Ⅱ：分担研究報告書

研究 5. タイ王国に在住あるいは滞在している日本人における大麻に対する意識や行動に関する研究

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分担研究報告書

タイ王国に在住あるいは滞在している日本人における大麻に対する意識や行動に関する研究

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【研究要旨】

【目的】本研究の目的は、日本人がタイに一時滞在する状況において、社会文化的要因および人口学的要因と関連づけながら大麻使用行動を記述・検討するとともに、タイにおける近年の医療用大麻の合法化が与えた影響を検討することである。質的調査に基づき、近年医療用大麻が合法化されたタイに一時滞在する日本人の大麻使用行動を記述する。医療用大麻の合法化により、一部の日本人が大麻の使用や試行を目的としてタイへ渡航している可能性があることを踏まえ、当該行動の実態を明らかにする。
【方法】まず、2026 年 1 月にバンコクおよびチェンマイでエスノグラフィック・マッピング（例：大麻販売店〔ディスペンサリー〕の運営状況や日本人客の利用実態の把握と記述）を実施した。続いて、日本人（現使用者 6 名、非使用者 6 名）を対象に、計 12 件の質的インタビューを実施する予定である。エスノグラフィーおよびインタビューのデータを統合したうえで、社会文化的／人口学的要因と関連づけながら、日本人参加者における大麻の使用・非使用行動を整理する。
【結果】エスノグラフィック・マッピングに基づき、バンコクおよびチェンマイで、それぞれ少なくとも 1 店舗ずつ、日本人が運営する大麻ディスペンサリーを特定した。店舗運営者によれば、これらの都市に居住する日本人の中には、当該ディスペンサリーを定期的に利用し、大麻を継続的に購入する者が一定数存在するという。また、日本人観光客の一部も来店し購入している。観光客が、他の日本人に遭遇する可能性を避けるために当該ディスペンサリーの利用を控えているのかどうかは不明である。
【考察】エスノグラフィーのデータおよびディスペンサリーの日本人運営者から得られた情報を踏まえ、タイに一時滞在する日本人における大麻使用と、それに関連する社会文化的／人口学的要因を記述するための質的インタビューを実施する。さらに、タイに一時滞在する日本人（使用者・非使用者の双方）における、医療用および嗜好用大麻の合法化に対する態度や認識を明らかにし、米国在住日本人の大麻使用を検討した既報研究の結果と比較して論じる。

A. 研究目的

Based on qualitative inquiries, the study aims to describe marijuana use behaviors among Japanese nationals who temporarily stay in Thailand where medical marijuana use was recently legalized and some Japanese travel to Thailand to use or experiment with marijuana.

B. 研究方法

First, ethnographic mapping in Bangkok and Chiang Mai was conducted in January 2026. We identified and described the operation of marijuana dispensaries and Japanese customers. Then, we will conduct a total of 12 qualitative interviews with Japanese nationals (6 current marijuana users and 6 non-users). After integrating ethnographic and qualitative interview data, we will summarize marijuana use and non-use behaviors in relation to sociocultural/demographic factors among Japanese interviewees.

Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria: Mmarijuana user participants in this study will be: 1) 18 years or older; 2) Japanese nationals; 3) Living or staying in Bangkok or Chiang Mai for more than one week; 4) Being able to understand the information sheet in Japanese; and 5) Having used marijuana in the past 60 days in Thailand. For non-marijuana users will be: 1) 18 years or older; 2) Japanese nationals; 3) Living or staying in Bangkok or Chiang Mai for more than one week; 4) Being able to understand the information sheet in Japanese; and 5) Having never used marijuana anywhere.

Human Subject Issues: We have submitted the study protocol for NCNP IRB approval, but the committee has some concerns, such as possible arrests of study participants in Thailand and/or Japan. The study will maintain the confidentiality of participants as strictly as possible and protect their identities as much as possible. We will not collect any identifiable information (e.g., name, phone number, and email address) of the marijuana user participants. The participants will be directly recruited at the targeted marijuana dispensaries by a Japanese research collaborator. After an interview is completed and a giftcard for the compensation of the interview time (1,000 Baht) is handed to the participant, they will be provided with information about substance use treatment in Japan and elsewhere.

C. 研究結果

Based on ethnographic mapping, we found that a group of Japanese nationals regularly visits the dispensary in Chiang Mai that is managed by a Japanese national. According to the manager, regular customers are relatively older and include seniors who live their retirement life in Chiang Mai. Also, some come from Japan regularly for medical reasons (e.g., relieve stress due to medical conditions). A manager at the dispensary in Bangkok said some Japanese customers are from Japan as tourists, but the number is small. Most Japanese customers tend to temporarily live in Bangkok for work or as tourists. Both of these Japanese-managed dispensaries have regular customers, including Japanese, Thai, and other nationalities. Both of these managers stressed that they are selling good quality of marijuana to attract customers, in general.

The study collaborator also visited several marijuana dispensaries around Soi Nana, where a number of dispensaries are operating, mainly for tourists. One dispensary required customers to fill in a form for medical use of marijuana if customers want to purchase marijuana at the dispensary. The dispensary requires customers to show identification (e.g., passport) and fill in several questions regarding marijuana use. The form will be kept in their medical doctor's office. However, the majority of dispensaries neither check customers' age, nor ask for

identification. The dispensaries also sell a number of marijuana products (e.g., weed/leaf as a joint or in a bin, gummies, sleeping aids with Cannabidiol (CBD)). Recently, the Thai government announced plans to implement strict regulations for licensed dispensaries only for medical marijuana use. However, it is still relatively easy for tourists to purchase marijuana through dispensaries.

D. 考察

Based on ethnographic mapping, a large number of marijuana dispensaries are operating in Bangkok and Chiang Mai after medical marijuana use was legalized in 2022, although the Thai government recently tries to restrict marijuana use strictly for medical use. Those in tourist places have big signs for marijuana products and mainly cater to tourists. Japanese who are visiting or temporarily staying in Bangkok or Chiang Mai are exposed to these advertisements and are able to obtain marijuana for recreational use or experimenting with marijuana. Very few dispensaries ask customers' age or to show IDs. The dispensaries managed by Japanese nationals have regular Japanese customers who are temporarily staying in these cities or have lived there for a relatively long time. However, the majority of customers seemed to be foreigners or locals who seemed to purchase better quality of marijuana through dispensaries managed by Japanese. As of January 2026, it seems that a sizable number of Japanese nationals come to their dispensaris who have lived for a relatively long time in these cities. Very few tourists from Japan seem to visit these dispensaries and purchase marijuana. However, it should be considered that some Japanese may avoid visiting Japanese-owned/managed dispensaries because they may be afraid of encountering other Japanese and may purchase marijuana from dispensaries for foreign tourists, in general. Because of ethnographic mapping, data are limited by observation of dispensaries and conversation with dispensary managers/workers. It is needed to describe the situation of marijuana use among Japanese nationals temporarily staying or visiting these cities based on in-depth qualitative interviews with Japanese marijuana users as well as non-users. Also, the influence of sociocultural factors (e.g., attitudes toward legalization of medical and/or recreational marijuana use and norms toward marijuana use) and demographic factors must be investigated. The comparison of these factors between marijuana users and non-users could be clarified so that results could be utilized to develop a prevention program of marijuana use among Japanese who visit or temporarily stay in Thailand. For example, if we find that Japanese with strong norms toward not-using marijuana are less likely to use or experiment with marijuana, we may develop a program that strengthens the norms of not using or experimenting with marijuana through group-based interventions.

E. 結論

A number of marijuana dispensaries are operating in Bangkok and Chiang Mai. A sizable number of Japanese nationals regulary visit the dispensaries managed by Japanese. It seems that not so many Japanese tourists visit these dispensaris to obtain marijuana but Japanese tourists may avoid these Japanese-managed dispensaries and obtain marijuana through a number of other dispensaries. Our study will further

investigate marijuana use behaviors in relation to sociocultural and demographic factors based on the next phase of qualitative interviews with Japanese marijuana users and non-users living or temporarily staying in these cities.

F. **参考文献**

None.

G. **研究発表**

1. 論文発表（原著・総説・書籍）

None

2. 学会発表

None

H. **知的財産権の出願・登録状況（予定を含む）**

1.特許取得　None

2.実用新案登録　None

3. その他 None