Stay at home if you can:
COVID-19 stay-at-home guidelines and local crime[*]

Carlos Díaz[†], Sebastian Fossati[‡], and Nicolás Trajtenberg[§]

[†]Universidad Católica del Uruguay
[‡]University of Alberta
[§]University of Manchester

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Appendix

[*] Díaz (carlos.diaz@ucu.edu.uy): Department of Social Sciences, Universidad Católica del Uruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay. Fossati (sfossati@ualberta.ca): Department of Economics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Trajtenberg (nico.trajtenberg@manchester.ac.uk): School of Social Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK. Author names in alphabetical order.

A.1 Additional tables

Table A1: Estimated effects from event study designs for theft.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
03/2020			−0.15**	−0.11
			(0.07)	(0.11)
04/2020			−0.36***	−0.32***
			(0.07)	(0.11)
05/2020			−0.26***	−0.21*
			(0.07)	(0.11)
06/2020			−0.22***	−0.18*
			(0.07)	(0.11)
07/2020			−0.26***	−0.21**
			(0.07)	(0.11)
08/2020			−0.27***	−0.23**
			(0.07)	(0.11)
09/2020			−0.16**	−0.12
			(0.07)	(0.11)
10/2020			−0.18**	−0.14
			(0.07)	(0.11)
11/2020			−0.14*	−0.09
			(0.07)	(0.11)
12/2020			−0.25***	−0.21*
			(0.07)	(0.11)
2020	−0.23***	−0.18***		
	(0.05)	(0.04)		
N	84	84	84	84
AIC	−267.3	−170.0	−266.6	−157.2
RMSE	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.08
FE: month	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FE: year	Yes	No	Yes	No
Time Trend	No	Yes	No	Yes
Std. Errors	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: This table reports the coefficients from the event study specification (equations 1 and 2). All models were estimated using the R package *fixest* by Bergé (2018).

Table A2: Estimated effects from event study designs for robbery.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
03/2020			−0.18*	−0.01
			(0.10)	(0.16)
04/2020			−0.43***	−0.25
			(0.10)	(0.16)
05/2020			−0.39***	−0.21
			(0.10)	(0.16)
06/2020			−0.44***	−0.27
			(0.10)	(0.16)
07/2020			−0.17*	0.01
			(0.10)	(0.16)
08/2020			−0.19*	−0.02
			(0.10)	(0.16)
09/2020			−0.21**	−0.03
			(0.10)	(0.16)
10/2020			−0.33***	−0.15
			(0.10)	(0.16)
11/2020			−0.30***	−0.12
			(0.10)	(0.16)
12/2020			−0.34***	−0.17
			(0.10)	(0.16)
2020	−0.30***	−0.12**		
	(0.06)	(0.06)		
N	84	84	84	84
AIC	−210.9	−99.3	−213.5	−86.4
RMSE	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.13
FE: month	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FE: year	Yes	No	Yes	No
Time Trend	No	Yes	No	Yes
Std. Errors	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: This table reports the coefficients from the event study specification (equations 1 and 2). All models were estimated using the R package *fixest* by Bergé (2018).

Table A3: Estimated effects from difference-in-difference designs for theft.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Treat x 2014		0.07		−0.03
		(0.06)		(0.05)
Treat x 2015		−0.03		−0.02
		(0.05)		(0.04)
Treat x 2016		−0.04		−0.03
		(0.04)		(0.04)
Treat x 2017		−0.04		0.08
		(0.05)		(0.05)
Treat x 2018		0.03		0.03
		(0.03)		(0.05)
Treat x 2020	−0.13**	−0.13***	−0.27***	−0.27***
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
2020	−0.12***	−0.12***	−0.05	−0.05
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
N	2688	2688	2688	2688
AIC	−616.7	−628.1	−1511.0	−1508.0
RMSE	0.22	0.21	0.18	0.18
FE: barrio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FE: month	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FE: year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FE: barrio x year	No	No	Yes	Yes
Std. Errors	Clustered	Clustered	Clustered	Clustered

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: This table reports the OLS estimates for alternative versions of Equation 3: (i) with and without the pre-treatment dummy variables, and (ii) with and without neighborhood-year fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the neighborhood level. All models were estimated using the R package *fixest* by Bergé (2018).

Table A4: Estimated effects from difference-in-difference designs for robbery.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Treat x 2014		0.27***		−0.02
		(0.06)		(0.10)
Treat x 2015		0.08		−0.09
		(0.06)		(0.07)
Treat x 2016		0.12*		−0.06
		(0.06)		(0.09)
Treat x 2017		0.19***		0.17**
		(0.05)		(0.06)
Treat x 2018		0.06		−0.03
		(0.06)		(0.06)
Treat x 2020	−0.42***	−0.32***	−0.07	−0.07
	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.10)
2020	−0.07	−0.06	−0.25***	−0.25***
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
N	2688	2688	2688	2688
AIC	1664.3	1622.6	948.8	945.6
RMSE	0.33	0.33	0.29	0.29
FE: barrio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FE: month	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FE: year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FE: barrio x year	No	No	Yes	Yes
Std. Errors	Clustered	Clustered	Clustered	Clustered

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: This table reports the OLS estimates for alternative versions of Equation 3: (i) with and without the pre-treatment dummy variables, and (ii) with and without neighborhood-year fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the neighborhood level. All models were estimated using the R package *fixest* by Bergé (2018).

A.2 Robustness checks: survey
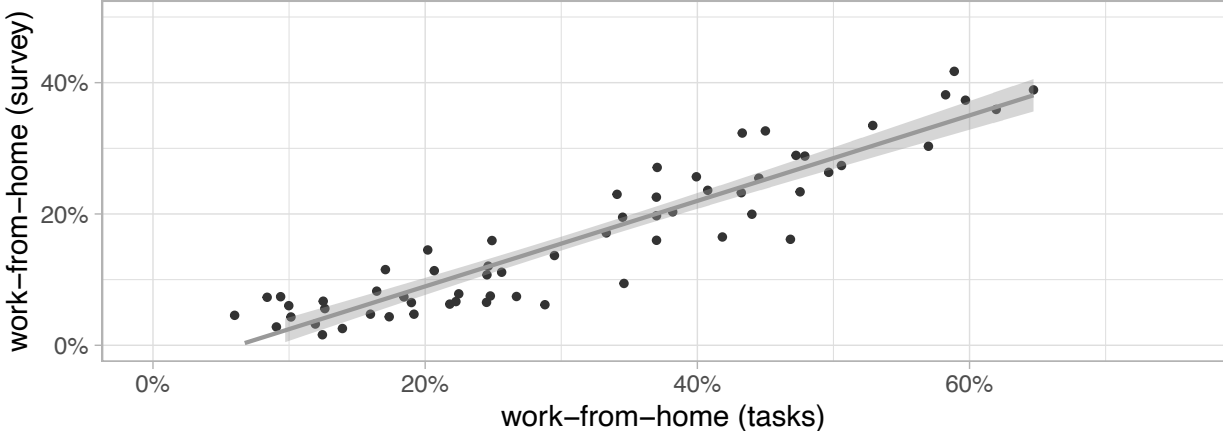
Figure A1: Scatterplot shows the correlation between the work-from-home (tasks) index (Guntin, 2021) and the work-from-home (survey) index. The linear relationship (solid dark grey line) and 95% confidence intervals (shaded area).
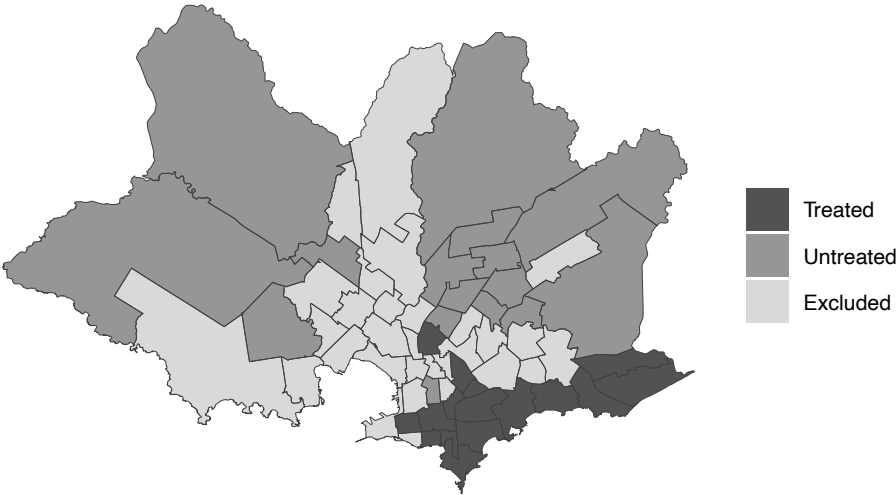

