
The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Crime

*Zakir Sami

Abstract

Since the emergence of COVID-19, people around the world have been immobilized by mandatory lockdown restrictions and social distancing protocols. The opportunity for crime to occur changes as more people remain stuck at home. While overall crime rates have declined worldwide during COVID-19 restrictions, certain types of crimes have increased. Specifically, cybercrime, intimate partner violence, and anti-Asian hate crimes have become exacerbated consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper examines the aforementioned forms of crime during the ongoing pandemic, specifically discussing their development and prevalence. This paper informs the need to address increasing rates of cybercrime, anti-Asian hate crime, and intimate partner violence during the pandemic and thereafter. Further research is warranted on these specific crimes as COVID-19 continues to spread around the world.

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus, pandemic, crime, cybercrime, anti-Asian hate crime, intimate partner violence

*College of Arts and Science, University of Saskatchewan
Correspondence: zas992@usask.ca

USURJ

University of Saskatchewan Undergraduate Research Journal
Volume 8, Issue 2, 2022



© 2022 Zakir Sami. This open access article is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial 4.0 license. (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

The Impact of COVID-19 on Crime

Upon the emergence of COVID-19 in late 2019, much of the developed world's population began adhering to public health guidelines that forced them to stay home (Verma et al., 2020). The virus resulted in a global pandemic with various lockdown protocols and restrictions, that appear to have reduced the overall rate of crime in many developed countries (Abrams, 2021). For example, in the United States, major cities saw at least a 35% reduction in reported crime rates (D.S. Abrams, 2020). Specifically, as individuals spent more time at home, drug crime, property crime, and violent crime all substantially decreased (D.S. Abrams, 2020). Additionally, Halford and colleagues (2020) found a 41% decrease in police-recorded crime in the United Kingdom. In Canada, crime rates dropped by 17% within the first six months of lockdown (Statistics Canada, 2021). In addition, government restrictions on daily activity have also resulted in the reduction of residential crime (D.S. Abrams, 2020). However, the overall decline in crime rates correlated to COVID-19 protocols do not mean that all crime has come to a halt. Rather, COVID-19 has simply changed criminal opportunities, policing, and criminal activity (D.S. Abrams, 2020). As these opportunities change, further research is warranted to examine crimes being committed as a result of the pandemic. Thus, it is in the interest of public safety to examine certain crimes that have become more prevalent during the pandemic.

Because the pandemic has shifted the dynamic for crime to occur both inside and outside the home, many people who remain stuck at home may face consequences within the walls of what should be their safe space. Boman and Gallupe (2020) argue that, although mandatory lockdown orders have reduced blatant serious street crime, they have possibly given rise to other opportunities for crime occurring within the home. First, the risk of both cybercrime and intimate partner violence (IPV) increases. More people quarantined at home has resulted in a reduction in street crimes and has increased the opportunity for cybercrime and IPV to occur.

Additionally, with less day-to-day physical contact in public places, there is also a reduced opportunity for violent crime (Buil-Gil et al., 2020). Second, crime outside the home has become more prevalent among Asian communities. Studies show that Asians are at higher risk of xenophobia, hate crimes, and verbal and physical attacks as they are falsely blamed for the pandemic due to its origin in China (Gao & Liu, 2020; Z. Abrams, 2021). The following sections of this paper explore these three alternate forms of crime through the lens of consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic: 1) cybercrime, 2) IPV, and 3) anti-Asian hate crimes.

Cybercrime

With governments advising people to stay home and reduce contact during the COVID-19 pandemic, people have adapted to a new routine where technology has become widely used for human interaction (Fontanilla, 2020). To abide by social distancing guidelines, people have turned to the internet as a means to communicate. As individuals and organizations have transitioned to online delivery of work, school, and socializing, internet traffic has reached unprecedented highs (Flanagan, 2020).

Cybercrime is continually advancing alongside technology and is often overlooked (Fontanilla, 2020). However, as new research is being conducted, cybercrime is being viewed as an increasingly serious threat by the Canadian Centre for Cyber Security (Government of Canada, 2020). Cybercrime is defined as the deliberate attempt to acquire information from another person, typically for the benefit of the hacker (Fontanilla, 2020). These crimes, including phishing, hacking, and spamming, can be used to facilitate further serious offences such as child pornography, hate crimes, and identity theft (Fontanilla, 2020). According to Naidoo (2020), phishing attempts have increased six-fold since the start of the pandemic in March 2020 and accounted for more than half of all cybercrime incidents by the end of that month. Consequently, there has been a 667% increase in COVID-19-related phishing messages and emails sent within the past year immediately following the emergence of the virus

(Naidoo, 2020). Fontanilla (2020) posits that this substantial increase is due to hackers seeking to exploit the fear surrounding COVID-19 to target individuals and organizations. For example, staff at the World Health Organization (WHO) were targeted by two separate phishing campaigns at the onset of the pandemic in March 2020 (Government of Canada, 2020).

Cyberhackers are known to prey on those who are emotionally vulnerable, which has become easier due to the uncertainty and difficulties surrounding the pandemic (Naidoo, 2020). For example, reports of fake texts notifying individuals of their COVID-19 test results have been used to lure people into visiting malicious websites where their personal and financial information is then stolen (McLaughlin & Currie, 2020). Furthermore, in the early months of the pandemic, nearly 900,000 malicious COVID-19 websites were accessed and used to persuade individuals into providing their sensitive personal information (Fontanilla, 2020). Moreover, text messages impersonating the Government of Canada (2020) were discovered that drew victims to a malicious website by claiming to contain updates on the virus.

Buil-Gil and colleagues (2021) found that the rates of cybercrime were highest during the months of strictest government-implemented lockdown protocols. These protocols enforced mandatory social distancing measures and resulted in the displacement of crime to online environments. Specifically, online shopping fraud and social media hacking were the most common cybercrime offences in the United Kingdom during April and May 2020 at the beginning of the pandemic (Buil-Gil et al., 2021). The first 12 months of the pandemic saw a 44% increase in online shopping fraud compared to the previous year (BBC News, 2021). Additionally, as many businesses closed during the pandemic, individuals were more likely to be targeted as victims than companies (Buil-Gil et al., 2021). This change in victimization could be because these individuals are often unaware and naïve to cybercrime and do not have the same preventative measures in place as large corporations. For example, a man in Vancouver was scammed out of \$1,800 while attempting to obtain a loan online (McLaughlin & Currie, 2020). In

particular, older adults are more likely to fall victim to online scams because they are often not well experienced with internet and technology use (Radwan et al., 2020).

With COVID-19 pushing many people online, online scams have become increasingly common and being cautious while on the internet is important. Fontanilla (2020) recommends checking privacy settings, avoiding opening suspicious emails, and using anti-virus software to stay safe. Following such recommendations can help reduce the rate of cybercrime both during the pandemic and as technology advances in the years to come.

Intimate Partner Violence

With more people staying home to reduce the spread of COVID-19, there becomes a risk of at-home abuse. IPV is defined as any physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occurs between intimate partners (van Gelder et al., 2020). According to Statistics Canada, rates of IPV typically increase during community crises (Bobala & Wright, 2020), and IPV has been shown to increase during past epidemics, economic downturns, and natural disasters (Agüero, 2021). As a result of COVID-19, 10% of women and 6% of men reported being concerned about domestic violence during the pandemic (Bobala & Wright, 2020). Upon the spread of the virus, mandatory lockdown orders may be exacerbating the opportunity for IPV to occur, and the United Nations issued a warning that rates of IPV would increase due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Bradley et al., 2020).

Reported rates of IPV have substantially increased and continue to rise over the course of the pandemic (Thompson, 2021). For example, Agüero (2021) found a 48% increase in helpline calls during the first wave of the pandemic in Peru. These results were found to be consistent across various developed and undeveloped countries that were reported. For instance, in China, IPV rates were found to be three times higher in 2020 compared to 2019 (Buttall & Ferreira, 2020). Furthermore, during their lockdowns, China, Italy, and Spain all reported substantial

increases in calls to IPV helplines. In the United Kingdom, there was a 20% increase in police reports of IPV, while in France there was a 30% increase (Bradley et al., 2020). In Canada, the Assaulted Women's Helpline reported nearly double the number of calls received between October and December 2020 compared to the previous year (Thompson, 2021). Additionally, there has been a consistent increase in calls to helplines across the provinces. In British Columbia, calls to the Vancouver Battered Women's Support Services have tripled; In Alberta, IPV crisis lines show up to a 50% increase, and in Ontario, the York and Durham Police Departments reported a 22% increase (Bradley et al., 2020). Overall, this trend indicates that rates of IPV have increased immediately upon the emergence of COVID-19.

Prior to the pandemic, IPV was already a prominent issue, with one in four women and one in ten men having experienced IPV at least once in their lifetime in the United States (Gosangi et al., 2021). With restrictions forcing people to stay home, there has been fear surrounding the increase of IPV against women in particular. Previously, the WHO found that about 35% of women experience IPV globally (Buttall & Ferreira, 2020). However, a study by Gosangi and colleagues (2021) found that physical IPV among women was nearly two times greater in 2020 after the COVID-10 pandemic started in comparison to 2017–2019. This finding indicates that the incidence of physical IPV has increased as people stay at home.

With limited opportunities to leave the house, individuals experiencing IPV may have difficulty receiving help and support. Gosangi and colleagues (2021) note that, during the beginning of the pandemic, healthcare providers were overwhelmed with the uncertainty of COVID-19 and were often unavailable to address concerns of IPV. Contact with friends and family may also be limited, forcing those suffering from IPV to have access to limited resources and support (Thompson, 2021). It is important to note that over the past 20 years, IPV has not been frequently reported. Many cases are often unreported due to various factors including fear of retaliation, financial dependency, family privacy, and victim-blaming attitudes (Gracia, 2004). In addition, studies show that only about half of all IPV incidents

result in a phone call to the police (Boman & Gallupe, 2020). As the focus shifted to preventing the spread of COVID-19, little concern remained for those stuck at home with their abusive partners. While individuals are urged to social distance and work from home, this increases the time that someone is alone with their abusive partner, therefore putting them more at risk of harm (Buttall & Ferreira, 2020). Additionally, perpetrators may spread misinformation about the virus or restrict outside access to further isolate their partners, therefore causing emotional and mental health consequences. Those suffering from IPV risk developing these adverse health consequences, which may lead to compromised immune systems that can, in turn, make one more vulnerable to contract COVID-19 (Veterans Health Administration, 2020).

Together, these findings regarding the prevalence of IPV both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic shed light on the need to provide support for IPV victims. As IPV becomes exacerbated during the lockdown, it is important to identify methods to reduce isolation while still limiting the spread of the virus. Such methods may include socializing with friends or utilizing support groups online or on the phone.

Anti-Asian Hate Crimes

The first cases of COVID-19 were reported in the city of Wuhan, China in December 2019 (Ashby, 2020). As the virus rapidly spread around the world, individuals of Asian descent in the developed world have been falsely assigned blame for the virus. For example, a family from Myanmar with two young children were the victims of a stabbing attack in Texas (Gover et al., 2020). Further, four students in France were charged for publishing blame-directing anti-Asian tweets at the onset of the pandemic (Poupon & Wojazer, 2021). Particularly, Chinese individuals have unfortunately become highly associated with COVID-19. As the virus spread, early reports and media in China depicted Asian people wearing face masks and other personal protective equipment, further linking them to the virus (Tessler et al., 2020). Due to this representation, anti-Asian racism and discrimination have risen around the world (Gao &

Liu, 2020). The discrimination toward the Asian population is also fueled in part by social media, which has played a significant role in stigmatizing Asian populations through jokes and memes concerning the bats that are presumed to have caused the virus (Tessler et al., 2020). These links have placed Asian individuals in a negative light, which puts them at an increased risk of falling victim to hate crimes (Tessler et al., 2020).

Upon the emergence of the pandemic, the FBI warned Asian Americans that the public may associate the virus with Asian populations (Tessler et al., 2020). Specifically, in the United States, Asian Americans have reported a huge increase in racially motivated hate crimes and harassment since the start of the pandemic (Gover et al., 2020). Asian and Pacific Islander Americans experienced a 149% increase in hate incidents reaching close to 4,000 episodes in the year following March 2020 (Z. Abrams, 2021). Additionally, under the Trump administration, the terms “Chinese Virus” and “Wuhan Virus” were used to refer to the ongoing pandemic, thereby publicizing political propaganda against Asian Americans (Tessler et al., 2020). During the onset of the pandemic, President Trump’s continuous use of these discriminatory terms aided the prevalence of systemic racism and xenophobia that already existed in the country (Gao & Liu, 2020).

The pandemic has exacerbated previous racism against minority groups in America. Since the virus is viewed as foreign, many Americans associate it with immigrants (Tessler et al., 2020). Studies show that Asian Americans have been consistently blamed for the virus, and an NBC News report found that about 30% of Americans had witnessed an Asian individual being blamed for COVID-19 transmission (Tessler et al., 2020). These negative perceptions against Asian immigrants have led to a surge of anti-Asian hate crimes (Tessler et al., 2020). Specifically, during the pandemic, there has been an increase in physical violence against Asian Americans. Although stay-at-home restrictions have been in place, about 80% of anti-Asian incidents have been reported to have been outside the home in public places (Tessler et al., 2020). This shows how the overall opportunity for crime has changed as people associate Asians with COVID-19 and, therefore, blame them for

consequences including the implementation of public health mandates. According to Ziems and colleagues (2020), there have been 1,497 racially motivated hateful incidents within the first month of lockdown in the United States. Additionally, about 31% of Asian Americans reported having been subject to racial slurs and 26% feared they would be physically attacked or threatened (Gao & Liu, 2020).

There have been many racially motivated crimes committed in public places such as grocery stores, bus stops, subway stations, and convenience stores throughout the United States. Although about 70% of the anti-Asian discrimination has been reported to be verbal abuse, many physical attacks still occur (Tessler et al., 2020). For example, at a Texas grocery store, a man stabbed a Chinese family including two children because he presumed that they were intentionally spreading COVID-19 (Tessler et al., 2020). More recently, six Asian women were killed in a series of anti-Asian mass shootings at multiple spas in Atlanta, Georgia (McKay & Borter, 2021; Z. Abrams, 2021). In addition to physical attacks, Asian Americans have also been victims of vandalism and property damage. Asian restaurants and businesses have been specifically targeted and demonstrate how some associate COVID-19 with Asian Americans and blame them for its development. Notably, multiple Asian-owned restaurants have been vandalized with graffiti displaying racist phrases in reference to the emergence of the virus (Tessler et al., 2020). For example, a Korean restaurant in New York City was vandalized with the phrase “stop eating dogs” on its window, speculating the origin of the disease (Tessler et al., 2020).

In Canada, anti-Asian hate crime has followed similar patterns. Nearly 50% of racist attacks against Asians occurred in public places and included verbal harassment, physical aggression, being coughed or spat on, and falling victim to vandalism (Kong et al., 2021). In Vancouver, police reported an over 700% increase in anti-Asian hate crime upon the emergence of the virus. Additionally, according to the Chinese-Canadian National Council in Toronto, there have been over 1,150 anti-Asian racism incidents since the start of the pandemic (Fedor, 2021).

As anti-Asian hate crimes are continually being committed in Canada and the United States, attempts to decrease Anti-Asian hate crimes can be accomplished through raising awareness of these incidents to educate the public and show solidarity with the Asian community. Although research on anti-Asian hate as a result of COVID-19 remains limited, it can be employed as a tool to confront the growing issue of racism in North America.

circumstances, and as new research emerges, it would be beneficial to see how the rate of these crimes persists over time. This information will then be important to improve the quality of life and reduce overall crime worldwide as we navigate the ever-changing pandemic.

Conclusion

Since the COVID-19 pandemic is continually evolving and bringing unprecedented situations, limited studies have been done to consider the role of crime being committed during this time. Stickle and Felson (2020) argue that the primary reason for the overall decrease in crime rates is due to the government-ordered stay-at-home restrictions. Although research shows that overall crime rates have decreased with people staying at home, it is important to note that certain crimes have become more prevalent during the pandemic.

