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

CONTENT

- Basic socio-demographic indicators
- HIV prevalence and epidemiological status
- Risk behaviors
- HIV expenditure
- Vulnerability and HIV knowledge
- National response

BASIC SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

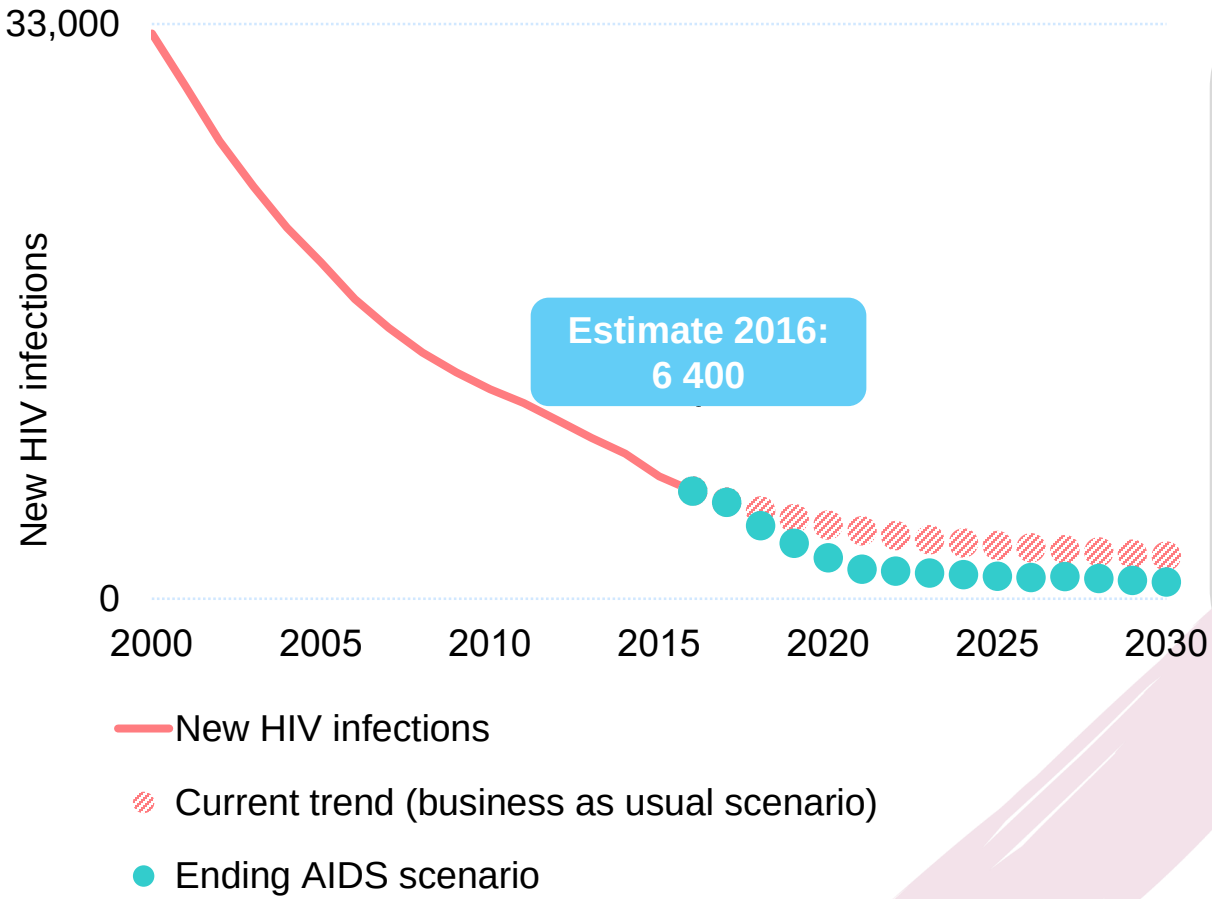
Total population (in thousands)	67,959 (2015) [1]
Population aged 15-49 (thousands)	35,448 (2015) [1]
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	20 (2015) [5]
Percentage of population in urban areas	50 (2015) [2]
Antenatal care coverage - At least one visit (%)	98.1 (2012) [7]
Crude birth rate (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.

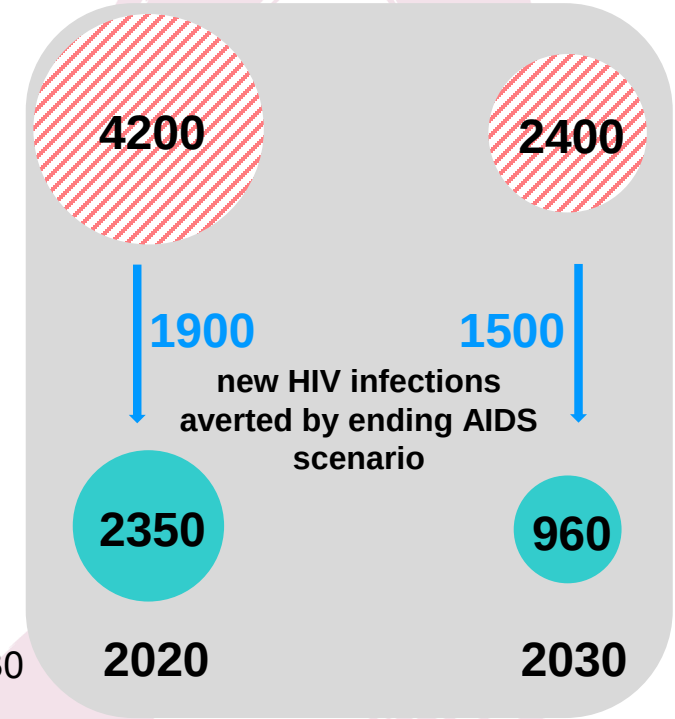
HIV prevalence and epidemiology

Ending AIDS in Thailand

Estimated new HIV infections in Thailand



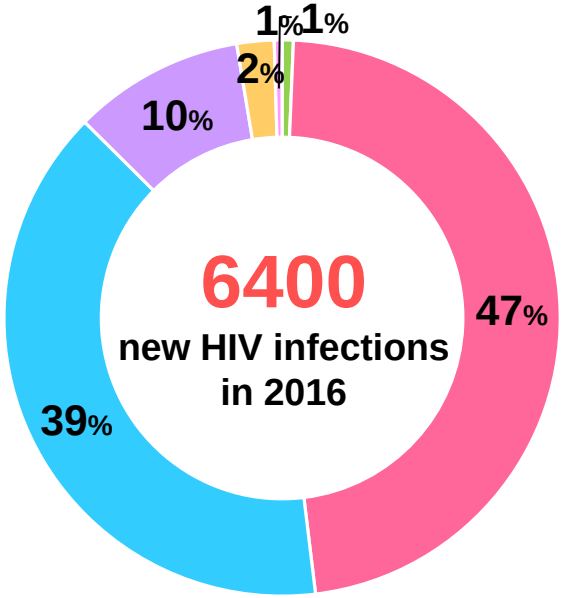
2020 and 2030 zoom-in



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Thailand Working Group on HIV/AIDS Projection (2016). AEM Baseline and Ending AIDS Scenarios.

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

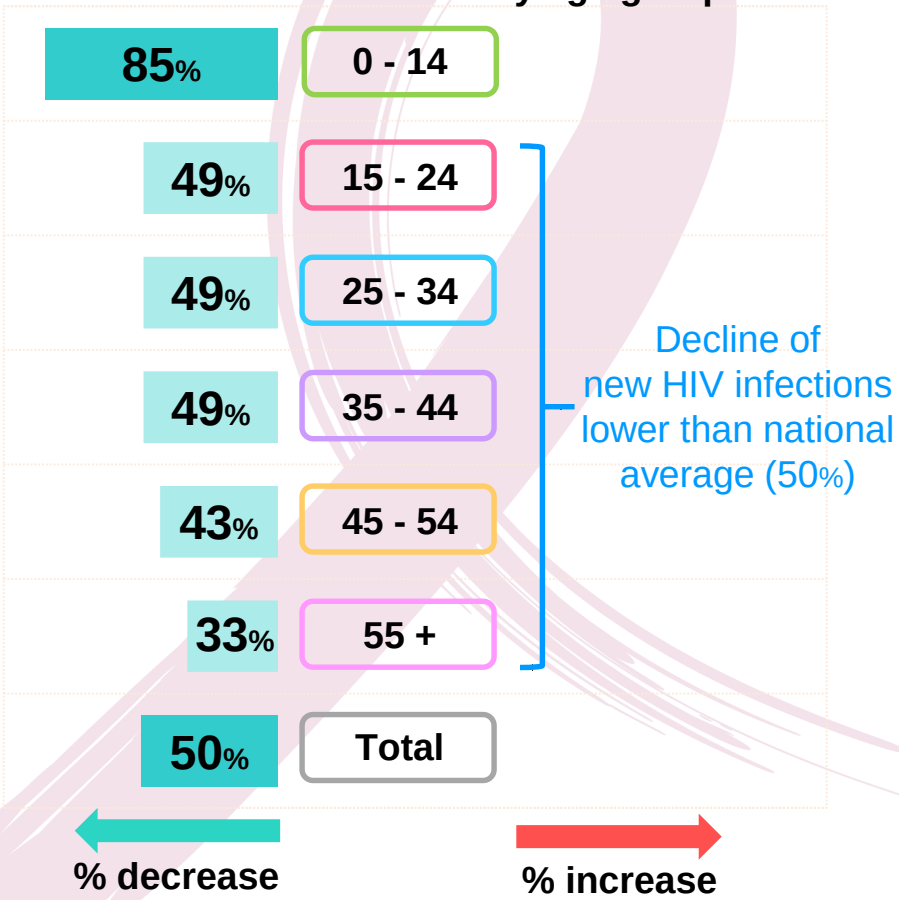
Distribution of new HIV infections by age group, 2016



Age group (year)

- 0 - 14
- 15 - 24
- 25 - 34
- 35 - 44
- 45 - 54
- 55+

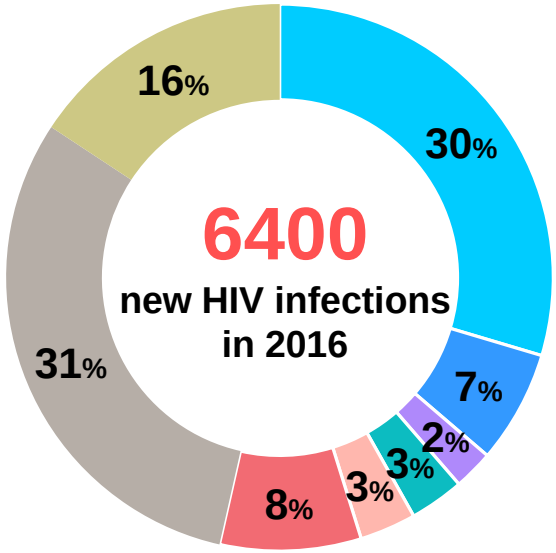
Percent change in new HIV infections between 2010 and 2016 by age group



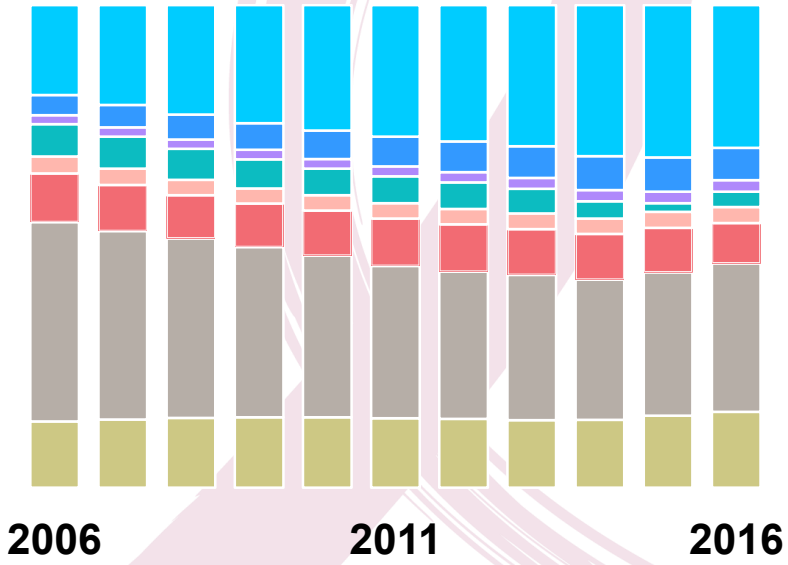
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2017 HIV Estimates

Diverse epidemic trends in Thailand

Distribution of new HIV infections by risk group, 2016



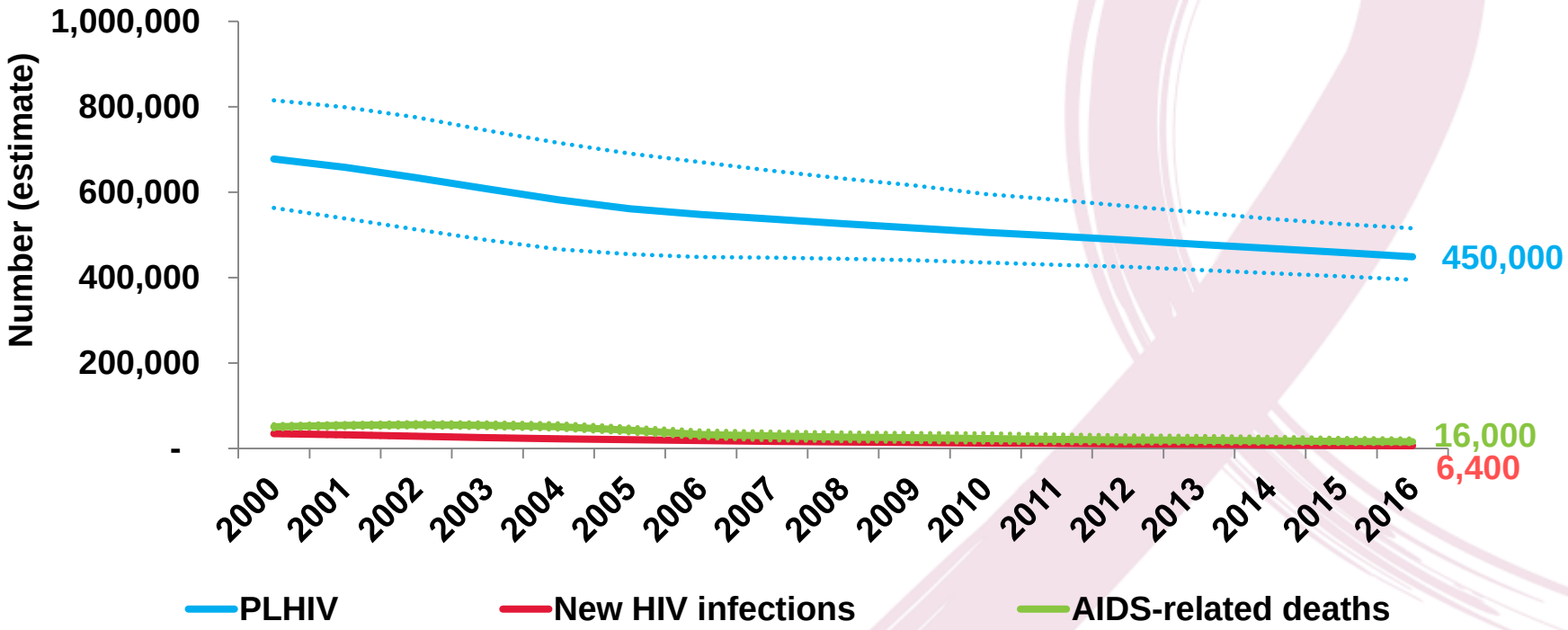
Trend in new HIV infections between 2006 and 2016 by risk group



