# Covid-19, Multidimensional Poverty, and Semi-Urban Women's Resilience in Malang City, East Java

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## Abstract

The covid-19 pandemic has an impact on increasing the number of poor people in Malang City. Women experience a double impact; those are economic and psychological shocks. The aims of this research are, first to explore women's poverty in Malang City using Multidimensional Poverty Index by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiatives (OPHI); second to explore women's resilience using the women's resilience index using measured indicators 0-1 Guttman scale. This research uses the quantitative research method. Results of this research are Multidimensional Poverty Index in Malang City is low, and the women's resilience index in Malang City is high particularly in household decision-making indicators. The lowest indicator of women's resilience is social and institutional capacity. The conclusion of this research is there is a relation between women's resilience and poverty, The lower the poverty rate in women's households, the higher the tendency of women's resilience. However, policy targets are needed to further enhance women's resilience, especially regarding the social and institutional capacities of women.

## Keywords
Capacities, Covid-19, Malang City, Multidimensional Poverty Index, and Semi-Urban Women's Resilience.

## 1. Introduction
Women and poverty are important studies to explore, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. UNDP says that Covid-19 will expand the poverty gap between men and women. By 2021, for every 100 men aged 25-34 years living in conditions of extreme poverty (live on an income of around 27 thousand per day), there will be 118 women in conditions of extreme poverty (UNDP, 2020) UNDP projects this to increase to 121 women in 100 men living in poverty by 2030 (UNDP, 2020).

The government's policy of limiting community activities during the Covid-19 pandemic has added 306,850 poor people in East Java (BPS East Java Province, 2021&2019). Poverty in East Java increased by 1.26% from 2019 to 11.46% in September 2020 (BPS Province of East Java, 2021). This percentage is higher than the average national poverty percentage which was at 10.19% in September 2020 (BPS, 2021). Sampang Regency, Madura, is the poorest area in East Java with a percentage of 22.78% in September 2020, while Batu City and Malang City are the areas with the lowest poverty rates with a percentage of 3.89% and 4.44% (BPS East Java Province, 2021).

Another interesting phenomenon concerning poverty in Malang is the open unemployment rate. Below is a table of the open unemployment rate in Malang City from 2018 to 2020 (Table 1).

Table 1. Open Unemployment Rate in Malang City, East Java, and Indonesia

| Area | Open Unemployment Rate in Malang City, East Javam Indonesia (in percent/%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Malang City | 6.65 | 5.88 | 9.61 |
| East Java | 3.91 | 3.82 | 5.84 |
| Indonesia | 5.30 | 5.23 | 7.07 |

**Resource:** Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020

In this case, the percentage of 9.6 percent in Malang City has a total of 45,242 people who are included in the open unemployment category. The main factor that triggered the increase in the open unemployment rate was the Covid-

19 pandemic that hit the industrial sector. Sunaryo as the Head of the Malang City BPS explained that 45,242 people are openly unemployed of which 68.11 percent are male and 31.89 percent are female. Sunaryo added that the increase in the open unemployment rate was due to an increase in the last two years and also the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The open unemployment rate in Malang is quite high when compared to other cities and regencies in East Java. However, the poverty rate in Malang City is the lowest in East Java after Batu City.

The open unemployment rate by gender in Malang City is 11.36% (male) and 7.23% (female) in 2020. This figure has increased by 5.17% (male) and 1.81% (female). ). The increase in the unemployment rate for women in Malang is lower than for men. Many factors can influence this, one of which is the resilience of urban women in Malang City. Resilience is the resistance to returning to a balanced state after going through stresses (Holling 1973; Klein, Nicholls & Thomalla 2003; Maleksaeidi & Karami 2013; Neubert et al. 2011). Strong resilience has the potential to achieve sustainability and security (Klein et al, 2003).

Socio-economic conditions in Malang City related to poverty and women during the Covid-19 pandemic are interesting to explore. First, Malang City is the second urban city in East Java after Surabaya. Second, Malang City is a city that has many universities so it is famous as a city of education. There are 16.32% of the population of Malang City who is pursuing higher education (BPS East Java 2020). This figure is the third-highest under the City of Madiun and the City of Surabaya. Third, the gender development index in Malang City is the third highest-ranking with a score of 94.97% (BPS Malang City, 2020). Fourth, the involvement of women in the labor force in Malang City in the world of work is higher than men.

## 1.1. Objectives

Based on this background, this research will explore the relationship between poverty and women's resilience in Malang City, East Java. The poverty discussed in this study is multidimensional. Multidimensional poverty becomes an index to see the dimensions of poverty to get a more complete picture of the poverty that occurs. Women's resilience index is a measure of urban women's resilience because it can describe clear, evidence regarding interlink deprivation, making interventions more effective, high impact, and durable.

## 2. Literature Review: Multidimensional Poverty and Women Resilience

Poverty is one of the problems that must be faced by the countries of the world. When countries in the world are flocking to carry out various poverty alleviation programs, the pandemic suddenly appears to have an impact on various sectors, not only health but also economic decline, political instability, to the transformation of people's social behavior. In an emergency culture, the COVID-19 pandemic requires the government to act quickly and appropriately, one of which is the lockdown policy which has a significant impact on the economic downturn which has impact on increasing the global poverty rate. Many studies related to the impact of Covid-19 on economic conditions in Indonesia have been produced, including an assessment of the impact of policies taken by the government. Hanoatubun (2020), Yamali, and Putri (2020) stated that the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia reduced economic growth in Indonesia. More specifically, Tarigan et al (2020) stated that the Covid-19 pandemic had an impact on poverty in Indonesia. This condition is also experienced by other countries in the world. Ren-fu et al (2020) provide an analysis that poverty has increased by 7% in China; Baraza et al (2020) stated that Covid-19 increased multidimensional poverty in El Salvador and proposed an emergency response social resilience program (Barraza et al, 2020).

Generally, poverty is defined by the inability to fulfill basic needs. Based on this definition, the measurement of poverty tends to be approached with an economic approach, by measuring poverty through the size of the financial situation (income or expenditure) carried out by individuals/heads of families. Another approach sees that poverty is no longer limited to the inability to fulfill basic needs, but rather looks at problems in optimizing capabilities and affordability of access by individuals (Amartya Sen: 1999). Amartya Sen (1999) argues that poverty is not just a limitation in meeting basic needs (basic need approach), but poverty is also present due to the level of difficulty in accessing resources and the inhibition of individual freedom in optimizing their capabilities. Freedom is an absolute prerequisite for efforts to reduce poverty. Measuring poverty, in the end, revolves around indicators of accessibility and capability.

At another point, poverty needs to be seen in various dimensions (multidimensional). Alkire and Foster mention that there are 3 dimensions of poverty, namely health, education, and living standards (Alkire & Foster, 2011). Multidimensional poverty measurement is an effort to reduce poverty evenly. The Oxford Poverty and Human

Development Initiatives (OPHDI) created the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI-Multidimensional Poverty Index) to make a clear measurement of the dimensions of poverty in society (Figure 1).
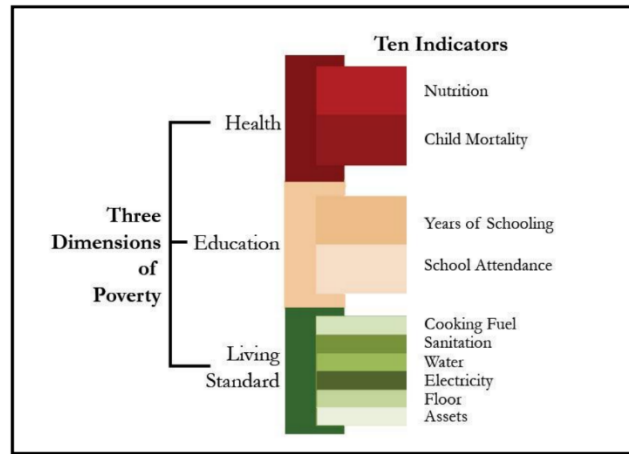


Figure 1. Multidimensional Poverty Indicators (Alkire and Foster, 2011)

The community can face the pressures that often occur in conditions of poverty. The ability to face this pressure is referred to as resilience, which is to be resilient in the context of poverty. Resilience is often defined as the ability of a system (such as a household or community) to maintain its core function in the event of stress, shock, or disturbance (Adger, 2005). Adger gave the term bounce back or "bouncing back" to describe resilience.

Poverty is the antithesis of resilience. Therefore, building resilience in the context of poverty must involve reducing poverty and inequality. Within communities, gender and socio-cultural norms often dictate who has access to resources and who can participate in decision-making in households and communities.Gender gaps in household policy-making, community participation, and access to markets limit women's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from pressure. Furthermore, society limits women's ability to access and benefit from activities that can increase resilience. Promoting women's participation in decision-making in households, communities, and markets is essential for building the resilience of themselves, their families, and communities.

To measure resilience, (Twigg, 2009) uses a resilience characteristic approach. Five dimensions affect resilience according to (Twigg, 2009) namely social and institutional capability, livelihood viability, contingency resources, environment, and innovation potential. In the context of gender and resilience, Mercy Corps looks at gender relations in society to form resilience by looking at decision-making in the household (Household Decision-Making). The main purpose of this study was to see the correlation between the dimensions of poverty and women's resilience, the researchers added a gender dimension to see women's resilience. If depicted in the diagram is below in Figure 2.
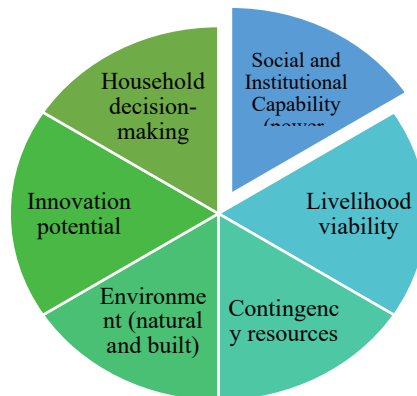


Figure 2. Dimension of resilience (Twigg, 2009 & Mercy Corps, 2018)

## 3.    Research Method

This is a quantitative research method. We use the counting methodology proposed by Alkire and Foster (2011a). This methodology certainly offers the advantage of being very simple, flexible, and clear when compared to other multidimensional methodologies (Silber, 2011; Thorbecke,2011); it also satisfies several desirable properties and explicitly takes the joint distribution of deprivations into account.

There are several steps to calculate the MPI, first, identify dimension, which means that we identify the dimension of poverty in this city, and we use it as indicators. Second, calculate the weight percentage of each dimension. There are three dimensions, health, education, and living standard. Every dimension has indicators then the researcher gives the percentage. Third, determine the cut-off level. Fourth, find the deprivation rate (c1) by calculating all of the indicators 10 indicators are used in this research. Fifth, determine the "H" value, H means multidimensional headcount ratio. Sixth, we find the intensity, how deep the deprivation is. Seventh, we find the MPI by using the formula H x A (multidimensional headcount ratio multiplied with intensity).

This method was introduced by Sabine Alkire and James Foster, researchers from the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative. The Alkire-Foster method identifies the poor based on the deprivation experienced by the poor. This information will enable poverty to be broken down (eg based on geographic location, ethnicity, gender, or other social groups) to reveal how poor people are (OPHI, 2015).

The second step is to find the women's resilience index. Women's resilience index uses four indicators: those are household decision making, community participation, market linkage, and social and institutional capacity. For the calculation method using the calculated average value. those are household decision-making, community participation, market linkage, and social and institutional capacity (measured indicators 0-1 Guttman scale).

## 4.    Result and Discussion
### 4.1.  Multidimensional Poverty Index in Malang

The multidimensional poverty index is a comprehensive poverty measurement tool that has the following benefits: Adding and comparing poverty measurement tools that have been used in making policies, namely income indicators; Monitoring the level of poverty and the composition of poverty as well as poverty reduction over a period of time; Evaluating the impact of poverty alleviation programs carried out by policy makers; Mapping the real condition of poverty against all aspects (multidimensional) such as health, education, and quality of life standards; Identifying poverty traps and chronic poverty; Comparing poverty conditions from various aspects such as region, ethnic group, gender, household, and others (Perkumpulan Prakarsa, 2013).

