

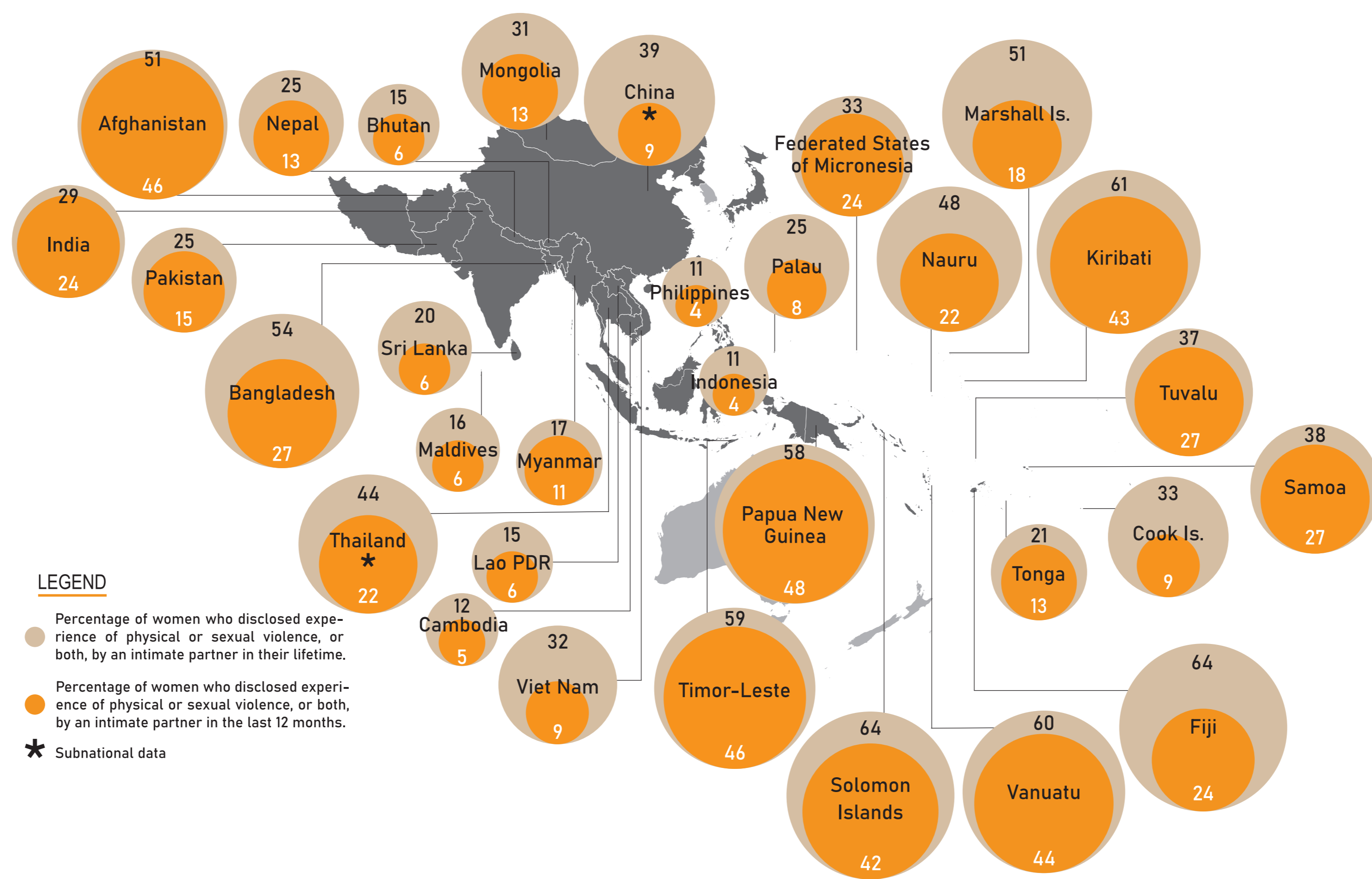


knowVAWdata
measuring prevalence of violence
against women in asia-pacific

As of August 2023:

- 32** out of 36 countries in the UNFPA Asia-Pacific region completed at least one violence against women (VAW) prevalence survey
- 12** countries have completed more than one national VAW prevalence survey with comparable methods
- 29** countries have national statistics on intimate partner violence
- 27** of these have data on all three forms of violence in the last 12 months for SDG indicator 5.2.1
- 23** countries have national statistics on sexual violence by non-partners
- 20** of these have data on sexual violence in the last 12 months for SDG indicator 5.2.2

