



# 2015 IMPAIRED DRIVING ENFORCEMENT FACT BOOK

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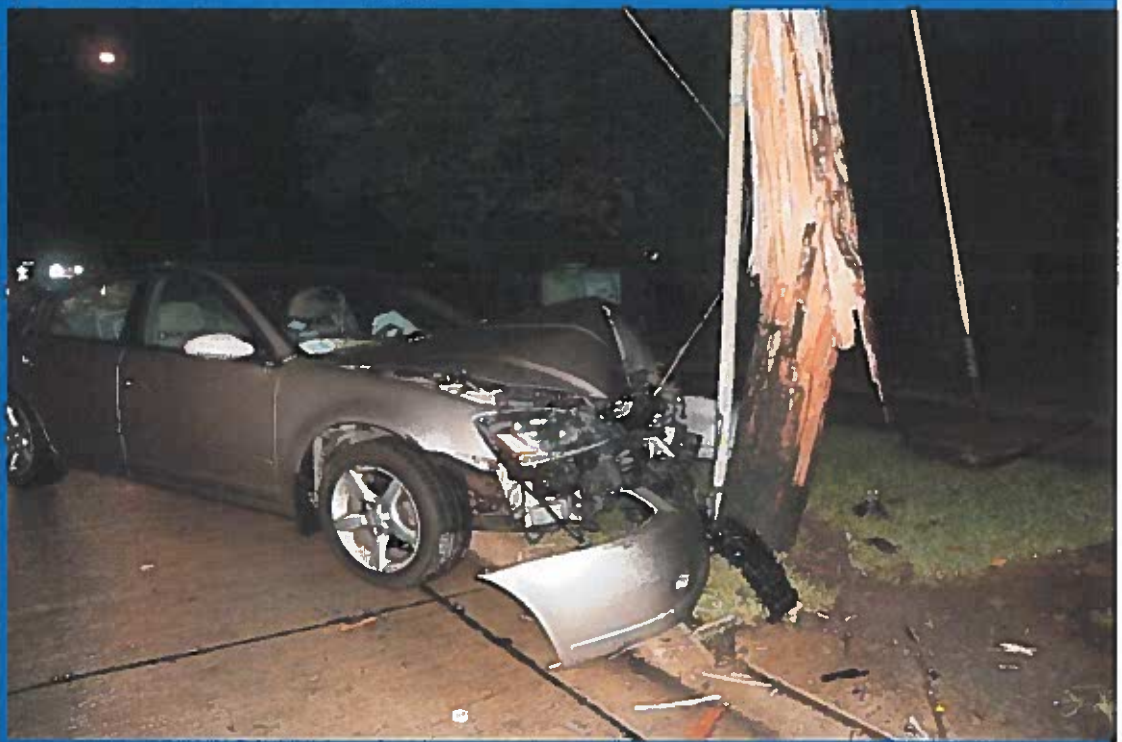
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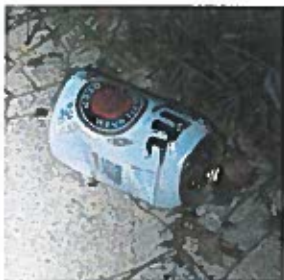
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Prepared by Sgt. Joe Grage with assistance from Sgt. Paul Nevara



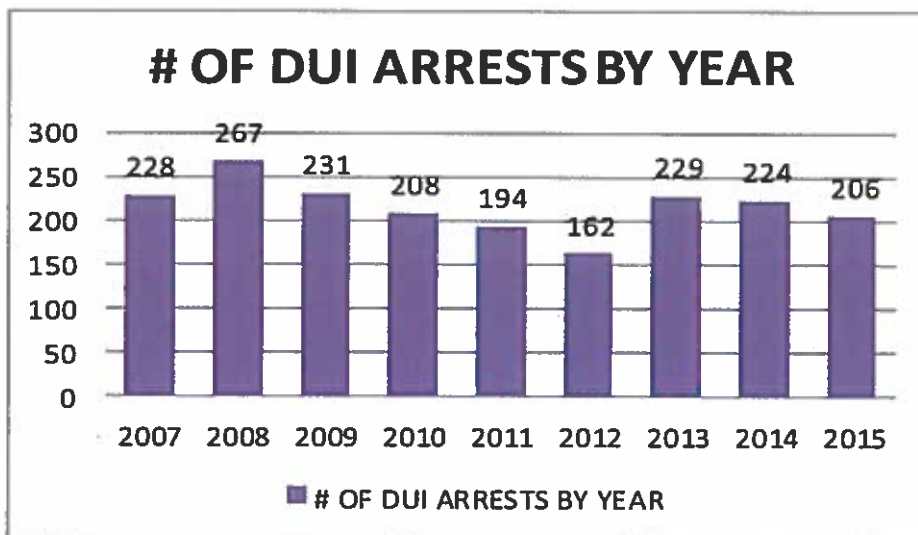
## PURPOSE

Drivers impaired by alcohol, drugs, or intoxicating compounds represent a serious threat to the safety of the public. Because of this, the Lombard Police Department considers impaired driving enforcement to be one of its highest priorities.

This report was prepared in order to present an analysis of the Department's efforts in removing impaired drivers from the roadway. It intends to accomplish the following:

- Identify the types of scenarios and conditions that officers are encountering on the street as well as the courtroom.
- Identify trends in order to provide data to empower officers.
- Describe the "typical" impaired driving offender being encountered by officers.

