



Blood and Transplant

**Organ Donation and Transplantation data for
Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME)
communities**

**Report for 2016/2017
(1 April 2011 – 31 March 2017)**



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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides information related to organ donation and transplantation within the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities in the UK. It is published as a supplementary report of the *Organ Donation and Transplantation Activity Report 2016/17*.

There has been a small increase in the proportion of BAME registrants added to the Organ Donor Register (ODR) over the past 5 years; 5.0% in 2012/13 and 6.8% 2016/17. Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Black Caribbean, Chinese and African ethnicities are most poorly represented on the ODR relative to the current UK population.

Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups represent 11% of the UK population (ONS mid-2011 estimates). Asians represent 5.1% of the UK population while 2.5% of the population are Black and 3.2% are from other minority ethnic groups. In contrast, at the end of the 2016/17 financial year, 34% of the total number of patients on the waiting list for a kidney transplant were BAME, reflecting a demand for kidney transplantation in excess of that for White patients. This is believed to be attributable to a higher burden of diabetes and kidney disease associated with the BAME communities. For other organs the demand is in line with that for the White population; however the proportion of BAME patients is 16% on the liver transplant list and only 7% of liver donors are of BAME ethnicity in 2016/17.

Allied to the higher demand for kidney transplantation for BAME patients, 28% of kidney transplants in 2016/17 were in BAME recipients. This demonstrates a gap between the need for transplantation and the number of transplants taking place for BAME patients. This explains the longer waiting time to kidney transplant for BAME patients (approx. 2½ years, compared with 2 years for White patients). This disadvantage for BAME patients arises partly from the need to match kidney donors and recipients according to blood and tissue types. Blood and tissue types differ across ethnic groups and the fact that only 6% of organ donors in the UK are from minority ethnic groups makes it very difficult to find suitable matching kidneys for BAME patients on the transplant list. In response to this challenge, the UK Kidney Allocation Scheme that was introduced in 2006 included measures to help all disadvantaged patients who wait a long time for transplant. This made a difference for BAME patients and the subsequent increase in deceased donor numbers has also contributed to fewer BAME patients on the kidney transplant list and a fall in median waiting time for BAME patients from 4 years to 2½ years over the last seven years. White patients have seen a smaller fall in median waiting time (from 3 years to 2 years). The Kidney Allocation Scheme is currently being reviewed with a view to further changes to help achieve more equitable waiting times.

For other organs there is a need to match blood groups, but less or no requirement to match tissue types and thus BAME patients can more readily be matched to suitable donors and the waiting times are not longer than for White patients. Transplant rates are also broadly in line with demand as reflected by the transplant waiting lists.

The question thus arises for kidney patients about how, in addition to changes in kidney allocation, donor rates from BAME communities can be increased so that BAME patients can achieve more equitable access to kidney transplantation.

The data in this report show that the number of BAME deceased donors has increased, but numbers are still small: 90 (6%) BAME organ donors in 2016/17. The number of eligible BAME organ donors identified in the Potential Donor Audit indicates little increase in eligible DBD (13%) and only 1 additional eligible DCD donor. There has however been a 10% increase in the number of consented/authorised DBD donors, and an 8% increase in the number of consented/authorised DCD donors.

The DBD consent/authorisation rate has remained fairly constant in recent years; the DCD consent/authorisation rate for BAME patients has increased by 5% since 2015/16. However despite this increase, only half as many families support organ donation relative to families of white potential donors. The same is true for DBD.

In terms of living organ donation, the figures show a fall in both Asian and Black communities, both in terms of absolute numbers of donors and as a proportion of all living organ donors. The reasons for this trend are not clear but living kidney donor transplantation is an important option for those in need of a transplant, particularly as it can mean that months or years of dialysis may be avoided.

While the increase in DCD BAME consent/authorisation rate is very positive for the many BAME patients on the transplant lists, more work needs to be done to further increase the possibilities for transplant for BAME patients. Importantly, the consent/authorisation rates for organ donation in BAME communities need further effort to increase, while the advantages of living kidney donation may also need to be the subject of awareness campaigns.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report provides information related to organ donation and transplantation within the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities in the UK. It is published as a supplementary report of the *Organ Donation and Transplantation Activity Report 2016/17*.

Data analysed include registrants on the NHS Organ Donor Register (ODR), deceased and living organ donors, transplant recipients, patients on the transplant lists and waiting times to transplant. Trends in relation to potential organ donors, including donation consent/authorisation rates¹, are also reported. **The categories currently used to collect data on ethnicity are not consistent between these data sources, and the information is provided in as much detail as is available.**

The information reported is from the last 6 financial years, unless otherwise stated.

3 ORGAN DONOR REGISTER (ODR)

The primary sources of ODR registrations in 2016/17 were the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (58%), online registrations (30%), GP registration² (9%), Boots Advantage card (2%) and NHSBT leaflets (1%).

Most sources of registration onto the ODR provided by NHSBT's partners do not have an option to record or report ethnicity. Even when the option is available, it is not possible to tell how many people choose not to provide the information when registering via these routes. Consequently, 30% of registrants to the ODR in 2016/17 have their ethnicity recorded compared to 24% in 2012/13. This significant increase in reporting is largely due to increased online registrations where ethnicity can be recorded.

Table 1 shows the number of registrations per year by ethnicity from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2017. In 2016/17, 93.2% of registrations with ethnicity recorded were from White ethnic groups, 3.1% from Asian, 0.9% from Black, 0.3% from Chinese, 1.9% from Mixed, and 0.6% from other ethnic groups. Ethnicity was not reported for 70% of all registrations. While it is estimated that 10.8% of the current UK population is BAME (using the 2011 census data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS)), only 5.8% of ODR registrants of known ethnicity in 2010/11 were BAME with a slight increase to 6.8% in 2016/17.

¹ The consent/authorisation rate is the percentage of eligible donor families or appointed /nominated representatives approached for formal organ donation discussion where consent/authorisation was ascertained

² Please note that a back-log of registration activity made via the UK GP Services is not accounted for in these figures. These registrations will be uploaded in due course and reflected in future reports.

Table 1 Ethnicity of all ODR registrations by year of registration, 1 April 2011 - 31 March 2017

		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	British	147,972	83.9	216,140	89.7	197,988	87.6	186,072	85.3	395,204	86.9	301,917	84.9
	Irish	5,955	3.4	5,557	2.3	5,772	2.6	8,235	3.8	12,209	2.7	9,502	2.7
	Other	7,454	4.2	7,269	3.0	8,573	3.8	10,241	4.7	20,923	4.6	20,140	5.7
	Total	161,381	91.5	228,966	95.0	212,333	93.9	204,548	93.7	428,336	94.2	331,559	93.2
Asian	Indian	6,814	3.9	4,050	1.7	4,897	2.2	4,775	2.2	7,150	1.6	6,443	1.8
	Pakistani	629	0.4	516	0.2	696	0.3	638	0.3	1,242	0.3	1,362	0.4
	Bangladeshi	128	<0.1	104	<0.1	126	<0.1	156	<0.1	339	<0.1	328	0.1
	Other	991	0.6	894	0.4	1,057	0.5	1,195	0.5	2,898	0.6	2,992	0.8
	Total	8,562	4.9	5,564	2.3	6,776	3.0	6,764	3.1	11,629	2.6	11,126	3.1
Black	Caribbean	1,023	0.6	889	0.4	981	0.4	885	0.4	1,655	0.4	1,458	0.4
	African	884	0.5	709	0.3	861	0.4	884	0.4	1,725	0.4	1,617	0.5
	Other	115	<0.1	111	<0.1	96	<0.1	122	<0.1	246	<0.1	248	0.1
	Total	2,022	1.1	1,709	0.7	1,938	0.9	1,891	0.9	3,626	0.8	3,323	0.9
Mixed	White/Black Caribbean	455	0.3	439	0.2	425	0.2	403	0.2	853	0.2	2,041	0.6
	White/Black African	987	0.6	1,185	0.5	1,212	0.5	1,128	0.5	2,339	0.5	707	0.2
	White/Asian	1,028	0.6	1,187	0.5	1,178	0.5	1,157	0.5	2,429	0.5	2,086	0.6
	Other	733	0.4	811	0.3	848	0.4	905	0.4	2,010	0.4	1,812	0.5
	Total	3,203	1.8	3,622	1.5	3,663	1.6	3,593	1.6	7,631	1.7	6,646	1.9
Chinese	537	0.3	527	0.2	577	0.3	598	0.3	1,207	0.3	1,114	0.3	
Other	607	0.3	678	0.3	792	0.4	860	0.4	2,142	0.5	1,985	0.6	
Total reported		176,312	100.0	241,066	100.0	226,079	100.0	218,254	100.0	454,571	100.0	355,753	100.0
Not reported	(% not reported)	911,556	(83.8)	755,920	(75.8)	820,224	(78.4)	763,476	(77.8)	921,336	(67.0)	822,149	(69.8)
TOTAL REGISTRATIONS		1,087,868		996,986		1,046,303		981,730		1,375,907		1,177,902	

Given the increase in proportion of registrants for whom ethnicity is recorded, it is not meaningful to compare absolute numbers of people registering each year. However, looking at proportions of those with ethnicity reported is meaningful. If it is assumed that the proportions are representative of all ODR registrants, it is possible to see differences relative to the current population of the UK (Appendix, **Table 1**). **Table 2** shows data on percentage of the ODR registrations in 2010/11 and 2016/17 against the percentage of the general population.

Table 2 BAME registrants on the ODR vs the UK population			
Ethnicity	2010/11 % of the ODR registrants¹	2016/17 % of the ODR registrants¹	2011 % of the population²
Asian – Indian	1.9	1.8	2.3
Asian - Pakistani	0.3	0.4	1.6
Asian - Bangladeshi	<0.1	0.1	0.6
Black African	0.4	0.5	1.2
Black Caribbean	0.4	0.4	1.0
Chinese	0.3	0.3	0.7
Mixed race	1.7	1.9	1.7
Other ethnicity	0.8	1.5	1.6
Total BAME	5.8	6.8	10.8

¹ Where ethnicity reported
² Source – Office for National Statistics

The data suggest that Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Black Caribbean, Chinese and African ethnicities are most poorly represented on the ODR relative to the current UK population.

4 DECEASED ORGAN DONORS, TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS AND TRANSPLANT WAITING LIST PATIENTS

In this section data capture does not allow for a more detailed breakdown of ethnicity and overall, <1% of recipients and donors did not have ethnicity recorded.

Figure 1 and **Table 3** demonstrate the proportion of all deceased donors and transplants made up by BAME donors and recipients, out of all deceased donors and transplants in the UK in the last 6 financial years. The proportion of deceased donor transplants with a BAME recipient has increased from 17.1% in 2011/12 to 22.0% in 2016/17. The proportion of BAME deceased donors in the UK is only 6.4% in 2016/17, however this proportion is the highest over the given time frame.

