Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

NARRATIVE REVIEW: COST-OF-LIVING PRESSURES, FINANCIAL WELL-BEING, AND COPING STRATEGIES AMONG MALAYSIA'S B40 HOUSEHOLDS

Rosmah Abd Ghani @ Ismail[1*]
Nur Fatihah Shaari[2]
Siti Nordiyana Isahak[3]
Norfariza Mohd Ali[4]

[1] Faculty of Business and Management, UniversitiTeknologi MARA Cawangan Terengganu Kampus Dungun, Malaysia, (E-mail: rosma702@uitm.edu.my)
[2] Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Johor Kampus Segamat, Johor, Malaysia, (E-mail: fatihahshaari@uitm.edu.my)
[3] Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Johor Kampus Segamat, Johor, Malaysia, (E-mail: sitin486@uitm.edu.my)
[4] Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Johor Kampus Segamat, Johor, Malaysia, (E-mail: norfa456@uitm.edu.my)
*Corresponding author: rosma702@uitm.edu.my

Article history
Received date : 7-10-2026
Revised date : 8-10-2026
Accepted date : 1-11-2026
Published date : 6-11-2026

To cite this document:
Abd Ghani @ Ismail, R., Shaari, N. F., Isahak, S. N., & Mohd Ali, N. (2026). Narrative review: Cost-of-living pressures, financial well-being, and coping strategies among Malaysia's B40 households. *International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB),* 11 (70), 46-62.

Abstract: *A narrative review of studies on the cost of living, financial well-being, and ways in which low-income households including the B40 group in Malaysia cope was undertaken. The cost of living for households with limited financial resources increases as prices of essential goods and services increase. The share of essential goods and services in total household expenditure is high for low-income households. Thus, to study the financial well-being of low-income households, in addition to their income, consideration must also be given to their essential expenditure, their savings, their debt, their financial capability, their ways of coping, and the institutional support that they receive. The review was conducted using a structured narrative-review approach. The literature search was conducted using databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar as well as by means of supplementary reference searching and preliminary evidence exploration. The search terms used were cost of living, financial well-being, financial stress, coping, B40 households, low-income households, and Malaysia. The literature reviewed showed that the cost of living affected low-income households in several ways including reduced purchasing power, inflexible expenditure on essentials, financial stress, exposure to debt, and various forms of material hardship. In order to cope with these effects, low-income households employed financial as well as non-financial means of coping. The financial means of coping included budgeting, drawing down on savings, borrowing, reducing expenditure, generating additional income, selling assets, and receiving support from social networks. While some of these means of coping helped the household to alleviate short-term financial pressure, they created greater vulnerability in the long term. Much of the Malaysian research on the financial well-being of low-income households has*

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network - All rights reserved

This work is licensed under CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

focused on the behavioural determinants and on the financial capability of households. However, the structural cost of living, changes over time, and within-subgroup differences are not well-integrated into current research. Thus, sustainable financial resilience on the part of households in Malaysia is explained poorly by current research. B40 financial well-being is a dynamic outcome that is determined by the interaction between the cost of living that faces households, the resources of the household, the financial capability of the household, the ways in which the household copes, and the social protection that is available.

Keywords: *B40 households; coping strategies; cost of living; financial resilience; financial well-being.*

Introduction

Rising living costs have become a major concern of many societies around the world. For many households with limited financial resources, the price of essential goods and services increases drastically, and this affects their purchasing power negatively and increases their material hardship. In addition, households with higher share of housing costs in their total expenditures on goods and services experience greater material hardship and lower well-being, especially when they have limited financial resources (Acolin & Reina, 2022; Shamsuddin & Campbell, 2021). Housing cost is one of the essential costs that households incur in their daily life. For low-income households, a large proportion of their disposable income is spent on necessities to maintain minimum standard of living of the household members (Atas & Dabrowski, 2025; Chen et al., 2025).

Studies conducted in Malaysia that investigated the living expenses of the B40 income group found that their financial well-being were affected by a number of factors, including their expenditure and savings behavior, demographic circumstances such as marital status, financial behavior, financial literacy, and financial stress (Rahman et al., 2021). As mentioned earlier, financial well-being cannot be measured solely by a household's income (Sulaiman et al., 2024). Recent studies on low-income households in Malaysia discovered that financial well-being of the B40 group were influenced by various factors including their household expenses and savings (Roslan et al., 2025).

Financial well-being of a household refers to their ability to manage current and future financial obligations in order to achieve financial security and prosperity (Edelhelt & Waddock, 2020). Low-income households are known to experience financial stress in the face of rising costs of living (Lilford & Wilkinson, 2020). Various studies around the world have identified ways in which households cope with such financial stress, including drawing down on their savings, borrowing from formal and informal sources, cutting back on food and energy, postponing non-essential purchases, selling assets, and even relying on family and social networks for financial support (Carley et al., 2022; Palma & Araos, 2021; Stone et al., 2024). In Malaysia, for example, low-income households dealing with financial stress engage in social support, informal income-generating activities, and self-regulation in managing their finances (Rasli et al., 2025). While some of these measures might help households in the short term, they have the potential to create long-term financial problems for them.

While studies on the financial well-being of B40 households in Malaysia have increased in recent years, many unanswered questions remain. These studies mostly focus on individual level determinants of financial well-being and are based on cross-sectional data (Rahman et al.,

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network - All rights reserved

This work is licensed under CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

2021; Sabri et al., 2022, 2023). While the costs of essential goods and services, such as housing, energy, childcare and food, that low-income households incur are well documented, their link to financial well-being and the strategies that are employed by households to manage them are not thoroughly examined. In addition, findings on financial literacy and its relation to financial well-being are inconsistent. For instance, while financial literacy and financial behavior are positively related to financial well-being (Rahman et al., 2021; Sulaiman et al., 2024), negative relationships between some dimensions of financial literacy and financial well-being were found (Jaffar et al., 2024). In sum, the financial well-being of low-income households is affected by multiple factors, i.e., structural economic factors, household resources, individual behavioral capabilities, and corresponding strategies to manage costs of living.

This narrative review therefore critically reviews the existing evidence on cost of living, financial well-being and ways in which households cope in response to the pressures imposed by an increasing cost of living. The focus is specifically upon low-income households in Malaysia, with particular reference to those households in the B40 category. The pathways through which increasing cost of living impacts upon financial well-being are explored, and the variety of financial and non-financial strategies which are adopted by low-income households in response to their circumstances are reviewed. The implications of these various strategies in the short- and long-terms are also explored, and consideration given to the role of government assistance and of the various arms of social protection.

Methods

For this review, all identified studies, both local and international, published in the area of household economics, financial well-being, poverty and related social policy, consumer behavior, housing, and food security were sourced from the following principal databases: Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar.

Preliminary evidence-exploration was undertaken using Consensus AI to identify specific studies and key concepts in the literature, including studies relating to the financial behavior and financial well-being of Malaysian B40 households (Rahman et al., 2021; Sabri et al., 2022, 2023) as well as financial literacy amongst low-income Malaysian women (Jaffar et al., 2024). There were also several studies that looked at the household income and expenditure of households in Malaysia under increasing cost of living (Sulaiman et al., 2024) as well as ways in which low-income households could cope with financial stress (Rasli et al., 2025). International studies, with relevant conceptual and/or empirical evidence to inform understanding of the Malaysian context, were also identified including studies on inflation inequality, the housing and energy burden, household coping, financial shocks and social protection.

In addition to searching reference lists of relevant articles, for each of the databases searched above, the date that the search was completed will be reported in the final manuscript.

Search Terms and Keywords

Search terms were developed to represent five key concept groups: (a) Cost of living; (b) Financial well-being; (c) Coping strategies; (d) Low-income/B40 households; and (e) Malaysia. In developing the search terms, synonyms were included to reflect the fact that many studies would not use the term B40 (which is a Malaysian administrative term) to refer to low-income households, low-income families or lower-income households.

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network
- All rights reserved

This work is licensed under
CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

The preliminary Scopus search strategy was formulated as follows:

TITLE-ABS-KEY (("cost of living" OR "living cost" OR inflation OR "rising prices") AND ("financial well-being" OR "financial wellbeing" OR "financial stress" OR "financial hardship" OR "financial vulnerability") AND ("coping strateg" OR "coping mechanism*" OR "financial coping" OR "household coping") AND ("B40" OR "low-income household*" OR "low income household*" OR "low-income famil*") AND (Malaysia OR Malaysian))**

Because requiring all five concept groups simultaneously may exclude relevant studies, supplementary searches should be undertaken using combinations of the major concepts. Examples include "cost of living" AND "financial well-being" AND Malaysia, "financial well-being" AND B40 AND Malaysia, "coping strategies" AND "low-income households" AND Malaysia, and "cost of living" AND "low-income households" AND "coping strategies". International searches may omit Malaysia to identify comparative evidence concerning household responses to cost-of-living shocks.

The final search syntax will be adapted to the field and operator requirements of each database while maintaining conceptual equivalence. Exact search strings used in Scopus and Web of Science will be retained in the final manuscript to enhance transparency.

Selection Criteria

For the purposes of this review, studies will be included if they fall within the specified conceptual scope. Thus, primary focus will be placed upon peer-reviewed empirical studies and reviews that investigate issues related to cost-of-living, financial well-being, financial stress/vulnerability, household coping strategies and social protection measures of low-income individuals. In addition, studies that focus on B40 households in Malaysia will receive particular attention.

Inclusion criteria

Studies will be included when they:

1. examine cost of living, inflation-related household pressure, financial well-being, financial stress, financial vulnerability, or household coping strategies.
2. investigate B40, low-income, lower-income, financially vulnerable, or economically disadvantaged households.
3. provide evidence relevant to household financial outcomes, expenditure pressures, savings, debt, material hardship, coping behaviour, resilience, or social protection.
4. are peer-reviewed journal articles or other academically credible research outputs directly relevant to the review.
5. are published in English.
6. fall within the final review period of [insert publication-year range]; and
7. provide sufficient methodological and substantive information for conceptual synthesis.

Studies from other countries will be retained where they highlight relevant mechanisms or concepts that can be applied to the Malaysian B40 context. There are several dimensions of cost-of-living adjustment that have been extensively studied and apply to other countries such as energy insecurity, food rationing, asset depletion, debt accumulation, and the sequence of coping strategies (Carley et al., 2022; Palma & Araos, 2021; Stone et al., 2024).

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network
- All rights reserved

This work is licensed under
CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

Exclusion criteria

Studies will be excluded when they:

1. do not address household-level economic or financial outcomes.
2. focus on populations or phenomena with no meaningful connection to low-income household financial vulnerability.
3. discuss inflation or macroeconomic conditions without examining implications for households.
4. contain insufficient information to contribute to the thematic synthesis.
5. are duplicate publications.
6. fall outside the specified publication period.
7. are published in languages other than English; or
8. cannot be accessed in sufficient detail for eligibility assessment.

These criteria are intended to maintain a focused review while preserving sufficient breadth for narrative synthesis.

