Marijuana use impairs cognitive abilities necessary for safe driving, including reaction time, road lane-tracking ability, and attention maintenance. Marijuana can slow reaction time and the ability to make decisions. Marijuana can impair coordination, distort perception, and lead to memory loss and difficulty with problem-solving. Marijuana use can have long-term effects for teens and young adults on brain development. Neurodevelopment continues until at least the early or mid-20s, and marijuana use impacts how connections are formed within the brain. In 2017, 49% of drivers ages 14-18 who currently use marijuana engaged in driving after using marijuana. Too many teens and their parents don't know the facts about marijuana and driving. In a 2017 SADD/Liberty Mutual Survey, 33% of teens and 27% of their parents surveyed thought it was legal to drive under the influence of marijuana in states where marijuana is legal to use. While the SADD/Liberty Mutual survey found that 93 percent of parents think driving under the influence of alcohol is dangerous, only 76 percent feel that driving under the influence of marijuana is dangerous. In a 2020 article in the Journal of American Medical Association, researchers found that almost half (48.8%) of teen drivers who currently use marijuana reported driving after using marijuana (DAUM). They also found that the prevalence of DAUM (12.7%) was more than double the prevalence of drinking and driving (5.0%), perhaps reflecting teens' perception that DAUM is less dangerous and more acceptable than driving after using alcohol.

Sources:
- https://injury.research.chop.edu/blog/posts/discussing-impact-marijuana-driving