

REVIEW

Open Access



Action against inequalities: a synthesis of social justice & equity, diversity, inclusion frameworks

John C. Hayvon^{1*}

Abstract

Inequalities in health have long been recognized as interconnected with social, economic, and various other inequalities. The application of social justice and equity, diversity, inclusion (EDI) frameworks may help expand interdisciplinary perspectives in addressing inequalities. This review study conducted an environmental scan for existing syntheses of theories, models, and frameworks (TMFs) relevant to the social justice and EDI. Results from Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed, CINAHL, PsychINFO, and MEDLINE retrieved an existing implementation science framework intently centered upon health inequalities, and draws from a synthesis of postcolonial theory, reflexivity, intersectionality, structural violence, and governance theory. Given this high degree of relevance to the objective of this review, the framework was selected as a basis for expanded synthesis. Subsequent processes sought to identify social justice TMFs which could be integrated into the base framework selected, as well as to refine scope of the study. Based upon considerations of level of evidence and non-tokenistic integration, the following social justice and EDI TMFs were identified: John Rawls' theory of justice; Amartya Sen's Capabilities Approach; Iris Marion Young's theories of justice; Paulo Freire's critical consciousness; and critical race theory (CRT). The focus of the synthesis performed was scoped towards minimizing potential harms arising from actions intending to reduce inequalities. EDI considerations were not collated into a singular construct, but rather extended as a separate component assessing inequitable distribution of risks and benefits given population heterogeneity. Reflexive analysis amended the framework with two key decisions: first, the integration of environmental justice into a single construct, which helps to inform Rawls' and Sen's TMFs; second, a temporal element of sequential-analysis was employed over a unified output. The result of synthesis consists of a three-component framework which: (1) presents sixteen constructs drawn from selected TMFs, to consider various harms or potential reinforcement of existing inequalities; (2) aims to de-invisibilize marginalized groups who are noted to experience inequitable outcomes, and acknowledges the presence of individuals belonging to multiple groups; and (3) synthesizes seven considerations related to equitable dissemination and evaluation as drawn from TMFs, separated for sequential analysis after assessment of harms.

Keywords Social determinants of health, Marginalization, Intersectionality, Representation, Ethics, Action research, Participation, Practice, Community, Theories models & frameworks

*Correspondence:

John C. Hayvon
Chiahao@ualberta.ca

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s) 2024. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

Key messages

- Synthesis of social justice and EDI theories, models, and frameworks reveals that actions - including interventions, strategies, and research itself - may present inequitable distribution of benefits and risks to different groups.
- Under existing TMFs, actions intended to reduce inequalities may still inadvertently reinforce or create inequalities. This informs the objective of *minimization of harm* for this synthesis.
- A three-component framework builds upon existing synthesis of social justice and EDI TMFs, to guide considerations of minimizing harm and equitable impact.

Context

Existing inequalities in society are often interrelated [1–3], with scholarship documenting the value of holistic [4], interdisciplinary [5], systems-thinking [6] approaches. Exploration of the differences in terminology between *inequalities* and *inequities* indicates that certain inequalities are inseparable from scholarly notions of *social justice* [7]. The definition of social justice in itself, however, may also differ across disciplines [8, 9]. Given the interconnected nature of inequalities, multidisciplinary views on social justice may assist in holistic approaches to addressing inequalities [10]. Drawing from the body of literature in health inequalities as an example, social justice concepts have been applied in diverse projects such as: donor relations [11]; indigenous postsecondary education [12]; rural participation [13]; chronic pain management [14]; indigenous health [15]; and suicide prevention [16].

Similarly, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) models have emerged, with evolving and multidisciplinary definitions [17]. The relevance of EDI to actions against inequalities can be seen in its application to various disciplines, including: medical education [18]; child welfare [19]; sports [20]; climate change [21]; and emergency services [22] among others. Whether or not social justice and EDI (1) constitute separate ideologies; (2) *must* constitute separate ideologies; or (3) can be synthesized towards an integrative framework [23] forms the basis of this study.

Action towards the reduction of interdisciplinary inequalities may take various forms, and be interconnected to terminology including: *intervention* [24]; *implementation* [25]; *practice* [26]; *solution* [27]; *process* [28]; or *strategy* [29]. Notably, research in itself can be action [30] towards addressing social issues. The rise of participatory action research not only conceptualizes research as action - but also explicitly ties this action to the reduction of inequalities [31, 32]. Drawing from the body of evidence on participatory action research, the operational definition of *action* in this study includes research; this study does not attempt to exclude any

forms of action [33], nor propose a hierarchical relation between existing forms of actions and solutions.

Rationale & objective

The rationale for conducting this study is to acknowledge the (1) existing quantity of evidence and (2) existing synthesized theories, models, and frameworks (TMFs) relevant to social justice, towards identifying convergences for a simplified tool. Given the extensive nature of social justice TMFs, the study does not attempt systematic analysis. This article follows the reporting structure of seventeen (out of twenty-two) PRISMA-ScR guidelines. The objective is to perform synthesis of *frameworks* [34, 35] on existing social justice and EDI TMFs, with emphasis on supporting action to reduce inequalities.

Methods

This study draws from principles guiding methods of narrative and scoping review methodologies [36], towards identifying an integrated framework of social justice and EDI. Peer-reviewed journal articles published in the English language, up to December 1st, 2023 forms the basis of eligibility criteria for inclusion. No dissertations nor conference papers were considered for this TMF study. Databases used include: Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed, CINAHL, PsychINFO, and MEDLINE. The date of the most recent search is December 1st, 2023, and no contact with authors was performed given available access to full-texts. The search strategy was adapted for fit with database functions, with four categories of search terms (Table 1). Category I search terms are designed to capture sources with relevant *thematic content*, with emphasis on the term “social justice” as it appears in its integral form. Notably, concepts relevant to EDI appear in varying arrangements in the scholarship [17, 37, 38]. In conjunction with considerable scholarship under which *equity* and *inequality* have scientific usage different from this study, application of the AND operator over the OR operator has shown utility to identify relevant sources. Category II search terms attempt to capture sources with desired structure; articles without a TMF structure were excluded from this synthesis. Category III search

Table 1 Categories of search terms

Category I	"Social justice"; inequalit*; inequit*; equity; equality; diversity; inclusion
Category II	theor*; model; framework
Category III	Paradigm OR guidelines OR principles OR recommendations
Category IV	Review

terms are employed to supplement the search, in a scenario where sources do not directly apply searchable terminology of TMFs. Plural forms of search terms are intentionally utilized in Category III to capture sources with an existing level of synthesis. Lastly, Category IV is employed in some databases in the *keywords*, *title*, or *abstract* fields to aid in identifying synthesized sources. Retrieval of reviews was conducted with built-in database functions where available. Category IV was not further expanded in terms of specificity (i.e. targeting of highly-synthesized sources such as *umbrella reviews* or *systematic reviews*) considering the fact that scholarship on theories may not always employ systematic review as methodology.

The results of the environmental scan identified one specific source with significant potential to inform this study. Snell-Rood et al. [39] conducted a synthesis of TMFs to guide action against inequalities, with specific multidisciplinary focus on implementation science and medical anthropology. The problem statement of Snell-Rood et al. reads: "While implementation science is driven by theory, most implementation science theories, models, and frameworks (TMF) do not address issues of power, inequality, and reflexivity that are pivotal to achieving health equity". The paper integrates five distinct theories: *postcolonial theory* [40]; *reflexivity* [41]; *structural violence* [42]; *intersectionality* [43]; and *governance* [44] into three separate resulting frameworks.

Given the study's considerable alignment in objective with (1) action; (2) framework synthesis; and (3) social justice & EDI, the paper was selected as a base framework to guide further investigations in synthesis. The full-text of the paper was employed to define apt scope for extended synthesis. Four key methodological considerations and limitations emerged during this process, hereon noted as numbered *guiding principles* for the selection process of sources.

1. *Saturation, Theoretical* [45]: in assessing which other theories beyond postcolonial theory, reflexivity, structural violence, intersectionality, and governance can be synthesized, existing state of research suggests challenges in comprehensive and equitable input from all existing theories. This study is limited by its narrow-scope synthesis of a selection of five social justice and EDI TMFs into the base frameworks

established by Snell-Rood et al. These five additional TMFs considered for synthesis are outlined in Table 2.

2. *Level of Evidence* [46]: notably, the base framework also makes explicit references to useful models and frameworks which are nested *under* its assessment of five theories. These include TMFs like ADAPT-ITT [47], the Behavior Change Wheel [48], and the Cultural Framework for Health [49]. This suggests that TMFs in themselves may represent varying degrees of integration of information, which in turn highlights a new consideration in defining the scope of this synthesis. The synthesis conducted in this review study did not attempt to identify more TMFs which could be nested under existing frameworks, but rather sought to explore TMFs comparable in level of evidence to the five macro-level theories considered by Snell-Rood et al. in the base framework.
3. *Synthesis vs. Tokenism* [50, 51]: the study seeks to acknowledge the risk of tokenist inclusion, in which each body of ideas is *listed*, but not integrated with one another. Attempts to avoid the risk of this listing led to a base-level principle to guide TMF-selection: TMFs should present sufficient overlap with more than one construct with other selected TMFs - including the five previously synthesized in the base framework - as opposed to being confined in its own construct.
4. *Providing Scope to 'Action'*: drawing from the base framework, this synthesis seeks to acknowledge the fact that actions intending to address inequalities may present unintended, negative consequences which exacerbate inequalities for certain groups. Snell-Rood et al.'s explicit integration of reflexivity as one of the five TMFs underscores a guiding principle: actions to reduce inequality should not be automatically exempt from reflection on their inequitable impacts. This study adopts this principle in considering the scope of the output of synthesis, and aims to support the *minimization of inequitable harms* which may inadvertently accompany action against inequalities.

