SUBJECT HEADING LISTS AND THESAURI INITIATIVES FOR EQUITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

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Abstract: This research identifies and describes initiatives that create and update subject heading lists and thesauri considering social justice and equity, based on literature from the sociocultural dimension of Knowledge Organization. Using a scoping review, this qualitative applied research identifies 27 initiatives: eight initiatives for gender, eight for indigenous groups, five for LGBTQIA+ community, five for race and ethnicity, and one for miscellaneous. The research identifies successful initiatives for constructing and updating subject heading lists and thesaurus to promote social justice and equity, particularly those involving indigenous communities. However, the representation of cultural, social and linguistic diversity is still incipient in many contexts, including in Latin America. Additionally, restricted access to some systems emerges as a significant obstacle to the broader dissemination of these initiatives.
Keywords: Knowledge organization; Subject heading lists; Thesauri; Equity; Social justice.

Título: LISTAS DE ENCABEZADOS DE MATERIAS E INICIATIVAS DE TESAURO PARA LA EQUIDAD Y LA JUSTICIA SOCIAL: IDENTIFICACIÓN Y CARACTERIZACIÓN.
Resumen: Esta investigación identifica y describe iniciativas para crear y actualizar listas de encabezamientos de materias y tesauros considerando la justicia y la equidad social, a partir de la literatura de la dimensión sociocultural de la Organización del Conocimiento. A través de una revisión de alcance, este estudio cualitativo y aplicado identifica 27 iniciativas: ocho iniciativas de género, ocho de grupos indígenas, cinco de grupos LGBTQIA+, cinco de raza y etnia y una de varios. Destaca los esfuerzos exitosos en el desarrollo de listas de encabezamientos de materia y tesauros que fomentan la justicia social y la equidad, especialmente aquellos enfocados en las comunidades indígenas. Sin embargo, la incorporación de la diversidad cultural, social y lingüística sigue siendo limitada en varios contextos, incluyendo América Latina. Además, el acceso restringido a algunos sistemas se considera un obstáculo significativo para la amplia difusión de estas iniciativas.
Palabras clave: Organización del conocimiento; Listas de encabezamientos de materias; Tesauros; Equidad; Justicia social.

1 INTRODUCTION

Knowledge Organization (KO) is a field that aims to describe, represent and organize the knowledge produced by society through knowledge organization processes and systems. Knowledge organization processes (KOP) include cataloguing, subject analysis, indexing and classification, while knowledge organization systems (KOS) are the tools used to carry out these processes, such as classification systems, subject headings, thesaurus, ontologies and other metadata systems (Hjørland, 2016). According to Broughton et al. (2005), KO performs basic functions, such as facilitating information retrieval in catalogs and navigation structures for online resources, providing information about

documents to help users decide which ones meet their demands and help ordering documents on shelves or other arrangements.

However, KO and representations embedded within KO processes and systems can give rise to negative political and social consequences when they involve people, social groups, events and identity issues. These instances can limit the diversity of portrayed perspectives, perpetuate hegemonic narratives and producing distortions or biases concerning historically marginalized individuals and groups.

Several factors contribute to the presence of distortions and biased representations in KO. The influence of the worldview of those who design KOS has been highlighted in specialized literature in the fields of Librarianship and Information Science (Olson, 2002; Mai, 2013; Milani and Pinho, 2021). Additionally, Broughton (2019) identifies other factors, such as the uneven provision of terminology or notation, failure to acknowledge certain groups or perspectives, and the inherent bias from language itself, which often favours one particular perspective or culture.

In this sense, the scientific research in KO has been dedicated to addressing the problems and examining political and social implications of KO processes and systems, known as the sociocultural dimension of KO. In this regard, Watson's (2021) research has provided recommendations for advancing KO in the direction of social justice and equity. Such recommendations include the use of multiple or alternative vocabularies or classifications, the practice of cultural competence when addressing identities or historical groups, the use of ethical considerations when dealing with identities, items or groups that are still alive, the modification, subversion, extension or replacement of the dominant classification or cataloguing practices at the local level, and giving voice to the subjects being described. Similar solutions were proposed twenty years ago by Olson and Schlegl (2001), who highlighted KOS adaptation at the local level as the key to more equitable access to different user groups, and they recommended the use of alternative standards and creativity and subversion to improve the thematic representation. Both Watson (2021) and Olson and Schlegl (2001) give special emphasis to the notion of local in their recommendations.

These recommendations suggest a direction towards alternative knowledge organization systems committed to the representation of local culture and values. Local initiatives to develop and update subject headings in individual libraries and library consortia/systems have been reported in various parts of the world, such as the University of Alberta (Canada), Iowa State University (United States) and the Māori Subject Headings Project developed between the National Library of New Zealand, the Association of Libraries of New Zealand and the national association of the Māori people (Farnel et al. 2018; Campbell et al. 2022; Lilley, 2015). These initiatives indicate the efforts of KO researchers and professionals to foster social justice and equity within KOSs.

Therefore, the objective of this research is to identify and describe initiatives of subject heading lists and thesaurus directed to social justice and equity based on the literature on the sociocultural dimension of KO. The research is based on a scoping review to identify local initiatives for the construction and updating of subject headings and thesaurus oriented towards equity and social justice, reported in scientific publications in general and specialized databases in the area. The research aims to contribute to the understanding of practices and strategies employed in the construction of fairer and more equitable knowledge organization systems, which prioritize diverse perspectives and historically marginalized groups. Understanding these initiatives is crucial for advancing KO towards more inclusive and democratic representation.

2 Methodology

This applied qualitative study utilizes bibliographic and documentary data collection to identify and describe initiatives concerning subject heading lists and thesaurus aimed at promoting social justice and equity. It employs systematic literature mapping, or a scoping review, as its primary data collection procedure, facilitated by the software tools StArt and Excel. StArt (State of the Art through Systematic Review) was developed by the Laboratory of Research on Software Engineering (LaPES) at the Federal University of São Carlos (UFSCar).

Scoping review is an approach that enables comprehensive coverage of the literature on a given topic, facilitating the identification of patterns and research trends (Rumrill; Fitzgerald and Merchant, 2010). The choice to employ scoping review is justified by its potential to provide an overview of the concepts, evidence and available studies, as well as its rigorous procedures for eliminating bias. Proença Júnior and Silva (2016) emphasize that the objective of

scoping review is to provide, as a result, the state of the literature on a specific subject, with essential advantage being the responsibility and ethical commitment in obtaining the literature.

To ensure transparency and reproducibility in scoping review, a protocol was developed based on the five-step structure proposed by Colquhoun et al. (2014) was created: research question identification, search for relevant studies, study selection, data mapping and summary, and reporting of results. The protocol is available in Appendix A. The guiding question of the study is: what are the initiatives for the construction and updating of subject heading lists and thesaurus, aiming at achieving equitable and socially just instruments?

The search for relevant studies was carried out in Scopus, Web of Science (WoS), Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA) and Information Science & Technology Abstracts (ISTA) databases, as detailed in Appendix A. Search strings applied to each database are available in Appendices B to E.

Spanish, English, and Portuguese were defined as accepted languages, and the search strategy was designed using terms in all three languages. The works of Vital et al. (2019) and Watson (2021) and Díaz-Jatuf (2021) contributed to the survey of keywords in Portuguese, English, and Spanish, respectively. The "Diccionario de organización del conocimiento: clasificación, indización, terminología" of Barité et al. (2015) was used to establish the equivalence of terms between the three languages.

In the initial phase of the mapping, the selection was recovered 3697 documents. The total records recovered on database was 1484 at Scopus, 425 at WoS, 1117 on the LISTA, and 671 on ISTA. After eliminating duplicates (1377) and applying exclusion/inclusion criteria from the reading of summaries (2047), 273 publications were initially selected. The high percentage of rejected documents (2047) is related to the scope of the search strategy formulated, seeking a diversity of perspectives.

The second stage, the extraction, consisted of a detailed analysis with the reading of the introductory section of each document, 171 being rejected after new application of the inclusion/exclusion criteria, and 4 more duplicate articles were eliminated. The reasons for elimination include not addressing the sociocultural dimension of subjects and specifically thesaurus heading lists (113), specifically addressing distinct knowledge organization systems from subject heading lists and thesaurus (26), of publications different from those defined in the protocol (10), being unavailable (21) in full text, or in languages not contemplated in the protocol (1).

The final data set consists of 98 accepted documents. Regarding the database distribution, the final set contains 28 Scopus publications, 14 WoS and 56 of the LISTA. No publication of the ISTA was selected for the final set; eliminated by duplicate in relation to the LISTA, due to the same supplier, EBSCO, and the recovery of almost the same sources of information.

The scoping review methodological process is visually represented by the flowchart shown in Figure 1. This flowchart, adapted from Prisma Statement, has been elaborated according to the flow of Start software.
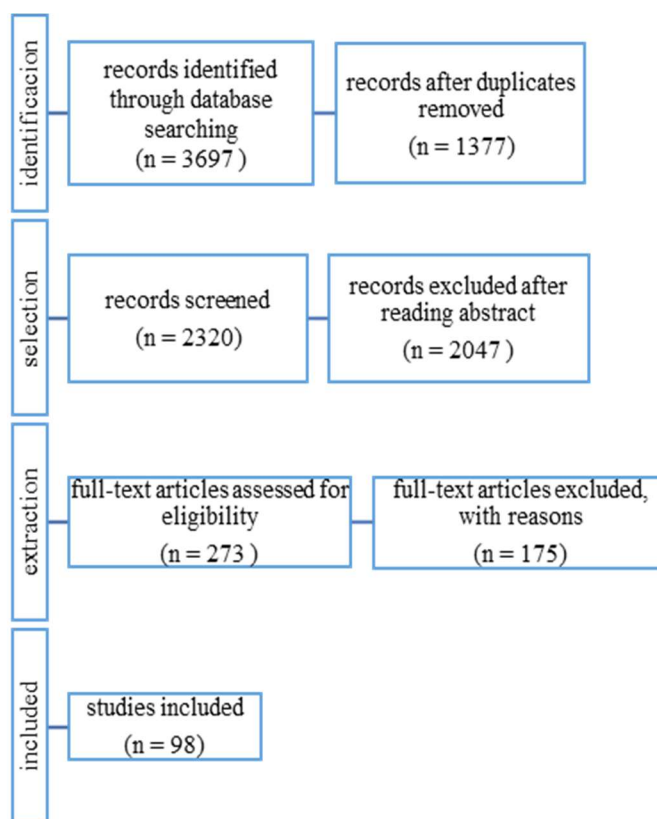
Figure 1: Flowcharts.

Of the 98 documents mapped, 86 consist of research and theoretical discussions on different aspects of the sociocultural dimension of subject heading lists and thesaurus, whereas 12 documents describe 11 initiatives[1] for these systems' construction and updating, guided by equity and social justice. The 86 mapped discussions are not the object of analysis in this article, as they will be examined in further studies. For the purposes of this study, only the 11 identified initiatives will be explored. Nevertheless, the 86 publications with theoretical discussions were read to identify other initiatives, totaling 16 additional initiatives. In total, 27 initiatives were identified and are addressed in this article.

Knowledge organization systems vary according to their scope, and they can be universal, multidisciplinary or specialized (Barité, 2011). Based on this typology, the 27 initiatives were assessed and classified. As such, subject heading lists and thesaurus specialized in gender, indigenous peoples, LGBTQIA+ community, ethnic and racial groups, and miscellaneous will be described.

3 Findings and discussion

The analysis of the initiatives identified that eight initiatives are specialized in gender, eight in different indigenous peoples, five in LGBTQIA+ community representation, five in the representation of certain ethnic and racial groups and one was categorized in miscellaneous. The initiatives by category are described below.

3.1 Gender

The eight identified initiatives are thesaurus focused on the representation of women, gender studies and the feminist perspective in different languages and countries.

Initiative	Type of system	Affiliated Institution	Country	Identified by
Marshall, J. K. On equal terms: a thesaurus for non-sexist	Thesaurus	-	United States	Rogers (1993)

indexing and cataloguing (1977).				
Capek, M. E. S. (Ed.). A women's thesaurus (1987).	Thesaurus	-	United States	Rogers (1993)
Sebastiá i Salat, M. Thesaurus d'història social de la dona (1988).	Thesaurus	-	Spain	López-Huertas and Ramírez (2007)
The Canadian feminist thesaurus / Le thésaurus féministe du Canada (1990).	Thesaurus	-	Canada	Olson (2007)
The Dutch Women's Thesaurus (1992)	Thesaurus	Anna Maria van Schuurman Certtre, University of Utrecht e IIAV	The Netherlands and Belgium	Drenthe (1993)
Boere, M. (Ed.). European women's thesaurus (1998).	Thesaurus	IIAV	Europe	Olson (2007)
Tesauro para estudos de gênero e sobre mulheres (1998).	Thesaurus	Fundação Carlos Chagas	Brazil	López-Huertas and Ramírez (2007)
Tesauro "Mujer" (2002).	Thesaurus	Instituto de la Mujer	Spain	López-Huertas and Ramírez (2007)

Table I. Gender initiatives.

The first mapped thesaurus was On Equal Terms: A Thesaurus for Nonsexist Indexing and Cataloging, published in 1977 in the United States. The most recent thesaurus is the Spanish one named Tesauro "Mujer", which is in its 8th edition, published in 2013, which has 863 descriptors organized into 17 thematic families. All the thesauri were published in print initially, but only the Spanish thesaurus and the Brazilian Tesauro for gender and women studies have free access digitized copies.

Due to limited access to the thesaurus or publications detailing their development, we are unable to provide descriptions for five of the eight thesauri. Based on the publication that reports the project The Dutch Women's Thesaurus, created by Drenthe (1993) and identified through the review, and the integral content of the Tesauro "Mujer" and the Thesaurus for gender and women studies, this research describes and characterizes the three remaining initiatives.

Drenthe (1993) described the project to develop The Dutch Women's Thesaurus, an alternative language for describing and retrieving information about women's resources, jointly developed by the Dutch institutions Anna Maria van Schuurman Centre, Graduate Gender Programme at Utrecht University and the International Information Centre and Archive for the Women's Movement (IIAV). According to this author, The Dutch Women's Thesaurus is grounded on the terms and subject headings used in 25 women's collections from the Netherlands and Belgium, as well as theoretical concepts from the field of women's studies. The thesaurus is composed of 2,200 terms and 20 thematic groups, prepared by 45 specialists, a technical commission and representatives of the collections. It aims to centralize women's experiences based on their hierarchical and associative relationships. Drenthe also highlights the importance of addressing the information needs of black, immigrant, lesbian, elderly and disabled women within the thesaurus. To this end, 'black' and 'white' delimiters have been incorporated, which can be appended to other terms to denote publications written from a specific racial perspective, whether black or white. This inclusion reflects a commitment to recognizing and representing intersectionality.

To find an updated, online version of The Dutch Women's Thesaurus, we found out that the institution responsible for the 1992 version, the IIAV, is now named Institute on Gender Equality and Women's History (ATRIA), and they have called the updated online version of the thesaurus as Women's Thesaurus[2]. According to the ATRIA website, both the Women's Thesaurus and the European Women's Thesaurus (1998) are now maintained by the institution. However, although there is a link to the thesaurus' online version, no search terms retrieved any results[3].

The second initiative is the Thesaurus for gender and women studies[4], developed by researchers Cristina Bruschini, Danielle Ardaillon and Sandra G. Unbehaum from Carlos Chagas Foundation (FCC), and published in Brazil in 1998. The thesaurus has 1,750 terms in nine thematic areas, including hierarchical, associative and equivalence relationships, and three groups of delimiters: age, geographic and historical, as a way of appending more specificity to the representation. However, we have observed that the existing delimiters do not provide means for incorporating intersectionality, as in The Dutch Women's Thesaurus. Furthermore, no updating was identified after 25 years of this initiative's publication.

Tesauro "Mujer"[5] is a spanish initiative developed by the Documentation Center of the Instituto de la Mujer. The thesaurus was created based on the list of descriptors used by the Documentation Center and terms arising from the indexing of new information resources incorporated into the collection in free language. It is worth mentioning the use of the feminine gender as a generic form and specific descriptors to avoid the use of the masculine gender as a generic form, such as Arquitectas, Empresarias and Médicas (Architects, Businesswomen and Doctors). Furthermore, it was identified that the thesaurus "Mujer" gave rise to another thesaurus, the Tesauro de Género[6], prepared by the Centro de Documentación María Zambrano in Seville, from the restructuring and updating 2004 version of the thesaurus "Mujer". The last update of the Tesauro de Género took place in January 2023.

In summary, The Dutch Women's Thesaurus, Thesaurus for gender and women's studies, and Thesaurus "Mujer" are three initiatives that aim to offer an alternative language to describe and retrieve information about female resources, which are often inaccessible through traditional systems. Notably, full access to these initiatives is difficult, as only the Thesaurus for Gender and Women's Studies and the Thesaurus "Mujer" are available for search and use. Moreover, limited access prevented the description of five of the eight initially identified initiatives. A noteworthy distinction among the initiatives is that The Dutch Women's Thesaurus stands out for its incorporation of intersectionality, offering specific delimiters to represent the black or white perspective and addressing the information needs of black, immigrant, lesbian, elderly and disabled women. Conversely, the other two initiatives do not demonstrate this concern, resulting in a limited representation of experiences of black and indigenous women, for example.

3.2 Indigenous

A subset of eight initiatives to elaborate or update subject headings and thesaurus specialized in a culturally sensitive representation of different indigenous communities were identified.

Initiative	Type of system	Affiliated Institution	Country	Identified by
Pathways: Gateway to the AIATSIS Thesauri (2010).	Thesaurus	Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies	Australia	Lee (2011)
First Nations House of Learning (FNHL) Subject Headings.	Subject headings	University of British Columbia	Canada	Doyle, Lawson and Dupont (2015)
Mashantucket Pequot Thesaurus.	Thesaurus	American Indian Terminology Project	United States	Metoyer and Littletree (2015)
Māori Subject Headings.	Subject headings	National Library of New Zealand, LIANZA, Te Rōpū Whakahau	New Zeland	Lilley (2015)
Māori Subject Headings (Auckland University).	Subject headings	Auckland University	New Zeland	Bardenheier, Wilkinson and Dale (2015)
Changes to Library of Congress Subject Headings related to Indigenous Peoples: for use in Association of Manitoba Archives.	Subject headings	Association for Manitoba Archives	Canada	Bone and Lougheed (2018)

Farnel, S. et al. (2018). Rethinking representation: indigenous peoples and contexts at the University of Alberta Libraries. *The International Journal of Information, Diversity, & Inclusion*, v. 2, n. 3, 9-25.	Subject headings	University of Alberta	Canada	Hardesty and Nolan (2021)
Subject headings for Iowa Indigenous peoples	Subject headings	Iowa State University	United States	Campbell et al. (2022)

Table II. Indigenous Initiatives.

The first mentioned initiative, the AIATSIS Thesauri, was created in Australia and has undergone updates since it was cited by Lee (2011), with the most recent update occurring in 2019. The Iowa State University library created the most recent initiative in 2022, incorporating it in their subject headings. Out of the eight initiatives, seven mapped publications describe the project, while the AIATSIS Thesauri itself is the source for its description.

The AIATSIS Thesauri[7] is an initiative of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) with the aim of filling in the representation gap of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander studies, cultures, histories, languages and places. Internationally recognized, the AIATSIS Thesauri is accepted by the Library of Congress (LC), the National Library of Australia and other cultural institutions utilizing more culturally appropriate language in cataloging Aboriginal resources. The thesaurus contains descriptors for indigenous groups and people, subjects and names of places, with a focus on maintaining the quality of the system through constant revisions every 1-2 months. The choice of descriptors tries to reflect indigenous perspectives; however, no information was found about the constitution of the development team or participation of the represented communities. The AIATSIS Thesauri has a governance document that addresses the standards used, policies, procedures and processes. The latest version is available for download since December 2019.

Doyle, Lawson and Dupont (2015) identified the local subject headings initiative X̱wi7x̱wa Library, an Aboriginal university library at the University of British Columbia (UBC), Canada. The library aims to represent the voices and philosophies of indigenous peoples, and the collection is made up almost exclusively of indigenous materials. The X̱wi7x̱wa Library developed the First Nations House of Learning (FNHL) Subject Headings[8] in an effort to better reflect the indigenous peoples' identities, modes of understanding and traditional knowledge. The subject headings were first developed by Gene Joseph in the 1980s, a librarian descent of the First Nations, as his graduate research project, and have been continually developed. In 2005, they were recognized by the LC as an authorized indigenous thesaurus. No further details were provided on the team currently involved and on the continued participation of indigenous communities in the initiative.

Metoyer and Littletree (2015) presented the Mashantucket Pequot Thesaurus[9] initiative, which aims to improve information representation and retrieval about American indigenous peoples, in particular, the Mashantucket Pequot tribal nation, from the US state of Connecticut. The construction of the thesaurus was motivated by the inadequate use of the English language for representing indigenous peoples and the exclusion of indigenous philosophies in the description of American indigenous subjects in traditional KOSs, such as the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH). The steps of the thesaurus construction were detailed by Metoyer and Littletree (2015) and consist of four phases: terminological review, determination of literary warrant and user warrant, thesaurus structuring and refinement. The first phase was performed by two research assistants, selecting terms from sources used by the LC to determine their subject headings. The second phase consisted of determining user warrant through interviews, meetings, and correspondence with native and non-native scholars. The third phase involved analyzing each term, identifying concepts, establishing relationships between concepts, and providing standard terminology for the concept. The last phase featured a pilot test to determine the thesaurus accuracy and usefulness.

Some of the structures of the Mashantucket Pequot Thesaurus is also detailed by these authors. The thesaurus is comprised of four domains reflecting key aspects of Native American philosophies: Spiritual, Physical, Social, and Mental. They are not presented hierarchically, suggesting that they are connected as equally important dimensions of the native knowledge system. The project is described as one of the few developed from an indigenous perspective, as it was designed to be user-centered and to reflect the information seeking behavior of native and non-native scholars and researchers.

The Māori Subject Headings[10], or Nhã Upoko Tukutuku, is a bilingual and bicultural initiative aimed at representing the indigenous Māori people from New Zealand in their native language. This initiative was mapped through Lilley (2015), who addressed its development, as well as through the publication by Bardenheier, Wilkinson and Dale (2015), who presented its application in a university library context. To support this description, information available on the initiative's website was also consulted. Māori Subject Headings is developed collectively by the Library and Information Association Aotearoa (LIANZA), Te Rōpū Whakahau[11] and the National Library of New Zealand. The initiative aims to improve Māori representation in library catalogs, dissatisfied with the generalist nature of LCSH. The project incorporates three Maori concepts, Wairua (the spiritual), Tinana (the physical) and Hinengaro (the psychological/mental), and its hierarchical structure establishes relationships and scope notes in both Maori and English. The creation of a working group, the Te Whakakaokao, has the responsibility of updating and maintaining the list of Māori subject headings, with the effective participation of the represented community and experts. The Māori Subject Headings is regularly updated and, according to Lilley (2015), in its 2014 version, it had more than 1,400 preferred terms, covering both traditional and contemporary topics.

The application of Māori Subject Headings in the collection of the Sylvia Ashton-Warner Library at the University of Auckland is presented by Bardenheier et al. (2015). Since 2010, the library has enriched its Māori collection with headings to better represent indigenous resources within an indigenous system. For the authors, retrospective indexing provided more accurate access and integrity to the collection. They also consider that the inclusion of subject headings in the native language and in accordance with the indigenous philosophy allowed to meet the demands of social justice for granting equitable access to indigenous people. The results presented suggest that thematic research in Māori resources has been greatly improved with the application of Māori Subject Headings, integrating the user community with the variety of Maori non-fiction content available and promoting the revitalization of the Māori language and Māori education.

The mapped publication by Bone and Lougheed (2018) presented an initiative promoted by the Association for Manitoba Archives (AMA) in Canada, which manages the Manitoba Archival Information Network (MAIN), an online database that contains descriptions of archival resources available in various provincial repositories of Manitoba. The MAIN used LCSH to thematically describe its collections.

According to Bone and Lougheed (2018), after completion of the project for subject heading assignment, an AMA member expressed concern about the effects of LCSH to represent resources created by or on indigenous peoples. In 2013, a working group was formed to replace LCSH in use in the MAIN with terms that more accurately reflect the identity of Manitoba's indigenous peoples. The group's goals were to devise and implement a strategy to replace the LSCH in use at MAIN, to ensure that the AMA does not perpetuate the culturally insensitive legacy of LCSH, and to ensure that archival resources at MAIN are accessible and discoverable using standardized terminology. This report states that the group carried out research to consult with local First Nations and Métis indigenous populations. Respondents were able to self-identify their community and language, as well as provide free-form comments on additional or alternative terminology that could be considered by the working group. After analysis of the results, the group changed or deleted 1,093 LCSH headings and created 120 new headings. Changes included deleting the generic heading Indians, and changes to headings that included Indian(s) to Indigenous or Indigenous peoples. There were also changes in the names of indigenous groups and deletion of headings with the term mythology. The subject heading lists was made available in 2015 and revised in 2017. Both versions of the headings are available for search[12].

Farnel et al. (2018) reported on an initiative still under development at the University of Alberta Libraries (UAL) to make subject headings more inclusive for indigenous peoples in Alberta, Canada. In this context, the Decolonizing Description Working Group (DDWG), was created in response to the final report by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC). DDWG leads actions anchored in community relations, building trust and involvement in hearings with local indigenous peoples. Concerning the involvement of the local community, the authors reported that the initiative included an initial hearing with students and alumni, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, to understand the community's preference on the used terminology. The authors highlighted the importance of the hearing not only for understanding terminology preference, but also on how the use of incorrect terminology has created barriers for the indigenous community. Participants indicated that they considered changing the subject headings in use on LC to be important for decolonizing and building reconciliation within the University of Alberta. Regarding the staff involved, the DDWG team includes the Metadata Coordinator for the University of Alberta Libraries, the Cataloging Coordinator, a Librarian, the Indigenous Initiatives Coordinator, an Indigenous Intern (master's student in Library and Information Science) and a university librarian responsible for bibliographic services.

Some of the working group's results presented by Farnel et al. (2018) are recommended actions that include collaborating with other organizations for developing subject headings that more accurately, appropriately, and respectfully represent indigenous peoples and their contexts, leading work with indigenous communities to develop headings that reflect the context of Alberta, hiring a coordinator to lead the project, retroactive application of revised headings to library resources, among other actions to be implemented.

Campbell et al. (2022) described an initiative developed by the Iowa State University Library, which aims to develop subject headings for indigenous nations linked to the state of Iowa, USA. The project is part of the library's diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) actions developed since 2019. To implement the initiative, the DEI Metadata Work Group (DMWG) was created. The goals of the DMWG are to identify unacceptable and culturally appropriate terms, complement old terms with new ones, build relationships with indigenous nations, and share information with other libraries to contribute to similar actions. The objectives of the DMWG are: to identify unacceptable terms and the most culturally appropriate terms; complement old terms with established new ones; build relationships with indigenous nations; and share obtained information with other libraries to contribute to similar actions. The proposed structure of the subject headings includes the preferred name for the community, followed by the suffix "North American Indigenous peoples", such as Meskwaki (North American Indigenous peoples).

Campbell et al. (2022) reported that the DMWG sent a disclosure letter to Indigenous representatives, presenting the library's efforts to create subject headings that accurately reflect the names used by indigenous communities, the proposed terms, and asking whether the terms were acceptable descriptions of the community. The DMWG limited its work to representing the 22 indigenous communities linked to Iowa. The implementation of the initiative was also described by Campbell et al. (2022). After receiving a significant number of responses, the DMWG implemented the subject headings incorporating the recommendations suggested by the groups. The group opted for an automated process of including the new terms as supplemental headings, without eliminating LCSH from bibliographic records. To be transparent and publicize the initiative, the DMWG has made available the list of defined subject headings[13] for the 22 indigenous communities of Iowa.

In summary, out of the eight initiatives specialized in representations of indigenous peoples, six are subject heading initiatives and two are thesaurus initiatives. There were three Canadian, two American, two New Zealander and one Australian initiatives. Other relevant information is that most initiatives, including AIATSIS Thesauri, Māori Subject Headings, Subject Headings related to Indigenous Peoples at the Association for Manitoba Archives and Subject headings for Iowa Indigenous peoples, were fully accessible for search and use.

The concern with a representation in tune with the worldview of the indigenous community is notable. Even in the Mashantucket Pequot Thesaurus and Māori Subject Headings, the systems structure incorporated the communities' worldviews. This concern is also noticeable in the hearings carried out with communities to serve as a terminological source, such as the MAIN, University of Alberta Libraries and Iowa State University Library initiatives. The initiative teams formed working groups or governance groups and, for the most part, they include representatives or professionals linked to indigenous communities. The representation of local contexts is also a similar characteristic withing the initiatives.

3.3 LGBTQIA+ community

Five initiatives were identified to create or update subject headings and thesaurus specialized for representing the LGBTQIA+ community.

Initiative	Type of system	Affiliated institution	Country	Identified by
Sexual Nomenclature: A Thesaurus (1976).	Thesaurus	Kinsey Institute da Indiana University	United States	Zhou (2003); Drucker (2017)
Gay studies thesaurus (1983, 1990).	Thesaurus	-	United States	Johnson (2010)
LGBT Life.	Thesaurus	EBSCO Information Services	United States	Johnson (2010)

Homosaurus (1997, 2013, 2016).	Thesaurus	IHLIA LGBT Heritage and Digital Transgender Archive	United States and the Netherlands	Hardesty and Nolan (2021)
Subject headings Project da Out on the Shelves (2018).	Subject heading	Out on the Shelves	Canada	Bullard, Dierking and Grundner (2020)

Table III. LGBTQIA+ Initiatives.

The first mapped initiative is the Kinsey Institute's Sexual Nomenclature: a Thesaurus, published in the United States in 1976, and the most recent is the subject heading system developed for the LGBT2QIA+ library Out on the Shelves in Canada, in 2018. The initiatives Gay Studies Thesaurus and LGBT Life, mentioned by Johnson (2010), were not located for access, since the first was published only in printed format and the second is for the exclusive use of EBSCO Information Services. Due to the limited access to the thesaurus Gay Studies Thesaurus and LGBT Life and/or to the publication that reports their creation, these systems are not described in this study. Thus, this subsection presents and characterizes the three other initiatives identified in the study.

The Sexual Nomenclature thesaurus initiative, mentioned by Zhou (2003) and Drucker (2017), sought to develop a comprehensive system for organizing and indexing the specialized collection on sexual topics of the Kinsey Institute library. The thesaurus was developed locally and completed in 1976, filling in the gaps in LCSH and functioning as an autonomous thematic access system (Drucker, 2017). According to Zhou (2003), the initiative was motivated by the need to organize the existing collection and provide an efficient search tool for users, aiming at achieving a satisfactory level of specificity in information retrieval. Zhou thinks that the terms of the Sexual Nomenclature have derived from subject headings developed by librarian Elizabeth Egan since 1961, in addition to the collection's own specialized literature. Many of the terms were borrowed from LCSH, but librarians identified topics they found to be underrepresented, misrepresented, or hidden in other subject systems. Zhou added that Joan Brewer led much of the development of the thesaurus in the 1970s, with the participation of catalogers JoAnn Brooks and Helen C. Hofer. Regarding the structure of Sexual Nomenclature, Drucker (2017) revealed that the 1976 edition contained a total of 2,000 descriptors with established associative, equivalence and hierarchical relationships. The terms were subdivided according to four fixed categories: sex, age, historical period and geographic location, to allow greater indexing detail and flexibility. Regarding updates informed that the team updated the Sexual Nomenclature terms in December 2015, but the complete list of the most recent terms is only accessible internally by the catalogers[14].

The Homosaurus[15] initiative began as a thesaurus in 1997 and is now also an international linked data vocabulary of LGBTQ+ terms. The initiative was identified based on a mention made by Hardesty and Nolan (2021), and a brief description of the initiative is carried out based on the data available on its official website. Its stated mission is to support improving thematic access to LGBTQ+ resources in cultural institutions and as a supplemental thesaurus to broader systems such as LCSH. Homosaurus has been authorized for use as a source for subject headings in MARC records. The first version in 1997 featured a flat structure with few relationships, whereas the 2013 version was designed with a more inclusive hierarchical structure and gained adoption by other LGBTQ institutions worldwide. In 2015, the Digital Transgender Archive (DTA) adopted the thesaurus and collaborated in creating an online version. A second significant revision was carried out in 2016, leading to the development of version 2 as a linked data vocabulary, which was released in May 2019. The terminological source used by Homosaurus in its versions was not identified by this study. The team responsible for the initiative is made up of archivists, librarians, researchers and professors in areas such as IT, Information Science and Studies on Women, Gender and Sexuality. The initiative's website reports the existence of an editorial board responsible for publicizing the project and making continuous updates to the vocabulary. For involvement with the community, the initiative provides an online contact form and has a community for interaction through Google Group.

The third highlighted initiative is the project to develop a subject heading system for the LGBT2QIA+ Out on the Shelves[16] (OOTS) library, mapped in the publication by Bullard et al. (2020). The OOTS is the largest LGBT2QIA+ library in Western Canada, and has existed since 1983 as an independent, volunteer-run library with no institutional affiliation. According to the authors, this initiative's motivation was the identification of imprecision and inconsistency issues in the use of LCSH in OOTS bibliographic records to represent the LGBT2QIA+ community. These problems

hindered information retrieval and limited the library's ability to provide access and representation for community members. To address these issues, the project to create local subject headings for LGBT2QIA+ matters was implemented in 2018, with an intentional focus on OOTS community, collection and mission in all decisions. Priorities include retrieval, non-offensive terminology, inclusion, and plurality and adaptability. However, no details were provided by Bullard et al. (2020) on the terminological sources consulted or on the decision-making structure or expertise of the volunteers involved. Nevertheless, community consent was mentioned, but without details.

In summary, four of the five initiatives specialized in representing the LGBTQIA+ community are thesaurus initiatives and one is a subject heading. All initiatives were developed in English, with a major participation of the United States. It is also important to highlight the difficulty of full accessing the initiatives, as only Homosaurus is freely available for search and use. The three initiatives described in more detail relate to improving thematic access to LGBTQIA+ resources for local contexts and seek to overcome the limitations of other KOSs such as LCSH.

3.4 Ethnic and Racial groups

Five initiatives were identified to create or update subject headings and thesaurus to represent specific ethnic and racial groups or nationalities.

Initiative	Type of system	Affiliated institution	Country	Identified by
Thesaurus d'Études Africaines (1976).	Thesaurus	Centre d'Études Africaines	France	Cunha (1987)
List of Arabic Subject Headings (1983).	Subject heading	Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research	Kuwait	Khurshid (2002)
Arabic Subject Headings (1985).	Subject heading	King Saud University	Saudi Arabia	Khurshid (2002)
Expanded Thesaurus (2001).	Thesaurus	Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation	Jordan	Khurshid (2002)
Thesaurus of Ethnic Groups in the Mekong River Basin.	Thesaurus	-	China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam	Chansanam et al. (2021)

Table 4. Ethnic and Racial Group Initiatives.

The first mapped thesaurus was the Thesaurus d'Études Africaines, published in 1976 in France to treat African documentation in the French language, while the most recent is the Thesaurus of Ethnic Groups in the Mekong River Basin. Although initiatives were developed to represent the Arabic world between the 1980s and the early 2000s, both the Thesaurus d'Études Africaines and the Arabic initiatives were not localized for full access, as the first seems to have been published only in printed, and access to the Expanded Thesaurus is by subscription only. A fact sheet about the Expanded Thesaurus[17] was found, which is a trilingual thesaurus in Arabic, English and French. Three Arabic institutions are responsible for the initiative: the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation, the Juma Almajid Center for Culture and Heritage, and the Dubai Culture & Arts Authority. Use of the thesaurus requires an annual subscription.

The description of the Thesaurus d'Études Africaines, the List of Arabic Subject Headings, the Arabic Subject Headings and the Expanded Thesaurus, and publications that report their creation was impossible due to the limited access to these systems. Therefore, the text is restricted to the description and characterization of the Thesaurus of Ethnic Groups in the Mekong River Basin.

Chansanam et al. (2021) described the construction of the Thesaurus of Ethnic Groups in the Mekong River Basin[18]. The purpose of the thesaurus is to represent the ethnic groups of the six countries of the Mekong River basin, comprising southern China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. According to them, the region is known for its multiple cultures and is home to more than 95 different ethnic groups, whose lifestyles still follow the beliefs and roots

of their ancient cultures. The initiative aims to fill in the representation gap of the region's ethnic groups in traditional systems such as the UNESCO Thesaurus and the Getty Thesaurus. The thesaurus construction process was described as composed of four stages: analysis, knowledge synthesis and organization; thesaurus creation; development of a digital thesaurus platform; and assessment of the digital thesaurus platform. The terminological sources used included databases, thesaurus and controlled vocabularies, information resources available on the internet and research on the region. Subsequently, terms and keywords were extracted and sorted from the corpus, based on their frequency of occurrence. Finally, the classification of the terms identified in the 12 thematic classes established for the thesaurus was performed.

The thesaurus platform was developed using the TemaTres software. It has 4,704 terms distributed among the categories of languages, social organization, costumes, works of art and entertainment, names of ethnic groups, demography, history, customs and rituals, social dynamics, economic system, way of life and religion and beliefs. The thesaurus framework supports linked open data and web services (API) and supports two languages: Thai and English.

3.5 Miscellaneous

A single initiative to develop or update subject headings and thesaurus that cannot be listed in the previous categories and is presented in this subsection.

Initiative	Type of system	Affiliated Institution	Country	Identified by
Injured Workers Consultants Thesaurus.	Thesaurus	Injured Workers Consultants	Canada	Soglasnova and Hanson (2015)

Table V. Miscellaneous Initiatives.

Soglasnova and Hanson (2015) presented the case study of the IWC Thesaurus[19], a thesaurus created for the library of the Injured Workers Consultants Community Legal Clinic (IWC), a non-profit community legal assistance clinic in Toronto, Canada. The authors report that, during the organization of the library's collection, no appropriate thesaurus was identified for the context, which led them to develop a specific thesaurus for the institution. The development of the IWC Thesaurus was based on an alphabetical list of subject terms created by a librarian at the Ontario Workplace Tribunals Library, supplemented with cross-references, scoping notes and terms from other sources. The authors highlighted the importance of combating sociocultural prejudices and stereotypes inherent in many terms, which stigmatize the injured worker and/or carry historical and connotative meanings. In addition, they highlight the IWC's culture of collaboration and participatory decision-making in the thesaurus construction, with the participation of the institution's social worker in systematizing terms in the thesaurus structure. The thesaurus assessment included interviews with IWC employees and the application of questionnaires to support the choice of preferred terms and associations between terms.

According to Soglasnova and Hanson (2015), the IWC Thesaurus has approximately 1,500 terms, which highlight the importance of scope notes, considering the institution's diverse target audience. For the authors, many people in the served community are not familiar with labor, medical and legal terms. Regarding the interaction with the community, the authors informed that there is a form to receive suggestions for subjects, but that the mechanism is underused and changes in the thesaurus come mainly from the periodic general reviews carried out by the team, from the accommodation of new terms found in the literature and suggestions made informally by employees. The IWC Thesaurus is currently available and the version accessed in this study was updates on February 24, 2022.

4 Conclusions

This research mapped and reported initiatives to develop and update subject heading lists and thesaurus focused on social justice and equity. Among the initiatives, those aimed at indigenous communities stand out for their cultural sensitivity and the involvement of these communities in elaborating the systems. Most of the identified and presented initiatives for subject heading lists and thesaurus aimed at representing indigenous peoples sought to improve information representation and retrieval of indigenous peoples in local contexts and reflect an indigenous perspective, a practice consistent with equity and social justice.

The study's results suggest a partial implementation of Watson's (2021) recommendations for promoting social justice and equity in Knowledge Organization. Adhering to these recommendations is crucial to enhance inclusion and

participation of the represented people and groups in the construction of subject heading lists and thesaurus, which is directly related to the idea of social justice. Initiatives such as those reported by Metoyer and Littletree (2015), Bone and Lougheed (2018), and Farnel et al. (2018) incorporated this recommendation. We highlight successful initiatives such as the locally created subject headings at the Association of Manitoba Archives and Iowa State University, the Māori Subject Headings, Mashantucket Pequot Thesaurus, AIATSIS Thesauri and IWC Thesaurus, which promote community participation and their inclusion.

However, it also underscores the ongoing challenge of limited access to these systems. This limitation poses a barrier to the broader dissemination and utilization of such initiatives. We highlight that the representation of cultural, social and linguistic diversity is still incipient in many contexts, including in Latin America. It is essential to develop initiatives that represent the plurality of these regions and that have the active collaboration of their communities, to ensure that their voices and experiences are properly represented. It is necessary to overcome the lack of updates to existing initiatives, such as the Thesaurus for Gender Studies and Women in Brazil and the thesaurus "Mujer" in Spain and encourage the creation of new initiatives that contemplate diversity in a broader and more inclusive way. In this sense, KO practices must continue to evolve towards greater equity and social justice, to ensure representativeness and inclusion for all.

Notes

[1] In fact, there are 12 publications with reports of initiatives to prepare and update subject heading lists and thesauri, but only 11 initiatives, as two publications refer to the same initiative: the thesaurus Sexual Nomenclature of the Kinsey Institute, addressed by Zhou (2003) and Drucker (2017).

[2] The Women's Thesaurus website can be accessed at: https://institute-genderequality.org/library-archive/collection/thesaurus/

[3] The attempted search on the Women's Thesaurus was performed on March 14, 2023.

[4] The Thesaurus for Gender and Women's Studies can be accessed at: https://www.fcc.org.br/conteudosespeciais/tesauro/arquivos/TPEDGESM.pdf

[5] The Thesaurus "Mujer" is available at: https://www.inmujeres.gob.es/servRecursos/centroDocumentacion/acceso/docs/tesauroMujer.pdf

[6] The Tesauro de Género of the Centro de Documentación María Zambrano can be accessed at: https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/iam/catalogo/doc/web/tesauro_genero.pdf

[7] The *AIATSIS Thesauri* can be accessed at: https://www1.aiatsis.gov.au/index-2.html and a version for download is also available.

[8] We were unable to access the subject headings of the *Xwi7xwa Library*. However, the online catalog of the library can be accessed.

[9] We were unable to locate an online version of the Mashantucket Pequot Thesaurus. As a possible explanation is the fact that Metoyer and Littletree (2015) reported that at the time the thesaurus was still in a preliminary version.

[10] The Māori Subject Headings can be accessed at: https://natlib.govt.nz/librarians/nga-upoko-tukutuku

[11] The *Te Rōpū Whakahau* is a Māori association representing Maoris involved in library, culture, knowledge, information, communication and systems technology in New Zealand.

[12] Modified subject headings for use in the AMA MAIN can be found at: https://mspace.lib.umanitoba.ca/xmlui/handle/1993/31177

[13] Subject headings for the Indigenous Peoples of Iowa can be accessed at: https://go.iastate.edu/JTJXQL

[14] Access to the Kinsey Institute's Sexual Nomenclature was not found. However, the online catalog of the institute's library can be accessed.

[15] A list of Homosaurus terms can be accessed at: https://homosaurus.org/terms and a version was also created using the TemaTres software: https://www.vocabularyserver.com/homosaurus/index.php

[16] Access to *Out on the Shelves* subject headings could not be found. However, the library's online catalog can be accessed.

[17] The Expanded Thesaurus fact sheet can be accessed at: http://en.maknaz.org/Portals/Portal1/Upload/Block/Image/ENGLISH-Brochure.pdf

[18] The Thesaurus of Ethnic Groups in the Mekong River Basin can be accessed at: https://thesaurus.asiana.net/vocab/index.php

[19] The IWC *Thesaurus* is available at: https://injuredworkersonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/IWC_CurrentThesaurus.pdf

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Appendix A - Scoping review protocol

Title:	Mapping literature on the sociocultural dimension of lists of subject headings and thesauruses and their initiatives.
I - Identification of the research question	
Goal:	Identify initiatives from lists of subject headings and thesauruses aimed at social justice based on discussions established in the sociocultural dimension of the Knowledge Organization.
Guiding question:	What are the initiatives to develop and update lists of subject headings and thesauruses to achieve socially fair instruments?
Population:	Scientific publications that address the sociocultural dimension of lists of subject headings and thesauri and publications that highlight initiatives for preparing and updating lists of subject headings and thesauri.
Concept:	Sociocultural dimension of subject heading lists and thesauruses.
Context:	Information Science and Knowledge Organization.
Findings:	Extraction, compilation, and presentation of data from scientific publications retrieved to identify discussions and practical initiatives.
Application:	Mapping results will provide subsidies for research development.
II – Identification of relevant studies	
Search strategy:	"subject access" OR "subject analysis" OR "subject headings" OR "subject catalog" OR "indexing language" OR "documentary language" OR "knowledge organization" OR "information organization" OR "knowledge representation" OR "subject representation" OR "knowledge organization systems" OR thesaur* OR "vocabulary control" OR "controlled vocabulary" OR "analise de assunto" OR "cabeçalho* de assunto" OR "catalogação de assunto" OR "linguage* de indexação" OR "linguage* documentaria*" OR "organização do conhecimento" OR "organização da informação" OR "representação da informação" OR "representação do conhecimento" OR "representação de assunto" OR "representação tematica" OR "sistemas de organização do conhecimento" OR tesauro OR "tratamento temático da informação" OR "vocabulario* controlado*" OR "acceso tematico" OR "analisis de temas" OR "encabezamientos de materia" OR "catalogacion por materias" OR "catalogo por materias" OR "lenguaje* de indizacion" OR "lenguaje documentario" OR "organizacion del conocimiento" OR "organizacion bibliografica" OR "organizacion de la informacion" OR "representacion de la informacion" OR "representacion del conocimiento" OR "representacion tematica" OR "sistemas de organizacion del conocimiento" OR "control de vocabulario" OR "descriptores tematicos" OR "lenguaje controlado" OR "terminos tematicos") AND (identit* OR homosexuali* OR "social dimension" OR "cultural dimension" OR ethic* OR "cultural diversity" OR "social justice" OR children OR bias* OR prejudice OR GLBT OR queer OR bisexual OR transgen* OR "trans people" OR gay OR lesbian OR gender OR ethni* OR race OR disabilit* OR women OR "cultural competency" OR "cultural warrant" OR poverty OR poor OR "native people" OR religi* OR identidad* OR ideolog* OR homossexualidade OR "dimensão social" OR "dimensão politica e social" OR "dimensão cultural" OR sociocultural* OR etic* OR "diversidad* cultural" OR "justiça social" OR criança OR desvio OR discrimina* OR preconceito OR marginaliza* OR exclus* OR LGBT OR lesbica OR bissexual OR transexua* OR genero OR sexuali* OR minori* OR etni* OR racism* OR raça OR racial OR acessibili* OR deficiencia OR inclus* OR femini* OR mulher* OR multicultural* OR "garantia cultural" OR descoloniza* OR decoloni* OR pobre* OR indigen* OR indio OR "povos originarios" OR aborig* OR "dimension social" OR "dimension cultural" OR "dimension politica y social" OR "justicia social" OR niño OR sesgo OR perjuicio OR margina* OR GLTT OR LGTB OR "personas trans" OR

	lesbiana OR raza OR accesibilidad OR discapacidad OR mujer* OR pueblos originarios).
Sources:	LISTA, ISTA, Scopus, Web of Science.
Types of documents:	Periodical articles, scientific event publications, theses, dissertations and books.
Language:	Documents in Portuguese, Spanish and English.
Collection period:	March 31, 2022 to April 4, 2022.
III – Selection of studies	
Search criterion:	Keywords and synonyms present in the fields title, keyword (or subject) and summary of the selected databases. Publications of the Information Science.
Selection methods:	Reading of the title and summary of the documents; Application of inclusion and exclusion criteria; Reading of the full document.
Inclusion criterion:	• Approach some aspect of the sociocultural dimension of subjects of subjects and hosts; • Approach initiative to create and update the subject or thesaurus header.
Exclusion criterion:	• Document not accessible or not entirely located; • Editorials, news, reviews and other types of documents; • Language different from Portuguese, Spanish and English; • Do not address any aspect of the sociocultural dimension of subjects of subjects and thesaurus; • Specifically address knowledge organization system distinct from the subject or thesaurus header list.
IV – Data mapping	
Data extraction form fields:	Document Type; year of publication; author (s); keywords; Thematic category.

Appendix B – Scopus database search string

TITLE-ABS-KEY ({subject access} OR {subject analysis} OR {subject headings} OR {subject catalog} OR "indexing language*" OR {documentary language} OR {knowledge organization} OR {information organization} OR {knowledge representation} OR {subject representation} OR {knowledge organization systems} OR thesaur* OR {vocabulary control} OR {controlled vocabulary} OR {analise de assunto} OR "cabeçalho* de assunto" OR {catalogação de assunto} OR "linguage* de indexação" OR "linguage* documentaria*" OR {organização do conhecimento} OR {organização da informação} OR {representação da informação} OR {representação do conhecimento} OR {representação de assunto} OR {representação tematica} OR {sistemas de organização do conhecimento} OR tesauro* OR {tratamento temático da informação} OR "vocabulario* controlado*" OR {acceso tematico} OR {analisis de temas} OR {encabezamientos de materia} OR {catalogacion por materias} OR {catalogo por materias} OR "lenguaje* de indizacion" OR "lenguaje* documentario*" OR {organizacion del conocimiento} OR {organizacion bibliografica} OR {organizacion de la informacion} OR {representacion de la informacion} OR {representacion del conocimiento} OR {representacion tematica} OR {sistemas de organizacion del conocimiento} OR {control de vocabulario} OR {descriptores tematicos} OR "lenguaje* controlado*" OR {terminos tematicos}) AND (TITLE-ABS-KEY (identit* OR homosexuali* OR {social dimension} OR {cultural dimension} OR ethic* OR {cultural diversity} OR {social justice} OR children OR bias* OR prejudice OR glbt OR queer OR bisexual OR transgen* OR {trans people} OR gay OR lesbian OR gender OR ethni* OR race OR disabilit* OR women OR {cultural competency} OR {cultural warrant} OR poverty OR poor OR {native people} OR religi* OR identidad* OR ideolog* OR homossexualidade OR {dimensão social} OR {dimensão politica e social} OR {dimensão cultural} OR sociocultura* OR etic* OR "diversidad* cultural" OR {justiça social} OR criança* OR desvio* OR discrimina* OR preconceito* OR marginaliza* OR exclus* OR lgbt OR lesbica OR bissexual OR transexua* OR genero OR *sexuali* OR minori* OR etni* OR racism* OR raça OR racial OR acessibili* OR deficiencia* OR inclus* OR femini* OR mulher* OR multicultural* OR {garantia cultural} OR descoloniza* OR decoloni* OR pobre* OR indigen* OR indio OR {povos originarios} OR aborig* OR {dimension social} OR {dimension cultural} OR {dimension politica y social} OR {justicia social} OR niño* OR sesgo* OR perjuicio OR margina* OR gltt OR lgtb OR {personas trans} OR lesbiana OR raza OR accesibilidad* OR discapacidad* OR mujer* OR {pueblos originarios})) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "SOCI") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "ARTS") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "MULT") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "Undefined").

Executed in 31/03/22

Appendix C –WoS database search string

"subject access" OR "subject analysis" OR "subject headings" OR "subject catalog" OR "indexing language" OR "documentary language" OR "knowledge organization" OR "information organization" OR "knowledge representation" OR "subject representation" OR "knowledge organization systems" OR thesaur* OR "vocabulary control" OR "controlled vocabulary" OR "analise de assunto" OR "cabeçalho* de assunto" OR "catalogação de assunto" OR "linguage* de indexação" OR "linguage* documentaria*" OR "organização do conhecimento" OR "organização da informação" OR "representação da informação" OR "representação do conhecimento" OR "representação de assunto" OR "representação tematica" OR "sistemas de organização do conhecimento" OR tesauro OR "tratamento temático da informação" OR "vocabulario* controlado*" OR "acceso tematico" OR "analisis de temas" OR "encabezamientos de materia" OR "catalogacion por materias" OR "catalogo por materias" OR "lenguaje* de indizacion" OR "lenguaje documentario" OR "organizacion del conocimiento" OR "organizacion bibliografica" OR "organizacion de la informacion" OR "representacion de la informacion" OR "representacion del conocimiento" OR "representacion tematica" OR "sistemas de organizacion del conocimiento" OR "control de vocabulario" OR "descriptores tematicos" OR "lenguaje controlado" OR "terminos tematicos" (Tópico) or "subject access" OR "subject analysis" OR "subject headings" OR "subject catalog" OR "indexing language" OR "documentary language" OR "knowledge organization" OR "information organization" OR "knowledge representation" OR "subject representation" OR "knowledge organization systems" OR thesaur* OR "vocabulary control" OR "controlled vocabulary" OR "analise de assunto" OR "cabeçalho* de assunto" OR "catalogação de assunto" OR "linguage* de indexação" OR "linguage* documentaria*" OR "organização do conhecimento" OR "organização da informação" OR "representação da informação" OR "representação do conhecimento" OR "representação de assunto" OR "representação tematica" OR "sistemas de organização do conhecimento" OR tesauro OR "tratamento temático da informação" OR "vocabulario* controlado*" OR "acceso tematico" OR "analisis de temas" OR "encabezamientos de materia" OR "catalogacion por materias" OR "catalogo por materias" OR "lenguaje* de indizacion" OR "lenguaje documentario" OR "organizacion del conocimiento" OR "organizacion bibliografica" OR "organizacion de la informacion" OR "representacion de la informacion" OR "representacion del conocimiento" OR "representacion tematica" OR "sistemas de organizacion del conocimiento" OR "control de vocabulario" OR "descriptores tematicos" OR "lenguaje controlado" OR "terminos tematicos" (Título) AND identit* OR homosexuali* OR "social dimension" OR "cultural dimension" OR ethic* OR "cultural diversity" OR "social justice" OR children OR bias* OR prejudice OR GLBT OR queer OR bisexual OR transgen* OR "trans people" OR gay OR lesbian OR gender OR ethni* OR race OR disabilit* OR women OR "cultural competency" OR "cultural warrant" OR poverty OR poor OR "native people" OR religi* OR identidad* OR ideolog* OR homossexualidade OR "dimensão social" OR "dimensão politica e social" OR "dimensão cultural" OR sociocultural* OR etic* OR "diversidad* cultural" OR "justiça social" OR criança OR desvio OR discrimina* OR preconceito OR marginaliza* OR exclus* OR LGBT OR lesbica OR bissexual OR transexua* OR genero OR sexuali* OR minori* OR etni* OR racism* OR raça OR racial OR acessibili* OR deficiencia OR inclus* OR femini* OR mulher* OR multicultural* OR "garantia cultural" OR descoloniza* OR decoloni* OR pobre* OR indigen* OR indio OR "povos originarios" OR aborig* OR "dimension social" OR "dimension cultural" OR "dimension politica y social" OR "justicia social" OR niño OR sesgo OR perjuicio OR margina* OR GLTT OR LGTB OR "personas trans" OR lesbiana OR raza OR accesibilidad OR discapacidad OR mujer OR "pueblos originarios" (Tópico) or identit* OR homosexuali* OR "social dimension" OR "cultural dimension" OR ethic* OR "cultural diversity" OR "social justice" OR children OR bias* OR prejudice OR GLBT OR queer OR bisexual OR transgen* OR "trans people" OR gay OR lesbian OR gender OR ethni* OR race OR disabilit* OR women OR "cultural competency" OR "cultural warrant" OR poverty OR poor OR "native people" OR religi* OR identidad* OR ideolog* OR homossexualidade OR "dimensão social" OR "dimensão politica e social" OR "dimensão cultural" OR sociocultural* OR etic* OR "diversidad* cultural" OR "justiça social" OR criança OR desvio OR discrimina* OR preconceito OR marginaliza* OR exclus* OR LGBT OR lesbica OR bissexual OR transexua* OR genero OR sexuali* OR minori* OR etni* OR racism* OR raça OR racial OR acessibili* OR deficiencia OR inclus* OR femini* OR mulher* OR multicultural* OR "garantia cultural" OR descoloniza* OR decoloni* OR pobre* OR indigen* OR indio OR "povos originarios" OR aborig* OR "dimension social" OR "dimension cultural" OR "dimension politica y social" OR "justicia social" OR niño OR sesgo OR perjuicio OR margina* OR GLTT OR LGTB OR "personas trans" OR lesbiana OR raza OR accesibilidad OR discapacidad OR mujer OR "pueblos originarios" (Título).

Executed in 04/04/22

Appendix D –LISTA database search string

((TI identit* OR homosexuali* OR "social dimension" OR "cultural dimension" OR ethic* OR "cultural diversity" OR "social justice" OR children OR bias* OR prejudice OR GLBT OR queer OR bisexual OR transgen* OR "trans people" OR gay OR lesbian OR gender OR ethni* OR race OR disabilit* OR women OR "cultural competency" OR "cultural warrant" OR poverty OR poor OR "native people" OR religi* OR identidad* OR ideolog* OR homossexualidade OR "dimensão social" OR "dimensão politica e social" OR "dimensão cultural" OR sociocultural* OR etic* OR "diversidad* cultural" OR "justiça social" OR criança OR desvio OR discrimina* OR preconceito OR marginaliza* OR exclus* OR LGBT OR lesbica OR bissexual OR transexua* OR genero OR sexuali* OR minori* OR etni* OR racism* OR raça OR racial OR acessibili* OR deficiencia OR inclus* OR femini* OR mulher* OR multicultural* OR "garantia cultural" OR descoloniza* OR decoloni* OR pobre* OR indigen* OR indio OR "povos originarios" OR aborig* OR "dimension social" OR "dimension cultural" OR "dimension politica y social" OR "justicia social" OR nino OR sesgo OR perjuicio OR margina* OR GLTT OR LGTB OR "personas trans" OR lesbiana OR raza OR accesibilidad OR discapacidad OR mujer* OR "pueblos originarios" OR SU identit* OR homosexuali* OR "social dimension" OR "cultural dimension" OR ethic* OR "cultural diversity" OR "social justice" OR children OR bias* OR prejudice OR GLBT OR queer OR bisexual OR transgen* OR "trans people" OR gay OR lesbian OR gender OR ethni* OR race OR disabilit* OR women OR "cultural competency" OR "cultural warrant" OR poverty OR poor OR "native people" OR religi* OR identidad* OR ideolog* OR homossexualidade OR "dimensão social" OR "dimensão politica e social" OR "dimensão cultural" OR sociocultural* OR etic* OR "diversidad* cultural" OR "justiça social" OR criança OR desvio OR discrimina* OR preconceito OR marginaliza* OR exclus* OR LGBT OR lesbica OR bissexual OR transexua* OR genero OR sexuali* OR minori* OR etni* OR racism* OR raça OR racial OR acessibili* OR deficiencia OR inclus* OR femini* OR mulher* OR multicultural* OR "garantia cultural" OR descoloniza* OR decoloni* OR pobre* OR indigen* OR indio OR "povos originarios" OR aborig* OR "dimension social" OR "dimension cultural" OR "dimension politica y social" OR "justicia social" OR nino OR sesgo OR perjuicio OR margina* OR GLTT OR LGTB OR "personas trans" OR lesbiana OR raza OR accesibilidad OR discapacidad OR mujer* OR "pueblos originarios" OR AB identit* OR homosexuali* OR "social dimension" OR "cultural dimension" OR ethic* OR "cultural diversity" OR "social justice" OR children OR bias* OR prejudice OR GLBT OR queer OR bisexual OR transgen* OR "trans people" OR gay OR lesbian OR gender OR ethni* OR race OR disabilit* OR women OR "cultural competency" OR "cultural warrant" OR poverty OR poor OR "native people" OR religi* OR identidad* OR ideolog* OR homossexualidade OR "dimensão social" OR "dimensão politica e social" OR "dimensão cultural" OR sociocultural* OR etic* OR "diversidad* cultural" OR "justiça social" OR criança OR desvio OR discrimina* OR preconceito OR marginaliza* OR exclus* OR LGBT OR lesbica OR bissexual OR transexua* OR genero OR sexuali* OR minori* OR etni* OR racism* OR raça OR racial OR acessibili* OR deficiencia OR inclus* OR femini* OR mulher* OR multicultural* OR "garantia cultural" OR descoloniza* OR decoloni* OR pobre* OR indigen* OR indio OR "povos originarios" OR aborig* OR "dimension social" OR "dimension cultural" OR "dimension politica y social" OR "justicia social" OR nino OR sesgo OR perjuicio OR margina* OR GLTT OR LGTB OR "personas trans" OR lesbiana OR raza OR accesibilidad OR discapacidad OR mujer* OR "pueblos originarios" OR KW identit* OR homosexuali* OR "social dimension" OR "cultural dimension" OR ethic* OR "cultural diversity" OR "social justice" OR children OR bias* OR prejudice OR GLBT OR queer OR bisexual OR transgen* OR "trans people" OR gay OR lesbian OR gender OR ethni* OR race OR disabilit* OR women OR "cultural competency" OR "cultural warrant" OR poverty OR poor OR "native people" OR religi* OR identidad* OR ideolog* OR homossexualidade OR "dimensão social" OR "dimensão politica e social" OR "dimensão cultural" OR sociocultural* OR etic* OR "diversidad* cultural" OR "justiça social" OR criança OR desvio OR discrimina* OR preconceito OR marginaliza* OR exclus* OR LGBT OR lesbica OR bissexual OR transexua* OR genero OR sexuali* OR minori* OR etni* OR racism* OR raça OR racial OR acessibili* OR deficiencia OR inclus* OR femini* OR mulher* OR multicultural* OR "garantia cultural" OR descoloniza* OR decoloni* OR pobre* OR indigen* OR indio OR "povos originarios" OR aborig* OR "dimension social" OR "dimension cultural" OR "dimension politica y social" OR "justicia social" OR nino OR sesgo OR perjuicio OR margina* OR GLTT OR LGTB OR "personas trans" OR lesbiana OR raza OR accesibilidad OR discapacidad OR mujer* OR "pueblos originarios") AND (S1 AND S2).

Executed in 31/03/22

Appendix E –ISTA database search string

TI ("subject access" OR "subject analysis" OR "subject headings" OR "subject catalog" OR "indexing language" OR "documentary language" OR "knowledge organization" OR "information organization" OR "knowledge representation" OR "subject representation" OR "knowledge organization systems" OR thesaur* OR "vocabulary control" OR "controlled vocabulary" OR "analise de assunto" OR "cabecalho* de assunto" OR "catalogacao de assunto" OR "linguage* de indexacao" OR "linguage* documentaria*" OR "organizacao do conhecimento" OR "organizacao da informacao" OR "representacao da informacao" OR "representacao do conhecimento" OR "representacao de assunto" OR "representacao tematica" OR "sistemas de organizacao do conhecimento" OR tesauro OR "tratamento tematico da informacao" OR "vocabulario* controlado*" OR "acceso tematico" OR "analisis de temas" OR "encabezamientos de materia" OR "catalogacion por materias" OR "catalogo por materias" OR "lenguaje* de indizacion" OR "lenguaje documentario" OR "organizacion del conocimiento" OR "organizacion bibliografica" OR "organizacion de la informacion" OR "representacion de la informacion" OR "representacion del conocimiento" OR "representacion tematica" OR "sistemas de organizacion del conocimiento" OR "control de vocabulario" OR "descriptores tematicos" OR "lenguaje controlado" OR "terminos tematicos") OR SU ("subject access" OR "subject analysis" OR "subject headings" OR "subject catalog" OR "indexing language" OR "documentary language" OR "knowledge organization" OR "information organization" OR "knowledge representation" OR "subject representation" OR "knowledge organization systems" OR thesaur* OR "vocabulary control" OR "controlled vocabulary" OR "analise de assunto" OR "cabecalho* de assunto" OR "catalogacao de assunto" OR "linguage* de indexacao" OR "linguage* documentaria*" OR "organizacao do conhecimento" OR "organizacao da informacao" OR "representacao da informacao" OR "representacao do conhecimento" OR "representacao de assunto" OR "representacao tematica" OR "sistemas de organizacao do conhecimento" OR tesauro OR "tratamento tematico da informacao" OR "vocabulario* controlado*" OR "acceso tematico" OR "analisis de temas" OR "encabezamientos de materia" OR "catalogacion por materias" OR "catalogo por materias" OR "lenguaje* de indizacion" OR "lenguaje documentario" OR "organizacion del conocimiento" OR "organizacion bibliografica" OR "organizacion de la informacion" OR "representacion de la informacion" OR "representacion del conocimiento" OR "representacion tematica" OR "sistemas de organizacion del conocimiento" OR "control de vocabulario" OR "descriptores tematicos" OR "lenguaje controlado" OR "terminos tematicos") OR AB ("subject access" OR "subject analysis" OR "subject headings" OR "subject catalog" OR "indexing language" OR "documentary language" OR "knowledge organization" OR "information organization" OR "knowledge representation" OR "subject representation" OR "knowledge organization systems" OR thesaur* OR "vocabulary control" OR "controlled vocabulary" OR "analise de assunto" OR "cabecalho* de assunto" OR "catalogacao de assunto" OR "linguage* de indexacao" OR "linguage* documentaria*" OR "organizacao do conhecimento" OR "organizacao da informacao" OR "representacao da informacao" OR "representacao do conhecimento" OR "representacao de assunto" OR "representacao tematica" OR "sistemas de organizacao do conhecimento" OR tesauro OR "tratamento tematico da informacao" OR "vocabulario* controlado*" OR "acceso tematico" OR "analisis de temas" OR "encabezamientos de materia" OR "catalogacion por materias" OR "catalogo por materias" OR "lenguaje* de indizacion" OR "lenguaje documentario" OR "organizacion del conocimiento" OR "organizacion bibliografica" OR "organizacion de la informacion" OR "representacion de la informacion" OR "representacion del conocimiento" OR "representacion tematica" OR "sistemas de organizacion del conocimiento" OR "control de vocabulario" OR "descriptores tematicos" OR "lenguaje controlado" OR "terminos tematicos") OR KW ("subject access" OR "subject analysis" OR "subject headings" OR "subject catalog" OR "indexing language" OR "documentary language" OR "knowledge organization" OR "information organization" OR "knowledge representation" OR "subject representation" OR "knowledge organization systems" OR thesaur* OR "vocabulary control" OR "controlled vocabulary" OR "analise de assunto" OR "cabecalho* de assunto" OR "catalogacao de assunto" OR "linguage* de indexacao" OR "linguage* documentaria*" OR "organizacao do conhecimento" OR "organizacao da informacao" OR "representacao da informacao" OR "representacao do conhecimento" OR "representacao de assunto" OR "representacao tematica" OR "sistemas de organizacao do conhecimento" OR tesauro OR "tratamento tematico da informacao" OR "vocabulario* controlado*" OR "acceso tematico" OR "analisis de temas" OR "encabezamientos de materia" OR "catalogacion por materias" OR "catalogo por materias" OR "lenguaje* de indizacion" OR "lenguaje documentario" OR "organizacion del conocimiento" OR "organizacion bibliografica" OR "organizacion de la informacion" OR "representacion de la informacion" OR "representacion del conocimiento" OR "representacion tematica" OR "sistemas de organizacion del conocimiento" OR "control de vocabulario" OR "descriptores tematicos" OR "lenguaje controlado" OR "terminos tematicos").

Executed in 31/03/22