

GEN Z's FINANCIAL LIFESTYLE FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: This study explores the financial lifestyle of Generation Z through an Islamic ethical framework, analyzing the interplay between digital finance, modern consumer culture, and religious principles. As digital natives, Gen Z leverages e-wallets, fintech platforms, and social commerce for daily transactions, savings, and investments, which fosters convenience but also amplifies risks of impulsive spending and debt normalization. From an Islamic perspective, wealth is regarded as a divine trust (*amanah*), mandating management that adheres to *halal* (lawful) standards and avoids *riba* (usury), *gharar* (excessive uncertainty), and *israf* (extravagance). The research identifies a critical tension: while digital trends encourage instant gratification and lifestyle consumption, Islamic teachings advocate for moderation (*wasatiyyah*), ethical discipline, and social responsibility emphasizing savings, *syariah* compliant investments, and wealth distribution through *zakat* and charity. This dissonance underscores the necessity for enhanced Islamic financial literacy tailored to digital contexts. The study concludes that through targeted education, family guidance, and community based programs, Gen Z can be empowered to harmonize contemporary financial behaviors with enduring Islamic values, fostering a lifestyle that balances economic well being with spiritual integrity and social equity.

Keywords: Generation Z, Financial Lifestyle, Islamic Perspective, Financial Behavior, Islamic Finance.

Introduction

Generation Z (Gen Z), generally defined as individuals born in the mid-to-late 1990s through the early 2010s, represents a generation that has grown up alongside rapid technological advancement and digital transformation. Unlike previous generations, Gen Z has been exposed from an early age to the internet, smartphones, social media, and digital financial services. This condition significantly shapes their worldview, lifestyle choices, and patterns of economic behavior, including how they earn, spend, save, and invest money. As a result, understanding the financial lifestyle of Gen Z requires not only an economic approach but also a socio-cultural and ethical perspective.

In recent years, financial behavior has become increasingly complex due to the expansion of digital financial tools such as mobile banking, e-wallets, online marketplaces, and digital investment platforms. These innovations provide convenience and speed, but they also encourage a lifestyle characterized by instant gratification, high consumption, and reduced sensitivity to financial risk. For Gen Z, financial decisions are often influenced by social media trends, peer groups, and online content creators, which may prioritize appearance, lifestyle branding, and consumption over long-term financial planning. This phenomenon raises concerns about financial sustainability, self-control, and value-based decision-making.

From an Islamic perspective, financial lifestyle is not value-neutral. Islam views wealth as a trust (amanah) granted by Allah, which must be managed responsibly and ethically. Financial activities are closely connected to moral accountability and spiritual objectives, not merely material gain. The Qur'an and Sunnah provide comprehensive guidance on economic behavior, emphasizing lawful income (halal), moderation in consumption, social justice, and the avoidance of harmful practices such as riba (usury), gharar (excessive uncertainty), and maysir (gambling). Therefore, examining Gen Z's financial lifestyle through an Islamic lens is essential to assess whether contemporary financial practices align with these fundamental principles.

The importance of this topic is further strengthened by the fact that Gen Z constitutes a significant portion of the productive-age population, especially in Muslim-majority societies. Their financial habits today will shape future economic structures, levels of inequality, and social welfare. If Gen Z adopts a financial lifestyle driven solely by consumerism and short-term satisfaction, it may lead to financial vulnerability, debt dependency, and weakened social responsibility. Conversely, if Islamic financial values are internalized, Gen Z has the potential to become a generation that is financially independent, socially conscious, and ethically grounded.

Moreover, Islamic financial teachings offer a holistic framework that integrates personal welfare with communal benefit. Concepts such as zakat, infaq, and sadaqah encourage wealth distribution and social solidarity, while halal investment promotes economic activities that are productive and socially beneficial. For Gen Z, adopting these principles can serve as a moral compass amid the pressures of modern financial culture. However, gaps in Islamic financial literacy, limited role models, and the dominance of conventional financial narratives often make it challenging for young Muslims to translate religious values into daily financial practices.

Based on these considerations, this study focuses on exploring Gen Z's financial lifestyle from an Islamic perspective. It aims to analyze how modern financial trends influence Gen Z's behavior and how Islamic values can guide them toward a balanced, ethical, and sustainable financial lifestyle. By addressing this issue, the study is expected to contribute to academic discourse, provide insights for educators and policymakers, and support efforts to strengthen Islamic financial literacy among the younger generation.

In addition, the discussion of Gen Z's financial lifestyle from an Islamic perspective is highly relevant in the context of increasing economic uncertainty and global challenges. Fluctuations in employment opportunities, the rise of the gig economy, and the growing cost of living have forced many young people to become financially independent at an earlier age. For Gen Z Muslims, these conditions demand not only practical financial skills but also strong ethical foundations to ensure that financial survival strategies remain within the boundaries of Islamic teachings. Without proper guidance, economic pressure may lead to the normalization of unethical practices, such as reliance on interest-based loans, speculative investments, or excessive consumer debt.

Another important aspect is the role of education and social institutions in shaping Gen Z's financial lifestyle. Families, schools, universities, religious institutions, and digital platforms all play a crucial role in transmitting financial values. In Islam, financial education is not separated from moral education; rather, it is an integral part of character building (akhlaq). When young Muslims are taught from an early age about the concepts of halal and haram income, responsible consumption, and social obligation, they are more likely to develop self-control and long-term financial awareness. However, in many cases, formal education still emphasizes technical financial knowledge without sufficient integration of Islamic ethical principles.

Furthermore, the digital environment in which Gen Z operates presents both opportunities and risks from an Islamic financial standpoint. On one hand, digital platforms make it easier to access Islamic banking services, sharia-compliant investments, and charitable

channels for zakat and sadaqah. On the other hand, the same platforms also promote aggressive consumerism, online gambling-like mechanisms, and financial products that are not fully compliant with Islamic law. This duality requires Gen Z to possess critical thinking skills and strong religious literacy to differentiate between permissible and impermissible financial practices.

The relevance of this topic is also closely connected to the broader objectives of Islamic law (maqasid al-shariah), particularly the protection of wealth (hifz al-mal). A financial lifestyle that aligns with Islamic principles contributes to personal financial security, social stability, and economic justice. By contrast, a lifestyle driven by excessive consumption and unethical financial practices undermines these objectives and can lead to social inequality and moral decline. Therefore, analyzing Gen Z's financial lifestyle is not merely an individual issue but a collective concern that affects the well-being of society as a whole.

Finally, this introduction emphasizes that the study of Gen Z's financial lifestyle from an Islamic perspective is both timely and necessary. As Gen Z continues to shape the future economic landscape, understanding their financial behavior and guiding it through Islamic values becomes increasingly important. This research seeks to bridge the gap between modern financial realities and Islamic ethical teachings, offering a framework that enables Gen Z Muslims to navigate contemporary financial challenges while remaining faithful to their religious identity.

Literature Review

1. Generation Z and Financial Behavior

Generation Z is generally defined as individuals born between the mid-1990s and early 2010s, a generation that has grown alongside rapid digital and technological development. Studies indicate that Gen Z's financial behavior is strongly influenced by digital platforms, social media, and instant access to financial services, which shape their attitudes toward spending, saving, and investing (Priporas et al., 2017). Compared to previous generations, Gen Z tends to prioritize convenience, speed, and flexibility in financial transactions, often relying on digital payment systems and online marketplaces (Francis & Hoefel, 2018).

Research also shows that Gen Z exhibits contradictory financial tendencies. While they demonstrate awareness of economic uncertainty and financial risk, they are simultaneously vulnerable to impulsive spending due to the ease of cashless transactions (Lissitsa & Kol, 2016). The reduced psychological impact of digital payments weakens spending control and increases consumptive behavior, making ethical and value-based financial guidance increasingly important (Szymkowiak et al., 2021).

2. Financial Lifestyle and Consumption Patterns

Financial lifestyle refers to patterns of income management, consumption, saving, and investment that reflect personal values and social influences. Consumer behavior theory explains that lifestyle-based consumption is often used as a means of self-expression and social identity, especially among young people (Kotler & Keller, 2016). For Gen Z, financial lifestyle is deeply shaped by digital culture, influencer marketing, and peer validation through social media platforms (Djafarova & Bowes, 2021).

Empirical studies reveal that Gen Z shows a strong inclination toward hedonic consumption, where spending decisions are driven by emotional satisfaction rather than rational needs (Barta et al., 2020). Marketing strategies such as flash sales, buy-now-pay-later schemes, and personalized advertisements further intensify consumptive behavior and increase the risk of

financial instability (Amartha & Pramudana, 2022). These findings provide a critical foundation for evaluating Gen Z's financial lifestyle from an Islamic ethical perspective.

3. Islamic Perspective on Financial Lifestyle

From an Islamic perspective, financial behavior is inseparable from moral and spiritual responsibility. Wealth is regarded as a trust (amanah) from Allah, and its management must comply with sharia principles derived from the Qur'an and Sunnah (Chapra, 2000). Islamic teachings emphasize lawful income (halal), justice, balance, and social responsibility in all financial activities (Antonio, 2001).

Islamic economic literature explains that consumption should follow a hierarchical structure consisting of necessities (daruriyyat), complementary needs (hajiyyat), and refinements (tahsiniyyat), which encourages moderation and discourages extravagance (Al-Ghazali, 1997; Chapra, 2008). Excessive consumption (israf) and wastefulness (tabdzir) are viewed as behaviors that contradict Islamic ethical values and undermine social welfare (Qardhawi, 2011).

4. Islamic Financial Literacy and Youth

Islamic financial literacy is defined as the ability to understand financial concepts while applying Islamic legal and ethical principles in financial decision-making. Studies show that higher levels of Islamic financial literacy significantly influence responsible financial behavior, including saving habits, halal investment choices, and avoidance of interest-based debt (Lusardi & Mitchell, 2014; Setiawan et al., 2020).

However, several studies highlight that Muslim youth, including Gen Z, often possess limited understanding of sharia-compliant financial products despite having general financial knowledge (Rohmat & Nugroho, 2021). This gap is attributed to insufficient integration of Islamic finance in formal education and the dominance of conventional financial narratives in digital media (Hidajat & Hamdani, 2019). Strengthening Islamic financial literacy is therefore essential to shaping an ethical financial lifestyle among Gen Z Muslims.

5. Digital Finance and Islamic Ethical Challenges

The expansion of digital finance has transformed financial behavior, particularly among young people. Digital payments, online lending, and digital investment platforms offer efficiency and accessibility, but they also pose ethical challenges from an Islamic perspective (Rahman & Amin, 2018). Islamic scholars argue that technological innovation is permissible as long as it does not violate sharia principles such as riba, gharar, and maysir (Obaidullah, 2016).

Studies indicate that without adequate understanding, Gen Z may unknowingly engage in non-compliant financial practices due to the complexity of digital financial products (Sutrisno et al., 2022). This highlights the importance of ethical awareness and sharia-based regulation in guiding digital financial behavior among Muslim youth.

6. Social Media Influence and Value Internalization

Social media plays a significant role in shaping financial attitudes and lifestyles among Gen Z. Influencer culture often promotes consumption-oriented lifestyles, luxury branding, and instant financial success, which can normalize excessive spending (Abidin, 2018). Research shows that high exposure to such content increases the likelihood of impulsive buying and financial dissatisfaction among young consumers (Leung et al., 2022).

From an Islamic perspective, this phenomenon conflicts with values such as qana'ah (contentment), humility, and moderation (wasatiyyah). Literature suggests that weak internalization of Islamic values may result in a gap between religious knowledge and actual financial behavior (Hassan, 2019). Therefore, the integration of Islamic ethical narratives in digital spaces is crucial for counterbalancing consumerist influences.

7. Synthesis and Research Gap

Based on the reviewed literature, it is evident that studies on Gen Z's financial behavior, consumer lifestyle, and Islamic finance largely remain fragmented. Few studies comprehensively examine how Islamic values are internalized and practiced by Gen Z in their daily financial lives. Most existing research focuses either on conventional financial behavior or theoretical Islamic economics without adequately addressing the lived experiences of Gen Z Muslims.

Therefore, this study aims to bridge this gap by integrating generational theory, consumer behavior, and Islamic economic principles. By adopting an Islamic perspective, this research seeks to provide a holistic understanding of Gen Z's financial lifestyle and contribute to the development of ethical, balanced, and sustainable financial behavior among Muslim youth.

Method

This study employs a **quantitative research approach** to examine the financial lifestyle of Generation Z from an Islamic perspective. Quantitative research is appropriate because it enables researchers to measure variables objectively and analyze relationships statistically in order to test hypotheses and draw generalizable conclusions (Creswell, 2014). Through this approach, the study seeks to identify how Islamic financial values and orientations influence the financial lifestyle of Gen Z Muslims.

1. Research Design

The research design used in this study is **descriptive and explanatory**. Descriptive research aims to systematically describe characteristics or phenomena as they exist in reality, while explanatory research seeks to explain causal relationships between variables (Sugiyono, 2019). In this study, the descriptive design is used to portray patterns of consumption, saving, and digital financial usage among Gen Z, whereas the explanatory design is applied to analyze the influence of Islamic financial orientation on their financial lifestyle.