Data items retrieved within the sources include key principles and concepts relevant to social justice, emphasizing those which reinforce or show convergence with the base framework. Critical appraisal of individual sources was performed with the four guiding principles above. Synthesis of results was performed through a three-step process. First, key principles and concepts of each selected TMF were identified (Table 2). Second, additional principles and concepts were sought through identifying keyword convergence with the base framework.

Table 2 Five theories for synthesis with Snell-Rood et al., 2021, with an additional amendment

Theory	Sample Concept	Discipline
Rawls [53]	Difference Principle	Political Science
Sen [54]	Capabilities Approach	Economics
Young [55]	Five faces of oppression	Feminist Studies
Freire [56]	Emancipation	Education
Critical Race Theory [57]	Interest Convergence	Race Studies
<i>Environmental Justice</i> [58]	<i>"Inequitable distribution of hazards, including congenital risks"</i>	<i>Environmental Studies</i>

Third, any keyword convergence *between* TFMFs was conducted, to assess any new perspectives emerging independently from the base framework.

Drawing upon the environmental scan, the base framework, and an integrative source on social justice theories [52], the following five TFMFs were selected for synthesis of constructs:

Characteristics of the sources of evidence are as follows: (1) *Date range*: compared to the TFMFs excluded in this study, the six TFMFs listed above are generally published at an earlier point in time; (2) *Body of Literature*: the selected TFMFs tend to generate diverse, multidisciplinary perspectives from various researchers; (3) *Toolkit-Applicability*: the TFMFs selected often are not conducive to being uniformly applied as a research tool or logic model given their expansive, multi-faceted natures.

Positionality statement

The researcher acknowledges that construct synthesis and extraction is in itself influenced by the researcher's own biases, beliefs, and contexts [59]. To make explicit these confounders, the researcher acknowledges their position [60] as a racial minority and a second-generation immigrant to a colonial territory. The researcher also acknowledges that *positions* and *identifications* can be shifting, with two key transitions upon reflection. First, the researcher did not identify with other people living with disability until later adolescence, when multiple pneumothoraces revealed a congenital defect leading to chronic condition. Second, the researcher has identified with a different ethnicity until coming to learn their familial name is translated as *barbarian* - or more accurately *ancient flesh* - in their mother tongue.

The researcher's bias impacts analysis of construct-overlap between TFMFs. To illustrate the impacts, the TFMF of critical animal studies can be of value. Critical animal studies has notable overlap with social justice [61, 62], and is particularly pertinent to health research on environmental health [63] and One Health [64]. At the same time, scholarship exists on critical animal studies

in relation to border studies [65], emphasizing links with marginalized, displaced, and indigenous experiences. The data-extraction process, however, would not result in synthesis beyond tokenist listing of critical animal considerations in its own construct. This exclusion of critical animal study as a TFMF for synthesis, along with other social justice TFMFs does not suggest lack of validity to inform social justice and EDI; rather, the limited scope of this synthesis is based upon positionality as well as the growing and evolving natures of new disciplines. Future investigation on TFMFs which were not included in this synthesis will be of significant value.

The methods employed for this study include a final reflection on the synthesis, resulting in one key amendment. Similar to other TFMFs which were not included for this synthesis, *environmental justice* [66, 67] as a TFMF was not included based on guiding principle number three. Further analysis of the Rawlsian theory of social justice, however, reverted this decision as a key environmental justice principle was found to impact foundational construction of inequalities. This resulted in construct number 16 in the final synthesis.

Reflexive practice [68] also led to questioning of the original intent of synthesis. Although the *equality* dimension of EDI could be sufficiently captured in social justice frameworks, diversity and inclusion of various groups in society would inhabit its own construct to contradict guiding principle number three. In conjunction with the aim of this synthesis, the resulting framework was divided into three chronological segments.

Results

The following section will first outline key concepts and learnings from the five selected TFMFs. A synthesized framework emphasizing the common principles and constructs emerging from these TFMFs are presented in Tables 3, 4 and 5. How each selected TFMF connects to the constructs are first identified numerically, then outlined in Appendix 1. Notably, one additional construct beyond the original fifteen was integrated from environmental justice theory.

With regards to critical appraisal within sources of evidence, the synthesis did not attempt to comprehensively capture all concepts within the five TFMFs above, but rather emphasizes principles converging with the base framework selected.

Results of individual sources of evidence

Rawls (1971). Rawlsian theory is one of the earliest frameworks explicitly using the phrase *social justice*, and is notably philosophical in its nature [69]. In Rawls' own words, the TFMF is intended as a product "which generalizes and carries to a higher level of abstraction". Notably, Rawlsian theory exerts significant influence over new

Table 3 Component one of three: framework to guide minimizing harms in action & research

1	Does it intentionally or unintentionally benefit a specific government, business, or industry towards greater wealth or influence?
2	Does it imply the pursuit of social justice (or reduction of inequalities) as second in priority to another objective?
3	Given existing transaction-based social structures, does it wrongly imply that social justice is always achievable without paying any price?
4	Does it prioritize social justice and emancipation for the <i>self</i> - to background or deprioritize social justice for classes, groups, and the collective marginalized?
5	Does it offer validity and visibility to the marginalized - but exclude the multiply-marginalized who live with two or more statuses of marginalization?
6	Does it dehumanize humans as machines or subordinates - by suggesting humans should accept imposition from specific individuals, institutions, ideologies, or tasks?
7	Does it distract from, conceal, simplify, or trivialize historic and systemic inequalities?
8	Does it normalize - or refuse to challenge - systemic structures under which inequalities have been allowed to persist?
9	Does it distract from, conceal, simplify, or trivialize the fact that individuals who benefit from inequalities exist, and thus can play a role in the existing landscape of inequalities?
10	Does it normalize or even glamorize accrual of influence and wealth as valid or utmost accomplishments in life?
11	Does it reinforce individuals' tendency to consciously or sub-consciously attribute legitimacy to individuals/entities holding more power and privilege (influence; wealth; etc.)?
12	Given finite resources in society, does it deprioritize the value of refusing to pursue influence & wealth towards inequalities-reduction?
13	Given the fact that basic livelihood is not guaranteed for many in society, does it deprioritize the value of sharing or dispersing wealth to the marginalized?
14	Given existing contexts in which actionable leverage points in society are mostly accessible to those with existing wealth and influence, does it sideline the marginalized by proposing actions beyond their reach - without intent to improve their access to leverage points?
15	Does it fail to acknowledge and explicitly circumvent risks of social justice which does not result in actual, on-the-ground reduction of inequalities -such as <i>performative</i> social justice?
16	Does it present some inequalities as naturally-occurring - ignoring considerable evidence on man-made environmental inequalities impacting human development in the womb?

generations of general social justice TMFs, including the second core TMF synthesized [70, 71]. As a general theory, this TMF does not concern itself exclusively with the experiences of marginalized groups nor individuals experiencing social injustices. Political considerations of liberties, rights, responsibilities, and resources in relation to society as a whole form the basis of conceptualizing inequalities. Of note, the Difference Principle [72] in Rawlsian theory has considerable *implicit* overlap with intersectionality, one of the original TMFs synthesized by the base framework. Rawlsian theory proposes

that ideally social inequalities “are to be to the greatest benefit of the least-advantaged members of society” [53]. This emphasis on benefiting individuals who may be considered least-advantaged given multiple, simultaneous, and mutually-reinforcing statuses of marginalization emerges as present in early conceptualization of social justice. Overall, Rawlsian contemplation of the role of institutions; profit; competition for livelihood; justice as first virtue; influence; and society as an integrated unit informs the synthesis of constructs number 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13 Table 3).

Sen (1974). Existing scholarship mostly refers to this TMF as the Capabilities Approach [73], which has been a dominant TMF influencing social justice in relation to global development [74]. The TMF is the result of Sen's reflection of Rawlsian theory, and employs considerable positive conceptualizations such as: freedom, well-being, choice, and human-potential. The outcome-focused orientation of this TMF highlights the fact that fair distribution of resources - as means - may not be sufficient to achieve equitable ends, since marginalized individuals often are forced to bear greater costs and risks in order to achieve the same life opportunities [54]. Within this construction, there is intentional interrogation of the actual value of material resources to address existing inequalities. Further, the concept of freedom as positioned in this TMF provides grounds for analyzing factors which deprive individuals from personal choice-making in inequitable circumstances [75]. Lack of agency is interconnected with survival and basic livelihood, suggesting there is a “cut-off point” which warrants a targeted lens on deprivation [76]. In relation to this synthesis, the Capabilities Approach informs constructs number 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 14.

