

Glossary



As definitions often have different meanings depending on context, politics, place, or culture, we acknowledge that some people may not agree with the definitions provided and respect everyone's right to identify in any way they choose. This is not an exhaustive list but is a good place to start if you're unsure of some of the terminology we or other people use. For more information and further reading, go to www.vichealth.vic.gov.au/everyonewins.

CULTURALLY DIVERSE COMMUNITIES

Culturally diverse communities (also referred to as culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD/CLD) communities)

Communities of people who were born overseas or who are Australian-born with one or both parents (or grandparents) born overseas. In this resource, this term refers to countries in which the main language spoken is not English.

Migrant

A person who has come to live in Australia from another country.

Newly-arrived person

Refers to a person who was born overseas and has lived in Australia for a relatively short period of time. The Australian Government defines 'newly-arrived' as someone who has arrived in Australia in the previous 5 years. Other definitions vary according to the length of time it is considered to take to effectively resettle (up to 10 years).

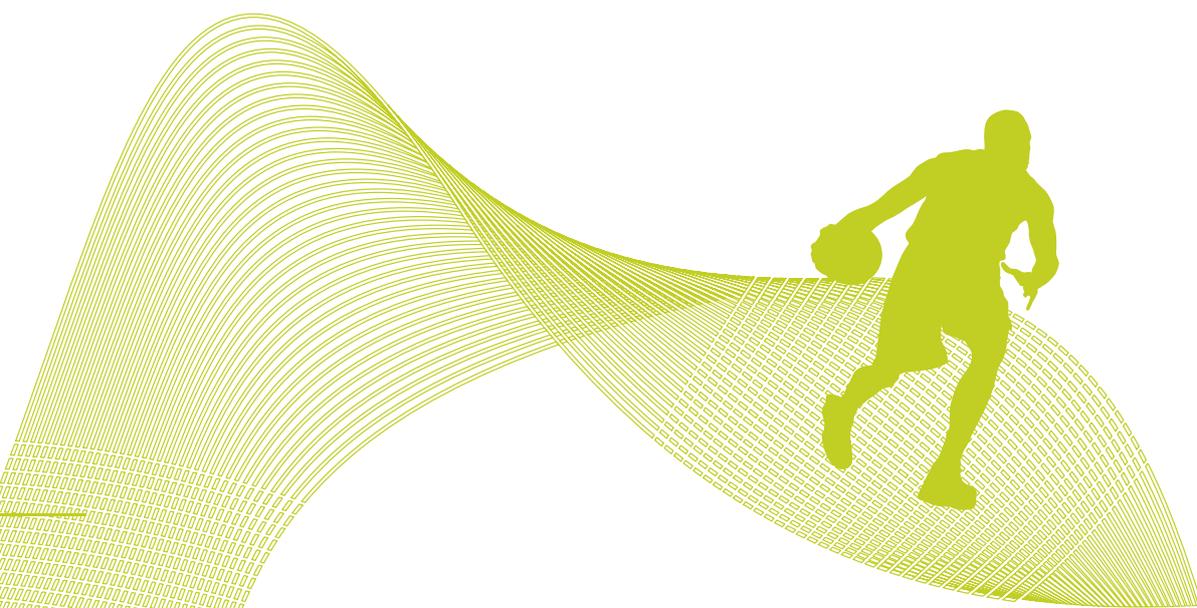
Refugee

The term 'refugee' has a specific meaning in law as being people who:

are outside their country of nationality or their usual country of residence; and are unable or unwilling to return or to seek the protection of that country due to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion... (United Nations 1951).

There are also people settled in Australia who, while not formally classified as refugees, have come from 'refugee-like' situations. They may have experienced war, civil strife, persecution or deprivation prior to their arrival in Australia. In this resource the term refugee includes both refugees as defined in the UN Convention and people from 'refugee-like' situations.

Source: Centre for Multicultural Youth (cmymy.net.au)



Glossary



INDIGENOUS, ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE

We acknowledge and support the right of Aboriginal peoples to choose how they would like to represent themselves. The term 'Indigenous' is typically used when referring to the two First Nations' people of Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The term 'Aboriginal' refers specifically to the Aboriginal people of mainland Australia, Tasmania and some of the other adjacent islands, and does not necessarily include Australia's other Indigenous population – Torres Strait Islanders.

Everyone Wins was developed for Victorian community sporting clubs, and therefore the term 'Aboriginal' was primarily used in the tools and introduction booklet to reduce confusion, and is not intended to exclude Torres Strait Islander people. However, as some tools were developed by national bodies, the terms 'Indigenous' or 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander' are occasionally used within them.

SEX, GENDER AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Sex

The term 'sex' refers to a person's biological characteristics. A person's sex is usually described as being male or female. Some people may not be exclusively male or female ('intersex' refers to people who have genetic, hormonal or physical characteristics that are not exclusively 'male' or 'female'), and some people identify as neither male nor female.

Sexual orientation (often referred to as 'sexuality')

The term 'sexual orientation' refers to a person's emotional or sexual attraction to another person, including, amongst others, the following identities: heterosexual, gay, lesbian, bisexual, queer, pansexual, asexual or same-sex attracted. This is different to a person's sex or gender identity.

Gender

The term 'gender' can refer to biological sex, social roles or gender identity. Gender is generally understood as a social and cultural construction. A person's gender identity or gender expression is not always exclusively male or female and may or may not correspond to the sex assigned to them at birth.

Gender expression: refers to the way someone presents their gender to the world. This can be through appearance, dress, mannerisms, speech patterns and social interactions as well as how they are perceived by others.

Gender identity: refers to a person's deeply held internal and individual sense of being male, female, something other, or in between. Everyone has a gender identity regardless of whether or not they are sex and/or gender diverse.

Sex and/or Gender Diverse (SGD): refers to a broad group of people and identities. SGD is now a commonly used term in Australia, and is used to be inclusive of transgender, transwomen, transmen, crossdressers, genderqueers, female-to-male (FTM), male-to-female (MTF), intersex people, transsexual people and many other people along the gender spectrum.

Source: Australian Human Rights Commission (humanrights.gov.au), **GQ:** Gender Questioning (www.glhv.org.au/files/GQv3.pdf), TransGender Victoria (transgendervictoria.com), Zoe Belle Gender Centre (gendercentre.com)

