

Reducing Alcohol-Impaired Driving: 0.08% Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) Laws

Task Force Finding

Intervention Definition

These laws establish the illegal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08 g/dL for drivers aged 21 years and older (lower BAC levels are established for drivers 20 years old and younger).

Task Force Finding (August 2000)*

The 0.08% BAC laws are strongly recommended based on their effectiveness in reducing alcohol-related crash fatalities in the United States. No harms or other potential benefits were reported and no qualifying economic information was identified from the literature.

*From the following publication:

Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Recommendations to reduce injuries to motor vehicle occupants: increasing child safety seat use, increasing safety belt use, and reducing alcohol-impaired driving. *Am J Prev Med* 2001;21(4S):16–22.

Publications

Shults RA, Elder RW, Sleet DA, et al. Reviews of evidence regarding interventions to reduce alcohol-impaired driving. *Am J Prev Med* 2001;21(4S):66–88.

Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Recommendations to reduce injuries to motor vehicle occupants: increasing child safety seat use, increasing safety belt use, and reducing alcohol-impaired driving. *Am J Prev Med* 2001;21(4S):16–22.

Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Motor-vehicle occupant injury: strategies for increasing use of child safety seats, increasing use of safety belts, and reducing alcohol-impaired driving

[www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5007a1.htm]. MMWR Recommendations and Reports 2001;50(RR07):1-13.

Task Force on Community Preventive Services. Motor vehicle occupant injury. In: Zaza S, Briss PA, Harris KW, eds. *The Guide to Community Preventive Services: What Works to Promote Health?* Atlanta (GA): Oxford University Press;2005:329-84 (Out of Print).

Mercer SL, Sleet DA, Elder RA, Cole KH, RA Shults, Nichols JL. Translating evidence into policy: lessons learned from the case of lowering the legal blood alcohol limit for drivers. *Annals of Epidemiology* 2010;20(6):412-20.

Disclaimer

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