

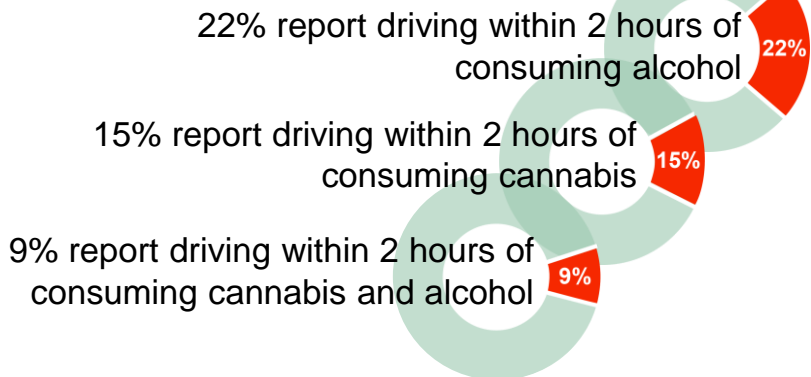
Exploring Washington State's Traffic Safety Culture



About Driving Under the Influence of Cannabis and Alcohol

Alcohol and drug impaired driving is the leading contributing factor in Washington fatal crashes.¹

Too many adults in Washington drive under the influence:²



Driving after consuming alcohol or cannabis increases crash risk.

- “CONCLUSION 9-3: There is substantial evidence of a statistical association between cannabis use and increased risk of motor vehicle crashes.”³
- A meta-analysis of 66 studies shows that the risk of being involved in a crash increases when using cannabis.⁴
- Drivers under the influence of cannabis are more likely responsible for a fatal crash than non-intoxicated drivers.⁵

Washington has a strong traffic safety culture.

Most adults in WA (81%) are concerned about traffic safety.

Most adults in WA agree that impairment begins as soon as you start consuming alcohol or cannabis.

Most adults in WA do NOT drive within 2 hours of consuming alcohol (78%), cannabis (85%), or both (91%).

Most adults in Washington (81%) have a NEGATIVE attitude about DUICA.

Most adults in Washington (83%) believe it is UNACCEPTABLE to drive within two hours of consuming alcohol and cannabis.

However, too many people drive under the influence thus creating significant risk to themselves and the general public.



What YOU Can Do

1. Share and discuss these results.

- Leverage the existing positive shared values, attitudes, and beliefs to correct misperceptions:
 - DUICA is NOT safe.
 - Most people believe DUICA is unacceptable.
 - Most people do NOT DUICA.
 - Using cannabis after drinking does NOT make it safer to drive.

2. Integrate accurate information into existing programs, strategies, and communications.

Current Program, Strategy, or
Communication

Opportunity

| Current Program, Strategy, or Communication | Opportunity |
|--|-------------|
| | |

3. Grow bystander engagement to prevent impaired driving.

- Do NOT promote disabling vehicles, allowing impaired people to walk, or the use of physical intervention.
- Do promote safe strategies like:
 - arranging or providing a ride for the person;
 - arranging for the person to stay where they are; or
 - engaging someone else to help (including being prepared to call 911 if the person drives).

1. Grondel, D.T., Hoff, S., and Doane, D., (2018). Marijuana Use, Alcohol Use, and Driving in Washington State: Emerging Issues With Poly-Drug Use on Washington Roadways. Washington Traffic Safety Commission.
2. Center for Health and Safety Culture, (2018). *Driving Under the Influence of Cannabis and Alcohol Key Findings Report*. Bozeman, MT: Montana State University.
3. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2017. *The health effects of cannabis and cannabinoids: The current state of evidence and recommendations for research*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.
4. Elvik, Rune, "Risk of Road Accident Associated with the Use of Drugs: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Evidence from Epidemiological Studies." *Accident Analysis & Prevention*, Vol. 60 (November 2013) pp. 254–67.
5. Gadegbeku, Blandine, Emmanuelle Amoros, and Bernard Laumon, "Responsibility Study: Main Illicit Psychoactive Substances among Car Drivers Involved in Fatal Road Crashes." *Annals of Advances in Automotive Medicine. Association for the Advancement of Automotive Medicine. Scientific Conference*, Vol. 55 (2011) pp. 293–300.