

Illinois _____ 2025

DUI

Fact Book



SECRETARY of STATE
ALEXI GIANNOULIAS



A message from Secretary of State Alexi Giannoulias

2025 DUI Fact Book

I am pleased to provide this *2025 Illinois DUI Fact Book*, which features information about Illinois' efforts to combat impaired driving.

Illinois' roadways continue to be among the safest in the nation due to our tough laws on impaired 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 Illinoisans about the consequences of impaired driving. To request a video, speakers, or publications, please call the Traffic Safety Hotline at 800-252-8980.

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

Alexi Giannoulias
Secretary of State

The statistics presented in this *2025 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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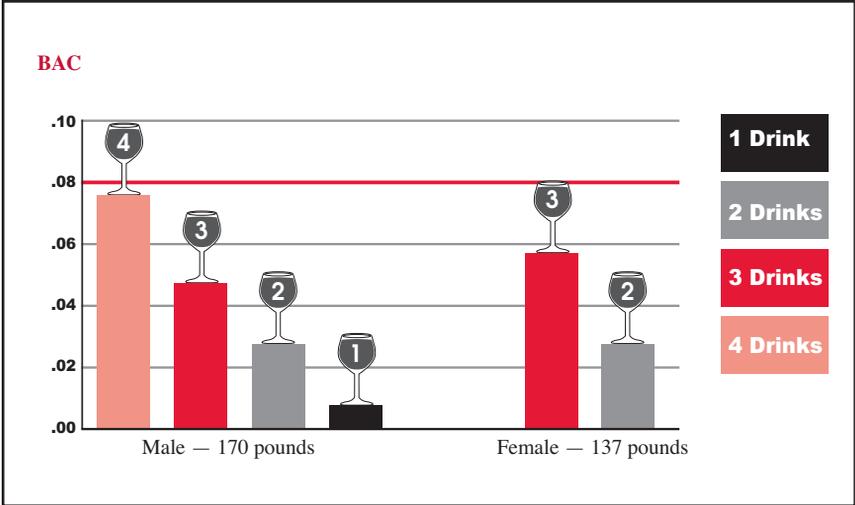
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BAC Limits in Illinois

Drivers under age 2100
School bus drivers00
Commercial driver's license holders04
Drivers age 21 and over08

Number of drinks and approximate 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, you are legally considered to be under the influence if you: (1) have a blood-alcohol content (BAC) of .08% or more; (2) have 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; (3) have used any other controlled substance; or (4) are impaired by medication.

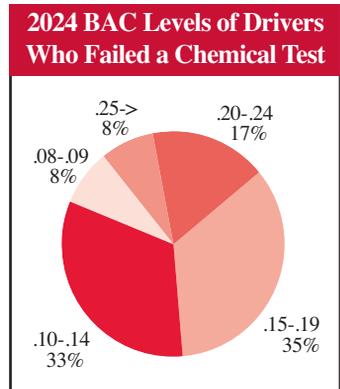
Blood-Alcohol Content (BAC)

BAC is a measurement of the amount of alcohol in your system based on a test of your breath, blood, or urine. It is illegal to drive if your BAC is .08% or more. However, you can be convicted of a DUI if your BAC is less than .08% and your driving ability is impaired.

Your BAC is determined primarily by two factors: how much alcohol you drink and how much time passes between drinks. Other contributing factors include gender, body weight, alcohol tolerance, mood, environment, and the amount of food consumed.

From your first drink, alcohol affects your coordination and judgment. Even with a BAC well below .08%, your reaction time slows. Your risk of being in a crash begins to climb with a BAC between .04% and .05% and increases rapidly after that. By the time you reach a BAC of .06%, you are twice as likely to be involved in a fatal crash as a non-drinking driver. By the time you reach a BAC of .08%, you are 11 times more likely to be killed in a single-vehicle crash than a non-drinking driver.

The only way to rid the body of alcohol is time. Fresh air, coffee, a shower, and food cannot change your BAC or make you sober. It takes about one hour for the



The average DUI offender is:

- male (74% arrested are men);
- age 34 (48% are under age 35);
- age 44 (73% are males under age 44);
- arrested between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m. on the weekend; and
- caught driving with a BAC of .17 — twice the illegal limit.

