



Who is REALLY using marijuana under the guise of medicine?

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California-approved by voters and implemented in 1996; allows for marijuana collectives that are regulated by local government and estimated at 4,000. An estimated 750,000-1,125,000, or 3% of the state's population, uses "medical" marijuana. A study of over 1,700 patients from nine CA clinics in 2006 found that 72.9% of users were male and over 82% reported using for pain; the next highest conditions reported were muscle spasms (41.1%), headaches (40.7%), anxiety (37.8%), nausea/vomiting (27.7%), and depression (26.1%). Sources: OLR Research Reports, A Comparison of Medical Marijuana Programs, Toke of the Town. Medical Marijuana Patients Number 750,000 in California by Steve Elliott, May 31, 2011., A Tectonic Shift for Marijuana by David Downs June 2015.

Oregon-approved by voters and enacted in 1998. Legislation to allow dispensaries passed in 2014 and to date, 380 dispensaries have registered with the state. As of July 2016, the Oregon Medical Marijuana Program has 66,880 individuals that legally hold "medical" marijuana ID cards and, of those, 90% are treating "severe pain" (an indefinable term that is being used to cover medical conditions such as menstrual cramps, headaches, and minor arthritis) rather than the more serious conditions such as cancer (6.3%), glaucoma (1.4%) and HIV+/AIDS (0.9%). Source: Oregon.gov, Oregon Medical Marijuana Program (OMMP)

Washington-approved by voters and enacted in 1998; does not allow for dispensaries but allows for home cultivation. The initial law did not set up a state-run registry system; therefore, there are no statistics on the number of people participating in the program. 2015 legislation requires them to establish a voluntary database of registered users. Estimates based on similar state's population put the number of users at 138,056. Source: *Number of Legal Medical Marijuana* March 2016

Alaska-approved by voters in 1998 and enacted on March 3, 1999; does not allow for dispensaries but allows for home cultivation. Estimates based on similar state's population put the number of users at 1,132 registered ID card holders. Alaska's program does not track specific medical conditions of the applicants. Source: *Number of Legal Medical Marijuana Patients Published on ProCon.org* March 2016.

Maine-approved by voters and enacted in 1999; 2009 approved dispensaries and there are currently 8 in operation. As of 2014, the most recent published data, the program reports 1,723 voluntary registered users. At this time the program does not require users to register and does not reveal the conditions for which users register. Estimates based on similar state's population put the number of users at 24,377. Sources: <http://www.maine.gov/>, *Number of Legal Medical Marijuana Patients* Published on March 2016.

Colorado-approved by voters in 2000 and enacted on June 1, 2001; legislation in 2009 regulated dispensaries and as of August 1, 2016 there are 531 regulated "medical" dispensaries in operation and 801 cultivation centers. As of July 2016, there are 102,620 individuals who legally hold registry ID cards. Of those, 93% are treating "severe pain," and 24.6% are treating "muscle spasms" rather than the more serious conditions such as cancer (4%), glaucoma (1.2%) and HIV+/AIDS (less than 1%). The average age of cardholders is 42 and 64% are male. Currently, 4,646 "patients" are under the age of 21. Source: <https://www.colorado.gov/Report-Statistics-July-2016.pdf> <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/enforcement/med-licensed-facilities>

Hawaii-legislation passed and enacted in 2000; legislation passed in 2015 allows for the establishment of 8 dispensaries that opened in July of 2016. As of July 31, 2016, the program has 14,503 registered users. Of those, 5.6% are treating cancer and other debilitating ailments, for which the program is intended. Source: <http://health.hawaii.gov/medicalmarijuanaregistry/>

Nevada- approved by voters in 2000 and enacted on October 1, 2001; legislation passed in 2013 allows for dispensaries and to date, 199 are in the application process and 38 are operational. As of July 2016, the program has 20,773 registered users. New program reports do not disclose medical conditions, however, reports from 2013 show that 91% were treating "severe pain" (as previously explained) rather than the more serious conditions such as cancer (3.3%), glaucoma (1.8%) and HIV+/AIDS (1.1%). Sources: <http://dphh.nv.gov/Reg/MM-Patient-Cardholder-Registry/....>

Vermont-legislation passed and enacted in 2004; law was expanded in 2011 to allow for 4 dispensaries. As of February 2016, there are 2,542 ID card holders. Information regarding their approved conditions is confidential. Sources: <http://vcic.vermont.gov/sites/vcic/files/files/marijuana-registry/2016-County-Map-FEB-5.pdf>

Montana-approved by voters and enacted in 2004; does not allow for dispensaries but allows for home cultivation. As of July 2016, there were 13,170 participants in the registry program. Of those, 62% are treating chronic pain. Combined, the more serious conditions such as cancer, glaucoma and HIV, represent 6.6% of the program's participants. The average user is 47. Source: *Montana Department of Health and Human Services, Montana*

Rhode Island-legislation passed in 2005 by overriding the Governor's veto and enacted on January 3, 2006; legislation allowed for the establishment of 3 dispensaries. As of December 2014 (the most recent data on record), the program had 8,213 registered users. Current data on conditions is not available, however data from 2013 showed that of the registered users 4% are using for cancer, 1% for glaucoma and 1% for HIV+/AIDS. The state is required to report these numbers every two years. Source: *Rhode Island Department of Health, Number of Legal Medical Marijuana*.

New Mexico-legislation passed and enacted in 2007; authorized state-run dispensaries of which there are 35 in operation to date. As of June 2016, there are 26,568 active users. Combined, the more serious conditions such as cancer, glaucoma and HIV, represent 11% of the program's participants. Sources: <https://nmhealth.org/publication/view/report/3123/>

Michigan-passed by voters and enacted in 2008; the law does not set up regulations for dispensaries but does not prohibit them; in 2013 the MI AG declared dispensaries illegal and shut down 200 of them but 100's were still in operation throughout the state. IN May 2016, the State Court of Appeals ruled the state law does not protect dispensaries. As of November 2015, there were 84,785 registered users and no current data on conditions. 2013 reports by the department of health show that 68.44% are treating chronic pain. Combined, the more serious conditions such as cancer(2.63%), glaucoma (1.03%) and HIV/AIDS (.53%), represent 4.19% of the program's participants. Source:*Detroit officials want rules for medical pot shops Michigan medical marijuana cases by Charles Crumm January 2015, Michigan Medical Marijuana Act*

New Jersey-legislation passed in 2010 and enacted in July of 2011; law allows for limited dispensaries and to date 6 are operational. As of December 2015, there were 6,960 registered users and of those, 26% are using for severe or chronic pain, 9% are using because of a terminal illness or terminal cancer. Source: <http://www.nj.gov/health/medicalmarijuana/>

Washington, DC-Congress lifted ban in 2010 and program was enacted on July 27, 2010; law allows for dispensaries and cultivation centers and currently 5 dispensaries are operational as well as 7 cultivation centers. As of August 2016, the Department of Health registered 3,943 users. In 2014 the District passed the *Medical Marijuana Emergency Act* in which physicians were no longer required to report specific medical conditions. Source: <http://doh.dc.gov/60801.pdf>

Arizona- passed by voters and enacted in 2010; allows for dispensaries, approximately 100 are open to date. As of April 2016, there are 97,938 registered users and of those 80.69% are treating chronic pain. Combined, the more serious conditions such as cancer, glaucoma and HIV represent 4.0% of the program's participants. 75,958.22 ounces of marijuana were sold by AZ dispensaries in April 2016 of which 5,439.13 ounces were in the form of marijuana infused edible products! Sources: <http://azdhs.gov/documents/licensing/medical-marijuana/> <http://azmarijuana.com/dispensaries/>

Delaware- legislation passed in 2011 and was enacted in July of 2012; dispensaries were allowed under original legislation but were suspended by the Governor while awaiting instruction from the federal government; the first dispensary open in June 2015 with 2 more expected to open soon. According to media reports, as of June 2015, the program has 340 registered users. Source: *Delaware's first medical marijuana dispensary*

Connecticut-legislation passed and enacted in 2012; law allows for the establishment of dispensaries and currently 6 are operational and 4 producers have been approved. As of August 2016, there are 12,270 registered users. New reports do not list medical conditions but past reports from 2013 state that combined the more serious conditions such as cancer, glaucoma and HIV; represent 13% of the program's participants. The average age of registered users is 42.8. Source: <http://www.ct.gov/dcp/cwp/>

Massachusetts-passed by voters in 2012 and enacted in May of 2013; allows for the establishment of 35 dispensaries of which 6 are operational to date. As of July 2016, there are 28,860 registered users. Source: <http://www.mass.gov/>

New Hampshire-legislation passed in 2013; allows for 4 dispensaries all of which opened in 2015. There is no data available on the number of registered users or conditions. Source: <http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/oos/tcp/alternative-treatment.htm>

Illinois-legislation passed in 2013 and enacted in January of 2014; allows for dispensaries and 26 have been approved to date. As of January 2016, there are 4,037 registered users. Source: *Medical Cannabis Pilot Program*

Maryland-legislation passed in 2014; allows for a maximum of 109 dispensaries state wide. The Commission is in the process of promulgating regulations to implement the new law which is estimated to go into effect mid 2016. No registry data is available to date.

New York-legislation passed in 2014; allows for the establishment of 20 dispensaries and 5 cultivation centers. As of August 23, 2016, there are 6,835 registered users and more than have are using for pain. Source: https://www.health.ny.gov/regulations/medical_marijuana/docs/two_year_report.pdf

Minnesota-legislation passed in 2014; allows for the establishment of dispensaries, of which 2 have been licensed to date. The program does not allow for the use of "plant" marijuana, only pills and oils and qualifies 9 conditions for use. The state currently has 8 pot shops. As of November 3, 2016 there are 3,331 registered active users. Of those 43% are using for pain and the average registered user is 48. Source: <http://www.health.state.mn.us/topics/cannabis/about/update1016.pdf>

Pennsylvania- legislation passed in 2016. There is no current data on the number of registered users.

Louisiana- passed legislation in 2016. Originally the state passed legislation that would allow physicians to prescribe medical marijuana, since marijuana cannot be prescribed, the law never went into effect. In 2016, legislation passed that changed the wording to recommend and passed another law that amends criminal statutes to specifically offer protections to patients and their caregivers for possession and consumption of medical marijuana. There is not current data on the number of users.

Florida - constitutional amendment passed in 2016. Allows for the established of unlimited pot shops and does not limited the amount of marijuana one can possess. Does not allow for home cultivation. Program will be implemented in Jan. 2017.

Arkansas- passed by ballot measure in 2016. Legalizes "medical" marijuana for 17 qualifying conditions and creates a "Medical Marijuana Commission." Does not allow for home cultivation. Program is in the implementation process.

North Dakota- passed in 2016 by ballot measure. Legalizes the use of marijuana as a medicine and establishes procedures for cultivation and dispensing. Program is in the implementation process.