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Solid organ transplant recipients (SOTR) are at high risk for developing non-melanoma skin cancers (NMSC), with 65-fold increased risk of squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) and 20-fold increased risk of basal cell carcinoma (BCC). Literature describing NMSC in skin of color SOTR, especially Native Americans (NA), is lacking. We designed a retrospective review study to characterize NMSC in skin of color SOTR seen at our institution, from 2000 to 2020. Data including demographics, follow-up was 8 years. Regular dermatology visits were reported in 13.04% of NA (%). Regular dermatology visits were reported in 13.04% of NA (P = 0.60% and 1.81%, versus 5.12% (%), NA (P = 1.992 x 10^-5) had a significant decreased prevalence of posttransplant NMSC compared with Whites. The prevalence of BCC and SCC respectively in NA was 0.60% and 1.81%, versus 5.12% (P = 7.51 x 10^-7) and 7.89% (P = 3.64 x 10^-7) in Whites. The average time from transplant to NMSC was similar amongst races. Mean follow-up was 8 years. Regular dermatology visits were reported in 13.04% of Hispanics and 35.3% of NA. Our large cohort of skin of color SOTR, especially NA, provides valuable information to optimize and guide clinical decisions and care for these populations. Multicenter studies are needed to further characterize NMSC in various groups and address the shortage of diverse literature.