

Definitions for terms in Inclusive Yukon Families engagement survey

Assisted human reproduction (as defined by the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada): Assisted human reproduction (AHR) is defined as any procedure that involves the handling of eggs, sperm, or both, outside the human body. This includes artificial insemination, intrauterine insemination, in vitro fertilization, and ovarian stimulation (with medications).

Diacritic: a sign, such as an accent or cedilla, which when written above or below a letter indicates a difference in pronunciation from the same letter when unmarked or differently marked.

Egg/ovum donation: process in which a known or anonymous person donate their reproductive cell produced in the ovaries (egg/ovum) to another person (recipient). The person who accepts the donation (recipient) uses the eggs to conceive a baby.

Embryo (according to the federal *Assisted Human Reproduction Act*): An embryo is human organism during the first 56 days of its development following fertilization or creation, excluding any time during which its development has been suspended, and includes any cell derived from such an organism that is used for the purpose of creating a human being.

Embryo donation: it is a form of assisted human reproduction that involves the donation of an embryo. Embryos are usually donated by patients who have been through IVF themselves and wish to donate any remaining embryos to help others. Alternatively, embryos may be created using donor eggs and donor sperm specifically for the purpose of donation.

Gestational surrogacy: process where one person (surrogate), who did not provide the egg used in conception, carries a fetus through pregnancy and gives birth to a baby for another person or couple. The gestational surrogate is not genetically connected to the baby.

Legal name: for the purpose of this questionnaire, a legal name is the name that identifies a person for legal, administrative and other official purposes. The legal name is recognized on official records (such as a birth certificate) and may be changed according to specific legal processes.

Parentage laws: Parentage laws determine who a child's legal parent(s) is when they are born. Parentage gives someone the status of a parent for virtually all legal purposes. This status matters when, for example: naming a child, making medical decisions, getting a child their passport or social insurance number, a child's citizenship, a child's lineage (for example, *Indian Act* status) and inheritance rights.

Laws that establish parentage are different than laws that deal with rights to parenting time, who is caring for the child, and decision-making after separation or divorce.

People with Lived Experience: People who access Yukon's health and/or social services systems or may access them in the future. They can be individuals, family members, support persons or caregivers. They share their time, expertise, experiences, leadership and passions in the service for better care for all Yukoners.

Polynym: a name consisting of multiple names (without there being a differentiation between a given name and a surname).

Single name/mononym: a name composed of only one word.

Sperm donation: process where sperm from an anonymous or known sperm donor is used to create a pregnancy.

Surrogacy: Surrogacy refers to situations where one person (the "surrogate") agrees to gestate and deliver a child for one or more other persons (the "intended parents"). Surrogacies can be gestational or traditional.

To relinquish parentage: A person voluntarily gives up their parental rights to a child.

Traditional surrogate: process where one person (surrogate) provides the egg used in conception, carries a fetus through pregnancy, and gives birth to a baby for another person or couple. Contrary to gestational surrogacy, the traditional surrogate's egg is fertilized; therefore, the traditional surrogate is genetically connected to the baby.