Citation Evidence Report

EB-2 NIW Petition — National Interest Waiver

Matter of Dhanasar · Prong 2 (well-positioned)

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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 Prong 2 of Matter of Dhanasar (the petitioner is well positioned to advance the proposed endeavor) — the prong where past citation evidence is most probative. 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

14	14	2	151
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 14 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	14
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 caregiving as a significant risk factor for mortality through a seminal study published in JAMA, which has garnered nearly 5,000 citations.

The researcher's primary contribution is the identification of caregiving as a critical risk factor for mortality, anchored by the 1999 JAMA publication 'Caregiving as a risk factor for mortality: the Caregiver Health Effects Study.' This work stands as a singular, foundational piece in this specific line of inquiry, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the researcher listed in the provided data.

This line of work appears to address a significant gap in understanding the physiological and health consequences associated with the role of a caregiver. By framing caregiving explicitly as a risk factor for mortality, the research suggests a novel perspective on the health impacts of social and familial roles, moving beyond traditional medical determinants to include psychosocial stressors inherent in caregiving duties.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 4,955, indicating widespread recognition and utility within the medical and scientific communities. Furthermore, the citation analysis reveals that 100% of the classified citing papers originate from independent researchers, underscoring the work's broad impact and acceptance beyond the researcher's immediate institutional or collaborative network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8

CORE PAPER

Caregiving as a risk factor for mortality: the Caregiver Health Effects Study

1999 · JAMA (Journal of the American Medical Association) · 4,955 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 3,489 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 1999 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	2018 Alzheimer's disease facts and figures (2018)	Alzheimer's Association, Boston University, Rush University Medical Center	United States	—
2	Stress and cardiovascular disease: an update (2024)	Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Veterans Administration Medical Center	United States	—
3	The Emerging Evidence of the Parkinson Pandemic (2018)	Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research, Radboud University Medical Center, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior, University of Florida	Netherlands, United States	—
4	More than a feeling: A unified view of stress measurement for population science (2018)	Cousins Center for Psychoneuroimmunology, University of California, Los Angeles, University of British Columbia, University of California San Francisco	Canada, United States	—
5	Best practices for stress measurement: How to measure psychological stress in health research (2020)	University of California, San Francisco	United States	—
6	2014 Alzheimer's disease facts and figures (2014)	Alzheimer's Association	—	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
7	Racial and ethnic estimates of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias in the United States (2015–2060) in adults aged ≥65 years (2019)	CDC, Morehouse School of Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	United States	—
8	Caregiver burden: a clinical review (2014)	Weill Cornell Medical College	United States	—

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 established a foundational life-span theory of control, a seminal framework published in Psychological Review that has garnered over 3,000 citations.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of a comprehensive life-span theory of control, articulated in a seminal 1995 paper published in Psychological Review. This work stands as a singular, highly influential piece within the researcher's portfolio, with no subsequent follow-up papers listed in this specific line of inquiry.

This contribution appears to address the need for a unified theoretical framework explaining how individuals regulate their goals and behaviors across the entire life course. By proposing a distinct theory of control, the researcher likely filled a critical gap in developmental psychology, offering a novel perspective on adaptive mechanisms that persist from youth through old age.

The significance of this work is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 3,242, indicating widespread adoption and influence within the field. Furthermore, analysis of citing literature reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the theory has been validated and utilized by the broader scientific community rather than merely by the researcher's immediate collaborators.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 6

CORE PAPER

A life-span theory of control.

1995 · Psychological Review · 3,242 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 1,786 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Psychology papers from 1995 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	COVID-19 pandemic: A review of the global lockdown and its far-reaching effects (2021)	Mustansiriyah University, The University of Edinburgh, University of Birmingham	Iraq, Nigeria, United Kingdom	—
2	Searching for the Structure of Coping: A Review and Critique of Category Systems for Classifying Ways of Coping (2003)	Portland State University, University of Rochester	United States	—
3	Self-Theories: Their Role in Motivation, Personality, and Development. Essays in Social Psychology. (1999)	Stanford University	United States	—
4	Social and Psychological Resources and Adaptation (2002)	Kent State University	United States	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
5	Socioemotional Selectivity Theory and the Regulation of Emotion in the Second Half of Life (2003)	Chinese University of Hong Kong, Stanford University	China, United States	—
6	Theories of Personality (2005)	University of South Florida	United States	—

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
Stanford University	United States	SCImago #18 · THE =5 · QS 3	2
Alzheimer's Association	United States	—	2
University of Rochester	United States	SCImago #524 · THE 127 · QS 236	1
University of Florida	United States	SCImago #166 · THE =134 · QS =212	1
Rush University Medical Center	United States	SCImago #1893	1
Boston University	United States	SCImago #272 · THE =76 · QS =88	1
University of California, San Francisco	United States	SCImago #98	1
Weill Cornell Medical College	United States	—	1
University of Minnesota	United States	SCImago #165 · THE 88 · QS 210	1
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	United States	SCImago #4219 · QS 1201-1400	1
University of British Columbia	Canada	SCImago #144 · THE 45 · QS 40	1
University of South Florida	United States	SCImago #806 · THE 351–400 · QS =654	1
Morehouse School of Medicine	United States	SCImago #6282	1
CDC	United States	—	1
Chinese University of Hong Kong	China	SCImago #163 · THE =41 · QS =32	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	12
China	1
Iraq	1
Canada	1
Nigeria	1
United Kingdom	1
Netherlands	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	Caregiving as a risk factor for mortality: the Caregiver Health Effects Study	8	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 2	A life-span theory of control.	6	Dhanasar — Prong 2 (well-positioned)