2023 REGIONAL SNAPSHOT



WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, 2000-2023

UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Region

Table 1. Violence against women (VAW) surveys conducted or underway in the UNFPA Asia-Pacific region, as of August 2023

| 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 |
|--|---|--|
| ASIA | | |
| Afghanistan | | 2015 (DHS) |
| Bangladesh | 2001 (2 sites, WHO) | 2007 (DHS), 2011 (UNECE), 2015 (UNECE) |
| Bhutan | 2012 (Subnational, aWHO), 2017 (aWHO) | 2012 (NHS) |
| Cambodia | 2015 (aWHO) | 2000 (DHS), 2005 (DHS), 2014 (DHS), 2021 (DHS) |
| China | 2012 (1 site, AWHO/P4P) | |
| India | | 2005 (DHS), 2015 (DHS), 2014 (Masculinity, IPV & Son Preference), 2019 (DHS) |
| Indonesia | 2016 (aWHO), 2021 (aWHO) | |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | | |
| Korea, Democratic People's Republic of | | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 2014 (aWHO) | |
| Malaysia | | |
| Maldives | 2006 (WHO) | 2016 (DHS) |
| Mongolia | 2017 (aWHO) | |
| Myanmar | | 2015 (DHS) |
| Nepal | | 2011 (DHS), 2016 (DHS), 2022 (DHS) |
| Pakistan | 2014 (6 sites, aWHO) | 2012 (DHS), 2017 (DHS) |
| Philippines | | 2008 (DHS), 2013 (DHS), 2017 (DHS), 2022 (DHS) |
| Sri Lanka | 2012 (4 sites, aWHO/P4P) 2019 (aWHO) | 2016 (DHS) |
| Thailand | 2000 (2 sites, WHO) | |
| Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of | 2015 (aWHO) | 2010 (DHS), 2016 (DHS) |
| Viet Nam | 2010 (aWHO), 2019 (aWHO) | |
| PACIFIC | | |
| Cook Islands | 2012 (aWHO) | |
| Fiji | 2010 (aWHO) | |
| Kiribati | 2008 (aWHO) | 2018 (MICS-DHS) |
| Marshall Islands, Republic of | 2012 (aWHO) | 2007 (DHS) |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | 2014 (aWHO) | |
| Nauru | 2013 (aWHO) | |
| Niue | | |
| Palau | 2013 (aWHO) | |
| Papua New Guinea | 2012 (1 site, aWHO/P4P) | 2016 (DHS) |
| Samoa | 2000 (WHO) | 2019 (MICS-DHS) |
| Solomon Islands | 2008 (aWHO) | |
| Tokelau | | |
| Tonga | 2009 (aWHO) | 2019 (MICS-DHS) |
| Tuvalu | | 2007 (DHS), 2019 (MICS) |
| Vanuatu | 2009 (aWHO) | |

Studies indicated in bold provide data for the map and for table 2
Sources are indicated overleaf | ©UNFPA August 2023



Key findings for Asia-Pacific

By country, the proportion of women who have reported experience of physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime ranges from 11 percent in Indonesia to 64 percent in Fiji and Solomon Islands.

The proportion of women who have reported experience of physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months ranges from 4 percent in Indonesia and the Philippines 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.

The 2030 development agenda calls on us to leave no one behind. Women are most vulnerable to violence behind the closed doors of their own homes. Women have the right to live a life without violence.



Goal 5: "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls."

Target 5.2: "Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation"



Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.



Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.

Table 2. Proportion of women disclosing experience of partner and non-partner violence in countries in the UNFPA Asia-Pacific region, as of August 2023

