

**Timeline**

January-July 2019, January-July 2020

**Study Type**

Descriptive / Surveillance

**Article Link**

[https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=3701472](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3701472)

**Research Implemented by IPA**

No

# COVID-19 and Crimes Against Women: Evidence from Mexico

## Researchers

Lauren Hoehn-Velasco, Adan Silverio-Murillo, Jose Roberto Balmori de la Miyar

## Abstract

This paper considers whether the COVID-19 stay-at-home order affected crimes targeting women. We use national municipal-level crime data from Mexico's National Public Security System, which reports sexual crimes, lapses in alimony, domestic violence, and femicides. We track monthly changes in crime using an event-study design. Our results show three main patterns. First, lapses in alimony, sexual crimes, and domestic violence follow a U-shaped trend. Each crime declined and then rose back to their pre-COVID levels. Second, femicides, the most violent crime against women, remained constant during the pandemic. Third, we find that femicides declined in municipalities with alcohol sales prohibition.

## Project Outcomes of Interest

Crime rates (monthly)

## Key Findings

- Lapses in alimony, sexual crimes, and domestic violence follow a U-shaped trend. Each crime declined and then rose back to their pre-COVID levels.
- Femicides, the most violent crime against women, remained constant during the pandemic.
- Femicides declined in municipalities with alcohol sales prohibition.

## Link to Results

[Link to working paper](#)

## Impact Goals

- Improve women's health, safety, and economic empowerment

## Results Status

Results

## Results

- Lapses in alimony, sexual crimes, and domestic violence follow a U-shaped trend. Each crime declined and then rose back to their pre-COVID levels.
- Femicides, the most violent crime against women, remained constant during the pandemic.
- Femicides declined in municipalities with alcohol sales prohibition.