Young (1990). Iris Marion Young's feminist theories are interconnected with her social justice theories without exclusive focus on gender [77, 78]. Young's theories on social justice may not be easily considered as a singular TMF, but instead takes the form of multiple TMFs presented as a body of work. Three key components are drawn upon for this synthesis study. First of all, the Politics of Difference is emphatic in its consideration of social groups, as opposed to Rawls' and Sen's philosophy of all individuals in society [79]. Young's theory, in turn, highlights heterogeneity between individuals in relation to shared historic or systemic experiences of inequalities. This lens helps consider whether identical actions to reduce inequalities will have the same efficacy and impacts on various groups in society [80]. In conjunction with the Politics of Difference, Young's Social Connection Model proposes that the same structure which creates inequalities for certain groups can simultaneously advance the opportunities and influence of other groups [81]. This highlighting of structural inequalities

Table 5 Component three of three: considerations of dissemination & evaluation

1	Is it both freely and logistically accessible to individuals who experience up to sixteen marginalization outlined in Component Two? Who has been successfully sampled or engaged, and what is the quantitative average of simultaneous marginalizations experienced by the sample?
2	Given existing transaction-based structures, does it take into account <i>opportunity costs</i> in engagement - in terms of participants' time, labor, health, mental well-being, relationships etc. - especially for individuals who lack access to basic livelihood?
3	If it promises or implies certain outcomes, is it explicit in communicating the actual risks of such outcomes not being successfully attained?
4	During engagement, does it actively acknowledge and address how the marginalized may be forced - or taught - to self-censor AND align with privileged perspectives?
5	Does it analyze in-depth what positive sentiments or positive feedback is based upon?
6	Does it acknowledge and intently explore simultaneous and inadvertent negative impacts alongside the positive?
7	Does it acknowledge the dynamic, shifting nature of actions as processes, and address negative impacts which may arise at future points in time despite previous positive assessment?

is complemented by Young's argument for Five Faces of Oppression, which categorizes inequalities into: economic exploitation, socio-economic marginalization, powerlessness over one's work, cultural imperialism, and systematic violence [55]. In combination, Young's theories of social justice informs the synthesis of constructs number 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Freire (1968). While the overlap between Freirean theory and social justice is primarily studied in the field of social justice pedagogy, Freirean theory has found various applications beyond pedagogical settings [82, 83]. This TMF positions inequalities as stemming from the objective of maximizing possessions in society, and perpetuated by the context in which marginalized groups are led to aspire to this objective [56]. Another key concept in the Freirean TMF is *critical consciousness*, which serves to identify an additional cause of inequalities: under Freire's conceptualization, individuals experiencing inequalities often do not have access to knowledge which gives them vision of inequalities, and are thus further barred from opportunities to act as transformers of an inequitable society [84]. *Action* is positioned as central to this TMF, as Freire further expands the concept of critical consciousness into three elements of *critical reflection*, *political self-efficacy*, and *critical action* [85, 86]. Freirean theory suggests that individuals who experience inequalities can reduce inequalities when they take action [87], which in turn rests upon a pedagogy which supports this action. In total, this TMF informs the synthesis of constructs number 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 15.

Critical Race Theory. Various key scholars can be identified with this body of research, and in comparison to

the four aforementioned TMFs, Critical Race Theory should be acknowledged as an evolving discipline with new concepts being constructed [88, 89]. It should be noted that *intersectionality* [43, 90] - a key concept in Critical Race Theory - has been employed in Snell-Rood et al. in establishing the base framework informing this synthesis. Two additional concepts were drawn upon to inform this study. First, the Social Construction of Race [91] highlights the fact that individuals and groups can collectively construct ideologies which lead to inequalities. Under this TMF, action towards reducing inequalities may consider sociocultural dimensions to explore leverage points - echoing scholarship in queer studies [92] and critical disability theory [93, 94]. Social Construction of Race also considers how individuals construct privilege for certain groups, often for groups that have access to being perceived as *normative* [95]. Second, Interest Convergence reinforces aforementioned TMFs in informing action against inequalities. Under Critical Race Theory, action against inequalities emerges often as unsuccessful unless it aligns with the interests of those who do not experience inequalities [96]. Critical Race Theory as a whole echoes Young's TMFs on social justice, highlighting the experiences of groups as well as the role of systems and structures [97]. Additionally, it expands the lens of the Freirean TMF on action, to consider how even when individuals have access to knowledge and leverage points towards reducing inequalities, additional actors in society have capacity to approve of these actions [39]. Beyond providing perspective on specific races and ethnicities experiencing inequalities, Critical Race Theory informs constructs number 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11 for this synthesis.

Environmental Justice. This synthesis did not attempt comprehensive integration of Environmental Justice as a TMF, but notes its importance in informing the TMFs proposed by Rawls and Sen. Both TMFs explicitly consider the role of what may be perceived as naturally-occurring inequalities, such as disabilities occurring from birth. These inequalities historically may have been used to justify a passive stance on reducing inequalities, as inequalities are seen as both a given and as beyond the actionable leverage points of humanity. Developments in environmental health, however, have amassed a strong body of evidence [98–102] on how seemingly naturally-occurring inequalities such as educational achievement [103]; IQ [104]; emotional stability [105]; life expectancy [106]; personality traits [107]; tendencies towards criminal behavior [108]; and biological vulnerability to substance addiction [109] can be determined by environmental pollutants in the womb. The neural development of the fetus in early stages emerges as an intricate process under the influence of human pollution and intervention. Notably, these pollutants have capacity to also influence

children in their early developmental stages, as well as adults [110, 111]. As certain inequalities were embraced as natural phenomena prior to the scientific discovery of such linkages, this TMF highlights the potential of research to explore validity of attempts to justify inequalities. This specific link to expand upon Rawls' and Sen's TMF is documented in construct number 16 of the synthesis.

Synthesis of results

Synthesis of concepts was performed by open coding, with codes drawn from the base framework. Axial coding was performed to identify convergence between themes, particularly emphasizing recurring themes. Appendix 1 provides a snapshot of the coding process, through emphasizing key principles in the form of quotes. Notably, not all relevant quotes could be encapsulated in the table. Contextuality is limited - as quotes which have the highest keyword-density are prioritized for reasons of length and legibility of the table. Quotes which were not drawn upon to directly inform a construct, but helped to add nuanced analysis of a construct are shown with an asterisk. As noted, the selected overarching TMFs are expansive and lead to multi-faceted academic discourse. Where possible, quotations from the original author (with the exception of Critical Race Theory, which refers to the works of multiple authors) are prioritized - while acknowledging that varying interpretations of these TMFs can exist across scholarship.

Synthesized framework

The summary of evidence is presented in the form of three components. First, sixteen constructs of social justice are outlined (Table 3). Second, data-extraction and the environmental scan compiled groups experiencing inequalities, in order to capture the diversity and inclusion of various marginalized individuals (Table 4). In conjunction, the first two components of the synthesis aim to guide considerations of minimizing harms of actions, including actions intended to reduce inequalities. The third component aims to present a temporal element to the synthesis, as it intently focuses on dissemination and evaluation post-action.

The constructs above may be assessed from the perspectives of multiple marginalized groups. The diversity and inclusion of specific groups in a social justice framework was conceptualized in this synthesis as follows: drawing upon Young, Freire, and Snell-Rood et al's shared construct, EDI emerges as too complex [112–114] to be confined to a singular construct. Instead, each of the sixteen constructs has capacity to present differing - or, inequitable - levels of benefits and risks depending on the sub-group of focus. Component Two of the framework (Table 4) aims to explicitly promote the inclusion

of sixteen diverse groups which may be challenging to equitably, meaningfully, and respectfully engage in action and research. The structure of this second component emerges as a matrix together with Component One, to intently explore heterogeneity and diversity of impacts.

The first column of the matrix highlights the possibility that individuals can live with none or up to sixteen simultaneous marginalizations. Theoretical questions emerge, such as whether sixteen individuals each representing a marginalization can effectively represent the perspectives of a single individual with sixteen simultaneous marginalizations [151]. Field testing of the synthesized framework will bring significant value to its applicability.

The third component of the framework presents seven considerations which chronologically follow Component One and Component Two. In combination, the synthesis builds upon Snell-Rood et al's integration of five TMFs, towards an objective of supporting future actions against inequalities. This specific synthesis output emphasizes the minimization of harms and risks which may arise with actions - as informed by the base framework's positionality in implementation science. Existing scholarship highlights the fact that actions intending to reduce inequalities may inadvertently pose inequitable distributions of harms and risks, particularly when diverse individuals are included in analysis. The explicit inclusion of sixteen such groups in this synthesis aims to (1) highlight the fact that individuals may experience numerous marginalizations simultaneously, and (2) expand EDI as a complex consideration.

Limitations

This review is limited by two key research directions: first, the expansion of an existing framework as basis, and second, the selection of social justice frameworks in a non-comprehensive manner guided by the base framework. The results lean heavily towards a narrative summary as opposed to systematic review methodology. Selection of TMFs to be integrated into the base framework is impacted by existing synergies in addition to matching levels of TMFs as presented in the base framework. As present in Snell-Rood et al's categorization of theories, five overarching TMFs (i.e. *postcolonial theory*; *reflexivity*; *structural violence*; *intersectionality*; *governance*) are contrasted against TMFs as tools, such as ADAPT-ITT. This synthesis is limited in its exclusion of all TMFs which would likely be nested under Snell-Rood's overarching TMFs.

This synthesis study is limited by its emphasis on peer-reviewed sources in the English language. The base framework and its incorporation of postcolonial theory suggests value in exploring varying paradigms, worldviews, and traditional teachings [6, 152, 153] in guiding social justice action. While postcolonial theory informs

the base framework for this synthesis, this study is notably limited in its engagement with traditional knowledge of various indigenous cultures around the world.

Despite efforts to acknowledge the interconnectedness of various concepts related to inequalities, this synthesis exclusively considers TMFs that focus on social justice. In short, TMFs which cannot be captured by the search term of “social justice” are not adequately considered in this synthesis. Other relevant terminology and fields of research will add value to providing a holistic perspective on action against inequalities.

As a review study, this study is limited in its procedure for quality assessment of included TMFs. This study did not attempt to evaluate the validity or rigor of TMFs relevant to social justice; guiding considerations for selection of TMFs were determined by the level of evidence as well as potential overlap with the selected base framework.

The synthesis process was guided by an existing framework which sought to integrate equity-based TMFs towards informing *implementation science*. As such, future studies which elect to expand on another previously-conducted synthesis may achieve widely-diverging results. The base framework selected for this synthesis draws from postcolonial theory, reflexivity, structural violence, intersectionality, and governance theory. After this synthesis process, the social justice TMFs incorporated in this synthesis cannot be viewed as comprehensively represented in their wholeness. TMFs are notably selected to inform the pre-established objective of minimizing harms, or, minimizing risks of exacerbating inequalities.

This synthesis was guided by a data extraction process emphasizing overlaps between five theories to be synthesized, and with the base framework. No exploration of *diverging* perspectives was performed, and these perspectives were not included in the final synthesis.

