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The Influence of Income, Lifestyle and Education on Household Consumption Patterns from an Islamic Perspective in Jatisari Village, Jenggawah District, Jember Regency

Fina Hilyatul [a], *Ari Fahimatussyam* [b]

Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember, Indonesia
Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember, Indonesia
Appropriate email: f.hilyatul18@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Rapid economic growth has changed people's consumption patterns from merely meeting basic needs to consumption based on desires and lifestyle. In Islam, consumption is not only for physical satisfaction but must also pay attention to maslahah, balance and halal. However, modern society including in Jatisari Village, Jenggawah District, Jember Regency tends to be consumptive and not always in accordance with the Islamic Perspective. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is an influence of income, lifestyle and education on household consumption patterns from an Islamic perspective in Jatisari Village, either partially or simultaneously. This study is a quantitative study with a survey type. Data collection techniques using questionnaires and documentation. Then, the data analysis technique of this study uses data instrument testing, classical assumption testing, hypothesis testing, multiple linear regression analysis and coefficient of determination. This study concludes that 1) income has a positive and significant influence on household consumption patterns from an Islamic perspective in Jatisari Village. 2) lifestyle has a positive and significant influence on household consumption patterns from an Islamic perspective in Jatisari Village. 3) education has a positive and significant influence on household consumption patterns from an Islamic perspective in Jatisari Village. 4) income, lifestyle and education have a positive and significant influence on household consumption patterns from an Islamic perspective in Jatisari village.

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Introduction

Rapid economic growth is followed by an increase in public consumption (Huang et al. 2023). Initially, consumption was focused on meeting basic needs. However, over time this orientation has changed. Now consumption is no longer limited to daily needs, but also includes the fulfillment of desires (Ridwan 2023). In short, the main reason for consuming goods and services is not the need, but the desire of consumers who are trapped in consumer culture (Raziqi et al. 2022).

Consumption has a significant impact on economic stability, where the higher the level of consumption, the greater its influence on the dynamics of economic activity (Hakib 2020). In conventional economics, consumption is defined as an activity aimed at achieving satisfaction (*utility*) from consumption itself, either in the form of goods or services (Bradley et al. 2021). However, from an Islamic perspective, consumption is not only intended to fulfill physical satisfaction, but also to achieve maslahah that is in line with the goals of sharia, which include the goodness and welfare of the people (Arifin 2021). As a country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia has great challenges and potential to encourage its people to behave in accordance with sharia principles. An environment based on Islamic values can act as a protector of individuals from behavior that is contrary to religious teachings, as well as creating a more ethical and civilized society (Sholeh 2018). This has a major impact on cities in Indonesia, one of which is Jember City.

Jember Regency, with a population of around 2.5 million in 2024, has a strong history, culture, and economic potential. Geographic and demographic diversity opens up opportunities in various sectors (Anon 2024). The level of public consumption is relatively high, as seen from the many shopping centers such as malls, supermarkets, and boutiques. According to data sourced from BPS which was processed from the results of the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas), the consumption pattern of the Jember community is quite consumptive (Disdukcapil Jember 2024). Jenggawah District is one of the Districts in Jember Regency which has 8 villages, one of which is Jatisari Village with a population of 11,693 people, the majority of whom are farmers (Marita et al. 2021) . This village has 782 hectares of agricultural land for food crops (Jember 2024).

Based on initial observations conducted by researchers in Jatisari Village, Jenggawah District, it was discovered that the majority of people use their income to meet their daily needs. However, the level of public consumption is not always

comparable to economic stability. Although the majority of residents work as farmers, laborers, and private employees with limited income, they still show a tendency to consume goods outside of basic needs. This consumption pattern is influenced by the urge to follow trends, especially in terms of clothing style, which sometimes does not match their financial capabilities. This phenomenon reflects the influence of a consumptive lifestyle amidst the economic limitations of society.

A consumer lifestyle has various manifestations. A consumptive lifestyle is an act of using a product incompletely. This means that before a product is finished, someone has used another product with the same function. This will certainly cost the individual more (Fachri and Zulaikah 2024). A consumptive lifestyle is a behavior characterized by a luxurious and excessive life. Consumptive behavior is also shown in the use of everything that is considered the most expensive which provides the greatest satisfaction and physical comfort (Sardiyo and Martini 2022).

