Target 16.1 to "significantly reduce all forms of violence
and related death rates everywhere".
Homicide and conflict - related deaths per 100,000 people

Prepared by

Mongolia

---

* This document is being reproduced without formal editing

Target 16.1 to "significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere".

Homicide and conflict-related deaths per 100,000 people

In Mongolia, alcohol and drug use and the availability of weapons are the main factors contributing to the violent deaths.

Data sources

In a case of Mongolia data on crime come from the General police department and Health Development Center under Ministry of Health and Sports.

a) Data by the General police department

In the General police department data are generated by law enforcement or criminal justice authorities in the process of recording and investigating a crime event. These administrative are collected by questionnaire forms approved by NSO, processed and disseminated on a monthly basis.

The statistics on crime is produced and disseminated on a monthly basis, at national and local levels according to the classifications by the nature and degree of their social danger and gravity of the punishment as minor, less serious, serious and grave. Furthermore, the statistics on committed offences by types of crime according to the Criminal Code of Mongolia are produced and disseminated on a monthly basis. These data are classified as below:

- Crimes against human life and health;
- Crimes against children, family and social morals;
- Crimes against the right of ownership;
- Crimes against national security;
- Crimes against public security;
- Crimes against public health; - Crimes against the rules of safety of traffic and use of motor vehicles;
- Crimes against administration of justice;
- Crimes against environmental protection rules; and
- Other crimes.

The crimes against human life and health includes an attempted murder which is further disaggregated as a) Negligent murder; b) Inflicted injury to someone's body; and c) Bringing to suicide.

It should be noted that in Mongolia types of crimes are not in line with international crime types. For example, our data on types of intentional homicide are not

disaggregated as intentional homicide related to other criminal activities, interpersonal homicide, socio-political homicide and other types of homicide. In 2014 NSO Mongolia conducted a pilot study to review comprehensiveness and harmony of national classifications on crime with international crime classifications. Based on the study, we produced a report and submitted to UNODC. As seen from the datasets of UNODC, Mongolia has submitted data on homicide to UNODC. These data are police recorded data on homicides-homicide victims by sex and age, by killing mechanism (firearms, sharp objects and others) and by perpetrator/context of the crime (family/intimate partner, organized crime, gang, robbery, other, or unknown context). We have found out that UNODC database has Mongolian statistics from 2005 to 2011 although we have submitted the data up to 2013.

b) Public health data

In regard to public health data, at the country level, all deaths and their causes are recorded and certified by public health authorities. NSO obtains data from the Health development center, processes and disseminates statistics on deaths by classification of the leading causes of death by disease groups and by sex on monthly basis, at national and local levels. The causes of death are by disease groups such as cardiovascular disease, injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the digestive system, certain infectious and parasitic diseases and so on. Here injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes incorporate homicide data.

National definitions and classifications used for this purpose are in line with the World Health Organization (WHO) "International Classification of Diseases (ICD)", the international standard diagnostic classification for epidemiological and clinical use. The current version (ICD-10) offers a detailed framework for the classification of causes of death, covering all known diseases and external factors, including violence. Deaths recorded with ICD codes X85- Y09 (injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill) generally correspond to the definition of intentional homicide discussed above.

One of the national complimentary indicators related to the homicide indicator is the indicator on physical and sexual violence against women. We used to conduct Reproductive health survey in 2008 and the survey questions for women incorporated questions related to the indicator sexual abuse against women and children, therefore we already have a data on sexual abuse against women aged 15-49. The survey used to be conducted every 5 years, but in 2013 the survey was replaced by a larger survey "Social indicators' survey that merged 3 surveys.

Future Monitoring

There is a good possibility to produce the indicators on intentional homicide and conflict related deaths for Mongolia since we already have much of the data available and data sources are well identified and used. However, NSO Mongolia jointly with the Ministry of Justice and General Police Department of Mongolia should review and introduce international classifications on crime (including homicide types). For this purpose there is a need to make amendments to the Criminal Code of Mongolia and Ministry of Justice is working on legal amendments. Accordingly NSO Mongolia will also make sure to revise questionnaire forms according to international classifications on crime.