



## Impact of Covid19 Pandemic on the Socio- Economic Status of Low- Income Parents of High School Students

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### ABSTRACT

This study investigated the socio-economic effects of COVID19 pandemic on families as well as ways to cope with the negative impacts. The respondents were parents of students enrolled in Lapaz National High School, San Narciso District of Zone 3, DepEd Division of Zambales, Philippines. The study was conducted on the third quarter of the academic year 2020-2021. This study utilized mixed methods of research design. Findings of the study revealed that majority of the parent-respondents are female who married with 4 family members who are bachelor's degree holder, self-employed and are low income earners but not poor. They agreed on the impact of COVID-19 pandemic to their economic sufficiency. ANOVA computation showed a no significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the economic sufficiency of the parent-respondents when grouped according to civil status, monthly income, size of family and years as recipients of 4P's. There is significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the social upliftment of the parent-respondents when grouped according to years as recipients of 4P's.

**Keywords:** *Impact, COVID19 Pandemic, Socio- Economic Status, Low- Income Parents, High School Students.*

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### INTRODUCTION

The United Nation's Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to the COVID 19 Crisis released in 2020 warns that "The COVID-19 pandemic is far more than a health crisis: it is affecting societies and economies at their core. While the impact of the pandemic will vary from country to country, it will most likely increase poverty and inequalities at a global scale. In response to this crisis, the technical lead for the socio-economic response, United Nations Development Programme, UN Resident Coordinators, UN Regional Economic Commissions, other UN Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) are in close collaboration to assess the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on economies and communities.

In addition to widespread job losses and reductions in work hours, families with children face social-related challenges such as schooling and child care necessitated by the pandemic. The pandemic is deepening pre-existing inequalities, crisis on societies, exposing vulnerabilities in social, political and economic systems which are in turn amplifying the impacts of the pandemic [1]. The economic recessions have put significant financial pressure on many families, which might increase unhealthy conflict, family breakdown, abuse, depression and domestic violence [2]. The COVID-19 pandemic poses an acute threat to the well-being of children and families due to challenges related to social disruption. The impact of the crisis on women is stark and they face compounding burdens: [3]. The consequences of these social difficulties are likely to be longstanding, in part because of the ways in which contextual risk permeates the structures and processes of family systems.

Without urgent socio-economic responses, global suffering will escalate, jeopardizing lives and livelihoods for years to come. United Nations Development Programme[4] stressed the immediate development responses in this crisis must be undertaken with an eye to the future. Without social and economic mitigation measures such as fiscal stimulus and expansion of social safety nets, the impact on poverty would be devastating and could result extreme poverty and increase food insecurity [5]. However, many slow developing countries cannot take similar measures to the developed countries[6]. This scenario is even more severe in emerging economies, where the economic recovery will be even slower [7].

This study represents a first step toward rigorously documenting the effect to socio-economic conditions of the worldwide health crisis (COVID19 pandemic) to families who are low-income earners living in the province of Zambales. The research underscores the upshot of COVID-19 could have on families' economic sufficiency and social upliftment. This research speaks directly to ways in which families may be impacted socio-economically by the effects of

COVID-19, as well as how decision makers could shape policies to mitigate negative impacts. Efforts to provide relief should target the most vulnerable sectors of our society and economy. The results of the study, the parents would understand further the socio-economic elements (economic sufficiency and social upliftment) that would probably can be altered and affected because of the worldwide health crisis. The students/children would further recognize their duties and responsibilities to their family and help their parents address the adverse effect/s of the health crisis. The Local Government Officials will be more informed of the conditions and situations of their constituents during the Pandemic time particularly on the aspect socio-economic. They will be provided with data/information that can be bases for intervention plan/policy and ordinance that can help low-income families to address the negative and adverse effect of the COVID19 pandemic.

### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

This research investigated the socio-economic impact of COVID19 pandemic on low-income families. Respondents are families/parents whose children are enrolled in La Paz National High, Iba District, San Narciso District, DepEd Division of Zambales, Philippines during the school year 2020-2021.

The following research questions were answered:

- 1) How may the profile of the parent-respondents be described in terms of: sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, occupation/source of income, monthly income, size of family, and years as recipient of 4Ps? (if recipient)
- 2) How may the parent-respondents describe the impact of COVID-19 Pandemic to their socio-economic conditions in terms of:
  - 2.1. Economic Sufficiency; and
  - 2.2. Social Upliftment;
- 3) Is there a significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID-19 Pandemic in the socio-economic conditions of the parent-respondents when grouped according to their profile?
- 4) How do the parent-respondents cope to these experiences during COVID-19 Pandemic?

### **METHODOLOGY**

In this study, the researcher used mixed method design, specifically explanatory sequential mixed methods. Mixed methods research design implicates merging or incorporating qualitative and quantitative research and data in a single study [8]. The analysis of this mixed method design is explanatory sequential. According to Greene [9] in Schoonenboom & Johnson, [10], in the explanatory sequential mixed methods, the researcher first executes the quantitative inquiry of the study, analyzes the results and then explains the results more elaborately taking aid of the qualitative data. The study determined the socio-economic impact (economic sufficiency and social upliftment) of COVID19 pandemic on families. This was followed up by purposeful interview of parent-participants on their lived experiences during COVID-19 Pandemic and how do they respond to these experiences (second, qualitative phase).

The respondents of the research were 270 parents of La Paz National High School, San Narciso, District, Zone 3, Department of Education (DepEd) Division of Zambales, Philippines.

A survey questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection in the quantitative phase of the study. The survey questionnaire was constructed by the researcher after reviewing the works of Alon, et al. [11] and Fisher, et al. [12]. The survey questionnaire was composed of two parts. Part 1 identified the respondent's profile. Part 2 determined the socio-economic effects of COVID19 Pandemic on families. The respondents assessed the indicators of part 2 using a four-point scale from 4 (Strongly Agree), 3 (Agree), 2 (Disagree), and 1 (Strongly Disagree). The research instrument was subjected to validity and reliability tests (pilot testing and determination of Cronbach's Alpha values).

A letter request seeking permission to allow the researcher to gather the needed data for the study was sent to the Office of Schools Division Superintendent, DepEd Division of Zambales and Office of the Principal of La Paz National High School requesting for thier assistance during the distribution of the survey questionnaire to parents of their students. The researchers personally managed the distribution and retrieval of the survey questionnaire. It was conducted on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of the school year 2020-2021. The objectives of the study were explained to the parent-respondents and their responses were treated with utmost confidentiality. Upon retrieval of the survey questionnaires, the data were tallied and tabulated following the objectives of the study. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics (percentage, frequency counts and means) and inferential statistics specifically ANOVA.

The Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) was the second phase of the mixed methods process. The data gathered from the participants were recorded, transcribed, coded and subject for analysis. The researchers were guided by Hycner[13]

Explicitation Process in analyzing the data. The process include the bracketing, delineating units of meaning, clustering of units of meaning to form themes, summary of interview, validation and modification and extracting general and unique themes.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Profile of the Respondents

Table 1 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the parent respondents as to their sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, occupation/source of income, monthly income, size of family and years as recipient of 4P's (if recipients).

**Table 1:** Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Parent-Respondents' Profile

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	112	41.48
Female	158	58.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Civil Status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Single	91	33.70
Married	174	64.44
Widower	5	1.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Highest Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Undergraduate	1	0.37
High School	2	0.74
Bachelors	259	95.93
with Masters' Unit	4	1.48
Doctorate	4	1.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Occupation/Source of Income</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Professional	103	38.15
Entrepreneur/ Business Owner	2	0.74
Worker/ Laborer	41	15.19
Farmer/Fisher	10	3.70
Self- Employed	113	41.85
Others	1	0.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Monthly Income</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Mean = 18,981.48</b>		
<b>Size of Family</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
7 and above	46	17.04
4-6	90	33.33
1-3	134	49.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Mean = 4.02</b>		
<b>Years as Recipient of 4PS (if recipient)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
7 and above	8	10.26
4-6	23	29.49
1-3	47	60.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Mean = 3.50 or 4 years</b>		

**Sex.**Of the 270 parent respondents 112 or 41.48 % are male and 158 or 58.52 are females. This means that the majority of parent respondents of the present study is represented by women. The COVID-19 pandemic is harming health, social and economic well-being worldwide. Women overrepresented in many of the industries hardest hit by COVID-19, such as food service, retail and entertainment. For countless women in economies of every size, along with

losing income, unpaid care and domestic work burden has exploded Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development [3].

**Civil Status.** Of the 270 parent respondents 91 or 33.70% are single; 174 or 64.44% are married and 5 or 1.85% are widower. It was revealed that majority (174 or 64.44%) of the parent respondents of the present study are married. The result is consistent with Orge, Sembrano & de Guzman [14], that majority of their parent-respondents are already married.

**Highest Educational Attainment.** For the result on the parent respondent’s highest educational attainment, an overwhelming majority (259 or 95.93%) are bachelor’s degree holder. Majority pf the parent-respondents on the study of Torres & de Guzman [15].

**Occupation/Source of Income.** Of the 270 parent respondents there are 103 or 38.15% who are professionals; and 113 or 41.85% who are self-employed. Almost half of the parent-respondents were self-employed which means that they work for themselves and not for specific employers. According to Philippine Statistics Authority [16], other occupation of Filipinos can either be a proprietor, contractor or business owners. The parent-respondents in the study of de Guzman, Sembrano, Edaño, Orge & Dizon[17] were also self-employed followed by farmers

**Monthly Income.** The mean monthly income of the parent-respondents is 18,981.48 which is categorized by Philippine Statistics Authority [16]as low-income but not poor with P10,957 to P21,914 monthly income. The parent-respondents in the study of Maniquiz, de Guzman & Ravana[18] were also low-income earners.

**Size of Family.**Result revealed that the parent’s respondents mean size of family is 4.02 or 4. Parent respondents’ size of family is a typical nuclear/conjugal family consisting of parents and their one or more child. The result also revealed that parent’s respondents complied with the family planning program.Family Planning Commitment [19] stated that the government will be upgrading public health facilities and increasing the number of health service providers who can provide reproductive health information

**Years as Recipient of 4PS (if recipient).** The result revealed that the parent respondents mean years as recipient of 4P’s is 3. 50 or 4 years. Therefore, the low-income families which are 4P’s household beneficiaries avail the program for not a quite long year. Department of Social Welfare and Development[20] affirmed that as of June 2020, a total of 4,227,773 households were served as beneficiaries of the 4Ps or 96.09% of an annual target of 4,400,000 households.

**Perceived Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic to the Parent-Respondents’ Socio-Economic Conditions Economic Sufficiency**

Table 2 presents the perceived impact of COVID-19 pandemic to the parent-respondents’ socio-economic condition as to economic sufficiency.Indicator3, “Parent’s experience problems paying for housing, utility, food, or medical costs in the past month” obtained a weighted mean of 3.22 was ranked 1<sup>st</sup>. Parent respondents agreed that the COVID-19 pandemic threatens the health and well-being of their families. Those who experienced income loss will unable to meet their housing costs, whether rents or mortgages if they don’t have enough money or savings to pay for their rent may even face the possibility of eviction. *Bayanihan* to Heal as One Act [21] stressed that the COVID-19 pandemic has hit the housing sector particularly hard, but governments have swiftly responded with an array of measures to alleviate the negative consequences of the crisis by following the provision stating that interests, penalties, fees and other charges shall not be imposed on tenants following the 30-day moratorium on their rental payments.

**Table 2:** Perceived Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic to the Parent-Respondents’ Socio-Economic Condition as to Economic Sufficiency

<b>Economic Sufficiency</b>	<b>Weighted Mean</b>	<b>Qualitative Rating</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Families’ increase difficulties meeting children’s health, nutritional needs, and personal care expenses	2.88	Agree	7
Parents are struggling to meet their families’ household expenses, transportation expenses and clothing	2.84	Agree	10
Parents experience problems paying for housing, utility, food, or medical costs in the past month,	3.22	Agree	1
Parents cope with the pandemic’s economic impacts by cutting back spending on food, reducing savings, and going into debt.	2.86	Agree	8.5
Households’ decision-making changes the rate of savings depletion and the severity of the impact of the crisis	3.05	Agree	4.5

Households' consumption preferences and patterns change since most of the consumption of commodities is fixed	2.75	Agree	11
Parents experience socio-economic disadvantage such as mental burden job insecurity, housing instability, discrimination and food insecurity	2.86	Agree	8.5
Parents struggle with a loss of identity with being laid off (e.g., lower labour force participation and get pushed into undertaking unpaid labour)	3.05	Agree	4.5
Parents are less likely to be able to work from home and more likely to have had difficulty arranging child care	2.67	Agree	13
Remittance flows are expected to become even more important as a source of external financing	2.63	Agree	14
Parents have to struggle for daily wages which will compromise the learning needs of their children	3.07	Agree	3
Parents struggle to sustain their own existing educational resources (e.g., maintenance of gadgets, internet access, supplies, etc.)	2.89	Agree	6
Parents limited income also limits access to internet, different social media platforms and search engines	2.55	Agree	15
The economic downturn increases the economic instability, health inequalities and social disparities	3.09	Agree	2
Parents experience variety of economic issues, such as poor pay, abuse by tenants or difficult labour practices, exploited by fake debt reports.	2.71	Agree	12
<b>Overall Weighted Mean</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>Agree</b>	

Moreover, utilities such as water, electricity and gas are essential services that plays a vital role in human economic and social development. Quality utilities are prerequisite for effective poverty eradication. As temperatures continue to drop, unemployment remains high because of the impact of COVID 19 pandemic. Parent respondents agreed that they had also faced difficulty in meeting their regular household utilities (water and sewage, electricity and gas). Parent respondents reported on coping up with the pandemic's economic impacts by cutting back spending on food, reducing savings, and going into debt. *Bayanihan* to Heal as One Act [21] asserted that some firms that provide internet, wireless communications services, water, electricity and loans had also adjusted their payment as the government placed the country under a stricter quarantine to help stop the spread the coronavirus disease.

Furthermore, eating a well-balanced and nutritious meals and snacks especially during the time of COVID19 pandemic could indeed a challenge for most vulnerable household parent respondents. This emergency situation usually limits the food choices for families. The strict lockdowns imposed resulted in the loss of jobs and incomes for many workers. With inadequate income, parent respondents were unable to buy food, particularly the more nutritious foods such as fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, fish and poultry. With the COVID-19 pandemic, vulnerable parent respondents and their family members usually relied on stocking up on low - cost non-perishable and ready-to-eat foods for consumptions. To combat COVID-19, local government units (LGUs) pitched in to mitigate hunger among their constituents by distributing food to those severely affected by the lockdown.

Indicator 14, "The economic downturn increases the economic instability", health inequalities and social disparities" obtained a weighted mean of 3.09 was ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>. Parent respondents agreed that the economic downturn or the general slowdown in economic activity brought about by COVID 19 pandemic had taken a destructive way unto their families. For parent respondents, the idea of a home quarantine would really be effective if there were indeed a home for all citizens to stay quarantined inside in the first place. In the absence of decent housing where one can shelter oneself from the dangers of a contagious and deadly virus, one can merely secure a night's rest on exposed sidewalks most vulnerable to the threat itself, thus defeating altogether the very notion of quarantine. At the onset of the COVID-19 global pandemic, the Philippine government introduced a large-scale social protection program while placing the country on strict community quarantine, the government provided emergency subsidies under the Social Amelioration Program or SAP. World Bank [5] reported that some 18 million poor and vulnerable households, comprising 70 percent of the population, were covered by the program.

Health inequities exist when there are disparities in health and healthcare and their determinants that are deemed to be avoidable, unfair, and unjust. In particular, inequities are often influenced by income, wealth, educational level, occupation, gender, geographical location, and ethnicity. The study of Imbong[22] revealed that there are more stories of abuse and discrimination against the poor, the Muslims, women, and other ordinary citizens during the implementation of the ECQ in the Philippines that manifest social inequality in the country. In the Philippine context which offers a mix of public and private healthcare providers, prohibitive health expenses are clearly a variable to consider. Banaag, Dayrit& Mendoza [23] revealed that *Flipino* household often has no choice but to undertake a variety of coping strategies and it

shows that poor have a higher spending burden when compared to the rich. Fisher, et al.[12] stressed that although the COVID-19 pandemic may likely exacerbate inequality, this is also an opportunity for all to come together as a global community to understand, respect, and help each other.

The overall weighted mean for the perceived impact of COVID-19 pandemic to the parent-respondents' socio-economic condition as to economic sufficiency is 2.87 interpreted as Agree.

### Social Upliftment

Table 3 presents the perceived impact of COVID-19 pandemic to the parent-respondents' socio-economic condition as to social upliftment. Indicator 6, "Parents need to learn how to support their children emotionally and in their daily school tasks" obtained a weighted mean of 3.59 and was ranked 1<sup>st</sup>. Parent respondents strongly agreed that during these 'new normal' basic education brought about by COVID 19 pandemic parents and other caregivers play a significant role as a teacher/facilitator of their child's learning and development because most education is now taking place at home. World Health Organization [24] pointed out that another salient aspect of the COVID-19 crisis is that it involves large-scale closures of daycare centers and schools, implying that children stay at home, where they have to be cared for and (if possible) educated.

**Table 3:** Perceived Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic to the Parent-Respondents' Socio-Economic Condition as to Social Upliftment

Social Upliftment	Weighted Mean	Qualitative Rating	Rank
The COVID-19 pandemic and the related lockdown may lead to more tension, irritability, and family conflicts or worse	3.20	Agree	7.5
Parents as the leaders in the family are put to task to generate hope; nourish relationships and emotional security	3.16	Agree	10
Parents act as buffer/shield to children against the risks of social disruption, negotiate family rules, rituals, and routines.	3.51	Strongly Agree	4
Parent-child interactions are beneficial in terms of reducing children's psychosocial problems and parental stress during prolonged school closure	3.20	Agree	7.5
Parents need to be knowledgeable about children at different ages express distress and the importance of talking about emotions	3.48	Strongly Agree	5
Parents need to learn how to support their children emotionally and in their daily school tasks.	3.59	Strongly Agree	1
The quarantines limit the opportunities for social participation, and leisure and recreation, which affects their overall well-being	2.96	Agree	14
Despite uncertainty around the COVID-19 pandemic, this increases the sense of social connectedness and shared social identity and responsibility	3.15	Agree	11
Parents promote children's wellbeing, and prevent the onset of more severe behavioural and emotional problems	3.17	Agree	9
Parents as home teacher are able to organize support for their child based on the child's personal learning style	3.09	Agree	12
Parents communicate with teachers to be prepared for remote teaching and flexible learning to facilitate a sustainable children's learning and wellbeing.	3.57	Strongly Agree	2.5
Constant and detailed communication between parents, teachers, and the school is a fundamental element of a successful distance learning strategy.	3.34	Strongly Agree	6
Parents decide on how to monitor and filter their children's exposure and access to the internet and how to educate them	3.57	Strongly Agree	2.5
Parents see that the pandemic is also disconnecting children from family, friends, schools, and familiar routines.	2.68	Agree	15
Parents perceive that social media is an inexpensive and engaging tool, ideal collaborative public health messaging.	3.08	Agree	13
<b>Overall Weighted Mean</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>Agree</b>	

By looking at the situation of the parents, they are now the learning facilitators to their children. A task that requires them to render quality time with their children in terms of guiding and assisting their learning with due respect to the learning delivery modality they chosen. Parents as learning facilitators means that the parents serve as the teachers of their children at home. They are the one who will explain the content of the lesson, provide samples for better understanding the lesson, assess the learning outcomes, check the finished outputs, and providing enrichment activities. It is really a

difficult task for the parents most specially those who are working or findings means for a living. But this is the only way that their children learn the lessons during this time of COVID-19 pandemic.

Greene [9]

In performing the assigned tasks of the parents, it is important that they are fully conditioned in embracing these roles for the benefit of their children. Every parent must be prepared in terms of physical aspect, social aspect, emotional aspect, and mental aspect [25]. This poses particularly severe challenges for single parents. For parents who raise their children together, the division of childcare will depend on how much work flexibility each parent has in terms of working from home while also taking care of children [26]. Ruppanner, Churchill & Scarborough [27] argued that even many parents are also working their paid jobs from home and involved in healthcare may be living away from their families to reduce exposing them to the virus. Dealing with quarantine is a particularly stressful experience for parents who must balance personal life, work, and raising children, being left alone without other resources.

Indicator 11, “Parents communicate with teachers to be prepared for remote teaching and flexible learning to facilitate a sustainable children’s learning and wellbeing” obtained a weighted mean of 3.57 and was rank 2.5<sup>th</sup>. Parent respondents strongly agreed that communication builds understanding and trust. When parents and teachers work together in distance /remote learning they both support learner’s wellbeing and development. Communication between schools/teachers and parents/caregivers is critical to ensure that everyone has a clear understanding of what needs to be done, by whom and how. In times of uncertainty, it’s important that parents continue to feel engaged with their children’s schooling. Many modern-day interactions are conducted via phones and computers, such as video chats, phone calls, and text messages. Thus, use of technology, generally, might also surge during times of crisis to staying connected.

Indicator 13, “Parents decide on how to monitor and filter their children’s exposure and access to the internet and how to educate them” obtained a weighted mean of 3.57 and was also ranked 2.5<sup>th</sup>. Parent respondents strongly agreed that it is important for them to educate their child in internet safely. Setting restrictions on internet use at certain times is a great way to protect children from potentially harmful online activities and encourages them to use their time appropriately. U. S. Department of Labor [28] stated that it is important for parents to be mindful of their reactions to the pandemic in front of their children. With unprecedented access to the news and social media, parents may struggle to filter the news their children receive about the pandemic. For parent respondents filtering of information from the internet is very important because it is the right way to find what helps them deal with the various information given or available over the net so that in the end it will become significant and relevant for data gathering, learning something or even problem solving.

The overall weighted mean for the perceived impact of COVID-19 pandemic to the parent-respondents’ socio-economic condition as to social upliftment is 3.25 interpreted was Agree.

**Analysis of Variance on the Difference in the Perceived Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic in the Socio-Economic Conditions of the Parent-Respondents When Grouped According to Profile Variables**  
*Economic Sufficiency*

**Table 4:** Difference in the Perceived Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Economic Sufficiency of the Parent-Respondents when Grouped According to Profile Variables

Profile Variable	Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	Sig.	Interpretation
<b>Sex</b>	Between Groups	0.125	1	0.125	0.481	<b>Do not reject Ho</b> <b>Not Significant</b>
	Within Groups	67.530	268	0.252		
	Total	67.655	269			
<b>Civil Status</b>	Between Groups	1.584	2	0.792	0.042	<b>Ho is rejected</b> <b>Significant</b>
	Within Groups	66.071	267	0.247		
	Total	67.655	269			
<b>Highest Educational Attainment</b>	Between Groups	1.541	4	0.385	0.190	<b>Do not reject Ho</b> <b>Not Significant</b>
	Within Groups	66.114	265	0.249		
	Total	67.655	26			

			9			
<b>Occupation/ Source of Income</b>	Between Groups	1.758	5	0.352	0.221	<b>Do not reject Ho Not Significant</b>
	Within Groups	65.898	264	0.250		
	Total	67.655	269			
<b>Monthly Income</b>	Between Groups	2.509	3	0.836	0.018	<b>Ho is rejected Significant</b>
	Within Groups	65.146	266	0.245		
	Total	67.655	269			
<b>Size of Family</b>	Between Groups	1.896	2	0.948	0.022	<b>Ho is rejected Significant</b>
	Within Groups	65.759	267	0.246		
	Total	67.655	269			
<b>Years as Recipient of 4PS</b>	Between Groups	1.782	2	0.891	0.008	<b>Ho is rejected Significant</b>
	Within Groups	12.917	75	0.172		
	Total	14.699	77			

The sig. value for sex (0.481), highest educational attainment (0.190), occupation/source of income (0.221) were higher than (0.05) alpha level of significance therefore do not reject the hypothesis. There is no significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the economic sufficiency of the parent-respondents when grouped according to sex, highest educational attainment and occupation/source of income. Attributed to this result could be the similarity of parent-respondents knowledge, understanding, and experiences on the impact of COVID19 on the economic sufficiency.

The sig. value for civil status (0.042), monthly income (0.018), size of the family (0.022) and years as recipients of 4P's (0.008) were lower than (0.05) alpha level of significance therefore reject the hypothesis. There is a significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the economic sufficiency of the parent-respondents when grouped according to civil status, monthly income, size of family and years as recipients of 4P's. Pandemics and outbreaks have differential impacts on women and men. From risk of exposure and biological susceptibility to infection to the social and economic implications, individuals' experiences are likely to vary according to their biological and gender characteristics and their interaction with other social determinants [29]. Within the informal sector, women typically work as street vendors, migrant domestic workers, homeworkers, or in the entertainment industry – this type of work relies on person-to-person interactions and is therefore severely impacted by social distancing requirements [30].

### Social Upliftment

The significant value for sex (0.065), civil status (0.765), highest educational attainment (0.462), occupation/source of income (0.055), monthly income (0.656) and size of family (0.181) were higher than (0.05) alpha level of significance therefore do not reject the hypothesis. There is no significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the social upliftment of the parent-respondents when grouped according to sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, occupation/source of income, monthly income and size of the family.

**Table 5:** Difference in the Perceived Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Social Upliftment of the Parent-Respondents when Grouped According to Profile Variables

Profile Variable	Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	Sig.	Interpretation
<b>Sex</b>	Between Groups	0.048	1	0.048	0.651	<b>Do not reject Ho Not Significant</b>
	Within Groups	62.529	268	0.233		
	Total	62.577	269			
<b>Civil Status</b>	Between Groups	0.125	2	0.063	0.76	<b>Do not reject</b>

					5	<b>Ho Not Significant</b>
	Within Groups	62.451	26	0.234		
	Total	62.577	26			
<b>Highest Educational Attainment</b>	Between Groups	0.842	4	0.211	0.462	<b>Do not reject Ho Not Significant</b>
	Within Groups	61.735	26	0.233		
	Total	62.577	26			
<b>Occupation/ Source of Income</b>	Between Groups	2.505	5	0.501	0.055	<b>Do not reject Ho Not Significant</b>
	Within Groups	60.072	26	0.228		
	Total	62.577	26			
<b>Monthly Income</b>	Between Groups	0.378	3	0.126	0.656	<b>Do not reject Ho Not Significant</b>
	Within Groups	62.199	26	0.234		
	Total	62.577	26			
<b>Size of Family</b>	Between Groups	0.797	2	0.399	0.181	<b>Do not reject Ho Not Significant</b>
	Within Groups	61.780	26	0.231		
	Total	62.577	26			
<b>Years as Recipient of 4PS</b>	Between Groups	2.712	2	1.356	0.000	<b>Ho is rejected Significant</b>
	Within Groups	11.154	75	0.149		
	Total	13.866	77			

For parent respondents the COVID-19 pandemic affects all components or fragment of the population and is particularly detrimental/harmful to members of those social groups in the most vulnerable situations. The functionalist perspective sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability [31].

The significant value for years as recipients of 4P's (0.000) were lower than (0.05) alpha level of significance therefore reject. There is a significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the social upliftment of the parent-respondents when grouped according to years as recipients of 4P's. Those who are current and senior 4P's household parent recipients may vary on their perceptions on the impact of COVID 19 pandemic on social upliftment. 4P'S parent respondents had various strategies/mechanism on how to utilize public social services, think for employment/ source of income, standard of living, quality of family life and uplift from poverty.

#### How do the parent-respondents cope to these experiences during COVID- 19 Pandemic?

**Table 6:** Coping Strategies of Parent- Respondents during COVID- 19 Pandemic

<b>Emerging Themes</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Online Selling (Foods, Cosmetics, Vitamins and Pre-loved clothing)	7
No other Means of Coping Strategies	5
Fishing and Farming	3
<b>Number of Responses</b>	<b>15</b>

Participants 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14 responded that they sell online. Parent participants ventured on other form/mode of earning income, the online selling. For the parent participants, selling online eliminated the limitations of local foot traffic, enabling them to easily connect with customers from anywhere. With the pandemic still ongoing, family's safety should be the main priority. They should always try to limit exposure outside as much as possible to reduce

any possibility of catching the virus [32]. If things can be ordered online, just order online. If a family can earn income through online, it's much better. Only go outside and transact business when there's no absolute choice [33].

Participants 3, 5, 8, 11 and 15 responded that they don't have any means of coping strategies. Parent participants did feel hopeless in their case of no other means/ways to counter and to cope with the challenges this pandemic time. Participants are looking for livelihood or work to have income but to no avail. Shocks to health and economic disruption so taken to control transmission have had broad and deep socio-economic consequences. The COVID-19 pandemic is harming health, social and economic well-being worldwide [3].

Participants 1, 2 and 6 responded that they do farming and fishing in their spare time. Parent-participant were affected individuals who did not regain full employment and the marginal rate of savings were already consumed. As many parent-employees who were laid off during the crisis will have difficulties re-entering the economy due to the large economic effects of the coronavirus and the potential for a economic recession in the country.

While natural disasters predominantly affect the capital stock (e.g. buildings, infrastructure) of an economy, here the economic impact of COVID-19 is represented as an income shock. Income loss for affected individuals is assumed to start at the beginning of the crisis and lasts the duration of the crisis.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings, the researcher concluded that:

- a) Majority of the parent-respondents are female, married with 4 family members who are bachelor's degree holder, self-employed and are low income earners but not poor.
- b) Respondents agreed on the impact of COVID-19 pandemic to their economic sufficiency.
- c) There is no significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the economic sufficiency of the parent-respondents when grouped according to sex, highest educational attainment and occupation/source of income. There is a significant difference on the perception when grouped according to civil status, monthly income, size of family and years as recipients of 4P's.

There is no significant difference on the perceived impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the social upliftment of the parent-respondents when grouped according to sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, occupation/source of income, monthly income and size of the family. There is a significant difference on perception when grouped according to years as recipients of 4P's.

- 1) The parents cope with the undesirable socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic through online selling.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of the foregoing conclusions of the study, the following recommendations were advanced:

- a) Local Government Units (e.g., Municipalities, Barangay) may focus on allocating funds for the conduct of projects for low-income families (e.g., food ration, food for work, cash for work, community pantry).
- b) Local Government Units (e.g., Municipalities, Barangay) may conduct medical mission (medical, dental, surgical) program and health and wellness program that caters the health care/needs of the constituents.
- c) Local Government Units should accelerate its efforts in establishing a program that will *provide free* internet access for learners that comes from low-income families.
- d) Schools should foster ways of continuous communication and productive activities between parents, teachers, and students during the remote distance learning.
- e) Conduct of future study with wider scope for validation of the findings.

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