MSM | MSW | Transgender | Male PWID | Female sex workers | Clients of sex workers | Currently low-risk females | Currently low-risk males

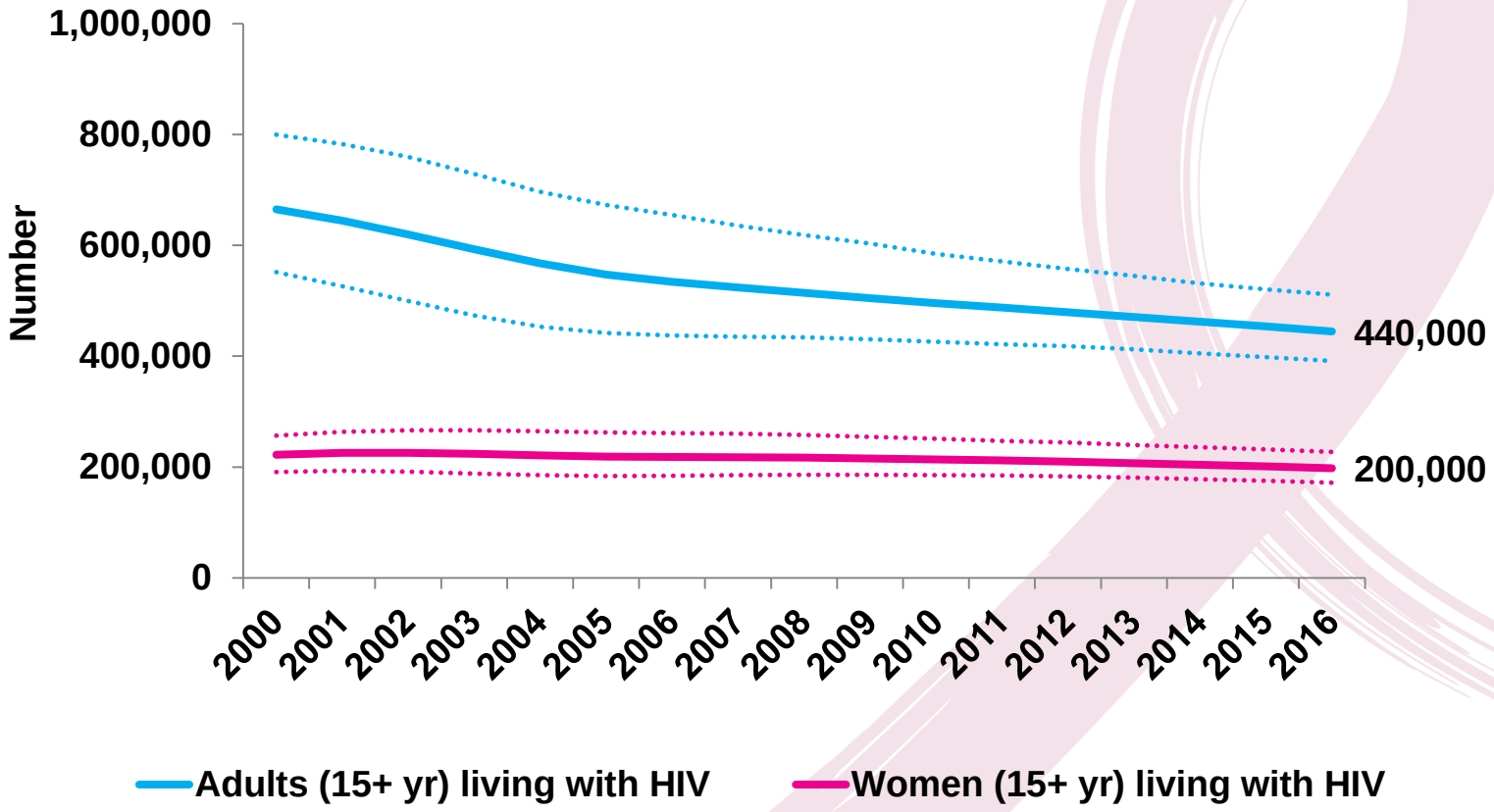
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Thailand Working Group on HIV/AIDS Projection (2016). AEM Baseline and Ending AIDS Scenarios.

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



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2017 HIV Estimates

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



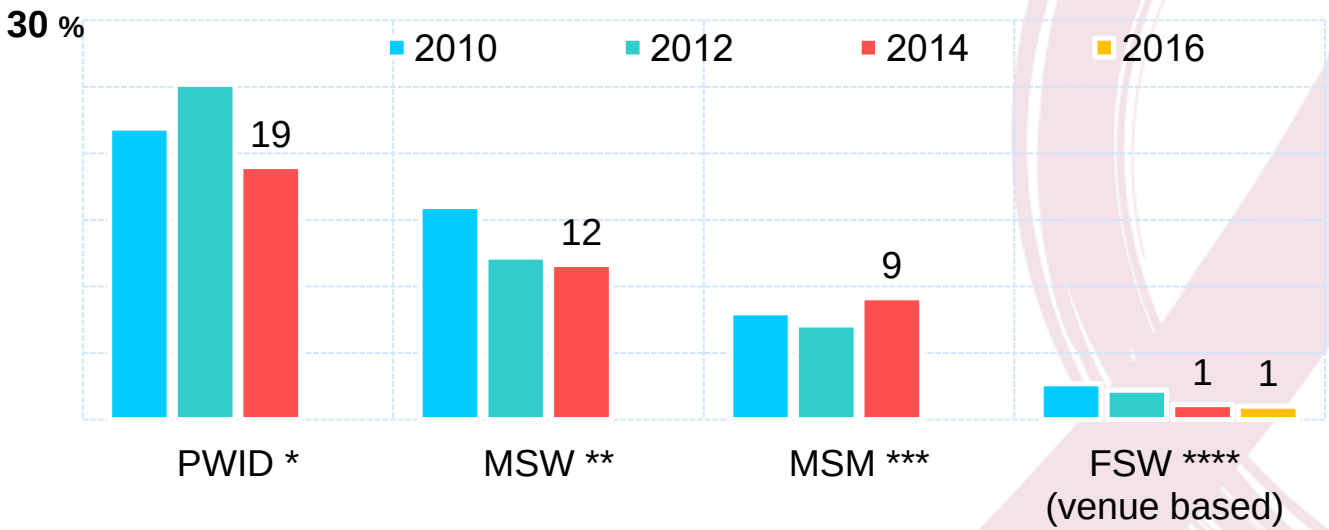
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2017 HIV Estimates

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

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Thailand Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting 2017

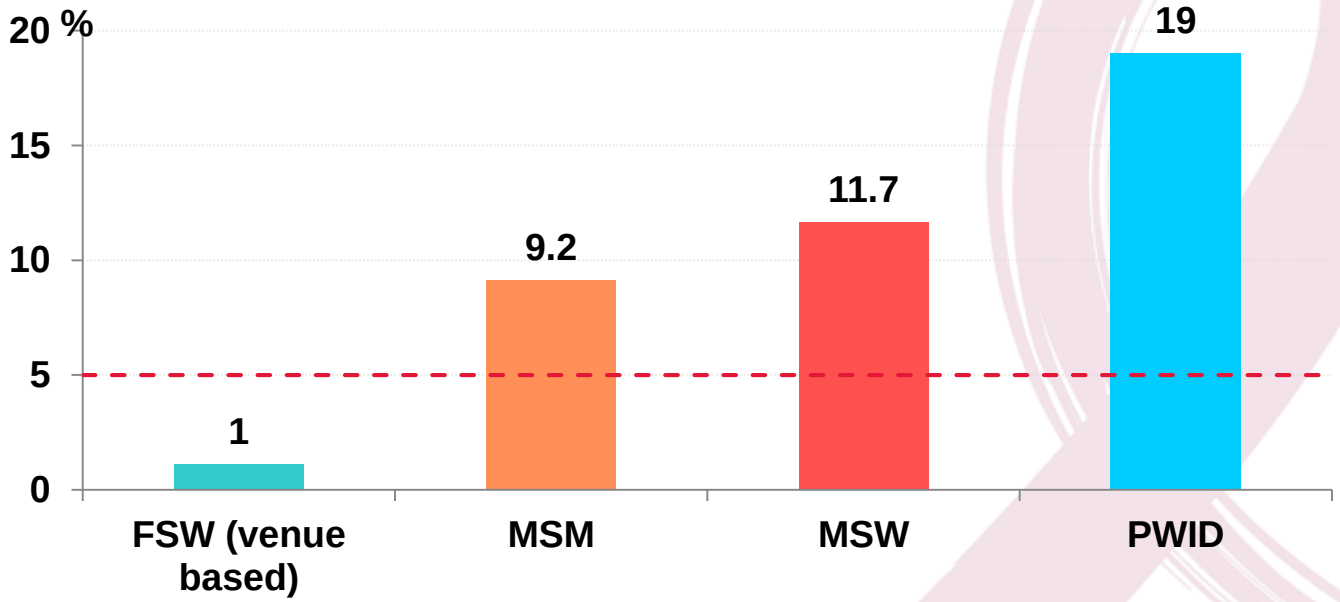
HIV prevalence among key populations, IBBS results, 2010-2016



* 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

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey (IBBS) Reports cited in National AIDS Committee. (2015). Thailand Ending AIDS. Thailand AIDS Response Progress Report 2015. Reporting Period: Fiscal Year of 2014; and Thailand Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting 2017

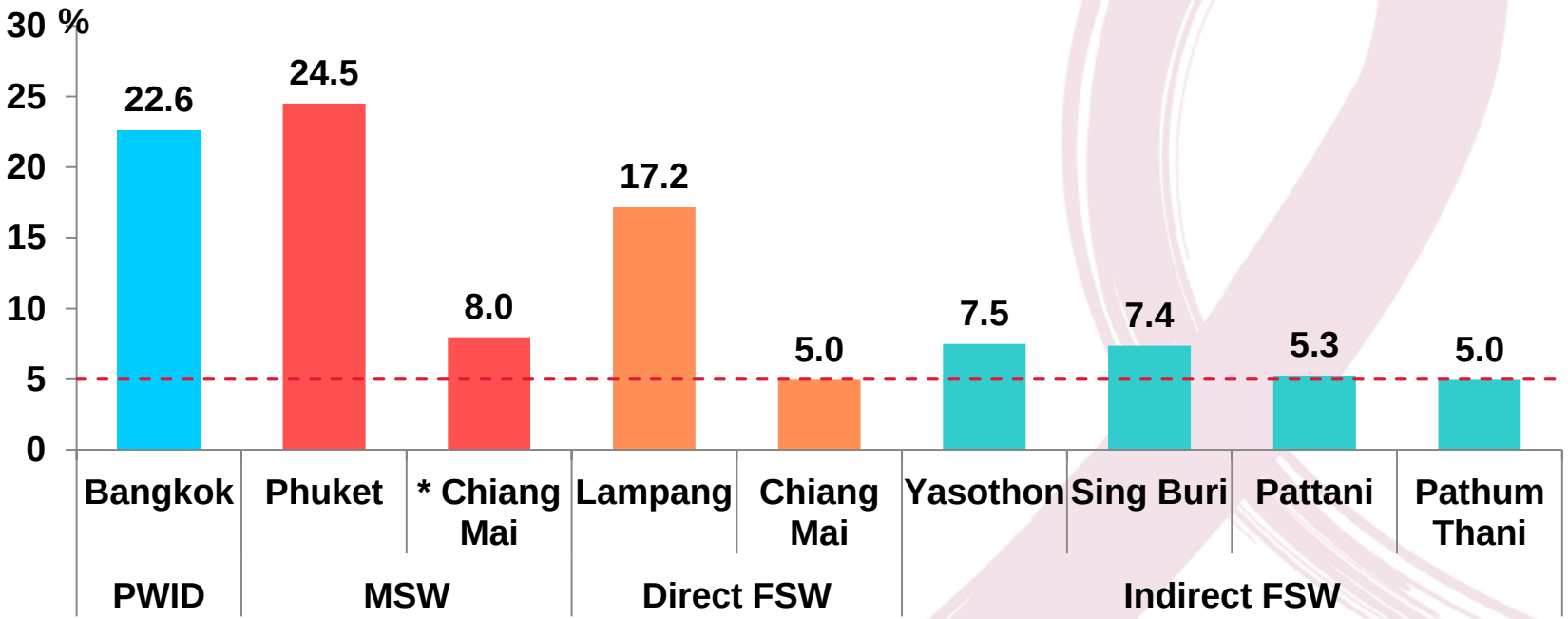
HIV prevalence among key populations, 2014 - 2016



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

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey (IBBS) Reports cited in Thailand Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting 2017

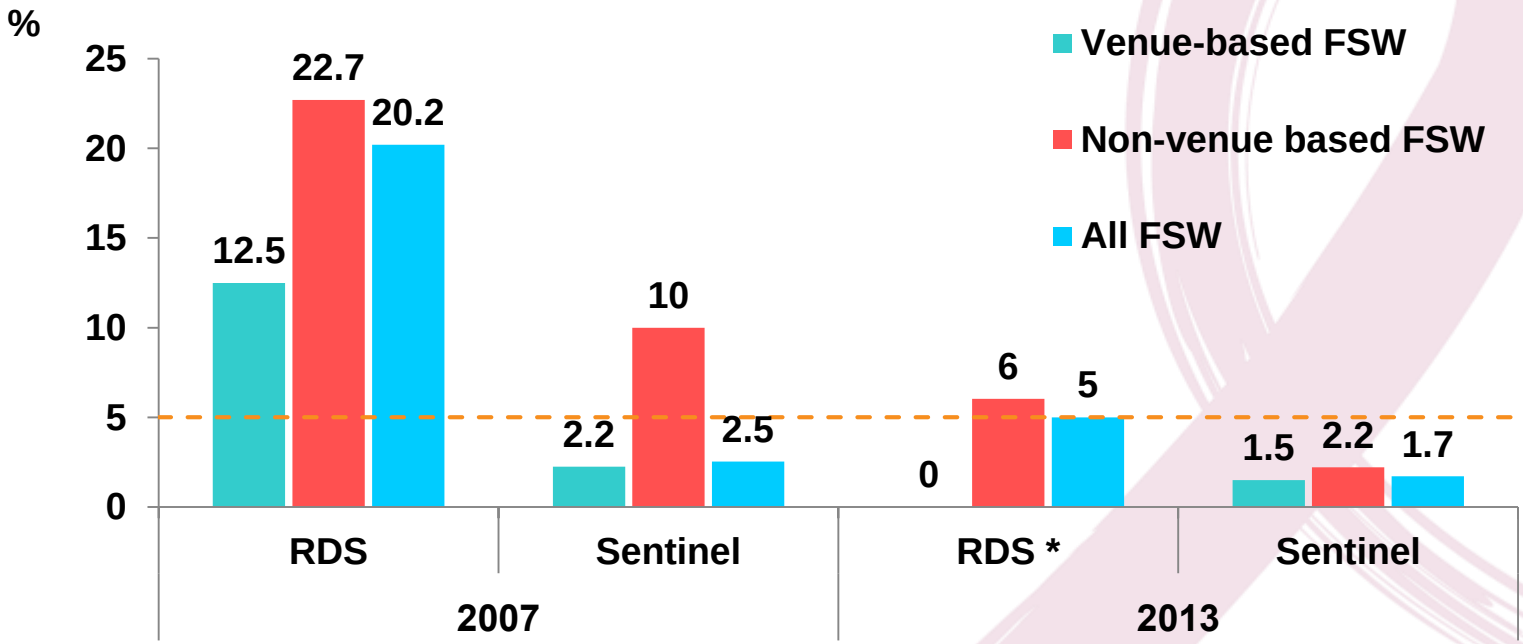
Selected sentinel sites with HIV prevalence of 5% and above among key populations, 2014



