

Unfolding The Inmates' Spouses Tale of Sorrow During Covid-19 Pandemic

Jethro S. Macasocol, Maria Fatima G. Barera, Mark M. Ocaya, Arjay Orog,
Jose F. Cuevas Jr & Angelita Alvarico

College of Criminology, Misamis University, Ozamiz City, Philippines.

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.46382/MJBAS.2022.6213>



Copyright: © 2022 Jethro S. Macasocol et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Article Received: 16 March 2022

Article Accepted: 12 June 2022

Article Published: 29 June 2022

ABSTRACT

The study was to determine the difficulties of every inmates spouse suffer a lot due to the imprisonment of their husband and the start of covid19 pandemic. The study focus on the negative outcome and the emotion of every inmates spouses. And It argue that the initial shock of incarceration challenged these spouses' assumptive worlds, but they managed to overcome this crisis by finding meaning in the pandemic outbreak experience and using it as an opportunity for personal development. The respondent was having a trouble finding ways to survive in life due to covid19 pandemic and the imprisonment of their husband. It challenge them to be strong to stand in the most difficult time. The study found the following findings there were grouped together through themes such as (1) Family First regardless of everything, (2) Uncertainty of Family's future, (3) Facing Difficulty and Depressed on the situation, (4) Stand alone to face the challenges, (5) Pandemic Exacerbated Burden. generally, most of the participants have endured hardship and trouble finding work as a result of the pandemic. The inmates spouses struggled being a victim of epidemic may have significant connections with emotional behaviors. Based on the findings and conclusions, the researcher would like to recommend that inmate's spouses have a positive thinking and to look forward in the life. They should constantly have a strategy in place for how to obtain work while keeping the children's circumstances in mind, so that they may do their jobs without hesitation.

Keywords: Challenges, Emotion, Family, Pandemic outbreak, Positive thinking.

1. Introduction

The 2019 Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) has stagnated the rest of the world. To preclude the spread of the pathogen, authorities imposed a lockdown for the sake of everyone (World Health Organization, 2019). over millions of people have been infected of the transmissible diseases the world extensively effects of such outbreak and over million population results of death connected to Covid 19 Diseases in the previous year stated (Elfnie 2020) as Covid 19 focuses the world's attention on transmissible diseases, we have our eyes on one of the most conflicted places for the spread of such outbreak. Jails, where densely packed people and often limited access to health care make for risky situation overcrowding, poor ventilating system and deficient health, hygiene and sanitation conditions favors the spread of transmissible diseases. With no conclusive curative treatment and no way of verifying when the virus outbreak will end, it is critical to take actions to reduce in becoming newly infected. The major structure of transmissible disease Covid 19 is the physical closeness between persons and also the fact of allocating eventually infectious targets. In prison system and other correctional facilities factors people live in closeness and share the same facilities (Redondo, RA Gonçalves, Nistal, Soler et al., 2020).

Correctional system has become the hotspot of pandemic outbreak the Covid 19 diseases has transmitted inmates and penetrate the correctional system also have a effects on physiological and physical state condition, subjecting persons to above rates of transmissible disease and medical abandonment make worse or causing mental stability and quicken death (Brinkley-Rubinstein et al., 2019). The penal institution has the approximate challenges to prevent and control the increasing situation of the transmissible disease the stage of Covid 19 outbreak, these facility inmates, institutional personnel and the community at non-negligible risk of contracting and expansion of the Covid 19 virus cases, which can lead an illness and death of inmates. International agencies like United Nations

and Human Rights Watch have alerted the situation of the detention facilities example for that the overcrowding and the unavailability of physical health need such as proper hygiene that can lead an illness of Covid 19 (Colville, 2020; Human Rights Watch, 2020a, 2020b).

According to the results that have been indicated the relative demand for a representative person liable for providing knowledge or information on the medical and psychological condition for their family members. The absence or lack of information and face to face contact due to visiting restrictions that led to emotional felt of a detained person. The physical contact should be need because this led to suffering that can be prevented (Pauli et al., 2022).

Around the world, the COVID-19 widespread has had an annihilating effect on detainees. The prison environment and prisoner health put prison populations at the next hazard of contracting COVID-19. The family of detainees got having in awful times finding way to see at their spouses in imprison, a lot of steps required to before seeing their love ones. (Burki – The Lancet, 2020). The disproportionately high rate of incarceration and COVID-19 cases in the United States contributed to a set of circumstances that raised serious public health concerns, as correctional institutions became prominent COVID-19 hot spots. Having a family member incarcerated during the COVID-19 outbreak might be stressful experience (Testa, Fahmy 2021). The effects of incarceration on partners, children, and other family members are discussed, as well as the behavioral health and relationship requirements of jailed people and current methods to relational mental health and telemedicine in corrections. Finally, suggestions are made for how relational TMH could be employed in COVID-19 pandemic corrections (Tadros, Aguirre, Jensen, Poehlmann-Tynan, 2021).

Based on a study conducted by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (GVF) in a family member being imprisoned in time of pandemic located in the state of São Paulo approximately almost 70% of the respondents that have been detailed that they had no idea and communication with the detained family in the time Covid 19 pandemic and almost more than 30% encounter or facing food insecure and below 44% have a basic earnings of money as their primary source of livelihood based on a study conducted by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (GVF) in a family member being imprisoned in time of pandemic located in the state of São Paulo approximately almost 70% of the respondents that have been detailed that they had no idea and communication with the detained family in the time Covid 19 pandemic and almost more than 30% encounter or facing food insecure and below 44% have a basic earnings of money as their primary source of livelihood (Magri, Mello, Haddad & Lotta, 2020).

As the COVID-19 pandemic spreads around the world, especially in detention facilities, the rules inside the jail have changed. We used to be able to be with our loved ones inside the jail, but there have been a lot of significant changes in the time of this pandemic. They banned face-to-face contact or communication with the detainees in order to avoid or control the wide spreading virus inside detention facilities. There was a negative effect that the children don't have typical contact with their parents inside the detention facilities (Lorana Bartels, Susan Dennison, Helen Taylor, Susy Harrigan, 2021). Negative impacts of Covid 19 pandemic on a virtual community of inmate's family members, we aim to acknowledge the Covid 19 pandemic's psychological and social aspects effects on inmates' family members (SD Cúnico - Psicologia: teoria e prática, 2021).

The pandemic sweeps through many of the world's correctional facilities, the virus outbreak has outlined the unresolved issues encountered in the justice system, as well as the arrestees in our country, most prominently in our city, who are imposed with ensuring their secured, safeguard, and compassionate jurisdiction must not be completely overlooked during the Covid 19 pandemic (Rathnayake, Clarke, Jayasinghe, 2021). As a result, and due to the said outbreak, there are many cases inside the detention centers that also made the inmates, staffs and the BJMP officers, anxious. The prison environment is ideal for the transmission of infection droplet infections Preventive measures such as physical separation, use of hand washing facilities, wearing masks, and maintaining respiratory hygiene were not used in any of the jails or detention centers. (Mekonnen, Hailemariam, Ejigu, Shifera, Simineh, 2021). This is due to several factors associated in some places, including population explosion and insufficient health care services. Particularly in the Philippines, where there is a significant risk of Covid 19 and news stories of death within the facility. According to a notable American Civil Liberties Union study, if jail populations are not vastly reduced, more than 100,000 additional COVID-19 mortality rates could occur (Knaack, 2020).

COVID-19 has had an impact on prison systems. Hence the need to obtain ground-breaking methods to control detainees healthy and safe in resource-limited settings and area. As this new infection progresses, it has become critically crucial to safeguard the health of people in penitentiaries, as well as the people working in them. We can already see alternative strategies, such as the Irish concept, which emphasizes the formation of contact tracing teams (CTT). Have Docent of inmates have tested positive for Covid-19 they include examination of Covid-19 outbreaks in Prison and Jails regional distinction in the extent of Covid-19 outbreaks in Prison and Jails.

They conduct vulnerable testing to all inmates to identified the positivity of diseases they installed functional strategy an action of making practical and effective proposition to prevent and control Covid-19 outbreaks in these Prison and Jails system (Sabrina S. Rapisarda, James M. Byrn, Taylor & Francis et al., 2020). The BJMP built a containment infrastructure for detainees with Covid-19 symptoms or people who may be immune to the disease for symptomatic assessment and management. Notwithstanding, in the case of Philippine incarceration with elevated congestion rates, people inside may still need to revert back to a certain basic healthcare doctrine in addition to addressing COVID-19 transmissions (Arambulo, Sahagun, Biana, 2021).

The number of single rooms in correctional facilities or detainment facilities are inadequately to follow to the suggested confinement and isolate rules and limits the capacity to actualize strict disease avoidance conventions. The SARS-CoV-2 is able to outlive for drawn out periods on materials that are profoundly predominant in custodial settings counting nonporous surfaces and metallic surfaces complicating sanitization hones. It is exceedingly troublesome to comply with built up contamination avoidance conventions prescribing rehashed sanitization and cleaning of all surfaces in correctional facilities and jails, coming about from the huge number of detainees and complex human designs of intuitive between detainees and with the staff (Kinner, et. al, 2020).

Confronting the COVID-19 widespread calls for around the world endeavors to incorporate joint arranging by open wellbeing teach with government, state, and nearby specialists to unequivocally and straightforwardly execute and screen preventive and relief intercessions in remedial offices. (Barnert & Ahalt, 2020). In spite of the

fact that, within the brief term, and whereas the widespread proceeds to reshape the day by day lives of all citizens in each corner within the world, no one is secure until everybody is secure, counting those who are right now imprisoned. A viable reaction to anticipate and mitigate the COVID-19 affect in custodial settings could be an urgent component of the worldwide reaction to this widespread (Solis, Franco-Paredes, Henao-Martínez, Krsak, Zimmer, 2020).

2. Materials and Methods

The case study research design was used in this study. A case study provides an in-depth evaluation of the unit of analysis (case). As a result, data triangulation is a key component of the design, with the goal of providing a detailed, comprehensive, and contextual description. Data from a variety of sources adds credence to the study (Smith, 2018). A case study is an effective research strategy because it gives tangible, contextual, and in-depth information on a specific real-world topic. Yin's data analysis approach was used in the study.

The study conducted in the City of Ozamiz. Ozamiz City was seen on the Philippine map at the part Mindanao where it located nearby to Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga del Norte provinces to transport between this two province's you need to take a bus from this two provinces to Ozamiz City, while across the bay is Lanao del Norte to transport from the province of Lanao del Norte to Ozamiz City is you need to ride a ship from mukas port to Ozamiz pier before you get to Ozamiz City. Ozamiz City is located in Philippines (Province of Misamis Occidental, Northern Mindanao) and time zone Asia/Manila. Places nearby are Clarin (17 km), Bacolod (42 km) Maigo (37 km) and also Tangub City (27 km).

The study involved four inmates' spouses of Ozamiz City Jail. The participants were chosen using a purposive and snowball sampling method. The participants were chosen using the following criteria: 1) currently living in the Ozamiz City; 2) wife or a live-in partner of the inmate for more than 2 years; and 3) have dependent of at least 1. Out from many possible participants of the study, only the four agreed and voluntarily participated in the study.

An interview guide used in eliciting information from the inmates' spouses as research participants. The researchers used self-made interview guide questions to be approved by the panel. Before the administration of the interview, the questions were piloted first to test for clarification and to ensure that the researchers can gathered information in response to the research questions. Interviews began with the social conversation to set the interviewee at ease and to continue the interview to solicit "rich and honest" responses. Participants were requested to be descriptive and to elaborate on their experiences.

The researchers asking permission from the dean of office of College of Criminology in Misamis University. To have a proper permission in conducting this study after he give his approval to conduct interview to the inmates and correctional personnel in Ozamiz City Jail. The researcher asked permission from the Ozamiz City Jail Warden allowing us to conduct interview. The proponents handed over the researcher made questionnaire to the participants. However, due to the pandemic protocols there are choice on the ways to approach our participants, either via online or virtual communication. The researchers also explained to the participants that their participations and cooperation will mean lot for the big success to the said study.

In this study, the six stages of case study processes of Yin (2009) were used. The transcripts of all the interviews were analyzed using the method of Yin. The following were the steps observed: 1. Plan, 2. Design, 3. Prepare, 4. Collect, 5. Analyze, and 6. Share.

Planning. To learn more on the subject, the researcher selected a topic in which the researcher has a personal interest. The researcher chose to use purposive sampling to acquire participants whom the researcher could collect data from, considering the size, accessibility of the sample, and the time of the data collection with my adviser's help and guidance. With my adviser's assistance, the data collection method was decided, and research questions were formulated. The planning stage focused on identifying the research questions or other rationale for doing a case study, deciding to use the case study method (compared with other methods), and understanding its strengths and limitations (Yin, 2009).

Designing. This stage, I chose the most effective approach to start my research in directing my decision-making, thinking about the degree of flexibility that is opened to change as initial data was gathered. I chose the research method and designed research the research tool. The research design logically linked the research questions to the research conclusions through the steps undertaken during data collection and data analysis. Research design be a "blueprint" for the research project, and should address the research questions, relevant propositions/hypotheses, the unit of analysis, the logic linking the data to the propositions, and the criteria for interpreting the findings. The logic linking the data to the propositions should also ensure the correctness and relevance of the information collected (Baskarada, 2014). The design stage focuses on defining the unit of analysis and the likely cases to be studied, developing theory/propositions and identifying issues underlying the anticipated study, identifying the case study design (single, multiple, holistic, embedded), and developing procedures to maintain case study quality (Yin, 2009).

Preparing. In preparation for the data collection, the researcher secured approval from the hospitals' administrators and chief nurses to conduct the study with the novice nurses as the participants. The interview guide was also pilot tested using two novice nurses who were not included as final participants.

Collecting. After the identification of the participants, face-to-face interviews were scheduled and performed in an environment where the participants could not be disturbed by unpleasant noise. During the interviews, I started with the introductions and description of the study to clarify any expectations of the participants. Then I used an open-ended question to guide the interview using a recording device and ending the interview by reviewing the key points and encouraging feedback from the participants. I made sure that enough confirmatory evidence for most of the main study topics. I recorded non-verbal communications as part of the relevant information. The collection stage involves following the case study protocol, using multiple sources of evidence, creating a case study database, and maintaining a chain of evidence (Yin, 2009).

Analyzing. Before the conduct of the interviews, I first read and re-read the interview guide for possible corrections and revisions. I gathered the parts related to novice nurses' clinical competence and confidence development using the verbatim excerpts. Sentences relevant to each other in terms of content and context were

merged, and meanings were collated. Emerging results were used to develop themes that were common to the participants. The analysis stage relies on theoretical propositions and other strategies. It considers and employs analytic techniques, explores rival explanations, and displays data (facts) apart from interpretations (Yin, 2009). In the context of case studies, "Data analysis consists of examining, categorizing, tabulating, testing, or otherwise recombining evidence to draw empirically-based conclusions" (Baskarada, 2014).

Sharing. Finally, this stage involves presentation and dissemination of the findings to my peers and the participants after the final reviews. The share stage focuses on defining the audience, composing textual and visual materials, displaying enough evidence for a reader to reach his/her conclusions, and reviewing and re-writing until done well (Yin, 2009).

3. Result and Discussion

A total of 4 inmates spouses participated in the study through a face-to-face interview. The participants ages from 29- 38 years old. All of them were married, and have a child. The five participants were from different areas of Misamis Occidental, Ozamiz City. The participant of this was the inmates spouses where the researcher conduct the face-to-face interview.

Further, based on the responses of the participants of the study, there were five (5) themes identified such as: (1) Family First regardless of everything (2) Uncertainty of Family's future (3) Facing Difficulty and Depressed on the situation (4) Stand alone to face the challenges (5) Pandemic Exacerbated Burden.

A. Family First regardless of everything

The family is the reason why people can do anything even there is a lot of challenges was experience. It can make them strong to overcome the challenges in life the reasons why were it all has they got the family. To see their children successful their life as a parent was also their success because they can mold it and make it a successful person. The failure of a mother/father reflects it to their children, so when it comes all, they can do is to forget and back where they failed and try harder to make it. When it comes to protecting your family and loved ones, most parents will do whatever it takes to support their future.

The following are the statements given by the participants.

But one thing is for sure, I always strive hard for our children. Even though the time was not in our favor, for children, I'm not giving up (Rose).

It's extremely difficult for me to simply speak. I did these things without the help of my husband because he's in jail and it's only possible to do for my family. And I only do this thing just because of my children. I always strive hard for their dreams and also for their future (Gumamela).

I have a hard time adjusting, especially since I have 3 children, but we need to survive so I will do everything for them (Lily).

The arrest of parent ruins a family's economic and social status, causing insecurity, dependence on social welfare, the shame attached to living on welfare, and guilt feelings in male offenders who are unable to support their

families. Children activities are carefully scrutinized, former friends keep their distance and wives sense of own value affected (Heyer, 1978).

According to (Harahap, 2021). The data will next be analyzed using descriptive analytic techniques of jailed spouses meeting their duties to their wives and children which are a manner of summarizing and understanding data obtained using an inductive approach. Half of all detained husbands are unable to support their wives and children, according to the statistics, and wives prefer to quit their marriages. Another half of the population, on the other hand, prefers to preserve their marriages because the inmate's wife can still make money from her business. Family members, both the wife's and the husband's contribute to the household income maintain. The family and possesses power in making decisions for his wife and children to support the needs of the immediate families (Oyekola 2021).

B. Uncertainty of Family's future

Uncertainty is frequently centered on concerns about the future and all the bad things that could happen. It can make you feel hopeless and depressed about the days ahead, exaggerate the scope of your problems, and even paralyze you from taking action to solve them. Uncertainty can ultimately enrich your life, or diminish it.

The following are the statements given by the participants.

It's hard to look at the future of my family when it comes to family' situation, I'm really depressed (Rose).

I want our children to have a bright future; Yes, even though I know I have my children who need me, I always strive hard for their dreams and also for their future (Gumamela).

I am taking care of my husband's case so that he can get out of prison quickly so he can be with us with the whole family. And pray, because the Lord knows everything. I just trust him in our future so that my husband can go out so that I can be with him and our children. That's all that matters, and try to fix the broken part (Lily).

What really happened in my life was so hard; I just want to be with him outside of jail and start our new life with him, so I hope everything went well (Daisy).

Father who live apart from their children separation and child custody have all been used to analyze fathers who live apart from their children. With the increasing prison population in many countries, Fathering from prison is becoming a more important framework in which to analyze the contemporary experience of fathers in families in western countries (Clarke, Brien, Day, Godwin, Connolly, Hemmings, Van Leeson, 2005).

Although little is known about the experiences of incarcerated families, current statistics imply that millions of children have a parent who is incarcerated the inmate's predicament Families were already financially fragile prior to incarceration, and the most vulnerable were even more so afterward. Parental strain, emotional stress, and anxiety about children's loss of involvement with their incarcerated parent are all believed to be caused by incarceration (Arditti, Lambert-Shute, Joest, 2003).

The right of children of imprisoned parents to family life respect it examines how the convention on the rights of the child applies to their circumstances. It claims that when making decisions about their parents, the position of

children must be considered apart from that of their parents creating child-friendly remedies to ensure that the best interests of children of imprisoned parents are properly protected (Lagoutte, 2016).

C. Facing Difficulty and Depressed on the situation

Depression, sometimes known as major depressive disorder, is a mood illness that causes you to feel unhappy or uninterested in life on a regular basis. Most people experience sadness or depression from time to time. It's a natural reaction to grief or life's difficulties. So, when you having a hard time all you can do is to faced it and overcome it.

The following are the statements given by the participants.

I was depressed about, because in the first place, I just couldn't accept that my husband was already in prison; I'm already depressed because my two children lost their dad. I cry our situation for almost every day; There's time for my mind to be completely nothing. Sometimes I think a lot about the future of our children (Rose).

I went through a lot of difficulties because I didn't know where to get food, especially when we were new. My husband has been in prison for a year. Sir, I don't know where to find other income to live on (Gumamela).

This time I'm already depressed because of what happened in my life. There's a time when I don't want to do work. I'm always in bed resting all day. Even though I have children, I will lose my mind because I think about my husband's situation inside the prison (Lily).

What really happened in my life was so hard, especially being in a field where our livelihood was at stake and no one else helped me. We now have to find food and money just to buy necessities for our families (Daisy).

Detention has a significant impact on one's health and well-being. the mental health of people left behind, in particular the associates However, nothing is known about the consequences of confinement. When men are imprisoned, they turn on their wives. detention of a husband, partner, or spouse has a significant psychological impact on partners, with the potential for significant emotional difficulties such as loneliness, feelings of isolation, and symptoms of depression, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and anxiety, as well as medical and health issues, and even the development of unhealthy behaviors and antisocial activities (Shehadeh, Vanderfaellie, Derluyn, 2016).

Depression as an impact of their spouses often rests on the shoulders of the female partner or husband. Because of their husbands' incarceration, many women, after noting financial issues, have mentioned loneliness, sadness and depression. The author investigates the causes of this issue as well as how imprisonment impacts (King, 2017).

D. Stand alone to face the challenges

Taking on obstacles and overcoming them increases one's resilience capacity. Knowing how to overcome difficulties, learn from setbacks, and profit from mistakes provides a strong basis for future success. The reason why is that you can't trust someone else to act why you maybe sometime can be all by your side but not all times that's why you can only trust yourself and face all the challenges that thrown it to you.

The following are the statements given by the participants.

And my situation is not easy at all, especially without a husband guiding my children. It is very difficult to be a mother and a father to them at the same time. We are thinking about our future. I don't know what it will look like for future periods without my husband (Rose).

My husband has been in prison for a year. Sir, I don't know where to find other income to live on. I still had children to be guided, and then I didn't have anyone else to approach because my family always didn't want to help us, so it was handed over to our children, who would help us (Gumamela).

I have a hard time adjusting, especially since I have 3 children, but we need to survive so I will do everything for them. You have no other companion to help you in the needs of our family. This is a very serious test for our family, even though my husband has sinned and is in prison. He was a great loss to our family (Lily).

My current situation is very difficult, especially since I don't have a husband. I don't have a partner to work in the fields with for our livelihood. Because for me, when one was missing something, it was not complete. So I needed my husband for me to have an easy life and a complete life, not just for me but also for the children (Daisy).

The impacts of having a father or husband in prison affect the spouse, we should be severely affected by feelings of depression and anxiety. In relation to male inmates' girlfriends and spouses, imprisoned parents or children of imprisoned parents. Limited stated that their financial situation has deteriorated (Murray, 2005).

As the spouses of inmates, we are challenged by how difficult the situation is. We learn to stand on our own just to survive because we have children who need us to bring them and believe that they can survive in any situation. You must find methods to enjoy small things, especially when your husband is an incarcerated spouse (Granja, 2022).

E. Pandemic Exacerbated Burden

Sometimes, the problem come to you unexpectedly, the pandemic came out unexpectedly. So, when it exists, consider all the things that weigh us down in our hearts and lives, each one a burden we bear. Many of these responsibilities are unavoidable and beyond our control.

The following are the statements given by the participants.

Because my husband is already in prison, it's hard for me to earn money because I'm worried about him. During the pandemic, my situation was very difficult because I had problems at the same time (Rose).

And now the problem has become twice as difficult because it is very difficult to find money because of the pandemic. People have a hard time finding food, and others do not know where to go. So being the wife of a prisoner was a disadvantage because, unlike others, they had their husband beside them, and also me carrying my family until my husband was free from prison (Gumamela).

We now have to find food and money just to buy necessities for our families. When the pandemic started, all our work became less than before. All that was needed on the farm was difficult to buy because of the protocol from the government that needed to be followed just for our safety (Daisy).

