

Sakiru Adebola Solarin

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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116
papers

5,868
citations

109321
35
h-index

85541
71
g-index

117
all docs

117
docs citations

117
times ranked

2911
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Does financial development reduce CO ₂ emissions in Malaysian economy? A time series analysis. <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 2013, 35, 145-152.	3.8	516
2	Investigating the pollution haven hypothesis in Ghana: An empirical investigation. <i>Energy</i> , 2017, 124, 706-719.	8.8	467
3	The impact of electricity consumption on CO ₂ emission, carbon footprint, water footprint and ecological footprint: The role of hydropower in an emerging economy. <i>Journal of Environmental Management</i> , 2018, 219, 218-230.	7.8	285
4	Investigating the environmental Kuznets curve hypothesis in seven regions: The role of renewable energy. <i>Ecological Indicators</i> , 2016, 67, 267-282.	6.3	251
5	Investigating the presence of the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) hypothesis in Kenya: an autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) approach. <i>Natural Hazards</i> , 2016, 80, 1729-1747.	3.4	232
6	Does energy intensity contribute to CO ₂ emissions? A trivariate analysis in selected African countries. <i>Ecological Indicators</i> , 2015, 50, 215-224.	6.3	212
7	Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis and the role of globalization in selected African countries. <i>Ecological Indicators</i> , 2016, 67, 623-636.	6.3	201
8	Influence of foreign direct investment on indicators of environmental degradation. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2018, 25, 24845-24859.	5.3	181
9	Validating the environmental Kuznets curve hypothesis in India and China: The role of hydroelectricity consumption. <i>Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews</i> , 2017, 80, 1578-1587.	16.4	178
10	Trivariate causality between economic growth, urbanisation and electricity consumption in Angola: Cointegration and causality analysis. <i>Energy Policy</i> , 2013, 60, 876-884.	8.8	167
11	Tourist arrivals and macroeconomic determinants of CO ₂ emissions in Malaysia. <i>Anatolia</i> , 2014, 25, 228-241.	2.4	163
12	Persistence of policy shocks to an environmental degradation index: The case of ecological footprint in 128 developed and developing countries. <i>Ecological Indicators</i> , 2018, 89, 35-44.	6.3	150
13	Bounds testing approach to analyzing the environment Kuznets curve hypothesis with structural breaks: The role of biomass energy consumption in the United States. <i>Energy Economics</i> , 2017, 68, 548-565.	12.1	146
14	Natural gas consumption and economic growth: The role of foreign direct investment, capital formation and trade openness in Malaysia. <i>Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews</i> , 2015, 42, 835-845.	16.4	123
15	Convergence in CO ₂ emissions, carbon footprint and ecological footprint: evidence from OECD countries. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2019, 26, 6167-6181.	5.3	121
16	A multi-country convergence analysis of ecological footprint and its components. <i>Sustainable Cities and Society</i> , 2019, 46, 101422.	10.4	118
17	Financial development and energy demand in the United States: New evidence from combined cointegration and asymmetric causality tests. <i>Energy</i> , 2017, 134, 1029-1037.	8.8	100
18	Modeling natural gas consumption, capital formation, globalization, CO ₂ emissions and economic growth nexus in Malaysia: Fresh evidence from combined cointegration and causality analysis. <i>Energy Strategy Reviews</i> , 2020, 31, 100526.	7.3	99

