

# Islamic Performance Index as an Islamic Banking Performance Measurement: Bibliometric Analysis

V S Dewi<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department Accountingg, Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Magelang, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author email: [veni@unimma.ac.id](mailto:veni@unimma.ac.id)

## Abstract

The performance measurement indicators used must be appropriate to the needs of each of these organizations so that the results can be used as an appropriate decision-making tool as well. The Islamicity Performance Index (IPI) is still a performance measurement indicator that is considered the most in line with sharia principles. This study aims to determine the development of IPI-related studies from 2004-2022 using bibliometric analysis. Bibliometrics is an analytical technique used to determine research developments based on the bibliography. The article data used are articles published on Google Scholar starting in 2004 where the IPI indicator was formed, until 2022. Restrictions on data collection and selection are based on the certain criteria. The results showed that most of the research related to IPI was in the form of a repository. The article entitled "The Influence of Intellectual Capital and Islamicity Performance Index on the Financial Performance of Islamic Banking in Indonesia" which was published in the Multi-Dimensional Accounting Journal (JAMDI) Volume 2 number 1 of 2019 was the most cited article, 127 times. Sabri Nurdin and Muhammad Suyudi became the most influential writers for other publications. IPI-related publications first appeared on Google Scholar in 2011 with two publications in the form of repositories from final year students at Diponegoro University and Gajah Mada University. 2021 was the year that the most published works related to IPI were 48 publications, then 2020 and 2019 respectively 40 and 33 publications. In publications related to IPI, the keywords most often used in titles and abstracts are the Islamicity Performance Index itself which appears 130 times, then Indonesia, ratio, Islamic Commercial Banks, performance is in the top five. Islamic financial institutions can implement the results of this research as a basis for compiling instruments for assessing the performance of their organizations based on the IPI indicators that are most widely used in research or studies that are most widely cited so that performance measurements are carried out correctly.

## Keywords

Islamicity Performance Index, IPI, performance measurement, bibliometric review, Islamic Banking

**Published:**

October 20, 2024

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the 5<sup>th</sup> BIS-HSS 2023 Committee

## Introduction

Performance measurement is a very important thing to do in an organization, whatever its form. This is done to determine the achievement of the organization against predetermined targets. Performance measurement is also part of the control system where companies can identify and evaluate as an effort to improve their company in the future. Therefore, having a clear and precise performance measurement system is an important part in order to survive and compete with competitors.

A wise person has four divisions of time, and between these four parts of time is used for self-evaluation (muhasabah). The concept of performance measurement in Islam is based on that every human being must do self-reflection, reflect on what has been done every day, try to improve himself, and repent if he commits a sin [1]. As an Islamic financial institution, measuring performance is very important because the responsibility is not only to humans but also to Allah SWT [2]. In fact, sharia banking that has implemented sharia principles can improve its financial health [3]. The majority of Islamic banks in Malaysia, Bahrain, Kuwait and Jordan have higher profitability and better compliance with sharia [4].

*Islamicity Performance Index* (IPI) developed by [5]. Until now, it is still considered as a performance measurement for Islamic financial institutions that is most in accordance with Islamic principles. IPI consists of 7 performance indicators from both financial and non-financial aspect. Six indicators namely Profit Sharing Ratio, Zakat Performing Ratio, Equitable Distribution Ratio, Halal and non-Halal or Islamic and non-Islamic Investment, Halal Income/Islamic Income and non Halal/non Islamic Income, Directors-Employees Welfare Ratio is a financial indicator. Meanwhile, the AAOIFI (Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions) Index is the only non-financial indicator. This index is to measure how far the Islamic financial institutions have complied with the principles laid down in AAOIFI. What makes IPI a relevant measurement for measuring the performance of Islamic banking, is because IPI is a reliable measurement can evaluate the performance of Islamic banking not only from a financial perspective but also be able to evaluate the principle of justice, halalness and purification carried out by sharia banking shown in the indicators.

The results of this study can be used as material for consideration for Islamic banking in the preparation of performance appraisal indicators based on IPI indicators which are widely used in research. For other researchers, it can be used as a reference in the development of research related to IPI and makes it easier to find novelties for further research. This research answers the questions: 1.) What types of publications are most related to IPI? 2.) Based on the number of article citations, which articles have the most influence on the topic and who are the most influential authors? 3.) In what year did IPI start to be researched (published) and how many researches are done each year? 4.) What are the most used keywords to cover the topic?

Previous studies using IPI as a performance measurement in Islamic banking have varied results [6][7][8][9][10][11][12][13][14][15][16][17][18].

Bibliometrics is an analytical technique used to determine research developments based on the bibliography. In its development, bibliometrics uses statistics to study the development of scientific literature from *statistical bibliographyp* to *bibliometric* [19]. Several bibliometric studies to measure performance have been carried out before, for example bibliometrics related to financial performance [20][21][22][23][24], bibliometrics related to environmental performance [25][26][27][28], bibliometrics related to employee performance [29][30][31][32][33], etc. In connection with this research, bibliometrics is used to show the development of research related to IPI which is used as a performance measurement tool in Islamic banking which has never been done before. Bibliographic analysis related to IPI needs to be carried out to identify the extent to which this measurement has been used since the emergence of studies related to Islamic banking performance measurement.

### Method

The article data used are articles published on Google Scholar starting in 2004 where the IPI indicator was formed, until 2022. Restrictions on data collection and selection are based on the criteria in Table 1. Figure 1 shows the stages of the research starting from data collection to discussion.

Table 1. Criteria for Data Collection and Selection

Criteria	Description
Keyword	Islamicity Performance Index detected from the title and abstract
Source	Google Scholar
Publication Year	2004 until 2022
Language	Indonesian; English
Topic	IPI as a tool for measuring the performance of Islamic banking

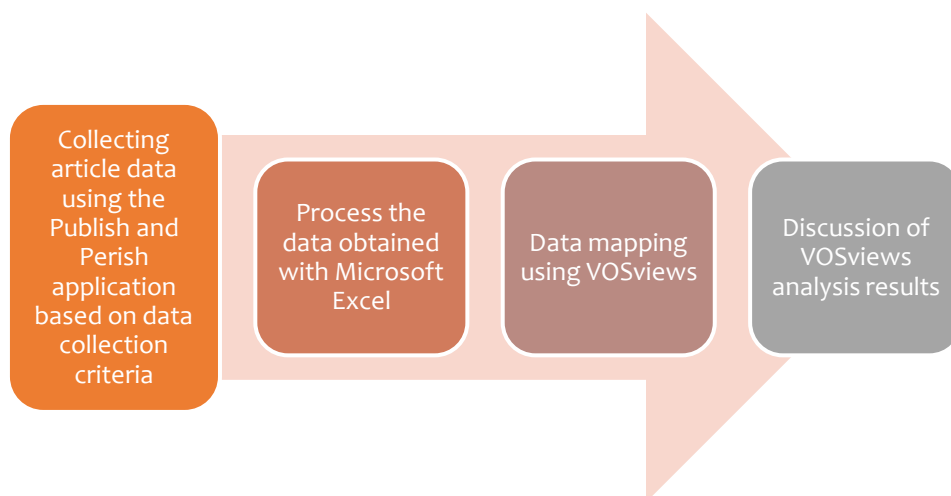


Figure 1. Research Stage

## Results and Analysis

### Data collection results and publication trends

Based on the results of data searches using publish or perish on Google Scholar with predetermined criteria. The use of Google Scholar as a database is based on research results [34] who concluded in 2015-2016 the ranking of journals can use Google Scholar as a source of citation tracking in social sciences. Meanwhile, Google Scholar is the world's largest article database, but it has flaws such as a lack of control over the papers indexed [35]. From the search results, 199 appropriate publications were obtained consisting of 60 articles published in journals (30.65%), 10 proceedings articles (5.03%), and 129 repositories (64.32%). Table 2 is a summary of the search results for data based on criteria.

Table 2. Summary of search results for Islamicity Performance Index publication data based on Google Scholar 2004-2022

Description	Result
Publication years	2011-2022
Citation years	11 (2011-2022)
Papers	199
Citations	745
Cites/year	67.73
Cites/paper	3.74
Authors/paper	1.42
h-index	14
g-index	24

Source: Publish or perish, 2022

The number of citations for all publications that became the data in this study was 745, with an average of 67.73 citations per year, an average of 3.74 citations per paper, an average number of authors per paper was 1.42, all papers had an h-index of 14 and g-index 24. Table 3 presents some of the publications included in the data. This data consists of 20 articles both published in journals and proceedings with the most citations.

Table 3. Twenty Islamic Performance Index publication articles on Google Scholar with the most citations

No	Authors	Title	Year	Cites	Reference
1	S Nurdin, M Suyudi	The influence of intellectual capital and Islamicity performance index on the financial performance of Islamic banking in Indonesia	2019	127	[14]
2	SER Meilani	The Relationship between the Implementation of Sharia Good Governance Business and the Islamicity Financial Performance Index of Islamic Banks in Indonesia	2015	42	[36]
3	P Dewanata, H Hamidah, GN Ahmad	The effect of intellectual capital and Islamicity performance index to the performance of Islamic bank in Indonesia 2010-2014 periods	2016	40	[8]

4	R Fatmasari, M Kholmi	Analysis of the financial performance of Islamic banking with the Islamicity performance index approach in Islamic banking in Indonesia	2018	33	[37]
5	RR Yusnita	Performance Analysis of Islamic Commercial Banks Using the Islamicity Performance Index Approach for the 2012-2016 Period	2019	27	[11]
6	D Andraeny, DD Putri	Islamicity Financial Performance Index in Indonesian Islamic Banks	2017	20	[38]
7	LW Pudyastuti	The Influence of the Islamicity Performance Index and the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on the Financial Performance of Islamic Banking in Indonesia	2018	20	[39]
8	M Makruflis	Sharia Bank Health Measurement Based on Islamicity Performance Index	2019	20	[40]
9	E Mutia, R Jannah, R Rahmawaty	Islamicity Performance Index of Islamic Banking in Indonesia	2019	18	[9]
10	YDD Putri, B Gunawan	The Influence of Intellectual Capital, Operational Efficiency, and Islamicity Performance Index, on the Profitability of Islamic Banks in Indonesia	2019	14	[41]
11	DY Rahayu, T Kurniati, S Wahyuni	Analisa Pengaruh Intellectual Capital, Islamicity Performance Index dan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah 2014-2018	2020	14	[42]
12	YU Listiani, N Nurhasanah, EM Bayuni	Pengaruh Islamicity Performance Index terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Jabar Banten Syariah Periode 2011-2014	2016	13	[43]
13	M Nazra, S Suazhari	Pengaruh modal intelektual terhadap kinerja keuangan perbankan umum Syariah berdasarkan Islamicity performance index	2019	12	[44]
14	FA Mayasari	Pengaruh Islamicity Performance Index Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah Indonesia Periode 2014-2018	2020	12	[45]
15	I Puspitosari	Modal intelektual dan kinerja keuangan dengan menggunakan islamicity performance index pada umum syariah	2016	11	[46]
16	O Lisa	Analysis Macroeconomic On Islamicity Performance Index Through Fund Third Parties The Islamic Cooperation	2017	11	[47]
17	AI Raharjanti, RS Muharrami	The Effect of Good Corporate Governance and Islamicity Financial Performance Index of Internal Fraud Sharia Banking Period 2014-2017	2020	11	[48]
18	H Felani, S Wahyuni, BC Pratama	The analysis effect of Islamicity performance index on the financial performance of sharia commercial banks in Indonesia	2020	8	[49]
19	B Bustamam, D Aditia	Pengaruh Intellectual Capital, Biaya Intermediasi dan Islamicity Performance Index Terhadap Profitabilitas Syariah di Indonesia	2016	6	[50]

20	RE Badri	Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Bank Syariah Mandiri Dan Bank Muamalat Menggunakan Islamicity Performance Index Tahun 2015-2017	2019	6	[51]
----	----------	---	------	---	------

Source: Publish or Perish processed, 2022

In Table 4 it can be seen that the research trend related to IPI is not the same every year. 2011 was the first year that there were 2 articles related to IPI on Google Scholar. In 2012 there were 2 publications, 2013 there were no publications related to IPI, 2014 1, 2015 10, respectively from 2016 to 20 October 2022 namely 11, 12, 16, 33, 40, 48, and 24. Seen in Figure 1 shows that the most publications are in 2021.

Table 4. Publication trends related to Islamicity Performance Index

Year of Publication	Number of Publication	Cites per year
2011	2	2.11
2012	2	0
2013	0	0
2014	1	0.5
2015	10	22.56
2016	11	16
2017	12	10
2018	16	19
2019	33	82.66
2020	40	35
2021	48	15
2022	24	3

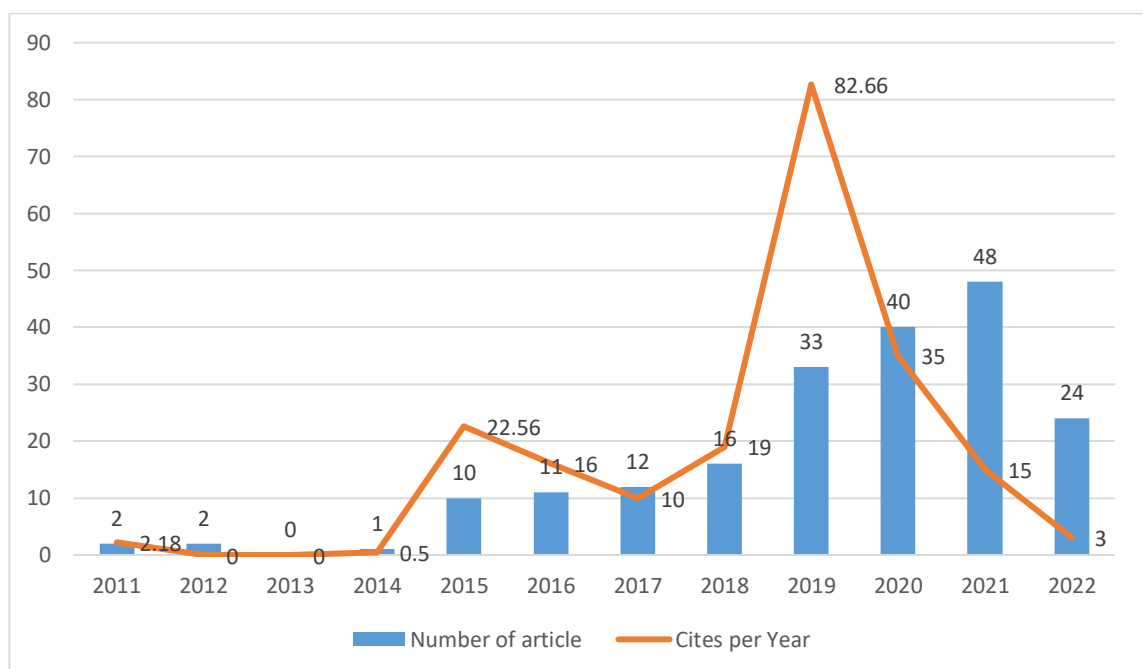


Figure 2. Graph of the number of articles and the number of citations related to IPI from 2011-20 October 2022

The average number of citations per year for all IPI-related publications is the most published in 2019, namely 82.66, this is in sync with Table 3 where out of the ten articles

with the highest citation order, there are five articles published in 2019 [14][11][40][9][41]. In second place are the most citations, namely those published in 2020 with 40 articles with 35 citations. Articles published in 2015 are in third place with the highest number of citations, namely 22.56 in 10 articles. In 2018 there were 16 articles with an average citation of 19.

### *Keyword Analysis based on mapping network visualization*

*Binary Counting* including tax mining analysis, which means that only the appearance or absence of a word/term is counted, no matter how many times the word appears in the paper. Furthermore, in the Text-Mining analysis using the binary method, 835 words/terms were obtained with a limit of occurrence of each word at least 10 times, then 17 words were found that were included in the limit and divided into 4 clusters as follows:

1. Cluster 1 marked in red consists of 6 words, namely effect, influence, intellectual capital, profitability, research, and study.
2. Cluster 2 marked in green consists of 5 words, namely financial performance, Indonesia, Islamic Bank, Islamic Banking, performance.
3. Cluster 3 marked in blue consists of 3 words, namely Islamic Commercial Bank, IPI, Islamicity Performance Index.
4. Cluster 4 is marked in yellow consisting of 3 words, namely profit, ratio, Zakat Performance ratio.

**Figure 3** shows the network visualization mapping that describes the network between words that are keywords. The color of the circle differentiates one word from another based on its respective cluster. The size of the circle indicates how often the word appears in the title or abstract of the publication. The bigger the circle that appears, the more often the word is used. The network that is formed connecting each word indicates that there is a relationship between the words used in the publication data. **Table 5** shows the order of keywords based on their appearance. The Islamicity Performance Index appears most often in the publication data, namely 130 times, this is in line with the size of the circle formed in **Figure 4** which is blue with the word "Islamicity Performance Index" which is the largest circle.

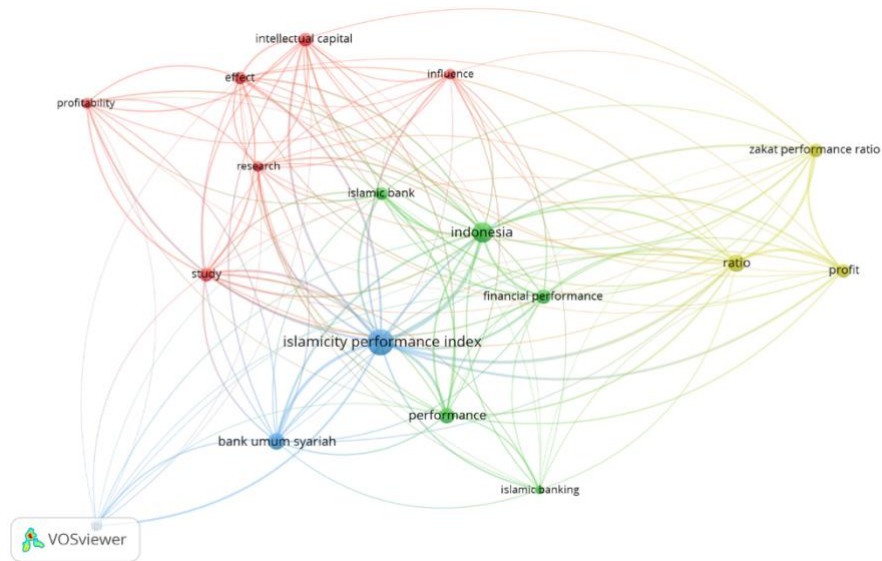


Figure 3. Network Visualization of Islamicity Performance Index keyword

Table 5. List of keywords based on their appearance

No.	Word	Cluster	Occurrences
1	islamicity performance index	3	130
2	indonesia	2	70
3	ratio	4	45
4	bank umum syariah	3	42
5	performance	2	34
6	financial performance	2	29
7	intellectual capital	1	28
8	study	1	25
9	profit	4	24
10	zakat performance ratio	4	24
11	islamic bank	2	21
12	effect	1	20
13	influence	1	16
14	research	1	16
15	profitability	1	15
16	IPI	3	14
17	islamic banking	2	10

Source: VOSviews processed, 2022

### Mapping Author uses density visualization

From the results of the co-authorship analysis, 253 authors were obtained. Each author is limited to at least 2 publications, so 14 authors who meet the criteria are obtained which are divided into 13 clusters, almost all of which are separate clusters and only 1 cluster is related to each other. Of the 253 authors, Figure 5 shows the results of author mapping based on density visualization. Table 6 shows the data on the names of authors who meet the criteria and the number of publications produced to form clusters. The cluster is formed based on the number of publications (minimum 2 publications) produced by each author, as follows:



1. Cluster 1 consists of two authors, namely R Kusumaningtyas and AMD Sudibyoy with two jointly written publications, [52][53] which focuses on the topic of Good Corporate Governance towards IPI.
2. Cluster 2, namely P Dewanata with two publications, [8] and a repository in 2016 which focuses on examining the Effect of Intellectual Capital and Islamicity Performance Index on the Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks.
3. Cluster 3, namely H Felani with two publications, [49] and also a repository in 2020 which examines IPI on the Financial Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia.
4. Cluster 4, namely D Ferriswara with two publications, [54] and a repository in 2019 that uses the Islamicity Disclosure Index as the dependent variable.
5. Cluster 5 namely Fi Haq with two publications, [55] and a 2016 repository that uses IPI as a performance measurement tool at Bank Muamalat and Bank Syariah Mandiri.
6. Cluster 6, namely M Kesuma with two publications, [56] and a 2021 repository examining the effect of IPI on profitability with Intellectual Capital as moderation.
7. Cluster 7, namely O Lisa with three publications, [47][57] and a 2021 repository examining Macroeconomic factors in IPI.
8. Cluster 8, namely E Mutia with two publications [58][9].
9. Cluster 9 namely DD Putri with two publications, [38][41].
10. Cluster 10, namely DY Rahayu with two publications, [42][59].
11. Cluster 11 namely E Sebtianita with three publications [60] and two repositories in 2015.
12. Cluster 12, namely DA Siregar with two publications [61] and a 2020 repository.
13. Cluster 13, namely I Susilowati with two publications [62][63].

Table 6. Co-Authorship Results

No.	Author	Cluster	Number of documents
1	kusumaningtias, r	1	2
2	soedibyoy, amd	1	2
3	dewanata, p	2	2
4	felani, h	3	2
5	ferriswara, d	4	2
6	haq, fi	5	2
7	kesuma, m	6	2
8	lisa, o	7	3
9	mutia, e	8	2
10	putri, dd	9	2
11	rahayu, dy	10	2
12	sebtianita, e	11	3
13	siregar, da	12	2
14	susilowati, i	13	2

Source:VOSviews processed, 2022

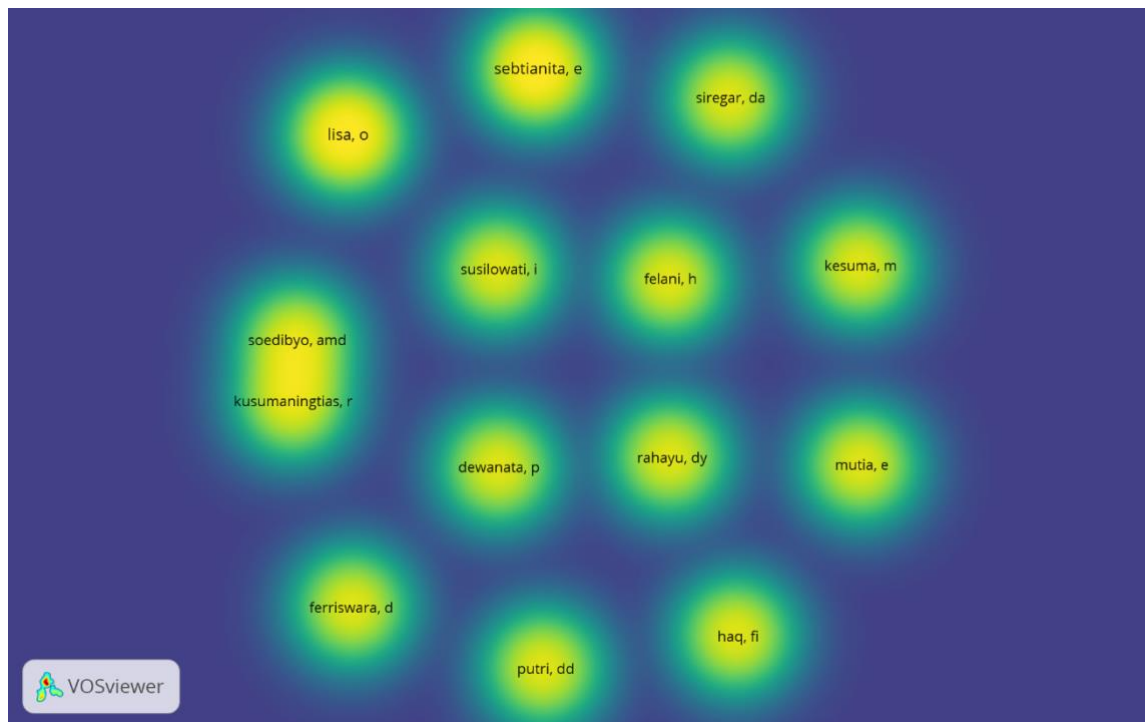


Figure 4. Density Visualization of co-authorship analysis

### Author Impact Analysis based on cites per author

Author Impact can be used to measure how much influence the writer has on the development of knowledge related to the Islamicity Performance Index based on the number of citations of the published work produced. It also shows the productivity of the writer. Table 7 shows the first 20 authors based on cites per author.

