Citation Evidence Report

EB-1B Petition — Outstanding Professor or Researcher

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

Paul Elliott

Professor of Epidemiology and Public Health, Imperial College London

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	1	191
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 7 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	7
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 established a foundational open-access resource for identifying causes of complex diseases in middle and old age, significantly advancing large-scale epidemiological research.

The researcher's primary contribution is the establishment of a seminal open-access resource designed to identify the causes of a wide range of complex diseases affecting middle and old age. This work is anchored by a core 2015 publication that serves as the definitive reference for this specific dataset and its utility in biomedical research.

This line of work appears to address the critical need for large-scale, accessible data infrastructure to study multifactorial diseases. By framing the resource as open access, the researcher likely facilitated broader scientific inquiry into the etiology of conditions prevalent in aging populations, moving beyond smaller, restricted datasets.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count, indicating widespread adoption within the scientific community. Furthermore, the fact that all classified citing papers originate from independent researchers underscores the work's broad impact and utility across diverse institutions, confirming its status as a foundational tool in the field.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 7

CORE PAPER

UK biobank: an open access resource for identifying the causes of a wide range of complex diseases of middle and old age

2015 · 13,714 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 10,513 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2015 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Applications of multi-omics analysis in human diseases (2023)	Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Jiangsu Institute of Nuclear Medicine, Shenzhen Center for Disease Control and Prevention	China	—
2	Empowering biomedical discovery with AI agents (2024)	Harvard Medical School, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	—
3	Reproducible brain-wide association studies require thousands of individuals (2022)	University of Minnesota	United States	—
4	Diversity and scale: Genetic architecture of 2068 traits in the VA Million Veteran Program (2024)	Argonne National Laboratory, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Case Western Reserve University	United Kingdom, United States	—
5	RNA interference in the era of nucleic acid therapeutics (2024)	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals	United States	—
6	Foundation models for generalist medical artificial intelligence (2023)	Harvard University, Scripps Research Translational Institute, Stanford University	Canada, United States	Background
7	Comorbidities, multimorbidity and COVID-19 (2023)	University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom	—

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 isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Harvard University	United States	SCImago #4 · THE =5 · QS 5	2
Harvard Medical School	United States	SCImago #12	2
Stanford University	United States	SCImago #18 · THE =5 · QS 3	2
National Center for Computational Sciences, Oak Ridge National Laboratory	United States	—	1
Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health	United States	—	1
Emory University Rollins School of Public Health	United States	—	1
Argonne National Laboratory	United States	SCImago #899	1
University of Toronto	Canada	SCImago #39 · THE 21 · QS 29	1
MIT	United States	—	1
Huazhong University of Science and Technology	China	SCImago #25 · THE =176 · QS 319	1
Oregon Health & Science University	United States	SCImago #689 · THE 351–400	1
Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health	United States	—	1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	SCImago #41 · THE 2 · QS 1	1
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	United States	SCImago #688	1
Yale University School of Medicine	United States	—	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	5
United Kingdom	2
Canada	1
China	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	UK biobank: an open access resource for identifying the causes of a wide range of complex diseases of middle and old age	7	8 CFR 204.5(i)(3) — Outstanding Researcher