

Inclusive Language Guide

Last updated November 2024

Developed by the Municipal Diversity and Inclusion Group

Land Acknowledgement

We acknowledge that York Region is located on the traditional territory of many Indigenous Peoples including the Anishinaabeg, Haudenosaunee, Huron-Wendat and Métis peoples and the treaty territories of the Haudenosaunee, Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and Williams Treaties First Nations. Today this area is home to many diverse Indigenous Peoples, and we recognize their history, spirituality, culture and stewardship of this land. We also acknowledge the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation as our closest First Nation community.

Contribution Acknowledgements

Inclusive language guides

This Inclusive Language Guide (“the Guide”) was developed after a review of inclusive language guides from across Canada. Some examples of the resources used to develop this Guide include:

- British Columbia’s Public Service Agency’s [Words Matter](#)
- City of Oshawa’s [Inclusive Language Manual](#)
- Durham District School Board’s [Guidelines for Inclusive Language](#)
- Humber College’s [Inclusive Language in Media](#)
- University of Victoria’s [The Edge Brand Guidelines](#)

We would like to thank the organizations that developed these resources for providing guidance on inclusive language in their communities and across Canada.

Community organizations and inclusion, diversity, equity and accessibility professionals

We also acknowledge the input we received from community organizations and from inclusion, diversity, equity and accessibility professionals across York Region, and the many voices, perspectives and experiences that have contributed to this guide.

Municipal Diversity and Inclusion Group

This Guide was developed by the Municipal Diversity and Inclusion Group (MDIG), whose input shaped the first version of the Guide, published in April 2022, and guided subsequent updates.

MDIG is co-chaired by The Regional Municipality of York and York Regional Police and includes 20 member organizations.

MDIG Member Organizations:

- The City of Markham
- The City of Richmond Hill
- The City of Vaughan
- Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority
- Mackenzie Health
- Oak Valley Health
- The Regional Municipality of York
- Southlake Regional Health Centre
- Toronto and Region Conservation Authority
- The Town of Aurora
- The Town of East Gwillimbury
- The Town of Georgina
- The Town of Newmarket
- The Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville
- The Township of King
- United Way Greater Toronto
- York Catholic District School Board
- York Region Children’s Aid Society
- York Region District School Board
- York Regional Police

Content Warning



Words used in this Guide may cause an emotional response

Please be aware that some words, included in this Guide to demonstrate what should **not** be communicated, may be considered offensive and discriminatory.

This Guide is an evolving document

Beliefs and best practice recommendations about inclusive language continue to evolve rapidly. As such, this Guide is a living document and best practices that were determined previously may be considered outdated now.

Table of Contents

- Introduction: Setting the Context 1**
 - Purpose 1
 - What is this Guide for? 1
 - What is this Guide not for? 1
 - Why was this Guide developed? 1
 - Regional Diversity 1
 - Inclusive Language and the Ontario Human Rights Code 2
 - How the Guide is Organized 3
 - Content warnings throughout Guide 3
- Section 1: Guiding Principles..... 3**
 - Practice this 4
 - Ask yourself this 4
 - Be aware of this 5
- Section 2: Inclusive language topics 10**
 - Age 10
 - Citizenship or Immigration Status 12
 - Creed or Religion 15
 - Disability 18
 - Gender, Gender Identity and Gender Expression 22
 - Indigenous Peoples 26
 - Low-Income Status 30
 - Marital Status and Family Status 32
 - Mental Health and Mental Illness 36
 - Race or Ethnic Background 39
 - Sexual Orientation 45
- Promoting the Use of Inclusive Language 48**
 - Let Us Know What You Think 49
- Appendix 1: Resources to Support Mental Health 50**
- Appendix 2: Educational Resources on Inclusive Language Topics 55**

Introduction: Setting the Context

Purpose

What is this Guide for?

Building and maintaining welcoming and inclusive communities and environments where everyone feels like they belong is a responsibility we all have. This Inclusive Language Guide was developed to support the use of inclusive language, in writing and in conversation. Inclusive language refers to communication that is free of prejudicial terms, names or phrases. It does not include stereotypical or discriminatory ideas or views of people/groups and is respectful of different backgrounds, languages, ethnicities, religions, ages, abilities and other defining identities.

What is this Guide not for?

This Guide is **not** a policy or procedure manual. It contains best practice recommendations **only**. Since language is constantly evolving and language preferences are unique to an individual, readers must use their best judgement when applying the practices recommended in this Guide. Readers may also have to adjust their language from situation to situation.

Why was this Guide developed?

MDIG developed this Guide to collect inclusive language recommendations of various trusted sources into one document. Readers can use the recommendations collected in this Guide to navigate inclusive language questions and challenges at work, school and home.

This Guide is a collective action of MDIG, resulting from the [Inclusion Charter](#) initiative.



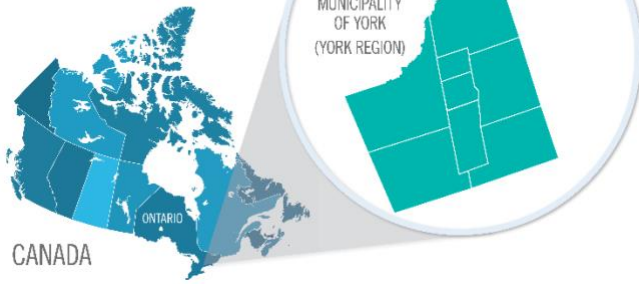
The Inclusion Charter outlines a common commitment to welcoming and inclusive communities and was developed and endorsed by all MDIG member organizations. Since the Inclusion Charter was developed, MDIG has evolved to focus on exchanging ideas and best practices among member organizations, as well as developing and advancing collective actions to achieve greater impact.

Learn more about the Inclusion Charter and MDIG by reading the annual Inclusion Charter Progress Reports on york.ca/inclusiveyr.

Regional Diversity

York Region is one of the fastest growing and most diverse communities in Canada. As of 2021, [1.2 million people call York Region home](#), speaking over 120 different languages and coming from over

1.2M residents
120+ languages
48% have immigrated



235 distinct ethnic origins, with approximately 55% of residents identifying themselves as a visible minority and 48% of residents born outside of Canada. As the population of York Region grows, so will its diversity.

The growing diversity of York Region as a community makes the use of inclusive language increasingly important.

Fostering a strong sense of belonging has also been shown to have physical and mental

health benefits. It has, for example, been found to serve as a protective factor when managing stress. When we feel we have support and are not alone, we may cope more effectively with difficult times in our lives. Using inclusive language can have a significant impact on a person's sense of belonging.

You can read more about [why having a sense of belonging is important](#) to well-being in this article published by the Mayo Clinic.

Inclusive Language and the Human Rights Code

This Guide supports compliance with [Ontario's Human Rights Code](#) (the Code) which provides protection from discrimination in five social areas: housing, contracts, employment, goods, services and facilities and membership in unions, trade or professional associations. The Code recognizes discrimination occurs most often because of a person's membership in a particular group in society. In the five social areas above, the Code protects people based on the following grounds: age, ancestry, colour, race, citizenship, ethnic origin, place of origin, creed, disability, family status, marital status (including single status), gender identity, gender expression, receipt of public assistance (in housing only), record of offences (in employment only), sex (including pregnancy and breastfeeding) and sexual orientation.

How the Guide is Organized

This Guide covers various inclusive language topics and is organized in two sections:

- **Section 1** provides **guiding principles** to follow when making language inclusive. This includes what to practice, what to ask yourself and what to be aware of.
- **Section 2** provides inclusive language guidance around specific topics (identities, social categories) by applying the **guiding principles** and recommending **preferred terms** (names, phrases, terms).

Content warnings throughout Guide

The symbol of a stylized exclamation mark and text below mean the following table or section lists examples of “problematic words” for guidance purposes. These words can cause an emotional response. Reader discretion is advised.



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

Section 1: Guiding Principles

The following are general principles to keep in mind when using inclusive language.

Practice this

- **Put people first:** When practicing inclusive language, remember to put the *individual* first. This means referring to them by their name or preferred title rather than by a social group or characteristic. For example, when referring to persons with disabilities, use their name or say “a person with a disability” rather than “disabled person”.
- **Avoid generalizations and stereotypes:** Do not make statements or assumptions about any social group. This would include statements or generalizations about gender, culture, ancestry, race, age, ability/disability or any other categories.
- **Avoid making distinctions based on physical attributes:** Avoid making any comments about an individual’s physical attributes unless these are necessary in the context of the statement.
- **Adopt an open and empathetic mindset:** Be open to changing your language habits and adopting a mindset that is empathetic towards people who have experienced marginalization and discrimination through language.
- **Be self-aware and seek education:** Consider the words and expressions you use in conversation and writing and identify if you use any problematic phrases or terms. Learn about the origins of problematic terms to understand why they are not inclusive. If you recognize any problematic terms, look for more inclusive alternatives.

Ask yourself this

- **Does the individual or group have preferred terms?** Some individuals have preferred terms for themselves. If you do not know what someone’s preferred terms are, do not make assumptions; ask them. Keep in mind that individuals who identify with the same social group may have different preferred terms. Always be sensitive to these differences and respect what the individual prefers.
- **Does the language you use reflect the diversity of the intended audience?** Be aware of the language choices you are making and whether there are any terms you are using that exclude certain groups or people in your audience.
- **Is it necessary to refer to a person’s gender, culture, ethnicity, age, etc.?** It is easier to be inclusive if you refrain from referencing gender, culture, ethnicity, age and other identities and social categories. Look for substitutions or ways around referencing these identities.
- **Are you staying open and empathetic, and encouraging others to do the same?** Engage in frequent self-reflection to check if you are maintaining an open and empathetic mindset. Try to frequently remind yourself, and others, of the importance of inclusive language and how it can impact more marginalized groups.
- **What is the impact of my words?** It is important to understand that discrimination does not have to be intentional. What matters under the Human Rights Code is the negative impact experienced by someone or a group based on a protected Code ground within a protected

social area. Use this Guide to recognize and reduce the impact of discriminatory words and actions by practising more inclusive language.

Be aware of this

- Metaphors and phrases can have offensive origins:** The English language is full of metaphors and phrases that have problematic origins. The use of these metaphors may reinforce stereotypes, generalizations and biases about people and groups, even if there is no conscious intention to cause harm. Likewise, cultural metaphors and comparisons often misrepresent cultural practices and may originate from a time when particular cultures and ethnicities were oppressed. The use of metaphors that originated during a time marked by racism and oppression can be retraumatizing. Metaphors that contain a reference to a particular group, a historic practice that affected a group, or cultural practice/symbol, should be avoided.

Examples of metaphors/phrases to avoid

Metaphor or phrase	Meaning	Avoid because...
“Welshing on a bet”	To swindle a person by not paying a debt.	Reinforces stereotypes about people of Welsh heritage.
“Being gypped”	To be cheated or conned.	Reinforces stereotypes about people of Romani heritage.
“Low man on the totem pole”	If you describe someone with this phrase, you mean that they are the least important person in an organization or a group.	Is offensive to Indigenous Peoples due to the inappropriate reference to a significant cultural symbol.
“Turning a deaf ear” or “turning a blind eye”	To ignore something observed or overheard that is ethically questionable.	Reinforces negative connotations around various physical disabilities.
“Long Time No See”	Informal greeting by people who have not seen each other for an extended period of time.	While today the phrase is used to indicate that significant time has passed, “long time no see” originally mimicked and denigrated Chinese or Native American speech patterns.
“No Can Do”	Often used to mean “I can’t do that”.	Originally emerged in the 19 th century and mocked Chinese immigrants’ speech patterns in English.
“Are you deaf?” “Are you blind?”	Asking someone if they did not hear or see something.	Reinforces negative connotations around hearing and seeing disabilities.
“That’s lame”	When something/someone is considered boring, uninteresting, or inadequate.	The term “lame” means difficulty walking or unable to walk, so its colloquial use reinforces negative connotations around mobility disabilities.

Metaphor or phrase	Meaning	Avoid because...
Having a “pow-wow”	To have a quick meeting to resolve something.	Is offensive to Indigenous Peoples due to the inappropriate reference to a significant cultural practice.
“Sold down the river”	Used to signify an act of betrayal or compromised trust.	<p>This term originates from the early 19th century colonial slave trade in the United States. The “river” is a literal reference to the Mississippi or Ohio rivers and “to be sold down the river” refers to when Black slaves from more northern regions would be sold in Louisville, Kentucky, a slave-trading marketplace. Being “sold down the river” became synonymous with being subjected to brutally hard labour.</p> <p>This term is offensive to racialized groups due to its origins.</p>
“Master bedroom”	The largest bedroom in a house.	<p>The origins of the term are thought to come from when there were “masters” of the house. Master is another word for slave owner.</p> <p>This term is offensive to racialized groups due to its origins.</p> <p>The Canadian Real Estate Association has switched to using term “primary bedroom”.</p>
“Master Plan” or “Master Data” or “Master List”	An organized set of decisions made by one person or a team of people about how to do something in the future.	<p>The origins of the term are thought to come from when there were “masters” of the house. Master is another word for slave owner.</p> <p>This term is offensive to racialized groups due to its origins.</p> <p>Consider using “Standard”, “Universal”, or “Primary” as alternatives.</p>
“Whitelist” or “Blacklist”	<p>In general terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A whitelist refers to a list of people or things 	The association between “white” and “black” with “acceptable” and “unacceptable”, respectively, is

Metaphor or phrase	Meaning	Avoid because...
	<p>considered acceptable or trustworthy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A blacklist refers to a list of people or things considered unacceptable or untrustworthy, or that should be excluded or avoided. <p>When in reference to computer technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitelist refers to a list of programs, email addresses, applications or IP addresses that are considered, by default, safe. Blacklist refers to a list of programs, email addresses, applications or IP addresses that are considered, by default, unsafe. 	<p>offensive to racialized groups due to its perpetuation of the bias that black is “bad.”</p> <p>The terms “safe/unsafe list” or “allow/deny list” have been used as alternatives.</p>
<p>“Open the Kimono”</p>	<p>To reveal what is being planned or to share important information freely.</p> <p>In the business context, it means to open a company up to closer examination and to reveal its inner workings.</p>	<p>“Open the Kimono” arose in American business jargon during the 1980’s. The phrase is not in wide use in Japan today. In feudal times the Kimono was opened to show that the wearer was unarmed.</p> <p>“Open the Kimono” is a sexist term in that it relies on stereotypes of women revealing their bodies at the direction of men.</p> <p>The terms “open the books” or “raise the curtain” have been used as alternatives.</p>
<p>“Peanut Gallery”</p>	<p>A group of people who criticize something or someone, often by only focusing on insignificant details.</p>	<p>Originates from Vaudeville, which flourished in North America from around 1880 to the 1930’s. The “Peanut Gallery” referred to the cheapest seats in the theatre. These theatres were often segregated, and the “Peanut</p>

Metaphor or phrase	Meaning	Avoid because...
		<p>Gallery” mostly consisted of Black audience members.</p> <p>This term is offensive to racialized groups due to its origins.</p>
<p>“Grandfathered in”</p>	<p>A provision within a new law or regulation that exempts certain people or entities from following that law. Those with “grandfathered in” status may continue to behave as before, while everyone else must follow the new law.</p>	<p>This term originated following the passage of the 15th Amendment to the US Constitution, which prohibited discrimination in elections based on race.</p> <p>In reaction to the 15th Amendment, several states implemented voting requirements designed to keep Black citizens from voting (such as literacy requirements, poll taxes and constitutional quizzes). However, these requirements put many white voters at risk of losing their rights because they could not meet such expectations.</p> <p>The solution many States used to continue to suppress the Black vote was to maintain the voting rights of citizens who could vote before the Black community was enfranchised (almost all of whom were white), plus their lineal descendants. Extending the right to vote through lineage established the use of the term “grandfathering in.”</p> <p>This term could be offensive to racialized groups due to its origins.</p>
<p>“Going Postal”</p>	<p>The phrase refers to an employee or ex-employee becoming extremely and uncontrollably angry in a workplace environment, often resorting to violence or</p>	<p>The expression arose in response to a series of violent events at United States Postal Service facilities from 1970 to date, particularly from 1986 to 1993.</p>

Metaphor or phrase	Meaning	Avoid because...
	aggression towards fellow employees or supervisors.	Generally, using the phrase is not advised as it makes light of injury and death. It has also been used negatively in connection with potential mental health illnesses.
“Stakeholder”	A person or organization with an interest or concern in something.	The term originates from the time of colonization, when settlers were given wooden stakes to claim their plot of land prior to any treaty or land negotiations with Indigenous Peoples as right and title holders. Consider using “interested parties” or “community partners”.
“Blackout Period”	In procurement practices, this refers to a specified period of time during a competitive procurement process in which any proposer, bidder, or its agent or representative, is prohibited from communicating with the contractor.	The association between “white” and “black” with “acceptable” and “unacceptable”, respectively, is offensive to racialized groups due to its perpetuation of the bias that black is “bad.” Consider using Confidential Period.
“Divide and Conquer”	In project management, this refers to breaking down a complex problem into smaller, more manageable sub-tasks, and assigning each sub-task to a specific team member or time block.	The phrase is associated with oppression and colonialism and carries complex or negative historical context. Consider using “divide tasks among team members”, “work together to complete a project”, or “breakdown a project into smaller tasks or phases”.

Please Note: The above are examples and do not constitute an exhaustive list of metaphors or phrases to avoid.

- **Unconscious bias:** Unconscious bias (or implicit bias) is often defined as prejudice or unsupported judgments in favour of or against one thing, person or group as compared to another in a way that is usually considered unfair. Biases may exist toward any social group. One’s age, gender identity and expression, physical abilities, religion, sexual orientation, weight and many other characteristics are subject to bias.

We all hold unconscious biases about various social and identity groups. These biases stem from our natural inclination to organize our world by categorizing it. It is important to self-reflect on your own unconscious biases and try to deconstruct or actively work against them where possible. Although it may be hard to change your thinking around groups, a first step is to check your actions and words to ensure that they do not reinforce stereotypes.

- **Language changes:** Although this Guide attempts to provide up-to-date best practices for inclusive language, because language is constantly evolving it will never be as current as modern language. Be aware that you may not know the current meaning a term or phrase has to particular social groups and exercise caution in using terms or phrases that you are not familiar with.
- **Words matter:** As discussed, terms and phrases can perpetuate or limit the feeling of inclusion experienced by people or groups. They can also convey or embed stereotypes, expectations or limitations and can have real impacts on the resources people have access to in their daily lives. Words have power and words can shape life outcomes. Keep this in mind when practising inclusive language.

Section 2: Inclusive Language Topics

The following sections provide inclusive language guidance around specific topics, including identities and social categories.

Age

York Region's older adult population (65 years and over) is growing rapidly. According to the [2021 Census](#), older adults made up a record high of 17% of York Region's population, representing a 23% increase between 2016 and 2021. The youth population (15 to 24 years) accounted for 15.7% of the Regional population in 2021. Both age groups are vital and thriving and make up a significant portion of York Region's population overall.

Despite the stereotype that older adults cannot contribute to society and are in physical and mental decline, many older adults are physically and mentally active and engaged in the community. On the other end of the age spectrum, youth can be dismissed as being inexperienced or immature. In actuality, many youth have experienced a range of life circumstances and are often at the forefront of technological evolution. Even though there can be a gap of up to 40 years between these age groups, older adults and youth can experience similar barriers to participation.

The Code protects individuals from [discrimination based on age](#) in the protected social areas. **Ageism** is the stereotyping and discrimination of individuals based on age. Ageism can cause discrimination against, or the exclusion of, youth and seniors from accessing services or participating in the workforce and community.



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

General principles

The table below provides some general principles for inclusive language on the topic of age, as well as examples of problematic and preferred terms.

General principles	Important because...	Examples
Refrain from using age descriptors when talking about people or groups.	Using an age descriptor (such as “youthful” or “mature”) may offend people who feel sensitive about their age or may suggest positive or negative beliefs about age.	Problematic: Young and vibrant team. Mature workforce. Preferred: Vibrant and effective team. Experienced and skilled workforce.
Do not make comments about people’s age or appearance, regardless of whether it is meant as a compliment.	Comments about perceived age suggest that age has value as a characteristic to judge people by.	Problematic: “You look good for your age”. Preferred: Generally speaking, you should not be commenting on people’s appearance. If you are confident that the compliment will be received well, consider: “You look well”.
Do not ask about a person’s age.	Asking this question could be perceived as passing judgement on a person based on their age. Age may also be a very personal detail that a person may not want to disclose.	Problematic: “How old are you?” Preferred: “I’m impressed by your skills, knowledge, experience”.
Do not make assumptions about the capabilities of people based on their age.	Making premature assumptions about people’s ability to perform a task based on age may lead to their arbitrary exclusion from an activity or opportunity.	Problematic: “You are too old to understand how this new software works”. Preferred: “Your experience is valued. Please provide your feedback on how the new software is functioning”.
Do not use condescending phrases that reference age-related behaviour.	There are several phrases in the English language that refer to behavioural expectations based on age. These phrases should be avoided as they are disrespectful and ageist.	Problematic: “Act your age”. “You’ll understand some day”. “It’s not like that anymore”. “That’s ancient history”. “Get with the times”. Preferred: “I respect that we have different approaches and perspectives”.
Refrain from using elderspeak.	Using elderspeak is an inappropriate simplified speech register that sounds like baby talk and is used with older adults. Elderspeak is degrading, patronizing, conveys the presumed incompetence of the elder.	Problematic: Speaking slowly, using a high-pitched voice, using terms of endearment such as “honey” or “sweetheart”.

General principles	Important because...	Examples
		Preferred: Ask individuals how they want to be addressed. Speak clearly, appropriately, and respectfully and avoid differentiating the way you speak with specific groups of individuals.



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

Preferred terms

The following is a list of preferred terms relating to age and the problematic versions of these terms that must be avoided.

Preferred	Problematic
Older adult, senior Please note: Some people prefer older adult over senior and some people prefer senior over older adult. Respect the unique language preferences of the individual.	When used in a condescending way: old man/woman, old person, oldies, old-timer, elderly person, aged person, grey-hairs, grandpa, grandma, codger, ancient, baby boomer, boomer, our poor dear old.
Young adult, young person	When used in a condescending way: junior, kid, kiddo, punk, wet behind the ears, child, whippersnapper, baby, toddler, adolescent, teenager, millennial, Gen Z, pumpkin, dumpling.
New to the job field, has potential	When used in a condescending way: immature, naïve, too young, underdeveloped, fresh, inexperienced.
Experienced	Past their prime, older worker, retirement age, set in their ways, worn out.

Citizenship or Immigration Status

As of 2021, 47.8% of York Region residents were born outside of Canada. In Ontario, York Region had the third highest percentage of residents born outside of Canada after Peel Region and Toronto. Recent immigrants, or newcomers, accounted for 9.6% of all immigrants in York Region.

Immigrants, with or without Canadian citizenship, are valued community members. They are vital to Canada’s economic and social prosperity. Despite this, discriminatory stereotypes and beliefs around people without Canadian citizenship, immigrants and newcomers still exist. These may include beliefs that newcomers are “stealing jobs,” are in Canada “illegally,” “are taking advantage of Canada’s hospitality” or “just aren’t real Canadians.”

The Code protects individuals from [discrimination based on citizenship status](#). This means that immigrants who do not have Canadian citizenship cannot be denied service or be discriminated against because of their citizenship status. An exception to this is if Canadian citizenship is a legal requirement or a bona fide occupational requirement to obtain a job or certain services. For example, the law requires you to be a Canadian citizen to vote in a municipal or provincial election; this requirement is not considered discriminatory under the Code.



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

General principles

The table below provides some general principles for inclusive language on the topic of citizenship/immigration. Please note: Only address someone’s experience as an immigrant if they shared this information with you and they are comfortable discussing it.

General principles	Important because...	Examples
Do not comment on citizenship or immigration status unless it is directly related to the conversation.	<p>A person’s citizenship/immigration status may be a sensitive subject and should be avoided as a conversation topic.</p> <p>Commenting on or asking about citizenship/immigration status may come across as a judgment of someone’s eligibility to work or use services in Canada.</p>	<p>Problematic: “What’s your citizenship status?”, “Do you have a work visa?”, “Are you here legally?”</p> <p>Preferred: “I’m so glad to have you on my team. Your previous experience outside of Canada is really helping this project”.</p>
Do not make jokes or comments about the length of time someone has been living in Canada.	<p>Making judgements about the length of time someone has been in Canada may imply there is a connection between time spent in Canada and personal worth.</p> <p>This may come across as dismissive of personal experiences and the knowledge they gained</p>	<p>Problematic: “How long have you been living in Canada?”, “Are you fresh off the boat?”, “You’re new, so you probably don’t know that’s not how we do things in Canada”.</p> <p>Preferred: “I hope you have enjoyed your time in Canada”.</p>

General principles	Important because...	Examples
	outside of Canada. Generally, this should be avoided as a topic unless it is relevant to the conversation.	"How have you enjoyed being in Canada?"
Do not make derogatory comments about someone's country of origin.	A person may have many reasons for choosing to leave their country of origin, either permanently or temporarily. Assuming they left their country of origin for negative reasons can be very offensive.	Problematic: "No wonder you came to Canada, your home country sounds very uncivilized". "People are crazy drivers in your country!" Preferred: "What do you miss about [country of origin]?"
Do not use language that suggests that immigrants or people without Canadian citizenship are not qualified to work.	Immigrants and people without Canadian citizenship are guaranteed economic and social rights, including the right to work in many circumstances. Do not assume that an immigrant or person without Canadian citizenship cannot work and do not use language that reinforces this stereotype.	Problematic: "Are you allowed to have a job?" Preferred: "How are you enjoying your job?"



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

Preferred terms

The following is a list of preferred terms relating to citizenship/immigration status and the problematic versions of these terms that must be avoided.

Please note: This terminology should be used in a respectful way and not in an accusatory tone. The citizenship/immigration status of an individual should not be questioned/commented on unless it is necessary to securing/providing services or it is raised as a topic by the individual.

Preferred	Problematic
Newcomer	New Canadian, fresh off the boat, imposter, non-Canadian, illegal, green carder, alien, foreigner, outsider, stranger, new arrival, squatter,

Preferred	Problematic
	interloper, non-citizen, intruder, invader, undocumented.
Person who is an immigrant, person without Canadian citizenship	Imposter, non-Canadian, illegal, green carder, alien, foreigner, outsider, stranger, new arrival, squatter, interloper, non-citizen, intruder, invader, undocumented.
Person with Canadian citizenship, Canadian citizen	Taxpayer, legalized, a “real” citizen, a “real” Canadian.

Creed or Religion

York Region residents practice and follow a range of creeds, religious beliefs and faith systems or do not practice a faith. The most recent data on religious affiliation from the 2021 Census showed that about 67.6% of York Region residents reported having a religious affiliation. Affiliation with the Christian faith was the highest reported, followed by affiliation with the Muslim, Jewish, and Hindu faiths.

The Code protects individuals from [discrimination based on creed](#) in the protected social areas. The Code does not define creed, but according to the Ontario Human Rights Commission, “courts and tribunals have often referred to religious beliefs and practices”, and “creed may also include non-religious belief systems that substantially influence a person’s identity, worldview and way of life”. Despite the many legal advances in protections for people against discrimination based on creed, many forms of creed-based oppression, such as, but not limited to, antisemitism, Islamophobia, anti-Indigenous spirituality and caste-based discrimination, continue to exist. These are shaped by and intersect with xenophobia, colonialism and racism.



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

General principles

The table below provides some general principles for inclusive language on the topic of creed or religion. Please note: Only ask about a person’s religious practices if you are confident in their religious affiliation and their comfort with questions (i.e., they have told you what their religious affiliation is).

General principles	Important because...	Examples
Do not use language with a group that assumes a common religious practice, belief or observance.	There is variety among practices within religious systems, and two people who affiliate with the same religion may not practice their religion the same way.	Problematic: “What did you give up for Lent?” Preferred: “What did you do this weekend?”

General principles	Important because...	Examples
	Using language that assumes a particular practice or belief may lead to feelings of exclusion.	
Do not pass judgement on religious practices or beliefs, including the absence of religious practices or beliefs.	Religious practice and belief can be a very personal subject. Making judgements about religious practices, beliefs or observances could be considered offensive.	Problematic: “I thought you weren’t supposed to eat pork because of your religion?” Preferred: “What did your family do for Hanukkah this year?”
Do not force an individual to accept or comply with a religious practice or belief.	Forcing someone to participate in one’s own religious practices or beliefs is inappropriate.	Problematic: “Come join us in Christmas carolling! It’s an important part of the holidays!” Preferred: “What would you like to do for the holiday party?”
Consider rephrasing common terms that reference religious practices or figures.	Referring to a religious practice or figure in a casual or disrespectful way may be offensive to some.	Problematic: “I pray to Jesus we have good weather”, “What is your Christian name?” Preferred: “I hope we have good weather”, “What is your name?”



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

Preferred terms

The following is a list of preferred terms relating to creed or religion and the problematic versions of these terms that must be avoided.

Preferred	Problematic
Work/school/winter break/vacation/holidays	Christmas break/vacation/holidays
That’s surprising. That’s interesting to hear	Oh my god! Sweet Jesus! Dear Christ!
Followers of the _____ faith (applies to any religious affiliation or belief system)	Holy followers, church go-ers
Followers of the Christian faith; Christians	Bible beater, Bible thumper, Fundie (short for Fundamentalist), Prot (short for Protestant), holy roller

Preferred	Problematic
Followers of the Catholic faith; Catholics	The/those Catholics
Jewish	<p>The/those Jews</p> <p>Depending on how it is used, the word “Jew” is not necessarily improper to use, however it has historically been used with intended malice. The use of “The/those Jews” is problematic.</p>
Followers of the Muslim faith; Muslims	The/those Muslims
Followers of the Sikh faith; Sikhs	The/those Sikhs
Followers of the Hindu faith; Hindus	The/those Hindus
Persons without a religious affiliation	Heathen, infidel, pagan, non-believer, without faith

Disability

"Disability" has been defined by various organizations and legislation, across Canada and internationally. Some examples include: United Nations' definition included in [Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#), the definition contained in [section 10 of the Code](#), and the definition under [section 2 of the Accessible Canada Act](#). These definitions have slight variations in their description of disability, but a shared theme is that disability can take many forms and range in particular manifestations, visibility and duration from person-to-person.

In 2022, 206,240 York Region residents aged 15 and over reported having at least one disability. This accounts for 21.3% of the total resident population over 15. This percentage is expected to increase as the population grows and diversifies. Although there has been a societal shift to better understand and respect people with disabilities, discrimination still exists.

The Code protects individuals from [discrimination based on disability](#). **Ableism** is the discrimination of individuals based on disability and the assumptions that persons with disabilities are inherently less valuable or able to participate in society.



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health

General principles

The table below provides some general principles for inclusive language on the topic of disability.

General principles	Important because...	Examples
Both visible disabilities and invisible disabilities can impact individual accessibility needs.	Invisible disabilities can be temporary, permanent or experienced unpredictably. They can have significant impacts on how people navigate in society and language that unintentionally associates disability with physical limitations can be non inclusive.	Problematic: "I don't have knowledge of any of our staff needing accommodations – they all seem able bodied". Preferred: "We can offer accommodations to support people with sensory sensitivities, mental health challenges and physical disabilities".
Person-first language is a general best practice when referencing a person's disability if necessary.	Person-first language is intended to humanize persons with disabilities as a person first, then references their	Problematic: Disabled person, wheelchair user, deaf person, epileptic person, handicapped Preferred: Person with a disability, person in a wheelchair, person who

General principles	Important because...	Examples
On an individual basis, please use the terminology preferred by the person you are interacting with.	disability second.	is deaf or hard of hearing, person with epilepsy, person with chronic pain, person with a fatiguing disability, person who experiences dizziness.
Some people with disabilities are choosing to use identity-first language.	<p>The use of identity-first language may be important to how a person views their disability. A person should not be corrected for how they refer to themselves.</p> <p>This use of identity-first language has gained prominence amongst the Autism community (Autistic), the Deaf community (Deaf), and other disability communities.</p>	<p>Problematic: Not using someone's stated preferred identity terminology</p> <p>Preferred: Using a person's preferred identity terminology.</p>
Use language inclusive of the range of disabilities that exist.	<p>Do not assume you know your audience and their disabilities.</p> <p>Many disabilities are invisible, and some people may not disclose their disability. Your language must be inclusive of the range of disabilities that exist.</p>	<p>Problematic: "An elevator is available for wheelchair users".</p> <p>Preferred: "There are various accommodations available for persons with disabilities. If you require an accommodation, please let me know".</p>
Never assume a person's disability, ability or health status based on their appearance.	<p>Someone's physical appearance is not a clear indicator of their physical or mental capabilities.</p> <p>Having a disability is not the same as being sick. Many people with disabilities are physically and mentally healthy.</p>	<p>Problematic: "Don't worry about lifting that box, I know you have balance difficulties".</p> <p>Preferred: "Please let me know if you would like assistance moving your items".</p>
Generally, frame a disability and most medical conditions as something a person has rather than what they are.	This puts the emphasis on the person rather than the disability as the person's identity.	<p>Problematic: She is disabled, he is arthritic, they are epileptic, she is deaf, she is mentally ill.</p> <p>Preferred: She has a disability, he has arthritis, they have epilepsy, she has a hearing disability, she has a mental health disability, she has a learning disability.</p>

General principles	Important because...	Examples
Avoid using words that suggest weakness, such as impairment or “suffer from”.	Language that suggests weakness due to disability is offensive to persons with disabilities and is a form of ableism. Assistive and mobility devices usually increase people’s independence and are not symbols of dependence.	Problematic: Wheelchair bound, confined to a scooter, physically limited, mentally compromised, afflicted with a disability, struggling with a disability, a victim of a disability. Preferred: Person who uses a wheelchair, person who uses a mobility device, person with a cognitive disability, person with a learning disability.
Be cautious about portraying a person as “courageous” or “special” just because they have a disability.	Describing a person with a disability as “courageous” or “special” because they have “overcome” a disability implies it is unusual for people with disabilities to have talents and the ability to contribute to society.	Problematic: “You are very courageous for coming in here, given your mobility challenges”. Preferred: Treat and talk to persons with disabilities the same way you talk to anyone else.



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

Preferred terms

The following is a list of preferred terms relating to disability and the problematic versions to avoid.

Preferred	Problematic
Disability, Diverse abilities	Differently abled, different abilities, different, special, exceptional, exceptionality
Person with a physical disability	Wheelchair or scooter bound, handicapped, physically challenged, physically limited, incapable, differently abled
Person with a cognitive disability/developmental disability/intellectual disability	Dumb, slow, SPED (for special education), developmentally delayed, cognitively challenged
Person with a visual disability, person with vision loss	Visually challenged, blind-as-a-bat, partially blind, the blind

Preferred	Problematic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blind, for someone who has complete loss of sight • Legally blind, for someone who has almost complete loss of sight • Limited vision, low vision or partially sighted, for someone who is neither legally or completely blind 	
<p>Person with hearing loss, person who is hard of hearing, Deaf*</p> <p>*Please note: Many individuals in the Deaf community use identity-first language as part of their identity. When referring to the Deaf community, “Deaf” should be capitalized.</p>	<p>Hearing challenged, the deaf (unless referring to the Deaf community), deaf and dumb, deaf-mute, hearing impaired</p>
<p>Person who is deaf-blind (person who has any combination of visual and auditory disabilities)</p>	<p>The deaf-blind, the blind, deaf and dumb</p>
<p>Person with a speech disability, person with a speech impediment</p>	<p>Stutterer</p>
<p>Person with Down Syndrome (only use this terminology when it is directly relevant to the context)</p>	<p>Down’s</p>
<p>Person with a form of dwarfism</p>	<p>Midget, dwarf</p>
<p>Person with a learning disability</p>	<p>Learning disabled</p>
<p>Neurodivergent person/people; People/persons who are neurodivergent</p>	<p>Diagnosed with or has Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), or a Sensory Processing Disorder.</p>
<p>Person with autism, person with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Autistic*</p> <p>*Please note: Some members of this community prefer identity-first language.</p>	<p>Low-functioning, high-functioning, “on the spectrum”</p>
<p>Mental health disability, mental health illness</p> <p>Please note: More guidance around mental health terminology is provided in the mental health and mental illness section.</p>	<p>Mentally challenged, mental, crazy, insane, psycho, “off their meds”</p>
<p>Seizures</p>	<p>Fits, spells, attacks</p>
<p>Person who is not disabled, person without visible disabilities, neurotypical</p>	<p>Normal, regular, unchallenged, able-bodied, healthy (problematic in the context of disability)</p>

Preferred	Problematic
Accessible parking/washrooms	Handicapped parking/washrooms, wheelchair parking/washrooms; barrier-free washrooms Please note: The International Symbol of Access (ISA) is used to visually represent disability in general, despite the icon showing a person in a wheelchair. Referring to designated parking or washrooms as "wheelchair" or "handicapped parking/washrooms" instead of accessible parking or washrooms is still a common yet ableist practice.

