**Title:** The contribution of violence to life uncertainty on a global scale

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**Abstract [150]:**

**Main text [3500]:**

Being unable to control the unfolding of the future is a state of uncertainty that has puzzled humans for centuries.1 Any individual making plans must, somehow, consider that she/he he/she does not know the day when death will happen.2 *When will I die?* Is, therefore, a crucial question that shapes individuals’ decisions and their future. Most research on uncertain lifetimes, or lifespan inequality, has focused on how this unpredictability affects individual consumption and distribution of wealth.3-7 While, more recently, research on how social determinants, such as socioeconomic status, education or income, affect lifespan uncertainty has found that socially disadvantaged groups tend to experience higher uncertainty about their eventual death.8-13 In contexts of high violence, greater uncertainty in life suggests ineffectiveness of policies to protect individuals and implies a failure of social protection through which violence is spread in a population.14 Our article, therefore, highlights the role of violent environments on lifetime uncertainty.

Globally, lifetime uncertainty varies considerably between countries.15-21 Greater uncertainty usually corresponds to those countries with lower life expectancy.19-21 Since the 18th century, major decreases in lifespan inequality came about from reducing premature mortality, particularly from saving lives at infancy, and decreasing infectious diseases and maternal mortality.22 More recently, reduced cancer mortality has helped to make length of lives more equal in developed countries.22,23 However, detailed knowledge is lacking about whether and how violence – a fundamental state of vulnerability – makes lifetimes uncertain. Studies on how violence affects the quality of life often rely on subjective measures.24 Fear of crime, for example, depends on how individuals perceive their environment and, therefore, might lead to a mismatch between the real uncertainty and how it is perceived.25 For instance, females are more likely to report significant levels of vulnerability, while experiencing lower levels of victimization in periods when violence is increasing.26 Certainly, this has an immediate effect on quality of life,27 causing higher levels of paranoia, anxiety and other mental health issues for individuals,28 while promoting segregation at the population level.26,29 Therefore, more comprehensive understanding of the burden of violence on lifespan uncertainty holds potential insights for the consequences it poses on individuals and societies, their behaviour in violent environments, and the future of longevity.

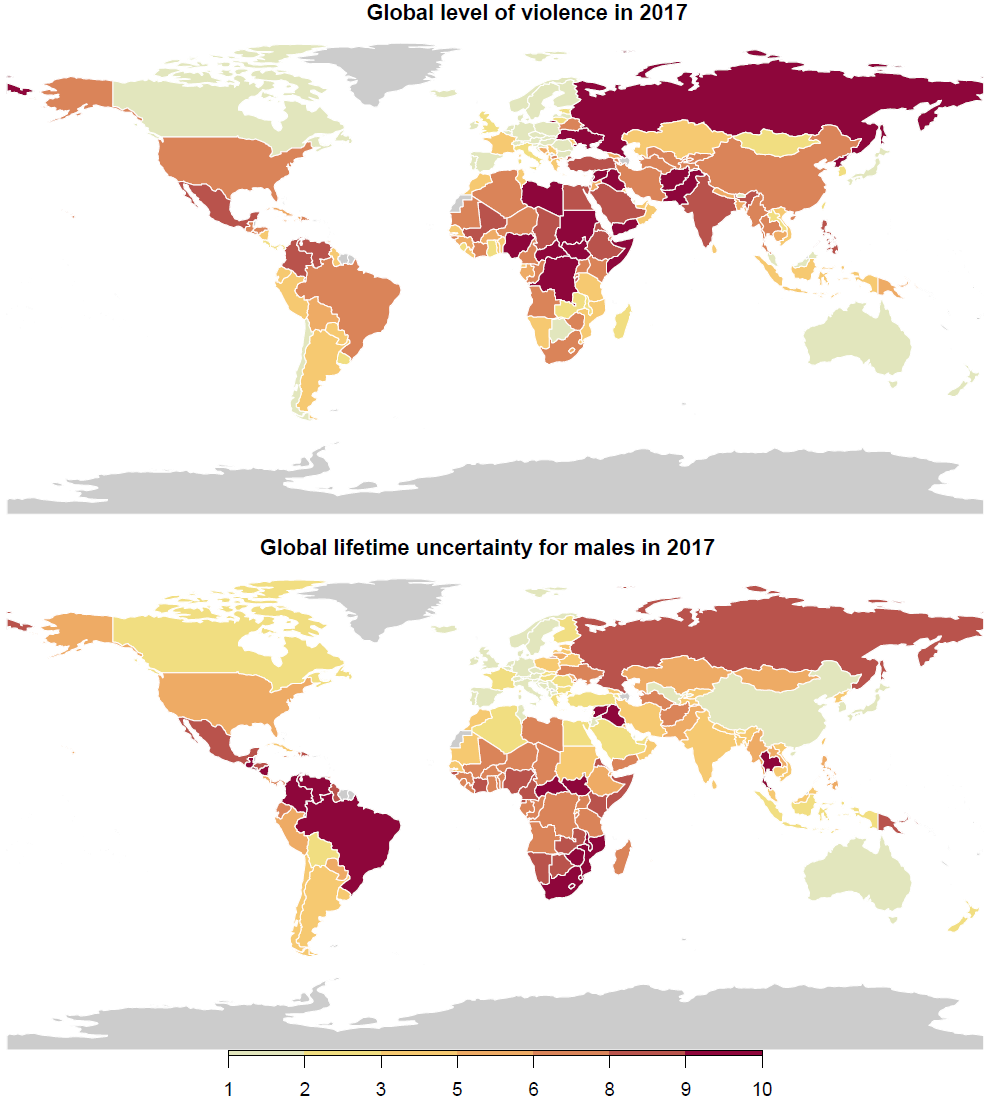
Here we unify lifetime uncertainty with violence and pose four questions aimed at filling this knowledge gap: How uncertain lifetimes are in the most dangerous countries in the world, compared with peaceful nations, for males compared with females, and what is the contribution of violent deaths to the observed differences? To answer these questions, we use mortality data from 163 nations from the Global Burden of Disease Study (GBD) by sex (3072 life tables),30 and information on levels of violence from the Global Peace Index (GPI) for the period 2008-2017.

