Reducing Alcohol-Impaired Driving: Lower BAC Laws for Young or Inexperienced Drivers

Summary Evidence Table – Economic Review

Study	Intervention/Comparison Elements	Outcome Measure	Effect
Author (Year): Miller et al. (1998) **Study Period:** 1993 **Analytic Method:** Cost benefit analysis **Summary Measure:** Benefit/Cost ratio[1] **Location:** United States **Setting Type:** Community wide **Population:** Young drivers under 21	**Intervention:** Lower blood alcohol level (BAC) laws implemented for young drivers in 12 states before 1991 **Comparison:** 12 comparison states that did not lower BAC levels for young drivers	**Reported Currency and Base Year:** 1993 US dollars **Costs Included:** Cost of trials and sanctions imposed and compliance costs to young drivers (i.e cost of the loss of mobility) **Benefits Included:** Savings from a reduction in alcohol-related crashes **Reported Summary Measure:** Costs: $0.00197 per mile driven Benefits: $0.042 per mile driven **Benefit Cost ratio[1]:** $21.40 for zero-tolerance $6 for a 1 year suspension $11 for a 6 month suspension $18 for a 9 month suspension **Baseline:** not reported **Effect size:** 20% reduction in young drivers' alcohol involved crashes	**Adjusted Currency and Base Year:** 1997 US dollars **Benefit/Cost ratio[1]:** $21.40 for zero tolerance $6 for a 1-year suspension $11 for a 6-month suspension $18 for a 9-month suspension

[1] Benefit/Cost ratios are provided as a stand-alone piece of information and should not be used to rank interventions unless a) there is a known budget constraint; b) the interventions are mutually independent; and c) interventions exhibit constant returns to scale.