**Rising violence against women in Mexico, 2005-15 [Intended to Health Affairs]**

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Word count:

[Research Article: 2,000 words to 5,000 words, including an abstract--between 100 and 150 words--and no more than 4 exhibits-- tables and figures, doubled spaced]

Title: Rising violence against women in Mexico, 2005-15.

Abstract [100-150 words]

Key words

**Introduction [450]**

Homicides rates fell by 9.2% around the globe in the first decade of the 21st century.(1)However, in developing countries homicides declined only by 3.1 percent.(1) Some Latin American countries even have unprecedented high levels of homicides and almost 80% of victims are males.(2) In Mexico, for example, male homicides rates doubled between 2007 and 2012.(3, 4) The impact was such that male national life expectancy stagnated in 2000-10 and, between 2005-10, average lifespan was reduced in every Mexican state.(5, 6).

Equally important are the over 31 thousand female victims of homicide in the new century.(3) Moreover, homicides represent the ultimate form of violence, but only a piece of the burden of the health and social burden, particularly for children and women.(7) For example, victims of violence are at risk of depression, alcohol abuse, suicidal behavior, psychological problems, among other detrimental consequences over the life course.(8-11) Moreover, even witnessing violence, without necessarily being a victim, can affect the wellbeing of the population. Those who witness violence have higher rates of post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, and are more likely to externalize violent behaviors.(12, 13) In particular, women who witnessed violent acts are twice as likely to experience depressive and anxiety symptoms compared to those who did not witness violence.(14)

The public health sector is directly concerned with violence not only because of its huge effect on health and health services. (15) Public health complements existing approaches to violence, which are mainly reactive, by focusing changing behavioral, social, and environmental factors that give rise to violence.(16)

**Study Data And Methods [650 including limitations]**

**We need homicide rates, rape rates, vulnerability**

To prevent violence, we must be able to measure and monitor it. Development of surveillance systems to collect basic information systematically and continuously on the magnitude and character of injuries and deaths from violence is a challenge in all parts of the world.

**Study Results [650]**

**Discussion [1200]**

Krug et al 2002 Lancet

Definition: “The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation.”

One area where the public health sector has an important responsibility is in assuring the availability of services for victims of violence.

Violence prevention is an emerging field in public health. The attention has increased since the 1970s.

victims of child abuse have an above average chance of becoming involved in aggressive and violent behaviour as adolescents and adults,8–10 and sexual abuse during childhood or ado- lescence has been linked to suicidal behavior

**Conclusion [200]**

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