

ELSST Content Coordination

## European Language Social Science Thesaurus (ELSST) Documentation

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## Author List

Organisation	Name	Contact information
UKDS	Lorna Balkan	balka@essex.ac.uk
UKDS	Jeannine Beeken	jeannine.beeken@essex.ac.uk
UKDS	Sharon Bolton	sharonb@essex.ac.uk

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## Executive Summary

The European Language Social Science Thesaurus (ELSST) is a broad-based, multilingual thesaurus for the social sciences. It is owned and published by the Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA) and its national Service Providers. The thesaurus consists of over 3,300 concepts and covers the core social science disciplines: politics, sociology, economics, education, law, crime, demography, health, employment, information and communication technology, and environmental science. ELSST is used for data discovery within CESSDA and facilitates access to data resources across Europe, independent of domain, resource, language or vocabulary.

ELSST is currently available in 16 languages: Danish, Dutch, Czech, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Icelandic, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Romanian, Slovenian, Spanish, and Swedish.

This document covers the licensing and structure of ELSST, and how to use the thesaurus. It also includes information on changes made to ELSST over time.

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

CC-BY-SA	Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License
CESSDA	Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives
ELSST	European Language Social Science Thesaurus
FAIR	Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable (FAIR Principles)
HASSET	Humanities and Social Science Electronic Thesaurus
LIMBER	Language Independent Metadata Browsing of European Resources
RDF	Resource Discovery Framework
SKOS	Simple Knowledge Organization System
VOICE	Vocabulary Services Multilingual Content Management project
UKDS	UK Data Service
XKOS	Extended Knowledge Organization System

## 1. Introduction to ELSST

The [European Language Social Science Thesaurus](#) (ELSST) is a broad-based, multilingual thesaurus for the social sciences. It is owned and published by the Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA) and its national Service Providers. The thesaurus consists of over 3,300 concepts and covers the core social science disciplines: politics, sociology, economics, education, law, crime, demography, health, employment, information and communication technology, and environmental science.

ELSST is used for data discovery within CESSDA and facilitates access to data resources across Europe, independent of domain, resource, language or vocabulary.

ELSST is currently available in 16 languages: Danish, Dutch, Czech, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Icelandic, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Romanian, Slovenian, Spanish, and Swedish.

## 2. Licensing of ELSST



ELSST is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](#).

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Research – Sikt, Norway; Romanian Social Data Archive, Romania; The Swedish National Data Service, University of Gothenburg, Sweden; Tampere University Foundation sr, Finland; University of Essex, United Kingdom; University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Slovenia; Centre for Social Sciences Research Documentation Centre (TK KDK), Hungary; and DATICE - The Icelandic Social Science Data Service, Iceland.

### 3. Background to ELSST

ELSST is a broad-based, multilingual thesaurus for the social sciences. It is currently available in 16 languages: Danish, Dutch, Czech, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Icelandic, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Romanian, Slovenian, Spanish, and Swedish.

ELSST is owned and published by the Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives ([CESSDA](#)). ELSST was originally developed in 2000 as part of the EU-funded Language Independent Metadata Browsing of European Resources ([LIMBER](#)) project and has been further enhanced and extended through additional funding from the EU and the UK government. Since 2012, ELSST development has been funded by CESSDA through the CESSDA ELSST, VOICE and Metadata Office projects.

ELSST is used for data discovery within CESSDA and facilitates access to data resources across Europe, independent of domain, resource, language or vocabulary.

The thesaurus covers the core social science disciplines: politics, sociology, economics, education, law, crime, demography, health, employment, information and communication technology, and environmental science.

ELSST was originally based on the monolingual thesaurus, Humanities and Social Science Electronic Thesaurus ([HASSET](#)), of the UK Data Archive at the University of Essex. The thesauri remain closely related.

The latest version of ELSST was released in September 2022 and became available under the terms of the CC-BY-SA licence on the current CESSDA ELSST platform in November 2020. The previous version dates from September 2021. ELSST is available as a [SKOS concept scheme](#).

## 4. Structure of ELSST

A thesaurus is a controlled and structured vocabulary where concepts are represented by terms. In a multilingual thesaurus like ELSST, the same concept is represented by a single Preferred Term in each of the languages of the thesaurus. Optionally, one or more alternative labels or Entry Terms can be linked to a Preferred Term in each language translation of the thesaurus.

Each concept in ELSST is identified by a dereferenceable Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) (= URL).

Each concept of the thesaurus can be semantically related to other concepts within the thesaurus. Hierarchical relations are represented by Broader Concepts and Narrower Concepts, while non-hierarchical associative relations are represented by Related Concepts.

ELSST concepts may also be associated with different types of note field: Definition, Definition Source, Scope Note, and History Note. A Definition describes the meaning of the concept within the thesaurus, while a Scope Note provides advice on term usage to either indexers or searchers. A Scope Note may also clarify the meaning of the concept with respect to other concepts in the thesaurus. A History Note records the date of introduction of, changes made to, or deprecation of, an existing term. A full list of Definition Sources can be found in the Bibliography of [Definition Sources](#).

## 5. Bibliography of Definition Sources

The following source references were used to provide provenance for ELSST Definitions. Where no definition source is shown, the definition has either been created in-house, or the original source no longer applies or cannot be determined. Unattributed definitions are checked periodically and may be updated with new definition sources.

Definition Sources appear in the thesaurus only for the source language (English), and not for the other language versions of the thesaurus, unless they are official translations from a multilingual source. All other translations of Definitions have been provided by ELSST partners.

Some of the references in this bibliography may have alternative acronyms. The acronyms provided below are those used within ELSST.

ADED	Wallace, S. (ed.) (2015) A dictionary of education, 2nd edn., (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
ADOE	Allaby, M. (2015) A dictionary of ecology, 5th edn., (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
ATED	Australian Thesaurus of Education Descriptors. Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="http://cunningham.acer.edu.au/multites2007/index.html">http://cunningham.acer.edu.au/multites2007/index.html</a>
BRITANNIC A	Encyclopædia Britannica. Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="https://www.britannica.com/">https://www.britannica.com/</a>
BRUNDTLAN D	World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
CDB	Pass, C., Lowes, B., Pendleton, A. and Chadwick, L. (1991) Collins dictionary of business, 2nd edn., Glasgow: Harper Collins.
CLOSER	CLOSER topics. Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="https://wiki.ucl.ac.uk/display/CLOS/Topics">https://wiki.ucl.ac.uk/display/CLOS/Topics</a>
CODL	Matthews, P. (ed.) (1997) Concise Oxford dictionary of linguistics, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
CODP	McLean, I. (ed.) (1996) Concise Oxford dictionary of politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
CODS	Marshall, G. (1994) The concise Oxford dictionary of sociology, Oxford: Oxford University Press.



- DE-2002 Black, J. (2002) A dictionary of economics, 2nd edn., Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- DE-2017 Hashimzade, N., Myles, G. and Black, J. (2017) A dictionary of economics, 5th edn., (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- DEC Park, C. and Allaby, M. (2017) A dictionary of environment and conservation, 3rd edn., (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- DEST Porteous, A. (1996) Dictionary of environmental science and technology, 2nd edn., Chichester: J. Wiley.
- DFN Bender, D. A. (2014) A dictionary of food and nutrition, 4th edn., (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- DHG Rogers, A., Castree, N. and Kitchin, R. (eds.) (2013) A dictionary of human geography. (Online version) Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- DL-1997 Martin, E. A. (ed.) (1997) A dictionary of law, 4th edn., Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- DL-2018 Law, J. (2018) A dictionary of law, 9th edn., (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- DN Martin, E. A and McFerran, T. A. (eds.) (2017) A dictionary of nursing, 7th edn., (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- DOE Porta, M. (ed). (2016) A dictionary of epidemiology, 6th edn., (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- DOSS Tomlinson, A. (2010) A dictionary of sports studies, (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- DPH Porta, M. and Last, J. M (eds.) (2018) A dictionary of public health, 2nd edn., (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- DSS Calhoun, C. (ed.) (2002) Dictionary of the social sciences, (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- EIGE European Institute for Gender Equality thesaurus. Retrieved 27 May 2022 <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/>
- ERIC ERIC Thesaurus (n.d.). Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <https://eric.ed.gov/?ti=J>

EUROSTAT	EUROSTAT: The Statistical Office of the European Union (n.d.). Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/home</a>
FAF	Kent, M. (2016) Food and fitness: a dictionary of diet and exercise, 2nd edn., (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
GEMET	GEMET Thesaurus (n.d.). Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="https://www.eionet.europa.eu/gemet/en/about/">https://www.eionet.europa.eu/gemet/en/about/</a>
IBE	UNESCO-IBE Education Thesaurus (n.d.). Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="http://www.ibe.unesco.org/en/unesco-ibe-education-thesaurus">http://www.ibe.unesco.org/en/unesco-ibe-education-thesaurus</a>
ICPSR	ICPSR Thesaurus (n.d.). University of Michigan. Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="https://www.vocabularyserver.com/icpsr/">https://www.vocabularyserver.com/icpsr/</a>
ILO	ILO Thesaurus (n.d.). Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="https://metadata.ilo.org/thesaurus.html">https://metadata.ilo.org/thesaurus.html</a>
ISCED-1997	International Standard Classification of Education: ISCED (1997). Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="https://unstats.un.org/unsd/iiss/International-Standard-Classification-of-Education-ISCED.ashx">https://unstats.un.org/unsd/iiss/International-Standard-Classification-of-Education-ISCED.ashx</a>
MESH	Medical Subject Headings (MESH) (n.d.). National Library of Medicine. Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="https://meshb.nlm.nih.gov/search">https://meshb.nlm.nih.gov/search</a>
OCSD	Concise colour science dictionary, (1997) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
ODC	Rennie, R. and Law, J. (2016) A dictionary of chemistry, 7th edn., (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
ODSSM	Kent, M. (2007) Oxford dictionary of sports science and medicine, 3rd edn., (Online version) Oxford: Oxford University Press.
OED	Oxford English Dictionary (Online version). Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="https://www.oed.com/">https://www.oed.com/</a>
PDIT	Gunton, T. (ed.) (1993) Penguin dictionary of information technology, 2nd edn., Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin.
PE	Planete Energies: Topics (n.d.). Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="https://www.planete-energies.com/en">https://www.planete-energies.com/en</a>
SCMAHD	Dirckx, J. H. (ed.) (1997) Stedmans concise medical & allied health dictionary, Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.

UNESCO	UNESCO Thesaurus (n.d.). Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="http://vocabularies.unesco.org/browser/thesaurus/en/">http://vocabularies.unesco.org/browser/thesaurus/en/</a>
UNICRI	UNICRI Thesaurus (n.d.). Retrieved 15 August 2022 from <a href="http://www.unicri.eu/services/library_documentation/catalogue_thesaurus/thesaurus.php">http://www.unicri.eu/services/library_documentation/catalogue_thesaurus/thesaurus.php</a>
WHO	World Health Organization (WHO) Health Promotion Glossary (1998).

## 6. Using ELSST

The thesaurus is free to search and browse online using the [Skosmos](#) publishing solution. ELSST is also free to download on acceptance of a CC-BY-SA licence.

### Search or browse online

Terms can be browsed either via their hierarchical structure or by alphabetical listing. They can also be searched using the search box, either by a specific language or across all languages. Searches are case-insensitive and diacritic-insensitive. The system autocompletes the string.

The default search finds all terms that start with the search string. For example **art** finds terms such as ART and ARTISTIC ACTIVITIES as well as ARTHRITIS and ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION, etc. Entry Terms, such as ART, are shown in italics, with a pointer to their Preferred Term (in this case, VISUAL ARTS).

The symbol \* can be used for truncated searches. For example:

- **art\*** will find all terms starting with **art**, i.e. it is the same as the default search.
- **\*art** will find all terms ending in **art** such as ART and WORKS OF ART
- **\*art \*** will find all terms that contain **art** anywhere in the term. In addition to the terms found by the searches **art\*** and **\*art**, it finds terms such as VISUAL ARTS and FINE ARTS EDUCATION, as well as HEART DISEASES, POLITICAL PARTIES, etc.
- **\*-\*** or **\*'\*** finds all terms that contain hyphens (for example ANTI-TERRORISM and MEDICAL X-RAYS) and apostrophes (for example WORKERS' RIGHTS and WOMEN'S HEALTH) respectively

To select a term, click on it within the autocomplete list. Alternatively, click on the Search button to display the list of results then click on a term within this list to select it. The terms in the results list are shown with their definition. Broader, Narrower and Related Concepts

and Alternative/Entry Terms are also displayed, indicated by symbols. Hover the cursor over the symbol to see how terms are related.

On the search results page you can also refine your search by entering a Broader Concept into the 'By parent' search box under 'Search options' on the left-hand side of the page, and clicking the 'Limit search' button. For example, on the results page for **\*art\***, limiting the search to the parent term EDUCATION filters out terms such as ARTHRITIS and ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION. To clear the filter press the 'Clear limitations' button on the right hand side of the page.

Selecting a term takes you to the home page for that term. The left hand side of the page shows the term in its hierarchy, while the right hand side shows the term with its Entry Terms, relations and notes.

## API access

The Skosmos installation provides an API. See the [Swagger documentation](#) for details.

## Download ELSST

ELSST is also [free to download](#) on acceptance of a [CC-BY-SA](#) licence. This allows users to modify and build upon the work even for commercial purposes. Any new works that use the original content must carry the same CC-BY-SA licence and CESSDA must be clearly credited as the owner of the work.

## 7. ELSST Concept Scheme

ELSST is currently available as a SKOS concept scheme. Concepts, their labels, relations and notes are the basic notions for an [RDF](#) / [SKOS](#) concept scheme.

- Concepts are 'units of thought' that exist in a domain. Concepts are represented by terms. In SKOS concepts are formalised as `skos:concept`, identified by dereferenceable URIs (URLs). In Skosmos, URIs are shown on each concept page.
- Terms are the actual names used to refer to a concept. For example POLITICAL PROTEST, POLIITTINEN VASTARINTA, and POLITIČNI PROTEST are all labels for the same concept in English, Finnish and Slovenian, respectively.

Labels are expressed by means of SKOS predicates:

- `skos:prefLabel` is used for 'Preferred Terms' in classical thesaurus terminology
- `skos:altLabel` is used for 'Non-Preferred' or 'Use For' terms in classical thesaurus terminology.
- Relations
  - Hierarchical relations between concepts are expressed in SKOS by the predicates `skos:broader` and `skos:narrower`, which correspond to the classical thesaurus relations Broader/NarrowerTerm (BT/NT).
  - Non-hierarchical relations express a notion of 'relatedness' between concepts and are represented in SKOS via the `skos:related` predicate, which corresponds to the classical thesaurus relation Related Term (RT).
- Notes
  - Definitions are expressed as '`skos:definition`'
  - Scope Notes are expressed as '`skos:scopeNote`'
  - History Notes are expressed as '`skos:historyNote`'
  - Definition Sources are expressed as '`xkos:additionalContentNote`'

The table below shows the correspondence between SKOS/XKOS names and those used in Skosmos (see section 6, Using ELSST).

<b>SKOS/XKOS</b>	<b>Skosmos</b>
skos:concept	Concept
skos:prefLabel	Preferred term
skos:altLabel	Entry term
skos:broader	Broader concept
skos:narrower	Narrower concept
skos:related	Related concept
skos:definition	Definition
skos:scopeNote	Scope note
skos:historyNote	History note
xkos:additionalContentNote	Definition source

## 8. Release Notes

See below for some of the most important changes to ELSST in recent years.

### September 2022 release (ELSST Version 3)

We are pleased to announce that two new languages, Hungarian and Icelandic, have been added to ELSST with this release. This brings the total number of languages in ELSST to 16. The remaining language versions have all been updated, with the exception of Danish, Dutch, Romanian and Slovenian. Translation of Preferred Terms for all target languages is between 98-100% complete. The Lithuanian version of ELSST now also contains Definitions and Scope notes.

This release also sees a number of technical innovations that are designed to promote ELSST's compliance with the [FAIR principles](#).

Firstly, concepts deprecated from the previous version are now available to view in ELSST. FAIR principles indicate that metadata such as URIs should always remain accessible even though the object may no longer be in use. To ensure that URIs remain resolvable, obsolete concepts are no longer deleted from ELSST, but are deprecated instead. This means that they remain viewable online, with a link to the concept that has replaced or superseded them, if applicable - not all concepts have a replacement.

Secondly, versioning of ELSST has also been refined, with a new URI formatting and the move to a simpler and more streamlined SKOS concept scheme, from the previous [SKOS-XL](#) concept scheme for lexicalisations. This improves interoperability by making the ELSST concept scheme easier to interpret.

Content development work in this period has focused on completing the revision of terms related to sexuality, as well as updating terms relating to migration.

The following changes were made to the English source language version:

- 44 new concepts
- 8 deprecated concepts
- 3 relabelled Preferred Terms
- 42 new Entry Terms
- 30 deleted Entry Terms
- 35 new or changed Definitions
- 5 new or changed Scope Notes
- 84 changes to the Broader/Narrower Concepts
- 57 changes to Related Concepts
- 59 new or changed History Notes

#### Examples

- **New concepts** include the following terms related to sexuality including GENDER EXPRESSION, TRANSGENDER PERSONS, MASCULINITY, FEMININITY, LGBTQI+ RIGHTS, HOMOPHOBIA, and TRANSPHOBIA. Other new terms include FORCED MIGRATION, REFUGEE POLICY, ASYLUM SEEKERS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL POLARIZATION and SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCE
- **Deprecated concepts:** The following four concepts have been deprecated: SEXUAL AND GENDER GROUPS, RIGHTS OF SPECIAL GROUPS, GREEN BELT AREAS and BRITISH HISTORY. We have also deprecated the following concepts that were previously reported as deleted in the September 2021 release: CONSERVATION, QUALITY, ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION (now an Entry Term of ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES), PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (now an Entry Term for POLLUTANTS)

- **Relabelled Preferred Term:** GENDER DISCRIMINATION instead of SEX DISCRIMINATION; TRADESPEOPLE instead of TRADESMEN, and HEATWAVES instead of HEAT WAVES
- **New Entry Terms** include MARGINALISATION as Entry Term for SOCIAL EXCLUSION, and MOBILE MONEY as Entry Term for MOBILE PAYMENTS
- **Deleted Entry Terms:** include REFUGEE POLICY as Entry Term for IMMIGRATION POLICY
- **New or changed Definitions** include the addition of Definitions to the following two terms: FORCED MIGRATION (*THE MIGRATION OF PEOPLE IN WHICH AN ELEMENT OF COERCION EXISTS, INCLUDING THREATS TO LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD, WHETHER ARISING FROM NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CAUSES, E.G. WAR, NATURAL OR ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS, FAMINE OR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS*) and SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCE (*THE POWER OF SOCIAL MEDIA TO SHAPE THE ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS OF INDIVIDUALS*)
- **Broader/Narrower Concept changes** include the change of the Broader Concept of NON-BINARY PERSONS from SEXUAL AND GENDER GROUPS to GENDER IDENTITY, and the Broader Concept of WOMEN'S RIGHTS from GENDER EQUALITY to HUMAN RIGHTS

## September 2021 release (ELSST Version 2)

Development work in this period has focused on the revision of the ENVIRONMENT hierarchy, and of terms related to sexuality. The latter work is still in progress.

Out of the 14 available languages, all have been updated, with the exception of Spanish, Danish and Czech. Translation of Preferred Terms for all target languages is between 98-100% complete. The following changes were made to the English source language version:

- 19 new concepts
- 4 deprecated concepts
- 9 relabelled Preferred Terms
- 37 new Entry Terms
- 11 deleted Entry Terms
- 22 new or changed Definitions
- 7 new or changed Scope Notes
- 54 changes to the Broader/Narrower Concepts
- 58 changes to Related Concepts
- 32 new or changed History Notes



## Examples

- **New concepts** include ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS, BIODIVERSITY, EMISSIONS TRADING, CARBON OFFSETTING, WEATHER HAZARDS, NON-BINARY PERSONS, and LGBTIQI+
- **Deprecated concepts:** CONSERVATION, QUALITY, ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION (now an Entry Term of ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES), and PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (now an Entry Term for POLLUTANTS)
- **Relabelled Preferred Terms** include GENDER IDENTITY instead of SEXUAL IDENTITY, and DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION instead of DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HOMOSEXUALS
- **New Entry Terms** include TELECOMMUTING, REMOTE WORKING and E-WORKING as Entry Terms for TELEWORK, and COVID-19 VACCINATION for VACCINATION
- **Deleted Entry Terms:** include TRUTH, HONESTY and TRUSTWORTHINESS as Entry Terms for TRUST
- **New or changed Definitions** include the addition of Definitions to the following two terms: ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS (*AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, AND OF THE IMPACT HUMAN ACTIONS HAVE ON THESE*) and BIODIVERSITY (*BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, ESPECIALLY AT ECOSYSTEM, SPECIES AND GENETIC LEVEL*)
- **New or changed Scope Notes** include GENDER IDENTITY (*DO NOT CONFUSE WITH THE TERMS 'SEX' OR 'SEXUAL ORIENTATION'.*)
- **Broader/Narrower Concept changes** include the change of the Broader Concept of SMOKING RESTRICTIONS from POLLUTION CONTROL to PUBLIC HEALTH, and the Broader Concept of DROUGHTS from WEATHER to WEATHER HAZARDS

## November 2020 release (ELSST Version 1)

This version was the first release of ELSST on the CESSDA platform and licensed under CC-BY-SA. Older versions of ELSST are no longer available, but the notes below provide an indication of the content work that was done in the year leading up to the 2020 release.

The focus of the work in this period was on the creation of a new hierarchy, TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, and the inclusion of new topical concepts such as COVID-19 and DISINFORMATION.

Out of the 14 available languages, 12 have been updated. The exceptions are Spanish and Danish. Translation of Preferred Terms for all target languages is between 98-100% complete. The following changes were made to the English source language version:

- 14 new concepts
- 6 deleted concepts
- 6 relabelled Preferred Terms
- 21 new Entry Terms

- 2 deleted Entry Terms
- 18 new or changed Definitions
- 1 new Scope Note
- 46 changes to the Broader/Narrower Concepts
- 14 changes to Related Concepts
- 16 new or changed History Notes
- 16 new or changed Definition Sources

#### Examples

- **New concepts** include TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, COVID-19, CROWDFUNDING, and DISINFORMATION
- Deleted concepts include STRUCTURES, WATER SERVICES (BUILDINGS), PIERS and PYLONS
- **Relabelled Preferred Terms** include DISRUPTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES instead of DISCONNECTION OF SERVICES, and WASTEWATER DISPOSAL AND HANDLING instead of SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND HANDLING
- New Entry Terms include FAKE NEWS as an Entry Term for DISINFORMATION, and GENERATING PLANTS as an Entry Term for POWER PLANTS
- **Deleted Entry Terms:** ELECTRICITY, ELECTRICAL ENERGY
- New or changed Definitions include the addition of Definitions to the following two terms: WASTEWATER DISPOSAL AND HANDLING (*INFRASTRUCTURE FOR HANDLING AND DISPOSING OF WASTEWATER FROM INDUSTRIAL, DOMESTIC AND STORM RUN-OFF SOURCES*), and COMPETITION LAW (*THE BRANCH OF LAW CONCERNED WITH THE REGULATION OF ANTICOMPETITIVE PRACTICES, RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES, AND ABUSES OF A DOMINANT POSITION OR MARKET POWER*)
- **New Scope Note:** WATER INFRASTRUCTURE: *FOR TRANSPORT USE EITHER "SEA TRANSPORT" OR "INLAND WATER TRANSPORT"*
- **Broader/Narrower Concept changes** include the change of the Broader Concept of DAMS from STRUCTURES to WATER SUPPLY, and the Broader Concept of NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS from NUCLEAR POWER to POWER PLANTS