Table S1. Demographic characteristics of the Swedish population diagnosed with gender incongruence diagnosis between 2005 and 2015, and a matched comparison group.

	Individuals diagnosed with gender incongruence _n_=2,679	Matched control group [a] (i.e., individuals not diagnosed with gender incongruence) n=2,679
Mean age - years (SD)	31.5 (14.0)	32.4 (14.5)
Legal gender – _n_ (%)		
Male	1,284 (47.9)	1326 (49.5)
Female	1,395 (52.1)	1353 (50.5)
Level of education – _n_ (%)		
University education	809 (30.2)	891 (33.3)
Total household income – _mean_ (SD)		
Mean yearly income in tSEK [b]	298.4 (301.0)	470.0 (387.3)
Urbanicity – _n_ (%)		
Larger city	1,102 (41.1)	1513 (56.5)
Smaller city	867 (32.4)	620 (23.1)
Rural community	710 (26.5)	546 (20.4)
Country of birth – _n_ (%)		
Sweden	2,214 (82.6)	2175 (81.2)
Other European country	164 (6.1)	183 (6.8)
Outside of Europe	301 (11.2)	321 (12.0)

[a] The comparison group was matched on age, legal gender, education, and country of birth and drawn from the general population among individuals without a gender incongruence diagnosis.
[b] Swedish kronor, in thousands.

Table S2. Association between gender incongruence diagnosis and mood- and anxiety-related healthcare visits, antidepressant and anxiolytic prescriptions, and hospitalization after suicide attempt in 2015, among all individuals diagnosed with gender incongruence in Sweden between 2005 and 2015, and a matched comparison group.

	Individuals diagnosed with gender incongruence (*n*=2,679)		Matched control group [a] (i.e., individuals not diagnosed with gender incongruence; n=2,679)		Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)	
	n	(%)	*N*	(%)		
Psychiatric outpatient visits 2015						
Any mood disorder	250	(9.3)	49	(1.8)	5.52	(4.05, 7.54)
Any anxiety disorder	197	(7.4)	39	(1.5)	5.37	(3.79, 7.61)
Prescribed medication 2015						
Any antidepressant treatment	771	(28.8)	228	(8.5)	4.34	(3.70, 5.10)
Any anxiolytic treatment	449	(16.8)	158	(5.9)	3.21	(2.66, 3.88)
Inpatient visits 2015						
Hospitalization after suicide attempt	22	(0.8)	4	(0.1)	5.54	(1.91, 16.09)

[a] The comparison group was matched based on age, gender, education, and country of birth and drawn from the general population among individuals not diagnosed with a gender incongruence diagnosis.
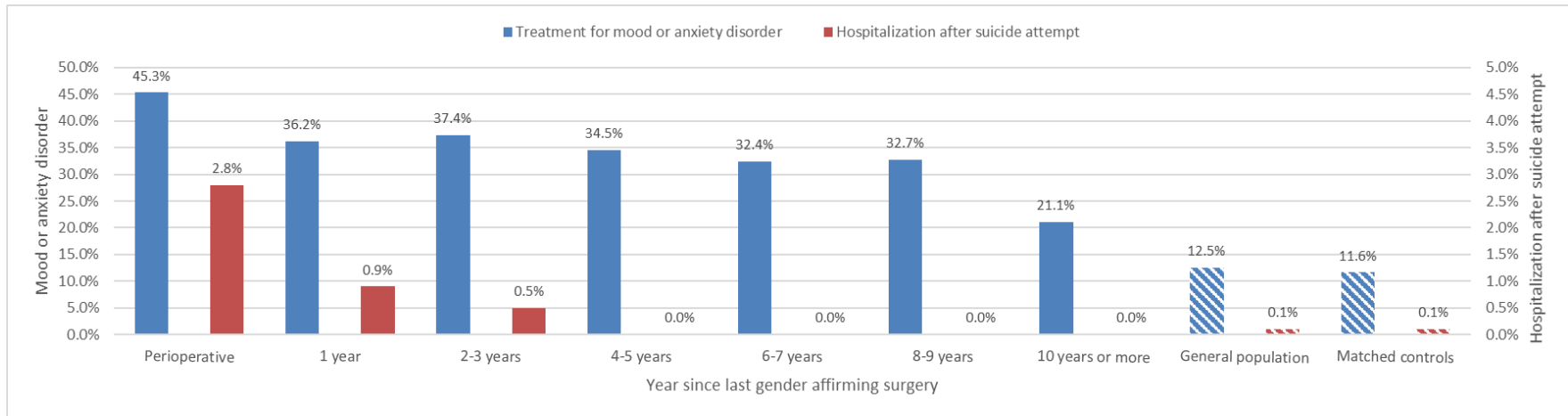
Figure S1. Prevalence of treatment for mood or anxiety disorders (healthcare visit or antidepressant or anxiolytic prescription) and hospitalization after suicide attempt in 2015 among individuals with a gender incongruence diagnosis, by number of years since last gender-affirming surgery, as well as prevalence in the general population and a comparison sample of individuals without a gender incongruence diagnosis matched for age, legal gender, education, and country of birth.