

Policy Summary

Youth Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits **(underage operators of** **noncommercial motor vehicles)**

This policy summary is excerpted from:
The December 2015 Report to Congress on the Prevention and Reduction of Underage Drinking

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

Youth Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits (underage operators of noncommercial motor vehicles)

Policy Description

Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limits policies establish the maximum amount of alcohol a minor can have in his/her bloodstream when operating a motor vehicle. BAC is commonly expressed as a percentage. For instance, a BAC of 0.08 percent means that a person has 8 parts alcohol per 10,000 parts blood in the body. State laws generally specify BAC levels in terms of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood (often abbreviated as grams per deciliter, or g/dL). BAC levels can be detected by breath, blood, or urine tests. The laws of each jurisdiction specify the preferred or required types of tests used for measurement.

There is strong scientific evidence that, as BAC increases, the cognitive and motor skills needed to operate a motor vehicle are increasingly impaired. BAC statutes establish criteria for determining when the operator of a vehicle is sufficiently impaired to constitute a threat to public safety and is, therefore, violating the law. Currently, all states and the District of Columbia mandate a BAC limit of 0.08 g/dL for adult drivers.

Owing to differences between young people and adults (e.g., body mass, physiological development, driving experience), young people's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle is impaired at a lower BAC than for adults. Partly as a result of financial incentives established by the federal government, all jurisdictions in the United States have enacted low BAC limits for underage drivers. Laws establishing very low legal BAC limits of 0.02 g/dL or less for drivers under the legal drinking age of 21 are widely referred to as zero-tolerance laws.

A per se BAC statute stipulates that if the operator has a BAC level at or above the per se limit, a violation has occurred without regard to other evidence of intoxication or sobriety (e.g., how well or poorly the individual is driving). In other words, exceeding the BAC limit established in a per se statute is itself a violation.

Status of Youth BAC Limit Policies

As of January 1, 2014, all states have per se youth BAC statutes (see Exhibit 4.3.11). Thirty-four states set the driving BAC limit for underage persons at 0.02 g/dL. The District of Columbia and 14 states consider any underage alcohol consumption while driving to be a violation of the law and have set the limit to 0.00 g/dL. Two states (California and New Jersey) have set the underage BAC limit to 0.01 g/dL.

Trends in Youth BAC Limit Policies

Since 1998, all states have had zero tolerance (0.02 g/dL or lower) youth BAC limit laws (see Exhibit 4.3.12). In the period between 1999 and 2014, the number of states mandating specific BAC limits for underage drivers remained constant with the exception of one state (Maryland), which lowered its underage BAC limit from 0.02 to 0.00 g/dL. Prior to 1998, three states (South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wyoming) had no youth BAC limits and one (Mississippi) set the limit to 0.08 g/dL.

Exhibit 4.3.11: Youth Operators Blood Alcohol Concentration Limit Laws as of January 1, 2014

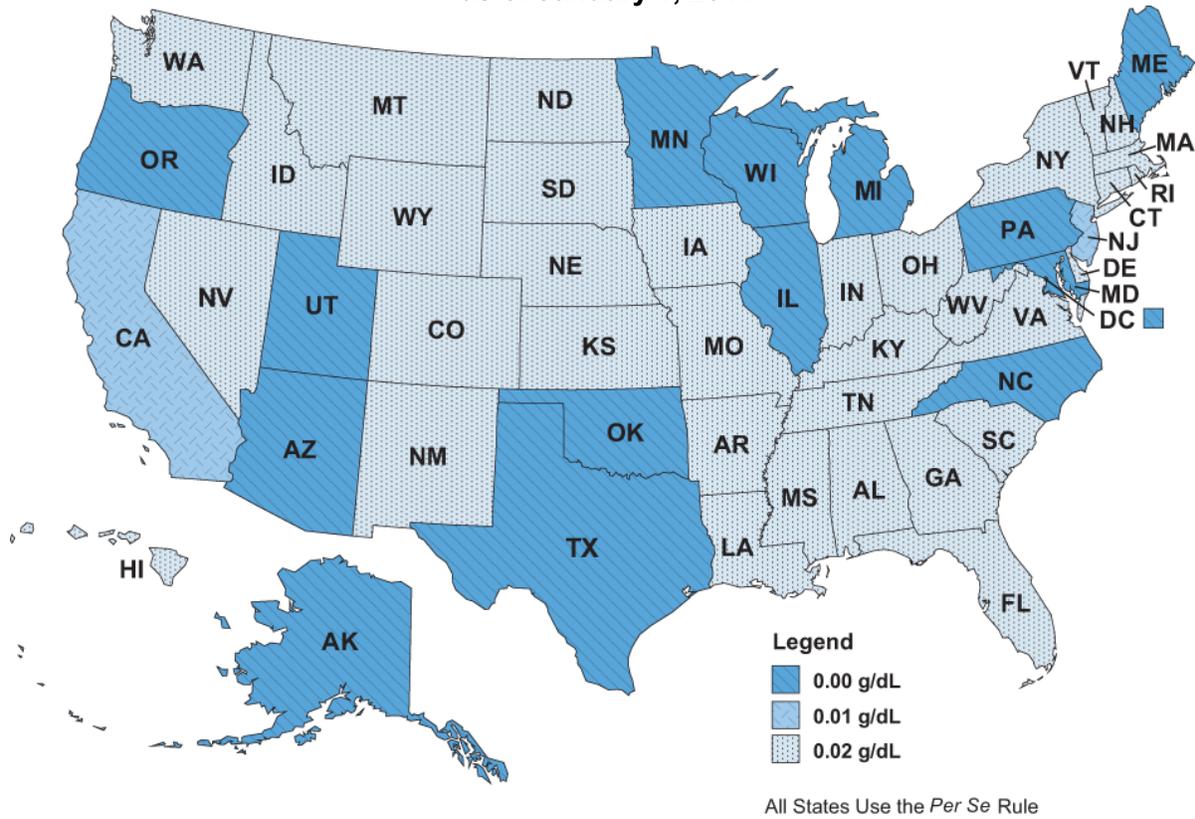
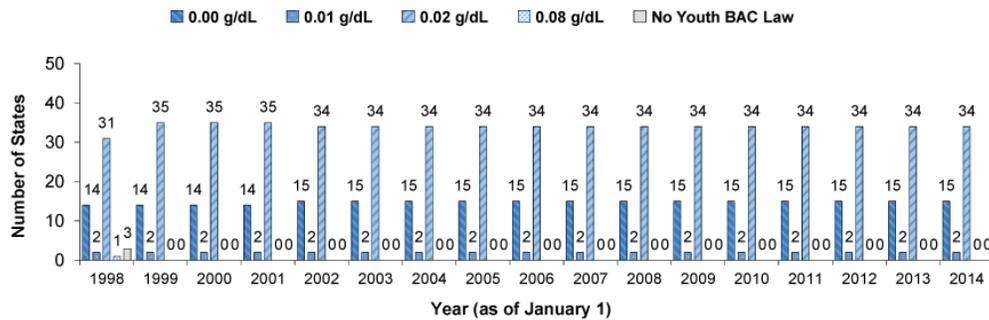


Exhibit 4.3.12: Distribution of Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles) BAC Limit Laws, January 1, 1998, through January 1, 2014



References and Further Information

All data for this policy were obtained from APIS at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. Follow links to the policy entitled “Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles).” APIS provides further descriptions of this policy and its variables, details regarding state policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B.

- Dejong, W., & Blanchette, J. (2014). Case closed: Research evidence on the positive public health impact of the age 21 minimum legal drinking age in the United States. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs. Supplement*, 75 (Suppl 17), 108–115.
- Fell, J. C., Fisher, D. A., Voas, R. B., Blackman, K., & Tippetts, A. S. (2009). The impact of underage drinking laws on alcohol-related fatal crashes of young drivers. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 33(7), 1208–1219.
- Lovenheim, M. F., & Slemrod, J. (2010). The fatal toll of driving to drink: The effect of minimum legal drinking age evasion on traffic fatalities. *Journal of Health Economics*, 29(1), 62–77.
- Maldonado-Molina, M. M., Reingle, J. M., Delcher, C., & Branchini, J. (2011). The role of parental alcohol consumption on driving under the influence of alcohol: Results from a longitudinal, nationally representative sample. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 43(6), 2182–2187.
- McCartt, A. T., Hellinga, L. A., & Kirley, B. B. (2010). The effects of minimum legal drinking age 21 laws on alcohol-related driving in the United States. *Journal of Safety Research*, 41(2), 173–181.
- Norberg, K. E., Bierut, L. J., & Richard, A. G. (2009). Long-term effects of minimum drinking age laws on past-year alcohol and drug use disorders. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 33(12), 2180–2190.
- Peck, R. C., Gebers, M. A., Voas, R. B., & Romano, E. (2008). The relationship between blood alcohol concentration (BAC), age, and crash risk. *Journal of Safety Research*, 39(3), 311–319.
- Plunk, A. D., Cavazaos-Rehg, P., Bierut, L. J., & Grucza, R. A. (2013). The persistent effects of minimum legal drinking age laws on drinking patterns later in life. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 37, 463–469. doi: 10.1111/j.1530-0277.2012.01945.x
- Roudsari, B., & Ramisetty-Mikler, S. (2008). Exceptions to the “National Minimum Drinking Age Act” and underage drunk driver death in the US: A state-level comparison. *Annals of Epidemiology*, 18(9), 714.
- Voas, R. B., Tippetts, A. S., & Fell, J. (2003). Assessing the effectiveness of minimum legal drinking age and zero tolerance laws in the United States. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 35(4), 579–587.