DUI ILLINOIS 2017 Fact Book

JESSE WHITE
SECRETARY OF STATE

A message from Secretary of State Jesse White

2017 DUI Fact Book

I am pleased to provide this *2017 Illinois DUI Fact Book,* which features factual information about Illinois' efforts to combat drunk driving.

Illinois' roadways continue to be among the safest in the nation due to our tough laws on drunk and distracted driving. Our state continues to receive national recognition for its prevention efforts.

My office offers free copies of our award-winning DUI videos and public service announcements, as well as traffic safety speakers and publications to educate people about the consequences of drinking and driving. To request a video, speaker or publications, please call the Traffic Safety Hotline at 866-247-0213.

I look forward to continuing our efforts toward making Illinois roadways safer.

Jesse White

Jesse White
Secretary of State

The statistics presented in this *2017 Illinois DUI Fact Book* are the most recent numbers available at the time of publication. This manual does not cover every aspect of Illinois' DUI laws and should not be cited as a legal authority in court.

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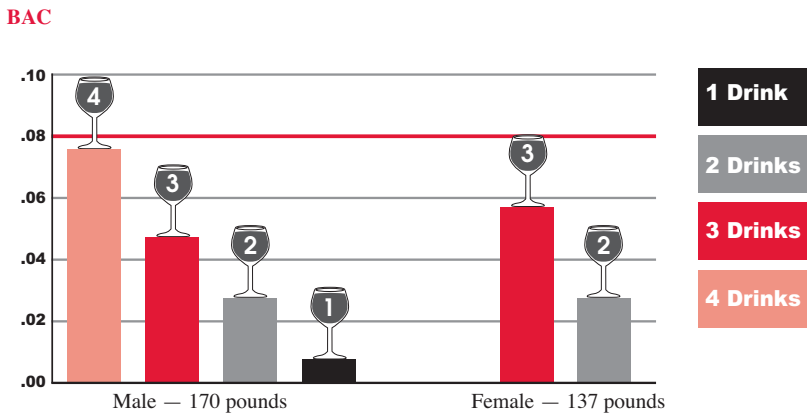
Illegal BAC Limits in Illinois

Drivers under age 21	.00
School bus drivers	.00
Commercial driver's license holders	.04
Drivers age 21 and over	.08

Number of drinks and BAC level in ONE HOUR of drinking



1 drink = .54 ounces of pure alcohol*

All contain an equivalent amount of alcohol

- 1 can of beer
- 1 glass of wine
- 1 shot of liquor

* The amount of alcohol in a poured/mixed drink is dependent on the type of drink and the person who pours it.

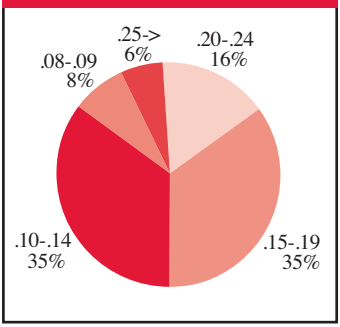
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

"Driving Under the Influence" is defined as operating a motor vehicle while impaired by alcohol, other drugs including cannabis (marijuana) prescribed for medical purposes, or intoxicating compounds and methamphetamine. In Illinois, drivers are legally considered to be under the influence if they have a blood-alcohol content (BAC) of .08 or more, a tetrahydrocannabinol (cannabis) concentration (THC) of either 5 nanograms or more per milliliter of whole blood or 10 nanograms or more per milliliter of other bodily substance, have used any other controlled substance or are impaired by medication.

Blood-Alcohol Content (BAC)

A driver's BAC is based on the ratio of alcohol to blood or breath. However, an individual with a BAC between .05 and .08 may be convicted of DUI if additional evidence shows the driver was impaired.

2015 BAC Levels of Drivers Who Failed a Chemical Test



The effect of alcohol on an individual is determined primarily by two factors: the amount of alcohol consumed and the rate at which it is absorbed by the body. Other contributing factors include gender, body weight, alcohol tolerance, mood, environment and the amount of food consumed.

From the first drink, alcohol affects coordination and judgment. Even with a BAC well below .08, a person's reaction time slows. The risk of being in a crash begins to climb with a BAC between .04 and .05 and increases rapidly thereafter. By the time drivers reach a BAC of .06, they are twice as likely to be involved in a fatal crash as non-drinking drivers. By the time drivers reach a BAC of .08, they are 11 times more likely to be killed in a single-vehicle crash than non-drinking drivers.

The only way to rid the body of alcohol is time. Fresh air, coffee, a shower and food cannot help a person become sober. It takes about one hour for the body to

The average DUI offender is:

- male (76 percent arrested are men);
- age 34 (56 percent are under age 35);
- arrested between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m. on a weekend; and
- caught driving with a BAC of .16 — twice the illegal limit.

— Office of the Illinois Secretary of State

FACT

metabolize one drink. Each of the following has a comparable amount of alcohol and counts as one drink: one 12-ounce mug of beer, one 5-ounce glass of wine or one 1.5-ounce shot of hard liquor. (The amount of alcohol in a poured/mixed drink is dependent on the type of drink and the person who pours it.)

Medical Cannabis (Marijuana)

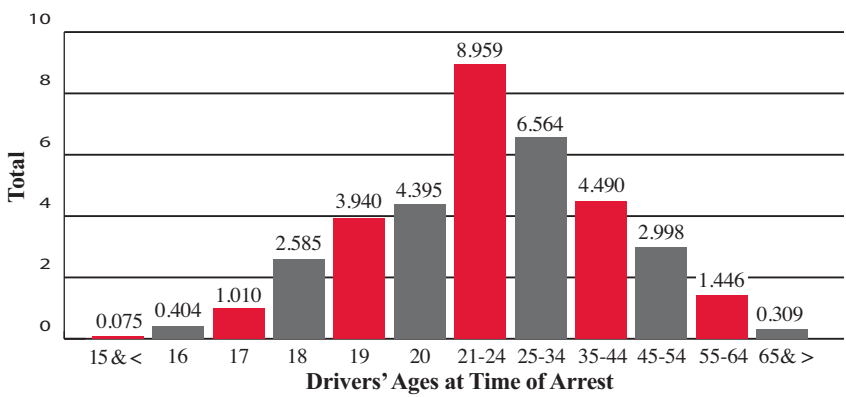
Illinois allows for the use of cannabis for medicinal purposes.

Individuals who are authorized to use cannabis must be registered with the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) and secure a written certification from a physician licensed in Illinois. The IDPH will issue a registry ID card and a notation will be made on the registrant's Illinois driving record, which will be available to law enforcement.

A driver may not operate a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis prescribed for medicinal purposes and may not transport medicinal cannabis in a vehicle unless it is contained in a tamper-evident container and kept in an area that is inaccessible while the vehicle is in motion. If a police officer stops a vehicle driven by a person who holds a medical cannabis registry card and the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe the person is impaired by the use of cannabis, the driver must submit to field sobriety testing. Refusal to submit to testing or failure of the field sobriety tests will result in the suspension of the person's driver's license.

Driving while impaired by the use of medical cannabis or driving with an open container may result in the loss of driving privileges as well as revocation of the driver's medical cannabis card.

2015 Illinois DUI Arrest Rate



Number of Arrests per 1,000 Licensed Drivers per Age Group

Chronology of a DUI Arrest

- An officer stops a vehicle at a roadside safety check or for probable cause, reasonable suspicion or unusual operation.
- The officer observes the driver and requests a driver's license, vehicle registration and proof of insurance.
- If the officer suspects the driver is under the influence, the driver is asked to submit to field sobriety tests.
- If the officer does not suspect the driver is under the influence, the driver is released without any applicable violations.
- If the officer has probable cause based on the field sobriety tests, the driver is placed under arrest for DUI and taken to the police station. The driver is asked to submit to chemical testing of breath, blood, urine or other bodily substance.
- If tested drivers have a BAC of more than .05 but less than .08, a THC of less than either 5 nanograms or more per milliliter of whole blood or 10 nanograms or more per milliliter of other bodily substance and no drugs found in their system, no statutory summary suspension (see page 11) will apply; however, the associated DUI charge will remain until appropriate action is taken by the court.
- If drivers refuse to submit to or fail to complete chemical testing, a statutory summary suspension will be imposed. If the driver is a first-time DUI offender, he/she may be eligible for a Monitoring Device Driving Permit. (See page 18.) If the driver is a repeat DUI offender, he/she may be eligible for a Restricted Driving Permit (RDP).
- If the driver's test results show a BAC of .08 or more, a THC of either 5 nanograms or more per milliliter of whole blood or 10 nanograms or more per milliliter of other bodily substance, or any trace of a drug (other than cannabis), illegal substance or intoxicating compound, the driver will be issued a law enforcement sworn report notifying the driver of a statutory summary suspension.
- If the driver's license is valid, a receipt is issued allowing driving for 45 days.
- Drivers may obtain additional testing at their own expense; the results are admissible in court.
- The offender is required to post bond and may be detained until bond is posted.
- The offender's vehicle may be towed, impounded or seized.

The rate of alcohol impairment among drivers involved in fatal crashes is 4 times higher at night than during the day.

— National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

FACT

Proper Action When Stopped by Law Enforcement

For the safety of vehicle operators and law enforcement, drivers stopped by police should adhere to the following suggestions:

- Slow down and safely pull over on to the right-hand shoulder of the roadway. If there is no shoulder or it is too narrow to pull over, find the next safest spot and pull over.
- Should not slam on the brakes or stop in the lane of traffic. Drivers should not stop their vehicle on bridges, curves, or next to guardrails, concrete walls, medians or any place where it would be difficult for other vehicles to pass. Vehicles should not be stopped too close to the solid white line, as they may get struck by oncoming traffic.
- Stay in the vehicle with both hands clearly in sight on the steering wheel. Drivers should keep their hands on the steering wheel until the police officer instructs them otherwise or the traffic stop is complete.
- Be prepared for the officer to approach from either the driver or passenger side of the vehicle.
- Should not exit the vehicle unless asked to do so. Getting out of the vehicle can be perceived as aggressive behavior and a threat to the police officer's safety.
- Comply with the officer's request to see a driver's license and proof of insurance. If these items are in the glove box, under the seat or if the proof of insurance is stored for display on a cellphone, drivers should inform the police officer of that fact and then follow the officer's directions before retrieving the information. Vehicle operators are required to have a valid driver's license, registration and insurance in order to operate a vehicle.
- If drivers cannot identify an unmarked police vehicle or the driver as law enforcement, they should drive slowly and carefully below the speed limit and either (1) pull over at a well-lit, populated spot (2) drive carefully to the nearest police station and attempt to attract the attention of a uniformed officer or (3) call 9-1-1. Drivers should activate the vehicle's hazard lights as a helpful way to communicate intentions with the police officer.
- If drivers are being stopped at night, it is acceptable for them to turn on the interior light of the vehicle.

A traffic stop could indicate that drivers have committed a minor traffic violation without realizing it, there may be a problem with the vehicle of which they are unaware or the vehicle may be similar to one used in a serious crime. Many officers will not provide drivers with specific reasons for the stop until they have obtained the driver's vehicle registration, driver's license and insurance card from the driver.

If the traffic stop results in a ticket or arrest for the driver, he/she:

- Should not debate the reason for the stop or argue with the police officer.
- Should not refuse to sign a ticket if issued. A traffic ticket requires the driver's signature. Signing a ticket is not an admission of the driver's guilt — only an acknowledgment of receiving the ticket.

- Should not be uncooperative with law enforcement at the scene. If a driver is suspected of drunk driving, refusal to submit to breath, urine, blood or performance tests can result in the loss of driving privileges.
- Should not argue about the ticket at the time of issuance. If drivers believe an offense was not committed or the ticket was issued unfairly, they will have the opportunity to present the case in traffic court.
- Should not resist arrest if taken into custody by the police.

Drivers are to be treated with dignity and respect by law enforcement officers. If a driver believes that an officer has acted inappropriately during a traffic stop or other encounter, they should report the conduct as soon as possible to the officer's superiors. Officers are required to provide their names and badge numbers upon request. Written complaints can be filed with the agency's internal affairs division or civilian complaint board.

Regardless of what action is taken, police officers are legally required to document all traffic stops, which includes obtaining the driver's name and address for data collection purposes.

2015 Illinois DUI Facts

- 268 people were killed in alcohol-related crashes, which was 30 percent of the 998 total crash fatalities.
- 32,285 DUI arrests were recorded by the Secretary of State's office.
- 91 percent of all drivers arrested for DUI, who were eligible, lost their driving privileges.
- 596 drivers under age 21 lost their driving privileges due to Zero Tolerance law violations.
- 24 percent of those arrested for DUI were women, who represented 50 percent of all licensed drivers.
- Males ages 21-24 had the highest DUI arrest rate (about 15 per 1,000 licensed drivers).
- 86 percent of all drivers arrested for DUI are first offenders.

New Laws Concerning DUI in Illinois

Effective Jan. 1, 2017

- A guilty plea will not be accepted until all penalties have been explained including the possible loss of driving privileges.
- The Secretary of State shall notify the driver and the Illinois Department of Public Health will revoke a medical cannabis card for a driver convicted of a felony violation of the state or federal Control Substance Act, the Cannabis Control Act of the Methamphetamine Control Act.

Effective August 12, 2016

- The Chief Judge of the circuit court of any Illinois county may order the establishment of a program for electronic monitoring of offenders for alcohol and drug consumption.

Effective July 29, 2016

- Any person with a THC level of 5 nanograms or more per milliliter of whole blood or 10 nanograms or more per milliliter of other bodily substances may be charged with DUI.

For a complete history of DUI laws in Illinois, visit the Secretary of State's website at www.cyberdriveillinois.com.

Statutory Summary Suspension/Revocation

A statutory summary suspension provides for the automatic suspension of driving privileges of a driver arrested for DUI who fails, refuses to submit to, or fails to complete chemical testing. Failure of chemical testing means a driver has a BAC of .08 or more, a THC of either 5 nanograms or more per milliliter of whole blood or 10 nanograms or more per milliliter of other bodily substance, or a trace of other drugs. Statutory summary suspensions are automatic and effective on the 46th day from the date of the suspension notice. This suspension does not replace criminal penalties for a DUI conviction. An offender may request a judicial hearing to challenge the arrest; however, the request does not stop the suspension from taking effect.

If Illinois drivers refuse to submit to chemical testing in another state, their driving privileges will be suspended. A statutory summary suspension does not apply to a person with a BAC of less than .08. A statutory summary suspension does not apply to a person with a THC of less than either 5 nanograms or more per milliliter of whole blood or 10 nanograms or more per milliliter of other bodily substance unless the person is a CDL holder. If a person has a BAC of more than .05 and additional evidence such as an open container warrants a DUI arrest, the outcome of the court case will determine if penalties apply. If commercial driver's license holders receive a statutory summary suspension, their CDL privileges will be disqualified for one year for a first offense; a lifetime disqualification applies for a second offense.

A person convicted of DUI whose driving privileges were suspended because of a statutory summary suspension will have that time credited to the minimum period of revocation of driving privileges. The DUI criminal charge is prosecuted and adjudicated in the courts. This charge is separate from the statutory summary suspension penalties, which is the administrative process. For more information on the criminal penalties for a DUI conviction, see pages 13-15.

Failing Chemical Testing

- **First offense** — Suspension of driving privileges for six months (eligible for a Monitoring Device Driving Permit).*
- **Second or subsequent offense within five years** — Suspension of driving privileges for one year.

Refusing to Submit to Chemical Testing

- **First offense** — Suspension of driving privileges for 12 months (eligible for a Monitoring Device Driving Permit).*
- **Second or subsequent offense within five years** — Suspension of driving privileges for three years.

**A DUI offender eligible for driving relief and issued a Monitoring Device Driving Permit (MDDP) must operate only vehicles installed with a Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device (BAIID), unless exempted by employment. The offender is subject to all MDDP rules and BAIID fees. For more information, see page 16.*

A police officer is required to request a chemical test when there is probable cause to suspect DUI is a factor when a crash results in personal injury or death. Drivers who refuse to submit to such testing will have their driving privileges revoked for a minimum of one year.

Drivers who are subject to chemical testing may be liable for the medical costs associated with the blood test (up to $500) if they are consequently convicted of DUI.

A person's driver's license may be subject to multiple suspensions or revocations simultaneously. No single suspension or revocation serves to negate, invalidate, cancel, postpone or lessen the effect of any other suspension or revocation.

Judicial Hearings

A driver may request a judicial hearing to challenge a statutory summary suspension or statutory summary revocation within 90 days after the notice date. The hearing must be conducted within 30 days of the request or on the first court date scheduled to consider the criminal charges. Legally, only five issues may be considered:

- Whether the person was arrested for DUI.
- Whether there were reasonable grounds to believe that at the time of arrest the person was driving or in physical control of the vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- Whether the driver, after being informed of the impending summary suspension, refused to submit to chemical testing.
- Whether, after being advised of the suspension, the driver submitted to chemical testing that showed a BAC of .08 or more, a THC of either 5 nanograms or more

per milliliter of whole blood or 10 nanograms or more per milliliter of other bodily substance, or any trace of a controlled substance, methamphetamine and/or intoxicating compounds.
- Whether, in the case of a statutory summary revocation, the driver was involved in a motor vehicle crash that caused personal injury or death.

The suspension/revocation is rescinded if the court rules in favor of the driver. The result of the hearing is entered on the driver's record.

Administrative Driver's License Revocation

An administrative driver's license revocation, administered by the Secretary of State's office in cooperation with county state's attorneys, allows for the quick revocation of driving privileges of a person who has been involved in a serious injury or fatal crash. Drivers who are charged with DUI or another serious offense may have their driving privileges revoked without a hearing only after the Secretary of State's office receives sufficient evidence from a state's attorney. Unless the revocation is contested through an administrative hearing, the privileges remain revoked until the case is adjudicated.

The Illinois Supreme Court ruled in 1986 that an administrative revocation does not violate a person's right to due process. While acknowledging a driver's license is a privilege deserving of protection, the court ruled the privilege is outweighed by the public interest to promote safe highways.

Penalties for a DUI Conviction

Penalties for DUI in Illinois vary depending on the circumstances of the arrest and conviction. These circumstances may include the driver's age, the driver's BAC level, whether the driver was transporting a child under age 16, and whether the driver has previous DUI convictions. Any DUI offense resulting in felony charges is classified as Aggravated DUI. (See page 29 for specific penalties for misdemeanor and felony convictions.)

First Conviction
Class A misdemeanor; minimum revocation of driving privileges for one year (two years if driver is under age 21); suspension of vehicle registration.
- If committed with a BAC of .16 or more — In addition to any penalties or fines, mandatory minimum fine of $500 and mandatory minimum 100 hours of community service.

- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — In addition to any penalties or fines, possible imprisonment of up to six months, mandatory minimum fine of $1,000 and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 and involved in a crash that resulted in bodily harm to the child (Aggravated DUI); Class 4 felony — In addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, mandatory fine of $2,500 and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.

Second Conviction

Class A misdemeanor; mandatory minimum imprisonment of five days or 240 hours of community service; revocation of driving privileges for a minimum of five years for a second conviction within 20 years; suspension of vehicle registration.

- If committed with a BAC of .16 or more — In addition to any penalties or fines, mandatory imprisonment of two days and mandatory minimum fine of $1,250.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 (Aggravated DUI); Class 4 felony.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 and involved in a crash that resulted in bodily harm to the child (Aggravated DUI); Class 2 felony — In addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, mandatory fine of $5,000 and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.

Third Conviction (Aggravated DUI)

Class 2 felony; revocation of driving privileges for a minimum of 10 years; suspension of vehicle registration.

- If committed with a BAC of .16 or more — In addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, mandatory imprisonment of 90 days and mandatory minimum fine of $2,500.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — In addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, mandatory fine of $25,000 and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.

Fourth Conviction (Aggravated DUI)

Class 2 felony; revocation of driving privileges for life; suspension of vehicle registration.

- If committed with a BAC of .16 or more — In addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, mandatory minimum fine of $5,000.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — In addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, mandatory fine of $25,000 and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.

Fifth Conviction (Aggravated DUI)

Class 1 felony; revocation of driving privileges for life; suspension of vehicle registration.

- If committed with a BAC of .16 or more — In addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, mandatory minimum fine of $5,000.

- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — In addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, mandatory fine of $25,000 and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.

Sixth or Subsequent Conviction (Aggravated DUI)
Class X felony; revocation of driving privileges for life; suspension of vehicle registration.
- If committed with a BAC of .16 or more — In addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, mandatory minimum fine of $5,000.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — In addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, mandatory fine of $25,000 and 25 days of community service in a program benefiting children.