Gender Identity and Gender Expression

The Code protects individuals from [discrimination based on gender identity and gender expression](#) in the protected social areas.

Although gender identity has historically been understood as a man and woman, gender is now understood as a spectrum. A person’s gender identity can fall anywhere along the spectrum, and gender identity is not the same as one’s sex assignment at birth.

It is important to acknowledge our society has historically demonstrated bias through language in favour of men and against women. Language has discriminated against women by not properly reflecting their role and status in society.

Language can take on unnecessarily gendered forms. This includes words, phrases and expressions that differentiate between women and men, or exclude or diminish either gender or the spectrum of gender identities. For example, “the best man for the job” can be replaced by “the best person” or “candidate for the job.” Similarly, “manpower” can be replaced by terms such as “workforce,” “personnel,” “staff” and “human resources.” Using gender-inclusive language means speaking and writing in a way that does not discriminate against or stereotype gender identity or expression.

Definitions of gender and sex terms

To practice gender-inclusive language, familiarize yourself with these terms and meanings:

- **Gender identity:** An individual’s understanding of their gender
- **Gender expression:** An individual’s personal choice to express their gender identity, including how they dress and behave
- **Sex assignment at birth:** The sex someone is assigned at birth according to their biological traits
- **Intersex:** A person born with a reproductive or sexual anatomy that does not fit the typical definitions of female or male. For example, a person might be born appearing to be female on the outside, but having mostly male-typical anatomy on the inside
- **Cisgender:** A person whose gender identity aligns with their sex assignment at birth
- **Transgender:** A person whose gender identity differs from their sex assignment at birth
- **Genderfluid:** A person whose gender identity fluctuates

- **Gender variant, genderqueer and gender non-conforming:** A gender identity and/or expression that does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society
- **Non-binary:** A gender identity that does not align with the traditional man/woman binary
- **Agender:** Someone who does not have a gender identity
- **Bigender:** Someone who experiences two different gender identities, simultaneously or varying between the two. The gender identities could be man, woman or the full range of the gender spectrum
- **Pangender:** Someone whose gender identify is not limited to one gender. These identities may shift over time or they may be static
- **Two-Spirit:** A gender role believed to be common among most First Peoples of Turtle Island (North America), one that had a proper and accepted place within native societies

Learn more by accessing [519's Glossary of Terms](#).

Pronoun guidance

Using the correct pronouns that respect someone's gender identity is a very important part of making them feel included and respected and fostering a sense of belonging.

A **gendered pronoun** is a pronoun that references a person's gender, such as "hers/his," "he/she," "him/her," or "herself/himself." Pronouns in English originally developed around binary gender norms (man/woman) may not match a person's gender identity or expression. It is more inclusive to use the gender-neutral pronoun "they" in written communication. Many non-binary and gender fluid people choose the gender-neutral pronoun "they" in reference to themselves. You may want to consider privately asking about the chosen term(s) used by an individual. When referring to someone whose identified pronouns are unknown, it is usually preferable to use non-gender-based language as in "they/them/their."

Learn more about gender pronouns by accessing the Canadian Centre for Gender and Sexual Diversity's [guide to pronouns](#).



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

General principles

The table below provides some general principles for inclusive language on gender identity, expression and sex assignment.

General principles	Important because...	Examples
Avoid assumptions about gender and use gender-neutral language.	You cannot make assumptions about people's gender identity based on their dress, physical	Problematic: "The employee should inform his manager of any schedule changes".

General principles	Important because...	Examples
	<p>appearance, tone of voice or behaviour.</p> <p>It is easier to remain gender-inclusive if gender neutral language is used. Another option is to eliminate the use of a pronoun.</p>	<p>Preferred: “Employees should inform their manager of any schedule changes”.</p> <p>“Employees who require schedule changes should contact their manager”.</p>
<p>Always remember that gender identity is different from sex assignment at birth.</p>	<p>Someone’s biological traits cannot be used as an indicator of their gender identity or as an appropriate measure of how people engage in gender expression.</p>	<p>Problematic: “Because you are a man, I expect you to wear a shirt and tie to the workplace”.</p> <p>Preferred: “Dress in attire that is appropriate for the workplace”.</p>
<p>Avoid asking people what their gender identity is. Instead, ask individuals what pronouns they choose and let them know your chosen pronouns too. In group settings, do not single a person out publicly by asking their chosen pronouns. Instead, make it part of group introductions.</p>	<p>Asking for and using someone’s proper pronouns is the easiest way to affirm and validate their gender identity.</p>	<p>Problematic: “What gender are you?”.</p> <p>Preferred: “Let’s all go around the room and introduce ourselves, our interests, and if you’d like to, please feel free to share your pronouns”.</p>
<p>Respect name choices.</p>	<p>Transgender persons may transition to a different name from their birth name.</p> <p>Gender fluid/bigender or pangender persons may use a different name depending on their current gender identity. Respecting name changes can make people feel included.</p>	<p>Problematic: “I won’t call you by your new name because that’s not what I know you as”.</p> <p>Preferred: “Great to see you today, ____ [use of chosen name]”.</p>
<p>Respect terminology.</p>	<p>Gender non-conforming individuals may describe their identity and experience using a range of terms and it is important to respect their choices.</p> <p>Two people with similar identities may have different terminology choices.</p>	<p>Problematic: “Jane is what I think they call a transexual”.</p> <p>Preferred: “Jane identifies as a transgender person”.</p>
<p>Do not ask about the status of someone’s transition or their gender-affirming surgery.</p>	<p>This is a very sensitive and private topic for most individuals and should not be discussed unless it is raised by the individual.</p>	<p>Problematic: “Have you transitioned yet?”.</p> <p>Preferred: This should not be raised as a question or conversation topic unless raised as a topic by the individual.</p>



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

Preferred terms

The following is a list of preferred gender-related terms and the problematic versions of these terms. Please note: the problematic terms listed below are acceptable if the person's desired terms are known.

Gender-neutral terms

Preferred	Problematic
<i>When pronouns are unknown:</i> They/them/theirs	He/him/his, she/her/hers, his or hers
<i>When gender identity is unknown:</i> The person, individual	Man, woman
<i>When the gender identity of someone's partner/spouse is unknown:</i> Partner, spouse	Boyfriend, husband, girlfriend, wife
"Hi everyone/folks/teams/friends."	"Hi guys/girls/ladies/gentlemen."
<i>When the gender identity of someone's sibling is unknown:</i> Sibling	Brother, sister
<i>When the gender identity of someone's sibling is unknown:</i> Nibling	Niece, nephew

Gender identity, expression and sex assigned at birth terms

Preferred	Problematic
Assigned male/female at birth, designated male/female at birth	Biologically male/female, genetically male/female, born a man/woman
Cisgender	Normal, uncomplicated
Gender-affirming surgery, gender-confirmation surgery, transitioning	Sex change, sexual reassignment surgery, gender reassignment surgery

Preferred	Problematic
Please note: This a very personal topic of discussion and should not be addressed unless brought up by the individual.	
Intersex	Hermaphrodite, she-male
Non-binary, gender non-conforming, gender variant, genderqueer	Gender confused, mixed up, undecided
Transgender people, transgender person	Transexual, cross-dresser, drag queen, transvestite, transgenders, a transgender, "It" Please note: Transgender should be used as an adjective, not as a noun. Do not say, "Tony is a transgender," or "The parade included many transgenders."
Transgender (adjective)	Transgendered Please note: The adjective "transgendered" can confuse the word tense and should not be used.

Gender

Preferred	Problematic
People, human beings, humanity	Mankind
Actor (for any person who is an actor)	Actress
Best person or candidate for the job	Best man for the job
Business-person, executive, manager, entrepreneur	Businessman, businesswoman
Clerical staff, office worker, personal assistant	The secretary girls, the office ladies
Firefighter, cleaner, police officer	Fireman, policeman, cleaning lady
Chair, chairperson	Chairman, chairwoman
Utility worker, tradesperson, foreperson	Utility man, tradesman, foreman
Fair, sporting, team player	Sportsmanlike, sportsmanship
We need someone to staff the desk	We need someone to man the desk
Staff hours, work hours	Man hours

Indigenous Peoples

York Region is home to a growing Indigenous population. In 2021, 5,875 people identified as Indigenous. Indigenous Peoples today are survivors of what has been described as cultural genocide as a result of colonization. As a commitment to [reconciliation](#), using language that more accurately

reflects Indigenous Peoples is essential for relationship-building and supports a culturally safe environment.

Definitions of Indigenous terms

To practise inclusive language, familiarize yourselves with Indigenous related terms and meanings.

- **Indigenous** is a general term and is a preferred term in international writing and discussion. In Canada, Indigenous collectively refers to people who identify as First Nations, Métis or Inuit. More specifically:
 - **First Nations** describes people who identify as First Nations, which have distinct cultures, languages and traditions and connections to a particular land base of traditional territory
 - **Métis** is a French term for “mixed blood,” which refers to the specific group of Indigenous people who trace their ancestry to the Métis homeland and are accepted members of the Métis community
 - **Inuit** refers to a group of people who share cultural similarities and inhabit the Arctic regions of Canada, Greenland, Russia and the United States. Inuit is a plural noun, and the singular is Inuk. “Inuit” means “people,” so it is redundant to say “Inuit people”
- **Aboriginal** refers to First Nations, Métis and Inuit people and is no longer the preferred term; Instead use the term Indigenous
- **Indian** is the legal identity of an Indigenous person registered under the [Indian Act](#). This is considered an outdated and derogatory term for Indigenous persons and should only be used when citing titles, works of art, etc., or when discussing history, legislation or constitutional matters
- **Elder** is a term of respect for a highly regarded member of the Indigenous community who has attained a high degree of knowledge of the history, cultural traditions, teachings and/or ceremonies of their people. Elders are wise and are the community connection to the past
- **Knowledge Keeper or Carrier** refers to an Indigenous person who shares knowledge about traditional practices such as ceremonies and medicines
- **Treaty Indians** are Indigenous people who are members of a community whose ancestors signed a treaty with the Crown and, as a result, are entitled to treaty benefits
- **Colonization** refers to when Europeans migrated to North America, took control of the land and imposed their cultural values, religion and laws on Indigenous Peoples
- **Residential Schools** is a term for government-sponsored religious schools that were established to assimilate Indigenous children into Euro-Canadian culture
- **Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)** was officially launched in 2008 as part of the [Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement \(IRSSA\)](#). Intended to be a process that would guide Canadians through the difficult discovery of the facts behind the residential school system, the TRC was also meant to lay the foundation for lasting reconciliation across Canada



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

General principles

The table below provides some general principles for inclusive language on the topic of Indigenous Peoples.

General principles	Important because...	Examples
Be aware of the use of the term Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous peoples	<p>There are three distinct groups of Indigenous Peoples in Canada: First Nations, Métis and Inuit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Indigenous Peoples” is commonly used as a collective term for all of the original or first peoples of Canada and their descendants • “Indigenous people” with a lower case “people” refers to more than one Indigenous person rather than the collective group of Indigenous Peoples. If a person is working with a specific group that identifies as First Nations, Inuit or Métis they are encouraged to use the more specific name rather than the broader term 	<p>Problematic: “Indigenous people are diverse.”</p> <p>Preferred: “Indigenous Peoples are diverse.”</p>
Recognize that Indigenous Peoples come from different nations with distinct languages, cultures and customs	<p>To be respectful of different nations, the specific nation, community or band name should be used when possible.</p> <p>You are encouraged to use the spelling that the Indigenous group prefers.</p>	<p>Problematic: “The Indigenous group has a growing population.”</p> <p>Preferred: “The Chippewas of Georgina Island have a growing population.”</p>
Be cautious about vocabulary that implies ownership	<p>To avoid insinuating that Indigenous Peoples belong to any person or government, language must be used that avoids ascribing ownership.</p> <p>Instead of describing Indigenous Peoples as “belonging” to Canada, as in “Canada’s Indigenous Peoples,” it is more respectful to say, “Indigenous Peoples living in Canada.”</p>	<p>Problematic: York Region’s/Ontario’s/Canada’s Indigenous Peoples, our Indigenous communities</p> <p>Preferred: Indigenous People living in what we now recognize as Canada</p>
Capitalize formal titles and maintain consistency	Capitalization demonstrates respect and recognition of a person’s title.	<p>Problematic: “We invited elder Snow”.</p> <p>Preferred: “Elder Vera Snow will attend the event”.</p>

General principles	Important because...	Examples
		<p>NOTE: When it is a part of a person’s title, capitalize “Chief,” “Hereditary Chief,” “Grand Chief,” and “Elder.”</p> <p>Capitalization is also necessary when referring to “Nation” or “Nations.”</p> <p>Do not capitalize a term that is not a part of someone’s title, for example, “She is an elder.”</p>



<p>CONTENT WARNING</p> <p>Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response. Reader discretion is advised.</p> <p>See Appendix 1 for resources to support emotional health.</p>
--

Preferred terms

The following is a list of preferred Indigenous related terms and the problematic versions of these terms to avoid using.

Preferred	Problematic
Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous people (in reference to more than one Indigenous person)	Indian (unless stating from a legal document), Native (unless stating title of organization), Aboriginal (some legislation uses this term), Native Americans
Aboriginal People Please note: The term can be used when referring to Constitutional Rights or organizations and/or groups with ‘Aboriginal’ in the title.	Indians, Natives, Native Americans
First Nations	Indians, Natives, Aboriginals, Native Americans
Métis	Indians, Natives, First Nations, Inuit, half-breed
Inuit	Indians, Natives, First Nations, Métis, Eskimo
Elder	Old Indian, old geezer, senior

Preferred	Problematic
Traditional medicines – Sage, sweetgrass, tobacco and cedar	Marijuana
Colonization	Settlement, European arrival
Reconciliation	Helping Indigenous persons, giving Indigenous persons special treatment

There are various online tools to inform inclusive language related to Indigenous Peoples you can explore, including:

- [Ayisinowak – A Communications Guide](#)
- [A Guide to Indigenous Protocol](#)
- [Indigenous Peoples: A Guide to Terminology](#)
- [Twenty-Three Tips on What Not to Say and Do When Working Effectively With Indigenous Peoples](#)

Low-Income Status

Between 2013 and 2020, 25.3% of York Region residents experienced low-income in some form, including transitory or longer-term low-income.

People who experience low-income status have historically been socially judged or blamed for their situation. In recent years, there has been growing recognition that low-income status is often a result of intergenerational circumstances and systemic barriers rather than bad choices.



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

General principles

The table below provides some general principles for inclusive language on the topic of low-income status.

General principles	Important because...	Examples
Do not phrase low-income status as something someone chooses or is responsible for	Low-income status is often not the result of bad choices or actions. It is often the result of intergenerational poverty or uncontrollable circumstances.	Problematic: “They are choosing to remain on social assistance”. Preferred: “They have had to remain on social assistance”.

General principles	Important because...	Examples
	Language that suggests people are responsible for being in low-income may be considered offensive.	
Do not advise persons experiencing low-income on how to lift themselves out of their current situation unless providing advice is part of your job.	<p>Persons experiencing low-income are likely to have engaged with the social service system and are aware of the supports available to them.</p> <p>Providing income, housing or other related advice may be taken as patronizing, especially if you are not informed about their unique situation. Income and housing advice should only be given if you are a professional.</p>	<p>Problematic: “Have you tried looking for rent-geared to income apartments? I hear that they can help people in your situation.”</p> <p>Preferred: “Have you talked to a social services professional?”</p>
Do not use negative stereotypes about persons experiencing low-income status.	<p>Anyone may experience low-income at some point in their lives.</p> <p>Perpetuating that those experiencing low-income are inferior to others is counter-productive to helping people move out of low-income status.</p>	<p>Problematic: “He is still on Ontario Works”. “He is so lazy”. “If you do not go to university, you will end up working a low-paying job the rest of your life”.</p> <p>Preferred: Follow the recommendation of the general principle.</p>
Use person first language when referring to people experiencing low-income status.	Using person first language emphasizes that people experiencing low-income are people first, and their income status comes second. It also reinforces that low-income is not permanent.	<p>Problematic: Poor person, impoverished person, low-income person, homeless person</p> <p>Preferred: Person experiencing low-income, person who is unhoused, person experiencing houselessness, person on social assistance</p>



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

Preferred terms

The following is a list of preferred low-income related terms and the problematic versions of these terms to avoid.

Preferred	Problematic
Person experiencing low-income, person with low-income status	Street person, couch surfer, beggar, poor person, poverty stricken, impoverished people, person in poverty, person experiencing poverty, poverty (as a noun) Please note: Due to the stigma associated with the word “poverty”, it is recommended that this word is avoided unless delivering or referring to federal/provincial legislation/policy that uses this terminology.
Person accessing social assistance or Ontario Works, person with a disability accessing Ontario Disability Support Program	Welfare seeker/user, food stamper, on disability, on the dole
Person who is unhoused or houseless, person in a shelter, person experiencing houselessness, person experiencing insecure housing	Homeless person, shelter hopper, the homeless, street person, beggar, bum, vagrant, transient, derelict Please note: It is acceptable to describe actions to address homelessness as “homelessness programs”, but people should not be identified as homeless people
Person experiencing food insecurity	The hungry poor, the hungry
Person in conflict with the law	Criminal, gangster, squeegee kid, hoodlum, street kid, thug, street person

Marital Status and Family Status

Marital and family status refers to a range of family compositions, including lone-parent and blended families, families where parents are in a common-law relationship or families where the individual has no children or partner. Individuals do not always have control over their family composition, and there are no set roles that need to be filled in a family structure; there is no *right* family composition. Outdated concepts about the ideal family composition may lead to prejudicial language that excludes and offends

people with diverse family types. Language used must be sensitive to these facts and inclusive of all forms that a family may take.

The number of people living alone in York Region increased by 22% between 2016 and 2021, growing from 52,460 people to 64,050 people, outpacing growth in all other family types. According to the 2021 Census, there were nearly 29,085 multigenerational households in York Region or 7.4% of all households, and the number of lone-parent families increased by 12.3% to 49,340 during the same period.

The Code protects individuals from [discrimination based on family status](#) in the protected social areas. According to the Human Rights Commission, family status is defined in the *Code* as “being in a parent and child relationship”, including a parent and child type of relationship based on care, responsibility and commitment. This includes parents caring for children and children caring for parents.



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

General principles

The table below provides some general principles for inclusive language on the topic of marital or family status.

General principles	Important because...	Examples
<p>Avoid referencing someone’s marital status by using people’s names.</p> <p>Use the first name of the person you are interacting with in a business or casual situation. There may be some situations where the person you are interacting with would prefer a formal title. In some cultures, it is a sign of respect to refer to someone by their given title or last name.</p> <p>When interacting with someone you do not know, ask the person how they would like to be addressed.</p>	<p>A person’s marital status may be a sensitive topic due to recent changes or factors outside of a person’s control.</p> <p>Inclusive language should not ascribe value or importance to marital status. Titles like Mr., Mrs., and Ms., should be avoided if possible, as their use reinforces the importance of marital status to personal identity.</p>	<p>Problematic: “It’s great to meet you, Mrs. Nassif”.</p> <p>Preferred: “It’s great to meet you, Aalia”.</p>

General principles	Important because...	Examples
<p>If a person is in a relationship, do not make reference to their wife, husband, boyfriend or girlfriend, unless those terms are preferred by the individual.</p> <p>Use the name of the person's partner where possible.</p> <p>If the name is unknown, use partner or spouse.</p>	<p>The terms "husband", "wife", "boyfriend" and "girlfriend" may not be preferred terms in all circumstances. For example, a person may be in common-law relationship, but does not want to refer to their partner as a boyfriend or girlfriend.</p> <p>Married persons may have preferences about the terms used for their partners and they may choose not to use husband or wife.</p>	<p>Problematic: "How is your husband doing? [While in conversation with someone who is not married]"</p> <p>Preferred: "How is your partner doing?"</p>
<p>Do not ask if someone, or someone's child, was adopted.</p> <p>Never use language that suggests adopted children are disadvantaged when compared to non-adopted children.</p>	<p>This can be considered invasive and personal. People may not be comfortable discussing this, and some people, including children, may not know their own adoption status.</p>	<p>Problematic: "Adopted children may need additional support when transitioning into a new school environment."</p> <p>Preferred: "Some children may need additional support when transitioning into a new school environment."</p>
<p>Do not ask same-sex parents who the "mommy" or "daddy" is in the relationship.</p>	<p>This reinforces gendered family roles and suggests that same-sex parents must take on a gendered role to complete the "normal" family structure.</p>	<p>Problematic: "Is Andre the mommy in the relationship?"</p> <p>Preferred: "You and Andre seem like such good parents".</p>
<p>Do not ask lone-parents or individuals from blended households about previous relationships.</p>	<p>Lone-parent and blended families may be created for a variety of reasons. It is no one's right to know what those reasons are, and the privacy of the person coming from a lone-parent or blended household needs to be respected.</p>	<p>Problematic: "Why did your partner leave?" "Why did you remarry?"</p> <p>Preferred: Respect the privacy of the individual.</p>
<p>Be mindful of your comments to one-parent families due to their lone-parent status.</p>	<p>Uncalled for sympathy for lone-family households reinforces negative stereotypes about single-parents, including that they are struggling or unhappy.</p>	<p>Problematic: "I don't know how you manage the kids alone".</p> <p>Preferred: "You are a fantastic parent".</p>
<p>If necessary, it is preferable to refer to someone's "birth parent" rather than "natural parent" or "real parent."</p>	<p>The terms "natural parent" or "real parent" imply that an adoptive family is unnatural or not real.</p>	<p>Problematic: "It was nice meeting your real parents."</p> <p>Preferred: "It was nice meeting your birth parents."</p>
<p>Do not ask when someone will have a child or why someone has chosen not to have children.</p>	<p>Some people are childless by choice but find questions on the topic invasive and judgemental.</p>	<p>Problematic: "When are you and Derek going to have kids?"</p>

General principles	Important because...	Examples
	Some people are unable to have children (childless by circumstance) and find questions about having children hurtful as it may imply that it was a choice.	“Why did you and Derek never have kids?” Preferred: This is not a topic of conversation that should be raised, unless brought up by the individual.
Do not provide fertility advice to those childless by circumstance.	Unless it was asked by the individual, providing suggestions and recommendations suggests that the person who is childless by circumstance is doing it wrong. Respect the privacy of the individual.	Problematic: “Have you tried... [x] to help with fertility?” Preferred: “How can I support you?”
Do not tell people who are childless by circumstance they are lucky for not having children.	This can be hurtful towards those that cannot have children.	Problematic: “You are lucky to not have to deal with kids.” Preferred: Respect the privacy of the individual. Do not assign value to having or not having children.



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

Preferred terms

The following is a list of preferred marital and familial related terms and the problematic versions of these terms that must be avoided.

Preferred	Problematic
Use people’s names in written and oral communication.	Mr., Mrs., Miss, or Ms.
Spouse, partner	Husband, wife, boyfriend, girlfriend
Grown-ups, adults, caregivers, guardians, family Use with caution: Parents. Parents can be an exclusive term if it is used in a setting where all children may not have parents and instead have non-parental	Mother and father, mothering/fathering, mums/moms and dads

Preferred	Problematic
caregivers/guardians. Please make sure you know your audience before using “parents.” Use grownups, adults, caregivers, guardians and family if parental status is unknown.	
Adults/caregivers with children, expecting adult(s), person expecting a child Use with caution: Expecting parent(s). Expecting parent denotes that the person will be taking care of the child after its birth. This may not always be the case. If the audience is unknown, be careful with this language.	Parents with children, expecting mother/father
Children or child	Son, daughter
Blended family	Divorced family, stepfamily, mixed family
Childless by circumstance, childless not-by-choice	Childless family, childless couple, infertile parents
Family members	Members of a household
Person’s last name or previous last name	Maiden name, married name

Mental Health and Mental Illness

Many people go through periods of positive and negative mental health in their lives. Some people who live with mental health conditions, such as anxiety or depression, may experience more frequent fluctuations in their mental wellness or longer durations of poor mental health. Among York Region residents aged 15 years and over, [4.1% identified as having a mental health-related](#) disability in 2017¹. Mental illness can affect anyone of any age, education, income level or culture.

Because mental health and illness is invisible, no one can ever truly know the state of another person’s mental health. Using inclusive language in relation to mental health illness or conditions can lessen the risk of offending or stigmatizing those who are experiencing mental health illness and conditions.

According to the Ontario Human Rights Commission, the Code protects individuals from [discrimination and harassment related to mental health disabilities and addictions](#) under the ground of disability in the protected social areas.

Help to promote mental health by finding a shared language

The [Centre for Addiction and Mental Health \(CAMH\)](#) published a [health promotion video](#) that explains the separate but interconnected concepts of mental health and mental illness. Mental illnesses are where our thinking, mood and behaviours severely and negatively impact how we function in our lives.

¹ Most recent data at time of publication

Mental illnesses can include anxiety, depression, schizophrenia and other mood disorders. Mental health, like the term health, is a positive concept. It relates to our ability to enjoy life and to manage it to help us reach our goals. It is a sense of spiritual and emotional wellbeing. Mental health is more than the absence of mental illness.

Research shows that we should think about mental illness and mental health as separate, but interconnected continuums. A person without mental illness is not necessarily experiencing good mental health if they are going through difficult life circumstances. Similarly, a person with a mental illness does not necessarily experience poor mental health day-to-day.



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

General principles

The table below provides some general principles for inclusive language on the topic of mental health and mental illness.

General principles	Important because...	Examples
Do not ask about a person’s mental health condition or diagnosis.	Mental health conditions can be a private topic. Openly asking for a diagnosis or condition may be considered rude and intrusive.	Problematic: “What is your mental health condition?” Preferred: “How are you?”
Do not assume people’s behaviour based on their condition or diagnosis.	Mental health conditions impact people differently and can vary day-to-day.	Problematic: “I thought schizophrenics were supposed to be delusional”. Preferred: Treat and talk to persons with mental health conditions as you would anyone else.
Do not assume the absence of a mental health condition in the absence of any physical indicators.	Mental health is invisible in many circumstances, and it is important not to make assumptions about an individual’s condition. Due to the social stigma attached to mental health illness or disability, some people may be hesitant to disclose their condition.	Problematic: “None of my staff have mental health struggles, they are all well and act well.” Preferred: “Let me know if you need support or a break in any way.”
Do not equate suicide with a crime or with success.	The terminology around suicide must be sensitive of the fact that suicide happens to people, it is not committed by people.	Problematic: “They committed suicide.” Preferred: “They died by suicide.”

General principles	Important because...	Examples
Do not equate diagnosis with identity.	People who have a mental health condition are not defined by it. It is important to use language that recognizes people have identities outside of their diagnosis.	Problematic: “They are schizophrenic.” Preferred: “They have schizophrenia.”
Be cautious about portraying a person as “courageous” or “special” just because they have a mental health diagnosis.	Describing a person with a mental health condition as “courageous” or “special” because they have “overcome” a mental health condition implies that it is unusual for people with a mental health diagnosis to have the ability to contribute to society.	Problematic: “She is courageous for coming to work despite her depression.” Preferred: Treat and talk to persons with mental health conditions as you would anyone else.



<p>CONTENT WARNING</p> <p>Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response. Reader discretion is advised.</p> <p>See Appendix 1 for resources to support emotional health.</p>
--

Preferred terms

The following is a list of preferred terms relating to mental health and the problematic versions of these terms that must be avoided.

Preferred	Problematic
Person with a mental health condition, person with depression/anxiety/other diagnosed mental health disorder, person living with a mental health problem	Crazy, crazy person, unstable, having mental disorders, insane, lunatic, mental, nuts, psycho, Schizo, manic, temperamental, hormonal, disturbed, psycho, mentally ill
This bothers/annoys/frustrates me.	This drives me crazy.
This individual lives with or/is experiencing depression	This individual suffers from depression
Died by suicide	Committed suicide, successful suicide
Survived a suicide attempt	Failed or unsuccessful suicide attempt

Preferred	Problematic
Substance use, substance use challenges, substance use dependence	Drug abuse, substance abuse, substance misuse Note: The terms “abuse” and “misuse” have a high association with negative judgments and punishment.
A person who uses drugs/substances, a person with substance use dependence	Drug user, person with a drug habit, alcoholic, drunk, addict, drug abuser, junkie Note: Use person-first language. Shows the person “has” a problem, rather than “is” the problem. Not all people who use substances have a substance use disorder. “Habit” downplays the seriousness of a substance use disorder and inaccurately implies that a person can choose to stop.
Person in recovery or long-term recovery	Former addict, reformed addict, staying clean, clean, sober Note: Use of problematic terms may evoke negative thoughts and feelings. Recovery is how the individual defines it and may or may not mean abstinence from drugs.
Pharmacotherapy, medication for a substance use dependence or challenge, medication for an opioid use dependence or challenge, medication for addiction treatment	Replacement/substitution therapy, opioid replacement therapy Note: Replacement and substitution therapy may suggest to some that addictive substance use is being replaced by an alternative. Medication used to treat addiction helps people regain well-being.

Race or Ethnic Background

York Region is home to a mosaic of races and ethnicities. About 230 distinct ethnic origins were reported in York Region in the 2021 Census, and 55% of the population identified as a “visible minority” (see below for further discussion on the use of this term.) The diversity of York Region’s population is expected to continue to grow as the population grows and reinforces the importance of using language that is inclusive as possible.

The Code protects individuals from [discrimination based on ancestry, colour, race and ethnic origin or place of origin](#) in the protected social areas.

When practicing inclusive language around race or ethnic origin, remember the history of racism in Canada and how language has been used to perpetuate discrimination and hate. Race is a social construct, which means “race” has historically been used to classify people into different groups based on physical differences. The process of social construction of race is called “racialization.”

The Ontario Human Rights Commission has adopted the use of the term “racialized person” and “racialized group” in recognition of the fact that race is a social construct. These terms are used in place of the more outdated and inaccurate terms “racial minority,” “visible minority,” “person of colour” or “non-White”.

There are some exceptions for when the use of “racial minority,” “visible minority,” “person of colour” or “non-White” could be considered appropriate:

- When you are referring to legislation, data or other federal/provincial policies and programs that use this language. The *Employment Equity Act*, for example, uses the term “visible minority”
- When you are referring to groups, organizations or collectives that have used this terminology in their name, such as the [Support Network for Indigenous Women and Women of Colour](#)
- The individual or organization requests you describe them using the outdated terms above. For example, a person may identify as a person of colour and request you refer to them as such if ever necessary

It is also important to use appropriate terminology when referring to addressing racism. You can access the [Ontario Racism Directorate’s Glossary](#) to learn more about various terms such as anti-racism approach, anti-Indigenous racism, anti-Black racism and more.

Use of Black, Indigenous and Person of Colour (BIPOC)

In early 2020, the term BIPOC emerged as a way to recognize the unique experiences and inequalities faced by Black and Indigenous people in particular, and by other racialized groups in general. Although this term is largely used to call attention to systematic oppression, the use of “Persons of Colour” within the acronym to refer to a wide range of racialized groups has been contested by some. The argument is that the misuse of the term “BIPOC” could lead to the overgeneralization of racialized groups and the inequalities they face. Some people also object to the use of “Persons of Colour” within the acronym due its similarity to the term “coloured persons” and the continued suggestion that white individuals are colourless. For more information, read this article [“Why the term “people of colour” is offensive to so many”](#).

It is recommended that BIPOC is used with thoughtful consideration and with the points below in mind:

- When talking with or about individuals or smaller groups of people, avoid defaulting to umbrella terms such as “BIPOC” because these tend to be less accurate
- Do not refer to social inequalities as inequalities faced by the BIPOC community if they do not apply to Black, Indigenous AND other racialized groups. For example:
 - If you are bringing up the inequalities Black children may face in the education system, say “Black students” rather than “BIPOC students”
 - If you are discussing the high maternal death rates among Black and Indigenous women, do not say “BIPOC women,” since other racialized groups do not face the same risk

- You might find yourself defaulting to “BIPOC” when talking about a friend, classmate or co-worker, but if you know their ethnicity and it is relevant to the conversation, use the most specific language possible
- **Global majority or majority world** are collective terms that encourages those of African, Asian, Latin American and Arab descent to recognize that together they comprise the vast majority (around 80%) of people in the world. Understanding the truth that whiteness is not the global norm has the power to disrupt and reframe our conversations on race.

General principles

All racial and ethnic groups practice unique ways of naming and referring to themselves. Inclusive language in relation to race and ethnicity supports the diversity of Canada’s population in positive ways and does not perpetuate stereotypes associated with appearance, language or cultural practices.



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

The table below provides some general principles for inclusive language on the topic of race and ethnic origin.

General principles	Important because...	Examples
Do not assume a person’s race, culture or ethnic background.	If you are not told by someone what their racial/cultural/ethnic background is, you should not make assumptions about this based on appearance. This could lead to inaccurate assumptions and may perpetuate offensive stereotypes.	Problematic: “My co-worker looks Chinese and may require time off for Lunar New Year.” Preferred: “My co-worker has been working hard and may appreciate some time off.”
Do not assume that people who share similar physical characteristics have similar racial/cultural/ethnic identities.	Assuming two people who appear similar in appearance share racial/cultural/ethnic similarities reinforces stereotypes.	Problematic: “Have you met my new co-worker? He is also Asian. You two will get along.” Preferred: “Have you met my new co-worker?”
Do not use racial, ethnic, cultural or other identity references if they are not necessary.	Referring to someone’s racial, ethnic or cultural background, when unnecessary, could make	Problematic: “My staff member is a Chinese Canadian and has worked for us for three years.”

General principles	Important because...	Examples
	a person feel isolated and treated differently than others.	Preferred: “My staff member has worked for us for three years.”
<p>Consider when terms such as “visible minority,” or “person of colour” are relevant.</p> <p>Never purposefully identify a person by their racial or ethnic identity unless you know that person consents and it serves a legitimate purpose to the conversation.</p>	<p>Both the term “visible minority” and “person of colour” are considered outdated.</p> <p>Before using such expressions, carefully consider if they are relevant or if a better expression or more specific identifier is available.</p>	<p>Problematic: “My colleague is a person of colour.”</p> <p>Preferred: “My colleague has identified herself as Black and may like to know about the Employee Resource Group for Black staff.”</p> <p>Please note: Statistics Canada currently uses the term “visible minority” in its surveying. To accurately reflect data findings, it is recommended that the terminology used during data collection is also used in data reporting.</p>
<p>When it is necessary to refer to someone’s racial, cultural or ethnic identity, find the most appropriate and widely accepted version of that terminology.</p> <p>If/when referring to a specific individual, check what their unique preferences are.</p>	<p>Terminology can change and evolve at a rapid pace and can also vary by location. Terminology can be personal and widely accepted terms might not reflect someone’s individual preferences.</p> <p>There are innumerable racial, cultural and ethnic identities across the globe. While this Guide provides the current and widely accepted, terminology for several racial, cultural and ethnic groups, it can never fully capture the diversity of people that may live, work or play in York Region.</p>	<p>Problematic: Outdated terms including coloured people, people of colour, non-whites, oriental.</p> <p>Preferred: More modern and accepted terms, including person from Asia, person from the Black community, etc.</p>
<p>Capitalize the proper names of nationalities, peoples and culture.</p>	<p>This demonstrates respect for the nationality of the person.</p>	<p>Problematic: black, indigenous people, Caucasian, arab, asian, etc.</p> <p>Preferred: Black, Indigenous people, Caucasian, Arab, Asian.</p>
<p>Use person first language when describing a person’s place of regional origin, nationality or language.</p>	<p>Person first language demonstrates respect for the individual before defining them by their racial/ethnic identity.</p>	<p>Problematic: Pakistani. Blacks. Asians.</p> <p>Preferred: A person from Pakistan, A person from Asia,</p>

General principles	Important because...	Examples
		A person from the Black community.
Racial and ethnic stereotypes and generalizations must be avoided.	Any type of generalization or stereotype contributes to the idea that people belonging to a group are the same and may perpetuate negative connotations associated with groups.	Problematic: “Chinese people don’t park well.” Preferred: Follow the recommendation of the general principle.
Do not ask someone “where they are from” or “what their heritage is” to probe their ethnic/racial identity.	This question can be offensive because it can suggest that a person does not appear to belong in their community.	Problematic: “Where are you from?”, “But where are you really from?” Preferred: [If trying to ask what community they live in] “Where do you live?”, “Where are you travelling from?”

Preferred terms

The following is a list of preferred race- or ethnic-related terms and the problematic versions of these terms that must be avoided.



CONTENT WARNING

Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

Please note, not everyone will choose the same way to describe themselves. Use the language preferred by the individual to ensure you are not making assumptions or perpetuating stereotypes.

Preferred	Problematic
A person of Asian heritage/background/descent.	Oriental. Asians.
A person of Black heritage/background/descent. A person from the Black community. A person who identifies as Black. A person who identifies as an African-Canadian. Please note: Some people refer to themselves as “Black” and others prefer “African-Canadian.” Please check with the individual what their preferences are.	Coloured. Person of colour, African-Americans. Non-whites. Blacks.

Preferred	Problematic
<p>A person of East Asian heritage/background/descent.</p> <p>A person of specific East Asian heritage, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Person of Chinese heritage/background/descent - Person of Japanese heritage/background/descent - Person of Korean heritage/background/descent 	<p>The/those East Asians [or specific nationality].</p>
<p>A person of South Asian heritage/background/descent.</p> <p>A person of specific South Asian heritage, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Person of Indian heritage/background/descent - Person of Pakistani heritage/background/descent 	<p>The/those South Asians [or specific nationality].</p>
<p>A person of Southeast Asian heritage/background/descent.</p> <p>A person of specific Southeast Asian heritage, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Person of Indonesian heritage/background/descent - Person of Thai heritage/background/descent 	<p>The/those Southeast Asians [or specific nationality].</p>
<p>A person of Middle Eastern heritage/background/descent.</p> <p>A person of specific Middle Eastern heritage, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Person of Iraqi heritage/background/descent - Person of Israeli heritage/background/descent 	<p>The/those Middle Easterners [or specific nationality].</p>
<p>A person of Latin American heritage/background/descent, person who identifies as Hispanic.</p> <p>Please note: Some people refer to themselves as “Latin-American” and others prefer “Hispanic” or “Latina” or “Latinx.” Please check with the individual what their preferences are.</p> <p>A person of specific Latin American heritage, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Person of Brazilian heritage/background/descent 	<p>The/those Latin Americans [or specific nationality].</p>

Preferred	Problematic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Person of Costa Rican heritage/background/descent - Person of Mexican heritage/background/descent 	
<p>A person of European heritage/background/descent, person who identifies as Caucasian.</p> <p>A person of specific European heritage, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Person of German heritage/background/descent - Person of French heritage/background/heritage - Person of Italian heritage/background/descent 	The/those Europeans [or specific nationality].
Bi-racial. Multi-racial individuals.	Mixed race, Half or half-breed
Developing world.	Third world
<p>Equity-<i>deserving</i> groups</p> <p>Please note</p> <p>The emphasis on deserving recognizes that groups' barriers to equal access, opportunities and resources are due to marginalization created by attitudinal, historical and environmental barriers.</p> <p>This term is not limited to racialized groups and can be applicable to other marginalized groups.</p>	Equity- <i>seeking</i> groups

Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation refers to the characteristics and attributes someone is attracted to. Sexual orientation is *not a choice* and people's sexual orientation can change as they grow older or experience different life events. Sexual orientation is also a spectrum and people can be attracted to a range of characteristics between the man/woman binaries.

Sexual orientation is not the same as **gender identity**. Sexual orientation is the outward attraction people feel for others, while gender identity is how we describe our gender to others.

The Human Rights Code protects individuals from [discrimination based on sexual orientation in the protected social areas](#).

Phrases and terms that have historically been used to convey negative connotations towards the Two-Spirit, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning, and Intersex plus (2SLGBTQI+) community are not acceptable in inclusive language. For example, referring to something as being "gay" to suggest it is bad perpetuates negative and demeaning attitudes around people who are gay or

lesbian. Inclusive language for sexual orientation should be respectful of the range of sexual orientations that exist and should not portray any underlying opinion or judgement.

Definitions of terms related to sexual orientation

To practice inclusive language, one should familiarize themselves with the terms and meanings related to different sexual orientations.

- **Heterosexual** is a term for people who are physically and emotionally attracted to persons of the opposite sex
- **Straight** is a colloquial term specifically for heterosexual persons. (This phrase is outdated, and use is not recommended.)
- **Gay** refers to a person who is emotionally, romantically or sexually attracted to members of the same gender identity. This term can be used to describe men, women and non-binary people
- **Lesbian** refers to people who identify as women attracted to people who identify as women
- **“Bi” or Bisexual** refers to people who are physically and emotionally attracted to persons of more than one gender
- **Pansexual** refers to people who may be attracted to people of any gender identity, sex assigned at birth or gender expression
- **Asexual** refers to a lack of sexual attraction to others
- **Queer** is an umbrella term for sexual and gender minorities who are not heterosexual or cisgender
- **Questioning** refers to persons who are exploring their sexuality
- **Homophobia** refers to fear or contempt for people who are gay or lesbian
- **Heteronormativity** refers to a cultural state in which heterosexuality is considered “normal” and gay and lesbian behaviour and related activities are considered “deviant”
- Refer to [Gender Identity](#) section to review the definition of “Two-Spirit”



CONTENT WARNING

Readers may find these words cause an emotional response.
Reader discretion is advised.

See [Appendix 1](#) for resources to support emotional health.

General principles

The table below provides some general principles for inclusive language on the topic of sexual orientation.

General principles	Important because...	Examples
Do not ask what someone’s sexual orientation is.	Sexual orientation is a very personal subject. Asking someone about this can be considered intrusive and offensive.	Problematic: “Do you like guys or girls?” Preferred: Follow the recommendation of the general principle.

General principles	Important because...	Examples
Do not assume what someone's sexual orientation is	Someone's appearance or behaviour cannot be, and should not, be used to assess their sexual orientation. Assumptions about sexual orientation can create inaccurate and hurtful stereotypes.	Problematic: "Eduardo does a lot of cleaning; it makes me wonder if he is gay." Preferred: Follow the recommendation of the general principle.
Do not use terms and phrases that associate being gay or lesbian negatively.	This is offensive to persons who are gay and lesbian and creates stigma.	Problematic: "That is so gay." Preferred: "That sucks." "That is not good."
Do not ask who the "man" or "woman" is in a same-sex relationship.	This insinuates that persons who are gay or lesbian have a gender role to play in a relationship.	Problematic: "Is Sergio the woman in your relationship?" Preferred: Follow the recommendation of the general principle
Do not call relationships between same-sex couples "same-sex" relationships unless it is necessary to clarify.	This unnecessarily treats same-sex relationships different from heterosexual relationships.	Problematic: "Suki is in a same-sex relationship." Preferred: "Suki is in a relationship."
Do not go out of your way to state that you are not gay or lesbian.	This could be considered offensive as it denotes you consider being gay or lesbian as problematic or to be avoided.	Problematic: "I'm not gay, but I support gay rights." Preferred: "I support gay rights."



<p>CONTENT WARNING</p> <p>Some readers may find these words cause an emotional response. Reader discretion is advised.</p> <p>See Appendix 1 for resources to support emotional health</p>

Preferred terms

The following is a list of preferred terms relating to sexual orientation and the problematic versions of these terms that must be avoided.

Preferred	Problematic
Lesbian, Gay, Gay and lesbian community, 2SLGTBQI+ community.	Queer (as an insult), Homosexual.

Preferred	Problematic
	Please note: Some members of the gay/lesbian community reject the term “homosexual” due to its historical use to frame attraction to the same sex as a disease. For more information, refer to GLAAD’s Media Reference Guide – Glossary of Terms: LGBTQ
Sexual orientation.	Sexual preference.
Relationship, Same-sex relationship, Same-sex couple, Gay couple, Lesbian couple. Please note: Only use “same-sex relationship” instead of “relationship” if clarifying the “same-sex” nature of the relationship is necessary to the point being communicated.	Homosexual relationship, Homosexual couple
Gay lives, Lesbian lives, Gay and lesbian lives.	Gay lifestyle, Homosexual lifestyle
Bisexual.	Person who swings both ways.
Heterosexual.	Normal. Straight. Please note: Some members of the gay/lesbian community reject the use of the word “straight” due to the potential implication that gays and lesbians “deviate” from normalcy.
Issues relating to persons who are gay/lesbians.	Gay agenda, Lesbian agenda, Homosexual agenda.
Partner, Spouse.	Boyfriend, Husband, Girlfriend, Wife.

Promoting the Use of Inclusive Language

While language is not always intended to exclude a person or a group, it may unintentionally have that effect. Becoming conscious of how language impacts others can help prevent feelings of exclusion and discomfort.

We all have a role to play in preventing the use of offensive rhetoric, narrative and language, and promoting the use of inclusive language. Here are some ways you can promote the use of inclusive language in your workplace, home, school or social setting:

- **Challenge yourself to use this Guide** to better understand the various topics and principles to learn the preferred terms to use when communicating in your community and workplace
- **Stay up-to-date with current terminology.** Language preferences and trends can evolve and change – sometimes quickly. Being aware of current terminology can help you be more inclusive in your communications
- **Recognize that all audiences are diverse.** Use language that is inclusive of everyone in your intended audience to celebrate and support diversity and inclusion in the community and in the workplace

- **If/when you make a mistake with your language, apologize.** Do not make excuses or ignore your mistake. Apologizing shows a commitment to learning and is a step in the right direction
 - If you find yourself in a situation where offensive and derogatory language is being used around you or about you, **turn the situation into a learning experience.** Strategies for reacting to offensive and derogatory language include:
 - **Rephrasing the term you heard (indirect):** Switching unacceptable terms with appropriate language in your responses back to the person you are having a conversation with. This provides what is known as a “social cue” - a spoken or non-spoken message that we give when responding to others. In this context, the social cue is that the language they are using is not appropriate and makes yourself and others uncomfortable
 - **Stopping, questioning and informing (direct):** Stopping an individual from using the language, questioning their use of the language and informing them why it is offensive. This strategy should only be used if you feel safe and comfortable doing so. You should never put yourself in a situation that feels unsafe or threatening. If you hear a colleague, friend or family member use language that makes you uncomfortable, you should take the opportunity to teach them about inclusive language
 - **Walking away and reporting (indirect):** This strategy should be used if you do not feel comfortable rephrasing offensive terms or informing the individual you are speaking with why the term is offensive. If you feel unsafe or uncomfortable, the appropriate action is to walk away and report the incident to the appropriate party, such as the person’s parent or spouse (in a familial setting), a teacher (in a school setting) or a supervisor (in a workplace setting)

Let Us Know What You Think

We welcome your feedback.

If you have any questions or feedback about this Guide or to request an accessible format, please contact the MDIG Secretariat at InclusionCharter@york.ca.

Appendix 1: Resources to Support Mental Health

The following resources have been compiled to help support readers' emotional and mental health while reading the Guide. This list is not exhaustive and should not be used as a substitute for emergency services if immediate assistance is required. Please note that MDIG is not responsible for external resources linked below. Reader discretion is advised.

Please call 9-1-1 emergency services if you require immediate assistance

Please call 2-1-1 for community service provider information

Location, hours and eligibility for community programs in York Region can be found on the [211 website](#) or by phoning/texting 2-1-1.

CRISIS SUPPORT HOTLINES

Resource or Organization	Description	Contact Information
Access York - York Region	York Region's Access York contact centre can be contacted for information and referrals	<p>Phone: 1-877-464-9675</p> <p>(TTY): 1-866-512-6228 (for deaf and hard of hearing)</p> <p>Email: AccessYork@york.ca</p> <p>Available Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.</p>
Canadian Mental Health Association – York Region and South Simcoe	The York Region branch of the national nonprofit, Canadian Mental Health Association.	<p>Phone: 905-841-3977</p> <p>Toll-free: 1-866-345-0183</p> <p>Central Intake: 1-866-345-0183, ext.3321</p> <p>Email: yorkregion@cmha-yr.on.ca</p>
<p>Centre for Addiction and Mental Health</p> <p>Resource: Mental Health 101</p>	Canada's largest mental health teaching hospital and one of the world's leading research centres.	<p>CAMH Switchboard:</p> <p>Phone (GTA): 416 535-8501</p> <p>Toll-free: 1 800 463-2338</p> <p>Available 24-hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week</p> <p>To Access CAMH Clinical Services:</p> <p>Phone: 416 535-8501, press 2</p> <p>Available Monday to Friday, 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.</p>
Health Connection: York Region Public Health	York Region Health Connection provides public health-related information to York Region residents, organizations and health care professionals.	<p>Phone: 1-800-361-5653</p> <p>(TTY): 1-866-512-6228 (for deaf and hard of hearing)</p> <p>Email: AccessYork@york.ca</p>

Resource or Organization	Description	Contact Information
		Available Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Hope for Wellness Help Line – Canada	To connect with experienced and culturally competent counselors for Indigenous identifying persons.	Phone: 1-855-242-3310 (toll-free) Web chat: Online Hope for Wellness chat Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples.
Kids Help Phone - Canada	To access free, confidential support for young persons.	Phone: 1-800-668-6868 (toll-free) Text: CONNECT to 686868 Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to Canadians aged 5 to 29.
Talk Suicide - Canada	To support yourself or someone you know who is thinking about suicide, Call Talk Suicide Canada	Phone: 1-833-456-4566 Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Wellness Together - Canada	To connect with a mental health professional one-on-one.	Phone: 1-866-585-0445 Text: WELLNESS to 741741 Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Your Support Services Network (YSSN) – York Region and Simcoe	Your Support Services Network (YSSN) offers Community Crisis Response Service for persons living in York Region or South Simcoe who are having a mental health crisis, and their family or friends.	Phone: 1-855-310-COPE (2673) (TTY): 1-866-323-7785 (for deaf and hard of hearing) Available 24-hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week

Identity-Specific Supports

Resource or Organization	Description	Contact Information
Across Boundaries	Holistic mental health and addiction services for racialized communities, including those who are newcomers and refugees.	Phone: 416-787-3007 ext. 297
Black Mental Health Canada (BMHC)	Black Mental Health Canada (BMHC) is a volunteer, non-profit, community base organization that supports the mental health needs of diverse Black communities in Canada.	Phone: 1-888-220-2510 Email: info@blackmentalhealth.ca

Black Youth Helpline	Black Youth Helpline serves all youth and specifically responds to the need for Black youth specific service.	Phone: 416-285-9944 Toll-free: 1-833-294-8650 Email: info@blackyouth.ca
Caribbean and African Canadian Social Services	Offers a range of culturally safe clinical prevention and intervention mental health services designed to meet the cultural needs of Black children, youth and adults. Individual, family and group counselling available.	Phone: 416-740-1056 Email: Info@cafcan.org
Community Family Services of Ontario	Formerly Chinese Family Services of Ontario, this agency offers group, individual and family counselling.	Phone: 416-979-8299 Toll-free: 1-866-979-8298 Email: info@cfso.care
Egale Canada	Egale Canada engages in research, education, awareness and legal advocacy to support the lives of 2SLGBTQI identifying people in Canada.	Phone: 1-416-964-7887
Hong Fook Mental Health Association	Hong Fook Mental Health Association is an ethno-cultural community mental health agency with a consolidated culturally competent team serving Asian and other communities in the Greater Toronto Area.	Phone: 416-493-4242 Email: info@hongfook.ca
Indian Residential Schools Resolution Health Support Program	The Indian Residential Schools Resolution Health Support Program was established as part of the 2006 Indian Residential School Settlement Agreement. It provides cultural and emotional support, and mental health counselling services to Survivors of Indian Residential Schools and the families of former students.	Phone: 1-866-925-4419
Naseeha	An international hotline that provides youth and particularly Muslim youth with the tools needed to address a range of issues including mental health, drugs and alcohol, bullying, religion, marriage and divorce, domestic issues, and career or work-related issues.	Phone (Helpline): 1-866-672-3342 Phone (Admin Line): 905-890-2365 Email: info@naseeha.org
Punjabi Community Health Services	Punjabi Community Health Services offers mental health and addictions, geriatric, settlement, child, youth and	Phone: 905-677-0889 Email: info@pchs4u.com

	family services to residents in the Greater Toronto Area.	
South Asian Mental Health	A Brampton-based organization that supports mental health promotion in the South Asian community by conducting workshops that educate people on crisis intervention, coping strategies, stigma deconstruction and mental health service navigation.	Email: info@sochmentalhealth.com
TAIBU Community Health Centre	TAIBU serves the Black community across the GTA, providing comprehensive primary healthcare in combination with health promotion programs and related services such as counselling and telemedicine.	Phone: English: 416-803-8654 / French: 416-898-4371
Jewish Family and Child Services of Greater Toronto	This multi-service agency aims to strengthen and support individuals, children, families and communities by increasing safety and security, improving mental health and wellness and reducing the effects of poverty, within the context of Jewish values.	Phone: 416-638-7800 Email: info@jfandcs.com
Khalil Center	Psychological and spiritual community wellness center advancing the professional practice of psychology rooted in Islamic principles. Khalil Center utilizes faith-based approaches rooted in Islamic theological concepts while integrating the science of psychology towards addressing psychological, spiritual and communal health.	Phone: 1-855-554-2545 Email: info@khalilcenter.com
LGBT YouthLine	LGBT YouthLine is a 2SLGBTQ+ youth-led organization that affirms and supports the experiences of youth (29 and under) across Ontario.	Phone: 1-800-268-9688 Text: 647-694-4275 Email: helpline@youthline.ca
Pflag Canada	Pflag Canada is a national charitable organization, founded by parents who wished to help themselves and their family members understand and accept their LGBTQ2S children.	Phone: 1-888-530-6777 Email: operations@pflagcanada.ca
Talk 4 Healing	Provides support and resources for Indigenous women, by Indigenous women, across Ontario, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Services are	Phone (Crisis Line): 1-888-200-9997 Phone: 1-855-554-HEAL Text: 1-855-554-HEAL

	grounded in Indigenous culture, wisdom and tradition.	
--	--	--

Appendix 2: Educational Resources on Inclusive Language Topics

The following list of resources has been compiled to support awareness of the inclusive language guide topics covered in the Guide. This list is not exhaustive and is provided for education purposes only. Please note that MDIG is not responsible for the external resources linked to below. Reader discretion is advised.

Age

Resources or Organization	Description
Government of Canada: A Discussion Guide on Ageism in Canada	Discussion guide produced by the Federal, Provincial and Territorial (FPT) Ministers Responsible for Seniors.
International Federation on Aging	Canadian based non-profit taking steps to combat ageism through global collaboration.
National Centre to Reframe Aging	Organization that promotes reframing aging. Website provides resources and guides on age-inclusive and bias-free language in communication.
United Nations: Decade of Health Ageing (2021-2030)	The United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030) is a global collaboration, aligned with the last ten years of the Sustainable Development Goals, to improve the lives of older people, their families, and the communities in which they live.

Citizenship or Immigration Status

Resources or Organization	Description
Canadian Council for Refugees	An organization that advocates for the rights, protection, sponsorship, settlement, and well-being of refugees and migrants, in Canada and globally.
Pathways to Prosperity	An alliance of university, community, and government partners dedicated to fostering welcoming communities and promoting the integration of immigrants and minorities across Canada.

Creed or Religion

Resources or Organization	Description
University of Toronto's Inclusive Employer Guides related to religious diversity, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramadan in the Workplace 	Guides to support inclusion of diverse religious backgrounds in the workplace.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewish High Holy Days in the Workplace [Passover, Purim, Shavuot, Shemini Atzeret and Simchat Torah, Hanukkah] • Orthodox Easter in the Workplace • Ash Wednesday in the Workplace • Nowruz in the Workplace • Lunar New Year in the Workplace • Diwali and Bandi Chhor Divas in the Workplace 	
Harvard Divinity School: Overview of Religions	Foundational information about different religious practices, curated by Harvard Divinity School.

Disability

Resources or Organization	Description
Canadian Centre for Diversity and Inclusion: Disability and accessibility	Educational resources on disability and accessibility
Canadian Centre for Diversity and Inclusion: Neurodiversity	Educational resources on neurodiversity
Government of Canada: Accessibility Glossary	Glossary of terms related to the topic of disability in both English and French.
Learning Disability Association of Ontario: Learning Disability	Explanation and definition of learning disabilities.
Ontario Human Rights Commission (OHRC): What is disability?	Expansive definition of disability from the OHRC's Policy on ableism and discrimination based on disability
Learning Disability Association of Ontario: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	Explanation and definition of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).
Ontario Municipal Social Services Association: Conducting Accessible Meetings	Guide takes you through three steps to organizing and running accessible meetings.
Ontario Municipal Social Services Association: Accessible Public Engagement	Guide takes you through five steps of an accessible public engagement process.

Gender Identity and Expression

Resources or Organization	Description
---------------------------	-------------

Canadian Centre for Diversity and Inclusion: LGBTQ2S+ Inclusion	Educational resource list on 2SLGBTQI+ inclusion.
Canadian Centre for Diversity and Inclusion: Creating a transgender inclusive workplace	Educational resource list on transgender inclusion.
Government of Canada: 2SLGBTQI+ Terminology	Government of Canada's list of 2SLGBTQI+ terms.
The Trevor Project: Understanding Gender Identities	Guide from the LGBTQ2S+ advocacy organization, the Trevor Project, explaining gender identity.
Rainbow Health Ontario	Rainbow Health Ontario offers training and resources for healthcare providers across Ontario to help them feel more clinically and culturally competent in caring for 2SLGBTQ+ clients.

Indigenous Peoples

Resources or Organization	Description
Canadian Centre for Diversity and Inclusion: Indigenous inclusion	Educational resources on Indigenous inclusion
Government of Ontario: Ontario First Nations Maps	Map providing information on how to locate First Nation reserves, Tribal Councils, political organizations and land covered by treaties.
Indigenous Corporate Training: Indigenous Peoples: A Guide to Terminology	Free ebook which includes explanations of 43 different terms in use today in building Indigenous relations.
Indigenous Corporate Training: Twenty-Three Tips on What Not to Say and Do When Working Effectively with Indigenous Peoples	Free ebook listing 23 tips on what to say or do and explains why.
Whose Land	Indigenous-led online platform to identify Indigenous Nations, territories, and communities across Canada, as well as to find information for land acknowledgements.

Low-Income Status

Resources or Organization	Description
Harvard Business Review: The Forgotten Dimension of Diversity	Article explaining why social class is an important dimension of diversity to consider when supporting inclusive spaces.

Pratt Institute Library: Socioeconomic Status Language Guide	Guide to help individuals avoid using classist terms with suggested alternatives.
--	---

Marital Status and Family Status

Resources or Organization	Description
Canadian Human Rights Commission: A Guide to Balancing Work and Caregiving obligations	Guide taking managers through the process of accommodating an employee's need to care for a family member.
Peninsula Employment Services (Toronto-based human resources consultant): Family Status Discrimination in the Workplace: An Employer Guide	Guide providing an overview of family status discrimination, the legislation that exists related to preventing family status discrimination and tips for employers to provide an inclusive workplace for all family types.

Mental Health and Mental Illness

Resources or Organization	Description
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health: Promoting Mental Health Finding a Shared Language	Video explaining the separate but interconnected concepts of mental health and mental illness, as well as what it means to 'promote mental health', in ourselves and in our communities.
Government of Canada: Workplace Mental Health Glossary	Glossary of English and French equivalents to 337 concepts related to workplace mental health.
Canadian Centre for Diversity and Inclusion: Mental health in the workplace	Educational resources on mental health in the workplace

Race or Ethnic Background

Resources or Organization	Description
Canadian Centre for Diversity and Inclusion: Anti-Asian racism	Guide containing a broad range of resources for individuals to learn about the impacts of racism on Asian communities and how we can build anti-racist workplaces and communities.
Canadian Centre for Diversity and Inclusion: Navigating Race in Canadian Workplaces	Toolkit providing a brief overview of a few key historical periods that have shaped race relations in Canada.

Canadian Centre for Diversity and Inclusion: Racism and Anti-Black racism	Guide containing a broad range of resources for individuals to learn about anti-Black racism and how we can build anti-racist workplaces and communities.
Government of Ontario: Glossary (Systemic Racism)	Glossary of terminology related to racism.

Sexual Orientation

Resources or Organization	Description
Canadian Centre for Diversity and Inclusion: LGBTQ2S+ Inclusion	Educational resource list on 2SLGBTQI+ inclusion.
Government of Canada: 2SLGBTQI+ Terminology	Government of Canada's list of 2SLGBTQI+ terms.
Rainbow Health Ontario	Rainbow Health Ontario offers training and resources for healthcare providers across Ontario to help them feel more clinically and culturally competent in caring for 2SLGBTQI+ clients.

This Guide is a collective action of the Municipal Diversity and Inclusion Group (MDIG), resulting from the [Inclusion Charter](#) initiative.

_Learn more about the Inclusion Charter and MDIG by reading the annual Inclusion Charter Progress Reports on york.ca/inclusiveyr."