

Supplemental material for the paper: Homicides increase variation on lifespans in Mexico and its States, 2005-2015.

Authors: José Manuel Aburto^a & Hiram Beltrán-Sánchez^b

Author affiliations:

^a University of Southern Denmark, Odense 5000, Denmark. (jmaburto@health.sdu.dk)

^b Department of Community Health Sciences at the Fielding School of Public Health and California Center for Population Research, Center for Health Sciences, Los Angeles, California, USA. (beltrans@ucla.edu)

Classification of causes of death

Category	ICD 10	ICD 9
I. Amenable to medical service		
I.A. AM-Infectious & respiratory diseases : intestinal infections, tuberculosis, zoonotic bacterial diseases, other bacterial diseases, septicemia, poliomyelitis, measles, rubella, infectious hepatitis, ornithosis, rickettsioses/ arthropod-borne, syphilis (all forms), yaws, respiratory diseases, influenza & pneumonia, chronic lower respiratory diseases	A00-A09, A16-A19, B90, A20-A26, A28, A32, A33, A35, A36, A37, A40-A41, A80, B05-B06, B15-B19, A70, A68, A75, A77, A50-A64, A66, J00-J08, J20-C50, C53, C61, C62, J39, J60-J99, J09-J18, J40-J47	001-009, 010-018, 32, 33, 37, 137, 020-027, 38, 45, 55-56, 70, 73, 080-082, 087, 090-099, 102, 460-479, 500-519, 480-488, 490-496
I.B. AM-Cancers: malignant neoplasm of colon, skin, breast, cervix, prostate, testis, bladder, kidney-Wilm's tumor only, eye, thyroid carcinoma, Hodgkins disease, leukemia	C16, C18-C21, C43-C44, C67, C64, C69, C73, C81, C91-C95	153-154, 172-173, 174, 180, 185, 186, 188-189, 190, 193, 201, 204-208
I.C. AM-Circulatory: active/acute rheumatic fever, chronic rheumatic heart disease, hypertensive disease, cerebrovascular disease	I00-I02, I05-I09, I10-I13, I15, I60-I69, O00-O99, Q20-Q28, P00-P96	390-392, 393-398, 401-405, 430-438, 630-676, 745-747, 760-779, 240-246, 345, 531-533, 540-543, 550-553, 574-575.1, 580-589, 600, E870-E876, E878-E879
I.D. AM-Birth: maternal deaths (all), congenital cardiovascular anomalies, perinatal deaths (excluding stillbirths)	E00-E07, 40-G41, K25-K27, K35-K38, K40-K46, K80-K81, N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27, N40, Y60-Y69, Y83-Y84, B69	
I.E. AM-Other: disease of thyroid, epilepsy, peptic ulcer, appendicitis, abdominal hernia, cholelithiasis & cholecystitis, nephritis, benign prostatic hyperplasia, misadventures to patients during surgical or medical care, cisticerchosis.		
II. Diabetes	E10-E14	250
III. Ischemic Heart Diseases (IHD)	I20-I25	410-414, 429.2
IV. Lung cancer	C33-C34	162
V. Cirrhosis	K70	571.1-571.3
VI. Homicides	X85-Y09	E960-E969
VII. Road traffic accidents	V01-V99	E810-E819
VIII. Residual Causes : HIV/AIDS; suicide and self-inflicted injuries; other cancers and other heart diseases	B20-B24, U03; X60-X84, Y87.0; C00-D48; I00-I99 if not listed above; R00-R99	042-044; E950-E959; 140-239; 390-459 if not listed above; 780-799

Source: Aburto, Beltrán-Sánchez, García-Guerrero, and Canudas-Romo (2016)

Code and data to reproduce results

Available at <https://goo.gl/tQV6fL>.

Shinny app for sensitivity and state specific analysis

Results with starting age 0, available at <https://goo.gl/n9XuDy>

Results with starting age 15, available at <https://goo.gl/wy1miT>

Supplemental figures. All figures are own calculations based on CONAPO (2017) and INEGI (2017) data.

