





Data summary

Australian Donation and Transplantation Activity Report 2022

Deceased organ donation and transplantation	Deceased organ donors	Difference to 2021
	454	+8%
	Organ transplant recipients	
	1,224	+4%
	Families consented to donation	
	54%	-2%
	Eligible Australians are registered to be a donor	
	7.5 million	+2%
Living organ donation and transplantation	Living organ donors	
	224	+10%
	Including donors through the ANZKX program	
	42	+11%
Eye and tissue donation and transplantation	Deceased eye donors	
	1,477	-0.3%
	Deceased tissue donors	
	276	-12%
	Corneal transplant recipients	
	2,340	-3%

	Deceased organ donors	Transplant recipients	Consent rate	New registrations
Australian Capital Territory	10	29	58%	4,980
New South Wales	122	319	55 %	54,769
Northern Territory	1	2	9%	1,634
Queensland	77	204	53 %	44,165
South Australia	39	98	60%	27,435
Tasmania	18	57	87 %	4,448
Victoria	144	371	52 %	47,545
Western Australia	43	144	50%	23,885
National	454	1,224	54%	208,861

Why is organ and tissue donation important?

For someone who is seriously ill, an organ or tissue transplant can mean the difference between life and death, being healthy or sick, seeing or being blind, or between being active and never walking again. Transplantation enables people to resume an active role in their family, workplace and community.

One organ donor can save the lives of up to 7 people and help many more through eye and tissue donation.

The first 10 years of the national program saw a 122% increase in deceased donation rates, resulting in an 81% increase in people receiving an organ transplant. Since the emergence of COVID-19, the number of donors and people who have received a transplant has dropped by 15%, though there was a small increase in 2022 compared to 2021.

2022

~1,800

people on the waitlist for a transplant in Australia

~14,000

additional people are on dialysis – some of whom may need a kidney transplant

Since the national program first began in 2009

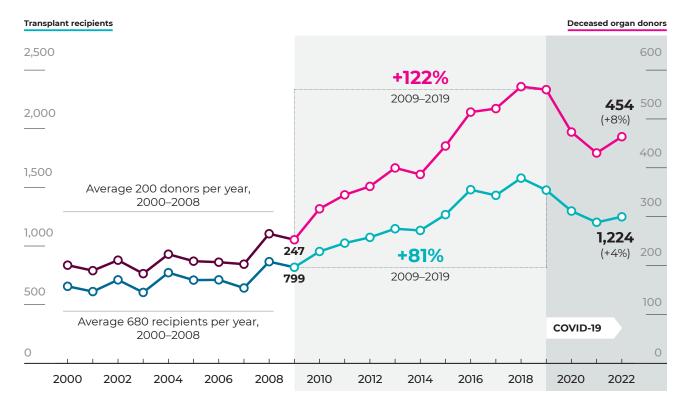
 \bigcirc 5,904

deceased organ donors

GP 16,748

people have received life-saving organ transplants

Deceased organ donation and transplant recipients 2000–2022



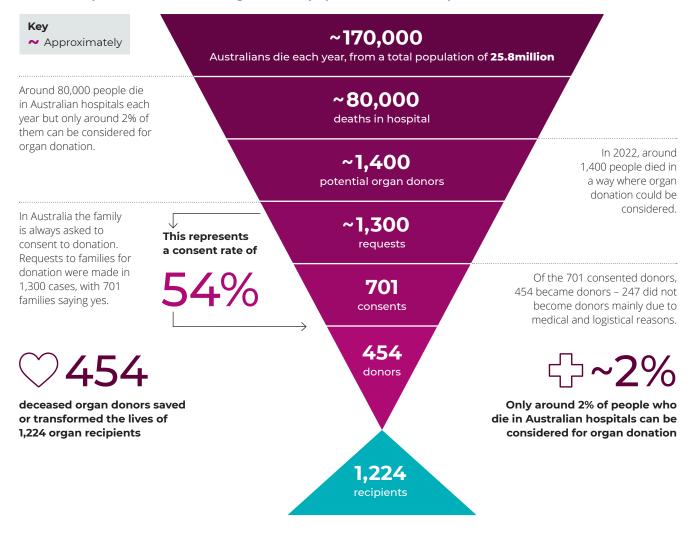
Note: The Australian Government's national program to improve opportunities for transplantation through increased organ and tissue donation began in 2009. 2020 marked the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic in Australia.

The organ donation process

- Very few people can become an organ donor when they die.
- A person must die in a hospital in specific circumstances, in an ICU or ED, as organs need to be functioning well to be considered for transplantation.
- Only around 2% of people who die in Australian hospitals meet the criteria required to be an organ donor.
- In 2022, around 1,400 people (of the 80,000 people who died in Australian hospitals) died in a way where organ donation could be considered.

- Requests to families for donation were made in 1300 cases
- Of this, 701 families said yes to donation in the hospital – representing a national consent rate of 54% – with 454 people becoming organ donors.
- With only a small number of potential donors, increasing consent is critical to increasing our donation rate.
- There are around 1,800 Australians waitlisted for a transplant and around 14,000 additional people on dialysis – some of whom may need a kidney transplant.

Australia's potential deceased organ donor population and transplantation outcomes



About this data

This data is an extract of the **2022 Australian Donation and Transplantation Activity Report.** The report provides an annual data snapshot and measure of progress against the national program for increasing organ and tissue donation for transplantation.

It only takes one minute to register as an organ and tissue donor.