

A Systematic Literature Review on the Determinants of Community Welfare

Muhsin Noh Bailusy^{1*}, Abdul Hadi Sirat¹, Hartaty Hadady¹, Ida Hidayanti¹

¹Khairun University

Jl. Pertamina, Ternate 97719, North Maluku, Indonesia

*Corresponding Email: muhsin.bailusy@unkhair.ac.id

ARTICLE INFORMATION

ABSTRACT

Publication information

Research article

HOW TO CITE

Bailusy, M. N., Sirat, A. H., Hadady, H., & Hidayanti, I. (2026). A systematic literature review on the determinants of community welfare. *International Journal of Applied Business & International Management*, 11(1), 191-207.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.32535/ijabim.v11i1.4476>

Copyright@ 2026 owned by Author(s).

Published by IJABIM



This is an open-access article.

License:

Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike
(CC BY-NC-SA)

Received: 29 September 2025

Accepted: 15 March 2026

Published: 20 April 2026

Issues of cognitive decline, family income, and caregiving responsibilities are increasingly integrated in the study of societal well-being. This systematic literature review aims to evaluate and synthesize research on the impact of income, a husband's cognitive decline, and family responsibilities on societal well-being. Using PRISMA, a systematic search in the Scopus database for articles published between January 2019 and April 2024 identified six articles that met the inclusion criteria. The synthesis results of these articles show that only the influence of income and welfare was found from a total of 882 articles. The results showed no relationship between the husband's cognitive decline and family responsibilities and community welfare; only the relationship between income and community welfare was found in this study. Apart from that, the results also show that most of the research was carried out in the economic, regional economic, forestry, and agricultural sectors. Furthermore, theories identified in the reviewed studies include income welfare theory, material welfare theory, Keynesian economic theory, Friedmann and Douglass' theory, and political theory. These findings highlight the dominant role of income in community welfare, while indicating limited empirical attention to husbands' cognitive decline and family responsibilities, underscoring the need for further research.

Keywords: Community Welfare; Income Inequality; Household Welfare; Caregiving Burden; Socioeconomic Determinants; Well-being

INTRODUCTION

The increasing inequality of social welfare is a serious problem that can hinder development and social stability. One major cause is the imbalance between population growth and economic development, which increases pressure on resources and widens inequality in access to basic services. Rapid population growth results in increasingly limited employment opportunities, which ultimately impacts how individuals try to generate income for welfare (Watema et al., 2025). High levels of public welfare contribute to national development by enhancing the quality and competitiveness of human resources. The development of regional facilities and infrastructure is also influenced by the quality of human resources, which is essential for creating safe and sustainable environments.

Welfare is crucial in the modern economy because it reflects the standard of living, resource allocation, and overall social satisfaction (Osberg, 2023). These aspects significantly influence both individual and societal well-being. According to Foggia et al. (2025), welfare in economic theory is the individual's subjective assessment of the quality of their life.

Among these factors, economic, social, and household-level dynamics are particularly prominent in shaping welfare outcomes. Welfare itself is influenced by various factors (Goyal & Kumar, 2021). These factors do not operate independently but interact in complex ways in shaping welfare outcomes. Socio-culture is considered a strong factor influencing differences in welfare levels, including education, knowledge, livelihood, cultivated land, total monthly income, monthly expenses, living conditions, and public health (Ayele et al., 2025; Xue et al., 2024). Furthermore, Cao et al. (2023) also confirmed inconsistencies in previous studies regarding the relationship between income and well-being. Moreover, Akram and Maïtrot (2023) explained that family responsibilities serve as a key pillar of family well-being. Other studies have found that cognitive decline in husbands receiving care negatively impacts mental well-being, feelings of loneliness, and community involvement (Hawkley et al., 2020; Leggett et al., 2020; Stefansdottir et al., 2024).

Previous studies have examined income, cognitive decline, and family responsibilities in isolation, but there is a lack of synthesized evidence on their combined influence on community welfare. Therefore, this study aims to systematically review and synthesize the existing literature on the influence of income, husband's cognitive decline, and family responsibilities on community welfare. However, this fragmented approach limits a comprehensive understanding of how these factors interact in shaping community welfare outcomes. This gap highlights the need for an integrated synthesis that examines these determinants collectively rather than in isolation.

This study aims to address the identified gap by systematically reviewing and synthesizing the existing literature on the determinants of community welfare. Unlike previous studies that examine these variables separately, this study integrates economic, social, and household-level factors within a single analytical framework. The novelty of this research lies in its comprehensive synthesis of income, cognitive decline, and family responsibilities as interconnected determinants of welfare. The findings are expected to contribute to the theoretical development of welfare studies and provide practical insights for policymakers and future research on community welfare.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Income and Material Welfare Theory

Assessing the general welfare status of forest community homes participating in the Natural Forest Protection Program (NFPP) follows the definition and quantification of household welfare levels. To evaluate the welfare effects of different forest protection initiatives, household welfare must be defined and measured (Kandel et al., 2022). A number of measurement criteria, including income level, sustainable livelihood level, human development index, and material deprivation index, have been developed in light of theoretical advancements in welfare economics (Cao et al., 2023).

This study defines and measures the welfare level of forest community households using the income welfare theory (unidimensional perspective) and the material welfare theory (multidimensional perspective) to shed more light on the conflicting results obtained with different standards and to offer additional insights beyond a single welfare measurement. Household per capita disposable income is typically used as a proxy variable to quantify the degree of household well-being, according to income welfare theory, which has its roots in the early days of welfare economics and views welfare solely as economic welfare (Watema et al., 2025). According to the theory of material welfare, which emerged in the latter stages of welfare economics, having the resources or capacities required for and compatible with efficiency, fairness, and freedom constitutes welfare. These perspectives highlight that welfare cannot be fully explained by income alone, but also depends on broader material conditions.

Income is often used as an indicator of welfare, especially in an economic context. The higher the income, the higher the welfare level. Income directly influences a person's ability to meet their needs, improve their quality of life, and achieve other social goals. With higher income, a person or group can achieve broader life goals, such as better education, better health, and a better living environment. Well-being, in this context, includes the ability to meet their needs, improve their quality of life, and achieve other life goals. Overall, income is a key determinant of welfare, although its impact varies depending on measurement approaches.

Keynesian Economic Theory

This theory states that individual behavior in microeconomics can be influenced by macroeconomic trends. In contrast to classical economic theory, which emphasizes the development of potential output as the basis of economic processes, Keynes emphasizes the importance of aggregate demand as the main driver of the economy, especially in situations of economic helplessness (Liang, 2026). For this reason, the government can use policies to stimulate demand at the macro level to reduce unemployment and deflation. By increasing government spending, the amount of money circulating in the community will increase, encouraging consumers to shop and increasing aggregate demand.

In Keynes' theory, income is closely related to welfare (Madsen, 2025). An increase in national income can improve people's welfare by enabling greater consumption and savings, ultimately improving the quality of life. On the other hand, a decrease in income can reduce welfare by making it difficult for people to meet basic needs and limiting opportunities to improve their quality of life. Furthermore, unequal income among people (income disparity) can negatively affect welfare by causing social injustice and reducing opportunities to improve the quality of life for some people. This perspective emphasizes the macroeconomic role of income in influencing welfare outcomes.

Friedmann and Douglass

A demonstration effect has emerged from oil palm farmers' well-established economy, leading their consumption patterns to mirror those of metropolitan culture. This is consistent with Friedmann and Douglass' theory that villages become hesitant to relocate to the city when rural regions are altered by the addition of urban characteristics (Zhang, 2023). Investment in rural areas will slow down urbanization and transform rural communities into agropolis, or cities in the fields.

The main objective of agropolitan development is to improve the welfare of the community, especially farmers, by accelerating regional development and strengthening linkages between villages and cities. The concept of agropolitan is bottom-up, meaning that development starts at the local level through community participation and the use of local resources. Agropolitan encourages diversification of the rural workforce, not only in the agricultural sector, but also in the small industry and service sectors. With agropolitan development, community income is expected to increase through the diversification of livelihoods and increased agricultural productivity. Syahza et al. (2023) assert that agricultural output will rise through the efficient use of current labor and the focus on resource development in each agropolitan region.

Political theorist Elizabeth Strakosch

Income management is a welfare-punitive policy that combines neo-liberal and colonial mentalities and technologies of government (Wilcock, 2023). It is based on political theorist Elizabeth Strakosch's work, which shows a clear connection between colonialism, neoliberalism, citizenship ideas, and the policies that Australian governments have implemented for Indigenous peoples. Strakosch et al. (2024) argue that adequate income is essential to achieving good welfare. Furthermore, income inequality can affect the welfare of society as a whole. Therefore, the state has an important role in providing social welfare and reducing income inequality. Thus, Elizabeth Strakosch's political theory emphasizes the importance of social welfare and the state's role in providing it to improve the community's quality of life. This highlights the importance of institutional and policy factors in shaping welfare.

Income

Income is defined as compensation for the use of production factors (capital and labor) in managing a business (Sinolungan & Kimbal, 2024). This income includes the total monetary and non-monetary receipts earned by an individual or household for job performance during a certain period (Bailusy et al., 2022). These revenues reflect performance rewards influenced by factors such as capital, location, and training. According to the study by Caliskan et al. (2024), income is defined in two ways: absolute (nominal) income and relative income (social comparison). Absolute income is the amount of real income received by an individual without social comparison, which is positively correlated with happiness but has a weaker impact than relative income.

Although influencing well-being, absolute income is a stronger predictor of negative emotions, while relative position is often a stronger determinant of life satisfaction. Relative income is an evaluation of financial standing based on social comparison rather than absolute amounts, and it influences life satisfaction and consumption behavior. This process involves upward comparisons for motivation or downward comparisons for satisfaction, which are often driven by assessments of socioeconomic position within a reference group. However, according to Gil-Hernández et al. (2025), in the modern context, this division becomes less clear because individuals often receive mixed income from various sources.

Welfare

Well-being is a multidimensional concept that encompasses the holistic development and fulfillment of individual needs, contributing to their physical, social, and psychological well-being (Choi & Seo, 2019; Rokhman, 2023). Societal well-being refers to the quality of life, standard of living, and overall prosperity experienced by individuals and society (Zhang et al., 2022). Furthermore, well-being also refers to the individual's subjective assessment of the quality of their existence (Muttaqin, 2022). Well-being encompasses a variety of factors, including access to basic services, education, health care, employment opportunities, and social support systems (Moncatar et al., 2021). Achieving well-being ensures that people can live prosperously and develop while fulfilling their social responsibilities (Yuli et al., 2023). The concept of well-being is arbitrary, and each person has a unique perspective on life, aspirations, and routines (Martela, 2024).

Based on the reviewed literature, income, cognitive decline, and family responsibilities represent important but rarely integrated determinants of community welfare. Existing studies tend to examine these variables separately, indicating the need for a systematic synthesis to understand their combined influence.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Approach

Systematic literature reviews (SLR) are an increasingly popular research approach in the social sciences (Kamal et al., 2025). SLR provides concise and comprehensive summaries of currently available information and provides an integrated interpretation (Page et al., 2021). Furthermore, SLR helps identify research gaps within the field's current body of knowledge. SLR draws attention to methodological issues in research projects, helping advance future work in the field. SLR is also useful in identifying research questions that have already been adequately addressed, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication (Muhammad et al., 2025).

