







Driven to Wellness

Impaired Driving Fact Sheet: DRUG-IMPAIRED DRIVING

 According to NHTSA:

- NHTSA's National Roadside Survey conducted in 2013-2014 found that 20 percent of surveyed drivers tested positive for potentially impairing drugs.
- Research shows that marijuana impairs motor skills, lane tracking and cognitive functions (Ramaekers et al., 1993; Moskowitz, 1995; Hartman & Huestis, 2013).
- A 2015 study on driving after smoking cannabis stated that THC in marijuana also hurts a driver's ability to multitask, a critical skill needed behind the wheel.
- Trends show an increase in the number of fatally injured drivers testing positive for marijuana and other drugs that can impair driving.
- Predicting real-world crash risk is challenging, however, studies show that marijuana impairs psychomotor skills, lane tracking, and cognitive function.
-  Opioids can cause drowsiness and can impair cognitive function.



-  The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that overdose deaths at work increased by 25 percent annually between 2013 and 2017.
-  In 2017, 272 workplace overdose deaths accounted for 5.3 percent of occupational injury deaths that year compared to 1.8 percent in 2013.
-  A recent study found the simultaneous use of alcohol and cannabis produces significantly higher blood concentrations of THC, as well as THC's primary active metabolite, than cannabis use alone.
-  Marijuana affects psychomotor skills and cognitive functions critical to driving including vigilance, drowsiness, time and distance perception, reaction time, divided attention, lane tracking, coordination, and balance.
-  A recent study showed that 17 percent of CMV drivers were reported as having "over-the-counter drug use" at the time of a crash.

"Navigating safe driving through healthy habits and lifestyles".