Mika Goto

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Μικλ Οστο

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A literature study for DEA applied to energy and environment. Energy Economics, 2017, 62, 104-124.	5.6	374
2	DEA approach for unified efficiency measurement: Assessment of Japanese fossil fuel power generation. Energy Economics, 2011, 33, 292-303.	5.6	232
3	Performance analysis of US coal-fired power plants by measuring three DEA efficiencies. Energy Policy, 2010, 38, 1675-1688.	4.2	224
4	Title is missing!. Journal of Productivity Analysis, 2003, 19, 191-210.	0.8	185
5	Data envelopment analysis for environmental assessment: Comparison between public and private ownership in petroleum industry. European Journal of Operational Research, 2012, 216, 668-678.	3.5	179
6	Dynamic data envelopment analysis: modeling intertemporal behavior of a firm in the presence of productive inefficiencies. Economics Letters, 1999, 64, 51-56.	0.9	172
7	Efficiency-based rank assessment for electric power industry: A combined use of Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) and DEA-Discriminant Analysis (DA). Energy Economics, 2012, 34, 634-644.	5.6	141
8	Weak and strong disposability vs. natural and managerial disposability in DEA environmental assessment: Comparison between Japanese electric power industry and manufacturing industries. Energy Economics, 2012, 34, 686-699.	5.6	141
9	Should the US clean air act include CO2 emission control?: Examination by data envelopment analysis. Energy Policy, 2010, 38, 5902-5911.	4.2	127
10	DEA (Data Envelopment Analysis) assessment of operational and environmental efficiencies on Japanese regional industries. Energy, 2014, 66, 535-549.	4.5	124
11	Measurement of Returns to Scale and Damages to Scale for DEA-based operational and environmental assessment: How to manage desirable (good) and undesirable (bad) outputs?. European Journal of Operational Research, 2011, 211, 76-89.	3.5	122
12	Slack-adjusted DEA for time series analysis: Performance measurement of Japanese electric power generation industry in 1984–1993. European Journal of Operational Research, 2001, 133, 232-259.	3.5	101
13	Photovoltaic power stations in Germany and the United States: A comparative study by data envelopment analysis. Energy Economics, 2014, 42, 271-288.	5.6	100
14	DEA environmental assessment of coal fired power plants: Methodological comparison between radial and non-radial models. Energy Economics, 2012, 34, 1854-1863.	5.6	99
15	Can environmental investment and expenditure enhance financial performance of US electric utility firms under the clean air act amendment of 1990?. Energy Policy, 2009, 37, 4819-4826.	4.2	98
16	DEA window analysis for environmental assessment in a dynamic time shift: Performance assessment of U.S. coal-fired power plants. Energy Economics, 2013, 40, 845-857.	5.6	97
17	Comparison of Productive and Cost Efficiencies among Japanese and US Electric Utilities. Omega, 1998, 26, 177-194.	3.6	95
18	DEA environmental assessment in a time horizon: Malmquist index on fuel mix, electricity and CO2 of industrial nations. Energy Economics, 2013, 40, 370-382.	5.6	94

IF # ARTICLE CITATIONS Measurement of a linkage among environmental, operational, and financial performance in Japanese manufacturing firms: A use of Data Envelopment Analysis with strong complementary slackness condition. European Journal of Operational Research, 2010, 207, 1742-1753. Returns to scale and damages to scale under natural and managerial disposability: Strategy, efficiency 20 91 5.6 and competitiveness of petroleum firms. Energy Economics, 2012, 34, 645-662. Environmental assessment by DEA radial measurement: U.S. coal-fired power plants in ISO (Independent) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT Methodological comparison between two unified (operational and environmental) efficiency measurements for environmental assessment. European Journal of Operational Research, 2011, 210, 22 3.5 85 684-693. Returns to scale vs. damages to scale in data envelopment analysis: An impact of U.S. clean air act on 3.6 coal-fired power plants. Omega, 2013, 41, 164-175. DEA radial measurement for environmental assessment and planning: Desirable procedures to 24 4.2 78 evaluate fossil fuel power plants. Energy Policy, 2012, 41, 422-432. DEA radial measurement for environmental assessment: A comparative study between Japanese 5.1 chemical and pharmaceutical firms. Applied Energy, 2014, 115, 502-513. Energy efficiency and agglomeration economies: the case of <scp>J</scp>apanese manufacturing 26 0.8 76 industries. Regional Science Policy and Practice, 2014, 6, 195-212. DEA radial and non-radial models for unified efficiency under natural and managerial disposability: Theoretical extension by strong complementary slackness conditions. Energy Economics, 2012, 34, 5.6 700-713. Industrial agglomeration effects in Japan: Productive efficiency, market access, and public fiscal 28 1.0 71 transfer. Papers in Regional Science, 2010, 89, 819-840. Environmental assessment for corporate sustainability by resource utilization and technology innovation: DEA radial measurement on Japanese indústrial sectors. Energy Economics, 2014, 46, 5.6 295-307. Technological externalities and economies of vertical integration in the electric utility industry. 30 0.6 67 International Journal of Industrial Organization, 2004, 22, 67-81. Corporate governance and firm performance: Evidence from Japanese manufacturing industries after 3.5 the lost decade. European Journal of Operational Research, 2010, 203, 724-736. Returns to scale and damages to scale on U.S. fossil fuel power plants: Radial and non-radial 32 5.6 65 approaches for DEA environmental assessment. Energy Economics, 2012, 34, 2240-2259. DEA environmental assessment in time horizon: Radial approach for Malmquist index measurement on 5.6 petroleum companies. Energy Economics, 2015, 51, 329-345. Methodological comparison between DEA (data envelopment analysis) and DEA–DA (discriminant) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 34 3.5 62 2009, 199, 561-575. Undesirable congestion under natural disposability and desirable congestion under managerial disposability in U.S. electric power industry measured by DEA environmental assessment. Energy 5.6 Economics, 2016, 55, 173-188.

³⁶ DEA–DA for bankruptcy-based performance assessment: Misclassification analysis of Japanese construction industry. European Journal of Operational Research, 2009, 199, 576-594.

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37	Investment strategy for sustainable society by development of regional economies and prevention of industrial pollutions in Japanese manufacturing sectors. Energy Economics, 2014, 42, 299-312.	5.6	57
38	Environmental assessment on coal-fired power plants in U.S. north-east region by DEA non-radial measurement. Energy Economics, 2015, 50, 125-139.	5.6	57
39	A comparative study among fossil fuel power plants in PJM and California ISO by DEA environmental assessment. Energy Economics, 2013, 40, 130-145.	5.6	53
40	A multi-division efficiency evaluation of U.S. electric power companies using a weighted slacks-based measure. Socio-Economic Planning Sciences, 2009, 43, 201-208.	2.5	49
41	Returns to Scale, Damages to Scale, Marginal Rate of Transformation and Rate of Substitution in DEA Environmental Assessment. Energy Economics, 2012, 34, 905-917.	5.6	48
42	Returns to Scale and Damages to Scale with Strong Complementary Slackness Conditions in DEA Assessment: Japanese Corporate Effort on Environment Protection. Energy Economics, 2012, 34, 1422-1434.	5.6	47
43	DEA environmental assessment: Measurement of damages to scale with unified efficiency under managerial disposability or environmental efficiency. Applied Mathematical Modelling, 2013, 37, 7300-7314.	2.2	46
44	Can R&D expenditure avoid corporate bankruptcy? Comparison between Japanese machinery and electric equipment industries using DEA–discriminant analysis. European Journal of Operational Research, 2009, 196, 289-311.	3.5	41
45	A use of DEA–DA to measure importance of R&D expenditure in Japanese information technology industry. Decision Support Systems, 2013, 54, 941-952.	3.5	40
46	Core business concentration vs. corporate diversification in the US electric utility industry: Synergy and deregulation effects. Energy Policy, 2009, 37, 4583-4594.	4.2	39
47	A combined use of DEA (Data Envelopment Analysis) with Strong Complementary Slackness Condition and DEA–DA (Discriminant Analysis). Applied Mathematics Letters, 2011, 24, 1051-1056.	1.5	39
48	Technical efficiency and impacts of deregulation: An analysis of three functions in U.S. electric power utilities during the period from 1992 through 2000. Energy Economics, 2008, 30, 15-38.	5.6	37
49	Malmquist index measurement for sustainability enhancement in Chinese municipalities and provinces. Energy Economics, 2017, 67, 554-571.	5.6	37
50	Estimation and determinants of energy efficiency in <scp>J</scp> apanese regional economies. Regional Science Policy and Practice, 2015, 7, 89-101.	0.8	34
51	Regional Policy and the Productive Efficiency of Japanese Industries. Regional Studies, 2015, 49, 518-531.	2.5	34
52	Japanese fuel mix strategy after disaster of Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant: Lessons from international comparison among industrial nations measured by DEA environmental assessment in time horizon. Energy Economics, 2015, 52, 87-103.	5.6	32
53	Productivity growth and deregulation of Japanese electricity distribution. Energy Policy, 2009, 37, 3130-3138.	4.2	31
54	Measurement of returns to scale on large photovoltaic power stations in the United States and Germany. Energy Economics, 2017, 64, 306-320.	5.6	30

