

An Assessment of Journal Quality in the Discipline of Islamic Economics

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to assess the quality of journals related to the discipline of Islamic Economics—including Islamic Business, Islamic Accounting, Islamic Management, and Islamic Banking and Finance (IEBAMBF) in the scholarly world. This study is important in understanding the development of the discipline over the past decades, and the significant contributions of the discipline to the world. Using nine assessment criteria for journal quality, this study integrates both objective and subjective measurement tools. The findings suggest that multidimensional assessment approach is required to measure a journal's quality. Also, when evaluating outlets for publication in the discipline, researchers are constraint by quantity and quality of specialized journals available on the areas. To overcome this limitation, editorial boards of journals in the areas of IEBAMBF need to improve the visibility of their journals by meeting the global assessment standard. Alternatively, the community of Muslim scholars should work within their assessment standard and push it to be another global standard for quality assessment.

Keywords: Islamic Economics, Assessment, Standard, Journal Quality, Ranking.

JEL Classification: A10

KAUJIE Classification: V0

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1. Introduction

Journals provide an avenue for researchers to share their studies and findings of particular inquiries. Development of knowledge in any discipline can be observed by looking at the number of journals in the discipline, length of time the journals have been in publication, quality of the journals and contents of the journals. As far as Islamic Economics is concerned, its emergence in modern times is relatively new. Efforts to revive Islamic Economics had started particularly after the end of World War II (1945) when many Muslim countries got their independence. Since then, rapid development in the areas of Islamic Economics, Islamic Business, Islamic Accounting, Islamic Management and Islamic Banking and Finance (IEBAMBF) has witnessed the emergence of journals related to the disciplines. Many decades have passed by. It is now timely to evaluate progress made by the discipline in terms of the position of its specialized journals.

This study takes the approach of assessing the quality of journal publications in the areas of IEBAMBF in order to evaluate the progress of Islamic Economics. This approach has yet to be applied to the discipline. The central questions of the study are; i) how many and what are the names of journals specialized in the areas? ii) how to assess the quality of the journals? and iii) how they have performed in terms of quality? Answers to these questions are certainly important for Muslim scholars to understand the state of the discipline and then take the necessary strategies to improve it further.

This study is structured in the following order. In the next section, the extant literature on assessment of journal's quality, in particular, studies related to the discipline are discussed. The methodological approach to assess journal's quality is presented in Section 3. In Section 4, results of the study are presented and discussed. The concluding remarks follow in Section 5.

2. Progress of Islamic Economics

Since the launch of the Islamization of knowledge master plan (Al-Faruqi, 1982), Islamic Economics has emerged as one of the fastest growing disciplines of study in economics. Its development in modern time can be assessed in three broad areas, namely, institutional setup, political support and scholarly contributions. The progress made in all these areas happen concurrently.

Regarding institutional setup, significant global institutions to address many needs of Muslims have been established. In 1969, for example, the formation of the

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (formerly Organization of Islamic Conference or, OIC) marked a significant attempt by Muslim countries to safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony among various people of the world. Then, in 1975, the Islamic Development Bank was established with the purpose of fostering economic development and social progress of OIC member countries and Muslim communities through various Islamic financial schemes. The decade of the 1980s witnessed the emergence of institutions related to intellectual development with the establishments of the International Institute of Islamic Thought (IIIT) and the International Islamic University (IIU) Islamabad, both in 1981, and the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) in 1983. These institutions have major roles to play to address the political, socioeconomic and educational needs of Muslims, all of which are essential ingredients to the development of Islamic Economics. Around the same time, the Centre for Research in Islamic Economics (CRIE) in 1977 at King Abdulaziz University, and the Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI) in 1983 at Islamic Development Bank were established to promote research.

In terms of political support for Islamic Economics, almost all Muslim countries have embarked upon the process of Islamization of their economies. The inculcation of Islamic values and establishments of *baitul mal*, Islamic capital and money markets as well as Islamic financial institutions have flourished especially from 1980's onwards. These trends are not surprising because many early writings by Muslim economists had emphasized the importance of Islamic behavioral norms, zakat and the prohibition of interest (Siddiqi, 1981; Kuran, 1986; Haneef, 2001)). The political and social environments also played significant roles in some countries. For example, Pakistan embarked on Islamization of banking and finance in the 1980s but slowed down in the later period. One particular country to highlight is in the case of Malaysia. There has been a noticeable sustained political will (Haneef, 2001) adopted by the ruling government. For example, the inculcation of Islamic values by government agencies in 1984 during the prime ministership of Dr. Mahathir Mohamad (1981 - 2003), the concept of *Islam Hadhari* by Abdullah Ahmad Badawi (2003 - 2009) and *Wasatiah* agenda by the present Prime Minister, Najib Abdul Razak. All of these are meant to develop the human capital need of the economy with Islamic values, apart from having strong Islamic institutions.

Another criterion to evaluate progress in a particular discipline is by assessing the quality of books and journals published. Publication of textbook is a monumental milestone for any particular discipline. Apart from that, having

specialized journals for a discipline is another success indicator of knowledge development. Over the past decade, despite many books have been written on Islamic Economics, a textbook on the discipline still has yet to be materialized. Efforts to publish a textbook on the discipline remains an elusive milestone although this point has been highlighted as the main agenda of the Islamization of knowledge, as set out by Al-Faruqi (1982).

Early journal writings on Islamic Economics before 1983 were scattered without specialized journals in the discipline for scholars to publish their works. In 1983, *Journal of Research in Islamic Economics* became one of the earliest specialized journals in the discipline. Only after 1983, more journals specialized in the discipline started to flourish. With the availability of more journals, quality of them need to be assessed. Studies that evaluate and rank scholarly journals are common in many disciplines (Moris et al., 2009; Rosenstreic & Wooliscroft, 2012; Sun, 2013), yet notably absent in the discipline of Islamic Economics. This study spearheads this dimension of research with the hope that the findings will shed light on the quality of journals in this discipline and perhaps, more improvement in quality can be considered in the future.

3. Methodology

Journals related to the discipline of Islamic Economics were searched on Google using the keywords “Islamic Economics, Islamic Business, Islamic Accounting, Islamic Management, Islamic Banking and Islamic Finance.” The search for journals also was conducted on several database platforms such as Index Islamicus, EconLit, Emerald, Elsevier, and ProQuest. A journal would be considered if the terms were in the journal’s title or the terms explicitly stated as one of the aims and scopes of areas of the journal. The search was undertaken in October 2015. Focus of the search was limited to English journals only. From the exercise, 25 journals had been identified and the list was sent to the faculty members of Kulliyyah of Economics and Management Sciences, International Islamic University Malaysia (the faculty members, in general, are familiar with journals related to the discipline) for verification and further suggestions. I received one suggestion to include *Journal in Islamic Branding and Marketing* but after further investigation, no result for the journal was found on all the search engines (the journal was new). The journal, therefore, was omitted. The final number of journals considered for this study remains at 25 journals—refer to Appendix A.

The identified journals were then evaluated based on nine criteria as proposed by Rappale (2012). In the following sub-sections, I discuss each of them.

3.1 Impact Factor

The report on a journal's Impact Factor (IF) is available at the database of Journal Citation Reports (JCR). In short, the IF refers to the frequency of articles' citation published in a particular year over the number of articles published in the past two years or:

$$\text{Impact Factor} = \frac{\text{no. of current year citations}}{\text{total no of articles published in the last two years}}$$

As an illustration, an IF of 3.0 indicates that, on average, the articles published by a journal in the past two years have been cited thrice. One limitation of the impact factor measure is that only those journals indexed by JCR were evaluated. The database, according to Rappale (2012), has approximately over 8,000 journals in Science and 2,700 in the Social Sciences. A search conducted on JCR found no journals related to the discipline of Islamic Economics.

3.2 Google Scholar Metrics

Google Scholar Metrics (GSM) reflects the visibility and influence of recent articles in scholarly journals. It provides Google's h5-index, which is an alternative to the impact factor. The index is equivalent to the Hirsch index, but calculated for a journal rather than an author, over a 5-year period. An h5 = 10 means that during the past five years, a journal has published ten articles which were each cited at least ten times (and many more articles which were cited fewer than ten times).

3.3 Eigenfactor Score and Article Influence Score

Like the Impact Factor, the Eigenfactor Score and Article Influence Score use citation data to assess and track the influence of a journal in relation to other journals. The Eigenfactor Score calculation is based on the number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in the JCR year, but it also considers which journals have contributed these citations so that highly cited journals will influence the network more than lesser-cited journals.

The Article Influence determines the average influence of a journal's articles over the first five years after publication. It is calculated by dividing a journal's Eigenfactor Score by the number of articles in the journal, normalized as a fraction of all articles in all publications. The mean Article Influence Score is 1.00. A score greater than 1.00 indicates that each article in the journal has above-average

influence. A score less than 1.00 indicates that each article in the journal has below-average influence (Rapple, 2012).

3.4 Publisher

The quality of a journal also can be evaluated based on its publisher. The publisher can be an institution, society, an association or even a publication house. The reputation of a publisher matters in giving the first impression about the quality of the publication. A university press, for example, signifies a scholarly type of academic work with a high standard of intellectual contents expected.

3.5 Editorial Board

The reputation of a journal also relies on members of its editorial board. Who's who on the editorial team may provide tips about the quality of the journal. This criterion is subjective in nature because the involvement of every editorial member towards the quality of the journal is hard to measure.

3.6 Acceptance/Rejection Rates

The level of acceptance or rejection rates may also indicate the quality of a journal. Low acceptance rates (high rejection rate) implies difficulties for an article to be published. Not all journals, however, provide information on this criterion.

Also, the calculation of the rates may be different from one journal to another journal. For example, an acceptance rate can be calculated based on the number of articles accepted out of all articles submitted. Another calculation is based on the number of articles accepted over the articles sent out for peer review. These two ways of calculations give different levels of acceptance rate.

This criterion to measure journal quality is also sensitive to the area of study. An area of study with a limited number of articles written may have a higher acceptance rate than a more popular area.

3.7 Peer-Reviewed

Whether a journal is peer reviewed (refereed) or not is another way the quality of a journal can be assessed. It is a common practice today for an article to undergo a blind peer review. The rigorous level of the reviewing process again may vary not just from journal to journal but who involves in reviewing the article. This

criterion is open to the issue of subjectivity and therefore, results in varying degree of quality in peer-reviewed journals (Smith, 2008).

Despite much contesting evidence on the effectiveness of the peer review process, in general, it remains important in the process to select the best papers to publish in a journal, to improve the quality of papers to be published and to detect errors or fraud.

3.8 Where Indexed

Where a journal is indexed is another way the quality of a journal can be assessed. ISI indexed, and Scopus indexed are two popular indexing systems for journals today. Other indexes are Index Islamicus, EconLit and EBSCO, just to name but a few. Having a journal indexed can improve its quality because certain standard must be met for the journal to be accepted into a particular indexing system.

3.9 Publication Fees

Some journals may require payment for publications such as in the case of many open access journals. This requirement is not necessarily a sign for suspicion that the journal is of low quality. Caution, however, needs to be exercised whenever there is such a requirement. The rapid growth of predatory and fake journals (Tin et al., 2014) whose primary goal is to obtain money from authors should keep authors to be vigilant in this respect.

Based on the nine criteria above, information for every 25 identified journals in the discipline of Islamic Economics were then collected by visiting every journal's web page. The information and findings from the exercise are reported in the next section.

4. Results and Discussion

One common issue facing many researchers to publish their works is the efforts required to search for that suitable journal. Visibility of a journal online is one important factor that can help researchers to find an appropriate journal for publication. It is also a crucial factor to promote and improve the reputation of a journal. For this study, a journal is considered visible when its name appears in the search results for a search on terms "Islamic Economics, Islamic Business, Islamic Accounting, Islamic Management, Islamic Banking and/or Islamic Finance" on

Google search engine and databases platforms such as Index Islamicus, EconLit, Emerald, Elsevier, and ProQuest. From the search exercise, I found 25 specialized journals related to the discipline. In Appendix A, the list and information of the journals are provided.

The discussion based on Appendix A starts with an analysis of years a journal was published. Almost all Islamic economic journals have a relatively short history. A few journals were founded in the 1980s. It is worth noting, though, that some of the older titles have high status and their age could be a contributing factor in their high reputation. Important institutions and universities established with Islamization agenda founded these journals. Articles published in those journals, therefore, were mostly related to the policies, facts and events of the modern development of the discipline.

As shown in the appendix, the earliest journal was published in 1983 (Journal of Research in Islamic Economics). However, this journal was discontinued, where a search on Index Islamicus for its latest publication traced back to the last published volume 22, in 1987.

In 1987, the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) had taken one of the earliest efforts to develop the discipline by the publication of IIUM Journal of Economics and Management. The University itself was established in 1983. As compared to many other later journals (especially after 1987), the Journal bears no “Islamic Economics” or “Islamic Banking and Finance” in its name. As one of the earliest journal in this area, it was a missed opportunity that should have been considered to promote the discipline especially in its early stage of development. The Journal’s name was then changed to International Journal of Economics, Management and Accounting (IJEMA). The Journal is indexed in EconLit and Web of Science (starting in 2015). Considering its pioneering status, the repetition of the institution it comes from and the indexing systems it has obtained, IJEMA is presently one of the reputable journals in the discipline of Islamic Economics.

Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics (JKAUIE), Review of Islamic Economics (RIE), Islamic Economic Studies (IES) and International Journal of Islamic Financial Services (later changed its name to IBF Review) were another three journals published before the year 2000. All the three journals bear the name Islamic Economics and Islamic Finance in their publication titles. Over the years, JKAUIE and IES have continued to grow to be two of the most prestigious journals in this area. Both journals have a long-standing publication status and are from reputable institutions in the discipline of Islamic Economics.

Also, JKAUIE has been indexed in Scopus, among the few journals in Islamic Economics with such recognition thus far. In the case of Review of Islamic Economics, a search on Google for its latest publication only showed until the year 2011. There is no clear status of this journal—no official web page is available. Given its pioneering status in this discipline, it is unfortunate for such journal with an excellent publication title ended in limbo.

More journals in the discipline of Islamic Economics have emerged after 2000, with the latest was The Canadian Journal of Islamic Economics and Islamic Finance in 2015. In 2008, Emerald Group Publishing based in the United Kingdom launched the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management, followed by Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research and Journal of Islamic Marketing, both in 2010. All these journals are indexed in Scopus. In 2013, the American Research Institute for Policy Development, USA, introduced the Journal of Islamic Banking and Finance, which has gained fast recognition. All these latest trends of publications, which come from the UK, US and Canada (Muslim minority countries), signify growing interests by many in the discipline of study. One ironic point here is that these journals are growing fast in terms of acceptance, quality and reputation, surpassing many earlier journals in this area. Other journals, therefore, need to improve their level of sophistication in meeting the more demanding publication requirements (e.g. indexed, fast response, online visibility) today.

No journals listed in Appendix A is available in the database of Journal Citation Reports (JCR) or the Eigenfactor Score and Article Influence Score. As to whether journals in the discipline of Islamic Economics should be evaluated based on those criteria is a debatable issue. Criteria set by JCR or Eigenfactor Score and Article Influence Score are biased towards the scientific area of studies. Since Islamic Economics has its unique methodology, evaluations based on a different set of criteria is needed, according to some views. Impact Factor or Eigenfactor Score and Article Influence Score, therefore, are not the way to measure the quality of journals in this area.

A check on Google Scholar Metrics (GSM), however, only resulted in two journals with h5-index availability, namely, the Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics (h5-index = 4) and the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management (h5-index = 16). The index shows that the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management had published 16 articles which were each cited at least 16 times (and many more articles cited fewer than 16 times) in the last five years. It has more

citations than the Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics. Apart from these two journals, other journals should find ways to improve the number of citations for every publication.

In general, almost all journals in this discipline are peer reviewed, a common practice for journal publications. Even though the degree of its effectiveness to ensure quality publication is contestable (Smith, 2008), the process is certainly crucial in assisting journal's editor to select the best paper for the publication and to ensure no errors and fraud in the research published.

In Appendix A, names of the editor-in-chief for every journal are presented. On every journal's web page, the information of its editorial board was available. Names such as Professor M. Kabir Hassan and Professor Masudul Alam Choudhury, just to name a few, are well-known scholars in this area. Professor M. Kabir Hassan, for example, becomes the chief editor of three journals, namely, the International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management, Journal of Islamic Economics, Banking and Finance and International Journal of Excellence in Islamic Banking and Finance. Again, the link between the quality of a journal and members of its editorial board is not clear. Maybe, the willingness of a renowned professor to be one of the editorial members for a particular journal reflects the confidence over the quality of the journal.

As far as fees are concerned, none of the surveyed journals in Appendix A requires such payment for publication. It is important to note here that charging fees for publication do not mean that the journal is a low-quality journal. Many high-quality journals now would ask for fees to allow for open access to the article (usually it is optional where authors can choose whether to allow for open access or not). The perception regarding charging fees to be associated with low-quality journals exists because of the growing numbers of predatory and fake journals or publishers. As far as journals in Appendix A are concerned, none of them is fake or predatory journals. Publications in those journals are free.

As discussed in Section 3, a journal's acceptance rate could also indicate the level of quality. Low acceptance rates signal a high degree of rigor and analysis required for an article to be accepted for publication. The editor and reviewers can be expected to scrutinize the article carefully to ensure excellent publications standard. In the case of journals, as listed in Appendix A, this particular information (acceptance/rejection rates) is not available on every of the journals' web pages. Therefore, a comparison based on this criterion could not be undertaken in this study.

It is not the intention of this study to rank journals in the discipline of Islamic Economics. The study only compares the information provided by every journal on its Web page based on the suggested criteria by Rapple (2012) to assess the quality of journals. This study is constrained by several problems and issues. First, it is only limited to visible English journals in the discipline. Journals in other languages which are certainly important have been omitted from the analysis. Missing information for some journals in Appendix A is because I could not find the information at the time the data were collected (in October 2015). The missing information may be available from other sources. Third, a comparison based on a more objective criterion such as the impact factors and Google Scholar Metrics (GSM) is limited. In the case of this study, only GSM was available, but only two journals appeared in GSM. The assessment was mostly based on subjective criteria such as reputations of the publishers and the editorial board. In the next section, some concluding remarks regarding the study are presented.

5. Conclusion

The Islamization of Knowledge (IoK) agenda has become one crucial master plan to bring Muslim scholars together in efforts to Islamize human knowledge (Al-Faruqi, 1982; Haneef, 2005). This concerted effort includes Islamic Economics. Over the past four decades, the discipline of Islamic Economics has achieved many milestones in its development. Even though scholarly works on the discipline had started much earlier, the emergence of specialized Islamic economic journals only began in 1983 (with the first publication of *Journal of Research in Islamic Economics*). Since then, more journals in the discipline have emerged especially after the year 2000. Rapid development in the telecommunication and information technology (ICT) industry may explain the rising number of specialized journals in the discipline. Computers and the Internet indeed have enabled faster and cheaper publication of journals.

With the rising trend in the publications of specialized journals in Islamic Economics, this study has assessed the quality of journals in the discipline. I have identified 25 most visible journals in the discipline. The listed journals appear in the search results when one types “Islamic Economics, Islamic Business, Islamic Accounting, Islamic Management, Islamic Banking and/or Islamic Finance” on Google search engine and database platforms such as Index Islamicus, EconLit, Emerald, Elsevier, and ProQuest). These journals then have been evaluated based on nine identified criteria to assess a journal’s quality.

From the study conducted, there is a concern regarding limited quantity and quality of globally reputable publication avenues in the discipline of Islamic Economics. Journals in the discipline also lack visibility (as the defined earlier). The editorial board of journals, therefore, needs to improve the information provided on their journals' web pages. Also, efforts to index journals with established database platforms are one of immediate step that should be undertaken. One advantage of being in a database platform is that the requirements for membership need to be fulfilled. This fulfillment would improve the journal's visibility, especially online. The fulfillment also would put Islamic economic journals to stand comparable with other specialized journals in the discipline of Economics. Many excellent articles on Islamic Economics appear in other journals (not specialized in Islamic Economics) because the authors may feel better recognitions and visibility of their works in those journals.

One issue regarding the requirements demanded by many database platforms is that they are biased towards pure science. The scope of social science, on the other hand, is limited to positivism epistemological approach. Hence, journals on Islamic Economics may encounter difficulty to be ranked in such databases. A multidimensional assessment approach is therefore required to measure an Islamic economic journal's quality. For that, the community of Muslim scholars should work within their recognized assessment standard and push it to be another global standard for quality assessment.

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Specialized Journals in the Discipline of Islamic Economics

#	Name	Publisher	Country	Year (Vol 1, No. 1)	Peer Review	Index	Google Scholar Metrics (H5 Index)	Chief Editor or Editor
1.	Al-Iqtishad: Journal of Islamic Economics	Faculty of Sharia and Law Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta	Indonesia	2009	Yes		–	
2.	Eghtesad Islami	Institute for Culture and Islamic Thought, Tehran	Iran				–	Abbas Arab Mazar
3.	Global Review of Islamic Economics and Business	Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta	Indonesia	2013	Yes		–	<u>Misnen</u> <u>Ardiansyah</u>
4.	IBF Review, Formerly International Journal of Islamic Financial	International Institute of Islamic Business and Finance (IIIBF)		1999			–	

#	Name	Publisher	Country	Year (Vol 1, No. 1)	Peer Review	Index	Google Scholar Metrics (H5 Index)	Chief Editor or Editor
Services								
5.	International Journal of Economics, Management and Accounting, formerly IIUM Journal of Economics and Management	IIUM	Malaysia	1987	Yes	Google Scholar, Malaysian Citation Index (MyCite), Open Access, EconLit, e-JEL, JEL on CD, EBSCO, ndex of Islamic Literature	–	Zarinah Hamid
6.	International Journal of Excellence in Islamic Banking and Finance	Hamdan Bin Mohammed Smart University		2010	Yes		–	M. Kabir Hassan

#	Name	Publisher	Country	Year (Vol 1, No. 1)	Peer Review	Index	Google Scholar Metrics (H5 Index)	Chief Editor or Editor
7.	International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	Emerald		2008	Yes	ABI/INFORM Complete, ABI/INFORM Global, ABI/INFORM Professional Advanced, ABI/INFORM Professional Standard (ProQuest), Academic Search Alumni Edition, Academic Search Complete, Academic Search Elite, Academic Search Premier (EBSCO) Banking Information Source(ProQuest), The British Library, Business Source Alumni Edition, Business Source Complete, Business Source Complete Plus, Business Source Elite, Business Source Premier (EBSCO), Cabell's Directory of Publishing Opportunities in Management and Economics & Finance, EconLit, Index Islamicus, International Bibliography of Social Sciences (IBSS), OCLC - Electronic Collections Online, Professional ABI/INFORM Complete, Professional ProQuest Central, ProQuest Central (ProQuest), RePEc – Research Papers in Economics, Scopus	16	M. Kabir Hassan
8.	International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance Studies	Centre of Political Economical and Social Research (PESA)		2015	Yes	ASOS Index, Google Scholar, BASE, CiteFactor, ESJI, Research Bible, Scientific Index, JournalTOC, Index Islamicus	–	Mehmet Asutay

