COVID-19 and Women's Well-Being

Adan Silverio-Murillo [*] Lauren Hoehn-Velasco [†]

Jose Roberto Balmori De la Miyar [‡] Abel Rodríguez [§]

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Researchers have speculated that the economic consequences and social isolation caused by COVID-19 will harm mental health and household interactions. In this paper, we test this claim in the immediate aftermath of Mexico City's COVID-19 stay-at-home order. We examine whether the order affected mental health, intimate partner violence (IPV), and household decisions using call-center data. Our empirical methodology uses an event-study design to track call-center volume by type of call. Our results show four main patterns. First, we show that IPV-related calls for psychological services reached a peak but then declined, while IPV requests for legal aid waned. Second, anxiety-related calls increased, but there was no effect on depression. Third, abortion-related calls decreased, with no corresponding impact on pregnancy call volume. Fourth, divorce calls asking for psychological aid reached a peak, but there is no observed effect on requests for divorce legal assistance.

Keywords: Women; Well-being; COVID-19; Mexico

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[*] *All correspondence to*: Adan Silverio-Murillo, School of Government, Tecnologico de Monterrey. E-mail: adan.sm@tec.mx

[†] Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University. E-mail: laurenhoehnvelasco@gmail.com

[‡] Business School, Universidad Anahuac. E-mail: jose.balmori@anahuac.mx

[§] School of Government, Tecnologico de Monterrey. E-mail: a01595062@itesm.mx

1 Introduction

As a consequence of COVID-19, the International Monetary Found (IMF) estimates that the Mexican economy will contract by 10.5% in 2020, and underemployment will rise sharply throughout the year (IMF, 2020). This significant decline in real income, coupled with the evident reduction in employment, is expected to shape household relations, including intimate partner violence (Cunradi, Mair, Ponicki, and Remer (2011); Pan, Neidig, and O'Leary (1994); Caetano, Vaeth, and Ramisetty-Mikler (2008)). Researchers speculate that the economic impact of COVID-19 and tight household quarters due to stay-at-home orders may affect divorce (Brodeur et al., 2020), and decisions to become pregnant. Further, widespread outbreaks and social isolation are associated with adverse mental health consequences, including anxiety and depression (Hawryluck, Gold, Robinson, Pogorski, Galea, and Styra (2004); Wang, Pan, Wan, Tan, Xu, Ho, and Ho (2020)).

In this paper, we analyze the effect of the COVID-19 stay-at-home order on intimate partner violence (IPV), mental health, and family decisions. We use administrative data from *Línea Mujeres* in Mexico City. *Línea Mujeres* is a call-center service that provides legal, psychological, and medical advice to women throughout Mexico City. Using this data, we track changes in call volume by category, including divorce, fertility, IPV, and women's mental health.

We use an event-study design to track changes in call-center inquiries over the ten weeks before and after the COVID-19 stay-at-home order. Our results show four main patterns. First, IPV calls requesting psychological services peaked and then returned to their previous levels. Despite this return to baseline, requests for IPV legal aid persistently dropped off. Second, mental health calls for anxiety increased, but surprisingly, there was no change in calls for depression. Third, abortion-related calls declined, with no impact on pregnancy calls. Fourth, divorce calls asking for psychological aid reached a peak, although there was no observed effect on requests for divorce-related legal assistance.

We also document heterogeneity in the effect by age and education. First, young women between 15 and 30 experienced the most evident decline in abortion calls. Second, middle-aged women between 31 and 45 had the clearest change in requests for divorce and domestic violence psychological services. Third, women between 46 and 60 experienced the largest increase in anxiety-related calls. Fourth, the effect over education levels shows that women

with at least a high school degree increased calls for domestic violence, divorce psychological services, and abortion. There is no apparent heterogeneity (by education) for anxiety.

The findings from this study make several contributions to the literature surrounding household outcomes and COVID-19. First, we corroborate findings in the United States (Leslie and Wilson, 2020), where calls for psychological aid reached a peak and then declined to the baseline. Second, we find evidence of a significant increase in anxiety, particularly for women between 46 and 60, which confirms the German findings in Armbruster and Klotzbucher (2020). Third, we find that the COVID-19 lockdown increased calls related to divorce psychological aid, which differs from the findings in Brodeur et al. (2020) for Europe. Finally, to the best of our knowledge, our paper is the first to consider the effects of the COVID-19 lockdown on calls related to pregnancy and abortion. Prior work has shown that fertility is sensitive to economic downturns and pandemics (Donaldson and Keniston, 2014; Boberg-Fazlic et al., 2017).

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 reviews the existing literature documenting the relationship between COVID-19 and IPV, mental health, and family decisions. Section 3 describes the data and empirical methods. Section 4 presents results, and Section 5 concludes.

2   COVID-19: Domestic Violence, Mental Health, and Family Decisions

The COVID-19 lockdown may affect IPV through four main channels: isolation, alcohol consumption, changes in bargaining power, and unemployment. First, social isolation has been shown to impact IPV both empirically and theoretically (Gelles and Straus, 1979; Beland et al., 2020). Gelles and Straus (1979) propose a theoretical model of domestic violence, and conclude that social isolation can increase the likelihood of household IPV. Beland et al. (2020), using data from women under COVID-19 induced lockdown in Canada, finds evidence that women's concern about maintaining social ties is positively correlated with domestic violence. Further, the lockdown may increase the consumption of alcohol. Foran and O'Leary (2008) suggest that alcohol consumption increases individuals' aggressive behavior, which may affect translate into family violence. Silverio-Murillo and Balmori de la Miyar (2020), using data from

Mexico City, analyzed the effects of municipality variation in the implementation of alcohol bans on calls related to domestic violence. This study concluded that IPV calls requesting psychological services increased, those requested legal aid decreased, and alcohol prohibition had no impact on the number of calls reporting domestic violence.[1]

There is also evidence that IPV is affected by changes in relative bargaining power and economic circumstance. Aizer (2010), using data from the United States, concludes that lowering the wage gap between men and women reduces violence against women. Thus, if COVID-19 caused women's relative income to decline, then, IPV may increase. There is further evidence that the male partner's unemployment can raise the risk of domestic violence. For example, Caetano et al. (2008), using data from the United States, link unemployment with increased IPV. In our case, because our data rely on phone calls, we may observe under-reporting of IPV due to the constant presence of the abuser in the household.

Restrictions on mobility from attempted containment of COVID-19 may reduce virus transmission, but may subsequently increase adverse mental health outcomes. In particular, there are four mechanisms by which the stay-at-home order can affect mental health. First, through a decrease in income and uncertainty about future employment. Second, individuals may increase their consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and other toxic substances. Third, anxiety may increase due to concerns about the women's own health, and worries about a family member's health. Fourth, mental health may deteriorate because of lower social contact due to social distancing from loved ones. Hawryluck et al. (2004) analyzes the psychological effects of quarantine due to severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) exposure in Toronto, Canada, and found that longer durations of quarantine was associated with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Wang et al. (2020), using data from 194 cities in China during the initial stage of COVID-19, found that 28.8% reported moderate to severe anxiety and 16.5% moderate to severe depressive symptoms. Brodeur et al. (2020), using Google trends data from the U.S. and Europe during confinement by COVID-19, found a significant increase in searches for sadness and boredom. Despite this increase, Brodeur et al. (2020) did not detect a change in U.S. suicides and documented a decrease in the suicides in Europe.

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[1]Silverio-Murillo and Balmori de la Miyar (2020) use the same data that the present paper. The principal difference is that they pay particular attention on the effect of alcohol consumption on IPV as a consequence of the COVID-19 lockdown. Also, they analyze the effect of the lockdown in the "short-term", when they observe an increase on domestic calls related to psychological services and a decrease on those related to legal services. This paper extends their analysis to analyze whether these effects are maintained over time. Finally, this paper presents another series of robustness checks such as using Google trends to validate the results.

The COVID-19 pandemic can also affect household decisions about fertility and divorce. The pandemic may change fertility through the availability of clinics and hospitals (Sochas et al., 2017) and more communication to prevent unplanned pregnancies, as family members are all under confinement (Sámano et al., 2017). Moreover, the lack of income and stress due to social isolation can increase conflict within the household and raise the risk for divorce (Mesa-Vieira et al., 2020).