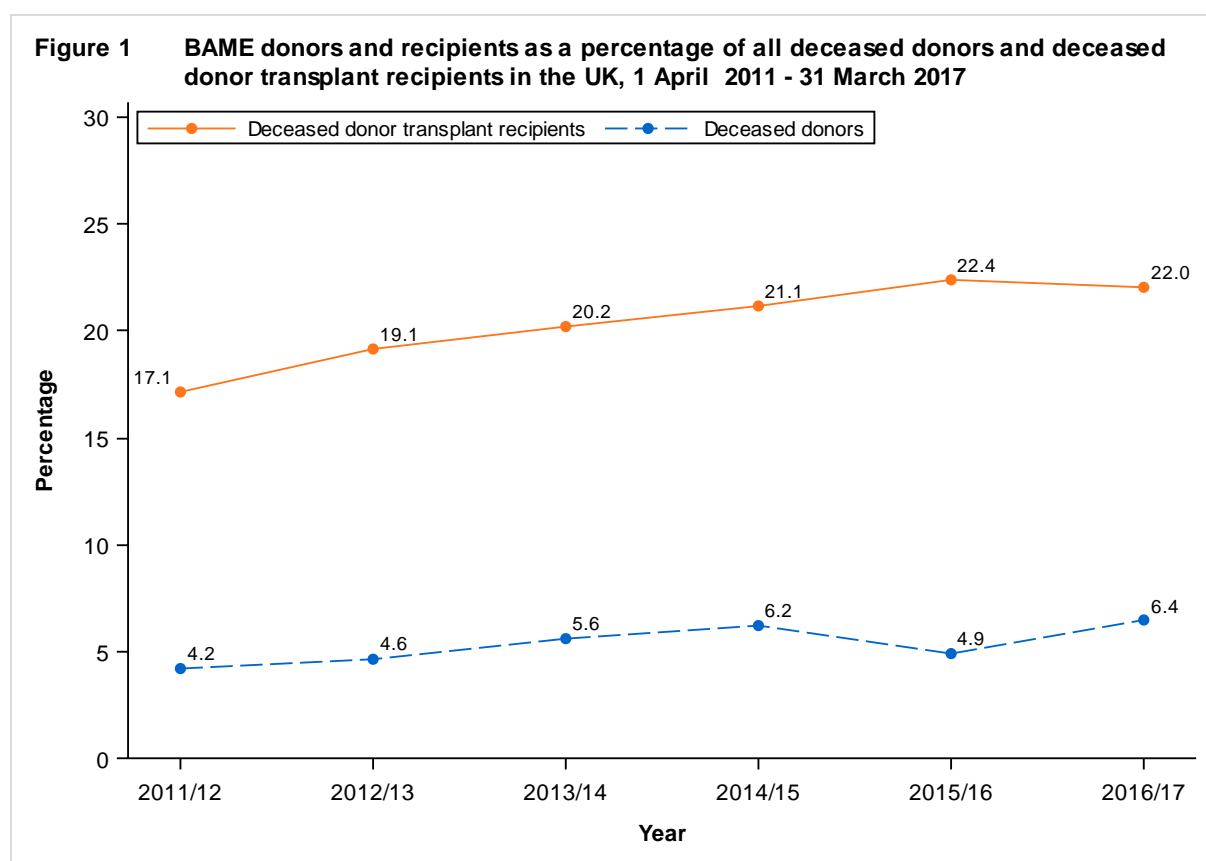


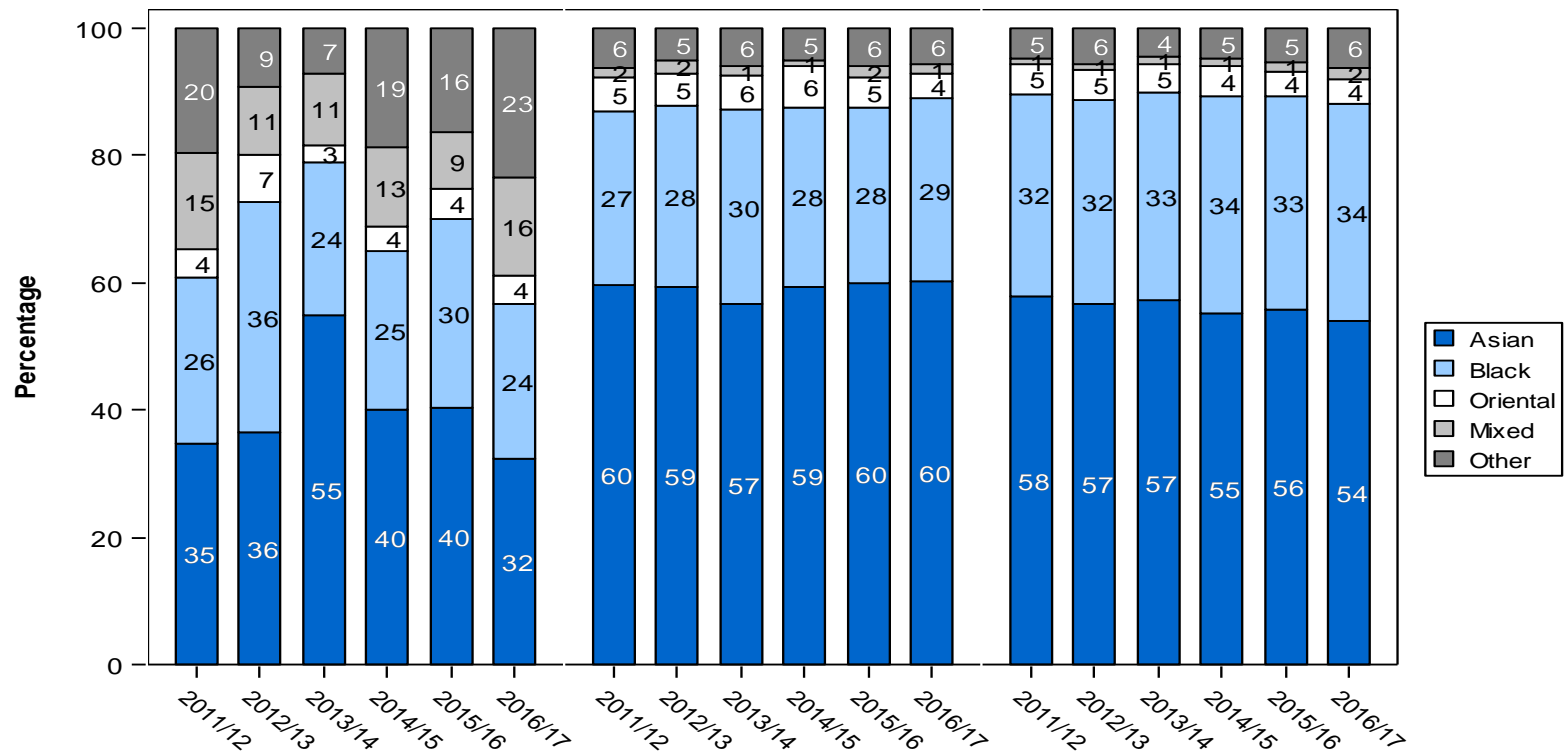
Table 3 BAME deceased donors and deceased donor transplants in the UK, 1 April 2011 - 31 March 2017, by financial year						
Financial year	Number of BAME recipient transplants	% of total transplants ¹	Number of BAME deceased donors			% of total donors ¹
			DBD	DCD	Total	
2011/12	499	17.1	35	11	46	4.2
2012/13	595	19.1	38	17	55	4.6
2013/14	706	20.2	54	17	71	5.6
2014/15	701	21.1	54	26	80	6.2
2015/16	782	22.4	49	18	67	4.9
2016/17	809	22.0	62	28	90	6.4

¹ Where ethnicity reported

The ethnic minority groups of deceased organ donors and recipients in each year from 2011/12 to 2016/17 and patients on the transplant list at 31 March each year is shown in **Figure 2**. The information for all patients (including White donors and recipients) in this time frame is separated by organ in **Figures 3 to 6**.

Overall there has been an increase in the number of deceased BAME organ donors over the last 6 years (**Figure 2**) with the largest increase in 2016/17: from 46 in 2011/12 to 90 in 2016/17 (96% increase). There has also been a notable increase in the number of transplant recipients from BAME background: an increase of 62% from 499 recipients in 2011/12 to 809 recipients in 2016/17. Alongside the increasing numbers of ethnic minority patients receiving a transplant is a fall in the number of patients on the transplant lists. In 2011/12 there were 2,047 BAME recipients on the waiting list and in 2016/17 the number had decreased to 1,865, showing a 9% decrease. **Figure 2** also demonstrates that the make-up of the ethnic minority patients listed and transplanted has changed very little over the time period analysed. However, the ethnic-make up for BAME deceased donors has fluctuated within each ethnic group.

Figure 2 Deceased donors, transplant recipients and patients on the waiting list (excluding White people), 1 April 2011 - 31 March 2017



	Donors						Transplant recipients						Waiting list patients					
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Asian	16	20	39	32	27	29	298	353	400	417	469	487	1186	1140	1123	1082	1026	1009
Black	12	20	17	20	20	22	136	169	215	197	216	232	651	643	637	668	614	634
Oriental	2	4	2	3	3	4	26	31	39	45	36	32	95	94	91	88	73	73
Mixed	7	6	8	10	6	14	8	12	9	7	14	12	17	20	21	25	25	33
Other	9	5	5	15	11	21	31	30	43	35	47	46	98	111	88	94	98	116

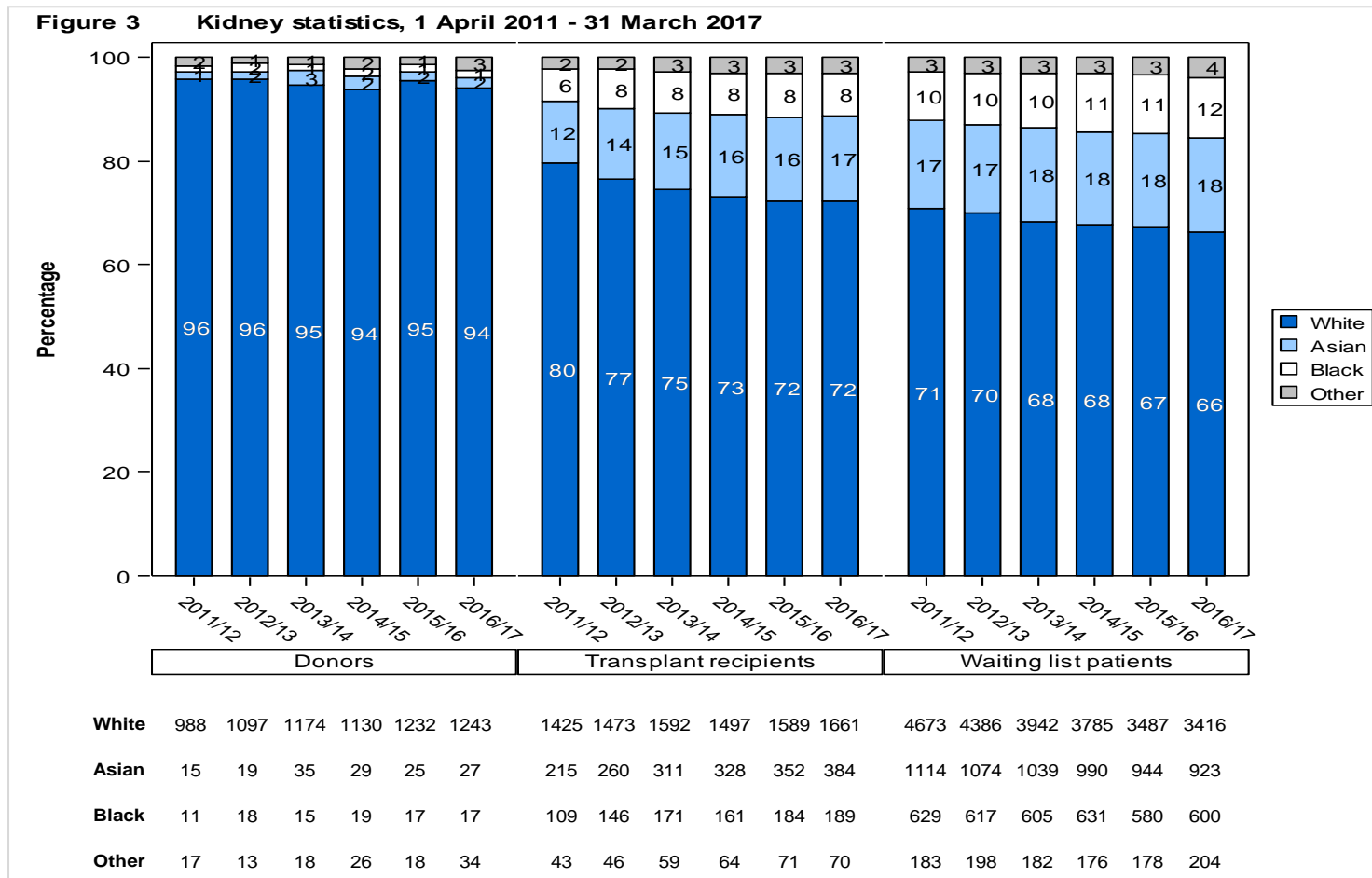
Table 4 is a summary of all deceased donor transplants in 2016/17 by country of transplant, ethnicity of recipient and organ transplanted. Patients in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland requiring transplants that are not undertaken in that country are referred to another UK country (usually England) for transplantation.