— Office of the Illinois Secretary of State

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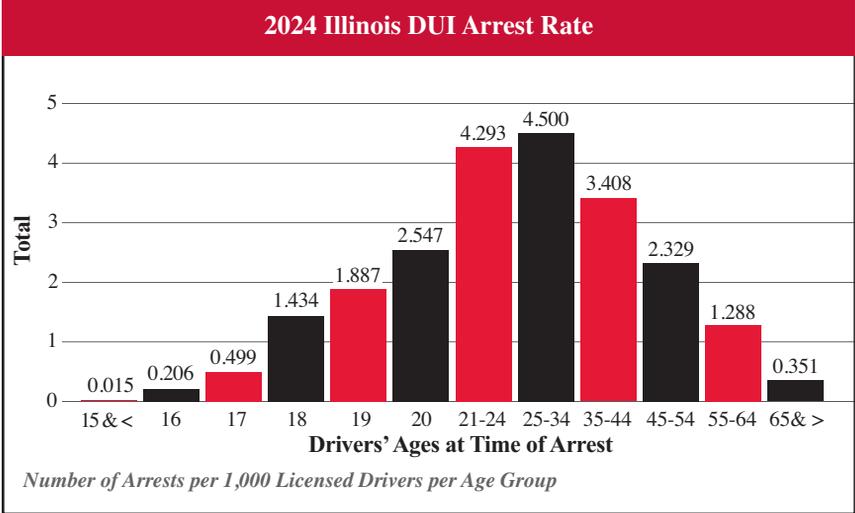
body to metabolize one drink. Each of the following has a comparable amount of alcohol and counts as one drink: one 12-ounce mug of beer, one 5-ounce glass of wine, or one 1.5-ounce shot of hard liquor. (The amount of alcohol in a poured/mixed drink is dependent on the type of drink and the person who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

Medical and Recreational Cannabis (Marijuana)

Illinois law allows for the medical and recreational use of cannabis if you are age 21 or older. If you wish to use cannabis for medicinal purposes, you may enroll in the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program, administered by the Illinois Department of Public Health. The Department of Public Health will issue you a registry ID card.

It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis, whether used medically or recreationally. If you are carrying cannabis in your vehicle, the container must be sealed, odor-proof, and child resistant. No driver or passenger may use cannabis in a motor vehicle. Suppose a law enforcement officer stops your vehicle and has reasonable suspicion to believe you are impaired by the use of cannabis. In that case, you must submit to field sobriety testing and/or validated roadside chemical tests. Refusal to submit to testing or failure of field sobriety tests and/or validated roadside chemical tests will result in the suspension of your driver’s license.

Driving while impaired by the use of cannabis or illegal transportation of cannabis in a motor vehicle may result in the loss of your driving privileges and the revocation of your medical cannabis card, if applicable.



Chronology of a DUI Arrest

- An officer stops your vehicle at a roadside safety check or for probable cause, reasonable suspicion, or unusual operation.
- The officer observes you and requests your driver's license, vehicle registration, and proof of insurance.
- If the officer suspects you are under the influence, you are asked to submit to field sobriety tests.
- If the officer does not suspect you are under the influence, you are released without any DUI charges.
- If the officer has probable cause based on the field sobriety tests, you will be placed under arrest for DUI and taken to the police station. You will be asked to submit to chemical testing of breath, blood, urine, or other bodily substances.
- If you have a BAC of 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 your system, you will not face a statutory summary suspension (see page 11); however, the associated DUI charge will remain until action is taken by the court.
- If you refuse to submit to or fail to complete chemical testing, you will face a statutory summary suspension. If you are a first-time DUI offender, you may be eligible for a Monitoring Device Driving Permit (MDDP). (See page 19.) If you are a repeat DUI offender, you may be eligible for a Restricted Driving Permit (RDP).
- If your 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, you will be issued a law enforcement sworn report notifying you of a statutory summary suspension.
- If your license is valid, you will receive a receipt that allows you to drive for 45 days.
- You may obtain additional testing at your own expense; the results are admissible in court.
- You may be detained until pretrial release conditions are set.
- Your vehicle may be towed, impounded, or seized.

The rate of alcohol impairment among drivers involved in fatal crashes is 3 times higher at night than during the day.

— *National Highway Traffic
Safety Administration*

FACT

Proper Action When Stopped by Law Enforcement

Being stopped by a law enforcement officer can be a stressful experience, but knowing what to do during the stop will help ensure your safety and the safety of others, including the officer.

When you see emergency lights and/or hear sirens behind you:

- Slow down and safely pull over onto 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.
- Do not slam on the brakes or stop in the lane of traffic. Avoid stopping on bridges, curves, next to guardrails, concrete walls, or medians, or any where it would be difficult for other vehicles to pass. Do not stop your vehicle too close to the solid white line, as oncoming traffic may strike it.
- Stay in your vehicle with both hands clearly in sight on your steering wheel. Keep your hands on the steering wheel until the officer instructs you otherwise or the traffic stop is complete.
- Be prepared for the officer to approach your vehicle from either the driver or passenger side.
- Do 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 officer's safety.
- Give the officer your driver's license, registration, and proof of insurance if asked to do so. If the documents are out of reach, tell the officer where they are before you reach for them. Illinois law requires you to have a valid driver's license, registration, and insurance to operate a vehicle.
- If you cannot identify an unmarked police vehicle and/or the driver as law enforcement, you should drive slowly and carefully below the speed limit and either (1) pull over at a well-lit, populated location, (2) drive carefully to the nearest police station and attempt to attract the attention of a uniformed officer or (3) call 9-1-1. You should activate your hazard lights as a helpful way to communicate intentions with the officer.
- If you are stopped at night, turn on your interior lights so the officer can see inside your vehicle.

