

Mohammad Mafizur Rahman

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

75
papers

3,248
citations

201674

27
h-index

168389

53
g-index

75
all docs

75
docs citations

75
times ranked

1580
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Role of Socio-economic and Female Indicators on Child Mortality Rate in Bangladesh: A Time Series Analysis. <i>Omega: Journal of Death and Dying</i> , 2023, 86, 889-912.	1.0	8
2	Pro-Wellbeing Tourism: The Dynamic Relationship Between Household Consumption Expenditure and Tourism Growth in Tanzania. <i>Tourism Planning and Development</i> , 2023, 20, 355-376.	2.2	2
3	Environmental kuznets curve and causal links between environmental degradation and selected socioeconomic indicators in Bangladesh. <i>Environment, Development and Sustainability</i> , 2022, 24, 5426-5450.	5.0	25
4	Renewable energy, energy intensity and carbon reduction: Experience of large emerging economies. <i>Renewable Energy</i> , 2022, 184, 252-265.	8.9	80
5	Determinants of life expectancy in most polluted countries: Exploring the effect of environmental degradation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0262802.	2.5	39
6	The causative factors of environmental degradation in South Asia. <i>Journal of Asian Economics</i> , 2022, 79, 101452.	2.7	6
7	Impacts of institutional quality, economic growth, and exports on renewable energy: Emerging countries perspective. <i>Renewable Energy</i> , 2022, 189, 938-951.	8.9	36
8	Life expectancy in the ANZUS-BENELUX countries: The role of renewable energy, environmental pollution, economic growth and good governance. <i>Renewable Energy</i> , 2022, 190, 251-260.	8.9	23
9	Reduction of CO2 emissions: The role of renewable energy, technological innovation and export quality. <i>Energy Reports</i> , 2022, 8, 2793-2805.	5.1	86
10	Economic Growth in Six ASEAN Countries: Are Energy, Human Capital and Financial Development Playing Major Roles?. <i>Sustainability</i> , 2022, 14, 4540.	3.2	1
11	CO2 Emissions in Asiaâ€™Pacific Region: Do Energy Use, Economic Growth, Financial Development, and International Trade Have Detrimental Effects?. <i>Sustainability</i> , 2022, 14, 5420.	3.2	31
12	The impact of the government response on pandemic control in the long runâ€™A dynamic empirical analysis based on COVID-19. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0267232.	2.5	6
13	Geographic and socioeconomic inequalities in the survival of children under-five in Nigeria. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2022, 12, 8389.	3.3	1
14	The effect of the informal sector on sustainable development: Evidence from developing countries. <i>Business Strategy and Development</i> , 2022, 5, 437-451.	4.2	12
15	Environmental quality and its nexus with informal economy, corruption control, energy use, and socioeconomic aspects: the perspective of emerging economies. <i>Heliyon</i> , 2022, 8, e09569.	3.2	11
16	Investigating the environmental externalities of tourism development: evidence from Tanzania. <i>Heliyon</i> , 2022, 8, e09617.	3.2	11
17	Impact of industrialization and non-renewable energy on environmental pollution in Australia: Do renewable energy and financial development play a mitigating role?. <i>Renewable Energy</i> , 2022, 195, 203-213.	8.9	56
18	Is Tanzaniaâ€™s economic growth leaving the poor behind? A nonlinear autoregressive distributed lag assessment. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0270036.	2.5	0

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19	Socio-economic factors affecting high infant and child mortality rates in selected African countries: does globalisation play any role?. <i>Globalization and Health</i> , 2022, 18, .	4.9	9
20	The link between environmental quality, economic growth, and energy use: new evidence from five OPEC countries. <i>Environment Systems and Decisions</i> , 2021, 41, 3-20.	3.4	21
21	Nexus between energy consumption, information and communications technology, and economic growth: An enquiry into emerging Asian countries. <i>Journal of Public Affairs</i> , 2021, 21, e2172.	3.1	41
22	Military expenditure, financial development and environmental degradation in Turkey: A comparison of CO_2 emissions and ecological footprint. <i>International Journal of Finance and Economics</i> , 2021, 26, 986-997.	3.5	63
23	Nexus between environmental, social and economic development in South Asia: evidence from econometric models. <i>Heliyon</i> , 2021, 7, e05965.	3.2	26
24	Are Energy Consumption, Population Density and Exports Causing Environmental Damage in China? Autoregressive Distributed Lag and Vector Error Correction Model Approaches. <i>Sustainability</i> , 2021, 13, 3749.	3.2	27
25	Tourism expansion and economic growth in Tanzania: A causality analysis. <i>Heliyon</i> , 2021, 7, e06966.	3.2	39
26	Exploring the driving factors of economic growth in the world's largest economies. <i>Heliyon</i> , 2021, 7, e07109.	3.2	27
27	Is industrial pollution detrimental to public health? Evidence from the world's most industrialised countries. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 1175.	2.9	35
28	The private returns to education in rural Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Educational Development</i> , 2021, 84, 102424.	2.7	1
29	Decomposition of socioeconomic inequalities in the uptake of intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy in Nigeria: evidence from Demographic Health Survey. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2021, 20, 300.	2.3	3
30	Impacts of human capital, exports, economic growth and energy consumption on CO2 emissions of a cross-sectionally dependent panel: Evidence from the newly industrialized countries (NICs). <i>Environmental Science and Policy</i> , 2021, 121, 24-36.	4.9	146
31	Clean energy, population density, urbanization and environmental pollution nexus: Evidence from Bangladesh. <i>Renewable Energy</i> , 2021, 172, 1063-1072.	8.9	158
32	The dynamic nexus of energy consumption, international trade and economic growth in BRICS and ASEAN countries: A panel causality test. <i>Energy</i> , 2021, 229, 120679.	8.8	41
33	The nexus between health status and health expenditure, energy consumption and environmental pollution: empirical evidence from SAARC-BIMSTEC regions. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 1694.	2.9	15
34	Are Tourism and Energy Consumption Linked? Evidence from Australia. <i>Sustainability</i> , 2021, 13, 10800.	3.2	14
35	The role of access to electricity, female education, and public health expenditure on female health outcomes: evidence from SAARC-ASEAN countries. <i>BMC Women's Health</i> , 2021, 21, 383.	2.0	5
36	Renewable and non-renewable energy consumption-economic growth nexus: New evidence from South Asia. <i>Renewable Energy</i> , 2020, 147, 399-408.	8.9	358

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37	Environmental degradation: The role of electricity consumption, economic growth and globalisation. <i>Journal of Environmental Management</i> , 2020, 253, 109742.	7.8	195
38	Combining Microfinance and Health in Reducing Poverty-Driven Healthcare Costs: Evidence From the Philippines. <i>Frontiers in Public Health</i> , 2020, 8, 583455.	2.7	5
39	Exploring the effects of economic growth, population density and international trade on energy consumption and environmental quality in India. <i>International Journal of Energy Sector Management</i> , 2020, 14, 1177-1203.	2.3	47
40	Answer to the letter to the editor on "Environmental Phillips Curve: OECD and Asian NICs Perspective". <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2020, 27, 43412-43413.	5.3	6
41	Economic growth in South Asia: the role of CO2 emissions, population density and trade openness. <i>Heliyon</i> , 2020, 6, e03903.	3.2	112
42	Environmental Phillips curve: OECD and Asian NICs perspective. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2020, 27, 31153-31170.	5.3	25
43	The relation between an ageing population and economic growth in Bangladesh: Evidence from an endogenous growth model. <i>Economic Analysis and Policy</i> , 2020, 66, 14-25.	6.6	22
44	The nexus between renewable energy, economic growth, trade, urbanisation and environmental quality: A comparative study for Australia and Canada. <i>Renewable Energy</i> , 2020, 155, 617-627.	8.9	108
45	Microcredit participation and child schooling in rural Bangladesh: Evidence from a cross-sectional survey. <i>Economic Analysis and Policy</i> , 2019, 64, 293-301.	6.6	2
46	CO2 Emissions and Development Indicators: a Causality Analysis for Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Processes</i> , 2019, 6, 433-455.	3.5	32
47	The drivers of economic growth in South Asia: evidence from a dynamic system GMM approach. <i>Journal of Economic Studies</i> , 2019, 46, 564-577.	1.9	43
48	Natural gas consumption and economic growth nexus: an investigation for France. <i>International Journal of Energy Sector Management</i> , 2019, 14, 261-284.	2.3	11
49	The Determinants of Household Out-of-Pocket (OOP) Medical Expenditure in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Applied Health Economics and Health Policy</i> , 2018, 16, 219-234.	2.1	4
50	Renewable and non-renewable energy consumption, environmental degradation and economic growth in Tunisia. <i>Quality and Quantity</i> , 2018, 52, 1105-1119.	3.7	114
51	Nexus between the banking sector interest rate spread and interbank borrowing rate: An econometric investigation for Bangladesh. <i>Research in International Business and Finance</i> , 2018, 43, 34-47.	5.9	1
52	Health care expenditure and health outcome nexus: new evidence from the SAARC-ASEAN region. <i>Globalization and Health</i> , 2018, 14, 113.	4.9	94
53	The relationship between access to microfinance, health-seeking behaviour and health service uses: Evidence from Bangladesh. <i>Economic Analysis and Policy</i> , 2018, 60, 9-17.	6.6	8
54	Financial Exclusion and the Role of Islamic Finance in Australia: A Case Study in Queensland. <i>Australasian Accounting, Business and Finance Journal</i> , 2018, 12, 23-42.	1.4	2

