



HIV AND AIDS DATA HUB FOR ASIA-PACIFIC

**EVIDENCE
TO ACTION**

HIV and AIDS

Data Hub for Asia-Pacific

Review in slides

Thailand

Last updated: February 2018

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BASIC SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Total population (in thousands)	67,959 (2015) ¹
Population aged 15-49 (thousands)	35,448 (2015) ¹
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	20 (2015) ⁵
Percentage of population in urban areas	50 (2015) ²
Antenatal care coverage - At least one visit (%)	98.1 (2012) ⁷
Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 population)	10.8 (2014) ²
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12 (2015) ²
Human development index (HDI) - Rank/Value	93/0.726 (2014) ⁴
Life expectancy at birth (years) - Male/Female	72/78 (2015) ⁵
Adult literacy rate (%)	96 (2010) ²
Ratio of girls to boys enrolled at primary level in public and private school (%)	0.98 (2013) ²
GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)	16,305 (2015) ²
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int. \$)	950 (2014) ³

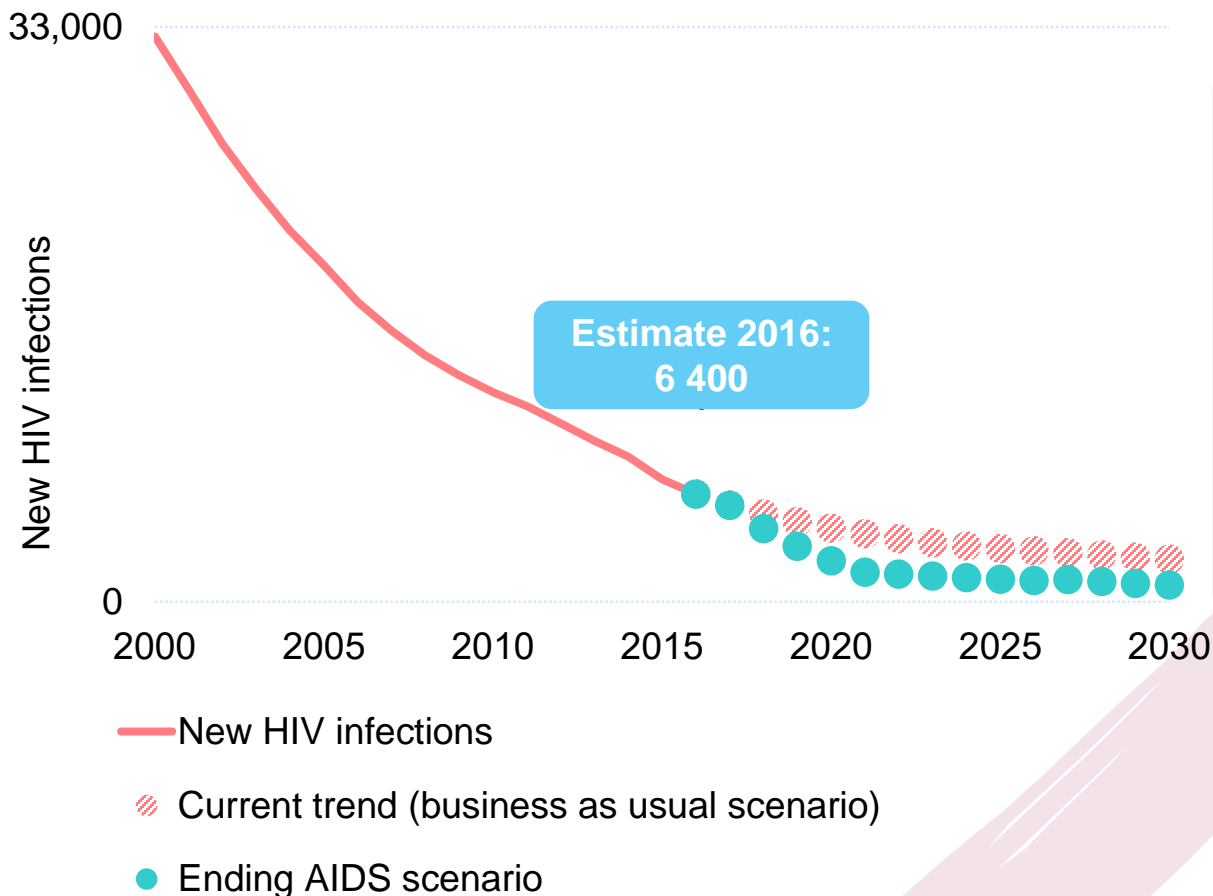
Sources: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1. UN Population Division. (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision - Extended Dataset; 2. World Bank. World Data Bank: World Development Indicators & Global Development Finance. Retrieved July 2016, from <http://data.worldbank.org/>; 3. WHO. Global Health Observatory Indicator Views: Per Capita Total Expenditure on Health (PPP int. \$) (Health Systems), Retrieved July 2016, from http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.imr.WHS7_105?lang=en; 4. Palanivel, T., Mirza, T., Tiwari, B. N., Standley, S., & Nigam, A. (2016). Asia-Pacific Human Development Report - Shaping the Future: How Changing Demographics Can Power Human Development; 5. WHO. (2016). World Health Statistics 2016: Monitoring health for the SDGs; 6. World Bank Group. (2016). World Development Indicators 2016 and 7. UNSD. Millennium Development Goals Database - Antenatal Care Coverage Retrieved May 2016, from <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=Antenatal+care+coverage&d=MDG&f=seriesRowID%3a762>.

A large, stylized red ribbon graphic is positioned diagonally across the slide, starting from the bottom left and extending towards the top right. The ribbon is rendered with a slight gradient and a soft shadow, giving it a three-dimensional appearance. It is set against a solid purple background.

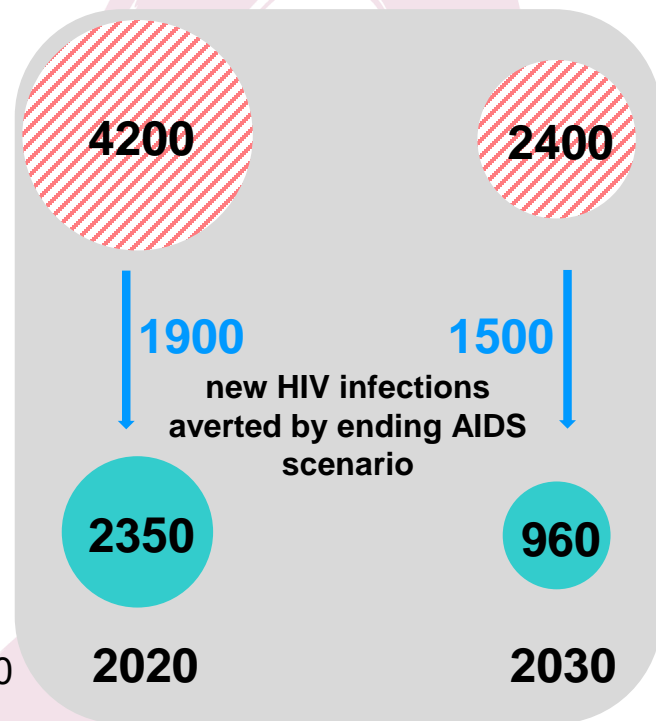
HIV prevalence and epidemiology

Ending AIDS in Thailand

Estimated new HIV infections in Thailand

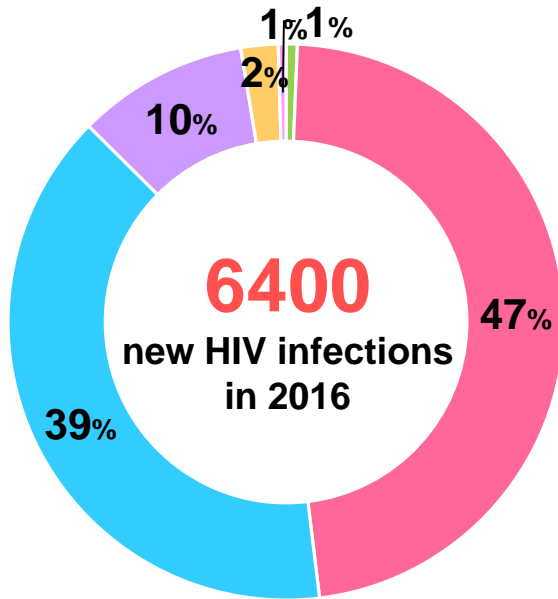


2020 and 2030 zoom-in



A significant variation in new HIV infections trend by age group in Thailand

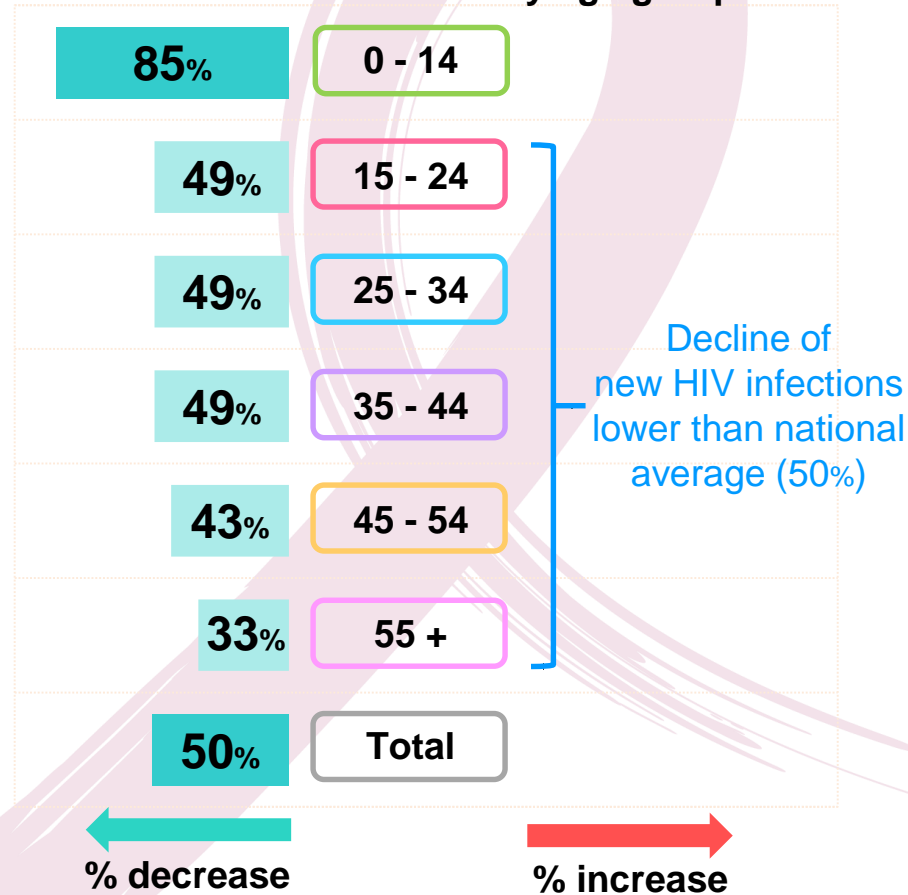
Distribution of new HIV infections by age group, 2016



Age group (year)

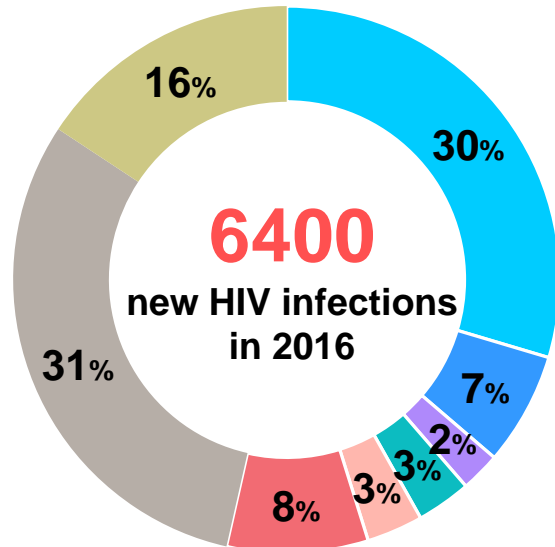


Percent change in new HIV infections between 2010 and 2016 by age group

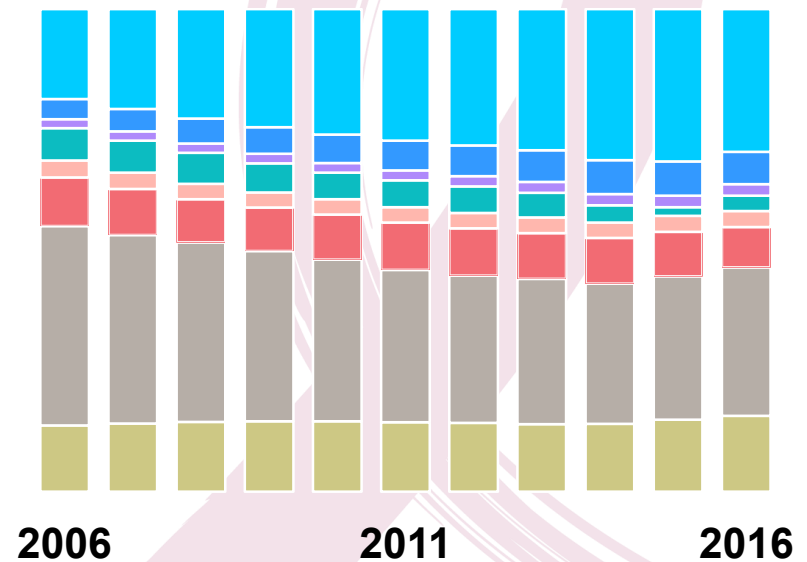


Diverse epidemic trends in Thailand

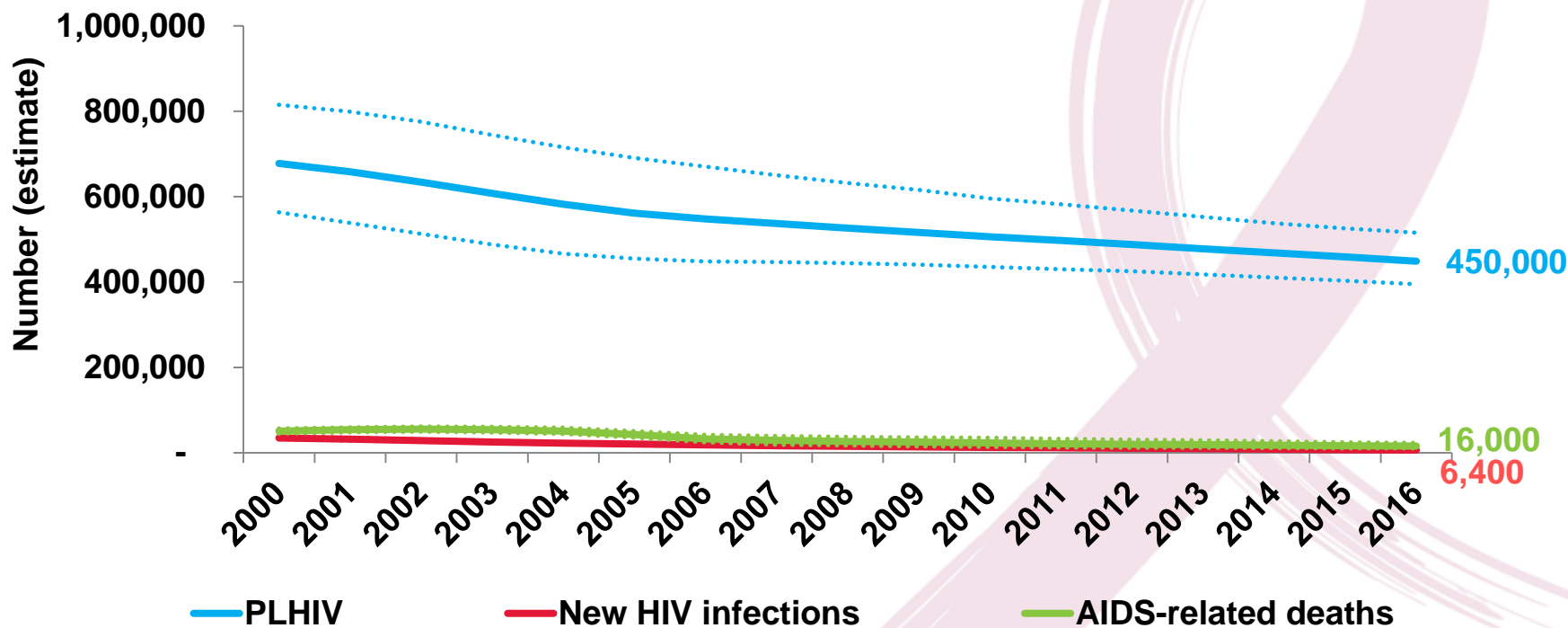
Distribution of new HIV infections by risk group, 2016



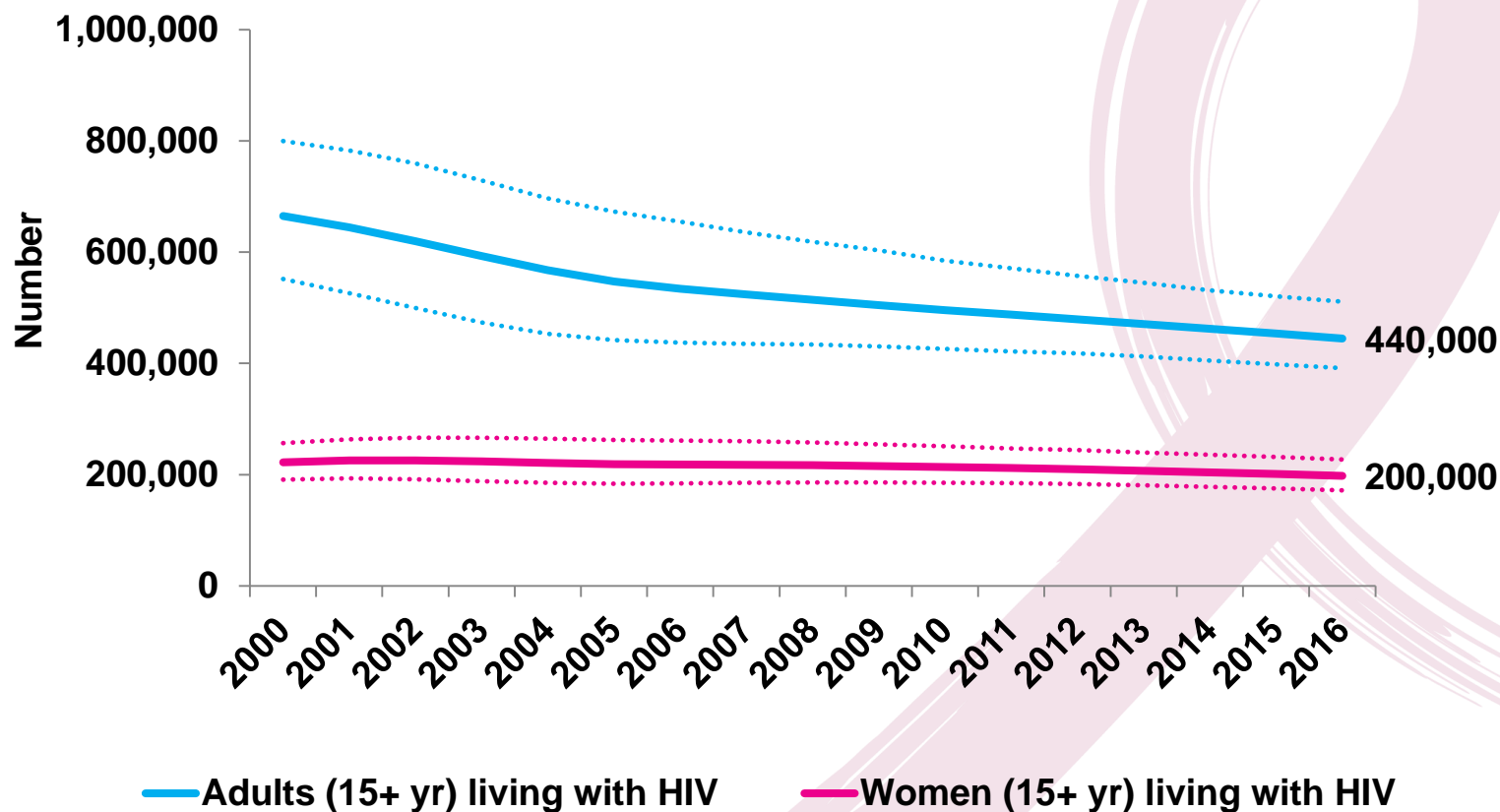
Trend in new HIV infections between 2006 and 2016 by risk group



Estimated number of people living with HIV, new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, 2000-2016



Estimated number of adults (15+) living with HIV and women (15+) living with HIV, 2000-2016

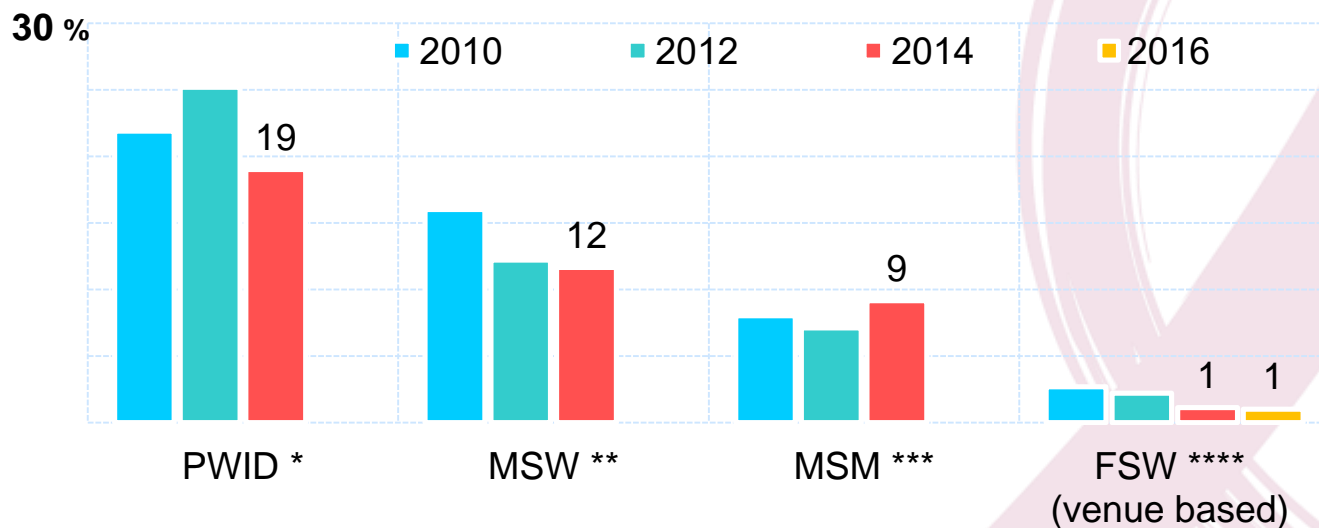


Key population size estimates, 2014 - 2016

Population size estimate

Populations	Estimate	Year of estimate
Female sex workers	129,000	2016
Male sex workers	26,000	2016
Men who have sex with men	528,000	2016
Transgender	63,000	2016
People who inject drugs	42,000	2014

HIV prevalence among key populations, IBBS results, 2010-2016



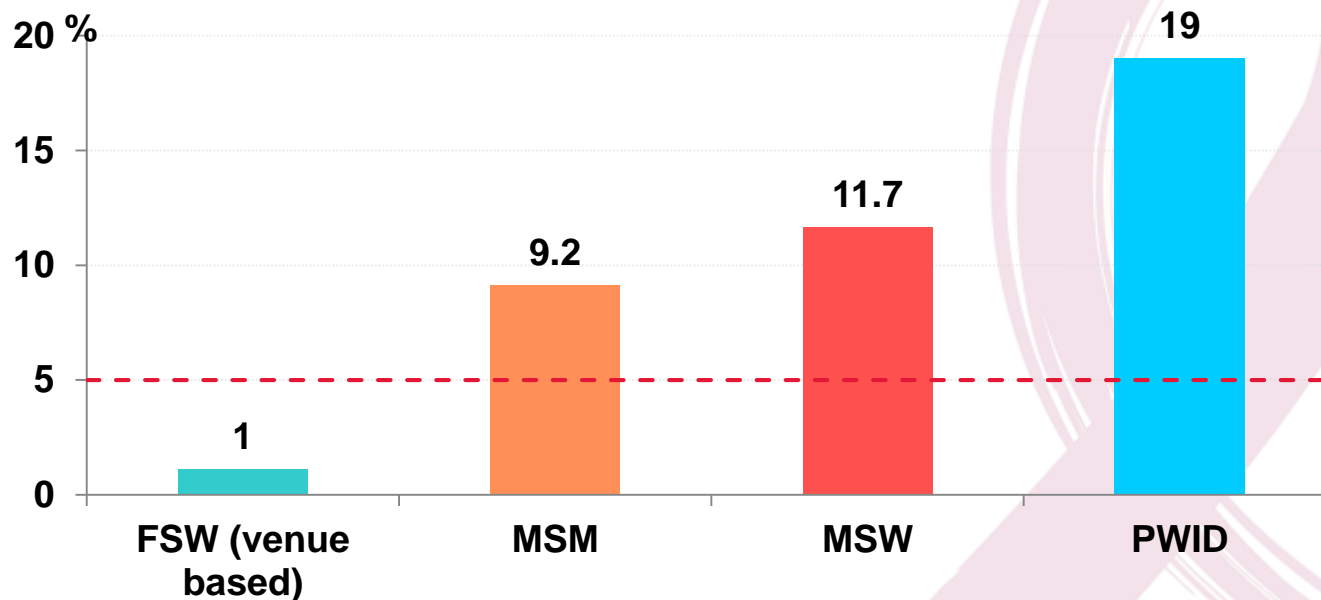
* 3 consistent sites were surveyed from 2010 to 2014

** 5 provinces were surveyed from 2010 to 2014

*** 12 sentinel provinces were surveyed in 2010 and 2012, and only 5 sentinel provinces in 2014

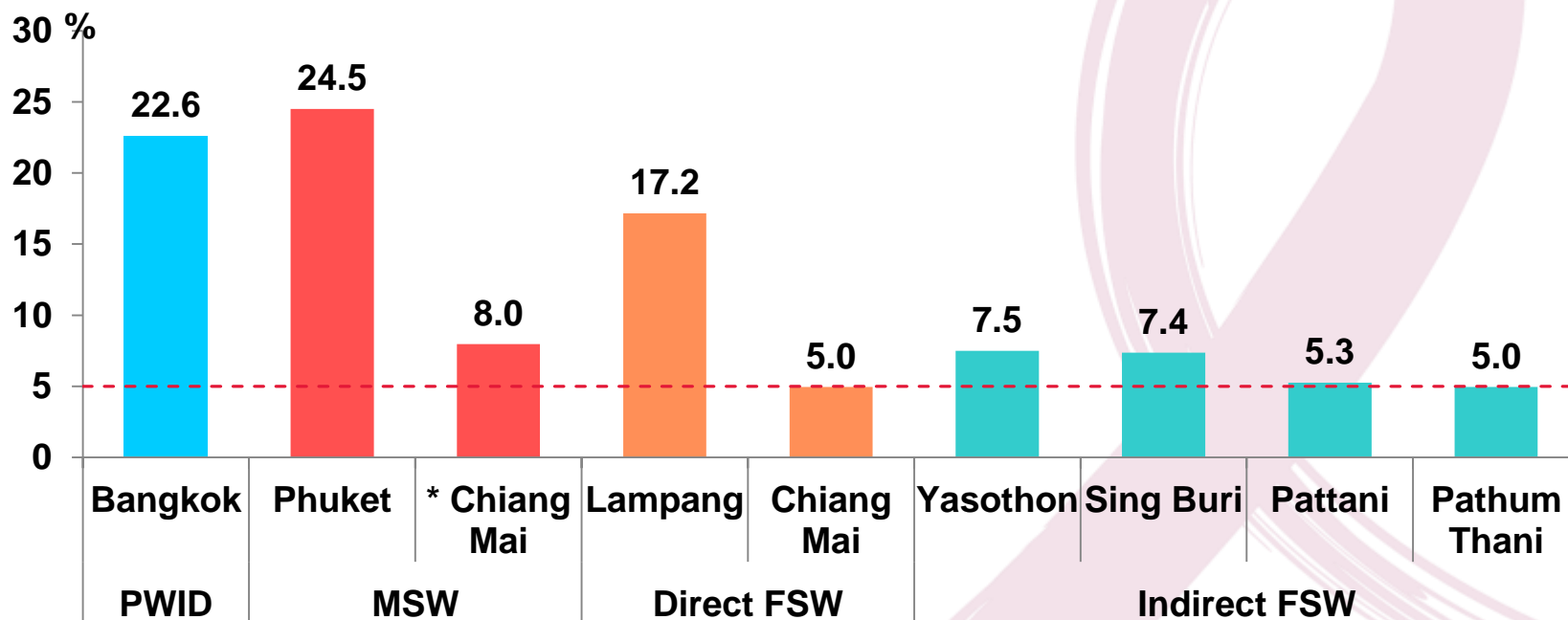
**** 11 sentinel provinces were surveyed in 2010, and 2012. In 2014 and 2016, 12 and 10 sentinel provinces were surveyed respectively

HIV prevalence among key populations, 2014 - 2016



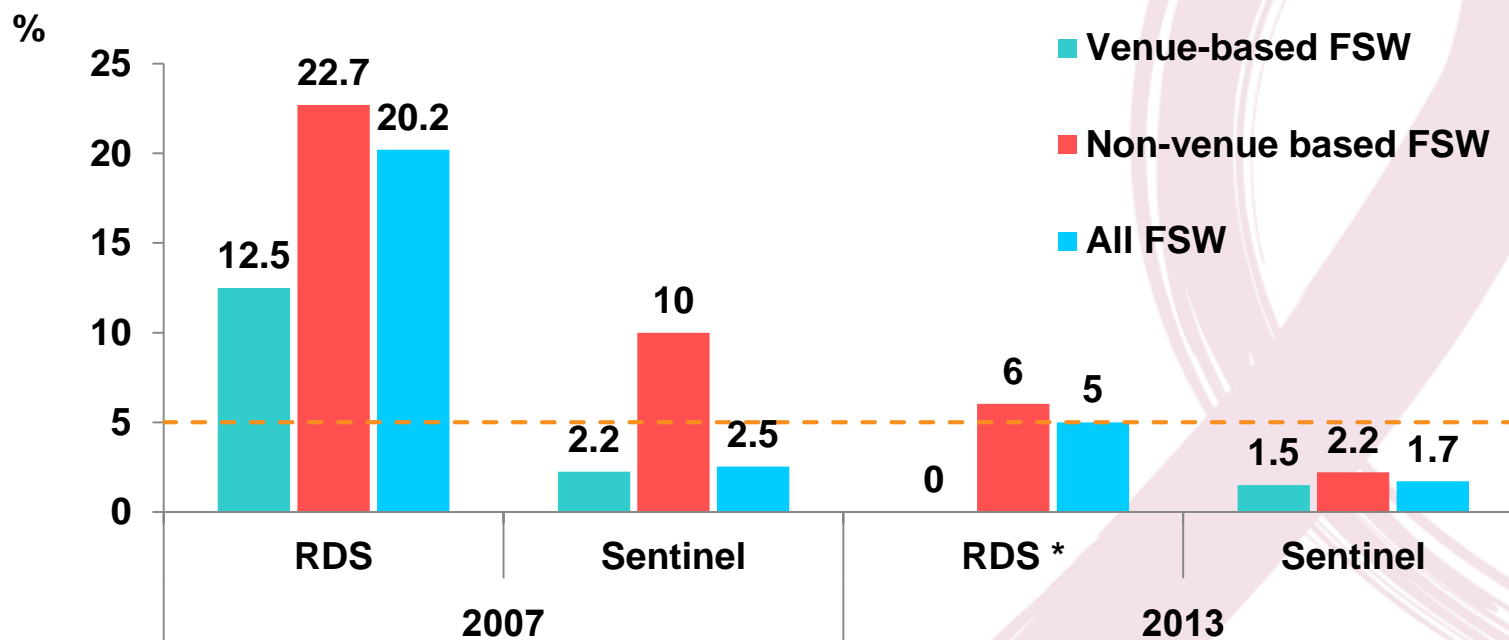
FSW (venue based) - survey conducted in 10 sentinel provinces
MSM and MSW - survey conducted in 5 provinces
PWID - survey conducted in 3 sites