Document Selection Flow

The documents for the review will be selected through four stages of identification, deduplication, screening and eligibility. Initially, the documents will be collated from Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar and supplementary searches. The duplicate documents will be removed from the collated list of records. The titles and abstracts of the remaining documents will be assessed against the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review. Those that meet the criteria will be assessed against the full text of the documents. Studies that do not meet the criteria for inclusion will be excluded from the review with the principal reason for exclusion stated. The studies that meet the criteria for inclusion will comprise the evidence base for the narrative synthesis of the review.

The final document-selection process will be summarized using a PRISMA-based flow adapted for the narrative review.

Figure 1. PRISMA-Based Flow Diagram - Document Selection Process for Narrative Review

Stage	Action	n =
Identification	Total documents searched in Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar	(n =)
Deduplication	Remove duplicates	(n =)
Selection / Screening	Documents screened by title and abstract	(n =)
Eligibility	Documents evaluated for full-text eligibility	(n =)
Exclusion	Documents excluded with reasons (off-topic, non-English, duplicates, etc.)	(n =)
Inclusion	Documents included in Narrative Review discussion	(n =)

The numerical values in Figure 1 will be completed only after the final database search and screening process. No selection numbers are inferred from the preliminary Consensus AI searches.

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network
- All rights reserved

This work is licensed under CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

Narrative Synthesis

Literature can be synthesized thematically rather than summarizing studies one by one. Thematic analysis can begin with the objectives of the review and additional patterns and themes can be incorporated as long as they are supported by the relevant evidence. Initial examination of literature suggests that there are six major interconnected themes in the above objectives for the review.

Cost-of-living pressures or financial vulnerability are issues that have been affecting many countries, which include inflation, decline in purchasing power, cost of housing, cost of energy, food expenditure and material hardship. The negative impact of such issues is often felt more by lower-income groups of population (Acolin & Reina, 2022; Atas & Dabrowski, 2025; Chen et al., 2025).

The second theme focuses on the determinants of financial well-being of low-income and B40 households. These studies examined factors such as financial behavior, financial literacy, financial stress, savings, expenditure, income and demographics of households including age, gender, ethnicity and marital status of household members (Jaffar et al., 2024; Rahman et al., 2021; Roslan et al., 2025; Sabri et al., 2023).

Theme 3: Financial and Non-Financial Coping Strategies of B40 Households in Malaysia (Carley et al., 2022; Palma & Araos, 2021; Rasli et al., 2025).

Analysis of the consequences and sustainability of the various strategies which are utilized by low-income and B40 households to cope with the high cost of living. Strategies are classified as either adaptive or erosive with the former leading to increased short-term household resilience whilst the latter lead to debt, asset erosion, reduced consumption quality and increased vulnerability to future financial shocks.

The fifth theme shall examine into the financial assistance and social protection of the government. From the studies conducted, it was found that assistance from the government would boost the well-being of a household but its impact may differ from time to time and how it affects the household's welfare. However, the assistance may not alleviate the cost of living incurred by the households (Zaidi et al., 2024).

The review will conclude with an examination of research gaps or controversies including (1) cross-sectional evidence, (2) the structural cost of living as distinct from individuals' self-assessments of their financial well-being, (3) geographic and demographic variations within the B40 category and (4) the limited and inconsistent body of evidence on the effects of financial literacy and the key household resources that influence financial well-being (Jaffar et al., 2024; Rahman et al., 2021; Sabri et al., 2022, 2023).

The review aims to draw on the synthesis to explore in greater depth the points of convergence and contradiction, and the scope for further research into the varying contexts and themes within the literature and, in particular, the hitherto unresearched interplay of the structural living costs, household financial resources, the household behavior, the coping strategies adopted and the support provided by policies and programs all impacting on the financial well-being of B40 households in Malaysia.

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network - All rights reserved

This work is licensed under CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

Discussion

Cost-of-Living Pressures and Financial Vulnerability among Low-Income Households

The term 'cost-of-living pressure' represents more than just higher retail prices and is distributed unevenly between different household income groups. As a large proportion of lower-income households' total income is spent on necessary products (e.g., food, housing, energy, transport, health), an increase in prices for these products can lead to greater financial pressure on households with lower incomes. Material hardships faced by lower-income households during periods of high inflation such as decreases in necessary consumption, food deprivation and an increase in debt have been highlighted in research in the United Kingdom (Atas & Dabrowski, 2025). Furthermore, the distributional impact of inflation on consumption varies depending on household income and the nature of their consumption patterns, creating what can be termed 'cost-of-living inequality' (Chen et al., 2025).

Sulaiman et al. (2024) in their study on household income and consumption expenditure in Malaysia noted that although aggregate indicators of inflation may reflect rising costs of living, spending patterns and the resource constraint that households face could make a big difference in how price increases affect individual households. This means that even though there is an increase in household income at aggregate level, this does not necessarily translate into better household financial well-being. Instead, it is the relationship between household income and unavoidable household expenditure that matters more for B40 households.

Housing is a significant category of spending for households around the world, and how much households spend on housing can affect their ability to afford other necessities. Research has found that the share of income spent by households on housing costs negatively affects life satisfaction. Moreover, high housing costs have been found to increase the risk of material hardship (Acolin & Reina, 2022; Shamsuddin & Campbell, 2021). Thus, for low-income households in Malaysia, the high share of income spent on housing would affect their ability to afford other necessities and increase their vulnerability to cost-of-living increases. In this sense, housing expenditure is a structural constraint on the financial adaptability of low-income households.

Liu and Ong (2021) highlight the challenges of housing affordability for low-income households in Malaysia. Notably, however, the Malaysian literature does not consistently connect studies of housing affordability with work on subjective financial well-being. Financial well-being studies typically focus on financial literacy and behavior, or financial stress, saving and other related personal and household characteristics. The relevance of housing affordability to the financial well-being of low-income households such as those in the B40 group and the ways in which their living costs affect their financial decisions are not sufficiently examined in current literature.

Similar complex dependencies can be found for other essential expenditures. Großmann et al. (2024) for example describe in detail housing, energy and mobility poverty and how households with constrained expenditure for essential expenditures can be exposed to a multitude of cost burdens. Reducing expenditure in one area does not necessarily lead to savings in another area of essential expenditure. For example, reducing energy expenditure and/or spending less on transportation could have a negative impact on the household's way of life and even their

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network
- All rights reserved

This work is licensed under
CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

employment. Thus, the cost-of-living pressure experienced by households can best be conceptualized as a multidimensional constraint on household spending.

A keyway in which cost-of-living pressures translate to material effects upon low-income households, therefore, is through the means by which they seek to manage their food expenditure. As highlighted by Stone et al. (2024) those households experiencing food insecurity within the context of rising cost-of-living are likely to engage in a variety of strategies to obtain the cheapest products (including using promotions) and to modify their method of food preparation in order to minimize expenditure upon food. In terms of material impact, however, it matters not that a household has managed to balance its monthly budget if, in doing so, it has also experienced a decline in terms of consumption quality.

These studies show that the effects of rising cost of living on low-income households can be numerous and spread across several channels such as declining purchasing power, inelastic expenditures on essential goods, material hardship, increased debt and reduced consumption quality. Thus, while looking at income alone is not sufficient to determine financial vulnerability of B40 households, an analysis of their financial situation in relation to their essential expenditures and the buffers they have against price and income shocks is necessary.

Determinants of Financial Well-Being among Malaysia's B40 Households

Financial well-being among Malaysian B40 households has received an increasing amount of research attention. A key observation among existing studies is that financial well-being cannot be explained solely by a household's economic resources (income). Rahman et al. (2021) studied financial behavior, financial literacy, and financial stress of Malaysia's B40 population and found that financial outcomes of households were determined by an interaction of the household's knowledge, behavior, and psychological financial stress. Thus, workplaces of household members were an important determinant of financial well-being.

The role of financial behavior has been highlighted by recent research too. In a study conducted to explore financial behavior as a mediator between perceived financial well-being and its associated factors among low-income young adults in Malaysia, Sabri et al. (2022) found that financial behavior could be a crucial factor in determining household financial outcomes. In addition, another study by Sabri et al. (2023) investigated the mediating role of financial behavior in the locus of control and financial well-being relationship too. Thus, financial behavior of a household plays significant role in determining their financial well-being.

Research into the financial well-being of Malaysian B40 households has increasingly focused on the determinants of financial well-being. Recent studies have explored the ways in which life skills can contribute to financial well-being and even support economic resilience in households from the B40 group (Sabri et al., 2025). These studies provide insight into the ways in which households' financial capabilities can support them to deal with economic pressure. However, it is important to recognize that financial capability is impacted by the structural circumstances of a household's resources. Therefore, households may plan and manage their finances in an optimal manner, but still experience financial difficulties if their essential expenditures exceed their available finances.

However, there is also some contradictory evidence on financial literacy in relation to financial well-being of low-income households. For instance, Rahman et al. (2021), Sabri et al. (2023) reported positive relationships between financial literacy/related financial capabilities and

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network
- All rights reserved

This work is licensed under
CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

financial well-being. However, in their study on low-income Malaysian women, Jaffar et al. (2024) reported negative correlations between financial attitude and knowledge and financial well-being. In essence, financial awareness of saving, investing and managing debt may not translate into higher financial well-being for households that lack material resources to implement desirable financial behavior.

These studies challenge the simplistic assumption of financial literacy influencing financial behavior and hence financial well-being. The utility of financial literacy may vary across different households, genders, and economic contexts (Das, 2025). Thus, in line with the existing evidence, financial literacy is considered as one of the enabling resources and its effectiveness is likely to vary depending on the households' financial capacity to act on the acquired knowledge.

Income also is associated in negative way with financial well-being. For instance, Roslan and colleagues (2025) identified that expenses and savings are critical in determining financial well-being of low-income households. Moreover, there is significant interaction between marital status and savings as well as expenses in predicting financial well-being among low-income households in Klang Valley. This implies that similar income can result in different levels of financial well-being for households, based on structural costs such as essential expenditure, debt obligations, as well as family size-related and gender-specific requirements, such as childcare.

Interrelationship between four dimensions of financial well-being of B40 households in Malaysia therefore can be explicitly proposed and tested, i.e. economic resources (income, savings etc.), financial obligations (essential expenditures, debt commitments etc.), financial capabilities (financial literacy, behaviors, skills etc.) and subjective financial experiences of financial stress and financial security perception.

Studies that relate to Malaysia are mostly cross-sectional in nature. Hence, evidence from cross-sectional studies such as those by Rahman et al. (2021), Sabri et al. (2022, 2023) can explain the relationships at a point in time and how the relationships change as living costs increase and as the number of financial shocks experienced by households increases, and how financial coping resources of households change over time. Longitudinal studies are therefore needed to study how financial behavior and savings can protect a household's financial well-being in the long run and how repeated financial pressure can erode a household's financial resilience over time.

Financial and Non-Financial Coping Strategies

When income and available resources are not enough to meet increased household expenditures, various strategies can link the cost of living with financial well-being of low-income households. These strategies can be implemented separately, but more often in a combination of financial, consumption-related, behavioral and social measures depending on the degree and duration of the increased financial burden.

Coping strategies of households in relation to financial pressure are often related to financial management of the household including drawing on savings, borrowing, accumulating arrears, obtaining credit through financial institutions and formal and informal markets and selling of household assets and or productive assets (Palma & Araos, 2021). Various other strategies have also been identified to manage financial pressure. In relation to energy-insecure households, for

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network
- All rights reserved

This work is licensed under
CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

example, a range of both financial and behavioral strategies were found to be employed (Carley et al., 2022).

In many instances, drawing down on household savings to deal with expenses is sufficient to address the temporary financial constraints of shocks and will allow households to return to their normal financial management routines once the additional expenses have been met (e.g. paying for a once off repair to a vehicle). However, drawing down on the household savings to deal with increased expenditures can also leave the household without liquid assets to draw upon when dealing with subsequent financial shocks (e.g. natural disasters) and as such may have both positive and negative effects for dealing with future financial constraints (Bufe et al., 2021).

On the other hand, asset sales that are used by households to deal with financial shocks are often very severe in nature and can lead to severe outcomes for the household, for example, the sale of assets such as household goods and also productive assets that the household had been using in order to earn income, such as tools, vehicles etc. These assets represent not only current wealth but also future economic capacity. Hence, although the immediate financial need is met through the liquidation of these assets, the household's future financial stability is put at risk (Palma & Araos, 2021; Rabiul et al., 2025).

Furthermore, numerous households changed their manner of consumption of food in order to face the pressure of cost of living. For example, consumption of food had been decreased and instead of buying expensive brands, low-cost products were purchased and consumption of food outside homes was reduced (Stone et al., 2024). Sometimes, in order to cut down expenditure on consumption of food, households even decrease the frequency of their meals, reduce the portions or even consume less-preferred foods (Farzana et al., 2017). For this reason, even when in the short term it seems that by cutting down on consumption of food, the financial problems of a household are being solved, in the long run this strategy can even have negative effects on the health of its members.

While saving, drawing on income from other household members or using credit from informal lenders can help households through short-term financial difficulties, other strategies that reduce consumption can, in the long run, undermine overall well-being and exacerbate current difficulties. Thus while reducing the amount of food a household buys to cover its expenses in the short term may alleviate some immediate financial pressure and allow the household to stay within its budget in the short term, it can lead to serious nutritional deficiencies in the long term.

A third set of resources that are used by households in low-income categories in coping with financial stress are social and relational resources. In the reviewed literature, there are references made to the ways in which households draw on the support of relatives and friends, and even from neighbors and other community members. Such interpersonal support is seen in the reviewed studies to play important roles in how households manage to adjust to the many financial challenges they face. For example, in a study conducted in Peru, Palma and Araos (2021) noted how savings, as well as assistance from social networks, were used by households in their study in order to manage to cope with various challenges including household expenditure. In addition, in the study on income insecurity among low-income households, Young (2022) discussed relational coping among participants in the study.

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network
- All rights reserved

This work is licensed under
CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

These strategies, particularly in the Malaysian context, enable coping beyond simple financial management. The informal enterprises owned by single mothers in this study generated additional income and helped households and family members to increase household income. Social support not provided by formal organizations was another critical resource which helped to sustain households and their members in times of financial stress. Last but not least, self-regulated financial management by the single mothers helped them prioritize their household expenses in the face of financial uncertainty and stress.

Coping Strategies: Financial Resilience or Longer-Term Vulnerability?

One of the key findings that emerged from reviewing a number of publications on this topic was that a number of studies have incorrectly equated a household's 'coping' for dealing with financial pressures with 'resilience' in managing their finances to ensure their financial well-being.

Adaptive strategies, which can support the household's financial capacity in the long run and enable them to manage with during temporary financial shocks, include budgeting, meal planning, expenditure prioritization, seeking for help when required, generating additional income, and using precautionary savings. On the other hand, there are also erosive strategies such as persistent borrowing to cover for daily needs, selling of productive assets, health care spending cut, minimum and unsafe food intake, and accumulation of arrears of utilities and services. Although these strategies seem to solve short-term problems for the household, they may weaken the household's long-term financial capacity and therefore are considered erosive.

Thus, there is value to analyzing the sequence of household coping strategies in the face of economic shocks. There is evidence from low-income households that they adopt less-damaging measures of coping with economic decline first and then shift to more negative measures of coping as economic decline persists (Amendah et al., 2014). For example, a household may exhaust its savings before cutting back on discretionary spending; it may then increase its debt before selling off its assets. In such a case, observation of a household's coping behaviour can reveal the extent of its financial vulnerability.

From a research methodology perspective, there is much that has been studied concerning the financial behaviours of B40 households in Malaysia and their related determinants such as financial literacy, stress, savings, and even perceived financial well-being (Rahman et al., 2021; Roslan et al., 2025; Sabri et al., 2023). Importantly, however, few studies have explicitly examined the long-term consequences of various financial coping strategies and their respective sequences of use by low-income households.

Strengthening this concept of financial resilience by moving beyond simply having households survive increased living costs over time, enables us to focus more on how households are able to absorb financial shocks and maintain essential consumption expenditures while avoiding debt or eroding of assets, and enable households to recover quickly from any financial shocks and maintain financial capacity to respond to future financial shocks. The ways by which households employ coping strategies form an intermediary mechanism through which the cost of structural pressures can affect a household's long-term financial well-being.

Government Assistance and Social Protection

Coping by households does not occur in isolation from the institutional environment. Government assistance, social protection, housing support, subsidies etc. affect the degree of

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network
- All rights reserved

This work is licensed under
CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

financial pressure on low-income households as well as the array of strategies they can employ to deal with it. International evidence on the impact of social-protection measures indicates that such programs help to protect the consumption of the poor and improve their welfare during economic shocks. However, their effectiveness varies greatly depending on a number of factors related to the transfer itself, as well as the targeting, coverage and implementation of the program.

While there is evidence of the positive effects of cash transfers in low- and middle-income countries (Bastagli et al., 2018), recent research has highlighted that both cash and in-kind support can reduce vulnerability. However, their relative effectiveness would depend on the context and the design of the program (Msuha, 2025). This means that simply having assistance programs is not enough to judge a country's policy effectiveness for reducing its cost-of-living burden for low-income households. The assistance must also be adequate and accessible.
Zaidi et al. (2024) in their study investigated the impact of government assistance programs on the well-being of urban low-income households during the COVID-19 pandemic in Malaysia. Although the study reported positive impact of government assistance programs, the impact in reducing cost-of-living in households was limited. Thus, even with assistance, other forms of structural cost are still important to be addressed such as housing affordability, food affordability, cost of childcare and transportation.

The targeting of assistance programs can also create problems and examples of this have been highlighted in the international evidence. Issues are created by eligibility criteria and administrative burdens that can prevent individuals on the cusp of thresholds (defined in terms of income categorizations) experiencing financial difficulties from accessing programs designed to assist those below said thresholds (Jordan et al., 2025). In Malaysia this further raises a crucial issue related to how households are categorized within income-based categories, such as the B40. It is likely that issues exist in terms of how vulnerability to financial shocks correlates with these categorizations as expenditure required by households varies across key dimensions including household size, location, whether owner occupied or rented, presence of dependants and the need to cover health costs among others.

The policies to enhance the B40 financial well-being need to be implemented in a multidimensional approach by incorporating income support, structural cost interventions and programs that enhance household financial capability. While financial education programs can improve a household's financial decision making, the programs would be constrained if the households lacked financial resources to cover their basic needs. In the long run, cash assistance would have limited impacts if essential cost of living continues to rise.

Research Gaps and an Integrated Perspective

This narrative review identifies several important gaps in existing research on the financial well-being of B40 households in Malaysia. Importantly, whilst there is strong evidence relating to the financial well-being of the B40 population through the psychological, behavioral and financial capability dimensions, there is a lack of research which more fully explores the implications of the structural cost pressures which affect the unavoidable expenditures that households must pay (i.e. housing, energy, food, childcare, transportation etc.). Furthermore, although there is a substantial body of evidence relating to the financial literacy, behavior, locus of control, savings, expenditure and stress of B40 households (Rahman et al., 2021; Roslan et al., 2025; Sabri et al., 2022, 2023), more research is required to more fully integrate these

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network
- All rights reserved

This work is licensed under
CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

dimensions in order to gain a more complete understanding of the financial well-being of the B40 population.

Most of the studies in the current body of evidence are of cross-sectional design which do not enable the exploration of changes in financial well-being over time. If a household initially adopts a particular set of strategies to manage finances in the short term, are these likely to become destructive in the long term? Do savings, financial behavior, social support and government assistance to the poor enhance or diminish financial well-being in the long run?

A fourth contribution of the review is to highlight that B40 households cannot be studied as a single homogeneous group. While studies of low-income women (Jaffar et al., 2024), young adults (Sabri et al., 2022, 2023), urban households (Zaidi et al., 2024), and single mothers (Rasli et al., 2025) have been carried out within the B40 category, there are marked differences between geographic locations. In addition, while Klang Valley and other urban locations in Malaysia may experience different structures of costs and of employment and services, rural Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak are likely to experience distinct structural constraints.

Lastly, although the existing body of work can be classified into the use of subjective financial well-being measures (e.g. as used by Mahdzan et al., 2019), the use of objective financial well-being indicators (i.e. in the form of debt-to-income ratios, the adequacy of a household's savings, instances of arrears, the proportion of essential expenditure that households spend, the presence of emergency funds and the rate of asset depletion) would be useful to enable a comparison of a household's vulnerability using both types of measures.

Based on these identified gaps, the review will attempt to constructively integrate these findings through an integrated conceptual interpretation of cost-of-living pressures as structural stressors and household financial resources and capabilities as protective and/or constraining conditions. How households cope and respond to such conditions are examined as key behavioral responses, while financial well-being is conceptualized as outcomes that change over time with immediate and cumulative effects. Assistance from government and social protection programs also function in various ways - to mitigate initial shock, enhance financial resources, and prevent inimical coping strategies.

In conceptual terms:
Cost-of-living pressures → financial strain → coping strategies → financial well-being/resilience

This pathway is conditioned by:
income + savings + debt + financial literacy/behaviour + household characteristics + social support + government assistance.

This understanding highlights the implication that B40 financial well-being cannot be viewed from the perspective of individual financial management. It is a product of the interplay between household structure and economic conditions and individual agency. Future studies on B40 financial well-being can be designed and conducted to test how various cost burdens affect households' coping strategies and whether these strategies would enhance or diminish financial wellbeing over time.

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network - All rights reserved

This work is licensed under CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

Limitations

However, several limitations need to be highlighted. First, even though a structured approach was used in the current review for identifying studies, assessing the quality of included studies, and synthesizing the findings, narrative reviews are generally prone to greater levels of selection and interpretation bias than systematic reviews conducted in accordance with a predefined protocol (Rehal, 2018). This is due, in part, to the nature of narrative reviews that integrate diverse types of evidence (theoretical, quantitative, qualitative, and policy oriented) towards specific conceptual objectives, thereby necessitating a critical synthesis of the extant body of literature on cost-of-living pressures amongst Malaysian B40 households rather than a comprehensive quantitative analysis of all available studies.