**Lifetime uncertainty and violence around the globe**

The level of violence in a country is determined by the Global Peace Index (GPI).31 This index ranks the peacefulness of 163 (99.7% of the global population) countries based on three domains: 1) Ongoing domestic and international conflict, 2) societal safety and security, and 3) militarization. It is constructed with 23 indicators of violence, such as number and duration of internal conflicts, level of perceived criminality, and homicide rates.31 Europe has consistently been the most peaceful region in the world over the last decade. By 2017, the most peaceful nations were Iceland, New Zealand, Portugal, Austria and Denmark. Conversely, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) are in the other side of the spectrum as the most violent regions,31 and Latin America with highest homicide rates in the world (Figure 1A).32 Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, South Sudan and Yemen, in particular, were ranked as the most dangerous countries. These countries have all been embroiled in bitter and multifaceted civil wars, which have rapidly led to the creation of “safe heavens” for terrorist groups such as ISIS in Syria and Iraq, and Al-Qaida in Yemen. At the same time, porous borders and the ethno-sectarian nature of conflicts in this region have triggered the direct and indirect intervention of external powers. In most cases, peculiarly Syria and Yemen, external military support has allowed warring factions to use highly sophisticated and more deadly weapons with huge collateral effects on civilians. Violence in the MENA region has been further exacerbated by pre-existing widespread poverty, displacement and restrictions on livelihoods and increasing food insecurity. In Latin America, Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico were the countries with the highest levels of violence. Venezuela and Mexico have undergone an unprecedented rise in homicides in the last decade due to political conflict and the war on drugs, respectively.14,32,33 While Colombia has historically been a country with high homicide rates, even though homicides have declined since 1996.32

Lifetime uncertainty can be measured with a summary indicator of how similar ages at death are. Multiple indicators exist for this purpose34. These include the standard deviation or the Gini coefficient of the age-at-death distribution. We chose the standard deviation conditioned on surviving to age 10 to determine how spread ages at death are. The high correlation between these indices suggests that our results would not change significantly with the use of another index.16,34 In Syria, Iraq, El Salvador, South Africa and Venezuela, lifetime uncertainty is extraordinarily high for males and females (Figure 1B). This set of countries also shares the highest levels of violence. Syria is has been for the past five years the most dangerous country in the world, while El Salvador has presently the second highest homicide rate. In contrast, lifetime uncertainty is remarkably low in most countries of Northern and Southern Europe, where we also observe minimal to low levels violence. The only slightly more peculiar cases are those of Italy, the United Kingdom and Tunisia, where lifespan uncertainty is low, but violence ranges to moderate to middle levels, allegedly due to more regionalised episodes of violence.

