Citation Evidence Report

EB-1B Petition — Outstanding Professor or Researcher

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

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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 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

32	32	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.

100.0% independent of 32 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	32
Self-citation	0
Co-author	0
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 challenged the criminological assumption of a fixed age-crime curve by analyzing Scotland's crime drop, offering a critical re-evaluation of this foundational concept.

The researcher's contribution centers on a 2018 article in the European Journal of Criminology that re-examines the age-crime curve, a concept often treated as a brute fact in criminology. This work specifically investigates the crime drop in Scotland to question the stability and universality of this established pattern.

This line of work appears to address a significant theoretical gap by challenging the static nature of the age-crime curve. By focusing on the Scottish context, the researcher suggests that historical and social shifts, such as the crime drop, may fundamentally alter how age and criminal behavior intersect, thereby questioning long-held assumptions in the field.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 122. Notably, all 32 classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has resonated widely across the broader academic community rather than within a single institutional circle. This independent uptake underscores the paper's role in stimulating wider scholarly debate on the age-crime relationship.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Rethinking one of criminology's 'brute facts': The age–crime curve and the crime drop in Scotland

2018 · European Journal of Criminology · 122 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 59 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 10% of Sociology papers from 2018 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	International and Historical Variation in the Age–Crime Curve (2025)	The Pennsylvania State University, University of Montana, Washington State University	United States	—
2	The End of the Age-Crime Curve? A Historical Comparison of Male Arrest Rates in the United States, 1985–2019 (2024)	—	—	—
3	Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and juvenile violent delinquency in multiple successive birth cohorts (2025)	Terveyden ja hyvinvoinnin laitos THL	Finland	—
4	Has Postponed Entry into Adult Roles Modified U.S. Age-Crime Curves? Age-Arrest Patterns of Teens, Emerging Adults and Adult Age Groups, 1980–2019 (2024)	Pennsylvania State University, SUNY Buffalo, Washington State University	United States	—
5	ACEs, Places and Inequality: Understanding the Effects of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Poverty on Offending in Childhood (2021)	University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom	—
6	Rethinking Criminal Propensity and Character: Cohort Inequalities and the Power of Social Change (2021)	Harvard University	United States	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
7	Macro-historical influences, cohort dynamics, and the (in) stability of the age–crime distribution: The case of the Republic of Korea (2024)	University at Albany, University of Missouri-Kansas City	United States	—
8	How Universal is the Youth Crime Drop? Disentangling Recent Trends in Youth Offending through a Socio-Economic Lens (2020)	Griffith University	Australia	**Influential**
9	On the Rise in Child and Juvenile Delinquency in Germany After the End of the COVID-19 Pandemic (2023)	Leiden University, University of Cologne	Germany, Netherlands	—

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 provided a seminal analysis of the extent, processes, and nature of poverty suburbanization in British cities between 2004 and 2016.

CLAIM: The researcher's core contribution is a comprehensive examination of how poverty shifted to suburban areas in British cities, as detailed in the 2018 paper published in Urban Geography. This work stands as a standalone piece of scholarship without direct follow-up publications by the same author.

ORIGINALITY: The titles suggest this research addressed a critical gap by documenting the spatial dynamics of poverty beyond traditional urban centers. By focusing on the specific period of 2004-2016, the work appears to capture a distinct phase of socioeconomic change, offering a nuanced understanding of the processes driving this suburbanization.

SIGNIFICANCE: With 112 citations, the paper has achieved significant recognition within the field. Notably, 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has resonated broadly across the academic community and influenced scholars outside the researcher's immediate network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 0

CORE PAPER

The suburbanisation of poverty in British cities, 2004-16: extent, processes and nature

2018 · Urban Geography · 112 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 68 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Geography papers from 2018 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 developed a modelling framework to quantify how long-term conditions and multimorbidity extent influence years of life lost during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The researcher's contribution centers on a 2021 modelling study examining the implications of long-term condition types and the extent of multimorbidity on years of life lost during the COVID-19 pandemic. This work stands as a standalone core contribution without subsequent follow-up papers by the same author in the provided dataset.

This line of work appears to address a critical gap in understanding the heterogeneous impact of the pandemic on populations with complex health profiles. By focusing on multimorbidity and specific long-term conditions, the research suggests a nuanced approach to assessing pandemic severity beyond general mortality statistics, offering a specialized analytical perspective on health disparities.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial uptake in the scientific community, with 215 citations recorded. Notably, citation analysis reveals that 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has resonated widely 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: 7

CORE PAPER

COVID-19–exploring the implications of long-term condition type and extent of multimorbidity on years of life lost: a modelling study

2021 · 215 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 101 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	Causes of death and comorbidities in hospitalized patients with COVID-19 (2021)	Berlin Institute of Health, Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Cluster of Excellence, NeuroCure	Germany	—
2	Demographic perspectives on the mortality of COVID-19 and other epidemics (2020)	University of California, Berkeley	United States	—
3	Global perspective of COVID-19 epidemiology for a full-cycle pandemic (2020)	Stanford University	United States	—
4	Trading Off Consumption and COVID-19 Deaths (2020)	Stanford University	United States	—
5	Excess mortality from COVID-19: weekly excess death rates by age and sex for Sweden and its most affected region (2021)	Karolinska Institutet	Sweden	—
6	Excess mortality in Wuhan city and other parts of China during the three months of the covid-19 outbreak: findings from nationwide mortality registries (2021)	Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (China CDC), Hubei Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention	China, United Kingdom	—
7	Comparisons between countries are essential for the control of COVID-19 (2020)	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of Bristol	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 Tartu	Estonia	SCImago #1820 · THE 301–350 · QS =362	2
Washington State University	United States	THE 401–500 · QS =423	2
University of Stirling	United Kingdom	SCImago #2876 · THE 501–600 · QS =517	2
Ghent University	Belgium	SCImago #330 · THE 115 · QS 162	2
Stanford University	United States	SCImago #18 · THE =5 · QS 3	2
University of Naples Federico II	Italy	THE 301–350 · QS =379	1
Emory University	United States	SCImago #217 · THE 102 · QS 182	1
Deakin University	Australia	SCImago #607 · THE 201–250 · QS =207	1
Vivantes Hospitals	Germany	—	1
DRK Kliniken Berlin	Germany	—	1
German Center for Infection Research	Germany	—	1
Cluster of Excellence, NeuroCure	—	—	1
Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (China CDC)	China	—	1
Chalmers	—	—	1
Technical University of Denmark	Denmark	SCImago #404 · THE 121 · QS 107	1

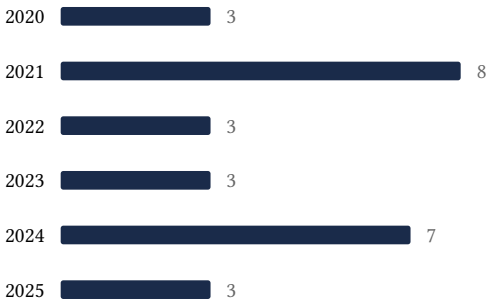
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	10
United Kingdom	6
Australia	4
Belgium	2
Estonia	2
Finland	2
Germany	2
Italy	2
Sweden	2
China	2
Netherlands	1
Poland	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	Rethinking one of criminology's 'brute facts': The age–crime curve and the crime drop in Scotland	9	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 2	The suburbanisation of poverty in British cities, 2004-16: extent, processes and nature	0	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher
Contribution 3	COVID-19–exploring the implications of long-term condition type and extent of multimorbidity on years of life lost: a modelling study	7	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher