

National Drug Driving Study



Objective: monitor the prevalence & pattern of drug use in injured drivers across Canada to prevent drug driving.

Methods: scan emergency department records to identify injured drivers; obtain and analyze leftover blood for alcohol, THC* & 85 other impairing substances.

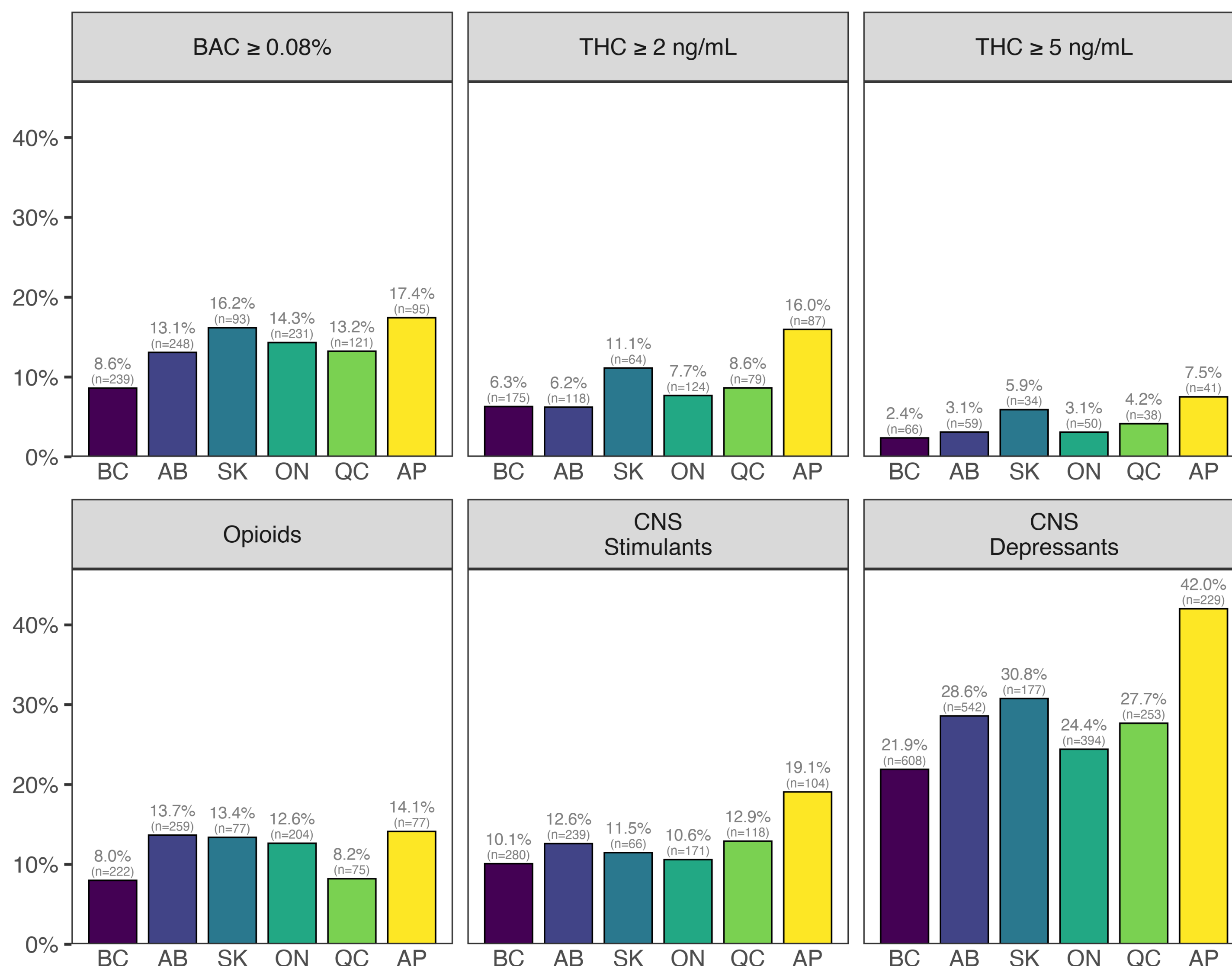
Progress: As of February 2023, 17 trauma centres are participating in the study, and data from *Prince George (BC)* and *Sudbury (ON)* will be added in the coming year. The information below is from the 15 trauma centres (shown in the map).

*THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol), the main psycho-active compound in cannabis, is responsible for most of its impairing effects.

Regional variation in substance use among injured drivers in Canada

■ BC (N = 2,775) ■ AB (N = 1,895) ■ SK (N = 575) ■ ON (N = 1,613) ■ QC (N = 914) ■ AP (N = 545)

**BAC: Blood Alcohol Content



Alcohol & THC were most prevalent in injured drivers.

Younger & Male Drivers were more likely to test positive for substance(s).

Polysubstance Use was common: one in seven injured drivers tested positive for more than one impairing substance.

Single Vehicle Crashes were more likely to involve substance use.

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