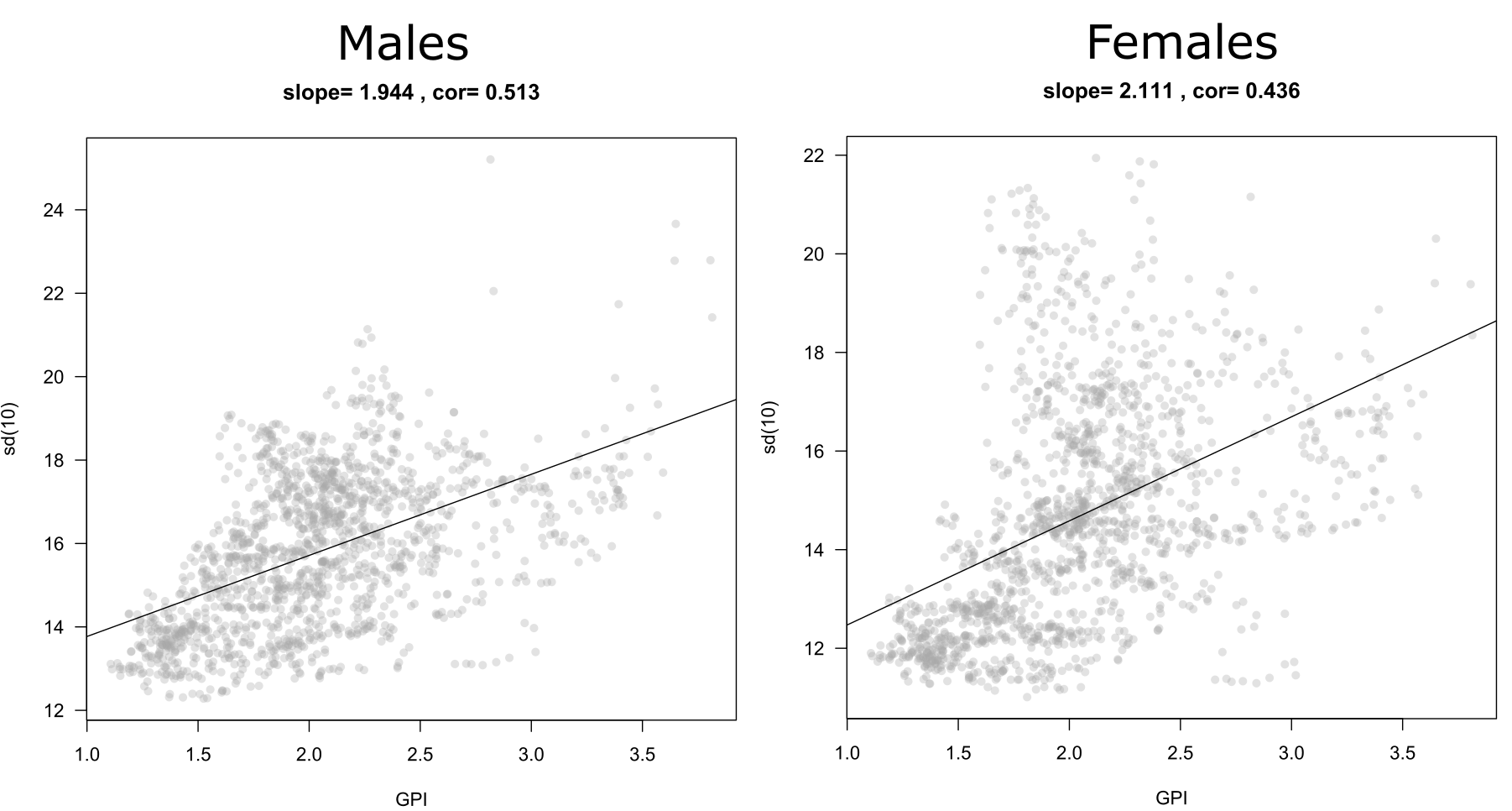
**Figure 1 Global level of violence and lifetime uncertainty for males in 2017**