A traffic stop could indicate you have committed a minor traffic violation without realizing it. There could also be a problem with the vehicle of which you are unaware, or the vehicle may be like one used in a serious crime. Many officers will not provide you with specific reasons for the stop until they have obtained your vehicle registration, driver's license, and proof of insurance.

If you are issued a ticket or arrested, you:

- Should not debate the reason for the stop or argue with the officer.
- Should be cooperative with law enforcement at the scene. If you are suspected of impaired driving, refusal to submit to breath, urine, blood, or performance tests can result in the loss of your driving privileges.
- Should not argue about the ticket at the time of issuance. If you believe an offense was not committed or the ticket was issued unfairly, you can present the case in traffic court.
- Should not resist arrest if taken into custody by law enforcement.

Law enforcement officers should treat you with respect and dignity. If you believe that an officer has acted inappropriately during a traffic stop or other encounter, report the conduct as soon as possible to their superiors. Officers must 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 collecting your name and address for data purposes.

2024 Illinois DUI Facts

- 288 people were killed in alcohol-related crashes, approximately 23% of the 1,245 crash fatalities.
- 21,245 DUI arrests were recorded by the Secretary of State's office.
- 90% of all drivers arrested for DUI, who were eligible, lost their driving privileges.
- 245 drivers under age 21 lost their driving privileges due to Zero Tolerance law violations.
- 25% of those arrested for DUI were women, representing 49% of all licensed drivers.
- Males ages 25-34 had the highest DUI arrest rate (about 6 per 1,000 licensed drivers).
- 87% of all drivers arrested for DUI are first offenders.

Statutory Summary Suspension/Revocation

A statutory summary suspension is the automatic suspension of your driving privileges resulting in a DUI arrest for failing, refusing to submit to, or failing to complete chemical testing. Failure of chemical testing means you have 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 your suspension notice. This suspension does not replace criminal penalties for a DUI conviction. You may request a judicial hearing to challenge the suspension; however, the request does not stop your suspension from taking effect.

If you refuse to submit to chemical testing in another state, your driving privileges will be suspended. A statutory summary suspension does not apply if your BAC is less than .08%. A statutory summary suspension does not apply if you have 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 you hold a Commercial Driver's License (CDL). If you hold a CDL and receive a statutory summary suspension, your CDL privileges will be disqualified for one year for a first offense; a lifetime disqualification applies for a second offense.

Suppose you are convicted of DUI and your driving privileges were suspended because of a statutory summary suspension. In that case, you 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 are the administrative process. For more information on the criminal penalties for a DUI conviction, see pages 14-17.

A law enforcement officer is required to request a chemical test when a crash results in personal injury or death and the officer issues a ticket for any violations of the Illinois Vehicle Code, except equipment violations in Chapter 12. If you refuse to submit to such testing, your driving privileges will be revoked for a minimum of one year.

If you are subject to chemical testing, you may be liable for the medical costs associated with the blood test (up to \$500) if you are consequently convicted of DUI.

Your 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.

Failing Chemical Testing

- **First offense** — Suspension of driving privileges for six months (eligible for an MDDP).*
- **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 an MDDP).*
- **Second or subsequent offense within five years** — Suspension of driving privileges for three years.

**A DUI offender eligible for driving relief and issued an 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 17.*

Field Sobriety Test Suspension

If a law enforcement officer has reasonable suspicion to believe you are driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis, they may ask you to submit to standardized field sobriety tests.

If you refuse or fail to complete standardized field sobriety tests or if the tests disclose you are impaired by the use of cannabis, a field sobriety test suspension will be imposed.

Field sobriety test suspensions are automatic and effective on the 46th day from the date of your suspension notice. This suspension does not replace criminal penalties for a DUI conviction. You may request a judicial hearing to challenge the suspension; however, the request does not stop the suspension from taking effect.

Your driver's license may be suspended for both a field sobriety test suspension and a statutory summary suspension at the same time.

Refusal or failure to complete field sobriety tests:

- Suspension of driving privileges for 12 months (not eligible for an MDDP).

Submission to field sobriety tests that discloses impairment:

- Suspension of driving privileges for six months (not eligible for an MDDP).

Judicial Hearings

You 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 to consider the criminal charges. Legally, only five issues may be considered:

- Whether you were arrested for DUI.
- Whether there were reasonable grounds to believe that you were driving at the time of arrest or in physical control of the vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- Whether you, after being informed of the impending summary suspension, refused to submit to chemical testing.
- Whether, after being advised of the suspension, you 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, you were involved in a motor vehicle crash that caused personal injury or death.

Your suspension/revocation is rescinded if the court rules in your favor. The result of the hearing is entered on your driving record.

You may request a judicial hearing to challenge a field sobriety test suspension within 90 days after the notice date. The hearing must be conducted within 30 days of the request or on the first court date to consider the criminal charges. Only the following issues may be considered:

- Whether the officer had reasonable suspicion to believe that you were driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis.
- Whether you, after being informed of the impending field sobriety test suspension, refused to submit to or complete field sobriety tests.
- Whether you, after being informed of the impending field sobriety test suspension, submitted to field sobriety tests that disclosed impairment by the use of cannabis.

An average of one alcohol-impaired driving fatality occurs every 39 minutes.

— *National Highway Traffic
Safety Administration*

FACT

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 your driving privileges if you have been involved in a serious injury or fatal crash. If you are charged with DUI or another serious offense, you may have your driving privileges revoked without a hearing only after we receive sufficient evidence from a state's attorney. Unless the revocation is contested through an administrative hearing, your 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, whether the driver was driving the wrong way on a one-way road, and whether the driver has previous DUI convictions. Any DUI offense resulting in felony charges is classified as Aggravated DUI. (See page 30 for specific penalties for misdemeanor and felony convictions.)

First Conviction

Class A misdemeanor; minimum revocation of driving privileges for one year (two years if the 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, a mandatory minimum fine of \$500 and a minimum of 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, a 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, a 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 a 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, a 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 a mandatory minimum fine of \$2,500.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, a 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, a mandatory minimum fine of \$5,000.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, a 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, a mandatory minimum fine of \$5,000.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, a 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, a mandatory minimum fine of \$5,000.
- If committed while transporting a child under age 16 — in addition to any other criminal or administrative sanctions, a 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 sentenced to probation or conditional discharge also must serve a minimum of 480 hours of community service or imprisonment of 10 days.

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 death (Class 3 felony).
- DUI committed in a school zone while the restricted speed limit was 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. The revocation period is determined by offense.
- DUI resulting in death (Class 2 felony). Revocation of driving privileges for a minimum of two years from the effective date of the revocation or the date of release from incarceration for the offense.

Reckless Homicide

You may be charged with reckless homicide if you operate a motor vehicle, snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle, or watercraft while under the influence that results in the death of an individual. If convicted, you will serve a minimum of two years of imprisonment (possibly longer, depending on the circumstances and location of the crash). Suppose you are driving on a suspended or revoked driver's license as a result of an Aggravated DUI conviction and are involved in an alcohol-related crash where a death occurs. In that case, you may be charged with reckless homicide.

Additional Consequences of DUI

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

Vehicle Impoundment

Your vehicle may be seized or impounded by local authorities for:

- Committing a DUI while your 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)

Most states, including Illinois, require first-time DUI offenders to have a BAIID installed on their vehicles if they wish to drive during their summary suspension. Illinois also requires a camera unit on the BAIID to capture the image of the driver as they perform their breath test.

On average, approximately 12,000 individuals drive with a BAIID installed on their car or truck.

Suppose you are a first-time DUI offender who wants to obtain and is eligible for driving relief during the period of statutory summary suspension. In that case, you must have a BAIID installed on your vehicle.

To be eligible for driving relief, you must obtain an MDDP, and a BAIID will be installed on your vehicle through a vendor approved by the Secretary of State's office. An MDDP and installation of a BAIID allow you to drive anywhere at any time as long as you are driving a vehicle installed with a BAIID. The Secretary of State's office monitors the BAIID throughout the duration of your permit. The BAIID will alert the Secretary of State's office if you attempt any incidents of driving under the influence or tamper with the BAIID device.

You may decline to have an MDDP and a BAIID and instead choose to refrain from driving during your suspension period. However, if you choose not to participate in the program and are subsequently caught driving a vehicle during your suspension period, you are guilty of a Class 4 felony. Additionally, if you participate in the BAIID program and are subsequently caught driving a vehicle without a BAIID device installed, you are guilty of a Class 4 felony.

A BAIID is also required as a condition of receiving an RDP if you have 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 you to drive on a restricted basis according to your permit. (For more information on the RDP, see page 19.)

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

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

You are 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 ilsos.gov (click Departments, BAIID).

