

# A Culturally Responsive Glossary Volume 2:

**Additional Concepts to Increase Awareness of Health Equity**

**TTC**

Technology Transfer Centers

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***SAMHSA***

Substance Abuse and Mental Health  
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**Purpose:**

The purpose of the PTTC, MHTTC, and ATTC network's glossary is to promote clear and consistent communication and understanding among professionals, service providers, policymakers, and the general public by providing definitions and explanations of key terms and concepts related to prevention, mental health, and addiction. This glossary is valuable in promoting effective communication and collaboration, leading to better-informed decisions and improved prevention and treatment outcomes. Additionally, a prevention and behavioral health glossary is an essential asset for individuals seeking information and support, helping to increase awareness and understanding of the prevention, mental health, and addiction fields and promoting a more informed and empathetic society.

This glossary contains both words that help us understand concepts related to equity, diversity, and culture, as well as words that help us understand the impact that those concepts can have on our health. This is not intended to be comprehensive list, but rather to provide definitions for some terminology that you may encounter in your work. The document is formatted in 2 sections. The first section is intended as an addition to terms defined in *A Comprehensive Culturally Responsive Glossary: Concepts to Increase Awareness Towards Health Equity*, originally published in September 2021. The second section provides cross-cultural translations of common terminology for mental health, substance use, medical care, health access and diversity for English and Portuguese speakers.

**Historical Considerations:**

A well-maintained glossary of prevention and behavioral health terms is crucial for marginalized communities that have faced historically inaccurate or harmful representations of these issues, especially considering cultural nuances. By developing and regularly updating the glossary, these communities can actively participate in shaping and defining their experiences, promoting a more culturally responsive and inclusive understanding of prevention, mental health, and addiction. This glossary is an important tool in addressing historical inequalities and promoting equity in representing these crucial issues.

**A note from our Glossary Development Team:**

Talking about behavioral health issues in the context of cultural and socio-political differences can often be a complex and delicate matter. This is especially true when cultural identities and beliefs intersect with discussions about sensitive topics such as mental health and addiction. When combined with a lack of standardization in terms and definitions, behavioral health and

culture discussions can become even more challenging. Cultural differences can sometimes lead to misunderstandings and miscommunications, and addressing cultural issues openly and respectfully is essential for promoting understanding, empathy, and inclusiveness in society. Despite the challenges, it is necessary to approach these topics with sensitivity and care, as doing so can foster greater understanding and cooperation among diverse communities and improve behavioral health outcomes.

This culturally informed behavioral health glossary will help address these challenges. The glossary can promote effective communication and collaboration and ensure that everyone speaks the same language by providing a clear and standardized set of definitions and explanations. By doing so, the glossary can play a critical role in promoting a more equitable and inclusive understanding of prevention, mental health, and addiction, taking cultural differences and sensitivities into account. Furthermore, by providing a resource that is regularly updated and informed by the perspectives and experiences of diverse communities, the glossary can help to ensure that the voices and needs of marginalized communities are heard and represented in discussions around prevention and behavioral health. Ultimately, using this behavioral health glossary can improve the outcomes and experiences of individuals and communities and promote a more culturally responsive and equitable society.

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## **Part 1: Culturally Responsive Glossary**

Following the same format as *A Comprehensive Culturally Responsive Glossary: Concepts to Increase Awareness Towards Health Equity* (Vol. 1), published by the Prevention Technology Transfer Center (Sept. 2021), this section of the glossary contains a selection of terms related to health equity.

- **Adverse Childhood Experiences**

- Adverse Childhood Experiences are early negative events that people experience as a child and adolescent such as experiencing violence, abuse or neglect, witnessing violence, having caretakers with mental health or substance misuse problems or having a parent or household member in prison or jail. People who were repeatedly exposed to this type of adversity early in life may be more likely to experience chronic health problems as adults. (*Fast Facts*, 2023)

- **Culture**

- The DSM-5 defines culture as: systems of knowledge, concepts, rules, and practices that are learned and transmitted across generations. Culture includes language, religion, and spirituality, family structures, life-cycle stages, ceremonial rituals, and customs, as well as moral and legal systems. Cultures are open, dynamic systems that undergo continuous change over time; in the contemporary world, most individuals are exposed to multiple cultures, which they use to fashion their own identities and make sense of experience. (Ravi DeSilva et al., 2015; Treatment (US), 2014)

- **Disability**

- A disability is a condition of the body or mind (impairment) that makes it more difficult for the person with the condition to do certain activities (activity limitation) and interact with the world around them (participation restrictions). There are many types of disabilities, which may affect a person's movement, vision, hearing, thinking, communication, mental health, or social relationships. People with disabilities are a diverse group with a wide range of needs. (CDC, 2020)

- **Ethnicity**

- Ethnicity can be defined as the social group a person belongs to and identifies with or is identified with by others, resulting from shared cultural factors such as language, diet, religion, and ancestry. A person's ethnicity is self-

defined and may change. A person may also identify with more than one ethnic group. It is important to note that a person's country of origin is not necessarily the same as a person's ethnicity, because multiple ethnic groups can reside within a country. (Bhopal, 2004; *Defining Ethnicity and Race - ScotPHO*, n.d.)

- **Health disparities**

- Health disparities are preventable differences in health outcomes that are closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantages. Health disparities can be influenced by poverty, environmental threats, inadequate access to healthcare, educational inequalities, as well as individual factors that socially marginalized populations may be more likely to experience. (*Health Disparities | DASH | CDC*, 2023)

- **Immigrant Paradox**

- Immigrant paradox is the phrase used to explain a trend seen in immigrants or US-born children of immigrants where their health and development are severely damaged as they acculturate. Compared to the general population, research has found that they have more challenges with their physical and mental health after they migrate. (Marks et al., 2014)

- **Intersectionality**

- A term coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw. Crenshaw's work on critical race theory and intersectionality provides a framework for understanding that the facets of our identities are not "detachable" from one another, and that inequalities can compound. Individuals who embody multiple marginalized identities (for example, Black trans women, disabled queer people, women of color) are exposed to multiple forms of systemic oppression, and these experiences of oppression compound one another. (Crenshaw, 1989; *Inclusive Language Guide*, n.d.)

- **LGBTQ+ or LGBTQIA+**

- An acronym that collectively refers to individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer, sometimes stated as LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) or, historically, GLBT (gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender). The addition of the Q for queer is a more recently preferred version of the acronym as cultural opinions of the term queer focus increasingly on its positive, reclaimed definition. The Q can also stand for

questioning, referring to those who are still exploring their own sexuality and/or gender. The “+” represents those who are part of the community but for whom LGBTQ does not accurately capture or reflect their identity. A longer version of this acronym is LGBTQIA+, where I stands for intersex and A stands for Asexual. (*LGBTQIA Resource Center Glossary*, 2015; *The PFLAG National Glossary*, n.d.)

- **Nativism**

- The idea and a form of prejudice based on where people were born. The word refers to the view that persons born outside of the nation pose a challenge to the dominant culture, refuse to assimilate, or acculturate, and are a financial drain on the country. (Chavez-Dueñas et al., 2019)

- **Person-centered care**

- To use a person-centered approach is a way of thinking and doing things that sees people use health and social services as equal partners in planning, developing and monitoring care to make sure it meets their needs. A system that provides person-centered care supports provider-patient communication and empowers individuals receiving care and providers to make effective care plans together. (*Person-Centered Care | CMS*, n.d.; *What Is Person-Centered Care and Why Is It Important?*, n.d.)

- **Person-first language**

- Person-first language is using terminology that focuses on a person rather than an identity or condition, using terminology such as person with a substance use disorder, person with a disability. This terminology arose initially from the disability rights movement, and has become more common in fields such as substance use recovery. However, some individuals and communities prefer to use identity-first language (e.g. autistic person vs. person with autism, Deaf person vs. person who is Deaf). (*Person-First and Destigmatizing Language*, 2022; *Writing Respectfully*, 2023)

- **Positive Childhood Experiences**

- Positive Childhood Experiences are childhood experiences that can help create resiliency and buffer from potential negative effects of adverse experiences. Seven factors have been identified as PCEs including: the ability to talk with family about feelings, the sense that family is supportive during difficult times, the enjoyment of participation in community traditions, feeling a sense of belonging in high school, feeling supported by friends, having at least 2

non-adult parents who cared, and feeling safe and protected by an adult in the home. There is a growing area of research on increasing PCEs to help build protective factors for kids who have or may experience trauma. (Bethell et al., 2019)

- **Prevention**

- Prevention is an intervention or service that is delivered prior to the start of a behavior or disorder, with the intent of reducing risk of developing a problem. Prevention strategies may work to address a variety of behavioral health problems including underage alcohol use, prescription or illicit drug misuse, problem gambling, or other behavioral health problems. Prevention strategies can be focused on general populations or can focus on people at greater than average risk for developing a problem. (National Research Council (US) and Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on the Prevention of Mental Disorders and Substance Abuse Among Children et al., 2009)

- **Race**

- Race is a social construct that has been used by humans across cultures to classify people on the basis of skin color and/or other physical features. It does not have a genetic or biological component. Throughout history, societies have defined racial groups in different ways in order to establish and justify systems of power, privilege, and oppression. The way that race is used to establish and enforce systems of oppression (*Race and Racial Identity*, n.d.)

- **Social Determinants of Health**

- Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the nonmedical factors that influence health outcomes. They are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies, racism, climate change, and political systems. Strategies to address social determinants of health can help reduce health disparities. (*Social Determinants of Health*, n.d.)

- **Unaccompanied minor/child-**

- is a legal term use to describe to someone that enters the United States under the age of 18 years old, without a parent or legal guardian and is undocumented. (*Unaccompanied Immigrant Children*, n.d.)

- **Undocumented immigrant**

- This broad term refers to individuals who reside in the United States without legal status. It includes people who do not have legal status for a variety of reasons. ("Defining Undocumented," n.d.)



## Part 2: Cross-Cultural Translations

This section of the glossary contains additional terminology related to mental health, substance use, medical care, access to services, and diversity that have been defined in both English and Portuguese. These definitions will be useful to both English and Portuguese speakers in understanding a range of terminology used across the behavioral health field. By providing the Portuguese- and English-language terminology and definitions side-by-side, we also hope this will be a useful resource for individuals to learn the corresponding terms in the language they may use at work or when seeking services. This glossary contains sections for words related to substance use, mental health, medical terms, access and diversity.

<b>Word/ term/ expression</b>	<b>Original Source</b>	<b>Palavras/ termo/ expressão</b> <i>(Word/terms/expressions)</i>	<b>Significado transcultural</b> <i>(Cross-cultural meaning)</i>
<b>Glossário: Uso de Substâncias</b> <i>Glossary: Substance Use</i>			
<b>Substance use</b>	Many substances, both illegal and legal, have the potential for misuse. Common examples include cocaine, ecstasy, heroin, inhalants, marijuana, methamphetamine, PCP/Phencyclidine, and prescription narcotics. (SAMHSA, 2008)	<b>Uso de substâncias</b>	Muitas substâncias, tanto lícitas como ilícitas, têm o potencial de causar dependência. Exemplos comuns de substâncias incluem: maconha, cocaína, heroína, Ecstasy, inalantes, e medicações prescritas. (SAMHSA, 2008).
<b>Substance use Disorder (SUD)</b>	A substance use disorder (SUD) is a mental disorder that affects a person's brain and behavior, leading to a person's inability to control their use of substances (i.e., legal or illegal substances, alcohol, and/or prescription medications). (Litsky et al., 2022)	<b>Transtorno por uso de substâncias</b>	Transtorno por uso de substâncias (TUS) é uma doença psicológica que afeta o cérebro e o comportamento de um indivíduo. Isso leva à incapacidade de controlar o uso de substâncias (lícitas ou ilícitas, álcool, e ou medicações prescritivas). (Litsky et al., 2022)

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SUDs are common, recurrent, and often serious, but they are treatable, and many people do recover. SUD can affect how people relate to others and make choices. Reaching a level that can be formally diagnosed often depends on a reduction in a person's ability to function as a result of the disorder. *(Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders, 2023)*

O transtorno por uso de substâncias é comum e recorrente, e muitas vezes sério, no entanto existe tratamento e alguns indivíduos conseguem se recuperar.

*(Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders, 2023)*

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## Glossário: Saúde Mental

### *Mental Health*

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#### **Gaining Autonomy & Medication Management (GAM)**

Gaining Autonomy & Medication Management (GAM) aims to empower service users and providers regarding psychiatric medication by ensuring the respect of the rights, free will, and informed consent of the person that uses medication. This approach encourages an egalitarian relationship that allows service users to share views about the medication with professionals, facilitating the decision of the most effective pharmacological treatment. *(Rodriguez et al., 2014)*

#### **Gestão autônoma da medicação (GAM)**

Gestão autônoma da medicação (GAM) visa empoderar usuários dos serviços de saúde e profissionais em relação à medicação psiquiátrica por meio da garantia do respeito dos direitos, livre arbítrio e consentimento informado da pessoa que usa medicamentos. Essa abordagem encoraja uma relação igualitária que permite que os usuários do serviço compartilhem opiniões sobre a medicação com os profissionais, facilitando a decisão do tratamento farmacológico mais efetivo. *(Rodriguez et al., 2014).*

A Gestão Autônoma da Medicação

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Autonomous Medication Management (GAM) is an innovative approach developed in partnership with medication users. It takes their subjective experience into account and strives to place the individual at the center of pharmacological treatment in psychiatry with a view to improving well-being and quality of life. It creates spaces of open dialogue on the issue of medication amongst users, physicians and their family and friends.  
(del Barrio et al., 2013)

(GAM) é uma abordagem inovadora desenvolvida em parceria com usuários que fazem uso de medicação, considerando sua experiência subjetiva, se esforçando para colocar a pessoa no centro do tratamento farmacológico psiquiátrico, visando uma melhora no bem-estar e na qualidade de vida, criando oportunidades de expressão, diálogo e apoio entre as pessoas, os profissionais e seus próximos.  
(del Barrio et al., 2013)

**Neuro-diversity** Coined by Judy Singer in 1998, this term combines neurological and diversity and refers to “natural variation of human brains and minds” (“All Brains”). Neurodiversity recognizes that human neurology is both complex and diverse, and the term can be used to challenge the ableist view that there is one “normal,” “right,” or “healthy” form of human cognition.

The Neurodiversity Movement is a social justice movement focused on advocating for civil rights and full social inclusion for the neurodivergent (“All Brains”). The

**Neurodiversidade** O termo neurodiversidade foi criado por Judy Singer em 1998, este termo combina neurologia e diversidade, e refere-se à “variação natural dos cérebros e mentes humanas” (“Todos os cérebros”). A neurodiversidade reconhece que a neurologia humana é complexa e diversa, e o termo pode ser usado para desafiar a visão discriminatória de que existe uma forma “normal”, “certa” ou “saudável” de cognição humana.

O Movimento da Neurodiversidade é um movimento de justiça social focado na defesa dos direitos civis e da plena inclusão social dos neurodivergentes

	<p>Neurodiversity Movement began with the Autism Rights Movement and both movements are often still closely associated. However, the Neurodiversity Movement has a broader focus, advocating for all neurominorities (<i>Defining and Celebrating Neurodiversity</i>, n.d.)</p>		<p>(“All Brains”). O Movimento da Neurodiversidade começou com o Movimento dos Direitos do Autismo e ambos os movimentos ainda estão intimamente associados. No entanto, o Movimento da Neurodiversidade tem um foco mais amplo, defendendo todas as neurominorias. (<i>Defining and Celebrating Neurodiversity</i>, n.d.)</p>
<p><b>Mindfulness</b></p>	<p>Mindfulness is the opposite of being on autopilot; the opposite of day-dreaming—it is paying attention to what is salient in the present moment. Mindfulness also involves remembering, but not dwelling in memories. It involves remembering to reorient our attention and awareness to current experience in a wholehearted, receptive manner. This requires the intention to disentangle from our reverie and fully experience the moment. (Germer, 2004)</p>	<p><b>Atenção Plena</b></p>	<p>Atenção plena é o oposto de estar no piloto automático; o oposto de sonhar acordado - é prestar atenção ao que é importante no aqui e agora. Atenção plena também envolve lembrar, mas não fixar em memórias. Envolve lembrar-se de reorientar nossa atenção e consciência para a experiência atual de uma maneira sincera e receptiva. Isso requer a intenção de se desvincular de nosso devaneio e vivenciar plenamente o momento. (Germer, 2004)</p>
<p><b>Recovery</b></p>	<p>Recovery refers to the ways in which a person manages a mental health and/or substance use condition in the process of restoring or developing a meaningful sense of belonging and positive sense of identity apart from this condition and while rebuilding a life despite or</p>	<p><b>Recovery</b></p>	<p>Recovery refere-se às maneiras pelas quais uma pessoa gerencia uma condição de saúde mental e/ou uso de substâncias no processo de restaurar ou desenvolver um sentimento significativo de pertencimento e senso positivo de identidade, além dessa condição e ao mesmo tempo que</p>

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within the limitations imposed by this condition. (Davidson et al., 2007)  
(Davidson et al., 2007)

reconstrói uma vida, apesar ou dentro das limitações impostas por essa condição. (Davidson et al., 2007)

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**Recovery  
Oriented-care**

Recovery-oriented care is what mental health and substance use treatment and rehabilitation practitioners offer in support of the person's own long-term recovery efforts. (Davidson et al., 2007)

**Cuidado orientado por  
Recovery**

Cuidado orientado por *Recovery* é o que os profissionais de tratamento e reabilitação de saúde mental e uso de substâncias oferecem em apoio aos esforços de recuperação de longo prazo da pessoa. (Davidson et al., 2007)

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**Glossário: Termos Médicos**

*Medical Terms*

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**Digital  
Health**

The use of digital technologies for health. Encompasses eHealth, mobile health (mHealth), and the use of computer science (such as big data and artificial intelligence)

*(Digital Health, n.d.)*

**Saúde digital**

Saúde digital significa o uso de tecnologias digitais para a saúde. Abrange eHealth, mHealth e o uso de ciência da computação (como grandes bancos de dados e inteligência artificial)

*(Digital Health, n.d.)*

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<b>eHealth</b>	The use of information and communication technologies for health  (WHO EMRO   eHealth   Health Topics, n.d.)	<b>e-Saúde</b>	O uso das tecnologias de informação e comunicação para a saúde (WHO, 2019).
<b>mHealth</b>	The use of mobile wireless technologies (such as cell phones) for health. (WHO, 2019).	<b>m-Saúde</b>	O uso de tecnologias de rede em telefonia móvel (como telefones celulares) para a saúde. (WHO, 2019)
<b>Telehealth</b>	Telehealth, a term used interchangeably with telemedicine, has been defined as the use of medical information that is exchanged from one site to another through electronic communication to improve a patient's health. (AAFP Advocacy Focus, n.d.; Telehealth Basics, n.d.)	<b>Telessaúde</b>	Telessaúde, um termo usado de forma intercambiável com telemedicina, foi definido como o uso de informações médicas que são trocadas de um local para outro por meio de comunicação eletrônica para melhorar a saúde de um paciente.  (AAFP Advocacy Focus, n.d.; Telehealth Basics, n.d.)
<b>Telepsychiatry</b>	Telepsychiatry, a subset of telemedicine, can involve providing a range of services including psychiatric evaluations, therapy (individual therapy, group therapy, family therapy), patient education and medication	<b>Telepsiquiatria</b>	A telepsiquiatria, é um subconjunto da telemedicina, pode envolver o fornecimento de uma variedade de serviços, incluindo avaliações psiquiátricas, terapia (terapia individual, terapia de grupo, terapia familiar), educação do paciente e gestão de

