

Short explanatory note

Following the publication of the descriptive finding, *"Feminicide as a determinant of Mexican female life expectancy in the 21st century,"* an error was identified in the computation of the cause-deleted life tables, specifically in the calculation of ${}^*L_x^i$ for the first two age intervals. We have now corrected the code and recalculated all cause-deleted life tables for every state and year.

The revised results show that eliminating feminicide increases female life expectancy at birth by months rather than years, with gains that have grown over time and vary substantially across states. The updated Figure 5 and all corresponding text in the Results, Abstract, and Conclusions have been revised accordingly. These corrections do not alter the direction of the findings or the substantive conclusions of the study.

Importantly, the key contributions of the paper remain unchanged: (i) proposing an operational definition of feminicide applicable beyond Mexico, (ii) demonstrating how eliminating gender-based violence would meaningfully improve female survivorship, and (iii) highlighting the importance of integrating a gender perspective into demographic research and policy. The corrected estimates further underscore the heterogeneous and progressively increasing impact of feminicide on women's mortality across Mexican states.