Peaceful countries all enjoy low lifetime uncertainty (Figure 2). The most violent instead tend to have higher lifetime uncertainty. Between 2008 and 2017, males and females living in the most dangerous countries showed a positive association with higher uncertainty in lifetime (correlation between GPI and life uncertainty is 0.51 and 0.44 for males and females, respectively). Moreover, the strong relationship between uncertainty about life and life expectancy suggests that those countries with high levels of violence experience lower levels of life expectancy than the peaceful ones.16 Indeed, males in Syria and Afghanistan had a life expectancy at age 10 of 57.5 and 57.5 years respectively, while the expected life span for males aged 10 in Iceland and New Zealand was of 70 years, a gap of almost 14 years. This is important because life uncertainty is a measure of how the length of life varies and the GPI measures the level of violence in a country. Although, in principle, the two indicators could be unrelated to each other – that is to say that a peaceful country could suffer high lifetime uncertainty, while a violent country could show lower mortality and uncertainty in life – this is not the case. The only country which displays a different behaviour is Israel. Here, although measures of violence are relatively high, life uncertainty is low.

As for gender differences, lifetime uncertainty is lower for females than for males. This advantage, however, is less associated with levels of violence (correlation of 0.44). We hypothesise that this difference results from higher mortality at young and working ages for males. This is usually referred to as the ‘young-mortality’ hump and it is an important explanatory factor of sex differences in mortality.35 For example, war related deaths are five times higher for men than for women, and homicide rates in Latin America are 10 times higher for men than for women.36 This highlights the importance of premature mortality on lifetime uncertainty in contexts of high violence.

**Figure 2 The relationship between lifetime uncertainty and the level of violence in a country by sex between 2008 and 2017.**



**Contribution of violent deaths to life uncertainty**

To test our hypothesis of the young mortality hump, we compared the 25 countries with the highest levels of violence in 2017 with the set of countries that ranked in the top-10 of the most peaceful in the period 2008-2017. The former group includes countries like Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Iraq and Somalia. The latter, Iceland, New Zealand, Austria, Portugal and Denmark, among others. This strategy allowed us to identify the ages driving the difference in lifetime uncertainty between violent countries and more peaceful ones. Additionally, we were able to analyse the contribution of homicides, war-related, and other violent causes of death to lifetime uncertainty. These results, however, represent a lower bound as violent deaths are often underestimated and underreported, especially in high-level settings. For example, in Mexico and Venezuela, lack of data has made difficult for researchers to estimate the current level of homicides due to misclassification, underreported murders, and the increasing number of missing individuals.37 Equally, the collection of credible/accurate data is particularly difficult in besieged or “hard to reach” areas in Syria and Yemen.

The difference in lifespan uncertainty due to violence is remarkably high in the MENA region for both genders. For instance, it represents 91.4% and 55.7% of the difference with the peaceful region in lifespan uncertainty for Syrian males and Iraqi females, respectively. In these countries, war-related violence appears to contribute disproportionately to uncertainty over the lifespan as compared to homicides or other causes. This is especially true for men of young ages. For instance, lifespan inequality in Syria for men aged 20-25 contributes 2.5 years of life to the difference with the peaceful region, while in Iraq and Yemen it ranges between 1 and 1.3 years. Here, as well as in African settings like the Central African Republic, Somalia and South Sudan, the female advantage is visible across almost all age categories; yet, lifespan uncertainty due to war-related causes of death is higher for women approaching the start of their reproductive ages as compared with their male counterparts (about 0.7 for females and 0.5 years for males in Syria, … and … years in Yemen and …. And … in Iraq). This suggests increased vulnerability of adolescent females in contexts where war-related violence may come in the form of gender-related sexual violence.

The contribution of homicides to lifetime uncertainty dominates in violent contexts of Latin America. Yet, age and gender-related patterns are substantially similar to countries experiencing war-type of violence. In Colombia and Mexico, lifespan uncertainty due to homicide deaths is particularly concentrated among men aged 20-35. In Venezuela, the contribution of homicides is manifested even at younger ages, with lifetime uncertainty due to homicides for men aged 15-20 approaching … years of life. The impact of homicides is substantially more visible among men, although these still account for about 21, 14 and 11 percent of the total causes of lifetime uncertainty among Colombian, Mexican and Venezuelan women, respectively.

Overall, this analysis shows that violence in the form of armed conflicts and interpersonal deaths has manifest importance in variation in lifespans. This impact on the unpredictability of life is overwhelmingly concentrated in young ages and predominantly influences lifespan inequality of men, confirming our hypothesis that gender differences are shaped by higher male violence-related mortality. It follows that countries with the lowest levels of lifespan uncertainty succeeded not only because of lower general levels of mortality at all ages, but also because deaths due to war or interpersonal violence in these contexts for both genders are almost inexistent (x and y per 100,000 for males and females, respectively [Tim?]).

