Appendix

1. EU-15 averaging procedure

We calculated the average life expectancy of the EU-15 as: $m_{EU15}(x) = \frac{\sum_i m(x,i)}{I}$, where *m(x,i)* corresponds to the age-specific death rate for age *x*, in country *i*, and *I* corresponds to the count of countries, so *I=15*. This averaging procedure is equivalent to giving the same weight to the risk of dying to each country included, irrespective of their population size.

2. Age- and Cause-decomposition methodology

The proportion of deaths at age *x* of cause *j* respect of all deaths, denoted as *c(x,j)*, was calculated and applied to the age-specific death rates at age *x*, *m(x)*, to obtain age- and cause-specific death rates: $m(x,j)=c(x,j)\bullet m(x)$. These age- and cause-specific death rates were used in the decomposition analysis explained below. We worked with two causes of death, namely homicide and the rest of the causes of death, to calculate their contributions to the difference in life expectancies between the EU-15 and LAC countries in 2009-14, and for the change over time for each LAC country from 2005-09 to 2010-14.

As mentioned above, the age-specific death rates from UN life tables[1], *m(x)*, are multiplied by the proportion of deaths by homicide over all deaths at that age from WHO,[2] *c(x,j)=Homicide(x)/AllDeaths(x)*, to obtain the age- and cause-specific death rates. However, UNODC[3] has re-assessed the number of homicides in the region and estimated new numbers publishing only values aggregated by age. Thus, we have further included the new counts of homicides from the UNODC to the age-pattern of homicide from WHO, by multiplying at every age the age- and cause specific death rates by the ratio of the two counts of homicides, from UNODC and WHO, as *H=HomicidesUNODC/HomicidesWHO*, or $m^*(x,j) = m(x,j)H$. These adjustments were not needed for the IHME[4] data since they do take into account the WHO, UNODC and many other sources of information to model their estimates. For the majority of the LAC countries with available causes of death data the IHME causes of death information differs from WHO simply by a procedure of distribution of the garbage codes (not defined causes of death) among the causes of death. However, for countries like Bolivia and Haiti where only partial or no information on vital statistics is available the IHME inputs are the available information in surveys, hospital records, as well as information from other countries in the region with similar background.[4,5]

*Decomposition techniques* are standard methods for comparing life expectancies across populations and time, and analyzing the age-contributions and cause-contributions to their differences.[6,7] These methods have been used before to assess changes over time and across countries for the LAC region.[8,9] We extracted age-specific death rates, numbers of survivors and persons-years from the life tables from United Nations.[10] These values, together with the proportion of deaths for each cause in every age group, were used to obtain the age and cause-specific death rates and contributions that make up the difference in life expectancies between EU-15 and LAC countries in 2010-14, and for the change over time for each LAC country from 2005-09 to 2010-14.

Arriaga's (1984) method to calculate the age- and cause-contribution to the difference in life expectancies is shown here. This method is calculated based on variables of the life table: numbers of survivors and persons-years lived. Let $\ell_x^i$, ${}_nL_x^i$ and $T_x^i$ be the survival functions at exact age *x*, person-years lived between ages *x* to *x+n*, and after age *x* respectively for a life table in population *i*. The overall age-contribution to the difference in life expectancies between populations 1 and 2 is obtained as:

$$ {}_n\Delta_x = \frac{\ell_x^1}{\ell_0^1}\left(\frac{{}_nL_x^2}{\ell_x^2} - \frac{{}_nL_x^1}{\ell_x^1}\right) + \frac{T_{x+n}^2}{\ell_0^1}\left(\frac{\ell_x^1}{\ell_x^2} - \frac{\ell_{x+n}^1}{\ell_{x+n}^2}\right) $$

Once the age-contribution is obtained the cause of death *j* contribution is derived from this as

$$ {}_n\Delta_x^j = {}_n\Delta_x * \left(\frac{m^2(x,j) - m^1(x,j)}{m^2(x) - m^1(x)}\right) $$

as before $m^i(x,j)$ is the death rate for age *x*, cause *j* in population *i*.

Several methods of cause-decomposition of changes in life expectancy exist, however, comparisons of these methods return negligible differences.[11]

Reference


1. United Nations, World Population Prospects 2017. Available at: https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Mortality/
2. World Health Organization mortality database, 2018. Available at: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/mortality_data/en/
3. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC. Homicides database, 2018. Available at: https://data.unodc.org
4. IHME. Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation, 2018. Available at: http://www.healthdata.org/
5. Naghavi M., et al. Global, regional, and national age-sex specific mortality for 264 causes of death, 1980–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *The Lancet* 2017; 390(10100):1151-1210.
6. Arriaga E. Measuring and explaining the change in life expectancies. *Demography* 1984;*21(1):* 83-96.
7. Preston S, Heuveline P, Guillot M. (2001). *Demography; Measuring and Modeling Population Processes.* Oxford: Blackwell Publishers
8. Canudas-Romo V, Aburto JM. Age- and cause-decomposition of the difference in life expectancy in Latin American and Caribbean countries. World Bank, 2017. Available at: https://wb-lac.shinyapps.io/lac_diversity/
9. Calazans JA, Queiroz BL. The adult mortality profile by underlying cause-of-death in Latin America and the Caribbean countries (2000-2014). In: *Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America*, 2017, Chicago.
10. UN demographic yearbooks, 2018. Life tables for all Latin American and Caribbean countries, available at: http://data.un.org/
11. Ponnapalli KM. A comparison of different methods for decomposition of changes in expectation of life at birth and differentials in life expectancy at birth. *Demographic Research* 2005; 12(7):141-172.

