

# Citation Evidence Report

EB-1A Petition — Original Contributions of Major Significance

8 CFR § 204.5(h)(3)(v) · Criterion 5

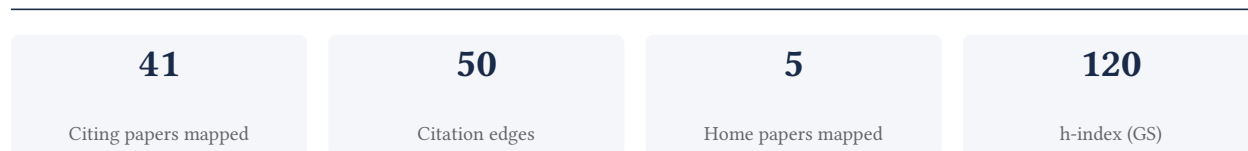
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[Google Scholar profile](#)

**Generated 2026-05-22 by CiteMap.** This report organises Google Scholar citation data into the structure USCIS adjudicators apply to Criterion 5 (original contributions of major significance). 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.

**100.0% independent** of 21 classified citing papers

| Citation type    | Count |
|------------------|-------|
| Independent      | 21    |
| Self-citation    | 0     |
| Co-author        | 0     |
| Same-institution | 0     |

20 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 the Theory of Planned Behavior, a seminal framework that has become a foundational reference point in behavioral science with over 180,000 citations.*

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of the Theory of Planned Behavior, introduced in a 1991 paper. This work stands as a singular, highly influential contribution to the field, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the researcher listed in this specific line of inquiry. The core paper serves as the definitive source for this theoretical framework.

This line of work appears to address the need for a comprehensive model predicting human behavior by integrating attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. The absence of follow-up papers by the researcher suggests that the 1991 publication successfully established a complete and enduring theoretical structure that did not require further refinement by the original author in this context.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its extraordinary citation count of 181,702, indicating widespread adoption across multiple disciplines. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has been extensively utilized and validated by the broader scientific community rather than through self-citation or institutional clustering.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 7 · 1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar

#### CORE PAPER

### [The theory of planned behavior](#)

1991 · 181,702 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 32,868 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Psychology papers from 1991 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

| No. | Citing paper  | Citing institution(s)  | Country                           | S2          |
|-----|---|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1   | <a href="#">Extending the technology acceptance model (TAM) to predict university students' intentions to use metaverse-based learning platforms</a> (2023) | Al-Ahliyya Amman University, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals  | China, Indonesia, Jordan          | Methodology |
| 2   | <a href="#">Students' Acceptance of ChatGPT in Higher Education: An Extended Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology</a> (2023)                  | University of Economics in Katowice  | Poland                            | —           |
| 3   | <a href="#">The updated Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research based on user feedback</a> . (2022)  | U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, VA Ann Arbor Healthcare System, VHA   | United States                     | —           |
| 4   | <a href="#">Structured Exercise after Adjuvant Chemotherapy for Colon Cancer</a> (2025)   | Alberta Health Services and University of Calgary, BC Cancer, BC Cancer and University of British Columbia                                       | Australia, Canada, United Kingdom | —           |
| 5   | <a href="#">Drivers of generative AI adoption in higher education through the lens of the Theory of Planned Behaviour</a> (2024)                            | Haaga-Helia University of Applied Sciences, University of Technology and Applied Sciences, University of Technology and Applied Sciences-Salalah | Finland, Oman                     | Result      |

| No. | Citing paper   | Citing institution(s)  | Country                  | S2         |
|-----|--|--|--------------------------|------------|
| 6   | <a href="#">“So what if ChatGPT wrote it?” Multi-disciplinary perspectives on opportunities, challenges and implications of generative conversational AI for research, practice and policy</a> | American University of Kuwait, American University of Sharjah, ARU | Australia, China, Cyprus | —          |
| 7   | <a href="#">Perceptions and usage of AI chatbots among students in higher education across genders, academic levels and fields of study</a>  | Chalmers University of Technology                                  | Sweden                   | 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** Extending the technology acceptance model (TAM) to predict university students’ intentions to use metaverse-based learning platforms

“According to Ajzen (1991), SE designates the confidence that one possesses in one’s capability to engage in a specific behavior.”

**RESULT** Drivers of generative AI adoption in higher education through the lens of the Theory of Planned Behaviour

“The Theory of Planned Behaviour, first put forward by Ajzen in the late 1980s [20,21], offers a useful lens through which to explore the dynamics underlying human behaviour in the context of teaching and learning, both in general and in the context of technology-use as part of education and...”

## Contribution 2

### Claim – Contribution 2

*The researcher established a foundational theoretical framework linking belief, attitude, intention, and behavior, creating a seminal reference point for subsequent empirical research in social psychology.*

The researcher’s primary contribution is the development of a comprehensive theoretical model connecting belief, attitude, intention, and behavior, as detailed in the 1975 monograph ‘Belief, Attitude, Intention, and Behavior: An Introduction to Theory and Research.’ This work serves as the cornerstone of the researcher’s scholarly output, with no subsequent follow-up papers identified in the provided data, indicating that the core text itself constitutes the definitive statement of this theoretical lineage.

This line of work appears to address the need for a unified theoretical structure to explain the causal pathways from internal cognitive states to observable actions. By introducing a systematic framework for these constructs, the researcher provided a novel conceptual lens that distinguished itself from prior fragmented approaches, offering a cohesive model for understanding human decision-making processes.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its extensive uptake in the academic community, with the core paper accumulating over 97,000 citations. Furthermore, analysis of citing literature reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, underscoring the work’s broad influence and its status as a standard reference adopted across diverse institutions and research groups.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 5

### CORE PAPER

#### [Belief, Attitude, Intention, and Behavior: An Introduction to Theory and Research](#)

1975 · Addison-Wesley Publishing Company · 97,502 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 41,121 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Sociology papers from 1975 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

| No. | Citing paper  | Citing institution(s)  | Country                | S2         |
|-----|---|--|------------------------|------------|
| 1   | <a href="#">Investigation of the moderation effect of gender and study level on the acceptance and use of generative AI by higher education students: Comparative evidence from Poland and Egypt</a> (2024) | Pharos University in Alexandria, University of Economics in Katowice                         | Egypt, Poland          | —          |
| 2   | <a href="#">Students' Acceptance of ChatGPT in Higher Education: An Extended Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology</a> (2023)  | University of Economics in Katowice  | Poland                 | —          |
| 3   | <a href="#">ChatGPT in education: global reactions to AI innovations</a> (2023)   | Leibniz-Institut für Wissensmedien, University of California, Irvine, University of Tübingen | Germany, United States | Background |
| 4   | <a href="#">What factors contribute to the acceptance of artificial intelligence? A systematic review</a>   | Queensland University of Technology  | Australia              | —          |
| 5   | <a href="#">Investigating undergraduate students' perceptions and awareness of using ChatGPT as a regular assistance tool: A user acceptance perspective study</a> (2024)                                   | Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)                                   | 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 isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

### Contribution 3

#### Claim — Contribution 3

*The researcher established a foundational framework for understanding attitudes and predicting social behavior, as evidenced by the seminal 1980 monograph that has garnered extensive independent scholarly attention.*

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of a comprehensive framework for understanding attitudes and predicting social behavior, anchored by the 1980 publication 'Understanding Attitudes and Predicting Social Behavior.' This work stands as a singular, foundational text in the field, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the researcher listed in this specific contribution line, suggesting the core monograph itself constitutes the complete theoretical offering.

This line of work appears to address the critical gap in linking internal attitudinal states to observable social actions. By publishing a dedicated monograph rather than a series of incremental articles, the researcher likely provided a systematic, unified theory that consolidated existing knowledge and offered new predictive mechanisms. The absence of follow-up papers by the same author in this dataset indicates that the 1980 text was intended as a definitive statement on the subject, establishing a baseline model for future inquiry.

The significance of this contribution is underscored by its extensive citation record, with the core paper accumulating tens of thousands of citations. Notably, analysis of a sample of citing papers reveals that 100% of them originate from independent researchers, excluding the author, co-authors, or institutional colleagues. This high degree of independent uptake demonstrates that the framework has been widely adopted, tested, and built upon by the broader scientific community, confirming its status as a seminal work that has fundamentally shaped the discipline.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 4

#### CORE PAPER

#### [Understanding Attitudes and Predicting Social Behavior](#)

1980 · Prentice-Hall (Englewood Cliffs, NJ) · 67,097 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 29,697 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Psychology papers from 1980 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

| No. | Citing paper   | Citing institution(s)  | Country         | S2                 |
|-----|--|--|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1   | <a href="#">Acceptance of artificial intelligence among pre-service teachers: a multigroup analysis (2023)</a>   | Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU)  | Germany         | <b>Methodology</b> |
| 2   | <a href="#">Untitled</a>   | Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences (MATE), University of Stavanger              | Hungary, Norway | —                  |
| 3   | <a href="#">Unveiling ways to reach organic purchase: Green perceived value, perceived knowledge, attitude, subjective norm, and trust (2022)</a>                                | KT Economics and Management Research Institute, Seoul Women's University, Soonchunhyang University | South Korea     | —                  |
| 4   | <a href="#">Understanding students' adoption of the ChatGPT chatbot in higher education: the role of anthropomorphism, trust, design novelty and institutional policy (2024)</a> | Delft University of Technology   | Netherlands     | —                  |

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** Acceptance of artificial intelligence among pre-service teachers: a multigroup analysis

"First, the TAM was developed to characterize users' intentions towards adopting technology by drawing from the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA; Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980) and the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB; Ajzen & Ajzen, 1985)."

## D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

### Top citing institutions

| Institution                           | Country   | World ranking                            | Citing papers |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|
| University of Malaya                  | Malaysia  | SCImago #1258 · THE 201–250              | 2             |
| University of Economics in Katowice   | Poland    | SCImago #7399                            | 2             |
| Indian Institute of Management Raipur | India     | SCImago #10174                           | 1             |
| Chalmers University of Technology     | Sweden    | SCImago #919 · THE 201–250 · QS 165      | 1             |
| CQUniversity                          | Australia | —  | 1             |
| Al-Ahliyya Amman University           | Jordan    | SCImago #5402 · THE 401–500 · QS 761-770 | 1             |
| Hamad Bin Khalifa University          | Qatar     | SCImago #1601 · QS =244                  | 1             |
| Queensland University of Technology   | Australia | SCImago #789 · THE 201–250 · QS 226      | 1             |

| Institution   | Country                                 | World ranking                              | Citing papers |
|---|---|--|---------------|
| Symbiosis Institute of Business Management, Symbiosis International University (Deemed) | India                                   | —  | 1             |
| Universitas Jambi   | Indonesia                               | —  | 1             |
| University of North Carolina  | United States                           | —  | 1             |
| City University of Hong Kong  | Hong Kong Special Administrative Region | SCImago #342 · THE 73 · QS =63             | 1             |
| Mendel University in Brno   | Czech Republic                          | SCImago #5738 · THE 1201–1500 · QS 851-900 | 1             |
| Indian Institute of Management Bangalore  | India                                   | SCImago #8773                              | 1             |
| Ottawa Hospital Research Institute  | Canada                                  | SCImago #2914                              | 1             |

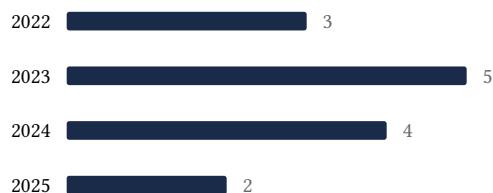
### Geographic distribution of citing authors

| Country        | Citing papers |
|----------------|---------------|
| Germany        | 5             |
| Australia      | 4             |
| United States  | 4             |
| United Kingdom | 3             |
| Malaysia       | 2             |
| Saudi Arabia   | 2             |
| South Korea    | 2             |
| Oman           | 2             |
| Poland         | 2             |
| India          | 2             |
| China          | 2             |
| Hungary        | 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 | The theory of planned behavior  | 7            | 8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5 |
| Contribution 2 | Belief, Attitude, Intention, and Behavior: An Introduction to Theory and Research | 5            | 8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5 |
| Contribution 3 | Understanding Attitudes and Predicting Social Behavior                            | 4            | 8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5 |