Collaborative Testing Services, Inc FORENSIC TESTING PROGRAM

# Sex Estimation - Pelvic Morphology Test No. 22-5511 Summary Report 

Each digital sample pack consisted of five different pelvic bones in 3D-scan format. Participants were asked to estimate the sex of the bones (Items 1-5) and document any methodology used. Data were returned from 12 participants and are compiled into the following tables:

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## Manufacturer's Information

Each digital sample pack consisted of five different pelvic bones in 3D-scan format. Participants were asked to estimate the sex of the bones (ltems $1-5$ ) and document any methodology used.

SAMPLE PREPARATION:
Pelvic bones, both articulated and disarticulated, were selected and scanned. The scans were then zipped and uploaded to the CTS Portal for download by test participants.

| Item | Sex |
| :--- | :--- |
| Item 1 | Male |
| Item 2 | Male |
| Item 3 | Female |
| Item 4 | Male |
| Item 5 | Female |

## Summary Comments

The Sex Estimation - Pelvic Morphology test was designed to allow participants to assess their proficiency in estimating the donor sex of pelvic remains. (Refer to the Manufacturer's Information for preparation details).

Item 1 consisted of an articulated male pelvis. All participants estimated this item as being from a "Male" or "Probable Male" donor.

Item 2 consisted of an articulated male pelvis. All but one participant estimated this item as being from a "Male" or "Probable Male" donor. The remaining participant estimated Item 2 as being from a "Probable Female" donor.

Item 3 consisted of a disarticulated female pelvis. All participants estimated this item as being from a "Female" or "Probable Female" donor.

Item 4 consisted of a disarticulated male pelvis. A consensus was not achieved for this item. Three participants reported "Probable Female," four participants reported "Male," one participant reported "Probable Male," and four participants reported "Inconclusive." The participants that reported "Inconclusive" noted in their Additional Comments they faced difficulty observing sexually dimorphic characteristics of the item.

Item 5 consisted of a disarticulated female pelvis. A consensus was not achieved for this item. Five participants reported "Female," three participants reported "Probable Female," two participants reported "Probable Male," and two participants reported "Inconclusive."

The most commonly reported method used by participants was Klales, A.R., et al. (2012) followed by Buikstra, J.E. \& Ubelaker, D.H. (1994). Six participants reported the use of other methodology not listed in this test.

## Examination Results For Item 1

What is the estimated sex of the bone represented in the submitted 3D scan (Items 1-5)?
TABLE la

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Examination Results For Item 2

What is the estimated sex of the bone represented in the submitted 3D scan (Items 1-5)?
TABLE 1b


## Examination Results For Item 3

What is the estimated sex of the bone represented in the submitted 3D scan (Items 1-5)? TABLE 1c

| WebCode | Estimated Sex |  | Methodology Used |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Phenice, T.W. (1969) | Buikstra, J.E. \& Ubelaker, D.H. (1994) | Klales, A.R., et al. (2012) | Other(s) |
| 7WHAGT | Female |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| 9NMVVC | Female |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
| A6RP3C | Female |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| CLGWML | Female |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| EHY2K8 | Female |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
| G9MLR6 | Female |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
| $\mathrm{P97H8H}$ | Female |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| PXCE8M | Female |  | No meth | dologies were repo | d by this participant. |  |
| PXLALA | Female |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| U7HZTD | Female |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| WKC4B9 | Probable | Female |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| X86D92 | Female |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Response Summary - Ifem 3 |  |  |  |  | Participants: 12 |  |
| What is the estimated sex of the bone represented in the submitted 3D scan (Items 1-5)? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated Sex | Total Participants |  | Phenice, T.W. (1969) | Buikstra, J.E. \& Ubelaker, D.H. (1994) | Klales, A.R., et al. (2012) | Other(s) |
| FemaleProbable Female | 11 | (91.67\%) | 3 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
|  | 1 | (8.33\%) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Male |  | (0.00\%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Probable Male |  | (0.00\%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inconclusive |  | (0.00\%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Examination Results For Item 4

What is the estimated sex of the bone represented in the submitted 3 D scan (Items 1-5)?
TABLE 1d


## Examination Results For Item 5

What is the estimated sex of the bone represented in the submitted 3D scan (Items 1-5)?
TABLE le

| WebCode | Estimated Sex | Methodology Used |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Phenice, T.W. (1969) | Buikstra, J.E. \& Ubelaker, D.H. (1994) | Klales, A.R., et al. (2012) | Other(s) |
| 7WHAGT | Inconclusive |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| 9NMVVC | Female |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
| A6RP3C | Female | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| CLGWML | Female |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| EHY2K8 | Female |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
| G9MLR6 | Probable Male | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| P97H8H | Probable Male | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| PXCE8M | Probable Female | No methodologies were reported by this participant. |  |  |  |
| PXLALA | Female |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| U7HZTD | Probable Female |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| WKC4B9 | Probable Female | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| X86D92 | Inconclusive |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |

Response Summary - Item 5
What is the estimated sex of the bone represented in the submitted 3D scan (Items 1-5)?

| Estimated Sex | Total <br> Participants |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Phenice, T.W. } \\ \text { (1969) } \end{gathered}$ | Buikstra, J.E. \& Ubelaker, D.H. (1994) | Klales, A.R., et al. (2012) | Other(s) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Female | 5 | (41.67\%) | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Probable Female | 3 | (25.00\%) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Male | 0 | (0.00\%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Probable Male | 2 | (16.67\%) | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Inconclusive | 2 | (16.67\%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Other Methodology Results

TABLE 2

## WebCode

Other Methodology Used
7WHAGT Biological sex for item 4 was estimated as probable female based on the readily visible morphological traits. Specific interpretation of was precluded due to the presence of significant degenerative changes to a diagnostic trait(s). Biological sex for item 5 was estimated as inconclusive due to the presentation of diagnostic morphological traits which were clearly consistent with male or female biological sex.

CLGWML The sex estimation for each adult human pelvic bone was established through the analysis of motphological traits. The methodology used included the application of techniques developped by Bruzeck et al (2017) and MorphoPASSE A. Klales A. (2015). http://projects.pacea.u- bordeaux.fr/logiciel /DPS2/dps2.html. https://morphopasse.shinyapps .io/morphoPASSE/. Adittionally, the shape of the pubic bone (quandrangular for female versus triangular fror males), the shape of the subpubic area (concave for female vs convex for male) and the presence/absence of a ventreal arc (females vs males) were evaluated when possible.

PXCE8M Perceived mirror image for pelvic inlet in item 3-5. Pelvic arch, Morphology, Sciatic notch, obturator foramen.

PXLALA Gestalt evaluation of morphology (bad practice).
U7HZTD Other methods used were: Klales AR. MorphoPASSE: the Morphological Pelvis and Skull Sex Estimation Database. Version 1.0. Topeka, KS: Washburn, University, 2018. Milner GR. Determination of skeletal age and sex: A manual prepared for the Dickson Mound Reburial Team. Dickson Mounds Museum, Lewiston, Illinois, 1992.

X86D92 Acsadi and Nemeskeri (1970, WEA, Workshop of European Anthropologists)

## Additional Comments

## TABLE 3

WebCode
Addifional Comments
7WHAGT Due to my unfamiliarity with this three-dimensional Acrobat application, measurements of the subpubic angle were taken using OnlineProtractor, an online application which has been used by others (Mohd Ali et al. 2019) with accurate results. OnlineProtractor was one of two methods compared for the subpubic angle measurement from reconstructed three-dimensional pelvic models. Even under Bright Light, the models were difficult to examine. The pelvic model in File 1 was the most visually conducive to examination and analysis.

9NMVVC The articulated pelvises for Items 1 and 2 limited visualisation of the ventral arc and subpubic concavity (Klales et al, 2012).

EHY2K8 Item 4 is estimated to be inconclusive as the morphology of the greater sciatic notch and preauricular sulcus are characteristic of female and the subpubic concavity could be scored as '2' in the Klales et al method, however the ischiopubic ramus ridge could be scored as a 3 or 4 and the osteophytes make it difficult to reliably assess the ventral arc.

PXLALA Item 4: Inconclusive; I need the Klales et al. statistics to provide a probability. Additional issues: 1) Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) is not a method. They republished the Phenice (1969) traits and added the "greater sciatic notch" and the "preauricular sulcus" as regions that can be scored; however, these additional two traits were not tested/validated in their publication (i.e., there are no references). 2) The Klales et al. traits on Item 2 cannot be adequately visualized no matter what lighting is used. It is too dark. 3) The resolution of the pubic bone in Image 3 is too poor to adequately assess the ventral arc.

UTHZTD Completion of this proficiency test requires deviations from typical procedures in that (1) sex estimation would not typically be performed based on imagery; rather, it would be requested to examine the bone directly, and (2) the file/bone configurations for some items do not allow proper orientation of the bone to use preferred methods, so in order to complete the test, methods that are not generally preferred due to being less reliable and less contemporary are used here. Inconclusive was selected for Item 4 because:
Preferred methods (Klales 2018) could not be used because it was unclear if holes/missing data were real or artifacts. Features that could be assessed were not pronounced.

WKC4B9 Item \#2: Patchy on rotation, would not refill. Could not zoom in close enough to view details required by Phenice or Klales. Item \#3: Image is too smooth, cannot visual necessary detail. Estimation based solely on 'shape' of Os pubis. Item \#4: Same as 3, item patch, wouldn't refill upon rotation and zoom. Hard to apply references suggested.

# Test No. 22-5511: Sex Estimation - Pelvic Morphology 

dATA must be submitted by Dec. $12,2022,11: 59 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. EST TO BE INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

Participant Code: U1234A WebCode: BLJ4AN
The Accreditation Release section can be accessed by using the "Continue to Final Submission" button above. This information can be entered at any time prior to submitting to CTS.

