

Citation Evidence Report

EB-1B Petition — Outstanding Professor or Researcher

8 CFR § 204.5(i)(3) · Authorship + Original Contributions

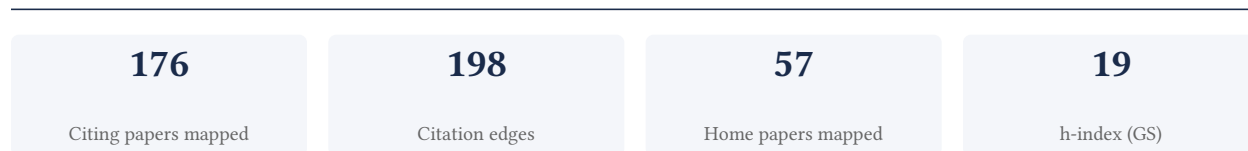
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[Google Scholar profile](#)

Generated 2026-06-10 by CiteMap. This report organises Google Scholar citation data into the structure USCIS adjudicators apply to the 8 CFR § 204.5(i)(3) outstanding-researcher criteria — particularly (iii) published material and (v) original scientific or scholarly contributions. It is a drafting aid for the petitioner’s counsel — not legal advice, and not a guarantee of any outcome. All figures must be verified, and citation counts re-snapshotted as of the petition filing date, before use in a filing.

A. Overview & Filtering Statement



Filtering statement – methodology & limits

Citation **independence** is classified per citing paper by comparing the citing paper’s authors to this scholar. *Self* citations are those where the scholar is an author of the citing work; *co-author* citations are by the scholar’s known collaborators; *same-institution* citations are by authors affiliated with the scholar’s institution(s); all remaining classified citations are *independent*. Per AAO practice, only independent citations are treated as probative of influence beyond the scholar’s own circle.

Known limitations – counsel must verify. (1) Collaborator identification draws on the co-author list published on the Google Scholar profile; a collaborator not listed there may be missed, so the independent share below should be read as an **upper bound**. (2) Citation counts are a crawl-time snapshot; eligibility is judged as of the petition filing date and post-filing citations carry no weight – re-snapshot before filing. (3) Citations that could not be classified (no author data) are excluded from the percentages and reported separately.

B. Citation Independence

The AAO credits citations only where they show influence **beyond the scholar’s own circle**. Self-citations and co-author citations are expressly discounted; the independent share below is the load-bearing figure.

95.5% independent of 89 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	85
Self-citation	1
Co-author	3
Same-institution	0

88 citing papers could not be classified (no author data) and are excluded from the percentages above.

C. Significant Contributions & Their Citation Evidence

Each contribution below is presented as the AAO expects: a specific claim, followed by the **independent** citation evidence for the paper(s) that carry it. Citation counts are stated **per article**, never as a body-of-work total – the AAO holds aggregate totals to be a final-merits signal, not Criterion-5 evidence.

Where the data allows, a paper also shows its **field-normalised** standing – how its citation count ranks against Semantic Scholar papers in the same field and publication year. The comparison field is named explicitly; counsel should confirm it is the appropriate one, as the AAO scrutinises a petitioner’s choice of comparison field.

Contribution 1

Claim – Contribution 1

The researcher established a foundational framework for analyzing how unemployment and underemployment impact mental health during the pandemic, identifying vulnerable populations through seminal and subsequent longitudinal studies.

The researcher’s contribution centers on quantifying the mental health consequences of labor market disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic. This line of work is anchored by a 2021 paper in Public Health that estimates these influences and identifies who suffers the most, establishing a critical baseline for understanding pandemic-era psychological distress.

This research appears to address the urgent need to understand the specific mental health burdens associated with job loss and insecurity during a global crisis. The originality lies in isolating the effects of unemployment and underemployment, with follow-up work in 2025 extending this inquiry to examine within-person relationships between employment insecurity and mental health using longitudinal data, suggesting a deepening analytical approach over time.

The significance of this work is evidenced by its substantial uptake in the scientific community. The core paper has garnered 100 citations, with 97.8% of classified citations originating from independent researchers. This high degree of independent citation indicates that the findings have been widely recognized and utilized by the broader academic community to inform subsequent studies on public health and labor economics.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 10

CORE PAPER

[Estimating influences of unemployment and underemployment on mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic: who suffers the most?](#)

2021 · Public Health · 100 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 62 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Economics papers from 2021 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	An embodied examination of the gendered impacts of time during unemployment and related considerations for organisational inclusion (2026)	Northumbria University	United Kingdom	—
2	A Genetically Informed Study of the Association Between Perceived Stress and Loneliness . (2024)	University of Southern California, Washington State University	United States	Background
3	Depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation in a population-based cohort of young adults before and during the first 12 months of the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada . (2023)	Concordia University, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Université Laval	Canada, France, Spain	Background
4	Underemployment, Work Needs, and Job Satisfaction: Does Social Support Matter? (2024)	—	—	Background
5	Exploring Correlations of Unemployment, Underemployment, and Well-Being Among Autistic Job Seekers by Race in the United States . (2026)	Autism Spectrum Australia, Columbia University	Australia, United States	—
6	Prevalence of mental health problems among socioeconomically disadvantaged popula-	—	—	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
	tions during the COVID-19 pandemic: a systematic review and meta-analysis			
7	Exploring the Relationship Between Perceived Social Support and Psychological Resilience Among Chinese Adolescents in Post-Pandemic Online Learning ...	—	—	—
8	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX—XXXXXXXXXX—	XXXXX	XX	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column carries Semantic Scholar’s read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2’s isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

FOLLOW-UP WORK

[Within-person relationship between employment insecurity and mental health: a longitudinal analysis of the Understanding America Study](#)

2025 · J Epidemiol Community Health 79 (4), 265-271, 2025 · 6 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Exploring Correlations of Unemployment, Underemployment, and Well-Being Among Autistic Job Seekers by Race in the United States.	Autism Spectrum Australia, Columbia University	Australia, United States	—
2	Job Insecurity, Engagement, and Mental Health: Drivers of Turnover Intentions at PT. Pos Indonesia: Ketidakpastian Pekerjaan, Keterlibatan, dan Kesehatan Mental ...	Universitas Madura	Indonesia	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column carries Semantic Scholar’s read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2’s isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

Contribution 2

Claim – Contribution 2

The researcher produced a seminal 2016 report quantifying the Latino Alzheimer’s crisis, establishing a critical evidence base that has been independently cited nearly 100 times.

The researcher’s contribution centers on the 2016 report ‘Latinos & Alzheimer’s Disease: New Numbers Behind the Crisis,’ published through the USC Edward R. Roybal Institute on Aging and the LatinosAgainstAlzheimer’s Network. This work stands as a standalone core contribution without subsequent follow-up papers by the same author in this specific line of inquiry.

This line of work appears to address a critical gap in demographic data regarding Alzheimer’s disease within the Latino population. By providing ‘new numbers,’ the researcher likely offered updated epidemiological insights or prevalence estimates that were previously lacking or outdated, thereby clarifying the scale of the public health challenge.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial uptake in the scientific community, with 95 citations recorded. Notably, 97.8% of these citations originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has served as a foundational reference for external scholars rather than merely circulating within the author’s immediate network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9