Tabel 7. Authors and their productivity

No.	Author	Publish year	Cites per Author
1	S Nurdin, M Suyudi	2019	64
2	S Maisaroh	2015	52
3	SER Meilani	2015	42
4	RR Yusnita	2019	27
5	E Sebtianita	2015	26
6	FI Haq	2016	23
7	D Duantika	2015	22
8	LW Pudyastuti	2018	20
9	M Makrufli	2019	20
10	R Fatmasari, M Kholmi	2018	17
11	P Dewanata, H Hamidah, GN Ahmad	2016	13
12	DN Prasetya, M SITI	2011	12
13	FA Mayasari	2020	12
14	I Puspitosari	2016	11
15	O Lisa	2017	11
16	AB Ramadhan	2017	11
17	D Andraeny, DD Putri	2017	10
18	Y Desiskawati	2015	8
19	E Sebtianita	2015	8
20	YDD Putri, B Gunawan	2019	7

Source:VOSviews processed, 2022

## Conclusion and Recommendation

### Conclusion

Islamicity Performance Index (IPI) which was formed in 2004 is a performance measurement used in Islamic financial institutions [64]. Many studies related to IPI have been carried out both in Indonesia and other countries. Google Scholar is one of the largest databases that provides research data that is published and can be accessed by other researchers. From the results of a search using publish or perish in 2004-2022, 199 publications related to IPI were obtained, consisting of 61 articles published in journals (30.65%), 10 proceedings articles (5.03%), and 128 repositories (64.32%).

Based on the results of data processing using VOSviews, it is known that the article entitled "The Influence of Intellectual Capital and Islamicity Performance Index on the Financial Performance of Islamic Banking in Indonesia" which was published in the *Jurnal Akuntansi Multi Dimensi (JAMDI)* Volume 2 number 1 of 2019 was the most cited article, namely 127 times. Sabri Nurdin and Muhammad Suyudi as the authors of the article automatically became the most influential writers for other publications related to IPI. IPI-related publications first appeared on Google Scholar in 2011 with two publications in the form of repositories from final year students at Diponegoro University and Gajah Mada University. Every year the author's interest in a research topic is not the same, but it should be consistent that each writer must be linear in producing works. 2021 was the year that the most published works related to IPI were 48 publications, then 2020 and 2019 respectively 40 and 33 publications.

In publications related to IPI, the keywords most often used in titles and abstracts are the Islamicity Performance Index itself which appears 130 times, then Indonesia, ratio, Islamic Commercial Banks, performance is in the top five. These keywords are in accordance with research topics that measure the performance of Islamic Commercial Banks and most of them are carried out in Indonesia. IPI itself consists of indicators in the form of ratios. The results of this study can be used as initial data to conduct literature review research based on the articles obtained and analyze IPI indicators that are effectively used in Indonesia.

### Recommendation for Future Research

This study uses Google Scholar to search publication data so that it is possible to add other databases so that the results are broader. Most of the publications found were in the form of repositories (64.32%), meaning that there is still a lot of research that has not been published in journals or proceedings. Ofcourse this is an opportunity for researchers to publish articles related to IPI in journals and seminars. Articles published in journals and proceedings have a greater impact on knowledge than just repositories. In addition, further research will expand the scope of the database, which is used not only by Google Scholar, but by Scopus and Web of Science, which are international databases.

In Indonesia, IPI is also used as a performance measurement tool for Islamic financial institutions which is considered the most appropriate. However, of the seven indicators, several indicators are often not used due to limited data collection in financial reports. This makes performance measurement of course less effective because it cannot be assessed as a whole. Problems arise to determine the level of effectiveness of each IPI indicator for measuring the performance of Islamic financial institutions in Indonesia. Future research should examine whether all of the 7 IPI indicators are effectively used as a performance measurement tool for Islamic financial institutions in Indonesia.

To measure author productivity, future research does not only use cites per author, but adds several other indicators, namely the number of articles produced by each author, the number of citations for each author, h-index, g-index, and impact factors from what year.

### Managerial Implication

Most of the research was found in Indonesia. Islamic financial institutions can implement the results of this research as a basis for compiling instruments for assessing the performance of their organizations based on the IPI indicators that are most widely used in research or studies that are most widely cited so that performance measurements are carried out correctly.

### References

- [1] A. H. M. bin M. Al Ghazali, *Ihya' Ulumiddin*, 4 Edition. Beirut: Darul al-Fikru, 1995. [Online]. Available: [https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/5167/1/Ainul Mardziah Binti Zulkifli.pdf](https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/5167/1/Ainul%20Mardziah%20Binti%20Zulkifli.pdf)
- [2] I. Triyuwono, *Perspektif, Metodologi, dan Teori Akuntansi Syariah*. PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, 2006.
- [3] Falikhatun and Y. U. Assegaf, "Bank Syariah Di Indonesia: Ketaatan Pada Prinsip Prinsip Syariah Dan Kesehatan Finansial," *Proc. Conf. Business, Account. Manag.* 2012, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 245–254, 2012, [Online]. Available: <http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/cbam/article/view/137/113>
- [4] M. Kuppusamy, A. S. Saleh, and A. Samudhram, "Measurement of Islamic banks performance using a shariah conformity and profitability model," *Rev. Islam. Econ.*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 35–48, 2010.
- [5] S. B. M. I. Hameed, A. Wirman, B. Alrazi, M. N. B. M. Nor, and S. Pramono, "Alternative Disclosure & Performance Measures For Islamic Bank," *J. Int. Univ. Kuala Lumpur dan Univ. Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN)*, no. Malaysia, p. 6, 2004.
- [6] S. Aisjah and A. Eko Hadianto, "ARTICLE Asia-Pacific Management and Business Application 2 (2) 98-110 Performance Based Islamic Performance Index (Study on the Bank Muamalat Indonesia and Bank Syariah Mandiri) investment versus non Islamic investment ratio, Islamic income versus non Isl," *Asia-Pacific Manag. Bus. Appl.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 98–110, 2013, [Online]. Available: <http://apmba.ub.ac.id>
- [7] A. N. Khasanah, "Pengaruh Intellectual Capital dan Islamicity Performance Index Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah Di Indonesia," *J. Nominal*, vol. V, no. 1, pp. 1–18, 2016.
- [8] P. Dewanata, H. Hamidah, and G. N. Ahmad, "the Effect of Intellectual Capital and Islamicity Performance Index To the Performance of Islamic Bank in Indonesia 2010-2014 Periods," *JRMSI - J. Ris. Manaj. Sains Indones.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 259–278, 2016, doi: [10.21009/jrmsi.007.2.04](https://doi.org/10.21009/jrmsi.007.2.04).
- [9] E. Mutia, R. Jannah, and R. Rahmawaty, "Islamicity Performance Index of Islamic Banking in Indonesia," *Adv. Soc. Sci. Educ. Humanit. Res. 1st Aceh Glob. Conf.*, vol. 292, no. AGC, pp. 424–436, 2019, doi: [10.2991/agc-18.2019.65](https://doi.org/10.2991/agc-18.2019.65).
- [10] P. P. Prasetyo, P. E. Pantas, N. J. Ashar, and F. R. Pertiwi, "Performance Comparison of Islamic Banking in Indonesia and Malaysia Islamicity Performance Index Approach," *J. Islam. Econ. Perspect.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 92–103, 2020, doi: [10.35719/jiep.v2i1.30](https://doi.org/10.35719/jiep.v2i1.30).

