



Social Change Highly Cited Articles

1- Norm Perception as a Vehicle for Social Change

By:

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[SOCIAL ISSUES AND POLICY REVIEW](#)

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181-211

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Article

Abstract

How can we change social norms, the standards describing typical or desirable behavior? Because individuals' perceptions of norms guide their personal behavior, influencing these perceptions is one way to create social change. And yet individuals do not form perceptions of typical or desirable behavior in an unbiased manner. Individuals attend to select sources of normative information, and their resulting perceptions rarely match actual rates of behavior in their environment. Thus, changing social norms requires an understanding of how individuals perceive norms in the first place. We describe three sources of information that people use to understand norms-individual behavior, summary information about a group, and institutional signals. Social change interventions have used each source to influence perceived norms and behaviors, including recycling, intimate-partner violence, and peer harassment. We discuss conditions under which influence over perceived norms is likely to be stronger, based on the source of the normative information and individuals' relationship to the source. Finally, we point to future research and suggest when it is most appropriate to use a norm change strategy in the interest of behavior and social change.

Keywords

Keywords Plus

[FIELD EXPERIMENTAL](#)[ALCOHOL MISUSE](#)[PLURALISTIC](#)

[IGNORANCE](#)[BEHAVIOR](#)[PRESSURE](#)[ATTRIBUTION](#)[MISPERCEPTIONS](#)[INTERVENTION](#)[CONSEQUENCES](#)[CONSERVATION](#)



Social Change Highly Cited Articles

2- Thinking Critically About Photovoice: Achieving Empowerment and Social Change

By:

[Liebenberg, L](#) (Liebenberg, Linda) [1]

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[INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF QUALITATIVE METHODS](#)

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Keywords

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[COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCHVOICES](#)



Social Change Highly Cited Articles

3- Tweeting Social Change: How Social Media Are Changing Nonprofit Advocacy

By:

[Guo, C](#) (Guo, Chao) [1]; [Saxton, GD](#) (Saxton, Gregory D.) [2]

[NONPROFIT AND VOLUNTARY SECTOR QUARTERLY](#)

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Article

Abstract

How are nonprofit organizations utilizing social media to engage in advocacy work? We address this question by investigating the social media use of 188 501(c)(3) advocacy organizations. After briefly examining the types of social media technologies employed, we turn to an in-depth examination of the organizations' use of Twitter. This in-depth message-level analysis is twofold: A content analysis that examines the prevalence of previously identified communicative and advocacy constructs in nonprofits' social media messages; and an inductive analysis that explores the unique features and dynamics of social media-based advocacy and identifies new organizational practices and forms of communication heretofore unseen in the literature.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[nonprofit advocacy](#)[social media](#)[Twitter](#)[Facebook](#)[new media](#)[Internet](#)[organizational communication](#)[public relations](#)

Keywords Plus

[ORGANIZATIONS](#)[INFORMATION](#)[CHOICES](#)



Social Change Highly Cited Articles

4- The entrepreneurial university as driver for economic growth and social change - Key strategic challenges

By:

[Klofsten, M](#) (Klofsten, Magnus) [1]; [Fayolle, M](#) (Fayolle, Main) [2]; [Guerrero, M](#) (Guerrero, Maribel) [3], [4]; [Mian, S](#) (Mian, Sarfraz) [5]; [Urbano, D](#) (Urbano, David) [6]; [Wright, M](#) (Wright, Mike) [7]

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TECHNOLOGICAL FORECASTING AND SOCIAL CHANGE

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Abstract

Limitations of the research on the various leadership and strategic issues facing universities seeking to become more entrepreneurial has led this special issue to focus on the management, development, and implementation of this vision. We have solicited original research on the strategic challenges that these universities currently encounter. Researchers in management and related disciplines have contributed to this field of inquiry, which is having growing implications for our universities and stakeholders in the social and economic spheres. We begin by tracing an overarching framework, to which we add brief descriptions of the contributing papers in this special issue. To conclude, we outline future research goals and discuss how, around the world, academic actors involved in university development - such as university managers and policy makers - could view the ideas presented here.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[Internal & external factors](#)[Entrepreneurial learning](#)[Pathways for entrepreneurship](#)[Impact measures](#)

Keywords Plus

[TECHNOLOGY-TRANSFER](#)[HIGHER-EDUCATION](#)[ACADEMIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP](#)[BUSINESS](#)

[MODELS](#)[COMMERCIALIZATION](#)[INNOVATION](#)[INDUSTRY DETERMINANTS](#)[CAPABILITIES](#)[CREATION](#)



Social Change Highly Cited Articles

5- Resilience thinking meets social theory: Situating social change in socio-ecological systems (SES) research

By:

[Cote, M](#) (Cote, Muriel) [1]; [Nightingale, AJ](#) (Nightingale, Andrea J.) [1]

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[PROGRESS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY](#)

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Article

Abstract

The concept of resilience in ecology has been expanded into a framework to analyse human-environment dynamics. The extension of resilience notions to society has important limits, particularly its conceptualization of social change. The paper argues that this stems from the lack of attention to normative and epistemological issues underlying the notion of 'social resilience'. We suggest that critically examining the role of knowledge at the intersections between social and environmental dynamics helps to address normative questions and to capture how power and competing value systems are not external to, but rather integral to the development and functioning of SES.

Keywords

Author Keywords

[environmental change](#)[human-environment](#)[knowledge](#)[power](#)[resilience](#)[social theory](#)

Keywords Plus

[CLIMATE-CHANGE](#)[ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS](#)[ENVIRONMENTAL-CHANGE](#)[ADAPTATION](#)[VULNERABILITY](#)[INSTITUTIONS](#)[PROPERTY](#)[GOVERNANCE](#)[MANAGEMENT](#)[AUTHORITY](#)



Social Change Highly Cited Articles

6- Transformational responses to climate change: beyond a systems perspective of social change in mitigation and adaptation

By:

[Gillard, R](#) (Gillard, Ross) [1]; [Gouldson, A](#) (Gouldson, Andrew) [1]; [Paavola, J](#) (Paavola, Jouni) [1]; [Van Alstine, J](#) (Van Alstine, James) [1]

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[WILEY INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEWS-CLIMATE CHANGE](#)

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Review

Abstract

There is a growing imperative for responses to climate change to go beyond incremental adjustments, aiming instead for society-wide transformation. In this context, sociotechnical (ST) transitions and social-ecological (SE) resilience are two prominent normative agendas. Reviewing these literatures reveals how both share a complex-systems epistemology with inherent limitations, often producing managerial governance recommendations and foregrounding material over social drivers of change. Further interdisciplinary dialogue with social theory is essential if these frameworks are to become more theoretically robust and capable of informing effective, let alone transformational, climate change governance. To illustrate this potential, ideas from Deleuze and Guattari's political writing as well as other approaches that utilize the notion social fields (as opposed to sociosystems) are combined to more fully theorize the origins and enactment of social change. First, the logic of systems is replaced with the contingency of assemblages to reveal how pluralism, not elitism, can produce more ambitious and politicized visions of the future. In particular, this view encourages us to see social and ecological tensions as opportunities for thinking and acting differently rather than as mere technical problems to be solved. Secondly, the setting of social fields is introduced to situate and explain the power of ideas and the role of agency in times of uncertainty. The potential of such insights is already visible in some strands of climate change mitigation and adaptation research, but more needs to be done to advance this field and to bring



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it into dialogue with the mainstream systems based literature. WIREs Clim Change 2016, 7:251-265. doi: 10.1002/wcc.384 For further resources related to this article, please visit the .

Keywords

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[GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL-CHANGES](#)[SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITION](#)[SOCIO TECHNICAL SYSTEMS](#)[ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE](#)[PUBLIC-PARTICIPATION](#)[GOVERNANCE](#)[POLICY](#)[POLITICS](#)[POWER](#)[ENERGY](#)



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7- Global neurosurgery: the current capacity and deficit in the provision of essential neurosurgical care. Executive Summary of the Global Neurosurgery Initiative at the Program in Global Surgery and Social Change

By:

[Dewan, MC](#) (Dewan, Michael C.) [1], [2]; [Rattani, A](#) (Rattani, Abbas) [1], [3]; [Fiegggen, G](#) (Fiegggen, Graham) [4]; [Arraez, MA](#) (Arraez, Miguel A.) [5]; [Servadei, F](#) (Servadei, Franco) [6]; [Boop, FA](#) (Boop, Frederick A.) [7]; [Johnson, WD](#) (Johnson, Walter D.) [8]; [Warf, BC](#) (Warf, Benjamin C.) [9], [10]; [Park, KB](#) (Park, Kee B.) [1]

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE Worldwide disparities in the provision of surgical care result in otherwise preventable disability and death. There is a growing need to quantify the global burden of neurosurgical disease specifically, and the workforce necessary to meet this demand.

METHODS Results from a multinational collaborative effort to describe the global neurosurgical burden were aggregated and summarized. First, country registries, third-party modeled data, and meta-analyzed published data were combined to generate incidence and volume figures for 10 common neurosurgical conditions. Next, a global mapping survey was performed to identify the number and location of neurosurgeons in each country. Finally, a practitioner survey was conducted to quantify the proportion of disease requiring surgery, as well as the median number of neurosurgical cases per annum. The neurosurgical case deficit was calculated as the difference between the volume of essential neurosurgical cases and the existing neurosurgical workforce capacity.



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RESULTS Every year, an estimated 22.6 million patients suffer from neurological disorders or injuries that warrant the expertise of a neurosurgeon, of whom 13.8 million require surgery. Traumatic brain injury, stroke-related conditions, tumors, hydrocephalus, and epilepsy constitute the majority of essential neurosurgical care worldwide. Approximately 23,300 additional neurosurgeons are needed to address more than 5 million essential neurosurgical cases—all in low- and middle-income countries—that go unmet each year. There exists a gross disparity in the allocation of the surgical workforce, leaving large geographic treatment gaps, particularly in Africa and Southeast Asia.

CONCLUSIONS Each year, more than 5 million individuals suffering from treatable neurosurgical conditions will never undergo therapeutic surgical intervention. Populations in Africa and Southeast Asia, where the proportion of neurosurgeons to neurosurgical disease is critically low, are especially at risk. Increasing access to essential neurosurgical care in low- and middle-income countries via neurosurgical workforce expansion as part of surgical system strengthening is necessary to prevent severe disability and death for millions with neurological disease.

Keywords

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[capacityepidemiologyglobalincidencevolumeworkforceworldwide](#)