SNAPSHOT 2018

THAILAND

**People living with HIV (PLHIV)**

- Low estimate: 390,000
- High estimate: 510,000

**Women living with HIV**

- Low estimate: 170,000
- High estimate: 220,000

**New HIV Infections**

- Low estimate: n/a
- High estimate: n/a

**People on ART (2017)**

- Low estimate: 316,629
- High estimate: n/a

**AIDS-related deaths**

- Low estimate: 15,000
- High estimate: 22,000

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 and UNAIDS 2018 Estimates

**New HIV infections trend**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low estimate</th>
<th>High estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>430,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>430,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TREND DATA NOT AVAILABLE**

Source: UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates

**HIV prevalence (%)**

- **TRANSGENDER PEOPLE (2016)**
  - 4 cities*: 13.8%

- **MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (2016)**
  - 3 cities**: 26.2%

- **PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS (2014)**
  - National: 20.5%
  - Bangkok: 27.5%

- **FEMALE SEX WORKERS (2017)**
  - National: 2.3%
  - Nakhon Ratrasima: 4.8%

*Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Chonburi, and Phuket; **Bangkok, Chiang Mai, and Phuket

Source: Serological surveys and Global AIDS Monitoring 2018

**Treatment cascade, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated PLHIV</td>
<td>440,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLHIV know their status</td>
<td>430,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLHIV receiving care</td>
<td>316,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People on ART</td>
<td>269,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tested for viral load</td>
<td>260,784</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Number of people on ART who received a viral load test in the past year and have viral load of <1000 copies/ml

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 and UNAIDS 2018 Estimates
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), 2017

- Estimated pregnant women living with HIV
- Pregnant women living with HIV who received ARVs for PMTCT

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 and UNAIDS 2018 Estimates

Behaviour and response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN</th>
<th>PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS</th>
<th>FEMALE SEX WORKERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condom use at last sex (%)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe injection practice (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV testing coverage (%)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting and Global AIDS Monitoring 2018

AIDS financing, 2017

AIDS spending by financing source

- Domestic funding: 89%
- International funding: 11%
- 8.4 billion THB

AIDS spending by service category

- Key populations prevention: 5%
- Other prevention: 10%
- Care and treatment: 70%
- Other AIDS expenditures: 15%

Stigma index

Percent of PLHIV respondents who avoided going to a local clinic when needed because of HIV status: n/a

Punitive laws

- Criminalization of same-sex sexual activities: NO
- Compulsory detention centres for people who use drugs: YES
- Criminalization of sex work: YES
- Criminalization of HIV transmission or exposure: NO
- HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence: NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE