**A**ge and generational influences—children, elders;

**D**evelopmental disabilities—people with developmental disabilities;

**D**isabilities acquired later in life—people with disabilities acquired later, for example, from multiple sclerosis or dementia caused by stroke;

**R**eligion and spiritual orientation—people of Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist, Hindu, and other minority religions and faiths;

**E**thnic and racial identity—people of Asian, South Asian, Pacific Island, Latino, African, African American, Arab, and Middle Eastern heritage;

**S**ocioeconomic status—people of lower status because of occupation, education, income, or rural habitat;

**S**exual orientation—gay, lesbian, and bisexual people;

**I**ndigenous heritage—American Indians, Alaska Natives, First Nations, Inuit, Métis, Native Hawaiians;

**N**ational origin—immigrants, refugees,

International students;

**G**ender—women, transgender people.

Reference.

Hays, Pamela A. (2009-12-28). Addressing Cultural Complexities in Practice, Second Edition: Assessment, Diagnosis, and Therapy (Kindle Locations 75-82). American Psychological Association. Kindle Edition.