## Scenario:

Using morphological characteristics, please estimate the sex of each adult, human pelvic bone provided in 3D-scan format. Please record the method(s) used during analysis. Each 3D-scanned item (Items 1-5) represents a separate, independent case. To access the evidence files, download the .zip file provided below. Open each item file using Adobe Acrobat (please note: you may need to enable 3D-viewer options). To manipulate the scan, click once on the bone and wait for 3D-scan tools to load. Once loaded, you may rotate the bone, adjust background color settings and extra lighting settings to perform your analysis.

## Items Submitted (Sample Pack SE):

Items 1-5: 3D scans
To verify a complete and accurate download, the hash value for the downloaded. ZIP file is as follows:
22-5511 Sex Estimation - Pelvic Morphology.zip MD5 hash value: 73f1deaa964162229b402c9ba22a6bfd
22-5511 Sex Estimation - Pelvic Morphology.zip SHA1 hash value: e28eb76fb1e69e5d5975dbc361daf4eb7786b628

## 1.) What is the estimated sex of the bone represented in the submitted 3D scan (Items 1-5)?

Note: For each item, record all methodology used for analysis. Select "Other" if method(s) used is not present in provided list.

| Item 1 | Female |  | emale | Male | Probable Male | Inconclusive* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Method(s) Used | Phenice, T.W. (1969) | $\square$ | Buikstra, J.E. \& Ubelaker, D.H. (1994) | $\square$ | Klales, A.R., et al. (2012) | Other(s) $\square$ |
| Item 2 | Female | Probable Female |  | Male | Probable Male | Inconclusive* |
| Method(s) Used | Phenice, T.W. (1969) | $\square$ | Buikstra, J.E. \& Ubelaker, D.H. (1994) | $\square$ | Klales, A.R., et al. (2012) | Other(s) $\square$ |
| Item 3 | Female | Probable Female |  | Male | Probable Male | Inconclusive* |
| Method(s) Used | Phenice, T.W. (1969) | $\square$ | Buikstra, J.E. \& Ubelaker, D.H. (1994) | $\square$ | Klales, A.R., et al. (2012) | Other(s) $\square$ |
| Item 4 | Female | Probable Female |  | Male | Probable Male | Inconclusive* |
| Method(s) Used | Phenice, T.W. (1969) | $\square$ | Buikstra, J.E. \& Ubelaker, D.H. (1994) | $\square$ | Klales, A.R., et al. (2012) | Other(s) $\square$ |
| Item 5 | Female | Probable Female |  | Male | Probable Male | Inconclusive* |
| Method(s) Used | Phenice, T.W. (1969) | $\square$ | Buikstra, J.E. \& Ubelaker, D.H. (1994) | $\square$ | Klales, A.R., et al. (2012) | Other(s) $\square$ |

*Should an item(s) be marked "Inconclusive", please document the reason in the Additional Comments section of this data sheet.

## 2.) Methodology Continued

Note: Utilize this section to provide any additional notes on methods used or to list any methods used that were not provided above. Any additional formatting applied in the free form space below will not transfer to the Summary Report and may cause your information to be illegible. This includes additional spacing and returns that present your responses in lists and tabular formats.

## 3.) Additional Comments

## RELEASE OF DATA TO ACCREDITATION BODIES

The Accreditation Release is accessed by pressing the "Continue to Final Submission" button online and can be completed at any time prior to submission to CTS.

CTS submits external proficiency test data directly to ASCLD/LAB, ANAB, and/or A2LA. Please select one of the following statements to ensure your data is handled appropriately.

This participant's data is intended for submission to ASCLD/LAB, ANAB, and/or A2LA. (Accreditation Release section below must be completed.)

This participant's data is not intended for submission to ASCLD/LAB, ANAB, and/or A2LA.

Have the laboratory's designated individual complete the following steps only if your laboratory is accredited in this testing/calibration discipline by one or more of the following Accreditation Bodies.

Step 1: Provide the applicable Accreditation Certificate Number(s) for your laboratory.


Step 2: Complete the Laboratory Identifying Information in its entirety.

Authorized Contact Person and Title
$\square$
Laboratory Name
$\square$
Location (City/State)


[^0]:    This report contains the data received from the participants in this test. Since these participants are located in many countries around the world, and it is their option how the samples are to be used (e.g., training exercise, known or blind proficiency testing, research and development of new techniques, etc.), the results compiled in the Summary Report are not intended to be an overview of the quality of work performed in the profession and cannot be interpreted as such. The Summary Comments are included for the benefit of participants to assist with maintaining or enhancing the quality of their results. These comments are not intended to reflect the general state of the art within the profession.

    Participant results are reported using a randomly assigned "WebCode". This code maintains participant's anonymity, provides linking of the various report sections, and will change with every report.