- [11] R. R. Yusnita, "Analisis Kinerja Bank Umum Syariah Dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Islamicity Performance Index Periode Tahun 2012-2016," *J. Tabarru' Islam. Bank. Financ.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 12–25, 2019, doi: [10.25299/jtb.2019.vol2\(1\).3443](https://doi.org/10.25299/jtb.2019.vol2(1).3443).
- [12] O. R. Puspasari, "Mekanisme Islamic Corporate Governance Pada Kinerja Bank Umum Syariah Menggunakan Islamic Performance Index," *J. Ris. Keuang. Dan Akunt.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 45–58, 2019, doi: [10.25134/jrka.v4i2.1702](https://doi.org/10.25134/jrka.v4i2.1702).
- [13] E. Sadly, "Analysis of the Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia Using the Islamicity Performance Index Approach for the 2014-2016 periods," *Int. J. Educ. Vocat. Stud.*, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 151, 2021, doi: [10.29103/ijevs.v3i2.4543](https://doi.org/10.29103/ijevs.v3i2.4543).
- [14] S. Nurdin and M. Suyudi, "Pengaruh Intellectual Capital Dan Islamicity Performance Index Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah Di Indonesia," *J. Akunt. Multi Dimens.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 119–127, 2019, doi: [10.21831/nominal.v5i1.11473](https://doi.org/10.21831/nominal.v5i1.11473).
- [15] A. Afandi and S. Haryono, "Pengaruh Islamicity Performance Index Dan Debt Equity Ratio Terhadap Profitabilitas Dengan Intellectual Capital Sebagai Variabel Moderasi Periode 2016-2020," *MALIA J. Islam. Bank. Financ.*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 1–14, 2022, [Online]. Available: [http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/id/eprint/53073%Ahttp://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/53073/2/ZakiyatulFakhiroh\\_G72218060.pdf](http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/id/eprint/53073%Ahttp://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/53073/2/ZakiyatulFakhiroh_G72218060.pdf)
- [16] N. Z. Rahmatullah, F. A. Triuspitorini, J. Akuntansi, and P. N. Bandung, "Analisis Pengaruh Islamicity Performance Index terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syarias di Indonesia Tahun 2014-2018 Analysis of the influence of Islamicity performance index on Islamic bank profitability kin Indonesia in 2014-2018," *J. Appl. Islam. Econ. Financ.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 85–96, 2020.
- [17] Marzuki, C. Akhyar, and Nazir, "The Influence of Intellectual Capital and Islamicity Performance Index on Financial Performance in Sharia Banking Companies," *IJERLAS Int. J. Educ. Rev. Law, Soc. Sci.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 211–216, 2022, doi: [10.2991/insyama-18.2018.15](https://doi.org/10.2991/insyama-18.2018.15).
- [18] T. Tresnawulan, "Dampak Islamicity Performance Index Dan Modal Intelektual Terhadap Kinerja Perbankan Dengan Indeks Maqashid Pada Bank Umum Syariah Indonesia," *Syntax Lit. J. Ilm. Indones.*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 1501–1521, 2022, [Online]. Available: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/autism-spectrum-disorders>
- [19] D. H. Hertzal, *Bibliometrics History: Encyclopedia of library and information science*, 1st ed. New York: Marcel Dekker, Inc, 2003. [Online]. Available: [https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=en&lr=&id=17J5LGp42XwC&oi=fnd&pg=PA288&dq=Hertzal,+D.+H.+\(2003\).+Bibliometrics+History&ots=LTL64QmWnm&sig=kfUb7luYoVakw47b1acLOTl7Udc&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=en&lr=&id=17J5LGp42XwC&oi=fnd&pg=PA288&dq=Hertzal,+D.+H.+(2003).+Bibliometrics+History&ots=LTL64QmWnm&sig=kfUb7luYoVakw47b1acLOTl7Udc&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false)
- [20] R. K. Sawhney, J. Tomar, and S. Bhardwaj, "Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance: Literature Review And Bibliometric Analysis," *ECS Trans.*, vol. 107, no. 1, pp. 11051–11062, 2022, doi: [10.55041/ijrsrem11857](https://doi.org/10.55041/ijrsrem11857).
- [21] M. A. Khan, "ESG disclosure and Firm performance: A bibliometric and meta analysis," *Res. Int. Bus. Financ.*, vol. 61, p. ESG disclosure and Firm performance: A bibliometri, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2022.101668>.
- [22] M. I. M. Riyath, W. S. Kumarasinghe, and M. M. Shiraj, "A BIBLIOMETRIC REVIEW ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF BANKS : CAMEL MODEL," *10th Int. Symp. 68 South East. Univ. Sri Lanka*, vol. 25, no. May, p. 5736, 2022.
- [23] S. Akter, M. . Uddin, and A. . Tajaddin, "Knowledge mapping of microfinance performance research: a bibliometric analysis," *Int. J. Soc. Econ.*, vol. 48, no. 3, pp. 399–418, 2021, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-08-2020-0545>.
- [24] M. . Zainuldin and T. . Lui, "A bibliometric analysis of CSR in the banking industry: a decade study based on Scopus scientific mapping," *Int. J. Bank Mark.*, vol. 40, no. 1, pp. 1–6, 2022.
- [25] A. Nuraeni, H. Nurasa, and I. Widianingsih, "Analisis Bibliometric Penelitian Sanitasi (Sanitation Research Bibliometric Analysis)," *J. Green Growth dan Manaj. Lingkungan.*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 75–84, 2022.
- [26] L. Fitria and Dhuhana, "Bibliometric Analysis of Research on Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor," *J. Serambi Eng.*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 2144–2151, 2021, doi: [10.32672/jse.v6i3.3248](https://doi.org/10.32672/jse.v6i3.3248).
- [27] J. Zhang et al., "Factors influencing environmental performance: a bibliometric review and future research agenda," *Int. J. Urban Sci.*, vol. 0, no. 0, pp. 1–27, 2021, doi: [10.1080/12265934.2021.1899845](https://doi.org/10.1080/12265934.2021.1899845).
- [28] Y. Li, Y. Rong, U. M. Ahmad, X. Wang, J. Zuo, and G. Mao, "A comprehensive review on green buildings research: bibliometric analysis during 1998–2018," *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.*, vol. 28, no. 34, pp. 46196–46214, 2021, doi: [10.1007/s11356-021-12739-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-021-12739-7).
- [29] P. C. Bahuguna, R. Srivastava, and S. Tiwari, "Two-decade journey of green human resource

- management research: a bibliometric analysis,” *Benchmarking An Int. Journal*, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/BIJ-10-2021-0619>.
- [30] J. Fachada, T. Rebelo, P. Lourenço, I. Dimas, and H. Martins, “Green Human Resource Management: A Bibliometric Analysis,” *Adm. Sci.*, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 1–22, 2022, doi: [10.3390/admsci12030095](https://doi.org/10.3390/admsci12030095).
- [31] L. Pedraja-Rejas, E. Rodríguez-Ponce, and C. Muñoz-Fritis, “Human resource management and performance in Ibero-America: Bibliometric analysis of scientific production,” *Cuad. Gest.*, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 123–137, 2022, doi: [10.5295/cdg.211569lp](https://doi.org/10.5295/cdg.211569lp).
- [32] P. Garengo, A. Sardi, and S. S. Nudurupati, “Human resource management (HRM) in the performance measurement and management (PMM) domain: a bibliometric review,” *Int. J. Product. Perform. Manag.*, vol. 71, no. 7, pp. 3056–3077, 2022, doi: [10.1108/IJPPM-04-2020-0177](https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPPM-04-2020-0177).
- [33] Y. Qamar and T. A. Samad, “Human resource analytics: a review and bibliometric analysis,” *Pers. Rev.*, vol. 51, no. 1, pp. 251–283, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/PR-04-2020-0247>.
- [34] G. Halevi, H. Moed, and J. Bar-Ilan, “Suitability of Google Scholar as a source of scientific information and as a source of data for scientific evaluation—Review of the Literature,” *J. Informetr.*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 823–834, 2017, doi: [10.1016/j.joi.2017.06.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2017.06.005).
- [35] M. Gusenbauer, *Google Scholar to overshadow them all? Comparing the sizes of 12 academic search engines and bibliographic databases*, vol. 118, no. 1. Springer International Publishing, 2019. doi: [10.1007/s11192-018-2958-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-018-2958-5).
- [36] S. E. R. Meilani, “Hubungan Penerapan Good Governance Business Syariah terhadap Islamicity Financial Performance Index Bank Syariah di Indonesia,” *Semin. Nas. dan 2nd Call Syariah Pap.*, vol. 2, pp. 183–197, 2015.
- [37] R. Fatmasari and M. Kholmi, “Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah dengan Pendekatan Islamicity Performance Index pada Perbankan Syariah di Indonesia,” *J. Akad. Akunt.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 74–83, 2018, [Online]. Available: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s13662-017-1121-6>  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s41980-018-0101-2>  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cnsns.2018.04.019>  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cam.2017.10.014>  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apm.2011.07.041>  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1502.020>
- [38] D. Andraeny and D. D. Putri, “Islamicity Financial Performance Index in Indonesian Islamic Banks,” *Shirkah J. Aecoomic Bus.*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 317–352, 2017.
- [39] L. W. Pudyastuti, “Pengaruh Islamicity Performance Index Dan Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah Di Indonesia the Effect of Islamicity Performance Index and Financing on Deposit,” *J. Manaj. Bisnis Indones. Ed. 2*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 170–181, 2018.
- [40] M. Makrufli, “Pengukuran Kesehatan Bank Syariah Berdasarkan Islamicity Performance Index (Studi Pada BMI dan BSM Kota Pekanbaru Riau),” vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 225–236, 2019.
- [41] Y. D. D. Putri and B. Gunawan, “Pengaruh Intellectual Capital, Efisiensi Operasional, dan Islamicity Performance Index, Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Syariah di Indonesia,” *Reviu Akunt. dan Bisnis Indones.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 38–49, 2019, doi: [10.18196/rab.030135](https://doi.org/10.18196/rab.030135).
- [42] D. Y. Rahayu, T. Kurniati, and S. Wahyuni, “Analisa Pengaruh Intellectual Capital, Islamicity Performance Index dan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah 2014-2018,” *Kompartemen J. Ilm. Akunt.*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 85–98, 2020, doi: [10.30595/kompartemen.v18i2.7688](https://doi.org/10.30595/kompartemen.v18i2.7688).
- [43] Y. U. Listiani, N. Nurhasanah, and E. M. Bayuni, “Pengaruh Islamicity Performance Index terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Jabar Banten Syariah Periode 2011-2014 Effect Islamicity Performance Index on Profitability of Bank Jabar Banten Syaria yang terdiri dari Islamicity Disclosure Index dan Islamicity Performance Index . Indeks tinggi sehingga dianggap lebih menguntungkan pihak bank sebagai pemilik modal di,” pp. 574–578, 2015.
- [44] M. Nazra and Suazhari, “Pengaruh Modal Intelektual terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Umum Syariah Berdasarkan Islamicity Performance Index,” *J. Ilm. Mhs. Ekon. Akunt.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 162–172, 2019.
- [45] F. ’Alia Mayasari, “Pengaruh Islamicity Performance Index terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah Indonesia Periode 2014-2018,” *Kompartemen J. Ilm. Akunt.*, vol. XVIII, no. 1, pp. 22–38, 2020.
- [46] I. Puspitosari, “Modal Intelektual Dan Kinerja Keuangan Dengan Menggunakan Islamicity Performance Index Pada Bank Umum Syariah,” *Stud. Islam.*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 248–270, 2016.
- [47] O. Lisa, “Analysis Macroeconomic On Islamicity Performance Index Through Fund Third Parties The Islamic Cooperation,” *Int. J. Soc. Sci. Bus.*, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 38, 2017, doi: [10.23887/ijssb.v1i1.10161](https://doi.org/10.23887/ijssb.v1i1.10161).
- [48] A. I. Raharjanti and R. S. Muharrami, “The Effect of Good Corporate Governance and Islamicity Financial Performance Index of Internal Fraud Sharia Banking Period 2014-2017,” *J. Bus. Manag. Rev.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 061–075, 2020, doi: [10.47153/jbmr.v1i1.13](https://doi.org/10.47153/jbmr.v1i1.13).