* 2013 data for HIV prevalence among MSW in Chiang Mai

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Bureau of Epidemiology. HIV Serological Surveillance (HSS) Reports 2013 and 2014

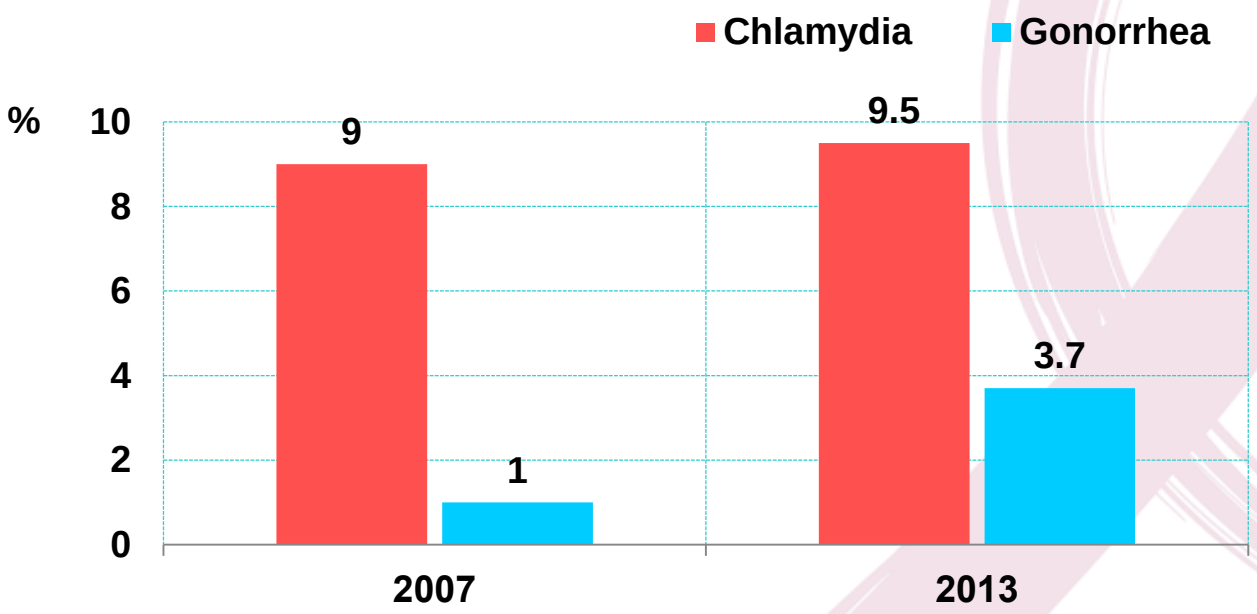
HIV Prevalence in RDS compared to routine sentinel surveillance among FSW, Bangkok, 2007 & 2013



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

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Ministry of Public Health. (2014). IBBS among SW by using RDS, Bangkok. Presentation on April 4, 2014.

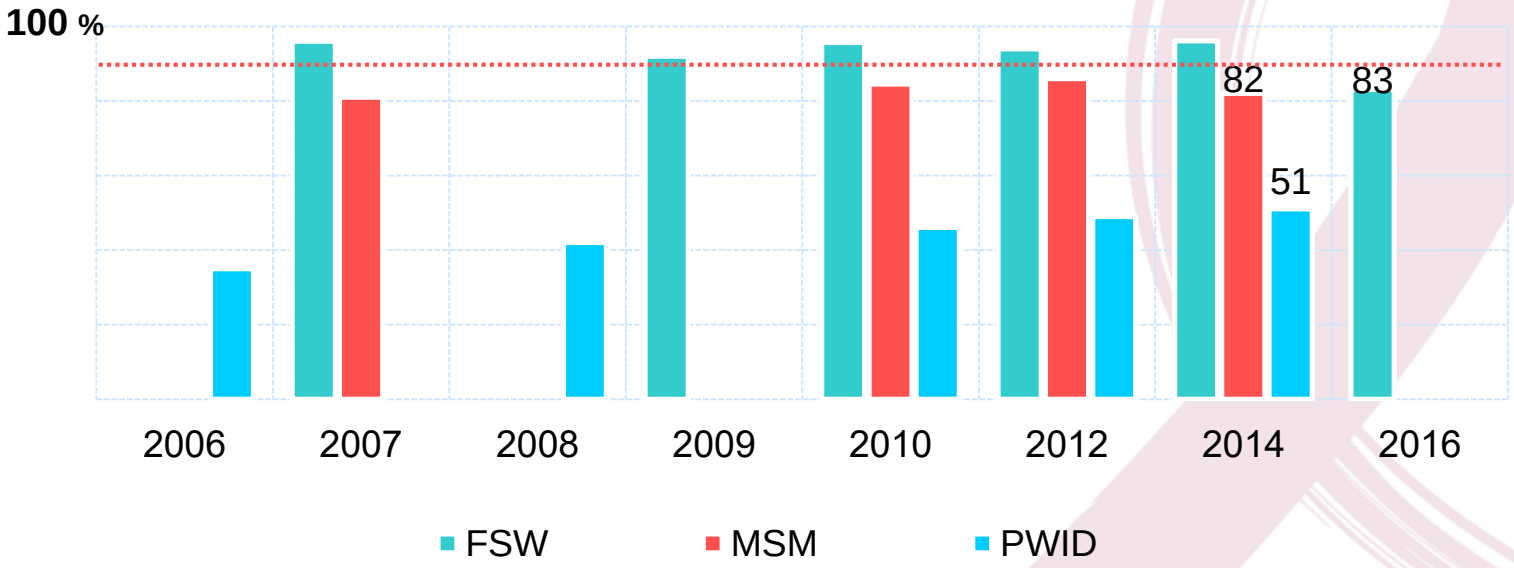
Chlamydia and Gonorrhea prevalence among FSW in Bangkok, 2007 and 2013



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Ministry of Public Health. (2014). IBBS among SW by using RDS, Bangkok. Presentation on April 4, 2014.

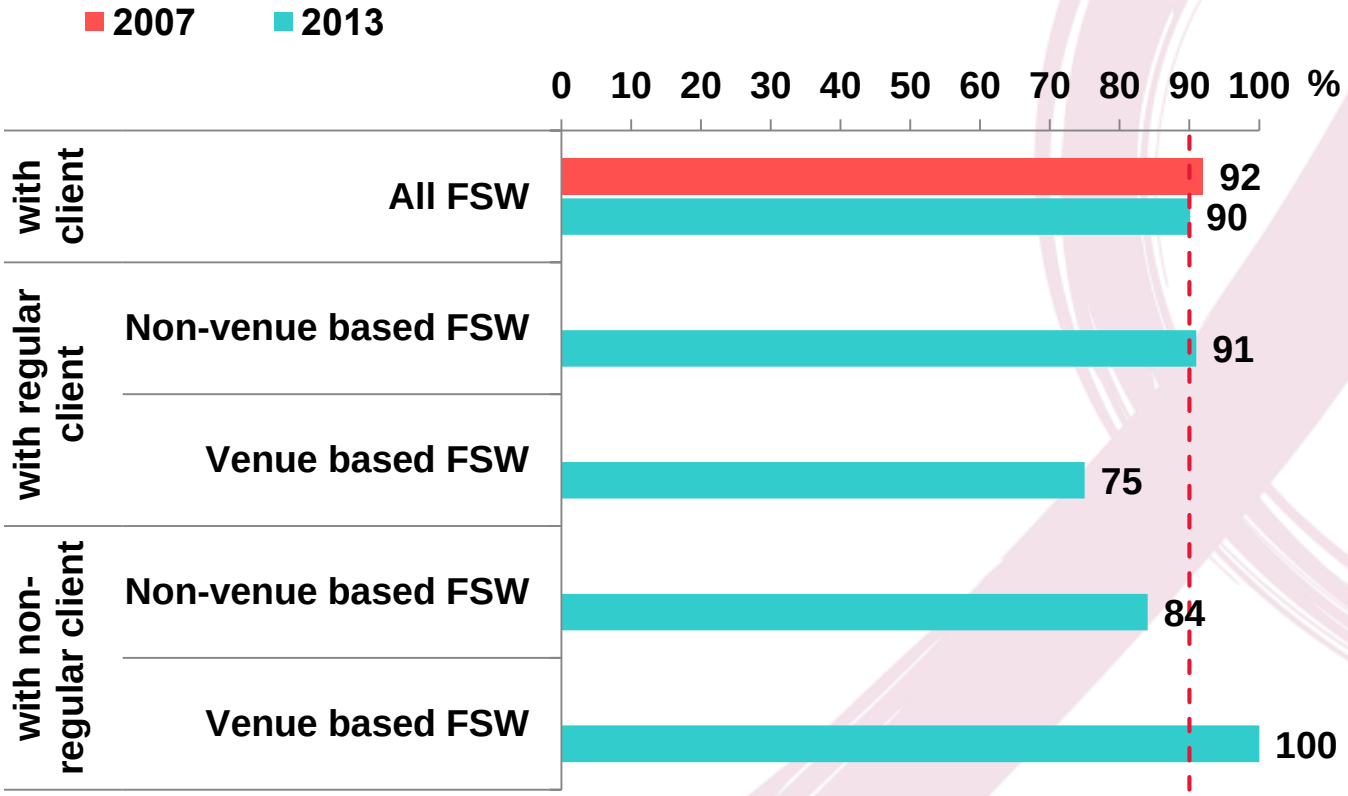
Risk behaviours

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



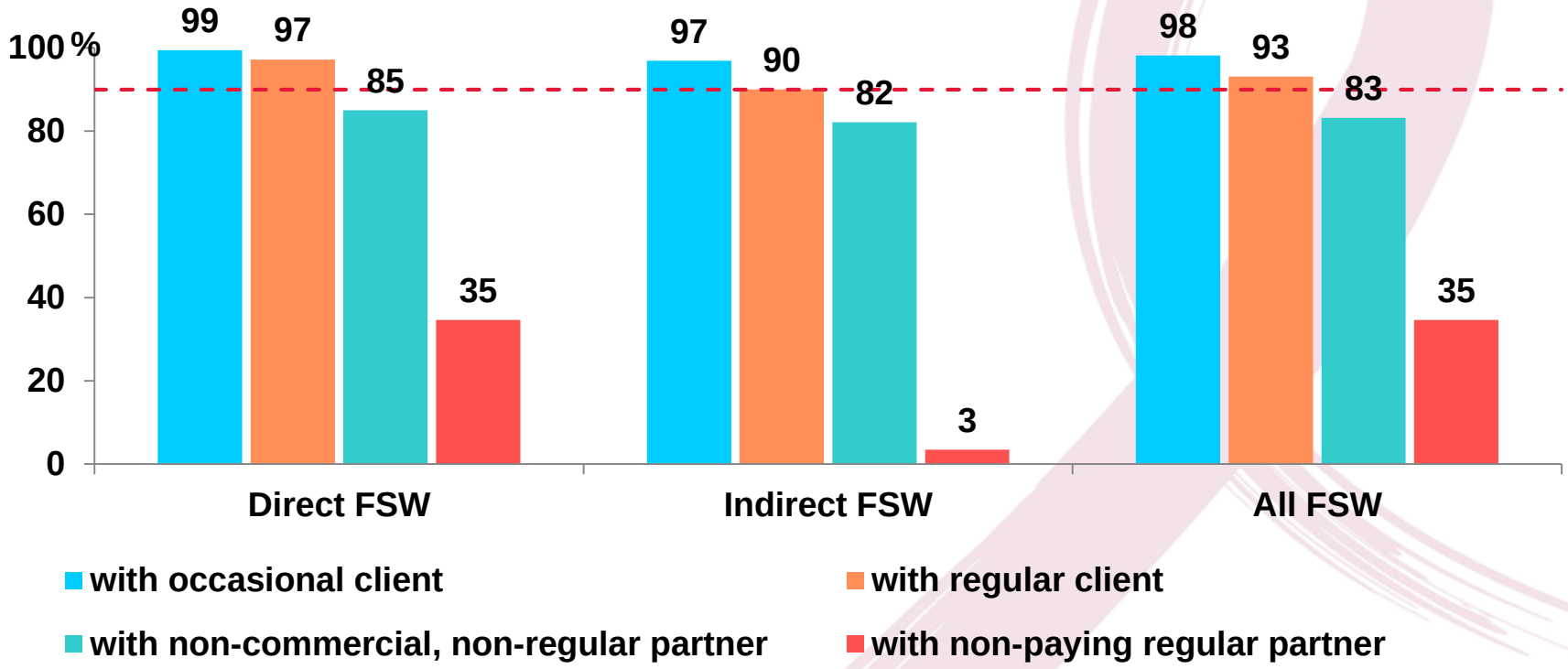
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1.National AIDS Prevention and Alleviation Committee Thailand. (2008). UNGASS Country Progress Report: Thailand; 2. National AIDS Prevention and Alleviation Committee Thailand. (2010). UNGASS Country Progress Report: Thailand; 3. Bureau of Epidemiology, Thailand. (2010). Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Survey (IBBS) Men who have Sex with Men 2010 (in Thai); 4. National AIDS Committee. (2015). Thailand Ending AIDS. Thailand AIDS Response Progress Report 2015. Reporting Period: Fiscal Year of 2014.; 5. www.aidsinfoonline.org; and 6. Thailand Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting 2017

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



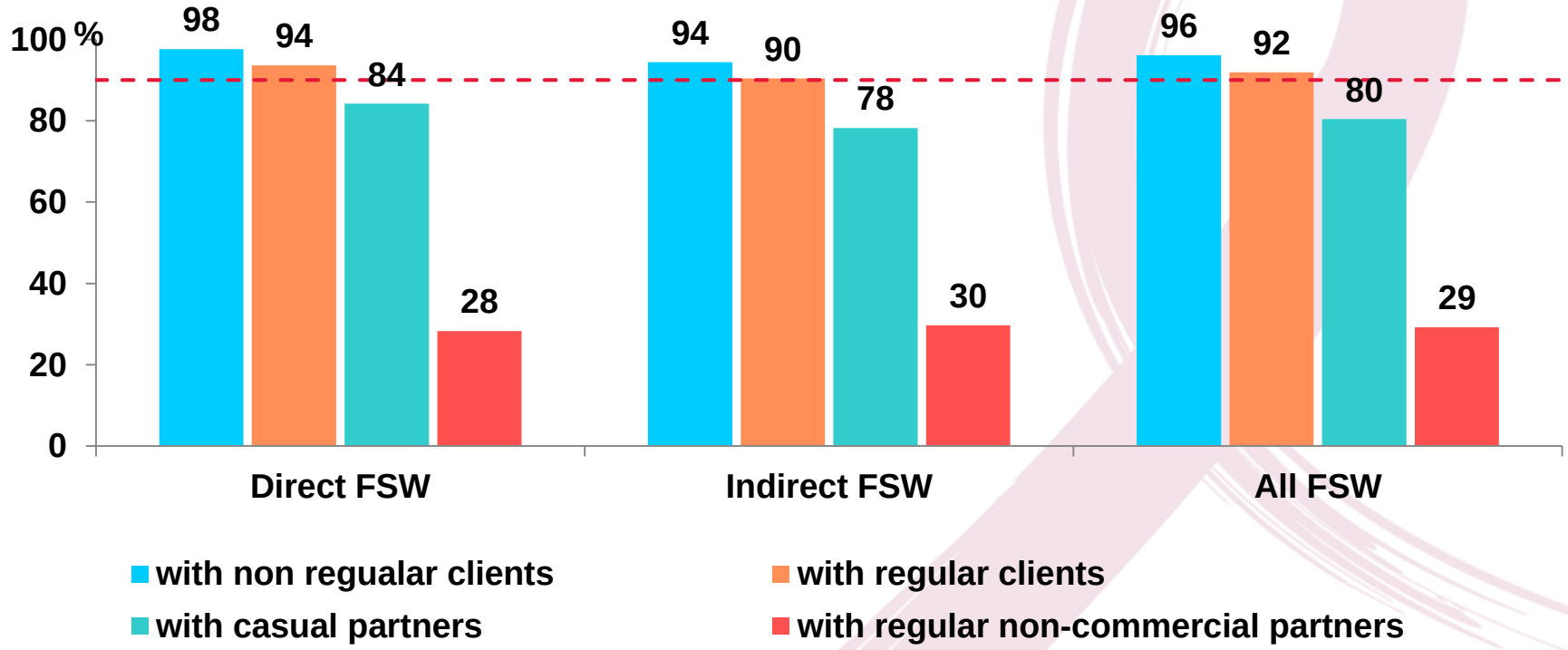
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Ministry of Public Health. (2014). IBBS among SW by using RDS, Bangkok. Presentation on April 4, 2014.

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



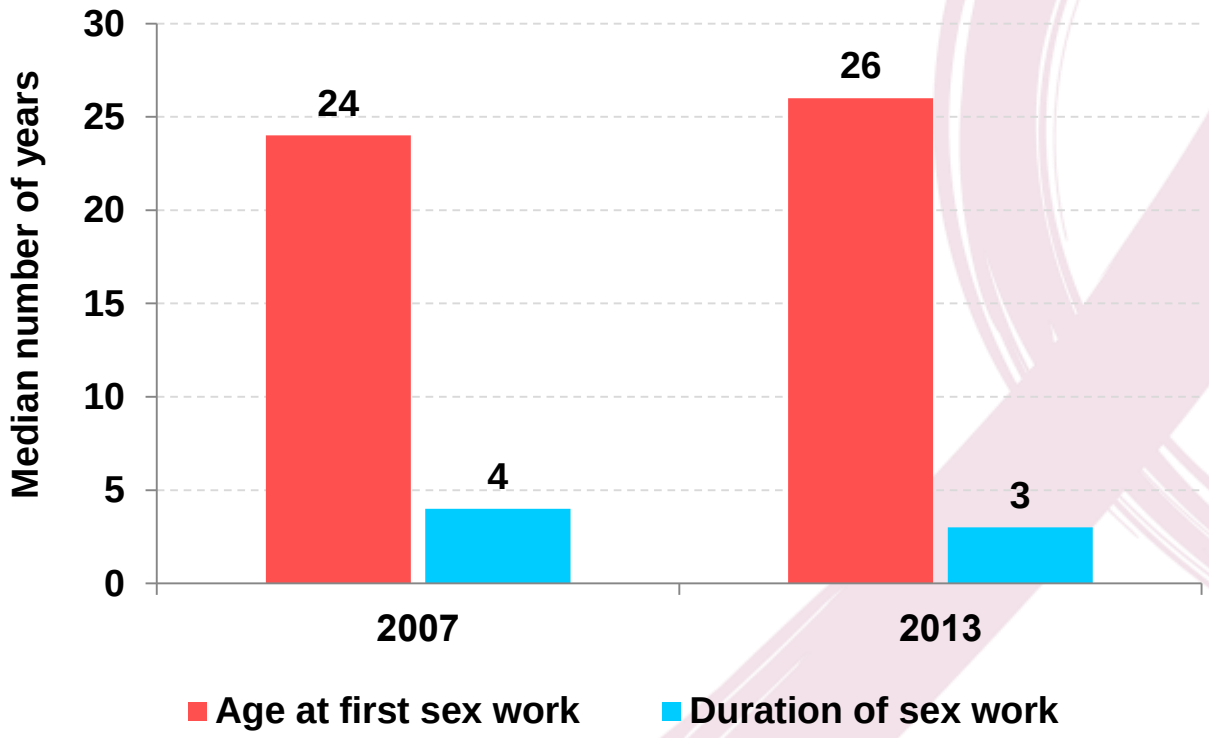
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Bureau of Epidemiology, Ministry of Public Health. (2014). Results of the 2012 Surveillance of HIV, STIs and Associated Risk Behaviors: The Second Generation PDA-based HIV Surveillance among Venue-based FSW in 12 Selected Provinces of Thailand.

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



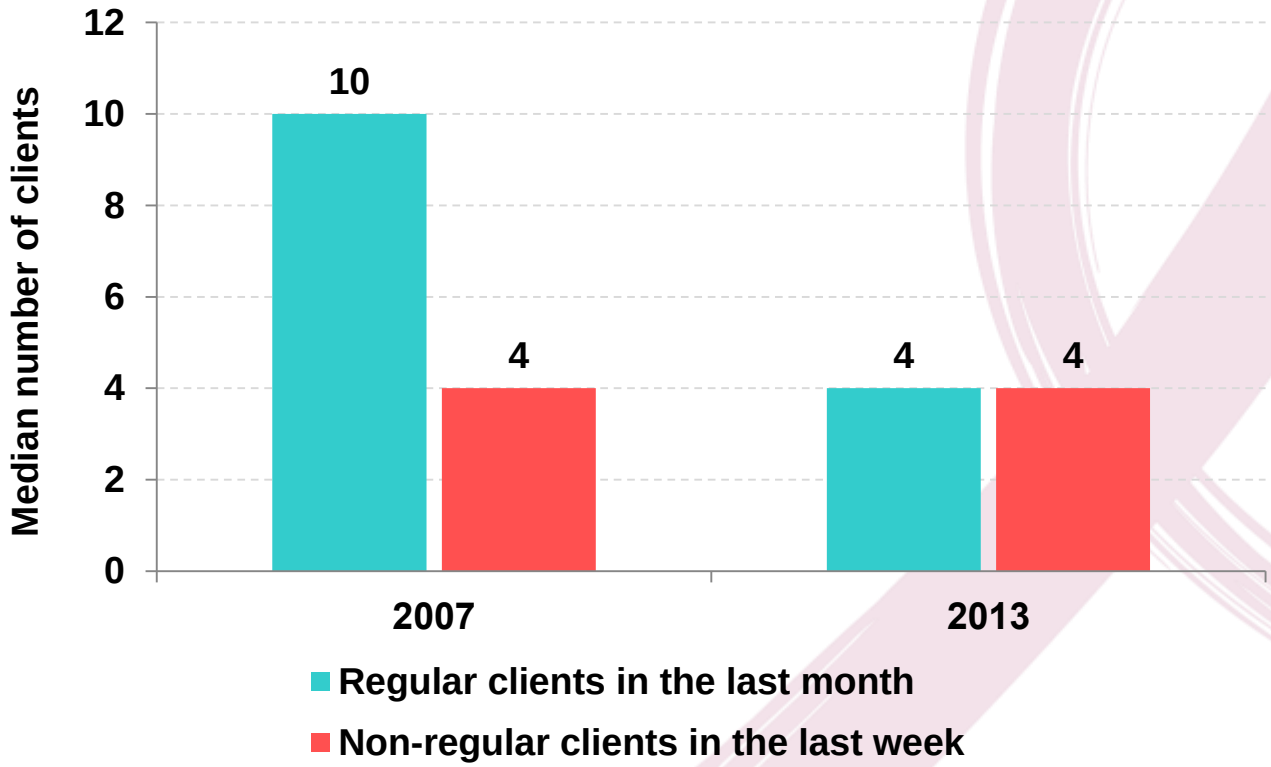
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Bureau of Epidemiology, Ministry of Public Health. (2014). Results of the 2012 Surveillance of HIV, STIs and Associated Risk Behaviors: The Second Generation PDA-based HIV Surveillance among Venue-based FSW in 12 Selected Provinces of Thailand.

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



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Ministry of Public Health. (2014). IBBS among SW by using RDS, Bangkok. Presentation on April 4, 2014.

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

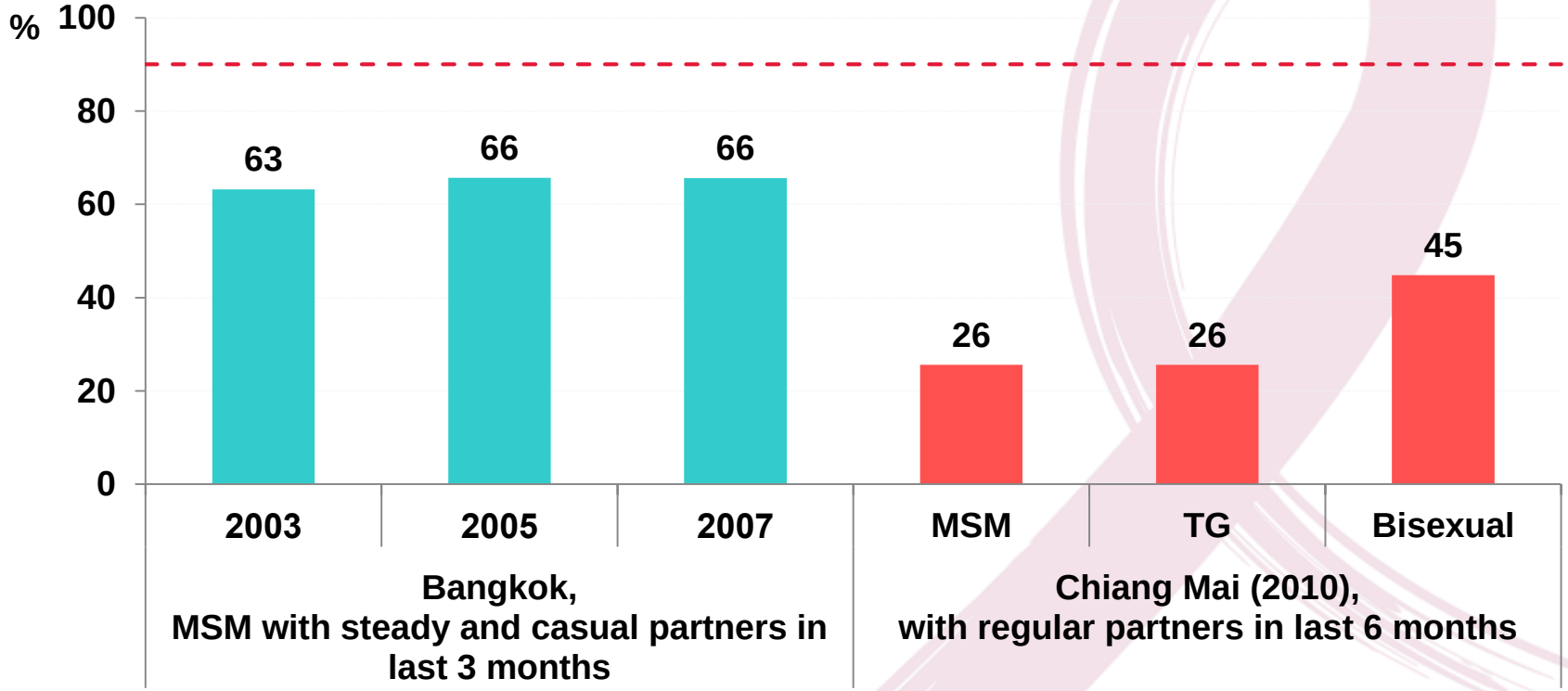


Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Ministry of Public Health. (2014). IBBS among SW by using RDS, Bangkok. Presentation on April 4, 2014.

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

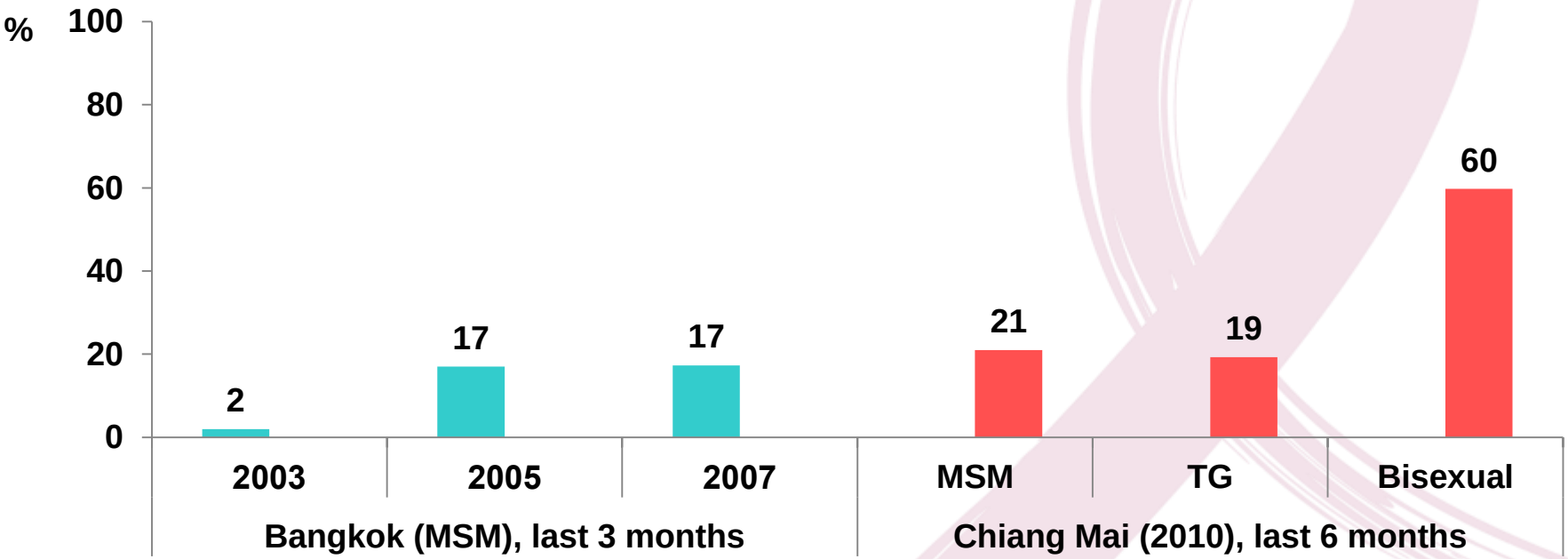
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Bureau of Epidemiology, Thailand. (2010). Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Survey (IBBS) Men who have Sex with Men 2010.