For more information on the BAIID program, contact the Secretary of State's BAIID Unit at 217-524-0660; or if you live in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, or Will counties, contact the Chicago BAIID Unit at 312-814-4598.

Driving Permits

Monitoring Device Driving Permit (MDDP)

- If you are a first-time DUI offender, you may obtain an MDDP from the Secretary of State's office to allow unlimited driving during your statutory summary suspension. (A first-time offender is a driver who has not had a previous statutory summary suspension in the past five years, has not been convicted of DUI or assigned court supervision for DUI in Illinois, or has not been convicted of DUI in another state within five years.)
- You must have a BAIID installed and maintained on any vehicle driven during your suspension period. You may drive anywhere at anytime once your permit is issued and your BAIID is installed.
- If you hold a CDL, you may not drive any vehicle for which a CDL is required.
- An MDDP may not be issued to drive any commercial motor vehicle.
- You are ineligible for an MDDP if your driver's license is otherwise invalid or if death or great bodily harm to another resulted from your DUI arrest.
- You are ineligible for an MDDP if previously convicted of reckless homicide or Aggravated DUI that resulted in a death.
- You are responsible for all costs associated with the MDDP and BAIID. (Those proclaimed indigent by the Secretary of State BAIID Division will have some vendor fees waived.)
- If you are a driver under age 18, you are ineligible for an MDDP.
- You are ineligible for an MDDP during your field sobriety test suspension.

Restricted Driving Permit (RDP)

- If you are convicted of DUI, you may apply to the Secretary of State's office for an RDP, if eligible.
- If you are a driver under age 16 and your driving privileges are revoked, you are not eligible for an RDP.
- To obtain an RDP, you may have to prove a hardship exists, provide a current professional alcohol/drug evaluation and, when appropriate, provide proof of remedial education or treatment.
- You must appear before a hearing officer in the Secretary of State's Department of Administrative Hearings. The office will review your driving record to ensure that you would not threaten public safety if allowed to drive on a limited basis.
- You may be required to drive only vehicles equipped with a BAIID. You are responsible for all costs associated with your 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 312-793-2429.

Driver's License Reinstatement

Statutory Summary Suspension

Your driving privileges may be reinstated at the end of your statutory summary suspension period. Before your driving privileges can be reinstated:

- Other suspensions or revocations on your driving record must be cleared.
- A \$250 reinstatement fee must be paid to the Secretary of State's office for the first offense.
- For a second or subsequent offense, a \$500 reinstatement fee must be paid to the Secretary of State's office.
- Reinstatement of your driving privileges becomes valid when entered on your driving 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 ilsos.gov. (Click "Driver's License Reinstatement," which is listed under "Online Services.") Payment is processed immediately. You will receive an email confirmation number indicating you paid and your driving record has been updated. Payment may also be mailed to: Secretary of State, DUI Section, 2701 S. Dirksen Pkwy., Springfield, IL 62723.

Field Sobriety Test Suspension

Your driving privileges may be reinstated at the end of your field sobriety test suspension period. Before your driving privileges can be reinstated:

- Other suspensions or revocations on your driving record must be cleared.
- A \$250 reinstatement fee must be paid to the Secretary of State's office for the first offense.
- For the second or subsequent offense, a \$500 reinstatement fee must be paid to the Secretary of State's office.
- Reinstatement of your driving privileges becomes valid when entered on your driving record in the Secretary of State's office, provided the provisional termination date has passed.

Revocation (Including Statutory Summary Revocation)

To reinstate your driving privileges for a DUI conviction, you must:

- 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, you are 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 DMVs. If you are a multiple offender, you 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 your driving privileges are restored. The hearing officer considers the seriousness of your offense, your overall driving record, and your remedial efforts.
- File proof of financial responsibility before 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 can 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.
- Payment for a revocation may also be paid online at ilsos.gov.

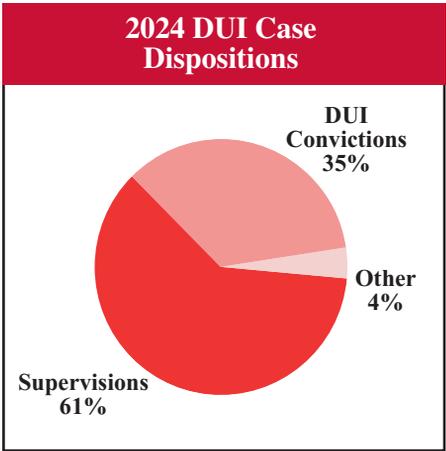
A reinstatement becomes valid when the Secretary of State’s office enters it on your driving record.

For more information on driver’s license reinstatements, contact the Secretary of State’s Department of Administrative Hearings at 217-782-7065 or 312-793-2429.