Selected sentinel sites with HIV prevalence of 5% and above among key populations, 2014



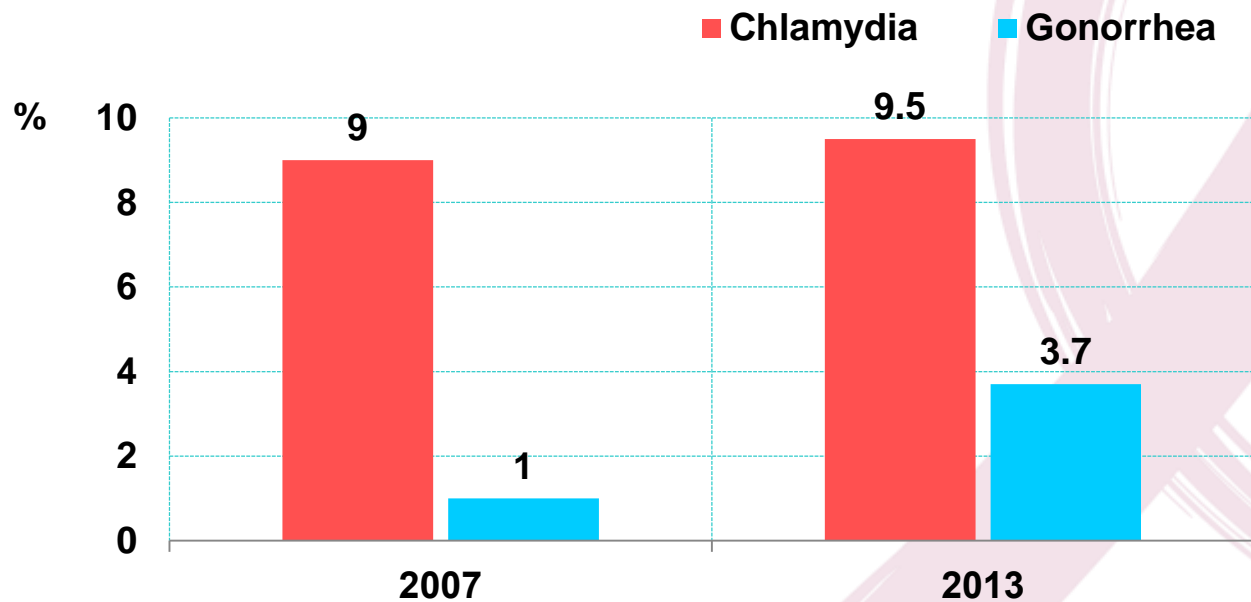
* 2013 data for HIV prevalence among MSW in Chiang Mai

HIV Prevalence in RDS compared to routine sentinel surveillance among FSW, Bangkok, 2007 & 2013



* Crude analysis shown for venue based and non-venue based SW

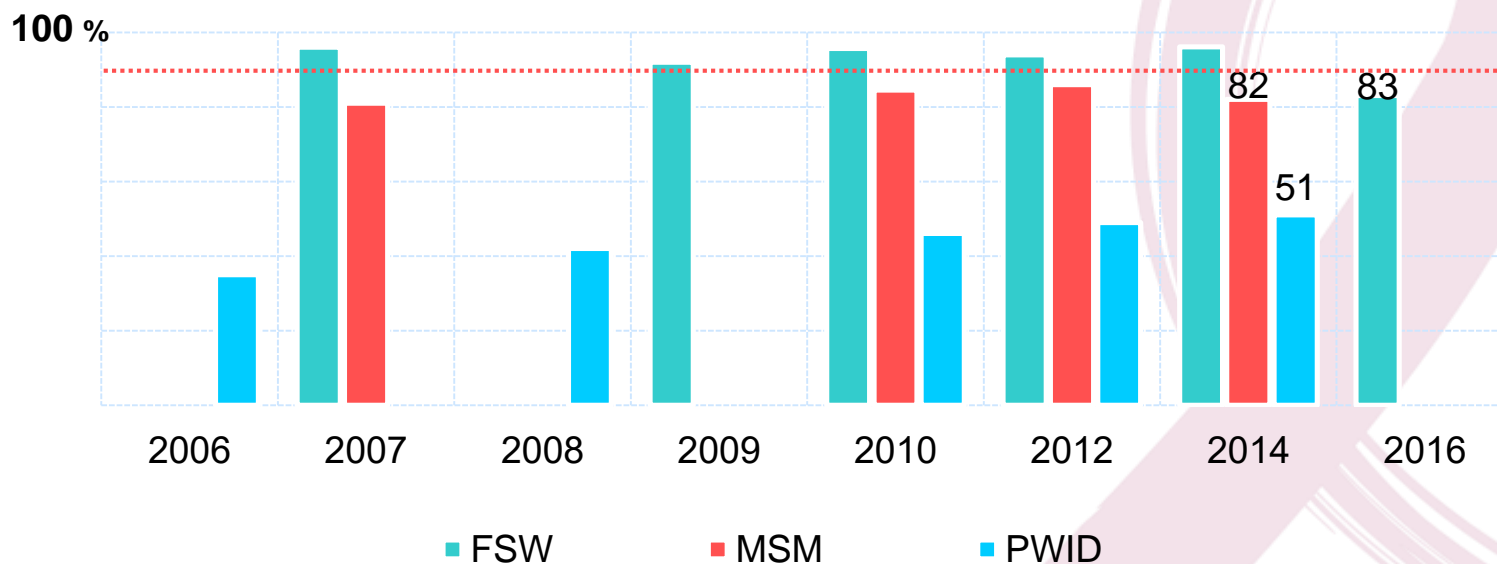
Chlamydia and Gonorrhoea prevalence among FSW in Bangkok, 2007 and 2013



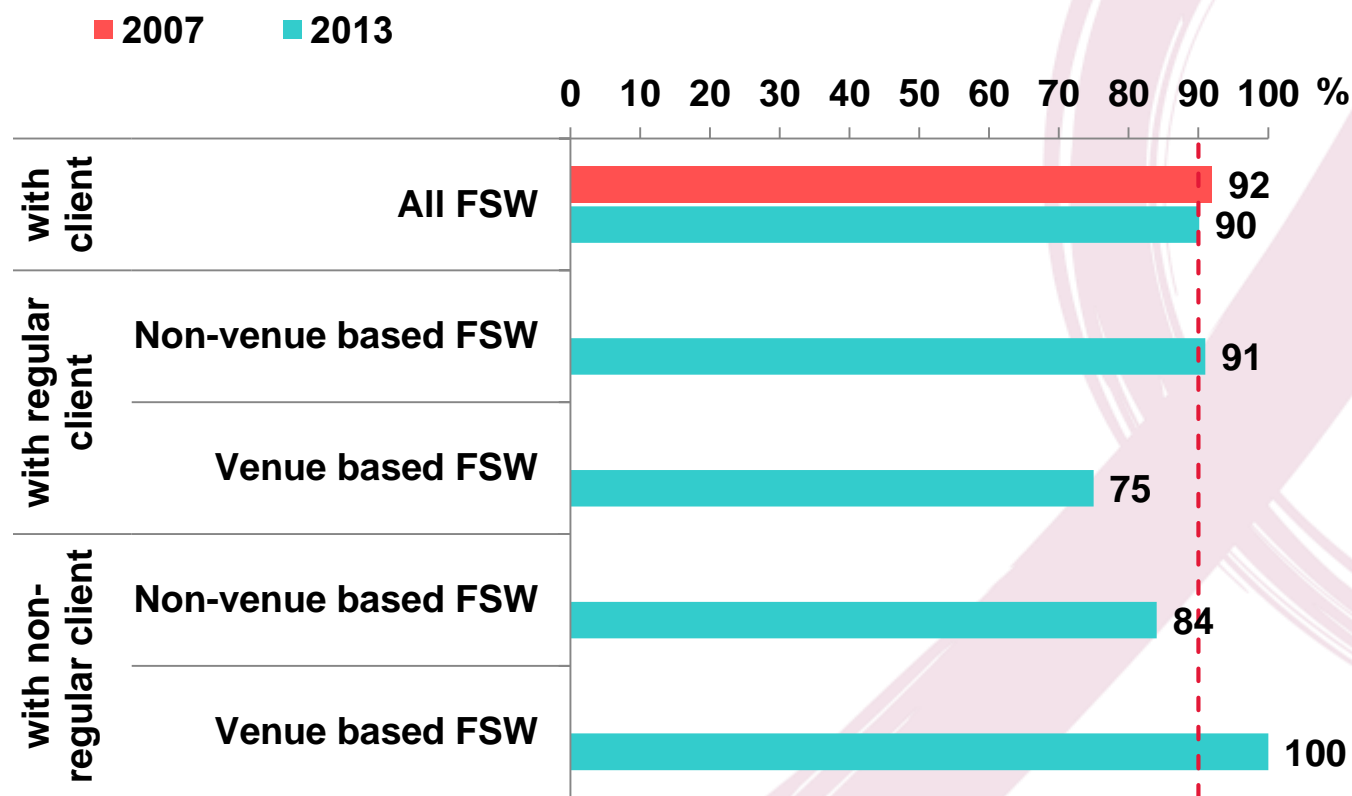


Risk behaviours

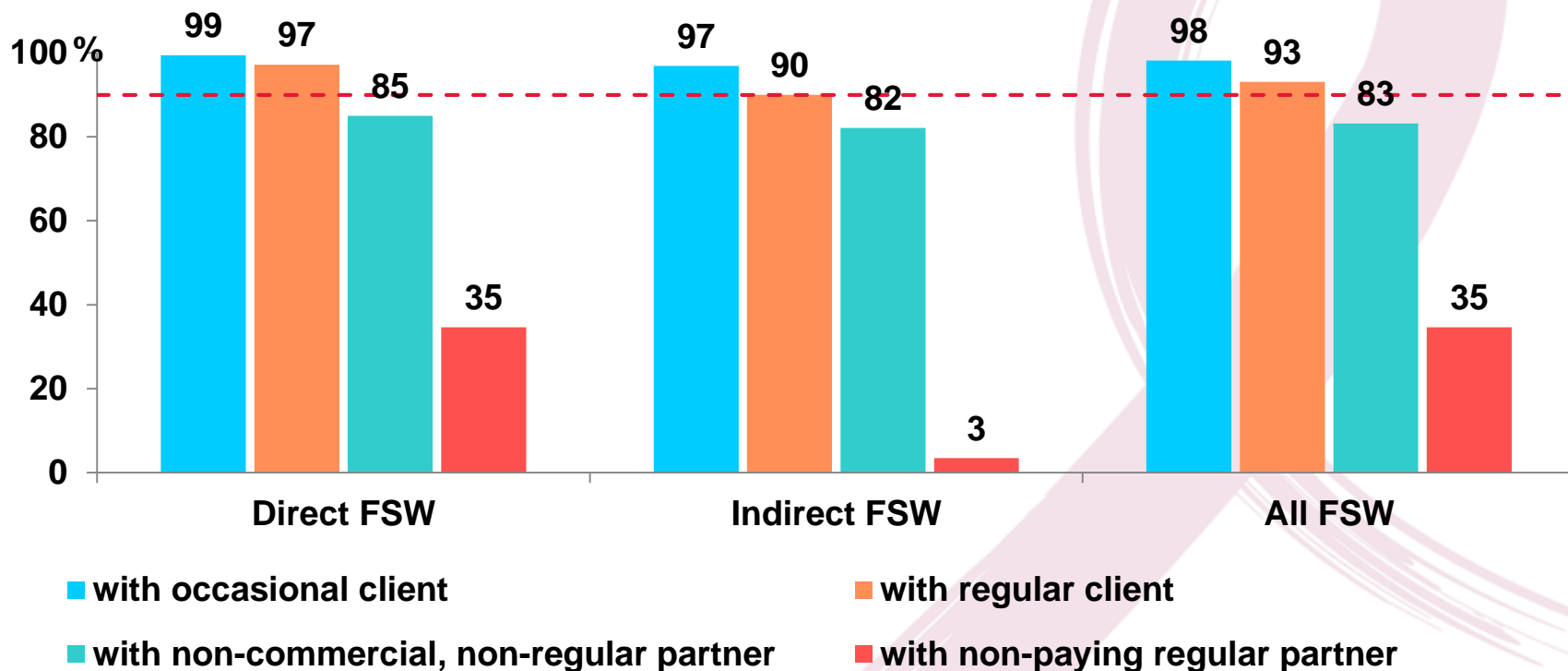
Proportion of key populations who reported condom use at last sex, 2006 - 2016



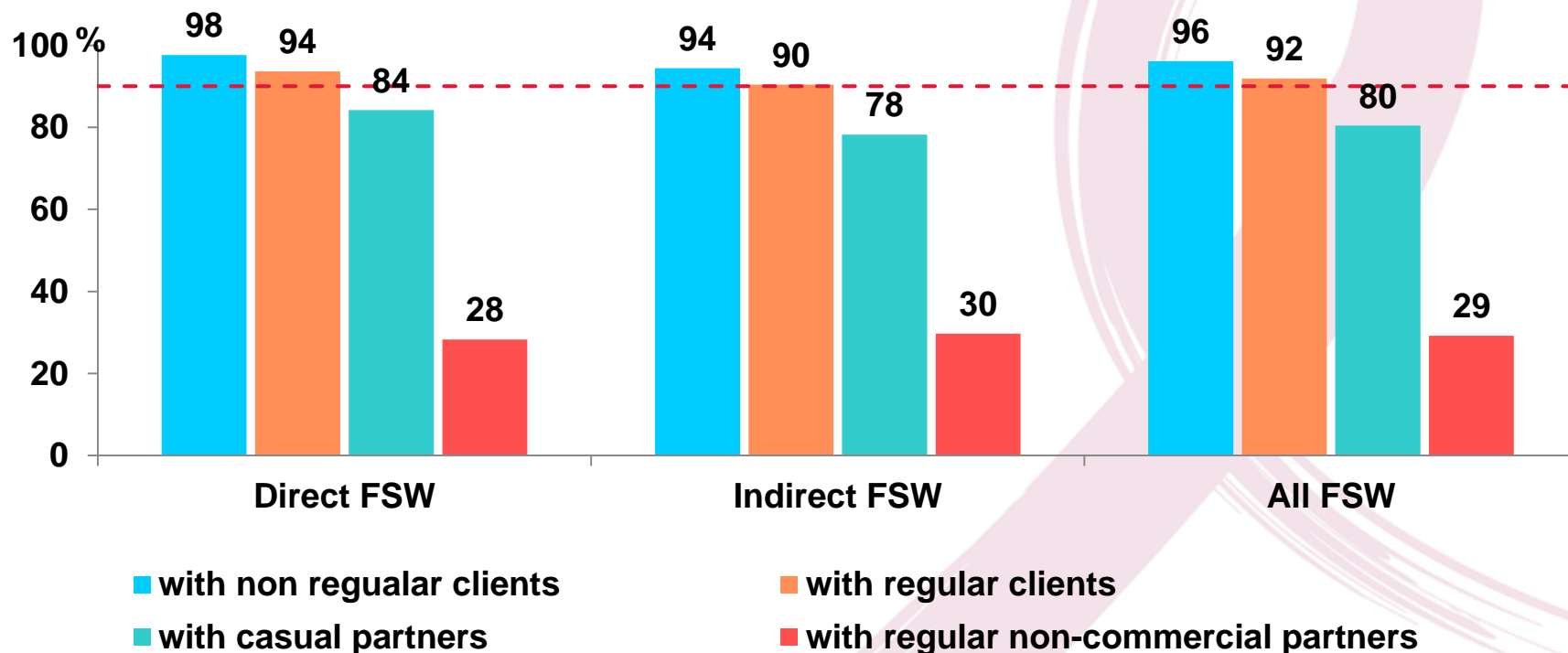
Proportion of FSW who reported condom use with clients, Bangkok, 2007 and 2013