Due to the situation, covid-19, the life of every inmates' spouses becomes difficult in terms of finding money for the family and their children where their husband was in prison that they can't help their wife due to their situation (Cyphert, 2017).

All the responsibilities of a husband were become the responsibilities of the wife, the reasons why is that the husband can't work outside jail that's why only the wife can work to support the needs of their children the pandemic was become hindrance to have an easy work because of the government protocol because they always mind the health of individual (Otugo, Wages 2020).

The inmates spouse was having difficult to deal with the people specially in this time of pandemic as they needed to find income to support their needs. But because of the happenings the inmates spouse having a lot of sacrifice as they know they the one who can find jobs/works for their family because of the husband's imprisonment at this time of pandemic (Dubey, Biswas, Ghosh, Chatterjee, Dubey, Chatterjee, Lavie, 2020).

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

The husband's imprisonment has a significant impact on his family's lives, particularly on his wife. A constrained upbringing and a family history of sadness may have an impact on the growth of their relationship, particularly during a pandemic. It may lead to violence or acceptance of the belief that their husband's imprisonment is a trial and the repercussions of their conduct.

Furthermore, the wife got more burdened by providing for their children's future while their husband was in prison, especially during this pandemic. According to the research the wife has the biggest role on bringing the family's future due to their husband imprisonment, as a result the wife stands as a mother and a father of their children's. The inmate spouse's hurt the most when know that their husband was imprison and most tired due to the heavy work load left by their husbands.

According to the research, the inmate's spouses who have been encountered difficulties when their husband was in prison during covid19 pandemic, the inmates' spouses have a negative impact on their physical and mentally factors. As a result, seeing an inmate's spouses struggled and being a victim of epidemic may have significant connections with emotional behaviors. The family has an essential role in honing the children's behavior as it will lead to either positive or negative impacts in the future.

Based on the findings and conclusions, the researcher would like to recommend that inmate's spouses have a positive thinking and to look forward in the life. Furthermore, even though the husband was in prison, the spouse did not give up and continued to work hard to live the life they desired. They should constantly have a strategy in place for how to obtain work while keeping the children's circumstances in mind, so that they may do their jobs without hesitation.

The inmate's spouses should always prioritize their children so that they will not be affected by the imprisonment of their father mentally and psychologically. Also, each of them should know the environment and their lapses for them not to add failure. Having failure giving the families lot of trouble, that's why the researcher recommends that always look on their steps.

Furthermore, the spouses should always communicate each other to have a strong relationship, to build up and boost their confidence to show the community even they have a criminal background. Lastly, learn how to find ways to survive, because life was too rough you need to be wise.

The inmate's spouses should attend any kind of seminars that connected to the family survival during covid19 pandemic to have an ideas on how to handle family problem as well as financial. The researchers also recommend to every inmate's spouses about their daily living that they must have a regular works/ job that can provide the needs of their family.

Declarations

Source of Funding

This research work did not receive any grant from funding agencies in the public or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing Interests Statement

The authors declare no competing financial, professional and personal interests.

Consent for publication

Authors declare that they consented for the publication of this research work.

References

- Arambulo, H. K. M., Sahagun, C. T., & Biana, H. T. (2021). COVID-19: back to healthcare basics in Philippine prisons. *Journal of Public Health*, 43(2).
- Arditti, J. A., Lambert-Shute, J., & Joest, K. (2003). Saturday morning at the jail: Implications of incarceration for families and children. *Family relations*, 52(3), 195-204.
- Sabrina S. Rapisarda & James M. Byrne. (n.d.). *The impact of covid-19 outbreaks in the prisons, jails, and community corrections systems throughout Europe*. Taylor & Francis. Retrieved January 17, 2022.
- Byrne, J., Rapisarda, S. S., Hummer, D., & Kras, K. R. (2020). An Imperfect Storm: Identifying the Root Causes of COVID-19 Outbreaks in the World's Largest Corrections Systems. *Victims & Offenders*, 15(7-8), 862-909.
- Burki, T. (2020). Prisons are "in no way equipped" to deal with COVID-19. *The Lancet*, 395(10234), 1411-1412.
- Barnert, E., Ahalt, C., & Williams, B. (2020). Prisons: Amplifiers of the COVID-19 Pandemic Hiding in Plain Sight. *American Journal of Public Health*, 110(7), 964-966.
- Brim, G. (2018). *Ambition: How we manage success and failure throughout our lives*. iUniverse.
- Burki, T. (2020). Prisons are "in no way equipped" to deal with COVID-19. *The Lancet*, 395(10234), 1411-1412.
- Cahapay, M. B. (2020). National Responses for Persons Deprived of Liberty during the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Philippines. *Victims & Offenders*, 15(7-8), 988-995.

- Cobean, S. C., & Power, P. W. (1978). The role of the family in the rehabilitation of the offender. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 22(1), 29-38.
- Clarke, L., O'Brien, M., Day, R. D., Godwin, H., Connolly, J., Hemmings, J., & Van Leeson, T. (2005). Fathering behind bars in English prisons: Imprisoned fathers' identity and contact with their children. *Fathering: A Journal of Theory, Research & Practice about Men as Fathers*, 3(3).
- Clarke, A., & Warren, L. (2007). Hopes, fears and expectations about the future: what do older people's stories tell us about active ageing?. *Ageing & Society*, 27(4), 465-488.
- Cyphert, A. B. (2017). Prisoners of fate: The challenges of creating change for children of incarcerated parents. *Md. L. Rev.*, 77, 385.
- DR congo: Prisons face covid-19 catastrophe. Human Rights Watch. (2021, October 19). Retrieved January 17, 2022.
- Eno Louden, J., Vaudreuil, E., Queen, C., Alvarez, M. E., & Garcia, A. (2021). Flattening the curve in jails and prisons: Factors underlying support for COVID-19 mitigation policies. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 27(1), 124-139.
- Edin, K. (2000). What do low-income single mothers say about marriage?. *Social Problems*, 47(1), 112-133.
- Engel, G. L. (1959). "Psychogenic" pain and the pain-prone patient. *The American journal of medicine*, 26(6), 899-918.
- Elflein, J. (2022, January 17). Covid-19 cases, recoveries, and deaths. Statista. Retrieved January 17, 2022.
- Friedman, B. (2021). Toward a Critical Race Theory of Prison Order in the Wake of COVID-19 and Its Afterlives: When Disaster Collides with Institutional Death by Design. *Sociological Perspectives*, 07311214211005485.
- Granja, R. (2022). Fathering from prison: managing relations and reflecting upon intergenerational impacts. In *Incarceration and Generation, Volume II* (pp. 137-167). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- Heard, C. (2020). Commentary: Assessing the Global Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Prison Populations. *Victims & Offenders*, 15(7-8), 848-861.
- H.R.W. (2021, October 19). Philippines: Reduce Crowded Jails to Stop COVID-19. Human Rights Watch.
- Harahap, M. Y., Hafisah, H., Harahap, T. A., & Siregar, M. F. S. (2021). Fulfillment of The Rights and Obligations of The Prisoner's Husband at Class III Correctional Institutions Gunung Tua (Implementation of Marriage Law No. 16 of 2019 Amendment to Law No. 1 Of 1974). *Al-Mashlahah Jurnal Hukum Islam dan Pranata Sosial*, 9(02).
- Heyer, J., Friedrich-Erbert-Strasse 11a, Bundeszusammenschlusses Fuer, Straffalligenhilfe, & West Germany (Former). (1978). Family problems of prisoners (from convicted offender assistance-Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, 1978, SEE NCJ-64893).

- Jebril, N. (2020, August 29). Page not found – International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation. World Health Organization Declared a Pandemic Public Health Menace: A Systematic Review of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 “COVID-19.” Retrieved January 16, 2022.
- Jones, C. R., & Narag, R. E. (2021). Reducing the dangers of COVID-19 through shared governance in a Philippine jail. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, 33(1), 120–125.
- Kahambing, J. G. (2021). Philippine prisons and ‘extreme vulnerability’ during COVID-19. *Journal of Public Health*, 43(2), e285–e286.
- Kahambing, J. G. (2021b, January 18). Philippine prisons and ‘extreme vulnerability’ during COVID-19. OUP Academic. Retrieved January 16, 2022.
- Karp, D. A. (2017). *Speaking of sadness: Depression, disconnection, and the meanings of illness*. Oxford University Press.
- Kaushik, M., & Guleria, N. (2020). The impact of pandemic COVID-19 in workplace. *European Journal of Business and Management*, 12(15), 1-10.
- Kinner, S. A., Young, J. T., Snow, K., Southalan, L., Lopez-Acuña, D., Ferreira-Borges, C., & O’Moore, A. (2020). Prisons and custodial settings are part of a comprehensive response to COVID-19. *The Lancet Public Health*, 5(4), e188–e189.
- Kim, H. J., & Hong, H. (2021). Predicting Information Behaviors in the COVID-19 Pandemic: Integrating the Role of Emotions and Subjective Norms into the Situational Theory of Problem Solving (STOPS) Framework. *Health Communication*, 1–10.
- King, A. E. (1993). The impact of incarceration on African American families: Implications for practice. *Families in Society*, 74(3), 145-153.
- Lofgren, E., Lum, K., Horowitz, A., Madubonwu, B., Myers, K., & Fefferman, N. H. (2020). The Epidemiological Implications of Jails for Community, Corrections Officer, and Incarcerated Population Risks from COVID-19.
- Lauren Brinkley-Rubinstein, P. D. (2019, October 4). Restrictive housing during incarceration and mortality after release. *JAMA Network Open*. Retrieved January 18, 2022.
- Littlejohn, P., & Finlay, B. B. (2021). When a pandemic and an epidemic collide: COVID-19, gut microbiota, and the double burden of malnutrition. *BMC medicine*, 19(1), 1-8.
- Lagoutte, S. (2016). The right to respect for family life of children of imprisoned parents. *The International Journal of Children's Rights*, 24(1), 204-230.
- Mekonnen, B., Hailemariam, S., Ejigu, A., Shifera, N., & Simienuh, A. (2021). Preparedness and readiness against COVID-19 pandemic in prison institutions and detention centers in southwest Ethiopia. *International journal of general medicine*, 14, 337.

- Murray, J. (2005). The effects of imprisonment on families and children of prisoners. *The effects of imprisonment*, 442-492.
- Nowonty, K. M., & Piquero, A. R. (2020). The Global Impact of the Pandemic on Institutional and Community Corrections: Assessing Short-Term Crisis Management and Long-Term Change Strategies. *Victims & Offenders*, 15(7-8), 839-847.
- Narhetali, E. (2021). COVID-19 pandemic through the lens of person-situation interaction | *Jurnal Psikologi Sosial*. N/A.
- Oladeru, O. T. (2020, July 2). A call to protect patients, correctional staff and healthcare professionals in jails and prisons during the COVID-19 pandemic - Health & Justice. *BioMed Central*.
- Oyekola, A. O. Perceived Social Support and Financial Well-Being as Predictors of Quality of Life Among Prison Inmate Spouses in Ogun State Bukola Victoria BADA.
- Otugo, O., & Wages, B. (2020). COVID-19: the additional sentence for the incarcerated. *Health Equity*, 4(1), 403-405.
- Rathnayake, D., Clarke, M., & Jayasinghe, V. I. (2021). Health system performance and health system preparedness for the post-pandemic impact of COVID-19: A review. *International Journal of Healthcare Management*, 14(1), 250-254.
- Rapisarda, S. S., & Byrne, J. M. (2020). The Impact of COVID-19 Outbreaks in the Prisons, Jails, and Community Corrections Systems Throughout Europe. *Victims & Offenders*, 15(7-8), 1105-1112.
- Redondo, S., Gonçalves, R. A., Nistal, J., Soler, C., Moreira, J. S., Andrade, J., & Andrés-Pueyo, A. (2020). Corrections and Crime in Spain and Portugal during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Impact, Prevention and Lessons for the Future. *Victims & Offenders*, 15(7-8), 1156-1185.
- Redondo, S. (n.d.). Corrections and crime in Spain and Portugal during the COVID-19 pandemic: Impact, prevention and lessons for the future. *Taylor & Francis*. Retrieved January 18, 2022.
- Rich, A. (2021). *Of woman born: Motherhood as experience and institution*. WW Norton & Company.
- Sabrina S. Rapisarda & James M. Byrne. (n.d.). The impact of covid-19 outbreaks in the prisons, jails, and community corrections systems throughout Europe. *Taylor & Francis*. Retrieved January 17, 2022,
- Schmidt, H. G. (1983). Problem-based learning: Rationale and description. *Medical education*, 17(1), 11-16.
- Shehadeh, A., Loots, G., Vanderfaellie, J., & Derluyn, I. (2016). The Impact of Men's Detention on the Psychological Wellbeing of Palestinian Women. *Ment Health Fam Med*, 12, 200-204.
- Schofield, G., & Beek, M. (2005). Providing a secure base: Parenting children in long-term foster family care. *Attachment & human development*, 7(1), 3-26.

Solis, J., Franco-Paredes, C., Henao-Martínez, A. F., Krsak, M., & Zimmer, S. M. (2020, July). Structural vulnerability in the U.S. revealed in three waves of covid-19. *The American journal of tropical medicine and hygiene*. Retrieved January 16, 2022, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7263522>.

Tadros, E., Aguirre, N., Jensen, S., & Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (2021). COVID-19 inspired relational telemental health services for incarcerated individuals and their families. *Contemporary Family Therapy*, 43(3), 214-225.

Testoni, I., Azzola, C., Tribbia, N., Biancalani, G., Iacona, E., Orkibi, H., & Azoulay, B. (2021). The COVID-19 Disappeared: From Traumatic to Ambiguous Loss and the Role of the Internet for the Bereaved in Italy. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 12, 564. Framo, J. L. (1976). Family of origin as a therapeutic resource for adults in marital and family therapy: You can and should go home again. *Family process*, 15(2), 193-210.

Testa, A., & Fahmy, C. (2021). Family member incarceration and coping strategies during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Health & Justice*, 9(1), 1-10.

Turanovic, J. J., & Tasca, M. (2019). Inmates' experiences with prison visitation. *Justice Quarterly*, 36(2), 287-322.