Potential application

With growing emphasis on action and implementation of research towards the reduction of inequalities, the framework seeks to integrate existing peer-reviewed TMFs relevant to social justice. The anticipated application is largely scoped towards: (1) minimizing inadvertent detriments to health equity which may simultaneously emerge alongside benefits, and (2) inclusion of intersectionally-marginalized participants in assessing inequitable impacts arising from action. The framework seeks to support utility via identifying converging perspectives in a simplified form, as quantity of existing theories may present challenges for integrated application.

Conclusions

This study builds upon an existing synthesis of equity-related TMFs to guide implementation science in addressing health inequalities. Overlapping concepts between Rawls, Sen, Young, Freire, and Critical Race Theory are drawn upon to explore a synthesis of social justice and EDI considerations. The synthesis process is guided by the objective of minimizing harms and risks of certain actions - including those with the intent of reducing inequalities. The resulting product is a three-component framework outlining various considerations of harms and risks, to be evaluated by diverse individuals experiencing up to sixteen marginalized statuses as represented in the second component of the framework. Equality in dissemination and evaluation are separated into a subsequent third component.

Social justice and EDI concepts in existing literature share sufficient overlap to facilitate attempts at synthesis. At the same time, the complexity of the evidence base suggests that multiple syntheses can be conducted to meet differing *objectives*. In particular, this framework only attempts to consider minimization of harms and risks associated with actions. Future investigations which (1) meet the diverse needs of TMF-users; (2) explore social justice TMFs excluded in this synthesis; or (3) adopt a different base framework will all contribute greatly to scholarly understanding on inequalities.

Abbreviations

EDI	Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion
TMF	Theories, Models, and Frameworks

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-024-02141-3>.

Supplementary Material 1

Acknowledgements

the author acknowledges support from the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Author contributions

This review was completed by the primary author.

Funding

This study is funded in part by the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Data availability

No datasets were generated or analysed during the current study.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

no human participants were involved in this review study.

Consent for publication

the author hereby consent to publication.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Author details

¹Edmonton, Canada

Received: 25 January 2024 / Accepted: 3 March 2024

Published online: 23 May 2024

References

- do Carmo Luiz O, Couto MT, de Oliveira E, Separavich MA. Inequality in health, social determinants, and intersectionality: a systematic review. *Braz J Health Rev* [Internet]. 2020 [cited 2024 Jan 23];3(5):11827–41. Available from: <https://ojs.brazilianjournals.com.br/ojs/index.php/BJHR/article/view/16193>.
- Kapilashrami A, Hankivsky O. Intersectionality and why it matters to global health. *The Lancet* [Internet]. 2018 [cited 2024 Jan 23];391(10140):2589–91. Available from: [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(18\)31431-4/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(18)31431-4/fulltext).
- Sen G, Iyer A, Mukherjee C. A Methodology to Analyse the Intersections of Social Inequalities in Health. *J Hum Dev Capab* [Internet]. 2009 Nov 1 [cited 2023 Sep 22];10(3):397–415. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19452820903048894>.
- Hübelová D, Čaha J, Janošková L, Kozumplíková A. A holistic model of health inequalities for health policy and state administration: a case study in the regions of the Czech Republic. *Int J Equity Health* [Internet]. 2023 Sep 5 [cited 2024 Jan 24];22(1):183. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-023-01996-2>.
- Browne AJ, Varcoe CM, Wong ST, Smye VL, Lavoie J, Littlejohn D et al. Closing the health equity gap: evidence-based strategies for primary health care organizations. *Int J Equity Health* [Internet]. 2012 [cited 2024 Jan 24];11(1):59. Available from: <http://equityhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/https://doi.org/10.1186/1475-9276-11759>.
- Hernández A, Ruano AL, Marchal B, San Sebastián M, Flores W. Engaging with complexity to improve the health of indigenous people: a call for the use of systems thinking to tackle health inequity. *Int J Equity Health* [Internet]. 2017 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 24];16(1):26. s12939-017-0521-2. Available from: <http://equityhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-017-0521-2>.
- Kawachi I, Subramanian SV, Almeida-Filho N. A glossary for health inequalities. *J Epidemiol Community Health* [Internet]. 2002 Sep 1 [cited 2024 Jan 23];56(9):647–52. Available from: <https://jech.bmj.com/content/56/9/647>.
- Buettner-Schmidt K, Lobo ML. Social justice: a concept analysis. *J Adv Nurs* [Internet]. 2012 Apr [cited 2024 Jan 23];68(4):948–58. Available from: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2648.2011.05856.x>.
- Reisch M. Defining Social Justice in a Socially Unjust World. *Fam Soc J Contemp Soc Serv* [Internet]. 2002 Aug [cited 2024 Jan 23];83(4):343–54. Available from: <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/https://doi.org/10.1606/104473894.17>.
- Sark K. Social Justice pedagogies: Multidisciplinary practices and approaches. University of Toronto; 2023. p. 236.
- Kapiriri L, Razavi SD. Equity, justice, and social values in priority setting: a qualitative study of resource allocation criteria for global donor organizations working in low-income countries. *Int J Equity Health* [Internet]. 2022 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 24];21(1):17. Available from: <https://equityhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-021-01565-5>.
- Blanchet Garneau A, Bélisle M, Lavoie P, Laurent Sédillot C. Integrating equity and social justice for indigenous peoples in undergraduate health professions education in Canada: a framework from a critical review of literature. *Int J Equity Health* [Internet]. 2021 May 21 [cited 2024 Jan 22];20(1):123. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-021-01475-6>.
- Devia C, Baker EA, Sanchez-Youngman S, Barnidge E, Golub M, Motton F et al. Advancing system and policy changes for social and racial justice: comparing a Rural and Urban Community-Based Participatory Research Partnership in the U.S. *Int J Equity Health* [Internet]. 2017 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 24];16(1):17. Available from: <https://equityhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-016-0509-3>.
- Wallace B, Varcoe C, Holmes C, Moosa-Mitha M, Moor G, Hudspith M et al. Towards health equity for people experiencing chronic pain and social marginalization. *Int J Equity Health* [Internet]. 2021 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 24];20(1):53. Available from: <https://equityhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-021-01394-6>.
- Curtis E, Jones R, Tipene-Leach D, Walker C, Loring B, Paine SJ et al. Why cultural safety rather than cultural competency is required to achieve health equity: a literature review and recommended definition. *Int J Equity Health* [Internet]. 2019 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 24];18(1):174. Available from: <https://equityhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-019-10827-3>.
- Hochhauser S, Rao S, England-Kennedy E, Roy S. Why social justice matters: a context for suicide prevention efforts. *Int J Equity Health* [Internet]. 2020 May 25 [cited 2024 Jan 23];19(1):76.
- Pinkett R. Data-Driven DEI. The Tools and Metrics you need to measure, analyze, and improve diversity, equity, and inclusion. Wiley; 2023. p. 329.
- Nolan HA, Owen K. Medical student experiences of equality, diversity, and inclusion: content analysis of student feedback using Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory. *BMC Med Educ*. 2024;24(1).
- Nichols N, McAuliffe J. The socio-technical organization of equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) in child welfare. *J Public Child Welf*. 2024.
- Fernandes C, Vescovi JD, Norman R, Bradish CL, Taback N, Chan TCY. Equity, diversity, and inclusion in sports analytics. *J Quant Anal Sports*. 2024.
- Rowe AM, Schuster-Wallace C. Implementing EDI across a large formal research network: contributing to equitable and sustainable water solutions for a changing climate. *Geoforum*. 2023;147.
- Fredin KA. Extinguishing injustice: growing equity, diversity and inclusion in Canadian fire departments. *Int J Emerg Serv*. 2023;12(3):283–94.
- Walster E, Walster GW. Equity and Social Justice. *J Soc Issues* [Internet]. 1975 Jul [cited 2024 Jan 23];31(3):21–43. Available from: <https://spss.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-4560.1975.tb00001.x>.
- Bailey ZD, Krieger N, Agenor M, Graves J, Linos N, Bassett MT. Structural racism and health inequities in the USA: evidence and interventions. *Lancet* [Internet]. 2017 Apr 8 [cited 2024 Jan 23];389(10077):1453–63.
- Casey M, O'Leary D, Coghlan D. Unpacking action research and implementation science: Implications for nursing. *J Adv Nurs* [Internet]. 2018 May [cited 2024 Jan 23];74(5):1051–8. Available from: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.13494>.
- de Souza RR. Health Policy and Practice Towards Equity. *Rev Esc Enferm USP* [Internet]. 2007 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 23];41:765–70.
- Johansson KA, Norheim OF. Problems with prioritization: exploring ethical solutions to inequalities in HIV Care. *Am J Bioeth* [Internet]. 2011;11(12):32–40. [cited 2024 Jan 23];
- Espinoza O. Education and social justice. Solving the Equity/Equality conceptual dilemma: a new-goal oriented model to Approach analyses Associated with different stages of the Educational process [Internet]. GLOBALIZATION. Globalisation Comparative Education and Policy Research. Volume 10. Dordrecht: Springer; 2010. p. 17. [cited 2024 Jan 23].
- Wiethaler M, Steinbeisser K, Wolff AR. Vulnerable people in Bavaria Identification of communities in need of support regarding the improvement of health equity strategies. *Pravention Gesundheitsforderung* [Internet]. 2021 May [cited 2024 Jan 23];16(2):170–5.
- Kemmis S. Participatory Action Research and the Public Sphere. *Educ Action Res*. 2006;14:459–76.
- Kemmis S, McTaggart R, Nixon R. Introducing Critical Participatory Action Research. In: Kemmis S, McTaggart R, Nixon R, editors. *The Action Research Planner: Doing Critical Participatory Action Research* [Internet]. Singapore: Springer; 2014 [cited 2023 Mar 8]. p. 1–31. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-45607672_1.
- Wheeler J, Shaw J, Howard J. Politics and practices of inclusion: intersectional participatory action research. *Community Dev J* [Internet]. 2020;55(1):45–63. [cited 2024 Jan 23];
- Whitehead M. A typology of actions to tackle social inequalities in health. *J Epidemiol Community Health* [Internet]. 2007;61(6):473–8. [cited 2024 Jan 23];
- Davy C, Harfield S, McArthur A, Munn Z, Brown A. Access to primary health care services for indigenous peoples: a framework synthesis. *Int J Equity Health* [Internet]. 2016;15:163. Sep 30 [cited 2024 Jan 23];
- Shippee ND, Garces JPD, Lopez GJP, Wang Z, Elrayah TA, Nabhan M, et al. Patient and service user engagement in research: a systematic review and synthesized framework. *Health Expect* [Internet]. 2015 Oct;18(5):1151–66. [cited 2024 Jan 23];
- Hopia H, Latvala E, Liimatainen L. Reviewing the methodology of an integrative review. *Scand J Caring Sci* [Internet]. 2016 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 23];30(4):662–9.

37. Paluch RM, Shum V. The Non-white Standard: racial Bias in perceptions of Diversity, Equity, and inclusion leaders. *J Appl Psychol* [Internet]. 2023 Jun 8 [cited 2024 Jan 24].
38. Tang CS. Diversity, equity, and inclusion: decision science research opportunities. *Decis Sci* [Internet]. 2023 Aug 18 [cited 2024 Jan 24].
39. Snell-Rood C, Jaramillo ET, Hamilton AB, Raskin SE, Nicosia FM, Willing C. Advancing health equity through a theoretically critical implementation science. *Transl Behav Med* [Internet]. 2021 [cited 2024 Jan 15];11(8):1617–25. Available from: <https://academic.oup.com/tbm/article-abstract/11/8/1617/6255524>.
40. Said EW. Orientalism. In: *Social theory re-wired* [Internet]. Routledge; 2023 [cited 2024 Jan 15]. p. 362–74. Available from: <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781003320609-47/orientalism-edward-said>.
41. Behar R. *The Vulnerable Observer: Anthropology that breaks your heart*. Beacon Press; 2022. p. 226.
42. Farmer PE, Nizeye B, Stulac S, Keshavjee S. Structural violence and clinical medicine. *PLoS Med*. 2006;3(10):e449.
43. Crenshaw K. On Intersectionality: Essential Writings. *Fac Books* [Internet]. 2017; Available from: <https://scholarship.law.columbia.edu/books/255>.
44. Wedel JR, Shore C, Feldman G, Lathrop S. Toward an Anthropology of Public Policy. *Ann Am Acad Pol Soc Sci* [Internet]. 2005 Jul 1 [cited 2024 Jan 23];600(1):30–51. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002716205276734>.
45. Hennink M, Kaiser BN. Sample sizes for saturation in qualitative research: A systematic review of empirical tests. *Soc Sci Med* [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2024 Jan 24];292:114523. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953621008558>.
46. Darmoni SJ, Amsallem E, Haugh M, Lukacs B, Leroux V, Thirion B et al. Level of evidence as a future gold standard for the content quality of health resources on the Internet - A preliminary study. *Methods Inf Med* [Internet]. 2003 [cited 2024 Jan 24];42(3):220–5. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/e8c327d0-8f59-4417-9182-c1113e4dae47-c82463fc/relevance/1>.
47. Wingood GM, DiClemente RJ. The ADAPT-ITT model: a novel method of adapting evidence-based HIV Interventions. *JAIDS J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* [Internet]. 2008 [cited 2024 Jan 16];47:540–6. Available from: https://journals.lww.com/jaids/Fulltext/2008/03011/The_ADAPT_ITT_Model_A_Novel_Method_of_Adapting.8.aspx?casa_token=dHBXtPoznQkAAAAA:pcLRo8imFXtBZx5mKVWUeSfITE14Bd51KqhQdbjoc2XLokZnlps_im_6iig42-LcF8k2kw_2Wl2bbdYhw72rwUkKgva.
48. Michie S, Van Stralen MM, West R. The behaviour change wheel: A new method for characterising and designing behaviour change interventions. *Implement Sci* [Internet]. 2011 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 16];6(1):42. Available from: <http://implementationscience.biomedcentral.com/articles/https://doi.org/10.1186/1748-5908-6742>.
49. Kagawa-Singer M, Dressler WW, George SM, Elwood WN. *The cultural framework for health: an integrative approach for research and program design and evaluation*. National Institutes of Health, Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research; 2014.
50. Hahn DL, Hoffmann AE, Felzien M, LeMaster JW, Xu J, Fagnan LJ. Tokenism in patient engagement. *Fam Pract* [Internet]. 2017 [cited 2024 Jan 15];34(3):290–5. Available from: <https://academic.oup.com/fampra/article-abstract/34/3/290/2503177>.
51. Ocloo J, Matthews R. From tokenism to empowerment: progressing patient and public involvement in healthcare improvement. *BMJ Qual Saf* [Internet]. 2016 [cited 2024 Jan 15]; Available from: <https://qualitysafety.bmj.com/content/qhc/early/2016/03/18/bmjqs-2015-004839.full.pdf>.
52. Capeheart L, Milovanovic D. *Social Justice: Theories, issues, and movements (Revised and expanded edition)* [Internet]. Rutgers University Press; 2020 [cited 2024 Jan 23]. Available from: <https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=LuWCEAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=%22social+justice+theories%22&ots=eVlk0clj3t&sig=QU3oLHpfj6Md845Fy54bj69q1Y>
53. Rawls J. *A theory of justice*. In: *Applied Ethics* [Internet]. Routledge; 2017 [cited 2024 Jan 23]. p. 21–9. Available from: <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781315097176-4/theory-justice-john-rawls>.
54. Amartya S. What do we want from a theory of Justice? *. *Theories of Justice*. Routledge; 2012.
55. Young IM. *Five faces of Oppression*. In: *Geographic Thought*. Routledge; 2008.
56. Freire P. *Pedagogy of the oppressed*. 30th anniversary ed. New York: Continuum; 2000. 183 p.
57. Bell DA Jr. Brown v. Board of Education and the interest-convergence dilemma. *Harv Law Rev* [Internet]. 1980 [cited 2024 Jan 23];518–33. Available from: https://www.jstor.org/stable/1340546?casa_token=klZUGLp-q9AAA
58. Martuzzi M, Mitis F, Forastiere F. Inequalities, inequities, environmental justice in waste management and health. *Eur J Public Health* [Internet]. 2010 Feb 1 [cited 2024 Jan 23];20(1):21–6. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckp216>.
59. Mantzoukas S. The inclusion of bias in reflective and reflexive research: A necessary prerequisite for securing validity. *J Res Nurs* [Internet]. 2005 May [cited 2024 Jan 24];10(3):279–95. Available from: <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/https://doi.org/10.1177/174498710501000305>.
60. Milner HR, Race, Culture, Positionality R. *Working Through Dangers Seen, Unseen, and Unforeseen*. *Educ Res* [Internet]. 2007 Oct [cited 2024 Jan 24];36(7):388–400. Available from: <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X07309471>.
61. Bentley JK, Conrad S, Hurley S, Lisitza A, Lupinacci J, Lupinacci MW et al. The intersectionality of critical animal, disability, and environmental studies: Toward eco-ability, justice, and liberation [Internet]. *Lexington Books*; 2017 [cited 2024 Jan 23]. Available from: <https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=NsUpDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR9&dq=%22critical+animal+studies%22+%22social+justice%22&ots=dKlSk2Jh&sig=RATNbYzAdmWtVvh878Db455ygg>
62. Wood S. *Critical Animal Studies: An Introduction*. PARAGRAPH [Internet]. 2015 Nov [cited 2024 Jan 24];38(3):402–8. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/0aff9718-3b6b-4a2b-97cc-2d20ae5256ec-c824ab5a/relevance/1>.
63. Tanveer F, Khalil AT, Ali M, Shinwari ZK. Ethics, pandemic and environment; looking at the future of low middle income countries. *Int J Equity Health* [Internet]. 2020 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 24];19(1):182. Available from: <https://equityhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-020-01296-z>.
64. Hinchliffe S. More than one world, more than one health: Re-configuring inter-species health. In: *Global health and geographical imaginaries* [Internet]. Routledge; 2017 [cited 2024 Jan 24]. p. 159–75. Available from: <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781315723525-9/one-world-one-health-stephen-hinchliffe>.
65. Khazaal N, Almiron N. Like an animal: Critical animal studies approaches to borders, displacement, and othering [Internet]. Vol. 5. Brill; 2021 [cited 2024 Jan 23]. Available from: https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=b60zEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR1&dq=%22critical+animal+studies%22+%22social+justice%22&ots=ii-7_VRqE1&sig=KlVovs1ggxXE-DC1LHSL67V1mrE
66. Banzhaf S, Ma L, Timmins C. *Environmental Justice. The Economics of Race, Place, and Pollution*. *J Econ Perspect* [Internet]. 2019 WIN [cited 2024 Jan 24];33(1):185–208. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/9108a17a-fc5c-4ce9-8528-3564ab90957b-c824bf61/relevance/1>.
67. McCauley D, Heffron R. Just transition: Integrating climate, energy and environmental justice. *Energy Policy* [Internet]. 2018 Aug [cited 2024 Jan 24];119:1–7. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/9108a17a-fc5c-4ce9-8528-3564ab90957b-c824bf61/relevance/1>.
68. Stuart C, Whitmore E. Using reflexivity in a research methods course: bridging the gap between research and practice. *Crit Reflect Health Soc Care* [Internet]. 2006 [cited 2024 Jan 24];156–71. Available from: <https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=AL03d3YrG4oC&oi=fnd&pg=PA156&dq=reflexive+practice+in+research+methods&ots=DwLHJhL4t&sig=ns8tMPiVkJHvYx3arQrG5lTlpY>
69. Bejan TM. Rawls's Teaching and the Tradition of Political Philosophy. *Mod Intellect Hist* [Internet]. 2021 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 24];18(4):1058–79. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/f0ad7c52-04bf-43a6-bd6f-828f1c7edc25-c824d7ef/relevance/1>.
70. de Vita A. Distributive justice: Sen's critique of Rawls. *DADOS-Rev Cienc Sociais* [Internet]. 1999 [cited 2024 Jan 24];42(3):471–96. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/49c1e384-7d3d-4204-8e38-aec41ba752cd-c824dea5/relevance/1>.
71. Gilardone M. Rawls's influence and counter-influence on Sen: Post-welfarism and impartiality. *Eur J Hist Econ Thought* [Internet]. 2015 Mar 4 [cited 2024 Jan 24];22(2):198–235. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/49c1e384-7d3d-4204-8e38-aec41ba752cd-c824dea5/relevance/1>.
72. Taylor RS. *Reconstructing Rawls: The Kantian Foundations of Justice as Fairness. The Difference Principle* [Internet]. University Pk: Pennsylvania State Univ Press; 2011 [cited 2024 Jan 24]. 36

- p. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/34d7a3a2-1467-4af6-a433-0eb67e3602fe-c824f0d2/relevance/1>.
73. Middlemiss L, Ambrosio-Albala P, Emmel N, Gillard R, Gilbertson J, Hargreaves T et al. Energy poverty and social relations: A capabilities approach. *Energy Res Soc Sci* [Internet]. 2019 Sep [cited 2024 Jan 24];55:227–35. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/716f092c-60b3-4675-9c9b-f04a8405cc7b-c82502dd/relevance/1>.
 74. Trang P. The Capability Approach and Evaluation of Community-Driven Development Programs. *J Hum Dev Capab* [Internet]. 2018 [cited 2024 Jan 24];19(2):166–80. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/837ff196-374d-4e80-9c94-84623ff3e004-c82507f8/relevance/1>.
 75. Sen A. *Inequalities re-examined*. Oxford, England: Clarendon; 1992.
 76. Sen A. The standard of living. *Tann Lect Hum Values* [Internet]. 1982 [cited 2024 Jan 24]; Available from: https://tannerlectures.utah.edu/_resources/documents/a-to-z/sen86.pdf.
 77. Aubert I, Garrau M, de Latour SG. Iris Marion Young and Responsibility. *Crit Horiz* [Internet]. 2019 Apr 3 [cited 2024 Jan 24];20(2):103–8. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/091500cc-b6bb-456f-a557-d2bb13133c1f-c8257f7d/relevance/1>.
 78. Kuljis MB, Civil Society P, Sphere. and Justice in the Philosophy of Iris Marion Young. *Synth Philos* [Internet]. 2017 [cited 2024 Jan 24];32(1):121–37. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/091500cc-b6bb-456f-a557-d2bb13133c1f-c8257f7d/relevance/1>.
 79. Young IM. Justice and the Politics of Difference. In: *The new social theory reader* [Internet]. Routledge; 2020 [cited 2024 Jan 24]. p. 261–9. Available from: <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781003060963-43/justice-politics-difference-iris-marion-young>.
 80. Young IM. Polity and Group Difference: A Critique of the Ideal of Universal Citizenship. *Ethics* [Internet]. 1989 Jan [cited 2024 Jan 24];99(2):250–74. Available from: <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/293065>.
 81. Young IM. Responsibility and global justice: A social connection model. *Soc Philos Policy* [Internet]. 2006 [cited 2024 Jan 24];23(1):102–30. Available from: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/social-philosophy-and-policy/article/responsibility-and-global-justice-a-social-connection-model/9308EE478561C7CE31E1F5A8F26CBE04>.
 82. Cahill C. The personal is political: Developing new subjectivities through participatory action research. *Gend Place Cult* [Internet]. 2007 Jun [cited 2024 Jan 24];14(3):267–92. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/334b585f-752b-442d-98d2-cee2e1d0d46d-c8259eae/times-cited-descending/1>.
 83. Yosso TJ. Critical race media literacy - Challenging deficit discourse about Chicanas/os. *J Pop Film Telev* [Internet]. 2002 SPR [cited 2024 Jan 24];30(1):52–62. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/334b585f-752b-442d-98d2-cee2e1d0d46d-c8259eae/times-cited-descending/1>.
 84. Freire P. *Education for critical consciousness*. Bloomsbury Publishing; 2021. p. 198.
 85. Cotton E. Well-Being on the Healthcare Frontline: A Safe Laboratory for Critical Action Learning. *Acad Manag Learn Educ* [Internet]. 2021 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 24];20(4):501–13. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/e0ed1e63-1ff5-42b3-97ca-9ac2130430cb-c825aa84/times-cited-descending/1>.
 86. White AL. Reaching back to reach forward: Using Culturally Responsive Frameworks to Enhance Critical Action Amongst Educators. *Rev Educ Pedagogy Cult Stud* [Internet]. 2022 Mar 15 [cited 2024 Jan 24];44(2):166–84. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/e0ed1e63-1ff5-42b3-97ca-9ac2130430cb-c825aa84/times-cited-descending/1>.
 87. Diemer MA, Pinedo A, Bañales J, Mathews CJ, Frisby MB, Harris EM et al. Reentering Action in Critical Consciousness. *Child Dev Perspect* [Internet]. 2021 [cited 2023 Aug 10];15(1):12–7. Available from: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/https://doi.org/10.1111/cdep.12393>.
 88. Crenshaw K, Gotanda N, Peller G. Critical race theory: The key writings that formed the movement [Internet]. *The New Press*; 1995 [cited 2024 Jan 24]. Available from: https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=ILXTyrlM59MC&oi=fnd&pg=PR11&dq=key+thinkers+critical+race+theory&ots=2DoXZJgu mu&sig=_A7Rb1-77mFvdnCs_BCzImZlH68
 89. Delgado R, Stefancic J. *Critical race theory: An introduction* [Internet]. Vol. 87. NyU press; 2023 [cited 2024 Jan 24]. Available from: <https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=tqCUEAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR1&dq=key+thinkers+critical+race+theory&ots=MD37vnzjPE&sig=gmj6KMNXIW9CPgFOhlev-BjHvE>
 90. Hooks B. Feminism is for everybody: passionate politics. *Pluto*; 2000. p. 138.
 91. Ray VA. Theory of Racialized Organizations. *Am Sociol Rev* [Internet]. 2019 Feb [cited 2024 Jan 24];84(1):26–53. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/ef5e312a-6725-4253-a475-7704d188d68c-c825c177/times-cited-descending/1>.
 92. van Anders SM. Beyond Sexual Orientation: Integrating Gender/Sex and Diverse Sexualities via Sexual Configurations Theory. *Arch Sex Behav* [Internet]. 2015 Jul [cited 2024 Jan 24];44(5):1177–213. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/dc51095d-bd23-482a-851f-9b46529ce146-c825cddb/times-cited-descending/1>.
 93. Campbell FAK. Exploring internalized ableism using critical race theory. *Disabil Soc* [Internet]. 2008 Mar 1 [cited 2024 Jan 19];23(2):151–62. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09687590701841190>.
 94. Goodley D. Dis/entangling critical disability studies. *Disabil Soc* [Internet]. 2013 Jul 1 [cited 2023 Nov 3];28(5):631–44. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2012.717884>.
 95. Weiss G. The normal, the natural, and the normative: A Merleau-Pontian legacy to feminist theory, critical race theory, and disability studies. *Cont Philos Rev* [Internet]. 2015 Mar [cited 2024 Jan 24];48(1):77–93. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/4b52948d-437d-44b1-be3a-190f7da5a24f-c825d883/times-cited-descending/1>.
 96. Bell D, Brown V. Board of Education and the Interest-Convergence Dilemma. *Harv Law Rev* [Internet]. 1980 [cited 2024 Jan 24];93(3):518–33. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/899806e5-9de0-41c8-885f-a8406a37d59f-c825dc58/times-cited-descending/1>.
 97. BonillaSilva E. Rethinking racism: Toward a structural interpretation. *Am Sociol Rev* [Internet]. 1997 Jun [cited 2024 Jan 24];62(3):465–80. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/eddcd982-cdcf-4d71-bc33-727dfdc59087-c825efd3/times-cited-descending/1>.
 98. Driscoll CT, Mason RP, Chan HM, Jacob DJ, Pirrone N. Mercury as a Global Pollutant: Sources, Pathways, and Effects. *Environ Sci Technol* [Internet]. 2013 May 21 [cited 2024 Jan 24];47(10):4967–83. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/0eccc04a-1b20-439f-bab9-ea89a9a026d4-c82651a8/times-cited-descending/1>.
 99. Grandjean P, Landrigan PJ. Neurobehavioural effects of developmental toxicity. *Lancet Neurol* [Internet]. 2014 Mar [cited 2024 Jan 24];13(3):330–8. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/0eccc04a-1b20-439f-bab9-ea89a9a026d4-c82651a8/times-cited-descending/1>.
 100. Li X, Huang S, Jiao A, Yang X, Yun J, Wang Y et al. Association between ambient fine particulate matter and preterm birth or term low birth weight: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *Environ Pollut* [Internet]. 2017 Aug [cited 2024 Jan 24];227:596–605. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/0eccc04a-1b20-439f-bab9-ea89a9a026d4-c82651a8/times-cited-descending/1>.
 101. Liew Z, Olsen J, Cui X, Ritz B, Arah OA. Bias from conditioning on live birth in pregnancy cohorts: an illustration based on neurodevelopment in children after prenatal exposure to organic pollutants. *Int J Epidemiol* [Internet]. 2015 Feb [cited 2024 Jan 24];44(1):345–54. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/92c8b147-a0dd-42cd-94ea-c08399bde14d-c8260978/times-cited-descending/1>.
 102. Modabbernia A, Velthorst E, Reichenberg A. Environmental risk factors for autism: an evidence-based review of systematic reviews and meta-analyses. *Mol AUTISM* [Internet]. 2017 Mar 17 [cited 2024 Jan 24];8:13. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/0eccc04a-1b20-439f-bab9-ea89a9a026d4-c82651a8/times-cited-descending/1>.
 103. Jacobson JL, Jacobson SW. Intellectual impairment in children exposed to polychlorinated biphenyls in utero. *N Engl J Med* [Internet]. 1996 Sep 12 [cited 2024 Jan 24];335(11):783–9. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/>

- summary/cdc48e72-c70b-44b7-abc5-c09dba59ff3a-c8265ce0/times-cited-descending/1.
104. Bouchard MF, Chevrier J, Harley KG, Kogut K, Vedar M, Calderon N et al. Prenatal Exposure to Organophosphate Pesticides and IQ in 7-Year-Old Children. *Environ Health Perspect* [Internet]. 2011 Aug [cited 2024 Jan 24];119(8):1189–95. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/7efa0089-73d2-4d66-981b-3da9c71cdb4f-c826612a/times-cited-descending/1>.
 105. Margolis AE, Herbstman JB, Davis KS, Thomas VK, Tang D, Wang Y et al. Longitudinal effects of prenatal exposure to air pollutants on self-regulatory capacities and social competence. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry* [Internet]. 2016 Jul [cited 2024 Jan 24];57(7):851–60. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/cd87a4ae-cae7-48f2-8aaa-d7e63df3d372-c82666fc/times-cited-descending/1>.
 106. Scholten RH, Moller P, Andersen ZJ, Dehendorff C, Khan J, Brandt J et al. Telomere length in newborns is associated with exposure to low levels of air pollution during pregnancy. *Environ Int* [Internet]. 2021 Jan [cited 2024 Jan 24];146:106202. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/17a6add-767f-47fc-afff-d80cbb4ec418-c8266d3d/times-cited-descending/1>.
 107. Rokoff LB, Shoaff JR, Coull BA, Enlow MB, Bellinger DC, Korrick SA. Prenatal exposure to a mixture of organochlorines and metals and internalizing symptoms in childhood and adolescence. *Environ Res* [Internet]. 2022 May 15 [cited 2024 Jan 24];208:112701. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/25ee08da-9de2-4266-883f-8a0020d9ff43-c826718f/times-cited-descending/1>.
 108. Carpenter DO, Nevin R. Environmental causes of violence. *Physiol Behav* [Internet]. 2010 Feb 9 [cited 2024 Jan 24];99(2):260–8. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/2908dc57-9be7-4c23-98bf-d4bae77bceab-c82675f4/times-cited-descending/1>.
 109. Sussman S, Ames SL, Avol E. Could Environmental Exposures Facilitate the Incidence of Addictive Behaviors? *Eval Health Prof* [Internet]. 2015 Mar [cited 2024 Jan 24];38(1):53–8. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4045655/>.
 110. Krewski D, Burnett R, Goldberg M, Hoover BK, Siemiatycki J, Jerrett M et al. Overview of the Reanalysis of the Harvard Six Cities Study and American Cancer Society Study of Particulate Air Pollution and Mortality. *J Toxicol Environ Health A* [Internet]. 2003 Jan [cited 2024 Jan 24];66(16–19):1507–52. Available from: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/https://doi.org/10.1080/15287390306424>.
 111. Krewski D, Burnett RT, Goldberg MS, Hoover K, Siemiatycki J, Abrahamowicz M et al. Validation of the Harvard Six Cities Study of Particulate Air Pollution and Mortality. *N Engl J Med* [Internet]. 2004 Jan 8 [cited 2024 Jan 24];350(2):198–9. Available from: <http://www.nejm.org/doi/abs/https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJM200401083500225>.
 112. Boyd J, Wilson R, Eisenbroich C, Heppenstall A, Meier P. Agent-Based Modeling of Health Inequalities following the Complexity Turn in Public Health: A Systematic Review. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* [Internet]. 2022 Dec [cited 2023 Feb 28];19(24):16807. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/f1fb5e76-37be-4774-81d6-111d12173809-7459a900/times-cited-descending/1>.
 113. Coventry PA, Small N, Panagioti M, Adeyemi I, Bee P. Living with complexity; marshalling resources: a systematic review and qualitative meta-synthesis of lived experience of mental and physical multimorbidity. *Bmc Fam Pract* [Internet]. 2015 Nov 24 [cited 2023 Feb 28];16:171. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/f1fb5e76-37be-4774-81d6-111d12173809-7459a900/times-cited-descending/1>.
 114. Grant M, de Graaf E, Teunissen S. A systematic review of classifications systems to determine complexity of patient care needs in palliative care. *Palliat Med* [Internet]. 2021 Apr [cited 2023 Feb 28];35(4):636–50. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/f1fb5e76-37be-4774-81d6-111d12173809-7459a900/times-cited-descending/1>.
 115. Benjamin-Thomas TE, Laliberte Rudman D, Gunaseelan J, Abraham VJ, Cameron D, McGrath C et al. A participatory filmmaking process with children with disabilities in rural India: Working towards inclusive research. *Methodol Innov* [Internet]. 2019 Sep 1 [cited 2023 Apr 13];12(3):2059799119890795. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2059799119890795>.
 116. Carter S, Mekawi Y, Sheikh I, Sanders AS, Packard G, Harnett NG et al. Approaching Mental Health Equity in Neuroscience for Black Women Across the Lifespan: Biological Embedding of Racism From Black Feminist Conceptual Frameworks. *Biol Psychiatry Cogn Neurosci Neuroimaging* [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2024 Jan 23];7(12):1235–41. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/api/gateway?GWVersion=2&SrcAuth=DynamicDOI&Article&SrcApp=UA&KeyAID=10.1016%2Fj.bpsc.2022.08.007&DestApp=DOI&SrcAppSID=USW2ECOBCFheQMw9w5tBh0lvs8nPa&SrcTitle=Biological+psychiatry.+Cognitive+neuroscience+and+neuroimaging&DestDOIRegistrantName=Elsevier>
 117. Ford JD, Cruise KR, Grasso DJ, Holloway E. A Study of the Impact of Screening for Poly-Victimization in Juvenile Justice: The Rocky Road to a Successful Investigation in the Real World. *J Interpers Violence* [Internet]. 2018 Mar [cited 2024 Jan 23];33(5):810–31. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/d60d9e82-c639-4613-aeb3-4e7e0954bbf1-c7f245a3/relevance/1>.
 118. Salmon A. Aboriginal mothering, FASD prevention and the contestations of neoliberal citizenship. *Crit PUBLIC Health* [Internet]. 2011 [cited 2024 Jan 23];21(2):165–78. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/6924ba8d-b968-463a-a136-064e1d4197b9-c7f23005/relevance/1>.
 119. Tucker J, Ren X, Sapio F. Incarcerated sex workers and HIV prevention in China: Social suffering and social justice countermeasures. *Soc Sci Med* [Internet]. 2010 Jan [cited 2024 Jan 23];70(1):121–9. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/97b0c27f-e208-44aa-9d3a-0a9484f2b44b-c7f21255/relevance/1>.
 120. Little MH. Poverty, Regulation & Social Justice: Readings on the Criminalization of Poverty. *LABOUR- Trav* [Internet]. 2012 FAL [cited 2024 Jan 23];70(7):286–8. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/a3b16076-415f-4994-a00c-77308c0902b-c7ef259a/relevance/1>.
 121. Mowafi M, Khawaja M. Poverty. *J Epidemiol COMMUNITY Health* [Internet]. 2005 Apr [cited 2024 Jan 23];59(4):260–4. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/a3b16076-415f-4994-a00c-77308c0902b-c7ef259a/relevance/1>.
 122. Ginn HG. Securing sexual justice for people with intellectual disability: A systematic review and critical appraisal of research recommendations. *J Appl Res Intellect Disabil* [Internet]. 2022 Jul [cited 2024 Jan 23];35(4):921–34. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/78c8c503-728b-4ea1-9f86-b094fcc83195-c7ef5681/relevance/1>.
 123. Krahn GL, Hammond L, Turner A. A cascade of disparities: Health and health care access for people with intellectual disabilities. *Ment Retard Dev Disabil Res Rev* [Internet]. 2006 [cited 2024 Jan 23];12(1):70–82. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/78c8c503-728b-4ea1-9f86-b094fcc83195-c7ef5681/relevance/1>.
 124. McKenzie BL, Marques C. Disability in Higher Education: A Social Justice Approach. *J Stud Aff Res Pract* [Internet]. 2019 May 27 [cited 2024 Jan 23];56(3):343–5. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/85e31e37-61e1-4fa8-b6f2-fa0d147a3804-c7ef7f9e/relevance/1>.
 125. Savage TA. Children with severe and profound disabilities and the issue of social justice. *Adv Pract Nurs Q* [Internet]. 1998 [cited 2024 Jan 23];4(2):53–8. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/full-record/MEDLINE:9874951>.
 126. Kelly BD. Social justice, human rights and mental illness. *Ir J Psychol Med* [Internet]. 2007 Mar [cited 2024 Jan 23];24(1):3–4. Available from: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/irish-journal-of-psychological-medicine/article/social-justice-human-rights-and-mental-illness/A88A8AD3AC3B76387060C6750296CB47>.
 127. Patrick H. Mental Illness, Discrimination and the Law: Fighting for Social Justice. *Soc Leg Stud* [Internet]. 2013 Jun [cited 2024 Jan 23];22(2):284–6. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/8fc8b234-c281-4e81-ad62-77b622c0e04b-c7efba42/relevance/1>.
 128. McGlothen KS, Cleveland LM. The Right to Mother's Milk: A Call for Social Justice That Encourages Breastfeeding for Women Receiving Medication-Assisted Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder. *J Hum Lact* [Internet]. 2018 Nov [cited 2024 Jan 23];34(4):799–803. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/386f136f-9f92-4cbb-a9f7-e3e0b79ee750-c7efe34b/relevance/1>.
 129. Mennis J, Stahler GJ, Mason MJ. Risky Substance Use Environments and Addiction: A New Frontier for Environmental Justice Research. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* [Internet]. 2016 Jun [cited 2024 Jan 23];13(6):607. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/6ded1b28-f247-418d-ac21-47f76dd2282-c7efd824/relevance/1>.
 130. Levine C. The loneliness of the long-term care giver. *N Engl J Med* [Internet]. 1999 May 20 [cited 2024 Jan 23];340(20):1587–90. Available from: <https://>

- www.webofscience.com/api/gateway?GWVersion=2&SrcAuth=DOI&SrcApp=UA&KeyAID=10.1056%2FNEJM199905203402013&DestApp=DOI&SrcAppSID=USW2EC0BCFheQMw9w5tBh0lvs8nPa&SrcTitle=NEW+ENGLAND+JOURNAL+OF+MEDICINE&DestDOIRegistrantName=New+England+Journal+of+Medicine
131. Mackinnon CJ. Applying feminist, multicultural, and social justice theory to diverse women who function as caregivers in end-of-life and palliative home care. *Palliat Support Care* [Internet]. 2009 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 23];7(4):501–12. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/api/gateway?GWVersion=2&SrcAuth=DOI&SrcApp=UA&KeyAID=10.1017%2FS1478951509990514&DestApp=DOI&SrcAppSID=USW2EC0BCFheQMw9w5tBh0lvs8nPa&SrcTitle=Palliative+%26+supportive+care&DestDOIRegistrantName=Cambridge+University+Press>
 132. Paul-Ward A. Social and Occupational Justice Barriers in the Transition From Foster Care to Independent Adulthood. *Am J Occup Ther* [Internet]. 2009 Feb [cited 2024 Jan 23];63(1):81–8. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/516884b4-aa84-4238-b7bc-c5560291a7a3-c7f02829/relevance/1>.
 133. Pillay J. Social justice implications for educational psychologists working with orphans and vulnerable children in South Africa. *Sch Psychol Int* [Internet]. 2020 Feb [cited 2024 Jan 23];41(1):37–52. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/516884b4-aa84-4238-b7bc-c5560291a7a3-c7f02829/relevance/1>.
 134. Matthews V, Vine K, Atkinson AR, Longman J, Lee GW, Vardoulakis S et al. Justice, culture, and relationships: Australian Indigenous prescription for planetary health. *Science* [Internet]. 2023 Aug 11 [cited 2024 Jan 23];381(6658):636–40. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/547cd0fa-9d61-47fc-b332-f4a374305baf-c7f04948/relevance/1>.
 135. Narasimhan S, Chandanabhumma PP. A Scoping Review of Decolonization in Indigenous-Focused Health Education and Behavior Research. *Health Educ Behav* [Internet]. 2021 Jun [cited 2024 Jan 23];48(3):306–19. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/18bd482d-45c6-4376-97cb-51588b918e1b-c7f05be0/relevance/1>.
 136. Legano LA, Desch LW, Messner SA, Idzerda S, Flaherty EG, Council on Child Abuse and Neglect et al. Maltreatment of Children With Disabilities. *Pediatrics* [Internet]. 2021 May 1 [cited 2023 Feb 28];147(5):e2021050920. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2021050920>.
 137. van Wormer K. Restorative Justice as Social Justice for Victims of Gendered Violence: A Standpoint Feminist Perspective. *Soc WORK* [Internet]. 2009 Apr [cited 2024 Jan 23];54(2):107–16. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/bab25b82-bf3e-4832-b501-8b443969f4b5-c7f15d94/relevance/1>.
 138. De La Rue L, Ortega L, Rodriguez GC. System-based victim advocates identify resources and barriers to supporting crime victims. *Int Rev Vict* [Internet]. 2023 Jan [cited 2024 Jan 23];29(1):16–26. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/5067f394-0018-4197-9735-b9211d6fef79-c7f13a44/relevance/1>.
 139. Herman JL. The mental health of crime victims: Impact of legal intervention. *J Trauma Stress* [Internet]. 2003 Apr [cited 2024 Jan 23];16(2):159–66. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/ea47e822-075b-4a8d-ba0f-dc658b4e39a4-c7f14471/relevance/1>.
 140. Smith SA, Braithwaite RL, Care Poor Underserved [Internet]. Introduction to Public Health and Incarceration: Social Justice Matters. *J Health*. 2016 May [cited 2024 Jan 23];27(2):1–4. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/74d4f0b6-e293-481b-9c33-6162a6fae95e-c7f11faa/relevance/1>.
 141. Tados E, Hutcherson R, Greene A. Advocating for an Incarcerated Informed Lens in Therapy. *Int J Offender Ther Comp Criminol* [Internet]. 2021 Apr [cited 2024 Jan 23];65(5):631–43. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/74d4f0b6-e293-481b-9c33-6162a6fae95e-c7f11faa/relevance/1>.
 142. Parrott KA, Huslage M, Cronley C. Educational equity: A scoping review of the state of literature exploring educational outcomes and correlates for children experiencing homelessness. *Child YOUTH Serv Rev* [Internet]. 2022 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 23];143:106673. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/1233cfd8-0969-49a7-b4b7-38663bd317f8-c7f10586/relevance/1>.
 143. Synovec CE, Aceituno L. Social justice considerations for occupational therapy: The role of addressing social determinants of health in unstably housed populations. *WORK- J Prev Assess Rehabil* [Internet]. 2020 [cited 2024 Jan 23];65(2):235–46. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/1233cfd8-0969-49a7-b4b7-38663bd317f8-c7f10586/relevance/1>.
 144. Grady SC. Environmental Health Hazards and Social Justice: Geographical Perspectives on Race and Class Disparities. *Prof Geogr* [Internet]. 2012 [cited 2024 Jan 23];64(4):619–21. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/ffb08317-6e3e-4c0c-8f8e-b8f0465ed7c6-c7f08aad/relevance/1>.
 145. Kennedy JM. Race and morality: How good intentions undermine social justice and perpetuate inequality. *Contemp Sociol- J Rev* [Internet]. 2002 Sep [cited 2024 Jan 23];31(5):531–3. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/ffb08317-6e3e-4c0c-8f8e-b8f0465ed7c6-c7f08aad/relevance/1>.
 146. Christopher V, Turner M, Green NC. Educator Perceptions of Early Learning Environments as Places for Privileging Social Justice in Rural and Remote Communities. *Educ Sci* [Internet]. 2022 Jan [cited 2024 Jan 23];12(1):40. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/4d5ba0dd-4862-4abf-85b1-717597d70ae2-c7f0e604/relevance/1>.
 147. Simpson C, Kirby J. Organizational ethics and social justice in practice: choices and challenges in a rural-urban health region. *HEC Forum Interdiscip J Hosp Ethical Leg Issues* [Internet]. 2004 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 23];16(4):274–83. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/api/gateway?GWVersion=2&SrcAuth=DOI&SrcApp=UA&KeyAID=10.1007%2FS10730-005-4283-7&DestApp=DOI&SrcAppSID=USW2EC0BCFheQMw9w5tBh0lvs8nPa&SrcTitle=HEC+forum+%3A+an+interdisciplinary+journal+on+hospital+%27+ethical+and+legal+issues&DestDOIRegistrantName=Springer-Verlag>
 148. Langlois I, Villotti P. Oppressions and systemic barriers in helping marginalized populations: A review of the scope. *Can J Career Dev* [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2024 Jan 23];21(1):20–39. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/494019cb-8d62-4580-8e86-b66051b30179-c7f1ad79/relevance/1>.
 149. Dickey LM, Singh AA. Social Justice and Advocacy for Transgender and Gender-Diverse Clients. *Psychiatr Clin North Am* [Internet]. 2017 Mar [cited 2024 Jan 23];40(1):1–+. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/6fbac264-d04f-4823-904a-d76a3bbd4a17-c7f1e02f/relevance/1>.
 150. Hansda R. Social Justice in the Globalisation of Production: Labor, Gender, and the Environment Nexus. *Prog Dev Stud* [Internet]. 2017 Apr [cited 2024 Jan 23];17(2):191–3. Available from: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/summary/6fbac264-d04f-4823-904a-d76a3bbd4a17-c7f1e02f/relevance/1>.
 151. Kehoe EJ. Can the whole be something other than the sum of its parts? In: *Models of action* [Internet]. Psychology Press; 2013 [cited 2024 Jan 24]. p. 87–126. Available from: <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9780203773864-3/whole-something-sum-parts-james-kehoe>.
 152. Carrie H, Mackey TK, Laird SN. Integrating traditional indigenous medicine and western biomedicine into health systems: a review of Nicaraguan health policies and miskitu health services. *Int J Equity Health* [Internet]. 2015 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 24];14(1):129. Available from: <http://www.equityhealthj.com/content/14/1/129>.
 153. Oster RT, Grier A, Lightning R, Mayan MJ, Toth EL. Cultural continuity, traditional Indigenous language, and diabetes in Alberta First Nations: a mixed methods study. *Int J Equity Health* [Internet]. 2014 Dec [cited 2024 Jan 24];13(1):92. Available from: <http://equityhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-014-009274>.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.