Aggravated DUI

Any DUI offense resulting in felony charges is classified as Aggravated DUI. Any mandatory term of imprisonment or community service is not subject to suspension or reduction. Any person who is sentenced to probation or conditional discharge also must serve a minimum 480 hours of community service or 10 days imprisonment.

Aggravated DUI includes the following offenses:
- Third or subsequent DUI (Class 2 felony; penalties vary according to offense).
- DUI committed while driving a school bus carrying one or more persons age 18 or younger (Class 4 felony).
- DUI committed while driving a vehicle for-hire carrying one or more passengers (Class 4 felony).
- DUI resulting in great bodily harm, permanent disability or disfigurement (Class 4 felony). Revocation of driving privileges for a minimum of two years.
- Second or subsequent DUI committed while transporting a child under age 16 (Class 2 felony; penalties vary according to offense).
- DUI committed while transporting a child under age 16 and involved in a crash that resulted in bodily harm to the child (Class 2 felony; penalties vary according to offense).
- DUI committed without a valid driver's license or permit (Class 4 felony).
- DUI committed without vehicle liability insurance (Class 4 felony).
- DUI committed after a previous conviction for reckless homicide while DUI or Aggravated DUI involving a death (Class 3 felony).
- DUI committed in a school zone while the restricted speed limit is in effect and involved in a crash that resulted in bodily harm (Class 4 felony).
- DUI committed while revoked or suspended for DUI, reckless homicide or leaving the scene of a personal injury or death (Class 4 felony). Any penalty imposed is in addition to the penalty for any subsequent DUI violation. Revocation period determined by offense.

- DUI resulting in a death (Class 2 felony). Revocation of driving privileges for a minimum of two years from the effective date of the revocation or from the date of release from incarceration for the offense.

Additional Consequences of DUI

- A DUI conviction is a permanent part of an offender's driving record.
- The offender may lose work time.
- The offender is required to complete an alcohol/drug evaluation and an alcohol/drug remedial education course or substance abuse treatment program before driving privileges are reinstated.
- The offender must meet the requirements of the Secretary of State's Department of Administrative Hearings prior to obtaining an RDP.
- A Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device may be installed on the offender's vehicle as a condition of driving relief.
- The offender is required to carry high-risk auto insurance for three years.
- The offender's vehicle registration will be suspended.

Vehicle Impoundment

The vehicle of any driver may be seized or impounded by local authorities for:

- Committing a DUI while driving privileges are suspended/revoked for a previous DUI or reckless homicide.
- Committing a DUI with a previous conviction of reckless homicide, aggravated DUI with death or great bodily harm.
- Committing a third or subsequent DUI.
- Committing a DUI without a valid driver's license or permit.
- Committing a DUI while uninsured.

Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device (BAIID)

The majority of states, including Illinois, require first-time DUI offenders to have a Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device (BAIID) installed on their vehicles. Illinois also requires a camera unit on the BAIID to capture the image of the driver as he/she performs the breath test.

On average, approximately 11,000 individuals are driving with a BAIID device installed on their car or truck.

First-time DUI offenders who wish to obtain and are eligible for driving relief during the period of statutory summary suspension are required to have a BAIID installed on their vehicle.

To be eligible for driving relief, offenders must obtain a Monitoring Device Driving Permit (MDDP), and a BAIID will be installed on their vehicle through the Secretary of State's office. An MDDP and installation of a BAIID allow offenders to drive anywhere at any time as long as they are driving a vehicle installed with a BAIID. The Secretary of State's office monitors the BAIID throughout the duration of the permit. The BAIID will alert the Secretary of State's office if the driver attempts any incidents of driving under the influence or tampers with the BAIID device.

A DUI offender may decline to have an MDDP and BAIID and instead choose to restrain from driving during the suspension period. However, an offender who chooses not to participate in the program and is subsequently caught driving a vehicle during the suspension period is guilty of a Class 4 felony. Additionally, an offender who participates in the BAIID program and is subsequently caught driving a vehicle without a BAIID device installed is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

A BAIID also is required as a condition of receiving a Restricted Driving Permit (RDP) for a person who has two or three DUI convictions (no time limit between offenses); or two statutory summary suspensions (as a result of two DUI arrests); or one DUI conviction with a statutory summary suspension from a separate DUI arrest.

An RDP allows individuals to drive on a restricted basis according to their permit. (For more information on the RDP, see page 18.)

Individuals who have two or three DUI convictions must obtain an RDP, drive only vehicles equipped with a BAIID and install a BAIID on all vehicles registered in their name for a period of five continuous years as a prerequisite for full reinstatement of driving privileges. A judge also may require a driver to have a BAIID installed on a vehicle. In such cases, it is the responsibility of the courts to monitor and record all information, not the Secretary of State's office.

Drivers with four or more DUI convictions may apply to the Secretary of State's office for an RDP after serving five years of their revocation. If the RDP is granted, drivers must have a BAIID installed on all vehicles registered in their name for the remainder of their driving lifetime, as well as drive-only vehicles equipped with a BAIID.

An average of one alcohol-impaired driving fatality occurs every 53 minutes.

— *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration*

FACT

A DUI offender is responsible for all costs associated with the issuance, installation and monitoring of the BAIID. For a listing of certified BAIID vendors and installation sites, visit www.cyberdriveillinois.com (click Departments, BAIID).

For more information on the BAIID program, contact the Secretary of State's BAIID Unit at 217-524-0660.

Driving Permits

Monitoring Device Driving Permit (MDDP)

- A first-time DUI offender may obtain an MDDP from the Secretary of State's office to allow unlimited driving during the statutory summary suspension. (A first-time offender is a driver who has not received a previous statutory summary suspension in the past five years, been convicted of DUI or assigned court supervision for DUI in Illinois, or been convicted of DUI in another state within five years.)
- An offender must have a Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device (BAIID) installed and maintained on any vehicle driven during the suspension period. An offender may drive anywhere at any time once the permit is issued and the BAIID installed.
- A commercial driver's license holder may not drive any vehicle for which a CDL is required.
- An MDDP may not be issued to drive any commercial motor vehicle.
- An offender is ineligible for an MDDP if the driver's license is otherwise invalid or if death or great bodily harm to another resulted from the DUI arrest.
- An offender is ineligible for an MDDP if previously convicted of Reckless Homicide or Aggravated DUI that resulted in a death.
- An offender is responsible for all costs associated with the MDDP and BAIID.
- A driver under age 18 is not eligible for an MDDP.