Table A1. Life Expectancy in Latin America and the Caribbean and homicide-contribution to gap with EU-15 and over time from 2005-09 to 2010-14. Homicides data from UNODC, and WHO.

| Region and Country | Life Expectancy 2005-09 | | Life Expectancy 2010-14 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Females | Males | Females | Males |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | 76.8 (76.3, 77.1) | 70.0 (69.5, 70.4) | 77.9 (77.5, 78.2) | 71.2 (70.7, 71.6) |
| **Caribbean (6 countries)** | | | | |
| Cuba | 80.7 (80.3, 81.0) | 76.7 (76.3, 76.9) | 81.3 (80.9, 81.5) | 77.1 (76.7, 77.4) |
| Dominican Republic | 75.5 (75.0, 75.8) | 69.2 (68.7, 69.6) | 76.5 (76.0, 76.8) | 70.2 (69.7, 70.6) |
| Haiti | 62.3 (61.7, 62.7) | 58.2 (57.6, 58.6) | 64.4 (63.8, 64.8) | 60.2 (59.6, 60.6) |
| Jamaica | 76.8 (76.4, 77.1) | 71.7 (71.2, 72.0) | 77.9 (77.4, 78.2) | 73.1 (72.6, 73.4) |
| Puerto Rico | 81.8 (81.4, 82.0) | 73.8 (73.4, 74.1) | 83.2 (82.8, 83.4) | 75.2 (74.8, 75.5) |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 73.0 (72.5, 73.3) | 65.8 (65.4, 66.2) | 73.8 (73.4, 74.1) | 66.9 (66.4, 67.2) |
| **Central America (7 countries)** | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 80.8 (80.4, 81.1) | 76.1 (75.6, 76.4) | 81.7 (81.3, 81.9) | 76.7 (76.3, 77.0) |
| El Salvador | 75.6 (75.2, 75.9) | 66.4 (65.9, 66.8) | 77.1 (76.6, 77.4) | 67.9 (67.4, 68.3) |
| Guatemala | 73.8 (73.3, 74.2) | 66.7 (66.2, 67.2) | 75.0 (74.5, 75.4) | 67.9 (67.4, 68.4) |
| Honduras | 74.5 (74.0, 74.9) | 69.6 (69.0, 69.9) | 75.4 (74.9, 75.8) | 70.4 (69.9, 70.8) |
| Mexico | 78.1 (77.7, 78.4) | 73.3 (72.8, 73.7) | 78.9 (78.5, 79.2) | 74.0 (73.6, 74.4) |
| Nicaragua | 75.8 (75.4, 76.2) | 69.8 (69.2, 70.1) | 77.5 (77.0, 77.8) | 71.4 (70.9, 71.7) |
| Panama | 79.4 (79.0, 79.7) | 73.5 (73.0, 73.9) | 80.5 (80.1, 80.8) | 74.3 (73.8, 74.7) |
| **South America (10 countries)** | | | | |
| Argentina | 79.0 (78.6, 79.3) | 71.3 (70.9, 71.6) | 79.8 (79.4, 80.1) | 72.2 (71.7, 72.4) |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 67.3 (66.7, 67.7) | 62.7 (62.1, 63.2) | 70.2 (69.6, 70.6) | 65.3 (64.7, 65.8) |
| Brazil | 76.4 (76.0, 76.7) | 68.8 (68.3, 69.1) | 77.9 (77.4, 78.1) | 70.3 (69.8, 70.6) |
| Chile | 82.7 (82.3, 82.9) | 76.4 (76.0, 76.7) | 84.1 (83.7, 84.4) | 78.1 (77.7, 78.4) |
| Colombia | 76.6 (76.2, 76.9) | 69.2 (68.7, 69.6) | 77.4 (77.0, 77.7) | 70.2 (69.7, 70.6) |
| Ecuador | 77.5 (77.1, 77.9) | 71.7 (71.2, 72.1) | 78.4 (77.9, 78.7) | 72.8 (72.3, 73.2) |
| Paraguay | 73.9 (73.5, 74.3) | 69.7 (69.2, 70.1) | 74.9 (74.5, 75.3) | 70.7 (70.2, 71.1) |
| Peru | 75.9 (75.4, 76.2) | 70.5 (70.0, 70.9) | 76.8 (76.4, 77.2) | 71.5 (71.1, 71.9) |
| Uruguay | 79.7 (79.3, 80.0) | 72.5 (72.1, 72.8) | 80.4 (80.0, 80.7) | 73.2 (72.8, 73.5) |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 77.7 (77.2, 78.0) | 69.4 (68.9, 69.7) | 78.2 (77.8, 78.5) | 69.9 (69.5, 70.3) |

Source: 1) Life expectancies from UN database, 2) homicides from UNODC, and cause of death data from WHO database, 3) NA: not available detailed cause of death information

*** Life expectancy for EU-15: females 83.49 (83.15, 83.67), males 78.57 (78.18, 78.75).**

Table A1. Continue.

| Homicide-contribution (LAC vs EU-15) | | Homicide-contribution (over time) | | Years with cause of death data | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Females | Males | Females | Males | starting year | ending year | missing year |
| 0.16 (0.16, 0.16) | 1.22 (1.21, 1.23) | -0.01 (-0.02, 0.00) | -0.01 (-0.03, 0.01) | | | |
| 0.08 (0.06, 0.10) | 0.19 (0.17, 0.23) | -0.01 (-0.05, 0.04) | 0.00 (-0.07, 0.07) | 2005 | 2014 | |
| 0.31 (0.27, 0.35) | 2.02 (1.92, 2.13) | 0.01 (-0.07, 0.10) | 0.06 (-0.14, 0.26) | 2005 | 2012 | |
| | | | | | | 2005-14 |
| 0.32 (0.25, 0.43) | 2.12 (1.94, 2.33) | 0.10 (-0.07, 0.27) | 0.50 (0.12, 0.89) | 2005 | 2011 | 2007-08 |
| 0.10 (0.06, 0.16) | 1.18 (1.07, 1.32) | -0.02 (-0.11, 0.08) | -0.12 (-0.36, 0.12) | 2005 | 2014 | |
| 0.23 (0.15, 0.36) | 1.42 (1.20, 1.68) | -0.02 (-0.21, 0.18) | -0.07 (-0.46, 0.32) | 2005 | 2010 | |
| 0.07 (0.04, 0.11) | 0.49 (0.42, 0.58) | 0.00 (-0.07, 0.07) | -0.01 (-0.19, 0.17) | 2005 | 2014 | |
| 0.42 (0.36, 0.49) | 3.70 (3.53, 3.88) | 0.05 (-0.08, 0.17) | 0.05 (-0.25, 0.36) | 2005 | 2013 | |
| 0.33 (0.29, 0.37) | 2.25 (2.16, 2.35) | 0.02 (-0.06, 0.10) | 0.14 (-0.04, 0.32) | 2005 | 2014 | |
| 1.75 (1.64, 1.86) | 6.30 (6.07, 6.53) | -0.26 (-0.80, 0.70) | -0.19 (-0.85, 0.52) | 2008 | 2013 | |
| 0.12 (0.11, 0.13) | 0.89 (0.87, 0.91) | -0.05 (-0.07, -0.04) | -0.32 (-0.36, -0.28) | 2005 | 2014 | |
| 0.10 (0.07, 0.14) | 0.87 (0.79, 0.97) | 0.04 (-0.04, 0.11) | 0.26 (0.07, 0.45) | 2005 | 2013 | |
| 0.10 (0.07, 0.16) | 1.23 (1.11, 1.36) | -0.02 (-0.11, 0.08) | -0.16 (-0.41, 0.09) | 2005 | 2014 | |
| 0.03 (0.02, 0.04) | 0.21 (0.19, 0.22) | 0.00 (-0.01, 0.02) | 0.02 (-0.02, 0.05) | 2005 | 2014 | |
| | | | | | | 2005-14 |
| 0.14 (0.13, 0.14) | 1.25 (1.23, 1.26) | -0.01 (-0.02, 0.01) | 0.06 (0.03, 0.09) | 2005 | 2014 | |
| 0.02 (0.01, 0.03) | 0.13 (0.11, 0.15) | 0.01 (-0.02, 0.04) | 0.04 (-0.01, 0.09) | 2005 | 2014 | |
| 0.23 (0.21, 0.24) | 2.70 (2.65, 2.75) | 0.02 (-0.02, 0.05) | 0.22 (0.12, 0.31) | 2005 | 2013 | |
| 0.11 (0.09, 0.13) | 0.87 (0.82, 0.93) | 0.04 (-0.02, 0.09) | 0.23 (0.12, 0.35) | 2005 | 2014 | |
| 0.13 (0.09, 0.17) | 0.69 (0.62, 0.77) | 0.06 (-0.02, 0.15) | 0.43 (0.26, 0.60) | 2005 | 2014 | |
| 0.12 (0.11, 0.14) | 0.51 (0.48, 0.54) | 0.05 (0.01, 0.09) | 0.20 (0.13, 0.27) | 2005 | 2014 | |
| 0.07 (0.04, 0.13) | 0.26 (0.20, 0.35) | -0.01 (-0.10, 0.08) | -0.01 (-0.15, 0.13) | 2005 | 2014 | 2011 |
| 0.23 (0.21, 0.25) | 2.09 (2.04, 2.15) | -0.01 (-0.06, 0.03) | 0.00 (-0.10, 0.10) | 2005 | 2013 | |

Table A2. Life Expectancy in Latin America and the Caribbean and homicide-contribution to gap with EU-15 and over time from 2005-09 to 2010-14. Homicides data from IHME.

| Region and Country | Life Expectancy 2005-09 | | Life Expectancy 2010-14 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Females | Males | Females | Males |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | 76.8 (76.3, 77.1) | 70.0 (69.5, 70.4) | 77.9 (77.5, 78.2) | 71.2 (70.7, 71.6) |
| **Caribbean (6 countries)** | | | | |
| Cuba | 80.7 (80.3, 81.0) | 76.7 (76.3, 76.9) | 81.3 (80.9, 81.5) | 77.1 (76.7, 77.4) |
| Dominican Republic | 75.5 (75.0, 75.8) | 69.2 (68.7, 69.6) | 76.5 (76.0, 76.8) | 70.2 (69.7, 70.6) |
| Haiti | 62.3 (61.7, 62.7) | 58.2 (57.6, 58.6) | 64.4 (63.8, 64.8) | 60.2 (59.6, 60.6) |
| Jamaica | 76.8 (76.4, 77.1) | 71.7 (71.2, 72.0) | 77.9 (77.4, 78.2) | 73.1 (72.6, 73.4) |
| Puerto Rico | 81.8 (81.4, 82.0) | 73.8 (73.4, 74.1) | 83.2 (82.8, 83.4) | 75.2 (74.8, 75.5) |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 73.0 (72.5, 73.3) | 65.8 (65.4, 66.2) | 73.8 (73.4, 74.1) | 66.9 (66.4, 67.2) |
| **Central America (7 countries)** | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 80.8 (80.4, 81.1) | 76.1 (75.6, 76.4) | 81.7 (81.3, 81.9) | 76.7 (76.3, 77.0) |
| El Salvador | 75.6 (75.2, 75.9) | 66.4 (65.9, 66.8) | 77.1 (76.6, 77.4) | 67.9 (67.4, 68.3) |
| Guatemala | 73.8 (73.3, 74.2) | 66.7 (66.2, 67.2) | 75.0 (74.5, 75.4) | 67.9 (67.4, 68.4) |
| Honduras | 74.5 (74.0, 74.9) | 69.6 (69.0, 69.9) | 75.4 (74.9, 75.8) | 70.4 (69.9, 70.8) |
| Mexico | 78.1 (77.7, 78.4) | 73.3 (72.8, 73.7) | 78.9 (78.5, 79.2) | 74.0 (73.6, 74.4) |
| Nicaragua | 75.8 (75.4, 76.2) | 69.8 (69.2, 70.1) | 77.5 (77.0, 77.8) | 71.4 (70.9, 71.7) |
| Panama | 79.4 (79.0, 79.7) | 73.5 (73.0, 73.9) | 80.5 (80.1, 80.8) | 74.3 (73.8, 74.7) |
| **South America (10 countries)** | | | | |
| Argentina | 79.0 (78.6, 79.3) | 71.3 (70.9, 71.6) | 79.8 (79.4, 80.1) | 72.2 (71.7, 72.4) |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 67.3 (66.7, 67.7) | 62.7 (62.1, 63.2) | 70.2 (69.6, 70.6) | 65.3 (64.7, 65.8) |
| Brazil | 76.4 (76.0, 76.7) | 68.8 (68.3, 69.1) | 77.9 (77.4, 78.1) | 70.3 (69.8, 70.6) |
| Chile | 82.7 (82.3, 82.9) | 76.4 (76.0, 76.7) | 84.1 (83.7, 84.4) | 78.1 (77.7, 78.4) |
| Colombia | 76.6 (76.2, 76.9) | 69.2 (68.7, 69.6) | 77.4 (77.0, 77.7) | 70.2 (69.7, 70.6) |
| Ecuador | 77.5 (77.1, 77.9) | 71.7 (71.2, 72.1) | 78.4 (77.9, 78.7) | 72.8 (72.3, 73.2) |
| Paraguay | 73.9 (73.5, 74.3) | 69.7 (69.2, 70.1) | 74.9 (74.5, 75.3) | 70.7 (70.2, 71.1) |
| Peru | 75.9 (75.4, 76.2) | 70.5 (70.0, 70.9) | 76.8 (76.4, 77.2) | 71.5 (71.1, 71.9) |
| Uruguay | 79.7 (79.3, 80.0) | 72.5 (72.1, 72.8) | 80.4 (80.0, 80.7) | 73.2 (72.8, 73.5) |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 77.7 (77.2, 78.0) | 69.4 (68.9, 69.7) | 78.2 (77.8, 78.5) | 69.9 (69.5, 70.3) |

Source: 1) Life expectancies from UN database, 2) homicides from IHME database

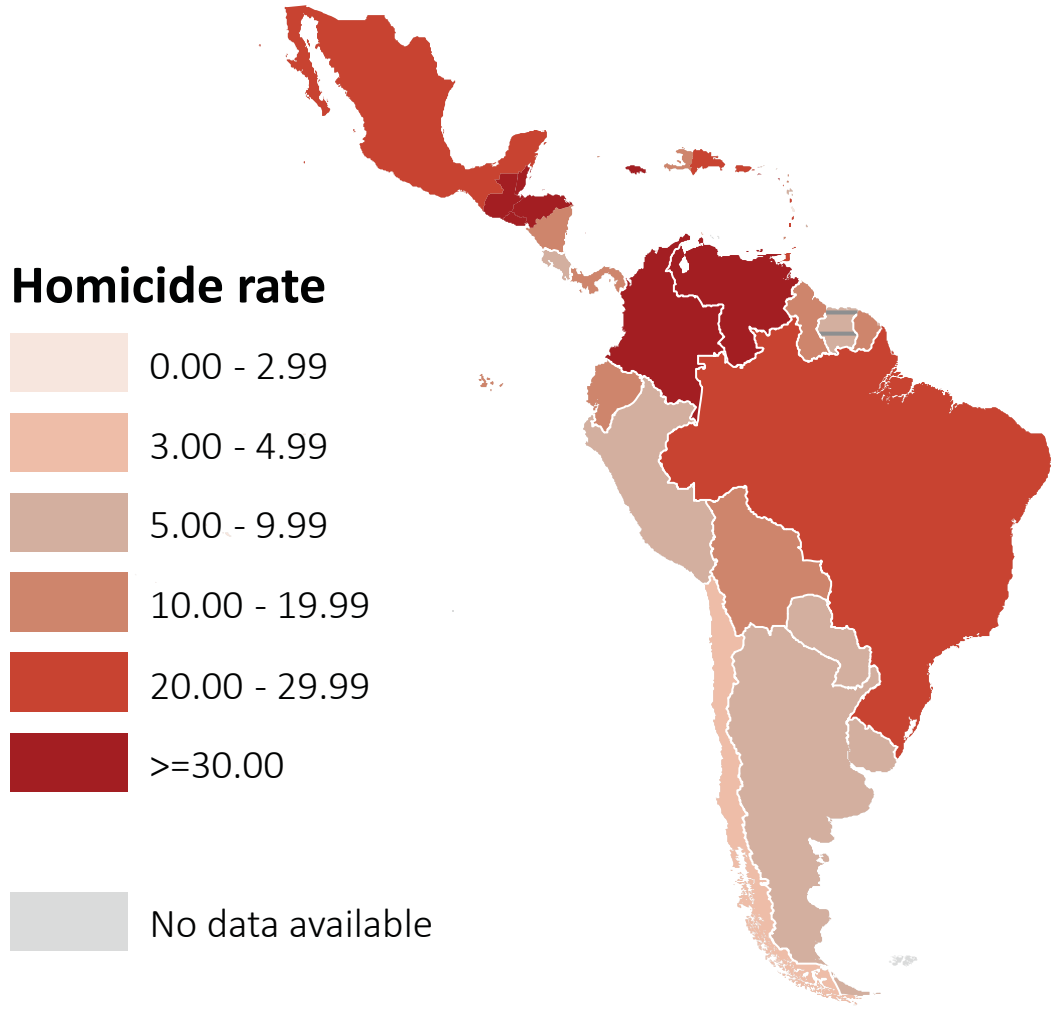
*** Life expectancy for EU-15: females 83.49 (83.15, 83.67), males 78.57 (78.18, 78.75).**

Table A2. Continue.

| Homicide-contribution (LAC vs EU-15) | | Homicide-contribution (over time) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Females** | **Males** | **Females** | **Males** |
| 0.10 (0.08, 0.13) | 0.24 (0.20, 0.28) | -0.03 (-0.08, 0.03) | -0.03 (-0.11, 0.05) |
| 0.30 (0.26, 0.35) | 1.53 (1.44, 1.63) | 0.01 (-0.08, 0.09) | -0.25 (-0.41, -0.08) |
| 0.12 (0.10, 0.15) | 0.36 (0.32, 0.41) | -0.01 (-0.06, 0.03) | -0.03 (-0.10, 0.04) |
| 0.42 (0.33, 0.54) | 1.95 (1.76, 2.16) | 0.26 (0.03, 0.50) | 0.47 (0.08, 0.87) |
| 0.16 (0.11, 0.23) | 1.05 (0.93, 1.19) | -0.01 (-0.13, 0.11) | -0.05 (-0.29, 0.19) |
| 0.44 (0.31, 0.63) | 1.61 (1.37, 1.92) | -0.05 (-0.32, 0.23) | 0.03 (-0.42, 0.49) |
| 0.09 (0.06, 0.15) | 0.55 (0.47, 0.64) | -0.01 (-0.09, 0.08) | -0.08 (-0.27, 0.11) |
| 0.53 (0.46, 0.61) | 3.76 (3.59, 3.95) | 0.16 (0.01, 0.32) | 0.43 (0.10, 0.75) |
| 0.40 (0.35, 0.45) | 2.12 (2.03, 2.22) | 0.14 (0.04, 0.24) | 0.77 (0.58, 0.97) |
| 1.15 (1.05, 1.25) | 2.64 (2.50, 2.79) | -0.37 (-0.54, -0.19) | -0.68 (-0.93, -0.42) |
| 0.18 (0.17, 0.18) | 0.99 (0.97, 1.01) | -0.06 (-0.08, -0.04) | -0.35 (-0.39, -0.31) |
| 0.09 (0.06, 0.14) | 0.72 (0.64, 0.81) | 0.07 (-0.01, 0.16) | 0.29 (0.11, 0.47) |
| 0.15 (0.10, 0.22) | 1.54 (1.41, 1.70) | 0.04 (-0.09, 0.16) | -0.32 (-0.60, -0.04) |
| 0.08 (0.07, 0.09) | 0.33 (0.31, 0.35) | -0.01 (-0.03, 0.01) | -0.03 (-0.07, 0.01) |
| 0.18 (0.14, 0.22) | 0.59 (0.54, 0.65) | -0.03 (-0.09, 0.04) | -0.10 (-0.20, 0.00) |
| 0.20 (0.19, 0.21) | 1.60 (1.58, 1.62) | 0.01 (-0.01, 0.02) | 0.08 (0.04, 0.12) |
| 0.03 (0.02, 0.05) | 0.23 (0.20, 0.26) | 0.00 (-0.03, 0.04) | 0.02 (-0.04, 0.09) |
| 0.34 (0.32, 0.36) | 3.07 (3.02, 3.13) | 0.08 (0.04, 0.13) | 0.09 (-0.02, 0.19) |
| 0.15 (0.13, 0.18) | 0.96 (0.90, 1.02) | 0.05 (-0.02, 0.11) | 0.35 (0.22, 0.47) |
| 0.15 (0.12, 0.20) | 0.68 (0.61, 0.77) | 0.05 (-0.04, 0.14) | 0.22 (0.06, 0.38) |
| 0.07 (0.06, 0.09) | 0.23 (0.21, 0.25) | 0.00 (-0.03, 0.03) | 0.01 (-0.03, 0.06) |
| 0.08 (0.05, 0.14) | 0.29 (0.22, 0.38) | -0.01 (-0.10, 0.09) | -0.07 (-0.21, 0.08) |
| 0.21 (0.19, 0.23) | 2.63 (2.57, 2.70) | 0.08 (0.03, 0.13) | -0.08 (-0.20, 0.04) |

List of Figures in the Appendix

**Figure A. Homicide rates in Latin America and the Caribbean countries in 2012 (or latest)**




Source: Adapted from UNODC Handbook on homicide (2014)

Figure Aa. Life expectancy by homicide rate per 100,000 in Latin America and the Caribbean, males.