This method was chosen because it has several advantages. Alkire & Seth (2009) mention the advantages of this method, including:
1.  Suitable to be applied to ordinal data or categorical data;
2.  Focus on poverty and deprivation, treating each dimension independently of the other dimensions without assuming substitutability between dimensions;
3.  Flexibility to apply equal or different weights on different dimensions depending on their relative importance;
4.  Robust in identifying the poorest individuals from the poor population by increasing the aggregate cut off point;
5.  Informative for policy because it is able to show what dimensions are dominant in influencing multidimensional poverty in certain areas or in certain population groups.

Multidimensional poverty includes various deprivations experienced by poor people in their daily lives, such as poor health, minimal education, the inadequate standard of living, powerlessness, poor quality of work, threats of violence, and living in a dangerous environment. Multidimensional poverty measures can include a set of indicators that capture the complexity of the phenomenon to inform policies aimed at reducing poverty and deprivation in a country. Depending on the context of a country and the purpose of measurement, indicators can be selected to reflect the needs and priorities of a country, province, region, district/city, and its constituents (Aidha, et al., 2020).

It is very important to determine the dimensions to see what dimensions are considered to influence the formation of the MPI. The determination of the dimensions must be accompanied by logical arguments that are relevant to the situation of poverty in the community. In this study, there are 3 (three) dimensions used, namely the dimensions of health, education, and quality of life standards. The health dimension is measured by nutrition and child health. While

the dimensions of education are seen from the level of education and informal education. The last dimension is the standard dimension of quality of life measured by fuel, sanitation, clean water, electricity, and assets.

Determination of indicators for each dimension is selected based on the principles of "accuracy" (to make the data more accurate, one can use the various indicators needed so that it has various kinds of analysis to make policymaking better) and "parsimony" (using as few indicators as possible to facilitate policy analysis and transparency). In setting good indicators, it is necessary to pay attention to statistical rules, if possible the determination of indicators is not highly correlated between indicators (MPI Indonesia Research Team, 2015).

According to Alkire – Foster method, each dimension and indicator is weighted using the average method, so that the same weight value is obtained for each dimension. Then, the average method is also used to obtain the weight of each indicator in each dimension, so that each indicator in the same dimension has the same weight value but can be different from indicators in other dimensions. The weights for each indicator and dimension in this study are presented as follows in Table 2:

Table 2. Dimensional values and indicator of MPI Malang City

| Dimension (value) | Indicator (value) |
|---|---|
| Health (1/3) | Nutrition (1/6) |
| | Child health (1/6) |
| Education (1/3) | Educational level (1/6) |
| | Informal education (1/6) |
| Living Standard (1/3) | Fuel (1/18) |
| | Sanitation (1/18) |
| | Clean water (1/18) |
| | Electricity (1/18) |
| | Asset (1/18) |

In this research, we use 114 respondents in Malang City to calculate the multidimensional poverty. Firstly, we determine the multidimensional headcount ratio. It depicts who is poor multidimensionally. We can find what dimension of poverty that they faced. The formula of multidimensional headcount ratio is:

$$H = \frac{q}{n}$$

Which is q being the amount of people categorized as poor people multidimensionally, and n is the amount of population (total respondents), and H is multidimensional headcount ratio. Second, we calculate the deprivation of intensity (A). The formula of A value is:

$$A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i(k)}{q}$$

Which is ci(k) being the score of deprivation of everyone, and q is the amount of people categorized as poor people multidimensionally. Then, we calculate the MPI = H x A

From those formulas, we found that H = 0.137. It means that the multidimensional headcount ratio is low. Then, the score of A= 0.49, it means that the intensity of poverty is low. The last, is the score of MPI = 0.137 x 0.49 = 0.0574. It means that the multidimensional poverty index in Malang City is low. However, we found that the worst dimension of poverty in Malang City is the health dimension.

### 4.2. Women's Resilience Index in Malang

As previously explained, Twigg (2009) explains that five dimensions affect the level of resilience. The five dimensions include household decision-making, social and institutional capacity, social participation, and economic access. Then, the five dimensions become indicators to measure the resilience of women in Malang City.

The dimension indicator of decision making in the household is an indicator that will explore data related to decision making in the financial sector, investment, and livelihoods as well as access to information. Question items on financial sector decision-making include questions related to financial planning, income sharing in the household, and household loans. Then the question items on investment and livelihoods include questions related to the experience of buying livestock, the experience of buying ornamental plants, the experience of buying a building, the experience of buying a motorcycle, the experience of buying land, the decision to sell the land, the experience of buying jewelry, the decisions related to work and decisions related to income, Meanwhile, the question items in the information case include questions regarding access to the use of mobile phones, decisions when going out of the house, decisions when joining the community and decisions about preparing for disasters.

On the dimensions of social and institutional capacity indicators are indicators that will explore data related to social problems in the household and how to overcome these social problems. In this case, the question items for indicators of the dimensions of social and institutional capacity include questions about the types of social problems that have occurred in the household, how to overcome problems that have occurred in the household, obstacles in solving social problems in the household, economic problems that have occurred in the household. Households during the Covid-19 pandemic and obstacles in solving household economic problems during the Covid-19 pandemic. The indicator of the dimension of social participation is an indicator that will explore data about how women participate in social activities in Malang City. In this case, the question items in the dimension indicators of social participation include questions about the experience of joining the community, how to build relationships with colleagues, sports experiences, and hobbies.

The economic access indicator is an indicator that will explore data about how women's economic access is owned by Malang City. In this case, the question items in the economic access indicator include questions on how to manage a business in the household, the distribution of income from business in the household, women's decisions regarding the income received, and the payment of children's school fees. Thus, based on the explanation of the five indicators along with the questions in these indicators, it will produce data that affects the level of resilience possessed by women in Malang City. The indicators used in the resilience index include four dimensions, namely returns to household decisions, social participation, economic access, social and institutional capacity. The indicator is measured using a 0-1 Guttman scale. The weighted average value is obtained by multiplying the average value times the weight of the weighted average value. On the number of values, the weighted average is multiplied by 100. The highest value is 1 to reach a value of 100 must be multiplied by a value of 100.

The assessment uses a base value of 0 to facilitate interpretation because the survey uses a 0-2 Guttman scale, taking into account the number of questions as many as 82, and with several respondents as many as 114. The calculation results found that the resilience index value was 0.71 and after the index value was converted by multiplying by the basic value (100) obtained a value of 70.58. This value describes the resilience of the community in a high condition, but still needs to be improved to reach optimal resilience to the community. The resilience index value can be used as an evaluation, towards high performance.
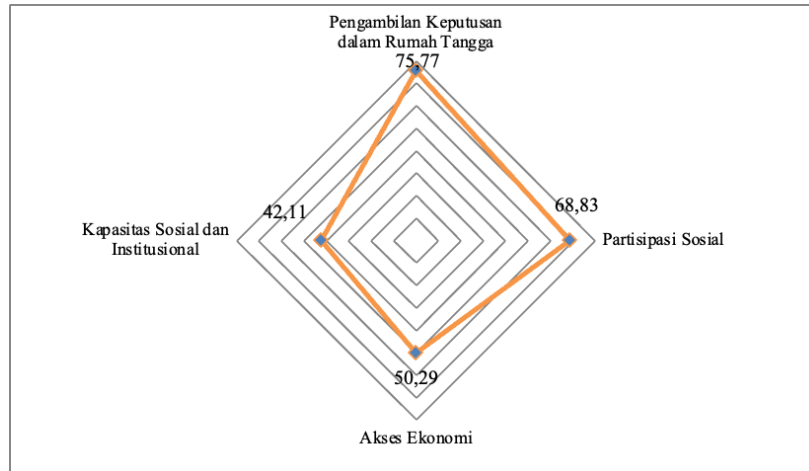
Figure 3. Women Resilience Index
**Source:** Data processed by researchers

Based on the following figure (Figure 3), it shows that the average value (mean) of the dimensions is in the low and high categories. The dimension of decision-making in the household is the highest indicator with a value of 75.77. In this case, the high value of the dimension of decision-making in the household is caused by most respondents amounting to 57% or as many as 65 respondents from a total of 114 respondents stating that they have financial planning in the household. In addition, in financial planning, most respondents amounted to 79.8% or as many as 91 respondents discussed it with their husbands.