Restricted Driving Permit (RDP)

- If eligible, a person convicted of DUI may apply to the Secretary of State's office for an RDP.
- A driver under age 16 whose driving privileges are revoked is not eligible for an RDP.
- To obtain an RDP, the offender may have to prove a hardship exists, provide a current professional alcohol/drug evaluation and, when appropriate, provide proof of remedial education or treatment.
- An offender must appear before a hearing officer in the Secretary of State's Department of Administrative Hearings. The driving record is reviewed to ensure that the driver would not threaten public safety if allowed to drive on a limited basis.
- Offenders with two or more alcohol-related driving incidents on their driving record are required to have a BAIID installed on their vehicle for the duration

of the RDP. The offender is responsible for all costs associated with the BAIID during this period.
- Upon application for a formal hearing for an RDP or reinstatement of driving privileges, a $50 nonrefundable filing fee is required.

For more information on driving permits, contact the Secretary of State's Department of Administrative Hearings at 217-782-7065 or 312-793-3862.

Driver's License Reinstatement

Statutory Summary Suspension

Driving privileges may be reinstated at the end of the statutory summary suspension period. Before driving privileges can be reinstated:
- Other suspensions or revocations on the driving record must be cleared.
- A $250 reinstatement fee must be paid to the Secretary of State's office for the first offense.
- If a repeat offender, an additional $500 reinstatement fee must be paid to the Secretary of State's office.
- Reinstatement of driving privileges becomes valid when entered on the driver's record in the Secretary of State's office provided the provisional termination date has passed.
- The most efficient payment method for reinstatement fees is by credit card through the Secretary of State's website at www.cyberdriveillinois.com. (Click on "Driver's License Reinstatement" which is listed under "Online Services.") Payment is processed immediately, and the driver will receive an email confirmation number indicating the receipt of the payment and that the driving record has been updated. Payment may also be mailed to: Secretary of State, DUI Section, 2701 S. Dirksen Pkwy., Springfield, IL 62723.

Revocation (Including Statutory Summary Revocation)

To have driving privileges reinstated, a driver convicted of DUI must:
- Have a clear driving record other than the revocation sanction.
- Undergo an alcohol/drug evaluation. If an alcohol/drug problem is indicated, proof of treatment must be submitted.
- Complete an alcohol/drug remedial education program. Even if the evaluation does not recommend treatment, the driver is still required to complete a remedial education program.
- Appear before a Secretary of State hearing officer. For a first offense, an informal hearing may be conducted by visiting a hearing officer at one of the regional Driver Services facilities. Multiple offenders must make a request in writing, pay a $50 nonrefundable filing fee and attend a formal hearing in Chicago, Springfield, Mt. Vernon or Joliet.

- Demonstrate during the hearing that public safety will not be endangered if driving privileges are restored. The hearing officer considers the seriousness of the offense, the offender's overall driving record and the driver's remedial efforts.
- File proof of financial responsibility prior to reinstatement, pay a $500 reinstatement fee for each revocation, pass the driver's license exam (written, vision and driving) and pay the appropriate application fee.
- Payment for a revocation must be mailed to: Secretary of State, Traffic Violations Section, 2701 S. Dirksen Pkwy., Springfield, IL 62723. If paying by credit card, please call 217-785-8619.

A reinstatement becomes valid when it is entered on the driver's record in the Secretary of State's office.

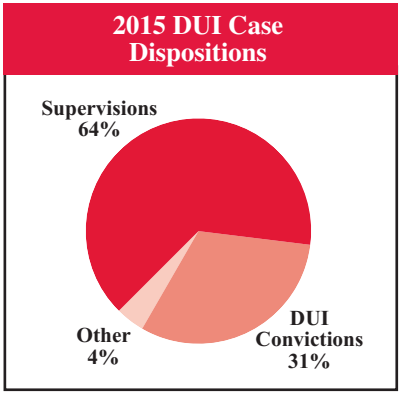
For more information on driver's license reinstatements, contact the Secretary of State's Department of Administrative Hearings at 217-782-7065 or 312-793-3862.

Case Dispositions

The Secretary of State's office has the ability to track DUI cases from arrest to case disposition.

If a judge grants a driver court supervision for an offense, the driver is not subject to the mandatory penalties of the conviction; the judge determines the penalties. Judges are prohibited from granting court supervision to a driver more than once in a lifetime for a DUI offense, and then only if there was no previous conviction. Because the Secretary of State's office records all court supervisions, repeat offenders are more easily identified, enabling judges to impose appropriate penalties.

During 2015, 32,285 statutory summary suspensions were recorded by the Secretary of State's office. As of Dec. 31, 2015, court dispositions were reported for 39 percent (12,536) of these cases. Of those dispositions, 31 percent (3,921) resulted in convictions and 64 percent (8,052) received court supervision. In 4 percent (563) of the cases, other dispositions such as convictions for reckless driving were received. Of the dispositions received, 20 percent of first offenders received a DUI conviction, and 91 percent of multiple offenders were convicted.



** Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent.*

Average Cost of a DUI Conviction in Illinois

Item	Costs	Final Cost
Insurance	High-risk insurance (Additional $2,000 per year, required for 3 years.)	**$6,000**
Legal Fees	Uncontested plea and hardship driving permit.	+ **$2,000***
Court Costs	Fine of up to $2,500. Court costs — $750. Reimbursements to law enforcement, towing and storage fees — $250.	+ **$3,500***
Income Loss	Loss of 4 weeks income due to jail or community service, evaluations and remedial education classes. (Loss based on average yearly income of $55,000.)	+ **$4,230**
Rehabilitation	Remedial substance abuse class; counseling fees; evaluations for the courts and Secretary of State.	+ **$300**
Driver's License Reinstatement	$500 plus $30 for a new license; Formal hearing fee — $50.	+ **$580**
BAIID	Installation — $100; rental fee — $80 per month/$960 per year; monitoring fee — $30 per month/$360 per year.	+ **$1,420**
	Total Average Cost =	**$18,030**

**These fees may vary depending on the defendant's geographic location.*

Additional Costs Associated with a DUI

Medical treatment for a crash involving injuries or fatalities	**$100,000** +
Compensatory damages awarded to crash survivors	**$10,000** +
In-patient substance abuse programs	**$3,500** +
Legal fees for jury trials and civil proceedings	**$5,000** +

Underage Drinking & Related Offenses

Drivers under age 21 face a minimum two-year driver's license revocation for a first DUI conviction in addition to the penalties that apply for DUI offenders age 21 and older. The offender is not eligible for an RDP until the second year of the revocation period. Offenders under age 18 on a statutory summary suspension are not eligible for an MDDP and may be subject to remedial education and/or retesting prior to reinstatement of their driving privileges.

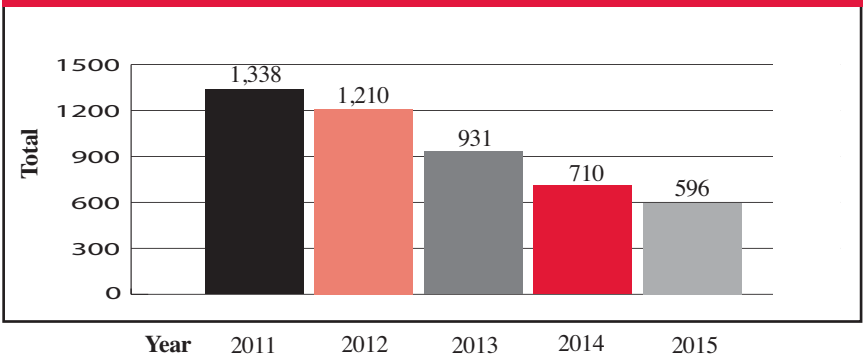
A person under age 21 convicted of DUI may be ordered by a judge, as a condition of probation or discharge, to participate in the Youthful Intoxicated Driver's Visitation Program. The offender will undergo a comprehensive counseling session prior to visitation to determine if the program is appropriate. If approved, the offender may be sent on a supervised visit to a location where the results of alcoholism or DUI crashes may be viewed.