O: United Nations Populations Fund. *UNFPA Humanitarian Response in Yemen 2018.* (UNFPA, 2018). (please send me a link or a doc)

**Perspectives**

These findings make clear

* Tensions, conflicts, and crises that emerged in the past decade remain unresolved, especially in the Middle East, resulting in this gradual, sustained fall in peacefulness.
* The increase and high levels of homicide in Latin America.
* The relationship with life expectancy
* Differences between males and females
* The hump hypothesis
* Subjective survival probabilities and fear to crime.

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**Author contributions:**

**Competing interests:** Non-declared.

**Methods & Data [3000]**

**Data.** We used mortality estimates for 163 countries from the Global Burden of Disease Study.30 GBD is an observational epidemiological study widely used to analyse trends in mortality and morbidity from major diseases, injuries and risk factors in a global perspective. These data are provided in 5-year age intervals with the highest interval concentrating deaths above age 85. We focus on three main causes of death related to violence Table 1 for code of the International Classification of Diseases [ICD10]): 1) homicide, 2) other violence (mostly war, state, and terrorist), and 3) all other causes.

To measure the levels of violence (or peacefulness) we use the Global Peace Index (GPI). GPI has been systematically calculated in the period that we study 2008-2017.31 It ranks the 163 countries according to the level of peacefulness. It is based on 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators that measure the state of peace using three domains: the level of societal safety and security, the extent of ongoing domestic and international conflict, and the degree of militarization. It is the most comprehensive index at a global scale and, therefore, a primary source of this study. The R-code to get the data is available at [URL].

**Demographic methods.** To more accurately measure the age-at-death distributions for each country we ungrouped the 5-year age intervals to single ages and distributed the deaths above age 85 with the penalized composite model assuming that deaths follow a Poisson distribution and calculated age-specific mortality rates.38 We constructed life tables for each country, sex, and year following standard demographic techniques.39 From these, lifespan uncertainty conditional on surviving to age 10 were calculated.

To disentangle the effect of violent deaths we calculated life expectancy and lifespan uncertainty in absence of these following the cause-deleted life table methodology.39 Additionally, we decomposed the difference in lifespan uncertainty between violent countries and RPR using the linear integral model for decomposition.40 All procedures were done using the R software,41 and are fully reproducible from the public repository [URL].

**Life span uncertainty indicator.** Several indices, highly correlated, to measure lifespan uncertainty exist.34,42 We chose the standard deviation of longevity conditional on surviving to age 10. This indicator has the advantages of being widely used as dispersion indicator in statistics, easy to interpret, decomposable into age- and cause-specific components, and is expressed in years. In life table notation the standard deviation () is given by

Where and denote the age-at-death density function, life expectancy at age 10, and the open-aged interval (110+ in our case), respectively. We condition to age 10 to capture the onset of violent deaths, which [x%, Tim?] occur over this age, and because infant mortality conceals mortality dynamics of adult ages.43

**Robustness check with life disparity.** All figures were replicated using “life disparity” or average life lost. This indicator has been used in several lifespan inequality studies, including one focusing on homicide mortality. The indices differ in their sensitivity to changes in mortality and in properties and is measured in years, allowing a direct comparison with the standard deviation. While some variations in the levels of lifetime uncertainty were observed, the main results and conclusions of our study are supported.

**Robustness check conditioning on surviving to different ages.**

**Selection of violent countries and construction of the robust peaceful region (RPR).** We focus on the worst and best performers of GPI to compare the burden of violence on lifespan uncertainty. The “Best Performers” category includes all countries that ranked in the top ten over the period 2008-2017: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Iceland, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Portugal, Singapore, Slovenia and Sweden. The “Most Violent” category includes the 25 worst performers countries that scored a low or very low level of GPI in 2017. [Let’s create a table with both the peaceful, violent and life uncertainty levels, gpi] To have more robust comparisons of lifetime uncertainty between violent countries and a peaceful environment, we constructed a “Robust Peaceful Region” based on the best performers of GPI. It was determined by the weighted mean of age-specific death rates by sex of the Best Performers. The weights were constructed according to the instances each country appeared in the top ten.

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