Dressing styles that do not match income are often in the spotlight. Many people force themselves to buy branded clothes or follow trends for the sake of social image, even though their financial capabilities are limited. This can cause psychological stress, especially if basic needs are sacrificed for lifestyle (Rionita and Widiastuti 2020). This phenomenon reflects a materialistic tendency, where consumption is driven by desire, not need. Some people buy clothes because of taste or quality, without considering function or economic ability. This kind of consumption pattern is not in line with the principle of modesty in Islam (Luciany et al. 2024).

This situation, of course, has deviated from Islamic teachings where Islam prohibits excessive consumption. And also forces households or the Jatisari Village community to use their income for consumption needs, both basic, secondary, and tertiary needs and a lifestyle that is not in accordance with their income. Therefore, in a household, there needs to be the ability to manage family income and expenses wisely (Is'adi and Mauliyah 2023). And the community must implement a Halal Lifestyle (halal lifestyle) which refers to one part of Islamic law (Hasanah and Suprianik 2022).

However, not only income and lifestyle, the quality of education also has a significant impact on household consumption patterns. Education has the ability to influence individual actions (Varughese and Bairagya 2021). This is because they need to meet more than just basic needs such as eating and drinking. They also need information, interact positively with their environment and get recognition from others about their existence (Deshinta 2024).

Based on the problems contained in the background description above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled "The Influence of Income, Lifestyle and Education on Household Consumption Patterns in an Islamic

Perspective in Jatisari Village, Jenggawah District, Jember Regency". This study was conducted to determine how households or communities in Jatisari Village use their income, lifestyle and education according to an Islamic perspective.

Hypothesis Development

The influence of income on household consumption patterns.

Ha1: Income has a significant effect on household consumption patterns in Jatisari Village.

Ho: Income does not have a significant effect on household consumption patterns in Jatisari Village.

Income is one of the main economic factors that influences a household's ability to meet its needs. In the context of Jatisari Village, the majority of the population works as farmers and laborers, who have a seasonal income pattern. Based on Keynes' theory, a person's consumption is greatly influenced by *disposable income* or income that is ready to be spent. This is proven by the results of the study that the significance value of the T-test is 0.035 (<0.05) and the t-count is 2.136, which shows that income does have a significant effect on consumption patterns.

This hypothesis is supported by the research results of Hanun (2018) in his research entitled "The Influence of Income, Number of Family Dependents and Education on Household Consumption Patterns of Fishermen in Seuneubok Rambong Village, East Aceh, in the study stated that income can influence household consumption patterns of fishermen in East Aceh (Hanun 2018).

The influence of lifestyle on household consumption patterns.

Ha2: Lifestyle has a significant influence on household consumption patterns in Jatisari Village.

Ho: Lifestyle does not have a significant effect on household consumption patterns in Jatisari Village.

Lifestyle describes how a person chooses to spend their money, including buying goods based on trends and desires rather than needs. In Jatisari Village, it was found that people consume branded goods even though their income is relatively low, as a form of social status image. Based on the results of the study, the significance value of the T-test is 0.005 (<0.05) with a t-count of 2.847, indicating a significant influence on consumption patterns.

This hypothesis is supported by the research results of Praditha (2023) in their research entitled "The Influence of Monthly Pocket Money and Lifestyle on the Consumptive Behavior of Boarding House Students (Case Study of Boarding House Students in the Sukarame Area)", in the study showed that lifestyle has a significant positive influence on the consumptive behavior of boarding house students in the Sukarame area (Praditha, Ismalia, and Sanjaya 2022).

The influence of education on household consumption patterns.

Ha3: Education has a significant influence on household consumption patterns in Jatisari Village.

Ho: Education does not have a significant effect on household consumption patterns in Jatisari Village.

Education provides insight to a person in making wise consumption decisions. A person with higher education tends to be more rational and consider Islamic values in consumption, such as not being wasteful and being more selective about halal and thayyib goods. The results of the study showed that education was the most dominant factor, with a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05) and the highest t-count of 3.785, and a regression coefficient of 0.320, the largest among other variables.

This hypothesis is supported by the research results of Zella Yanti and Murtala (2019) in their research entitled "The Effect of Income, Number of Family Members and Level of Education on Household Consumption in Muara Dua District", in the study showed that education has a significant effect on household consumption in Muara Dua District (Yanti and Murtala 2019).

