Florida OMMU Weekly Cannabis Dispensation Data, January 2020–February 2026: 319-Week Time Series

Overview

This dataset contains 319 consecutive weeks of cannabis dispensation data from the Florida Office of Medical Marijuana Use (OMMU), covering January 3, 2020 through February 6, 2026. Florida operates the largest medical cannabis program in the United States, with over 932,000 active patients as of early 2026. The program is medical-only (no recreational market), requires annual re-registration and approximately $332 in fees and physician visits, and tracks all dispensation through a seed-to-sale system.

The data were extracted programmatically from official OMMU weekly PDF reports using PyMuPDF, with independent cross-validation against published summaries.

File Description

Florida_OMMU_Weekly_Dispensation_2020_2026.csv — 319 observations, 11 variables.

Variable	Type	Description
`Week_Number`	Integer	Sequential week number (1–319)
`Report_Date`	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Date the OMMU report was published
`Year`	Integer	Calendar year
`Quarter`	Integer	Calendar quarter (1–4)
`Week_Start`	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	First day of the reporting week
`Week_End`	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Last day of the reporting week
`Active_Patients`	Integer	Qualified patients with active ID cards
`Total_THC_mg`	Integer	Total medical marijuana dispensed in milligrams of THC
`Total_Flower_oz`	Float	Total marijuana in smoking form dispensed in ounces
`THC_mg_Per_Patient_Day`	Float	Calculated: Total_THC_mg / (Active_Patients × 7)
`Flower_g_Per_Patient_Day`	Float	Calculated: (Total_Flower_oz × 28.3495) / (Active_Patients × 7)

Key Dataset Properties

- **Observations:** 319 weekly reports (no missing weeks)
- **Patient range:** 299,044 (Week 1) to 932,747 (Week 318)
- **Flower consumption trend:** Per-patient flower dispensation rose from approximately 0.21 g/day in early 2020 to 0.64 g/day in late 2025
- **THC consumption trend:** Per-patient THC dispensation rose from approximately 28 mg/day to 65 mg/day over the same period
- **Registry type:** Active enrollment only. Patients must hold a current ID card, which requires annual renewal, a qualifying physician certification, and payment of state and physician fees. There is no auto-

renewal; the default state is unenrolled. This makes the active patient count a conservative floor of current consumers.
- **Market structure:** Medical-only. Florida has no adult-use recreational cannabis market. There is no parallel legal channel through which departing medical patients could continue purchasing tracked cannabis products.

Data Source

All data were extracted from the OMMU Weekly Updates published by the Florida Department of Health, Office of Medical Marijuana Use. Reports are publicly available at: https://knowthefactsmmj.com/about/weekly-updates/

Intended Use

This dataset was compiled as replication data for:

Kief, D. (2026). "CHS Cessation Undetectable in State Consumption Data: A 319-Week Empirical Test of Cannabinoid Hyperemesis Syndrome Prevalence Claims." Working paper. SSRN/medRxiv (forthcoming).

The paper uses these data to test whether aggregate cannabis consumption patterns are consistent with high-prevalence estimates of Cannabinoid Hyperemesis Syndrome (CHS), which predict observable attrition among heavy users if cessation is the definitive treatment. The dataset is suitable for any research requiring longitudinal, population-level cannabis dispensation data, including studies of consumption trends, patient enrollment dynamics, market maturation effects, and policy impact analysis.

Calculated Variables

Per-patient daily rates are derived as follows:

- `THC_mg_Per_Patient_Day` = `Total_THC_mg` / (`Active_Patients` × 7)
- `Flower_g_Per_Patient_Day` = (`Total_Flower_oz` × 28.3495) / (`Active_Patients` × 7)

The divisor of 7 reflects the weekly reporting interval. The ounce-to-gram conversion uses the standard factor of 28.3495 g/oz.

These calculations assume uniform distribution of dispensation across the reporting week and across all active patients. In practice, consumption is concentrated among heavy users (consistent with Pareto distributions documented in the NSDUH literature), meaning the per-patient average understates consumption among the most frequent users and overstates it among infrequent purchasers.

Limitations

- Flower and THC figures reflect dispensation (product leaving the dispensary), not verified consumption. Some dispensed product may not be consumed by the registered patient.

- The dataset does not capture illicit market purchases by registered patients or consumption by unregistered individuals.
- OMMU reporting methodology may have changed over the observation period. No known methodology changes have been identified that would affect the calculated per-patient rates.
- Edible, topical, and concentrate dispensation beyond the THC and flower columns are not broken out in the weekly reports.

Author

Daniel Kief
ORCID: 0009-0003-1402-7503

Citation

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