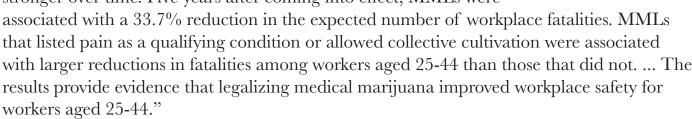


Cannabis use is not positively associated with elevated rates of occupational accidents or injuries.

"Legalizing medical marijuana was associated with a 19.5% reduction in the expected number of workplace fatalities among workers aged 25-44. ... The association between legalizing medical marijuana and workplace fatalities among workers aged 25-44 grew stronger over time. Five years after coming into effect, MMLs were



International Journal Of Drug Policy, 2018 - https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30092547

"There is no or insufficient evidence to support ... a statistical association between cannabis use and ... occupational accidents or injuries."

National Academies of Sciences, 2017
http://www.nationalacademies.org/hmd/~/media/Files/Report%20Files/2017/Cannabis-Health-Effects/Cannabis-conclusions.pdf

Employees who test positive for marijuana in workplace drug tests are no more likely to be involved in occupational accidents as compared to those who test negative. "This study fell short of finding an association between marijuana use and involvement of workplace accidents. ... This study cannot be taken as definitive evidence of absence of an association between marijuana and work related accidents but the findings are compelling."

Journal of Addictive Diseases, 2014 - https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24467478

The enactment of medical marijuana laws is associated with a "9.4 percent increase in the probability of employment and a 4.6 percent to 4.9 percent increase in hours worked per week" among those over the age of 50. "Medical marijuana law implementation leads to increases in labor supply among older adult men and women."

NBER Working Paper No. 22688, 2016 - https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24467478



More Information: http://norml.org/marijuana/fact-sheets/item/marijuana-legalization-and-impact-on-the-workplace