

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

How are my race and ethnicity related to my healthcare?

Although we are all individuals, our racial and ethnic backgrounds may place us at differing risks for some diseases and health disparities. We can work to reduce these risks by making sure that everyone gets high quality health care. We collect this information from all of our patients to get to know you better.

Why do you need to know my sex assigned at birth, gender identity, and sexual orientation?

Knowing your sex assigned at birth, gender identity, and sexual orientation will allow us to better provide appropriate, respectful, and competent care. It is important for us to know your sex assigned at birth and gender identity to give us more information about your body. Additionally, people of certain sexes, gender identities, and sexual orientations are disproportionately affected by certain health inequalities and medical conditions. Sharing this information with us will allow us to better address your specific medical needs.

Why do you need to know what pronouns I use?

We aim to provide respectful and competent care to all of our patients. We cannot assume an individual's pronouns based on their appearance. These assumptions are not always correct and can be harmful.

What will my information be used for?

Information you provide about your race, ethnicity, language, sex assigned at birth, gender identity, sexual orientation, and personal pronouns will help us provide better services and programs to all of our patients.

Who has access to the demographic information I provide?

Your information is kept private and confidential and is protected by law. The only people who will see your information are members of your care team and others who are authorized to see your medical record.

| Sociodemographic Terms and Definition | |
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| Race | Race is ascribed to individuals based on broad physical traits and appearance. |
| Ethnicity | Ethnicity refers to cultural factors, including nationality, regional culture, ancestry, and language. |
| Sex | Sex is assigned at birth and generally refers to anatomical differences, an individual's chromosomes, and physiological markers. |
| Gender | Gender refers to how individuals perceive themselves and refer to themselves. One's gender identity can be the same or different from their sex assigned at birth. |
| Gender Identity | Describes an individuals' self-concept of being male, female, a combination of both or neither. |
| Sexual Orientation | Refers to who an individual is attracted to. Straight or heterosexual describes someone who is exclusively attracted to people of the opposite gender. Lesbian/gay/homosexual describes someone who is exclusively attracted to people of the same gender. Some individuals use the term gay to broadly mean an identity other than straight. Bisexual describes someone who is attracted to people of multiple genders. An individual's sexual orientation may or may not match one's sexual behavior. |
| Personal Gender Pronouns | Are the pronouns that people ask others to use in reference to themselves. The most commonly used gender pronouns are she/her/hers, he/him/his, and they/them/their(s). Some individuals use a combination of pronouns such as he/they or they/she. |