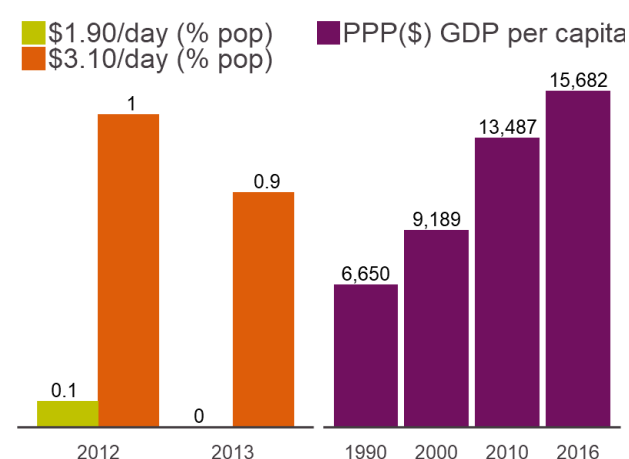


## ECONOMICS AND DEMOGRAPHY

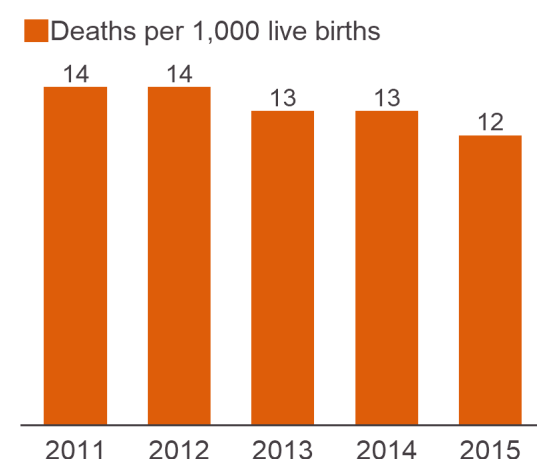
## Poverty rates and GDP



Source: World Bank 2017.

Note: pop: population; PPP: purchasing power parity.

## Under-5 mortality rate



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2015.

## Income inequality

Gini index score*	Gini index rank**	Year
38	71	2013

Source: World Bank 2017.

Notes: \*0 = perfect equality, \*\*100 = perfect inequality. The countries with a Gini index are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (152).

## Population

Population (thousands)	69,038	2017
Under-5 population (thousands)	3,679	2017
Urban (%)	53	2017
>65 years (%)	11	2017

Source: 2017 projections from UN Population Division 2017.

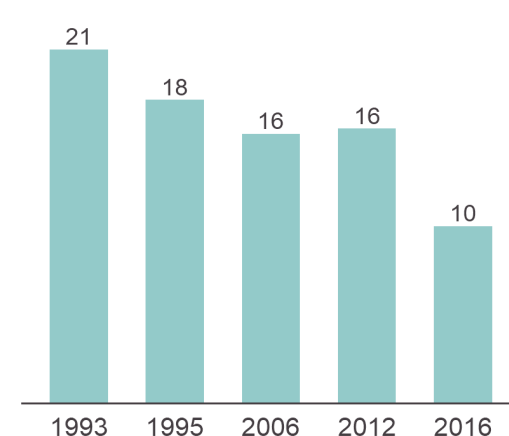
## CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY

## Child anthropometry

Number of children under 5 affected (thousands)		
Stunting <sup>1</sup>	638	2012
Wasting <sup>1</sup>	262	2012
Overweight <sup>1</sup>	426	2012
% of children under 5 affected		
Wasting <sup>1</sup>	5	2016
Severe wasting <sup>2</sup>	2	2012
Overweight <sup>1</sup>	8	2016
Low birth weight <sup>3</sup>	11	2010

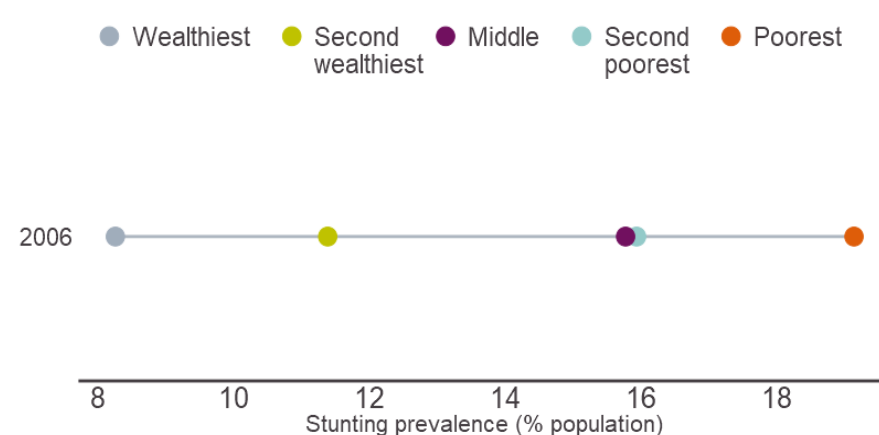
Source: MICS 2016;<sup>1</sup>WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017;<sup>2</sup> UNICEF 2015.<sup>3</sup>

## Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 (%)



Source: WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017 and MICS 2016.

## Changes in stunting prevalence over time, by wealth quintile



Source: DHS surveys 1990–2011 adapted from Bredenkamp et al. 2014.

## ADOLESCENT AND ADULT NUTRITION STATUS

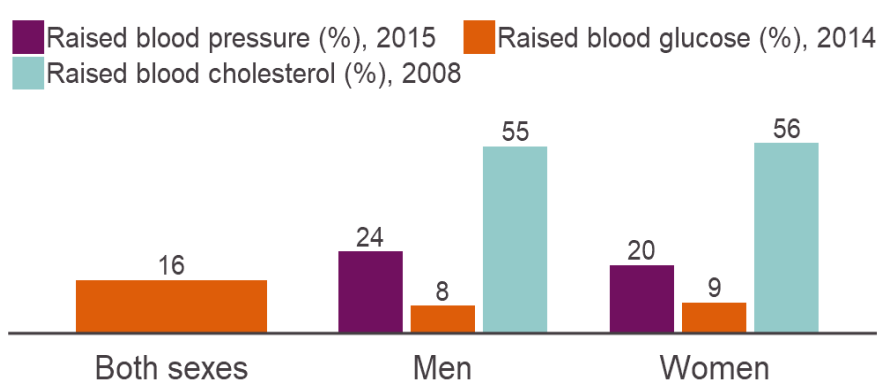
## Adolescent and adult anthropometry (% population)

Adolescent overweight <sup>1</sup>	16	2008
Adolescent obesity <sup>1</sup>	6	2008
Women of reproductive age, thinness <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA
Women of reproductive age, short stature <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA

Source: WHO 2015;<sup>1</sup> DHS 2017.<sup>2</sup>

Note: NA: not available.

## Metabolic risk factors for diet-related non-communicable diseases (%)



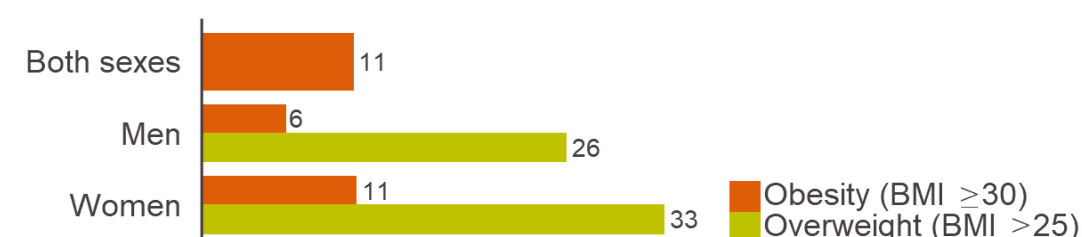
Source: WHO 2017 and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017 and Thailand National Health Exam Survey 2014.

## Micronutrient status of population

Women of reproductive age with anaemia <sup>1</sup>		
Total population affected (thousands of people)	5,607	2016
Total population affected (%)	32	2016
Vitamin A deficiency in children 6–59 months old (%) <sup>2</sup>	5	2013
Population classification of iodine nutrition (age group 5–19 years old) <sup>3</sup>	Optimal iodine nutrition	2000

Source: WHO 2017;<sup>1</sup> Stevens et al. 2015;<sup>2</sup> WHO 2004.<sup>3</sup>

## Prevalence of adult overweight and obesity (%), 2014



Source: WHO 2017 and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017 and Thailand National Health Exam Survey 2014. Note: BMI: body mass index.

## PROGRESS AGAINST GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS 2017

PROGRESS AGAINST GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS 2017				
Under-5 stunting	Under-5 wasting	Under-5 overweight	WRA anaemia	EBF
NA	NA	NA	No progress or worsening	NA
Adult female obesity	Adult male obesity	Adult female diabetes	Adult male diabetes	
Off course	Off course	Off course	Off course	

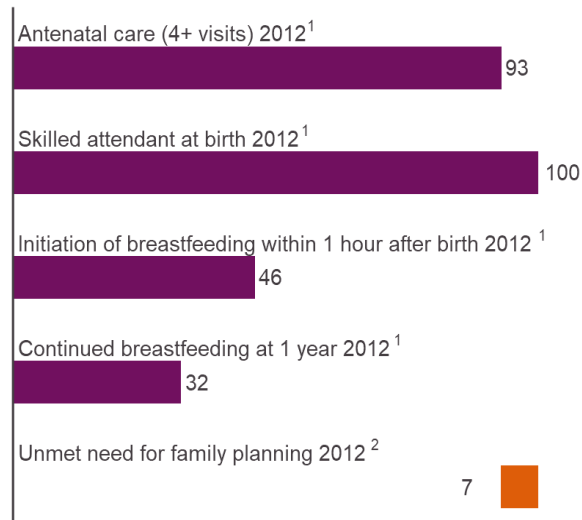
Source: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017, WHO 2017, Stevens GA et al 2013, and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017.

Notes: Some targets are excluded from analysis as data needs further strengthening or methodological work before it can be used, these are: low birth weight, adolescent obesity, hypertension and salt intake. See Global Nutrition Report 2017, Appendix 1 for more information. EBF: exclusive breastfeeding; NA: not available; WRA: women of reproductive age.

# Thailand

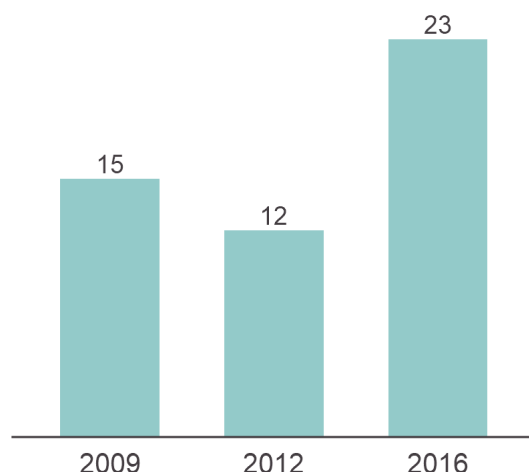
## INTERVENTION COVERAGE AND CHILD-FEEDING PRACTICES

### Continuum of care (%)



Source: UNICEF 2016;<sup>1</sup> UN Population Division 2017.<sup>2</sup>

### Rate of exclusive breastfeeding of infants under 6 months (%)



Source: UNICEF 2016 and MICS 2016.

### Intervention coverage (%)

Severe acute malnutrition, geographic coverage <sup>1</sup>	NA	2012
Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage <sup>2</sup>	NA	2014
Children under 5 with diarrhoea receiving ORS <sup>2</sup>	58	2012
Immunisation coverage, DTP3 <sup>3</sup>	99	2016
Iodised salt consumption <sup>2</sup>	71	2012

Source: UNICEF/Coverage Monitoring Network/ACF International 2012;<sup>1</sup> UNICEF 2016;<sup>2</sup> WHO 2016.<sup>3</sup> Note: Geographical coverage is defined as the % of physical facilities that provide intervention. Full coverage is defined as the % of children that receive the full intervention (two doses). DTP3: 3 doses of combined diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis vaccine; ORS: oral rehydration salts.

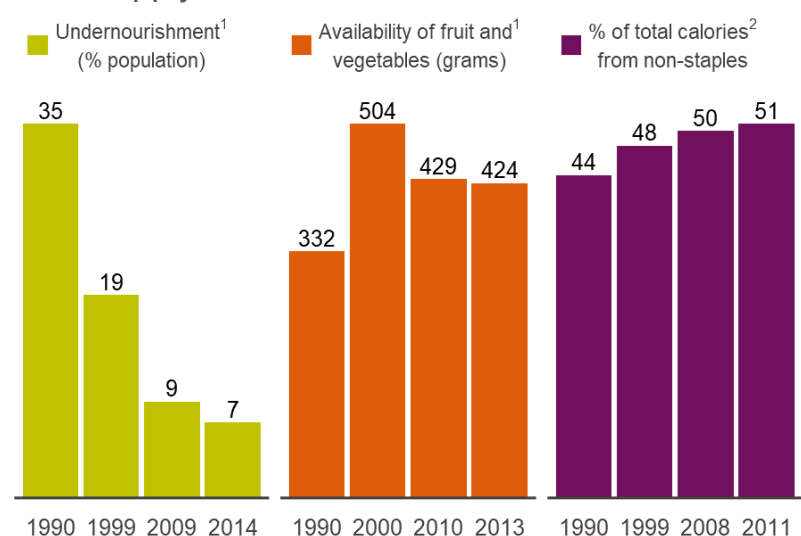
### Infant and young child (6–23 months) feeding practices (%)

Minimum acceptable diet	NA	NA
Minimum dietary diversity	NA	NA

Source: UNICEF 2016.

## UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS

### Food supply



Source: FAOSTAT 2015;<sup>1</sup> FAOSTAT 2014.<sup>2</sup>

### Gender-related determinants

Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%) <sup>1</sup>	13	2012
Gender Inequality Index (score*) <sup>2</sup>	0.37	2015
Gender Inequality Index (country rank) <sup>2</sup>	79	2015

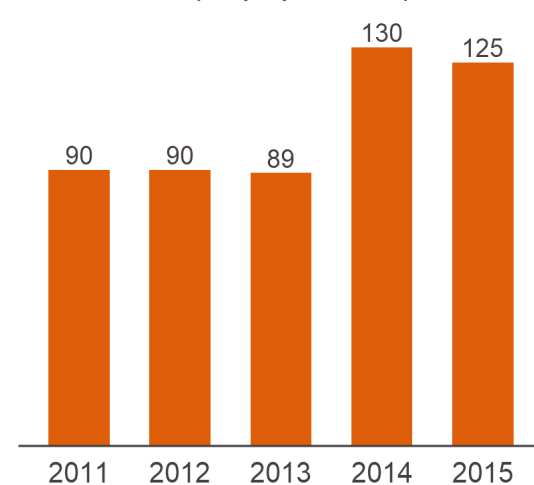
Source: UNICEF 2016;<sup>1</sup> UNDP 2016.<sup>2</sup> Note: \*0: low inequality, 1: high inequality.

### Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

Physicians	0.39	2010
Nurses and midwives	2.08	2010
Community health workers	NA	NA

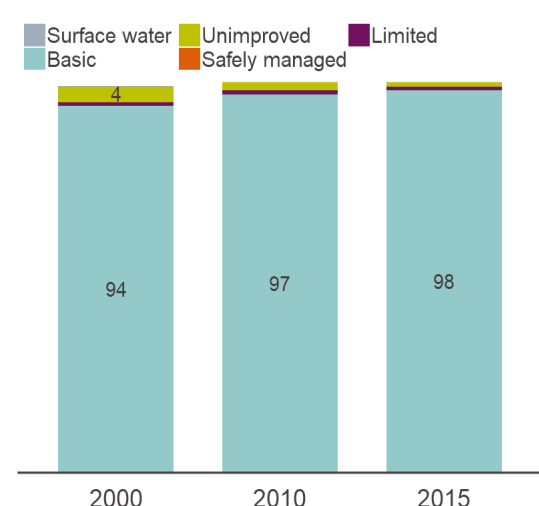
Source: WHO 2017.

### Female secondary education enrolment (% population)



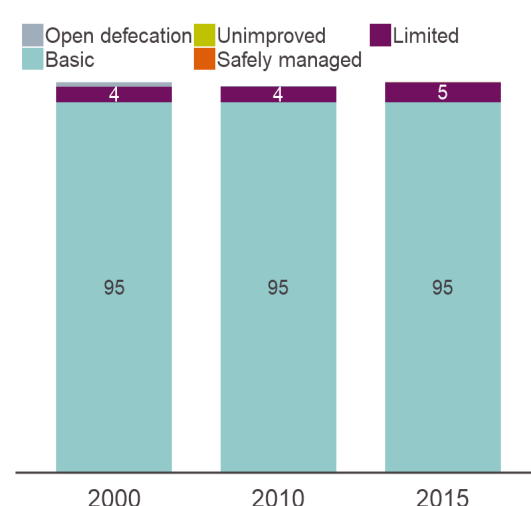
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2017. Note: Enrolment can be larger than 100% when women/girls enrolled exceeds the secondary school age group.

### Drinking water coverage (% population)



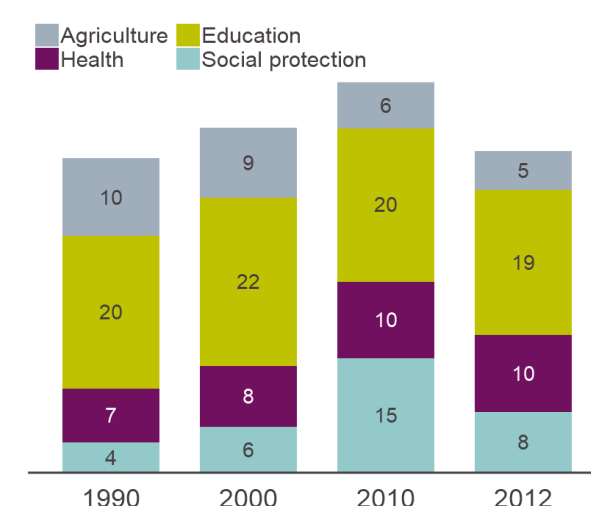
Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017. Note: Due to rounding, numbers might not add up to 100.

### Sanitation coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017. Note: Due to rounding, numbers might not add up to 100.

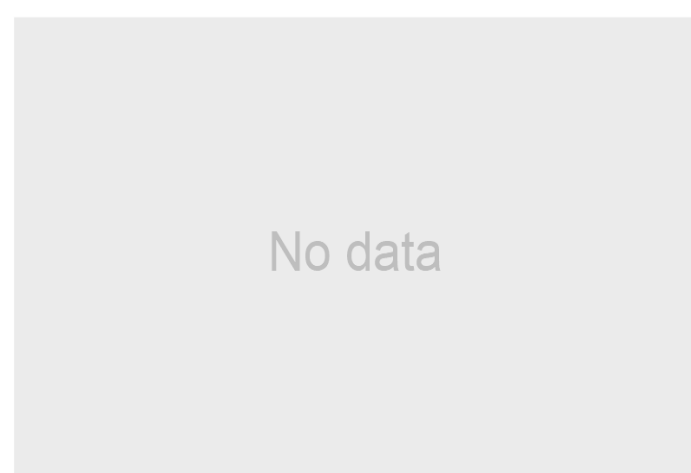
### Government expenditures (% total)



Source: IFPRI 2015.

## FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND POLICY, LEGISLATION, AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) country institutional transformations (%), 2017



Source: SUN 2017.

### Policy and legislative provisions

National implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes <sup>1</sup>	No legal measures	2016
Extent of constitutional right to food <sup>2</sup>	Medium low	2003
Maternity Protection Convention 183 <sup>3</sup>	Partial protections	2011
Wheat fortification legislation <sup>4</sup>	No Fortification	2015
Undernutrition mentioned in national development plans and economic growth strategies <sup>5</sup>	111	2012–2016
Overnutrition mentioned in national development plans and economic growth strategies <sup>5</sup>	40	2012–2016

Source: WHO/UNICEF and IBFAN 2016;<sup>1</sup> FAO 2003;<sup>2</sup> ILO 2013;<sup>3</sup> FFI 2015;<sup>4</sup> IDS 2015.<sup>5</sup>

### Availability and stage of implementation of guidelines/protocols/standards for the management of NCDs

All major NCDs	Available	2015
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Source: WHO 2015. Note: NCDs: non-communicable diseases.