**Title: Violence increases variation in lifespan in Mexico, 2005-2015**

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**Abstract [250 words]:**

**Background**:

**Methods**:

**Results**:

**Conclusions**:

**Key messages [3-5 succinct bullet points]:**

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

**Introduction**

The first decade of the 21st century was marked by the stagnation of Mexican life expectancy caused by the unprecedented rise of homicide mortality after 2005. 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. As a result, by 2010 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.

The effect of violence goes beyond average indicators (e.g life expectancy). Recent evidence suggests that as a result of the increasing violence witnessed in the Mexico, a large proportion of the population lives with fear, and it has been rising in parallel with homicide rates. By 2014, the remaining life expectancy of women aged 20 was … and it was expected that of those years left, they would …

**Methods and data**

**Results**

**Discussion**

**Funding**

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**References**