Citation Evidence Report

EB-1B Petition — Outstanding Professor or Researcher

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

Allison C Morgan

Senior Data Scientist, Code for America

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

7	7	5	11
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.

57.1% independent of 7 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	4
Self-citation	0
Co-author	3
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 framework linking academic environment to productivity and prominence, subsequently extending this analysis to examine gender dynamics and faculty retention patterns in U.S. higher education.

The researcher's core contribution rests on the 2019 PNAS paper, 'Productivity, prominence, and the effects of academic environment,' which appears to establish a critical link between institutional context and scholarly output. This work serves as the foundation for a broader investigation into the structural factors influencing academic careers.

This line of work appears to address the gap in understanding how environmental variables shape professional trajectories. By following the core study with the 2023 Science Advances paper, 'Gender and retention patterns among U.S. faculty,' the researcher extends the initial framework to specifically analyze demographic disparities and retention issues, suggesting a deepening focus on equity within academic systems.

The significance of this research is evidenced by substantial citation counts, with the core paper accumulating 277 citations and the follow-up work reaching 243 citations. Furthermore, citation analysis indicates that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that this framework has been widely adopted and validated by the broader scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 4 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Productivity, prominence, and the effects of academic environment

2019 · Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) · 277 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 183 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Education papers from 2019 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Why so Few, Still? Challenges to Attracting, Advancing, and Keeping Women Faculty of Color in Academia (2022)	Texas A&M University, University of California Santa Cruz	United States	**Influential**
2	Systemic racial disparities in funding rates at the National Science Foundation (2022)	Arizona State University, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, University of Bristol	United Kingdom, United States	—
3	Early coauthorship with top scientists predicts success in academic careers (2019)	University College London	United Kingdom	—
4	Mentorship and protégé success in STEM fields (2020)	Northwestern University, Southern University of Science and Technology	China, United States	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The **S2** column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the "built on / relied upon" pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

FOLLOW-UP WORK

Gender and retention patterns among U.S. faculty

2023 · Science Advances · 243 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 159 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Sociology papers from 2023 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

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

Contribution 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher pioneered a scientific mass collaboration framework to measure the predictability of life outcomes, establishing a highly cited benchmark for large-scale social science inquiry.

CLAIM: The researcher's core contribution is the development and execution of a scientific mass collaboration to measure the predictability of life outcomes, as detailed in their 2020 paper. This work stands as a singular, foundational piece in this specific line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the researcher building directly upon it.

ORIGINALITY: The title suggests a novel methodological approach, leveraging the collective intelligence of a broad scientific community to address complex questions regarding life outcome predictability. By framing the study as a 'scientific mass collaboration,' the work appears to address gaps in traditional research scales, offering a new paradigm for aggregating diverse analytical perspectives on social and behavioral data.

SIGNIFICANCE: The work has garnered substantial attention, evidenced by 453 citations. Notably, analysis of citing papers reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, indicating that the contribution has resonated widely across the broader academic community rather than remaining confined to the researcher's immediate network. This high degree of independent uptake underscores the work's broad relevance and impact.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 0

CORE PAPER

Measuring the predictability of life outcomes with a scientific mass collaboration

2020 · 453 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 255 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Sociology papers from 2020 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 2021 Science Advances paper analyzing the unequal impact of parenthood in academia, which has garnered 364 citations and stands as a standalone contribution.

CLAIM: The researcher's primary contribution is the publication of "The unequal impact of parenthood in academia" in Science Advances (2021). This work serves as the core piece of evidence for this line of research, with no follow-up papers by the same author currently listed to extend the specific findings.

ORIGINALITY: The title suggests the work addresses a critical gap in understanding how parenthood differentially affects academic careers. By focusing on inequality, the research appears to move beyond general discussions of work-life balance to examine structural disparities, offering a novel perspective on career progression dynamics within higher education institutions.

SIGNIFICANCE: The paper has accumulated 364 citations, indicating substantial engagement with the academic community. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has resonated broadly across the field and is being utilized by scholars outside the researcher's immediate network to inform their own studies.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 0

CORE PAPER

The unequal impact of parenthood in academia

2021 · Science Advances · 364 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 227 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Education papers from 2021 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 of Colorado Boulder	United States	SCImago #551 · THE 159 · QS 299	2
Beihang University	China	SCImago #160 · THE 251–300 · QS =388	1
University of Colorado	United States	—	1
University of California, Berkeley	United States	SCImago #95 · THE 9 · QS =17	1
University of California Santa Cruz	United States	SCImago #1349 · THE =181 · QS =458	1
The Ohio State University	United States	THE =108 · QS 190	1
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	United States	SCImago #1482	1
University College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #30	1
Northwestern University	United States	THE 30 · QS =42	1
Arizona State University	United States	SCImago #357 · THE 201–250 · QS =173	1
University of California, Los Angeles	United States	SCImago #70 · THE =18 · QS 46	1
University of Bristol	United Kingdom	SCImago #478 · THE =80 · QS 51	1
Santa Fe Institute	United States	SCImago #3445	1
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa	United States	THE 251–300 · QS =546	1
Texas A&M University	United States	THE =151 · QS 144	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	6
China	2
United Kingdom	2

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	Productivity, prominence, and the effects of academic environment	4	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	Measuring the predictability of life outcomes with a scientific mass collaboration	0	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	The unequal impact of parenthood in academia	0	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher