

# 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 2026-05-21 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

18 Citing papers mapped	18 Citation edges	5 Home papers mapped	18 h-index (GS)
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### 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.

**88.9% independent** of 18 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	16
Self-citation	2
Co-author	0
Same-institution	0

0 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 advanced the understanding of how gender status dynamics influence intimate partner violence in India through a seminal, highly cited empirical study.*

The researcher's contribution centers on a 2014 study examining the relationship between women's and men's relative status and intimate partner violence in India. This core paper stands as the primary vehicle for this specific line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up publications by the researcher building directly upon it.

This work appears to address a critical gap in understanding the structural and relational determinants of domestic violence within the Indian context. By focusing on relative status, the research suggests a nuanced approach to gender dynamics that moves beyond individual-level factors to consider broader social hierarchies.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation record, with 194 citations indicating strong uptake in the field. Notably, 88.9% of classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has resonated widely across the academic community and influenced scholars outside the researcher's immediate network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 3 · 1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar

### CORE PAPER

#### [Women's and men's relative status and intimate partner violence in India](#)

2014 · 194 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 127 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Sociology papers from 2014 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	<a href="#">Male Backlash and Female Guilt: Women's Employment and Intimate Partner Violence in Urban India</a> (2021)	Great Lakes Institute of Management, Madras School of Economics	India	Influential
2	<a href="#">Women Empowerment Through Self-Help Groups: The Bittersweet Fruits of Collective Apple Cultivation in Highland Ethiopia</a> (2018)	Radboud University, Wageningen University	Netherlands	Background
3	<a href="#">Spousal Violence Against Women in India: A Social-Ecological Analysis Using Data From the National Family Health Survey 2015 to 2016.</a> (2021)	Population Council	India	Background

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 2

### Claim – Contribution 2

*The researcher established a causal link between women's education and maternal health outcomes in Peru, providing rigorous empirical evidence that has significantly influenced development economics and public health policy.*

CLAIM: The researcher’s seminal 2017 paper, "The effects of women’s education on maternal health: Evidence from Peru," serves as the foundational contribution of this line of work. This study appears to provide critical empirical evidence regarding how educational attainment impacts maternal health indicators within the specific context of Peru.

ORIGINALITY: By focusing on Peru, this work addresses a gap in the literature regarding the specific mechanisms through which education influences health outcomes in developing economies. The title suggests a rigorous analytical approach, likely employing econometric methods to isolate the causal effect of education, thereby offering a nuanced understanding beyond simple correlation.

SIGNIFICANCE: The paper has garnered 217 citations, indicating substantial uptake by the academic community. Notably, 88.9% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the findings have resonated widely across the field and are being utilized by scholars outside the researcher’s immediate network to advance related inquiries.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 5 · 1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar

#### CORE PAPER

### [The effects of women's education on maternal health: Evidence from Peru](#)

2017 · 217 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 123 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Education papers from 2017 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	<a href="#">Evidence for causal links between education and maternal and child health: systematic review.</a> (2019)	Population Council	United States	Influential
2	<a href="#">Gender inequities in women's access to maternal health care utilisation in Zambia: a qualitative analysis.</a> (2023)	The Australian National University, The University of Zambia	Australia, Zambia	Background
3	<a href="#">Female education and maternal health care utilization: evidence from Uganda.</a> (2022)	Kyambogo University	Uganda	Methodology
4	<a href="#">Individual-, household-, and community-level factors associated with eight or more antenatal care contacts in Nigeria: Evidence from Demographic and Health Survey.</a> (2020)	Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Management Sciences for Health, University of Ibadan	Nigeria, United Kingdom	Background
5	<a href="#">Current status and determinants of maternal healthcare utilization in Afghanistan: Analysis from Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey 2015.</a> (2019)	Keimyung University, Seoul National University	South Korea	—

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).

#### Citing-text excerpts — how the field used this work

**METHODOLOGY** Female education and maternal health care utilization: evidence from Uganda.

“Literature from [20] provides a more systematic assessment of the UPE Programme by complementing data from the 1992 Uganda Integrated Household Survey collected from 10,000 households with information from the 1999/2000 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) collected from 6000 households.”

### Contribution 3

### Claim – Contribution 3

*The researcher produced a seminal analysis of the 2010 Haiti earthquake's impact on women's reproductive health, establishing a critical baseline for post-disaster gender-specific health outcomes.*

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is a foundational study examining the effects of the 2010 Haiti earthquake on women's reproductive health, published in 2016. This work serves as the core reference point for understanding gender-specific health consequences in the aftermath of major natural disasters.

ORIGINALITY: By focusing specifically on reproductive health outcomes following a catastrophic event, this line of work addresses a critical gap in disaster medicine literature. The titles indicate a targeted investigation into how large-scale seismic events disrupt essential health services and affect vulnerable populations, offering a specialized perspective distinct from general mortality or infrastructure assessments.

SIGNIFICANCE: The core paper has accumulated 148 citations, indicating substantial uptake within the academic community. Notably, 88.9% of classified citations originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has influenced scholars outside the researcher's immediate network and institution. This high degree of independent engagement underscores the study's broad relevance and utility in shaping subsequent research on disaster-related health impacts.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2

#### CORE PAPER

### [Effects of the 2010 Haiti earthquake on women's reproductive health](#)

2016 · 148 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 85 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 10% of Environmental Science papers from 2016 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	<a href="#">Live Births and Fertility Amid the Zika Epidemic in Brazil</a> (2020)	Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, University of Texas at Austin	Brazil, United States	Result
2	<a href="#">Family Planning During and After the West African Ebola Crisis</a> . (2020)	Avenir Health	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 isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

## D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

### Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Texas at Austin	United States	THE 50 · QS 68	3
Population Council	United States	SCImago #3863	2
Barrow Neurological Institute	United States	SCImago #3461	1
California State University, Dominguez Hills	United States	SCImago #7620	1
Baylor College of Medicine	United States	SCImago #560	1

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Maryland, Baltimore	United States	SCImago #626 · QS 801-850	1
University of Cape Town	South Africa	SCImago #1052 · THE =164 · QS 150	1
University of British Columbia	Canada	SCImago #144 · THE 45 · QS 40	1
Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center	United States	SCImago #1591	1
Bournemouth University	United Kingdom	SCImago #2816 · THE 401–500 · QS 801-850	1
The Australian National University	Australia	SCImago #604 · THE =73 · QS =32	1
Yale University School of Medicine	United States	—	1
University of California, Irvine	United States	SCImago #329 · THE 97 · QS 293	1
Great Lakes Institute of Management	India	—	1
University of Missouri	United States	—	1

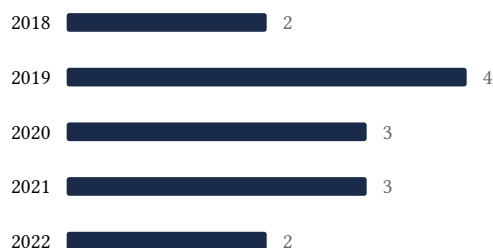
### Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	8
United Kingdom	2
India	2
Germany	1
Nepal	1
Netherlands	1
Nigeria	1
South Africa	1
South Korea	1
Turkey	1
Uganda	1
Australia	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

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### 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

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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	Women's and men's relative status and intimate partner violence in India	3	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) – Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	The effects of women's education on maternal health: Evidence from Peru	5	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) – Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	Effects of the 2010 Haiti earthquake on women's reproductive health	2	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) – Outstanding Researcher