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Does moving towards renewable energy cause water and land inefficiency? An empirical investigation. <i>Energy Policy</i> , 2016, 93, 303-314.	8.8	98
20	The impact of biomass energy consumption on pollution: evidence from 80 developed and developing countries. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2018, 25, 22641-22657.	5.3	97
21	The relationship between natural gas consumption and economic growth in OPEC members. <i>Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews</i> , 2016, 58, 1348-1356.	16.4	78
22	Towards achieving environmental sustainability: environmental quality versus economic growth in a developing economy on ecological footprint via dynamic simulations of ARDL. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2021, 28, 17942-17959.	5.3	76
23	On the causal dynamics between hydroelectricity consumption and economic growth in Latin America countries. <i>Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews</i> , 2015, 52, 1857-1868.	16.4	75
24	An environmental impact assessment of fossil fuel subsidies in emerging and developing economies. <i>Environmental Impact Assessment Review</i> , 2020, 85, 106443.	9.2	69
25	An investigation of long range reliance on shale oil and shale gas production in the U.S. market. <i>Energy</i> , 2020, 195, 116933.	8.8	64
26	Natural gas consumption, income, urbanization, and CO2 emissions in China and India. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2016, 23, 18753-18765.	5.3	62
27	Oil price shocks and stock returns nexus for Malaysia: Fresh evidence from nonlinear ARDL test. <i>Energy Reports</i> , 2018, 4, 624-637.	5.1	53
28	The control of corruption and energy efficiency relationship: an empirical note. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2019, 26, 17277-17283.	5.3	53
29	The prominence of renewable and non-renewable electricity generation on the environmental Kuznets curve: A case study of Ethiopia. <i>Energy</i> , 2020, 211, 118665.	8.8	53
30	Determinants of pollution and the role of the military sector: evidence from a maximum likelihood approach with two structural breaks in the USA. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2018, 25, 30949-30961.	5.3	52
31	Exploring the time and frequency domain connectedness of oil prices and metal prices. <i>Resources Policy</i> , 2019, 64, 101516.	9.6	50
32	A global analysis of the impact of research output on economic growth. <i>Scientometrics</i> , 2016, 108, 855-874.	3.0	45
33	Energy innovations and environmental sustainability in the U.S.: The roles of immigration and economic expansion using a maximum likelihood method. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2020, 712, 135594.	8.0	44
34	Interfuel substitution, biomass consumption, economic growth, and sustainable development: Evidence from Brazil. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 2019, 211, 1357-1366.	9.3	41
35	Analysing the spillovers between crude oil prices, stock prices and metal prices: The importance of frequency domain in USA. <i>Energy</i> , 2021, 220, 119732.	8.8	40
36	Globalisation and its effect on pollution in Malaysia: the role of Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2017, 24, 23096-23113.	5.3	38

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37	Analyzing the time-frequency lead–lag relationship between oil and agricultural commodities. <i>Energy Economics</i> , 2018, 76, 470-494.	12.1	38
38	Modelling the relationship between financing by Islamic banking system and environmental quality: evidence from bootstrap autoregressive distributive lag with Fourier terms. <i>Quality and Quantity</i> , 2019, 53, 2867-2884.	3.7	35
39	Persistence in carbon footprint emissions: an overview of 92 countries. <i>Carbon Management</i> , 2019, 10, 405-415.	2.4	31
40	ICT, Financial Development, Economic Growth and Electricity Consumption: New Evidence from Malaysia. <i>Global Business Review</i> , 2021, 22, 941-962.	3.1	31
41	The effects of shale oil production, capital and labour on economic growth in the United States: A maximum likelihood analysis of the resource curse hypothesis. <i>Resources Policy</i> , 2020, 68, 101799.	9.6	31
42	Have U.S. environmental policies been effective in the reduction of U.S. emissions? A new approach using fractional integration. <i>Atmospheric Pollution Research</i> , 2018, 9, 53-60.	3.8	29
43	The impact of technological innovation on renewable energy production: accounting for the roles of economic and environmental factors using a method of moments quantile regression. <i>Heliyon</i> , 2022, 8, e09913.	3.2	29
44	Stochastic convergence in carbon emissions based on a new Fourier-based wavelet unit root test. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2021, 28, 21887-21899.	5.3	28
45	Gold prices and the cryptocurrencies: Evidence of convergence and cointegration. <i>Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications</i> , 2019, 523, 1227-1236.	2.6	27
46	Sustainable electricity generation: the possibility of substituting fossil fuels for hydropower and solar energy in Italy. <i>International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology</i> , 2021, 28, 429-439.	5.9	27
47	Does tourism-led growth hypothesis exist in Mauritius? Evidence from disaggregated tourism markets. <i>Current Issues in Tourism</i> , 2018, 21, 964-969.	7.2	26
48	Investigating the asymmetry effects of crude oil price on renewable energy consumption in the United States. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2022, 29, 817-827.	5.3	26
49	Biofuel energy consumption–economic growth relationship: an empirical investigation of Brazil. <i>Biofuels, Bioproducts and Biorefining</i> , 2016, 10, 753-775.	3.7	25
50	Sustainable economic development in China: Modelling the role of hydroelectricity consumption in a multivariate framework. <i>Energy</i> , 2019, 168, 516-531.	8.8	25
51	The impact of shale gas development on the U.S economy: Evidence from a quantile autoregressive distributed lag model. <i>Energy</i> , 2020, 205, 118004.	8.8	25
52	Stochastic convergence of renewable energy consumption in OECD countries: a fractional integration approach. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2018, 25, 17289-17299.	5.3	24
53	Convergence in Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂) Emissions Since 1850 in OECD Countries: Evidence from a New Panel Unit Root Test. <i>Environmental Modeling and Assessment</i> , 2020, 25, 665-675.	2.2	24
54	Towards sustainable development in developing countries: Aggregate and disaggregate analysis of energy intensity and the role of fossil fuel subsidies. <i>Sustainable Production and Consumption</i> , 2020, 24, 254-265.	11.0	24

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55	Hydropower and potential for interfuel substitution: The case of electricity sector in Malaysia. Energy, 2018, 151, 966-983.	8.8	23
56	Determinants of military expenditure and the role of globalisation in a cross-country analysis. Defence and Peace Economics, 2018, 29, 853-870.	1.9	23
57	Global financial crisis and stationarity of tourist arrivals: evidence from Mauritius. Current Issues in Tourism, 2016, 19, 869-875.	7.2	22
58	Tourism-induced income distribution in Malaysia: a practical experience of a truly Asian economy. Current Issues in Tourism, 2020, 23, 2910-2929.	7.2	22
59	Persistence and sustainability of fishing grounds footprint: Evidence from 89 countries. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 751, 141594.	8.0	22
60	Nonlinearity convergence of tourism markets in Seychelles. Current Issues in Tourism, 2014, 17, 475-479.	7.2	21
61	Convergence in per capita carbon footprint and ecological footprint for G7 countries: Evidence from panel Fourier threshold unit root test. Energy and Environment, 2022, 33, 527-545.	4.6	21
62	Convergence of CO2 Emission Levels: Evidence from African Countries. Journal of Economic Research, 2014, 19, 65-92.	0.2	20
63	September 11 attacks, H1N1 influenza, global financial crisis and tourist arrivals in Sarawak. Anatolia, 2015, 26, 298-300.	2.4	19
64	Are fluctuations in oil consumption permanent or transitory? Evidence from linear and nonlinear unit root tests. Energy Policy, 2016, 88, 262-270.	8.8	18
65	Revisiting the Convergence Hypothesis of Tourism Markets: Evidence from South Africa. Margin, 2014, 8, 77-92.	0.6	17
66	Dynamic causality interplay from COVID-19 pandemic to oil price, stock market, and economic policy uncertainty: evidence from oil-importing and oil-exporting countries. Annals of Operations Research, 2022, 313, 105-143.	4.1	17
67	Influence of economic factors on disaggregated Islamic banking deposits: Evidence with structural breaks in Malaysia. Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money, 2018, 55, 13-28.	4.2	16
68	The effect of military expenditure on stock market development: panel evidence from system GMM estimates. Defence and Peace Economics, 2015, 26, 271-287.	1.9	15
69	Investigating the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) hypothesis: does government effectiveness matter? Evidence from 170 countries. Environment, Development and Sustainability, 2022, 24, 12740-12755.	5.0	15
70	Searching for sustainable electricity generation: The possibility of substituting coal and natural gas with clean energy. Energy and Environment, 2022, 33, 64-84.	4.6	13
71	Examining the asymmetric effects of stock markets on Malaysia's air pollution: a nonlinear ARDL approach. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2019, 26, 34977-34982.	5.3	11
72	Military Spending, Corruption, and the Welfare Consequences. Defence and Peace Economics, 2020, 31, 677-691.	1.9	11

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73	Output and substitution elasticity estimates between renewable and non-renewable energy: implications for economic growth and sustainability in India. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2021, 28, 65313-65332.	5.3	11
74	Convergence of aggregate and sectoral nitrogen oxides in G7 countries for 1750â€“2019: Evidence from a new panel Fourier threshold unit root test. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2021, 324, 129298.	9.3	11
75	Income convergence dynamics in ASEAN and SAARC blocs. New Zealand Economic Papers, 2014, 48, 285-300.	0.8	10
76	Sources of labour productivity: a panel investigation of the role of military expenditure. Quality and Quantity, 2016, 50, 849-865.	3.7	10
77	Parametric and non-parametric convergence analysis of electricity intensity in developed and developing countries. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2019, 26, 8552-8574.	5.3	10
78	Towards sustainable development: A multi-country persistence analysis of forest products footprint using a stationarity test with smooth shifts. Sustainable Development, 2020, 28, 1465-1476.	12.5	10
79	On the persistence of shocks to global CO2 emissions: a historical data perspective (0 to 2014). Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2022, 29, 77311-77320.	5.3	10
80	Conditional convergence in energy consumption per capita of OPEC member countries: evidence from nonlinearity tests. OPEC Energy Review, 2018, 42, 199-211.	1.9	9
81	Relationship between financial development and inbound tourism: A revisit. Journal of Public Affairs, 2021, 21, e2233.	3.1	9
82	Interfuel substitution, hydroelectricity consumption and CO2 emissions mitigation in Malaysia: evidence from a transcendental logarithm (trans-log) cost function framework. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2020, 27, 17162-17174.	5.3	9
83	Toward sustainable electricity generation mix: an econometric analysis of the substitutability of nuclear energy and hydropower for fossil fuels in Canada. International Journal of Green Energy, 2021, 18, 834-842.	3.8	9
84	Digital adoption and its impact on tourism arrivals and receipts. Anatolia, 2021, 32, 337-339.	2.4	8
85	Nonlinearity and the Unit Root Hypothesis for African Per Capita Real GDP. International Economic Journal, 2015, 29, 617-630.	1.1	7
86	Disaggregated military expenditure and the debt level in Nigeria. Quality and Quantity, 2017, 51, 1687-1705.	3.7	7
87	Convergence hypothesis in tourism markets and activities in Taiwan. Tourism Economics, 2018, 24, 1037-1044.	4.1	7
88	Modelling the economic role of hydropower: Evidence from bootstrap autoregressive distributed lag approach. Renewable Energy, 2021, 168, 76-84.	8.9	7
89	Persistence of Methane Emission in OECD Countries for 1750â€“2014: a Fractional Integration Approach. Environmental Modeling and Assessment, 2021, 26, 497-509.	2.2	7
90	Convergence of Defence Burdens in Asia-Pacific Economies: A Residual Augmented Least Squares Approach. Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy, 2019, 25, .	1.1	6