From 1986 to 2015, DUI arrests have decreased for drivers under age 21. The decline can be attributed to many factors, including tougher laws for DUI and fraudulent IDs, youth DUI prevention programs, visually distinctive driver's licenses and state ID cards, and training programs like Operation Straight ID.

Zero Tolerance

- **First offense** — Suspension of driving privileges for three months for a BAC of more than .00; suspension of driving privileges for six months for refusal to submit to or failure to complete testing.
- **Second offense** — Suspension of driving privileges for one year for a BAC of more than .00; suspension of driving privileges for two years for refusal to submit to or failure to complete testing.

Under 21 DUI Arrests & Zero Tolerance Violations



During 2015, 596 drivers under age 21 were suspended for driving with a BAC of more than .00 or for refusing to submit to chemical testing. Additionally, 1,766 underage drivers were arrested for DUI and received suspensions. For a listing of arrest numbers by county, see pages 30-31.

Under the Zero Tolerance law, a police officer also may initiate a DUI arrest based on field sobriety tests or additional evidence.

Parental Responsibility

It is illegal for a parent or legal guardian to allow persons under age 21 to consume alcoholic beverages on their private property, or on any property under their control or any vehicle or water craft under their control by either allowing the consumption of alcohol or by failing to control access to the alcohol. If a death or personal injury occurs as a result of consumption, the parent or legal guardian may face criminal penalties.

Purchase, Possession, Receipt or Consumption of Alcohol by a Minor

- Persons under age 21 who are convicted of violating the Liquor Control Act for the illegal purchase, possession, receipt or consumption of alcohol will have their driving privileges suspended for six months for a first conviction, 12 months for a second conviction and revocation of driving privileges for a subsequent conviction.
- Persons under age 21 who receive court supervision for violating the Liquor Control Act for the purchase, possession, receipt or consumption of alcohol will have their driving privileges suspended for three months.
- Persons under age 21 may not be charged with possession or consumption of alcohol by a minor if they requested medical assistance out of concern for another person. They must remain at the scene after contacting authorities and must cooperate fully with law enforcement, providing their full name and all relevant information pertinent to the incident.

Providing Alcohol to a Person Under Age 21

- Class A misdemeanor.

Illegal Transportation of Alcohol

- **First offense** — Suspension of driving privileges for one year.
- **Subsequent offense while under age 21** — Revocation of driving privileges for a minimum of one year.

Hotel/Motel Responsibility

This offense applies to any hotel/motel employee who rents a room to a person under age 21 knowing that alcoholic beverages will be consumed there; or any person age 21 or older paying for a hotel room or facility knowing alcoholic beverages will be consumed there by individuals under age 21.

- Class A misdemeanor.
- Persons over age 21 paying for the hotel/motel room are held liable for any injuries or damage to persons or property caused by the underage drinker(s).

Other DUI-Related Offenses & Penalties

Possession of Drugs in a Vehicle

Illegal possession of a controlled substance or cannabis by a driver; violations must be entered in court records and reported to the Secretary of State.

- **First conviction** — Suspension of driving privileges for one year.
- **Second conviction** — Revocation of driving privileges.

Knowingly Permitting a Driver Under the Influence to Operate a Vehicle

- Class A misdemeanor; possible imprisonment of up to one year; fines of up to $2,500.

Out-of-State DUI Conviction

If drivers are convicted of DUI in another state, the conviction will be added to their Illinois driving record and result in the revocation of driving privileges. The length of the revocation will be based upon the driver's previous Illinois driving history.

Personal Injury and Fatal Motorboat Crashes

A person who is involved in a personal injury or fatal boating crash while operating or in physical control of a motorboat and is issued a citation for any offense (other than an equipment violation) is deemed to have given consent to a breath test. People who refuse, do not complete or fail chemical testing will have their driver's license suspended. The length of the suspension will be the same as those listed on page 12 under Statutory Summary Suspension/Revocation.

Electronic Court Monitoring of Alcohol/Drugs

The Chief Judge of the circuit court of any Illinois county may order the electronic monitoring of a defendant for any alcohol or drug use following an arrest and prior to sentencing regardless of whether the defendant is charged with an alcohol/drug crime.

Dram Shop

An employee or owner of an establishment may be held liable for a crash resulting from the unlawful selling, giving or delivery of alcohol in that establishment to a minor, intoxicated person or person known to be under legal disability or in need of mental treatment.

- Liability is limited to $50,467 for property damage or personal injury.
- Liability extends to $61,682 for a loss of means of support due to death or injury.

Illegal Transportation/Open Container

It is illegal to transport, carry, possess or have any alcoholic beverages or medical cannabis in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. Alcohol must be in the original container with the seal unbroken. Cannabis must be in a tamper-evident container and kept in an area that is inaccessible to the medical cannabis card holder. Limousines, motor homes, mini motor homes and chartered buses not hired for school purposes are exceptions to the law.

- Maximum fine of $1,000 and points-assigned violation on driver's record.
- Suspension of driving privileges for one year or revocation for a second conviction within one year.
- If the offender is under age 21 — mandatory suspension of driving privileges for one year for first offense; mandatory revocation of driving privileges for a second offense.

Fraudulent IDs and Driver's Licenses

It is illegal to assist in obtaining or to fraudulently obtain, distribute, use or possess a fraudulent state ID card or driver's license. The Secretary of State has the authority to suspend or revoke driving privileges for up to one year without a conviction for anyone involved in the following offenses:

Class A misdemeanors (subsequent offenses are Class 4 felonies)
- Attempting to obtain a fraudulent driver's license.
- Allowing another person to use your driver's license or permit.
- Displaying or representing as one's own any driver's license or permit issued to someone else.
- Allowing any unlawful use of one's driver's license or permit.

Class 4 felonies (subsequent offenses may be Class 3 felonies)
- Possessing or assisting another in obtaining a fraudulent driver's license or permit.
- Issuing or assisting in the issuance of a fraudulent driver's license.
- Manufacturing, possessing or providing any document for the purpose of obtaining a fraudulent driver's license.
- Possessing a driver's license-making or permit-making implement.