Research Design

This study adopted PRISMA as one of the publication standards for conducting the SLR (Page et al., 2021). This study analyzes literature indexed in the Scopus database to ensure the quality and relevance of the selected sources. This approach is expected to yield robust, reliable findings that can serve as references for further studies. In addition, a clear presentation of SLR results is needed so that readers can easily follow and understand the review findings.

Systematic reviews require careful, structured assessment to meet publication standards and ensure research quality (Rafiki et al., 2026). PRISMA helps identify, select, and address relevant research topics in the social sciences systematically (Nasar et al., 2025). Furthermore, PRISMA is a widely accepted guideline for conducting systematic reviews to improve reporting quality and achieve reproducibility. In this study, PRISMA is applied to examine the determinants of community welfare in a structured and transparent way.

Data Sources and Selection Criteria

To gather as many pertinent, high-quality papers as possible, a thorough literature search was conducted in Scopus databases as part of the SLR process to address the research questions. This study used the PRISMA technique to ensure the precision and transparency of the literature review process. In this investigation, literature relevant to the study's subject was found using the Scopus database.

A number of inclusion and exclusion criteria were established to gather pertinent material consistent with the goals of this investigation. The first requirement for inclusion in this study is that the literature must be published in peer-reviewed journals that examine the relationship between well-being and income. Second, 2019–2024 is the publication period. Third, English-language publications are required. However, any literature that does not meet the three requirements will be disregarded in the final review and will undoubtedly be excluded from this study. [Table 1](#) provides explanations of the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Table 1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Criteria	Description	
Inclusion	1	Published in a peer-reviewed journal
	2	Focused on income, family responsibilities, cognitive decline, and well-being
	3	Written in English
	4	Published between January 2019 and April 2024
Exclusion	1	Not peer-reviewed (e.g., blogs, reports, conference abstracts)
	2	Not written in English
	3	Published outside the specified time range
	4	Irrelevant to the study's objectives after title/abstract screening

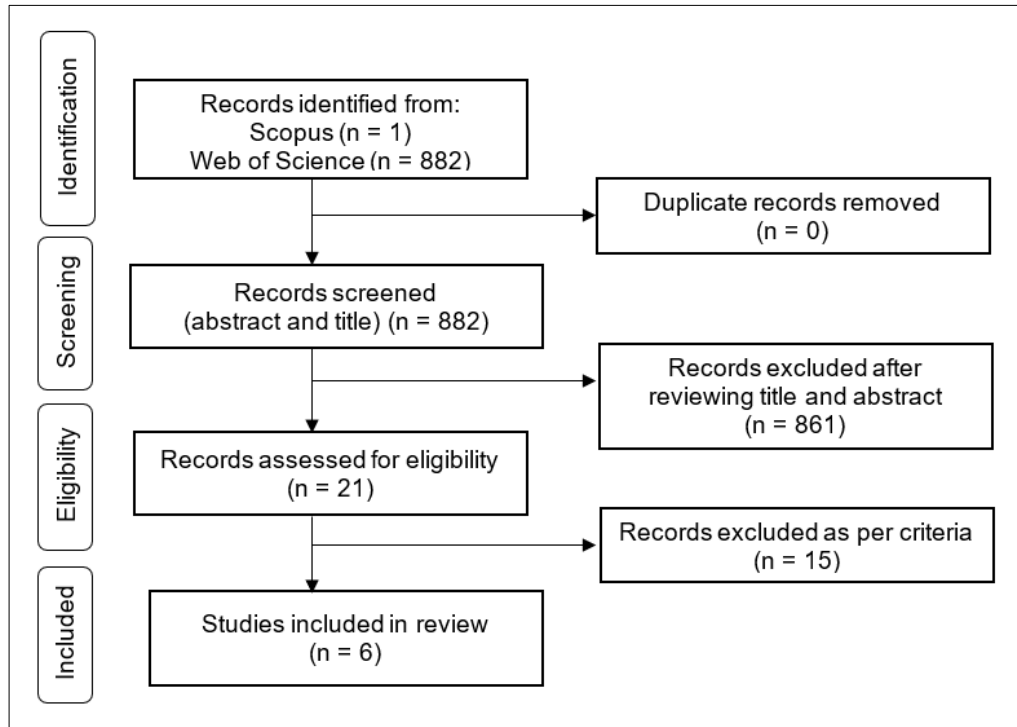
Data Collection Process

The search was conducted in the Scopus database using the following keywords and covered the period from January 2019 to April 2024: (('income') OR ('family responsibilities') OR ('husband's AND cognitive AND decline')) AND ('community AND welfare'). A total of 882 articles were identified during the search process using these keywords.

Data Analysis

Furthermore, based on the 882 articles collected, none were found to be duplicates. All articles proceeded to the title and abstract screening phase without being eliminated. After title and abstract screening, 861 publications were excluded, and 21 were deemed eligible to proceed to the evaluation phase in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. After a thorough and careful review, six were identified as meeting the inclusion criteria. A summary of the literature selection process is shown in [Figure 1](#).

Figure 1. Article Selection Process



RESULTS

Results of Systematic Literature Review

To examine the determinants of community welfare identified in the selected literature, this study reviewed six articles that met the inclusion criteria. The reviewed studies varied in country context, industrial setting, methodological design, theoretical basis, and principal findings. Table 2 summarizes the characteristics and main findings of the six included studies.

Table 2. Summary of Systematic Literature Review

Author(s)	Country	Industry	Method/Design	Theory	Findings
Cao et al. (2023)	China	Forestry	Quantitative	Income welfare theory; Material welfare theory	Income => Welfare
Martati et al. (2020)	Indonesia	Financial Sector	Quantitative	None	Income ≠ Welfare
Purbadharmaja et al. (2019)	Indonesia	Regional Economy	Quantitative	Keynesian economic theory	Fiscal decentralization ≠ public welfare
Roche et al. (2022)	Australia	Economy	Mixed-Methods	None	Income management => Participant wellbeing
Syahza et al. (2023)	Indonesia	Agriculture	Quantitative	Friedmann and	Rural communities'

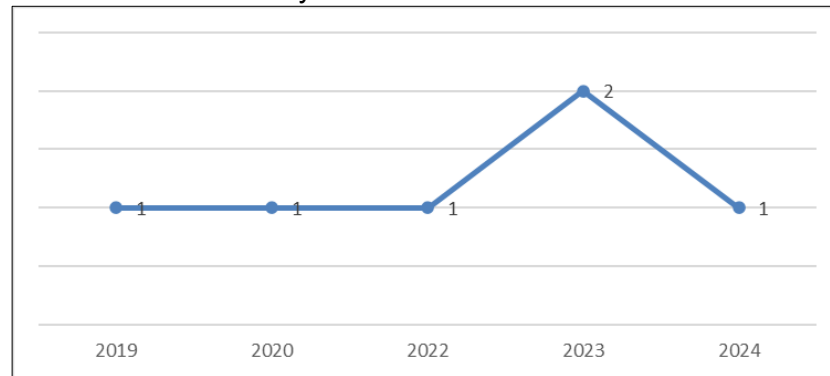
Author(s)	Country	Industry	Method/Design	Theory	Findings
				Douglass Theory	welfare index => multiplier effect index
Weber et al. (2024)	Australia	Economy	Qualitative	Political theorist Elizabeth Strakosch	Income management system (neoliberal and colonial) => welfare recipients

These six studies show that the literature on community welfare remains limited and unevenly distributed across contexts. Most of the included studies focused on income-related determinants, while direct evidence on husbands' cognitive decline and family responsibilities was not identified in the final sample. This pattern indicates an important gap in the literature and supports the need for broader future research on non-income determinants of community welfare.

Distribution of Literature by Year

Figure 2 presents the distribution of the included articles by year of publication. The reviewed studies were published between 2019 and 2024. Two studies were published in 2023, while one study each was published in 2019, 2020, 2022, and 2024.

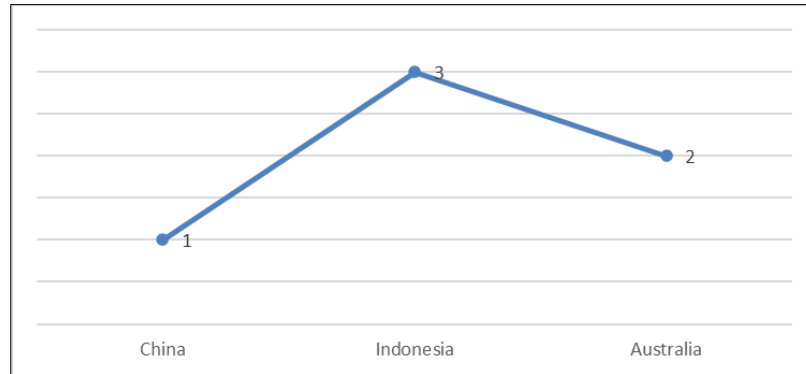
Figure 2. Distribution of Articles by Year



Distribution of Literature by Country

Figure 3 shows the distribution of the included articles by country. Indonesia contributed the highest number of studies (n = 3), followed by Australia (n = 2) and China (n = 1). This distribution indicates that research on community welfare in the reviewed sample remains concentrated in only a few national contexts.

Figure 3. Distribution of Articles by Country



Distribution of Literature by Industry

Figure 4 shows the distribution of the included articles by industry. Two studies were conducted in the economic sector, while the remaining studies were distributed across the forestry, financial, regional economic, and agricultural sectors. This finding indicates that the literature remains fragmented across sectors, with no single sector dominating the field apart from the economic context.

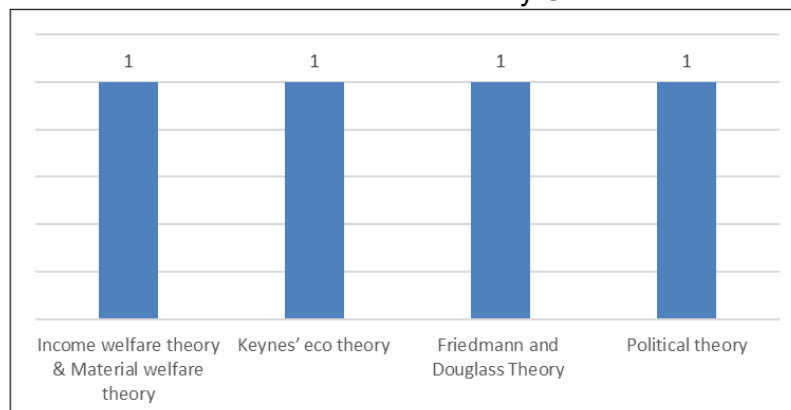
Figure 4. Distribution of Articles by Industry



Theories Used

Figure 5 presents the distribution of theories used in the included studies. Four of the six studies explicitly reported a theoretical basis, while two studies did not specify any theory. The identified theories were income welfare and material welfare theory, Keynesian economic theory, Friedmann and Douglass’ theory, and political theory, each appearing in one study.

Figure 5. Distribution of Articles Based on the Theory Used



DISCUSSION

Husband's Cognitive Decline and Community Welfare

The reviewed literature shows limited empirical evidence regarding the relationship between husbands' cognitive decline and community welfare. The study by [Hawkley et al. \(2020\)](#) did not conclude that husbands' cognitive decline improves community well-being; instead, it showed a decline in the mental well-being of their caregiver partners. The study confirmed that cognitive limitations in care recipients are directly correlated with increased stress and anxiety in caregivers. Furthermore, their results confirmed that cognitive decline in older adults receiving care, even at mild levels, directly reduces the mental and social well-being of their caregiver partners, with the impact worsening as cognitive abilities decline. This study highlighted that caring for a partner with cognitive limitations increases anxiety and stress, with differences in responses to social support between husbands and wives.

Furthermore, the study by [Leggett et al. \(2020\)](#) also did not conclude that husbands' cognitive decline improves community well-being. Their study found that cognitive impairment without dementia (CIND) significantly increased loneliness in caregiver partners, regardless of gender. These findings highlight that emotional impacts, including reduced quality of life and risk of depression, begin to be felt early in the cognitive decline, necessitating early intervention. Therefore, the conclusion of this study is that cognitive decline actually reduces spouses' well-being and potentially burdens social support systems, rather than enhancing community well-being.

Similarly, the study by [Stefansdottir et al. \(2024\)](#) did not conclude that husbands' cognitive decline can improve community well-being. Instead, this study highlighted the negative impact and heavy burden experienced by partners who remain in the community (healthy partners) when their partners experience cognitive decline. A key finding from [Stefansdottir et al.'s \(2024\)](#) study revealed that partners caring for individuals with cognitive decline experience a sense of loss during the transition, as they must shoulder a heavy practical workload while maintaining their couplehood amid uncertainty. This study highlights the need for support for caregivers in navigating separate lives after a partner moves to a long-term care facility, and emphasizes the importance of healthcare professionals in recognizing these relationship dynamics, thus necessitating better support from the health and social service systems for caregiver partners, as they often feel their perspectives and needs are overlooked by the existing system. Overall, these findings suggest that cognitive decline is more likely to reduce well-being rather than enhance community welfare.

Family Responsibilities and Community Welfare

The reviewed literature provides limited empirical evidence on the role of family responsibilities in influencing community welfare. Research by [Akram and Maïtrot \(2023\)](#) shows that the family is a key pillar of well-being, particularly for poor elderly people in Bangladesh, serving as a de facto protection mechanism in the absence of formal social security. Well-being is realized through a system of reciprocity and relational security, where the family acts as a collective unit to manage risks and meet daily needs. In Bangladesh, the absence or weakness of formal state welfare systems (such as pension funds, health insurance, or adequate nursing homes) makes the family the only safety net for the elderly. The well-being of the elderly (food, shelter, health) depends entirely on their relationships with children, in-laws, or close relatives.

This support is limited to the nuclear or extended family unit and does not extend widely to the community or the surrounding environment. Elderly people without strong family

ties are often neglected, even in densely populated communities. Although the unit of analysis is the elderly and their families, this study provides important conclusions for community well-being, particularly regarding relational security, a pillar of informal well-being, and collective well-being. The concept of relational security is a key marker of well-being. This well-being is not only material within the household, but also depends on the functioning of reciprocal relationships that include interactions with neighbors and local institutions.

This research shows that in low- and middle-income countries like Bangladesh, the family serves as a primary pillar of well-being due to inadequate formal mechanisms (state/market). The failure of relationships at the family level often reflects the failure of relationships at the broader societal and institutional level. Finally, according to [Akram and Maïtrot \(2023\)](#), collective well-being, in this case the family, acts as a negotiating space to achieve collective security for its most vulnerable members. The success of this family function automatically supports social stability at the community level by preventing social isolation and social death among the poor elderly. These findings suggest that family-based support plays an important role in welfare, although its broader impact on community welfare remains underexplored.

Income and Community Welfare

The unidimensional perspective on financial well-being and the multidimensional perspective on material well-being have been the focus of academic discussion on the controversial topic of measuring well-being. Results from using different measurement perspectives often show limited overlap, suggesting that low-income residents may not necessarily experience material well-being deficits, and vice versa ([Anand et al., 2021](#)). Therefore, it is important to logically separate the differences in results generated by different well-being measurement perspectives.

Research by [Cao et al. \(2023\)](#) confirms this inconsistency in the previous literature by demonstrating that increased income from forest protection program subsidies does not always directly correlate with improvements in household material well-being. This study demonstrates a dichotomy in which higher-income households may experience reduced access to material resources, confirming that income metrics alone are insufficient to comprehensively measure well-being. In fact, the material deprivation index, which measures the level of material well-being, indicates that material deprivation is pervasive, with a lack of recreational opportunities, decent working conditions, and extensive social networks. These results are consistent with the recent negative conclusions of [Sun and Geng \(2022\)](#), who evaluated the welfare effects of NFPPs from a livelihood resilience perspective. They found that policies such as logging bans and restrictions limited the program's ability to improve the diverse material well-being of community households.

Revenue-sharing funds do not have a significant negative effect on capital expenditure ([Martati et al., 2020](#)). In accordance with their designation, revenue-sharing funds aim to balance national development with regional development and reduce inequality between regions that produce and those that do not produce natural resources. The revenue-sharing fund policy aims to continue increasing regional funding sources, with some directed toward public service infrastructure. However, based on the test results, the revenue-sharing funds received by districts/cities in East Kalimantan have a negative but insignificant effect on public welfare. This means that the distribution of revenue-sharing funds has not been properly targeted in areas of activity that directly improve public services and public welfare. The results of the study indicate the need for stricter fiscal policy to better supervise the use of revenue-sharing funds, with a greater focus on capital expenditures that impact public welfare.