The influence of income, lifestyle and education on household consumption patterns.

Ha4: Income, lifestyle and education have a significant influence on household consumption patterns in Jatisari Village.

Ho: Income, lifestyle and education do not have a significant effect on household consumption patterns in Jatisari Village.

The results of the study in Jatisari Village showed that income, lifestyle, and education simultaneously had a significant effect on household consumption patterns. This was proven through multiple linear regression tests with a value of F_count 13.77 > F_table 2.70 and a significance of 0.000 <0.05, so that the alternative hypothesis was accepted.

Income is an important factor because the higher the income, the greater the community's ability to fulfill needs and desires. Lifestyle also influences consumption, where people tend to follow trends and show social status even though it does not

always match economic conditions. Meanwhile, education has the most dominant influence, because more educated individuals tend to be wiser in managing finances and making consumption decisions.

This hypothesis is supported by the results of Salni Deshinta's (2024) research entitled "The Influence of Income, Education and Lifestyle on Consumption Patterns of Business Actors (Case Study in Kondu Satu Village, Konda District, South Konawe Regency)". The study found that the three variables of income, lifestyle, and education simultaneously had a significant effect on people's consumption patterns. The results show that increasing income increases purchasing power, lifestyle influences consumptive tendencies, and education influences the ability to make wiser economic decisions. This finding strengthens the results of research in Jatisari Village that the combination of these three factors together determines household consumption patterns (Deshinta 2024).

Method

The approach used in this study is a quantitative approach. The type of research in this study is survey research, namely research used to obtain data that occurred in the past or present (Sugiyono 2022:24). Data collection techniques with in-depth observation interviews/questionnaires, and research results tend to be generalized. The population in this study was the Jatisari community, Jenggawah District, Jember Regency, totaling 11,693 people. Sampling of members from the population is done by random sampling. Data analysis techniques for this study used data instrument testing, classical assumption testing, hypothesis testing, multiple linear regression analysis and coefficient of determination.

Research Design

Coefficient

Pattern		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standard Coefficient	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5,079	2,042		2.487	.015
	TOTALX1	.209	.098	.210	2.136	.035
	TOTALX2	.167	.059	.244	2,847	.005
	TOTALX3	.320	.085	.374	3.785	.000

a. Dependent Variable: TOTAL

Source: SPSS 23 (data processed by the author)

The results of the linear regression test in this study are as follows:

$Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$
$Y = 5{,}079 + 0{,}209 X_1 + 0{,}167 X_2 + 0{,}320 X_3 + e$

From this equation, it can be explained:

a) The constant coefficient has a positive value of 5.079, this indicates that the independent variables, namely Income (X1), Lifestyle (X2) and Education (X3) do not change, so the constant value is 5.079. So it can be concluded that the value of the independent variable affects the value of the dependent variable.
b) The b1 value (regression coefficient value of X1) of 0.209 indicates that the Income variable (X1) has a positive (+) influence on Consumption Patterns (Y). This can be interpreted that if the value of the Income variable increases, the value of the Consumption Pattern variable increases by 0.209.
c) The b2 value (regression coefficient value of X2) of 0.167 indicates that the Lifestyle variable (X2) has a positive (+) influence on Consumption Patterns (Y). This can be interpreted that if the Lifestyle variable increases, the value of the Consumption Pattern variable will increase by 0.167.
d) The b3 value (regression coefficient value of X3) of 0.320 indicates that the Education variable (X3) has a positive (+) influence on Consumption Patterns (Y). This can be interpreted that if the Education variable increases, the Consumption expenditure variable for education increases by 0.320.

Results

Classical Assumption Test

1. Normality Test

Table 1. Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) Normality Test

One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Non-Standard Residue
N		100
Normal Parameters [a,b]	Means	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.61856109
The Most Extreme Difference	Absolute	.072
	Positive	.072
	Negative	-.045
Test Statistics		.072
Asimpa. Sig. (2 tails)		.200 [c,d]

a . The test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c . Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is the lower limit of true significance.

Source: SPSS 23 (data processed by the author)

Based on the table above, Kolmogrov-Sumirnov shows a significance result of 0.20. So the resulting score is greater than 0.05 (0.20 > 0.05). The results can be concluded that the remaining data values are normally distributed.

2. Multicollinearity Test

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficient

Pattern		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	TOTALX1	.752	1,329
	TOTALX2	.992	1,008
	TOTALX3	.748	1,337

a. Dependent Variable: TOTAL

Source: SPSS 23 (data processed by the author)

Based on the table above, it is known that each independent variable, namely Income, Lifestyle and Education, has a VIF score <10 and a tolerance value below 10. So it can be concluded that the regression model in this study does not have multicollinearity between independent variables.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

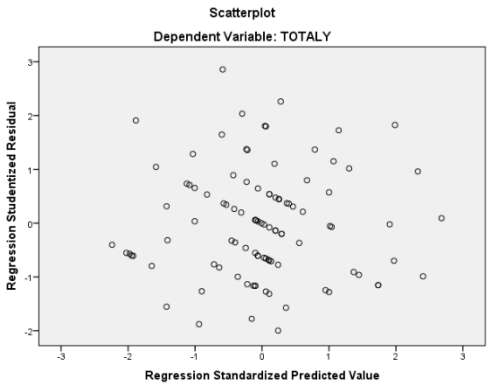


Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity Test

Source: SPSS 23 (data processed by the author)

Based on the image above, it can be seen that the data distribution does not have a clear pattern with points spread above and below 0 on the Y axis, so

it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the research regression model.

Hypothesis Testing

1. T-Test (Partial)

Table 3. T-Test (Partial)

Coefficient						
Pattern		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standard Coefficient	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5,079	2,042		2.487	.015
	TOTALX1	.209	.098	.210	2.136	.035
	TOTALX2	.167	.059	.244	2,847	.005
	TOTALX3	.320	.085	.374	3.785	.000
a. Dependent Variable: TOTAL						

Source: SPSS 23 (data processed by the author)

a. Test 1

Based on the data output results above, it can be seen that the t_count value is 2.136 and the significance value is 0.035, so it can be concluded that t_count> t_table with a value of 2.136> 1.985 and a significance value <0.05 which means Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that there is a significant partial influence between the Income variable (Total X1) on Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village.

b. Test 2

Based on the results of the data output above, it can be seen that the t_count value is 2.847 and the sig value is 0.005, so it can be concluded that t_count> t_table with a value of 2.847> 1.985 and a significance value <0.05 which means Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that there is a significant partial influence between the variables of Lifestyle and Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village.

c. Test 3

Based on the data output results above, it can be seen that the t_count value is 3.785 and the sig value is 0.000, so it can be concluded that t_count> t_table with a value of 3.785> 1.985 and a significance value <0.05 which means Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that there is a significant partial influence between the variables of Education and Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village.

2. F Test (Simultaneous)

Table 4. F Test (Simultaneous)

ANOVA

Pattern		Sum of Squares	Df	Average Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	111,636	3	37,212	13,774	000b
	Remainder	259,354	96	2,702		
	All over	370,990	99			

a. Dependent Variable: TOTAL
b. Predictors: (Constant), TOTALX3, TOTALX2, TOTALX1

Source: SPSS 23 (data processed by the author)

a. Test 4

Based on the output results above, it can be seen that the F_count value is 13.77 and the sig value is 0.00, so it can be concluded that F_count> F_table with a value of 13.77> 2.70 and a significance value of 0.00 <0.05, which means that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that all independent variables consisting of Income, Lifestyle and Education have a significant influence simultaneously on Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village.

3. Test of Determination Coefficient (R^2)

Table 5. Test of Determination Coefficient (R^2)

Model Summary

Pattern	R	R Square	Customized R Box	Std. Estimated Error
1	.795a	.633	.621	.822

a. Predictors: (Constant), TOTALX3, TOTALX2, TOTALX1

Source: SPSS 23 (data processed by the author)

Based on the output results above, it can be seen that the R Square value is 0.633, which means that all independent variables (Income, Lifestyle and Education) can affect the dependent variable, namely Consumption Patterns,

by 63.3%. While the other 36.7% are influenced by other variables, so it can be concluded that Income, Lifestyle and Education affect 63.3% of Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village.