Case Dispositions

If a judge grants you court supervision for an offense, you are 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 2024, 22,146 statutory summary suspensions were recorded by the Secretary of State’s office. As of Dec. 31, 2024, court dispositions were reported for 25% (3,645) of these cases. Of those dispositions, 44% (1,965) resulted in convictions and 61% (3,645) received court supervision. In 4% (227) of the cases, other dispositions, such as convictions for reckless driving, were received. Of the dispositions received, 22% of first offenders received a DUI conviction and 52% 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 three 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. Trauma Center Fund — \$100.	\$3,600*
Income Loss	Loss of four 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 =	\$18,130

*These fees may vary depending on your 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

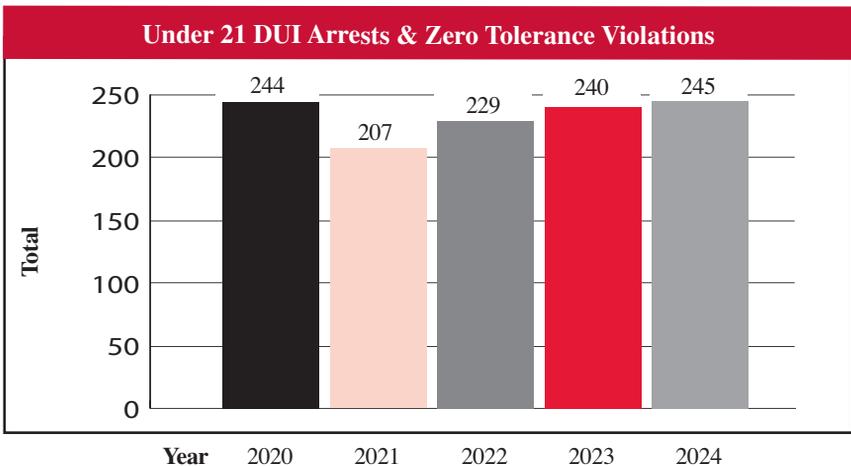
If you are under age 21, you face a minimum two-year driver's license revocation for your first DUI conviction, in addition to the penalties that apply for DUI offenders age 21 and older. You are not eligible for an RDP until the second year of your revocation period. If you are under age 18 on a statutory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

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

From 1986 to 2017, 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, such as 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.



During 2024, 245 drivers under age 21 were suspended for driving with a BAC of more than .00 or for refusing to submit to chemical testing. Additionally, 904 underage drivers were arrested for DUI and received suspensions. For a listing of arrest numbers by county, see pages 31-32.

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

Use of Fraudulent or Fake ID by a Person Under Age 21

It is illegal to use or possess a fake ID card or another person's ID card. Using another person's ID card or allowing an ID card to be used by another may cause both of you to have a suspension or revocation of driving privileges for up to one year. It may also result in a permanent criminal conviction on both of your records and lead to later career consequences in your professional endeavors.

Parental Responsibility

It is illegal for parents or legal guardians 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 watercraft under their control by either allowing the consumption of alcohol or 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

- If you are under age 21 and are convicted of violating the Liquor Control Act for the illegal purchase, possession, receipt, or consumption of alcohol while in a motor vehicle, your driving privileges will be suspended for six months for a first conviction, 12 months for a second conviction, and revocation of driving privileges for a subsequent conviction.
- If you are under age 21 and receive court supervision for violating the Liquor Control Act for the purchase, possession, receipt, or consumption of alcohol while in a motor vehicle, your driving privileges will be suspended for three months.
- If you are under age 21, you may not be charged with possession or consumption of alcohol by a minor if you requested medical assistance out of concern for another person. After contacting authorities, you must remain at the scene and cooperate fully with law enforcement, providing your 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 you are convicted of DUI in another state, the conviction will be added to your Illinois driving record and result in the revocation of your driving privileges. The length of the revocation will be based on your previous Illinois driving history.

DUI Involving Motorboats or Snowmobiles

If you are involved in a personal injury or fatal boating crash while operating or in physical control of a motorboat and are issued a citation for any offense (other than an equipment violation), you are deemed to have given consent to a breath test. If you refuse, do not complete, or fail chemical testing, your driver's license will be suspended. The length of the suspension will be the same as those listed on page 11 under Statutory Summary Suspension/Revocation.

A juvenile who has committed an alcohol violation or received a court supervision for an alcohol violation while operating a snowmobile or watercraft will be reported to the Secretary of State's office for appropriate action.

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.

Illegal Transportation of Alcohol/Open Container

It is illegal to transport, carry, possess, or have any alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle except in the original container with the seal unbroken. Limousines, motor homes, mini motor homes, and chartered buses not hired for school purposes are exceptions to the law.