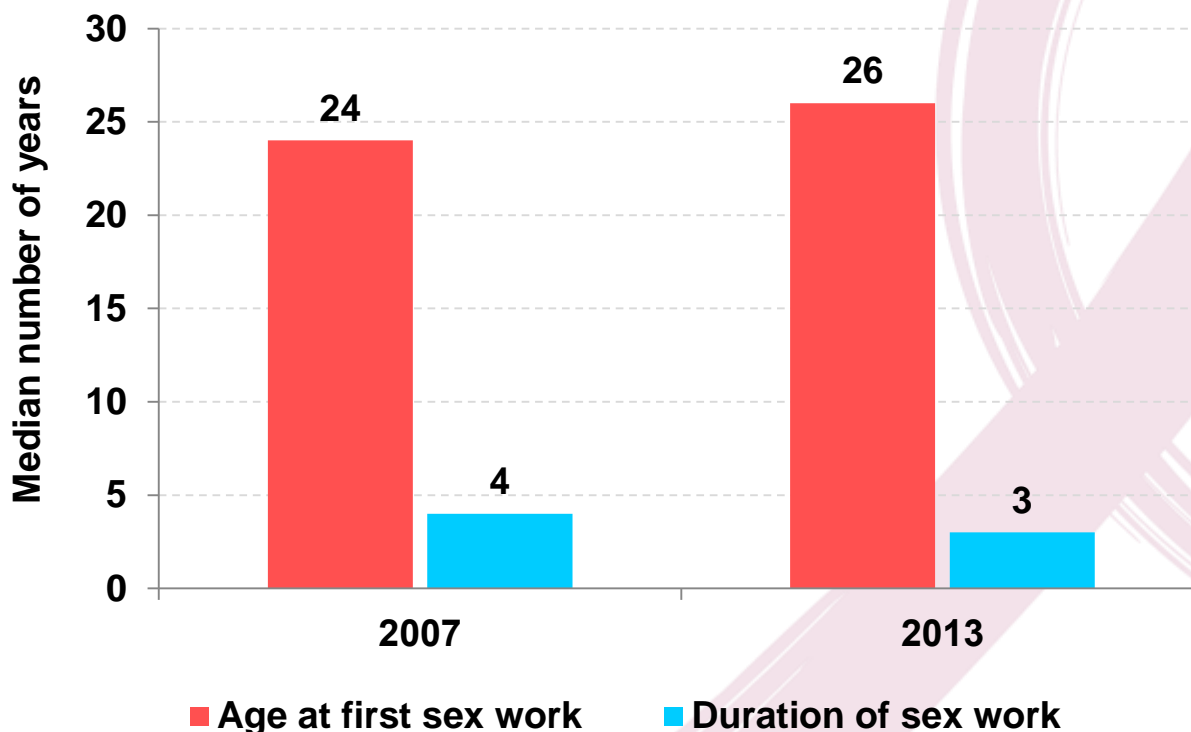
Proportion of FSW who reported condom use at last sex with different partners, 2012



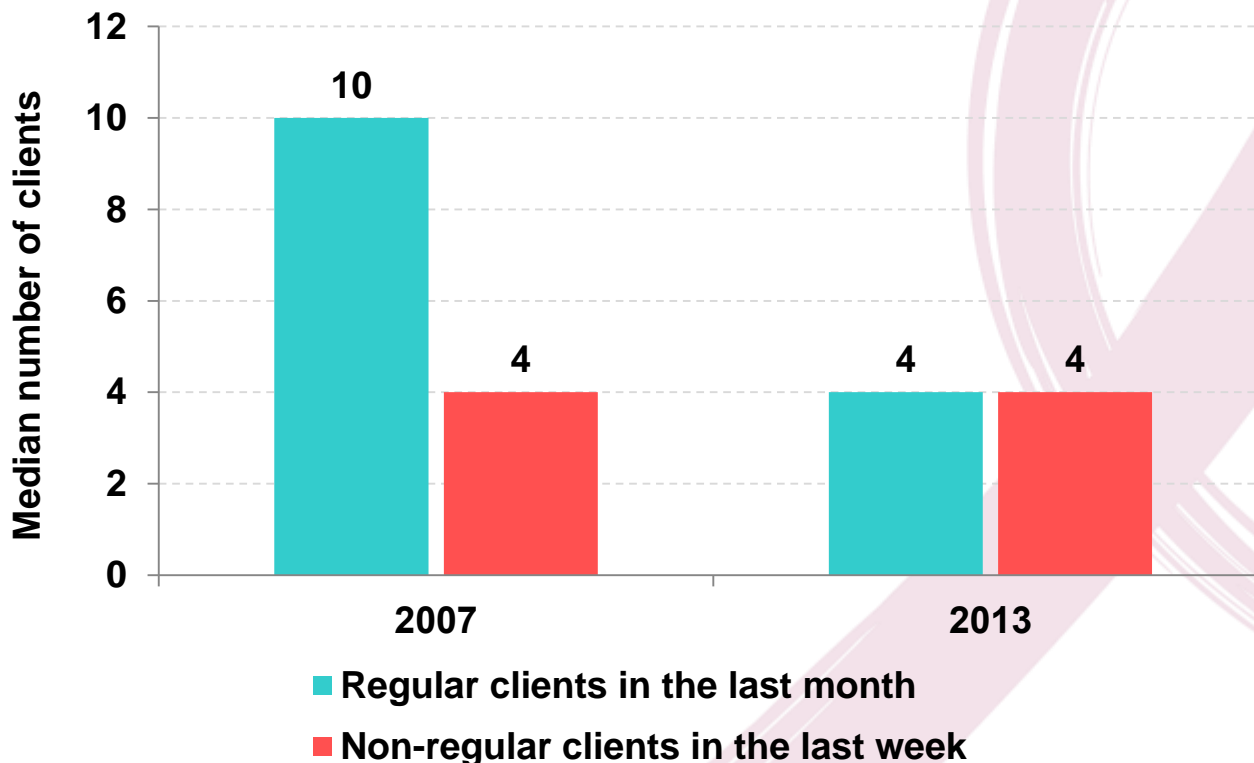
Proportion of venue-based FSW who reported consistent condom use with different partners in the last month, 2012



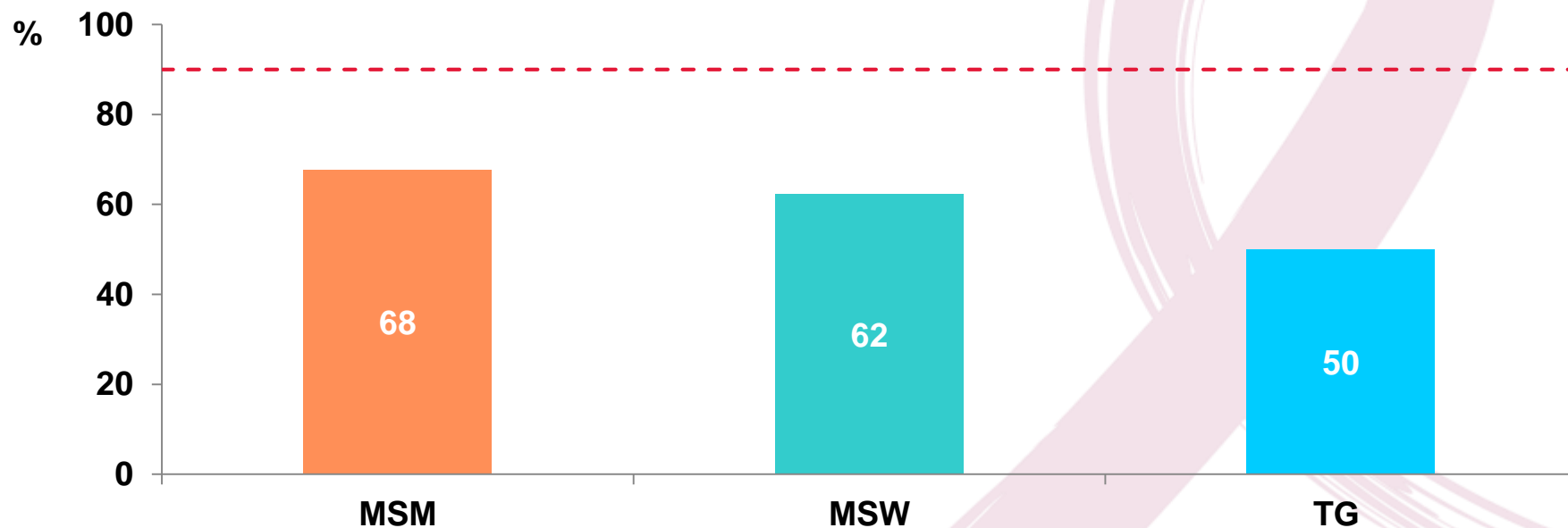
Median age at first sex work and duration of sex work among FSW in Bangkok, 2007 and 2013



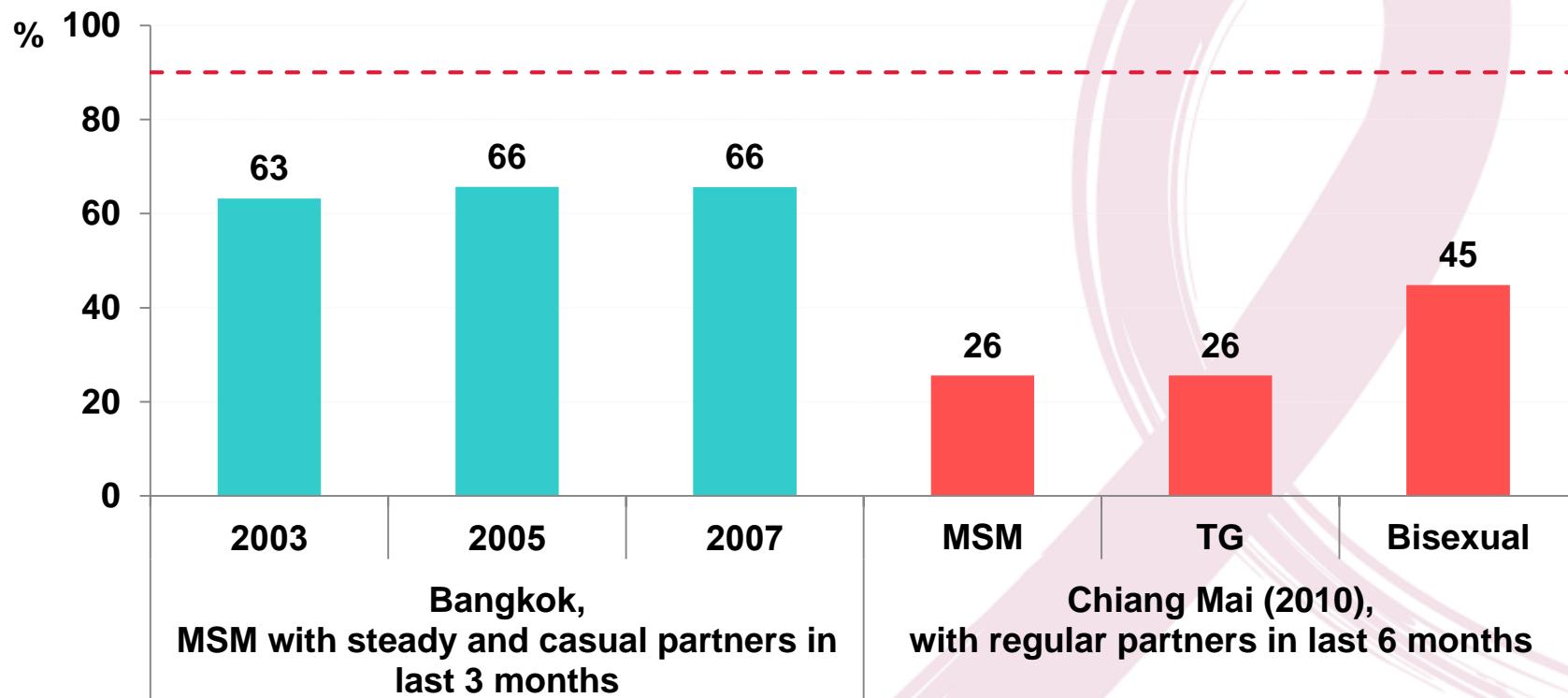
Median number of clients reported among FSW in Bangkok, 2007 and 2013



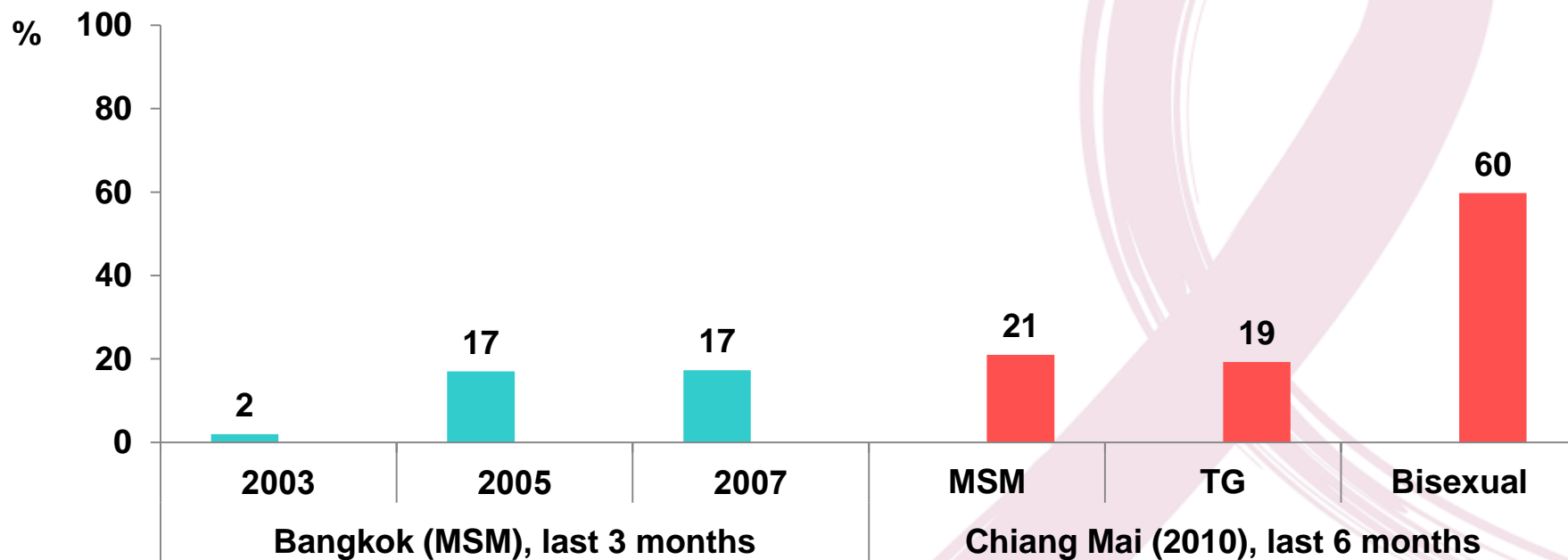
Proportion of MSM, transgender people, and male sex workers who reported consistent condom use in the last 3 months, Bangkok, 2010



