

Assessment of Health Conditions and Health Service Use Among Transgender Patients in Canada



In this study, researchers examined sociodemographic characteristics, health conditions, and health service use among transgender individuals and compared this data with the general population in Canada's most populated province, Ontario. The researchers collected data from community health centers and an outpatient clinic in three main cities — Toronto, Ottawa and Thunder Bay from January 2012 to December 2016.

Transgender is an umbrella term that refers to individuals whose gender identity does not match with the sex assigned to them at birth. For example, a person who was assigned female at birth but identifies as a man is a transgender man.

Gender expansive refers to a wide range of gender identities and expressions that expand and broaden the definitions of gender-normative identities. For example, a gender-expansive person is someone who does not identify with being either male or female.

Cisgender refers to individuals who identify as the sex assigned to them at birth. For example, a person who is assigned female at birth and identifies as a woman, is a cisgender woman.

Of the 2085 transgender individuals:



85% are under the age of 45



30% live in the two lowest neighbourhood income quintiles

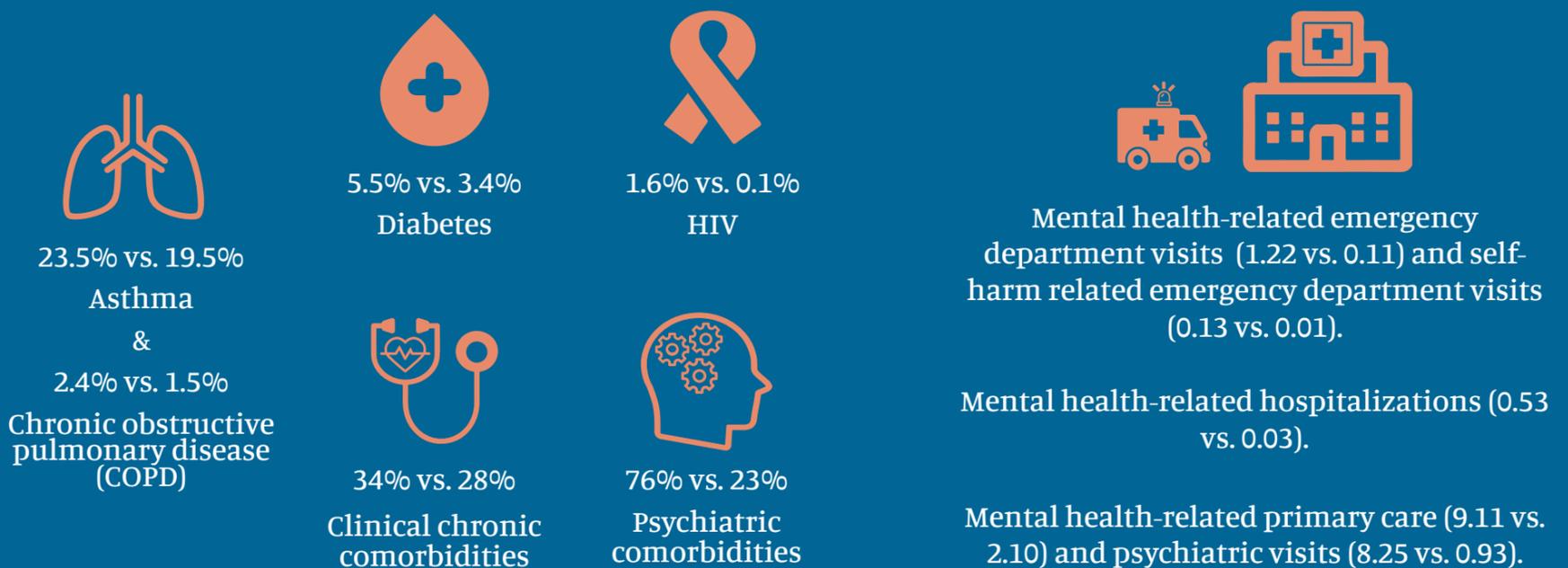


95% live in urban settings



53% are covered under the public provincial drug plan

Transgender individuals experience higher rates of chronic health conditions, and health service use, including emergency visits and hospitalizations, compared to cisgender individuals (Transgender vs. Cisgender).



This infographic is based on the article, "Assessment of health conditions and health service use among transgender patients in Canada" by Abramovich et al. published in *JAMA Network Open*. 2020;3(8):e2015036. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.15036>.

This knowledge exchange activity is supported by Evidence Exchange Network (EENet). EENet has been made possible through a financial contribution from the Ministry of Health ("MOH"). The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of either MOH or of the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health ("CAMH").

Evidence Exchange Network (EENet) helps create and share evidence to build a better mental health and addictions system in Ontario. We connect mental health and addictions system stakeholders with each other and with relevant, actionable evidence to inform decision-making. Part of the Provincial System Support Program (PSSP) at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), the network includes researchers, clinicians, service providers, system planners, policymakers, persons with lived experience, and families. Visit www.eenet.ca to learn more.

camh