

ROAD TO RISK

HOW DIFFERENT CANNABIS PRODUCTS AFFECT PERCEPTIONS OF ROAD SAFETY AND IMPAIRED DRIVING

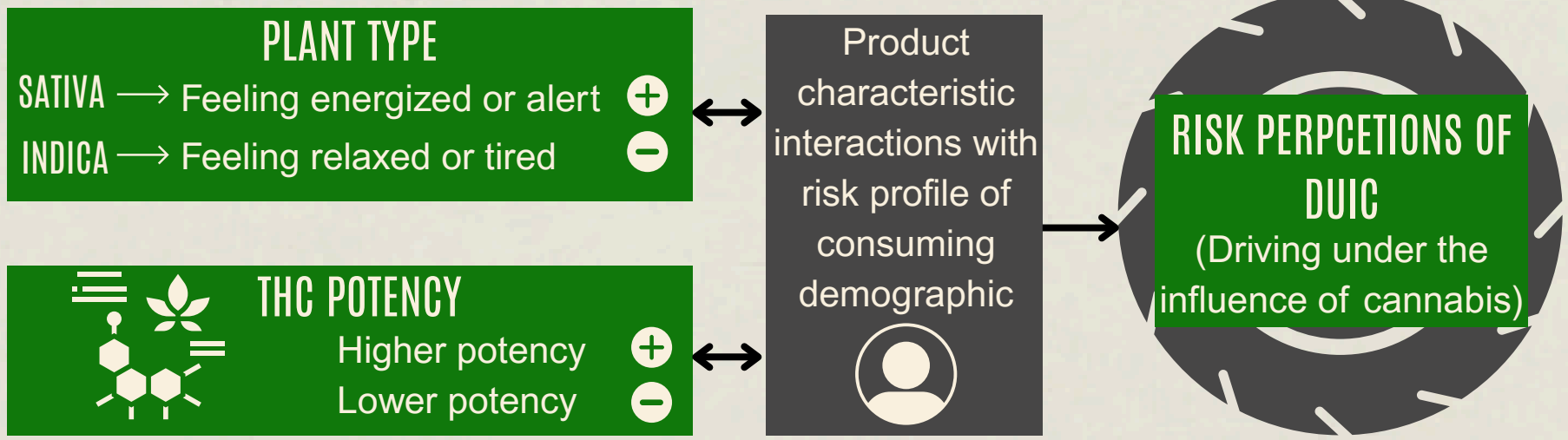
CHARLOTTE BELLOWS, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, JULY 2024
 SUPERVISED BY DR. PAWEENA SUKHAWATHANAKUL
 THIS RESEARCH WAS SUPPORTED BY THE VALERIE KUEHNE UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARDS, UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA



A literature review of over 40 peer-reviewed studies revealed the multifaceted nature of risk perceptions of DUI, providing background and context for the study.

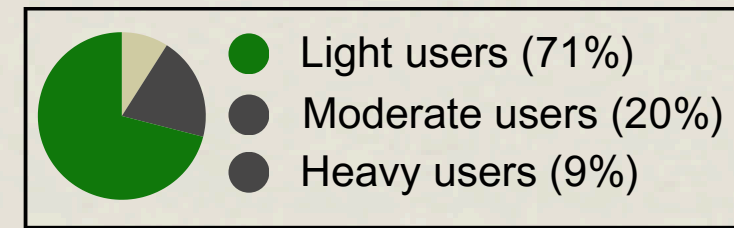
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING POTENTIAL PRODUCT RISK

⊕ Increased risk potential
 ⊖ Decreased risk potential



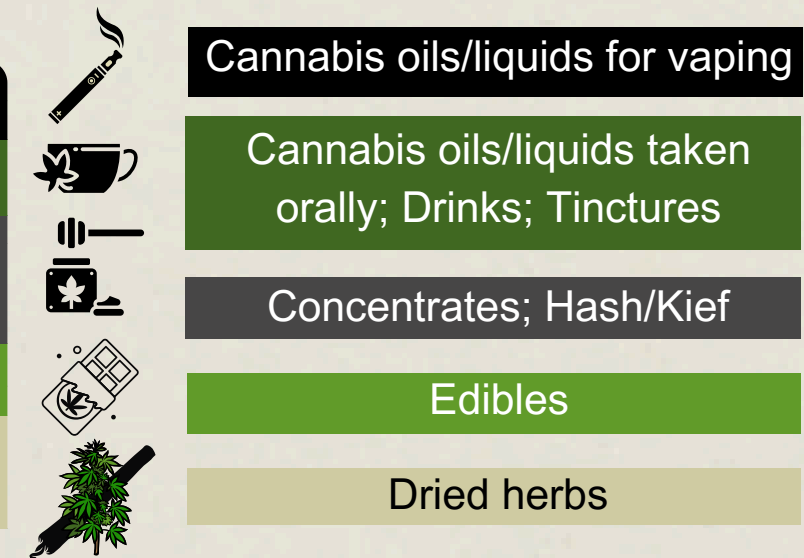
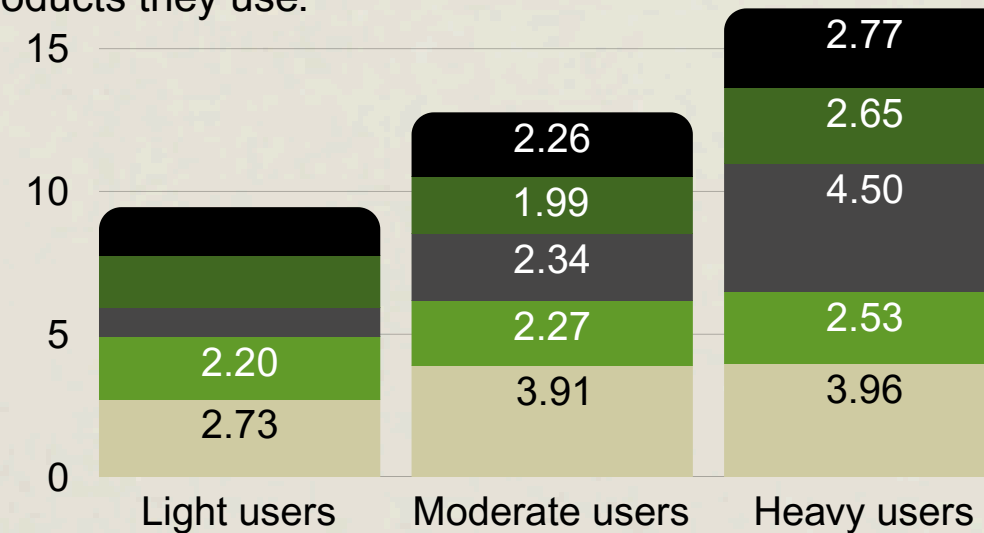
IDENTIFYING USER GROUPS

Using provincial datasets from BC and Ontario, gathered from the International Cannabis Policy Study, we identified three user groups based on the range of products they use.



Product frequency measurements

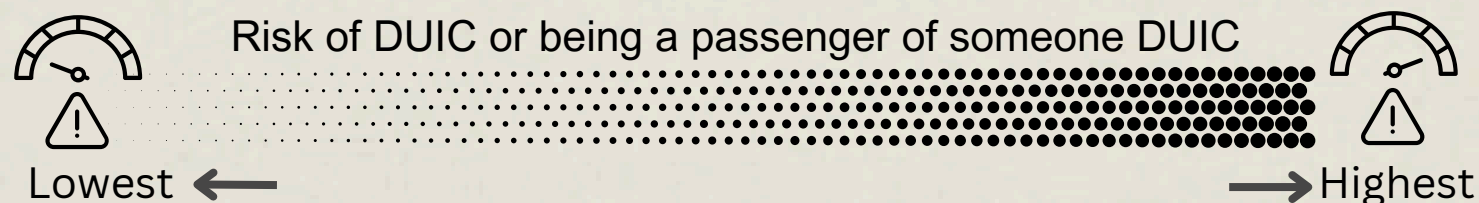
- 1 - Not in the past 12 months
- 2 - Less than once a month
- 3 - Monthly
- 4 - Weekly
- 5 - Daily



*Findings were similar between provinces; exact BC numbers shown

VARIABILITY AMONG USER GROUPS

LIGHT USERS	MODERATE USERS	HEAVY USERS
Least cannabis-related problems	Moderate level of cannabis-related problems	Most cannabis-related problems
Most commonly used dried herbs and edibles		Increased use of concentrates
Lowest cannabis use frequency	Similar cannabis use frequency	



IMPLICATIONS FOR ROAD SAFETY

Increased consumption of concentrates was correlated with increased risk of DUI or being a passenger of someone DUI, as shown in the heavy user group.

The high THC potency of most concentrates may reduce risk perception, contributing to the increased likelihood of DUI behaviours.



Scan for conceptual framework references