	<p>management. Telepsychiatry can involve direct interaction between a psychiatrist and the patient. It also encompasses psychiatrists supporting primary care providers with mental health care consultation and expertise. Mental health care can be delivered in a live, interactive communication. It can also involve recording medical information (images, videos, etc.) and sending this to a distant site for later review. (<i>What Is Telepsychiatry?</i>, n.d.)</p>		<p>medicamentos. A telepsiquiatria pode envolver a interação direta entre um psiquiatra e o paciente. Também abrange psiquiatras que apoiam profissionais de saúde primária com consulta e experiência em relação a cuidado de saúde mental. O cuidado de saúde mental pode ser prestado em uma comunicação ao vivo e interativa. Também pode envolver o registro de informações médicas (imagens, vídeos, etc.) e seu envio a um local distante para análise posterior. (<i>What Is Telepsychiatry?</i>, n.d.)</p>
<p><b>HIPAA Acronym for Health Information Portability and Accountability Act.</b></p>	<p>HIPAA Acronym for Health Information Portability and Accountability Act. HIPAA protects the privacy of individually identifiable health information, sets national standards for the security of electronic protected health information, and protects identifiable information being used to analyze patient safety events and improve patient safety. (<i>What Is Telepsychiatry?</i>, n.d.)</p>	<p><b>Acrônimo HIPAA para Lei de Portabilidade e Responsabilidade de Informações de Saúde</b></p> <p><i>Observação: essa lei não existe no Brasil, o que dificulta o acesso de familiares a obter informações de saúde nos Estados Unidos.</i></p>	<p>Acrônimo HIPAA para Lei de Portabilidade e Responsabilidade de Informações de Saúde. A HIPAA protege a privacidade de informações de saúde individualmente identificáveis, define padrões nacionais para a segurança de informações de saúde protegidas eletronicamente e protege informações identificáveis usadas para analisar eventos de segurança do paciente e melhorar a segurança do paciente. (<i>What Is Telepsychiatry?</i>, n.d.)</p>
<p><b>Social determinants of health</b></p>	<p>The social determinants of health (SDH) are the non-medical factors that influence the health inequities. They are the conditions in which</p>	<p><b>Determinantes Sociais de Saúde</b></p>	<p>Determinantes Sociais de Saúde são fatores não médicos que influenciam as iniquidades em saúde. Eles são as condições nas quais as pessoas</p>

people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems.

Some examples of the social determinants of health are: Income and social protection; Education; Unemployment and job insecurity; Working life conditions; Food insecurity; Housing, basic amenities and the environment; Early childhood development; Social inclusion and non-discrimination; Structural conflict; Access to affordable health services of decent quality.  
(*Social Determinants of Health*, n.d.)

nascem, crescem, trabalham, vivem e envelhecem, e o conjunto mais amplo de forças e sistemas que moldam as condições da vida diária. Essas forças e sistemas incluem políticas e sistemas econômicos, agendas de desenvolvimento, normas sociais, políticas sociais e sistemas políticos. Alguns exemplos de determinantes sociais de saúde são: renda e proteção social; educação; desemprego e precariedade laboral; condições de vida no trabalho; insegurança alimentar, habitação, serviços básicos e meio ambiente; desenvolvimento na primeira infância; inclusão social e não discriminação, conflito estrutural; acesso a serviços de saúde acessíveis e de qualidade decente.  
(*Social Determinants of Health*, n.d.)

## Glossário: Acesso e Diversidade

### *Access and Diversity*

#### **Unhoused / Houseless**

“The label of “homeless” has derogatory connotations. It implies that one is “less than”, and it undermines self-esteem and progressive change.

#### **Pessoas em situação de rua**

“O rótulo de “sem-teto ou mendigo” tem conotações depreciativas. Isso implica que alguém é “menos que” afetando a auto-estima e crescimento pessoal.



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The use of the term "Unhoused", instead, has a profound personal impact upon those in insecure housing situations. It implies that there is a moral and social assumption that everyone should be housed in the first place."  
*(Why Unhoused? — UNHOUSED.ORG, n.d.)*

O uso do termo "Unhoused", em vez disso, tem um profundo impacto pessoal sobre aqueles em situações habitacionais inseguras. Isso implica que há uma suposição moral e social de que todos devem ter casa em primeiro lugar".  
*(Why Unhoused? — UNHOUSED.ORG, n.d.)*

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**Housing insecurity**

"It refers to a spectrum of housing experiences, including homelessness, crowding, high housing costs in proportion to income (defined variably as  $\geq 30\%$  and  $\geq 50\%$  of household income), foreclosure, and frequent moves."

*(Martin et al., 2019)*

**Insegurança habitacional ou de moradia**

Refere-se a um espectro de experiências de moradia, incluindo falta de moradia, aglomeração, altos custos de moradia em proporção à renda (definida variavelmente como  $\geq 30\%$  e  $\geq 50\%$  da renda familiar), execução de uma hipoteca e frequentes mudanças.

*(Martin et al., 2019)*

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**Food insecurity**

"The inability to consume an adequate quality or sufficient quantity of food in socially acceptable ways, or the uncertainty that one will be able to do so."

*(Dowler et al., 2001)*

**Insegurança Alimentar**

A incapacidade de consumir qualidade adequada ou quantidade suficiente de alimentos de forma socialmente aceitável, ou a incerteza de que alguém irá prepará-lo.

*(Dowler et al., 2001)*

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**Underserved/  
under-  
resourced**

A group that faces any barrier to accessing organized prehospital emergency medical services, including geographical, financial, occupational, sociopolitical, ethnocultural, infrastructural or informational barriers.

(Orkin et al., 2016)

**População com pouco  
acesso a serviços  
essenciais**

Um grupo que enfrenta qualquer tipo de barreira para acessar serviços médicos de emergência pré-hospitalares organizados, incluindo barreiras geográficas, financeiras, ocupacionais, sociopolíticas, etnoculturais, de infraestrutura ou de informação.

(Orkin et al., 2016)

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**Misogyny**

The term “misogyny” is derived from the Ancient Greek word “mīsoḡunīā” which means hatred towards women. Misogyny has taken shape in multiple forms such as male privilege, patriarchy, gender discrimination, sexual harassment, belittling of women, violence against women, and sexual objectification. (Srivastava et al., 2017)

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**Misoginia**

Misoginia é a repulsa, desprezo ou ódio contra as mulheres. Esta forma de aversão à mulher é centrada em uma visão sexista, que coloca a mulher em uma relação de subalternidade em relação ao homem. O desprezo ou ódio dirigido às mulheres está diretamente relacionado com a violência que é praticada contra a mulher. A misoginia é a principal responsável por grande parte dos assassinatos de mulheres, também conhecido por feminicídio, que configura-se como formas de agressões físicas e psicológicas, mutilações, abusos sexuais, torturas, perseguições, entre outras violências relacionadas direta ou indiretamente com o gênero feminino. (Srivastava et al., 2017)

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**Intersectionality** A term coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw. Crenshaw's work on critical race theory and intersectionality provides a framework for understanding that the facets of our identities are not "detachable" from one another, and that inequalities can compound. Individuals who embody multiple marginalized identities (for example, Black trans women, disabled queer people, women of color) are exposed to multiple forms of systemic oppression, and these experiences of oppression compound one another.  
(Crenshaw, 1989; *Inclusive Language Guide*, n.d.)

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**Interseccionalidade** Um termo criado por Kimberlé Crenshaw. O trabalho de Crenshaw sobre a teoria crítica da raça e a interseccionalidade fornece uma estrutura para entender que as facetas de nossas identidades não são "destacáveis" umas das outras e que as desigualdades podem se agravar. Indivíduos que incorporam múltiplas identidades marginalizadas (por exemplo, mulheres trans negras, pessoas queer com deficiência, mulheres de cor) são expostos a múltiplas formas de opressão sistêmica, e essas experiências de opressão se correlacionam.  
(Crenshaw, 1989; *Inclusive Language Guide*, n.d.)

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**Stigma** Erving Goffman (1963) classically defined stigma as an "attribute that is deeply discrediting." A discredited attribute could be readily discernible, such as one's skin color or body size, or could be hidden but nonetheless discreditable if revealed, such as one's criminal record or struggles with mental illness.  
(Goffman, 1963; Salih et al., 2022)

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**Estigma** Goffman (1963) classicamente definiu estigma como um "atributo que é profundamente depreciativo". Um atributo depreciativo pode ser prontamente visível, como a cor da pele ou o tamanho do corpo, ou pode estar oculto como o registro criminal ou dificuldades com uma doença mental.  
(Goffman, 1963; Salih et al., 2022)

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