In addition, relatively little research has addressed the various structural cost-of-living pressures that are experienced by low-income households and how these are coped by means of household resources. Most of the available research on low-income households in Malaysia relates to their financial behavior, financial literacy, financial stress, saving, expenditure and subjective financial well-being (Mahdzan et al., 2019; Rahman et al., 2021; Roslan et al., 2025; Sabri et al., 2022, 2023). There is therefore a need to draw upon international research evidence in relation to various household cost burdens and also the different ways and means by which households cope with these. As noted earlier, however, such evidence would need to be used with caution due to the large variations that exist across countries in terms of their welfare systems, labor markets, household structures, prices as well as social protection programs and institutions (Acolin & Reina, 2022; Carley et al., 2022; Stone et al., 2024).

Studies on the various sub-groups within the low-income population in Malaysia such as young low-income adults (Jaffar et al., 2024), women (Rahman et al., 2021), urban households (Rasli et al., 2025), B40 households (Sabri et al., 2023), and single mothers (Zaidi et al., 2024) provide important insights into their financial well-being and coping strategies. It is also important to recognize that studies on these sub-groups used different research designs and measurement tools. As such, treating all B40 households as a homogeneous group could mask the differences in terms of financial vulnerability and the ways in which they could cope in the face of rising cost of living.

Much of the Malaysian evidence that has been identified is of a cross-sectional nature (Rahman et al., 2021; Sabri et al., 2022, 2023). These types of studies are able to establish associations but do not allow the reviewer to understand how the financial well-being of households and their ways of coping are changing over time during periods of rising cost to consumers. That is, the reviewer cannot tell whether a given strategy of coping is likely to yield long-lasting positive effects or is merely providing temporary relief from financial pressure while eroding the household's financial resources.

Additionally, there is always the possibility of publication and database-selection bias where studies finding significant relationships are highlighted over those that do not find any. There is also a possibility that Malaysian studies conducted in the Bahasa Melayu language and published in local journals may not be captured in English language searches. Future reviews on this topic can be conducted and improved upon by developing a systematic-review protocol, conducting a broader search using multiple languages, explicitly appraising the quality of included studies, and incorporating relevant 'grey' literature as well as official household surveys and datasets. Longitudinal and mixed-method studies are also required to better

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network
- All rights reserved

This work is licensed under
CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

understand the dynamic relationships between cost of living, household resources, coping mechanisms and subjective financial well-being over time.

Conclusion

This narrative review synthesized empirical studies which examined the costs of living, financial well-being, and various ways of coping of low-income households. Findings were primarily based on studies conducted within the context of Malaysia's B40 population. Importantly, it was observed that while income was a critical factor influencing the financial well-being of low-income households, financial vulnerability could not be explained by income alone. Instead, a range of essential living costs, factors related to savings and debt, the extent of financial capabilities, various household characteristics, sources of support from social networks and institutions, influenced the financial well-being of the B40 (Rahman et al., 2021; Roslan et al., 2025; Sabri et al., 2023). Households with declining purchasing power as a result of increasing costs of living were forced into making increasingly restricted expenditure decisions (Carley et al., 2022; Palma & Araos, 2021; Rasli et al., 2025). Ways in which households adapted to such emerging expenditure constraints varied and included budgeting, consumption adjustment, drawing down on savings, borrowing, generating additional income, selling of assets, and receipt of social support (Carley et al., 2022; Palma & Araos, 2021; Rasli et al., 2025).

Studies examining the way households cope with cost-of-living pressures found that while some strategies are able to protect well-being others may increase vulnerability in the long run. These include persistent borrowing, spending of assets, reducing essential expenditure and deferring needs. Government financial assistance in reducing hardship can be effective if it is adequate, accessible, targeted and able to address expenditure pressure rather than temporary income deficiency (Zaidi et al., 2024).

Future Malaysian research should move on from the current predominance of cross-sectional studies of individual households. Priority should be given to longitudinal studies that use a combination of objective and subjective measures of financial situation; comparative studies of different subgroups of the B40, in different regions and of different household types; and studies of the different ways in which households use various strategies of coping, in order to examine the mediating role of these strategies in the relationship between cost of living and financial sustainability.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Terengganu and Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Johor for the financial assistance provided in support of this research. The authors also wish to thank all parties who have contributed valuable input, encouragement and cooperation throughout the course of this study, which has greatly contributed to its successful completion..

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network
- All rights reserved

This work is licensed under CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

References

Acolin, A., & Reina, V. J. (2022). Housing cost burden and life satisfaction. Journal of Housing and the Built Environment, 37, 1789–1815. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10901-021-09921-1

Amendah, D. D., Buigut, S., & Mohamed, S. (2014). Coping strategies among urban poor: Evidence from Nairobi, Kenya. PLOS ONE, 9. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0083428

Atas, N., & Dabrowski, V. (2025). Understanding the cost-of-living crisis in the United Kingdom. Social Policy & Administration. https://doi.org/10.1111/spol.13124

Bastagli, F., Hagen-Zanker, J., Harman, L., Barca, V., Sturge, G., & Schmidt, T. (2018). The impact of cash transfers: A review of the evidence from low- and middle-income countries. Journal of Social Policy, 48, 569–594. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0047279418000715

Bufe, S., Roll, S., Kondratjeva, O., Skees, S., & Grinstein-Weiss, M. (2021). Financial shocks and financial well-being: What builds resiliency in lower-income households? Social Indicators Research, 161, 379–407. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-021-02828-y

Carley, S., Graff, M., Konisky, D. M., & Memmott, T. (2022). Behavioral and financial coping strategies among energy-insecure households. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 119. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2205356119

Chen, T., Levell, P., & O'Connell, M. (2025). Measuring cost of living inequality during an inflation surge. https://doi.org/10.1920/wp.ifs.2025.2125

Das, V. (2025). Financial literacy and financial well-being amid varying economic conditions: Evidence from the Survey of Household Economics and Decisionmaking 2017–2022. International Journal of Financial Studies. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijfs13020079

Farzana, F., Rahman, A. S., Sultana, S., Raihan, M., Haque, M. A., Waid, J., Choudhury, N., & Ahmed, T. (2017). Coping strategies related to food insecurity at the household level in Bangladesh. PLOS ONE, 12. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0171411

Großmann, K., Oettel, H., & Sandmann, L. (2024). At the intersection of housing, energy, and mobility poverty: Trapped in social exclusion. Energies. https://doi.org/10.3390/en17081925

Jaffar, N., Faizal, S. M., Selamat, Z., Awaludin, I. S., & Sulaiman, N. A. (2024). Financial literacy and financial well-being of low-income women in Malaysia: A capability view. Cogent Social Sciences, 10. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2388826

Jordan, U., Patrick, R., Power, M., Pybus, K., & Kaufman, J. (2025). 'The scales never seem to balance': Exploring the lived realities of poverty during the UK 'cost-of-living crisis' through participatory research. Journal of Poverty and Social Justice. https://doi.org/10.1332/17598273y2025d000000041

Liu, J., & Ong, H. Y. (2021). Can Malaysia's National Affordable Housing Policy guarantee housing affordability of low-income households? Sustainability. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13168841

Mahdzan, N. S., Zainudin, R., Sukor, M. E. A., Zainir, F., & Ahmad, W. M. W. (2019). Determinants of subjective financial well-being across three different household income groups in Malaysia. Social Indicators Research. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-019-02138-4

Msuha, B. (2025). Cash or in-kind transfers: Which social safety net has a greater impact on household welfare and vulnerability reduction? Cogent Social Sciences, 11. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2025.2594278

Palma, J., & Araos, C. (2021). Household coping strategies during the COVID-19 pandemic in Chile. Frontiers in Sociology, 6. https://doi.org/10.3389/fsoc.2021.728095

Rabiul, N. M., Chowdhury, A., Urme, S. A., Hridoy, A., Nusrat, F., & Miah, M. S. (2025). Exploring the effects catastrophic health expenditure due to non-communicable diseases

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network
- All rights reserved

This work is licensed under
CC BY 4.0

Volume: 11 Issues: 70 Special Issue [November, 2026] pp. 46-62
International Journal of Accounting, Finance and Business (IJAFB)
eISSN: 0128-1844
Journal website: www.academicinspired.com/ijafb
DOI: 10.55573/IJAFB.117005

and coping strategies: A case study among households in Bangladesh. Public Health in Practice, 10. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2025.100642

Rahman, M., Isa, C., Masud, M. M., Sarker, M., & Chowdhury, N. (2021). The role of financial behaviour, financial literacy, and financial stress in explaining the financial well-being of B40 group in Malaysia. Future Business Journal, 7. https://doi.org/10.1186/s43093-021-00099-0

Rasli, C. N. C., Nor, Z. M., & Radzi, R. M. (2025). Coping with financial stress: A thematic analysis of low-income single mothers in northern Malaysia. Muallim Journal of Social Science and Humanities. https://doi.org/10.33306/mjssh/374

Rohani M.M., & Yusoff, A. S. (2015). Tahap Kesediaan Pelajar Dalam Penggunaan Teknologi, Pedagogi, Dan Kandungan (TPACK) Dalam Pembelajaran Kurikulum di IPT. *Proceeding of the 3rd International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Computer Science*, Pulau Pinang.

Roslan, S. N. M., Lee, K. Y. M., Vaicondam, Y., Alwi, S., & Mariadas, P. A. (2025). Financial well-being in Klang Valley: The influence of income, savings and expenses moderated by marital status amid rising living costs. International Journal of Social Economics. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-08-2024-0701

Sabri, M., Wahab, R., Mahdzan, N. S., Magli, A. S., & Rahim, H. (2022). Mediating effect of financial behaviour on the relationship between perceived financial wellbeing and its factors among low-income young adults in Malaysia. Frontiers in Psychology, 13. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.858630

Sabri, M., Wahab, R., Mahdzan, N. S., Magli, A. S., Rahim, H., Suhaimi, S. S. A., & Nazuri, N. (2023). An enigma of Malaysia's low-income young adults: Mediation of financial behaviour on financial well-being and locus of control cohesion. PLOS ONE, 18. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0288204

Shamsuddin, S., & Campbell, C. (2021). Housing cost burden, material hardship, and well-being.Housing Policy Debate, 32, 413–432. https://doi.org/10.1080/10511482.2021.1882532

Stone, R. A., Brown, A., Douglas, F., Green, M., Hunter, E., Lonnie, M., Johnstone, A., & Hardman, C. A. (2024). The impact of the cost of living crisis and food insecurity on food purchasing behaviours and food preparation practices in people living with obesity. Appetite, 107255. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2024.107255

Sulaiman, N. F. C., Rashid, N. K. A., Ridzuan, A. R., Samsudin, H., Saputra, J., Abidin, N. Z., Akhir, N. H. M., & Hussain, N. E. (2024). Analyzing the household income and consumption expenditure: Reality of rising cost of living in Malaysia. KnE Social Sciences. https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v9i21.16760

Young, D. (2022). Income insecurity and the relational coping strategies of low-income households in the UK. Journal of Social Policy, 53, 148–166. https://doi.org/10.1017/S004727942200006X

Zaidi, M. A. S., Shukor, M. S., Kefeli, Z., Haron, A. A., & Sudin, R. A. M. (2024). Effects of government assistance programs on the well-being of urban low-income households during COVID-19 pandemic in Malaysia. Asian Development Policy Review. https://doi.org/10.55493/5008.v12i2.5055

Copyright © Academic Inspired Network - All rights reserved

This work is licensed under CC BY 4.0