- [49] H. Felani, S. Wahyuni, and B. C. Pratama, "The Analysis Effect of Islamicity Performance Index on the Financial Performance of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia," *J. Econ. Res. Soc. Sci.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 129–139, 2020, doi: [10.18196/jerss.v4i2.8389](https://doi.org/10.18196/jerss.v4i2.8389).
- [50] Bustamam and D. Aditia, "Pengaruh Intellectual Capital, Biaya Intermediasi dan Islamicity Performance Index terhadap Profitabilitas Syariah di Indonesia," *J. Din. Akunt. dan Bisnis*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 17–25, 2016.
- [51] R. E. Badri, "Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Bank Syariah Mandiri Dan Bank Muamalat Menggunakan Islamicity Performance Index Tahun 2015-2017," *Ekuivalensi J. Ekon. BIsnis*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 2019, 2017.
- [52] A. M. D. Soedibyo and R. Kusumaningtias, "Pengaruh Corporate Governance Terhadap Islamicity Performance Index," *At-Tijarah J. Ilmu Manaj. dan Bisnis Islam*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 217–229, 2020.
- [53] S. A. Salamah, J. Akuntansi, F. Ekonomi, and R. Kusumaningtias, "Pengaruh Corporate Governance Dan Manajemen Risiko Terhadap Islamicity Performance Index Pada Bank Umum Syariah Tahun 2014-2018," *AKUNESA J. Akunt. Unesa*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 38–47, 2019, [Online]. Available: <http://jurnalmahasiswa.unesa.ac.id/index.php/jurnal-akuntansi/>
- [54] D. Ferriswara, S. Ragil, and S. M. Rahayu, "The Effect of Firm Characteristics , Corporate Governance , and Capital Structure towards Financial Performance and Islamicity Disclosure Index," *Int. J. Econ. Manag. Syst.*, vol. 7, pp. 86–104, 2022.
- [55] F. I. Haq, "Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Bank Syariah di Indonesia melalui Islamicity Performance Index," *J. Ilm.*, pp. 1–17, 2015.
- [56] M. Kesuma and N. Irkhani, "Analisis Pengaruh Islamicity Performance Index Terhadap Profitabilitas Dengan Intellectual Capital Sebagai Variabel Moderasi," *J. Akunt. dan Keuang. Kontemporer*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 1–12, 2021, doi: [10.30596/jakk.v4i1.6727](https://doi.org/10.30596/jakk.v4i1.6727).
- [57] O. Lisa, N. Rizal, and R. WDP, "Analysis Macroeconomic on Islamicity Performance Index Through Third Fund Third Parties The Islamic Cooperation," *Int. Conf. Business, Econ. Socio-Culture Tour.*, pp. 93–105, 2016.
- [58] Dinaroe, I. Mulya, and E. Mutia, "Islamicity Financial Performance Index Perbankan Syariah Di Indonesia," *J. Perspekt. Ekon. Darussalam*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 99–112, 2019, doi: [10.24815/jped.v5i1.14217](https://doi.org/10.24815/jped.v5i1.14217).
- [59] S. B. Santoso, D. Y. Rahayu, and M. Baluti, "Influence of Islamicity Performance Index, Islamic Social Reporting, Third Party Funds, operating Expenses and Operating Income (Bopo) on Financial Performance (Empirical Study on Islamic Commercial Banks in 2011-2019)," pp. 2–7, 2022, doi: [10.4108/eai.10-8-2022.2320918](https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.10-8-2022.2320918).
- [60] E. Sebtianita and U. Khasanah, "Analisis Kinerja Bank Umum Syariah dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Islamicity Performance Index (Studi pada Bank Umum Syariah Periode Tahun 2009–2013)," *El Dinar*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 109–117, 2016, doi: [10.18860/ed.v3i1.3340](https://doi.org/10.18860/ed.v3i1.3340).
- [61] A. I. L. Nst, D. A. Siregar, and Taufiq, "The Effect of Intellectual Capital on The Performance of Islamic Banks Based on The Islamicity Performance Index ( Case Study Of Sharia Commercial Banks For The Period 2014-2018 )," *J. Manag. Bus. Innov.*, vol. 02, no. 01, pp. 21–32, 2020.
- [62] Y. Susilowati, Ratih Widyawati, and Nuraini, "Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Leverage, Profitabilitas, Capital Intensity Ratio dan Komisariss Independen Terhadap Effective Tax Rate," *Pros. SENDI\_U 2018*, no. 2014, pp. 796–804, 2018.
- [63] I. Susilowati and B. Suryono, "Hubungan Penerapan Good Governance Bussiness Syariah Terhadap Islamicity Financial Performance Index Bank Syariah Di ...," *J. Ilmu dan Ris. Akunt.*, vol. 8, no. 12, pp. 1–17, 2019.
- [64] S. H. B. M. Ibrahim, A. Wirman, B. Alrazi, M. N. B. M. Nor, and S. Pramono, "Alternative Disclosure and Performance Measures for Islamic Banks," *Second Conf. Adm. Sci. Meet. Challenges Glob. Age, King Fahd Univ. Pet. Miner. Dhahran, Saudi Arab.*, pp. 19–21, 2004.