

9 **Tourism collapse and domestic violence in Bali: A longitudinal study of crisis, inequality, and resilience (2020–2025)**

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Introduction

Tourism is a key economic pillar for Bali, shaping livelihoods, community structures, and regional development. However, the COVID-19 pandemic exposed the vulnerabilities of tourism-dependent economies, triggering severe socio-economic distress, particularly for households reliant on tourism-generated first and second-degree income. Global travel restrictions, lockdown measures, and the near-total collapse of Bali's tourism industry led to unemployment, financial insecurity, and rising poverty levels. Economic downturns have long been associated with heightened domestic stress and family or domestic violence (Lucero et al., 2016; Campbell, 2020). This chapter discusses the relationship between tourism disruption and domestic violence in Bali using longitudinal data spanning 2020–2025, to assess the immediate and lasting consequences of economic instability on household dynamics.

Bali offers a distinctive case for studying these dynamics. Unlike more diversified economies, Bali's heavy reliance on a single sector meant that the loss of tourism revenue left households with very few alternatives for income generation. Combined with the island's limited formal safety nets and strong reliance on kinship networks, this context highlights how economic shocks can quickly translate into social and familial vulnerabilities. Bali's situation, therefore, provides valuable insights for understanding how tourism crises differ from other forms of economic disruption, and why their social impacts can be particularly severe.