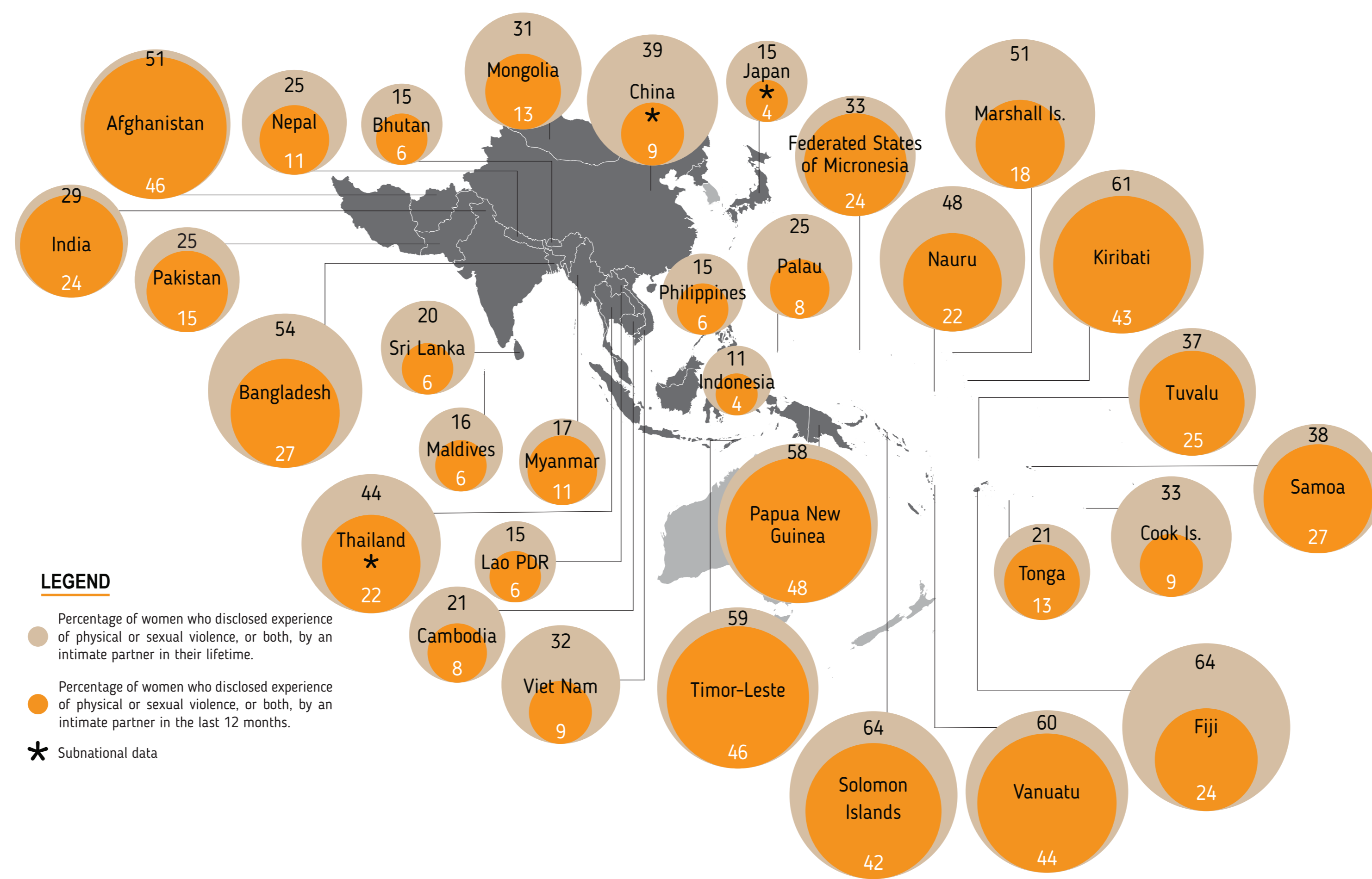




## As of September 2022:

- 32** out of 37 countries in the UNFPA Asia-Pacific region completed at least one violence against women (VAW) prevalence survey
- 11** 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
- 20** countries have national statistics on sexual violence by non-partners
- 17** of these have data on sexual violence in the last 12 months for SDG indicator 5.2.2



## WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, 2000 - 2022

### UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Region

Table 1. Violence against women (VAW) surveys conducted or underway in the UNFPA Asia-Pacific region, as of September 2022

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), <b>2017 (aWHO)</b>	2012 (NHS)
Cambodia	<b>2015 (aWHO)</b>	2000 (DHS), 2005 (DHS), 2014 (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 (aWHO), <b>2021 (aWHO)</b>	
Iran, Islamic Republic of		
Japan	<b>2000 (1 site, WHO)</b>	
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), <b>2016 (DHS)</b>
Pakistan	2014 (6 sites, aWHO)	2012 (DHS), <b>2017 (DHS)</b>
Philippines		2008 (DHS), 2013 (DHS), <b>2017 (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>		
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>	
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		<b>2007 (DHS)</b>
Vanuatu	<b>2009 (aWHO)</b>	

Studies indicated in **bold** provide data for the map and for table 2. Sources are indicated overleaf | ©UNFPA September 2022





## 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 Japan 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 September 2022

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
<b>ASIA</b>																	
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	2015	aWHO	National	3,570	15-64	32.0	14.7	15.0	4.7	10.2	4.1	20.9	7.7	13.6	2.6	3.8	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	...																
Japan	2000	WHO	Urban site	1,371	18-49	34.7	15.4	12.9	3.1	6.2	1.3	15.4	3.8	4.7	n.a.	3.5	n.a.
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	2016	DHS	National	4,444	15-49	12.3	7.7	23.6	10.0	7.7	4.0	25.0	11.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
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	2017	DHS	National	17,968	15-49	21.6	12.9	13.5	4.4	5.2	2.2	14.8	5.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
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	15-49	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
<b>PACIFIC</b>																	
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	2007	DHS	National	501	15-49	28.1	23.1	33.3	23.8	10.0	5.1	36.8	25.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
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 2022 snapshot is the sixth 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 2022. 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 2016 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).

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

[asiapacific.unfpa.org/knowvawdata](http://asiapacific.unfpa.org/knowvawdata)

[knowvawdata@unfpa.org](mailto:knowvawdata@unfpa.org)

@kNOwVAWdata

kNOwVAWdata

**United Nations Population Fund**

Asia and the Pacific Regional Office

4th Floor, UN Service Building

Rajdamnorn Nok Avenue

Bangkok, Thailand 10200

Tel: (662) 687 0100