In sum, the COVID-19 pandemic may increase IPV instances, however, if women spend more time with their abuser, we may observe a decrease in calls related to domestic violence. We also anticipate that COVID-19 will negatively impact mental health, but it is necessary to discern which groups are most affected. Further, we are curious whether individuals may display enhanced resilience as the stay-at-home order persists, or instead, whether the adverse effects on mental health expands with the time of isolation. We also anticipate that COVID-19 may affect fertility within the household. Finally, we suspect that COVID-19 isolation will increase household conflict. In the short run, we may not observe any effect on divorce calls, though divorces may increase as the lockdown ends.

3 Data and Empirical Strategy

3.1 Data

To estimate the effects of the COVID-19 lockdown on IPV, mental health, and household decisions, we use administrative data from *Línea Mujeres* in Mexico City. *Línea Mujeres* is a government-funded call-center service that provides legal, psychological, and medical advice to women for a variety of issues such as government procedures, labor inquiries, and domestic violence. This service operates 24 hours a day, all year long. *Línea Mujeres* catalogs the services requested (e.g., legal, psychological, or medical). Afterward, the call-center assigns these calls to a topic category (e.g., school, work, violence, gender, among others).

We use data covering domestic violence calls from married or cohabiting women. We divide these calls into psychological and legal services. For mental health, we use all calls asking for anxiety and depression psychological assistance. For family decisions, we split calls into pregnancy, abortion, and divorce. For divorce-related calls, we separate the information by psychological and legal services.

We consider the number of calls per week per 100,000 inhabitants. Population data comes from the National Population Council (CONAPO). For our analysis, we exclusively use data from the 16 municipalities of Mexico City, for January, February, March, April, and the first three weeks of May, for 2019 and 2020. This time selection provides a total of 21 weeks over two years.

For the timing of the stay-at-home order, the government officially declared the order to begin on March 23. However, Merodio-Gómez and Ramírez-Santiago (2020) present evidence that mobility in Mexico City started to decrease one week before the official order. Thus, in this study, we use the week prior to the government's order as the excluded period in the event-study analysis.

Table 1 provides the call descriptive statistics for IPV, mental health, as well as household fertility and divorce decisions. All measures are reported per 100,000 inhabitants between 2019 and 2020. "Control" refers to the eleven weeks before the lockdown, while "treatment" refers to the ten weeks following the announcement. In 2019, there is no statistically significant difference between "treatment" and "control" for the eight variables of interest: psychological domestic violence services, legal domestic violence services, depression, anxiety, abortion, pregnancy, legal divorce services, and psychological divorce services.

In 2020, psychological domestic violence services were statistically different by 0.30 across the "treatment" (0.50) and "control" (0.20). This finding suggests that calls for psychological services increased after the lockdown. For legal domestic violence services, the means over "treatment" (0.16) and "control" (0.40) suggest a decrease by 0.24. For mental health, there is no statistically significant difference across depression ("treatment" (0.09) and "control" (0.08)). Yet, we observe a statistically significant difference in calls for anxiety ("treatment" (0.61) and "control" (0.32)). The difference across anxiety levels, but not depression, is potentially due to fearful anticipation of future harm, either due to changes in employment or worry over infection with COVID-19. Depression may take longer to show an effect after the isolation persists.

When analyzing abortion, there is a statistically significant difference across "treatment" (0.11) and "control" (0.65). In the case of pregnancy, there is a statistically significant difference between "treatment" (0.08) and "control" (0.04). This difference reflects significant changes about fertility decisions within the household. In the case of divorce, there is a statistically

significant decline in calls related to legal services. This pattern is similar to that of calls related to domestic violence call for legal services. Despite the change in legal requests, we do not observe a statistically significant difference across calls related to psychological services for divorce.

3.2 Empirical Strategy

To estimate the effect of the COVID-19 lockdown on IPV-calls, mental health, and household decisions, we use a weekly event-study specification. Formally, this specification appears as:

$$Y_{mty} = \sum_{t=-9}^{9} \beta_t Covid_{mty} + \theta X_{mty} + a_m + \gamma_t + \nu_y + e_{mty}$$

where Y_{mty} is the outcome of interest for municipality m in week t and year y. $Covid_{mty}$ is a dummy variable that takes the value of one after the beginning of the lockdown. The week from March 9 to March 15 is the reference week (one week before the quarantine starts), which we exclude as the baseline period. X_{mty} is a vector of controls (age, cohabiting, unemployed, and having high school degree or higher); a_m are municipality-fixed effects which control for time-invariant differences across municipalities; γ_t are weekly fixed-effects and controls for potential seasonal trends; and ν_y are year fixed effects and controls for secular trends domestic violence. To correct for autocorrelation of the outcome–measured across weeks within municipalities–we apply clustered standard errors at the municipality level. The coefficients of interest are the β_t.

4 Results

4.1 Event-Study Results

Figure I and Table A.1 show the results for the event-study specification across the eight outcomes of interest. The plotted points show the COVID-19 stay-at-home order relative to the pre-period, t=-1.

For psychological calls related to IPV, in the first panel (Column 1 in Table A.1), the plotted points suggest no obvious pre-trends prior to the order. In the weeks leading up to the stay-

at-home order, the plotted points hover around zero. Then, in the three weeks following the lockdown, week zero to week two, the point estimates become negative but are not statistically different from zero. After the start of COVID-19, the coefficients are positive and marginally statistically significant (week three to seven). At the end of the period, in weeks eight and nine, the point estimates lose their statistical significance.

These findings suggest that the IPV calls for psychological services did not immediately rise. IPV calls took time to increase after the beginning of the lockdown. Despite a small surge, the call volume for IPV then returned to its previous levels. Leslie and Wilson (2020) found a similar pattern for the U.S. when analyzing the effects of lockdown on police calls related to domestic violence, where the IPV call impact was not persistent. A slight difference in Mexico is the government did not provide any consumption smoothing or unemployment support. It is plausible that families began the stay-at-home order employed with some savings. However, as the lockdown progressed, households lost their income, and domestic violence increased.

The second panel displays the effect of the COVID-19 lockdown on calls related to IPV legal services (Column 2 in Table A.1). The plotted points suggest no change in calls during week zero to week three. Then, after week four, IPV legal calls decline over weeks six, eight, and nine. This decline is a potential consequence of legal services being closed during the lockdown.

The third and fourth panels of Figure I show the findings over mental health outcomes, including depression and anxiety (Columns 3 and 4 in Table A.1). The results show no impact on depression after the lockdown. For anxiety, there is a sharp increase from week three onwards. This result confirms German findings (Armbruster and Klotzbucher, 2020), where anxiety-related calls intensified following the COVID-19 stay-at-home order.

The fifth and sixth graphs of Figure I present the effect of the COVID-19 lockdown on calls related to pregnancy and abortion (Columns 5 and 6 in Table A.1). The order had no apparent impact on requests for pregnancy service calls. Abortion, by contrast, immediately drops off after the stay-at-home order. Beginning in week seven, though, there is a gradual rise back to the baseline levels.

The bottom two graphs of Figure I display the effect of the stay-at-home order on divorce-related calls, including both legal and psychological assistance (Columns 7 and 8 of Table A.1). The results show no impact on legal services. For psychological support, we observed a sta-

tistically significant increase in week four. Then the plotted points decline again. This pattern is similar to the trend in calls for IPV psychological support. Combined, the results suggest that the lack of income and stress due to isolation may increase conflict within the household, reach a peak, and then return to previous levels.

4.2 Robustness Checks

To test the robustness of our findings, we use several alternative specifications: (1) a wild-cluster bootstrap-t procedure, (2) excluding one municipality at a time from the analysis, (3) using Google trends, and (4) added weights for the municipality size as well as municipality-specific time trends. All tests verify the findings from the main specification.

Our first robustness consists of using wild cluster standard errors. Cameron et al. (2008) suggests that standard errors are downward-biased with a low number of clusters (five to 30). Given that we have 16 clusters at the municipality level, we conduct a wild cluster bootstrap-t procedure, as described in Cameron et al. (2008). Table A.2 reproduces the results of Table A.2 using a wild cluster bootstrap-t procedure to calculate standard errors. Under this method, Table A.2 shows that all coefficients remain statistically significant.

Our second robustness check excludes one municipality at a time from the analysis. We find evidence that the COVID-19 lockdown impacted psychological domestic violence calls, legal domestic violence calls, anxiety calls, abortion calls, and divorce-related psychological help. However, the results may be a consequence of an outlier or a municipal-level policy change. Excluding one municipality at a time checks whether these alternatives are plausible. We reproduce the event-study, excluding one municipality at a time, in Tables A.3 and A.4. Throughout Table A.3 and A.4, the coefficients remain statistically significant.[2]

We also compare our main findings using Google trends searches. This comparison does require care in interpreting the results. Women using Google may be more educated and younger than women that used call-center services.They may also be more willing to search for controversial terms in the presence of family members than they would be to call a call center. Using Google trends, we look for the following words: 1) "domestic violence", 2) "depression", 3) "anxiety", 4) "pregnancy", 5) "abortion", and 6) "divorce". We use the following

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[2]We do not present the results regarding divorce-related psychological help. Yet, the effects remain statistically significant.

specification: $Y_{ty} = \sum_{t=-9}^{9} \beta_t Covid_{ty} + \gamma_t + \nu_y + e_{ty}$. Where Y_{ty} refers to the variable of interest in week t at year y. $Covid_{ty}$ is a dummy that takes the value of one after the beginning of the lockdown. Also, we include fixed effects by week γ_t and year ν_y. We use data for January, February, March, April, and the first three weeks of May, from 2016 to 2020.

Column 1 of Table A.5 presents the results for IPV. The results show no effect on IPV, but we do observe a statistically significant decrease at the 10% level for week 7. This may be a consequence of the fact that Google trends cannot differentiate between psychological support and legal support. Call-center calls for IPV psychological support increased while calls for legal IPV support decreased. Averaging these effects out may yield no effect on IPV. The difference may also result from younger and more educated Google users. When using the call-center data, we know that the most affected women are those between 31 and 45 years old.

Column 2 of Table A.5 presents the effect on searcher for depression. We do not find an effect using Google trends, which confirms the estimates for call-center calls. The only exception is week 4, where there is a higher number of searches for depression. Yet, the results using Google suggest a potential violation of the parallel trend assumption where there is an increase in searches the two weeks before the lockdown. A potential explanation is that people also look for the "Great Depression." Column 3 of Table A.5 presents anxiety searches. The results are consistent with those using the call-center calls. In particular, we observe a rise in anxiety following the lockdown.

Column 4 of Table A.5 presents the pregnancy searches. There is no effect on pregnancy, which confirms the results using call-center calls. Column 5 of Table A.5 presents the results for abortion. Using Google trends, we do not observe any effect of the lockdown on searches related to abortion. However, preliminary data from the Security Secretariat (2020) suggests a decrease in the numbers of abortions in Mexico City of around 47% when comparing January-February with April-May of 2020.[3] Thus, these results appear to support a reduction in actual abortions. Finally, Column 5 Table A.5 presents the results for divorce, which similar to the call-center data, show no difference.

As a final check, we add weights for the municipality's population size and municipality-

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[3]Although the Secretariat data should be taken with caution as there have been indications of possible underreporting (Vela, 2020).

specific linear time trends. Figure A.1 shows these robustness checks. The plotted points appear similar to each other as well as to the main results in Figure I. Adjusting the main specification by adding weights or linear time trends has little impact on the interpretation of the findings.

4.3 Heterogeneous Effects

We next test whether there are varying effects of COVID-19 by age and education. We find that women between 15 and 30 years old had the most substantial reduction in abortion-related calls (see Table 2). The results also show that women between 31 and 45 had the most notable increase in the number of calls for IPV psychological help and legal help as well as divorce-related psychological aid (see Table 2). Women between 45 and 60 showed the most substantial increase in calls related to anxiety, however, we observe an expansion for all age groups (see Table 2).

For education, we divide the sample into women with a high school degree or higher and those with less than a high school education. The results are presented in Table 3. The findings show that women with at least a high school degree increased their calls for psychological IPV services. Women with less than high school degree reduced their calls for IPV legal services. We also observe that women with a high school degree displayed the most substantial reduction in calls related to abortion and divorce psychological support. Increases in anxiety appear to affect both groups, regardless of education.

5 Conclusion

This paper analyzes the effects of COVID-19 stay-at-home order on call-center calls for legal, psychological, and medical advice to women. Our findings indicate that requests for IPV psychological support sharply increased and then declined to baseline, while calls for legal help with IPV decreased. Mental health appears to have worsened, mainly associated with anxiety. Reproductive health services related to pregnancy remained stable, while calls related to abortion fell in number. Finally, we find evidence that divorce calls asking for psychological aid peaked, but there was no change in requests for divorce-related legal assistance.

There is also evidence of heterogeneity in effect, by age and education. Women between 15 and 30 display the most substantial reduction in abortion-related calls. Women between 31 and 45 increased their requests for IPV and divorce-related psychological services. Finally, women between 46 and 60 experienced the most substantial increase in anxiety. In terms of education, women with a high school degree or higher made the most calls for IPV and divorce-related psychological services as well as showed the most substantial decrease in abortion-related calls. Anxiety results were similar across education levels.

Overall, our results contribute to understanding the household and mental health effects of COVID-19 in Mexico. There has been substantial debate over the impact of the lockdown on domestic violence. In part, this debate was sparked by a declaration by president Lopez Obrador who assured the public that intimate partner violence did not increase during the stay-at-home order. Still, there has been less public discussion concerning additional potential obstacles of COVID-19 in Mexican women's lives. The stay-at-home order has the potential to disrupt women's lives through increased anxiety due to social isolation and health concerns, as well as fertility decisions. Our paper shows that these concerns are valid, and public funds are needed to target the economic and psychological strain on women's well-being.

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6 Figures and Tables

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

	2019			2020		
	Treat-ment	Cont-rol	Diff-erence	Treat-ment	Cont-rol	Diff-erence
Domestic Violence						
Psychological Domestic Violence Calls	0.11	0.10	0.01	0.50	0.20	0.30 ***
Legal Domestic Violence Calls	0.23	0.24	-0.01	0.16	0.40	-0.24 ***
Mental Health						
Depression Calls	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.09	0.08	0.01
Anxiety Calls	0.26	0.25	0.01	0.61	0.32	0.29 ***
Family Decisions						
Abortion Calls	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.11	0.65	-0.54 ***
Pregnancy Calls	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.04 ***
Legal Divorce Calls	0.28	0.33	-0.05	0.16	0.33	-0.17 ***
Psychological Divorce Calls	0.22	0.20	0.02	0.20	0.21	-0.01
Age	43.25	43.02	0.23	42.86	43.04	-0.18
Cohabiting	0.07	0.08	-0.01	0.09	0.08	0.01 **
Unemployed	0.09	0.07	0.02 *	0.07	0.08	-0.01 *
High School or more	0.58	0.59	-0.01	0.61	0.59	0.02 **
Observations	160	176	336	160	176	336

SOURCE: Línea Mujeres.
NOTES: Each column shows average values for the 16 municipalities in our sample. "Control" refers to the 11 weeks before the week when social distance began, and "Treatment" to the 10 weeks after the social distance began. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Figure I: Event Study: Main Findings
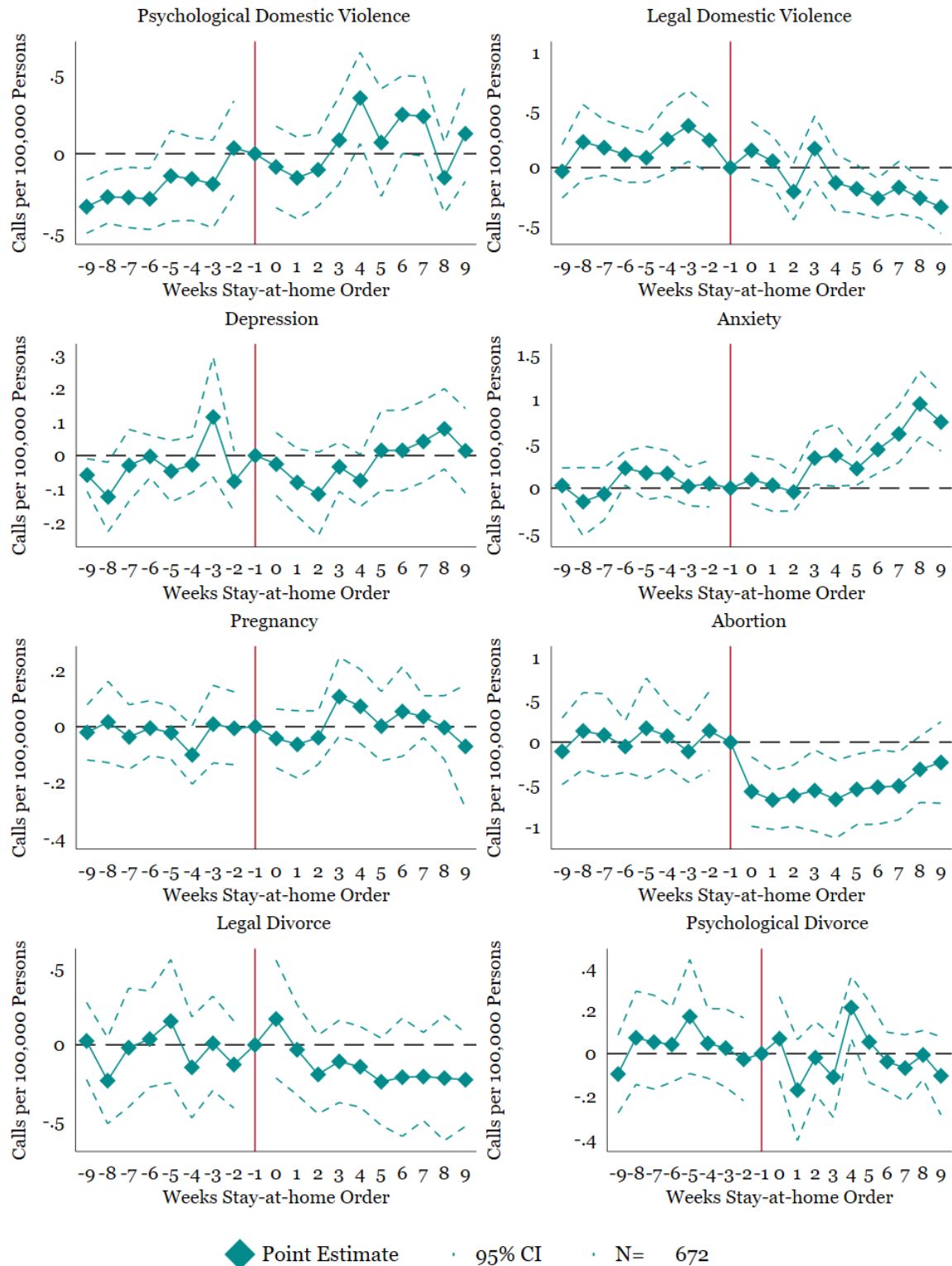
SOURCE: Línea Mujeres.

NOTES: Plotted coefficients are event-study dummy variables, β_t. Each plotted point represents the number of weeks before and after the lockdown, excluding the period just before adoption. Solid lines represent point estimates. Dashed and dotted lines display the 95 percent confidence intervals. Calls are measured per 100,000 persons. Baseline fixed effects are included at the municipality, week, and year. Controls include age, cohabiting, unemployed, and having high school or more. Robust standard errors are clustered at the municipal level.

Table 2: Heterogeneous Effects (1): Age

	(1) Psych IPV	(2) Legal IPV	(3) Anxiety	(4) Abortion	(5) Psych Divorce		(1) Psych IPV	(2) Legal IPV	(3) Anxiety	(4) Abortion	(5) Psych Divorce
Age (15-30)						*Age (45-60)*					
Week 0	0.031 (0.079)	0.057 (0.047)	0.145 (0.093)	-0.347** (0.141)	0.009 (0.042)	Week 0	-0.002 (0.061)	0.115 (0.097)	-0.028 (0.075)	-0.051* (0.025)	-0.031 (0.040)
Week 1	-0.028 (0.050)	-0.039 (0.044)	0.026 (0.054)	-0.472*** (0.159)	-0.008 (0.036)	Week 1	-0.066 (0.069)	-0.002 (0.069)	-0.112 (0.119)	-0.034 (0.021)	-0.089 (0.067)
Week 2	0.016 (0.093)	-0.059 (0.060)	-0.003 (0.069)	-0.439*** (0.131)	0.027 (0.045)	Week 2	-0.024 (0.072)	0.020 (0.103)	-0.049 (0.076)	-0.028 (0.018)	-0.008 (0.034)
Week 3	0.050 (0.075)	-0.006 (0.033)	0.057 (0.070)	-0.381** (0.169)	-0.006 (0.054)	Week 3	0.009 (0.080)	0.106 (0.076)	0.225** (0.078)	-0.057 (0.039)	-0.107 (0.097)
Week 4	0.047 (0.077)	-0.097 (0.058)	0.079 (0.055)	-0.430** (0.177)	-0.023 (0.043)	Week 4	0.002 (0.075)	0.042 (0.087)	0.136 (0.106)	-0.031* (0.018)	0.047 (0.037)
Week 5	0.043 (0.065)	-0.063 (0.045)	0.074 (0.055)	-0.324** (0.142)	-0.053 (0.036)	Week 5	0.012 (0.076)	0.027 (0.080)	0.001 (0.067)	-0.056* (0.030)	-0.025 (0.029)
Week 6	0.140 (0.093)	-0.023 (0.026)	0.015 (0.098)	-0.336* (0.187)	-0.050 (0.047)	Week 6	-0.012 (0.079)	-0.076 (0.098)	0.251*** (0.070)	-0.016 (0.015)	-0.008 (0.020)
Week 7	0.016 (0.088)	-0.049 (0.056)	0.123* (0.066)	-0.328* (0.169)	-0.003 (0.050)	Week 7	0.033 (0.090)	0.009 (0.078)	0.198** (0.075)	-0.034 (0.021)	0.016 (0.033)
Week 8	0.029 (0.103)	-0.058 (0.036)	0.215** (0.098)	-0.134 (0.161)	0.018 (0.029)	Week 8	-0.048 (0.070)	-0.016 (0.093)	0.337*** (0.089)	-0.021 (0.016)	-0.029 (0.064)
Week 9	0.056 (0.071)	-0.065 (0.047)	0.043 (0.058)	-0.154 (0.162)	-0.077 (0.059)	Week 9	-0.009 (0.074)	-0.087 (0.113)	0.197** (0.072)	-0.024 (0.016)	-0.039 (0.054)
Age (31-45)						*Age (61-90)*					
Week 0	-0.166 (0.113)	-0.025 (0.085)	-0.051 (0.085)	-0.098 (0.090)	0.122 (0.074)	Week 0	0.049 (0.036)	0.019 (0.039)	0.030 (0.035)	-0.043 (0.035)	-0.017 (0.018)
Week 1	-0.031 (0.099)	0.092 (0.056)	0.039 (0.092)	-0.140 (0.103)	-0.071 (0.075)	Week 1	-0.025 (0.019)	0.008 (0.023)	0.068 (0.041)	-0.032 (0.034)	0.013 (0.038)
Week 2	-0.087 (0.061)	-0.157** (0.061)	-0.027 (0.115)	-0.109 (0.089)	-0.007 (0.080)	Week 2	-0.003 (0.015)	-0.005 (0.042)	0.021 (0.050)	-0.032 (0.033)	-0.021 (0.018)
Week 3	0.027 (0.092)	0.083 (0.123)	-0.028 (0.078)	-0.077 (0.109)	0.025 (0.053)	Week 3	-0.005 (0.012)	-0.008 (0.043)	0.085* (0.044)	-0.026 (0.035)	-0.012 (0.027)
Week 4	0.276** (0.120)	-0.051 (0.080)	0.119 (0.118)	-0.166 (0.097)	0.223** (0.077)	Week 4	0.018 (0.025)	-0.021 (0.022)	0.050 (0.034)	-0.022 (0.036)	-0.018 (0.018)
Week 5	0.029 (0.138)	-0.127* (0.063)	0.091 (0.079)	-0.098 (0.094)	0.148 (0.101)	Week 5	-0.013 (0.031)	-0.018 (0.024)	0.025 (0.061)	-0.044 (0.035)	-0.018 (0.018)
Week 6	0.080 (0.105)	-0.196*** (0.050)	0.142 (0.090)	-0.114 (0.100)	0.052 (0.042)	Week 6	0.021 (0.024)	0.015 (0.028)	0.067 (0.041)	-0.029 (0.034)	-0.003 (0.025)
Week 7	0.154** (0.068)	-0.123* (0.070)	0.156 (0.103)	-0.092 (0.094)	-0.023 (0.057)	Week 7	0.039 (0.024)	0.008 (0.025)	0.111** (0.039)	-0.032 (0.034)	-0.028 (0.021)
Week 8	-0.130* (0.073)	-0.180** (0.066)	0.278*** (0.093)	-0.115 (0.096)	0.046 (0.062)	Week 8	0.005 (0.020)	0.002 (0.026)	0.131 (0.076)	-0.021 (0.037)	-0.003 (0.025)
Week 9	0.093 (0.107)	-0.173* (0.081)	0.284** (0.132)	-0.025 (0.133)	0.055 (0.052)	Week 9	-0.009 (0.026)	-0.014 (0.027)	0.226*** (0.057)	-0.031 (0.033)	-0.016 (0.017)
Baseline FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Baseline FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

SOURCE: Línea Mujeres.
NOTES: Controls include age, cohabiting, unemployed, and having high school or more. Calls are measured per 100,000 persons. Baseline fixed effects are included at the municipality, week, and year. Robust standard errors are clustered at the municipal level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 3: Heterogeneous Effects (2): Education

	(1) Psych IPV	(2) Legal IPV	(3) Anx-iety	(4) Abor-tion	(5) Psych Divorce
High school or more					
Week 0	-0.035	0.148	-0.012	-0.357**	0.046
	(0.090)	(0.085)	(0.125)	(0.126)	(0.063)
Week 1	-0.005	0.090	0.107	-0.418***	-0.111
	(0.089)	(0.072)	(0.124)	(0.105)	(0.084)
Week 2	-0.032	-0.116	0.035	-0.428***	-0.017
	(0.086)	(0.087)	(0.086)	(0.112)	(0.065)
Week 3	0.085	0.192*	0.035	-0.338**	-0.120
	(0.086)	(0.092)	(0.108)	(0.115)	(0.095)
Week 4	0.259**	-0.072	0.230*	-0.399**	0.138**
	(0.119)	(0.067)	(0.115)	(0.135)	(0.063)
Week 5	0.024	-0.101**	-0.016	-0.345**	0.015
	(0.091)	(0.046)	(0.088)	(0.119)	(0.104)
Week 6	0.236**	-0.104	0.223*	-0.344**	-0.008
	(0.099)	(0.079)	(0.113)	(0.149)	(0.052)
Week 7	0.200*	0.019	0.294***	-0.259*	-0.077
	(0.099)	(0.054)	(0.092)	(0.142)	(0.062)
Week 8	-0.024	-0.101	0.601***	-0.099	-0.039
	(0.070)	(0.077)	(0.131)	(0.143)	(0.066)
Week 9	0.202	-0.123*	0.403***	-0.055	-0.089
	(0.139)	(0.068)	(0.120)	(0.158)	(0.073)
Less than High School					
Week 0	-0.042	0.022	0.145	-0.223	0.044
	(0.137)	(0.066)	(0.129)	(0.135)	(0.051)
Week 1	-0.135*	-0.019	-0.073	-0.255*	-0.042
	(0.076)	(0.087)	(0.044)	(0.133)	(0.058)
Week 2	-0.063	-0.088	-0.092	-0.209*	0.012
	(0.080)	(0.081)	(0.087)	(0.117)	(0.067)
Week 3	0.001	-0.020	0.266**	-0.246	0.031
	(0.093)	(0.100)	(0.114)	(0.164)	(0.062)
Week 4	0.093	-0.043	0.163	-0.272*	0.090
	(0.070)	(0.087)	(0.114)	(0.146)	(0.067)
Week 5	0.050	-0.074	0.249***	-0.222	0.065
	(0.110)	(0.071)	(0.084)	(0.128)	(0.044)
Week 6	0.005	-0.146**	0.178**	-0.177	-0.011
	(0.078)	(0.066)	(0.082)	(0.126)	(0.046)
Week 7	0.044	-0.174*	0.328**	-0.229*	0.041
	(0.071)	(0.094)	(0.122)	(0.123)	(0.059)
Week 8	-0.120	-0.133**	0.344**	-0.193*	0.074
	(0.069)	(0.059)	(0.133)	(0.109)	(0.065)
Week 9	-0.068	-0.212**	0.377***	-0.168	-0.005
	(0.078)	(0.087)	(0.121)	(0.120)	(0.059)
Baseline FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

SOURCE: Línea Mujeres.
NOTES: Controls include age, cohabiting, unemployed, and having high school or more. Calls are measured per 100,000 persons. Baseline fixed effects are included at the municipality, week, and year. Robust standard errors are clustered at the municipal level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A Appendix

Table A.1: Event Study: Domestic Violence, Mental Health, and Family Decisions

Call Type:	IPV Psych (1)	IPV Legal (2)	Depression All (3)	Anxiety All (4)	Pregnancy All (5)	Abortion All (6)	Divorce Psych (7)	Divorce Legal (8)
Week -9	-0.33***	-0.03	-0.06**	0.03	-0.02	-0.11	-0.10	0.03
	(0.09)	(0.12)	(0.02)	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.20)	(0.09)	(0.13)
Week -8	-0.27***	0.22	-0.12**	-0.15	0.02	0.13	0.07	-0.23
	(0.08)	(0.17)	(0.05)	(0.20)	(0.07)	(0.23)	(0.11)	(0.14)
Week -7	-0.27**	0.17	-0.03	-0.07	-0.04	0.08	0.05	-0.02
	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.05)	(0.15)	(0.06)	(0.25)	(0.11)	(0.20)
Week -6	-0.28**	0.11	-0.00	0.22**	-0.01	-0.05	0.04	0.04
	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.15)	(0.09)	(0.16)
Week -5	-0.14	0.09	-0.05	0.17	-0.02	0.16	0.17	0.15
	(0.14)	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.15)	(0.05)	(0.30)	(0.14)	(0.20)
Week -4	-0.16	0.25	-0.03	0.16	-0.10*	0.07	0.05	-0.15
	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.04)	(0.13)	(0.05)	(0.19)	(0.08)	(0.17)
Week -3	-0.19	0.36**	0.11	0.02	0.01	-0.11	0.03	0.01
	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.07)	(0.19)	(0.09)	(0.16)
Week -2	0.04	0.24	-0.08	0.05	-0.01	0.13	-0.03	-0.13
	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.05)	(0.13)	(0.07)	(0.24)	(0.10)	(0.14)
Week 0	-0.08	0.15	-0.03	0.10	-0.04	-0.58**	0.07	0.17
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.05)	(0.14)	(0.05)	(0.21)	(0.10)	(0.20)
Week 1	-0.15	0.06	-0.08	0.03	-0.06	-0.68***	-0.17	-0.03
	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.15)	(0.06)	(0.18)	(0.12)	(0.15)
Week 2	-0.10	-0.21	-0.11*	-0.04	-0.04	-0.63***	-0.02	-0.19
	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.18)	(0.09)	(0.13)
Week 3	0.08	0.17	-0.03	0.34**	0.11	-0.57**	-0.11	-0.11
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.04)	(0.15)	(0.07)	(0.24)	(0.10)	(0.14)
Week 4	0.35**	-0.13	-0.07*	0.37*	0.07	-0.67**	0.22**	-0.14
	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.04)	(0.18)	(0.07)	(0.23)	(0.07)	(0.13)
Week 5	0.07	-0.18	0.02	0.22**	0.00	-0.56**	0.05	-0.24
	(0.17)	(0.11)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.21)	(0.10)	(0.15)
Week 6	0.25*	-0.27***	0.02	0.43***	0.05	-0.53**	-0.04	-0.21
	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.14)	(0.08)	(0.22)	(0.07)	(0.20)
Week 7	0.24*	-0.17	0.04	0.61***	0.04	-0.51**	-0.07	-0.21
	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.06)	(0.16)	(0.04)	(0.20)	(0.08)	(0.15)
Week 8	-0.15	-0.26***	0.08	0.95***	-0.00	-0.32	-0.01	-0.22
	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.19)	(0.06)	(0.20)	(0.06)	(0.21)
Week 9	0.13	-0.34**	0.01	0.74***	-0.07	-0.24	-0.10	-0.23
	(0.15)	(0.12)	(0.06)	(0.17)	(0.11)	(0.24)	(0.09)	(0.16)
Baseline FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	672	672	672	672	672	672	672	672
Adjusted R-sq.	0.42	0.18	0.11	0.42	0.08	0.31	0.19	0.13

SOURCE: Línea Mujeres.
NOTES: Controls include age, cohabiting, unemployed, and having high school or more. Calls are measured per 100,000 persons. Baseline fixed effects are included at the municipality, week, and year. Robust standard errors are clustered at the municipal level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A.2: Robustness (1): Bootstrap Standard Errors

	(1) Psych IPV	(2) Legal IPV	(3) Depression	(4) Anxiety	(5) Abortion	(6) Legal Divorce	(7) Psych Divorce	(8) Pregnancy
Week -9	-0.332***	-0.033	-0.058**	0.030	-0.108	0.026	-0.095	-0.021
	[-0.558,-0.106]	[-0.240,0.168]	[-0.100,-0.014]	[-0.153, 0.224]	[-0.437,0.230]	[-0.212,0.255]	[-0.251,0.076]	[-0.106,0.066]
Week -8	-0.271***	0.222	-0.123**	-0.153	0.132	-0.233	0.074	0.017
	[-0.417,-0.120]	[-0.073,0.489]	[-0.239,-0.008]	[-0.218,-0.021]	[-0.277,0.546]	[-0.496,0.022]	[-0.112,0.268]	[-0.115,0.144]
Week -7	-0.275**	0.174	-0.029	-0.065	0.084	-0.018	0.054	-0.037
	[-0.417, -0.120]	[-0.044,0.375]	[-0.125,0.073]	[-0.352,0.201]	[-0.329,0.504]	[-0.377,0.333]	[-0.144,0.248]	[-0.145,0.065]
Week -6	-0.283**	0.112	-0.003	0.225**	-0.051	0.038	0.043	-0.005
	[-0.457,-0.103]]	[-0.100,0.317]	[-0.061,0.053]	[0.019,0.430]	[-0.301,0.216]	[-0.249,0.315]	[-0.120,0.197]	[-0.097,0.088]
Week -5	-0.139	0.086	-0.047	0.170	0.164	0.154	0.173	-0.022
	[-0.396,0.117]	[-0.108,0.267]	[-0.130,0.031]	[-0.123,0.463]	[-0.352,0.703]	[-0.207,0.529]	[-0.076,0.426]	[-0.108,0.059]
Week -4	-0.158	0.246	-0.027	0.165	0.071	-0.147	0.048	-0.101*
	[-0.394,0.089]	[-0.027,0.523]	[-0.107,0.047]	[-0.078,0.405]	[-0.263,0.423]	[-0.450,0.158]	[-0.095,0.197]	[-0.197,-0.002]
Week -3	-0.190	0.363**	0.115	0.020	-0.109	0.010	0.026	0.009
	[-0.439,0.074]	[0.099,0.648]	[-0.031,0.262]	[-0.181,0.216]	[-0.410,0.215]	[-0.281,0.290]	[-0.132,0.195]	[-0.117,0.132]
Week -2	0.036	0.238	-0.077	0.050	0.134	-0.129	-0.027	-0.006
	[-0.230,0.293]	[-0.009,0.500]	[-0.156,0.002]	[-0.212,0.286]	[-0.265,0.551]	[-0.379,0.127]	[-0.206,0.152]	[-0.127,0.117]
Week 0	-0.083	0.150	-0.026	0.096	-0.580**	0.168	0.070	-0.042
	[-0.316,0.146]	[-0.069,0.369]	[-0.108,0.059]	[-0.136,0.354]	[-0.923,-0.223]	[-0.200,0.526]	[-0.102,0.228]	[-0.140,0.055]
Week 1	-0.152	0.056	-0.080	0.032	-0.680***	-0.031	-0.171	-0.064
	[-0.382,0.089]	[-0.142,0.248]	[-0.170,0.011]	[-0.234,0.302]	[-0.988,-0.358]	[-0.303,0.234]	[-0.388,0.035]	[-0.177,0.052]
Week 2	-0.101	-0.208	-0.115*	-0.044	-0.629***	-0.193	-0.019	-0.039
	[-0.307,0.104]	[-0.435,0.007]	[-0.229,-0.002]	[-0.225,0.144]	[-0.921,-0.330]	[-0.422,0.042]	[-0.178,0.134]	[-0.122,0.048]
Week 3	0.085	0.165	-0.034	0.338**	-0.569**	-0.108	-0.110	0.107
	[-0.164,0.341]	[-0.077,0.421]	[-0.100,0.032]	[0.064,0.607]	[-0.984,-0.125]	[-0.354,0.141]	[-0.268,0.058]	[-0.021,0.237]
Week 4	0.350**	-0.132	-0.075*	0.369*	-0.673***	-0.143	0.216***	0.073
	[0.113,0.592]	[-0.351,0.082]	[-0.147,-0.003]	[0.044,0.697]	[-1.060,-0.260]	[-0.398,0.090]	[0.083,0.348]	[-0.051,0.194]
Week 5	0.070	-0.184	0.015	0.220**	-0.555**	-0.241	0.055	0.002
	[-0.248,0.386]	[-0.374,0.005]	[-0.089,0.130]	[0.029,0.380]	[-0.915,-0.187]	[-0.494,0.029]	[-0.116,0.229]	[-0.108,0.108]
Week 6	0.245*	-0.266**	0.015	0.434***	-0.529**	-0.211	-0.037	0.054
	[0.021,0.475]	[-0.422,-0.113]	[-0.094,0.125]	[0.206,0.683]	[-0.910,-0.140]	[-0.568,0.149]	[-0.157,0.081]	[-0.098,0.205]
Week 7	0.235*	-0.172	0.042	0.610***	-0.514***	-0.207	-0.067	0.036
	[0.002,0.463]	[-0.370,0.025]	[-0.052,0.140]	[0.315,0.898]	[-0.848,-0.171]	[-0.471,0.045]	[-0.215,0.073]	[-0.033,0.106]
Week 8	-0.150	-0.265**	0.080	0.947***	-0.320*	-0.217	-0.006	-0.003
	[-0.358,0.059]	[-0.430,-0.113]	[-0.035,0.193]	[0.629,1.287]	[-0.665,0.041]	[-0.571,0.131]	[-0.105,0.095]	[-0.109,0.107]
Week 9	0.126	-0.343***	0.014	0.744***	-0.239	-0.227	-0.104	-0.071
	[-0.135,0.400]	[-0.5556,-0.143]	[-0.103,0.124]	[0.430,1.038]	[-0.640,0.182]	[-0.507,0.061]	[-0.275,0.062]	[-0.251,0.113]
Baseline FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R^2	0.47	0.25	0.19	0.47	0.37	0.20	0.26	0.16
Observations	672	672	672	672	672	672	672	672

