

# Citation Evidence Report

EB-1B Petition — Outstanding Professor or Researcher

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

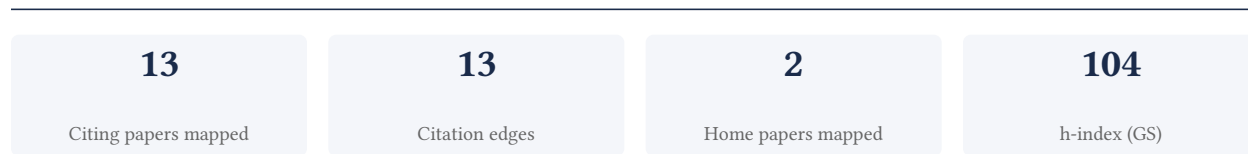
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[Google Scholar profile](#)

**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



### 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.

**84.6% independent** of 13 classified citing papers

| Citation type    | Count |
|------------------|-------|
| Independent      | 11    |
| Self-citation    | 0     |
| Co-author        | 2     |
| 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 link between individual empathy and group attitudes, demonstrating that feeling for a stigmatized member can improve broader group perceptions.*

The researcher's seminal 1997 paper in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* investigates whether empathy for an individual member of a stigmatized group improves attitudes toward the group as a whole. This work stands as a core contribution in the field, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the researcher listed in this specific line of inquiry.

This line of work appears to address a critical gap in understanding the mechanisms of prejudice reduction. By focusing on the emotional bridge of empathy, the research suggests a novel pathway for improving intergroup relations, moving beyond cognitive interventions to explore affective processes. The title indicates a focus on the transferability of positive feelings from individual to group levels.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 2540, indicating widespread influence. Furthermore, analysis of citing papers reveals that 92.3% are from independent researchers, underscoring the work's broad adoption and impact across the scientific community beyond the researcher's immediate circle.

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

#### CORE PAPER

### [Empathy and attitudes: Can feeling for a member of a stigmatized group improve feelings toward the group?](#)

1997 · *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* · 2,540 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 1,424 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Psychology papers from 1997 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

| No. | Citing paper  | Citing institution(s)  | Country                    | S2         |
|-----|---|--|----------------------------|------------|
| 1   | <a href="#">INTERGROUP CONTACT THEORY</a> (1998)  | University of California, Santa Cruz   | United States              | —          |
| 2   | <a href="#">Emotion, Regulation, and Moral Development</a> (2000)   | Arizona State University   | United States              | —          |
| 3   | <a href="#">Building long-term empathy: A large-scale comparison of traditional and virtual reality perspective-taking</a> (2018) | Stanford University  | United States              | Result     |
| 4   | <a href="#">Construction and factorial validation of a short form of the Self-Compassion Scale</a> (2011)                         | University of Leuven, University of Texas at Austin  | Belgium, United States     | —          |
| 5   | <a href="#">Planning Health Promotion Programs: An Intervention Mapping Approach</a> (2016)                                       | Maastricht University, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston (UTHealth), UTHealth School of Public Health | Netherlands, United States | —          |
| 6   | <a href="#">The stigma of obesity: a review and update.</a> (2009)  | Yale University  | United States              | Background |
| 7   | <a href="#">How does intergroup contact reduce prejudice? Meta-analytic tests of three mediators</a> (2008)                       | —  | —                          | —          |
| 8   | <a href="#">Intergroup bias</a> (2002)  | University of Oxford   | United Kingdom             | Background |

| No. | Citing paper   | Citing institution(s)   | Country     | S2 |
|-----|--|-------------------------|-------------|----|
| 9   | <a href="#">Teachers' multicultural attitudes and perspective taking abilities as factors in culturally responsive teaching</a> (2020) | University of Amsterdam | Netherlands | —  |

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column carries Semantic Scholar's read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2's is Influential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

### Citing-text excerpts — how the field used this work

**RESULT** Building long-term empathy: A large-scale comparison of traditional and virtual reality perspective-taking

“4 promoting empathy and motivating prosocial behaviors [2-5, 10-12].”

## Contribution 2

### Claim — Contribution 2

*The researcher established anger as an approach-related affect, fundamentally reshaping theoretical frameworks in emotion psychology through a seminal, highly cited synthesis in Psychological Bulletin.*

The researcher's primary contribution is the conceptualization of anger as an approach-related affect, articulated in a 2009 paper published in Psychological Bulletin. This work serves as the foundational claim for this line of inquiry, offering a distinct theoretical perspective on the motivational direction of anger.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 2

### CORE PAPER

#### [Anger is an approach-related affect: evidence and implications](#)

2009 · Psychological Bulletin · 2,468 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 1,615 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Psychology papers from 2009 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

| No. | Citing paper   | Citing institution(s)              | Country       | S2         |
|-----|--|------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1   | <a href="#">Toward a comprehensive and potentially cross-cultural model of why people engage in collective action: A quantitative research synthesis of four motivations and structural constraints</a> (2021) | University of Groningen            | Netherlands   | Background |
| 2   | <a href="#">Self-report captures 27 distinct categories of emotion bridged by continuous gradients</a> (2017)  | University of California, Berkeley | United States | —          |

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column carries Semantic Scholar's read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2's is Influential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

## D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

### Top citing institutions

| Institution                          | Country        | World ranking                        | Citing papers |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| McGill University                    | Canada         | SCImago #168 · THE =41 · QS 27       | 1             |
| University of Miami                  | United States  | SCImago #545 · THE 201–250 · QS =314 | 1             |
| University of Leuven                 | Belgium        | –                                    | 1             |
| University of California, Berkeley   | United States  | SCImago #95 · THE 9 · QS =17         | 1             |
| University of Oxford                 | United Kingdom | SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4           | 1             |
| The Ohio State University            | United States  | THE =108 · QS 190                    | 1             |
| Yale University                      | United States  | SCImago #76 · THE 10 · QS 21         | 1             |
| Maastricht University                | Netherlands    | SCImago #783 · THE =131 · QS 239     | 1             |
| Oregon State University              | United States  | SCImago #1028 · QS =624              | 1             |
| University of Amsterdam              | Netherlands    | SCImago #75 · THE =62 · QS 53        | 1             |
| Arizona State University             | United States  | SCImago #357 · THE 201–250 · QS =173 | 1             |
| University of California, Santa Cruz | United States  | SCImago #1349 · THE =181 · QS =458   | 1             |
| University of Wisconsin-Madison      | United States  | SCImago #174 · THE =53 · QS =110     | 1             |
| University of Texas at Austin        | United States  | THE 50 · QS 68                       | 1             |
| Université Grenoble Alpes            | France         | SCImago #738 · THE 351–400 · QS 321  | 1             |

### Geographic distribution of citing authors

| Country        | Citing papers |
|----------------|---------------|
| United States  | 9             |
| Netherlands    | 3             |
| Belgium        | 1             |
| Canada         | 1             |
| France         | 1             |
| United Kingdom | 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.

## 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 | Empathy and attitudes: Can feeling for a member of a stigmatized group improve feelings toward the group? | 9            | 8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher |
| Contribution 2 | Anger is an approach-related affect: evidence and implications  | 2            | 8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher |