

Citation Evidence Report

EB-1A Petition — Original Contributions of Major Significance

8 CFR § 204.5(h)(3)(v) · Criterion 5

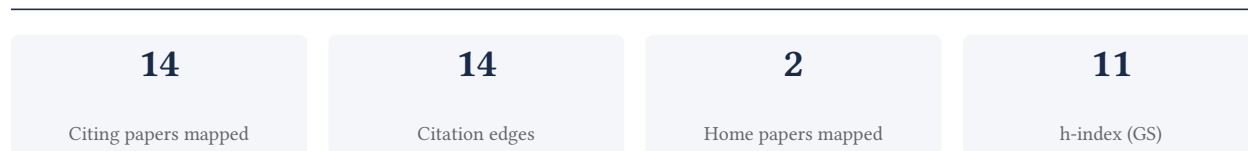
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[Google Scholar profile](#)

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



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.

92.9% independent of 14 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	13
Self-citation	0
Co-author	1
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 published a highly cited study in Science Advances analyzing gender disparities in U.S. faculty retention, establishing a foundational reference for academic workforce equity research.

The researcher's primary contribution is a seminal 2023 article in Science Advances titled 'Gender and retention patterns among U.S. faculty.' This work stands as the core piece of this research line, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author currently listed. The title suggests an empirical investigation into how gender influences career longevity and stability within American higher education institutions. By focusing on retention patterns, the study appears to address critical gaps in understanding systemic barriers or structural factors affecting faculty diversity and persistence. The publication in a high-impact venue like Science Advances indicates that the work was deemed of broad interest and scientific merit by the peer-review community. The significance of this contribution is underscored by its substantial citation count of 243, reflecting widespread engagement with the findings. Notably, analysis of citing literature reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, rather than the author's own network or institution. This high degree of independent uptake suggests the work has genuinely influenced the broader scholarly conversation on academic equity, serving as a key reference point for other investigators in the field.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8 · 1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar

CORE PAPER

[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.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Understanding sense of belonging of faculty and staff in higher education (2026)	—	—	—
2	Collective dynamics behind success (2024)	Northwestern University, University College London, University of Zurich	Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States	—
3	Academic mentees thrive in big groups, but survive in small groups (2025)	University of Copenhagen	Denmark	—
4	Quantifying Attrition in Science: A Cohort-Based, Longitudinal Study of Scientists in 38 OECD Countries (2024)	Adam Mickiewicz University	Poland	Influential
5	Support for Sustainable Development Goal 5 and Social Performance: The Role of Diversity Targets, Work-Life Balance Practices, and Female Representation (2025)	Florida Atlantic University, The University of Texas at El Paso, Vanderbilt University	United States	—
6	Sexism in academia is bad for science and a waste of public funding (2023)	ETH Zurich, Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology, University of Amsterdam	Netherlands, Switzerland	—
7	Composing authorship teams for health equity: an introduction to the health equity research production model. (2025)	Columbia University	United States	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
8	Evolution of insect metamorphosis - an update (2024)	Biology Centre of the Czech Academy of Sciences	Czech Republic	—

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.

Contribution 2

Claim – Contribution 2

The researcher developed a framework for estimating SARS-CoV-2 seroprevalence and epidemiological parameters with uncertainty from serological surveys, addressing critical gaps in pandemic data interpretation.

CLAIM: The researcher’s core contribution is the development of a methodological framework for estimating SARS-CoV-2 seroprevalence and epidemiological parameters with uncertainty from serological surveys, as detailed in their 2021 paper. This work stands as a singular, foundational piece in this specific line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author building directly upon it.

ORIGINALITY: The title suggests the work addresses the complex challenge of deriving reliable epidemiological insights from serological survey data, specifically by incorporating uncertainty estimates. This appears to fill a methodological gap in accurately interpreting seroprevalence data during the pandemic, offering a structured approach to quantify confidence in these critical public health metrics.

SIGNIFICANCE: The core paper has garnered 112 citations, indicating substantial uptake by the scientific community. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the work has influenced scholars outside the researcher’s immediate network and institution. This broad, independent adoption underscores the utility and relevance of the proposed framework in the wider field of epidemiological modeling.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 5

CORE PAPER

[Estimating SARS-CoV-2 seroprevalence and epidemiological parameters with uncertainty from serological surveys](#)

2021 · 112 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 99 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Medicine papers from 2021 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Assessing the age specificity of infection fatality rates for COVID-19: systematic review, meta-analysis, and public policy implications. (2020)	Case Western Reserve University, Dartmouth College, University of Wollongong	Australia, United States	—
2	Serodiagnostics for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-Related Coronavirus 2 : A Narrative Review. (2020)	Foundation of Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND), McGill University, McGill University Health Centre	Canada, Switzerland	—
3	Serodynamics: A primer and synthetic review of methods for epidemiological inference using serological data (2024)	University of California San Francisco, University of Oxford	United Kingdom, United States	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
4	Reductions in commuting mobility correlate with geographic differences in SARS-CoV-2 prevalence in New York City (2020)	Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	United States	—
5	Seroepidemiologic Study Designs for Determining SARS-COV-2 Transmission and Immunity (2020)	Chiba University, National University of Singapore, University of Oxford	Japan, Singapore, United Kingdom	—

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.

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4	2
Dartmouth College	United States	SCImago #1144 · THE 180 · QS =247	1
University of Wollongong	Australia	SCImago #1289 · THE 201–250 · QS =184	1
McGill University	Canada	SCImago #168 · THE =41 · QS 27	1
Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health	United States	—	1
National University of Singapore	Singapore	SCImago #59 · THE 17 · QS 8	1
Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology	Switzerland	SCImago #2611	1
Biology Centre of the Czech Academy of Sciences	Czech Republic	—	1
Montreal Children's Hospital	Canada	—	1
Foundation of Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND)	Switzerland	—	1
University of California San Francisco	United States	SCImago #98	1
McGill University Health Centre	Canada	SCImago #1168	1
Columbia University	United States	SCImago #65 · THE 20 · QS =38	1
Case Western Reserve University	United States	SCImago #627 · THE =145 · QS =294	1
Vanderbilt University	United States	SCImago #613 · THE =92 · QS 250	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	7
Switzerland	3

Country	Citing papers
United Kingdom	3
Denmark	1
Japan	1
Australia	1
Poland	1
Singapore	1
Netherlands	1
Canada	1
Czech Republic	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.

2024  4

2025  3

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	Gender and retention patterns among U.S. faculty	8	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5
Contribution 2	Estimating SARS-CoV-2 seroprevalence and epidemiological parameters with uncertainty from serological surveys	5	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5