## DUI ARRESTS DECREASE SLIGHTLY



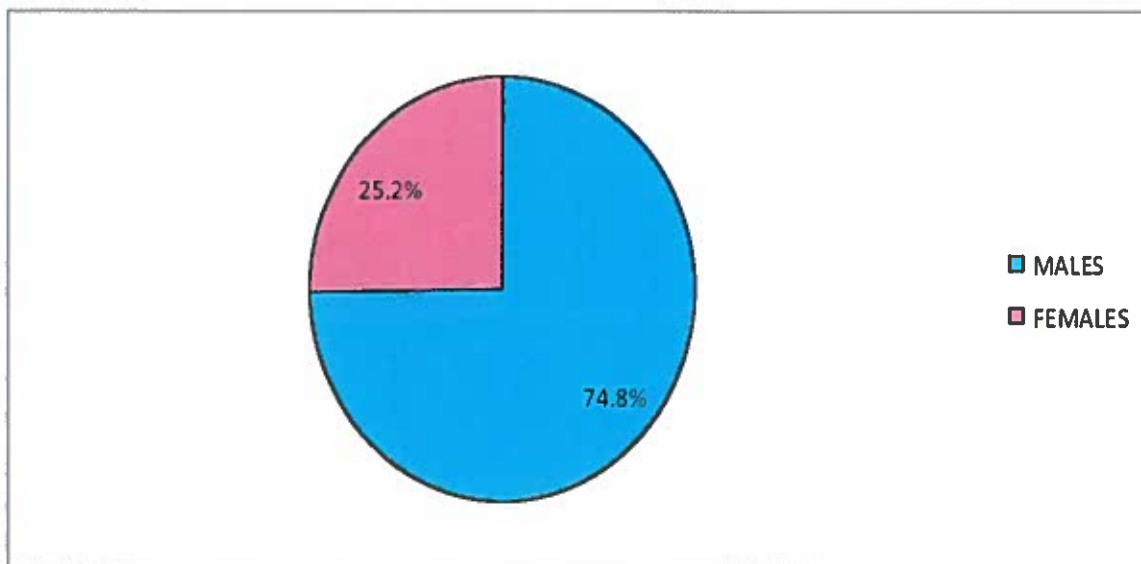
Impaired driving arrests decreased slightly (7.2%) from 224 to 206 in 2015.

The top three impaired driving enforcement officers were:

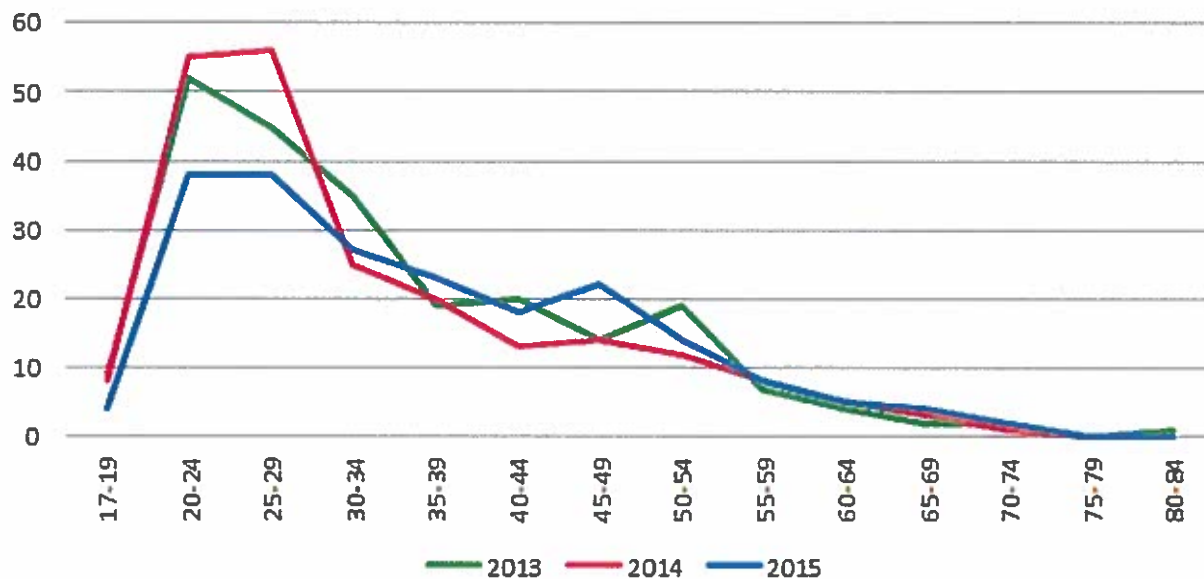
1. Officer A. Stern-25 Arrests
2. Officer E. Gouty-17 Arrests
3. Officer S. Jean-17 Arrests

# OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS

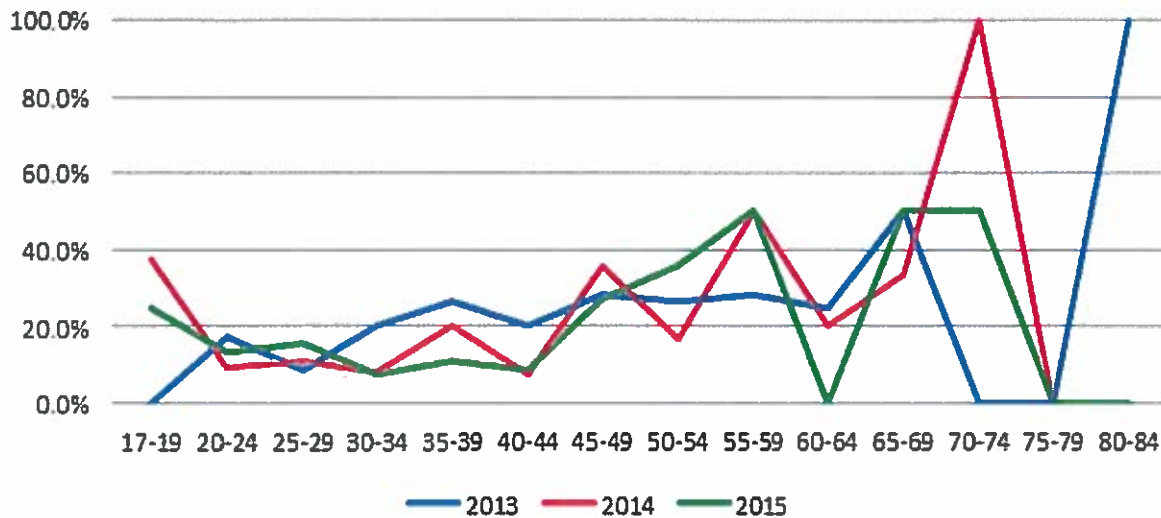
## SEX OF DUI OFFENDERS



## AGE OF DUI OFFENDERS



## CRASH INVOLVEMENT WITH DUI ARRESTS BY AGE



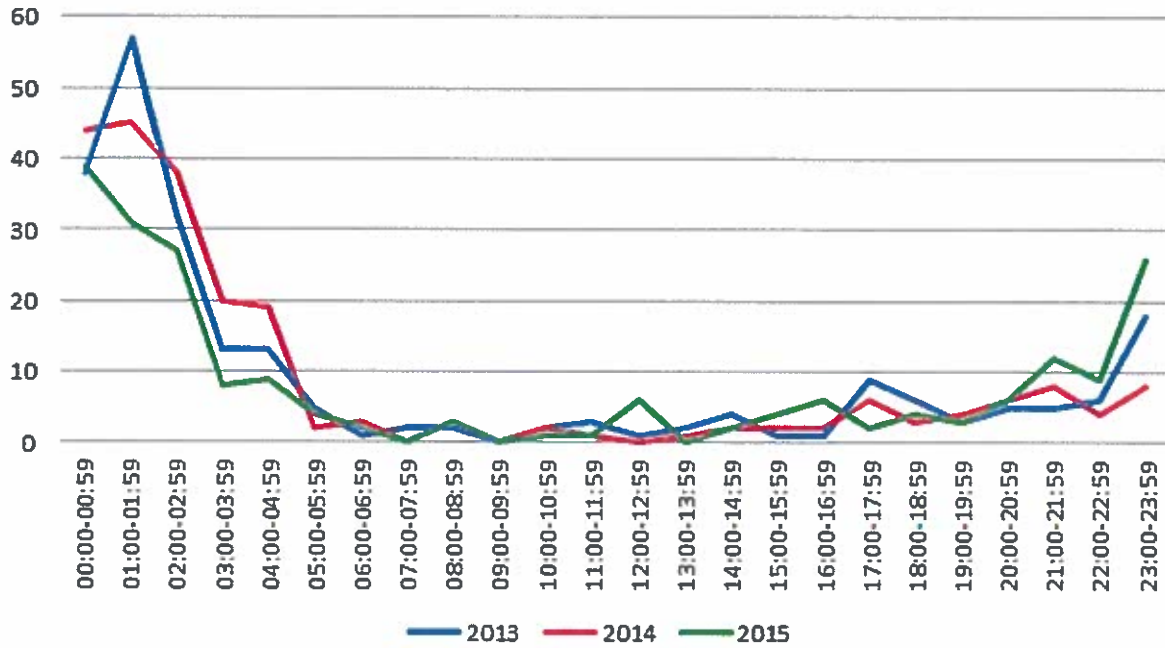
In 2015 74.8% of the DUI arrests were male while 25.2% were female. This represented only a slight change from 2014, when 79% of the arrests were male and 21% were female. The number of DUI arrests by age group peaked at the 20-24 and 25-29 year age groups, decreased steadily until the 45-49 year age group where it peaked slightly, and then decreased steadily again. Approximately 39% of DUI arrests involved drivers under 30 years of age. While the number of DUI arrests per age group generally decreased with age, the proportion of DUI arrests with crash involvement generally increased with age. This was true in 2013 and 2014 as well. The data continues to suggest that drivers' chances of being involved in a crash while driving impaired generally increases with age.



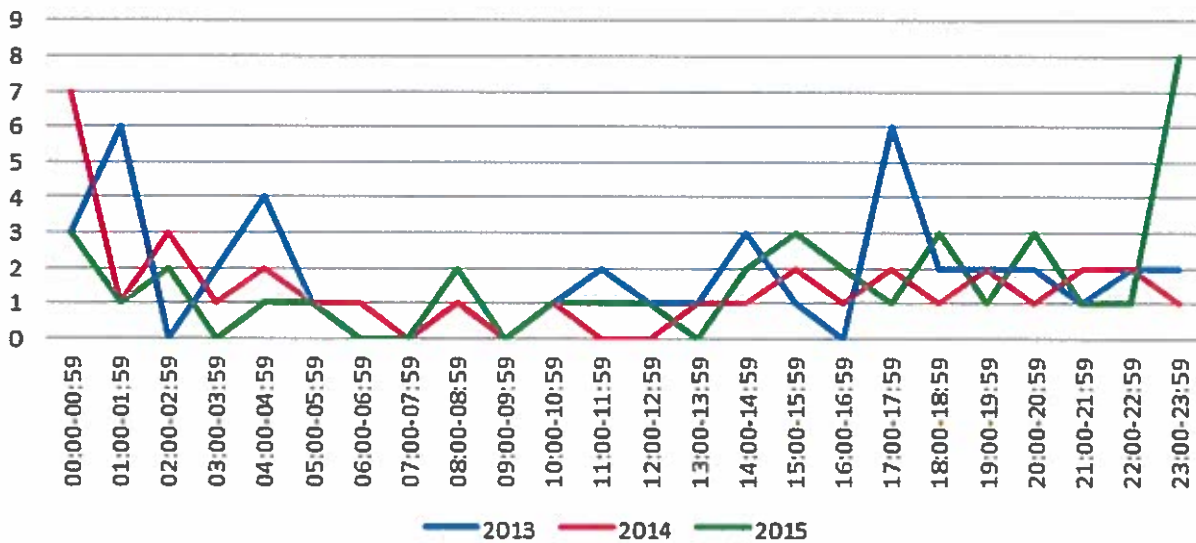


## TIME AND PLACE ANALYSIS

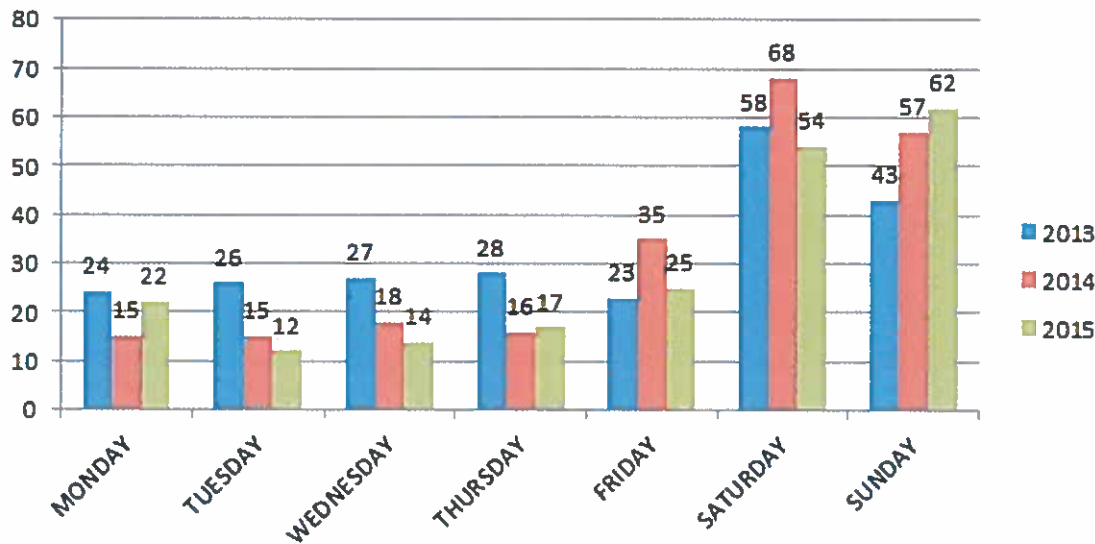
### DUI ARRESTS BY TIME



### DUI CRASHES BY TIME OF DAY

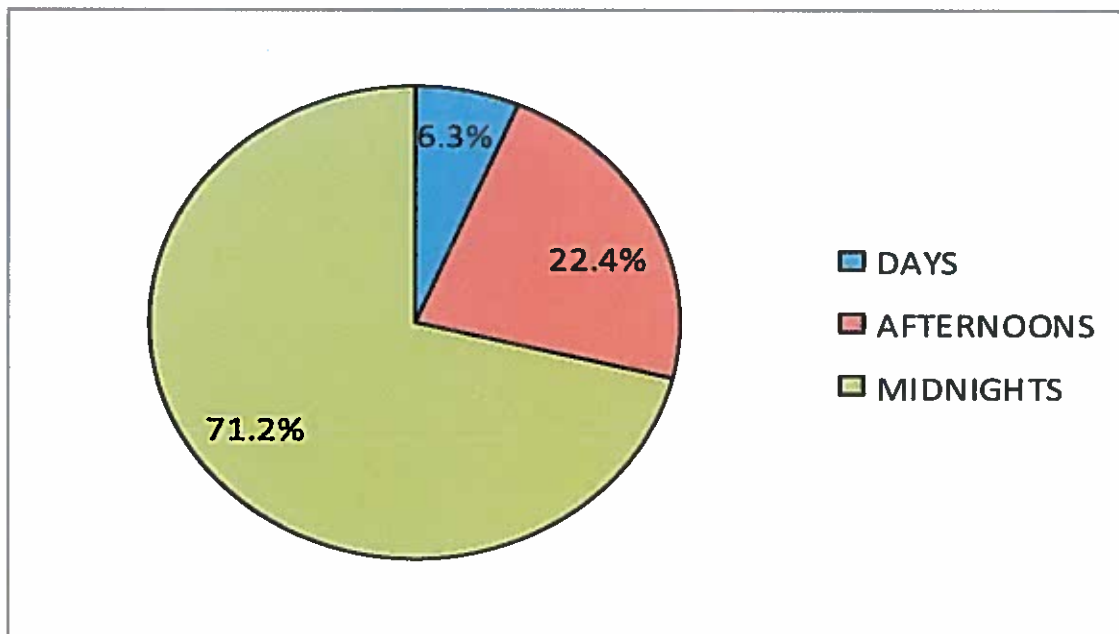


### DUI ARRESTS BY DAY OF WEEK

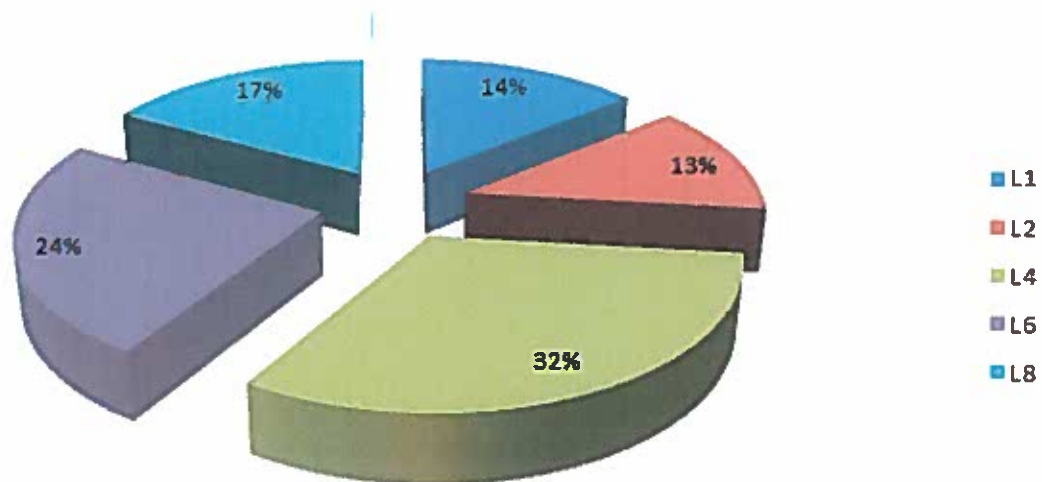


*\*IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE MAJORITY OF DUI ARRESTS OCCUR IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS AND CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL/DRUGS IN THE LATER HOURS OF THE PRIOR EVENING.*

### DUI ARRESTS BY SHIFT



## DUI ARRESTS BY BEAT



Approximately 60% of the Department's DUI arrests occurred from 2300-0259hrs. DUI arrests occurring between 0000hrs and 0259hrs decreased by 10% in 2015, but increased by 325% between 2300hrs and 2359hrs. The midnight shift made 71.2% (down 8.7%) of the Department's DUI arrests in 2015. The hour of the day with the most DUI arrests in 2015 was between 0000hrs and 0059hrs. This was a change from the past two years when DUI arrests peaked between 0100hrs and 0159hrs. In 2015 the hour of the day with the most DUI crashes was between 2300hrs and 2359hrs. Eight DUI crashes occurred during that time frame, which was an increase of 800% from 2014. The data from 2015 suggests that intoxicated drivers were appearing on the roadways earlier in the evening compared to recent years.

DUI arrests that occurred on weekdays in 2015 were again fairly constant until Saturday, when they doubled. Saturday and Sunday continued to be the days of the week during which most DUI arrests occur.



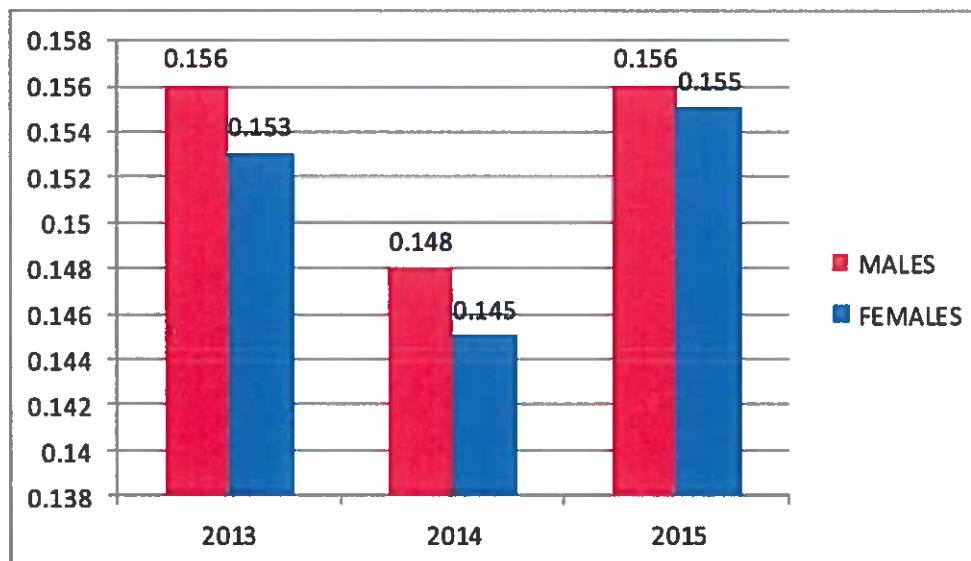
## FIELD AND CHEMICAL TESTING REFUSAL RATES

<b>OFFENDERS REFUSING TO PERFORM STANDARDIZED FIELD SOBRIETY TESTS (SFSTs)</b>	<u>15.0%</u> (↑9%)
<b>OFFENDERS REFUSING TO PERFORM A PRELIMINARY BREATH TEST (PBT)</b>	<u>36%</u> (↑12%)
<b>OFFENDERS REFUSING TO SUBMIT TO A BREATHALYZER TEST</b>	<u>38%</u> (↓1%)

## OFFENDER ANALYSIS BY DECISION POINT

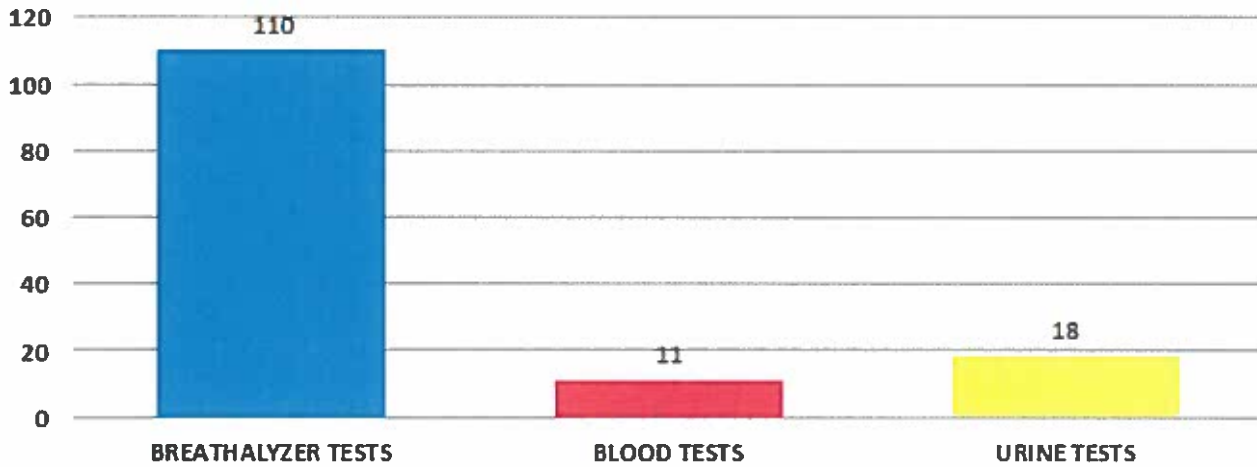
	PERFORMED CHEMICAL TESTS	REFUSED CHEMICAL TESTS
PERFORMED SFST AND PBT	81% (↑2%)	19% (↓2%)
PERFORMED SFST/REFUSED PBT	31% (↓11%)	69% (↑11%)
REFUSED SFST/PERFORMED PBT	71% (↑71%)	29% (↓71%)
REFUSED SFST AND PBT	24% (↑24%)	76% (↓24%)

