

Accepted Manuscript

Title: The Efficiency Patterns of Islamic Banks during the Global Financial Crisis: The Case of Bangladesh

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PII: S1062-9769(17)30328-9
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.qref.2018.04.004>
Reference: QUAECO 1124

To appear in: *The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance*

Received date: 11-10-2017
Revised date: 23-3-2018
Accepted date: 3-4-2018

Please cite this article as: Asmild M, Kronborg D, Mahbub T, Matthews K, The Efficiency Patterns of Islamic Banks during the Global Financial Crisis: The Case of Bangladesh, *Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance* (2010), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.qref.2018.04.004>

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The Efficiency Patterns of Islamic Banks during the Global Financial Crisis:

The Case of Bangladesh

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March 2018

Highlights

- This paper examines the inefficiency patterns of Islamic Banks relative to conventional banks during the Global Financial Crisis in Bangladesh.
- It uses the novel method of Multi-directional Efficiency Analysis (MEA) to identify the specific factors that contribute to efficiency differences.
- The paper meets the criticism that multi-country studies are invalid through the inconsistent application of Sharia across countries by focussing on a single country.

Abstract

The Global Financial Crisis (GFC) has refocused attention on Islamic banking as an alternative business model for banking. Studies of the performance of Islamic banks during the Global Financial Crisis have typically used one-step or two-step methods based on Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) with mixed results. But such techniques are limited by the inability to identify the nature and structure of the inefficiencies with respect to the improvement potentials on different variables. In this paper we apply Multi-directional Efficiency Analysis (MEA) which facilitates an understanding of the differences in inefficiency patterns for a set of banks in Bangladesh from 2001-2015. We confirm the consensus finding that Islamic banks outperformed conventional commercial banks during the GFC period but additionally identify differences in inefficiency from specific variables. Such information can provide important insights to managers and regulators.

Keywords: Islamic banks, Multi-directional Efficiency Analysis (MEA), Bangladesh.

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