

FAMILY ECONOMIC LEVEL IN TIMES OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE PROVINCE OF ABANCAY - 2020

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to identify the family economic level in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020, with a quantitative approach, descriptive scope and non-experimental cross-sectional design, probabilistic sampling, consisting of 383 inhabitants between men and women aged 18 years or more who reside in the province of Abancay, the survey was used as a technique and the questionnaire was validated by judges criteria and by means of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, observing a coefficient of 0.975 from the Kuder Richardson table with very reliable result. that 45.4% families are in a low economic level; 57.7% families that have a low level of family income; 39.4% of families have the low level in covering their basic needs of the family economy and 65% of families are located in the low level in family economic planning, reaching the following conclusions; that the family economic level is low in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020; It was determined the level of family economic income is low in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020; the level of basic needs of the family economy is low in times of the COVID-19

pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020; The level of family economic planning is low in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020.

Keywords: *Level, family economy, COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Introduction

This research addresses a problem that both western and eastern countries have been facing, such as the national economic crisis and therefore the impact on the family system, becoming more acute since the appearance of the Covid 19 pandemic, diagnosed in China on 10 December 2019, exponentially infecting the population since at present the planet has 1.8 million deaths and more than 83.8 million infected people (RTVE, 2020), while in Peru at present the figures amount to 1,015,137 cases with 18.38% positivity, and 37,680 deaths with a fatality of 3.71%, Apurímac with 17,520 cases of 85,096 samples, fatality 2.11%; The Abancay Health Network to date has 7,135 cases(Sala situacional, 2020); Faced with this pandemic, most governments have established health measures to save lives, these measures range from nationwide quarantines, population blockades to social distancing initiatives aimed at vulnerable population groups, such as the elderly, or targeted social distancing measures. Neglecting the economic aspect, which caused a drastic impact on the economy of exporters of basic products, manufactured goods and services in South America with different levels of impact from one country to another. In Peru, emergency measures were taken that covered the economic, social, educational and health fields such as: The decree of suspension of all flights to Peru from Europe and Asia as of Monday, March 16, preventive home isolation, for fourteen days (14) days. Submit a mandatory health affidavit, provide financial resources for 100 million soles to the Ministry of Health, to strengthen health services, prevention, surveillance, control and health response for the population, hygiene kits for educational centers In order to have the correct health and protection conditions for children, social distancing, multiple bonds for independent, rural and extremely poor households, as well as subsidies for the payroll of companies, and large-scale projects such as Reactiva Peru, fractionation of payment of basic services, release of a percentage of the CTS and AFP and postponement of payment of taxes. All of this caused a dramatic drop in economic activity, on the other hand, many households or families are going through a precarious economic situation due to the fact that their monetary support was independent daily work in commerce and manufacturing, which was greatly affected by the restrictive measures established. , without being on an official payroll or belonging to a company and do not currently have

financial solvency or savings to depend on, therefore the importance of investigating the population to know the level of the family economy during the COVID-19 pandemic will contribute to public policies for decision-making in favor of the inhabitants in the different jurisdictions that are applied.

This research is of a basic type of descriptive level of non-experimental research design - cross-sectional, in which the survey technique was used to collect the information to 383 inhabitants among men and women who reside within the province of Abancay.

Here is some research carried out on issues related to the economy during the pandemic, such as:

According to the UN WOMEN (2020), In the last 22 years, world levels of extreme poverty have been decreasing. Then COVID-19 appeared which brought massive job losses, contraction of economies and loss of livelihoods, in particular, for women and earning lower wages, having informal economy more than 70% of the response team initial and health professionals is made up of women.

According to Grados (2020) In the macroeconomic aspect, the teacher warns that the crisis caused by the pandemic is configured as the worst we have experienced in the last hundred years, due to the breakdown of trade flows worldwide. In the particular case of Peru, he points out that it has been affected because one way to stop this pandemic has consisted of social isolation. Which is evident as a problem of cutting the economic circuits, therefore, the gross domestic product has fallen significantly.

Likewise, the study carried out in the Apurímac region according to (IPE para el Chaski de Apurímac, 2019), the economy in the Apurímac region in the first quarter grew 10.4% after four consecutive quarters of negative behavior, widely exceeding the national average of 2.3%, due to increased mining and agricultural activity. Likewise, a favorable performance was registered in telecommunications (8.7%), public administration and defense (4.2%), commerce (1.3%) and transportation (0.9%). Especially the mining company grew 14.4% due to the increase in copper production (17%) due to the higher tonnage extracted by the Las Bambas mining company in the Ferro bamba unit.

Likewise, a study carried out according to CPI (2020), quarantine, economic crisis and family debt-Peru: Covid-19; The survey reflects that Peruvian households have been strongly impacted by this Covid-19 crisis. The quarantine has affected 77% of households so far, almost equally in Lima - Callao and the interior of the country, as well as all social classes and the greatest impact is reflected in family income, which has decreased by 68% on average

home. This means that currently Peruvian families live with only 32% of what we used to have as a budget for the month: socio-economic level A / B 39%, C 33% and D / E 26%.

The way the families of Peru that achieved their income during the quarantine, 54% used their savings money reserved for payments of the services of the month, rentals, trips, house arrangements, purchases of appliances or home implementations, school or university pensions, small investments, etc., (25% of households) came from the usual work of one or more members of the family nucleus, 11% of families received the bonus, 8% of families obtained their income making use of advances for his retirement, the AFPs and CTS; 70% of Peruvian families have accumulated debts during this quarantine: 70% of them debts with the financial system (loans 59% and credit cards 11%). Conclusion: The Covid-19 quarantine is leaving almost all the impoverished families in the country, with a family budget reduced to its minimum expression that only allows them to buy basic food products to survive, and above all without savings because they already had them to cover their expenses. It is also leaving families highly indebted to the financial system.

In this research, a series of objectives was defined, of which the general objective was to identify the family economic level in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020; This general objective is broken down into the following specific objectives to determine the level of family economic income in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020; Determine the level of basic needs of the family economy in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020; Determine the level of family economic planning in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020.

2. Literatu rereview

As a result of this research, a broad review of different existing conceptions in relation to the family economy was carried out:

Family. A generally accepted definition of family is "the stable union of a man and a woman who love each other and who plan to pass on life." (Ríos de Rodríguez, 2009) Cita a Lexicón (2004), In consonance, the French anthropologist Lévi-Strauss and et.al (1982), affirms that "the family finds its origin in the marriage and consists of husband, wife and children born of their union; its members are held together by legal, economic and religious ties. " (p.405)

Family economy. For Facua Consumidores en Acción (2010), "economics is the discipline that deals with appropriately directing all the resources with which an individual possesses, in such a way that they can satisfy their needs", while Sevilla (2008), affirms that the purpose of the family economy is an adequate management of the income and expenses of the family nucleus, making a correct distribution of the former, thus allowing the satisfaction of their material needs, attending to fundamental aspects of their development, such as food, clothing or housing. . (p.5), according to Economic-concepts (2019), It is considered that the domestic economy is an effective method for managing the economy at home. This definition originates from its administrative measures that are easy to implement in a family nucleus or for a single person. In this sense, it mainly focuses on economic regulation, taking control at home. As well as, it seeks to give and satisfy the basic needs of the members of the house.

Family budget. Federation of Independent Consumers Users (2012), It is a forecasting and anticipation instrument that is made from income and expenses. Once the budget is made, we can check if the forecasts are met, that is, if we are managing it well and our objectives are being met, or if there are deviations and we can correct them (p.4).

Dimensions of family economy in terms of dimensions, the following can be mentioned:

Family income. According to Definition (2020) Family income is an economic value that initially serves to quantify the purchasing power of families. Family income (also called household income) is the total earnings or income that a family has. That is, it includes the salary, extraordinary income and even the profits that are obtained in the form of species and According to (WIN, 2010) There are 3 types of income in a family: Active or Earned, Earning Income and Passive Income.

Active or earned: It is the remuneration or income that is obtained for doing a job. In other words, it is the result of a job that can be dependent or independent or self-employed (WIN, 2010)

Portfolio or capital gain income: This income model is better than active income is related to the commercial aspect, that is, buying and then selling, achieving a profitability (WIN, 2010)

Passive or cash flow income: This type of income is obtained passively, by acquiring assets that generate money by themselves (monthly, quarterly, annually) that generate income, rental of real estate, creation and sale of intellectual property (books, songs, patents, content in Internet). (WIN, 2010)

Basic needs in the family. According, Hernández(2011)He details that "all people have basic needs to cover, some more than others, such as: food, clothing, health, education, and housing, in order to have a calm and satisfactory lifestyle"; Likewise, for Lifeder.com (2020), the basic needs in families are those important elements that directly or indirectly contribute to people's survival. For this reason, each of them is detailed below:

Feeding:Food is one of the most important biological needs that the family must cover. It is one of the fundamental pillars for the survival of people and that in turn generates a monthly expense in the family economic budget.

Clothing:It is the need to cover the body (clothing) for the good maintenance of its temperature and protection of the skin.

Health: It is the state in which the human being performs all its functions normally and is an important indicator of basic needs.

Education:Education is a process through which the intellectual, moral and affective capacity of people is developed, facilitating the learning of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits of coexistence of the society to which a family belongs.

living place:Since the family is the fundamental cell of every society, having a home is one of the essential pillars that cannot be lacking.

Services:Access to basic services makes it possible to have decent housing for the population and in turn increase the quality of life of people with favorable conditions for social well-being and development, as basic services.

Planning in the family economy.According to the Federation of Independent Consumer Users (2012), it considers that families must have a family budget prepared in order to face future economic problems. This is how he defines the budget as; A forecasting and anticipation instrument that is made from income and expenses Once the budget has been made, it is possible to check whether the predictions are being carried out effectively and the objectives are being met; in addition to detecting possible deviations and correcting them. (p.4)

Expense classification

Basic expenses: Refers to food, electricity, water and gas, which are items that can lower costs. (FacuaConsumers in Action, 2010)

Necessary expenses:The necessary expenses are those that can be avoided for short periods of time, for example, when economic difficulties are experienced, it is necessary to negotiate

with whoever is necessary to defer a payment (schools, establishments, banks, etc.) and also avoid the purchase of clothing and footwear. And by already carrying out a negotiation in the case of banks, it will be possible to avoid charges or commissions that do not correspond. (FacuaConsumidores en Acción, 2010)

Extra expenses: It is also important to allocate part of our resources to extra expenses since these occur at less expected moments, such as the repairs of important appliances, kitchen, washing machine, refrigerator, etc. Well, if some amount is not set aside when the expense occurs, a severe difference in the economy will be noticed, because normally this type of thing requires your immediate attention. (FacuaConsumers in Action, 2010)

Expendable expenses: When we refer to expendable expenses (mobile telephony, social events, trips, etc.) we must be more drastic in their cut because these in most times mean a loss of money, and we must start by not buying things that are not needed truly, manage responsibly. (FacuaConsumers in Action, 2010)

3. Methodology

Type of research of this research is of a basic type of quantitative approach and has followed the guidelines of a descriptive type because it describes the facts of the problematic reality about the level of the family economy in times of COVID-19. Whose research design was non-experimental cross-sectional, because it was investigated in a certain period; The study universe was made up of 113,391 thousand inhabitants between men and women aged 18 years and over who reside in the province of Abancay, and the sample size was 383 inhabitants with 1.96 of confidence level and a margin of error of 0.05, and values for p and $q = 0.5$; The data collection technique was used by telephone surveys and the questionnaire was the data collection instrument, which were validated by judges' criteria and by Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, observing a coefficient of 0.975 according to the table. by Kuder Richardson means an "excellent grade" result for the application of the research instrument, whose field work was from April 4 to December 31, 2020.

