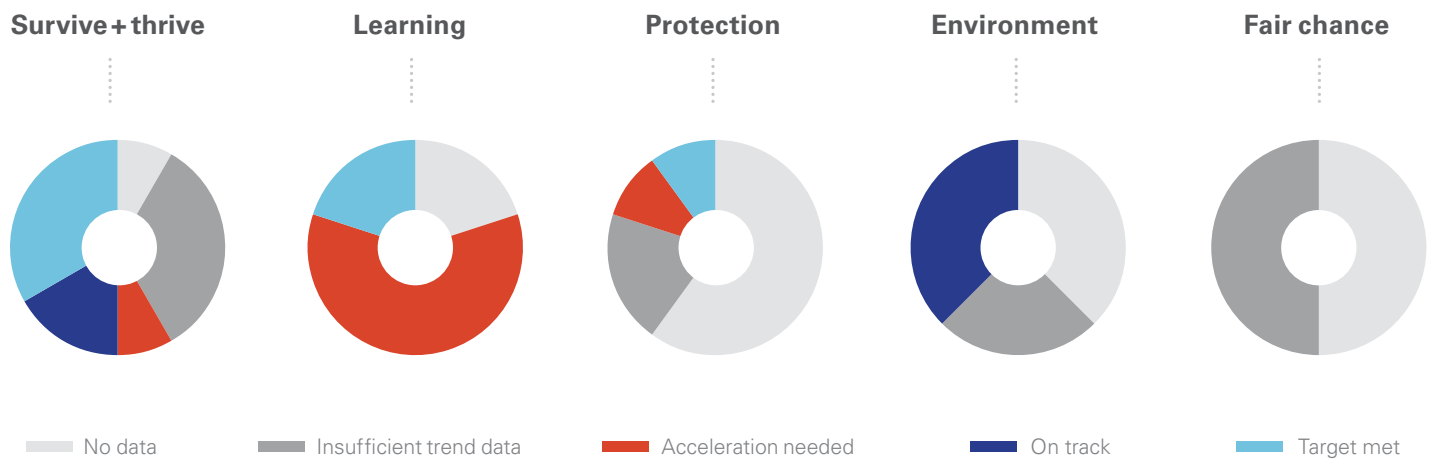


Thailand

Progress for Every Child in the SDG Era Country Profile

UNICEF Region: East Asia & Pacific
World Bank's income classification: Upper middle income

This Country Profile is based on an assessment of 44 indicators concerning children in the 2030 agenda. These indicators are grouped into five broad dimensions of child rights that cut across the Sustainable Development Goals. The five dials below illustrate the country's status in each dimension, based on an assessment of indicator performance against global targets. Each dial reveals what proportion of country indicators have met the global target, are on track to meet the target by 2030, require acceleration to reach the global target by 2030, or have no data, or insufficient data to plot trends. A more detailed breakdown for each indicator is provided overleaf. Data quality varies across countries, as indicated by the National Statistical Capacity score and the source year for indicators. Indicator sources and the methodology for defining indicator status can be found in the report, *Progress for Every Child in the SDG Era*, at uni.cf/sdgreport.



National Statistical Capacity score

(Source: World Bank, 2017)

90.0%

Country rank

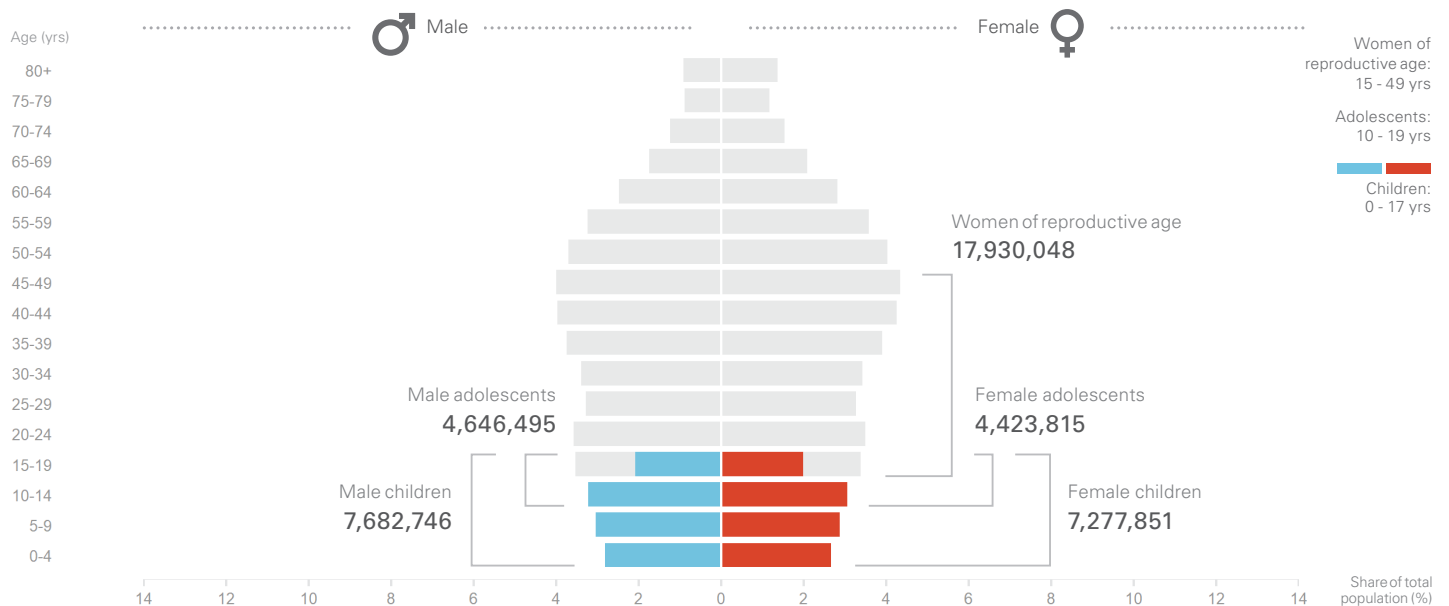
of 146 countries assessed

9

Population: 68,863,514 (total)

by age groups, 2016

(Source: United Nations Population Division)