Figure A2: Treated, untreated, and excluded neighborhoods based on INE's *Encuesta Continua de Hogares* survey questions regarding remote work and a 25% threshold.
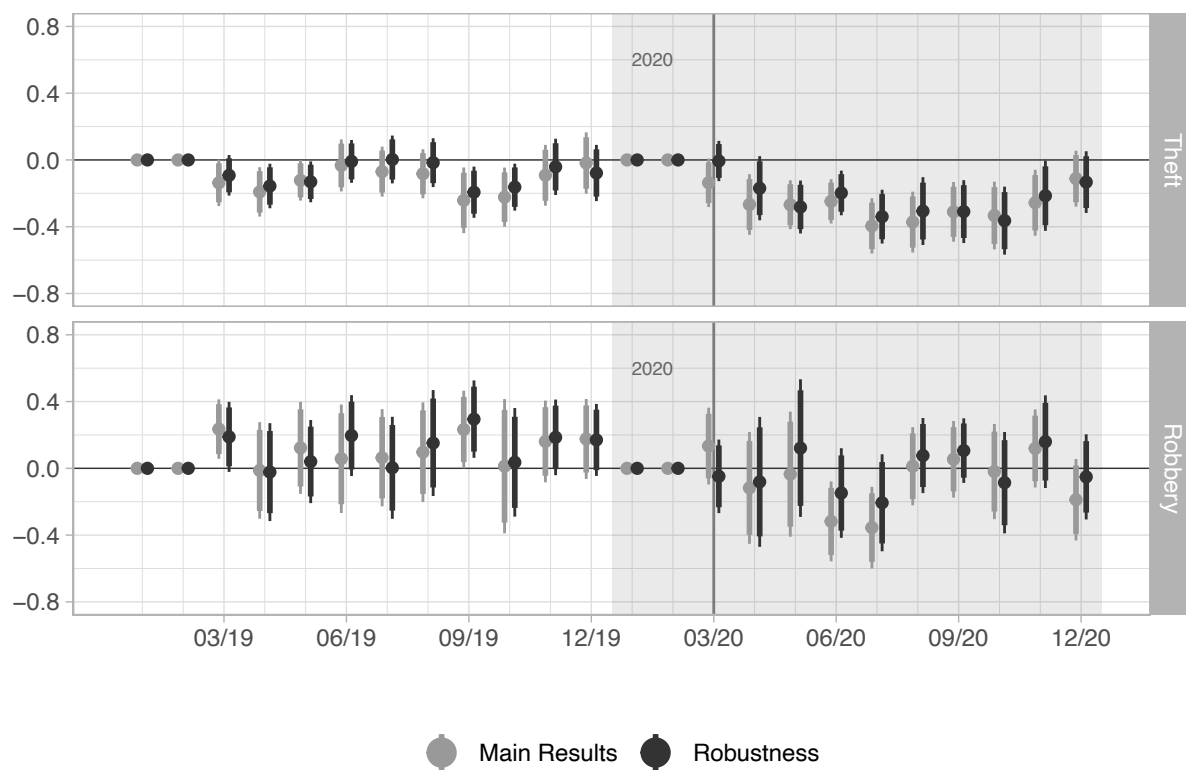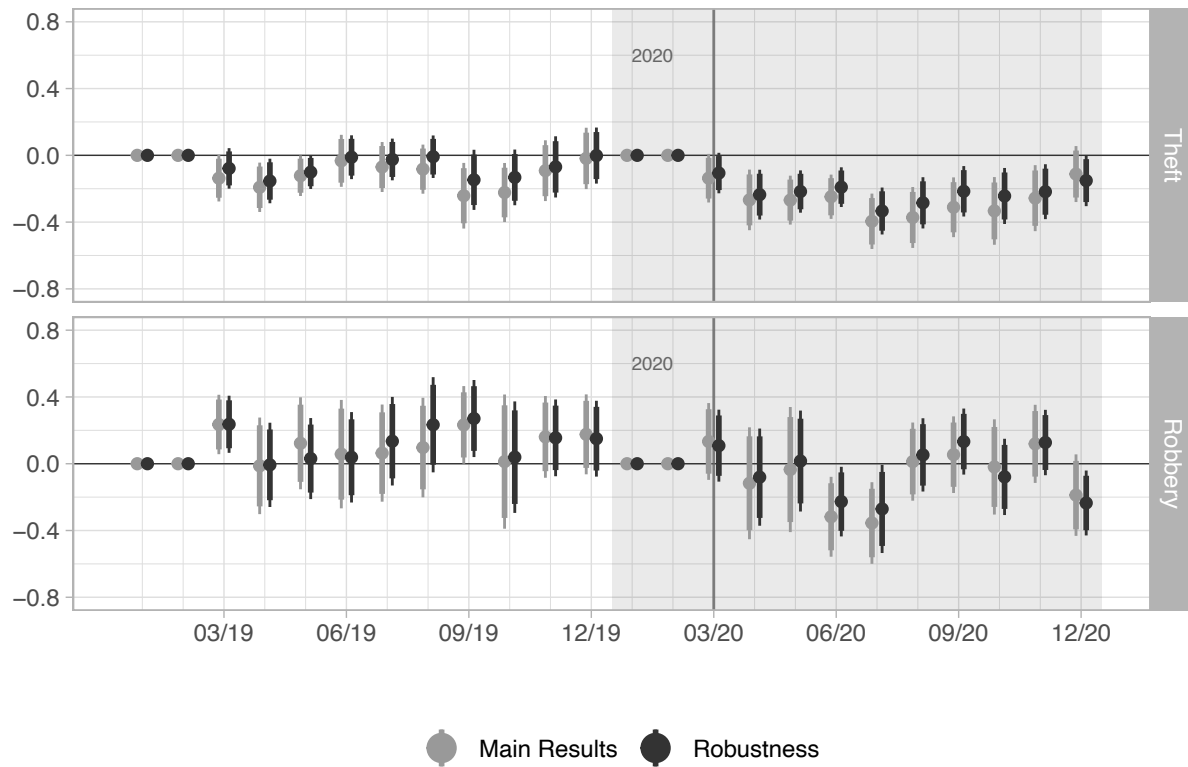
Figure A3: Dynamic difference-in-differences design for theft and robbery (Equation 4). OLS point estimates, $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2019}$ and $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2020}$ (with $\tau = 3, \dots, 12$), and 95% and 90% confidence intervals by month are reported. January and February coefficients are set to zero. The solid grey line indicates the date on which stay-at-home restrictions were implemented (i.e., March 2020). Standard errors are clustered at the neighborhood level. Main results obtained using the work-from-home (tasks) index, robustness results obtained using the work-from-home (survey) index.
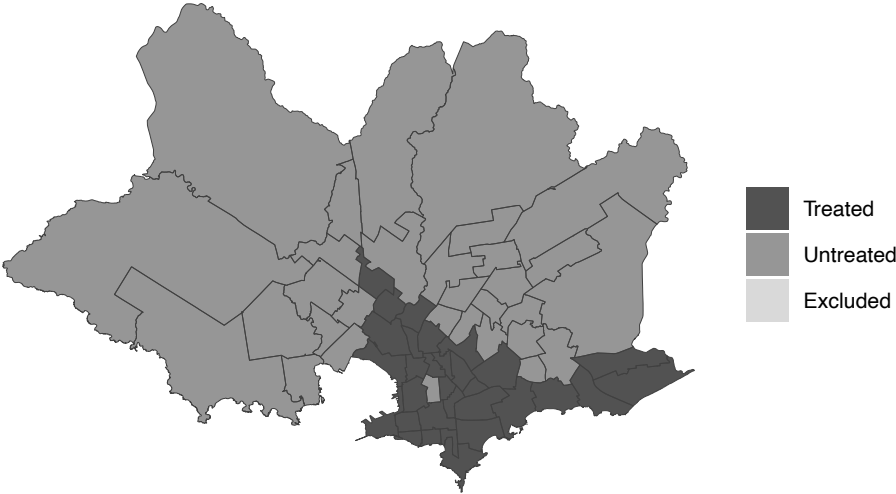
A.3 Robustness checks: 33% threshold
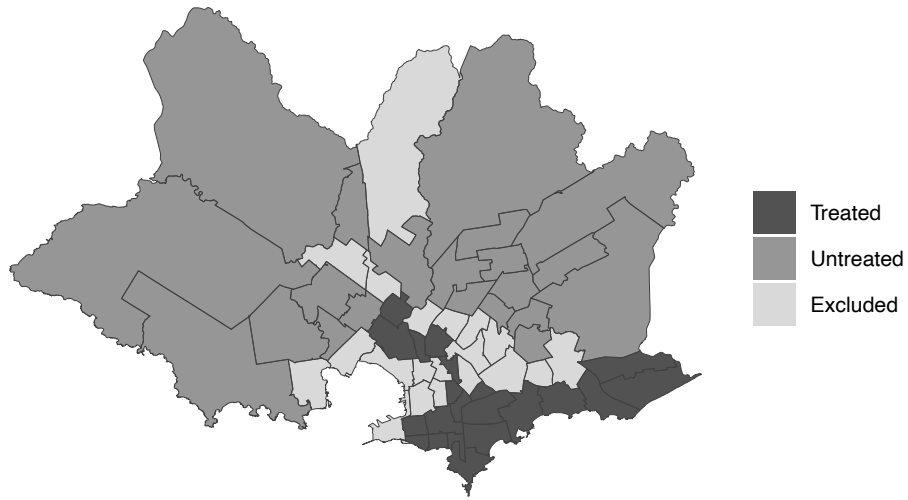
Figure A4: Treated, untreated, and excluded neighborhoods based on the work-from-home (tasks) index of Guntin (2021) and a 33% threshold.
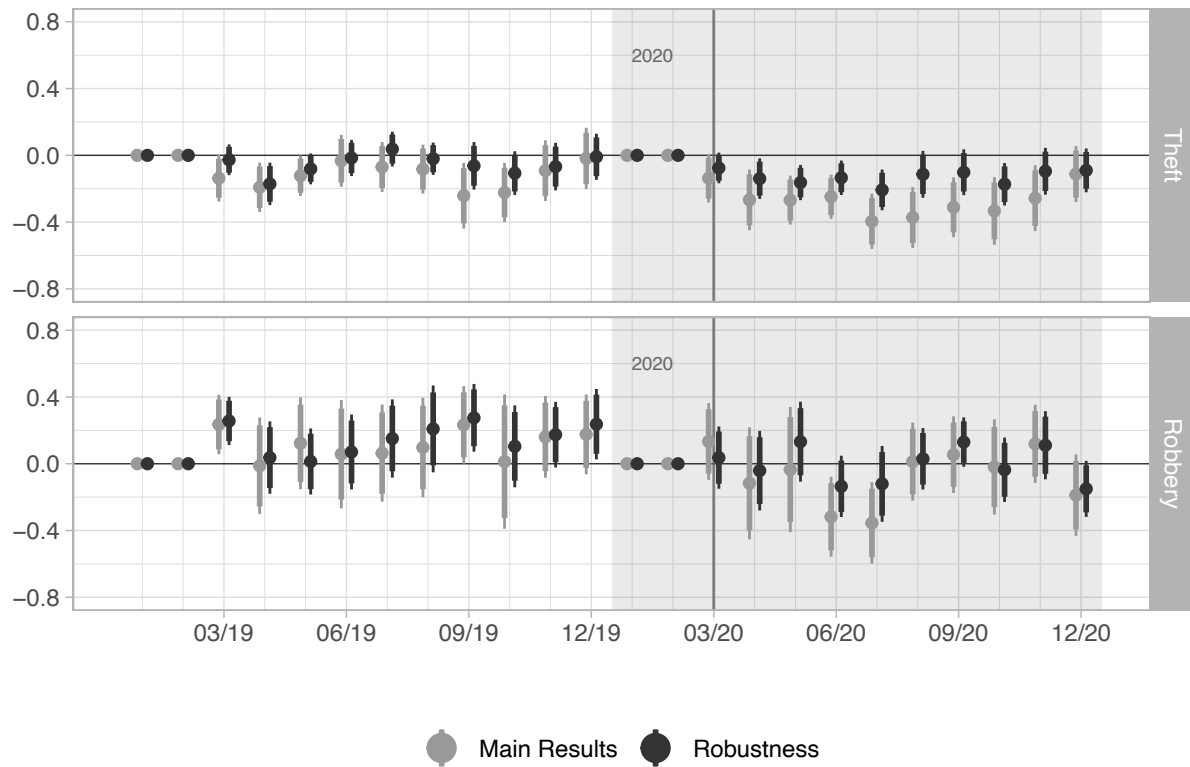
Figure A5: Dynamic difference-in-differences design for theft and robbery (Equation 4). OLS point estimates, $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2019}$ and $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2020}$ (with $\tau = 3, \dots, 12$), and 95% and 90% confidence intervals by month are reported. January and February coefficients are set to zero. The solid grey line indicates the date on which stay-at-home restrictions were implemented (i.e., March 2020). Standard errors are clustered at the neighborhood level. Main results obtained using a 25% threshold, robustness results obtained using a 33% threshold.

A.4 Robustness checks: 50% threshold

Figure A6: Treated, untreated, and excluded neighborhoods based on the work-from-home (tasks) index of Guntin (2021) and a 50% threshold.
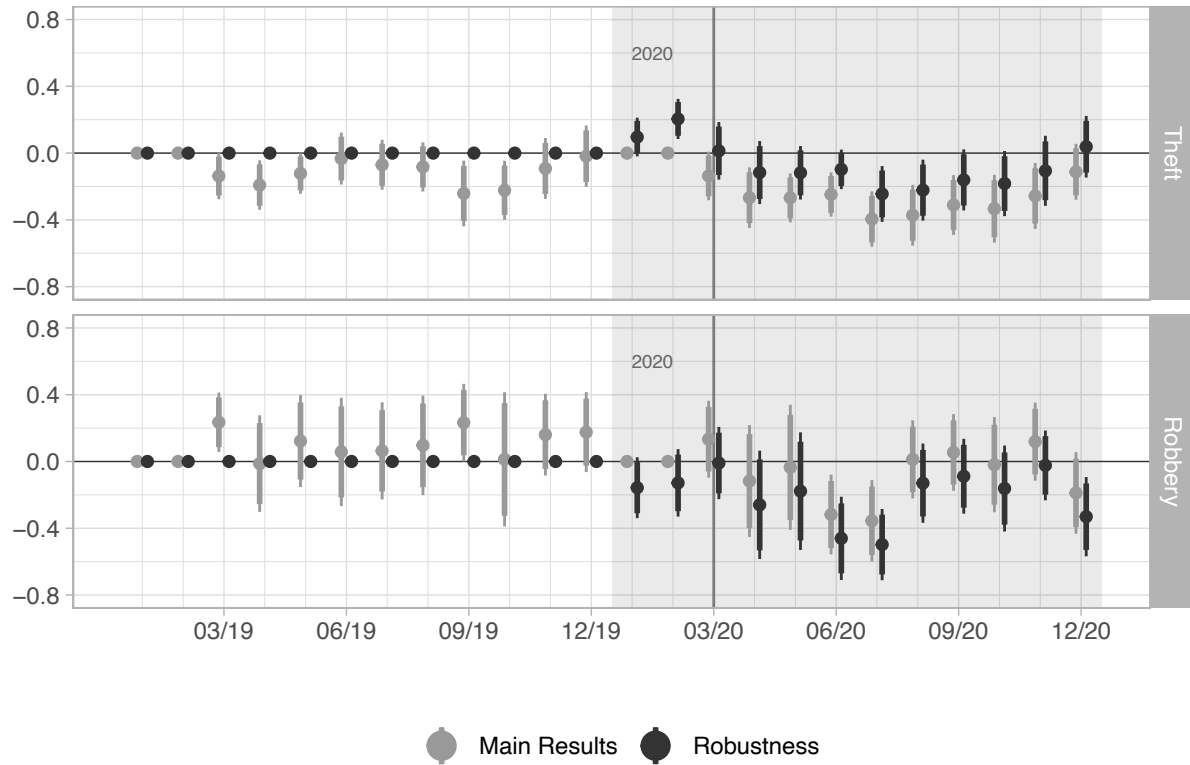
Figure A7: Dynamic difference-in-differences design for theft and robbery (Equation 4). OLS point estimates, $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2019}$ and $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2020}$ (with $\tau = 3, \ldots, 12$), and 95% and 90% confidence intervals by month are reported. January and February coefficients are set to zero. The solid grey line indicates the date on which stay-at-home restrictions were implemented (i.e., March 2020). Standard errors are clustered at the neighborhood level. Main results obtained using a 25% threshold, robustness results obtained using a 50% threshold.
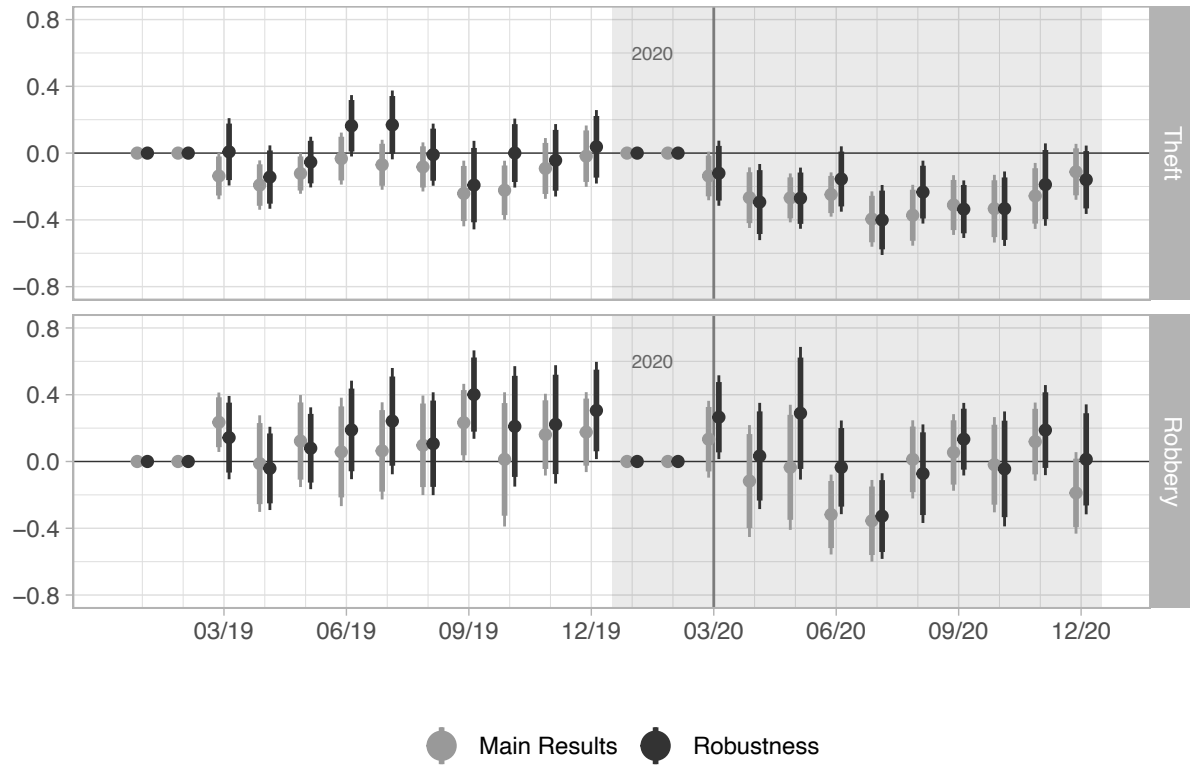
A.5 Robustness checks: no 2020-year fixed effects

Figure A8: Dynamic difference-in-differences design for theft and robbery (Equation 4). OLS point estimates, $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2019}$ and $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2020}$ (with $\tau = 3, \ldots, 12$), and 95% and 90% confidence intervals by month are reported. January and February coefficients are set to zero. The solid grey line indicates the date on which stay-at-home restrictions were implemented (i.e., March 2020). Standard errors are clustered at the neighborhood level. Main results obtained setting January and February coefficients to zero, robustness results obtained assuming a 2020-year fixed effect equal to the 2019-year fixed effect.
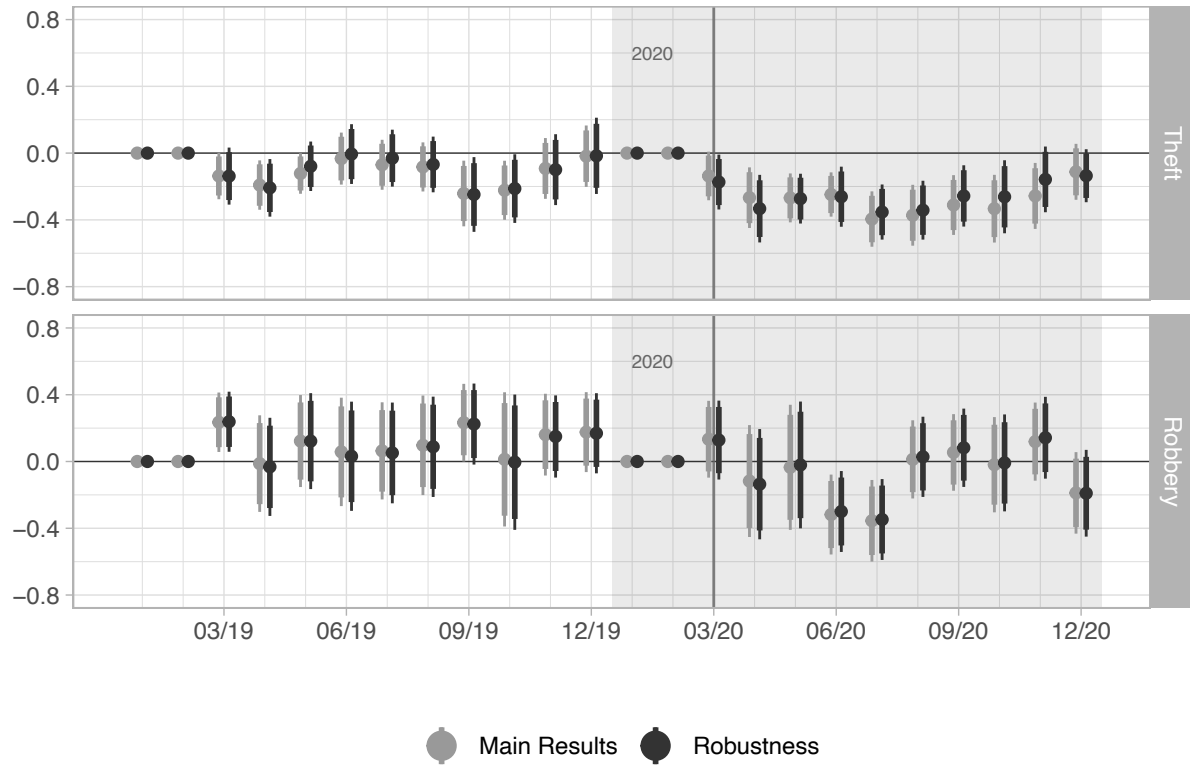
A.6 Robustness checks: rush hours

Figure A9: Dynamic difference-in-differences design for theft and robbery (Equation 4). OLS point estimates, $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2019}$ and $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2020}$ (with $\tau = 3, \dots, 12$), and 95% and 90% confidence intervals by month are reported. January and February coefficients are set to zero. The solid grey line indicates the date on which stay-at-home restrictions were implemented (i.e., March 2020). Standard errors are clustered at the neighborhood level. Robustness results obtained only employing police reports of criminal incidents that took place during the usual rush hours: 6:00 am to 9:59 am, and 4:00 pm to 7:59 pm.

A.7 Robustness checks: street crime

Figure A10: Dynamic difference-in-differences design for theft and robbery (Equation 4). OLS point estimates, $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2019}$ and $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2020}$ (with $\tau = 3, \ldots, 12$), and 95% and 90% confidence intervals by month are reported. January and February coefficients are set to zero. The solid grey line indicates the date on which stay-at-home restrictions were implemented (i.e., March 2020). Standard errors are clustered at the neighborhood level. Robustness results obtained excluding police reports associated with offenses that did not take place in a public space.

