

National Register of Cause of Death

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

Purpose of data collection

- Monitoring
-

Data available on

Victim

Background information

- Age
- Sex
- Nationality
- ID
- Name

- Ethnicity
 - Marital status
 - Dependants
-

Relationship with perpetrator

- Yes

Repeatedly suffering from GBV

- No
-

Perpetrator

Background information

- No information collected on Background information
-

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
-

Witness

Background information

✘ No information collected on Background information

Relationship with victim/perpetrator

No

Incident description by witness

No

Children witnessing IPV incident

No information available

Incident

Code system used

Health

* IDC10 X85-Y09

Description of incident

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

Other:

ID number, date of death, home county, main cause of death (ICD 10), underlying causes of death (ICD 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).

Protection order

- No information available

Civil justice data

- No information available
-

Incident respond resources

- ✗ No information collected on Incident respond resources
-

Prosecution process

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

Outcomes

Perpetrator

N. of cases resulting in arrest

- No

Victim

Death as result of incident

- Yes
-
-

Characteristics

Storage System

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

Frequency of updating

- Ongoing
-

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).

Comparability

- ✓ Geographical
 - ✗ Over time
 - ✗ None
-

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.

Current developments

✘ No information available

Relation with third parties

Reported to third parties

No

Used by third parties:

No

Reporter

✘ Victim

✘ Witness

✘ Offender

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

Website

[Link to website](#)



Metadata

ORGANISATION: Board on Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen)

SECTOR: Health

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA: National

