

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Living donor kidney transplantation is the preferred treatment for patients with ESRD, but the number of living donor transplantations in the United States has been decreasing since 2005, for uncertain reasons. Using data from the Scientific Registry of Transplant Recipients and the United States Census, we determined longitudinal changes in living donation between 2005 and 2015, focusing on the effect of sex and income. Living donation declined in men but remained stable in women; income appeared to have a greater effect on living donation in men. These findings suggest that strategies to remove financial barriers to living donation may reduce gender based disparities in donation.