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

26	31	4	43
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.

84.6% independent of 26 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	22
Self-citation	0
Co-author	3
Same-institution	1

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 conducted a comprehensive global comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioral, environmental, occupational, and metabolic risks across 195 countries.

The researcher's primary contribution is a seminal 2018 study that systematically evaluated 84 distinct risk factors across 195 countries. This work represents a major effort to quantify the global burden of disease attributable to behavioral, environmental, occupational, and metabolic risks on a comparative scale.

This line of work appears to address the critical need for standardized, large-scale data on how diverse risk clusters impact health outcomes globally. By aggregating data across nearly 200 nations, the research provides a foundational framework for understanding the relative importance of various risk factors in different regions, filling a gap in comprehensive global health surveillance.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 18,245, indicating widespread adoption in the field. Furthermore, analysis of citing literature reveals that 92.3% of citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has served as a key reference point for the broader scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9

CORE PAPER

Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks for 195 countries and ...

2018 · 18,245 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	2021 ESC Guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice (2021)	Academy of Athens, Amsterdam UMC, Amsterdam UMC, Vrije Universiteit	Belgium, France, Germany	—
2	Global, regional, and national burden of stroke and its risk factors, 1990–2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 (2021)	Adigrat University, Aksum University, Auckland University of Technology	Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia	—
3	Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis (2022)	Antimicrobial Resistance Collaborators, Global Burden of Disease collaborator network, Global Burden of Disease Project	Thailand, United Kingdom, United States	—
4	The global burden of metabolic disease: Data from 2000 to 2019 (2023)	Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center / Houston Research Institute	Australia, China, Hong Kong	—
5	Air pollution and climate change as grand challenges to sustainability (2024)	University of Agriculture, University of the Punjab	Pakistan	—
6	Burden of disease scenarios for 204 countries and territories, 2022–2050: a forecasting analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021 (2024)	Addis Ababa University, Ain Shams University, Aleta Wondo Hospital	Australia, Egypt, Ethiopia	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
7	Definition and diagnostic criteria of clinical obesity (2025)	Boston University, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Chobanian & Avedisian School of Medicine, Boston University	Australia, Austria, Brazil	—
8	Global, regional, and national burden of stroke and its risk factors, 1990–2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 (2021)	Aksum University, Auckland University of Technology, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington	Ethiopia, Iran, New Zealand	—
9	Global, regional, and national burden of epilepsy, 1990–2021: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021 (2025)	Addis Ababa University, Auckland University of Technology, Global (Multi-institutional group)	Australia, Canada, Ethiopia	—

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 established a seminal global analysis quantifying the burden of disease and life expectancy impacts of physical inactivity on major non-communicable diseases.

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is a foundational 2012 study that analyzes the global burden of disease and life expectancy effects of physical inactivity on major non-communicable diseases. This work stands as a core reference in the field, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the researcher listed in this specific line of inquiry.

ORIGINALITY: The titles suggest this work addressed a critical gap by systematically linking physical inactivity to broad health outcomes on a worldwide scale. By focusing on burden of disease and life expectancy, the research appears to have provided a comprehensive metric for understanding the public health impact of sedentary behavior, distinguishing it from narrower clinical studies.

SIGNIFICANCE: The core paper has accumulated 12,814 citations, indicating it is a highly influential and widely recognized resource. Furthermore, citation analysis reveals that 92.3% of citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has been extensively adopted and validated by the broader scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 5

CORE PAPER

Effect of physical inactivity on major non-communicable diseases worldwide: an analysis of burden of disease and life expectancy

2012 · 12,814 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 7,421 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2012 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	2021 ESC Guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice (2021)	Academy of Athens, Amsterdam UMC, Amsterdam UMC, Vrije Universiteit	Belgium, France, Germany	—
2	The 2022 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: health at the mercy of fossil fuels (2022)	African Academy of Sciences, Boston University School of Public Health, Cayetano Heredia University	Argentina, Australia, Austria	—
3	WHO guidelines on physical activity and sedentary behaviour (2020)	World Health Organization	Switzerland	—
4	European Society of Cardiology: cardiovascular disease statistics 2021 (2022)	ANMCO Research Center, Biomedical Research Foundation Academy of Athens and Hygeia Hospitals Group, Bocconi University	Australia, Austria, Belgium	—
5	The Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans (2018)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of 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).

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher established a critical framework for global physical activity surveillance, identifying methodological pitfalls and future prospects in a seminal 2012 Lancet publication.

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is the development of a comprehensive framework for assessing global physical activity levels, as detailed in the 2012 paper published in The Lancet. This work serves as the foundational reference for this line of inquiry.

ORIGINALITY: The titles suggest this work addressed significant gaps in how physical activity is monitored worldwide. By explicitly focusing on 'surveillance progress, pitfalls, and prospects,' the researcher appears to have introduced a critical evaluation of existing methodologies, offering a structured approach to understanding limitations and future directions in the field.

SIGNIFICANCE: The work has achieved substantial impact, evidenced by over 8,000 citations. Analysis of citing literature indicates that 92.3% of references come from independent researchers, demonstrating that the framework has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2

CORE PAPER

Global physical activity levels: surveillance progress, pitfalls, and prospects.

2012 · The Lancet · 8,287 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 4,998 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2012 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Chronic inflammation in the etiology of disease across the life span (2019)	Buck Institute for Research on Aging, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Universidad Europea de Madrid	Spain, United States	—
2	Nature and mental health: An ecosystem service perspective (2019)	Bat Conservation International, Beijer Institute, Central Institute of Mental Health	Canada, China, Germany	—

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 Washington	United States	SCImago #45 · THE 25 · QS 81	12
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington	United States	—	5
University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	SCImago #63 · THE =3 · QS 6	5
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4	5
University of Glasgow	United Kingdom	SCImago #351 · THE 84 · QS 79	5
University College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #30	4
Auckland University of Technology	New Zealand	SCImago #3365 · THE 501–600 · QS =410	4
World Health Organization	Switzerland	SCImago #172	4
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	Iran	THE 601–800	4
University of Sydney	Australia	SCImago #93 · THE =53 · QS =25	3
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington	United States	—	3
University of California, Los Angeles	United States	SCImago #70 · THE =18 · QS 46	3
Cairo University	Egypt	SCImago #997 · THE 801–1000 · QS =347	3
Tehran University of Medical Sciences	Iran	SCImago #701 · THE 501–600	3
Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	United States	SCImago #37	3

Geographic distribution of citing authors

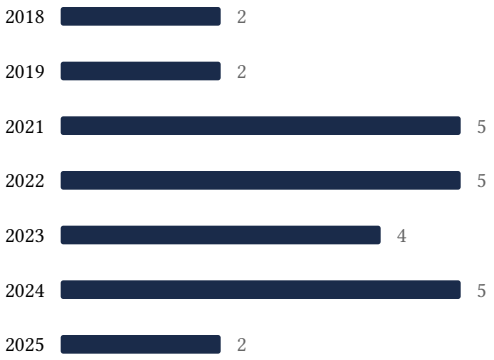
Country	Citing papers
United States	18
United Kingdom	13
Germany	9

Country	Citing papers
China	9
Australia	9
Italy	8
Iran	7
Canada	6
Sweden	6
New Zealand	5
Switzerland	5
Netherlands	5

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	Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks for 195 countries and …	9	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	Effect of physical inactivity on major non-communicable diseases worldwide: an analysis of burden of disease and life expectancy	5	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	Global physical activity levels: surveillance progress, pitfalls, and prospects.	2	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher