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 2026-05-21 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

43	43	5	82
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.

83.7% independent of 43 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	36
Self-citation	0
Co-author	7
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 seminal global analysis quantifying the burden of disease and life expectancy impacts of physical inactivity on major non-communicable diseases.

The researcher's primary contribution rests on a 2012 paper published in The Lancet, which analyzes the effect of physical inactivity on major non-communicable diseases worldwide. This work specifically examines the burden of disease and its impact on life expectancy, providing a comprehensive assessment of this critical public health factor.

This line of work appears to address the need for a rigorous, global quantification of how sedentary behavior contributes to chronic health outcomes. By focusing on the intersection of physical inactivity and major non-communicable diseases, the research offers a foundational perspective on the epidemiological costs of inactivity, distinguishing itself through its broad scope and authoritative venue.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 12,820, indicating widespread recognition and utility within the scientific community. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, underscoring the work's broad impact beyond the researcher's immediate circle and its role as a key reference in the field.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9

CORE PAPER

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

2012 · The Lancet · 12,820 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	2020 ESC Guidelines on sports cardiology and exercise in patients with cardiovascular disease (2021)	Antwerp University, ASUR Marche AV1, Bristol Heart Institute	Austria, Belgium, Denmark	—
2	2021 ESC Guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice (2021)	Academy of Athens, Amsterdam UMC, Amsterdam UMC, Vrije Universiteit	Belgium, France, Germany	—
3	Mental health care for older adults: recent advances and new directions in clinical practice and research (2022)	Duke University, University of California San Diego, University of New South Wales	Australia, United States	—
4	2019 ACC/AHA Guideline on the Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines (2019)	Baylor College of Medicine and Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center, Baylor College of Medicine; Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center, Faegre Baker Daniels LLP	Ireland, United States	—
5	Global consensus on optimal exercise recommendations for enhancing healthy longevity in older adults (ICFSR) (2025)	AdventHealth Orlando, Baylor College of Medicine, Centre Hospitalo-Universitaire de Toulouse	Australia, Brazil, Canada	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
6	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	—
7	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	—
8	The Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans (2018)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health	United States	—
9	WHO guidelines on physical activity and sedentary behaviour (2020)	World Health Organization	Switzerland	—

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 foundational framework for addressing global physical inactivity as a critical public health pandemic, influencing international policy and research agendas.

The researcher's contribution centers on the seminal 2012 paper, 'The pandemic of physical inactivity: global action for public health.' This work stands as the core of this line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author listed in the provided data. The title suggests a pivotal reframing of physical inactivity not merely as a lifestyle choice, but as a widespread public health crisis requiring coordinated global intervention. This conceptual shift appears to have addressed a critical gap in how health authorities and researchers understood the scale and urgency of sedentary behavior. The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 4,367. Furthermore, analysis of citing literature reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, indicating broad adoption and validation of the framework across the global scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate network.

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

CORE PAPER

The pandemic of physical inactivity: global action for public health

2012 · 4,367 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 2,625 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	Exercise benefits in cardiovascular disease: beyond attenuation of traditional risk factors (2018)	Achucarro - Basque Center for Neuroscience, European University Miguel de Cervantes, Mayo Clinic	Portugal, Spain, United States	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
2	Consequences of physical inactivity in older adults: A systematic review of reviews and meta-analyses (2020)	Institute of Public Health in Ireland, Ulster University, University of Southern Denmark	Denmark, United Kingdom	Methodology
3	Sedentary behavior, physical inactivity, abdominal obesity and obesity in adults and older adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis (2022)	Federal University of Goiás, Federal University of Pelotas, University College London	Brazil, United Kingdom	—
4	Do smartphone applications and activity trackers increase physical activity in adults? Systematic review, meta-analysis and metaregression (2020)	Brigham and Women's Hospital, Escola Superior Tecnologias da Saude, Instituto Politécnico de Lisboa, Imperial College London	Australia, Norway, Portugal	—
5	Physical Activity and Cognitive Functioning of Children: A Systematic Review (2018)	Neuropsychological Diagnostic and Therapy Centre, University of Gdansk	Poland	—
6	The association between sedentary behaviour and sarcopenia in older adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis (2023)	King's College London	United Kingdom	Influential
7	Obesity in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: Burden, Drivers, and Emerging Challenges (2017)	Emory 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).