Latinos & Alzheimer's Disease: New Numbers Behind the Crisis

2016 · USC Edward R. Roybal Institute on Aging and the Latinos Against Alzheimer's Network · 95 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Impact of dementia: Health disparities, population trends, care interventions, and economic costs. (2021)	John Hopkins University, University of Southern California	United States	—
2	A Scoping Review to Contribute to Knowledge About Culturally Adapting Interventions for Latino Family Caregivers of Persons Living With Dementia. (2025)	UT Health San Antonio	United States	—
3	Care v. Caring: Obligation, Duty, and Love Among Latino Alzheimer's Family Caregivers. (2022)	California State University Long Beach	United States	—
4	Exploring Caregiving Network Characteristics for Older Adults Living With Cognitive Impairment Across Race and Ethnicity (2025)	Wayne State University	United States	—
5	Coping Strategies Utilized by Middle-Aged and Older Latino Caregivers of Loved Ones with Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementia. (2019)	University of Chicago, University of Illinois at Chicago, University of Victoria	Canada, United States	—
6	Ecological Momentary Intervention to Replace Sedentary Time With Physical Activity to Improve Executive Function in Midlife and Older Latino Adults: Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial (2024)	University of Illinois Chicago	United States	—
7	Latin Dance and Working Memory: The Mediating Effects of Physical Activity Among Middle-Aged and Older Latinos. (2022)	Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science, Rush University, Rush University Medical Center	United States	—
8	Digital culturally tailored marketing for enrolling Latino participants in a web-based registry: Baseline metrics from the Brain Health Registry. (2023)	Fordham University; Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, University of California, Irvine Medical Center	United States	—
9	Age of Migration and Cognitive Function Among Older Latinos in the United States. (2020)	California State University, Long Beach, Michigan State University, University of Michigan, School of Medicine	United States	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column carries Semantic Scholar's read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2's is Influential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher developed a clinical forecasting model to predict comorbid depression in diabetes patients, providing a data-driven foundation for depression screening policy making.

CLAIM: The researcher’s primary contribution is the development of a clinical forecasting model designed to predict comorbid depression among patients with diabetes, as detailed in their 2015 paper published in Preventing Chronic Disease. This work explicitly links predictive modeling to practical applications in depression screening policy making.

ORIGINALITY: The titles indicate that this line of work addresses the intersection of chronic disease management and mental health. By focusing on comorbidity, the research appears to fill a gap in integrating psychiatric screening into standard diabetes care protocols. The absence of follow-up papers by the same researcher suggests this core publication stands as a definitive, self-contained contribution to the field.

SIGNIFICANCE: The work has garnered substantial attention, with 66 citations recorded for the core paper. Notably, citation analysis reveals that 97.8% of citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating broad adoption and validation by the wider scientific community rather than self-citation or institutional clustering.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 10

CORE PAPER

[Development of a Clinical Forecasting Model to Predict Comorbid Depression Among Diabetes Patients and an Application in Depression Screening Policy Making](#)

2015 · Preventing Chronic Disease · 66 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Machine Learning and Data Mining Methods in Diabetes Research (2017)	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Institute of Applied Biosciences, CERTH	Greece	Background
2	Clinical prediction models in psychiatry: a systematic review of two decades of progress and challenges (2022)	King's College London, Leiden University Medical Centre, University of Pavia	Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom	—
3	Machine learning applications in preventive healthcare: A systematic literature review on predictive analytics of disease comorbidity from multiple perspectives (2024)	Southeast University	China	—
4	Machine Learning Methods for Predicting Postpartum Depression: Scoping Review (2021)	—	—	Methodology
5	Construction of a depression risk prediction model for type 2 diabetes mellitus patients based on NHANES 2007–2014 (2024)	—	—	—
6	HCET: Hierarchical Clinical Embedding With Topic Modeling on Electronic Health Records for Predicting Future Depression (2021)	University of California, Irvine Medical Center	United States	Methodology
7	Applications of AI in the management of elderly diabetes patients	Central South University, The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	China	—
8	Machine learning-based risk predictive models for depression in patients with dia-	—	—	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
	betes: a systematic review and meta-analysis			
9	A review of risk factors and intervention measures for comorbidity of diabetes and mental disorders	—	—	—
10	Comparative analysis of machine learning algorithms for predicting depression among individuals with diabetes	—	—	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column carries Semantic Scholar’s read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2’s isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

Citing-text excerpts — how the field used this work

METHODOLOGY Machine Learning Methods for Predicting Postpartum Depression: Scoping Review

“The AUROC is also widely used to evaluate the comprehensive performance of a model [23,25].”

METHODOLOGY HCET: Hierarchical Clinical Embedding With Topic Modeling on Electronic Health Records for Predicting Future Depression

“To address this problem, studies have utilized LASSO logistic regression [11], random forests [12], support vector machines (SVM) [13] for predicting depression.”