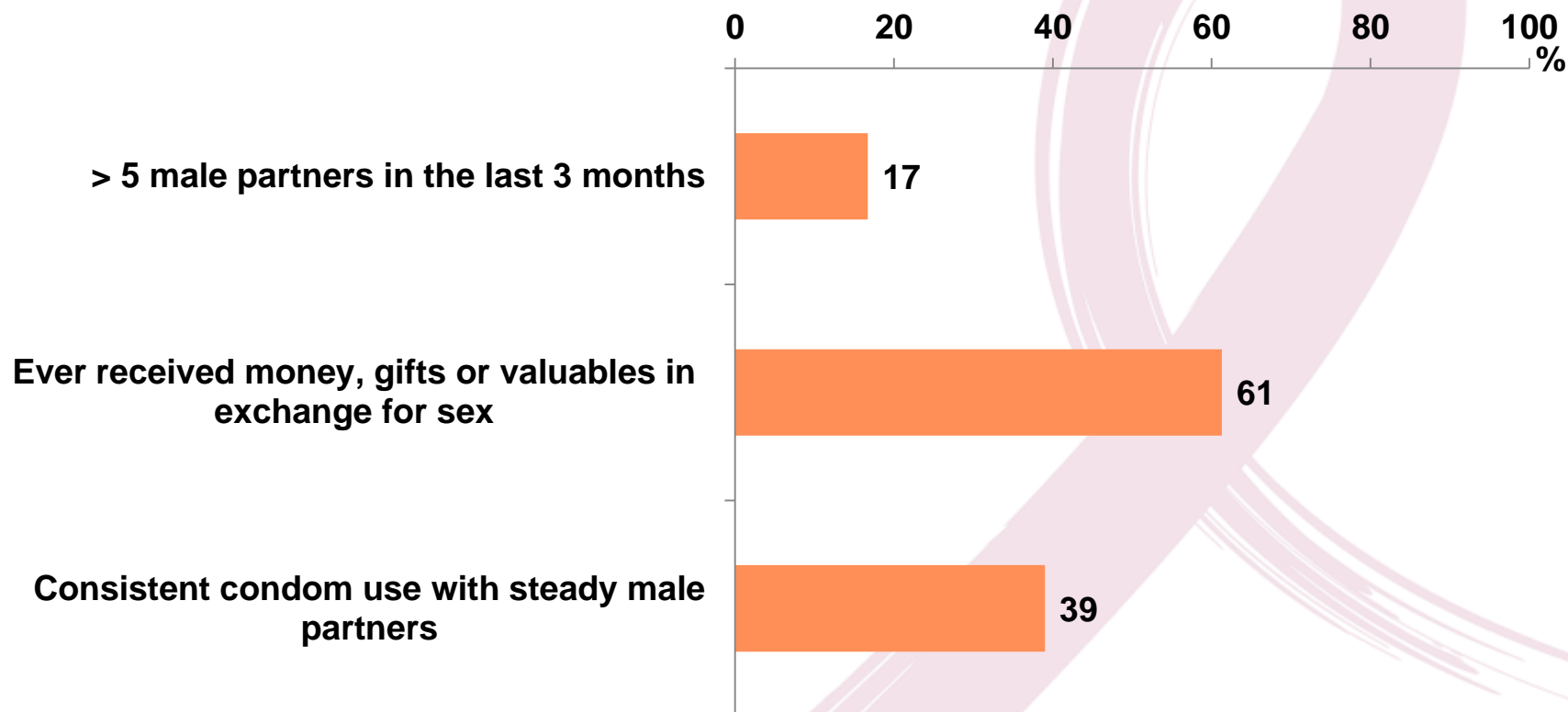
Proportion of MSM and transgender people who reported consistent condom use, Bangkok and Chiang Mai



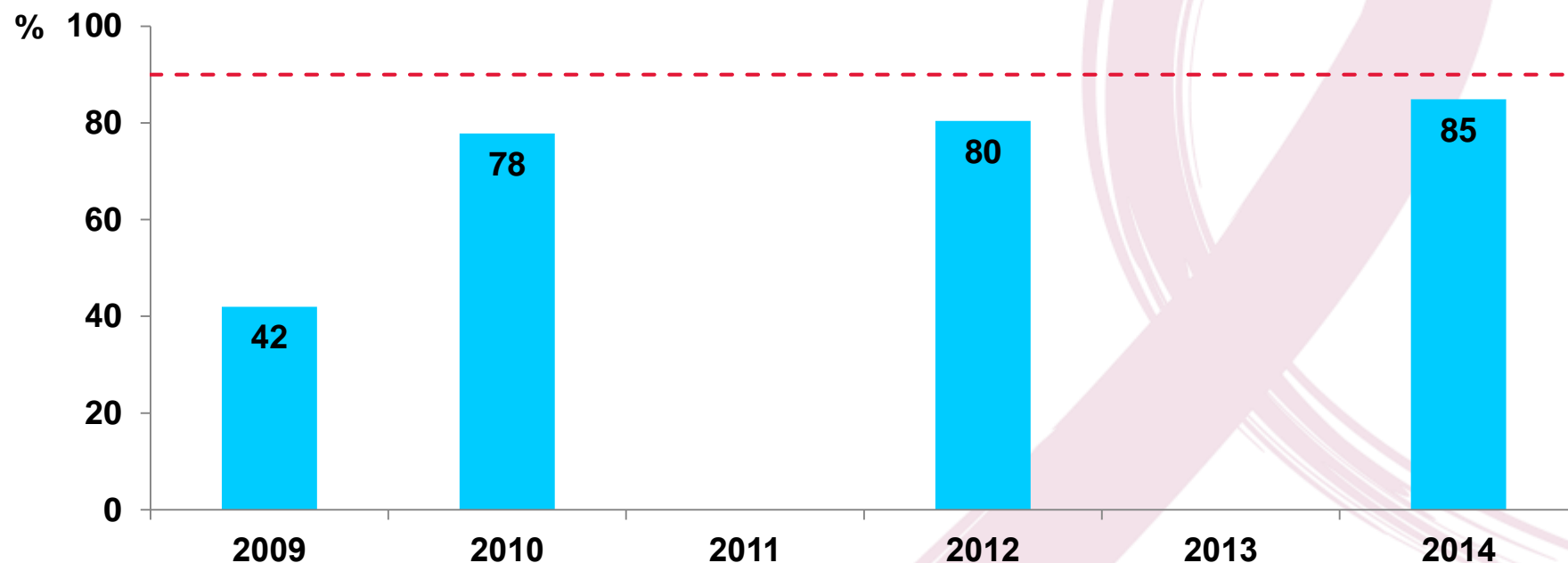
Proportion of MSM and transgender who reported exchanging sex for money or goods, Bangkok and Chiang Mai



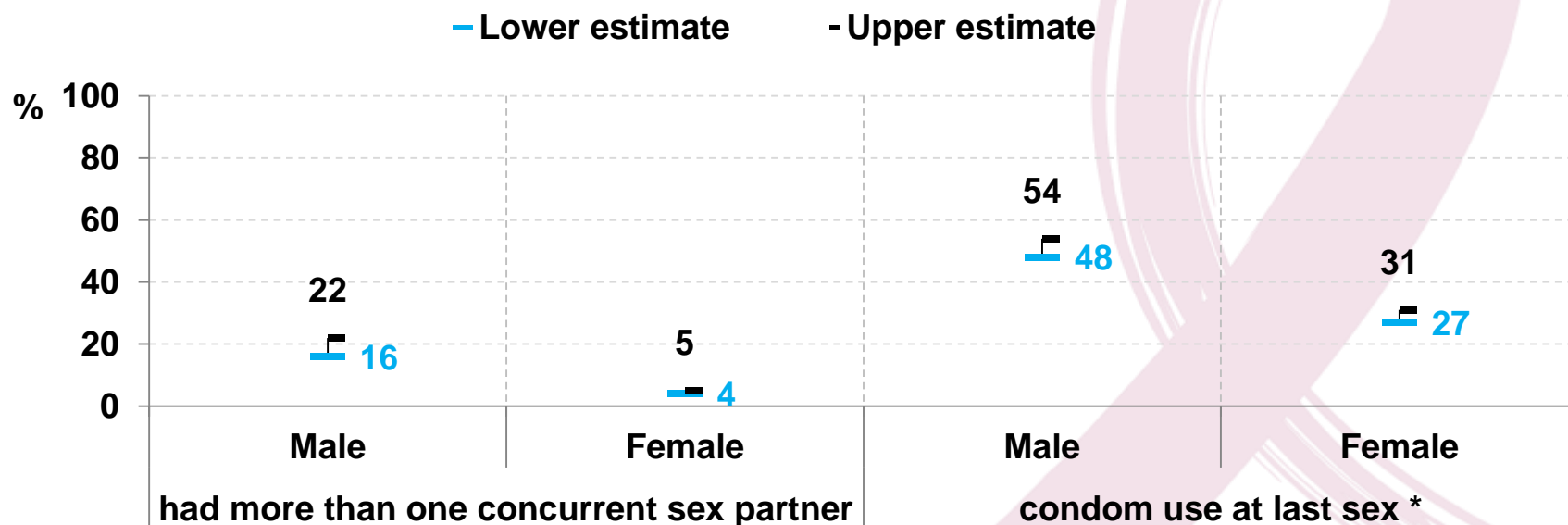
Proportion of transgender with selected sexual behaviours, Bangkok, Chiang Mai, and Phuket



Proportion of PWID who reported using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected, 2009-2014



Proportion of factory workers who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and reported condom use at last sex, by age group and gender, 2014



* condom use at last sex among factory workers who had more than one concurrent sex partner in the last 12 months

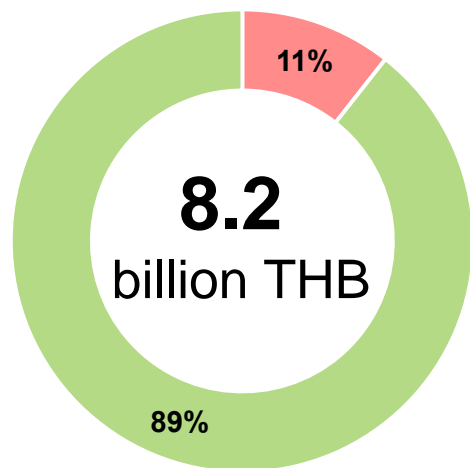


HIV expenditure



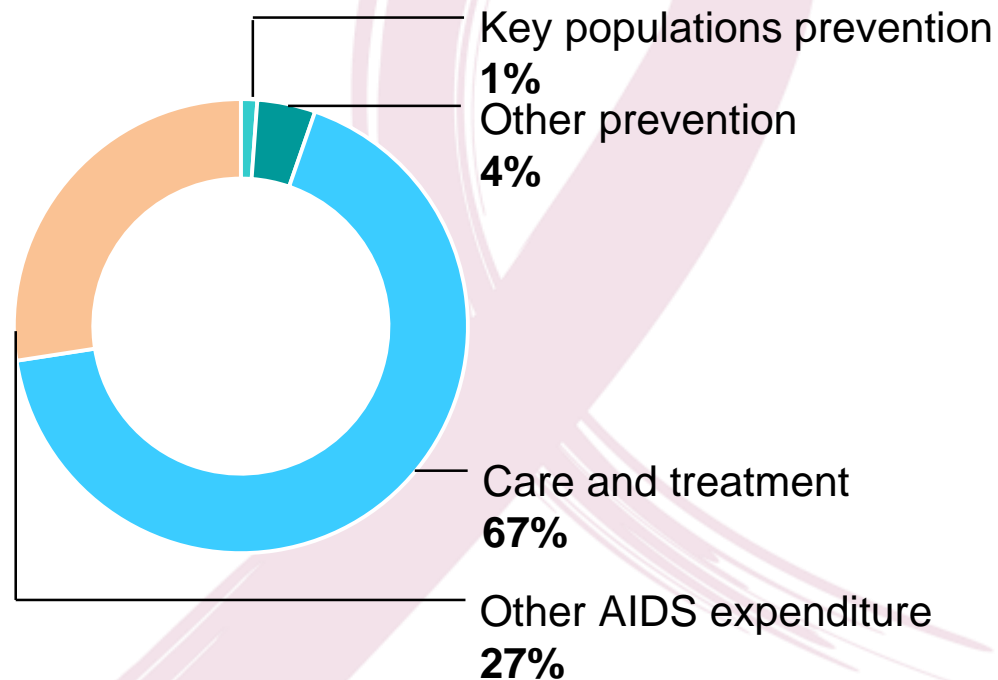
AIDS Spending by financing source, 2015

AIDS spending by financing source



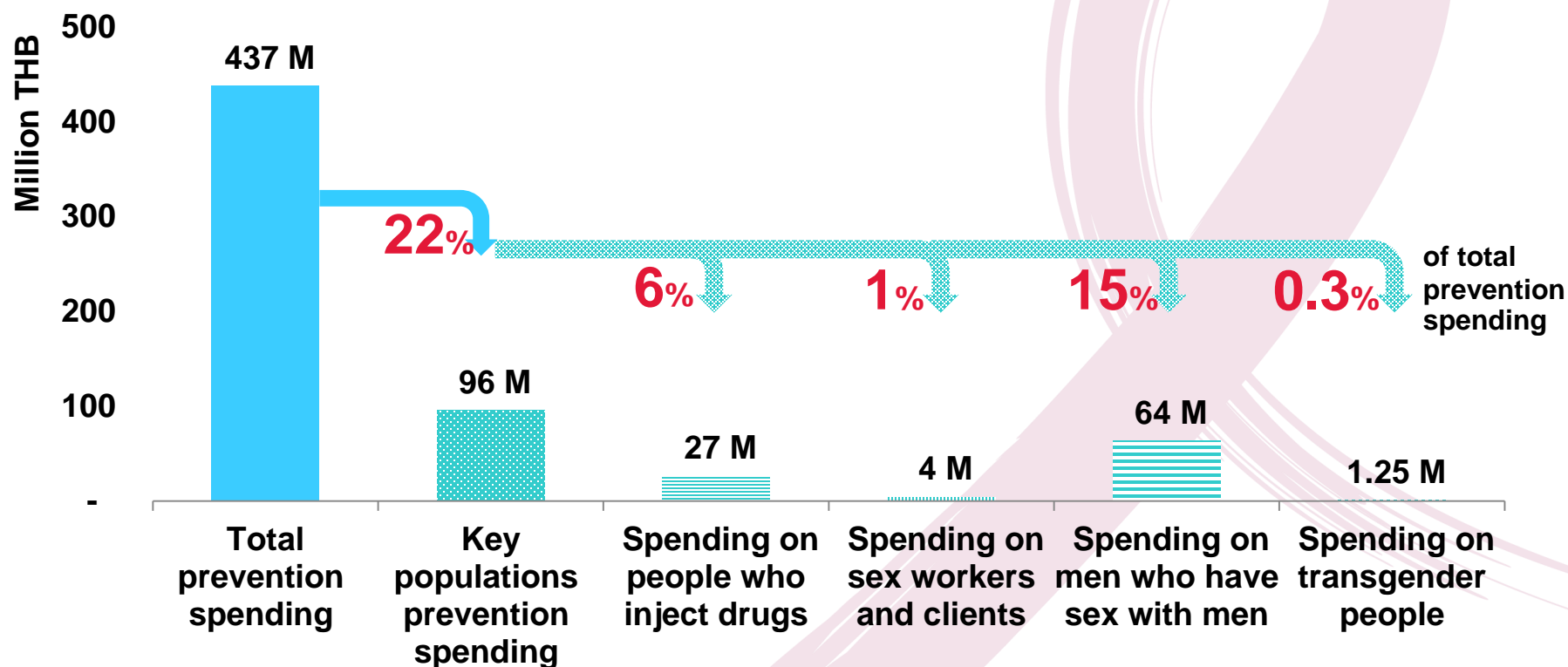
■ International funding ■ Domestic funding