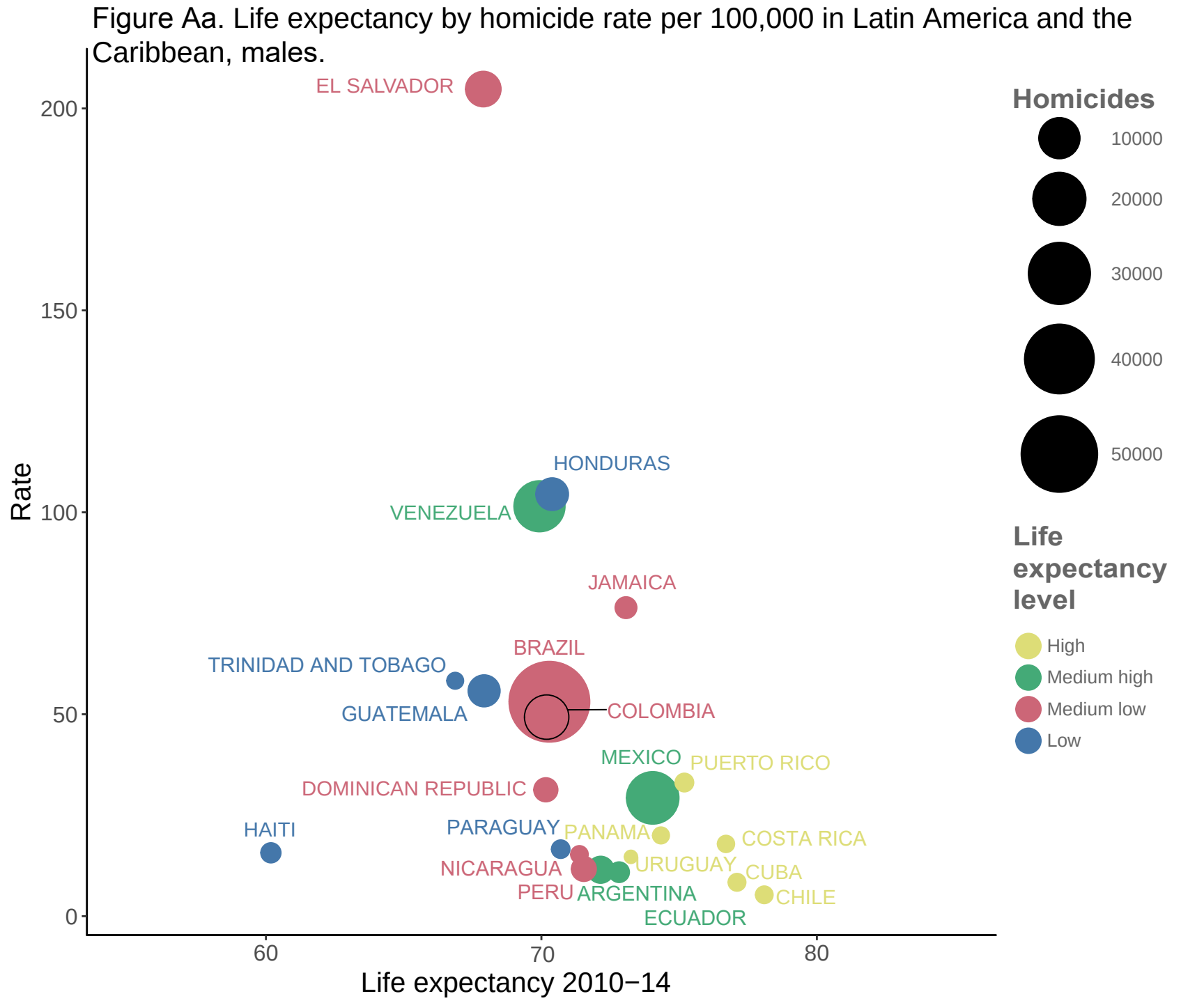


Figure Ab. Life expectancy by homicide rate per 100,000 in Latin America and the Caribbean, females.

