Impact of legislation to reduce the drinkdrive limit on road traffic accidents and alcohol consumption in Scotland: a natural experiment study

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Declared competing interests of authors: Emma McIntosh and Andy Jones are members of the National Institute for Health Research Public Health Research programme funding board.

Published June 2019 DOI: 10.3310/phr07120

Plain English summary

Impact of legislation to reduce the drink-drive limit in Scotland Public Health Research 2019; Vol. 7: No. 12 DOI: 10.3310/phr07120

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What was the problem?

In December 2014 the drink-drive limit was lowered in Scotland, but remained at the same level in England and Wales. Although there was evidence from other countries that this would lead to a reduction in road traffic accidents in Scotland, there was still uncertainty about what would happen after the legislation changed and whether or not the change provided good value for money.

What did the study do?

This study compared Scotland with England and Wales to see if the level of Scottish road traffic accidents and alcohol consumption were reduced after the 2014 drink-drive legislation was in place compared with England and Wales, where the legislation was unchanged.

What did the study find?

The study found no evidence that the level of road traffic accidents changed because of the change in drink-drive legislation in Scotland. Although there was a small reduction (i.e. < 1%) in the level of alcohol consumption in places, such as pubs and restaurants, there was no change in the level of alcohol purchased in shops and supermarkets, and this accounts for over two-thirds of all alcohol consumed in Scotland.

What does this mean?

The change in legislation appears to have failed in its objective to reduce road traffic accidents in Scotland. Possible reasons include not enough publicity or levels of enforcement by actions, such as breath testing. It might also be that most road traffic accidents involving alcohol are caused by people who continue to ignore the law under the 2014 legislation.

Public Health Research

ISSN 2050-4381 (Print)

ISSN 2050-439X (Online)

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This report

The research reported in this issue of the journal was funded by the PHR programme as project number 14/186/58. The contractual start date was in March 2018. The final report began editorial review in May 2018 and was accepted for publication in January 2019. The authors have been wholly responsible for all data collection, analysis and interpretation, and for writing up their work. The PHR editors and production house have tried to ensure the accuracy of the authors' report and would like to thank the reviewers for their constructive comments on the final report document. However, they do not accept liability for damages or losses arising from material published in this report.

This report presents independent research funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR). The views and opinions expressed by authors in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the NHS, the NIHR, NETSCC, the PHR programme or the Department of Health and Social Care. If there are verbatim quotations included in this publication the views and opinions expressed by the interviewees are those of the interviewees and do not necessarily reflect those of the authors, those of the NHS, the NIHR, NETSCC, the PHR programme or the Department of Health and Social Care.

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