Driving on a Suspended or Revoked License

- **First conviction** — Class A misdemeanor; mandatory imprisonment of 10 days in jail or 30 days of community service; fines of up to $2,500; suspension of driving privileges for double the original suspension period or additional revocation of one year; may result in seizure or forfeiture of vehicle.
- **Second conviction** — Class 4 felony; minimum 30 days in jail or 300 hours of community service; suspension of driving privileges for double the original suspension period or additional revocation of one year; may result in seizure or forfeiture of vehicle. If the original suspension or revocation was for reckless homicide, DUI, refusing a chemical test or leaving the scene of a crash involving personal injury or death, it is a Class 2 felony.
- **Third conviction** — Class 4 felony; minimum 30 days in jail or 300 hours of community service; suspension of driving privileges for double the original suspension period or additional revocation of one year; may result in seizure or forfeiture of vehicle. If the original suspension or revocation was for reckless homicide, DUI, refusing a chemical test or leaving the scene of a crash involving personal injury or death, it is a Class 1 felony.
- **Fourth through ninth conviction** — Class 4 felony; minimum 180 days in jail; suspension of driving privileges for double the original suspension period or additional revocation of one year; may result in seizure or forfeiture of vehicle. If the original suspension or revocation was for a reckless homicide, DUI, refusing a chemical test or leaving the scene of a crash involving personal injury or death, it is a Class 1 felony.
- **10th through 14th conviction** — Class 3 felony; not eligible for probation or conditional discharge; suspension of driving privileges for double the original suspension period or additional revocation of one year; may result in seizure or forfeiture of vehicle.

- **15th or subsequent conviction** — Class 2 felony; not eligible for probation or conditional discharge; suspension of driving privileges for double the original suspension period or additional revocation of one year; may result in seizure or forfeiture of vehicle.

Victims' Rights

Illinois recognizes DUI as a violent crime; therefore, victims of DUI are recognized as victims of violent crimes. Victims' rights are protected by statute and guaranteed by the Illinois Crime Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment.

Victims of DUI have the right to:

- Be treated with fairness and respected for their dignity and privacy and to be free from harassment, intimidation and abuse throughout the criminal justice process.
- A notice and to a hearing before a court ruling on a request to access any of their records, information or communications that are privileged or confidential by law.
- Be notified in a timely manner of all court proceedings.
- Communicate with the prosecution.
- Be heard at any post-arraignment court proceeding in which their right is at issue and any court proceeding involving a post-arraignment release decision, plea or sentencing.
- Be notified of the conviction, sentence, imprisonment and release of the accused.
- Timely disposition of the case following the arrest of the accused.
- Be reasonably protected from the accused through the criminal justice process.
- Be present at the trial and all the court proceedings on the same basis as the accused, unless they are to testify and the court determines that their testimony would be materially affected if they hear other testimony at the trial.
- Have present at all court proceedings, subject to the rules of evidence, an advocate and other support person of their choice.
- Restitution.

Secretary of State Jesse White will notify a DUI-related crash victim(s) and their family of an offender's driver's license hearing if requested. To make a request, send a letter to:

Secretary of State, Director of Administrative Hearings,
291 Howlett Building, Springfield, IL 62756.

This request is separate from any court notification or victim impact statement.

Reporting of Injured Impaired Drivers

Illinois law requires emergency medical personnel to report to law enforcement agencies, if requested, the results of blood or urine tests performed to determine the content of alcohol and/or drugs of an individual receiving emergency medical treatment as the result of a motor vehicle crash. This law has proven to be an important tool in the fight against drunk driving.

Emergency room physicians and nurses are in a unique position to identify injured impaired drivers because of their access to hospital test results. By bringing the injured impaired driver to the attention of law enforcement, these medical professionals increase the likelihood that the driver will receive alcohol and/or drug evaluations and treatment because of legal or administrative requirements.

Under the law, the reporting of test result information does not violate physician-patient confidentiality. In addition, no one will be held liable for civil damages or receive professional discipline for making a report.

Secretary of State DUI Programs

- **Faces of DUI Video** — A 20-minute video of interviews with DUI victims and victim families, DUI offenders, law enforcement, and members of the legal and medical communities. Video is available in closed caption.
- **DUI Public Service Announcements**
  - **"The Grave Spot"** is a sobering anti-DUI message from the perspective of someone whose life was taken due to drinking and driving.
  - **"The Bottle"** focuses on how the small opening of a bottle of beer causes so much damage when mixed with driving.
  - **"Dionne"** is the story of a young woman who was struck by a drunk driver coming home from a high school volleyball game and now is disabled.
  - **"The Pact"** features young adults making a deal with one another to ensure that friends don't let each other drink and drive.
- **DUI Victim Wall** — A display of pictures and testimonials from victims and their families on the deadly effects of drinking and driving.
- **Adult Traffic Safety Presentation** — A presentation that explains Illinois traffic safety laws, DUI and impaired driving, moving violations, parental responsibility, mandatory insurance, organ/tissue donation and other topics. A Fatal Vision goggles demonstration, an arrest procedure and field sobriety tests also may be covered. During the Fatal Vision goggles demonstration, participants simulate what it is like to be impaired by alcohol or other drugs. (Due to limited staffing, this program may only be available in certain geographical areas of the state.)
- **Youth Drinking and Driving Prevention Presentation** — A presentation, including the Fatal Vision goggles demonstration, designed for large school

assemblies that discusses Zero Tolerance and DUI laws. (Due to limited staffing, this program may only be available in certain geographical areas of the state.)

- **Illinois Graduated Driver Licensing Program** — A program that discusses the three-tiered Illinois driver licensing program, Zero Tolerance and DUI laws. (Due to limited staffing, this program may only be available in certain geographical areas of the state.)
- **Operation Straight ID** — A program that trains law enforcement and the owners and employees of liquor stores and bars on identifying fraudulent and fictitious driver's licenses and ID cards. For more information, call 800-596-2522.

For more information on these programs, please contact: Secretary of State, Driver Services Department, Speakers Bureau, 2701 S. Dirksen Pkwy., Springfield, IL 62723, or call the Traffic Safety Hotline at 866-247-0213.

DUI Penalty Chart

Class A misdemeanor

- Possible imprisonment of up to 1 year; fines of up to $2,500.

Class 4 felony

- Possible imprisonment of 1-3 years; fines of up to $25,000.
- Aggravated DUI involving injury — Possible imprisonment of 1-12 years; fines of up to $25,000.

Class 3 felony

- Possible imprisonment of 2-5 years; fines of up to $25,000.

Class 2 felony

- DUI — Possible imprisonment of 3-7 years; fines of up to $25,000.
- Aggravated DUI with 1 death — Possible imprisonment of 3-14 years; fines of up to $25,000.
- Aggravated DUI with multiple deaths — Possible imprisonment of 6-28 years; fines of up to $25,000.

Class 1 felony

- Possible imprisonment of 4-15 years; fines of up to $25,000.

Class X felony

- Imprisonment of 6-30 years; fines of up to $25,000.

The highest percentage of drivers with BACs of .08 or higher is for drivers 21-24 years old (33%).