Note: The global targets used in this assessment may deviate from localized SDG targets. While all 44 indicators relate to the SDG agenda, some marginally differ from those adopted in the SDG monitoring framework. Indicators may be classified as "no data" or "insufficient trend data" if data are not available in internationally comparable form or publicly available global databases. This is especially common in industrialized countries, which were historically often excluded from global databases during the MDG era. UNICEF is committed to working with countries to improve the inclusion of their data in all databases with which it is involved.

Child-focused indicators related to SDGs

Source: UNICEF global databases or as defined in the methodological notes available on the report webpage, *Progress for Every Child in the SDG Era*, at uni.cf/sdgreport.

| | | Value | Latest year with data | Progress towards global target | | |
|------------------|-------------|---|--|--------------------------------|------|---|
| Survive + thrive | 2.2.1 | Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 (%) | 16 | 2012 | ● | |
| | 2.2.2.a | Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 (%) | 7 | 2012 | ● | |
| | 2.2.2.b | Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 (%) | 11 | 2012 | ● | |
| | 3.1.1 | Maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) | 20 | 2015 | N/A | |
| | 3.1.2 | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99 | 2009 | ● | |
| | 3.2.1 | Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 12 | 2016 | ● | |
| | 3.2.2 | Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) | 7 | 2016 | ● | |
| | 3.3.1 | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (children under 5) | 0.01 | 2016 | ● | |
| | 3.3.1 | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (adolescent girls 15-19) | 0.20 | 2016 | ● | |
| | 3.3.1 | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (adolescent boys 15-19) | 0.26 | 2016 | ● | |
| | 3.3.3 | Malaria incidence per 1,000 population | 3 | 2015 | N/A | |
| | 3.7.2 | Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 girls 15-19) | 60 | 2012 | N/A | |
| | 3.8.1 | Population coverage of essential health services (%) | – | – | ● | |
| | 3.b.1 | Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme – MCV1 (%) | 99 | 2016 | ● | |
| | 3.b.1 | Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme – DTP3 (%) | 99 | 2016 | ● | |
| | Learning | 4.1.1.c.i | Proportion of children at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading (%) | 50 | 2015 | ● |
| | | 4.1.1.c.ii | Proportion of children at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics (%) | 46 | 2015 | ● |
| 4.2.1 | | Proportion of children 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being (%) | 91 | 2016 | ● | |
| 4.2.2 | | Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age | 95 | 2015 | ● | |
| 4.a.1 | | Proportion of schools with access to WASH (%) | – | – | ● | |
| 5.2.1 | | Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-19 subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner (%) | – | – | ● | |
| 5.2.2 | | Proportion of women and girls aged 15-19 subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner (%) | – | – | ● | |
| 5.3.1 | | Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in union before age 18 (%) | 23 | 2015 | ● | |
| 5.3.2 | | Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%) | – | – | ● | |
| 8.7.1 | | Proportion of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour (%) | 8 ^d | 2006 | ● | |
| Protection | 16.1.1 | Number of victims aged 0-19 of intentional homicide per 100,000 population | – | – | ● | |
| | 16.1.2 | Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population | – | – | N/A | |
| | 16.2.1 | Proportion of children aged 1-14 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (%) | 75 | 2016 | ● | |
| | 16.2.3 | Proportion of young women aged 18-29 who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%) | – | – | ● | |
| | 16.2.3 | Proportion of young men aged 18-29 who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%) | – | – | ● | |
| | 16.9.1 | Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%) | 100 ^d | 2016 | ● | |
| | 3.9.1 | Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution per 100,000 population | 28 | 2012 | ● | |
| | 6.1.1 | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) | – | – | ● | |
| | 6.2.1.a | Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | – | – | ● | |
| | 6.2.1.b | Proportion of population with a basic handwashing facility with soap and water available on premises (%) | – | – | ● | |
| Environment | 6.2.1.c | Proportion of population practising open defecation (%) | 0 | 2015 | ● | |
| | 1.4.1.a | Proportion of the population using basic drinking water services (%) | 98 | 2015 | ● | |
| | 1.4.1.b | Proportion of the population using basic sanitation services (%) | 95 | 2015 | ● | |
| | 7.1.2 | Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%) | 76 | 2014 | ● | |
| | 13.1.1 | Number of deaths caused by disaster per 100,000 population | – | – | N/A | |
| | Fair chance | 1.1.1 | Children living in households in extreme poverty (%) | – ^a | 2013 | ● |
| 1.2.1 | | Children living below the national poverty line (%) | – | – | ● | |
| 1.2.2 | | Children living in poverty in all its dimensions according to Global MPI (%) | 1 | 2012 | ● | |
| 1.3.1 | | Proportion of child population covered by social protection floors/systems (%) | – | – | ● | |

Note: A complete description of footnotes can be found in the methodological notes available on the report webpage, *Progress for Every Child in the SDG Era*, at uni.cf/sdgreport.