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



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1. Griensven, F. v., Varangrat, A., et al. (2010). Trends in HIV Prevalence, Estimated HIV Incidence, and Risk Behavior Among Men Who Have Sex With Men in Bangkok, Thailand, 2003–2007. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr 53, 234-239. ; 2. Chariyalertsak, S., Kosachunhanan, N., et al. (2011). HIV Incidence, Risk Factors, and Motivation for Biomedical Intervention among Gay, Bisexual Men, and Transgender Persons in Northern Thailand. PLoS ONE, 6(9), e24295. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0024295

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



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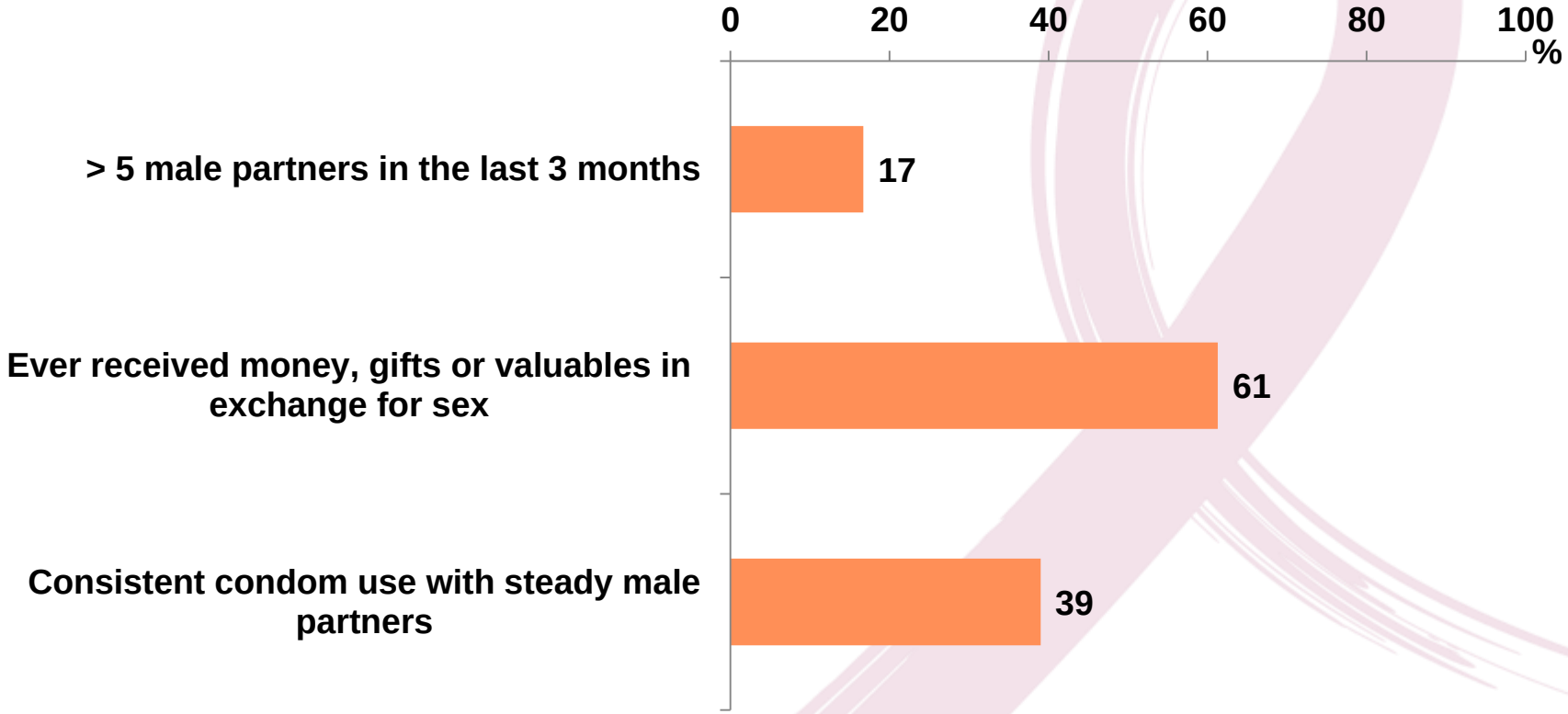
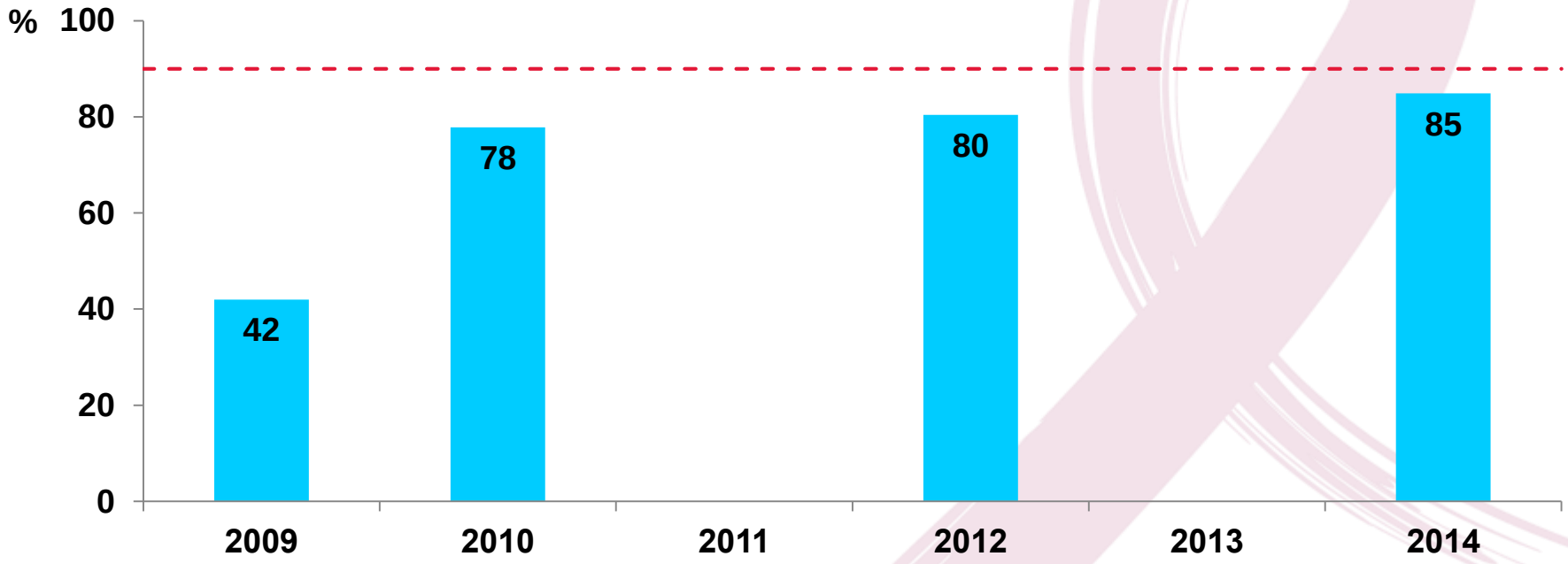
Proportion of transgender with selected sexual behaviours, Bangkok, Chiang Mai, and Phuket



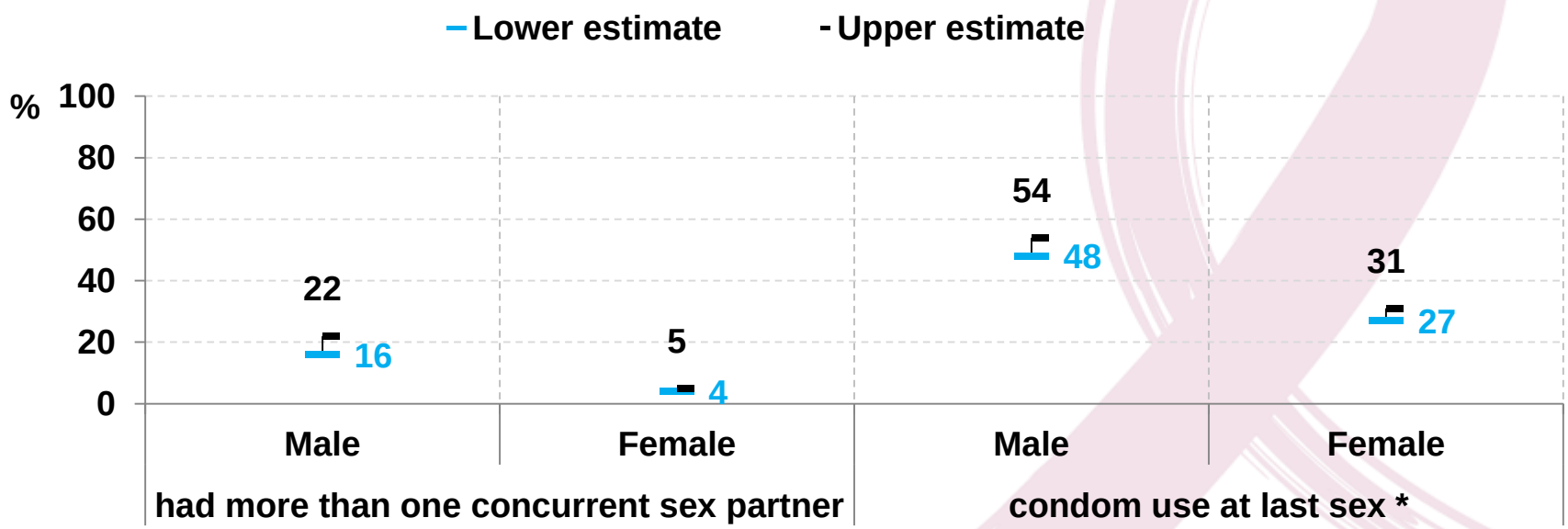
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Guadamuz, T. E., Wimonsate, W., et al. (2011). HIV Prevalence, Risk Behavior, Hormone Use and Surgical History among Transgender Persons in Thailand. AIDS Behav, 15(3), 650-658. doi: 10.1007/s10461-010-9850-5.

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



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Thailand Global AIDS Progress Reporting, 2015; and www.aidsinfoonline.org.

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



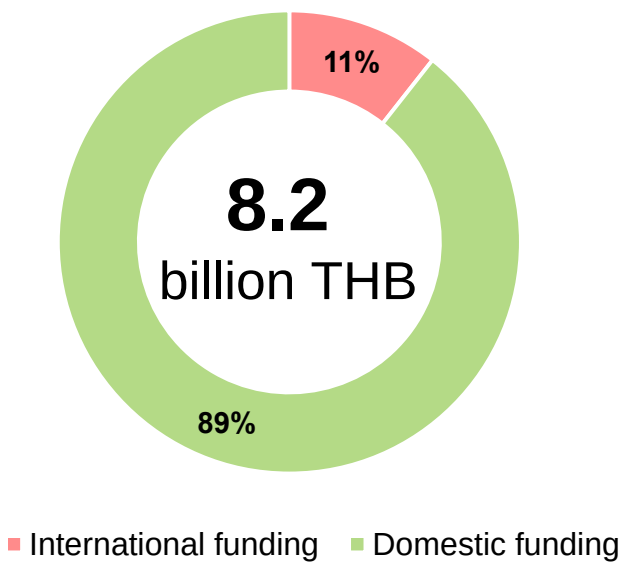
* condom use at last sex among factory workers who had more than one concurrent sex partner in the last 12 months

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on National AIDS Committee. (2015). Thailand Ending AIDS. Thailand AIDS Response Progress Report 2015. Reporting Period: Fiscal Year of 2014.

