

# National Register of Cause of Death

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## Types of GBV

- ✓ Intimate Partner Violence
- ✓ Rape
- ✓ Sexual Assault (excl. rape)
- ✗ Sexual Harassment
- ✗ Stalking

\* Sexual violence is treated as one category, including both rape and other forms of sexual violence

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## Purpose of data collection

- Monitoring
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## Data available on

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### Victim

#### Background information

- Age
- Sex
- Nationality
- ID
- Name

- Ethnicity
  - Marital status
  - Dependants
- 

## Relationship with perpetrator

- Yes

## Repeatedly suffering from GBV

- No
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### Perpetrator

#### Background information

- No information collected on Background information
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## Relationship with victim

- Yes

**Additional information:** This means that it is recorded whether there exists a previous relationship between victim and offender (e.g. family, intimate partner) or not (stranger).

## Re-offending

- No
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### Witness

#### Background information

- No information collected on Background information

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## Relationship with victim/perpetrator

- No

## Incident description by witness

- No

## Children witnessing IPV incident

- No information available

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### Incident

#### Code system used

- Health

\* IDC10 X85-Y09

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## Description of incident

- Date/time
- Harm/injuries
- Location
- Type of violence

**Other:** ID number, date of death, home county, main cause of death (IDC 10), underlying causes of death (IDC 10), multiple causes of death, code of place according to regional structure plan, sex, age when dying (in years, months, days, 5-year groups), country of birth, nationality, place of death, murder, ground for knowing reason for death, details on autopsy, dates for possibly operations, cause of death is related to (accident at work, violence or poisoning, alcohol, narcotica, diabetes).

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## Protection order

- No information available

## Civil justice data

- No information available

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## Incident respond resources

- ✗ No information collected on Incident respond resources

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## Prosecution process

- ✗ This administrative data source does not collect information on Prosecution process

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## Outcomes

### Perpetrator

#### N. of cases resulting in arrest

- No

### Victim

#### Death as result of incident

- Yes

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## Characteristics

### Storage System

- ✗ In paper form
- ✗ Electronically (single files)

- ✓ Electronically (database)
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## Frequency of updating

- Ongoing
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## Quality assurance process

Coded from death certificates sent electronically from doctors, in case of violence via the Board of Forensic Medicine, by specially educated coders. There are guidelines to help the doctor fill in the certificate correctly. Computer support is used to identify mistakes in writing/coding. The main source of potential faults is at setting the cause of death by a doctor. Loss is very small (less than 0,5%, and mainly consisting of deaths abroad).

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## Comparability

- ✓ Geographical
  - ✗ Over time
  - ✗ None
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## Timeliness

1 month - 1 year

**Additional information:** The certificate of death must be sent to the Board of Health and Welfare within 3 weeks from death. It is then registered continuously.

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## Current developments

- ✗ No information available
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## Relation with third parties

## Reported to third parties

No

## Used by third parties:

No

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## Reporter

- Victim
- Witness
- Offender

**Other:** Doctor (via Rättsmedicinalverket / National Board of Forensic Medicine)

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## Website

Link to website



## Metadata

**ORGANISATION:** Board on Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen)

**SECTOR:** Sveikata

**GEOGRAPHICAL AREA:** National