Table 4 Deceased donor transplants, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2017, by country of transplant and organ									
Country of transplant	Transplants (N)								Total
	Kidney	Pancreas¹	Kidney/ Pancreas²	Heart	Lung	Liver	Intestinal	Multiorgan³	
England									
White	1263	31	122	150	175	708	2	20	2471
Asian	358	1	9	17	1	76	1	7	470
Black	183		5	11		31			230
Chinese/Oriental	23			2		6			31
Mixed	9			1		2			12
Other	37			1		6	1	1	46
Wales									
White	45	1	4						50
Asian	4								4
Scotland									
White	153	17	19	14		97		1	301
Asian	8			1		4			13
Black	1					1			2
Chinese/Oriental	1								1
Northern Ireland									
White	45								45

¹ Includes 33 islet transplants
² Includes 1 simultaneous islet and kidney transplant
³ Includes 2 heart/lung transplants, 1 liver, bowel and pancreas transplant, 7 modified multivisceral transplants, 14 liver and kidney transplants and 1 heart and kidney transplant.

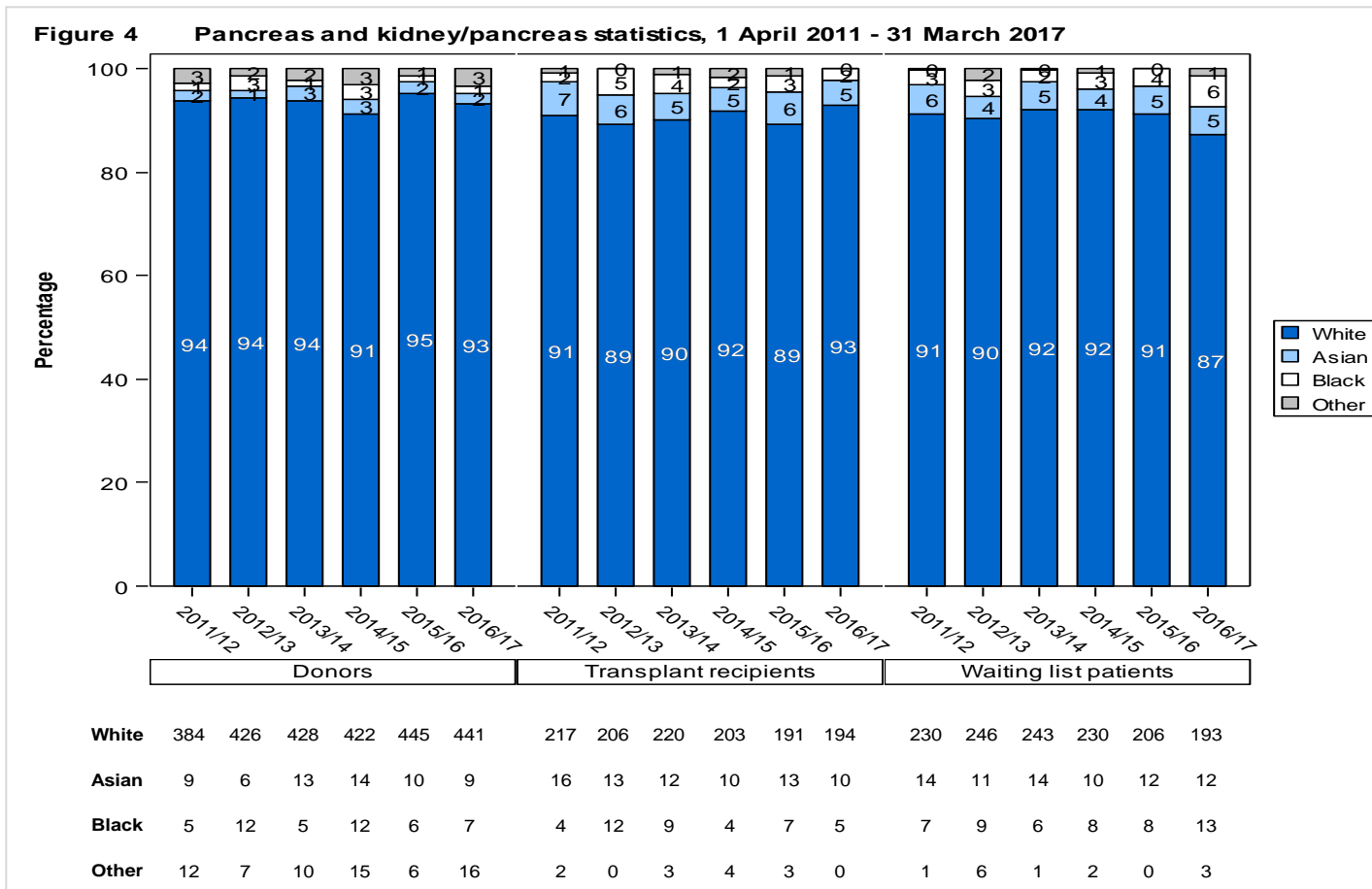
Kidney statistics

There has been an 81% increase in deceased BAME kidney donors from 43 to 78 donors over the last 6 years, thus representing 6% of all deceased kidney donors with known ethnicity in 2016/17. There has been an increase in the proportion of BAME patients registered for a kidney transplant: 29% compared to 34% of all patients on the list at the end of 2011/12 and 2016/17 respectively. There has also been an increase in the proportion of BAME patients receiving a kidney transplant: 20% of all kidney transplants in 2011/12 compared with 28% in 2016/17.



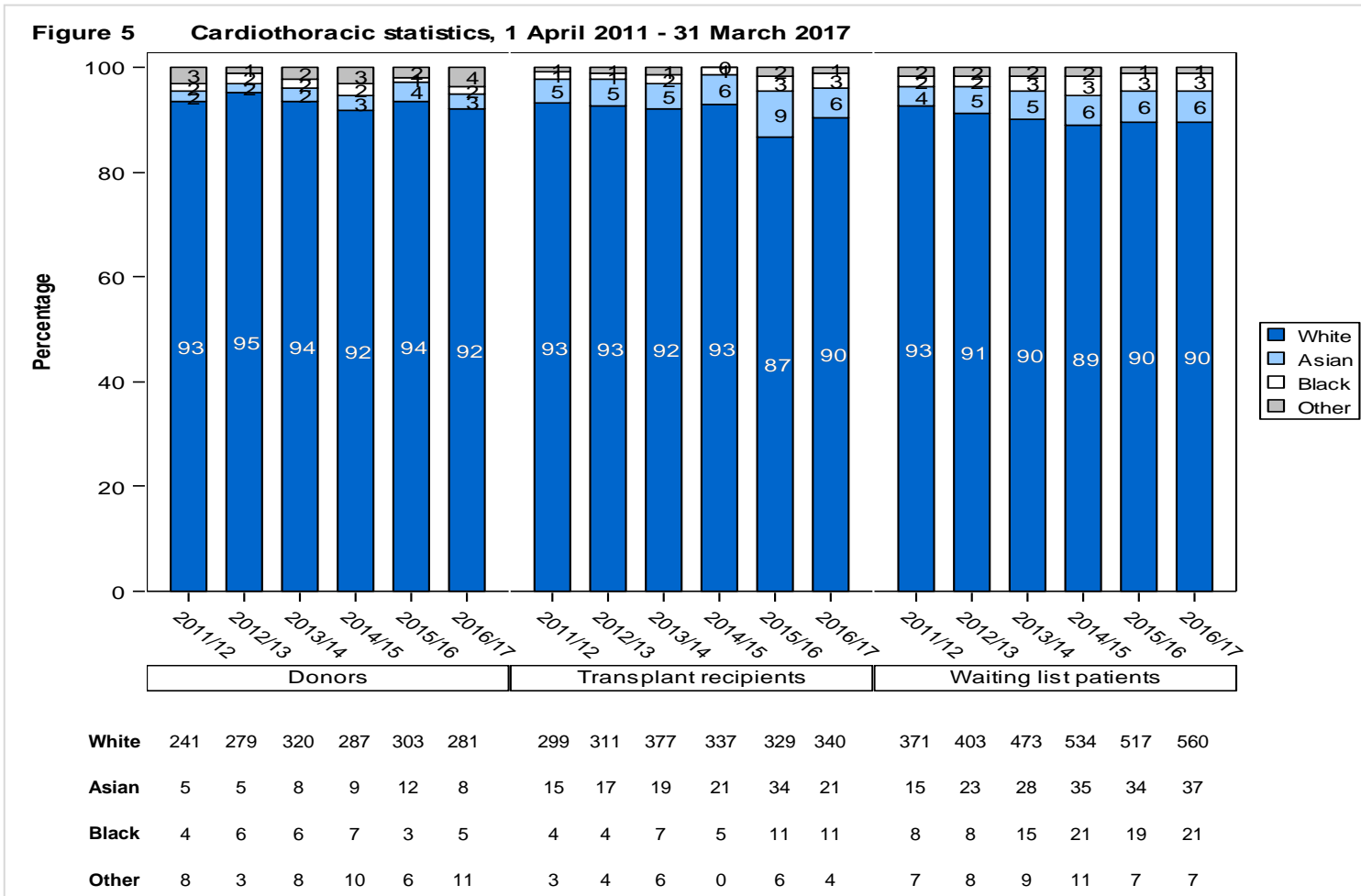
Pancreas and kidney/pancreas statistics

Over the last 6 years the proportion of BAME pancreas donors has remained relatively stable at around 6-7% (22-41 donors per year). The number of BAME patients on the pancreas waiting list (including kidney/pancreas patients) has increased from 22 (9%) in 2011/12 to 28 (13%) in 2016/17. Conversely, the number of BAME pancreas or kidney/pancreas transplant recipients has decreased from 22 (9%) in 2011/12 to 15 (7%) in 2016/17. This decrease coincides with a fall in the number of pancreas transplants overall in 2016/17 and there was also a reduction in the total number of patients on the waiting list as at 31 March 2017.



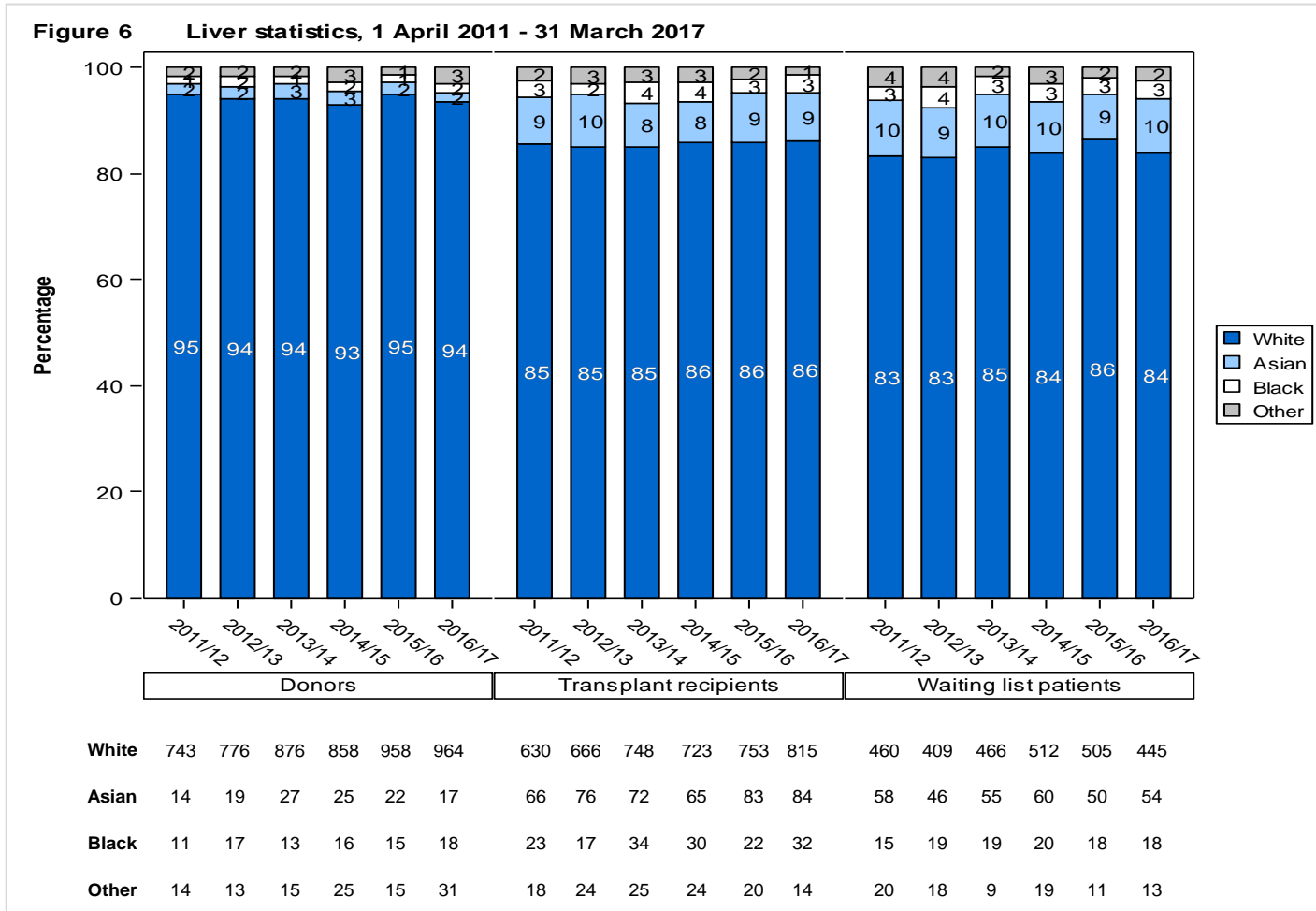
Cardiothoracic organ statistics

The proportion of cardiothoracic (heart and/or lung) BAME donors has fluctuated between 5% and 8% of all cardiothoracic organ donors (14-26 donors per year) between 2011/12 and 2016/17. The proportion of cardiothoracic organ transplants for BAME patients has increased from 7% to 10% in the given time frame. Alongside this the proportion of BAME recipients on the waiting list has also increased from 7% to 10%.



