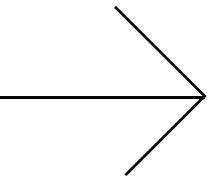




Presented by Matt Sievering

Jan 2026

# Inclusive Language in the Workplace

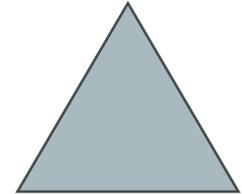
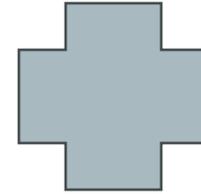
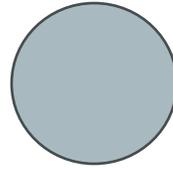


The goal of the presentation is to create a more conducive workforce environment. These slides are meant to reduce friction and allow coworkers to focus on work instead of identity politics or geo-political issues. The following slides are not our positions, public stances or statements - they are company policies used as an outline so employees can provide value to the organization.

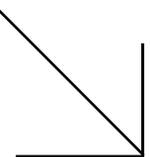
# Welcome



## Let's start here

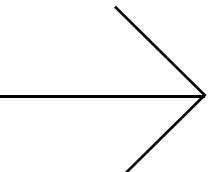


- Inclusive language promotes respect, belonging, and professionalism.
- Words shape culture and influence how employees feel valued.
- This presentation highlights best practices for inclusive speech and writing.



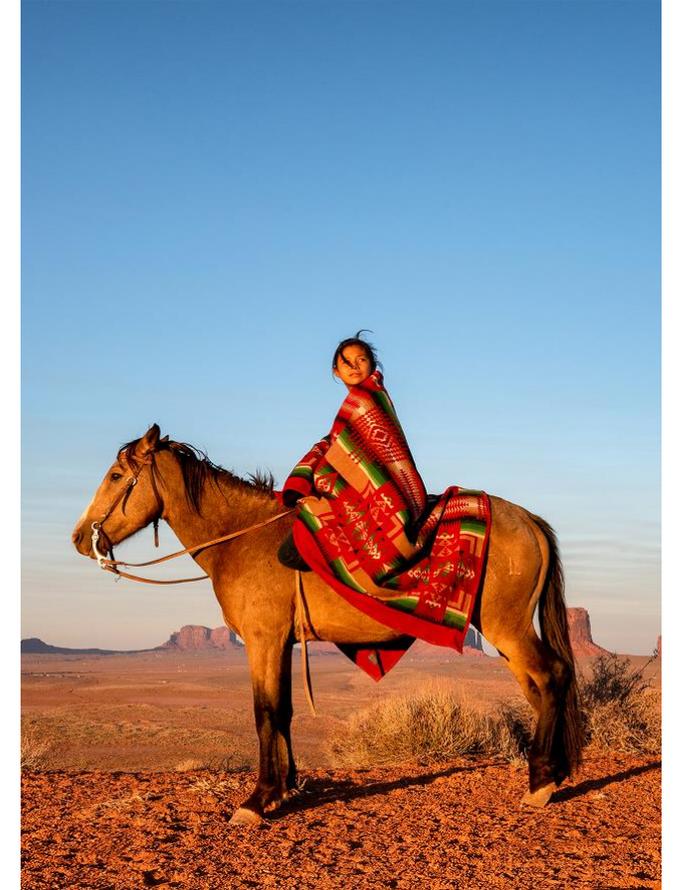
# Inclusive Language: Race & Ethnicity

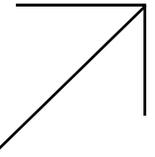
- Use person-first and culturally respectful terminology.
- Avoid stereotypes, generalizations, or outdated terms.
- Stay away from this: “Minorities need extra help.”
- Try something like this instead: “Employees from underrepresented groups may face barriers.”



# Inclusive Language: Age

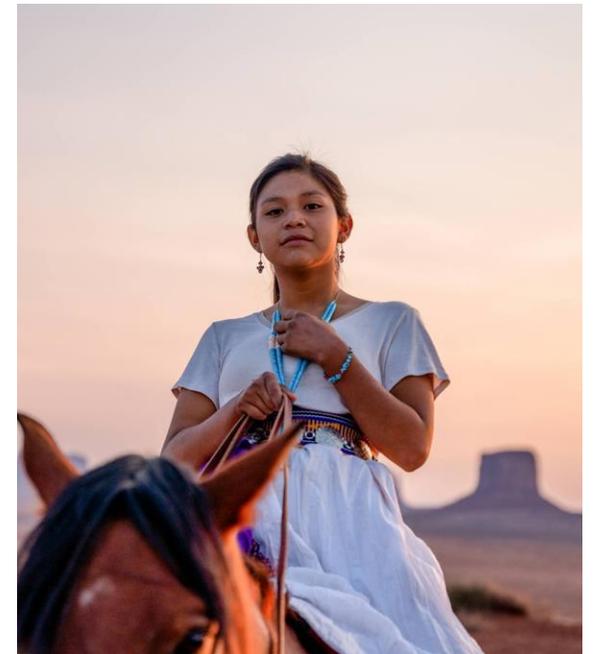
- Avoid age-based assumptions about skills or adaptability.
- Focus on experience, performance, and skills.
- Let's stay away from: “She’s too old to learn new software.”
- Let's try something like : “She may need training on the new software, like others on the team.”

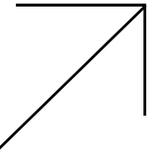




# Inclusive Language: Sexual Orientation & Gender Identity

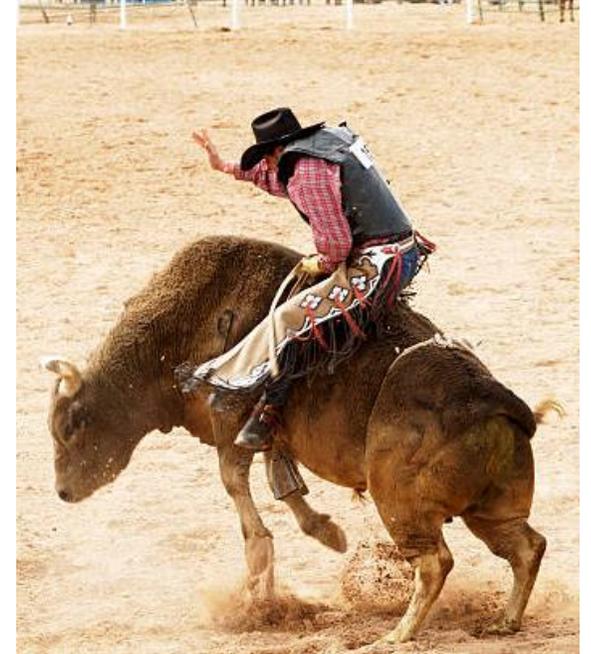
- Be aware of self-identified names, pronouns, and identities (also be aware of employees who don't use pronouns).
- Avoid assuming relationships or gender expression.
- Stay away from using: “Each employee should bring his wife to the event.”
- Try instead: “Employees are welcome to bring their partners to the event.”





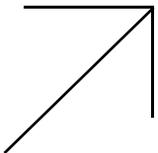
# Inclusive Language: Disability

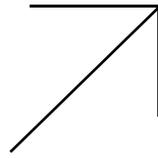
- Use person-first or identity-first language based on individual preference. Avoid language that implies limitation or pity.
- Stay away from: “He is confined to a wheelchair.”
- Try instead: “He uses a wheelchair.”
- Many disabilities are non-visible in nature. The absence of outward signs does not mean a disability is not present.



# Takeaways for Inclusive Communication

- Inclusive language evolves—stay informed and open to feedback.
- When unsure, ask respectfully or follow organizational guidance.
- Inclusive communication at work strengthens trust, teamwork, and allows a healthy workplace free from identity politics.





**Embrace  
change.**

**Lead the future.**

