

# Trends in Living Donation by Race and Ethnicity among Children with End Stage Renal Disease in the United States, 1995-2015



Analysis of  
**19,722**

children with ESRD in the US

**Racial disparities  
persisted over time**



**Non-Hispanic white children had  
more access to living donors**



**Most donors  
were parents**

Over 60% of living donations  
were from parent to child



Black and Hispanic  
white children had  
higher degree of  
sibling donors

**Living donation  
rates declined  
over 20 years**

3% annual decline for non-Hispanic  
white, black, and Hispanic children,  
but remained stable for Asian children