As countries continually enforce lockdown protocols, criminal opportunities change. Specifically, as people remain and conduct their daily activities at home, they fall victim to different types of crime. Due to COVID-19, the internet is being used at unprecedented levels resulting in the rate of cybercrime increasing. These findings shed light on the importance of online safety with increasing internet traffic during the pandemic. Additionally, as people stay at home, they become more vulnerable to become victims of IPV. Hopefully, these findings encourage individuals suffering from IPV to seek out support, knowing that they are not alone. Additionally, due to the stigma surrounding the virus, anti-Asian hate crimes have also become more prevalent. It is hoped that these findings will help raise awareness about anti-Asian racism.

Future research should be conducted to determine how these crimes may evolve as the COVID-19 vaccine is rolled out and the government-issued restrictions are alleviated. Together, the information presented in this paper effectively explored alternate forms of crime that are prevalent during the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 introduces unprecedented

References

- Abrams, D. S. (2020). COVID and crime: An early empirical look. *Journal of Public Economics*, 194. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3674032>
- Abrams, D. S. (2021, March 30). *Opinion: Most crime rates fell sharply during Covid lockdowns and stayed down*. MarketWatch. <https://www.marketwatch.com/story/most-crime-rates-fell-sharply-during-covid-lockdowns-and-stayed-down-11617135487>
- Abrams, Z. (2021, July 1). *The mental health impact of anti-Asian racism*. Monitor on Psychology. American Psychological Association. <https://www.apa.org/monitor/2021/07/impact-anti-asian-racism>
- Agüero, J. M. (2021). COVID-19 and the rise of intimate partner violence. *World Development*, 137, 105217. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105217>
- Ashby, M. P. (2020). Initial evidence on the relationship between the coronavirus pandemic and crime in the United States. *Crime Science*, 9(6). <https://doi.org/10.31235/osf.io/ep87s>
- BBC News. (2021, May 11). *Pet and shopping scams surge during pandemic*. BBC News. <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-57070589>
- Bobala, M., & Wright, E. (2020). *Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Covid-19: Considerations for Health Care Workers*. *Women's College Hospital*. University of Toronto. <https://www.cpd.utoronto.ca/covid19-resource/faculty-of-medicine-covid-19-wellness-series-intimate-partner-violence-ipv-and-covid-19-considerations-for-health-care-workers/>
- Boman, J. H., & Gallupe, O. (2020). Has COVID-19 changed crime? Crime rates in the United States during the pandemic. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 45(4), 537–545. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-020-09551-3>
- Bradley, N. L., DiPasquale, A. M., Dillabough, K., & Schneider, P. S. (2020). Health care practitioners' responsibility to address intimate partner violence related to the COVID-19 pandemic. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 192(22). <https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.200634>
- Buil-Gil, D., Miró-Llinares, F., Moneva, A., Kemp, S., & Díaz-Castaño, N. (2020). Cybercrime and shifts in opportunities during COVID-19: A preliminary analysis in the UK. *European Societies*, 23(sup1), S47–S49. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616696.2020.1804973>
- Buttell, F., & Ferreira, R. J. (2020). The hidden disaster of COVID-19: Intimate partner violence. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice and Policy*, 12(S1), S197–S198. <https://doi.org/10.1037/tra0000646>
- Flanagan, R. (2020, May 7). *We're watching so many videos that internet traffic is at unprecedented highs*. CTV News. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/health/coronavirus/we-re-watching-so-many-videos-that-internet-traffic-is-at-unprecedented-highs-1.4929474>
- Fontanilla, M. V. (2020). Cybercrime pandemic. *Eubios Journal of Asian and International Bioethics*, 30(4), 161–165. <https://www.eubios.info/EJAIB52020.pdf>
- Gao, Q., & Liu, X. (2020). Stand against anti-Asian racial discrimination during COVID-19: A call for action. *International Social Work*, 64(2), 261–264. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020872820970610>
- Gosangi, B., Park, H., Thomas, R., Gujrathi, R., Bay, C. P., Raja, A. S., Seltzer, S. E., Balcom, M. C., McDonald, M. L., Orgill, D. P., Harris, M. B., Boland, G. W., Rexrode, K., & Khurana, B. (2021). Exacerbation of physical intimate

- partner violence during COVID-19 pandemic. *Radiology*, 298(1).
<https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.2020202866>
- Gover, A. R., Harper, S. B., & Langton, L. (2020). Anti-Asian hate crime during the COVID-19 pandemic: Exploring the reproduction of inequality. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 45(4), 647–667.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-020-09545-1>
- Government of Canada. (2020, June 10). *Cyber threat bulletin: Impact of Covid-19 on cyber threat activity*. Canadian Centre for Cyber Security.
<https://cyber.gc.ca/en/guidance/cyber-threat-bulletin-impact-covid-19-cyber-threat-activity>
- Gracia, E. (2004). Unreported cases of domestic violence against women: towards an epidemiology of social silence, tolerance, and inhibition. *Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health*, 58(7), 536–537.
<https://doi.org/10.1136/jech.2003.019604>
- Halford, E., Dixon, A., Farrell, G., Malleson, N., & Tilley, N. (2020). Crime and coronavirus: Social distancing, lockdown and the mobility elasticity of crime. *Crime Science*, 9(11).
<https://doi.org/10.31235/osf.io/4qzca>
- Kong, J., Ip, J., Huang, C., & Lin, K. (2021, March 23). *A year of racist attacks: Anti-Asian racism across Canada one year into the Covid-19 pandemic*. Chinese Canadian National Council Toronto Chapter.
https://mcusercontent.com/9fbfd2cf7b2a8256f770fc35c/files/35c9daca-3fd4-46f4-a883-c09b8c12bbca/covidracism_final_report.pdf
- McKay, R., & Borter, G. (2021, March 17). *Georgia shooting sows fresh fear for Asian Americans after year of hostile discrimination*. Global News.
<https://globalnews.ca/news/7703844/asian-american-fear-georgia-shooting/>
- McLaughlin, R., & Currie, E. (2020, October 29). *Cybercrime booming during the pandemic*. CTV News. <https://bc.ctvnews.ca/cybercrime-booming-during-the-pandemic-1.5154896>
- Naidoo, R. (2020). A multi-level influence model of COVID-19 themed cybercrime. *European Journal of Information Systems*, 29(3), 306–321.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/0960085x.2020.1771222>
- Poupon, L., & Wojazer, B. (2021, May 26). *French students sentenced for anti-Chinese Covid-19 twitter posts*. CTV News.
<https://www.ctvnews.ca/world/french-students-sentenced-for-anti-chinese-covid-19-twitter-posts-1.5444336>
- Radwan, E., Radwan, A., & Radwan, W. (2020). Challenges facing older adults during the COVID-19 outbreak. *European Journal of Environment and Public Health*, 5(1).
<https://doi.org/10.29333/ejeph/8457>
- Statistics Canada. (2021, January 29). *Selected police-reported crime and calls for service during the COVID-19 pandemic, March to October 2020*.
<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/210127/dq210127c-eng.htm>
- Stickle, B., & Felson, M. (2020). Crime rates in a pandemic: The largest criminological experiment in history. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 45(4), 525–536.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-020-09546-0>
- Tessler, H., Choi, M., & Kao, G. (2020). The anxiety of being Asian American: Hate crimes and negative biases during the COVID-19 pandemic. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 45(4), 636–646.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12103-020-09541-5>
- Thompson, N. (2021, February 15). *Reports of domestic, intimate partner violence continue to rise during pandemic*. CBC.
<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/toronto/domestic-intimate-partner-violence-up-in-pandemic-1.5914344>
- van Gelder, N., Peterman, A., Potts, A., O'Donnell, M., Thompson, K., Shah, N., & Oertelt-

Prigione, S. (2020). COVID-19: Reducing the risk of infection might increase the risk of intimate partner violence. *EClinicalMedicine*, 21, 100348.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2020.100348>

Verma, B. K., Verma, M., Verma, V. K., Abdullah, R. B., Nath, D. C., Khan, H. T., Verma, A., Vishwakarma, R. K., & Verma, V. (2020). Global lockdown: An effective safeguard in responding to the threat of COVID-19. *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice*, 26(6), 1592–1598. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jep.13483>

Veterans Health Administration. (2020, August 31). *Covid-19 and intimate partner violence (IPV)* [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1_g40WRfHso&ab_channel=VeteransHealthAdministration

Ziems, C., He, B., Soni, S., & Kumar, S. (2020). Racism is a virus: Anti-Asian hate and counterhate in social media during the COVID-19 Crisis. *Cornell University*. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.12423>