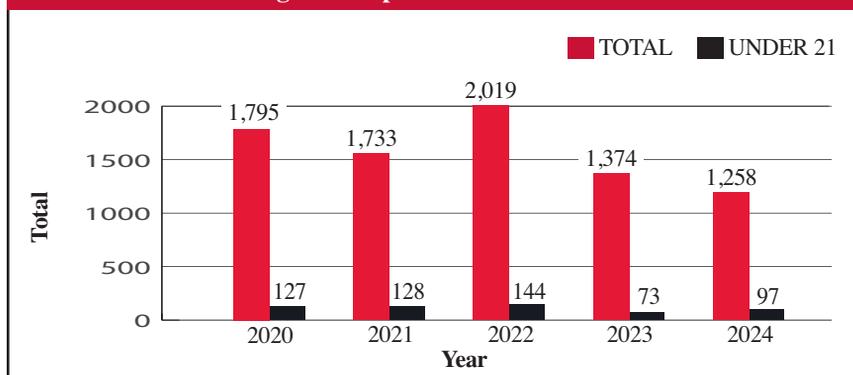
- Maximum fine of \$1,000 and points-assigned violation on driver's record.
- Suspension of driving privileges for one year or revocation for a second conviction within one year.
- If the offender is under age 21 — Mandatory suspension of driving privileges for one year for first offense; mandatory revocation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

Illegal Transportation of Medical and Recreational Cannabis

It is illegal to possess or transport medical or recreational cannabis in the passenger area of a motor vehicle except in a sealed, odor-proof, and child-resistant medical or recreational cannabis container.

- A medical cannabis cardholder convicted of this offense will have their medical cannabis registry card revoked for two years.
- A first conviction of illegal transportation of medical cannabis will result in a six-month driver's license suspension. A second conviction will result in a 12-month driver's license suspension.
- A conviction of illegal transportation of recreational cannabis is a moving violation. Conviction of three moving violations in a 12-month period will result in a driver's license suspension.

Illegal Transportation Convictions



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 your driving privileges for up to one year without a conviction if you are 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 yourself on any driver's license or permit issued to someone else.
- Allowing any unlawful use of your 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 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 promptly 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 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 choice.
- Restitution.

Secretary of State Alexi Giannoulias 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.

The highest percentage of drivers with BACs of .08% or higher is for drivers 21-24 years old and 25-35 years old (29%).

— *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration*

FACT

Secretary of State DUI Programs

The Secretary of State's office offers a variety of DUI programs for adults, high schools and middle schools.

The Secretary of State's office also offers the **Operation Straight ID** program for law enforcement and owners/employers of liquor stores and establishments where alcohol is served. This program offers training on identifying fraudulent and fictitious driver's license and ID cards. For more information about this program, call 800-596-2522.

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.
-

Zero Tolerance Violations by County (2022-2024)

County	2022	2023	2024	County	2022	2023	2024
Adams	0	2	4	Jefferson	2	2	5
Alexander	0	0	0	Jersey	0	1	1
Bond	0	0	0	Jo Daviess	2	1	0
Boone	1	2	4	Johnson	1	0	1
Brown	0	0	0	Kane	11	7	12
Bureau	0	0	2	Kankakee	0	2	1
Calhoun	0	0	0	Kendall	1	2	0
Carroll	0	0	0	Knox	0	0	1
Cass	0	1	1	Lake	19	15	12
Champaign	4	1	4	LaSalle	2	4	0
Christian	1	2	2	Lawrence	0	1	0
Clark	1	0	0	Lee	2	2	3
Clay	0	0	0	Livingston	2	4	0
Clinton	0	1	1	Logan	2	2	0
Coles	5	3	6	McDonough	3	3	5
Cook				McHenry	8	13	8
—Dist 1	6	5	8	McLean	11	12	4
—Dist 2	4	3	4	Macon	1	3	2
—Dist 3	8	10	6	Macoupin	5	2	1
—Dist 4	3	1	7	Madison	6	7	10
—Dist 5	6	5	7	Marion	1	5	1
—Dist 6	1	5	4	Marshall	0	1	1
Crawford	1	0	3	Mason	0	0	1
Cumberland	0	0	0	Massac	1	1	1
DeKalb	1	4	5	Menard	3	0	0
DeWitt	0	0	0	Mercer	0	0	1
Douglas	5	0	0	Monroe	0	0	3
DuPage	26	16	22	Montgomery	0	3	4
Edgar	0	1	0	Morgan	4	1	0
Edwards	0	1	0	Moultrie	1	0	0
Effingham	3	0	2	Ogle	3	0	1
Fayette	1	0	0	Peoria	2	4	4
Ford	0	0	0	Perry	1	1	1
Franklin	1	5	2	Piatt	2	1	0
Fulton	0	1	1	Pike	1	1	3
Gallatin	0	0	0	Pope	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	4	Pulaski	0	0	0
Grundy	2	3	2	Putnam	1	0	0
Hamilton	0	2	0	Randolph	3	0	3
Hancock	0	4	0	Richland	1	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	Rock Island	3	7	2
Henderson	1	1	0	St. Clair	4	5	4
Henry	1	1	0	Saline	0	3	0
Iroquois	0	0	0	Sangamon	8	5	6
Jackson	2	6	4	Schuyler	0	0	0
Jasper	0	2	2	Scott	1	0	1