Figure S1. Age-cause specific contributions to the changes in national life expectancy at age 15 for females. Panel A refers to 1995-2005 and panel B to 2005-2015. Note: Numbers in boxes are age-specific contributions.

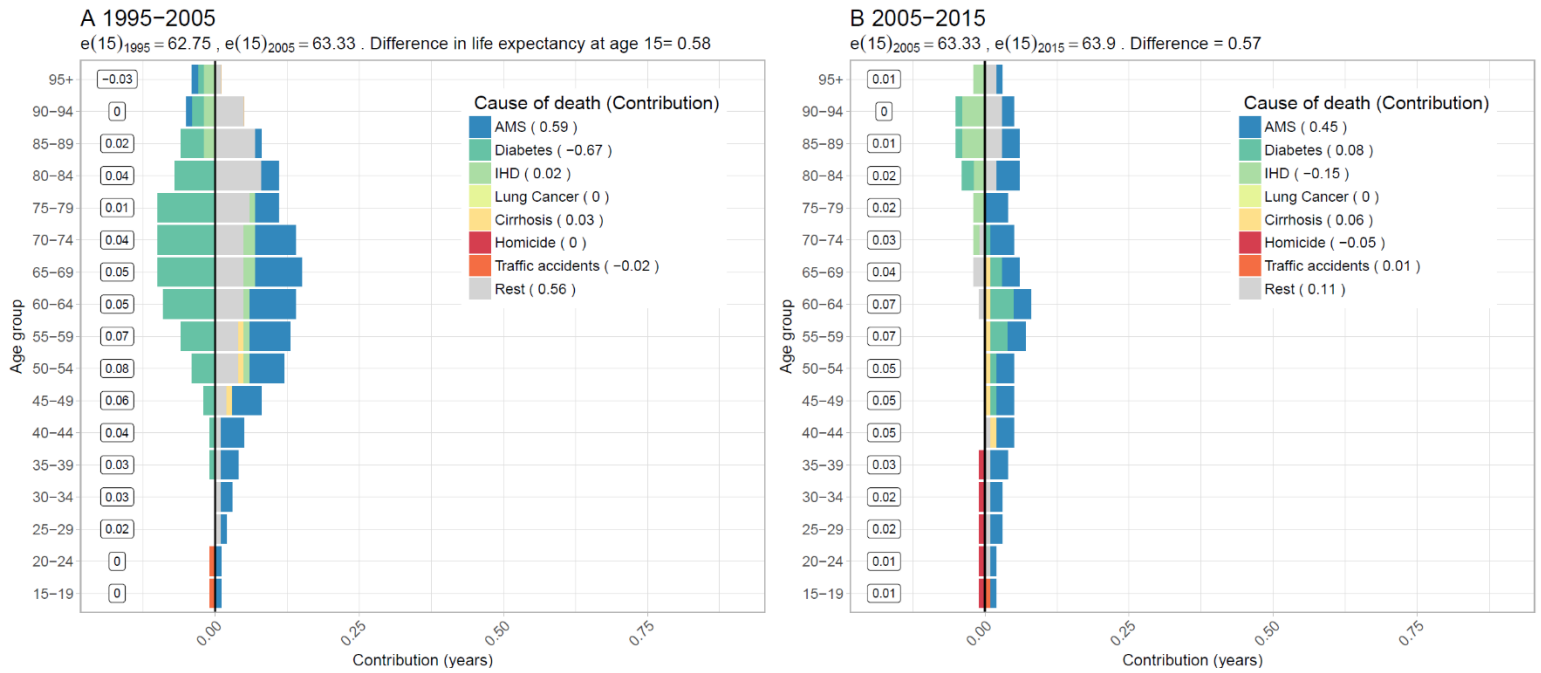


Figure S2. Age-cause specific contributions to the changes in national lifespan variation at age 15 (e^{\dagger}) for females. Panel A refers to 1995-2005 and panel B to 2005-2015. Note: Numbers in boxes are age-specific contributions

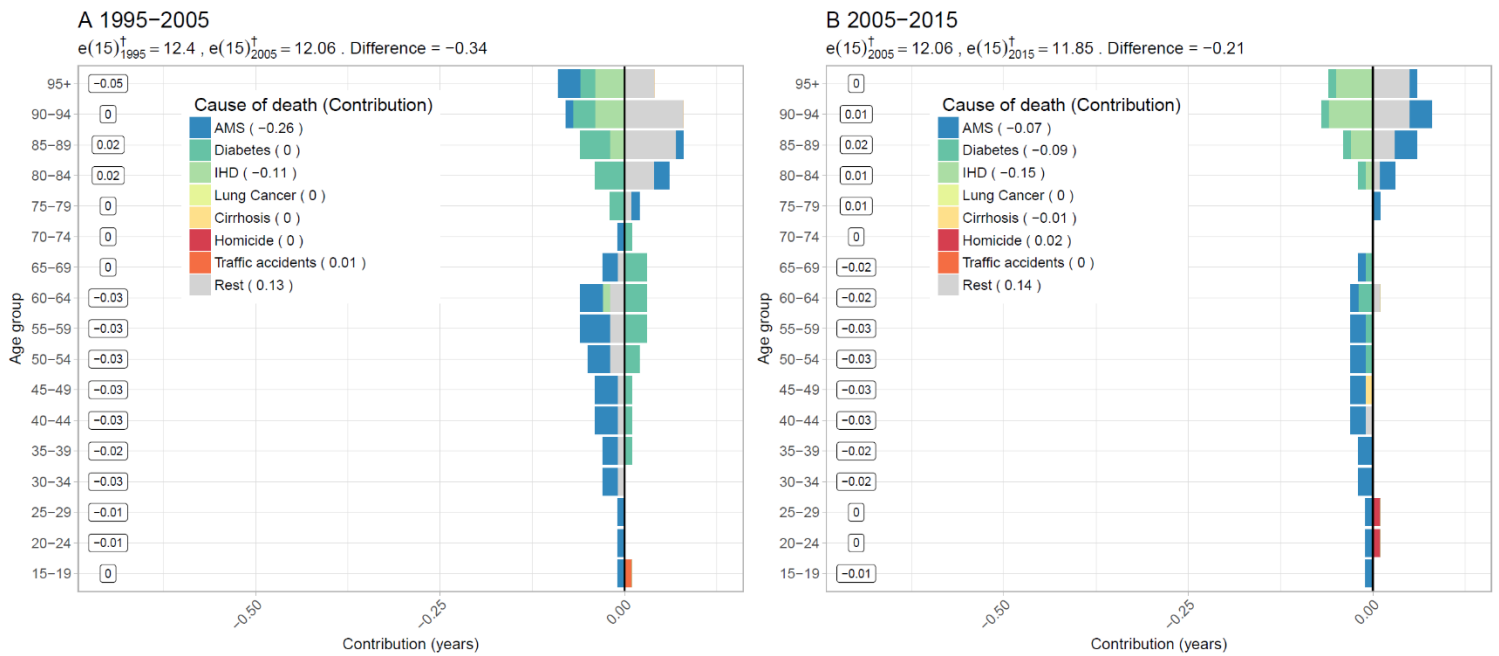


Figure S3. Changes in female life expectancy (e_{15}) (panel A) and female lifespan variation at age 15 (e_1^+) (panel B) by state for the periods 1995-2005 and 2005-2015

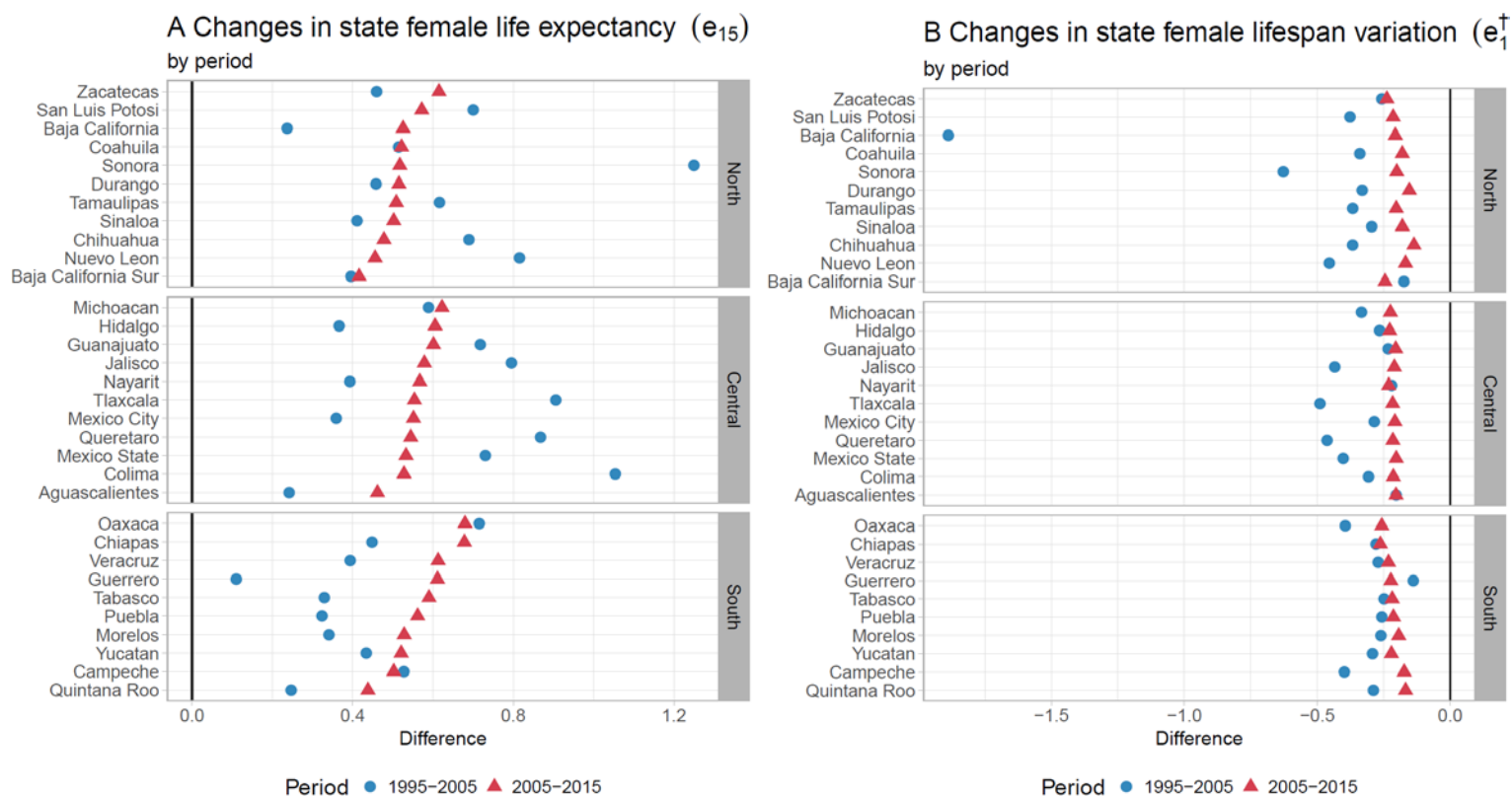


Figure S4. Cause-specific contributions to changes in female lifespan variation at age 15 (e^{\dagger}) by state for the periods 1995-2005 and 2005-2015.

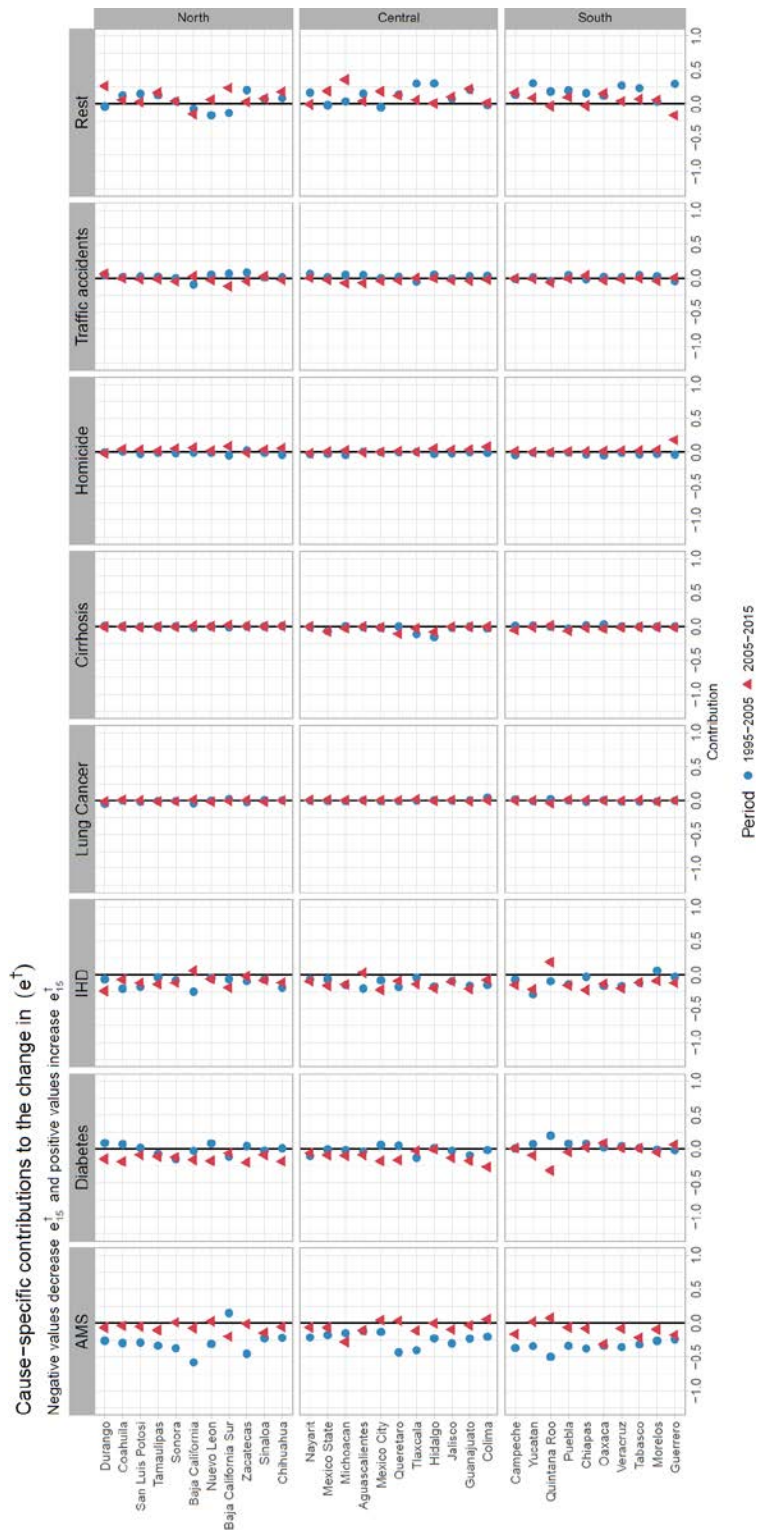


Figure S5. Cause-specific contributions to changes in female life expectancy at age 15 (e_{15}) by state for the periods 1995-2005 and 2005-2015.

