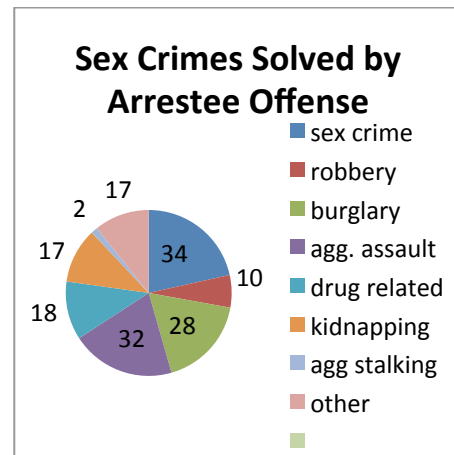
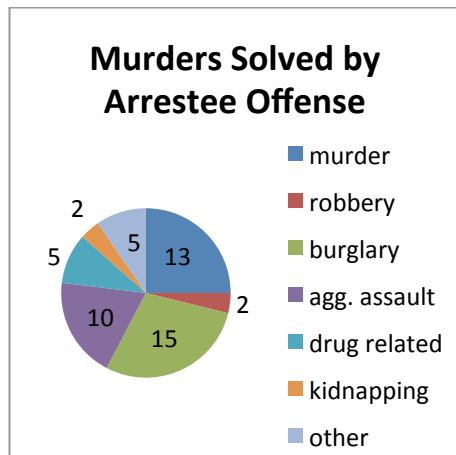
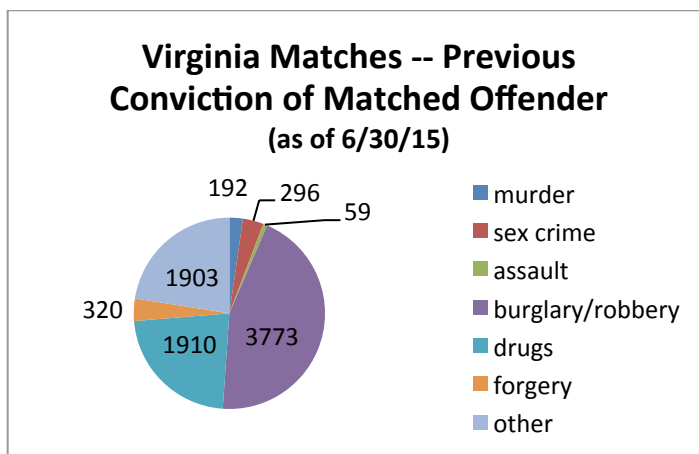


## ARRESTEE DNA LAWS ARE MOST EFFECTIVE WITH INCLUSION OF BURGLARY ARRESTS

- In 2014, the Washington State DNA database had more matches (or “hits”) to persons included for burglary than any other category of crime -- accounting for 37% of all matches in one year. This is more than all matches made to violent crime offenders, combined (homicide 1%, sex crimes 7%, robbery 8%, and assault 11%). In fact, the next largest category of offenders linked to crimes was drug offenders (17%). (Source: WSP CODIS Crime Laboratory Newsletter, March 2015)
- New Mexico’s Katie’s Law for arrestee DNA testing has matched more burglary arrests to unsolved crimes than any other category of arrestee, including a significant number of violent crimes. Katie Sepich’s killer was arrested on an aggravated burglary charge just three months after Katie was murdered. (Source: New Mexico CODIS Unit, spreadsheet available upon request, 6/1/16 data)



- States throughout the country have shown similar successes by the inclusion of non-violent felonies on the DNA database, especially burglary. Virginia statistics indicate that 40% of all violent crimes solved through the database were committed by persons with previous property crime convictions – when considering only rape cases, the percentage linked to non-violent criminals rises. 80% of the matches on Virginia’s database would have been missed if the database was limited to violent felonies only. (Source: Virginia Department of Forensic Science website, [www.dfs.virginia.gov](http://www.dfs.virginia.gov))



- California’s Department of Justice looked at some of the first 100 matches to arrestee DNA samples collected through voter-approved Proposition 69 (2004). Burglary arrests were responsible for 25% of matches to unsolved murders, 12% of matches to rapes, and 30% of matches to robberies. (Arrestee Qualifying Offenses for Hits to Rape, Murder, & Robbery Crimes, <http://oag.ca.gov/bfs/prop69>)

## Cost Savings

In a study sponsored by the US Department of Justice, the City of Denver, Colorado focused on using the DNA database to identify suspects in unsolved burglaries. (SOURCE: "Using DNA to Solve High Volume Property Crimes in Denver: Saving Money, Lowering Crime Rates and Making Denver Safer." *The Prosecutor*, July/August/September 2008, ISS No. 0027-6383, National District Attorneys Association)

The following data points are a result of this study.

- For every \$1 spent on DNA in property crime investigations, a \$90 return on investment was found in savings on crime and investigative costs
- The burglary rate in Denver dropped 26%
- Annual savings to citizens in Denver are estimated at more than \$29 million to date.
- The use of DNA evidence in burglary cases results in average 14-year prison term (compared to an average 1.4-year jail sentence for cases without DNA)
- In cases that include DNA evidence, the prosecution filing rate is approximately 42%, which is more than eight times the rate of prosecution in cases without DNA evidence