AIDS spending by service category

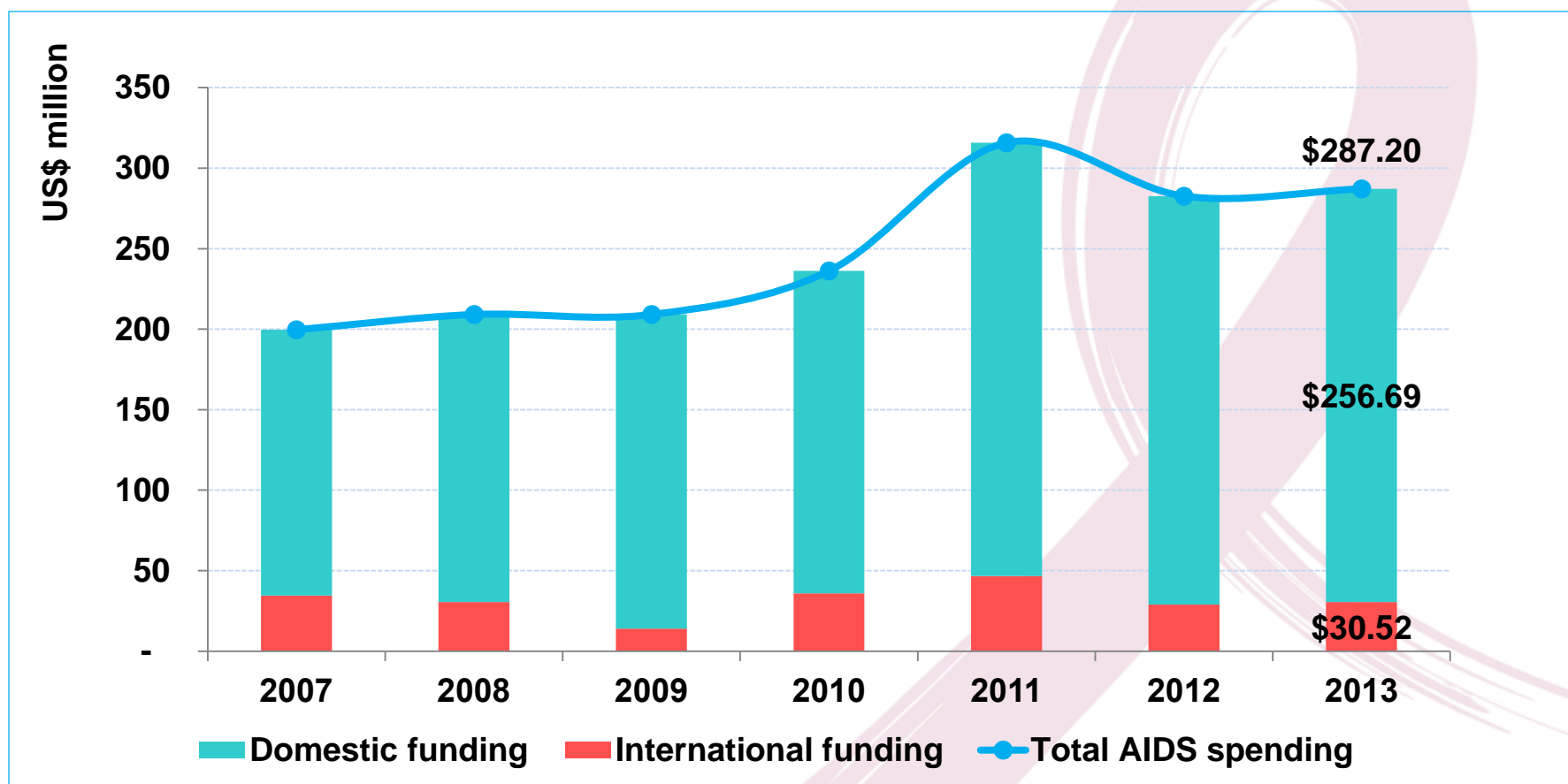


Key populations account for more than 50% of new HIV infections but only 22% was spent for HIV prevention programme for key populations

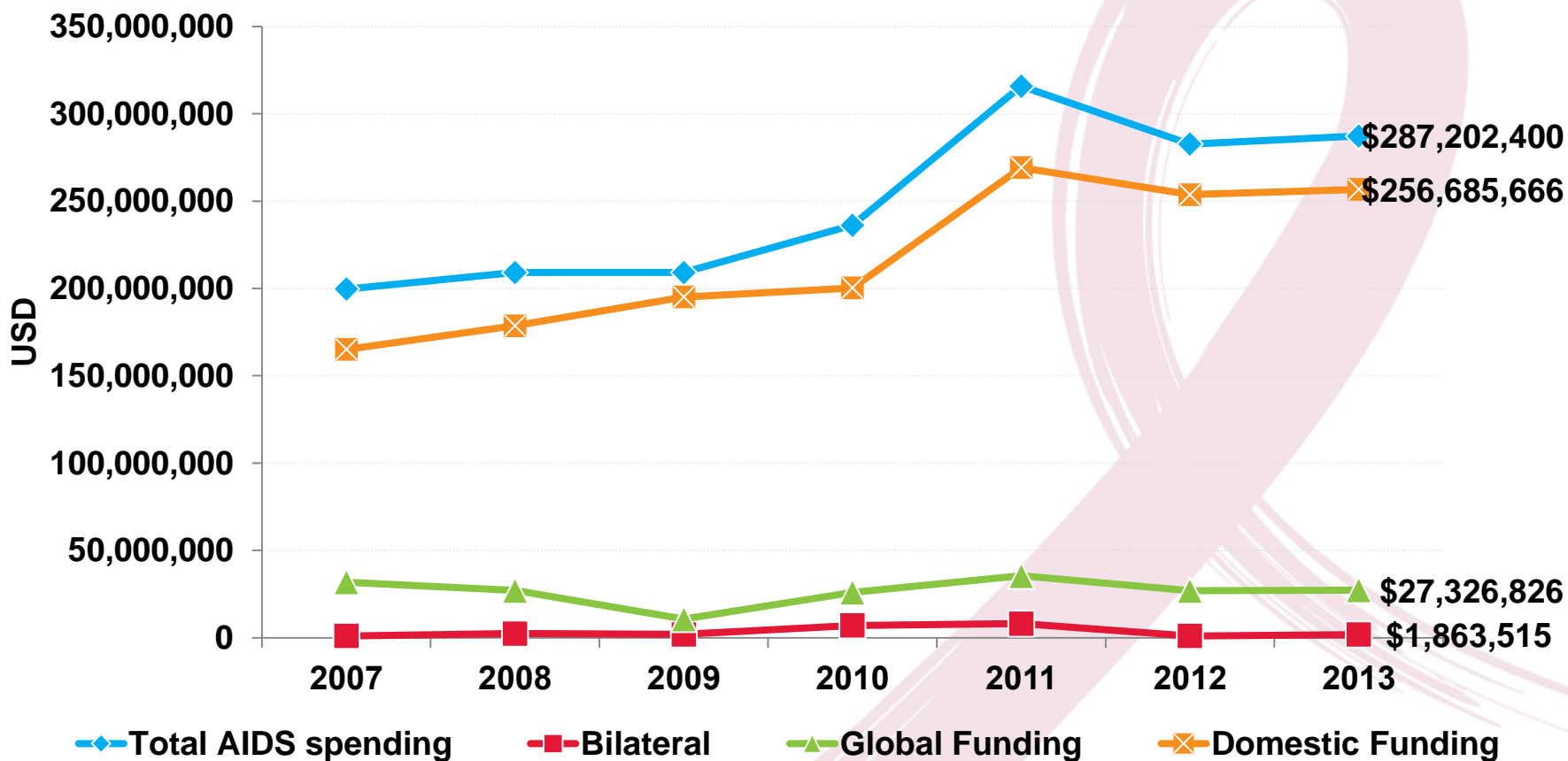
Proportion of prevention spending among key populations in Thailand, 2015




AIDS Spending by financing source, 2007-2013



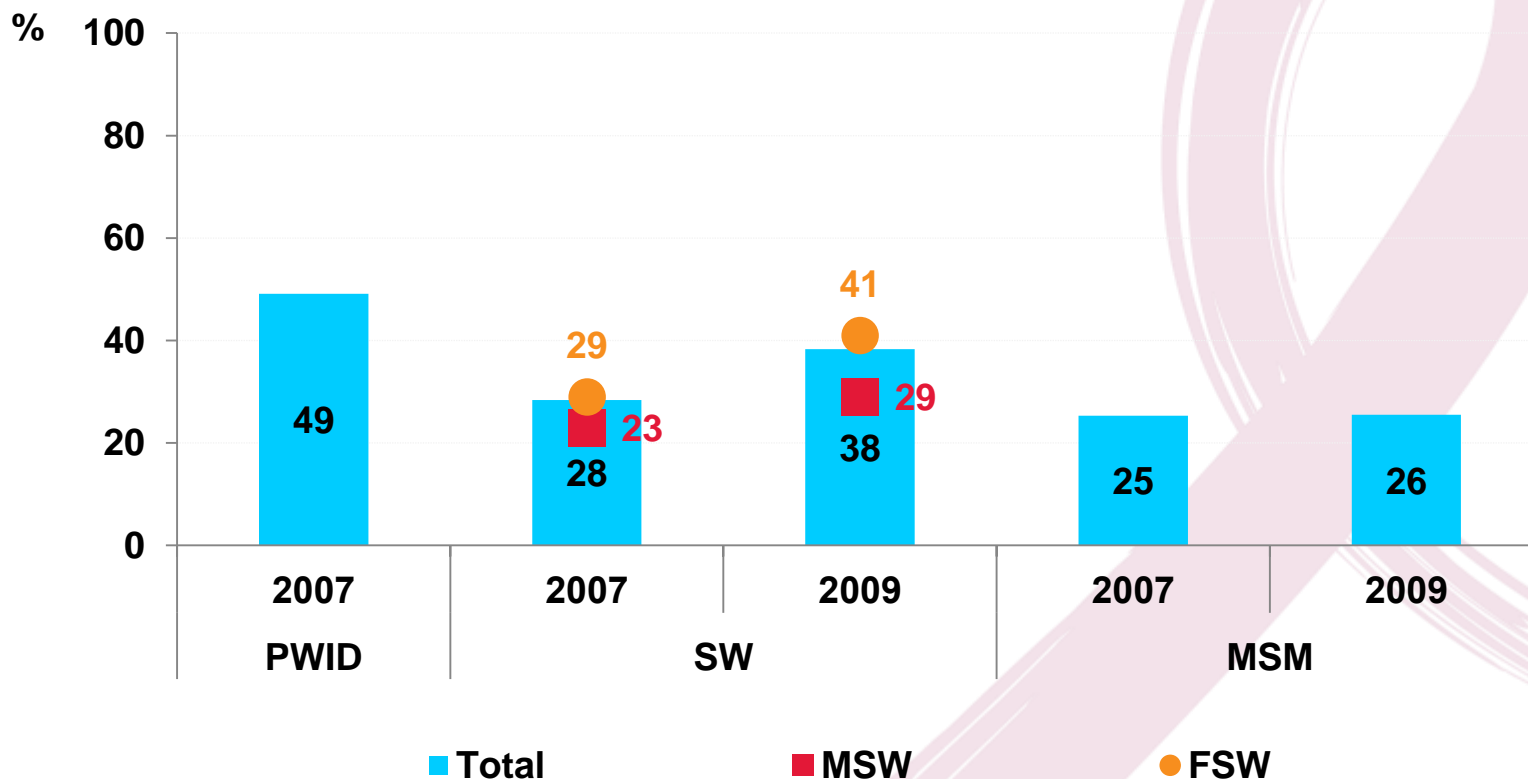
AIDS Spending by financing source, 2007-2013



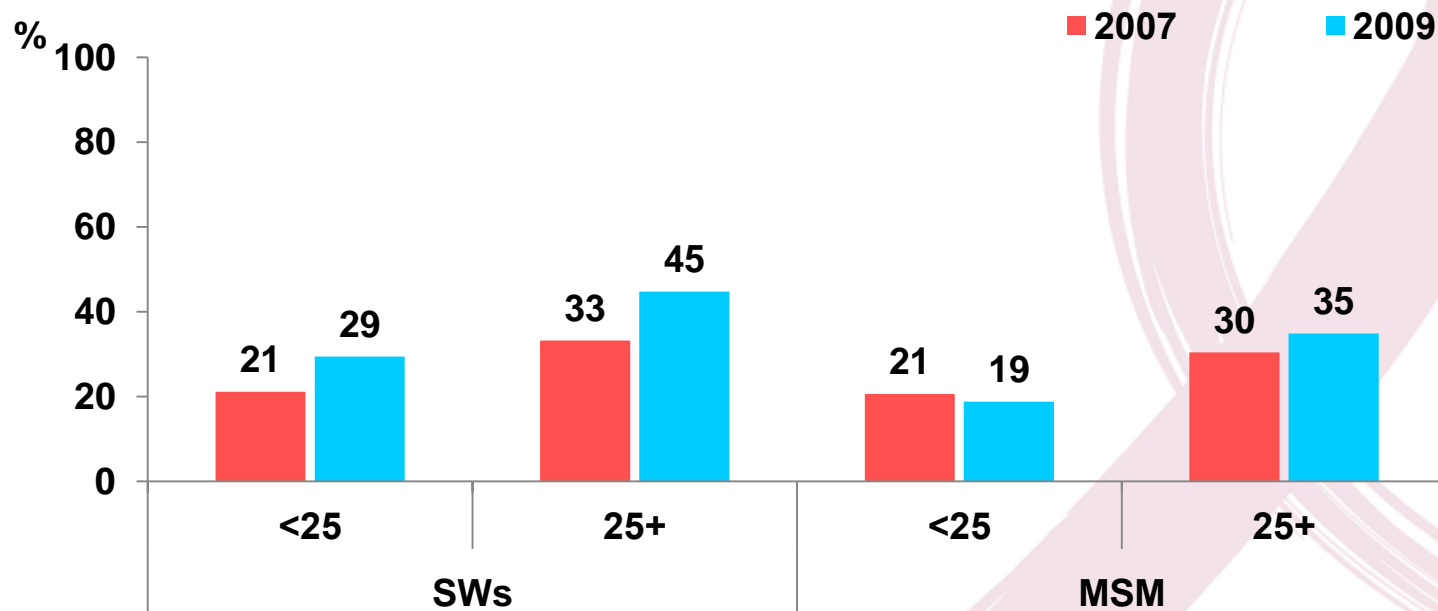


Vulnerability and HIV knowledge

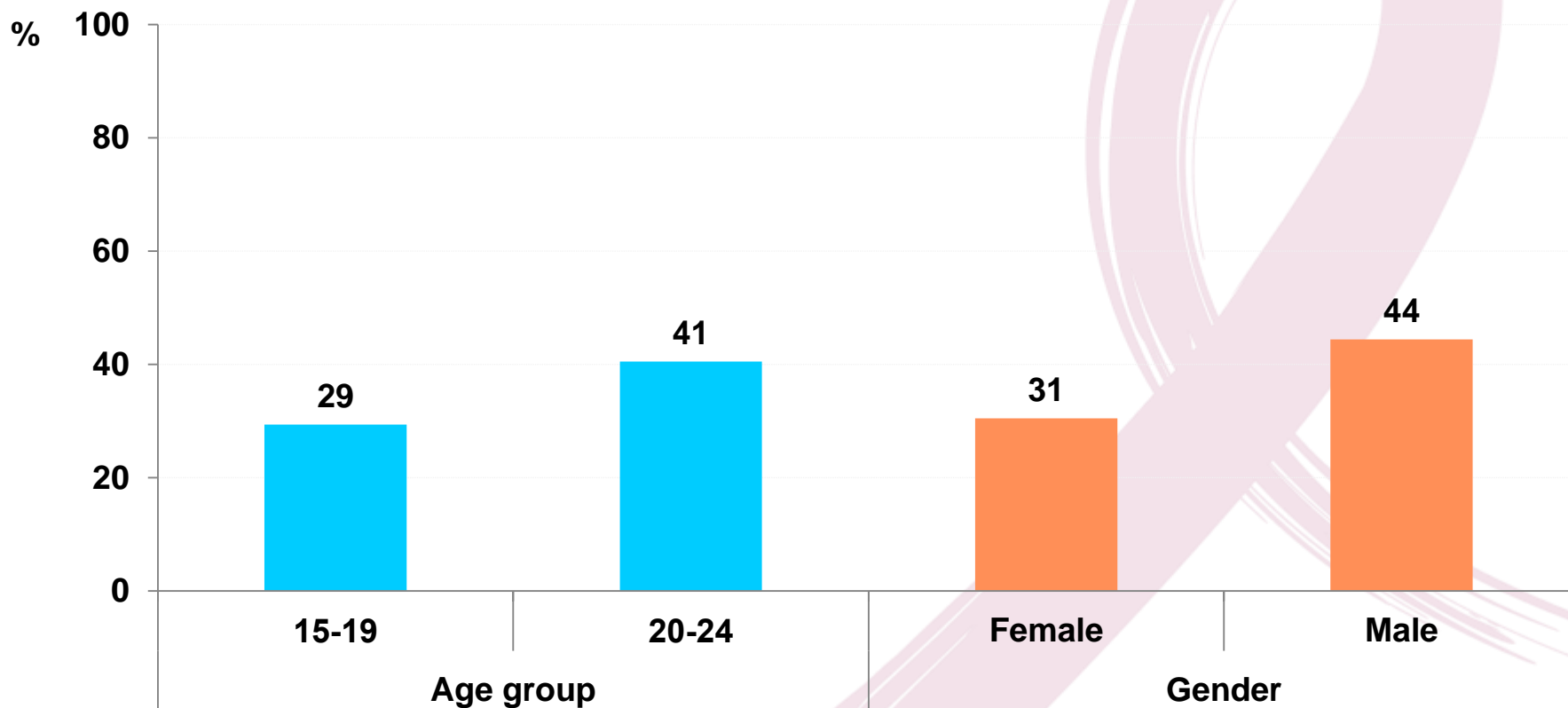
Proportion of key populations with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2007 and 2009



Proportion of FSW and MSM with comprehensive HIV knowledge by age group, 2007 and 2009



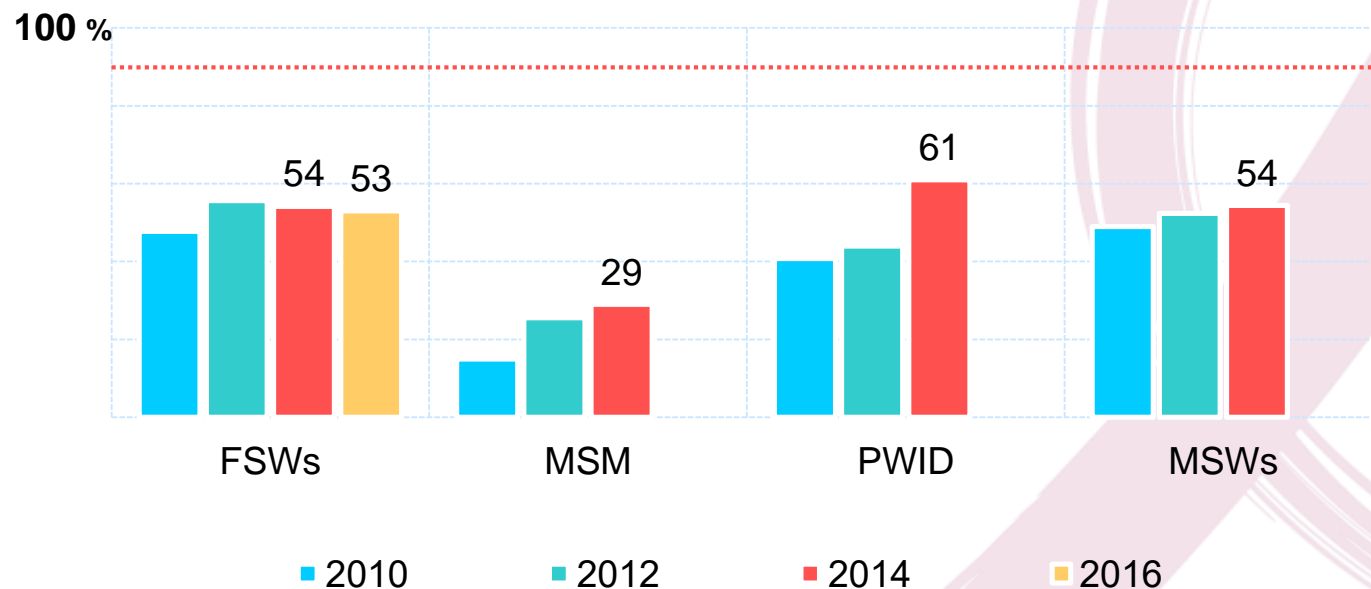
Proportion of young people (15-24) with comprehensive HIV knowledge by age group and gender, 2006



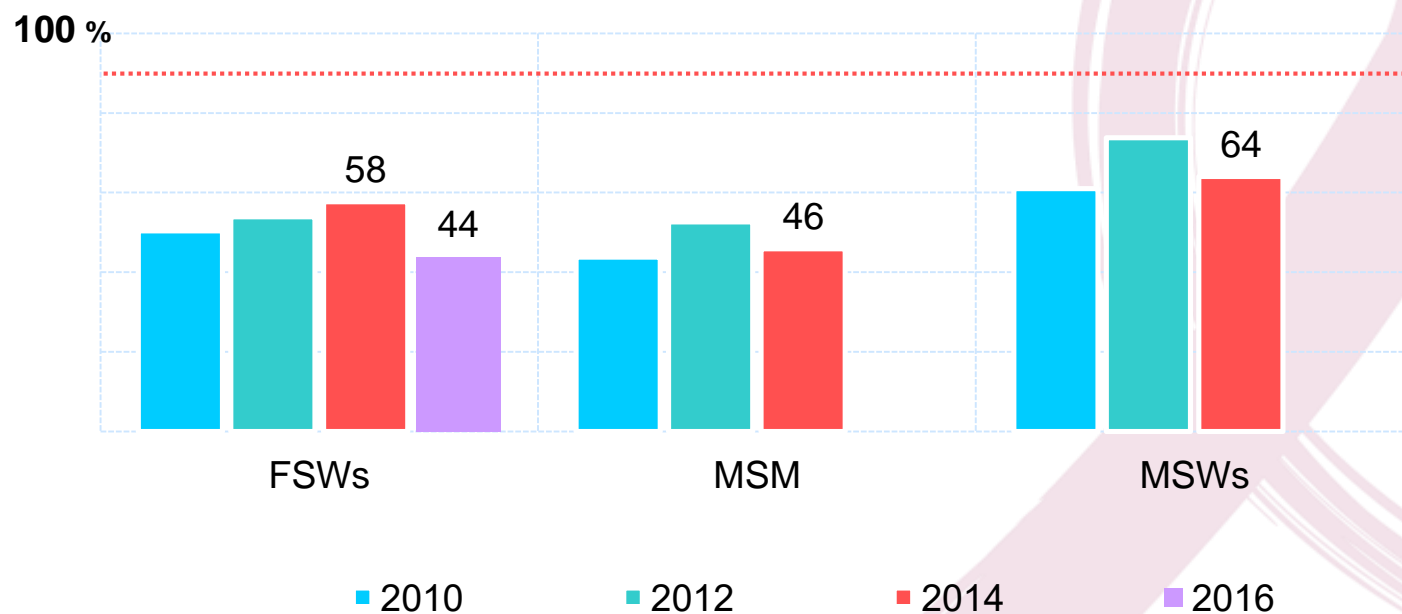
A large, stylized red ribbon graphic is positioned in the background, partially overlapping the text. The ribbon is rendered in a dark red color with a slight gradient and a brushstroke-like texture.

National response

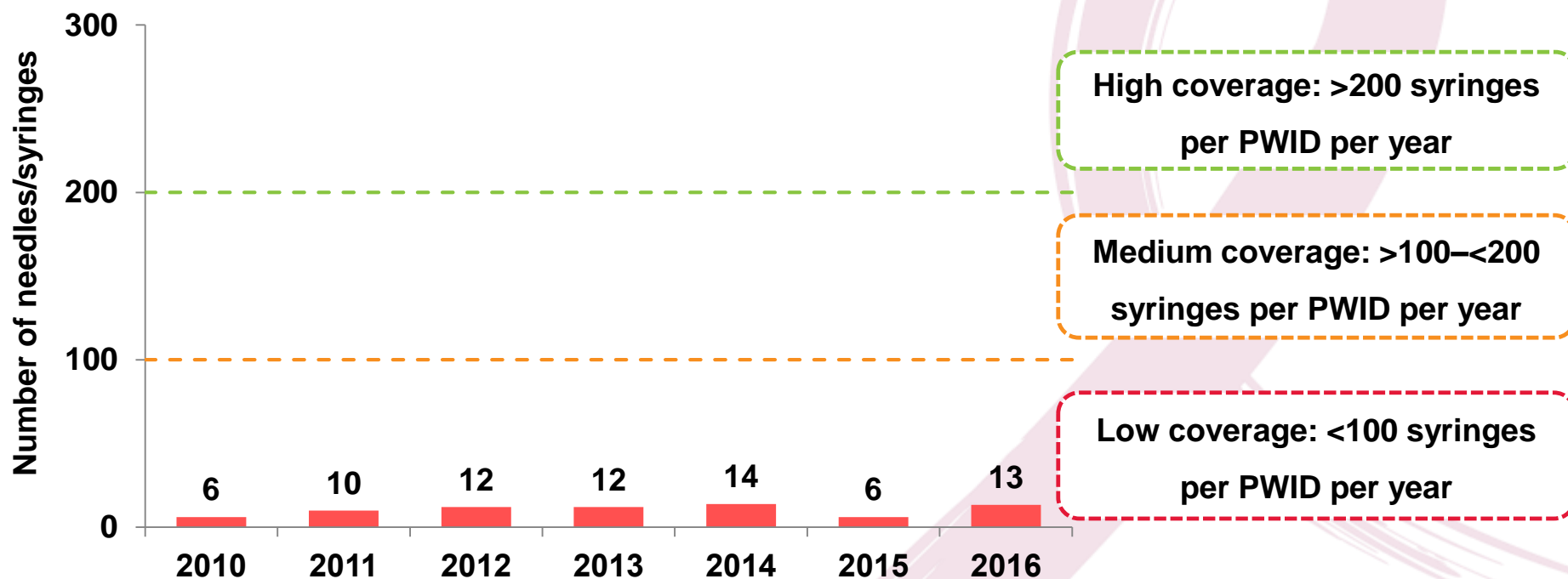
Proportion of key populations who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and knew their results, 2010-2016



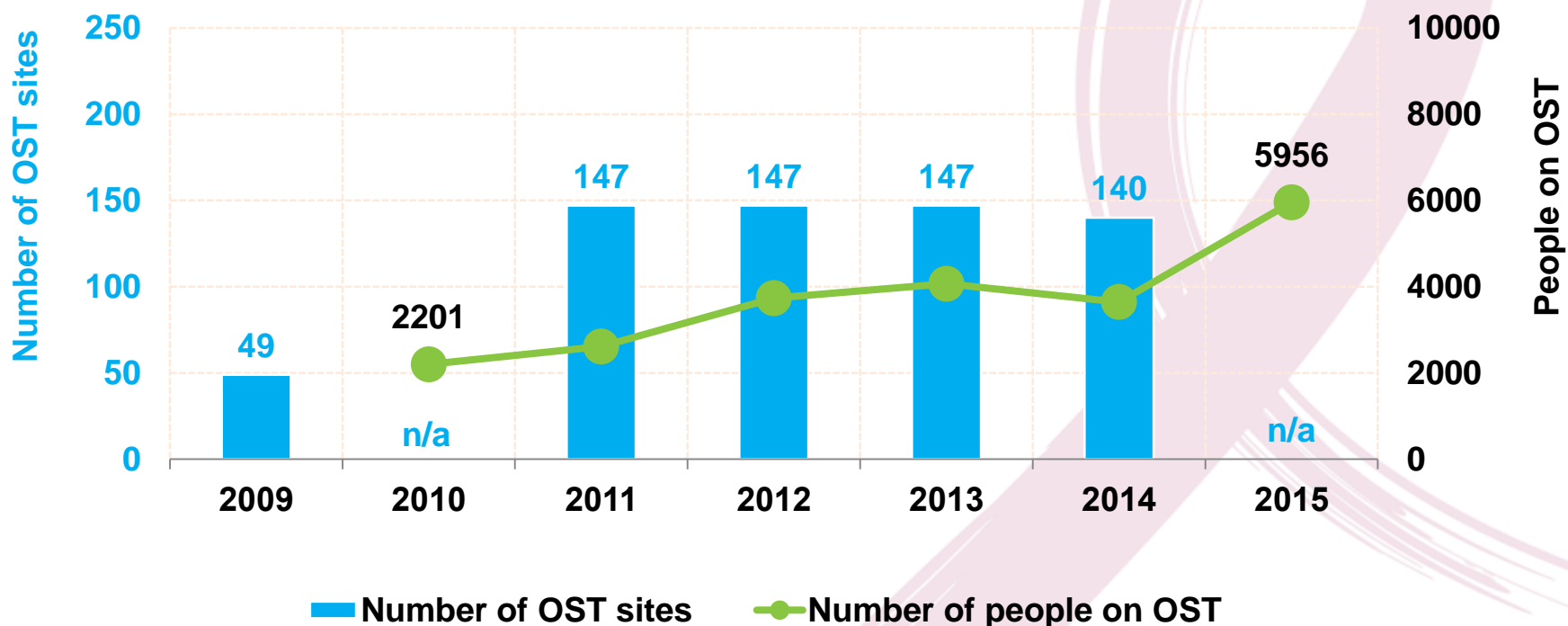
Proportion of key populations reached with HIV prevention programmes, 2010-2016



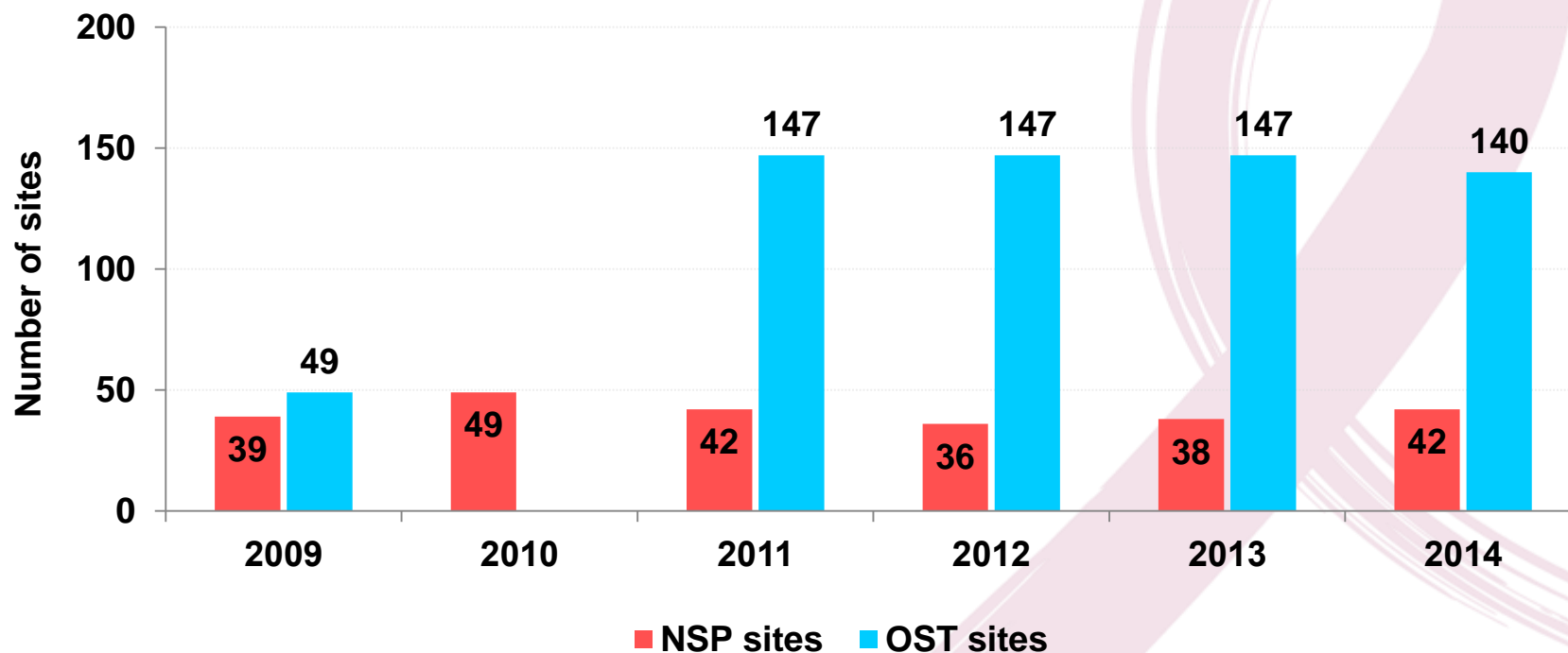
Number of needle/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year, 2010-2016