Although it is related to income from gardens/fields/rice fields/family-owned businesses, most respondents do not know the exact amount of income earned. This indicator of the dimension of decision-making in the household can be supported when respondents decide to borrow loans from bank financial institutions or other than bank financial institutions (such as individuals, community organizations, online loan leasing companies to e-commerce). In deciding to borrow from the two options, most respondents first discussed with their husbands. This is so that the decision to borrow the loan can be taken by consensus.

Furthermore, regarding decision-making related to investment and livelihoods, most respondents amounting to 96.5% or as many as 110 respondents from a total of 114 respondents never bought livestock, ornamental plants, buildings, and land. But if they decide to buy it or sell it at a certain time, most respondents will decide by discussing it together with their husbands to get a consensus decision. Then based on the data that has been obtained, the investment owned by most respondents is in the form of motor vehicles and jewelry. In buying the two investments, most respondents must first discuss with their husbands to get a unanimous decision.

Not only making investment decisions, women's decisions to work are also carried out by discussing together with their husbands first. As well as to spend or save income from the work they have, most respondents will also have joint discussions with their husbands first.

Furthermore, respondents' access to information, as well as respondents' access to the use of mobile phones, was not prohibited by their husbands. However, the majority of respondents are allowed to freely use mobile phones as a way to access information. But when respondents want to go out of the house or join a certain community, the majority of respondents by 48.2% or as many as 55 respondents will discuss first with their husbands to determine decision making on both matters. Meanwhile, followed by 24.6% of wives who will consult with their husbands in which the wife's opinion is taken into account, 16.7% will ask for permission from the husband in which the wife's opinion is not taken into account, 7.9% of wives will determine and 2.6% of husbands will which determines access to information by the wife. In addition, when respondents prepare their households to face a disaster, the majority of respondents by 48.2% or as many as 55 respondents from a total of 114 respondents will discuss together so that they can make decisions by consensus. Meanwhile, 30.7% will consult with their husbands, 10.5% of wives will decide, 7.9% of wives will ask permission from their husbands and 2.6% of husbands will decide.

So based on this explanation, it can be seen that the majority of respondents prioritize decision making that is taken by consensus. In other words, the majority of respondents will discuss with their husbands first when making a decision. So, because of the priority of decision making which is done by consensus by the majority of respondents, the indicator of decision making in the household has a high value of 75.77.

Furthermore, the social participation indicator which shows a value of 68.83 is caused by several things. In this case, although the majority of respondents amounted to 81.6% or as many as 93 respondents out of a total of 114 respondents participated in communities such as PKK, posyandu, gymnastics community to the recitation community, it did not make the respondents establish relationships with colleagues intensively. The respondents were not intensive in establishing relationships with these colleagues because the respondents only occasionally contacted them via social media or private chat. Meanwhile, the agenda for meeting with colleagues was only carried out by a few respondents.

Even in doing sports, the majority of respondents are not diligent in doing it 3 times a week. And how to exercise that the majority of respondents do alone. Then talking about hobbies, the majority of respondents said that respondents have hobbies. His hobbies include cooking, singing, reading, sewing, sports, farming, watching, playing games, and traveling. In doing this hobby, the majority of respondents amounting to 96.5% or as many as 110 respondents from a total of 114 respondents stated that the respondent's partner, namely the husband, did not complain about their hobby.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that although the majority of respondents follow the community as a sign of social participation, it does not make the respondents establish intensive relationships with their colleagues. In addition, respondents rarely do sports and prefer to do it themselves, which has influenced indicators of social participation. However, this social participation indicator can still be supported by data that states that the majority of respondents who have hobbies are still supported by their spouses. So based on this explanation, the social participation indicator value was obtained at 68.83.

Furthermore, on economic access, it can be seen that the value obtained is 50.29. This value is influenced, among other things, the business is managed in the household, the distribution of income from the household business, women's decisions regarding the income they receive, and the payment of their children's school fees. In terms of business management methods, respondents had various answers, such as being jointly managed, self-managed because the husband works, managed by the husband, and managed alternately. However, from the various answers, the majority of respondents stated that they wanted to manage the business together.

Meanwhile, in obtaining income sharing from the business, the majority of respondents amounting to 54.6% or as many as 61 respondents from a total of 114 respondents will ask for a share of the income that has been obtained. And the majority of respondents by 75% or as many as 86 respondents from a total of 114 respondents also answered that respondents would ask for more money from their husbands even though they already had their respective payments. And to pay for their children's school fees, the majority of respondents by 54.3% or as many as 61 respondents out of a total of 114 respondents will pay it together with their husbands. So based on the explanation above, the value obtained by the economic access indicator is 50.29.

Then the last indicator, namely the social and institutional capacity dimension indicator, obtained a value of 42.11. In this case, the value is influenced by data on the types of social problems that have occurred in the household, how to overcome problems that have occurred in the household, obstacles in solving social problems in the household, economic problems that have occurred in the household during the Covid-19 pandemic. and obstacles in solving economic problems in the household during the Covid-19 pandemic.

In the type of social problems that have occurred in the household, the majority of respondents amounted to 82.5%, or as many as 94 respondents from a total of 114 respondents stated that the respondents did not experience any social problems. Meanwhile, a minority of respondents said that social problems that had occurred were inequality in rights and obligations, divorce, environmental issues, domestic violence (KDRT) to juvenile delinquency. In tackling these social problems, most respondents amounting to 71.1% or as many as 81 respondents from a total of 114 respondents will strengthen communication between family members. Then followed by other ways, such as giving each other support, being open to each other's desires to carry out joint activities.

Talking about obstacles in solving social problems in the family, the majority of respondents amounted to 58.8%, or as many as 67 respondents from a total of 114 respondents stated that the respondents had never experienced any obstacles. While the minority of respondents stated that the obstacles that had occurred were such as unstable family members' emotions, family members who were closed to each other, and the apathy of family members to the lack of communication.

While economic problems have occurred in households during the COVID19 pandemic, most respondents by 37% or as many as 43 respondents from a total of 114 respondents said they experienced problems with differences in the amount of income. In addition, some respondents experience poor money management by 28.1%, debt by 29.8%, not having long-term goals by 15.8% to a wasteful attitude by 21.1%. But apart from that, there were also 21.1% or 24 respondents who stated that the respondents did not experience any economic problems.

The obstacles in solving these economic problems are most respondents by 40.4% or as many as 46 respondents have never experienced any obstacles. But on the other hand, 39.5% or as many as 45 respondents think that the economy is a sensitive issue in the household. And followed by other obstacles, such as family members who are closed to each other and the apathy of family members. So based on the explanation above, the economic problems that became a big problem during the COVID19 pandemic have affected social and institutional capacity indicators. And the obstacles experienced when facing social and economic problems have also affected the value of the social and institutional capacity indicators obtained by 42.11.

So based on the exposure of the data that has been obtained on the indicators of return to decisions in the household, social participation, economic access, social and institutional capacity above are the things that have influenced the resilience index of women in Malang City in 2021. In this case, among the four resilience indicators, indicators The dimension of decision-making in the household is one of the highest resilience capacities possessed by women in Malang City in 2021.

## 5. Conclusion

The conclusion in this study is that Malang City has a low Multidimensional Poverty Index even in the Covid-19 pandemic. BPS data shows that poverty in the city of Malang increased by 0.4%, however, this did not have a drastic impact on multidimensional poverty in the city of Malang. Second, the women's resilience index in Malang City shows a high number with an average of 75.77. This shows that when hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, women have a high level of resilience.

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