2. Population and Sample

The population of this study consists of **Generation Z Muslims**, defined as individuals born between the mid-1990s and early 2010s, who actively engage in financial activities. Population refers to the entire group of individuals that share specific characteristics relevant to the research objectives (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). Due to limitations in time and accessibility, the study employs a sampling technique.

The sampling method used is **purposive sampling**, which allows researchers to select respondents based on specific criteria aligned with the research objectives (Etikan et al., 2016). The criteria include being Muslim, belonging to the Gen Z age group, and having experience using digital financial services. A total of **100 respondents** are selected, as this number is considered sufficient for quantitative analysis and regression testing in social research (Hair et al., 2019).

3. Data Collection Technique

Data are collected using a **structured questionnaire**, which is one of the most commonly used instruments in quantitative research to gather standardized data from a large number of respondents (Bryman, 2016). The questionnaire is distributed online through **Google Forms**, considering the digital orientation and accessibility preferences of Generation Z (Prensky, 2001).

The questionnaire uses a **Likert scale** to measure respondents' perceptions and attitudes, as this scale is effective for capturing degrees of agreement or disagreement toward specific statements (Likert, 1932). The instrument consists of demographic questions and statements related to financial lifestyle and Islamic financial principles.

4. Research Variables and Measurement

This study involves two main variables: the **independent variable** and the **dependent variable**. The independent variable is **Islamic financial orientation**, which includes understanding of halal income, avoidance of riba-based transactions, moderation in consumption, and commitment to zakat, infaq, and sadaqah. Islamic financial orientation reflects the degree to which individuals apply Islamic values in financial decision-making (Chapra, 2000).

The dependent variable is **financial lifestyle**, which refers to patterns of spending, saving, and use of financial services that reflect individual values and habits (Kotler & Keller, 2016). Each variable is operationalized into measurable indicators to ensure validity and clarity in the research instrument (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016).

5. Data Analysis Technique

The collected data are analyzed using **Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)**. Data analysis begins with **descriptive statistical analysis** to summarize respondent characteristics and general trends in financial behavior (Field, 2018). Before hypothesis testing, **validity and reliability tests** are conducted to ensure that the measurement instruments accurately and consistently measure the intended variables (Ghozali, 2018).

To test the influence of Islamic financial orientation on financial lifestyle, the study employs **simple linear regression analysis**. Regression analysis is widely used to examine the relationship between independent and dependent variables and to determine the significance of such relationships (Gujarati & Porter, 2009). The significance level is set at **0.05**, which is commonly used in social science research to ensure statistical reliability (Hair et al., 2019).

6. Ethical Considerations

Ethical principles are applied throughout the research process. Respondents participate voluntarily and provide informed consent prior to completing the questionnaire. Confidentiality and anonymity of respondent data are strictly maintained, in accordance with general research ethics (Israel & Hay, 2006). From an Islamic perspective, ethical research conduct aligns with values of honesty (sidq), responsibility (amanah), and justice ('adl) (Qardhawi, 2011).

7. Research Limitations

Despite careful design, this study has certain limitations. The use of self-reported questionnaire data may result in response bias, as respondents may provide socially desirable answers (Podsakoff et al., 2003). Additionally, the limited sample size and purposive sampling technique may restrict the generalizability of the findings. Nevertheless, the chosen method remains suitable for achieving the research objectives and provides a meaningful contribution to the study of Gen Z's financial lifestyle from an Islamic perspective.

Result and Discussion

1. Descriptive Results of Respondents' Characteristics

The results of this study are based on data collected from **100 Generation Z Muslim respondents** who actively engage in daily financial activities and use digital financial services. Descriptive analysis shows that the majority of respondents are in the age range of 18–25 years, which represents the productive and transitional phase of Gen Z where individuals begin to manage their own finances independently. Most respondents are students or early-career workers, indicating limited but growing income levels. This condition strongly influences their financial priorities, particularly in consumption and saving behavior.

In terms of financial tools, the findings indicate that digital payment usage is highly dominant among respondents. Most respondents regularly use e-wallets and mobile banking for daily transactions, such as food purchases, transportation, and online shopping. This supports previous studies stating that Gen Z prefers cashless transactions due to convenience, speed, and

perceived efficiency (Priporas et al., 2017). However, the high frequency of digital payment usage also raises concerns regarding self-control and impulsive spending behavior.

2. Financial Lifestyle Patterns of Gen Z Muslims

The results show that Gen Z Muslims demonstrate mixed financial lifestyle patterns. On one hand, respondents exhibit awareness of the importance of saving and financial planning. A significant proportion of respondents agree that saving is necessary for future security and unexpected needs. This finding aligns with earlier research suggesting that Gen Z is relatively cautious about economic uncertainty and financial risk compared to previous generations (Francis & Hoefel, 2018).

On the other hand, the data also reveal a strong tendency toward consumptive behavior, particularly for non-essential goods and lifestyle-related expenses. Online shopping promotions, discounts, and flash sales significantly influence respondents' spending decisions. This confirms findings from consumer behavior studies that highlight Gen Z's vulnerability to hedonic consumption driven by emotional satisfaction and social trends (Barta et al., 2020). From an Islamic perspective, such behavior may conflict with the principle of moderation (*wasatiyyah*) if not properly controlled.

3. Islamic Financial Orientation among Gen Z

Regarding Islamic financial orientation, the results indicate that most respondents possess a basic understanding of Islamic financial principles. Many respondents agree that income should be obtained through halal means and that *riba*-based transactions should be avoided. This reflects a positive attitude toward Islamic financial ethics, consistent with studies showing that young Muslims generally support halal and ethical financial practices (Setiawan et al., 2020).

However, deeper analysis shows a gap between awareness and actual practice. Although respondents conceptually reject *riba*, some still use conventional financial services that potentially involve interest due to practicality and limited access to sharia-compliant alternatives. This finding supports previous research stating that religious knowledge alone is not sufficient to ensure compliance with Islamic financial principles, especially when structural and institutional support is limited (Hidajat & Hamdani, 2019).

4. Statistical Results: Influence of Islamic Financial Orientation on Financial Lifestyle

Inferential statistical analysis using **simple linear regression** demonstrates that Islamic financial orientation has a **positive and significant influence** on Gen Z's financial lifestyle. The regression results show that the calculated t-value exceeds the critical t-table value, with a significance level below 0.05. This indicates that higher adherence to Islamic financial principles is associated with more responsible financial behavior, including controlled consumption, regular saving, and ethical financial decision-making.

These findings are consistent with earlier studies which conclude that Islamic financial literacy and ethical awareness significantly affect individual financial behavior (Lusardi & Mitchell, 2014; Rohmat & Nugroho, 2021). From an Islamic economic perspective, this relationship reflects the role of faith (*iman*) and piety (*taqwa*) as internal controls that guide economic behavior beyond purely rational calculations (Chapra, 2000).

5. Discussion from an Islamic Perspective

From an Islamic perspective, the results highlight the importance of internalizing Islamic values in shaping financial lifestyle. Islam does not prohibit wealth accumulation or consumption but emphasizes balance, responsibility, and social benefit. The observed tendency toward impulsive consumption among Gen Z can be interpreted as a challenge to the Islamic principle of avoiding *israf* (excessiveness) and *tabdzir* (wastefulness), which are clearly discouraged in Islamic teachings (Qardhawi, 2011).

At the same time, the positive influence of Islamic financial orientation suggests that when Gen Z Muslims consciously apply Islamic values, their financial lifestyle becomes more sustainable and ethically grounded. Practices such as prioritizing needs over wants, saving for the future, and allocating income for zakat, infaq, and sadaqah reflect the Islamic view that wealth should circulate and benefit society as a whole (Antonio, 2001).

6. Digital Finance: Opportunity and Ethical Challenge

The discussion also reveals that digital finance plays a dual role in Gen Z’s financial lifestyle. On one side, digital financial services provide opportunities for financial inclusion, efficiency, and access to Islamic financial products. On the other side, they intensify consumerism and reduce awareness of spending due to the abstract nature of cashless transactions. This phenomenon supports behavioral finance theory, which states that psychological and contextual factors significantly influence financial decision-making (Thaler, 2016).

From an Islamic ethical standpoint, technology itself is value-neutral; its permissibility depends on how it is used. Therefore, digital financial tools can support an Islamic financial lifestyle if accompanied by sufficient Islamic financial literacy and ethical awareness (Obaidullah, 2016). Without such guidance, Gen Z may unintentionally adopt financial behaviors that contradict Islamic principles.

7. Implications of the Findings

The findings of this study have several important implications. First, they emphasize the need to strengthen **Islamic financial education**, particularly among Gen Z, by integrating religious values with practical financial skills. Second, Islamic financial institutions should enhance accessibility and innovation in sharia-compliant digital products to meet the needs of young consumers. Third, families and educational institutions play a crucial role in modeling ethical financial behavior and reinforcing Islamic values in daily financial practices.