Liver statistics

The number of BAME liver donors has increased from 39 in 2011/12 to 66 (69% increase) in 2016/17, while the proportion of BAME liver donors is largely unchanged at 5% to 7%. The proportion of liver transplants that are for BAME patients has remained stable ranging from 14% to 15%. The proportion of BAME patients on the liver transplant list has slightly decreased: from 17% in 2011/12 to 16% in 2016/17.



Waiting times to transplant

Median waiting times (in months) are provided for adult and paediatric patients for each organ where possible in **Table 5**. This shows longer waiting times for ethnic minority patients to receive a kidney transplant: adult White patients have an average (median) waiting time of 806 days (approximately 2 years), whereas adult Asian and Black patients have median waiting times of 2½ years (962 days) and just under 3 years (1074 days), respectively. These waiting times are shorter than reported six years ago (for patients registered 2005-2009): waiting times then were 3 years for White patients and 4 years for all minority ethnic groups. Minority paediatric kidney patients also wait longer for transplant, while minority pancreas patients wait a shorter time than white patients. For cardiothoracic organ transplants the small number of minority patients registered does not lead to meaningful estimates of waiting times. Finally, for liver transplantation, Black and White patients both wait approximately 5 months, while Asian patients wait an average of 4 months for transplant.

It should be noted that none of these waiting times are risk-adjusted for other influential factors, and thus should be interpreted with some caution.

Table 5 Median waiting time to transplant in the UK

Ethnicity	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days)	
		Median	95% Confidence interval
Adult kidney¹			
White	6312	806	785 - 827
Asian	1447	962	917 - 1007
Black	789	1074	1025 - 1123
Other	259	929	863 - 995
TOTAL	8921	864	845 - 883
Paediatric kidney¹			
White	155	222	156 - 288
Asian	69	397	194 - 600
Black	20	323	0 - 669
Other	9	-	-
TOTAL	259	266	205 - 327
Adult pancreas²			
White	881	355	334 - 376
Asian	53	279	196 - 362
Black	38	279	219 - 339
Other	12	320	107 - 533
TOTAL	998	346	329 - 363
Adult never urgent heart³			
White	260	1283	590 - 1976
Asian	11	143	0 - 357
Black ⁶	12	-	-
TOTAL	290	1280	703 - 1857
Adult ever urgent heart^{3,5}			
White	351	23	18 - 28
Asian	32	43	27 - 59
Black	11	71	65 - 77
Other	10	38	5 - 71
TOTAL	408	26	21 - 31
Paediatric never urgent heart³			
	24	463	0 - 1460
Paediatric ever urgent heart^{3,5}			
	116	70	41 - 99
Adult lung³			
White	756	239	202 - 276
Asian	24	1217	121 - 2313
Black	6	-	-
Other	3	-	-
TOTAL	793	255	216 - 294
Adult liver⁴			
White	2388	142	130 - 154
Asian	185	118	85 - 151
Black	74	150	99 - 201
Other	56	92	53 - 131
TOTAL	2703	138	127 - 149
Paediatric liver⁴			
	203	92	68 - 116

Median waiting time not reported for fewer than 10 patients

Totals do not add up where we do not have ethnicity reported for all patients

¹ Patients registered 1 April 2010 - 31 March 2014

² Patients registered 1 April 2011 - 31 March 2015

³ Patients registered 1 April 2011 - 31 March 2014

⁴ Patients registered 1 April 2012 - 31 March 2015

⁵ Urgent waiting time only

⁶ Median and/or 95% confidence interval cannot be estimated

5 LIVING DONORS AND RECIPIENTS

The ethnicities of living organ donors and recipients in each year from 2011/12 to 2016/17 are shown in **Figures 7 and 8**. The information for living donors is summarised below in **Table 6**.

Kidneys represent the vast majority of living organs donated and transplanted. The figures show an overall fall in living donation in both Asian and Black communities, both in terms of absolute numbers of donors and as a proportion of all living organ donors. However in 2016/17 the number and proportion of Asian living donors has increased from 2015/16. The reasons for these trends are not clear.

There have been a total of about 500 non-directed, altruistic kidney donors in the UK in the last 6 years. These living donors donate a kidney to someone not known to them to help transform or save a life. Five of these donors were Asian with a further one Black and two mixed race altruistic donors.

In 2016/17, there were more *living* BAME donors (143) than *deceased* BAME donors (90). While for transplant recipients, in 2016/17 there were fewer BAME living donor transplant recipients (167, 16% of all living donor transplant recipients) compared to BAME deceased donor recipients (809, 22% of all deceased donor transplant recipients).

Table 6 BAME living donors as a percentage of total living donors in the UK, 1 April 2011 - 31 March 2017, by financial year						
Financial year	Asian		Black		Other	
	N	% of total living donors¹	N	% of total living donors¹	N	% of total living donors¹
2011/12	81	7.7	49	4.7	30	2.9
2012/13	88	8.0	43	3.9	38	3.5
2013/14	87	7.6	38	3.3	44	3.8
2014/15	76	7.0	38	3.5	45	4.1
2015/16	72	6.7	29	2.7	36	3.3
2016/17	79	7.6	17	1.6	47	4.5

¹ Where ethnicity reported

Figure 7 shows all living donors and living donor transplant recipients and demonstrates that about 14% of living donors are BAME in 2016/17, with a higher proportion (16%) of living donor recipients from BAME groups.