The following is the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable:

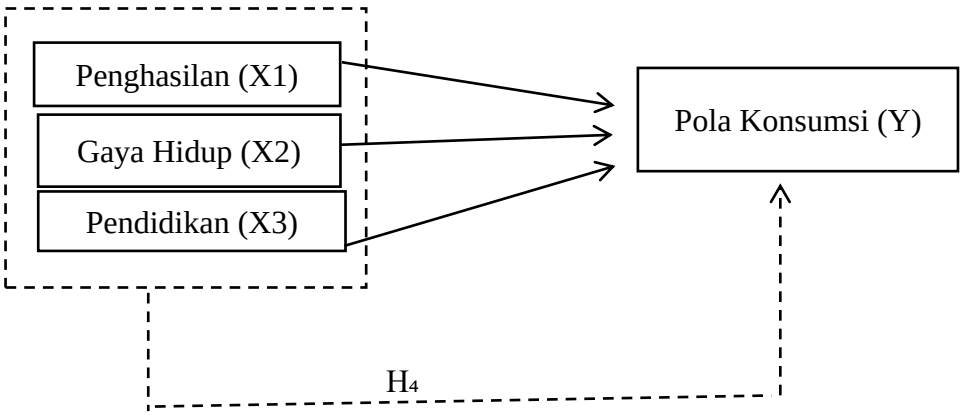


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework with Figures
Source: Processed by the author (2025)

Discussion

The Influence of Income on Household Consumption Patterns from an Islamic Perspective in Jatisari Village, Jenggawah District, Jember Regency .

From the results of the study it can be concluded that income has a positive and significant influence on the level of consumption of the Jatisari Village community. Based on the results of the T Test (Partial), it can be seen that the t_count value> t_table with a value of 2.136> 1.985 and a significance value <0.05, which means Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that there is a significant partial influence of the Income variable (X1) on Household Consumption Patterns in an Islamic Perspective in Jatisari Village. Thus, the higher the income of the community, the higher the level of consumption of the community. Likewise, if the income of the community is lower, the level of consumption will also be lower.

This is in accordance with what happened in the Jatisari Village community, where the results of the questionnaire that had been distributed and analyzed descriptively showed that very few respondents disagreed with the questionnaire questions/statements, but most chose to agree that income greatly influences the consumption level of the Jatisari Village community. If the income level changes, the consumption level changes.

In terms of income, people in Jatisari Village have varying amounts of income. Income is one of the factors that influences the consumption patterns of the community, including the Jatisari Village community. The income they earn is used to meet their living needs. Apart from needs, there are also desires that must be fulfilled.

As stated in Keynes' theory, which states that current consumption depends on the income currently available for spending (*Disposable Income*). In short, consumption is influenced by income. This shows that if income increases, consumption will also increase (Pujoharso 2013).

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Nurlaila Hanum in 2018 which stated that the Income variable influences the Household Consumption Patterns of Fishermen in Seuneobok Rambong Village, East Aceh (Hanun 2018).

The Influence of Lifestyle on Household Consumption Patterns from an Islamic Perspective in Jatisari Village, Jenggawah District, Jember Regency.

From the results of this study, it can be concluded that Lifestyle has a significant and positive influence on the level of consumption of the Jatisari Village community. Based on the T Test (Partial) it can be said that t_count> t_table with a value of 2.847> 1.985 and a significance value <0.05 which means Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that there is a significant partial influence between the variables Lifestyle and Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village. Thus, the higher a person's Lifestyle level, the level of consumption will also increase.

Currently, Jember Regency has followed the lifestyle of developed countries and no longer pays attention to the Lifestyle of its own country so that it has a consumptive behavior. The Jatisari Village community is in an environment with an increasingly modern Lifestyle and consumptive behavior requires this community to follow the times and follow several lifestyles around them and of course by paying attention to Islamic law, so that Consumption Patterns also change due to changes in Lifestyle (Putra et al. 2024) .

As stated in Keynes' theory, namely in terms of lifestyle, it emphasizes that people's consumption is greatly influenced by their income, especially disposable income. In the context of lifestyle, Keynes' theory explains that when income increases, people's consumption patterns also change, often leading to a consumptive lifestyle (Farhan 2020).

The results of this study are in line with the research of Ellen Praditha & Karina Ismalia in 2022 which stated that the Lifestyle variable has a significant positive influence on the Consumptive Behavior of Boarding School Students (Case Study of Boarding School Students in the Sukarame Area (Praditha, Ismalia, and Sanjaya 2023).

The Influence of Education on Household Consumption Patterns from an Islamic Perspective in Jatisari Village, Jenggawah District, Jember Regency.

From the results of this study, it can be concluded that education has a significant and positive influence on the level of consumption of the Jatisari Village community. Based on the T Test (Partial) it can be said that the t_count value> t_table with a value of 3.785> 1.985 and a significance value <0.05 which means Ho is rejected

and Ha is accepted. This means that there is a significant partial influence between the variables of Education and Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village. Thus, the higher a person's education, the more likely they are to earn a higher income and vice versa.

This is in accordance with what happens in the Jatisari Village community, where someone who is highly educated will have broad knowledge and insight, where the higher the education, the higher the ability to make decisions. A person's level of education will also determine the policies they will take in every problem, both for the interests of the world and the interests of the hereafter (Rionita and Widiastuti 2019).

Higher and quality education plays an important role in improving the capabilities of human resources in a country. In addition to being a means to blow knowledge, education also determines the character of economic and social development because humans are active actors who are able to collect capital, manage resources and carry out various economic, social and political activities. Thus, education not only has an impact on individuals, but also contributes to social growth and the progress of a nation as a whole (Yanti and Murtala 2019).

As stated in Keynesian theory, education emphasizes the importance of the government's role in investing in human resources to drive long-term economic growth. Keynes argued that education is not only an individual responsibility, but also part of an economic policy that can increase labor productivity and stimulate aggregate demand.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Zella Yanti and Murtala in 2019 which stated that the Education variable has a significant and positive influence on household consumption in Muara Dua District, Lhokseumawe City (Yanti and Murtala 2019).

The Influence of Income, Lifestyle and Education on Household Consumption Patterns from an Islamic Perspective in Jatisari Village, Jenggawah District, Jember Regency.

From the results of this study, it can be concluded that Income, Lifestyle and Education simultaneously (simultaneously) have a significant influence on the level of consumption of the Jatisari Village community. In addition, the calculation results obtained a determination coefficient value (R^2) of 0.633 (63.3%), which indicates that the contribution of the Income, Lifestyle and Education variables in explaining the variation in the value of the community consumption variable is 63.3%, while the remaining 36.7% is influenced by other variables not included in this study, for example, demographic factors and economic factors and other non-economic factors.

Based on the hypothesis testing that has been carried out previously, it can be seen that of the three significant variables, it turns out that the Education variable has the most dominant influence on the Consumption of the Jatisari Village community. This is evident from the largest Education coefficient figure, namely 0.320, the largest t-count figure, namely 3.785, and the smallest probability figure, namely 0.000.

Consumption activities in Islam are one of the human economic activities

aimed at worshiping and believing in Allah SWT in order to obtain victory, peace and prosperity in the hereafter (falah), either by spending money or income for one's own needs or for good deeds for others. Consumption in Islam will keep someone away from selfishness, so that a Muslim and spends some of his wealth for his closest relatives, the poor and those in need to improve himself to Allah SWT.

Based on what has been discussed above, the solution that can be applied in repeating excessive and wasteful consumption patterns is to limit the use of wealth and be able to control lust and avoid the nature of iswa or wasting wealth and being generous.

Conclusion

Based on the research results and discussion in chapter IV, the conclusions that can be put forward in this research are:

1) Income has a positive and significant effect on Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village. This is evidenced by the results of the T-test where the significance value is 0.035 <0.05 with a t_count value of Income of 2.136. So it can be concluded that Income has an effect on Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village, meaning that the higher the Income of the Jatisari Village community, the higher the level of consumption of the community in Jatisari Village.
2) Lifestyle has a positive and significant influence on Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village. This is evidenced by the results of the T-test where the significance value is 0.005 <0.05 with a Lifestyle t_count value of 2.847. So it can be concluded that Lifestyle has an effect on Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village, meaning that when the Jatisari community has a Lifestyle that tends to be more consumptive, the higher the consumption of the community in Jatisari Village.
3) Education has a positive and significant influence on Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village. This is proven by the results of the T-test where the significance value is 0.000 <0.05 with the calculated Education t_value of 3.785. So it can be concluded that Education has an influence on Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village, meaning that the higher a person's Education, the higher the opportunity for a person to earn more income and the higher the person's Household Consumption.
4) Income, Lifestyle and Education have a simultaneous effect on Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village. This is proven by the results of the F-test where the significance value is 0.000 <0.05 with F_value> F_(table) which is

calculated as 13.77> 2.70. Every community that has increasing Income, Lifestyle and Education will be more consumptive so that it affects Household Consumption Patterns in Jatisari Village.

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