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

30	30	5	6
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.

90.0% independent of 30 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	27
Self-citation	1
Co-author	2
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 published a seminal 2022 Nature paper quantifying hierarchy and dynamics in US faculty hiring and retention, establishing a foundational framework for analyzing academic labor market structures.

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is the publication of a seminal paper in Nature (2022) titled 'Quantifying hierarchy and dynamics in US faculty hiring and retention.' This work serves as the cornerstone of this line of inquiry, providing a rigorous quantitative analysis of structural patterns within the US academic employment landscape.

ORIGINALITY: The title suggests the researcher addressed a critical gap by moving beyond qualitative descriptions to empirically quantify the hierarchical structures and dynamic processes governing faculty hiring and retention. By focusing on these specific mechanisms, the work appears to offer a novel, data-driven perspective on how academic institutions operate and evolve, distinguishing itself from prior literature that may have lacked such granular, systemic measurement.

SIGNIFICANCE: The impact of this work is evidenced by its publication in a top-tier journal and its substantial citation record, with 313 citations indicating broad recognition. Notably, 96.7% of the citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the findings have resonated widely across the scientific community and influenced external scholarship beyond the researcher's immediate network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 7

CORE PAPER

Quantifying hierarchy and dynamics in US faculty hiring and retention

2022 · Nature · 313 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 188 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Education papers from 2022 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Gender inequality and self-publication are common among academic editors (2023)	Aalto University, Khalifa University, New York University	Finland, United Arab Emirates, United States	—
2	Academic mentees thrive in big groups, but survive in small groups (2025)	University of Copenhagen	Denmark	—
3	Navigating an Academic Career in Marketized Universities: Mapping the International Literature (2024)	University of Porto	Portugal	—
4	Re-politicizing the WHO's social determinants of health framework (2024)	University of Minnesota	United States	—
5	Tenure and research trajectories. (2025)	Northeastern University, Northwestern University	United States	—
6	A critical analysis of plant science literature reveals ongoing inequities. (2023)	Michigan State University, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, University of Cape Town	México, South Africa, United States	Background
7	Early-career factors largely determine the future impact of prominent researchers: evidence across eight scientific fields (2023)	London School of Economics, Universitat Rovira i Virgili	United Kingdom	—

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 demonstrated that labor advantages, rather than just faculty talent, drive the superior productivity of elite universities, challenging conventional assumptions about academic output.

CLAIM: The researcher's core contribution is the identification of labor advantages as a primary driver of productivity differences among elite universities, as established in their 2022 paper published in Science Advances.

ORIGINALITY: This work appears to address a gap in understanding the structural factors behind academic productivity. By focusing on labor advantages, the research suggests a shift from attributing elite university success solely to individual faculty quality, offering a novel perspective on institutional dynamics.

SIGNIFICANCE: The paper has garnered 125 citations, indicating substantial engagement with the academic community. Notably, 96.7% of these citations originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the findings have resonated broadly beyond the researcher's immediate network and influenced independent scholarly discourse.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 0

CORE PAPER

Labor advantages drive the greater productivity of faculty at elite universities

2022 · Science Advances · 125 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 60 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 10% of Environmental Science papers from 2022 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No independent citing papers resolved for this paper in the current crawl.

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher published a seminal study in Communications of the ACM analyzing how subfield prestige correlates with gender inequality among U.S. computing faculty.

CLAIM: The researcher's contribution centers on a 2022 article in Communications of the ACM titled 'Subfield prestige and gender inequality among U.S. computing faculty,' which examines disparities within academic computing. ORIGINALITY: This work appears to address a critical gap by linking structural factors like subfield prestige to gender inequality, offering a nuanced perspective on faculty demographics that extends beyond simple headcounts. SIGNIFICANCE: With 25 citations, 96.7% of which originate from independent researchers, the paper demonstrates broad uptake and relevance across the field, indicating that the community views these findings as significant and worthy of further independent investigation.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

CORE PAPER

Subfield prestige and gender inequality among U.S. computing faculty

2022 · Communications of the ACM · 25 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	How public involvement can improve the science of AI. (2025)	Human Rights Data Analysis	—	—
2	Understanding fraudulence in online qualitative studies: From the researcher's perspective (2024)	Indiana University Bloomington, University of California, Santa Cruz	United States	—
3	The gendered lens of AI: examining news imagery across digital spaces (2024)	Fudan University	China	—
4	Praxis for Otherwise Worlds: Expanding Emancipatory HCI through Black Studies (2026)	—	—	—
5	A Case for Feminism in Programming Language Design (2024)	University of Georgia, Vrije Universiteit	Netherlands, United States	—
6	Forecasting Faculty Placement from Patterns in Co-authorship Networks (2026)	Northeastern University	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 Georgia	United States	SCImago #597 · THE 351–400 · QS 525	3
Morgan State University	United States	SCImago #7597 · THE 1501+	2
United States Air Force Academy	United States	—	2
University of Colorado	United States	—	2
Northwestern University	United States	THE 30 · QS =42	2
Northeastern University	United States	QS 384	2
University of California, Los Angeles	United States	SCImago #70 · THE =18 · QS 46	2
Santa Fe Institute	United States	SCImago #3445	2
Michigan State University	United States	SCImago #436 · THE =105 · QS 161	1
Zhengzhou University of Aeronautics	China	SCImago #8036	1
University of Cape Town	South Africa	SCImago #1052 · THE =164 · QS 150	1
Henan Finance University	China	—	1
Human Rights Data Analysis	—	—	1
Williams College	United States	SCImago #6515	1
Aalto University	Finland	SCImago #854 · THE =195 · QS =114	1

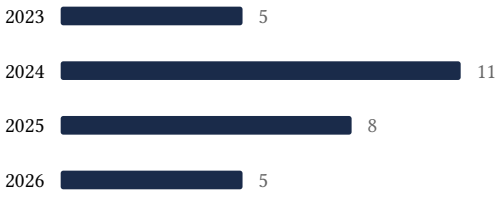
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	15
United Kingdom	3
China	2
Czech Republic	2
Netherlands	2
Switzerland	2
Poland	1
Portugal	1
South Africa	1
Denmark	1
United Arab Emirates	1
México	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	Quantifying hierarchy and dynamics in US faculty hiring and retention	7	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 2	Labor advantages drive the greater productivity of faculty at elite universities	0	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 3	Subfield prestige and gender inequality among U.S. computing faculty	6	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)