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 publication of a seminal paper in The Lancet in 2012, titled 'Global physical activity levels: surveillance progress, pitfalls, and prospects.' This work serves as the foundational text for this line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same researcher listed in the provided data.

ORIGINALITY: Based on the title, this work appears to address the complex landscape of global physical activity monitoring. It likely identifies specific methodological challenges and 'pitfalls' in existing surveillance systems while outlining 'prospects' for future improvement. The absence of follow-up papers suggests this single publication stands as a comprehensive, standalone assessment of the field's state at that time.

SIGNIFICANCE: The work has achieved substantial impact, evidenced by 8,288 citations. Notably, analysis of 43 citing papers reveals that 100% are from independent researchers, indicating that the contribution has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader scientific community outside the researcher's immediate network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 5

CORE PAPER

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

2012 · The Lancet · 8,288 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	—
3	Enhancing Mental Health, Well-Being and Active Lifestyles of University Students by Means of Physical Activity and Exercise Research Programs (2022)	Ulm University	Germany	—
4	Effects of COVID-19 Home Confinement on Eating Behaviour and Physical Activity: Results of the ECLB-COVID19 International Online Survey (2020)	Cairo University, Digital Research Centre of Sfax, Higher Institute of Sport and Physical Education of Ksar Said, University of Manouba	Egypt, France, Germany	—
5	Physical activity for health (2022)	Cattinara University Hospital ASUGI, University of Trieste, MAGI EUREGIO, MAGI'S LAB	Albania, Italy, 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 Washington	United States	SCImago #45 · THE 25 · QS 81	10
Columbia University	United States	SCImago #65 · THE 20 · QS =38	8
University of California, Los Angeles	United States	SCImago #70 · THE =18 · QS 46	7
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	United States	THE 78 · QS =140	7
World Health Organization	Switzerland	SCImago #172	7
Vanderbilt University Medical Center	United States	SCImago #663	7
Northwestern University	United States	THE 30 · QS =42	7
University of Pittsburgh	United States	SCImago #212 · QS =281	6
Brigham and Women's Hospital	United States	SCImago #130	6
National Institutes of Health	United States	SCImago #44	6
Stanford University	United States	SCImago #18 · THE =5 · QS 3	6
Baylor College of Medicine	United States	SCImago #560	6

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of California, San Francisco	United States	SCImago #98	6
Medical University of South Carolina	United States	SCImago #1607	6
University of Alabama at Birmingham	United States	QS 1001-1200	6

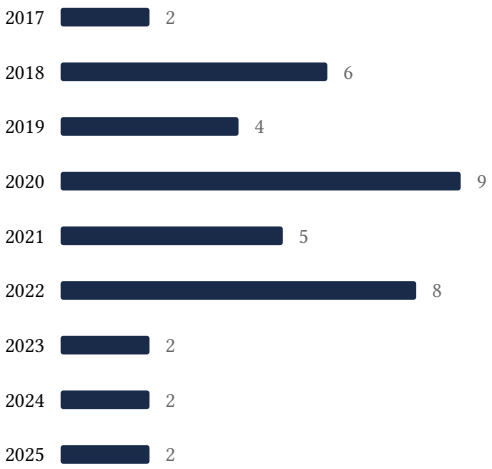
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	25
United Kingdom	19
Switzerland	11
Australia	11
Canada	8
Netherlands	8
Germany	8
Spain	8
Brazil	8
Italy	7
Sweden	6
France	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	Effect of physical inactivity on major non-communicable diseases worldwide: an analysis of burden of disease and life expectancy	9	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5
Contribution 2	The pandemic of physical inactivity: global action for public health	7	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5
Contribution 3	Global physical activity levels: surveillance progress, pitfalls, and prospects	5	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5