

SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies
State Approaches to Addressing Drugged Driving

Driving while under the influence of a psychoactive (i.e., mind-altering) drug is both unsafe and illegal. This document offers examples of how some states are addressing drugged driving. It includes a snapshot of policies, strategies, and guidance being implemented to address specific drugs (e.g., prescription drugs, marijuana); related survey questions, when available; data sources used to inform prevention planning; and additional resources to support state and local efforts. This is not meant to be an exhaustive list of all states with laws or policies related to this problem.

State	Approach	Data Sources Used to Guide Prevention Planning
Delaware	Delaware's Office of Highway Safety has a campaign to raise awareness of the physical and legal consequences of driving under the influence of prescription drugs. The primary target audience is men and women ages 36-54. The secondary audience is all drivers ages 18-35.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration report • Delaware's Office of Highway Safety, 2009 • Qualitative data from key informants
Iowa	Iowa's Governor's office of Drug Control Policy released its 2014 Drug Control Strategy which includes a proposed strategy to "enforce drunk and drugged driving laws with law enforcement and personnel."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iowa Department of Transportation • Iowa Department of Public Safety, Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau (October 2012). Traffic Fatalities. Retrieved from: http://www.dps.state.ia.us/commis/gtsb/pdfs/traffic_fatalities_fact_sheet.pdf
Michigan	Michigan has made a commitment to provide Drug Recognition Expert training to state troopers and prosecutors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Michigan Traffic Safety Institute. (2004-2009). Michigan traffic crash facts. Retrieved from http://www.michigantrafficcrashfacts.org/. • Michigan State Police (n.d.). Michigan drunk driving audit. Retrieved from http://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,1607,7-123-1645_3501_4626-27728--,00.html.

State	Approach	Data Sources Used to Guide Prevention Planning
Minnesota	<p>Minnesota Crash Facts reports alcohol-related incidents and "impaired driving incidents". The impaired driving incidents could involve alcohol, drugs, or a combination (specific drugs not reported).</p> <p>The Minnesota Student Survey includes questions about "driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs" so it is not possible to differentiate across substances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minnesota Student Survey: http://www.sumn.org/ • Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety (2004-2012). Crash Facts: Comprehensive Annual Traffic Crash Data Reports. Retrieved from: https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/ots/reports-statistics/pages/crash-facts.aspx.
Nevada	<p>Nevada's Department of Highway Traffic and Safety addresses impaired driving including texting, distracted driving, drinking, and drugged driving.</p>	<p>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Fatality Analysis Reporting System</p>
Oregon	<p>Two of Oregon's state traffic safety grants from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration address drugged driving: one supports training of law enforcement to become Drug Recognition Experts (DRE's); the second pays for overtime for the DRE's to provide investigation in cases of impaired driving.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oregon Department of Transportation's Crash Analysis and Reporting Unit • Oregon State Police Crime Lab • Oregon State Police
South Dakota	<p>The state is working to train officers on detecting the signs of drug impairment when they stop someone suspected of driving under the influence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known data sources
Utah	<p>Utah Highway Safety has prioritized drugged driving.</p> <p>The Utah Department of Health is prioritizing driving under the influence (no specific substance selected, but are reviewing data on marijuana and prescription drugs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement reports: DUI and Highway Safety • Violent Injury Reports • Office of the Medical Examiner



State	Approach	Data Sources Used to Guide Prevention Planning
Washington	<p>Law enforcement in Washington is targeting impaired driving.</p> <p>The state toxicology lab is now testing blood samples for substances in addition to alcohol (e.g., marijuana and prescription drugs); it is also testing samples from several years back.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washington Traffic Safety Commission http://www.wtsc.wa.gov • State Toxicology Report (released every 6 months)
West Virginia	<p>West Virginia’s Division on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Bureau for Behavioral Health worked with the state police on “distracted driving” which includes drugged and buzzed driving as well as cell phone use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centers for Disease Control and Prevention • U.S. Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration • 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health
Wisconsin	<p>An objective of the state’s PFS II initiative is to “increase the number of law enforcement personnel who are certified as Drug Recognition Experts within sub-recipient communities.”</p> <p>Wisconsin’s report “Reducing Wisconsin’s Prescription Drug Abuse: A Call to Action” includes a recommendation to prioritize drugged driving throughout the state.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Transportation • ONDCP National Drug Control Strategy • Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Wyoming	<p>Wyoming receives data on drug and alcohol-related driving incidents from its state alcohol and crime report.</p> <p>Discussions in the state are moving towards addressing driving under the influence of marijuana.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wyoming Department of Transportation Alcohol and Crime Report



Drugged Driving Data Sources and Related Survey Questions

National Survey on Drug Use and Health

- Drove vehicle under influence of illicit drugs (Yes; No; Unknown; Never/No Use)
- Drove under influence of illicit drugs in the past 12 months (Yes; No)

Monitoring the Future

- During the last two weeks, how many times (if any) have you been a passenger in a car:
 - When the driver had been smoking marijuana? (None; Once; Twice; 3-5 times; 6-9 times; 10 or more)
 - When the driver had been using other illicit drugs? (None; Once; Twice; 3-5 times; 6-9 times; 10 or more)
- Within the LAST 12 MONTHS how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (OR been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing? (NOTE: This is the main question that is asked. If the respondent answered with other than “none”, then follow up questions were asked, once of which is marijuana use.)
 - None
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four or more
- How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . .Smoking marijuana or hashish?
 - None
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four or more
- We are interested in any accidents which occurred while you were driving a car, truck, or motorcycle. (“Accidents” means a collision involving property damage or personal injury— not bumps or scratches in parking lots.)
- During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)? (NOTE: This is the main question that is asked. If the respondent answered with other than “none”, then follow up questions were asked, once of which is marijuana use.)
 - None
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four or more

- How many of these accidents occurred after you were . . .Smoking marijuana or hashish?
 - None
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four or more

American Drug and Alcohol Survey

- During the last 12 months where have you used marijuana or any other illegal drug (except alcohol)?
 - While driving around (1-2 times; 3-9 times; 10 or more times)

CORE Drug and Alcohol Survey

- Please indicate how often you have experienced the following due to your drinking or drug use during the last year.
 - Driven a car while under the influence (Never; Once; Twice; 3-5 times; 6-9 times; 10 or more times)
 - Been arrested for DWI/DUI (Never; Once; Twice; 3-5 times; 6-9 times; 10 or more times)

Articles and Reports on Drugged Driving

Brady, J.E. & Li, G. (January 29, 2014). Trends in Alcohol and Other Drugs Detected in Fatally Injured Drivers in the United States, 1999-2010. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 179(6): 692-699.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (April 17, 2013). *Impaired Driving: Get the Facts*. Retrieved from: http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/impaired_driving/impaired-drv_factsheet.html.

Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America. (2003, January). *Impaired Driving Prevention Toolkit*. (Report No. DOT HS 809552). Washington DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Compton, R., Vegega, M., & Smither, D. (2009, December). *Drug-Impaired Driving: Understanding the Problem and Ways to Reduce It: A Report to Congress*. (Report No: DOT HS 811 268). Washington DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Couper, F.J. & Logan, B.K. (2014, April). *Drugs and Human Performance Fact Sheets*. (Report No. DOT HS 809 725). Washington DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Fell, J.C., Fisher, D.A., & McKnight, A.S. (2011, October). *A Guide for Local Impaired-Driving Task Forces, Vol. I: Final Report*. (Report No. DOT HS 811 460A). Washington DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Fell, J.C., Fisher, D.A., & McKnight, A.S. (2011, October). *A Guide for Local Impaired-Driving Task Forces, Vol. II: Local Task Force Case Studies*. (Report No. DOT HS 811 460B). Washington DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Goodwin, A., Kirley, B., Sandt, L., Hall, W., Thomas, L., O'Brien, N., & Summerlin, D. (2013, April). *Countermeasures that work: A highway safety countermeasures guide for State Highway Safety Offices*.



7th edition. (Report No. DOT HS 811 727). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Governors Highway Safety Association. (2014, May). *Drugged Impaired Driving Laws*. Retrieved from: http://www.ghsa.org/html/stateinfo/laws/dre_perse_laws.html.

Kay, G.G., & Logan, B.K. (2011, March). *Drugged Driving Expert Panel Report: A Consensus Protocol for Assessing the Potential of Drugs to Impair Driving*. (Report No. DOT HS 811 438). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

LeRoy, A.A., & Morse, M.L. (2009, May). *Multiple Medications and Vehicle Crashes: Analysis of Databases*. (Report No. DOT HS 810 858). Washington DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Lowe, N. (2014, May). *Screening for Risk and Needs Using the Impaired Driving Assessment*. (Report No. DOT HS 812 022). Washington DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

McAuliffe, K. (2014, March/April). *Findings from a Decade of Impaired Driving in the United States*. CADCA Research into Action. Retrieved from: <http://cadca.org/resources/findings-decade-impaired-driving-united-states>.

Office of National Drug Control Policy. *Drugged Driving*. Retrieved from: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/drugged-driving>.

Office of National Drug Control Policy. (2011, October). *Drug Testing and Drug-Involved Driving of Fatally Injured Drivers in the United States: 2005-2009*. Retrieved from: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/ondcp/issues-content/fars_report_october_2011.pdf.

O'Malley, P.M., & Johnston, L.D. (2013). Driving After Drug or Alcohol Use by US High School Seniors, 2001-2011. *American Journal of Public Health*, 103(11), 2027-2034.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2012, May 31). *The NSDUH Report: State Estimates of Drunk and Drugged Driving*. Rockville, MD. Retrieved from: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/2k12/NSDUH109/SR109StateEstDrunkDrugDriving2012.htm>.

U.S Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration national Center for Statistics and Analysis. (2010, November). *Drug Involvement of Fatally Injured Drivers: A Brief Statistical Summary*. (Report No. DOT HS 811 415). Traffic Safety Facts: Crash Stats. Retrieved from: <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811415.pdf>.

U.S Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (2013, August). *Safety in Numbers*, 1(5).

Walsh, J.M. (2009). *A State-by-State Analysis of Laws Dealing with Driving Under the Influence of Drugs*. (Report No. DOT HS 811 236). Washington DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Retrieved from: <http://www.nhtsa.gov/staticfiles/nti/pdf/811236.pdf>.