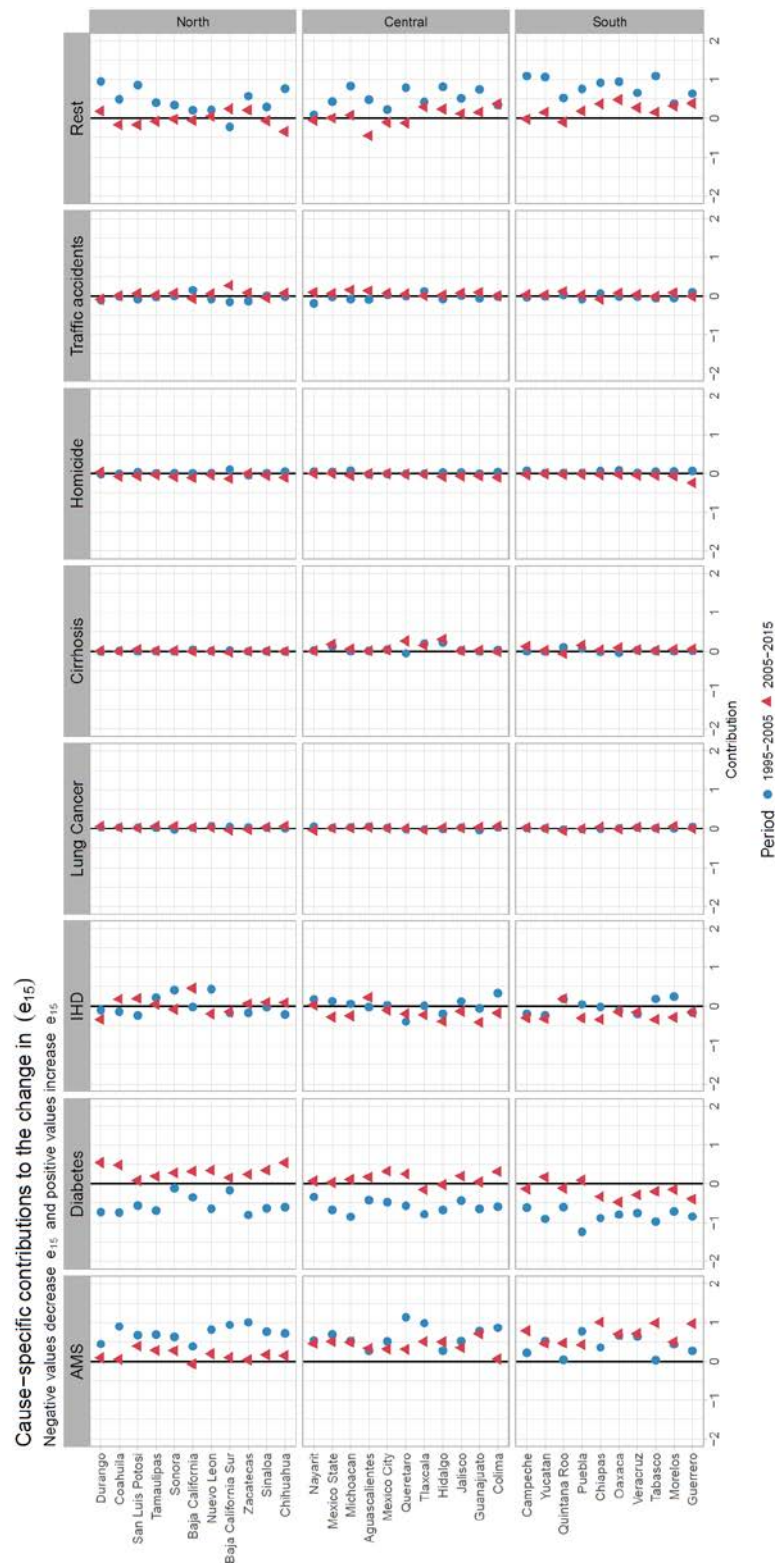


Figure S6. Cause-specific contributions to changes in male lifespan variation at age 15 (e_{15}^+) by state for the periods 1995-2005 and 2005-2015.

