As of August 2017:

30 out of 37 countries in the UNFPA Asia-Pacific region completed at least one violence against women (VAW) prevalence survey

4 countries have completed more than one national VAW prevalence survey with comparable methods

14 countries have national statistics on intimate partner violence

26 of these have data on all three forms of violence in the last 12 months for SDG indicator 5.2.1

8 countries have national statistics on sexual violence by non-partners

5 of these have data on sexual violence in the last 12 months for SDG indicator 5.2.2
The proportion of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime ranges from 15 percent in Japan and Laos PDR, to 68 percent in Kiribati and 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. Samoa and Tonga differ from other countries in that women are more likely to have experienced intimate partner violence than to have experienced physical or sexual violence by someone other than a partner.

By country, the proportion of women who have reported experience of physical violence by perpetrators other than partners, such as family members or teachers, have experienced physical violence by perpetrators other than partners. Women are most vulnerable to violence in Malaysia and Cambodia.

### Table 2: Proportion of women reporting experience of partner and non-partner violence in countries in the Asia-Pacific region, by August 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Physical violence</th>
<th>Sexual violence</th>
<th>Physical violence by partner</th>
<th>Sexual violence by partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General notes on maps and tables:
- 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 reflect the most recent (if available), data collected either with the WHO methodology or the DHS (DV module) from publicly available survey reports, updated in August 2017.
- The data presented in maps and tables will be periodically updated and expanded to cover more countries, major studies and more types of violence. For the most recent data see the website below.
- The data for “psychological violence” in the tables reflect the findings for acts of emotional violence without including controlling behavior.

#### Sources of data:
- DHHS: Demographic and Health surveys (country reports 2013)
- UNFPA: Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific (2013)
- ICTSD: Data from national health surveys (country reports that included a chapter on domestic violence)

#### United Nations Population Fund
Ayesha Haider, United Nations Population Fund

The new development agenda calls on us to leave no one behind and to achieve the most sustainable and inclusive development for the 2050 vision for all of our own homes. How many women are we going to leave behind, the women who say that they have not been able to support their family or to get to their work? How many other women are there who do not have the right to live a life without violence.

#### Key findings for Asia-Pacific
- By country, the proportion of women who have reported experiencing of physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime ranges from 15 percent in Japan and Laos PDR, to 68 percent in Kiribati and Papua New Guinea.
- Samoa and Tonga differ from other countries in that women are more likely to have experienced intimate partner violence than to have experienced physical or sexual violence by someone other than a partner.
- 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. Women are most vulnerable to violence in Malaysia and Cambodia.
- By country, the proportion of women who have reported experience of physical violence by perpetrators other than partners, such as family members or teachers, have experienced physical violence by perpetrators other than partners. Women are most vulnerable to violence in Malaysia and Cambodia.

#### Goal 5: "End all forms of violence against women and girls"

**Target 5.2:** "Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and all forms of exploitation".

**Indicate 5.2.2:** Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subject to physical violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group.

**Target 5.2.2:** Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subject to sexual violence by perpetrators other than an intimate partner in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence.

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[Link to the website for more information and resources](http://asiapacific.unfpa.org/knowvawdata)