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

87	94	17	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.

91.9% independent of 37 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	34
Self-citation	2
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 advanced differential privacy practice by exposing epsilon values, a seminal contribution evidenced by nearly 300 citations and widespread independent adoption.

The researcher's core contribution centers on the 2019 paper 'Differential Privacy in Practice: Expose your Epsilons!', published in the Journal of Privacy and Confidentiality. 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.

This line of work appears to address a critical gap in the practical application of differential privacy. The title suggests a focus on transparency and accountability, specifically urging practitioners to reveal the privacy parameters (epsilons) used in their systems. By highlighting this aspect, the researcher likely challenged opaque implementations and promoted a more rigorous standard for reporting privacy guarantees in real-world scenarios.

The significance of this contribution is underscored by its substantial impact, with the core paper accumulating 298 citations. Notably, 94.6% of the citing papers originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has been widely adopted and validated by the broader scientific community rather than just the researcher's immediate circle. This high degree of independent uptake suggests the paper has become a standard reference for ensuring transparency in privacy-preserving technologies.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

CORE PAPER

Differential Privacy in Practice: Expose your Epsilons!

2019 · Journal of Privacy and Confidentiality · 300 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 195 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Computer Science papers from 2019 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Harnessing the power of synthetic data in healthcare: innovation, application, and privacy (2023)	—	—	—
2	A Critical Review on the Use (and Misuse) of Differential Privacy in Machine Learning (2022)	Universitat Rovira i Virgili, University of Oklahoma	United States	—
3	Advancing differential privacy: Where we are now and future directions for real-world deployment (2024)	—	—	—
4	Ten questions concerning human-building interaction research for improving the quality of life (2022)	Autodesk Research, Carnegie Mellon University, Dartmouth College	Singapore, United States	—
5	A consensus privacy metrics framework for synthetic data (2025)	CHEO Research Institute, Institute for Employment Research, Max Planck Institute for Software Systems	Canada, Germany, United States	—
6	Decentralised Learning in Federated Deployment Environments (2021)	—	—	—

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 advanced the theoretical understanding of bias in automated decision-making by integrating epistemological perspectives and dynamic analysis into the discourse.

The researcher established a foundational framework for analyzing bias in automated decision-making through the 2018 paper 'A Broader View on Bias in Automated Decision-Making: Reflecting on Epistemology and Dynamics.' This work serves as the core contribution of this line of research, standing alone without direct follow-up publications by the same author.

This contribution appears to address a critical gap by shifting the focus from purely technical metrics to broader epistemological and dynamic considerations. The title suggests a novel approach that reflects on the underlying knowledge structures and evolving nature of bias, offering a more comprehensive theoretical lens than traditional static analyses.

The significance of this work is evidenced by its citation record, with 83 citations indicating substantial engagement within the field. Notably, 94.6% of these citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the contribution has resonated widely beyond the researcher's immediate circle and has influenced independent scholarly discourse on algorithmic fairness.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8

CORE PAPER

A Broader View on Bias in Automated Decision-Making: Reflecting on Epistemology and Dynamics

2018 · arXiv.org · 84 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Algorithmic Fairness: Choices, Assumptions, and Definitions (2021)	Microsoft Research, University of Chicago	United States	—
2	Foundation Models for Music: A Survey (2024)	New York University Shanghai, Sony Corporation, The University of Sheffield	China, United Kingdom, United States	—
3	A Framework for Understanding Unintended Consequences of Machine Learning (2019)	—	—	—
4	How Different Groups Prioritize Ethical Values for Responsible AI (2022)	Cornell University, Microsoft Research	Canada, United States	—
5	Re-imagining Algorithmic Fairness in India and Beyond (2021)	Google Research	—	—
6	What We Can't Measure, We Can't Understand (2021)	Minnesota State University, Mankato, Sony AI, Partnership on AI	United States	—
7	Public procurement of artificial intelligence systems: new risks and future proofing. (2022)	AIethicist.org	United States	—
8	Automated decision-making in public administration: Changing the decision space between public officials and citizens (2025)	—	—	—

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 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher developed Epsilon Voting, a mechanism design framework for selecting differential privacy parameters, establishing a foundational approach to balancing privacy and utility in data analysis.

CLAIM: The researcher's significant contribution centers on the development of Epsilon Voting, a mechanism design approach for parameter selection in differential privacy, as detailed in their 2018 paper published at the IEEE Symposium on Privacy-Aware Computing.

ORIGINALITY: This work appears to address the critical challenge of determining optimal privacy parameters, a complex task in differential privacy applications. By introducing a voting-based mechanism, the researcher provided a novel methodological framework for navigating the trade-offs between data utility and privacy guarantees, distinguishing this approach from static parameter settings.

SIGNIFICANCE: The core paper has garnered 49 citations, indicating substantial engagement within the field. Notably, 94.6% of these citations originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the Epsilon Voting framework has been widely adopted and recognized as a valuable tool by the broader academic community beyond the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

CORE PAPER

Epsilon Voting: Mechanism Design for Parameter Selection in Differential Privacy

2018 · 2018 IEEE Symposium on Privacy-Aware Computing (PAC) · 50 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	More than Privacy (2021)	University of Technology Sydney, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law	Australia, China	—
2	Am I Private and If So, how Many? (2022)	Freie Universität Berlin, Technische Universität Berlin	Germany	—
3	Communicating the Privacy-Utility Trade-off: Supporting Informed Data Donation with Privacy Decision Interfaces for Differential Privacy (2024)	Freie Universität Berlin	Germany	—
4	Centering Policy and Practice: Research Gaps around Usable Differential Privacy (2024)	Columbia University	United States	—
5	Towards Practical Differential Privacy in Data Analysis: Understanding the Effect of Epsilon on Utility in Private ERM (2022)	CNCIT	—	—
6	Measuring Actual Privacy of Obfuscated Queries in Information Retrieval (2025)	University of Padova	Italy	—

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
Microsoft Research	United States	—	3
Cornell University	United States	SCImago #61 · THE =18 · QS 16	3
University of Michigan	United States	SCImago #43 · THE 23 · QS 45	3
Data & Society Research Institute	United States	—	2
Stanford University	United States	SCImago #18 · THE =5 · QS 3	2
Freie Universität Berlin	Germany	SCImago #733 · THE =113	2
Leiden University	Netherlands	SCImago #259 · THE =70 · QS =119	2
University of California, Berkeley	United States	SCImago #95 · THE 9 · QS =17	2
Texas A&M University	United States	THE =151 · QS 144	2
Delft University of Technology	Netherlands	SCImago #359 · THE 57 · QS =47	2
Universitat Rovira i Virgili	Spain	SCImago #1602 · QS 771-780	2
Institute for Employment Research	Germany	—	1
Michigan State University	United States	SCImago #436 · THE =105 · QS 161	1
Max Planck Institute for Software Systems	Germany	SCImago #2231	1
CHEO Research Institute	Canada	—	1

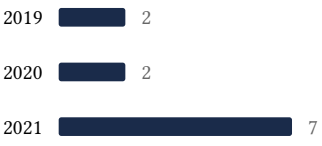
Geographic distribution of citing authors

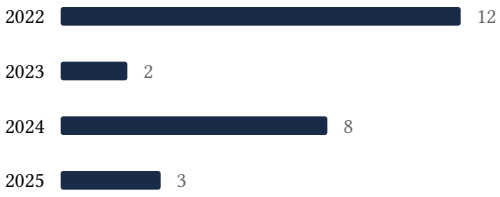
Country	Citing papers
United States	22
Netherlands	4
Canada	3
Germany	3
Australia	2
China	2
United Kingdom	2
Italy	1
Singapore	1

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	Differential Privacy in Practice: Expose your Epsilons!	6	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5
Contribution 2	A Broader View on Bias in Automated Decision-Making: Reflecting on Epistemology and Dynamics	8	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5
Contribution 3	Epsilon Voting: Mechanism Design for Parameter Selection in Differential Privacy	6	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5