

Role of Provider Experience in Quality of Chronic Disease Care for Transgender Medicare Beneficiaries

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LGBTQ+ Economists and Allies in Asia-Pacific Summit

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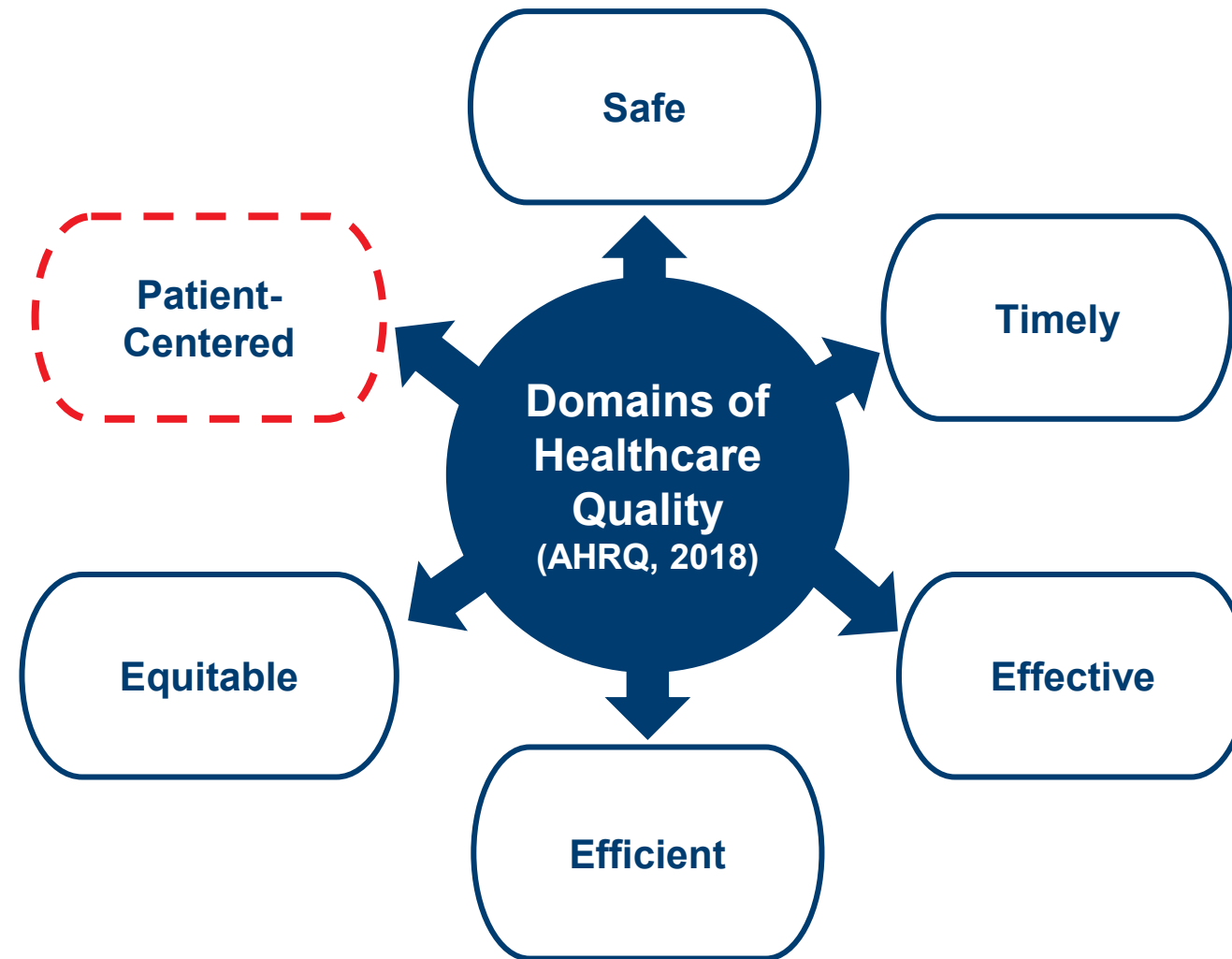
The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Trans Patients' Experiences in Healthcare Settings

- Trans people face widespread health disparities in chronic health conditions. (Dragon et al, 2017; Hughto et al, 2023)
- 59% of trans respondents experienced healthcare discrimination in the past year. (Mahowald et al, 2021)
- Most previous research in trans health has relied on survey data. (Casey et al, 2019; Mahowald et al, 2021)

Studying Trans Health

Domains of Healthcare Quality



Clinicians' Role in Providing Quality Care to Trans Patients

- 18% of trans people report needing to teach their providers about trans people in order to receive appropriate care (Rastogi, 2025)
- 37% of providers endorsed that lack of experience with trans patients contributed to their discomfort in treating trans patients (Shires et al, 2018)
 - No research has looked at the relationship between a provider's experience with trans patients and quality for trans patients.
- Provider experience with marginalized populations is positively associated with improved healthcare quality (Betancourt et al., 2003)

Three questions about chronic disease care for trans Medicare beneficiaries:

1. Do trans patients develop conditions differently over time?
2. Do they receive different quality of care?
3. Does provider experience change that quality?

Aim 1

Aim 2

Research Question

Does providers' past experience with trans beneficiaries affect the quality of care they provide trans beneficiaries?

Data Sources

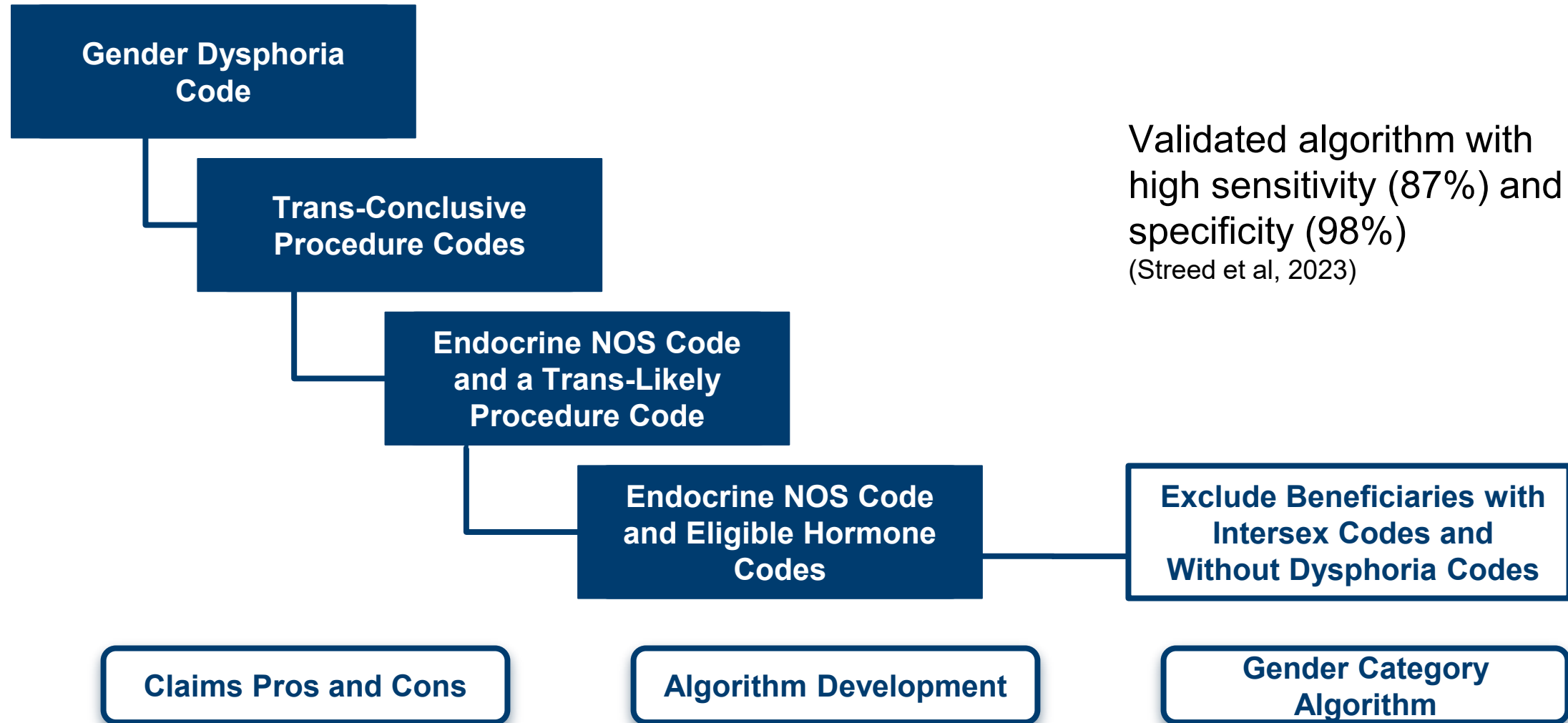
Medicare administrative data from 2011-2022

- 100% file for trans beneficiaries, 20% file for cisgender beneficiaries
- Including master beneficiary summary, inpatient, outpatient, carrier, and prescription drug files

Why Study Trans Medicare Beneficiaries?

- Trans people have double the rate of disabilities as cisgender people (Smith-Johnson, 2022)
- Medicare beneficiaries have more chronic conditions and use more healthcare than any other payer population
- Care in Medicare is most costly and has the highest variance in quality
- Data quality

Trans Beneficiary Identification Algorithm



Inclusion Criteria

Person-years where beneficiary:

- Fee-for service
- At least one outpatient or inpatient claims
- 21 or older
- Did not use hospice care
- Alive at the end of the year

Explanatory Variable

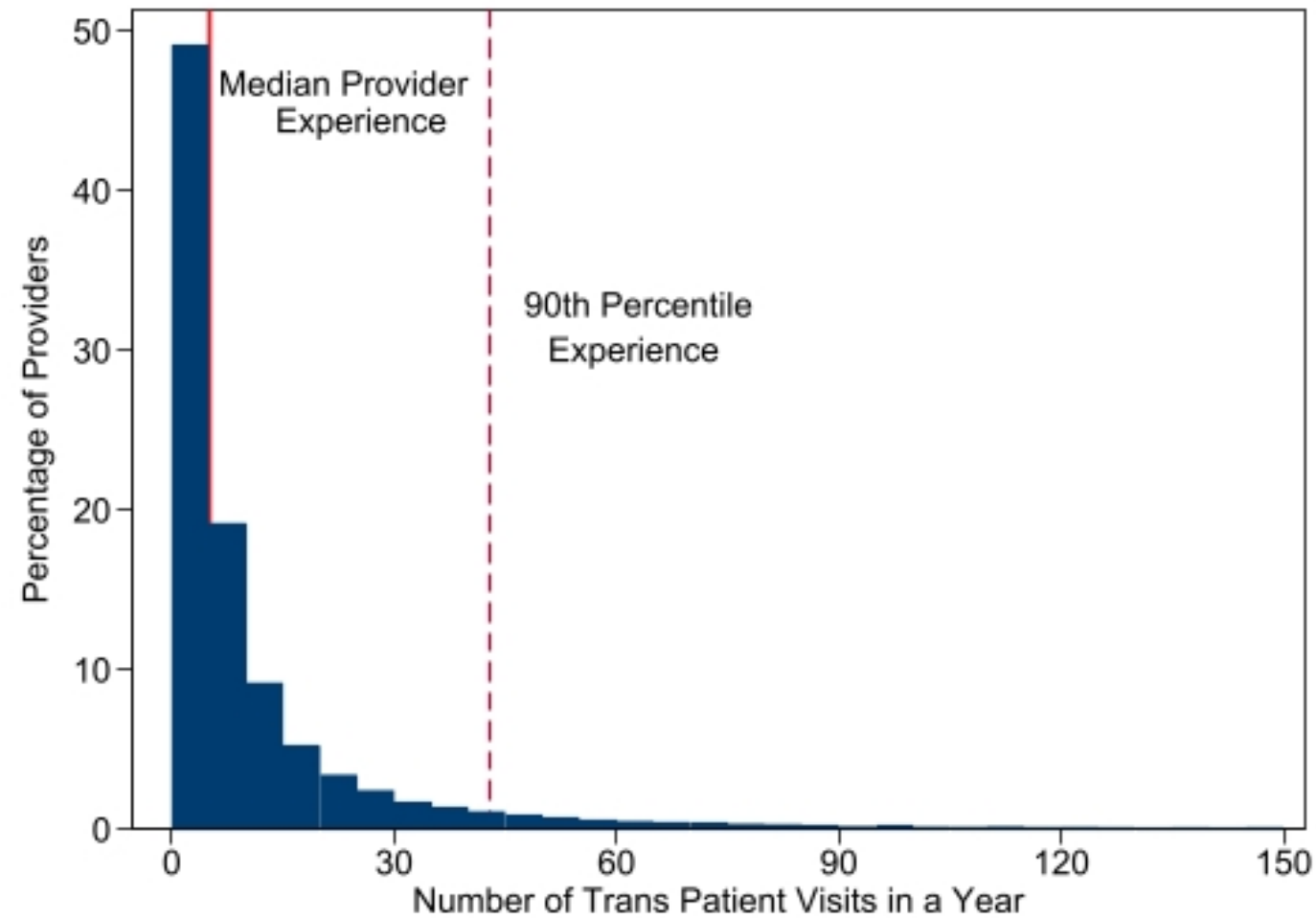
Primary care providers (PCP):

- Physicians in **general practice, family practice, internal medicine, obstetrics/gynecology, or geriatric medicine** (IOM, 1996)
- Nurse practitioners and physician assistants if the plurality of physicians in their practice were primary care physicians (DuGoff et al., 2016; Nyweide et al., 2017)

Provider assignment: PCP that the beneficiary saw for the **plurality of visits** in the year

Primary explanatory variable: if a PCP was **above the median** of visits by trans beneficiaries in the prior year

Provider Experience



Outcomes

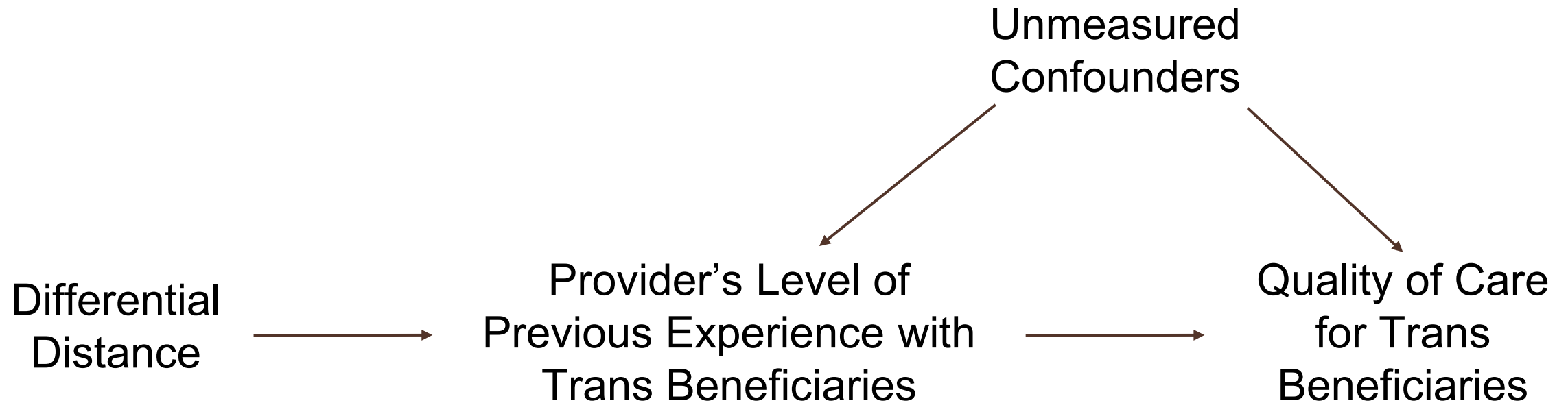
Medication Management

- Statin therapy for patients with cardiovascular disease
- Statin therapy for patients with diabetes
- Continuous antidepressant management

→ Outcomes are primarily **attributable to primary care providers**

Measure Selection

Instrumental Variable Analysis



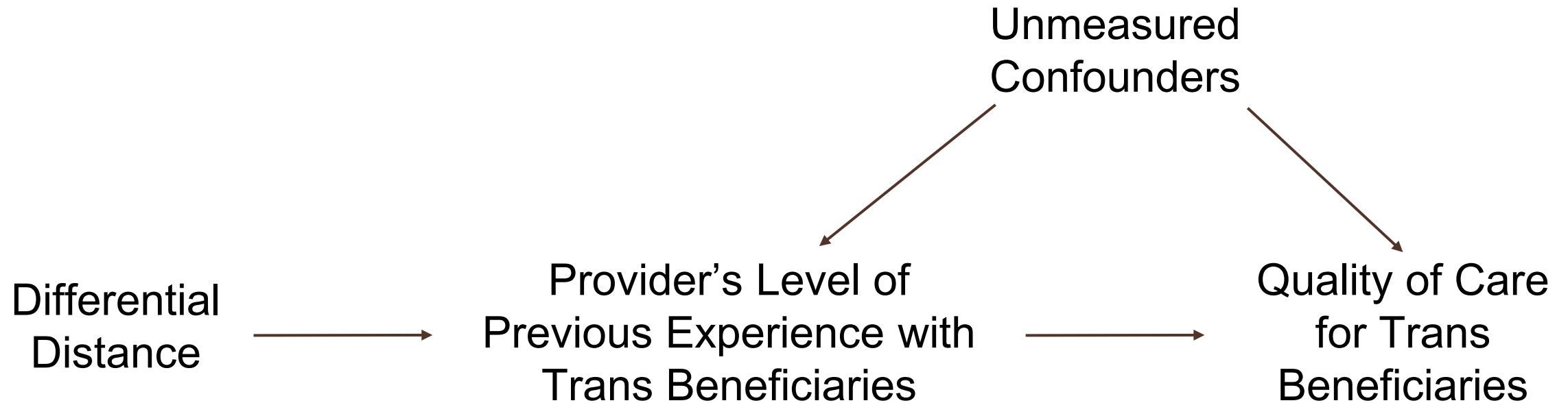
Aim 2: Instrumental Variable Analysis



Differential distance:
Additional travel distance beyond the provider closest to a beneficiary's home needed to reach a trans-experienced provider

1 **Monotonicity**

Instrumental Variable Analysis



2 Exclusion

First Stage

$$\text{Provider Experience}_{ist} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Differential Distance}_{ist} + X_i + \theta_s + \gamma_t + \varepsilon_{ist}$$

- $\text{Provider Experience}_{ist}$: binary of whether provider is over the median
- $\text{Differential Distance}_{ist}$: additional travel distance beyond the provider closest to a beneficiary's home needed to reach a trans-experienced provider
- X_i : beneficiary demographics
- θ_s : state fixed effect
- γ_t : year fixed effect

Reduced Form

First Stage

$$\text{Provider Experience}_{ist} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Differential Distance}_{ist} + X_i + \theta_s + \gamma_t + \varepsilon_{ist}$$

3

Relevance

$$\beta_1 = -0.005 \text{ (95\% CI: -0.006 to -0.004)}$$

$$F=235.1$$

Second Stage

$$Y_{ist} = \pi_0 + \pi_1 \text{Provider Experience}_{is(t-1)} + \text{Provider Beneficiary Volume}_{ist} + X_i + \theta_s + \gamma_t + \varepsilon_{ist}$$

- Y_{ist} : medication management outcomes (HEDIS)
- $\text{Provider Experience}_{is(t-1)}$: 1 year lagged binary of whether provider is over the median experience
- $\text{Provider Beneficiary Volume}_{ist}$: number of beneficiaries provider sees
- X_i : beneficiary demographics
- θ_s : state fixed effect
- γ_t : year fixed effect

Demographics of Cisgender and Trans Cohorts

- 37,442 eligible trans beneficiaries; 10,086,347 eligible cisgender beneficiaries
 - 44% TFN, 33% TMN, and 23% were unable to be classified
- Compared to cisgender beneficiaries, trans beneficiaries were:
 - Younger (60.1 vs 71.9)
 - More likely to qualify based on disability (56.3% vs 24.7%)
 - More likely to be dually-eligible for Medicaid (43.4% vs 18.8%)

By Gender
Modality

By Gender
Group

Propensity
Score Overlap

Propensity
Score Balance

Beneficiary Demographics by Provider Experience

- Trans beneficiaries with experienced and inexperienced providers relatively balanced on gender group, race and ethnicity, dual eligibility, basis of eligibility, number of chronic conditions, and socioeconomic status of zip code
- Compared to beneficiaries with trans-inexperienced providers, beneficiaries with experienced providers are:
 - older (62.3 vs 59.8)
 - more likely to live in a metropolitan area (82.1% vs 78.5%)
 - more likely to live in CMS regions 1 (Boston, MA) and 9 (San Francisco, CA)

[Provider Balance Table](#)

Beneficiary Demographics by Differential Distance

- Trans beneficiaries are balanced across levels of the instrument on age, gender group, race and ethnicity, dual eligibility, basis of eligibility, number of chronic conditions, and socioeconomic status of zip code
- Compared to beneficiaries with who live closer to trans-inexperienced provider, beneficiaries who live closer to a trans-experienced provider are:
 - more likely to live in a metropolitan area (82.5% vs 78.5%)
 - more likely to live in CMS regions 1 (Boston, MA) and 2 (New York, NY)

4

Exchangeability

[Levels of Instrument Table](#)

Role of Previous Trans Experience among Providers

	Trans-Inexperienced Providers, %	Trans-Experienced Providers, %	Absolute Difference (pp; 95% CI)
Statin Use Among Patients with Cardiovascular Disease	78.5	76.9	-1.6 (-8.7 to 5.6)
Statin Use Among Patients with Diabetes	53.5	60.8	7.2 (0.4 to 14.1)
Antidepressant Continuation after 6 Months	53.1	69.1	16.0 (8.5 to 23.4)

By Basis of Eligibility

By Gender Group

OLS Comparison

Probit IV

Alternate Definition

2SRI

Previous Trans Experience among Providers for Cis Patients

	Trans-Inexperienced Providers, %	Trans-Experienced Providers, %	Absolute Difference (pp)
Statin Use Among Patients with Cardiovascular Disease	80.5	81.2	-0.1 (-0.4 to 0.3)
Statin Use Among Patients with Diabetes	61.9	62.6	0.7 (0.3 to 1.0)
Antidepressant Continuation after 6 Months	62.8	63.1	0.3 (-0.2 to 0.5)

Trans-Experienced Clinicians Provide Better Care for Trans Beneficiaries

- Clinicians' previous experience with trans beneficiaries increased quality measures for trans beneficiaries
- Provider's previous experience with trans beneficiaries does not impact quality for cisgender beneficiaries

Limitations

- Limited to Medicare fee-for-service, including in experience measures
- Limited to trans beneficiaries who are identified by the algorithm
- Trans-identification algorithm and chronic condition algorithms are both based on utilization
- Prior experience with trans beneficiaries analysis is limited to beneficiaries who are sensitive to distance in choosing providers
- Does not account for provider-side selection

Clinical Implications

- Trans patients may need to be considered a special population for quality improvement
- Trans patients sharing with each other about good interactions with providers is a great strategy (Harner, 2021)
- There may be value in concentrating provider experience with trans patients
- These findings suggest a need for clinical curricula that explicitly address when chronic disease care for trans patients (Kopel et al., 2023)

Thank You

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School *of*
Public Health

BROWN UNIVERSITY

Studying Trans Health and Healthcare

Identity and Community

Political Factors

**Healthcare Experiences
and Utilization**

Body Configurations



Trans Beneficiaries Age Faster than Cis Beneficiaries

- Trans beneficiaries had a significantly higher risk of 33 of 38 tested age-related conditions than comparable cisgender beneficiaries
- Trans beneficiaries developed stress-related conditions at younger ages, on average, than cisgender beneficiaries
 - Stigma operates directly- leading to weathering, or premature aging due to prolonged exposure to minority stress (Geronimus, 2010; Hughes et al., 2021)
 - Stigma operates indirectly- trans people are more likely to smoke than cisgender people (Buchting et al, 2017)

Trans Beneficiaries Use More Healthcare than Cis Beneficiaries

- Trans beneficiaries used more dialysis, ED, inpatient, outpatient, and SNF care than comparable cisgender beneficiaries
- After adjusting for chronic conditions, trans people used more ED, inpatient, and outpatient care



Trans Beneficiaries Receive Worse Quality of Care

- There are disparities between trans and cisgender Medicare beneficiaries in quality

Trans beneficiaries were:

- more likely to receive follow-up care after emergency department visits
- less likely receive necessary medications
- more likely to have fragmented care than cisgender beneficiaries



Trans Quality Disparities Are Similar to Marginalized Groups

- These disparities are comparable in magnitude to racial and ethnic, eligibility pathway, and dual eligibility disparities



**Race & Ethnic Disparity
Comparison**

**Eligibility Pathway
Disparity Comparison**

**Dual Eligibility Disparity
Comparison**

Strengths and Limitations of Administrative Data

Strengths

- Data has already been collected
- Claims allow for a full-population analysis
- Longitudinal and linked to a variety of outcomes
- Large sample size

Limitations

- Data was not collected for research purposes
- Utilization-based algorithms
- Limited to particular payers or health systems
- Does not use self-identification



Timeline of Algorithm Development



Blosnich et al.

First to use ICD-9 codes to study transgender populations in claims

Ewald et al.

Adapting ICD-10 codes for use

Jasuja et al.

Expansion beyond ICD-10 codes and development of gender stratification

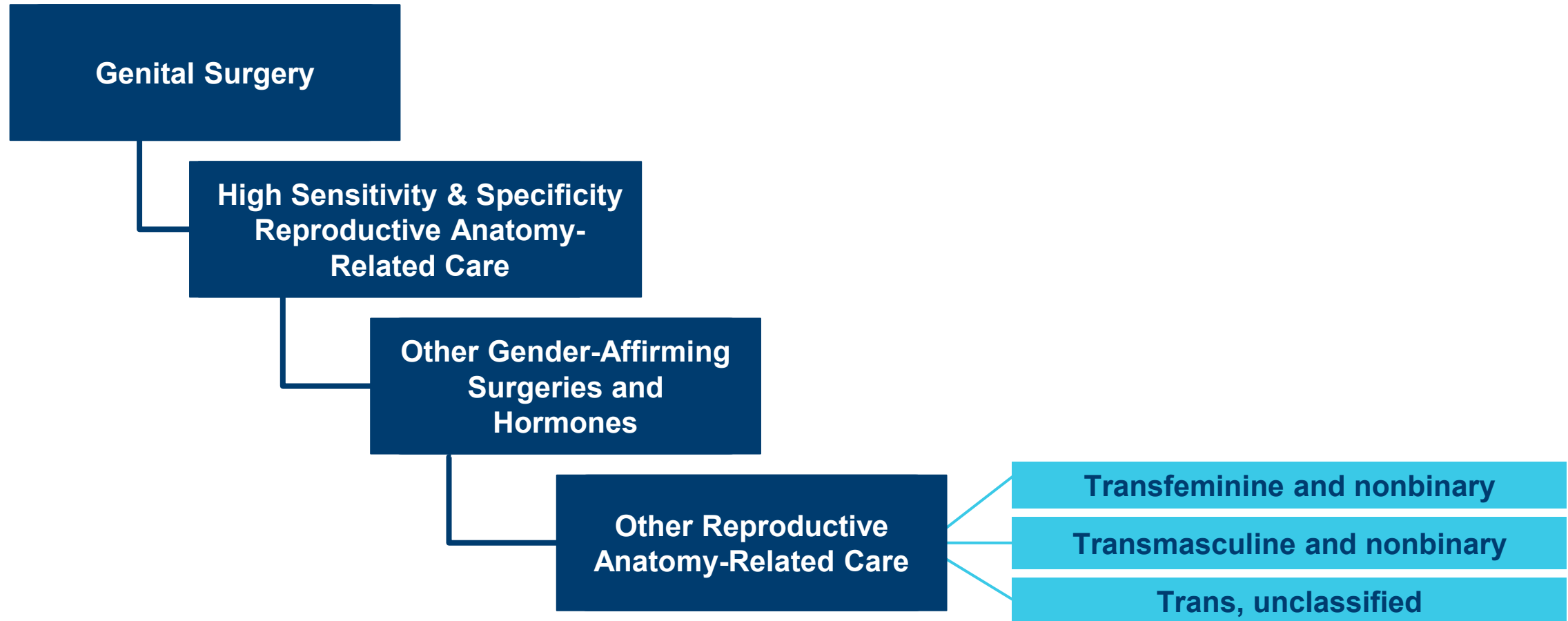
Yee et al.

Refined identification of gender stratification

Hughto et al.

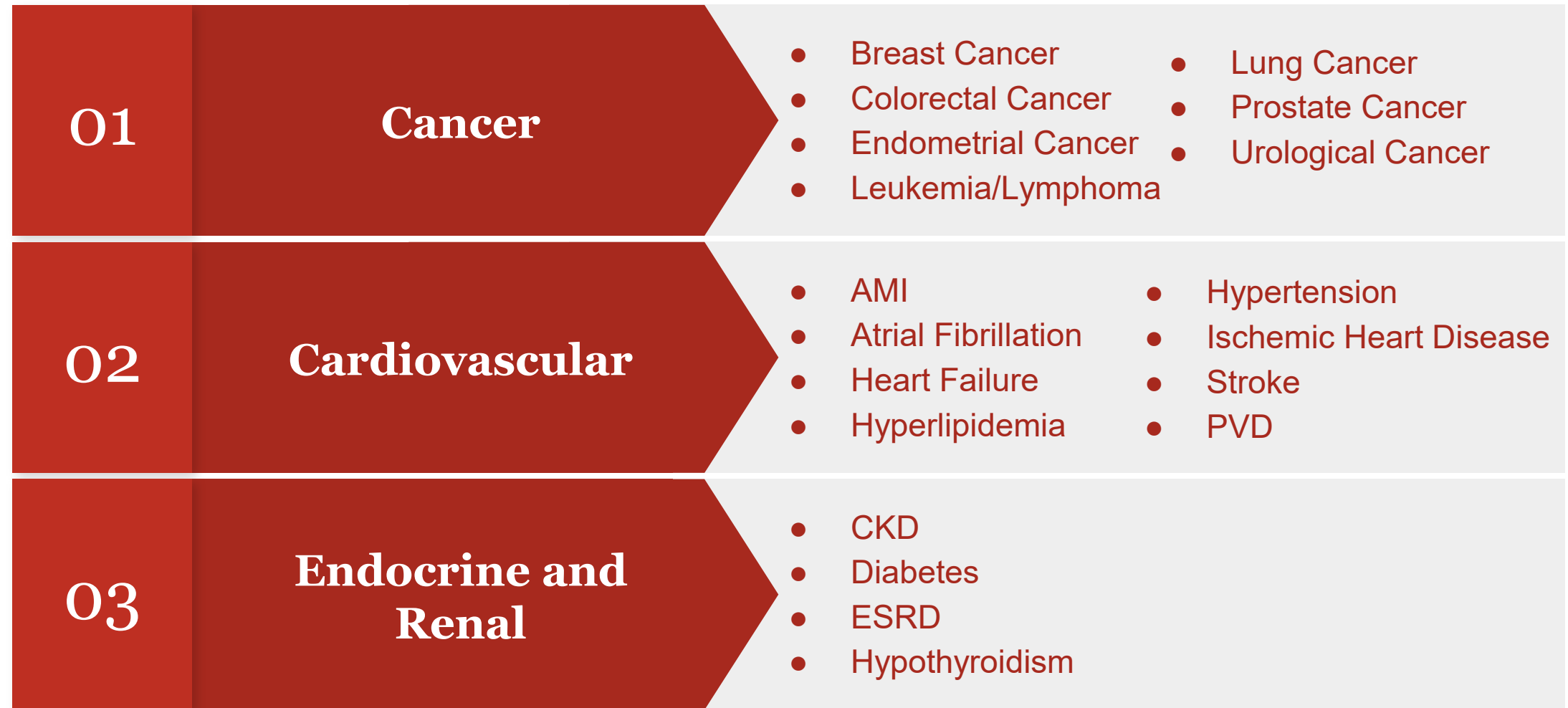
Combined and refined algorithms from Jasuja and Yee et al.

Gender Category Algorithm among Trans Beneficiaries



← *For details, Hughto JMW, Hughes L, Yee K, et al. Improving data-driven methods to identify and categorize transgender individuals by gender in insurance claims data. *LGBT Health*. 2022;9(4):254-263. doi:10.1089/lgbt.2021.0433

Outcomes



Outcomes

04	Musculoskeletal and Chronic Pain	- Fibromyalgia/Chronic Pain - Hip/Pelvis Fracture - Mobility Impairment - Multiple Sclerosis - Osteoporosis - Rheumatoid Arthritis
05	Neurological	- Alzheimer's Disease - Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias - Parkinson's Disease
06	Sensory	- Blindness and Visual Impairment - Deafness and Hearing Impairment
07	Other	- Anemia - Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia - Cataracts - COPD - Glaucoma - Liver Disease - Ulcers

Demographics by Gender Modality

	Cisgender N=11,164,915	Trans N=38,187	SMD
Age (Mean, SD)	71.9 (12.6)	60.1 (18.9)	0.73
Race and Ethnicity			0.01
Asian (non-Hispanic)	2.8%	1.9%	
Black (non-Hispanic)	10.2%	12.0%	
Hispanic	6.9%	6.8%	
North American Native	0.5%	0.8%	
Other (non-Hispanic)	0.7%	0.7%	
White (non-Hispanic)	77.4%	75.5%	
Missing	1.5%	2.4%	
Dual Status			-0.54
Non-Dual	81.2%	56.6%	
Partial Dual	4.3%	8.7%	
Full Dual	14.5%	34.7%	
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	

SMD:
Standardized mean difference

Demographics by Gender Modality

	Cisgender	Trans	SMD
	N=11,164,915	N=38,187	
Original Basis of Eligibility			-0.69
Age	75.4%	42.3%	
Disability	23.7%	56.3%	
End Stage Renal Disease	0.9%	1.4%	
Current Basis of Eligibility			-0.70
Age	84.6%	53.0%	
Disability	14.9%	46.3%	
End Stage Renal Disease	0.5%	0.7%	
Years Enrolled in Medicare (Mean, SD)	12.7 (9.4)	12.6 (9.3)	0.01

SMD:
Standardized
mean difference

Demographics among Age-Qualified Beneficiaries

	Cisgender	Trans	SMD
	N=8,418,832	N=16,153	
Age (Mean, SD)	76.0 (9.0)	75.9 (8.8)	0.01
Race and Ethnicity			0.06
Asian (non-Hispanic)	3.2%	2.4%	
Black (non-Hispanic)	7.4%	6.6%	
Hispanic	6.0%	5.2%	
North American Native	0.4%	0.4%	
Other (non-Hispanic)	0.7%	0.6%	
White (non-Hispanic)	80.6%	83.1%	
Missing	1.7%	1.8%	

SMD:
Standardized mean
difference

Demographics among Age-Qualified Beneficiaries

	Cisgender	Trans	SMD
	N=8,418,832	N=16,153	
Dual Status			-0.17
Non-Dual	88.5%	82.7%	
Partial Dual	2.2%	2.7%	
Full Dual	9.3%	14.5%	
Current Basis of Eligibility			0.01
Age	100.0%	100.0%	
Disability	0.0%	0.0%	
End Stage Renal Disease	0.0%	0.0%	
Years Enrolled in Medicare (Mean, SD)	12.5 (9.0)	12.4 (8.7)	0.01

SMD:
Standardized mean
difference



Demographics among Disability-Qualified Beneficiaries

	Cisgender	Trans	SMD
	N=2,641,685	N=21,487	
Age (Mean, SD)	59.3 (13.5)	48.5 (15.8)	0.74
Race and Ethnicity			0.07
Asian (non-Hispanic)	1.5%	1.4%	
Black (non-Hispanic)	18.0%	15.5%	
Hispanic	9.2%	7.8%	
North American			
Native	0.9%	1.1%	
Other (non-Hispanic)	0.7%	0.7%	
White (non-Hispanic)	68.7%	70.8%	
Missing	1.0%	2.8%	

SMD:
Standardized mean difference

Demographics among Disability-Qualified Beneficiaries

	Cisgender	Trans	SMD
	N=2,641,685	N=21,487	
Dual Status			-0.44
Non-Dual	58.8%	37.2%	
Partial Dual	10.7%	13.1%	
Full Dual	30.4%	49.6%	
Current Basis of Eligibility			-0.44
Age	38.0%	18.6%	
Disability	62.0%	81.4%	
End Stage Renal Disease	0.0%	0.0%	
Years Enrolled in Medicare (Mean, SD)	13.4 (10.5)	12.8 (9.8)	0.06

SMD:
Standardized mean difference



Demographics by Gender Group

	Cisgender Women	Cisgender Men	TFN	TMN	Trans, Unclassified
	N=5,522,453	N=4,563,893	N=16,388	N=12,288	N=8,766
Age	72.6 (12.4)	70.4 (12.3)	61.9 (16.7)	59.5 (19.9)	58.3 (20.2)
Race and Ethnicity					
Asian and Pacific Islander	162,748 (2.9%)	121,766 (2.7%)	275 (1.7%)	216 (1.8%)	223 (2.5%)
Black	576,674 (10.4%)	432,808 (9.5%)	1,903 (11.6%)	1,438 (11.7%)	1,146 (13.1%)
Hispanic	358,880 (6.5%)	295,366 (6.5%)	1,116 (6.8%)	788 (6.4%)	575 (6.6%)
White	4,298,858 (77.8%)	3,558,841 (78.0%)	12,543 (76.5%)	9,376 (76.3%)	6,445 (73.5%)
Race and Ethnicity Not Listed	68,064 (1.2%)	59,612 (1.3%)	209 (1.3%)	164 (1.3%)	173 (2.0%)
Missing	57,229 (1.0%)	95,500 (2.1%)	342 (2.1%)	306 (2.5%)	204 (2.3%)
Dual Eligibility					
Non-Dual Eligible	4,196,946 (76.0%)	3,683,901 (80.7%)	9,060 (55.3%)	6,457 (52.5%)	4,240 (48.4%)
Dual Eligible	1,298,684 (23.5%)	860,158 (18.8%)	7,240 (44.2%)	5,747 (46.8%)	4,437 (50.6%)
Missing	26,823 (0.5%)	19,834 (0.4%)	88 (0.5%)	84 (0.7%)	89 (1.0%)

SMD: Standardized mean difference; TFN: transfeminine and nonbinary; TMN: transmasculine and nonbinary

Demographics by Gender Group

	Cisgender Women	Cisgender Men	TFN	TMN	Trans, Unclassified
	N=5,522,453	N=4,563,893	N=16,388	N=12,288	N=8,766
Original Basis of Eligibility					
Age	4,289,604 (77.7%)	3,310,536 (72.5%)	7,173 (43.8%)	5,278 (43.0%)	3,530 (40.3%)
Disability	1,196,172 (21.7%)	1,199,449 (26.3%)	8,993 (54.9%)	6,860 (55.8%)	5,079 (57.9%)
ESRD	36,677 (0.7%)	53,908 (1.2%)	222 (1.4%)	150 (1.2%)	157 (1.8%)
Years Enrolled in Medicare (Mean, SD)	12.8 (9.2)	11.8 (8.8)	13.1 (9.3)	12.3 (8.6)	11.8 (9.6)

SMD: Standardized mean difference; TFN: transfeminine and nonbinary; TMN: transmasculine and nonbinary

Geography by Gender Modality

	Cisgender	Trans	SMD
	N=10,086,347	N=37,442	
1: Boston, MA	551,855 (5.5%)	2,941 (7.9%)	-0.04
2: New York, NY	876,765 (8.7%)	3,724 (9.9%)	
3: Philadelphia, PA	1,074,604 (10.7%)	3,839 (10.3%)	
4: Atlanta, GA	2,135,263 (21.2%)	6,209 (16.6%)	
5: Chicago, IL	1,780,342 (17.7%)	6,326 (16.9%)	
6: Dallas, TX	1,214,222 (12.0%)	3,658 (9.8%)	
7: Kansas City, KS	534,907 (5.3%)	1,850 (4.9%)	
8: Denver, CO	332,174 (3.3%)	1,421 (3.8%)	
9: San Francisco, CA	1,175,279 (11.7%)	5,187 (13.9%)	
10: Seattle, WA	410,936 (4.1%)	2,287 (6.1%)	

SMD:
Standardized mean difference



Geography among Age-Qualified Beneficiaries

	Cisgender	Trans	SMD
	N=7,600,141	N=15,981	
1: Boston, MA	410,654 (5.4%)	937 (5.9%)	-0.01
2: New York, NY	670,222 (8.8%)	1,758 (11.0%)	
3: Philadelphia, PA	815,944 (10.7%)	1,733 (10.8%)	
4: Atlanta, GA	1,563,574 (20.6%)	2,989 (18.7%)	
5: Chicago, IL	1,329,351 (17.5%)	2,520 (15.8%)	
6: Dallas, TX	899,644 (11.8%)	1,628 (10.2%)	
7: Kansas City, KS	407,348 (5.4%)	741 (4.6%)	
8: Denver, CO	265,047 (3.5%)	623 (3.9%)	
9: San Francisco, CA	923,990 (12.2%)	2,270 (14.2%)	
10: Seattle, WA	314,367 (4.1%)	782 (4.9%)	

SMD:
Standardized mean difference

Geography among Disability-Qualified Beneficiaries

	Cisgender	Trans	SMD
	N=2,395,621	N=20,932	
1: Boston, MA	138,664 (5.8%)	1,991 (9.5%)	-0.09
2: New York, NY	199,403 (8.3%)	1,919 (9.2%)	
3: Philadelphia, PA	250,229 (10.4%)	2,047 (9.8%)	
4: Atlanta, GA	550,267 (23.0%)	3,098 (14.8%)	
5: Chicago, IL	436,630 (18.2%)	3,730 (17.8%)	
6: Dallas, TX	298,566 (12.5%)	1,949 (9.3%)	
7: Kansas City, KS	123,682 (5.2%)	1,083 (5.2%)	
8: Denver, CO	64,863 (2.7%)	781 (3.7%)	
9: San Francisco, CA	239,724 (10.0%)	2,853 (13.6%)	
10: Seattle, WA	93,593 (3.9%)	1,481 (7.1%)	

SMD:
Standardized mean difference

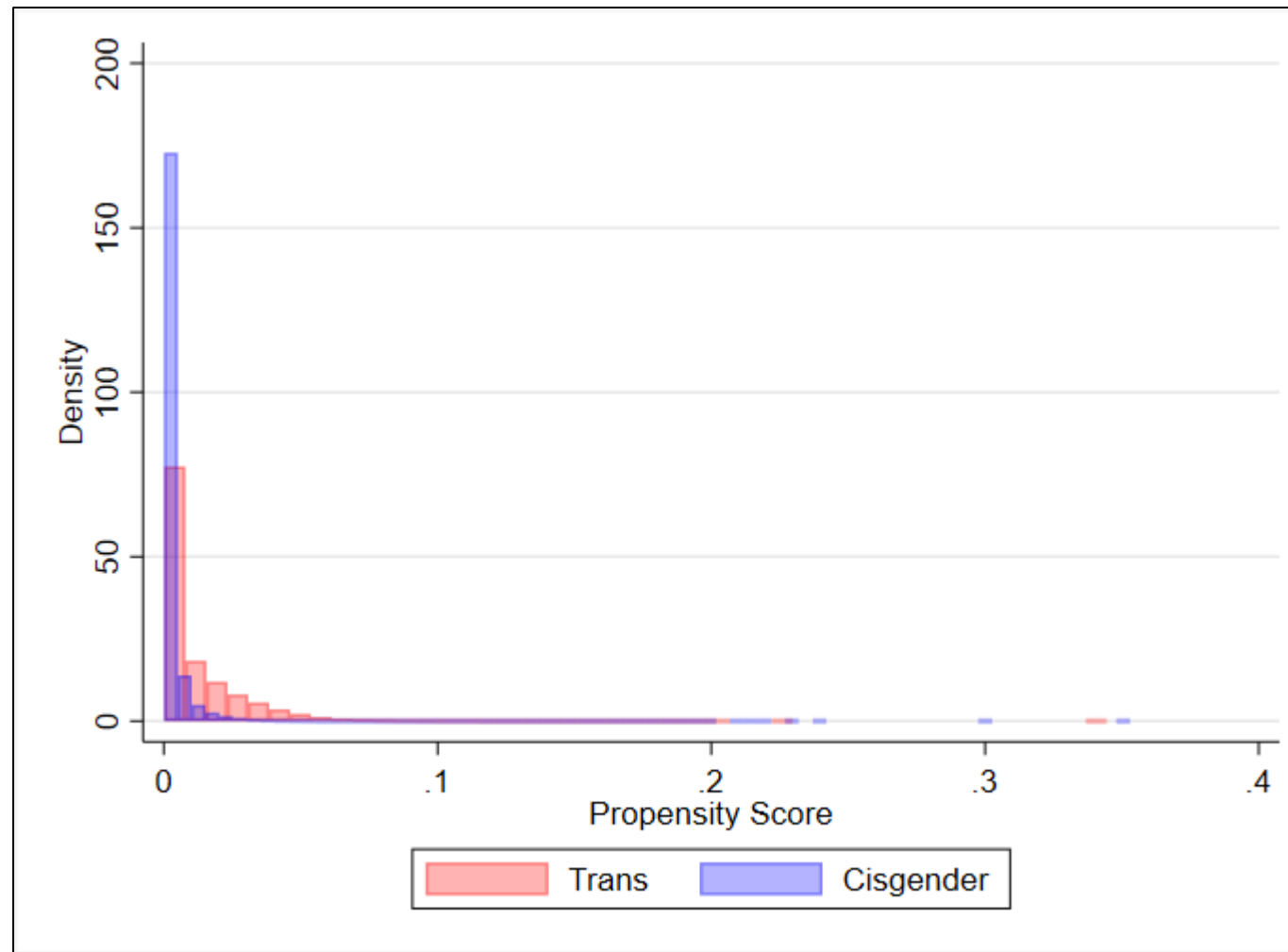
Geography by Gender Groups

	Cisgender Women	Cisgender Men	TFN	TMN	Trans, Unclassified
	N=5,522,453	N=4,563,893	N=16,388	N=12,288	N=8,766
1: Boston, MA	304,310 (5.5%)	247,545 (5.4%)	1,179 (7.2%)	1,031 (8.4%)	731 (8.3%)
2: New York, NY	490,281 (8.9%)	386,484 (8.5%)	1,706 (10.4%)	1,231 (10.0%)	787 (9.0%)
3: Philadelphia, PA	593,611 (10.7%)	480,993 (10.5%)	1,635 (10.0%)	1,321 (10.8%)	883 (10.1%)
4: Atlanta, GA	1,169,722 (21.2%)	965,541 (21.2%)	2,743 (16.7%)	2,140 (17.4%)	1,326 (15.1%)
5: Chicago, IL	977,128 (17.7%)	803,214 (17.6%)	2,708 (16.5%)	2,074 (16.9%)	1,544 (17.6%)
6: Dallas, TX	663,003 (12.0%)	551,218 (12.1%)	1,606 (9.8%)	1,221 (9.9%)	831 (9.5%)
7: Kansas City, KS	293,862 (5.3%)	241,045 (5.3%)	813 (5.0%)	573 (4.7%)	464 (5.3%)
8: Denver, CO	177,391 (3.2%)	154,783 (3.4%)	602 (3.7%)	431 (3.5%)	388 (4.4%)
9: San Francisco, CA	635,213 (11.5%)	540,066 (11.8%)	2,410 (14.7%)	1,569 (12.8%)	1,208 (13.8%)
10: Seattle, WA	217,932 (3.9%)	193,004 (4.2%)	986 (6.0%)	697 (5.7%)	604 (6.9%)

Geography by Gender Groups

	Cisgender Women	Cisgender Men	TFN	TMN	Trans, Unclassified
	N=5,522,453	N=4,563,893	N=16,388	N=12,288	N=8,766
1: Boston, MA	304,310 (5.5%)	247,545 (5.4%)	1,179 (7.2%)	1,031 (8.4%)	731 (8.3%)
2: New York, NY	490,281 (8.9%)	386,484 (8.5%)	1,706 (10.4%)	1,231 (10.0%)	787 (9.0%)
3: Philadelphia, PA	593,611 (10.7%)	480,993 (10.5%)	1,635 (10.0%)	1,321 (10.8%)	883 (10.1%)
4: Atlanta, GA	1,169,722 (21.2%)	965,541 (21.2%)	2,743 (16.7%)	2,140 (17.4%)	1,326 (15.1%)
5: Chicago, IL	977,128 (17.7%)	803,214 (17.6%)	2,708 (16.5%)	2,074 (16.9%)	1,544 (17.6%)
6: Dallas, TX	663,003 (12.0%)	551,218 (12.1%)	1,606 (9.8%)	1,221 (9.9%)	831 (9.5%)
7: Kansas City, KS	293,862 (5.3%)	241,045 (5.3%)	813 (5.0%)	573 (4.7%)	464 (5.3%)
8: Denver, CO	177,391 (3.2%)	154,783 (3.4%)	602 (3.7%)	431 (3.5%)	388 (4.4%)
9: San Francisco, CA	635,213 (11.5%)	540,066 (11.8%)	2,410 (14.7%)	1,569 (12.8%)	1,208 (13.8%)
10: Seattle, WA	217,932 (3.9%)	193,004 (4.2%)	986 (6.0%)	697 (5.7%)	604 (6.9%)

Distribution of Propensity Scores by Gender Modality



Demographics by Gender Modality after Matching

	Cisgender	Trans	SMD
	N=342,012	N=38,187	
Age (Mean, SD)	61.1 (18.3)	60.1 (18.9)	0.05
Race and Ethnicity			-0.01
Asian (non-Hispanic)	1.8%	1.9%	
Black (non-Hispanic)	12.2%	12.0%	
Hispanic	6.6%	6.8%	
North American Native	0.7%	0.8%	
Other (non-Hispanic)	0.6%	0.7%	
White (non-Hispanic)	75.9%	75.5%	
Unknown	2.2%	2.4%	
Dual Status			-0.16
Non-Dual	64.6%	56.6%	
Partial Dual	6.8%	8.7%	
Full Dual	28.5%	34.7%	
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	

SMD:
Standardized mean difference

Demographics by Gender Modality after Matching

	Cisgender	Trans	SMD
	N=342,012	N=38,187	
Original Basis of Eligibility			-0.03
Age	43.6%	42.3%	
Disability	55.1%	56.3%	
End Stage Renal Disease	1.3%	1.4%	
Current Basis of Eligibility			-0.01
Age	53.8%	53.0%	
Disability	45.5%	46.3%	
End Stage Renal Disease	0.7%	0.7%	
Years Enrolled in Medicare (Mean, SD)	13.1 (10.1)	12.6 (9.3)	0.05

SMD: Standardized mean difference

Conditions Prevalence by Gender Modality

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Cancer	13.2 (13.0-13.3)	12.6 (12.2-13.0)	-0.6 (-1.0--0.2)	-4%
Breast Cancer	2.6 (2.5-2.6)	2.3 (2.1-2.4)	-0.3 (-0.4--0.1)	-11%
Colorectal Cancer	1.1 (1.1-1.2)	1.5 (1.4-1.6)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	31%
Endometrial Cancer	0.3 (0.3-0.3)	0.3 (0.3-0.4)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	13%
Leukemia/ Lymphoma	1.8 (1.8-1.9)	2.3 (2.2-2.5)	0.5 (0.3-0.6)	27%
Lung Cancer	1.1 (1.1-1.1)	1.3 (1.2-1.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	19%
Prostate Cancer	2.4 (2.3-2.4)	2.5 (2.4-2.7)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	6%
Urological Cancer	0.8 (0.7-0.8)	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	39%

Conditions Prevalence by Gender Modality

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Cardiovascular Conditions	68.0 (67.9-68.1)	72.5 (72.1-72.8)	4.5 (4.1-4.8)	7%
Acute Myocardial Infarction	0.8 (0.8-0.8)	1.1 (1.0-1.1)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	39%
Atrial Fibrillation	6.6 (6.6-6.7)	8.3 (8.0-8.5)	1.6 (1.4-1.9)	25%
Heart Failure	16.0 (15.9-16.1)	19.6 (19.3-20.0)	3.7 (3.3-4.0)	23%
Hyperlipidemia	41.7 (41.5-41.8)	45.6 (45.2-46.0)	3.9 (3.5-4.3)	9%
Hypertension	51.0 (50.9-51.2)	55.8 (55.4-56.2)	4.8 (4.4-5.2)	9%
Ischemic Heart Disease	27.6 (27.5-27.8)	32.4 (31.9-32.8)	4.7 (4.3-5.2)	17%
Stroke/Transient Ischemic Attack	3.5 (3.4-3.5)	4.2 (4.1-4.3)	0.7 (0.6-0.9)	20%

Conditions Prevalence by Gender Modality

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Endocrine and Renal Conditions	47.2 (47.1-47.4)	52.7 (52.2-53.1)	5.4 (5.0-5.9)	12%
Chronic Kidney Disease	23.6 (23.5-23.8)	30.0 (29.7-30.4)	6.4 (6.0-6.8)	27%
Diabetes	30.5 (30.4-30.7)	33.0 (32.5-33.5)	2.4 (1.9-2.9)	8%
Hypothyroidism	14.8 (14.7-14.9)	17.1 (16.7-17.4)	2.3 (1.9-2.6)	15%
End Stage Renal Disease	1.4 (1.4-1.5)	1.8 (1.7-1.9)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	22%

Conditions Prevalence by Gender Modality

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Musculoskeletal Conditions and Chronic Pain	46.8 (46.7-47.0)	51.4 (51.0-51.9)	4.6 (4.1-5.0)	10%
Fibromyalgia/Chronic Pain	23.6 (23.5-23.8)	29.0 (28.6-29.4)	5.3 (4.9-5.7)	23%
Hip/Pelvis Fracture	0.6 (0.6-0.6)	0.8 (0.8-0.9)	0.3 (0.2-0.3)	44%
Mobility Impairment	4.8 (4.8-4.9)	4.9 (4.7-5.1)	0.1 (-0.1-0.3)	2%
Multiple Sclerosis	1.4 (1.4-1.4)	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	-0.3 (-0.5--0.2)	-24%
Osteoporosis	5.4 (5.4-5.5)	5.8 (5.6-6.0)	0.4 (0.2-0.6)	7%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	32.3 (32.2-32.4)	36.0 (35.6-36.4)	3.7 (3.3-4.2)	12%

Conditions Prevalence by Gender Modality

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Neurological Conditions	20.9 (20.7-21.0)	23.7 (23.2-24.1)	2.8 (2.3-3.3)	14%
Alzheimer's Disease	4.3 (4.2-4.4)	4.4 (4.2-4.6)	0.1 (-0.1-0.3)	2%
Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias	12.3 (12.2-12.4)	15.0 (14.6-15.3)	2.6 (2.3-3.0)	21%
Parkinson's Disease	1.8 (1.7-1.9)	2.7 (2.6-2.9)	0.9 (0.7-1.1)	52%
Sensory Conditions	6.5 (6.4-6.6)	7.7 (7.4-7.9)	1.2 (0.9-1.4)	18%
Blindness and Visual Impairment	1.1 (1.1-1.1)	1.3 (1.2-1.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	13%
Deafness and Hearing Impairment	5.5 (5.5-5.6)	6.6 (6.4-6.8)	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	19%

Conditions Prevalence by Gender Modality

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Other Conditions	46.8 (46.6-46.9) 51.2 (51.1-51.4)	53.3 (52.9-53.6) 58.2 (57.8-58.6)	6.5 (6.1-6.9) 7.0 (6.6-7.4)	14%
Anemia	23.6 (23.5-23.7)	32.9 (32.5-33.2)	9.2 (8.9-9.6)	39%
Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia	5.9 (5.8-5.9)	7.3 (7.1-7.6)	1.5 (1.2-1.7)	25%
Cataracts	13.8 (13.7-13.9)	13.4 (13.2-13.7)	-0.4 (-0.6--0.1)	-3%
COPD	12.1 (12.0-12.2)	17.0 (16.6-17.3)	4.8 (4.5-5.2)	40%
Glaucoma	7.4 (7.3-7.5)	7.6 (7.3-7.8)	0.2 (-0.1-0.4)	2%
Liver Disease	6.2 (6.1-6.2)	7.9 (7.6-8.1)	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	27%
Ulcers	6.5 (6.5-6.6)	8.2 (8.0-8.4)	1.7 (1.4-1.9)	26%

Conditions Prevalence Among Age-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Cancer	19.0 (18.7-19.2)	19.1 (18.4-19.8)	0.1 (-0.6-0.8)	0%
Breast Cancer	3.9 (3.8-4.0)	3.7 (3.4-4.0)	-0.2 (-0.5-0.0)	-6%
Colorectal Cancer	1.6 (1.6-1.7)	2.2 (2.0-2.4)	0.5 (0.3-0.7)	34%
Endometrial Cancer	0.4 (0.4-0.4)	0.5 (0.4-0.6)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	20%
Leukemia/ Lymphoma	2.3 (2.2-2.4)	3.1 (2.8-3.4)	0.8 (0.5-1.1)	36%
Lung Cancer	1.5 (1.4-1.6)	2.1 (1.9-2.2)	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	38%
Prostate Cancer	4.3 (4.2-4.4)	4.7 (4.4-5.0)	0.3 (0.0-0.7)	8%
Urological Cancer	1.0 (1.0-1.1)	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	0.5 (0.3-0.8)	52%

Conditions Prevalence Among Age-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Cardiovascular Conditions	80.7 (80.6-80.9)	85.9 (85.5-86.3)	5.1 (4.7-5.6)	6%
Acute Myocardial Infarction	1.0 (0.9-1.0)	1.5 (1.4-1.6)	0.5 (0.4-0.6)	54%
Atrial Fibrillation	10.9 (10.7-11.0)	14.1 (13.6-14.6)	3.2 (2.7-3.7)	30%
Heart Failure	19.1 (18.9-19.3)	26.2 (25.6-26.8)	7.1 (6.5-7.7)	37%
Hyperlipidemia	53.3 (53.1-53.5)	58.0 (57.3-58.6)	4.7 (4.0-5.3)	9%
Hypertension	63.3 (63.1-63.5)	70.0 (69.4-70.5)	6.7 (6.1-7.3)	11%
Ischemic Heart Disease	36.2 (35.9-36.4)	44.2 (43.5-44.9)	8.1 (7.4-8.8)	22%
Stroke/Transient Ischemic Attack	4.4 (4.3-4.4)	5.8 (5.5-6.0)	1.4 (1.1-1.6)	32%
Peripheral Vascular Disease	16.3 (16.1-16.5)	23.1 (22.5-23.6)	6.8 (6.2-7.3)	41%

Conditions Prevalence Among Age-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Endocrine and Renal Conditions	51.9 (51.6-52.1)	59.9 (59.2-60.5)	8.0 (7.3-8.7)	15%
Chronic Kidney Disease	26.3 (26.1-26.5)	36.1 (35.5-36.7)	9.8 (9.2-10.5)	37%
Diabetes	31.7 (31.4-31.9)	35.4 (34.7-36.1)	3.7 (2.9-4.5)	12%
Hypothyroidism	17.3 (17.2-17.5)	20.7 (20.1-21.3)	3.4 (2.7-4.0)	19%
End Stage Renal Disease	0.6 (0.6-0.7)	1.2 (1.1-1.3)	0.6 (0.4-0.7)	91%

Conditions Prevalence Among Age-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Musculoskeletal Conditions and Chronic Pain	47.6 (47.4-47.8)	55.8 (55.2-56.4)	8.2 (7.5-8.8)	17%
Fibromyalgia/Chronic Pain	16.3 (16.1-16.4)	23.2 (22.7-23.7)	6.9 (6.4-7.5)	43%
Hip/Pelvis Fracture	0.9 (0.9-1.0)	1.4 (1.3-1.5)	0.5 (0.4-0.5)	50%
Mobility Impairment	3.1 (3.0-3.1)	4.2 (3.9-4.4)	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	37%
Multiple Sclerosis	0.3 (0.3-0.3)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	0.0 (-0.1-0.1)	9%
Osteoporosis	7.9 (7.8-8.0)	9.0 (8.7-9.4)	1.1 (0.7-1.5)	14%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	37.6 (37.4-37.8)	44.8 (44.2-45.4)	7.2 (6.5-7.9)	19%

Conditions Prevalence Among Age-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Neurological Conditions	27.9 (27.7-28.2)	32.0 (31.3-32.8)	4.1 (3.3-4.9)	15%
Alzheimer's Disease	7.3 (7.2-7.4)	7.6 (7.2-8.0)	0.3 (-0.1-0.7)	4%
Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias	17.4 (17.2-17.6)	21.5 (21-22.1)	4.1 (3.5-4.7)	24%
Parkinson's Disease	2.3 (2.2-2.4)	3.5 (3.2-3.8)	1.2 (0.9-1.5)	51%
Sensory Conditions	7.6 (7.5-7.7)	9.2 (8.9-9.6)	1.7 (1.3-2.0)	22%
Blindness and Visual Impairment	0.7 (0.7-0.8)	1.0 (0.8-1.1)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	29%
Deafness and Hearing Impairment	6.9 (6.8-7.0)	8.4 (8.1-8.8)	1.5 (1.2-1.8)	22%

Conditions Prevalence Among Age-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Other Conditions	61.0 (60.8-61.2)	71.9 (71.4-72.4)	10.9 (10.3-11.4)	18%
Anemia	25.3 (25.2-25.5)	40.3 (39.8-40.9)	15.0 (14.4-15.6)	59%
Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia	8.9 (8.8-9.1)	11.3 (10.9-11.7)	2.3 (1.9-2.8)	26%
Cataracts	21.8 (21.6-21.9)	21.3 (20.9-21.7)	-0.5 (-0.9-0.1)	-2%
COPD	12.0 (11.9-12.2)	19.3 (18.8-19.9)	7.3 (6.8-7.9)	61%
Glaucoma	11.3 (11.2-11.5)	11.6 (11.1-12.0)	0.3 (-0.2-0.7)	2%
Liver Disease	4.7 (4.6-4.8)	7.0 (6.7-7.3)	2.3 (2.0-2.6)	50%
Ulcers	6.1 (6.0-6.2)	9.1 (8.7-9.4)	3.0 (2.6-3.3)	49%

Conditions Prevalence Among Disability-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Cancer	8.2 (8.0-8.3)	7.2 (6.8-7.6)	-1.0 (-1.4--0.5)	-12%
Breast Cancer	1.4 (1.4-1.5)	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	-0.3 (-0.5--0.2)	-24%
Colorectal Cancer	0.7 (0.7-0.7)	0.9 (0.8-1.0)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	27%
Endometrial Cancer	0.2 (0.2-0.2)	0.2 (0.2-0.3)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	6%
Leukemia/ Lymphoma	1.4 (1.4-1.5)	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	17%
Lung Cancer	0.8 (0.7-0.8)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	-0.1 (-0.2-0.0)	-8%
Prostate Cancer	0.8 (0.7-0.8)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	0.0 (-0.2-0.1)	-5%
Urological Cancer	0.5 (0.5-0.6)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	27%

Conditions Prevalence Among Disability-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Cardiovascular Conditions	56.6 (56.4-56.8)	60.6 (60.0-61.1)	4.0 (3.4-4.5)	7%
Acute Myocardial Infarction	0.6 (0.6-0.6)	0.7 (0.7-0.8)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	25%
Atrial Fibrillation	3.0 (3.0-3.1)	3.4 (3.2-3.6)	0.4 (0.1-0.6)	12%
Heart Failure	12.7 (12.5-12.8)	13.4 (13.0-13.9)	0.8 (0.3-1.2)	6%
Hyperlipidemia	31.6 (31.4-31.8)	35.3 (34.8-35.9)	3.7 (3.2-4.3)	12%
Hypertension	40.0 (39.8-40.2)	43.3 (42.7-43.8)	3.3 (2.7-3.9)	8%
Ischemic Heart Disease	20.0 (19.8-20.1)	22.0 (21.5-22.4)	2.0 (1.5-2.5)	10%
Stroke/Transient Ischemic Attack	2.7 (2.7-2.8)	2.9 (2.7-3.1)	0.2 (0.0-0.4)	7%
Peripheral Vascular Disease	9.8 (9.7-10.0)	10.9 (10.5-11.3)	1.1 (0.7-1.5)	11%

Conditions Prevalence Among Disability-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Endocrine and Renal Conditions	42.1 (41.8-42.3)	45.4 (44.8-46)	3.3 (2.7-4.0)	8%
Chronic Kidney Disease	19.6 (19.4-19.7)	23.1 (22.6-23.6)	3.5 (3.0-4.1)	18%
Diabetes	29.0 (28.8-29.2)	30.6 (30.0-31.3)	1.6 (1.0-2.3)	6%
Hypothyroidism	12.7 (12.5-12.8)	14.0 (13.6-14.5)	1.3 (0.9-1.8)	11%
End Stage Renal Disease	0.9 (0.8-0.9)	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	13%