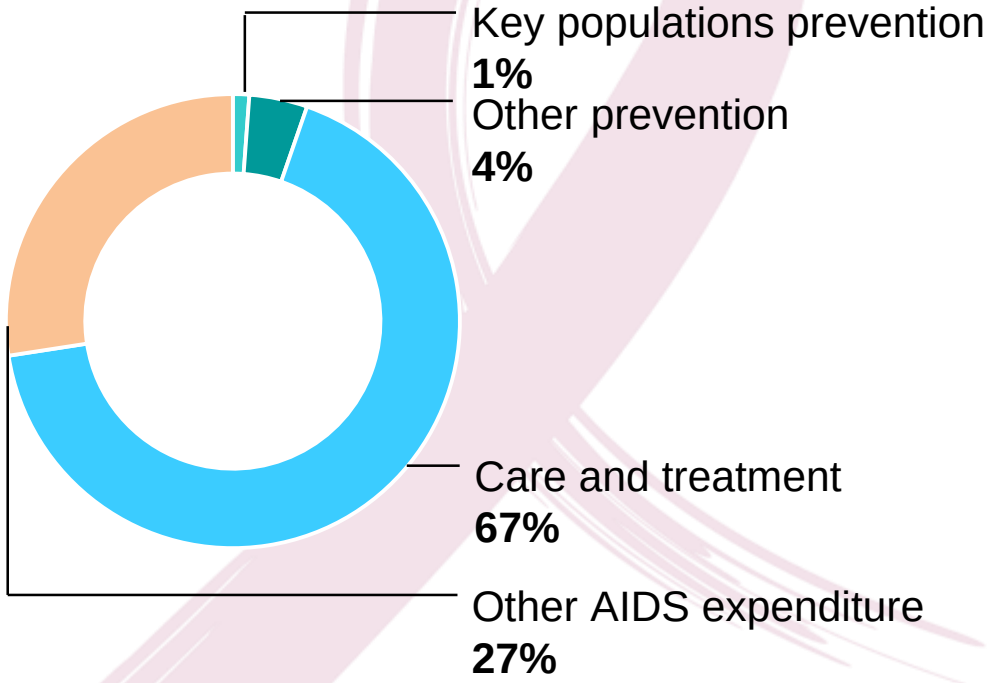
HIV expenditure

AIDS Spending by financing source, 2015

AIDS spending by financing source



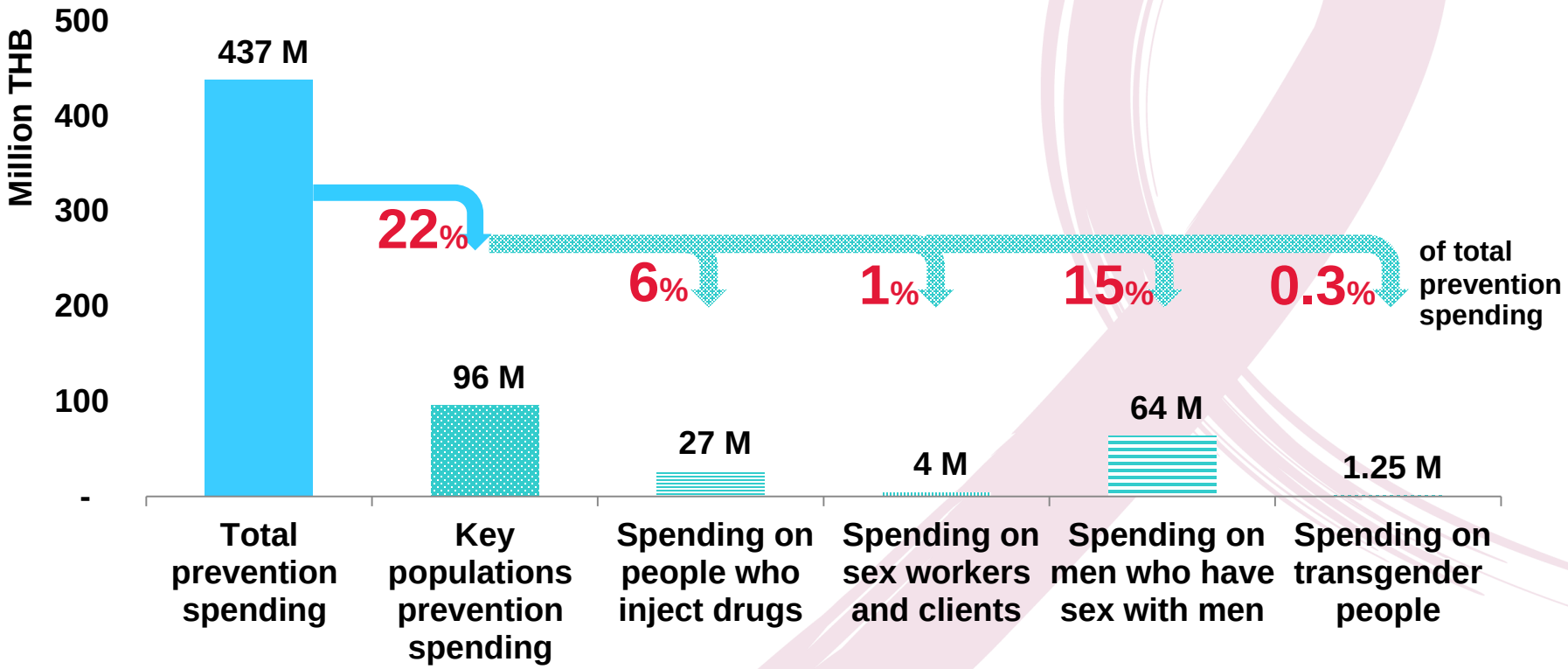
AIDS spending by service category



Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting

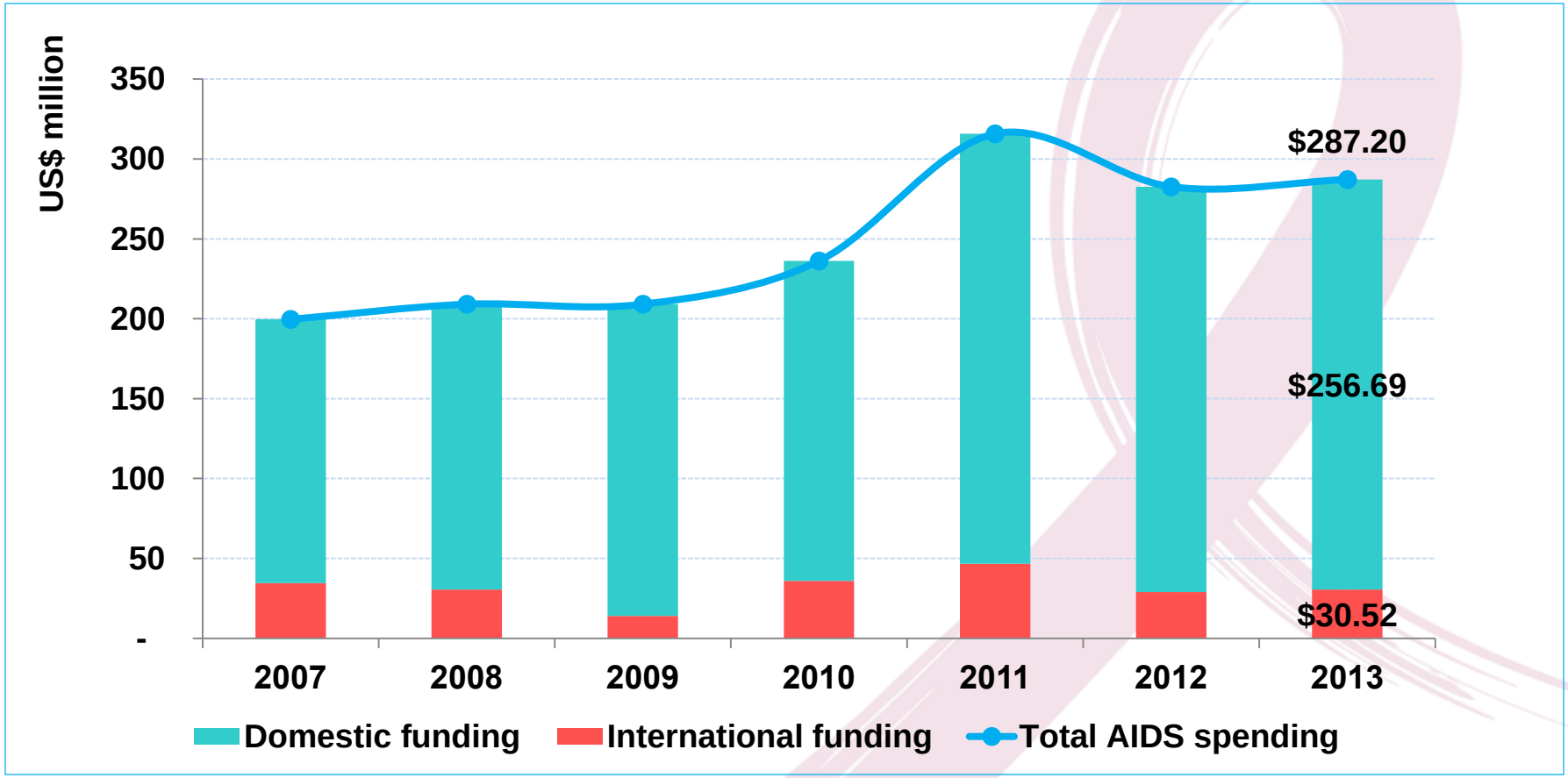
Key populations account for more than 50% of new HIV infections but only 22% was spent for HIV prevention programme for key populations

Proportion of prevention spending among key populations in Thailand, 2015



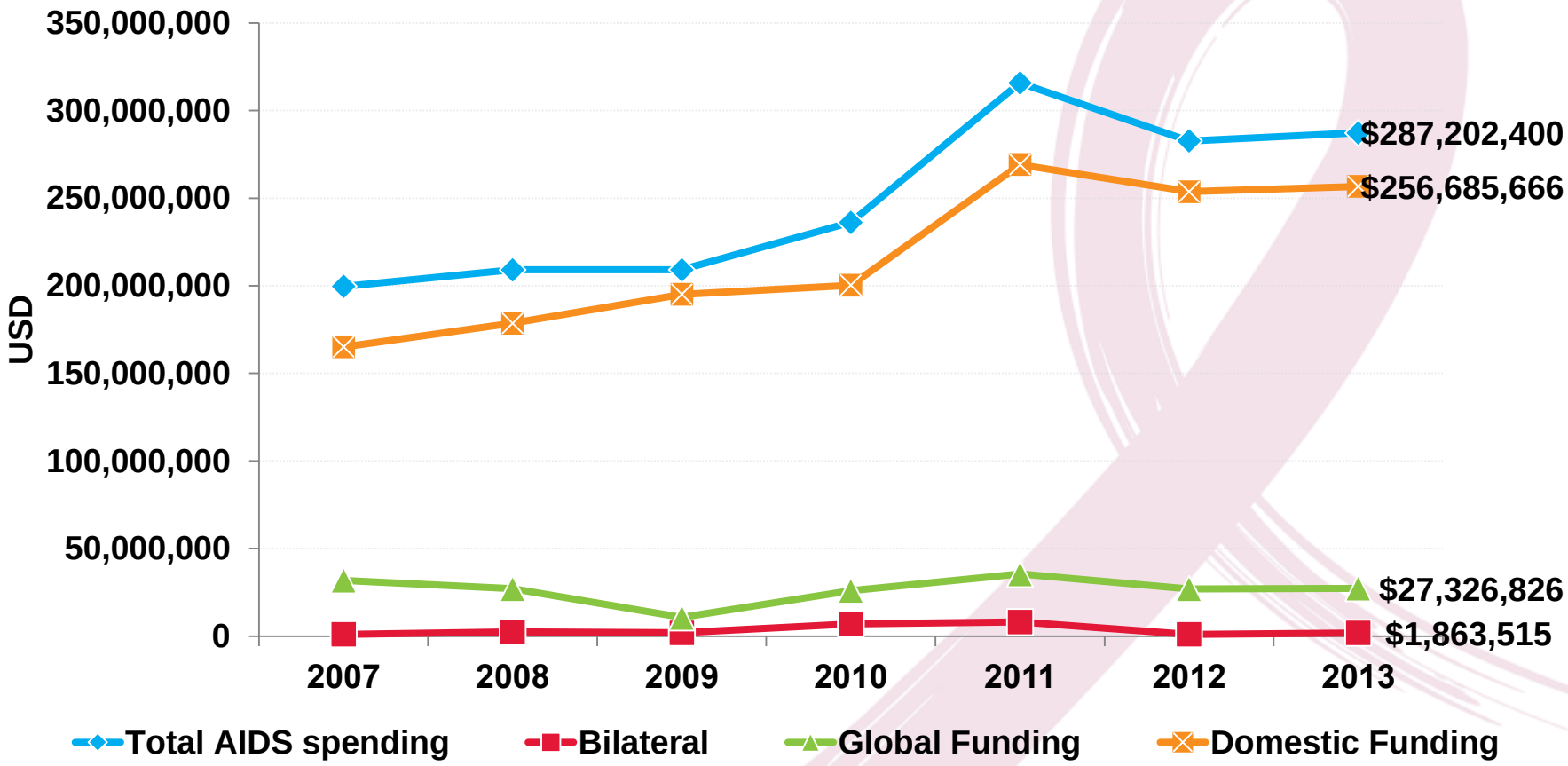
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on GARPR reporting

AIDS Spending by financing source, 2007-2013



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on www.aidsinfoonline.org

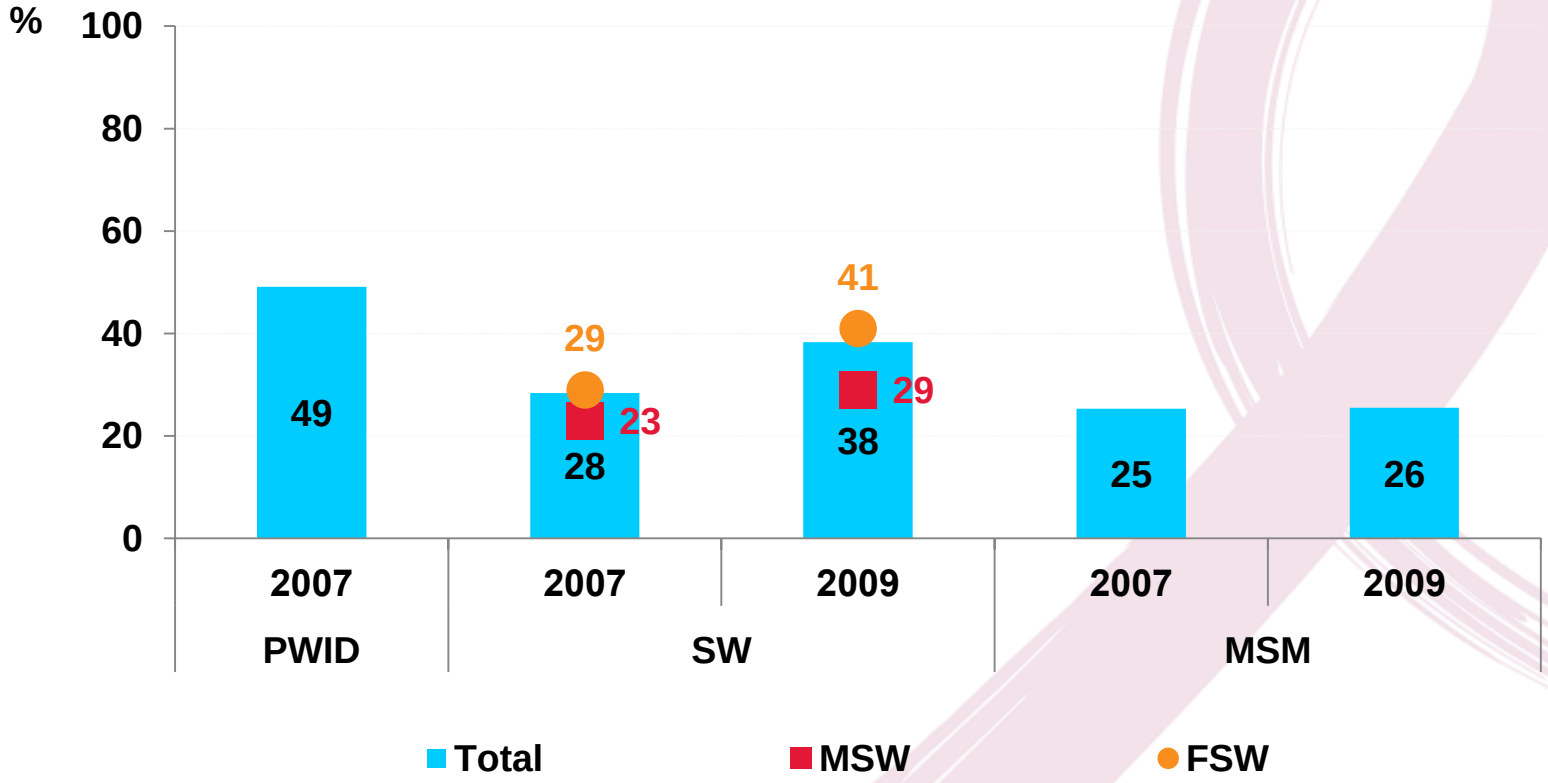
AIDS Spending by financing source, 2007-2013



