

## ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL SNAPSHOT 2024

**32** out of 36 countries in the UNFPA Asia-Pacific region have completed at least one violence against women (VAW) prevalence survey

**12** countries have comparable data to monitor change over time

**27** countries have data on physical, sexual and emotional partner violence in the last 12 months for SDG indicator 5.2.1.

**20** countries have data on sexual violence in the last 12 months for SDG indicator 5.2.2.

**25** countries have conducted at least one dedicated survey on the prevalence of violence against women since 2000, using or adapting the WHO methodology

**17** countries have their latest data produced by a dedicated survey

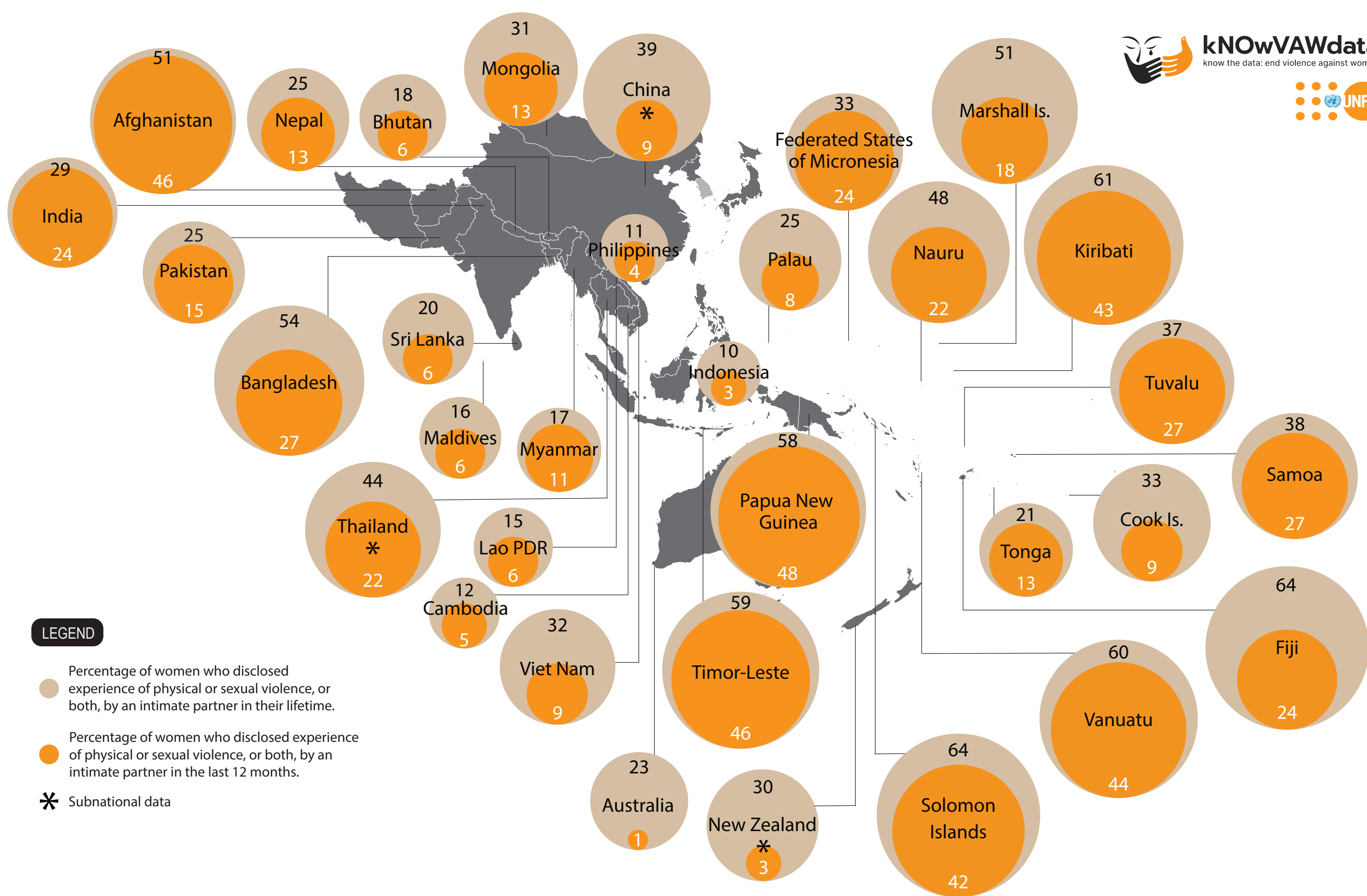
**Dedicating a survey** to violence against women allows for a strong focus on safety and ethics, comprehensive interviewer training and more questions about violence and the context in which it occurs. This supports in-depth analysis and typically provides more accurate estimates. However, no matter what the approach, surveys can never capture the full extent of violence because some women are not represented and some will not disclose their experience. While surveys are the only way to measure the magnitude of violence, the results will always be an underestimate.

### Key Findings

By country, the proportion of women who have reported experience of physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime ranges from 10 percent in Indonesia to 64 percent in Fiji and Solomon Islands. The evidence shows that many women have told no one about their experience, not even a friend or someone they trust. This shows how critical these national prevalence surveys are to shed light on this issue and give survivors of violence a voice.

The proportion of women who have reported experience of physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months ranges from 1 percent in Australia to 48 percent in Papua New Guinea.

In most countries of the region, women are much more likely to have experienced intimate partner violence than to have experienced physical or sexual violence by someone other than a partner. Cook Islands and Samoa differ from other countries in that women are more likely to have experienced physical violence by perpetrators other than partners, such as by family members or teachers.



## UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Region

# WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE 2000-2024

Table 1. Violence against women (VAW) surveys conducted in the UNFPA Asia-Pacific region, as of December, 2024

Country	WHO multi-country study (WHO) or adaptation of WHO methodology (aWHO)	Demographic and Health Survey with Domestic Violence module (DHS) and/or other methodologies
<b>ASIA</b>		
Afghanistan		<b>2015 (DHS)</b>
Bangladesh	2001 (2 sites, WHO)	2007 (DHS), 2011 (UNECE), <b>2015 (UNECE)</b>
Bhutan	2012 (Subnational, aWHO), 2017 (aWHO)	2012 (NHS), <b>2023 (NHS)</b>
Cambodia	2015 (aWHO)	2000, 2005, 2014, 2021 (all DHS)
China	<b>2012 (1 site, aWHO/P4P)</b>	
India		2005 (DHS), 2015 (DHS), 2014 (Masculinity, IPV & Son Preference), <b>2019 (DHS)</b>
Indonesia	2016, 2021, <b>2024 (all aWHO)</b>	
Iran, Islamic Republic of		
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	<b>2014 (aWHO)</b>	
Malaysia		
Maldives	2006 (WHO)	<b>2016 (DHS)</b>
Mongolia	<b>2017 (aWHO)</b>	
Myanmar		<b>2015 (DHS)</b>
Nepal		2011 (DHS), 2016 (DHS), <b>2022 (DHS)</b>
Pakistan	2014 (6 sites, aWHO)	2012 (DHS), <b>2017 (DHS)</b>
Philippines		2008, 2013, 2017, <b>2022 (all DHS)</b>
Sri Lanka	2012 (4 sites, aWHO/P4P) <b>2019 (aWHO)</b>	2016 (DHS)
Thailand	<b>2000 (2 sites, WHO)</b>	
Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	<b>2015 (aWHO)</b>	2010 (DHS), 2016 (DHS)
Viet Nam	2010 (aWHO), <b>2019 (aWHO)</b>	
<b>PACIFIC</b>		
Australia		2005, 2012, 2016, <b>2021 (PSS)</b>
Cook Islands	<b>2012 (aWHO)</b>	
Fiji	<b>2010 (aWHO)</b>	
Kiribati	2008 (aWHO)	<b>2018 (MICS-DHS)</b>
Marshall Islands, Republic of	<b>2012 (aWHO)</b>	2007 (DHS)
Micronesia, Federated States of	<b>2014 (aWHO)</b>	
Nauru	<b>2013 (aWHO)</b>	
New Zealand	2003 (aWHO 2 sites), <b>2019 (aWHO 3 sites)</b>	
Niue		
Palau	<b>2013 (aWHO)</b>	
Papua New Guinea	2012 (1 site, aWHO/P4P)	<b>2016 (DHS)</b>
Samoa	2000 (WHO)	<b>2019 (MICS-DHS)</b>
Solomon Islands	<b>2008 (aWHO)</b>	
Tokelau		
Tonga	2009 (aWHO)	<b>2019 (MICS-DHS)</b>
Tuvalu		2007 (DHS), <b>2019 (MICS)</b>
Vanuatu	<b>2009 (aWHO)</b>	

Studies indicated in bold provide data for the map and for table 2  
National surveys that collected data on violence against women across multiple years are referenced by the earliest year of data collection to provide a consistent reference point.  
Sources are indicated overleaf | ©UNFPA March 2025, Version 2



Table 2. Proportion of women disclosing experience of partner and non-partner violence in countries in the UNFPA Asia-Pacific region, as of December, 2024

Table 2. Proportion of women disclosing experience of partner and non-partner violence in countries in the UNFPA Asia-Pacific region, as of December, 2024							Intimate partner violence among ever-partnered women (%)													Non-partner violence since age 15 among all women (%)				Women who never told anyone about violence (%)	Women who believe wife-beating is justified (%)
							Emotional abuse		Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and/or sexual violence		Economic abuse		Controlling behaviour		Physical violence during pregnancy	Physical violence by non-partner		Sexual violence by non-partner			
							Lifetime	Last 12 months	Lifetime	Last 12 months	Lifetime	Last 12 months	Lifetime	Last 12 months	Lifetime	Last 12 months	Lifetime	Last 12 months	Lifetime	Last 12 months	Lifetime	Last 12 months	Lifetime		
Country	Year of data collection	Survey methodology	Geographical coverage	Sample size	Age group	Disability measure																			
ASIA																									
Afghanistan	2015	DHS	National	21,324	15-49		37.3	34.4	50.5	45.8	7.5	6.1	50.8	46.1	n.a.	n.a.	68.8	n.a.	15.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61.3	80.2	
Bangladesh	2015	UNECE	National	21,688	15+		28.7	24.2	49.6	20.8	27.2	13.3	54.2	26.9	11.4	6.7	55.4	38.8	4.7	27.8	6.2	3.0	2.5	72.7	n.a.
Bhutan	2023	NHS	National	11,690	15-64	WG	17.5	8.5	16.4	4.4	6.9	2.6	18.0	5.6	11.3	5.5	29.0	18.3	n.a.	11.0	2.2	1.3	0.5	n.a.	43.9
Cambodia	2021	DHS	National	7,344	15-49	WG	20.1	12.2	10.2	4.4	3.4	1.9	11.6	5.4	n.a.	n.a.	24.4	17.4	1.4	n.a.	n.a.	0.3	0.0	53.0	37.1
China	2012	aWHO/P4P	1 site	1,103	15-49		38.3	10.0	35.2	6.8	14.0	1.9	38.7	8.7	25.0	6.9	86.4	n.a.	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
India	2019	DHS	National	72,056	18-49		14.0	12.2	28.4	23.0	6.4	5.2	29.3	24.0	n.a.	n.a.	46.1	n.a.	3.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	77.2	45.4
Indonesia	2024	aWHO	National	13,879	15-64	WG	11.3	4.1	7.9	1.8	5.3	1.9	10.4	3.0	15.0	5.3	30.3	21.5	1.3*	7.6	1.1	14.0	3.7	58.9*	n.a.
Iran, Islamic Republic of	...																								
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	...																								
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2014	aWHO	National	2,997	15-64		26.2	10.5	11.6	4.0	7.2	3.1	15.3	6.0	6.8	n.a.	34.8	16.3	1.8	5.1	0.9	5.3	0.0	43.2	53.4
Malaysia	...																								
Maldives	2016	DHS	National	3,971	15-49	Other	18.5	14.1	15.5	5.5	4.4	0.7	16.3	5.6	n.a.	n.a.	38.3	n.a.	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.4	25.8
Mongolia	2017	aWHO	National	7,319	15-64	WG	40.3	22.4	29.7	11.9	8.0	3.0	31.2	12.7	19.9	12.0	41.6	23.8	7.8	17.3	4.5	14.0	2.6	26.5	n.a.
Myanmar	2015	DHS	National	4,563	15-49		13.5	10.2	16.3	10.2	3.5	2.2	17.3	11.0	n.a.	n.a.	28.1	n.a.	3.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37.2	51.2
