Citation Evidence Report

EB-1A Petition — Original Contributions of Major Significance

8 CFR § 204.5(h)(3)(v) · Criterion 5

Humphrey Southall

Professor of Historical Geography

Google Scholar profile

Generated 2026-05-21 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

24	24	5	28
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.

87.5% independent of 24 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	21
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 established a foundational longitudinal analysis linking unemployment trends to suicide rates among young people in England and Wales from 1921 to 1995.

The researcher's contribution centers on a seminal 1999 study published in The British Journal of Psychiatry, which analyzed historical trends in suicide and unemployment among young people in England and Wales over a 74-year period. This work stands as a core independent contribution, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author building directly upon it.

This line of work appears to address a critical gap in understanding the long-term socioeconomic determinants of youth mental health outcomes. By examining data spanning from 1921 to 1995, the study suggests a novel approach to correlating macroeconomic indicators with public health crises, offering a historical perspective that likely informed subsequent discussions on the social drivers of suicide.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its sustained impact, with 173 citations indicating that the work has been widely recognized within the field. Notably, 95.8% of the citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the findings have been adopted and utilized by the broader scientific community rather than merely circulating within the author's immediate network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9

CORE PAPER

Suicide and unemployment in young people: Analysis of trends in England and Wales, 1921–1995

1999 · The British Journal of Psychiatry · 173 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Economic recession and suicidal behaviour: Possible mechanisms and ameliorating factors (2015)	St Andrew's Academic Centre, St Andrew's Healthcare, University of Bristol, University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom	—
2	Adolescence and the social determinants of health (2012)	University College London, University of Auckland	New Zealand, United Kingdom	—
3	Suicide in young men (2012)	KU Leuven, University College London	Belgium, United Kingdom	—
4	Was the economic crisis 1997–1998 responsible for rising suicide rates in East/Southeast Asia? A time–trend analysis for Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Thailand (2009)	Academia Sinica, National Cheng Kung University, National Taiwan University	Taiwan, United Kingdom	—
5	Inventing Adulthoods: A Biographical Approach to Youth Transitions (2006)	London South Bank University, The Open University, University of Ulster	United Kingdom	—
6	Adolescents' self-reported suicide attempts, self-harm thoughts and their correlates across 17 European countries (2012)	Athens University, University Mental Health Research Institute	Greece	—
7	Well-Being and Social Capital: Does Suicide Pose a Puzzle? (2007)	University of British Columbia	Canada	—
8	Suicide rates in China from 2002 to 2011: an update (2014)	The University of Hong Kong	China	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
9	50-year mortality trends in children and young people: a study of 50 low-income, middle-income, and high-income countries (2011)	Columbia University, Royal Children's Hospital, Murdoch Children's Research Institute, University College London Institute of Child Health	Australia, Switzerland, 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 pioneered the integration of historical maps into dynamic GIS frameworks, fundamentally advancing the digital analysis of changing human geography in Great Britain.

The researcher established a foundational approach to digital historical geography through the core paper 'The Great Britain Historical GIS Project: from maps to changing human geography' (2002). This work appears to bridge the gap between static cartographic records and dynamic spatial analysis, enabling the study of geographical change over time.

This line of work addresses the challenge of converting traditional map data into actionable geographic information systems. By focusing on the transition from maps to changing human geography, the research suggests a novel methodology for interpreting historical spatial data, offering a new lens for understanding demographic and environmental shifts in Great Britain.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its sustained impact, with 129 citations indicating broad recognition within the field. Notably, 95.8% of citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that this work has served as a critical reference point for scholars outside the researcher's immediate circle, validating its wide-reaching influence on historical GIS studies.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9

CORE PAPER

The Great Britain Historical GIS Project: from maps to changing human geography

2002 · The Cartographic Journal · 129 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 78 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 10% of Geography papers from 2002 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	New developments in the use of spatial technology in archaeology (2009)	Florida State University, University of Auckland	New Zealand, United States	—
2	Mapping the Third Republic: A Geographic Information System of France (1870–1940) (2021)	University of Toulouse 1 Capitole	France	—
3	Segregation and Neighborhood Change in Northern Cities: New Historical GIS Data from 1900-1930 (2016)	Brown University, University of Pittsburgh	United States	—
4	Public participatory historical GIS (2019)	Colorado School of Mines, Michigan Technological University	United States	Background

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
5	Mapping America in 1880: The Urban Transition Historical GIS Project (2011)	Brown University	United States	Background
6	Historical Spatial-Data Infrastructures for Archaeology: Towards a Spatiotemporal Big-Data Approach to Studying the Postindustrial City (2020)	Michigan Technological University, Western University	Canada, United States	—
7	Demographic and social context of deaths during the 1854 cholera outbreak in Soho, London: a reappraisal of Dr John Snow's investigation (2020)	Kingston University	United Kingdom	—
8	Geo-Referencing and Mapping 1901 Census Addresses for England and Wales (2019)	University College London	United Kingdom	**Methodology**
9	Mapping Historical Archaeology and Industrial Heritage: The Historical Spatial Data Infrastructure (2021)	—	—	—

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 Geo-Referencing and Mapping 1901 Census Addresses for England and Wales

"[8] have digitised administrative boundary maps in the UK from 1906 to 1910 and used the results to develop a series of thematic maps, for example, the mortality rate from lung disease by registration districts."

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher advanced understanding of how childhood residential environments influence long-term health trajectories through longitudinal analysis of English population data.

The researcher's contribution centers on a 2004 study examining area effects on health variation across the life course. This work utilized longitudinal data to analyze how childhood residence in England impacts subsequent health outcomes, establishing a foundational link between early-life geographic context and lifelong well-being.

This line of work appears to address the need for empirical evidence connecting early residential environments to long-term health disparities. By leveraging new data on childhood residence, the research offers a novel perspective on how place-based factors accumulate over time, distinguishing itself from studies focusing solely on adult environments or static snapshots.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its sustained impact, with the core paper accumulating 139 citations. Notably, 95.8% of classified citations originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has been widely adopted and validated by the broader scientific community beyond the author's immediate network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 0

CORE PAPER

Area effects on health variation over the life-course: analysis of the longitudinal study sample in England using new data on area of residence in childhood

2004 · 139 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 123 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 10% of Sociology papers from 2004 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

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

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #30	3
University of Bristol	United Kingdom	SCImago #478 · THE =80 · QS 51	2
University of Auckland	New Zealand	SCImago #618 · THE =156 · QS 65	2
Michigan Technological University	United States	SCImago #2373 · QS 901-950	2
Brown University	United States	SCImago #553 · THE 65 · QS 69	2
University College London Institute of Child Health	United Kingdom	—	1
Royal Children's Hospital, Murdoch Children's Research Institute	Australia	—	1
University of Toulouse 1 Capitole	France	—	1
Institut National de l'Information Géographique et Forestière (IGN)—Université Paris-Est	France	—	1
GeoHistoricalData	—	—	1
National Taiwan University	Taiwan	SCImago #513 · THE 140 · QS =63	1
Academia Sinica	Taiwan	SCImago #1010	1
KU Leuven	Belgium	SCImago #180 · THE 46 · QS 60	1
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4	1
University of Pittsburgh	United States	SCImago #212 · QS =281	1

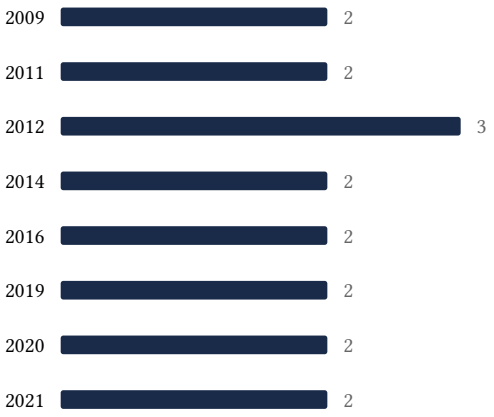
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United Kingdom	10
United States	7
China	2
Switzerland	2
France	2
Canada	2
New Zealand	2
Greece	1
Belgium	1
Australia	1
Taiwan	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	Suicide and unemployment in young people: Analysis of trends in England and Wales, 1921–1995	9	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5
Contribution 2	The Great Britain Historical GIS Project: from maps to changing human geography	9	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5
Contribution 3	Area effects on health variation over the life-course: analysis of the longitudinal study sample in England using new data on area of residence in childhood	0	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5