Zero Tolerance Violations (continued)

County	2022	2023	2024	County	2022	2023	2024
Shelby	2	0	2	Washington	0	3	0
Stark	1	0	0	Wayne	1	1	1
Stephenson	0	1	1	White	1	2	3
Tazewell	2	6	5	Whiteside	2	0	0
Union	0	0	0	Will	8	9	7
Vermilion	2	0	1	Williamson	0	5	5
Wabash	0	0	0	Winnebago	6	3	6
Warren	0	0	1	Woodford	2	2	3
				Cook	28	29	36
				Downstate	201	211	209
				Statewide	229	240	245

Drivers Arrested for DUI by County (2022-2024)

COUNTY	2022	2023	2024
Adams	89	110	98
Alexander	4	2	4
Bond	9	13	4
Boone	205	231	218
Brown	7	5	2
Bureau	46	64	49
Calhoun	13	8	10
Carroll	24	28	18
Cass	25	23	17
Champaign	337	434	485
Christian	54	37	40
Clark	36	23	28
Clay	13	21	17
Clinton	31	31	29
Coles	133	166	145
Cook			
—Dist 1	1,326	1,243	1,317
—Dist 2	742	618	499
—Dist 3	1,125	1,200	1,042
—Dist 4	817	920	995
—Dist 5	781	778	803
—Dist 6	386	504	566
Crawford	37	42	93
Cumberland	29	23	38
DeKalb	215	235	287
DeWitt	30	33	39
Douglas	57	52	51
DuPage	2,433	2,281	2,346
Edgar	19	33	33
Edwards	4	9	8
Effingham	72	76	74
Fayette	26	24	74
Ford	21	26	32
Franklin	36	72	98
Fulton	61	56	46
Gallatin	0	3	8
Greene	10	25	28
Grundy	270	189	194
Hamilton	24	26	22
Hancock	32	46	54
Hardin	8	1	2
Henderson	61	22	27
Henry	85	106	97
Iroquois	45	52	68

Drivers Arrested for DUI (continued)

COUNTY	2022	2023	2024
Jackson	67	121	134
Jasper	27	28	27
Jefferson	108	114	129
Jersey	73	51	45
Jo Daviess	116	68	69
Johnson	17	11	18
Kane	1,029	1,067	1,062
Kankakee	241	242	226
Kendall	235	201	200
Knox	100	115	114
Lake	1,487	1,644	1,713
LaSalle	290	307	262
Lawrence	31	19	26
Lee	90	119	128
Livingston	96	122	89
Logan	66	45	54
McDonough	91	110	49
McHenry	664	642	704
McLean	608	654	561
Macon	339	301	269
Macoupin	108	96	73
Madison	617	705	650
Marion	50	86	65
Marshall	25	30	20
Mason	12	21	14
Massac	31	25	23
Menard	15	20	25
Mercer	24	27	21
Monroe	74	73	71
Montgomery	68	72	58
Morgan	26	41	45
Moultrie	35	27	43
Ogle	140	160	167
Peoria	222	265	376
Perry	24	30	41
Piatt	34	31	30
Pike	36	36	24
Pope	1	4	3
Pulaski	17	6	6
Putnam	4	9	6
Randolph	45	55	64
Richland	51	36	38
Rock Island	354	294	308
St. Clair	493	544	500
Saline	24	18	14
Sangamon	490	600	618

Drivers Arrested for DUI (continued)

COUNTY	2022	2023	2024
Schuyler	16	15	12
Scott	8	8	7
Shelby	21	36	42
Stark	9	5	5
Stephenson	91	113	91
Tazewell	262	334	294
Union	16	23	16
Vermilion	127	81	94
Wabash	13	28	20
Warren	31	31	38
Washington	18	15	20
Wayne	26	32	26
White	16	15	26
Whiteside	95	115	94
Will	876	889	982
Williamson	81	151	120
Winnebago	828	796	867
Woodford	96	105	105
Cook	5,177	5,263	5,222
Downstate	16,026	16,712	16,924
Statewide	21,203	21,975	22,146

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:

ilsos.gov