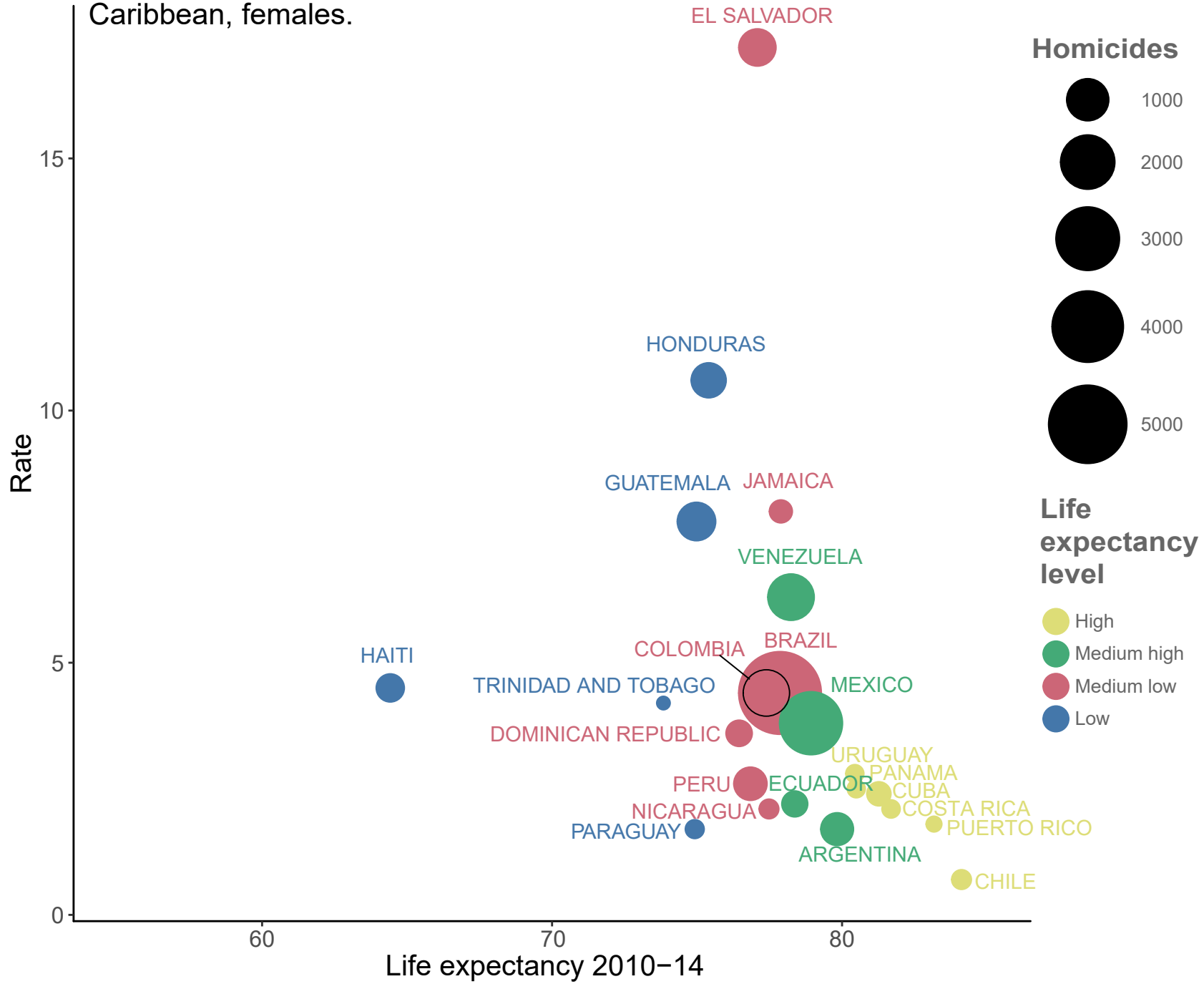


Figure A1: Life expectancy in Latin America and the Caribbean countries, and the average EU-15 from 1990 to 2014 by sex and level of life expectancy. Years of 2000-2004 and 2005-2009 highlighted.