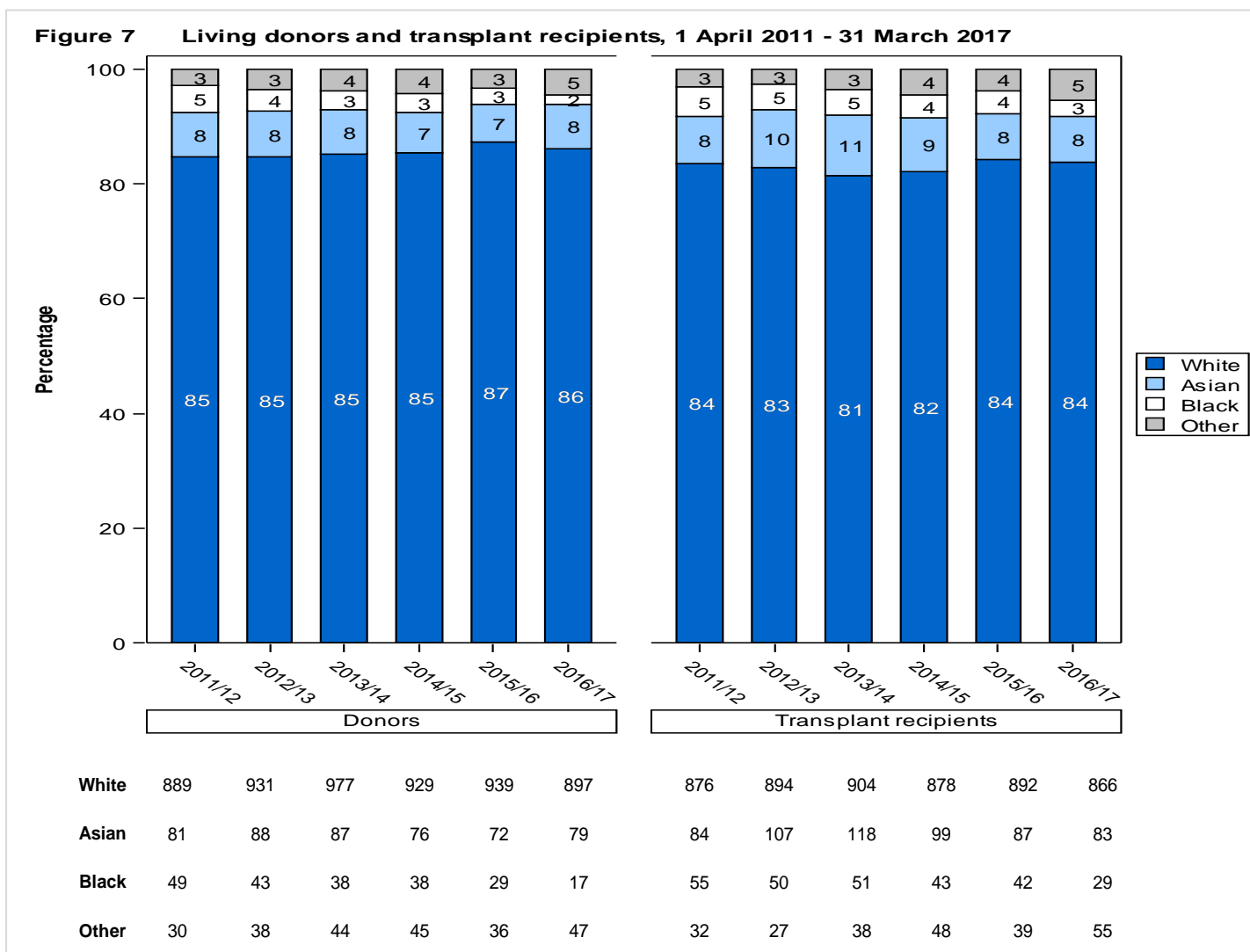
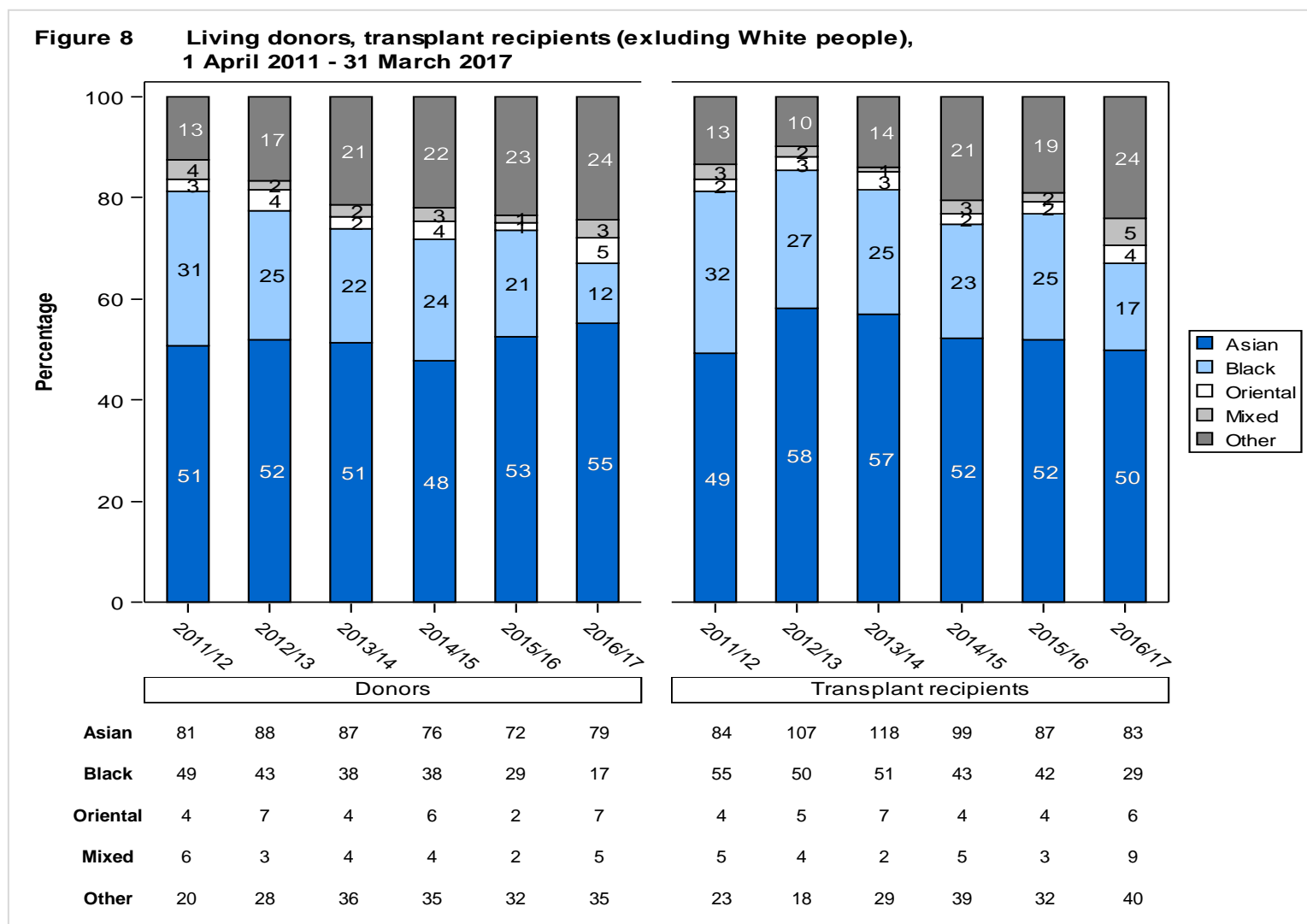


Figure 8 shows only BAME donors and transplant recipients. There has been a decrease in the number of Black living donors and patients receiving a living donor transplant from 2011/12-2016/17, but an overall increase in the number of other BAME donors and recipients. The reason for these trends is not known.



6 POTENTIAL ORGAN DONORS

NHS Blood and Transplant (NHSBT) capture information about potential organ donors through the Potential Donor Audit (PDA). This audit is of all patient deaths in UK Intensive Care Units and emergency departments, excluding deaths on wards and any patients over 80 years of age. The PDA provides information about the organ donation process and identifies potential barriers to organ donation. All data shown in this section use the following definitions:

Patients for whom **neurological death is suspected** meet all of the following criteria: Apnoea, coma from known aetiology and unresponsive, ventilated, fixed pupils. However, cases for which cardiac arrest occurred despite resuscitation, brainstem reflexes returned, and neonates - less than 2 months post term are excluded.

Eligible donors after brain death (DBD) are defined as patients for whom death was confirmed following neurological tests and who had no absolute medical contraindications to solid organ donation.

Eligible donors after circulatory death (DCD) are defined as patients who had treatment withdrawn and death was anticipated within 4 hours, with no absolute medical contraindications to solid organ donation.

The neurological death testing rate is the proportion of patients in whom neurological death was suspected who were tested (DBD donor process only).

The referral rate is the percentage of patients for whom neurological death was suspected, or imminent death was anticipated, that were discussed with the Specialist Nurse - Organ Donation (SN-OD).