| Country | Year of data collection | Survey methodology | Geographical coverage | Sample size | Age group | Intimate partner violence among ever-partnered women | | | | | | | | Non-partner violence since age 15 among all women | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|--|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | Psychological violence | | Physical violence | | Sexual violence | | Physical and/or sexual violence | | 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 |
| 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. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Bangladesh | 2015 | UNECE | National | 21,688 | 15+ | 28.7 | 24.2 | 49.6 | 20.8 | 27.2 | 13.3 | 54.2 | 26.9 | 27.8 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Bhutan | 2017 | aWHO | National | 2,184 | 15-64 | 15.8 | 8.6 | 13.9 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 15.1 | 6.1 | 12.5 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 1.8 |
| Cambodia | 2021 | DHS | National | 7,344 | 15-49 | 20.1 | 12.2 | 10.2 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 11.6 | 5.4 | n.a. | n.a. | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| 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 | 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. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Indonesia | 2021 | aWHO | National | 12,800 | 15-64 | 11.3 | 4.7 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 11.3 | 3.7 | 8.0 | 1.2 | 15.4 | 5.2 |
| 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 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 0.0 |
| Malaysia | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maldives | 2016 | DHS | National | 3,971 | 15-49 | 18.5 | 14.1 | 15.5 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 16.3 | 5.6 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Mongolia | 2017 | aWHO | National | 7,319 | 15-64 | 40.3 | 22.4 | 29.7 | 11.9 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 31.2 | 12.7 | 17.3 | 4.5 | 14.0 | 2.6 |
| 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. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Nepal | 2022 | DHS | National | 14,845 | 15-49 | 14.3 | 10.4 | 24.1 | 11.6 | 7.9 | 4.3 | 25.1 | 12.9 | n.a. | n.a. | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| 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. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 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. | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Sri Lanka | 2019 | aWHO | National | 2,264 | 15+ | 27.9 | 12.7 | 18.9 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 2.2 | 20.4 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 0.4 |
| Thailand | 2000 | WHO | 2 sites | 2,818 | | 38.0 | 20.0 | 28.4 | 10.7 | 29.4 | 16.4 | 44.0 | 22.0 | 8.6 | n.a. | 4.4 | n.a. |
| Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of | 2015 | aWHO | National | 1,478 | 15-49 | 55.4 | 44.0 | 48.7 | 35.8 | 40.5 | 31.4 | 58.8 | 46.4 | n.a. | n.a. | 13.9 | 10.0 |
| Viet Nam | 2019 | aWHO | National | 5,976 | 15-64 | 47.0 | 19.3 | 26.1 | 4.6 | 13.3 | 5.7 | 32.0 | 8.9 | 11.4 | 1.4 | 9.0 | 1.2 |
| PACIFIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 2012 | aWHO | National | 919 | 15-64 | 26.7 | 9.6 | 30.2 | 6.7 | 13.1 | 4.6 | 33.0 | 9.1 | 38.6 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 0.5 |
| Fiji | 2010 | aWHO | National | 3,193 | 18-64 | 58.3 | 28.8 | 61.1 | 19.4 | 33.9 | 14.2 | 64.1 | 23.7 | 26.9 | n.a. | 8.5 | n.a. |
| Kiribati | 2018 | MICS-DHS | National | 2,548 | 15-49 | 51.4 | 38.6 | 58.5 | 39.4 | 29.9 | 21.4 | 61.0 | 43.4 | 24.1 | 7.8 | 10.3 | 2.6 |
| 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 | 33.0 | 3.5 | 13.0 | 0.8 |
| 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 | 9.6 | 3.0 | 8.0 | 2.7 |
| Nauru | 2013 | aWHO | National | 148 | 15-64 | n.a. | n.a. | 46.6 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 9.9 | 48.1 | 22.1 | n.a. | n.a. | 47.3 | 12.2 |
| Niue | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palau | 2013 | aWHO | National | 931 | 15-64 | 23.0 | 9.1 | 23.0 | 6.5 | 10.3 | 3.5 | 25.2 | 8.4 | 13.9 | 2.5 | 15.1 | 3.4 |
| 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. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Samoa | 2019 | MICS-DHS | National | 2,130 | 15-49 | 23.3 | 16.7 | 29.9 | 17.9 | 19.3 | 15.5 | 37.5 | 26.8 | 40.2 | 16.0 | 9.7 | 1.2 |
| Solomon Islands | 2008 | aWHO | National | 2,882 | 15-49 | 56.1 | 42.6 | 45.5 | n.a. | 54.7 | n.a. | 63.5 | 41.8 | 18.2 | n.a. | 18.0 | n.a. |
| Tokelau | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tonga | 2019 | MICS-DHS | National | 1,773 | 15-49 | 18.6 | 14.9 | 20.7 | 12.5 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 21.2 | 12.9 | 15.2 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 0.7 |
| Tuvalu | 2019 | MICS | National | 476 | 15-49 | 28.6 | 23.8 | 35.6 | 24.3 | 9.2 | 7.3 | 37.0 | 26.8 | 17.1 | 4.7 | 11.4 | 1.0 |
| Vanuatu | 2009 | aWHO | National | 2,337 | 15-49 | 68.0 | 54.0 | 51.0 | 33.0 | 44.0 | 33.0 | 60.0 | 44.0 | 28.0 | n.a. | 33.0 | n.a. |

Data in the blue columns contribute to monitoring SDG indicator 5.2.1

Data in these columns are reflected in the map

Data in the yellow column contribute to monitoring SDG indicator 5.2.2



General notes on map and tables:

This 2023 snapshot is the seventh annual edition of this publication.

The countries listed in the tables are those in the Asia-Pacific Region where UNFPA is present/working.

The data in the map and table 2 reflect the most recent (and if available, national) data collected with either the WHO methodology, the DHS-DV (domestic violence) module, or the UNECE VAW module. The data in this publication are sourced from publicly available survey reports, as of August 2023. The map and tables will be periodically updated and expanded to cover more countries, more studies and more types of violence. For the most recent data, refer to the website below.

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

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

The data for 'psychological violence' in these tables reflect the findings for acts of emotional violence without including controlling behaviours.

For Indonesia, data are based on preliminary results of the 2021 national study. Data are still being validated and a full report is yet to be published.

For Thailand, the prevalence rates are calculated as average for the two sites.

'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.

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. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on the map and included in lists and tables in this publication are not warranted to be error free nor do they necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by the UNFPA.

Sources of data:

WHO: World Health Organization multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence (2005).

aWHO: Country studies that have replicated or adapted the methodology of the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence, publicly available.

aWHO/P4P: 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).

DHS: Demographic and Health Surveys (country reports that included a chapter on domestic violence).

MICS: UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys.

UNECE: VAW surveys using (adaptation) of United Nations Economic Commission for Europe survey module (for UN statistical VAW indicators).

Designed by Dr Henrica A.F.M. (Henriette) Jansen.

asiapacific.unfpa.org/knowvawdata

knowvawdata@unfpa.org

@kNOwVAWdata

kNOwVAWdata

United Nations Population Fund

Asia and the Pacific Regional Office

4th Floor, UN Service Building

Rajdamnern Nok Avenue

Bangkok, Thailand 10200

Tel: (662) 687 0100