Fiscal decentralization does not directly affect community welfare ([Purbadharmaja et al., 2019](#)). Through a clear budget structure and the creation of budget items that are more directly relevant to local communities, fiscal decentralization, which takes the form of authority to identify and manage regional resources, allows regions to choose development initiatives suited to their circumstances. If regional financial capacity is low and dependent on central government aid, a significant portion of the regional budget is likely allocated to administration as the primary priority. Fiscal decentralization implies that if the regional administration disregards the region's economic potential, its implementation will not be able to directly enhance community welfare.

The results of [Roche et al.'s \(2022\)](#) study support previous critiques of the inefficiency and social effects of welfare requirements. According to them, income management may have even strained certain family ties and seemed to have little bearing on child safety concerns. Additionally, it reduced individuals' financial independence and directly exacerbated mental health problems and emotional anguish, which may have resulted in alcohol use as a coping strategy. A breakdown in the ties between certain community members and leaders resulted from the card's exacerbation of differences and strife within the community. Additionally, [Roche et al. \(2022\)](#) clarified the findings of the official government assessment, which found that most participants reported that the CDC (Child Development Corporation) either made their lives worse or had no beneficial effect.

According to [Syahza et al. \(2023\)](#), the growth of the plantation subsector in Riau affects rural communities' economies, which in turn increases their purchasing power and consumption habits. A demonstration effect has emerged from oil palm farmers' well-established economy, leading their consumption patterns to mirror those of metropolitan residents. This is consistent with Friedmann and Douglass' thesis that rural areas can be transformed by incorporating urban features, thereby deterring villagers from moving to cities. Investing in rural areas inhibits urbanization and transforms rural communities into agropolis, or cities in the fields. [Syahza and Asmit \(2020\)](#) assert that increasing agricultural output can be achieved by focusing efforts on resource development in each agropolitan district and making efficient use of the existing labor force. Rural communities now have more money in circulation due to oil palm plantations; thus, it is necessary to establish organizations that oversee the well-being of persons directly or indirectly engaged in this industry and help reduce costs. The community is served by banking institutions in the study region for lending, savings, and financial services.

[Weber et al. \(2024\)](#) explain that income management, as practiced in Australia, operates as a restricted form of welfare that subjects certain categories of Indigenous people to disadvantage in a criminal welfare system, driven by the ideologies of neoliberalism and colonialism. While Indigenous welfare recipient membership cannot be 'un-enlisted', income management nonetheless reduces membership by limiting the capacity to participate freely and fully in the neoliberal economy in pursuit of life goals. Access to welfare, when used as a technology of demarcation, deepens and demarcates the divisions between citizens, physically excluded non-citizens, and various sub-citizen categories who, while not excisable from territory and governance, can nevertheless be maintained within the nation-state under conditions of relative deprivation and intensive state control.

Finally, it is concerning that no research has examined the relationship between a husband's cognitive decline and family responsibility for community welfare, unlike income in relation to community welfare, which has been frequently studied in various

countries. This is due to several reasons: research on community welfare may focus more on aspects such as income, poverty, health, education, and other social issues, so research on husbands' cognitive decline and family responsibilities may not be a priority in the context of community welfare. In addition, the relationship among the husband's cognitive decline, family responsibilities, and community welfare may be too complex to study. Therefore, for this topic in particular, collaboration across fields such as sociology, economics, and public health may be required.

CONCLUSION

This systematic literature review aims to synthesize research on the impact of family responsibilities, husbands' cognitive decline, and income on community well-being. The results revealed that only the relationship between income and welfare was supported, while familial responsibility and husbands' cognitive decline were not found in searches using SLR. Furthermore, these findings were mostly published in 2023, with Indonesia being the country conducting the research. Finally, the industry chosen was economics, and the theories used included income and material welfare, Keynesian economics, Friedman and Douglas, and political theory.

The theoretical implications of this research apply to household economics, life-cycle, and caregiver-burden theories. In general, these factors are conceptually related, although empirical evidence in this study primarily supports the role of income, where an increase in dependents, accompanied by a decline in the cognitive abilities of the head of household (husband), will trigger economic and social crises if not balanced by adequate income. Furthermore, some practical implications include providing direct financial assistance to low-income families and providing job training to improve skills and job-seeking abilities. Furthermore, providing health care programs for husbands with cognitive decline, such as occupational and cognitive therapy, and providing family support to help cope with their husbands' cognitive decline, are also possible. Additionally, family assistance programs are being provided to support families with dependents, including financial assistance and psychological support, and childcare facilities are being developed to support families with dependent children. By implementing these policies, it is hoped that community welfare will improve and families will be more prosperous.

The study's conclusions offer a number of significant recommendations for further investigation. First, studies on income on welfare have only been conducted in the industrial, forestry, financial, regional economic, and agricultural sectors. As a result, there are still many unexplored areas that present opportunities for further research to confirm how income and community well-being affect other areas, particularly the fishing industry. Second, the study suggests that financial literacy mediates the relationship between income and community welfare. Therefore, more research is recommended to test this hypothesis. Third, this study suggests that other factors, such as the husband's cognitive decline and household obligations, may be incorporated into the research model. Therefore, based on the findings of this study, cross-disciplinary or cross-sector research is needed to explore the identified gaps.

LIMITATION

Based on the results of the previous presentation, this study has several limitations. First, this study focuses only on the relationship between income, the husband's cognitive decline, and family responsibilities towards community welfare. Therefore, future research should include other variables that affect community welfare. Second, this study only looks at research published in the last five years, so it would be better to use a

longer time period (at least 10 years).

Furthermore, this study also succeeded in answering the research gap, such as first, of the three relationships proposed only one relationship was successfully confirmed, namely the relationship between income and financial well-being with the findings not all research results in line with the hypothesis proposed, while the other two relationships failed to be confirmed in this study, namely the relationship between husband's cognitive decline and family responsibilities towards community welfare. In addition, the research that was successfully confirmed has also been applied to sectors such as forestry, finance, and agriculture. It is possible that, in future research, other sectors can be tested to enable broader generalization. Furthermore, the published research mostly uses quantitative methods; in future research, qualitative and mixed-methods approaches can be explored, which, in this study, remain very limited.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This research was funded by a research grant from the Faculty of Economics and Business, Khairun University in 2025. The authors would also like to thank the Doctoral Program in Management at Khairun University for its support in this research.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The authors have declared no potential conflicts of interest concerning the study, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

REFERENCES

- Akram, O., & Maïtrot, M. (2023). Family's roles as a welfare pillar: The case of older persons living in extreme poverty in Bangladesh. *Development Policy Review*, 41(3), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12679>
- Anand, P., Jones, S., Donoghue, M., & Teitler, J. (2021). Non-monetary poverty and deprivation: A capability approach. *Journal of European Social Policy*, 31(1), 78–91. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0958928720938334>
- Ayele, A. W., Ewinetu, Y., Delesho, A., Alemayehu, Y., & Edemealem, H. (2025). Prevalence and associated factors of multidimensional poverty among rural households in East Gojjam zone, Northern Ethiopia: A community-based cross-sectional study. *BMC Public Health*, 25(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-025-21280-y>
- Bailusy, M. N., Buamonabot, I., Fahri, J., & Arilaha, M. A. (2022). Online shopping Indonesia: Customer perception. *International Journal of Applied Business and International Management*, 7(2), 82–104. <https://doi.org/10.32535/ijabim.v7i2.1662>
- Caliskan, F., Idug, Y., Uvet, H., Gligor, N., & Kayaalp, A. (2024). Social comparison theory: A review and future directions. *Psychology and Marketing*, 41(11), 2823–2840. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mar.22087>
- Cao, B., Zhu, H., Chen, Z., Song, Z., Huang, X., & Yu, B. (2023). Evaluating household welfare in participation of China's natural forest protection program: A dual perspective of income welfare and material welfare. *Forests*, 14(6), 1140. <https://doi.org/10.3390/f14061140>
- Choi, S. Y., & Seo, J. Y. (2019). Analysis of caregiver burden in palliative care: An integrated review. *Nursing Forum*, 54(2), 280–290. <https://doi.org/10.1111/nuf.12328>
- Foggia, G. Di, Arrigo, U., & Beccarello, M. (2025). Evolution and theoretical implications of the utility concept. *Economies*, 13(10), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies13100283>

- Gil-Hernández, C. J., Salas-Rojo, P., Vidal, G., & Villani, D. (2025). Wealth and income stratification by social class in five European countries. *Social Indicators Research*, 178(2), 817–841. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-025-03532-x>
- Goyal, K., & Kumar, S. (2021). Financial literacy: A systematic review and bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 45(1), 80–105. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ijcs.12605>
- Hawkley, L., Zheng, B., Hedberg, E. C., Huisingh-Scheetz, M., & Waite, L. (2020). Cognitive limitations in older adults receiving care reduces well-being among spouse caregivers. *Psychology and Aging*, 35(1), 28–40. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pag0000406>
- Kamal, M., Hasyim, A. W., Daud, N., & Sabuhari, R. (2025). The impact of empowerment leadership, social capital, and sustainability programs on long-term community welfare: A systematic literature review study. *Society*, 13(2), 1018–1036. <https://doi.org/10.33019/society.v13i2.924>
- Kandel, P., Pandit, R., White, B., & Polyakov, M. (2022). Do protected areas increase household income? Evidence from a Meta-Analysis. *World Development*, 159, 106024. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2022.106024>
- Leggett, A. N., Choi, H. J., Chopik, W. J., Liu, H., & Gonzalez, R. (2020). Early cognitive decline and its impact on spouse's loneliness. *Research in Human Development*, 17(1), 78–93. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15427609.2020.1750293>
- Liang, Z. (2026). Macroeconomic theory: History and outlook. In *The Innovation of Economic Theory in China* (pp. 1–39). Palgrave Macmillan. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-95-2713-7_1
- Madsen, M. O. (2025). Revisiting Keynes: Work, welfare, and the future of economic possibilities. *Review of Political Economy*, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09538259.2025.2554831>
- Martati, I., Asniwati, B., & Suminto, S. (2020). The impact of regional income to welfare of regencies and cities community in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal*, 26(1), 1–10.
- Martela, F. (2024). Being as having, loving, and doing: A theory of human well-being. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 28(4), 372–397. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10888683241263634>
- Moncatar, T. R. T., Nakamura, K., Siongco, K. L. L., Seino, K., Carlson, R., Canila, C., & Lorenzo, F. M. E. (2021). Interprofessional collaboration and barriers among health and social workers caring for older adults: A Philippine case study. *Human Resources for Health*, 19(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12960-021-00568-1>
- Muhammad, N. I., Sirait, A. H., Ahmad, A. C., & Jabid, A. W. (2025). Business sustainability strategy: Systematic literature review. *Society*, 13(1), 705–727. <https://doi.org/10.33019/society.v13i1.784>
- Muttaqin, A. A. (2022). Irrational choice of bankers: Wealth or welfare? *International Journal of Accounting Finance in Asia Pasific*, 5(1), 104–114. <https://doi.org/10.32535/ijafap.v5i1.1410>
- Nasar, F., Sirat, A. H., Husen, A., & Hadady, H. (2025). Fintech and low-income communities: A systematic literature review. *Society*, 13(1), 818–835. <https://doi.org/10.33019/society.v13i1.764>
- Osberg, L. (2023). Index of economic well-being. In *Encyclopedia of Quality of Life and Well-Being Research* (pp. 3436–3438). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-17299-1_1403
- Page, M. J., Moher, D., Bossuyt, P. M., Boutron, I., Hoffmann, T. C., Mulrow, C. D.,, & Mckenzie, J. E. (2021). PRISMA 2020 explanation and elaboration: Updated guidance and exemplars for reporting systematic reviews. *The BMJ*, 372, 1–36. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n160>

- Purbadharmaja, I. B. P., Maryunani, M., Ananda, C. F., & Santoso, D. B. (2019). The implications of fiscal decentralization and budget governance on economic capacity and community welfare. *Foresight*, 21(2), 227–249. <https://doi.org/10.1108/FS-05-2018-0052>
- Rafiki, A., Dana, L. P., & Ong Hai Liaw, J. (2026). Entrepreneurial behavior in family business: bibliometric – systematic literature reviews (B-SLR). *Journal of Enterprising Communities*, 20(1), 249–276. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JEC-12-2023-0233>
- Roche, S., Mendes, P., Marston, G., Bielefeld, S., Peterie, M., Staines, Z., & Humpage, L. (2022). Examining the consequences of welfare conditionality: A case study of compulsory income management in the regional community of Ceduna, Australia. *Social Policy and Society*, 21(3), 369–384. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1474746421000063>
- Rokhman, H. (2023). The importance of community welfare in economic growth through government spending. *International Journal of Accounting & Finance in Asia Pacific*, 6(3), 50–66. <https://doi.org/10.32535/ijafap.v6i3.1893>
- Sinolungan, A. Y., & Kimbal, R. W. (2024). Factors influencing income of micro and small enterprises in Minahasa Regency. *International Journal of Applied Business and International Management*, 9(2), 80–95. <https://doi.org/10.32535/ijabim.v9i2.2916>
- Stefansdottir, O. A., Munkejord, M. C., & Sudmann, T. (2024). Lost in transition: Community-dwelling partners' stories of losing a spouse to cognitive decline and long-term care facilities. *Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine*, 10, 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23337214241257838>
- Strakosch, E., Lahn, J., & Sullivan, P. (2024). *Australian Indigenous policy at the intersection of bureaucracy, colonialism, neoliberalism and race* (pp. 23–44). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-67733-5_2
- Sun, S., & Geng, Y. (2022). Livelihood resilience and its influencing factors of worker households in the face of state-owned forest areas reform in China. *Sustainability*, 14(3), 1328. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14031328>
- Syahza, A., & Asmit, B. (2020). Development of palm oil sector and future challenge in Riau Province, Indonesia. *Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management*, 11(2), 149–170. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSTPM-07-2018-0073>
- Syahza, A., Tampubolon, D., Irianti, M., Meiwanda, G., & Asmit, B. (2023). The impact of small-scale oil palm plantation development on the economy multiplier effect and rural communities welfare. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, 18(5), 1407–1415. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijstdp.180511>
- Watema, J. R. A., Siele, R. K., & Kimitai, E. (2025). Non-farm income and household welfare: Empirical evidence from a developing economy. *Wellbeing, Space and Society*, 8, 100232. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wss.2024.100232>
- Weber, L., Maher, S., & Newitt, R. (2024). Bordered welfare in Australia: Income management as a bordering technology of neoliberal and colonial governance. *Punishment and Society*, 27(1), 68–90. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14624745241251590>
- Wilcock, S. (2023). *Policing Welfare Fraud: The Government of Welfare Fraud and Non-Compliance* (1st ed.). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429277306>
- Xue, R., Faye, B., Zhang, R., Gong, X., & Du, G. (2024). Farmers' willingness to engage in ecological compensation for crop rotation in China's black soil regions. *Agriculture*, 14(8), 1320. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture14081320>
- Yuli, S. B. C., Septiani, E., Pramuja, R. A., Supiandi, S., & Najmudin, M. (2023). Tourism development and local community welfare: A case study of the Mandalika special economic zone. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, 14(4), 2097. [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v14.4\(68\).21](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v14.4(68).21)

- Zhang, S., Madni, G. R., & Yasin, I. (2022). Exploring the mutual nexus of social capital, social innovations and organizational performance. *Sustainability*, 14(19), 11858. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su141911858>
- Zhang, Q. (2023). Elements: A case study of Tangqi. In *The Elemental Metropolis: The Past and Future of the Extended Urbanity in the Yangtze River Delta, China* (pp. 51-112). Springer Nature. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-36409-9_3
- Zhu, W., Cao, Z., Luo, P., Tang, Z., Zhang, Y., Hu, M., & He, B. (2022). Urban flood-related remote sensing: Research trends, gaps and opportunities. *Remote Sensing*, 14(21), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs14215505>

ABOUT THE AUTHOR(S)

1st Author

Muhsin Noh Bailusy is a lecturer at the Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Khairun University, Indonesia. He earned his Master's degree from Padjadjaran University, Indonesia, majoring in management, in 2009. Currently, he is on a study leave to pursue further education, fostering his dedication to academic growth and contribution to the field of financial management, especially financial literacy. Email: muhsin.bailusy@unkhair.ac.id
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3601-4044>

2nd Author

Abdul Hadi Sirat, he earned his Bachelor's degree from the Management Study Program, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, in 1986. Furthermore, he obtained his Master's degree from Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia in 1992 and his Doctoral degree from Airlangga University, Indonesia, in 2002. The author is a Professor at the Department of Development Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Khairun University, Indonesia. Email: hadisirat@unkhair.ac.id
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0850-2729>

3rd Author

Hartaty Hadady obtained her Doctoral degree from Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia, in 2008. The author is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Khairun. Email: hartaty.hadady@unkhair.ac.id
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5431-9963>

4th Author

Ida Hidayanti obtained her Doctoral degree in Economics from Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia, in 2017. The author is an Associate Professor at the Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Khairun, Indonesia. Email: idahidayanti@unkhair.ac.id
ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2141-7713>