## AVERAGE OFFENDER BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT

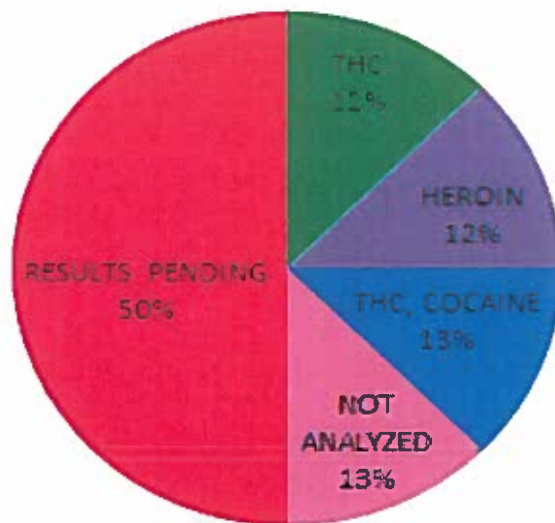




## CHEMICAL TESTS PERFORMED BY TYPE



## URINE TEST RESULTS



## FIELD AND CHEMICAL TESTING

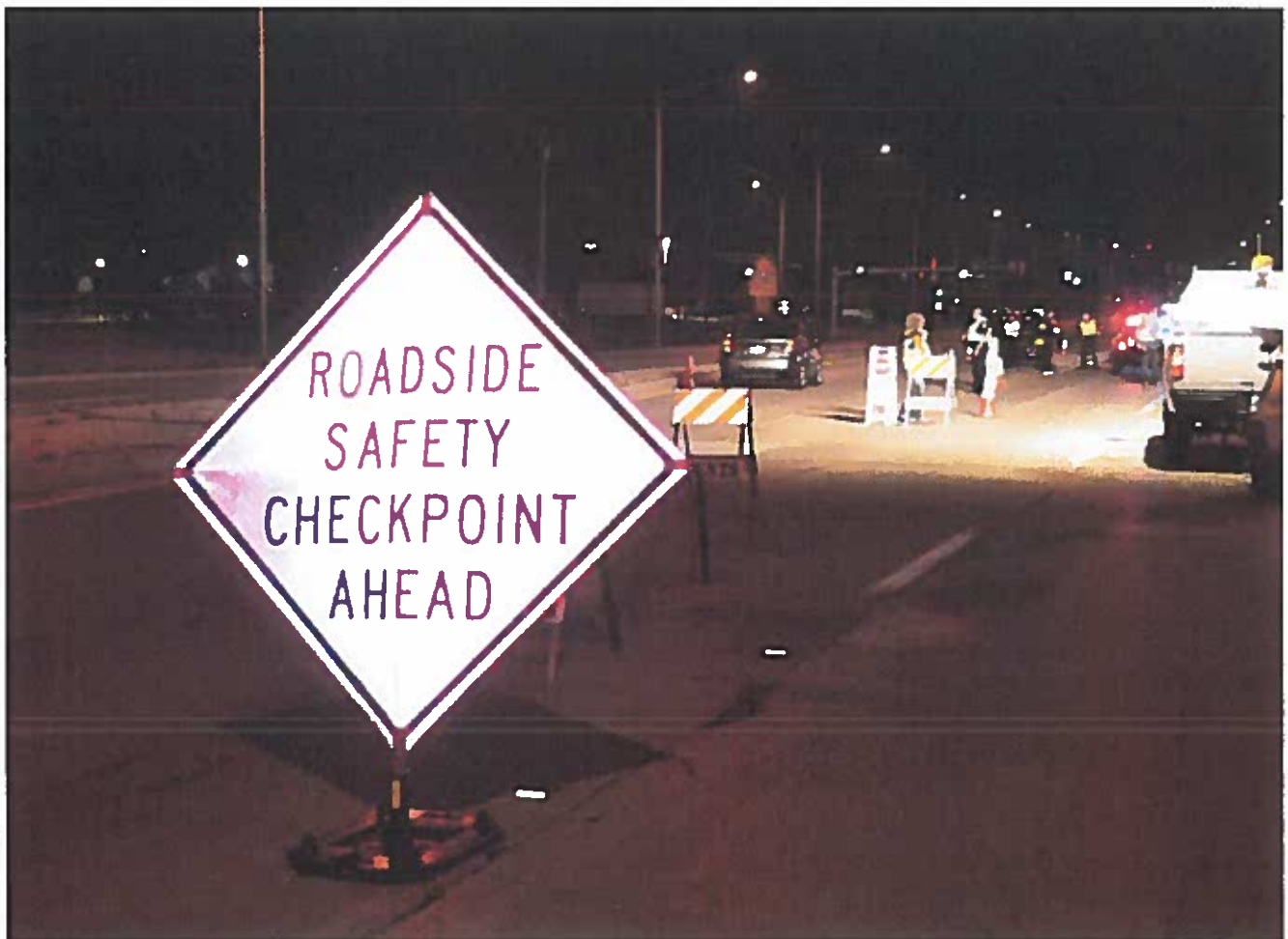
The proportion of offenders refusing SFST's more than doubled in 2015, but remained a low number overall (15%). Approximately 36% of offenders refused preliminary breath testing (PBT's) and 38% refused breathalyzer testing. Both of these numbers are almost identical to 2014.

Average blood alcohol levels for males and females continued to be very similar, but increased an average of 6% for both sexes.

The most common drug detected in urine tests in the past was THC (cannabis), but this year saw an equal number of drivers found to have heroin and cocaine in their urine.

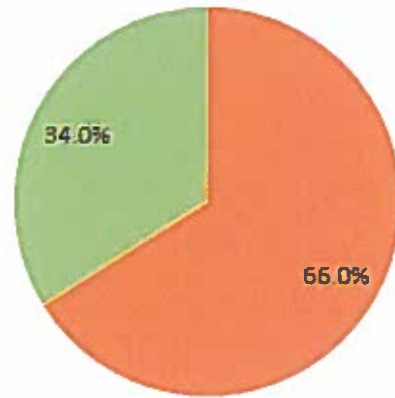
The offender analysis by decision point table shows probabilities that offenders will submit to chemical testing based upon whether or not they submit to SFST's and the PBT.

The highest blood alcohol level recorded during 2015 was 0.287.



## DUI COURT STATISTICS

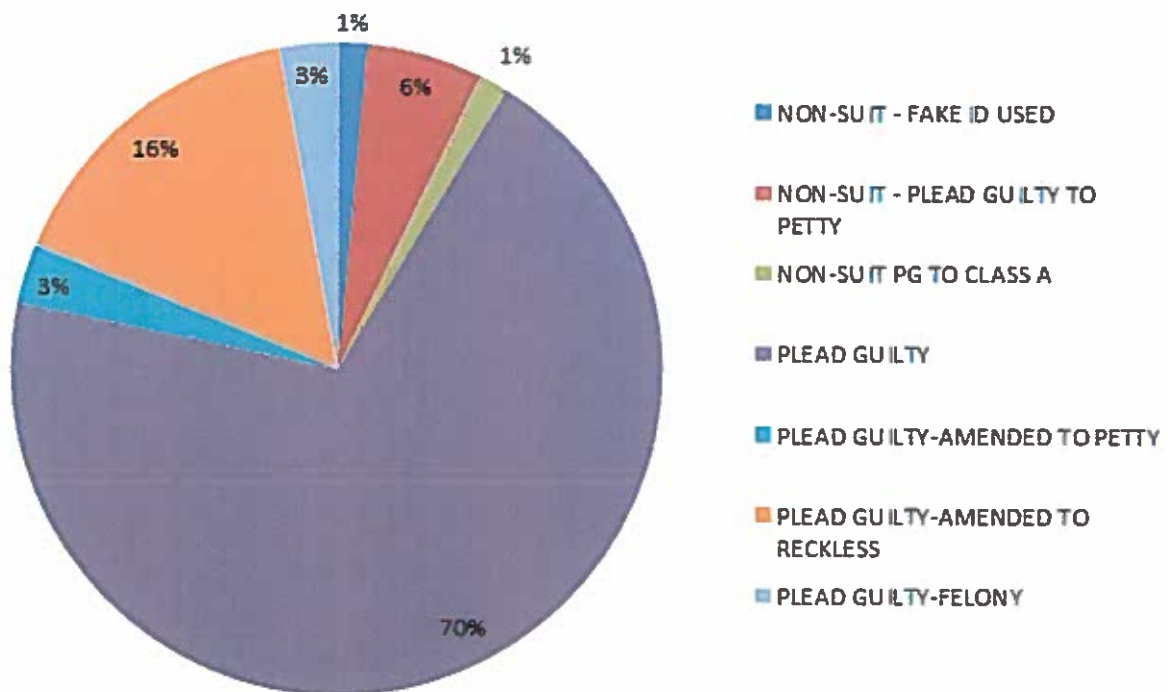
### COURT CASE DISPOSITION RATIO



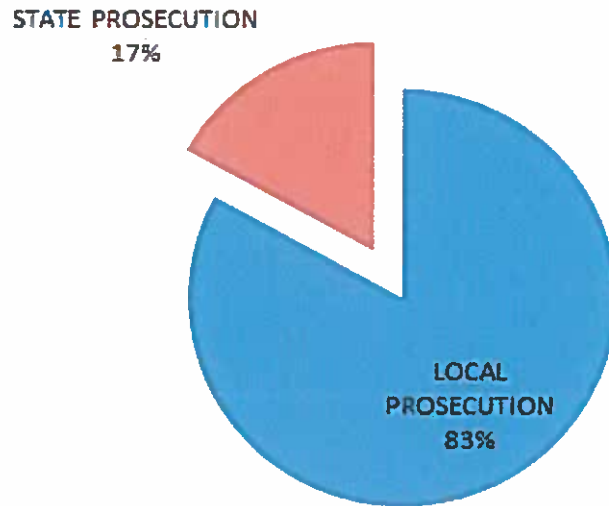
■ ACTIVE ■ ADJUDICATED

*\*As of January 15th, 2016*

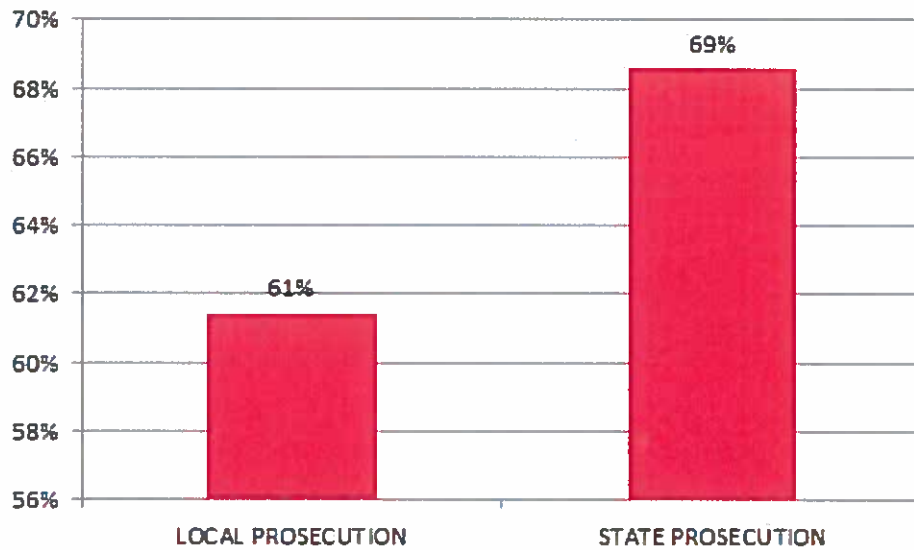
### OVERALL DISPOSITIONS FROM 2015



## LOCAL VERSUS STATE PROSECUTIONS



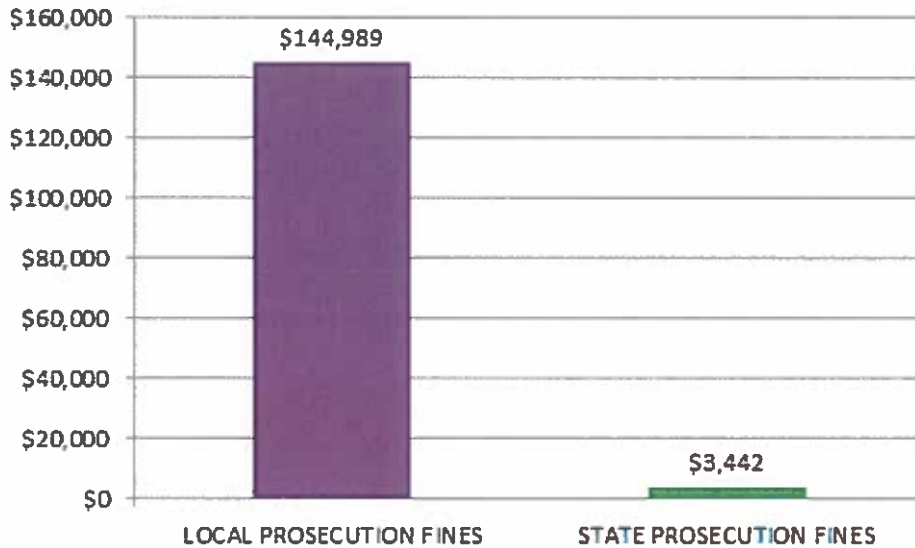
## PROPORTION OF LOCAL AND STATE CASES WITHOUT DISPOSITION IN COURT



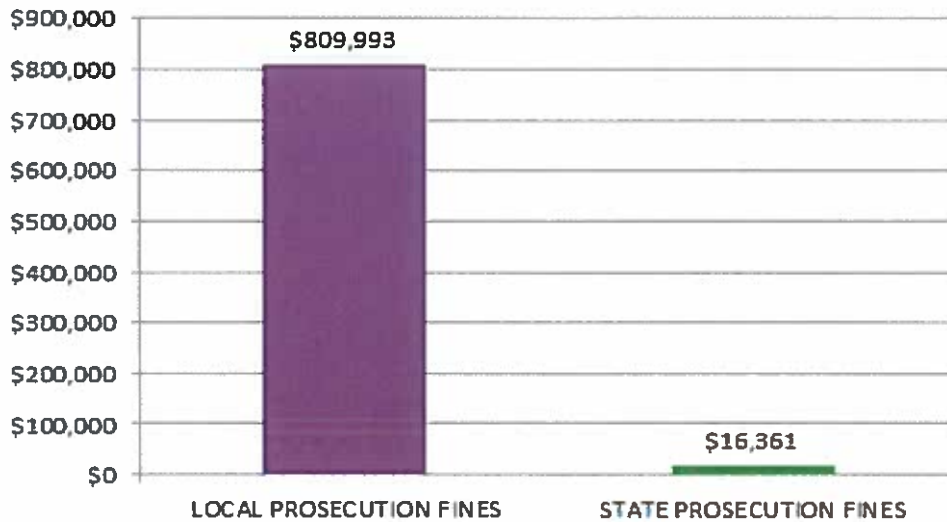
\*As of January 15th, 2016



## FINES/FEES TO VILLAGE OF LOMBARD FROM SENTENCED OFFENDERS 2015



## FINES/FEES TO VILLAGE OF LOMBARD FROM SENTENCED OFFENDERS 2013-2015



\*Includes fines, E-citation fees, and DUI Technology fund fees

## LOCAL PROSECUTION COURT DISPOSITIONS 2013-2015

DISPOSITION	#	%
PLEAD GUILTY	275	64.9%
PLEAD GUILTY-AMENDED TO RECKLESS DRIVING	89	21.0%
NON-SUIT DUI PLEAD GUILTY TO PETTY OFFENSE	27	6.4%
DUI CHARGE AMENDED TO PETTY OFFENSE	6	1.4%
NON-SUIT DUI CHARGE	10	2.4%
PLEAD GUILTY-AMENDED TO PETTY OFFENSE	6	1.4%
NON-SUIT DUI PLEAD GUILTY TO DWLS	3	0.7%
NON-SUIT DUI PLEAD GUILTY TO CLASS A MISDEMEANOR	2	0.5%
NON-SUIT DUI PLEAD GUILTY TO OTHER CHARGE	2	0.5%
NOT GUILTY	2	0.5%
NON-SUIT DUE TO FAKE ID BY OFFENDER	1	0.2%
FOUND GUILTY OF RECKLESS DRIVING	1	0.2%

Local prosecutions far outnumbered state prosecutions again in 2015.

On average, DUI cases handled by local prosecutors were disposed of twenty five days faster than DUI cases handled by state prosecutors. The average number of days to disposition for locally prosecuted DUI cases was 209 days. Approximately 78% of locally prosecuted DUI cases from the last three years have been disposed of compared to 70% of the state prosecuted DUI cases.

