Statistically correct frequency databases of STR alleles are critical for the calculation of match likelihoods in forensics or of relationship indices for parentage or sibling studies. Potentially anomalous findings for cases originating in Haiti have served as the impetus for a study of allele frequencies in that population. A comparison is made of the data compiled from Haitian individuals collected from in-house casework, to other commonly used databases. Data are presented in the context of the sociological history of the population.