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55	Sustainable development and corporate social responsibility in Japanese manufacturing companies. Sustainable Development, 2020, 28, 844-856.	6.9	29
56	Operational synergy in the US electric utility industry under an influence of deregulation policy: A linkage to financial performance and corporate value. Energy Policy, 2011, 39, 699-713.	4.2	28
57	Productivity, efficiency, scale economies and technical change: A new decomposition analysis of TFP applied to the Japanese prefectures. Journal of the Japanese and International Economies, 2005, 19, 617-634.	1.4	27
58	Consumer choice on ecologically efficient water heaters: Marketing strategy and policy implications in Japan. Energy Economics, 2011, 33, 195-208.	5.6	26
59	Financial performance analysis of US and world telecommunications companies: Importance of Information Technology in the telecommunications industry after the AT&T breakup and the NTT divestiture. Decision Support Systems, 2010, 48, 447-456.	3.5	25
60	Regional determinants of energy intensity in Japan: the impact of population density. Asia-Pacific Journal of Regional Science, 2018, 2, 257-278.	1.1	24
61	World trend in energy: an extension to DEA applied to energy and environment. Journal of Economic Structures, 2017, 6, .	0.6	20
62	Agglomeration economies in Japanese industries: the Solow residual approach. Annals of Regional Science, 2015, 54, 401-416.	1.0	19
63	Cost-efficiency of Japanese local governments: effects of decentralization and regional integration. Regional Studies, Regional Science, 2014, 1, 207-220.	0.7	18
64	Resource utilization for sustainability enhancement in Japanese industries. Applied Energy, 2018, 228, 2308-2320.	5.1	18
65	The intermediate approach to sustainability enhancement and scale-related measures in environmental assessment. European Journal of Operational Research, 2019, 276, 744-756.	3.5	18
66	Structural reform of Japanese electric power industry: Separation between generation and transmission & amp; distribution. Energy Policy, 2013, 56, 186-200.	4.2	17
67	Pitfalls and Remedies in DEA Applications: How to Handle an Occurrence of Zero in Multipliers by Strong Complementary Slackness Conditions. Engineering, 2013, 05, 29-34.	0.4	17
68	Total factor productivity and the convergence of disparities in Japanese regions. Annals of Regional Science, 2016, 56, 419-432.	1.0	16
69	A tool for scrutinizing bank bailouts based on multi-period peer benchmarking. Pacific-Basin Finance Journal, 2011, 19, 447-469.	2.0	15
70	Electric power market reform in Japan after Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant disaster. International Journal of Energy Sector Management, 2015, 9, 336-360.	1.2	15
71	Do acquisitions by electric utility companies create value? Evidence from deregulated markets. Energy Policy, 2017, 105, 212-224.	4.2	14
72	Measurement of technical and allocative efficiencies using a CES cost frontier: a benchmarking study of Japanese transmission-distribution electricity. Empirical Economics, 2006, 31, 31-48.	1.5	13

