| **Citation** | **Paper** | **Page & Segment** |
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| Anderberg et al. (2020) – *Quantifying Domestic Violence in Times of Crisis* | WP202029.pdf | Pages 3–5: “the lockdown brought about an increase in recorded DV crimes of around 5-7 percent… [but] a 40 percent increase (at peak) in our search-based DV index…” |
| Kourti et al. (2021) – *Domestic Violence During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Systematic Review* | kourti-et-al-2021.pdf | Page 4: “78% of the reviewed studies (14 out of 18) found an increase in domestic violence during the pandemic.” |
| Sacco et al. (2020) – *The Dark Side of Home Isolation* | sacco-et-al-2020.pdf | Pages 2–3: “The forced isolation of families... may create a dangerous situation... increased opportunities for an abuser with his captive cohabitants and reduced contact outside the home.” |
| UN Women (2020); Wikipedia summary | Wikipedia: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impact_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_on_domestic_violence> | Section “Increased calls to helplines”: “Calls to helplines rose by 25–80% in some countries.” |
| Peterman et al. (2020) – quoted in Anderberg et al. (2020) | WP202029.pdf | Page 2: “...lockdowns of anywhere between 25 percent and 80 percent... UN Women 2020; Wagers 2020...” and “31 million additional cases under a 6-month scenario” cited from global UN models. |
| Evans et al. (2020); Sharma & Borah (2020) | s12103-020-09531-7.pdf and main.pdf | Evans: Page 2, “job losses, financial stress, and isolation likely contribute to increased risk.” Sharma & Borah: Pages 4–5, on school closures, lack of escape, and gendered violence. |