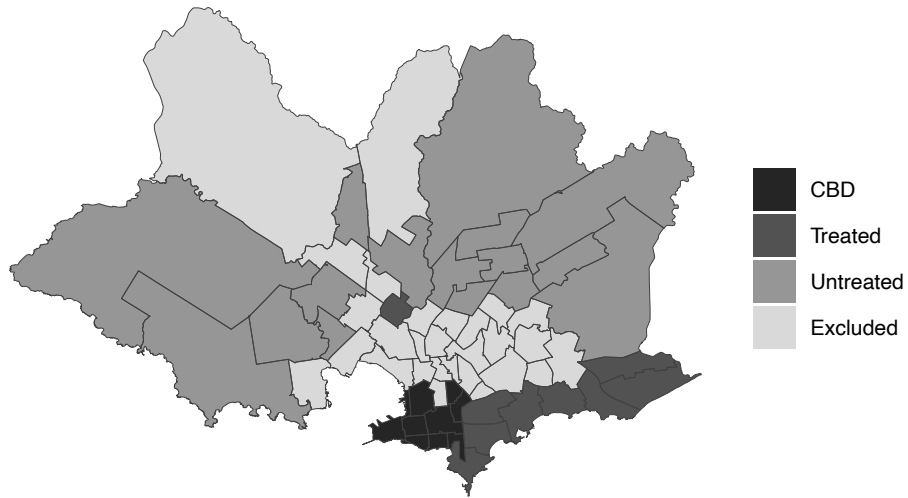## A.8 Robustness checks: excluding CBD

Figure A11: Treated, untreated, and excluded neighborhoods based on the work-from-home (tasks) index of Guntin (2021) and a 25% threshold. Neighborhoods in Montevideo's central business district (CBD) also excluded.
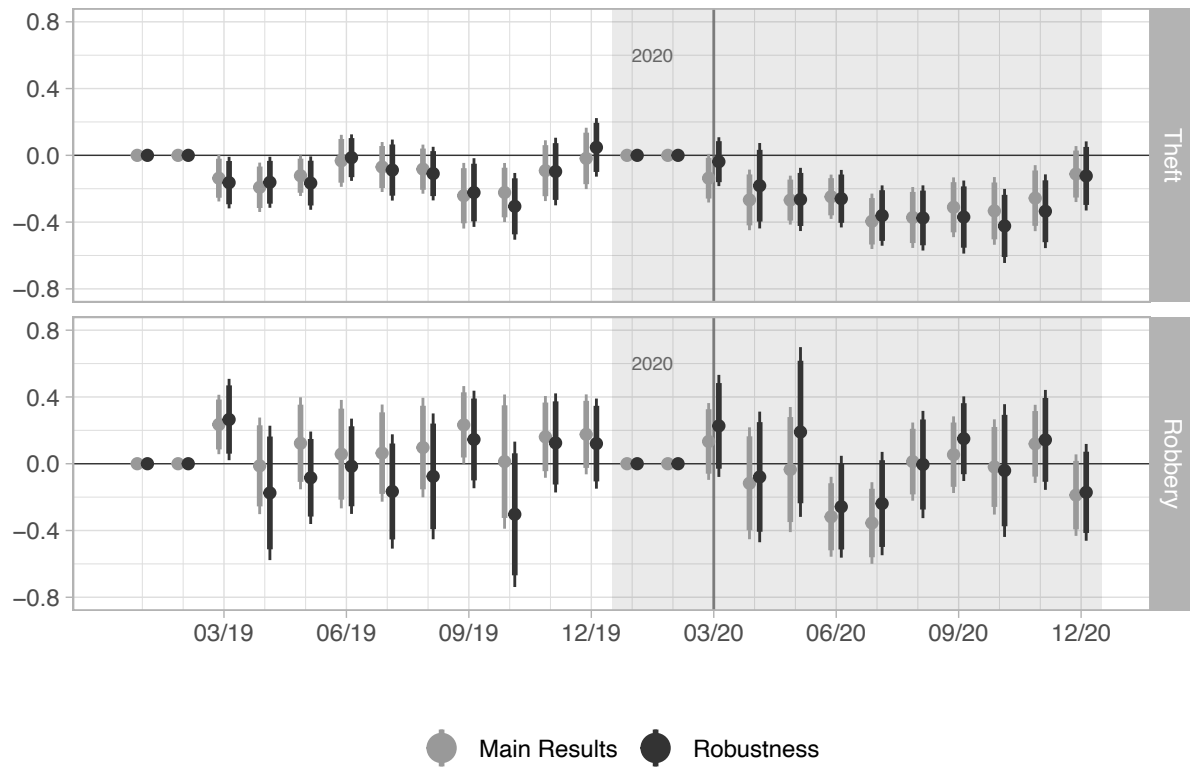
Figure A12: Dynamic difference-in-differences design for theft and robbery (Equation 4). OLS point estimates, $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2019}$ and $\hat{\beta}_\tau^{2020}$ (with $\tau = 3, \ldots, 12$), and 95% and 90% confidence intervals by month are reported. January and February coefficients are set to zero. The solid grey line indicates the date on which stay-at-home restrictions were implemented (i.e., March 2020). Robustness results obtained after removing neighborhoods in the Montevideo's central business district (CBD).