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73	Vertical structure and efficiency assessment of the US oil and gas companies. Resources Policy, 2019, 63, 101437.	4.2	13
74	Electricity market reform in Japan after Fukushima. Economics of Energy and Environmental Policy, 2016, 5, .	0.7	11
75	Efficiency assessment of Japanese National Railways before and after privatization and divestiture using data envelopment analysis. Transport Policy, 2022, 118, 44-55.	3.4	9
76	Sustainable development and convergence under energy sector transition in industrial nations: An application of DEA environmental assessment. Socio-Economic Planning Sciences, 2023, 87, 101316.	2.5	9
77	Comparison among Three Groups of Solar Thermal Power Stations by Data Envelopment Analysis. Energies, 2019, 12, 2454.	1.6	8
78	Productivity change and decomposition analysis of Japanese regional economies. Regional Studies, 2018, 52, 1537-1547.	2.5	7
79	DEA Non-Radial Approach for Resource Allocation and Energy Usage to Enhance Corporate Sustainability in Japanese Manufacturing Industries. Energies, 2019, 12, 1785.	1.6	7
80	Performance Assessment of Japanese Electric Power Industry: DEA Measurement with Future Impreciseness. Energies, 2020, 13, 490.	1.6	7
81	A New Stage of Electricity Liberalization in Japan. , 2006, , 617-643.		5
82	Hydrogen Production Cost Forecasts since the 1970s and Implications for Technological Development. Energies, 2022, 15, 4375.	1.6	5
83	Operational and Environmental Efficiencies of Japanese Electric Power Companies from 2003 to 2015: Influence of Market Reform and Fukushima Nuclear Power Accident. Mathematical Problems in Engineering, 2017, 2017, 1-15.	0.6	4
84	Marginal Effect of R&D Investment and Impact of Market Reforms—An Empirical Analysis of Japanese Electric Power Companies. Energies, 2020, 13, 3354.	1.6	4
85	Performance Assessment of Japanese Electricity and Gas Companies during 2002–2018: Three DEA Approaches. Energies, 2021, 14, 1705.	1.6	4
86	Operational Performance of Electric Power Firms: Comparison between Japan and South Korea by Non-Radial Measures. Energies, 2020, 13, 3968.	1.6	3
87	After Fukushima. , 2013, , 715-738.		2
88	Difficulties and remedies on DEA environmental assessment. Journal of Economic Structures, 2018, 7, .	0.6	2
89	The impact of deregulation and corporate structure on productive efficiency: The case of the U.S. electric utility industry, 1990–2004. Advances in Financial Economics, 2009, , 1-34.	0.4	1
90	Comment on " Totalâ€Factor Energy and Emission Efficiencies of ASEAN and Other Asian Economiesâ€. Asian Economic Policy Review, 2021, 16, 113-114.	1.7	1

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
91	Financial performance evaluation of Japanese manufacturing industries: A combined use of DEA discriminant analysis with principal component analysis. , 2007, , .		0
92	R&D intensity and financial performance. , 2008, , .		0
93	A use of multi-agent intelligent simulator to examine California electricity crisis. , 2008, , .		0
94	Multi-Agent Intelligent Simulator to estimate U.S. wholesale price of electricity. , 2010, , .		0
95	DEA cybernetics for environmental assessment. , 2010, , .		0
96	PROPERTY OF TRANSLATION INVARIANCE TO HANDLE ZERO AND NEGATIVE VALUES. , 2018, , 581-599.		0
97	Wholesale Power Market and Capacity Remuneration Mechanisms. Journal of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan, 2015, 135, 356-359.	0.0	0