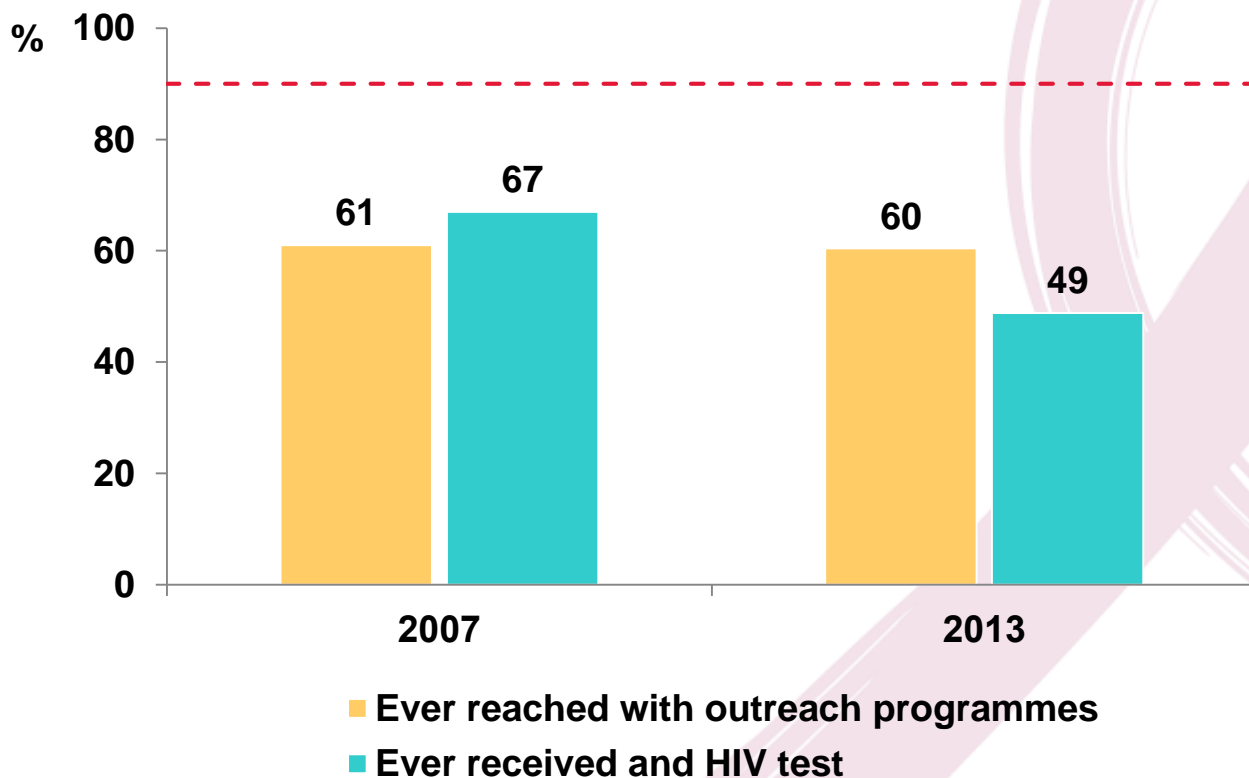
Opioid substitution therapy (OST) sites and number of people on OST, 2009-2015



Number of Needle and Syringe Programme (NSP) and Opioid Substitution Therapy sites (OST), 2009 - 2014

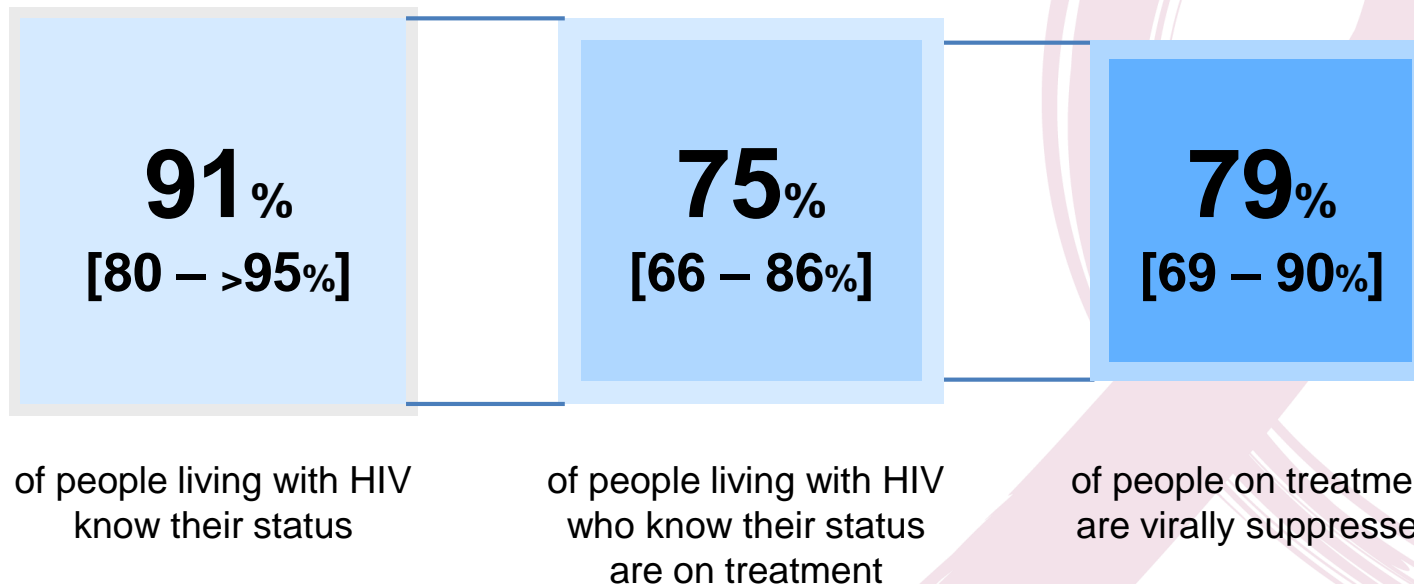


Proportion of FSW who have ever been reached with outreach programmes and who have ever received an HIV test, Bangkok, 2007 and 2013

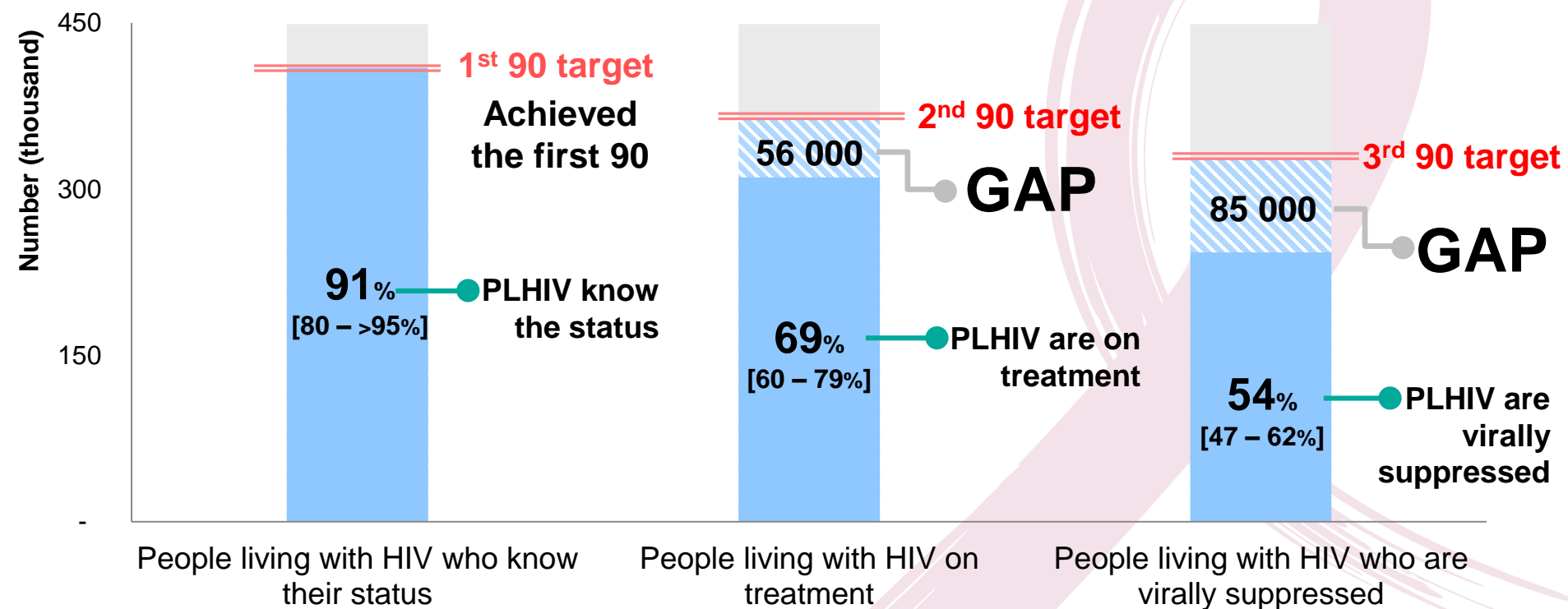


Progress towards the 90–90–90 targets, Thailand, 2016

All PLHIV

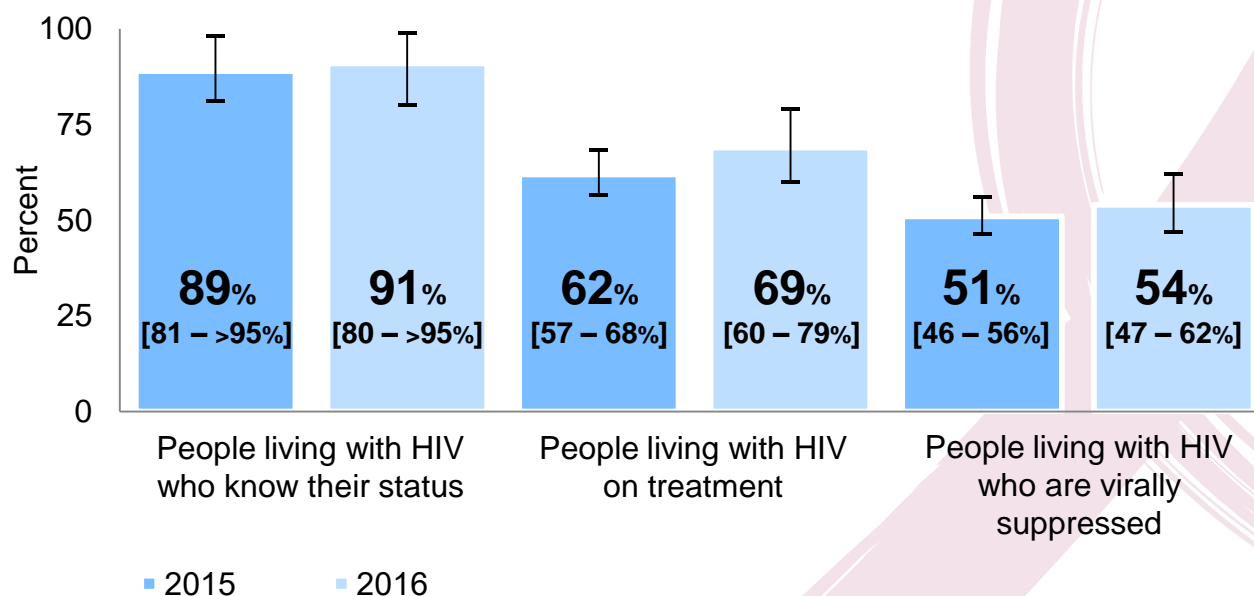


HIV testing, treatment cascade and gaps, 2016

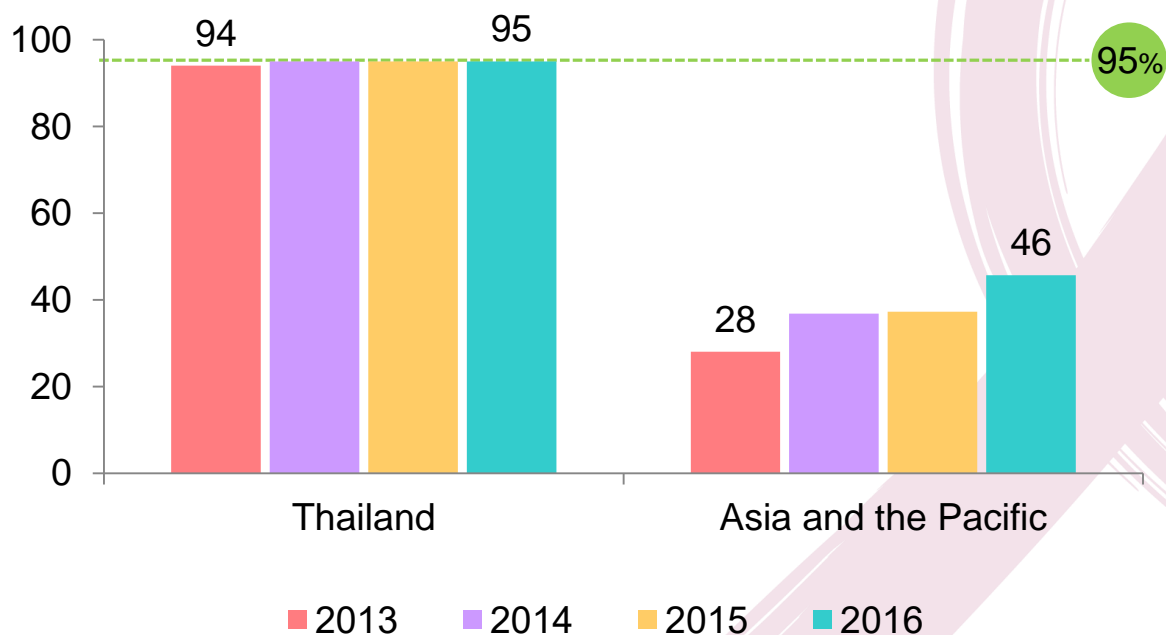


Gains across the treatment cascade, 2015 and 2016

Knowledge of HIV status, antiretroviral therapy coverage and viral suppression among people living with HIV, Thailand, 2015 and 2016



Prevention of mother-to-child transmission, Thailand versus Asia and the Pacific, 2013-2016





Stigma & discrimination

Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Criminalization of sex work
- Age of consent for HIV testing (18 unless married)

Selected indicators of response

Access to justice:

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

Civil society perspectives/ratings:

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

	2009	2011	Trend
Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights	7/10	5/10	▼
Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies	4/10	2/10	▼

Travel restrictions



STIGMA INDEX
(2009 data) Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: **20%**

THANK YOU

slides compiled by www.aidsdatahub.org

*Data shown in this slide set are comprehensive to the extent they are available from country reports.
Please inform us if you know of sources where more recent data can be used.
Please acknowledge www.aidsdatahub.org if slides are lifted directly from this site.*