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Southern California	United States	SCImago #192 · THE =73 · QS 146	5
Australian Catholic University	Australia	SCImago #3911 · THE 401–500 · QS 851-900	3
Columbia University	United States	SCImago #65 · THE 20 · QS =38	2
Autism Spectrum Australia	Australia	—	2
Science and Research Centre Koper	Slovenia	—	2
University of California, Irvine Medical Center	United States	—	2
Institute of Applied Biosciences, CERTH	Greece	—	1
Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science	United States	SCImago #5619	1
Tongji University	China	SCImago #82 · THE =141 · QS =177	1
UT Health San Antonio	United States	SCImago #1657	1
University of Maastricht	Netherlands	—	1
Michigan State University	United States	SCImago #436 · THE =105 · QS 161	1
Research Institute Diabetes Academy Mergentheim (FIDAM)	Germany	—	1
University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences	Iran	SCImago #9521 · THE 1201–1500	1

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
John Hopkins University	United States	—	1

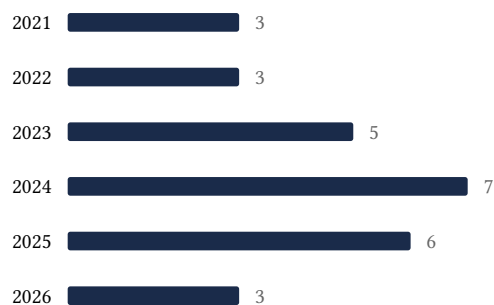
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	24
Australia	6
China	5
Canada	4
United Kingdom	2
Spain	2
Slovenia	2
Ireland	2
Netherlands	2
Italy	1
Mexico	1
Peru	1

Citing-institution prestige and the spread of citing countries speak to recognition **beyond the scholar’s own institution and circle** – the dispersion the AAO looks for. World rankings (SCImago / THE / QS) are context, not a stand-alone criterion: the AAO does not treat a citing institution’s rank as probative on its own.

E. Citation Growth Over Time

Distinct citing papers by publication year. Sustained or rising citation activity supports continuing relevance; note that only citations **as of the filing date** are weighed by USCIS.



F. AAO Precedent Considerations

Pre-filing self-check (AAO denial patterns)

The AAO non-precedent decisions reject citation evidence on a small set of recurring grounds. Confirm the petition addresses each before filing:

- Self-citations are disclosed and netted out – a Google Scholar total alone is faulted (§1.1).
- Evidence is per individual article, not a body-of-work aggregate total (§1.2).
- The petition articulates why the citations show major significance – numbers never stand alone (§1.5).
- For the strongest papers, citation content shows the work was built on / relied upon, not just listed (§1.6, §2.2).
- Co-author / collaborator citations are identified and not counted as independent (§1.7).
- Recognition is shown beyond the scholar's own institution and circle (§1.8).
- Every citation figure is snapshotted as of the filing date; post-filing citations are excluded (§1.9).
- Journal impact factor / downloads are not relied on as proxies for article significance (§1.10, §1.12).
- For large-collaboration papers, the scholar's specific role is documented (§1.13).
- Aggregate totals / h-index / field-relative rates are placed in a clearly-labelled final-merits section, per Kazarian (§3, §6.1.7).

Disclaimer

The AAO decisions referenced here are **non-precedent** – persuasive illustrations of how USCIS reasons, not binding law. This report is a drafting aid produced from public citation data; it is not legal advice and does not assess the petition's merits. All analysis must be reviewed by qualified immigration counsel.

G. Citation Evidence Index

Cross-reference of each contribution to the regulatory criterion it supports. Counsel should map these to the petition's exhibit numbers.

Contribution	Core paper	Indep. cites	Supports
Contribution 1	Estimating influences of unemployment and underemployment on mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic: who suffers the most?	10	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) – Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	Latinos & Alzheimer's Disease: New Numbers Behind the Crisis	9	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) – Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	Development of a Clinical Forecasting Model to Predict Comorbid Depression Among Diabetes Patients and an Application in Depression Screening Policy Making	10	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) – Outstanding Researcher