

Citation Evidence Report

EB-1B Petition — Outstanding Professor or Researcher

8 CFR § 204.5(i)(3) · Authorship + Original Contributions

Joshua Fisher

University of Newcastle, Griffith University

[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

726 Citing papers mapped	841 Citation edges	38 Home papers mapped	15 h-index (GS)
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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.

94.1% independent of 272 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	256
Self-citation	7
Co-author	9
Same-institution	0

454 citing papers could not be classified (no author data) and are excluded from the percentages above.

C. Significant Contributions

No contribution lines were auto-detected. For an early-career scholar, build the petition around expert letters and documented real-world impact rather than citation volume.

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Griffith University	Australia	SCImago #869 · THE 251–300 · QS 268	10
University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	SCImago #63 · THE =3 · QS 6	10
University of Newcastle	Australia	SCImago #1436 · THE 251–300	7
The University of Queensland	Australia	SCImago #126 · THE =80 · QS =42	6
McMaster University	Canada	SCImago #465 · THE =116 · QS =173	6
Huazhong University of Science and Technology	China	SCImago #25 · THE =176 · QS 319	5
University of North Texas Health Science Center	United States	SCImago #3807	4
University of Bristol	United Kingdom	SCImago #478 · THE =80 · QS 51	4
Universidad de Buenos Aires	Argentina	SCImago #1733 · QS 84	4
Tongji Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology	China	—	4
Cardiff University	United Kingdom	SCImago #664 · THE 201–250 · QS 181	4
University of Alberta	Canada	SCImago #262 · THE 119 · QS =94	4
Yangzhou University	China	SCImago #937 · THE 501–600	3
Loma Linda University School of Medicine	United States	—	3
Fudan University	China	SCImago #46 · THE 36 · QS 30	3

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
China	72
United States	45
Australia	28
United Kingdom	27
Canada	21
Italy	12
Russia	11
Iran	9
Germany	9
Japan	6
Brazil	6
Turkey	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.

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.