SOURCE: Línea Mujeres.
NOTES: Controls include age, cohabiting, unemployed, and having high school or more. Calls are measured per 100,000 persons. Baseline fixed effects are included at the municipality, week, and year. Robust standard errors are clustered at the municipal level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A.3: Robustness (2): Sensitivity Analysis Excluding a Municipality

Anxiety

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Week 0	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.14	0.11
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.15)
Week 1	-0.06	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.03
	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)
Week 2	-0.06	-0.03	-0.05	-0.09	-0.05	-0.05	-0.02	-0.07	-0.03	-0.06	0.03	-0.05	-0.03	-0.05	-0.06	-0.03
	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Week 3	0.27*	0.34*	0.34*	0.36**	0.29*	0.36**	0.25*	0.33*	0.36**	0.31*	0.39**	0.38**	0.34*	0.34*	0.37**	0.37**
	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)
Week 4	0.35*	0.41**	0.36*	0.28	0.35*	0.41**	0.27	0.36*	0.40*	0.39*	0.45**	0.39*	0.36*	0.35*	0.40**	0.36*
	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.16)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.16)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.17)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.19)
Week 5	0.18*	0.23**	0.26**	0.24**	0.19*	0.23**	0.25**	0.19*	0.23**	0.18*	0.23**	0.22**	0.20*	0.21**	0.23**	0.25**
	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Week 6	0.35***	0.45***	0.41**	0.43**	0.43**	0.45***	0.48***	0.42**	0.46***	0.39**	0.49***	0.45***	0.45***	0.40**	0.45***	0.44***
	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Week 7	0.58***	0.60***	0.60***	0.65***	0.54***	0.64***	0.54***	0.59***	0.62***	0.61***	0.70***	0.62***	0.62***	0.59***	0.60***	0.68***
	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.16)
Week 8	0.95***	0.95***	0.98***	0.95***	0.90***	0.97***	0.83***	0.91***	1.03***	0.95***	0.95***	1.04***	0.93***	0.91***	0.95***	0.95***
	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.15)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)
Week 9	0.71***	0.70***	0.79***	0.79***	0.70***	0.77***	0.78***	0.72***	0.70***	0.69***	0.84***	0.77***	0.75***	0.72***	0.75***	0.73***
	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)
Baseline FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
Adjusted R-sq.	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.46	0.41	0.42	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.42

Abortion

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Week 0	-0.53**	-0.54**	-0.62**	-0.56**	-0.60**	-0.59**	-0.54**	-0.61**	-0.51**	-0.53**	-0.61**	-0.55**	-0.73***	-0.57**	-0.63**	-0.59**
	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.15)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)
Week 1	-0.60***	-0.65***	-0.72***	-0.67***	-0.68***	-0.68***	-0.68***	-0.70***	-0.61***	-0.66***	-0.67***	-0.66***	-0.80***	-0.67***	-0.71***	-0.70***
	(0.17)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.13)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.19)
Week 2	-0.61***	-0.61***	-0.66***	-0.62***	-0.61***	-0.62***	-0.62***	-0.65***	-0.56***	-0.60***	-0.66***	-0.59***	-0.77***	-0.60***	-0.68***	-0.60***
	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.12)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.19)
Week 3	-0.59**	-0.56*	-0.61**	-0.48*	-0.55*	-0.57*	-0.54*	-0.58*	-0.45*	-0.52*	-0.59**	-0.56*	-0.74***	-0.56*	-0.62**	-0.59**
	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.24)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.23)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.18)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.26)
Week 4	-0.67**	-0.65**	-0.72***	-0.55**	-0.66**	-0.68**	-0.67**	-0.71***	-0.58**	-0.64**	-0.67**	-0.65**	-0.82***	-0.68**	-0.73***	-0.69**
	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.24)	(0.21)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.24)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.19)	(0.25)	(0.24)	(0.25)
Week 5	-0.56**	-0.53**	-0.59**	-0.53**	-0.51**	-0.55**	-0.55**	-0.57**	-0.46**	-0.49**	-0.58**	-0.53**	-0.71***	-0.55**	-0.61**	-0.58**
	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.22)	(0.23)	(0.22)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.23)	(0.15)	(0.23)	(0.22)	(0.23)
Week 6	-0.48*	-0.47*	-0.55**	-0.58**	-0.52**	-0.53**	-0.51**	-0.55**	-0.43*	-0.54**	-0.56**	-0.50*	-0.68***	-0.48*	-0.57**	-0.52**
	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.22)	(0.24)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.16)	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.24)
Week 7	-0.42**	-0.50**	-0.55**	-0.51**	-0.52**	-0.51**	-0.50**	-0.54**	-0.43*	-0.52**	-0.50**	-0.48**	-0.66***	-0.51**	-0.55**	-0.51**
	(0.19)	(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.14)	(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.22)
Week 8	-0.35	-0.27	-0.36	-0.25	-0.28	-0.32	-0.29	-0.33	-0.22	-0.32	-0.33	-0.29	-0.41**	-0.39*	-0.36	-0.33
	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.18)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.18)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.21)
Week 9	-0.26	-0.19	-0.25	-0.20	-0.22	-0.22	-0.15	-0.24	-0.17	-0.21	-0.30	-0.21	-0.42**	-0.25	-0.29	-0.24
	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.24)	(0.26)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.16)	(0.26)	(0.25)	(0.26)
Baseline FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
Adjusted R-sq.	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.29	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.30

SOURCE: Línea Mujeres.
NOTES: Controls include age, cohabiting, unemployed, and having high school or more. Calls are measured per 100,000 persons. Baseline fixed effects are included at the municipality, week, and year. Robust standard errors are clustered at the municipal level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A.4: Robustness (2): Sensitivity Analysis Excluding a Municipality

Legal

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Week 0	0.09	0.12	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.15	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.16
	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Week 1	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	-0.02	0.08	0.06	0.05
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Week 2	-0.17	-0.27**	-0.20	-0.18	-0.21	-0.19	-0.20	-0.16	-0.17	-0.24*	-0.21	-0.22	-0.25*	-0.19	-0.20	-0.26*
	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.12)
Week 3	0.23	0.16	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.12	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18
	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.15)
Week 4	-0.10	-0.12	-0.10	-0.10	-0.12	-0.13	-0.09	-0.09	-0.14	-0.16	-0.16	-0.16	-0.21*	-0.15	-0.11	-0.16
	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Week 5	-0.18	-0.18	-0.16	-0.20*	-0.21*	-0.15	-0.17	-0.15	-0.23**	-0.22*	-0.19	-0.20*	-0.20*	-0.18	-0.13	-0.19
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.11)
Week 6	-0.25**	-0.24**	-0.24**	-0.27**	-0.28**	-0.24**	-0.25**	-0.23**	-0.28***	-0.30***	-0.30***	-0.26**	-0.28***	-0.25**	-0.29***	-0.29***
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Week 7	-0.17	-0.20	-0.17	-0.10	-0.18	-0.14	-0.15	-0.14	-0.17	-0.20	-0.19	-0.19	-0.23*	-0.18	-0.15	-0.18
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Week 8	-0.25**	-0.27**	-0.25**	-0.23**	-0.30***	-0.25**	-0.24**	-0.23**	-0.28**	-0.30***	-0.25**	-0.29***	-0.28***	-0.27**	-0.27**	-0.30***
	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Week 9	-0.31**	-0.34**	-0.32**	-0.29**	-0.38***	-0.33**	-0.35**	-0.33**	-0.31**	-0.38***	-0.36***	-0.35**	-0.41***	-0.33**	-0.33**	-0.36**
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Baseline FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
Adjusted R-sq.	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.20	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.19

Psychological

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Week 0	-0.09	-0.10	-0.08	-0.16	-0.09	-0.10	-0.12	-0.08	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.06	-0.02	-0.09	-0.12	-0.09
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Week 1	-0.16	-0.12	-0.16	-0.22*	-0.14	-0.16	-0.21	-0.15	-0.11	-0.17	-0.10	-0.12	-0.11	-0.17	-0.18	-0.15
	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Week 2	-0.10	-0.09	-0.13	-0.14	-0.11	-0.09	-0.14	-0.09	-0.08	-0.13	-0.04	-0.09	-0.04	-0.09	-0.14	-0.11
	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Week 3	0.07	0.13	0.07	0.02	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.07
	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.15)
Week 4	0.34**	0.39**	0.34**	0.24**	0.36**	0.37**	0.35**	0.37**	0.40**	0.34**	0.37**	0.35**	0.37**	0.31*	0.34**	0.36**
	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.09)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.16)
Week 5	0.08	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.08	-0.02	0.14	0.09	0.16	0.09	0.01	0.08
	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.18)	(0.15)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.18)
Week 6	0.27*	0.26*	0.24*	0.22	0.28**	0.27*	0.17	0.26*	0.25*	0.24*	0.29**	0.23	0.29**	0.22	0.21	0.23
	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Week 7	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.26*	0.25*	0.26*	0.18	0.21	0.26*	0.21	0.30**	0.25*	0.23	0.29**	0.22	0.22
	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Week 8	-0.16	-0.15	-0.14	-0.13	-0.12	-0.16	-0.21**	-0.15	-0.12	-0.16	-0.10	-0.16	-0.12	-0.17	-0.19	-0.17
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.12)
Week 9	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.07	0.16	0.14	0.08	0.14	0.15	0.06	0.14	0.14	0.21	0.16	0.09	0.14
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)
Baseline FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
Adjusted R-sq.	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.45	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.41

SOURCE: Línea Mujeres.
NOTES: Controls include age, cohabiting, unemployed, and having high school or more. Calls are measured per 100,000 persons. Baseline fixed effects are included at the municipality, week, and year. Robust standard errors are clustered at the municipal level. Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$
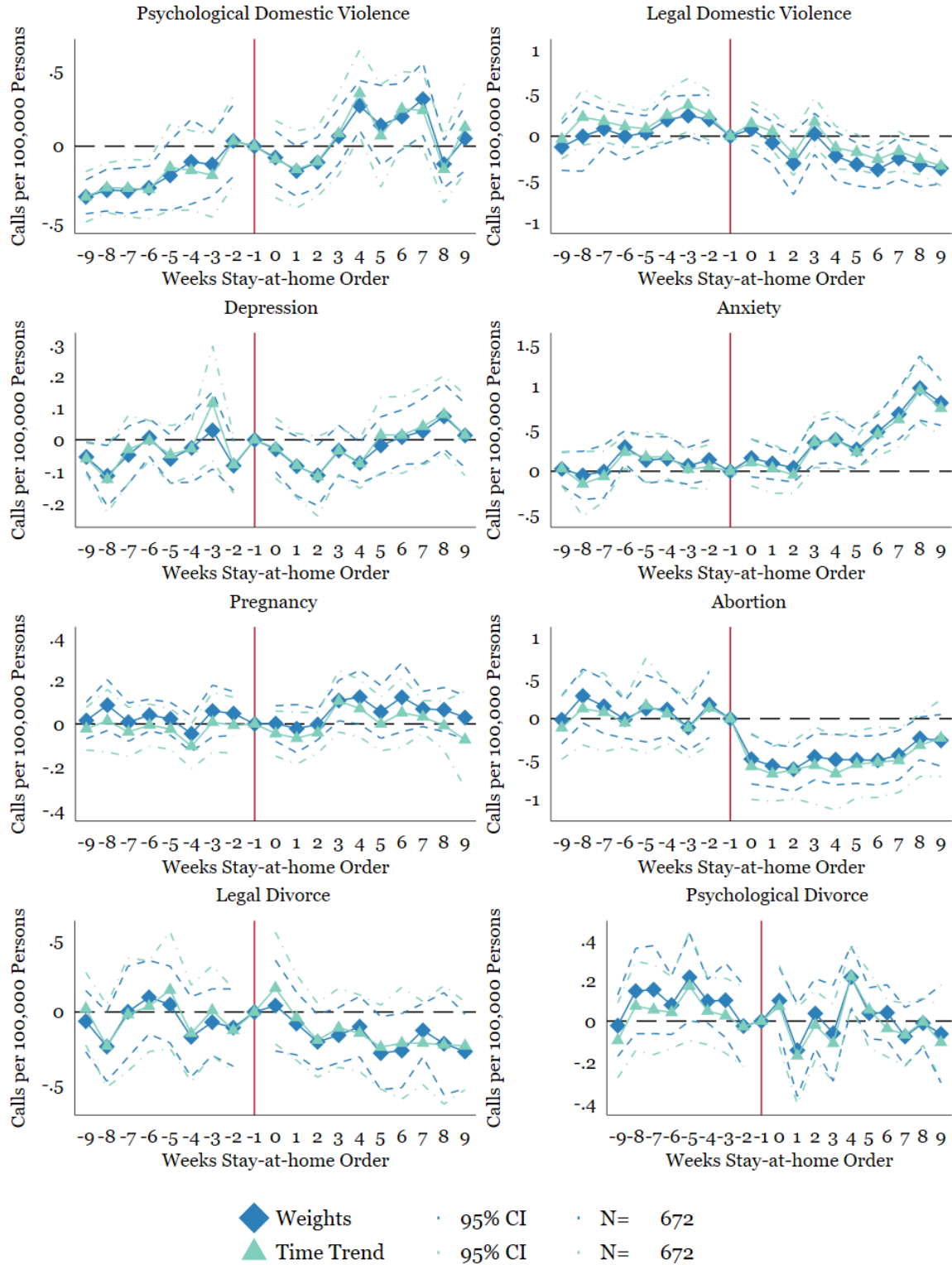
Table A.5: Robustness (3): Google Trends

	(1) Domesstic Violence	(2) Depression	(3) Anxiety	(4) Pregnancy	(5) Abortion	(6) Divorce
Week -9	-26.833	19.250	13.250*	3.167	12.667	5.750
	(18.152)	(13.667)	(7.363)	(5.561)	(8.951)	(11.127)
Week -8	-35.000	40.500**	7.500	6.750	11.500	10.000
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week -7	-15.000	15.750	1.000	4.500	5.500	-0.500
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week -6	-5.750	27.500	7.750	3.250	13.250	-7.500
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week -5	-31.500	7.250	7.750	2.500	14.500	6.000
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week -4	-19.500	32.250*	9.250	-0.250	10.250	14.500
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week -3	13.750	11.250	9.750	2.000	0.750	8.000
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week -2	14.000	35.500**	6.250	5.750	16.500	-1.500
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week 0	-17.500	30.000*	15.500*	2.000	5.750	10.000
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week 1	-19.000	14.750	12.000	-0.250	3.000	-10.000
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week 2	-27.750	28.750*	30.500***	4.750	2.750	4.500
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week 3	-0.500	29.500*	22.500**	4.000	5.000	-1.750
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week 4	-25.000	38.500**	25.000***	-3.000	-2.000	-10.000
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week 5	-14.250	18.000	23.000**	2.000	0.000	-13.000
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week 6	-17.500	22.500	33.250***	6.750	-1.250	-3.500
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week 7	-42.500*	1.750	41.250***	3.750	-3.500	-10.000
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week 8	-18.000	13.000	29.250***	5.750	-5.000	-11.500
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week 9	-25.000	5.250	28.000***	-1.500	0.000	-8.250
	(22.232)	(16.739)	(9.018)	(6.811)	(10.963)	(13.627)
Week FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	105	105	105	105	105	105
Adjusted R-sq.	0.45	0.76	0.93	0.77	0.55	0.58

SOURCE: Línea Mujeres.
NOTES: Significance levels: * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Figure A.1: Event Study: Robustness of Main Findings

SOURCE: Línea Mujeres.

NOTES: Plotted coefficients are event-study dummy variables, β_t. Each plotted point represents the number of weeks before and after the lockdown, excluding the period just before adoption. Solid lines represent point estimates. Dashed and dotted lines display the 95 percent confidence intervals. Calls are measured per 100,000 persons. Baseline fixed effects are included at the municipality, week, and year. Controls include age, cohabiting, unemployed, and having high school or more. Robust standard errors are clustered at the municipal level.