Locally prosecuted cases continue to be distinguished by the variety of dispositions associated with them.

It should be noted that the statistics do not show the prosecutorial merits of the cases with amended or non-suited DUI charges. In some instances local prosecution cases were non-suited so that felony charges may be filed by the DCSAO.

Offenders in locally prosecuted DUI cases received court supervision 75.6% of the time. Public service was part of 38.5% of sentences. The average public service sentence was 122 hours. Thirty locally prosecuted cases have resulted in a jail sentence for the offender. The longest jail term sentenced was 120 days. The average fine received by the Village for a locally prosecuted DUI case is \$1970.00.

## STATE PROSECUTION COURT DISPOSITIONS 2013-2015

DISPOSITION	#	%
PLEAD GUILTY-MISDEMEANOR	30	48%
PLEAD GUILTY TO FELONY	16	26%
NOLLE PROS	3	5%
FOUND GUILTY	2	3%
PLEAD GUILTY TO DWLS	1	2%
FOUND NOT GUILTY	1	2%
NOLLE PROS PLEAD GUILTY TO OTHER	1	2%
NOLLE PROS PLEAD GUILTY TO CLASS A	1	2%

Eighty eight DUI cases have been prosecuted by the DCSAO during the past 3 years. The average case disposition time for state prosecuted cases is 234 days and the average fine received by the Village is \$298.02. Approximately one third of the state prosecuted cases are felonies.

Court supervision was given to offenders in 19.4% of the adjudicated cases. Public service was sentenced in 14.5% of those cases with an average sentence of 122 hours. Jail was part of the sentence 24% of the time with an average jail sentence of 290 days.