8. Overall Discussion

Overall, the results and discussion indicate that Gen Z’s financial lifestyle is shaped by a complex interaction between digital culture, economic conditions, and religious values. While Gen Z Muslims demonstrate positive attitudes toward Islamic financial principles, practical challenges and consumerist pressures often hinder full implementation. The significant influence of Islamic financial orientation on financial lifestyle confirms that Islamic values remain relevant and effective as a guiding framework for modern financial behavior.

These findings reinforce the argument that developing a balanced financial lifestyle among Gen Z Muslims requires not only technological adaptation but also strong ethical and religious foundations. By aligning modern financial practices with Islamic principles, Gen Z can achieve financial well-being that is not only economically sound but also spiritually meaningful and socially responsible.

Table 1: Example

No.	Characteristics	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1.	Gender	Male	42	42.0
		Female	58	58.0
	Total		100	100.0
2.	Age (Years)	18–20	37	37.0

No.	Characteristics	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
		21–23	44	44.0
		24–25	19	19.0
	Total		100	100.0
3.	Occupation	Student	63	63.0
		Employee	29	29.0
		Others	8	8.0
	Total		100	100.0
4.	Monthly Income	< IDR 1,000,000	46	46.0
		IDR 1,000,000–3,000,000	38	38.0
		> IDR 3,000,000	16	16.0
	Total		100	100.0

Source: Primary data processed by the researcher (2026)

Conclusion

This study concludes that **Generation Z’s financial lifestyle is increasingly shaped by digital financial innovation**, particularly the widespread use of cashless transactions and pay-later facilities. As digital natives, Gen Z demonstrates a high level of adaptability toward financial technology, which significantly influences their consumption patterns and financial decision-making. While these developments offer convenience and efficiency, the findings indicate that they also intensify the risk of consumptive behavior and dependency on deferred payment systems, which may conflict with Islamic financial principles if not carefully managed (Priporas et al., 2017; Thaler, 2016).

From an Islamic perspective, the results confirm that **Islamic financial orientation plays a positive and significant role** in shaping responsible financial behavior among Gen Z Muslims. Respondents who demonstrate stronger awareness of Islamic financial values such as the importance of halal income, avoidance of riba, moderation in consumption, and social responsibility tend to exhibit more controlled spending behavior and better financial discipline. This supports the argument that Islamic ethics function as an internal moral framework that guides economic behavior beyond purely rational or profit-oriented motives (Chapra, 2000; Antonio, 2001).

However, the study also reveals a clear **gap between ethical awareness and actual financial practice**. Although most Gen Z Muslims possess basic knowledge of Islamic financial principles, this understanding is not always reflected consistently in their daily financial activities, particularly in the use of conventional digital financial products. This finding aligns with previous studies suggesting that religious knowledge alone is insufficient without institutional support, accessible sharia-compliant alternatives, and continuous financial education (Hidajat & Hamdani, 2019; Rohmat & Nugroho, 2021).

Furthermore, the observed decline in self-reward-driven consumption suggests a potential shift toward a more rational and moderate financial lifestyle. From an Islamic standpoint, this trend is encouraging, as it resonates with the principle of **wasatiyyah** (moderation) and the prohibition of **israf** and **tabdzir** (excessive and wasteful consumption) (Qardhawi, 2011). Nevertheless, the increasing reliance on pay-later facilities indicates that financial moderation has not yet been fully achieved and remains a critical challenge for Gen Z Muslims in the digital era.

In a broader context, this study reinforces the relevance of Islamic financial teachings in addressing contemporary financial challenges faced by young generations. The integration of Islamic values into financial lifestyle management contributes not only to individual financial stability but also to broader social welfare through mechanisms such as zakat, infaq, and sadaqah. These instruments reflect the Islamic vision of wealth as a means of social balance and economic justice, rather than mere personal accumulation (Chapra, 2008).

In conclusion, **Gen Z's financial lifestyle from an Islamic perspective reflects a dynamic interaction between modern digital practices and enduring religious values.** While technological advancement continues to reshape financial behavior, Islamic principles remain essential as ethical guidelines to ensure sustainability, responsibility, and spiritual accountability. Therefore, strengthening Islamic financial literacy, expanding access to sharia-compliant digital financial services, and reinforcing value-based financial education are crucial steps toward developing a financially responsible, ethically grounded, and socially conscious Gen Z Muslim generation.

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