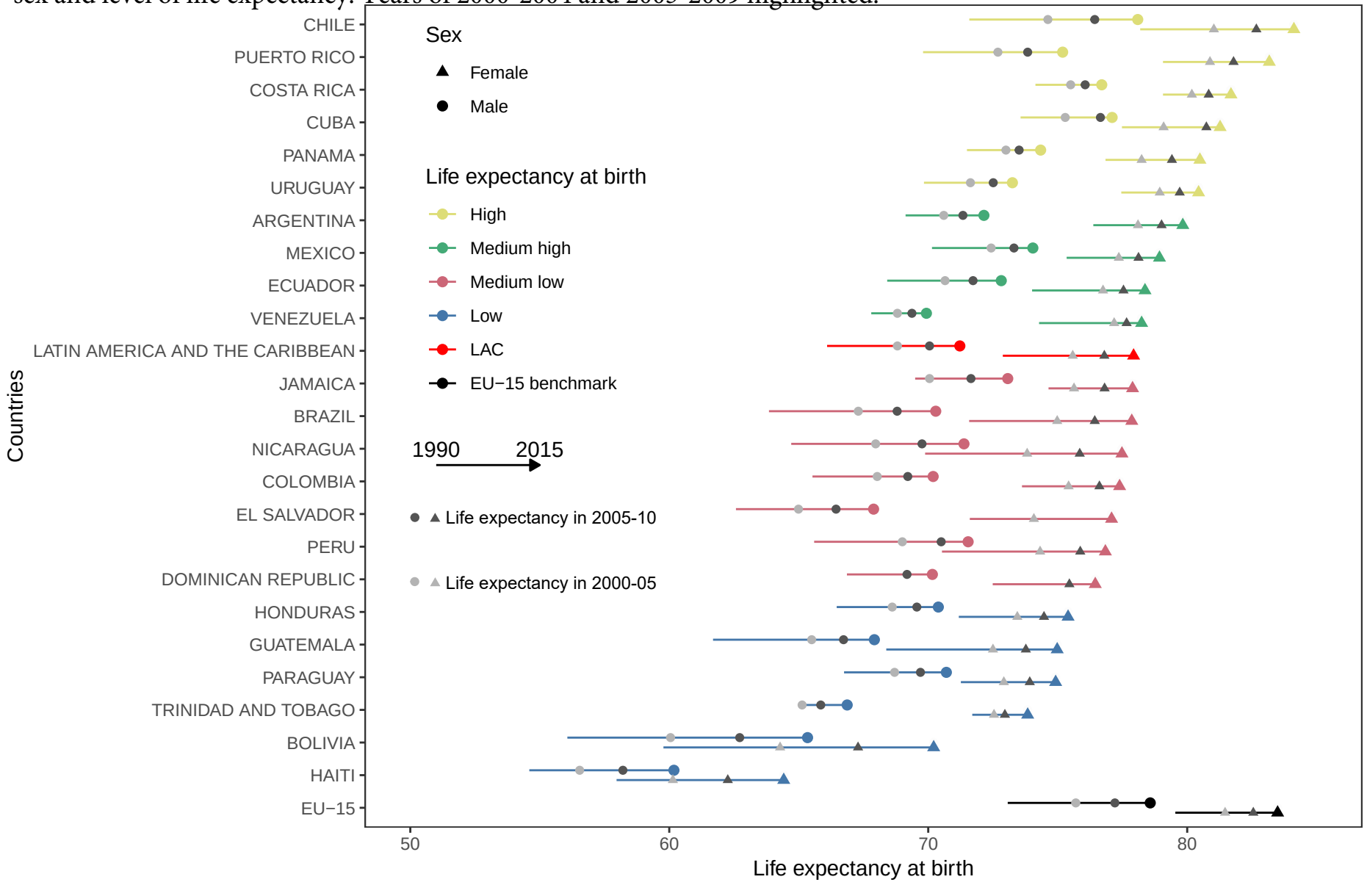


Figure A2. Life expectancy in Latin American and Caribbean countries and homicide contribution to the difference against EU-15 in 2010−2014

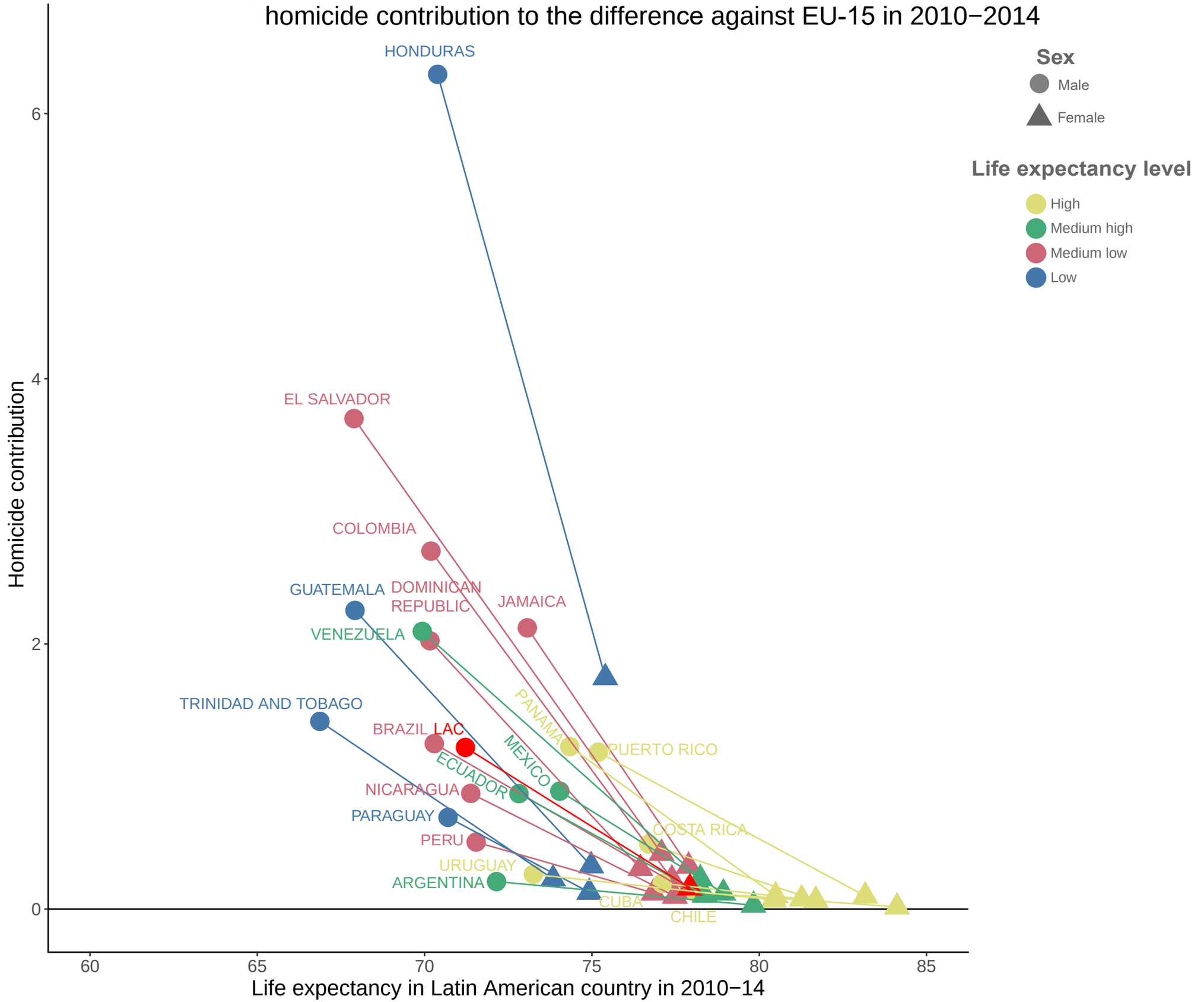


Figure A3. Life expectancy in 2010−14 and homicide contribution to the change between 2005−09 and 2010−2014 in Latin America and the Caribbean