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on www.aidsinfoonline.org

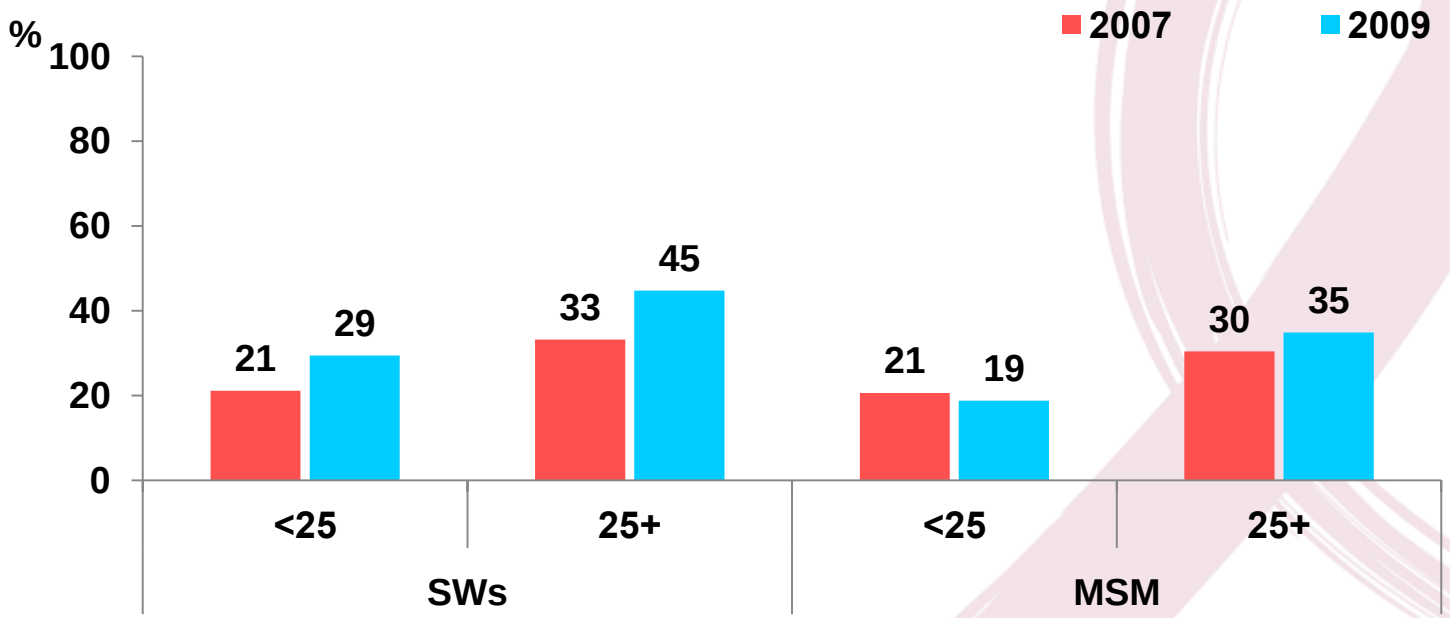
Vulnerability and HIV knowledge

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



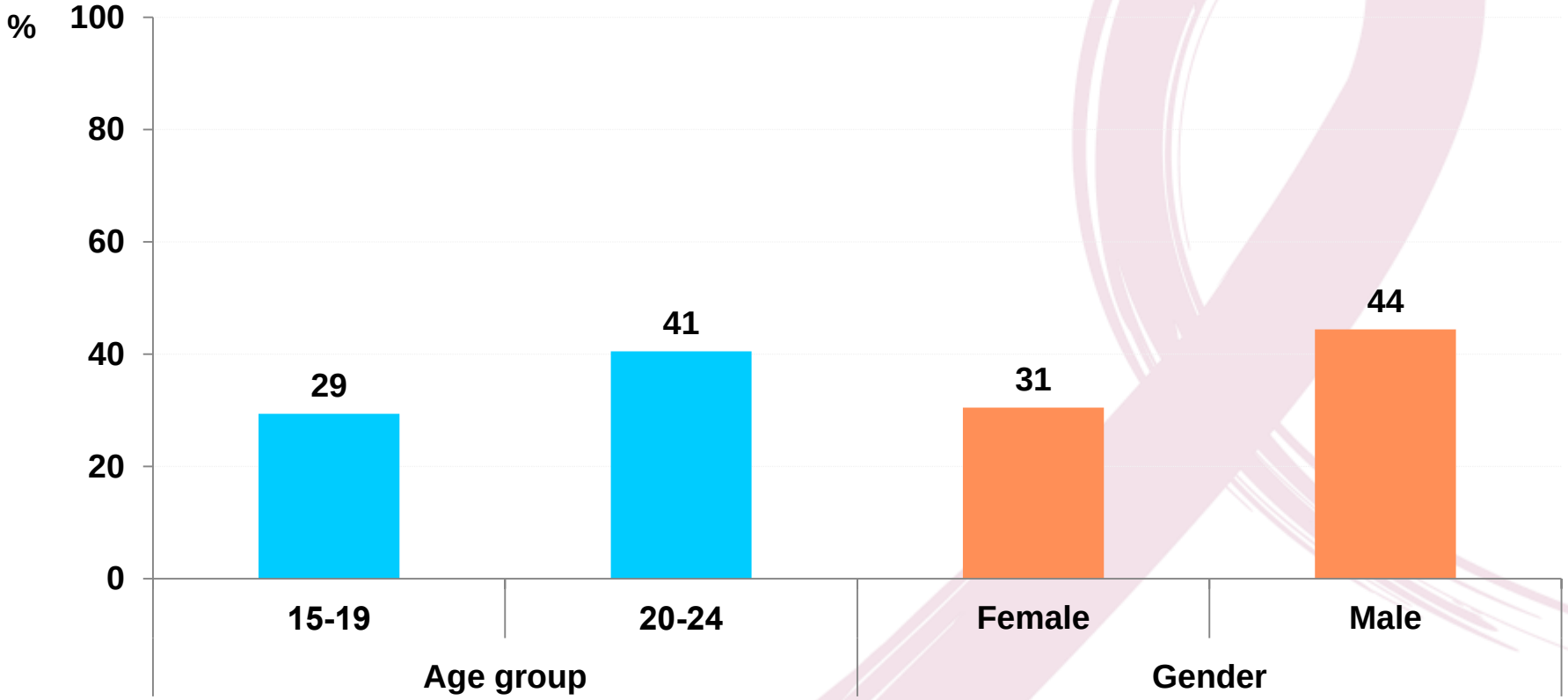
Sources: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org 1. National AIDS Prevention and Alleviation Committee Thailand. (2008). *UNGASS Country Progress Report: Thailand, and 2.* National AIDS Prevention and Alleviation Committee Thailand. (2010). *UNGASS Country Progress Report: Thailand.*

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



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1. UNAIDS. (2010). *Global Report: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.*

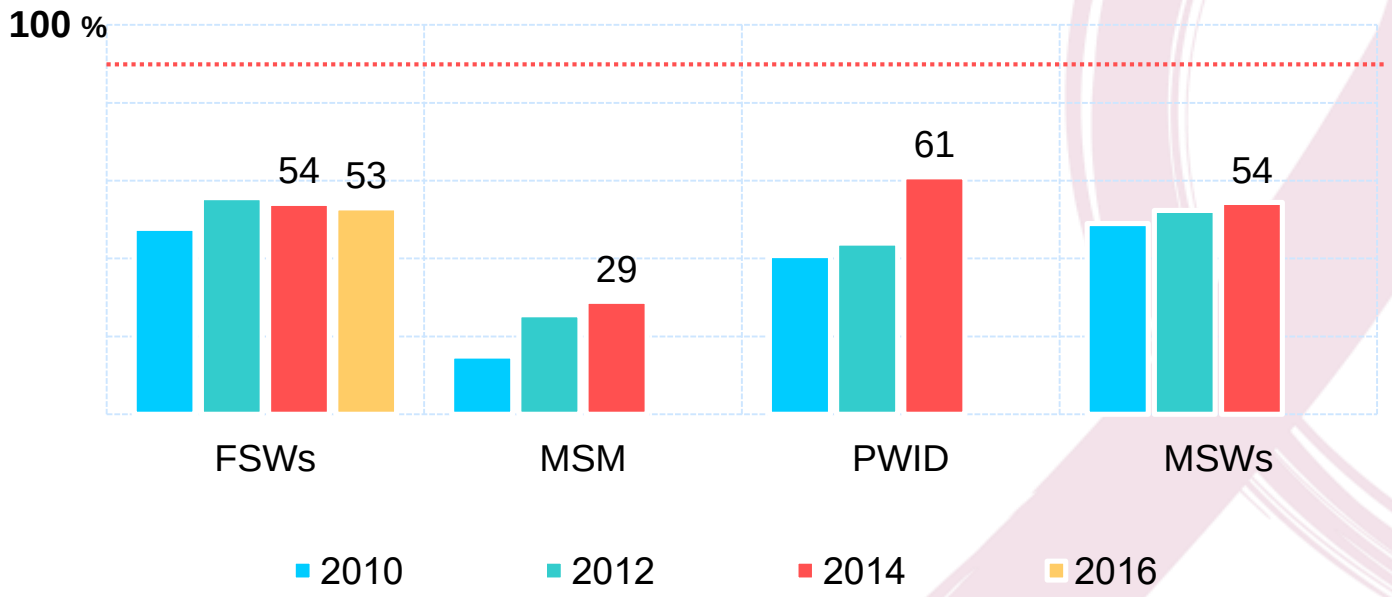
Proportion of young people (15-24) with comprehensive HIV knowledge by age group and gender, 2006



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Institute for Population and Social Research (2006), Thailand National Sexual Behavioural Survey 2006 cited in National AIDS Prevention and Alleviation Committee Thailand. (2008). *UNGASS Country Progress Report: Thailand*

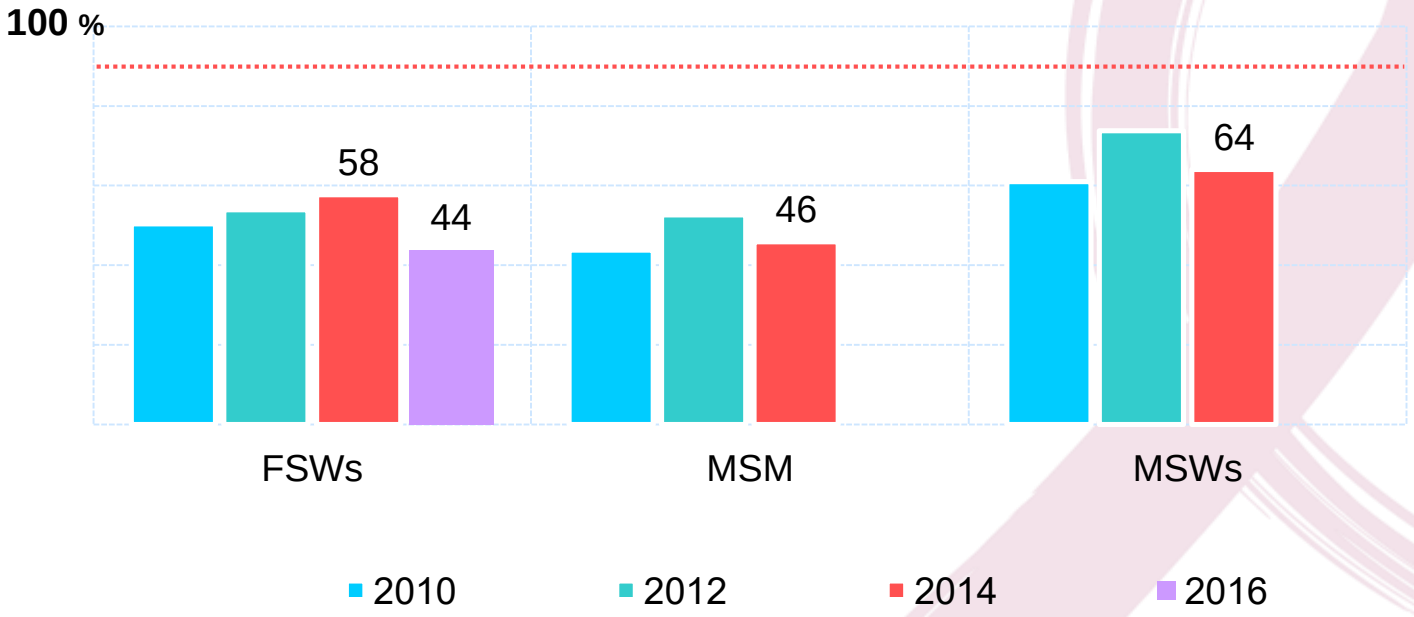
National response

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



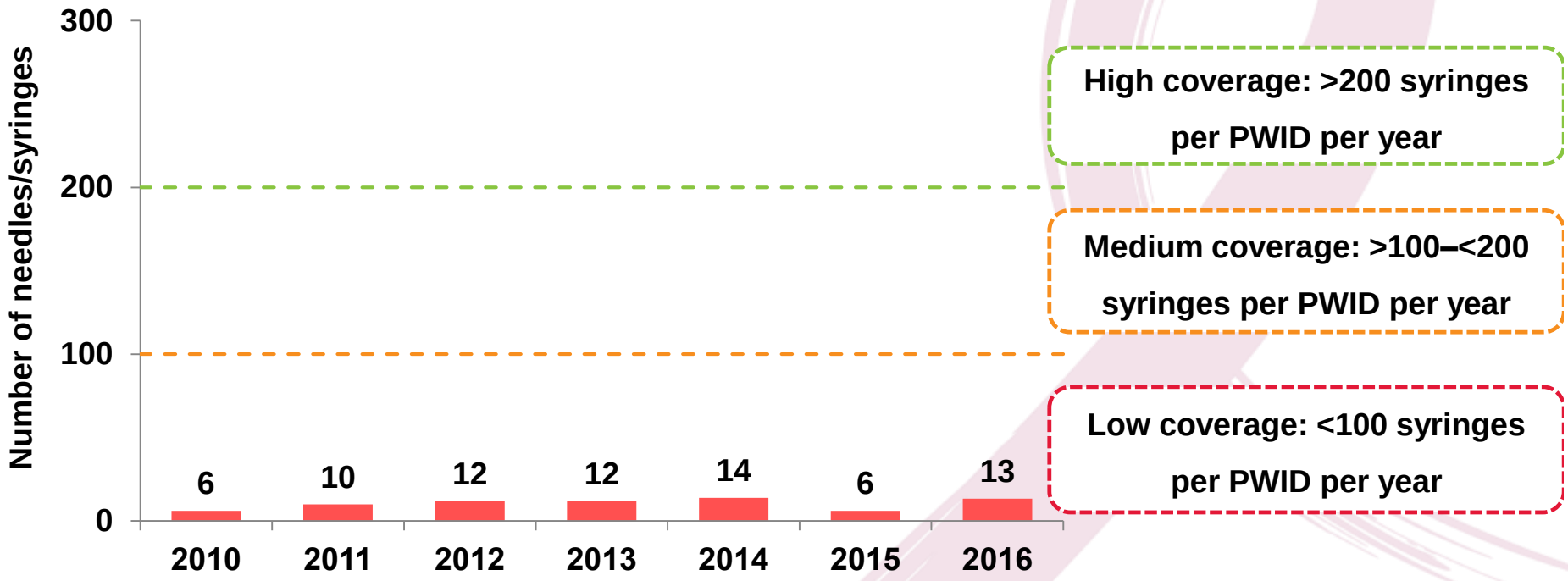
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on National AIDS Committee. (2015). Thailand Ending AIDS. Thailand AIDS Response Progress Report 2015. Reporting Period: Fiscal Year of 2014; and Thailand Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting 2017

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



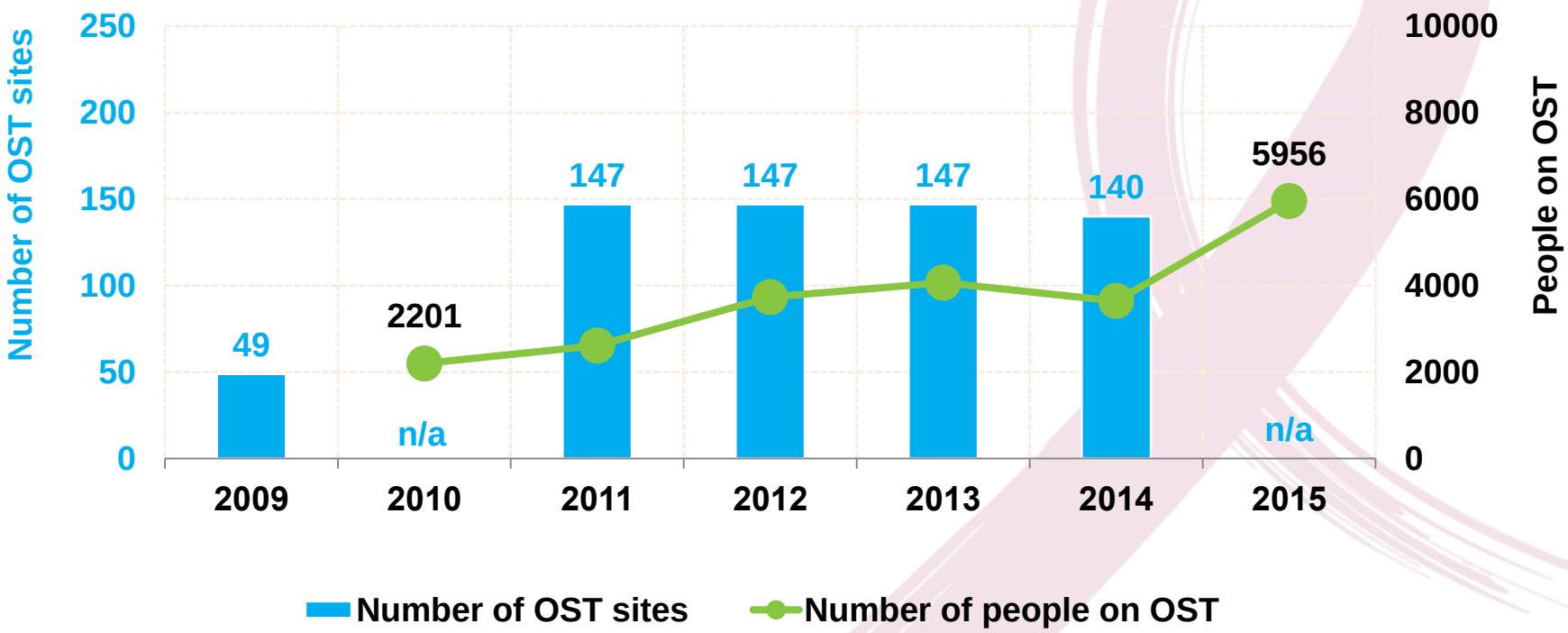
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on National AIDS Committee. (2015). Thailand Ending AIDS. Thailand AIDS Response Progress Report 2015. Reporting Period: Fiscal Year of 2014.; www.aidsinfoonline.org; and Thailand Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting 2017