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Fractional persistence in income poverty in Africa. Social Indicators Research, 2021, 155, 563-581.	2.7	6
92	The persistence of economic policy uncertainty: Evidence of long range dependence. Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications, 2021, 568, 125698.	2.6	6
93	Persistence and non-stationarity in the built-up land footprint across 89 countries. Ecological Indicators, 2021, 123, 107372.	6.3	6
94	Wind energy and sustainable electricity generation: evidence from Germany. Environment, Development and Sustainability, 2022, 24, 9185-9198.	5.0	6
95	The Role of Urbanisation in the Economic Development Process: Evidence from Nigeria. Margin, 2017, 11, 223-255.	0.6	5
96	Will energy strategies to reduce oil imports by countries dependent on foreign oil be effective? Evidence from residual augmented least squares and cross-sectionally augmented panel unit root tests. Energy Strategy Reviews, 2019, 24, 268-278.	7.3	5
97	Talent management practices on employee performance among academic staff of Malaysian private universities: employee engagement as a mediator. Journal of Applied Research in Higher Education, 2022, 14, 135-158.	1.9	5
98	Wavelet and Fourier augmented convergence analysis of methane emissions in more than two centuries: implications for environmental management in OECD countries. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2022, , 1.	5.3	5
99	Employee engagement as a mediating variable on the relationship between employee relation practice and employee performance in a developing economy. Journal of Applied Research in Higher Education, 2023, 15, 83-97.	1.9	5
100	Is the consumption-income ratio stationary in African countries? Evidence from new time series tests that allow for structural breaks. Applied Economics, 2018, 50, 4122-4136.	2.2	4
101	The Impact of Microfinance Services on Socio-Economic Welfare of Urban Vulnerable Households in Malaysia. International Journal of Business and Society, 2021, 22, 696-712.	0.9	4
102	Modelling Two Dimensions of Poverty in Selected Developing Countries: The Impact of Fossil Fuel Subsidies. Social Indicators Research, 2022, 160, 357-379.	2.7	4
103	Convergence analysis of ammonia emissions by sector and fuel source in OECD countries from 1750 to 2019 using a new Fourier-centric wavelet approach. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 0, , .	5.3	4
104	Malaysian corporate tax rate and revenue: the application of Ibn Khaldun tax theory. ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance, 2018, 10, 251-262.	2.2	3
105	Exploring the nexus between oil price shocks and sectoral stock returns: a new evidence from stock exchange in Malaysia. Economic Change and Restructuring, 2021, 54, 199-217.	5.0	2
106	Persistence of Sulfur Dioxide Emissions in OECD Countries Between 1750 and 2014: A Fractional Integration Approach. International Journal of Environmental Research, 2021, 15, 701-708.	2.3	2
107	Transportation fuel subsidies and CO ₂ emissions: The roles of economic complexity and uncertainty. Environmental Progress and Sustainable Energy, 0, , .	2.3	2
108	Testing for the Stationarity in Total Factor Productivity: Nonlinearity Evidence from 79 Countries. Journal of the Knowledge Economy, 2017, 8, 141-158.	4.4	1

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109	Persistence of the Misery Index in African Countries. Social Indicators Research, 2020, 147, 825-841.	2.7	1
110	Microfinance services and socio-economic welfare of urban households in Sabah, Malaysia. Journal of Public Affairs, 2020, , e2528.	3.1	1
111	Persistence and dependence in geopolitical risks in various developed and developing countries. International Journal of Finance and Economics, 0, , .	3.5	1
112	Mediating role of employee engagement on the relationship between succession planning practice and employee performance in academic institutions: PLS-SEM approach. Journal of Applied Research in Higher Education, 2022, 14, 808-828.	1.9	1
113	An exploratory study on knowledge sharing behaviors of university students in Singapore. International Journal of Advanced and Applied Sciences, 2017, 4, 56-61.	0.4	1
114	IS THE REPORTS-BASED MEASURE OF UNCERTAINTY STATIONARY? EVIDENCE FROM A NEW PANEL RESIDUAL AUGMENTED LEAST SQUARES UNIT ROOT TEST. Singapore Economic Review, 0, , 1-35.	1.7	1
115	Persistence analysis of research intensity in <sc>OECD</sc> countries since 1870. Australian Economic Papers, 0, , .	2.2	0
116	The impact of fossil fuel subsidies on income inequality: accounting for the interactive roles of corruption and economic uncertainty. International Journal of Social Economics, 2022, 49, 1752-1769.	1.9	0