Conditions Prevalence Among Disability-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Musculoskeletal Conditions and Chronic Pain	46.3 (46.1-46.5)	47.8 (47.2-48.4)	1.5 (0.9-2.2)	3%
Fibromyalgia/Chronic Pain	29.4 (29.2-29.6)	33.4 (32.8-34.0)	4.0 (3.4-4.6)	14%
Hip/Pelvis Fracture	0.3 (0.3-0.3)	0.4 (0.3-0.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.1)	21%
Mobility Impairment	6.2 (6.1-6.3)	5.3 (5.0-5.6)	-0.9 (-1.2--0.6)	-14%
Multiple Sclerosis	2.3 (2.3-2.4)	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	-0.6 (-0.8--0.4)	-27%
Osteoporosis	3.3 (3.2-3.4)	3.1 (2.9-3.3)	-0.2 (-0.4-0.0)	-6%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	28.1 (27.9-28.2)	28.9 (28.3-29.4)	0.8 (0.2-1.4)	3%

Conditions Prevalence Among Disability-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Neurological Conditions	14.2 (14.0-14.4)	15.6 (15.1-16.2)	1.4 (0.8-2.0)	10%
Alzheimer's Disease	1.8 (1.8-1.9)	1.7 (1.5-1.9)	-0.1 (-0.3-0.1)	-6%
Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias	8.2 (8.1-8.3)	9.4 (9.1-9.8)	1.2 (0.8-1.6)	15%
Parkinson's Disease	1.4 (1.3-1.5)	2.1 (1.9-2.4)	0.7 (0.5-1.0)	54%
Sensory Conditions	5.5 (5.4-5.6)	6.1 (5.9-6.4)	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	11%
Blindness and Visual Impairment	1.3 (1.3-1.4)	1.3 (1.2-1.5)	0.0 (-0.1-0.2)	1%
Deafness and Hearing Impairment	4.4 (4.3-4.5)	5.0 (4.7-5.2)	0.6 (0.3-0.9)	14%

Conditions Prevalence Among Disability-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference, pp (95% CI)	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Other Conditions	42.2 (42.0-42.4)	46.0 (45.4-46.5)	3.8 (3.2-4.4)	9%
Anemia	20.9 (20.7-21.0)	25.0 (24.6-25.5)	4.2 (3.7-4.7)	20%
Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia	3.3 (3.3-3.4)	4.1 (3.9-4.3)	0.8 (0.6-1.0)	24%
Cataracts	7.1 (7.0-7.2)	7.1 (6.8-7.3)	0.0 (-0.3-0.2)	0%
COPD	12.2 (12.1-12.4)	15.0 (14.6-15.5)	2.8 (2.3-3.2)	23%
Glaucoma	4.1 (4.0-4.2)	4.2 (3.9-4.4)	0.1 (-0.1-0.4)	3%
Liver Disease	7.2 (7.1-7.3)	8.4 (8.1-8.7)	1.2 (0.9-1.5)	17%
Ulcers	6.6 (6.5-6.7)	7.0 (6.7-7.3)	0.4 (0.1-0.7)	6%

Conditions Prevalence by Gender Group

Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)	Cisgender Women	Cisgender Men	Trans Feminine and Non-binary	Trans Masculine and Non-binary
Cancer	12.3 (12.1-12.5)	14.1 (13.9-14.3)	13.8 (13.2-14.5)	13.8 (13.0-14.5)
Breast Cancer	4.7 (4.6-4.7)	0.1 (0.0-0.1)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	5.7 (5.2-6.1)
Colorectal Cancer	1.0 (1.0-1.1)	1.2 (1.2-1.3)	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	1.5 (1.3-1.7)
Endometrial Cancer	0.6 (0.5-0.6)	N/A	N/A	0.9 (0.8-1.1)
Leukemia/ Lymphoma	1.6 (1.6-1.7)	2.1 (2.0-2.2)	2.6 (2.3-2.8)	2.1 (1.8-2.3)
Lung Cancer	1.0 (1.0-1.1)	1.2 (1.1-1.2)	1.4 (1.2-1.5)	1.4 (1.2-1.7)
Prostate Cancer	N/A	5.5 (5.4-5.7)	5.7 (5.4-6.1)	N/A
Urological Cancer	0.5 (0.5-0.6)	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	1.3 (1.1-1.6)	1.1 (0.9-1.3)

Conditions Prevalence by Gender Group

Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)	Cisgender Women	Cisgender Men	Trans Feminine and Non-binary	Trans Masculine and Non-binary
Cardiovascular Conditions	67.6 (67.4-67.8)	68.7 (68.5-68.8)	74.0 (73.5-74.6)	74.3 (73.6-74.9)
Acute Myocardial Infarction	0.6 (0.6-0.6)	1.0 (0.9-1.0)	1.2 (1.1-1.3)	0.9 (0.8-1.0)
Atrial Fibrillation	5.6 (5.5-5.7)	8.0 (7.9-8.1)	9.4 (9.0-9.8)	7.3 (6.9-7.8)
Heart Failure	15.2 (15.0-15.3)	17.0 (16.9-17.2)	19.5 (19.0-20.1)	19.4 (18.7-20.1)
Hyperlipidemia	40.9 (40.7-41.0)	42.8 (42.6-43.0)	48.6 (47.9-49.2)	47.5 (46.8-48.3)
Hypertension	50.8 (50.6-51.0)	51.5 (51.3-51.7)	56.9 (56.2-57.6)	57.9 (57.1-58.7)
Ischemic Heart Disease	23.3 (23.1-23.4)	32.7 (32.5-32.9)	35.9 (35.2-36.6)	30.0 (29.2-30.8)
Stroke/Transient Ischemic Attack	3.5 (3.4-3.5)	3.6 (3.5-3.6)	4.1 (3.8-4.3)	4.5 (4.2-4.8)
Peripheral Vascular Disease	12.2 (12.1-12.3)	13.9 (13.8-14.1)	17.2 (16.6-17.7)	16.4 (15.8-17.0)

Conditions Prevalence by Gender Group

Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)	Cisgender Women	Cisgender Men	Trans Feminine and Non-binary	Trans Masculine and Non-binary
Endocrine and Renal Conditions	48.9 (48.6-49.1)	45.7 (45.5-46.0)	52.0 (51.3-52.8)	56.9 (56.0-57.8)
Chronic Kidney Disease	22.1 (21.9-22.2)	25.7 (25.5-25.8)	31.1 (30.5-31.7)	29.8 (29.1-30.6)
Diabetes	29.3 (29.1-29.5)	32.0 (31.7-32.2)	34.8 (34.0-35.6)	33.4 (32.5-34.4)
Hypothyroidism	20.3 (20.1-20.5)	8.9 (8.8-9.1)	12.5 (12.0-13.1)	24.8 (24.0-25.6)
End Stage Renal Disease	0.7 (0.7-0.8)	1.0 (1.0-1.1)	1.0 (0.8-1.1)	1.1 (0.9-1.3)

Conditions Prevalence by Gender Group

Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)	Cisgender Women	Cisgender Men	Trans Feminine and Non-binary	Trans Masculine and Non-binary
Musculoskeletal Conditions and Chronic Pain	54.1 (53.9-54.3)	39.1 (38.9-39.3)	46.6 (45.8-47.3)	62.9 (62.2-63.7)
Fibromyalgia/Chronic Pain	28.2 (28.0-28.4)	19.1 (18.9-19.2)	26.2 (25.5-26.8)	37.3 (36.6-38.1)
Hip/Pelvis Fracture	0.7 (0.7-0.7)	0.4 (0.4-0.5)	0.6 (0.6-0.7)	1.0 (0.9-1.1)
Mobility Impairment	4.4 (4.3-4.5)	5.3 (5.2-5.4)	4.9 (4.5-5.2)	4.8 (4.4-5.1)
Multiple Sclerosis	2.1 (2.0-2.1)	0.8 (0.7-0.8)	0.7 (0.5-0.8)	1.7 (1.4-1.9)
Osteoporosis	8.6 (8.5-8.7)	1.7 (1.7-1.8)	2.5 (2.3-2.7)	10.2 (9.8-10.7)
Rheumatoid Arthritis	37.6 (37.5-37.8)	26.5 (26.3-26.7)	32.5 (31.8-33.2)	45.3 (44.5-46.1)

Conditions Prevalence by Gender Group

Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)	Cisgender Women	Cisgender Men	Trans Feminine and Non-binary	Trans Masculine and Non-binary
Neurological Conditions	21.4 (21.2-21.6)	20.3 (20.1-20.6)	22.1 (21.3-22.8)	23.4 (22.5-24.3)
Alzheimer's Disease	4.6 (4.5-4.6)	3.9 (3.8-4.0)	3.9 (3.6-4.2)	4.3 (4.0-4.7)
Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias	12.8 (12.7-13.0)	11.8 (11.7-12.0)	13.9 (13.3-14.4)	15.3 (14.7-15.9)
Parkinson's Disease	1.4 (1.4-1.5)	2.3 (2.2-2.4)	3.4 (3.1-3.7)	2.2 (1.9-2.5)
Sensory Conditions	6.5 (6.4-6.6)	6.6 (6.5-6.7)	8.0 (7.6-8.3)	7.8 (7.4-8.2)
Blindness and Visual Impairment	1.2 (1.1-1.2)	1.1 (1.0-1.1)	1.1 (1.0-1.3)	1.2 (1.0-1.4)
Deafness and Hearing Impairment	5.5 (5.4-5.6)	5.7 (5.6-5.8)	7.0 (6.7-7.4)	6.7 (6.3-7.1)

Conditions Prevalence by Gender Group

Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)	Cisgender Women	Cisgender Men	Trans Feminine and Non-binary	Trans Masculine and Non-binary
Other Conditions	51.9 (51.7-52.1)	50.9 (50.7-51.1)	59.5 (58.9-60.1)	61.2 (60.6-61.9)
Anemia	25.7 (25.6-25.9)	21.7 (21.6-21.9)	31.7 (31.1-32.3)	37.3 (36.6-38.0)
Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia	N/A	13.2 (13.1-13.3)	16.3 (15.8-16.8)	N/A
Cataracts	14.6 (14.5-14.7)	12.8 (12.7-12.9)	13.6 (13.2-14.0)	15.1 (14.7-15.5)
COPD	12.3 (12.2-12.5)	12.2 (12.0-12.3)	16.9 (16.3-17.5)	18.5 (17.8-19.2)
Glaucoma	7.8 (7.7-7.9)	6.9 (6.8-7.0)	7.7 (7.3-8.1)	8.1 (7.6-8.6)
Liver Disease	6.2 (6.1-6.3)	6.3 (6.2-6.4)	7.9 (7.6-8.3)	8.4 (8.0-8.8)
Ulcers	6.0 (5.9-6.1)	7.2 (7.1-7.3)	8.3 (7.9-8.7)	7.8 (7.3-8.2)

Utilization Prevalence by Gender Group

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)			
	Cisgender Women	Cisgender Men	Trans Feminine and Non-binary	Trans Masculine and Non-binary
Any Dialysis Use	1.1 (1.1-1.2)	1.4 (1.3-1.4)	1.7 (1.6-1.9)	1.8 (1.6-2.0)
Any Emergency Department Use	6.7 (6.7-6.8)	6.2 (6.1-6.2)	10.6 (10.3-10.9)	13.0 (12.6-13.4)
Any Home Health Use	7.6 (7.6-7.7)	6.4 (6.3-6.5)	9.0 (8.8-9.3)	12.3 (11.9-12.7)
Any Inpatient Use	1.6 (1.6-1.6)	1.6 (1.6-1.7)	3.5 (3.3-3.7)	3.7 (3.5-3.9)
Any Outpatient Use	69.7 (69.6-69.9)	64.7 (64.5-64.9)	75.0 (74.5-75.5)	79.9 (79.4-80.4)
Any Skilled Nursing Facility Use	3.5 (3.5-3.6)	3.2 (3.2-3.3)	4.9 (4.8-5.1)	6.0 (5.8-6.3)



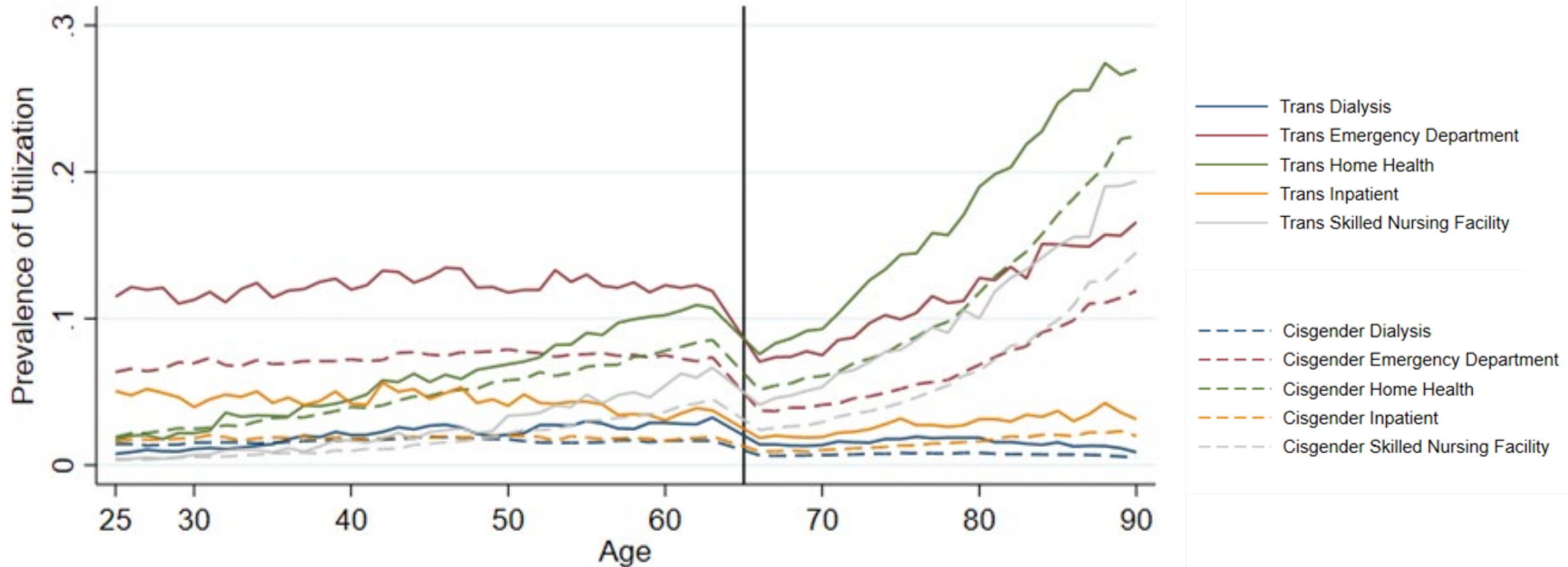
Utilization Prevalence among Age-Qualified Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Any Dialysis Use	0.6 (0.6-0.6)	1.3 (1.1-1.4)	0.6 (0.5-0.8)	102%
Any Emergency Department Use	4.9 (4.8-4.9)	8.7 (8.5-9.0)	3.9 (3.7-4.1)	80%
Any Home Health Use	8.4 (8.3-8.5)	12.7 (12.5-13.0)	4.3 (4.0-4.6)	52%
Any Inpatient Use	1.1 (1.1-1.2)	2.2 (2.1-2.3)	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	95%
Any Outpatient Use	71.8 (71.6-71.9)	77.4 (76.9-77.8)	5.6 (5.1-6.1)	8%
Any Skilled Nursing Facility Use	4.4 (4.4-4.5)	7.4 (7.2-7.6)	2.9 (2.7-3.1)	66%

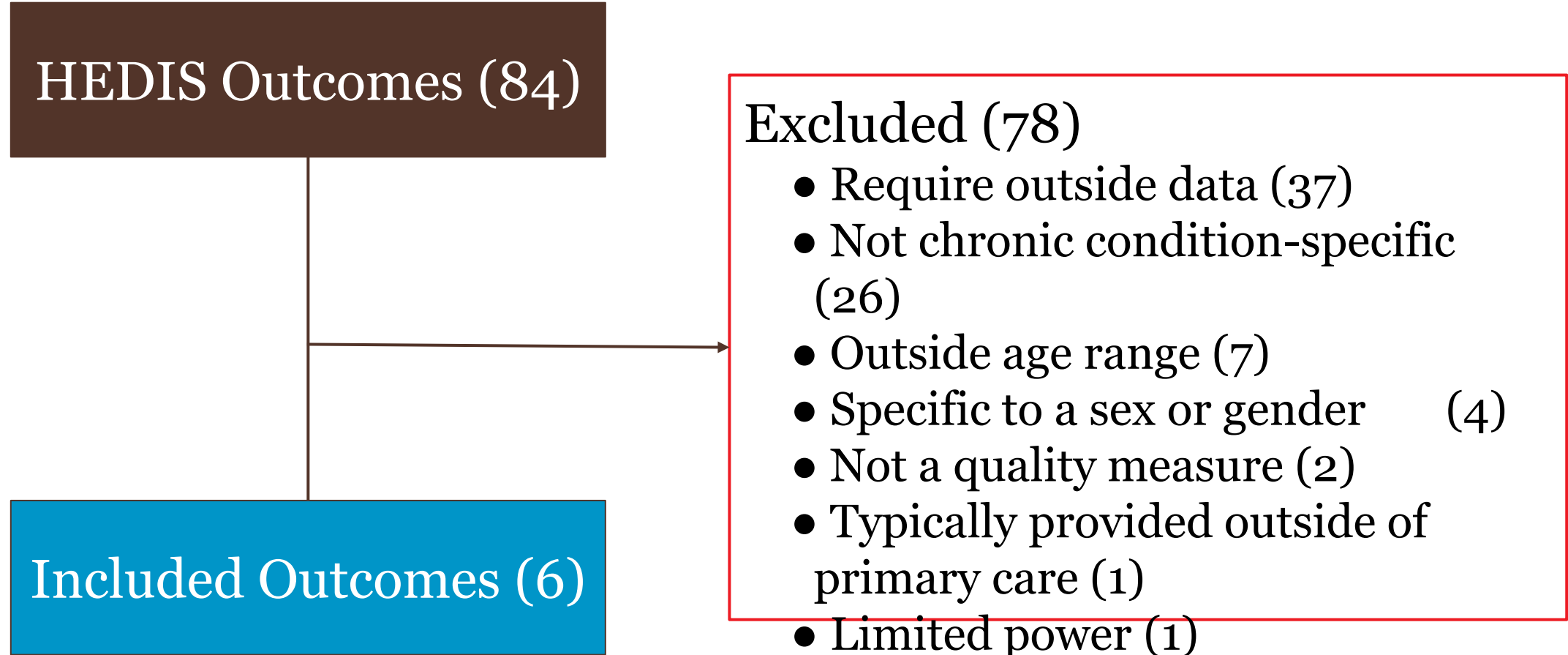
Utilization Prevalence among Disability-Qualified Beneficiaries

	Adjusted Prevalence, % (95% CI)		Absolute Difference	Relative Difference
	Cisgender	Trans		
Any Dialysis Use	0.8 (0.8-0.8)	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	27%
Any Emergency Department Use	7.1 (7.1-7.2)	12.1 (11.9-12.4)	5.0 (4.7-5.2)	70%
Any Home Health Use	5.8 (5.8-5.9)	7.4 (7.2-7.6)	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	28%
Any Inpatient Use	1.8 (1.8-1.9)	4.3 (4.1-4.4)	2.4 (2.3-2.6)	130%
Any Outpatient Use	63.5 (63.3-63.6)	69.1 (68.7-69.5)	5.6 (5.2-6.1)	9%
Any Skilled Nursing Facility Use	2.5 (2.5-2.6)	3.8 (3.6-3.9)	1.2 (1.1-1.4)	49%

Utilization Prevalence over Age by Gender Modality



Outcomes



Post-Emergency Care Engagement Subgroup Analysis

Beneficiaries who Qualified Based on Age

	Cisgender, %	Trans, %	Absolute Difference (pp)	Relative Difference
Follow-up within 7 Days of Hospitalization for Mental Illness	33.7	32.6	-1.1 (-6.5 to 4.3)	-3%
Bronchodilator within 30 Days of COPD Exacerbation	58.8	61.9	3.1 (0.0 to 6.2)	5%
Follow-up within 7 Days of Emergency Department Visit for Patient with Multiple Chronic Conditions	24.8	25.3	0.5 (-0.3 to 1.3)	2%



Post-Emergency Care Engagement Subgroup Analysis

Beneficiaries who Qualified Based on Disability

	Cisgender, %	Trans, %	Absolute Difference (pp)	Relative Difference
Follow-up within 7 Days of Hospitalization for Mental Illness	36.6	36.5	-0.1 (-1.4 to 1.2)	0%
Bronchodilator within 30 Days of COPD Exacerbation	60.4	60.9	0.5 (-2.1 to 3.1)	1%
Follow-up within 7 Days of Emergency Department Visit for Patient with Multiple Chronic Conditions	27.0	29.1	2.1 (1.4 to 2.8)	8%



Post-Emergency Care Engagement by Gender

	Cis Women	Cis Men	TFN	TMN	Trans, Unspecified
Follow-up within 7 Days of Hospitalization for Mental Illness	37.4% (37.0-37.7)	34.3% (34.0-34.7)	35.5% (33.5-37.6)	37.5% (35.5-39.5)	33.1% (30.6-35.6)
Bronchodilator within 30 Days of COPD Exacerbation	61.3% (61.0-61.5)	56.8% (56.5-57.1)	60.1% (57.2-63.1)	62.9% (59.8-66.1)	60.2% (55.5-65)
Follow-up within 7 Days of Emergency Department Visit for Patient with Multiple Chronic Conditions	25.4% (25.3-25.4)	26.7% (26.6-26.7)	28.2% (27.4-28.9)	26.7% (25.9-27.5)	26.6% (25.3-27.8)

TFN: transfeminine and nonbinary; TMN: transmasculine and nonbinary



Medication Management

Beneficiaries who Qualified Based on Age

	Cisgender, %	Trans, %	Absolute Difference (pp)	Relative Difference
Statin Therapy for Patients with Cardiovascular Disease	79.6	76.3	-3.3 (-5.0 to -1.5)	-4%
Statin Therapy for Patients with Diabetes	62.5	57.7	-4.9 (-6.8 to -2.9)	-8%
Continuous Treatment with Antidepressant for 6 Months after Initiation	79.7	77.9	-1.8 (-3.3 to -0.4)	-2%



Medication Management

Beneficiaries who Qualified Based on Disability

	Cisgender, %	Trans, %	Absolute Difference (pp)	Relative Difference
Statin Therapy for Patients with Cardiovascular Disease	74.0	71.8	-2.2 (-3.9 to -0.5)	-3%
Statin Therapy for Patients with Diabetes	55.2	50.0	-5.3 (-6.6 to -3.9)	-10%
Continuous Treatment with Antidepressant for 6 Months after Initiation	73.5	72.5	-1.0 (-2.0 to -0.1)	-1%



Medication Management by Gender

	Cis Women	Cis Men	TFN	TMN	Trans, Unspecified
Statin Therapy for Patients with Cardiovascular Disease	74.7% (74.6-74.9)	79.6% (79.5-79.7)	76.3% (74.8-77.8)	72.8% (70.5-75.1)	72.5% (69.4-75.7)
Statin Therapy for Patients with Diabetes	59.2% (59.1-59.3)	60.2% (60.1-60.3)	54.6% (53.1-56.2)	54.3% (52.4-56.2)	52.6% (49.9-55.4)
Continuous Treatment with Antidepressant for 6 Months after Initiation	77.6% (77.5-77.7)	75.9% (75.8-76.0)	74.1% (73.0-75.3)	76.7% (75.5-77.8)	74.8% (73.1-76.4)

TFN: transfeminine and nonbinary; TMN: transmasculine and nonbinary

Care Coordination

Beneficiaries who Qualified Based on Age

	Cisgender, %	Trans, %	Absolute Difference (pp)	Relative Difference
Bice-Boxerman Index for Care Coordination	25.2	25.1	-0.1 (-0.5 to 0.3)	0%



Care Coordination

Beneficiaries who Qualified Based on Disability

	Cisgender, %	Trans, %	Absolute Difference (pp)	Relative Difference
Bice-Boxerman Index for Care Coordination	27.2	27.8	0.6 (0.2 to 1.0)	2%



Care Coordination by Gender

	Cis Women	Cis Men	TFN	TMN	Trans, Unspecified
Bice-Boxerman Index for Care Coordination	25.1% (25.1-25.2)	26.7% (26.6-26.7)	26.1% (25.7-26.5)	26.3% (25.8-26.7)	27.5% (26.9-28.0)

TFN: transfeminine and nonbinary; TMN: transmasculine and nonbinary

Racial and Ethnic Quality Disparities

	AIAN	AAPI	Black	Hispanic	White
Follow-up within 7 Days of Hospitalization for Mental Illness	22.2% (20.5-23.8)	21.1% (19.9-22.3)	17.6% (17.3-17.9)	21.3% (20.8-21.9)	22.8% (22.6-23.0)
Bronchodilator within 30 Days of COPD Exacerbation	67.0% (65.8-68.2)	70.1% (69.0-71.2)	68.7% (68.4-69.0)	66.6% (66.0-67.1)	64.9% (64.8-65.0)
Follow-up within 7 Days of Emergency Department Visit for Patient with Multiple Chronic Conditions	35.4% (35.1-35.7)	24.8% (24.6-25.0)	28.3% (28.2-28.3)	27.4% (27.3-27.5)	28.7% (28.7-28.7)
Statin Therapy for Patients with Cardiovascular Disease	74.8% (74.1-75.5)	83.1% (82.8-83.4)	74.8% (74.7-75.0)	80.1% (79.9-80.3)	80.2% (80.2-80.3)
Statin Therapy for Patients with Diabetes	54.8% (54.3-55.2)	69.1% (68.9-69.3)	60.1% (60.0-60.2)	63.7% (63.6-63.9)	63.4% (63.3-63.4)
Continuous Treatment with Antidepressant for 6 Months after Initiation	57.5% (56.6-58.4)	55.7% (55.2-56.2)	50.9% (50.6-51.1)	55.4% (55.2-55.7)	69.5% (69.5-69.6)
Bice-Boxerman Index for Care Coordination	0.22 (0.22-0.22)	0.34 (0.34-0.34)	0.25 (0.25-0.25)	0.28 (0.28-0.28)	0.23 (0.23-0.23)

AIAN: American Indian and Alaska Native; AAPI: Asian, Asian American, and Pacific Islander

Basis of Eligibility Quality Disparities

	Age	Disability	ESRD
Follow-up within 7 Days of Hospitalization for Mental Illness	22.1% (21.8-22.5)	21.6% (21.5-21.8)	15.9% (14.0-17.8)
Bronchodilator within 30 Days of COPD Exacerbation	63.6% (63.5-63.8)	67.7% (67.6-67.9)	57.9% (56.8-59.0)
Follow-up within 7 Days of Emergency Department Visit for Patient with Multiple Chronic Conditions	26.5% (26.5-26.5)	30.7% (30.7-30.8)	43.3% (43.1-43.5)
Statin Therapy for Patients with Cardiovascular Disease	81.2% (81.2-81.3)	76.9% (76.8-77.0)	78.5% (77.8-79.3)
Statin Therapy for Patients with Diabetes	65.4% (65.4-65.5)	59.4% (59.4-59.5)	61.4% (60.7-62.0)
Continuous Treatment with Antidepressant for 6 Months after Initiation	68.8% (68.7-68.9)	63.4% (63.3-63.5)	54.2% (53.5-55.0)
Bice-Boxerman Index for Care Coordination	0.24 (0.24-0.24)	0.25 (0.25-0.25)	0.14 (0.14-0.15)

ESRD: end-stage renal disease

Medicaid Eligibility Quality Disparities

	Non-Dual	Dual
Follow-up within 7 Days of Hospitalization for Mental Illness	22.5% (22.3-22.8)	21.3% (21.1-21.5)
Bronchodilator within 30 Days of COPD Exacerbation	58.8% (58.6-58.9)	71.6% (71.5-71.7)
Follow-up within 7 Days of Emergency Department Visit for Patient with Multiple Chronic Conditions	26.5% (26.5-26.6)	31.7% (31.6-31.7)
Statin Therapy for Patients with Cardiovascular Disease	80.4% (80.4-80.5)	78.3% (78.2-78.4)
Statin Therapy for Patients with Diabetes	63.8% (63.7-63.8)	62.2% (62.1-62.3)
Continuous Treatment with Antidepressant for 6 Months after Initiation	68.6% (68.5-68.6)	63.5% (63.3-63.6)
Bice-Boxerman Index for Care Coordination	0.23 (0.23-0.23)	0.27 (0.27-0.27)



Reduced Form

$$Y_{ist} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Differential Distance}_{ist} + X_i + \theta_h + \gamma_t + \varepsilon_{ist}$$

- Y_{hit} : medication management outcomes (HEDIS)
- $\text{Differential Distance}_{ist}$: additional travel distance beyond the provider closest to a beneficiary's home needed to reach a trans-experienced provider
- X_i : beneficiary demographics
- θ_s : state fixed effect
- γ_t : year fixed effect

Provider Balance Table: Demographics of Patients

	Trans-Inexperienced Provider	Trans-Experienced Provider	SMD
	N=125,676	N=116,623	
Age	59.8 (18.5)	62.3 (17.7)	-0.14
Gender Group			0.07
TFN	52,613 (41.9%)	52,551 (45.1%)	
TMN	43,481 (34.6%)	39,853 (34.2%)	
Trans, Unclassified	29,582 (23.5%)	24,219 (20.8%)	
Race/Ethnicity			0.05
Asian (non-Hispanic)	2,219 (1.8%)	2,312 (2.0%)	
Black (non-Hispanic)	13,689 (10.9%)	12,563 (10.8%)	
Hispanic	7,701 (6.1%)	7,199 (6.2%)	
North American Native	1,170 (0.9%)	757 (0.6%)	
White	97,636 (77.7%)	91,434 (78.4%)	
Race/Ethnicity Not Listed	893 (0.7%)	718 (0.6%)	
Missing	2,368 (1.9%)	1,640 (1.4%)	

SMD: Standardized mean difference

Provider Balance Table: Patients' Geography

	Trans Inexperienced Providers	Trans Inexperienced Providers	SMD
	N=10,350	N=8,347	
CMS Region			0.11
1: Boston, MA	9,098 (7.2%)	10,081 (8.6%)	
2: New York, NY	12,110 (9.6%)	12,714 (10.9%)	
3: Philadelphia, PA	13,525 (10.8%)	12,232 (10.5%)	
4: Atlanta, GA	22,043 (17.5%)	19,678 (16.9%)	
5: Chicago, IL	21,784 (17.3%)	19,653 (16.9%)	
6: Dallas, TX	12,776 (10.2%)	10,567 (9.1%)	
7: Kansas City, MO	6,353 (5.1%)	5,762 (4.9%)	
8: Denver, CO	4,835 (3.8%)	3,960 (3.4%)	
9: San Francisco, CA	15,477 (12.3%)	16,340 (14.0%)	
10: Seattle, WA	7,506 (6.0%)	5,502 (4.7%)	

SMD: Standardized
mean difference

Provider Balance Table: Differential Distance

	Closer to Trans-Experienced Provider	Closer to Trans-Inexperienced Provider	SMD
	N=163,667	N=78,632	
Age	61.4 (18.2)	60.1 (18.1)	0.07
Gender Group			0.03
TFN	71,243 (43.5%)	33,921 (43.1%)	
TMN	56,634 (34.6%)	26,700 (34.0%)	
Trans, Unclassified	35,790 (21.9%)	18,011 (22.9%)	
Race/Ethnicity			0.07
Asian (non-Hispanic)	3,259 (2.0%)	1,272 (1.6%)	
Black (non-Hispanic)	17,776 (10.9%)	8,476 (10.8%)	
Hispanic	10,448 (6.4%)	4,452 (5.7%)	
North American Native	1,071 (0.7%)	856 (1.1%)	
White	127,494 (77.9%)	61,576 (78.3%)	
Race/Ethnicity Not Listed	1,063 (0.6%)	548 (0.7%)	

Provider Balance Table: Differential Distance

	Living Closer to Trans-Experienced Provider than Trans-Inexperienced Provider or Equidistant	Living Closer to Trans-Inexperienced Provider than Trans-Experienced Provider	SMD
	N=163,667	N=78,632	
Dual Status			0.02
Non-Dual	91,354 (55.8%)	44,251 (56.3%)	
Partial Dual	14,401 (8.8%)	7,218 (9.2%)	
Full Dual	57,897 (35.4%)	27,159 (34.5%)	
Missing	15 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)	
Original Basis of Eligibility			0.05
Age	75,982 (46.4%)	34,674 (44.1%)	
Disability	85,619 (52.3%)	42,818 (54.5%)	
ESRD	2,066 (1.3%)	1,140 (1.4%)	
Years Enrolled	11.9 (8.8)	11.3 (8.6)	0.06

SMD: Standardized mean difference

Provider Balance Table: Differential Distance

	Living Closer to Trans-Experienced Provider than Trans-Inexperienced Provider or Equidistant	Living Closer to Trans-Inexperienced Provider than Trans-Experienced Provider	SMD
	N=163,667	N=78,632	
CMS Region			0.20
1: Boston, MA	13,561 (8.3%)	5,618 (7.1%)	
2: New York, NY	19,204 (11.7%)	5,620 (7.1%)	
3: Philadelphia, PA	16,961 (10.4%)	8,796 (11.2%)	
4: Atlanta, GA	28,504 (17.4%)	13,217 (16.8%)	
5: Chicago, IL	27,751 (17.0%)	13,686 (17.4%)	
6: Dallas, TX	15,764 (9.6%)	7,579 (9.6%)	
7: Kansas City, MO	7,537 (4.6%)	4,578 (5.8%)	
8: Denver, CO	5,532 (3.4%)	3,263 (4.1%)	
9: San Francisco, CA	21,285 (13.0%)	10,532 (13.4%)	
10: Seattle, WA	7,448 (4.6%)	5,560 (7.1%)	

Provider Balance Table: Differential Distance

	Living Closer to Trans-Experienced Provider than Trans-Inexperienced Provider or Equidistant	Living Closer to Trans-Inexperienced Provider than Trans-Experienced Provider	SMD
Rural Urban Commuting Areas			0.31
Metropolitan	135,029 (82.5%)	59,405 (75.5%)	
Micropolitan	18,681 (11.4%)	7,449 (9.5%)	
Small Town	4,420 (2.7%)	3,061 (3.9%)	
Rural	5,537 (3.4%)	8,706 (11.1%)	
Missing	0 (0.0%)	11 (0.0%)	

IV 2SLS Regression Among Age-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Trans-Inexperienced Provider (Predicted Probability)	Trans-Experienced Provider (Predicted Probability)	Difference (percentage point)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Cardiovascular Disease	78.0% (73.0-83.0)	82.1% (77.4-86.8)	4.1 (-5.4-13.5)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Diabetes	61.4% (55.6-67.2)	64.4% (58.4-70.3)	3.0 (-8.5-14.4)
Receipt of Antidepressants among Beneficiaries with Depression	70.0% (62.2-77.9)	63.1% (56.8-69.5)	-6.9 (-20.7-6.9)

IV 2SLS Regression Among Disability-Eligible Beneficiaries

	Trans-Inexperienced Provider (Predicted Probability)	Trans-Experienced Provider (Predicted Probability)	Difference (percentage point)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Cardiovascular Disease	74.7% (68.9-80.6)	76.1% (71.3-80.9)	1.3 (-9.1-11.8)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Diabetes	48.6% (44.3-53.0)	60.3% (56.1-64.5)	11.7 (3.3-20.0)
Receipt of Antidepressants among Beneficiaries with Depression	52.2% (47.6-56.8)	66.6% (61.1-72.0)	14.3 (4.5-24.2)

IV 2SLS Regression Among TFN Beneficiaries

	Trans-Inexperienced Provider (Predicted Probability)	Trans-Experienced Provider (Predicted Probability)	Difference (percentage point)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Cardiovascular Disease	83.6% (78.2-88.9)	75.2% (70.6-79.8)	-8.4 (-18.2-1.4)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Diabetes	56.4% (51.3-61.5)	57.8% (53-62.7)	1.5 (-8.3-11.2)
Receipt of Antidepressants among Beneficiaries with Depression	52.8% (46.2-59.5)	65.8% (59.2-72.4)	12.9 (0-25.9)

IV 2SLS Regression Among TMN Beneficiaries

	Trans-Inexperienced Provider (Predicted Probability)	Trans-Experienced Provider (Predicted Probability)	Difference (percentage point)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Cardiovascular Disease	66.1% (58.6-73.7)	82.5% (76.8-88.3)	66.1% (58.6- 73.7)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Diabetes	50.5% (44.4-56.7)	64.9% (59.3-70.6)	50.5% (44.4- 56.7)
Receipt of Antidepressants among Beneficiaries with Depression	51.7% (45.9-57.5)	73.7% (67.8-79.6)	51.7% (45.9- 57.5)



OLS Comparison

	Trans-Inexperienced Provider	Trans-Experienced Provider	Difference (percentage point)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Cardiovascular Disease	76.8% (75.7-78.0)	78.3% (77.3-79.3)	1.4 (-0.1-3.0)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Diabetes	56.5% (55.5-57.5)	57.5% (56.5-58.4)	1.0 (-0.4-2.4)
Receipt of Antidepressants among Beneficiaries with Depression	61.1% (59.9-62.3)	60.6% (59.3-62)	-0.5 (-2.4-1.3)

Probit IV Comparison

	Trans-Inexperienced Provider	Trans-Experienced Provider	Difference (percentage point)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Cardiovascular Disease	78.5% (74.5-82.4)	76.9% (73.5-80.3)	-1.6 (-8.7-5.6)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Diabetes	53.5% (50.0-57.0)	60.8% (57.3-64.2)	7.2 (0.4-14.1)
Receipt of Antidepressants among Beneficiaries with Depression	53.1% (49.4-56.9)	69.1% (65.1-73.0)	16.0 (8.5-23.4)

Alternate Definition of Experience: 75th Percentile

	Trans-Inexperienced Provider	Trans-Experienced Provider	Difference (percentage point)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Cardiovascular Disease	76.9% (73.5-80.3)	76.4% (72.5-80.4)	-0.5 (-7.7-6.7)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Diabetes	53.1% (49.6-56.6)	59.6% (56.1-63.1)	6.5 (-0.4-13.4)
Receipt of Antidepressants among Beneficiaries with Depression	53.7% (50.0-57.5)	68.0% (63.1-72.0)	14.3 (6.9-21.8)

Two-Squares Residual Inclusion

	Trans-Inexperienced Provider	Trans-Experienced Provider	Difference (percentage point)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Cardiovascular Disease	77.5% (76.2-78.8)	77.8% (76.6-78.9)	0.3 (-2.2-2.9)
Receipt of Statin among Beneficiaries with Diabetes	56.7% (55.5-57.9)	57.6% (56.5-58.7)	1.7 (-1.6-4.9)
Receipt of Antidepressants among Beneficiaries with Depression	61.1% (59.7-62.6)	60.6% (59-62.2)	-0.9 (-4.9-3.1)