— *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration*

FACT

Zero Tolerance Violations

County	2013	2014	2015	County	2013	2014	2015
Adams	6	3	2	Jefferson	3	3	3
Alexander	1	3	0	Jersey	4	2	2
Bond	2	0	1	Jo Daviess	5	5	4
Boone	5	9	8	Johnson	3	2	2
Brown	1	1	0	Kane	35	25	18
Bureau	3	2	2	Kankakee	3	4	3
Calhoun	0	0	1	Kendall	11	6	4
Carroll	2	0	0	Knox	9	11	2
Cass	2	1	2	Lake	56	36	38
Champaign	12	8	3	LaSalle	19	15	10
Christian	3	7	6	Lawrence	1	2	0
Clark	1	4	0	Lee	11	4	4
Clay	2	1	0	Livingston	2	6	2
Clinton	2	6	1	Logan	2	4	2
Coles	4	6	0	McDonough	11	8	4
Cook				McHenry	30	13	12
—Dist 1	12	17	11	McLean	35	23	23
—Dist 2	28	26	23	Macon	3	6	12
—Dist 3	48	29	40	Macoupin	7	6	5
—Dist 4	26	21	18	Madison	12	13	17
—Dist 5	49	37	21	Marion	7	4	2
—Dist 6	23	14	14	Marshall	2	0	1
Crawford	1	0	1	Mason	2	3	2
Cumberland	1	1	1	Massac	2	3	3
DeKalb	23	14	14	Menard	7	3	3
DeWitt	6	2	0	Mercer	2	1	0
Douglas	3	1	2	Monroe	0	7	2
DuPage	78	56	47	Montgomery	4	1	1
Edgar	2	0	1	Morgan	7	1	5
Edwards	0	0	0	Moultrie	2	4	2
Effingham	10	6	3	Ogle	6	5	6
Fayette	7	1	6	Peoria	8	7	4
Ford	1	1	0	Perry	4	9	3
Franklin	8	6	5	Piatt	0	0	1
Fulton	0	2	2	Pike	3	1	2
Gallatin	0	1	3	Pope	0	0	1
Greene	2	0	1	Pulaski	0	0	0
Grundy	9	3	5	Putnam	1	1	1
Hamilton	2	1	2	Randolph	3	4	4
Hancock	6	4	1	Richland	5	6	3
Hardin	1	0	0	Rock Island	21	13	12
Henderson	2	1	2	St. Clair	24	18	12
Henry	5	2	1	Saline	2	0	0
Iroquois	6	0	4	Sangamon	20	20	14
Jackson	5	5	5	Schuyler	0	3	2
Jasper	3	1	1	Scott	0	1	1

Zero Tolerance Violations (continued)

County	2013	2014	2015	County	2013	2014	2015
Shelby	0	1	0	Washington	1	0	3
Stark	0	1	0	Wayne	1	1	3
Stephenson	1	1	2	White	3	3	0
Tazewell	15	6	5	Whiteside	16	6	5
Union	2	3	1	Will	44	42	41
Vermilion	3	1	2	Williamson	13	12	8
Wabash	3	4	2	Winnebago	15	9	8
Warren	3	1	0	Woodford	4	7	2
				Cook	186	144	127
				Downstate	745	566	469
				Statewide	931	710	596

Drivers Arrested for DUI

COUNTY	2013	2014	2015
Adams	195	158	154
Alexander	17	30	47
Bond	27	30	38
Boone	218	258	259
Brown	13	7	13
Bureau	45	41	71
Calhoun	9	12	3
Carroll	50	54	46
Cass	72	59	36
Champaign	569	540	500
Christian	83	69	75
Clark	68	69	41
Clay	48	35	28
Clinton	62	74	67
Coles	234	212	173
Cook			
—Dist 1	3,587	3,548	3,648
—Dist 2	1,106	869	712
—Dist 3	1,810	1,622	1,534
—Dist 4	1,150	1,351	1,256
—Dist 5	1,496	1,274	1,311
—Dist 6	1,115	1,055	958
Crawford	83	75	63
Cumberland	45	34	53
DeKalb	478	486	463
DeWitt	82	53	45
Douglas	54	57	69
DuPage	3,329	2,912	2,935
Edgar	50	36	44
Edwards	19	12	19
Effingham	193	170	176
Fayette	65	72	95
Ford	44	42	37
Franklin	141	134	137
Fulton	145	135	109
Gallatin	19	15	23
Greene	19	33	37
Grundy	139	173	235
Hamilton	28	37	28
Hancock	26	53	65
Hardin	16	4	12
Henderson	98	85	135
Henry	107	121	137
Iroquois	49	37	68

Drivers Arrested for DUI (continued)

COUNTY	2013	2014	2015
Jackson	202	251	223
Jasper	30	23	37
Jefferson	138	126	119
Jersey	70	69	67
Jo Daviess	100	77	64
Johnson	37	28	31
Kane	1,071	1,051	1,089
Kankakee	284	279	311
Kendall	198	199	192
Knox	165	155	148
Lake	2,256	2,227	2,225
LaSalle	425	454	427
Lawrence	46	48	43
Lee	134	117	110
Livingston	70	121	142
Logan	82	55	81
McDonough	186	198	167
McHenry	859	782	719
McLean	694	683	658
Macon	551	545	487
Macoupin	140	141	168
Madison	790	727	703
Marion	158	127	113
Marshall	31	22	24
Mason	21	13	32
Massac	67	53	59
Menard	45	36	27
Mercer	46	33	37
Monroe	105	111	109
Montgomery	97	78	83
Morgan	82	71	65
Moultrie	36	40	52
Ogle	125	118	137
Peoria	499	462	484
Perry	77	61	61
Piatt	38	55	43
Pike	47	38	51
Pope	14	8	17
Pulaski	24	13	35
Putnam	10	11	16
Randolph	53	47	53
Richland	96	67	72
Rock Island	737	655	629
St. Clair	917	931	863
Saline	59	43	37
Sangamon	914	910	759

Drivers Arrested for DUI (continued)

COUNTY	2013	2014	2015
Schuyler	22	41	22
Scott	10	7	14
Shelby	51	44	50
Stark	12	12	10
Stephenson	96	116	102
Tazewell	562	645	560
Union	88	62	62
Vermilion	172	134	138
Wabash	61	64	62
Warren	106	50	49
Washington	63	25	38
Wayne	40	45	38
White	86	51	37
Whiteside	145	185	191
Will	1,484	1,429	1,532
Williamson	294	251	202
Winnebago	1,212	1,071	1,058
Woodford	78	88	96
Cook	10,264	9,719	9,419
Downstate	24,347	23,103	22,866
Statewide	34,611	32,822	32,285

NOTES

EMERGENCY CONTACT DATABASE

This free online service is available to any person with an Illinois driver's license, ID card or driving instruction permit.

The information you enter in the database will allow law enforcement to quickly notify your family if you have an emergency medical situation or are involved in an automobile crash.

All information is confidential and only accessible to law enforcement.

The database allows you to designate two emergency contacts. To register your Emergency Contact Database information, visit the Secretary of State's website:

WWW.CYBERDRIVEILLINOIS.COM