



# FORENSIC SCIENCE INTERNATIONAL: GENETICS

An international journal dedicated to the application of genetics in the administration of justice.

## AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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### DESCRIPTION

*Forensic Science International: Genetics* is specifically devoted to **Forensic Genetics**. This branch of **Forensic Science** can be defined as the application of **genetics** to human and non-human material (in the sense of a science with the purpose of studying inherited characteristics for the analysis of inter- and intra-specific variations in populations) for the resolution of legal conflicts. The scope of the journal includes: Forensic applications of human polymorphism. Testing of paternity and other family relationships, immigration cases, typing of biological stains and tissues from criminal casework, identification of human remains by DNA testing methodologies. Description of human polymorphisms of forensic interest, with special interest in DNA polymorphisms. Autosomal DNA polymorphisms, mini- and microsatellites (or short tandem repeats, STRs), single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), X and Y chromosome polymorphisms, mtDNA polymorphisms, and any other type of DNA variation with potential forensic applications. Non-human DNA polymorphisms for crime scene investigation. Population genetics of human polymorphisms of forensic interest. Population data, especially from DNA polymorphisms of interest for the solution of forensic problems. DNA typing methodologies and strategies. Biostatistical methods in forensic genetics. Evaluation of DNA evidence in forensic problems (such as paternity or immigration cases, criminal casework, identification), classical and new statistical approaches. Standards in forensic genetics. Recommendations of regulatory bodies concerning methods, markers, interpretation or strategies or proposals for procedural or technical standards. Quality control. Quality control and quality assurance strategies, proficiency testing for DNA typing methodologies. Criminal DNA databases. Technical, legal and statistical issues. General ethical and legal issues related to forensic genetics

### AUDIENCE

Forensic geneticists, forensic practitioners in a broad sense, anthropologists, geneticists, lawyers, people interested in legal and ethical issues related with forensic genetics, mathematicians and statisticians interested in forensic genetic issues

### IMPACT FACTOR

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## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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## INTRODUCTION

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1. Original Research Papers (Regular Papers)
2. Review Articles
3. Short Communications
4. Book Reviews
5. Case Reports
6. Correspondence
7. Forensic Population Genetics (Original Paper, Short Communication or Correspondence)

*Case Reports* will be accepted only if they contain some important new information for the readers.

*Forensic Population Genetics* manuscripts can be submitted using three types of formats:

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*Forensic Population Genetics - Short communication* (former "Announcement of population data"): Understanding that both the quality of population data and the relevance of results are crucial short communications should be submitted in table format. Population data are required to be downloaded as supplementary files (see Preparation of supplementary data).

*Forensic Population Genetics - Correspondence:* If the relevance of the data is not sufficient for an original paper or a short communication, but still worthy of an announcement, the editors can invite authors to submit a letter to the editor. In this case the manuscript must be written in the form of a short letter to the editor summarizing the relevant information while the frequency data must be provided as an electronic supplement, e.g. a spreadsheet table, for online publication in the electronic repository of the journal.

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- Material studied, methods, techniques
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- Discussion
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### Examples:

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Reference to a book:

[2] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed., Longman, New York, 2000.

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[3] G.R. Mettam, L.B. Adams, How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: B.S. Jones, R.Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*, E-Publishing Inc., New York, 2009, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

[4] Cancer Research UK, Cancer statistics reports for the UK. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/>, 2003 (accessed 13 March 2003).

Reference to a dataset:

[dataset] [5] M. Oguro, S. Imahiro, S. Saito, T. Nakashizuka, Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions, *Mendeley Data*, v1, 2015. <https://doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

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