4. Results

Table 1 shows the descriptive analysis of the family economic level in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay indicates the following results:

Income; their family economic income in table 1 indicates that 74.1% families do not have their remuneration, 34.5% have income from independent work or their own business Relatives; Regarding the monthly income amount, 71.8% state that they do not exceed the minimum vital amount of S /. 930 soles, 79.4% of families indicate that their monthly income does not cover their basic expenses and 69.2% of families express that they do not have work in time of the COVID 19 pandemic.

Basic needs in the family; Regarding food, 72.1% of families do not have access to food in times of COVID-19, 89.3% do not have a family budget for food; and regarding family health, 70.2% of families do not have a family budget for health care, and 45.4% families do not have access to health; Regarding clothing, 22.2% of families express that clothing generates the highest expense, but 77.8% believe the opposite; Regarding family housing, 68.7% of families do not have a family budget to pay for housing expenses or / and rent and only 31.3% of families have a budget; Regarding electricity and water services, 79.4% do not have a family budget and only 20.6% of families have the possibility of having said budget; Regarding internet service, 67.9% families indicate that they do not have a family budget for internet service and only 32.1% of families affirm that they have a budget for internet services; Regarding education, 67.6% of families do not have a family budget for education.

Planning in the family economy; Planning on basic necessities expenses, necessary Table 1 indicates that 66.8% of families express that they did not meet their expenses according to planned priority before the COVID-19 Pandemic; and 75.5% of families today if they prioritize their expenses according to their priority, 65% of families express that they cannot cover their family expenses with their own income as planned; and 95.3% of families indicate that the pandemic did not help their family economy, 96.3% of families indicate that the COVID-19 pandemic did not contribute more to the contrary, it harmed the family economy.

Table1

Descriptive analysis of the family economic level in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020

Dimensions		No	%	Yes	%
Familyeconomicincome	Remuneration	286	74.7	97	25.3
	Freelance Work or Personal Business	251	65.5	132	34.5
	Has current income	221	57.7	162	42.3

		Income greater than the minimum wage (S / 930 soles)	275	71.8	108	28.2
Monthly income amount		Your monthly income covers your basic expenses	304	79.4	79	20.6
		He currently has a job	265	69.2	118	30.8
	Feeding		Has access to food	276	72.1	107
		Has a family budget for food	342	89.3	41	10.7
Health		Has a family budget for health care	269	70.2	114	29.8
		Has access to health	174	45.4	209	54.6
Monthly income amount	Clothing	Has access to health	298	77.8	85	22.2
	living place	You have a budget to pay for your housing or rent expenses	263	68.7	120	31.3
	Electric power, waterservices	Has a family budget to pay for basic services (electricity, water)	304	79.4	79	20.6
	Internet services	Has a family budget for Internet Service	260	67.9	123	32.1
	Education	Has a family budget for Education	259	67.6	124	32.4
Planning in the family economy	Planning on essential expenses, necessary	Met your spending according to planned priority before the COVID-19 pandemic	256	66.8	127	33.2
		Run your expenses based on priority during this corona virus pandemic	94	24.5	289	75.5
		You are able to cover your family expenses with your own income as currently planned	249	65.0	134	35.0
		The COVID 19 pandemic helped their family economy	365	95.3	18	4.7
		The COVID-19 pandemic contributed to their family economic plans	369	96.3	14	3.7

Source: Own authorship

Table 2 indicates that the level of the family economy in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020 is a low family economic level of 45.4% families, 24.8% families have a medium economic level and the 29.8% of families have a high level of family finances.

Table 2
Level of the family economy in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020

		Level of the family economy			Accumulated
		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage	percentage
Level	Low	174	45,4	45,4	45,4
	Medium	95	24,8	24,8	70,2
	High	114	29,8	29,8	100,0
Total		383	100,0	100,0	

Source: Ownauthorship

Table 3 indicates that 57.7% of families have a low level of family income at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020, and 28.2% of families are of a High level and only 14.1% of families the province of Abancay is of medium level in times of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table2
Family income level in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020

		Familyeconomicincomelevel			Accumulated
		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage	percentage
Level	Low	221	57,7	57,7	57,7
	Medium	54	14,1	14,1	71,8
	High	108	28,2	28,2	100,0
Total		383	100,0	100,0	

Source: Ownauthorship

Table 4 indicates that 39.4% of families have a low level of coverage of their basic needs of the family economy in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020, 30.8% of families are located at the medium level and 29.8% of families are at the high level in meeting their basic needs.

Table3
Level of basic needs of the family economy in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020

Level of basic needs in the family

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage	Accumulated percentage
Level	Low	151	39,4	39,4	39,4
	Medium	118	30,8	30,8	70,2
	High	114	29,8	29,8	100,0
	Total	383	100,0	100,0	

Source: Ownauthorship

According to table 5 it is evidenced that 65% of families are located at the low level in family economic planning in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020, but 30.3% of families are located at the medium level and only 4.7% of families are at the high level in carrying out family economic planning.

Table4

Level of family economic planning in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage	Accumulated percentage
Nivel	Low	249	65,0	65,0	65,0
	Medium	116	30,3	30,3	95,3
	High	18	4,7	4,7	100,0
	Total	383	100,0	100,0	

Source: Ownauthorship

5. Discussion

In the present investigation according to table 1, In the descriptive analysis of the family economic level in times of the COVID-19 pandemic, the following results are reached, regarding: **Income**; Regarding their family economic income, 74.1% families do not have their remuneration, 34.5% have income from independent work or their own business Relatives; Regarding the monthly income amount, 71.8% state that they do not exceed the minimum vital amount of S /. 930 soles, in addition 79.4% of families indicate that their monthly income does not cover their basic expenses and 69.2% of families express that they do not have work in time of the COVID 19 pandemic;**Basic needs in the family**;Regarding food, 72.1% of families do not have access to food in times of COVID-19, 89.3% do not have

a family budget for food; and regarding family health, 70.2% of families do not have a family budget for health care, and 45.4% families do not have access to health; Regarding clothing, 22.2% of families express that clothing generates the highest expense but 77.8% believe that it does not generate expense because they did not need to dress well. Regarding family housing, 68.7% of families do not have a family budget to pay for housing expenses or / and rent and only 31.3% of families have a budget; Regarding electricity and water services, 79.4% do not have a family budget and only 20.6% of families have the possibility of having said budget; Regarding internet service, 67.9% families indicate that they do not have a family budget for internet service and only 32.1% of families affirm that they have a budget for internet services; Regarding education, 67.6% of families do not have a family budget for Education. ***Planning in the family economy***; The planning on basic necessity expenses indicates that 66.8% of families express that they organized their expenses according to planned priority before the COVID-19 Pandemic; and 75.5% of families today if they prioritize their expenses according to their requirements, 65% of families express that they cannot cover their family expenses with their own income as planned; 95.3% of families indicate that the pandemic did not help their family economy, 96.3% of families indicate that the COVID-19 pandemic did not contribute more to the contrary, it harmed the family economy; These results clearly show the economic paralysis due to the imposition of sanitary measures, which have been failed and that the drastic measures imposed by regional and local authorities have only followed national and international models and did not carry out a local analysis to adequate adaptation to our reality and all state managers did not analyze the importance of a balance between the imposition of restrictive measures and the maintenance of economic fluidity, causing an even greater deterioration in the family economy of the Peruvian population that did not have the stability enough to face this global economic recession caused by the pandemic, strongly impacting the family economy with the imposition of health measures such as the declaration of quarantine, social distancing, highlighting that managers of the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions that watch over the economy regional and provincial did not properly implement measures despite the fact that it is well known that the province of Abancay is mostly rural and therefore there is no notable overcrowding as in urban areas where these measures were established, having a negative impact on the economy family. Which is corroborated by a study carried out according to CPI (2020) that studies quarantine, the economic crisis and family indebtedness-Peru: Covid-19; The survey reflects that Peruvian households have been strongly impacted by

this Covid-19 pandemic crisis and that the greatest impact is reflected in family income, which has decreased by 68% on average per household.

