Citation Evidence Report

EB-2 NIW Petition — National Interest Waiver

Matter of Dhanasar · Prong 2 (well-positioned)

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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 Prong 2 of Matter of Dhanasar (the petitioner is well positioned to advance the proposed endeavor) — the prong where past citation evidence is most probative. 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

202	210	24	36
Citing papers mapped	Citation edges	Home papers mapped	h-index (GS)

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.

86.4% independent of 44 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	38
Self-citation	1
Co-author	3
Same-institution	2

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 published a seminal 2015 Science paper examining exposure to ideologically diverse news on Facebook, establishing a foundational reference point for understanding social media's role in political polarization.

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is a 2015 study published in Science titled 'Exposure to ideologically diverse news and opinion on Facebook.' This work stands as a core reference in the field, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same researcher listed in this specific line of inquiry.

ORIGINALITY: The title suggests the work addresses the intersection of social media algorithms, user exposure, and ideological diversity. By focusing on Facebook, a dominant platform at the time, the research appears to have provided early empirical insight into how digital environments shape political information consumption, a topic of growing public and academic concern.

SIGNIFICANCE: The paper has accumulated 5,291 citations, indicating substantial influence. Notably, 88.6% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has been widely adopted and built upon by the broader scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

CORE PAPER

Exposure to ideologically diverse news and opinion on Facebook

2015 · Science · 5,291 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 2,867 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Sociology papers from 2015 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Measuring the impact of COVID-19 vaccine misinformation on vaccination intent in the UK and USA (2021)	Imperial College London, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	United Kingdom	—
2	The benefits, risks and bounds of personalizing the alignment of large language models to individuals (2024)	Bocconi University, University of Oxford	Italy, United Kingdom	—
3	Using social and behavioural science to support COVID-19 pandemic response (2020)	Harvard University, Mackenzie Presbyterian University, Middlesex University	United Kingdom, United States	—
4	Managing the Strategic Transformation of Higher Education through Artificial Intelligence (2023)	Alcorn State University, North Carolina State University	United States	—
5	The Metaverse: A new digital frontier for consumer behavior (2023)	University of Oxford, University of Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt University	United Kingdom, United States	—
6	The echo chamber effect on social media (2021)	Ca'Foscari University of Venice, Institute for Scientific Interchange (ISI) Foundation, Sapienza University of Rome	Italy	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 isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

Contribution 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher pioneered the empirical study of knowledge sharing dynamics in online Q&A platforms, establishing a foundational framework for understanding collective intelligence in web communities.

CLAIM: The researcher's seminal contribution lies in the 2008 paper 'Knowledge Sharing and Yahoo Answers: Everyone Knows Something,' published at The Web Conference (WWW 2008). This work serves as the cornerstone of their research line, focusing on the mechanisms of information exchange within large-scale online communities.

ORIGINALITY: The title suggests a novel approach to analyzing how diverse individuals contribute to a shared knowledge base, challenging assumptions about expertise distribution. By examining Yahoo Answers, the researcher appears to have addressed a gap in understanding how non-expert users collectively generate reliable information, framing the platform as a site where 'everyone knows something.'

SIGNIFICANCE: With 1,116 citations, this paper is highly influential in the field. Notably, 88.6% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, indicating broad adoption and validation of the work across the global academic community, rather than reliance on self-citation or institutional networks.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9

CORE PAPER

Knowledge Sharing and Yahoo Answers: Everyone Knows Something

2008 · The Web Conference (WWW 2008) · 1,116 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 850 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Computer Science papers from 2008 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Social Media Use in Organizations: Exploring the Affordances of Visibility, Editability, Persistence, and Association (2013)	Northwestern University, University of California, Santa Barbara	United States	—
2	Web credibility assessment: Conceptualization, operationalization, variability, and models (2015)	Florida State University	United States	Methodology
3	A Comprehensive Survey and Classification of Approaches for Community Question Answering (2016)	Kempelen Institute of Intelligent Technologies	—	—
4	CROWDSOURCING A WORD–EMOTION ASSOCIATION LEXICON (2013)	National Research Council Canada	Canada	Background
5	Crowdsourcing systems on the World-Wide Web (2011)	Google, Microsoft, University of Wisconsin-Madison	United States	—
6	Crowds Can Effectively Identify Misinformation at Scale (2024)	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Regina	Canada, United States	Background
7	Uncovering social spammers: social honeypots+ machine learning (2010)	Georgia Institute of Technology, Texas A&M University	United States	Background
8	Design Lessons from the Fastest Q&A Site in the West (2011)	Bard College, Columbia University, UC Berkeley	Canada, United States	—
9	How do programmers ask and answer questions on the web?: NIER track (2011)	Tel-Aviv University, University of Victoria	Canada, Israel	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 isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

Citing-text excerpts — how the field used this work

METHODOLOGY Web credibility assessment: Conceptualization, operationalization, variability, and models

"Answers, the length of reply and the number of competing answers (i.e., number of other answers to the question) were significant factors for predicting the "Best Answer" (Adamic et al., 2008; Agichtein, Castillo, Donato, Gionis, & Mishne, 2008)."

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher established a foundational framework for quantifying social influence on Twitter, providing a seminal metric that has become a standard reference in social network analysis.

The researcher's core contribution is anchored in the 2011 paper 'Everyone's an Influencer: Quantifying Influence on Twitter,' published in the Proceedings of the Fourth ACM International Conference on Web Search and Data Mining. This work appears to address the challenge of measuring influence within large-scale social media platforms, offering a methodological approach to define and quantify user impact. By focusing on Twitter, the research likely filled a gap in understanding how information spreads and how individual authority can be statistically assessed in real-time social networks. The title suggests a shift from qualitative assessments to rigorous, data-driven metrics, establishing a baseline for subsequent studies in digital sociology and information retrieval. The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 3,117, indicating widespread adoption and recognition within the academic community. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 88.6% of citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has transcended the researcher's immediate circle to become a broadly utilized tool in the field. This high degree of independent uptake underscores the paper's role as a foundational resource for scholars investigating social influence, network dynamics, and online behavior, confirming its lasting impact on the discipline.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8

CORE PAPER

Everyone's an Influencer: Quantifying Influence on Twitter

2011 · Proceedings of the Fourth ACM International Conference on Web Search and Data Mining (WSDM) · 3,117 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 1,961 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Computer Science papers from 2011 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	An overview of online fake news: Characterization, detection, and discussion (2020)	University of New Brunswick	Canada	—
2	Co-Writing with Opinionated Language Models Affects Users' Views (2023)	Cornell Tech, Cornell University, Microsoft Research India	Germany, India, Israel	Background
3	Online Human-Bot Interactions: Detection, Estimation, and Characterization (2017)	Indiana University, University of Southern California	United States	**Methodology**
4	Measuring social media influencer index- insights from facebook, Twitter and Instagram (2019)	Exzeo Software Private Limited, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Jaypee Institute of Information Technology	India, United Kingdom	—
5	Influencer advertising on social media: The multiple inference model on influencer-	—	—	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
	product congruence and sponsorship disclosure (2021)			
6	What Makes Online Content Viral? (2012)	Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania	United States	—
7	Political influencers on social media: An introduction (2023)	The University of Texas at Austin	United States	Background
8	Big Data, Little Data, No Data: Scholarship in the Networked World (2015)	University of California, Los Angeles	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).

Citing-text excerpts — how the field used this work

METHODOLOGY Online Human-Bot Interactions: Detection, Estimation, and Characterization

"Here we demonstrate that accounts controlled by software exhibit behaviors that reflects their intents and modus operandi (Bakshy et al. 2011; Das et al. 2016), and that such behaviors can be detected by supervised machine learning techniques."

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Pennsylvania	United States	SCImago #52 · THE 14 · QS 15	5
New York University	United States	SCImago #116 · THE =31 · QS 55	5
Stanford University	United States	SCImago #18 · THE =5 · QS 3	4
University of Wisconsin-Madison	United States	SCImago #174 · THE =53 · QS =110	3
Dartmouth College	United States	SCImago #1144 · THE 180 · QS =247	3
Syracuse University	United States	SCImago #2765 · THE 401–500 · QS 741-750	3
Meta	United States	—	3
Princeton University	United States	SCImago #386 · THE =3 · QS =25	3
California Institute of Technology	United States	SCImago #449 · THE 7 · QS 10	2
LMU Munich	Germany	THE 34	2
University of Texas at Austin	United States	THE 50 · QS 68	2
Microsoft Research	United States	—	2
Northwestern University	United States	THE 30 · QS =42	2
Google	United States	—	2
Microsoft	United States	—	2

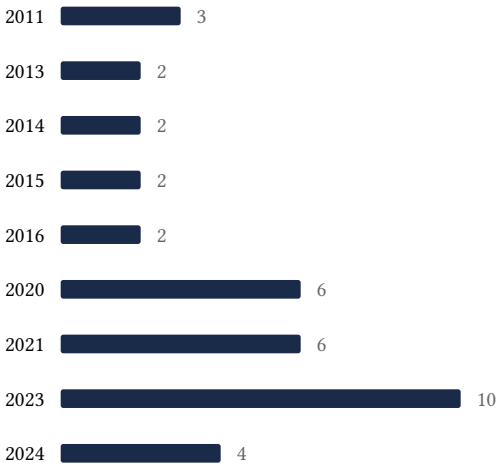
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	26
Canada	8
Germany	6
United Kingdom	6
Spain	4
Italy	3
India	3
Singapore	2
Israel	2
Japan	1
Netherlands	1
Poland	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	Exposure to ideologically diverse news and opinion on Facebook	6	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 2	Knowledge Sharing and Yahoo Answers: Everyone Knows Something	9	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 3	Everyone's an Influencer: Quantifying Influence on Twitter	8	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)