**Title: Homicides increase variation in lifespans in Mexico and its States, 2005-2015 [intended for Demography] [Second IJE]**

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**Abstract [250 words]:**

**\body [3000 words, doubled spaced with margins of 2.5cm]**

**Introduction**

The first decade of the twenty-first century was marked by the stagnation of Mexican life expectancy caused by the unprecedented rise of homicide mortality after 2005 and the burden of diabetes mortality. The effect of violence was such that improvements made in other causes of death, such as birth conditions and respiratory diseases, were whipped out by the rise of homicides, particularly in males. Homicide rate more than doubled between 2007 and 2012 (gamlin), as a result every state in Mexico experienced losses in life expectancy and some states, like Chihuahua in the northern part of the country, lost almost 3 years in male life expectancy between 2005 and 2010. Importantly, homicide mortality is mostly concentrated in the young adult population between ages 15 and 50. In 2011, the number of homicides reached a pick, with over 20 homicides for every 100,000 people, with a parallel rise in extortion and kidnapping rates. These acts of violence have left an imprint in the Mexican population. For instance in 2014, women were expected to live more than 70% of their remaining life expectancy being afraid of becoming a victim in their home state. Although homicides rates have slowly gone down after 2011, by 2015 they have not fully recovered to their 2005 level. Results at the state level are mixed, a recently wave of violence have led homicide rates to rise in some states in the South such as Guerrero and …/, while some states have experienced a steady recovery from the level observed in 2011. As a result, life expectancy for males has not improved since 2005, .

Although these results underscore important consequences of the rise in homicide mortality, they mask variation in lifespans, a fundamental inequality between individuals. Lifespan variation is dimension of public health that has arisen as an important topic since it addresses the growing interest in health inequalities and its linkage with health behavior. Studying both, life expectancy and lifespan variation, is important since individuals make take decision based not only in their expected lifetime, but also in the uncertainty surrounding it.

**Methods and data**

**Results**

**Discussion**

**Men rates 10 times higher than women**

**Funding**

This work was supported by…

**References**