According to the general objective of the research, which is to identify the family economic level in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay -2020: Obtaining results that are shown in table 2 showing that the level of the family economy in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020 45.4% families are in a low family economic level, 24.8% families have a medium economic level and 29.8% of families have a high level of family economy , data that when compared with the study carried out in the Apurímac region by IPE for the Chaski de Apurímac (2019) that showed that the economy in the Apurímac region in the first quarter of 2019 had grown by 10.4% after four consecutive quarters of negative behavior, it far exceeded the national average of 2.3%, due to the greater mining and agricultural activity. Likewise, a favorable performance was registered in telecommunications (8.7%), public administration and defense (4.2%), commerce (1.3%) and transportation (0.9%). Especially the mining company grew 14.4% due to the increase in copper production (17%) due to the higher tonnage extracted by the Las Bambas mining company in the Ferrobamba unit. With these results it is affirmed and shows us that there is a negative family economic impact and this result is similar to what was said by Grados (2020) In the macroeconomic aspect, which shows and warns that the crisis caused by the pandemic will increase and is configured as the worst we have experienced in the last hundred years, due to the breakdown of trade flows worldwide. In the particular case of Peru, it points out that it has been affected primarily as a result of the social isolation imposed throughout the territory. And it is reflected in how the gross domestic product has fallen significantly and therefore the family economy.

According to the first specific objective is to determine the level of family economic income in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020, The results shown in table 3 indicate that 57.7% families are low level family economic income in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020, and 28.2% of families are of High level and only 14.1% of families in the province of Abancay are of medium level in times of the COVID pandemic -19. With these results we can infer that more than 50% of families or households do not have economic income either from earnings, wages, assets or any type of income that helps family economic sustainability; Definition (2020) defines that family income is an economic value that initially serves to quantify the purchasing power of families. Family income (also called household income) is the total earnings or income that a

family has. That is, it includes the salary, extraordinary income and even the profits that are obtained in the form of species, and according to WIN (2010) it states that there are 3 types of income in a family: Active or earned, Earning income and passive income.

According to the second specific objective is to determine the level of basic needs of the family economy in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020. The results shown in table 4 indicate that 39.4% of families count With the low level in the coverage of their basic needs of the family economy in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020, 30.8% of families are located in the middle level and 29.8% of families are located in the high level of coverage of their basic needs. With these results we can infer that 39.4% families cannot provide coverage for their food, clothing, health, education, housing and other basic and vital needs for the subsistence of family life. Y Hernández (2011) details that “all people have basic needs to cover, some more than others, such as: food, clothing, health, education, and housing, in order to have a calm and satisfactory lifestyle.” Likewise, for Lifeder (2020), the basic needs in families are those important elements that directly or indirectly contribute to people's survival.

According to the third specific objective is to determine the level of family economic planning in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020. The results shown in table 5 show that 65% of families are located in the low level in family economic planning in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020, but 30.3% of families are located in the medium level and only 4.7% of families are located in the high level to carry out your family financial planning. According to these results, we can infer that more than 65% of families do not have a planned family budget to face the present and future economic bone problems, they do not have an instrument for prediction and family economic anticipation that is elaborated from the Income and expenses can be checked if the predictions are fulfilled in an effective and efficient way so as not to divert and correct them in a timely manner the family economic expenditure, and according to the Federation of Independent Consumers Users (2012) considers that families should have a budget family elaborated to be able to face future economic problems. This is how he defines the budget as; An instrument of prediction and anticipation that is made from income and expenses. Once the budget has been made, it is possible to check whether the predictions are being carried out effectively and the objectives are being met; in addition to detecting possible deviations and correcting them.

(p.4)

6. Conclusions

It was identified that the family economic level is low in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020, which represents that 45.4% families are in a low economic level.

It was determined the level of family economic income is low in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020, which represents 57.7% families that have a low level of family economic income.

It was determined that the level of basic needs of the family economy is low in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020, and that 39.4% of families have a low level of coverage of their basic needs of the family economy.

It was determined the level of family economic planning is low in times of the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Abancay - 2020 and 65% of families are located at the low level in family economic planning.

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