Nepal	2022	DHS	National	14,845	15-49	WG	14.3	10.4	24.1	11.6	7.9	4.3	25.1	12.9	n.a.	n.a.	35.1	28.7	5.9	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	0.1	57.7	18.6
Pakistan	2017	DHS	National	3,303	15-49		25.8	20.6	23.6	13.6	5.3	3.6	24.5	14.5	n.a.	n.a.	28.1	n.a.	7.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56.4	41.7
Philippines	2022	DHS	National	19,228	15-49		16.9	10.5	9.3	3.2	3.7	1.3	10.6	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	36.1	30.7	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	1.8	0.2	42.3	9.1
Sri Lanka	2019	aWHO	National	2,264	15+	WG	27.9	12.7	18.9	4.8	6.8	2.2	20.4	6.0	18.1	7.7	19.1	9.9	6.5	7.2	1.2	4.1	0.4	21.4	35.3
Thailand	2000	WHO	2 sites	2,816	15-49		38.0	20.0	28.4	10.7	29.4	16.4	44.0	22.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.6	n.a.	4.4	n.a.	n.a.	57.1
Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	2015	aWHO	National	1,478	15-49	WG	55.4	44.0	48.7	35.8	40.5	31.4	58.8	46.4	42.7	37.0	n.a.	n.a.	13.9	n.a.	n.a.	13.9	10.0	65.9	80.0
Viet Nam	2019	aWHO	National	5,976	15-64	WG	47.0	19.3	26.1	4.6	13.3	5.7	32.0	8.9	20.6	11.5	27.3	12.9	3.4	11.4	1.4	9.0	1.2	49.6	51.8
PACIFIC																									
Australia	2021	PSS	National	9,832	18+	Other	n.a.	n.a.	17.9	0.8	11.4	0.8	23.0	1.4	16.3	2.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cook Islands	2012	aWHO	National	919	15-64		26.7	9.6	30.2	6.7	13.1	4.6	33.0	9.1	6.2	n.a.	31.7	14.2	7.8	38.6	7.9	7.4	0.5	28.3	14.4
Fiji	2010	aWHO	National	3,193	18-64	Other	58.3	28.8	61.1	19.4	33.9	14.2	64.1	23.7	28.3	n.a.	69.3	n.a.	15.2	26.9	n.a.	8.5	n.a.	46.6	42.6
Kiribati	2018	MICS-DHS	National	2,548	15-49	WG	51.4	38.6	58.5	39.4	29.9	21.4	61.0	43.4	n.a.	n.a.	78.8	n.a.	13.5	24.1	7.8	10.3	2.6	54.8	70.2
Marshall Islands, Republic of	2012	aWHO	National	947	15-64		47.6	22.1	48.1	16.2	20.6	5.9	50.9	18.2	27.0	n.a.	79.1	56.1	10.1	33.0	3.5	13.0	0.8	54.4	84.8
Micronesia, Federated States of	2014	aWHO	National	1,006	15-64		32.8	24.6	28.6	19.4	18.1	12.9	32.8	24.1	14.9	n.a.	62.9	47.1	6.3	9.6	3.0	8.0	2.7	35.1	65.2
Nauru	2013	aWHO	National	148	15-64		n.a.	n.a.	46.6	20.6	20.6	9.9	48.1	22.1	18.3	n.a.	73.3	41.2	25.4	n.a.	n.a.	47.3	12.2	28.6	n.a.
New Zealand	2019	aWHO	3 sites	1,464	16+	WG	47.7	12.7	28.0	2.4	12.4	0.9	30.9	3.0	16.2	n.a.	21.6	n.a.	n.a.	11.9	n.a.	8.2	n.a.	28.7	2.3
Niue	...																								
Palau	2013	aWHO	National	931	15-64	Other	23.0	9.1	23.0	6.5	10.3	3.5	25.2	8.4	6.0	n.a.	38.1	n.a.	4.5	13.9	2.5	15.1	3.4	37.0	14.7
Papua New Guinea	2016	DHS	National	4,873	15-49		51.1	43.7	55.7	44.4	30.6	24.2	58.3	47.6	n.a.	n.a.	57.5	n.a.	17.6	n.a.	n.a.	9.5	3.1	39.4	69.8
Samoa	2019	MICS-DHS	National	2,130	15-49	WG	23.3	16.7	29.9	17.9	19.3	15.5	37.5	26.8	n.a.	n.a.	78.1	n.a.	6.4	40.2	16.0	9.7	1.2	51.5	36.2
Solomon Islands	2008	aWHO	National	2,882	15-49	Other	56.1	42.6	45.5	n.a.	54.7	n.a.	63.5	41.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.7	18.2	n.a.	18.0	n.a.	69.9	73.2
Tokelau	...																								
Tonga	2019	MICS-DHS	National	1,773	15-49	WG	18.6	14.9	20.7	12.5	3.6	2.5	21.2	12.9	n.a.	n.a.	59.5	n.a.	4.5	15.2	6.1	3.2	0.7	59.2	38.1
Tuvalu	2019	MICS	National	476	15-49	WG	28.6	23.8	35.6	24.3	9.2	7.3	37.0	26.8	n.a.	n.a.	63.2	n.a.	8.5	17.1	4.7	11.4	1.0	33.0	43.1
Vanuatu	2009	aWHO	National	2,337	15-49	Other	68.0	54.0	51.0	33.0	44.0	33.0	60.0	44.0	n.a.	n.a.	69.0	n.a.	15.0	28.0	n.a.	33.0	n.a.	43.0	59.7

General notes on map and tables

This snapshot presents data from countries where UNFPA has an operational presence, alongside Australia and New Zealand, reflecting a broader regional context and partnerships in addressing violence against women and girls. The data presented in Table 2 is the most comparable available, but it should not be directly compared without considering several important factors:

- Variation in Questionnaires:** Different questionnaires can yield different results due to variations in wording, structure, and the focus of the questions.
- Differences in violence definitions:** Definitions of key concepts, such as emotional violence or controlling behaviors, can vary significantly between countries, affecting how these issues are measured.
- Variation in partner definition:** The type of partners included in the studies may differ—some countries or methodologies focus only on the most recent partner, while others may focus exclusively on husbands.
- Differences in scope:** Rates of help-seeking or violence during pregnancy may relate only to intimate partner violence (IPV), while others include violence by any perpetrators.

This 2024 snapshot is the eighth annual edition of this publication. The data in the map and Table 2 reflect the most recent data collected with, in most cases, the WHO methodology, the DHS or MICS domestic violence module. The data in this publication are sourced from publicly available survey reports, as of December 2024. For Indonesia, data are based on preliminary results of the 2024 national study, unless otherwise indicated. For Thailand, the prevalence rates are calculated as average for the two sites.

**n.a.:** data not collected, not available in source report, or not comparable.

**Three periods** ( ... ) indicate no known survey conducted or no results available yet.

**'Last 12 months'** indicates the 12 month period prior to the survey interview.

**'Lifetime'** indicates whether violence ever occurred at some point during an interviewee's life.

**Never told anyone:** Among ever-partnered women who experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence.

**Violence during pregnancy:** Among ever-partnered and ever-pregnant women.

**Attitudes to wife-beating** are measured by asking interviewees whether they believe a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for various reasons, such as not completing household chores or refusing sex.

**Washington Group questions:** A set of questions designed to identify people with disabilities based on their difficulties in functioning in six key areas: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, self-care, and communication. These questions can provide a basis for disaggregating data by disability status.

Violence measurement varies; these are common examples of measured behavioral acts:

**Emotional abuse:** humiliating, belittling or threats to harm her or others she cares about.

**Physical violence:** slapping, pushing, shoving, biting, hair-pulling, kicking, throwing things, choking, burning, threatening or using a weapon.

**Sexual violence:** forced/coerced intercourse or attempts to do so or unwanted touching.

**Economic abuse:** denying a woman access to work, control over her earnings or access to money for household expenses.

**Controlling behaviours:** preventing a woman from seeing her friends or family, insisting on knowing where she is at all times or insisting that she asks permission to seek health-care. Both emotional abuse and controlling behaviours are sometimes referred to as psychological violence.

*Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material on the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNFPA concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its former frontiers or boundaries.*

Sources of data

<b>aWHO</b>	Country studies that have replicated or adapted the methodology of the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence, publicly available.	<b>DHS</b>	Demographic and Health Surveys (country reports that included a chapter on domestic violence).
		<b>MICS</b>	UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence (2005).	<b>NHS</b>	National Health Survey
		<b>UNECE</b>	VAW surveys using (adaptation) of United Nations Economic Commission for Europe survey module (for UN statistical VAW indicators).
<b>aWHO/P4P</b>	Adaptation of WHO methodology conducted in limited sites, as part of the Partners for Prevention Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific (2013).	<b>PSS</b>	Personal Safety Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics

