



Drug-Impaired Driving Toolkit for Employers

Prevalence of Drug-Impaired Driving: Drivers Who Test Positive

- ✿ In 2018, [the National Survey on Drug Use and Health \(NSDUH\)](#), a self-reporting survey, found:
 - ✿ 20.5 million people aged 16 or older drove under the influence of alcohol in the past year and 12.6 million drove under the influence of illicit drugs.
 - ✿ Men are more likely than women to drive under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- ✿ A [2007 study](#) conducted by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), found that 17% of CMV drivers were reported as having “over-the-counter drug use” at the time of a crash.
- ✿ [A higher percentage of adults aged 21 to 25 drive after taking drugs or drinking than do young adults aged 16 to 20 or adults 26 or older.](#)
- ✿ Drugged drivers who were tested for drug use [accounted for 11.4%](#) of all drivers involved in fatal motor vehicle crashes in 2010.



- ✿ [The Governors Highway Safety Association \(GHSA\)](#) reported:
 - ✿ In 2016, 19.7% of drivers who drove while under the influence tested positive for some type of opioid.
 - ✿ 54% of fatally injured drivers that year were tested for drugs and alcohol.
 - ✿ Of those who had drugs in their system, 38% tested positive for marijuana, 16% for opioids and 4% for both.
 - ✿ The remaining 42% tested positive for a variety of legal and illegal drugs, such as cocaine and Xanax.
 - ✿ More than 5,300 drivers who died in fatal crashes in 2016 tested positive for drugs.
- ✿ In 2018, [an online survey conducted by the Colorado Department of Transportation](#) found that 69% of marijuana users said they had driven under the influence of marijuana at least once in the past year; 27% said they drove high almost daily.