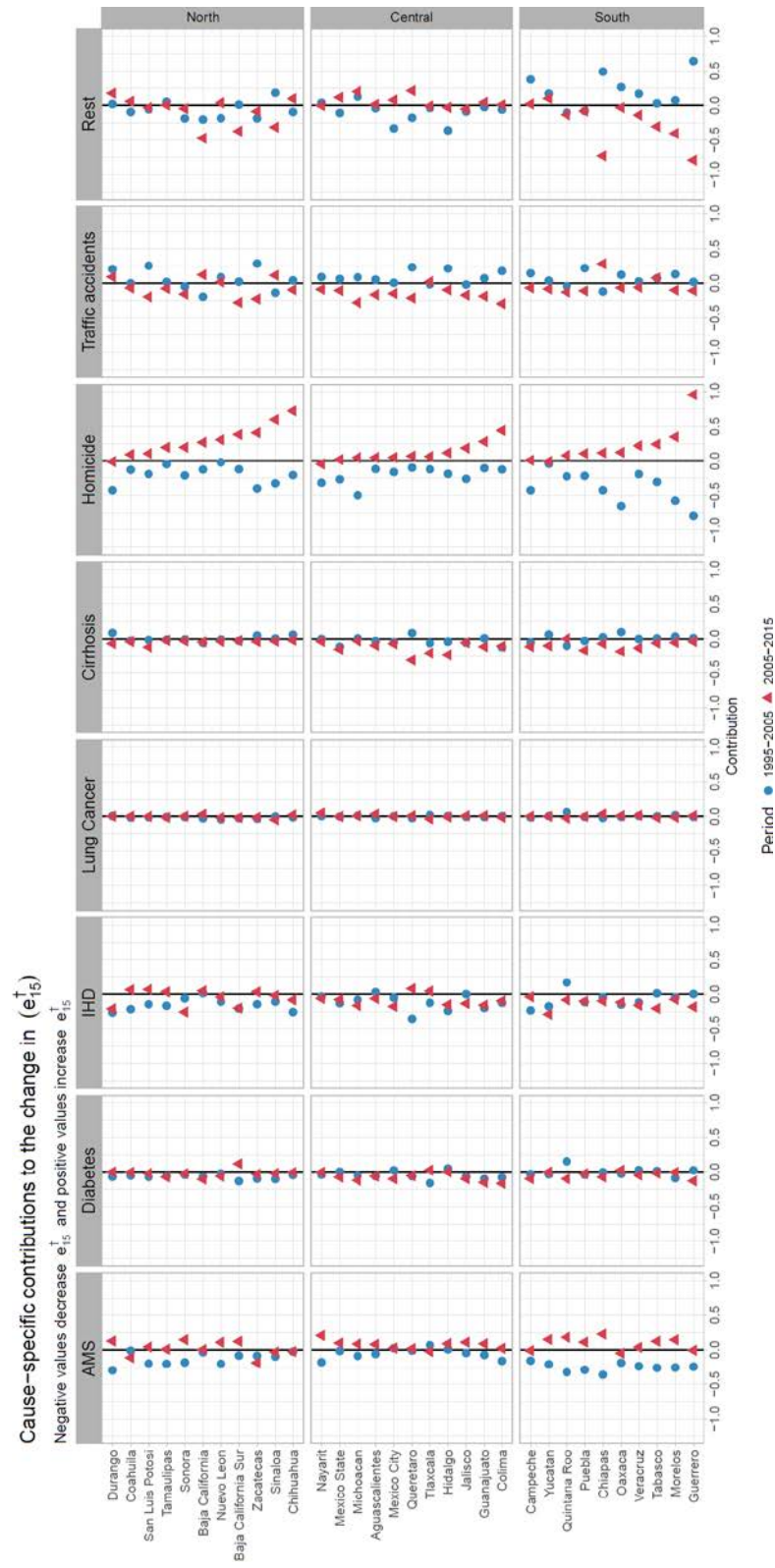
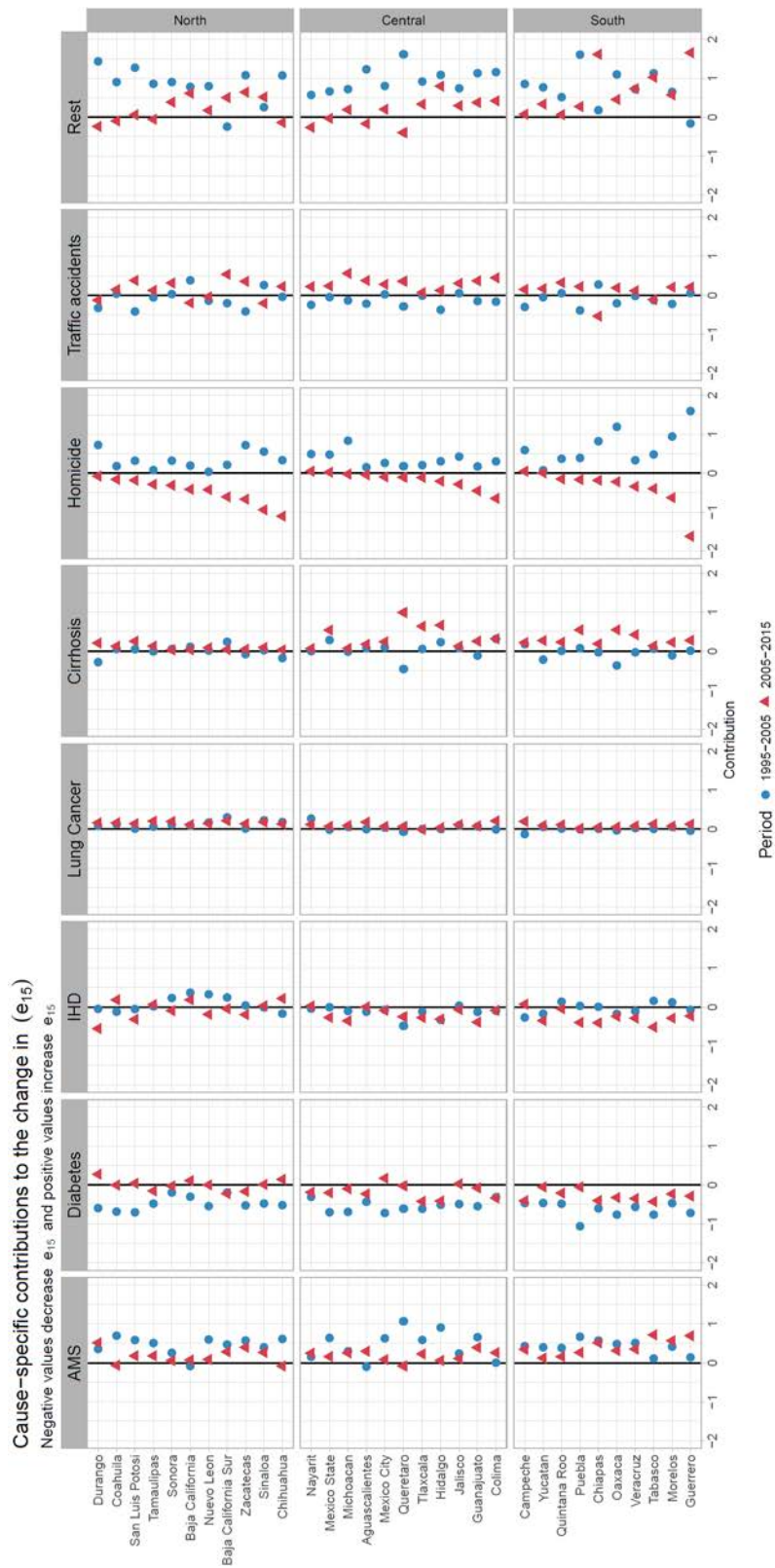


Figure S7. Cause-specific contributions to changes in male life expectancy at age 15 (e_{15}) by state for the periods 1995-2005 and 2005-2015.



References

- Aburto, J. M., Beltrán-Sánchez, H., García-Guerrero, V. M., & Canudas-Romo, V. (2016). Homicides in Mexico reversed life expectancy gains for men and slowed them for women, 2000–10. *Health Affairs*, 35(1), 88-95.
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