#	Name	Publisher	Country	Year (Vol 1, No. 1)	Peer Review	Index	Google Scholar Metrics (H5 Index)	Chief Editor or Editor
9.	Islamic Economic Studies	IRTI	Saudi Arabia	1993	Yes	RePEc, Google Scholar	–	Salman Syed Ali
10	ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance	ISRA	Malaysia	2009	Yes	-	–	Mohamad Akram Laldin
11	Journal of Emerging Economies and Islamic Research	UiTM	Malaysia	2013	Yes	Malaysian Citation Centre, MyCite Citation Report		Saadiah Mohamad
12	Journal of Ethics, Economics and Finance						–	Masudul Alam Choudhury
13	Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	Emerald	United Kingdom	2010	Yes	SCOPUS, The Association of Business Schools' (ABS) Academic Journal Guide 2015 (the Guide), Cabell's Directory of Publishing Opportunities, The British Library, EBSCO, PROQUEST, OCLC	–	Roszaini Haniffa

#	Name	Publisher	Country	Year (Vol 1, No. 1)	Peer Review	Index	Google Scholar Metrics (H5 Index)	Chief Editor or Editor
14	Journal of Islamic Business and Management	Riphah Centre of Islamic Business (RCIB), Riphah International University	Pakistan	2011	Yes		–	Anis Ahmad/ Muhammad Ayub
15	Journal of Islamic Banking and Finance	American Research Institute for Policy Development	USA	2013	Yes	CrossRef, CrossCheck, Cabell's, Ulrich's, Griffith Research Online, Google Scholar, Education.edu, Informatics, Universe Digital Library, Standard Periodical Directory, Gale, Open J-Gate, EBSCO, Journal Seek, DRJI, ProQuest, BASE, InfoBase Index, OCLC, IBSS, Academic Journal Databases, Scientific Index	–	Yusof Jahmani
16	Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance	IZU, International Research Center for Islamic Economics and Finance - See more at:	Turkey		Yes		–	Mehmet Bulut

#	Name	Publisher	Country	Year (Vol 1, No. 1)	Peer Review	Index	Google Scholar Metrics (H5 Index)	Chief Editor or Editor
17	Journal of Islamic Economics, Banking and Finance	Islami Bank Training and Research Academy Islamic bank Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2005	Yes	Index Islamicus, Cabell's Directory of Publishing Opportunities, The British Library, EBSCO, PROQUEST, Journal of Economic Literature, Ulrich, Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC), Association of Business Schools, UK (ABS): now under Academic Journal Guide 2015	–	M. Kabir Hassan
18	Journal of Islamic Finance	IIUM Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance (IIBF), International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)	Malaysia	2012	Yes		–	Syed Musa Syed Jaafar AlHabshi
19	Journal of Islamic Marketing	Emerald	United Kingdom	2010	Yes	British Library; Scopus	22	Jonathan A.J. Wilson
20	Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance	Center for Central Finance Reserch and Education, Bank Indonesia	Indonesia	2015	Yes	Google Scholar	–	Perry Warjiyo

#	Name	Publisher	Country	Year (Vol 1, No. 1)	Peer Review	Index	Google Scholar Metrics (H5 Index)	Chief Editor or Editor
21	Journal of King Abdulaziz University, Islamic Economics	King Abdulaziz University	Saudi Arabia	1989	Yes	Scopus	4	
22	Journal of Research In Islamic Economics			1983			–	
23	Review of Islamic Economics			1991			–	
24	The Canadian Journal of Islamic Economics & Islamic Finance	ECO-ENA: Economics & ECO- Engineering Associate, Inc., Canada	Canada	2015	Yes		–	Akbar Manoussi
25	Turkish Journal of Islamic Economics		Turkey	2014	Yes	EBSCO	–	Saim Kayadibi

Note: The information was collected in October 2015 from web pages of every journal.