

Reproduced Analysis of FARS data

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Results

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knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = FALSE, message = FALSE, warning = FALSE)
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Percentages of drivers testing positive by drug type, sex, and year group

Drug type	F 1999-2002	F 2003-2006	F 2007-2010	M 1999-2002	M 2003-2006	M 2007-2010
Alcohol	26.4	24.3	27.1	43.2	42.9	43.3
Cannabinoid	2.8	5.7	7.3	5.8	10.3	11.8
Depressant	3.4	3.8	4.8	2.0	2.5	3.2
Narcotic	4.2	4.9	7.0	2.2	3.4	4.0
Other	5.6	6.6	7.2	4.3	4.5	4.2
Stimulant	7.2	9.1	8.7	10.5	11.9	9.2

Figure 1: Prevalence of nonalcohol drugs in fatally injured drivers by year and age group

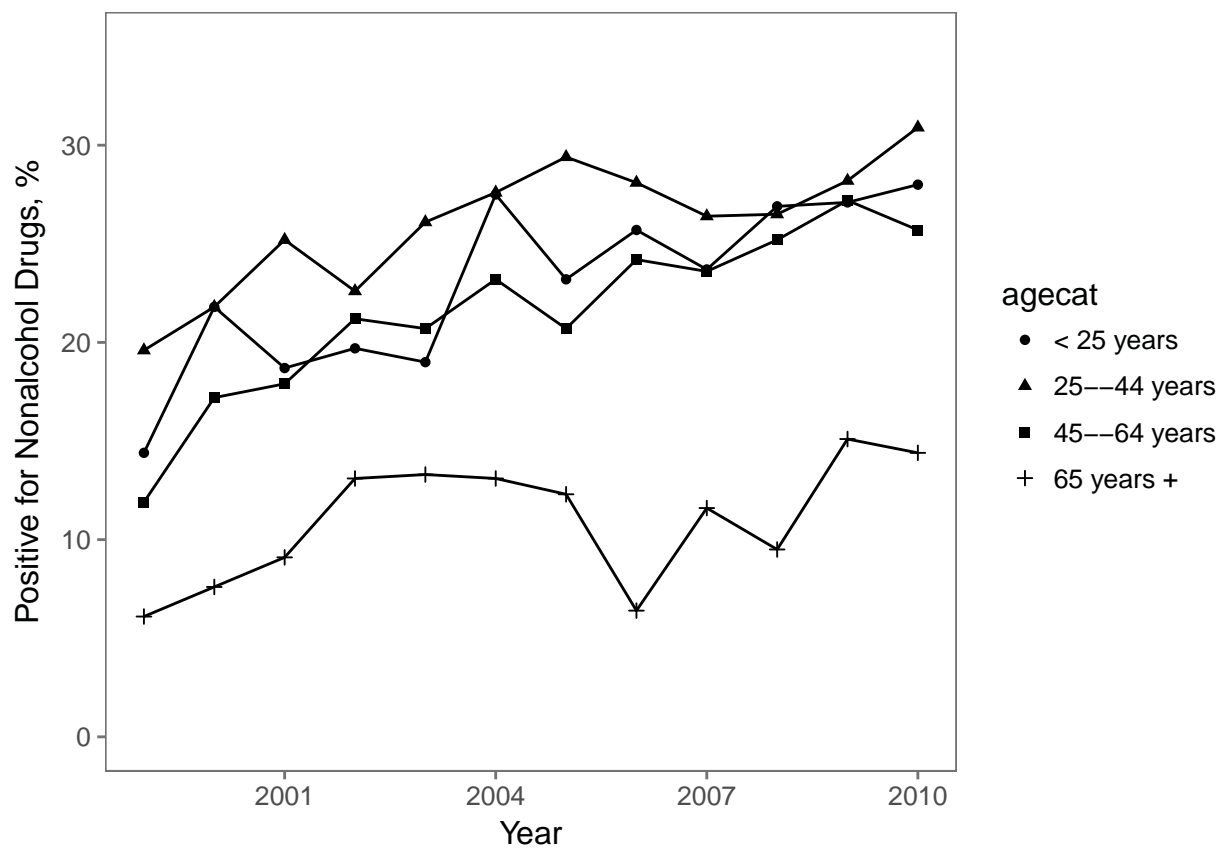


Figure 2: Prevalence of nonalcohol drugs in fatally injured drivers by year and drug type

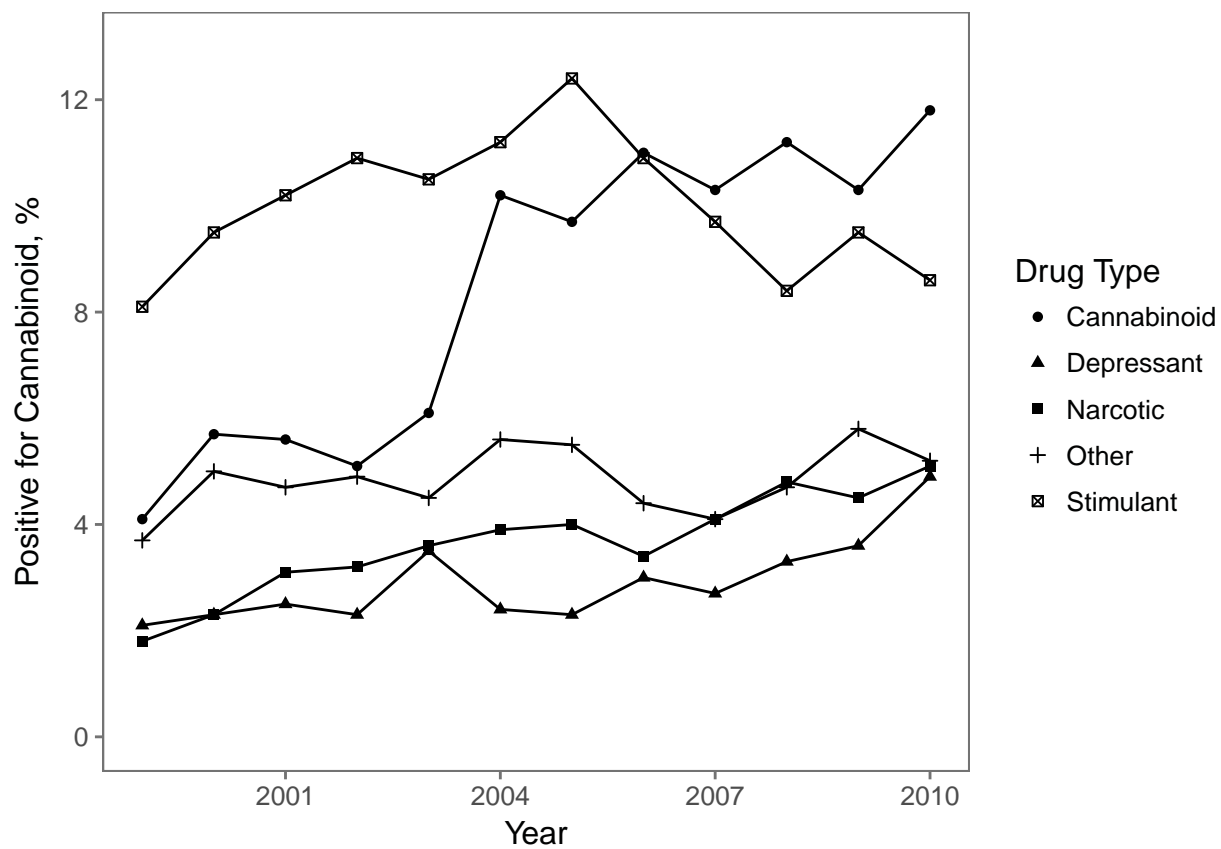
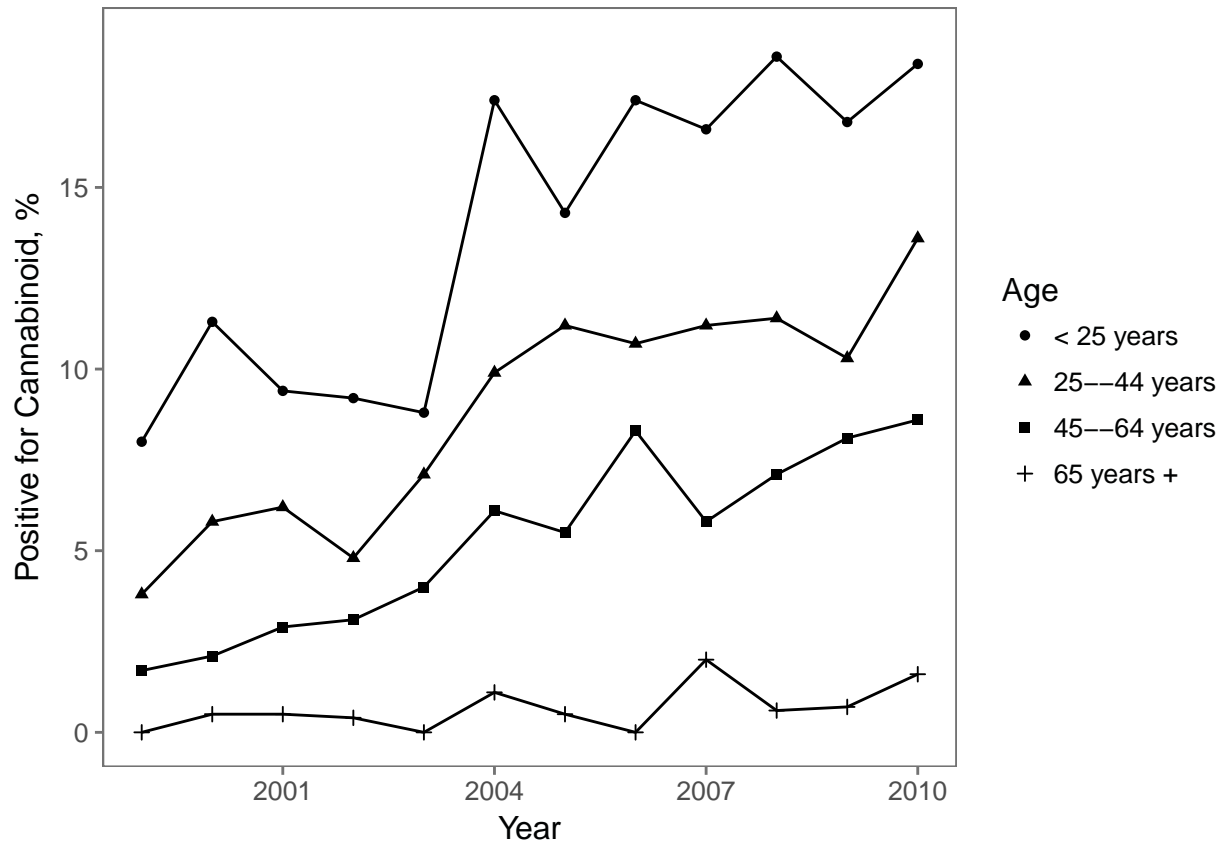


Figure 3: Prevalence of cannabinoid drugs in fatally injured drivers by year and age group



Prevalence of drugs in fatally injured drivers for 1999 and 2010 by drug type

Drug Type	1999	2010
Alcohol	38.7% (36.5%, 40.9%)	39.1% (36.7%, 41.5%)
Cannabinoid	4.1% (3.1%, 5%)	11.8% (10.2%, 13.4%)
Depressant	2.1% (1.5%, 2.8%)	4.9% (3.8%, 5.9%)
Narcotic	1.8% (1.2%, 2.5%)	5.1% (4%, 6.2%)
Other	3.7% (2.9%, 4.6%)	5.2% (4.1%, 6.3%)
Stimulant	8.1% (6.8%, 9.4%)	8.6% (7.2%, 9.9%)

Statistics for testing for trend in prevalence of drugs over study years by drug type using Cochran-Armitage trend test

drug	Z	p.value
Alcohol	1.2	0.228
Nonalcohol	10.9	0.000
Narcotic	6.7	0.000
Depressant	4.7	0.000
Stimulant	0.5	0.604
Cannabinoid	13.6	0.000
Other	1.4	0.157

Statistics for testing for trend in prevalence of drugs over study years by drug type using Wald test of logistic regression coefficient for “year”