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55	Do population density, economic growth, energy use and exports adversely affect environmental quality in Asian populous countries?. <i>Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews</i> , 2017, 77, 506-514.	16.4	225
56	The causal nexus between economic growth and energy consumption: New evidence from global panel of 53 countries. <i>Sustainable Cities and Society</i> , 2017, 33, 45-56.	10.4	72
57	The effects of population growth, environmental quality and trade openness on economic growth. <i>Journal of Economic Studies</i> , 2017, 44, 456-474.	1.9	27
58	Carbon emissions, energy consumption and industrial growth in Bangladesh: Empirical evidence from ARDL cointegration and Granger causality analysis. <i>Energy Policy</i> , 2017, 110, 600-608.	8.8	227
59	The effects of telephone infrastructure on farmers' agricultural outputs in China. <i>Information Economics and Policy</i> , 2017, 41, 88-95.	3.5	8
60	Energy use, international trade and economic growth nexus in Australia: New evidence from an extended growth model. <i>Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews</i> , 2016, 64, 806-816.	16.4	89
61	An investigation on allocative efficiency and implications of new funding plans for the Australian universities. <i>Educational Research for Policy and Practice</i> , 2016, 15, 71-82.	1.9	3
62	The Australian Federal Government's education policy changes: some implications for Australian universities. <i>International Journal of Education Economics and Development</i> , 2015, 6, 97.	0.1	0
63	Financial Development, International Trade, and Economic Growth in Australia: New Evidence From Multivariate Framework Analysis. <i>Journal of Asia-Pacific Business</i> , 2015, 16, 21-43.	1.5	24
64	Is there any feedback effect between academic research publication and research collaboration? Evidence from an Australian university. <i>Scientometrics</i> , 2015, 105, 2179-2196.	3.0	12
65	Exports, financial development and economic growth in Pakistan. <i>International Journal of Development Issues</i> , 2014, 13, 155-170.	1.2	37
66	Do Imports and Foreign Capital Inflows Lead Economic Growth? Cointegration and Causality Analysis in Pakistan. <i>South Asia Economic Journal</i> , 2013, 14, 59-81.	0.8	24
67	Does Nominal Devaluation Improve Income Distribution? Evidence from Bangladesh. <i>South Asian Survey</i> , 2012, 19, 61-77.	2.3	1
68	The Gravity Model Analysis of Bangladesh's Trade: A Panel Data Approach. <i>Journal of Asia-Pacific Business</i> , 2012, 13, 263-286.	1.5	11
69	The Dynamic of Financial Development, Imports, Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Growth: Cointegration and Causality Analysis in Pakistan. <i>Global Business Review</i> , 2012, 13, 201-219.	3.1	98
70	THE IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD MALNUTRITION ON SCHOOLING: EVIDENCE FROM BANGLADESH. <i>Journal of Biosocial Science</i> , 2011, 43, 437-451.	1.2	30
71	The Australian housing market – understanding the causes and effects of rising prices. <i>Policy Studies</i> , 2010, 31, 577-590.	1.6	19
72	CHILD WORK AND SCHOOLING IN BANGLADESH: THE ROLE OF BIRTH ORDER. <i>Journal of Biosocial Science</i> , 2007, 39, 641-656.	1.2	7

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73	Macro-economic and trade link models of SAARC countries: an investigation for regional trade expansion. <i>Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy</i> , 2007, 13, 50-62.	1.7	2
74	Child Labor in Bangladesh: A Critical Appraisal of Harkin's Bill and the MOU-Type Schooling Program. <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i> , 1999, 33, 985-1003.	0.8	37
75	Improving Australia's trade balance: A case study of agro-forest and fish products. <i>Australian Economic Papers</i> , 0, , .	2.2	1