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



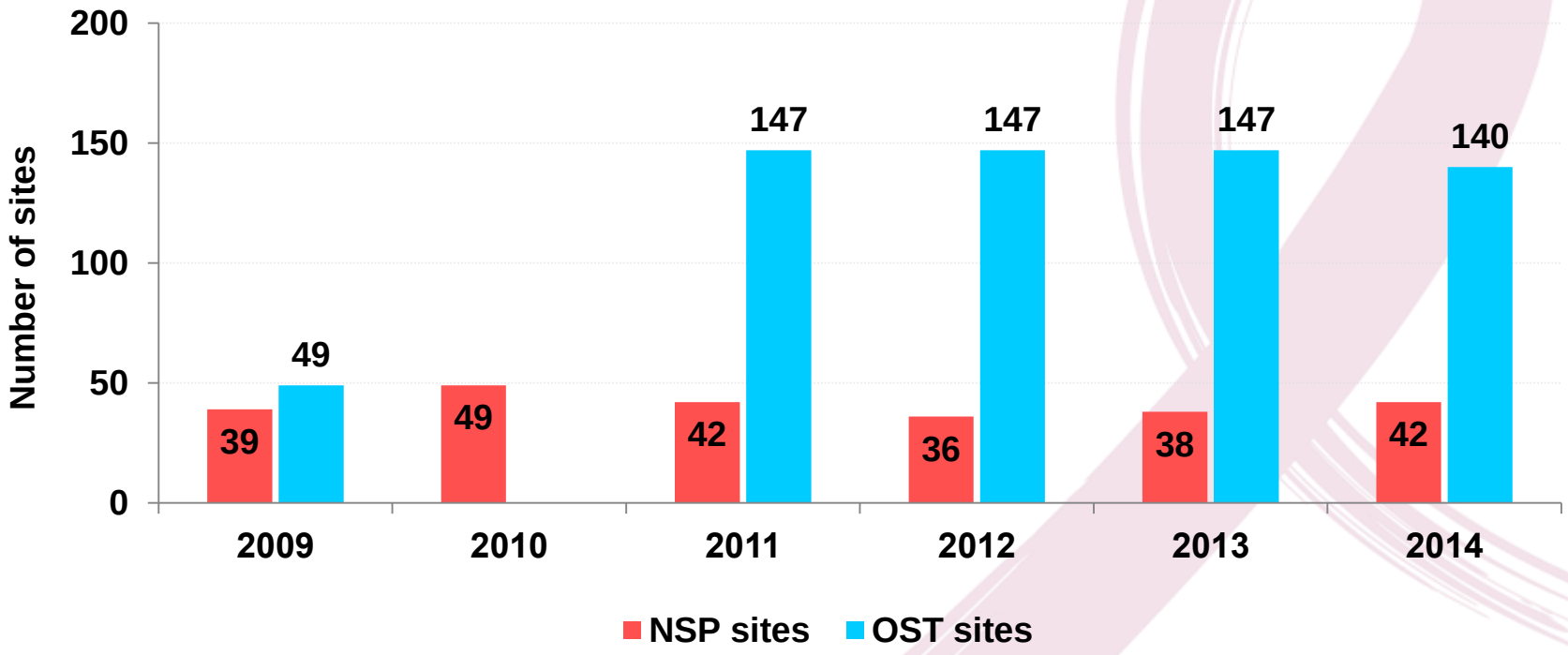
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1.National AIDS Committee Thailand. (2012). Thailand Global AIDS Response Progress Report, 2012.; 2. UNAIDS. (2013). Global Report: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2013; 3. National AIDS Committee. (2015). Thailand Ending AIDS. Thailand AIDS Response Progress Report 2015. Reporting Period: Fiscal Year of 2014. ; 4.Thailand Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting; 5. www.aidsinfoonline.org ; and 6. Thailand Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting 2017

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



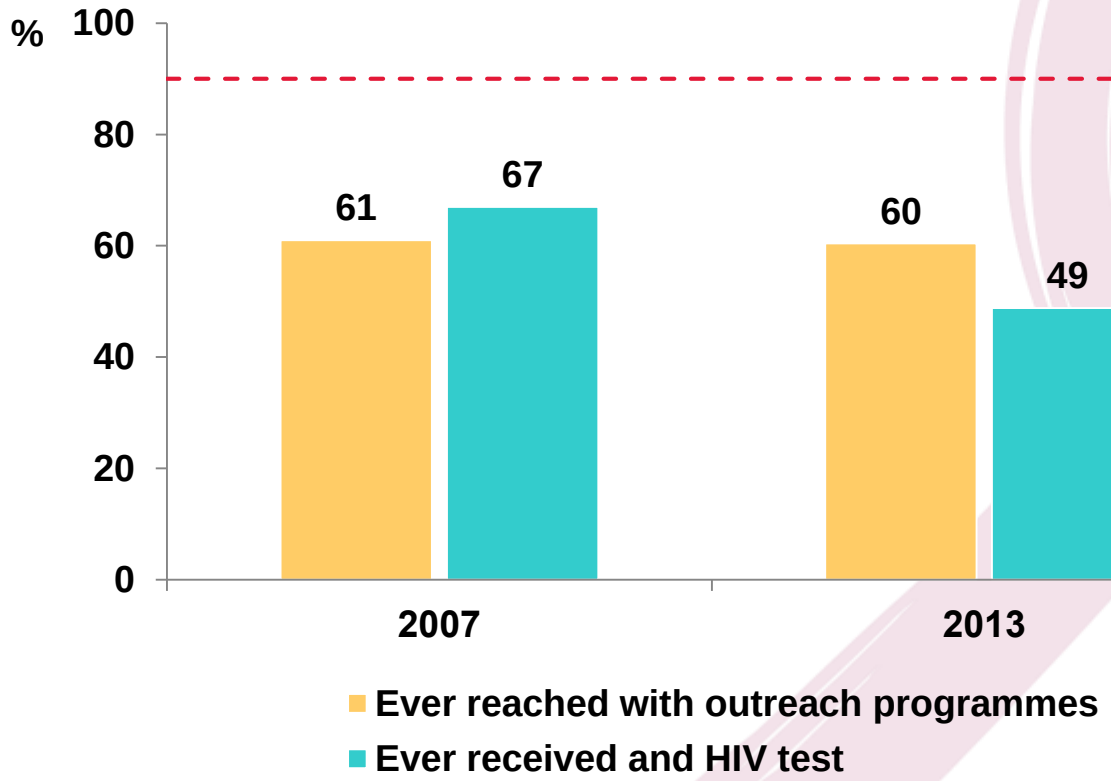
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on National AIDS Committee. (2015). Thailand Ending AIDS. Thailand AIDS Response Progress Report 2015. Reporting Period: Fiscal Year of 2014, and Thailand Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2016

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



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on National AIDS Committee. (2015). Thailand Ending AIDS. Thailand AIDS Response Progress Report 2015. Reporting Period: Fiscal Year of 2014.

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



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Ministry of Public Health. (2014). IBBS among SW by using RDS, Bangkok. Presentation on April 4, 2014.

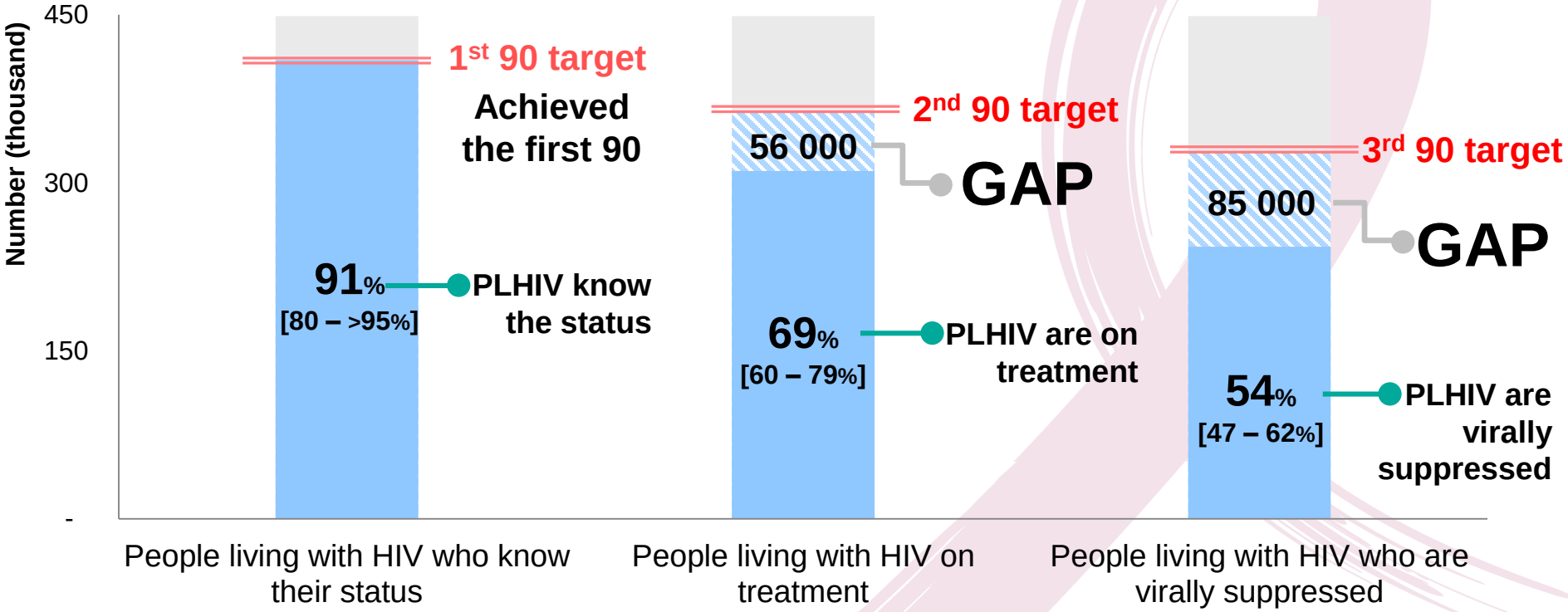
Progress towards the 90–90–90 targets, Thailand, 2016

All PLHIV

91% [80 – >95%]	75% [66 – 86%]	79% [69 – 90%]
of people living with HIV know their status	of people living with HIV who know their status are on treatment	of people on treatment are virally suppressed

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS special analysis, 2017

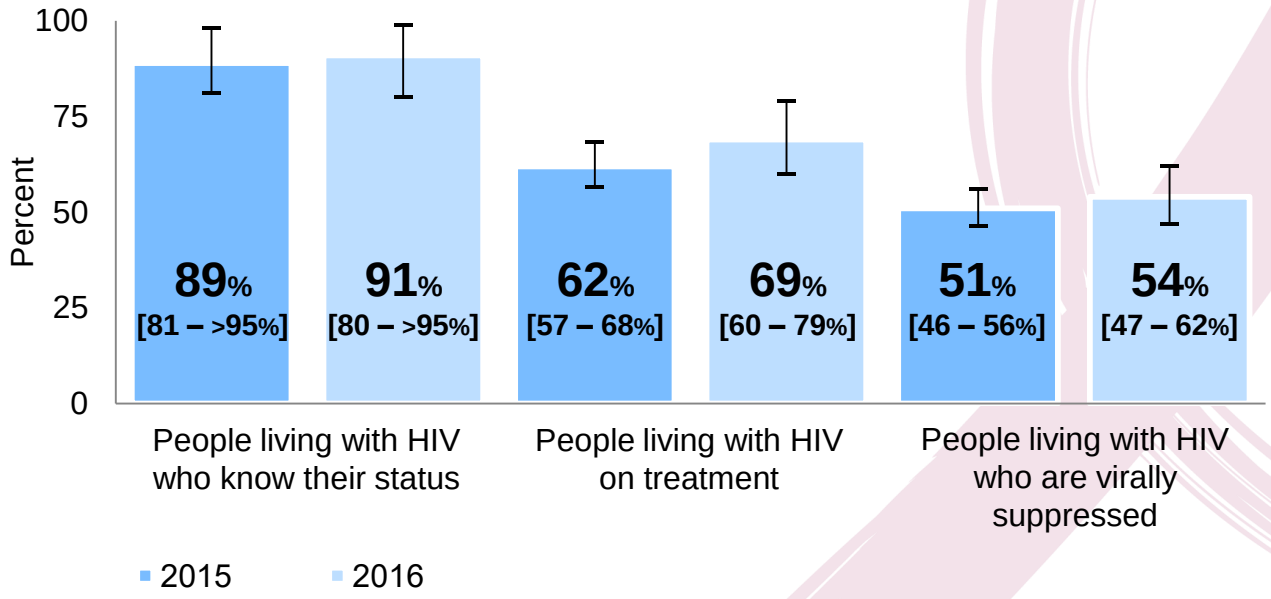
HIV testing, treatment cascade and gaps, 2016



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS special analysis, 2017

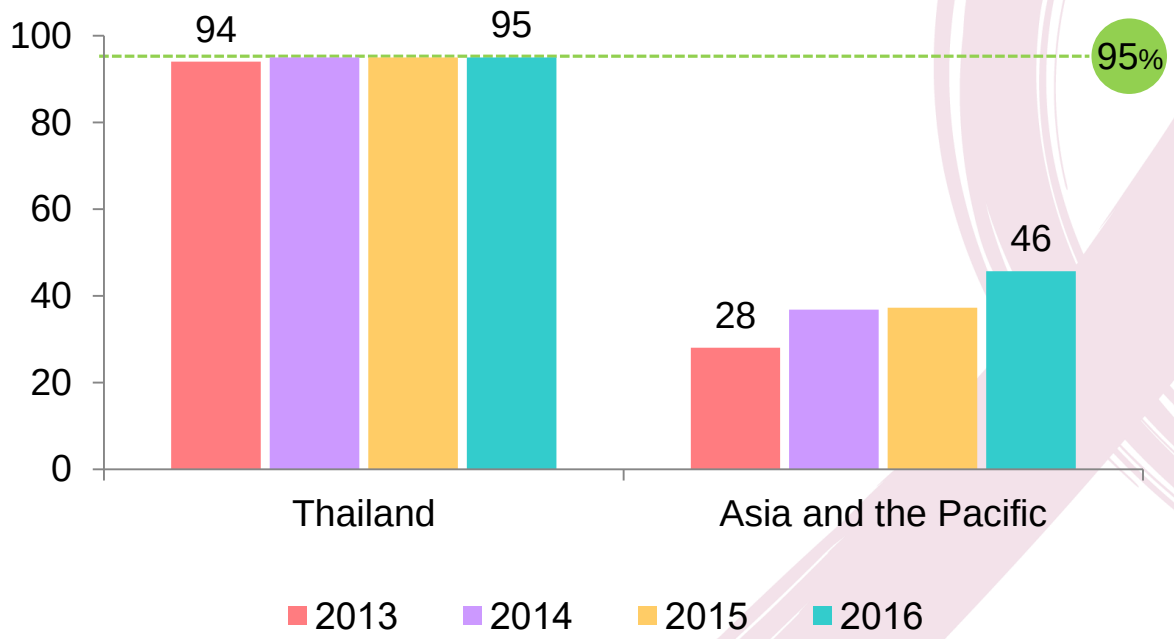
Gains across the treatment cascade, 2015 and 2016

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



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS special analysis, 2017

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



Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2017 estimates, Global AIDS Monitoring 2017 and http://aidsinfo.unaids.org/

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:

	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%

Source: Prepared by UNAIDS Regional Support Team Asia and the Pacific and www.aidsdatahub.org based on information provided by UNAIDS country office and partners

THANK YOU

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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.

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