The consent/authorisation rate is the percentage of eligible donor families or nominated/appointed representative approached for formal organ donation discussion where consent/authorisation was ascertained.

Figures 9 and 10 show an overview of the number of eligible donors, and eligible donors with consent ascertained, over time for White and BAME groups for the DBD and DCD donation processes, respectively.

Figure 9 shows an increase in the eligible pool of potential White DBD donors (and consequently in consented White donors), with a small such increase for BAME DBD donors.

In eligible DCD donors, **Figure 10** shows an increase for White eligible donors for whom consent/authorisation was ascertained but no change for BAME DCD donors. It should be noted that much of the increase in eligible donors seen in 2013 is a result of a change in PDA inclusion criteria: from 1 April 2013 the PDA included patients aged 76-80 years in addition to those aged 75 and under.

Figure 9 Eligible DBD donors and eligible consented/authorised DBD donors by ethnic origin, 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2017¹

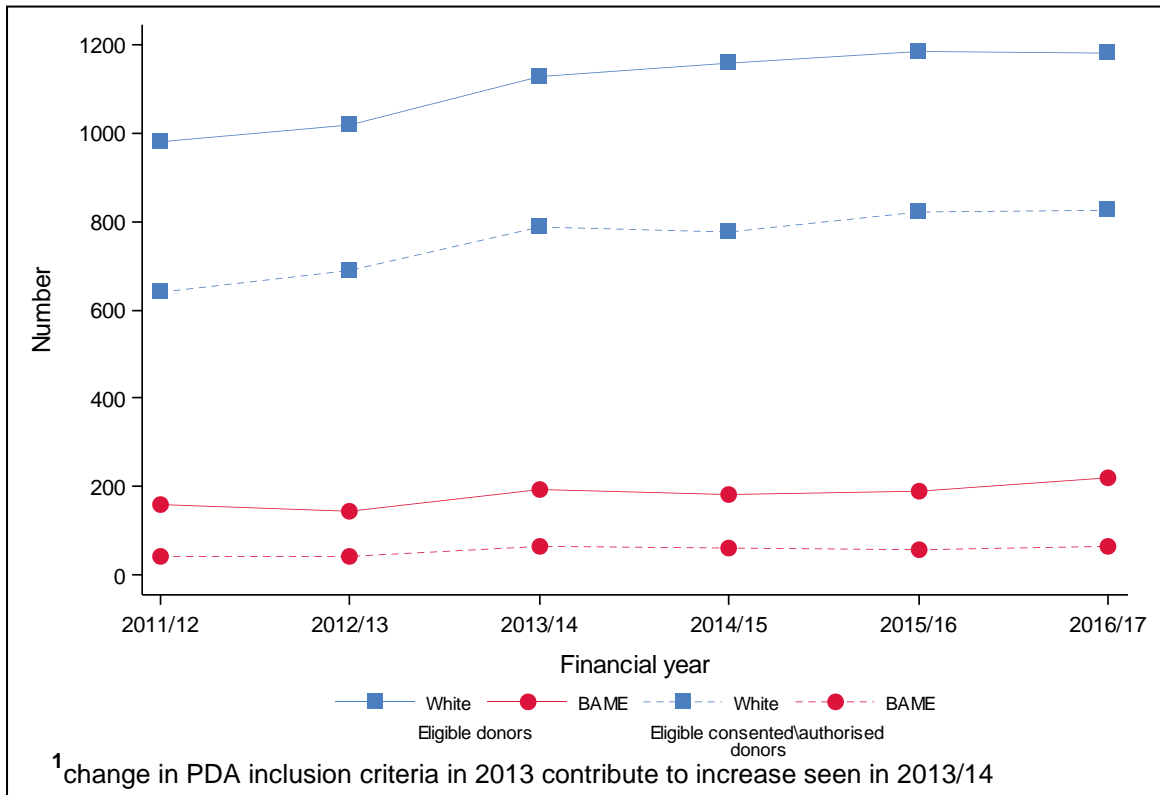


Figure 10 Eligible DCD donors and eligible consented/authorised DCD donors by ethnic origin, 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2017¹

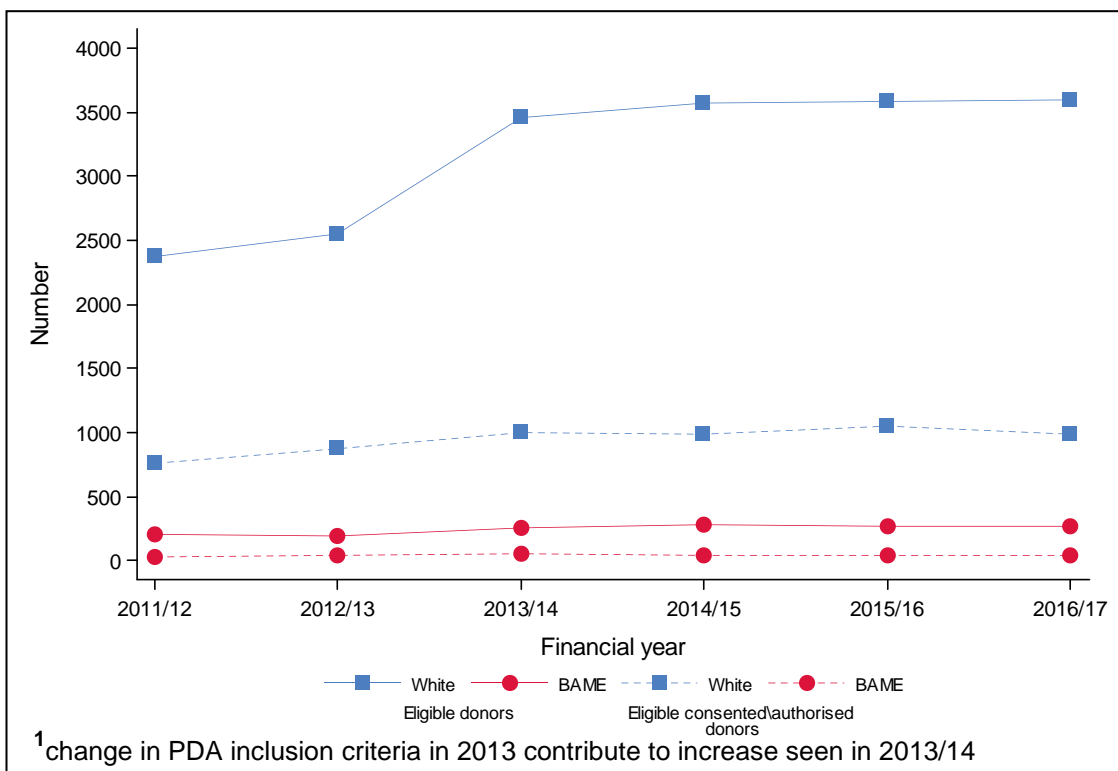


Table 6 shows the consent/authorisation rates separately for White patients and patients from ethnic minority groups broken down by the Organ Donation Services Teams (ODSTs) in the UK.

Table 6 DBD and DCD consent/authorisation rates from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST) and ethnicity

ODST	White eligible donors					Eligible donors from ethnic minority groups					All
	Number of eligible DBD donors whose family were approached	DBD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	DCD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Overall consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of eligible DBD donors whose family were approached	DBD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	DCD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Overall consent/authorisation rate (%)	Overall consent/authorisation rate (%) ¹
Eastern	73	83.6	177	62.7	68.8	6		6		16.7	64.8
London	135	71.9	122	59.0	65.8	70	32.9	40	47.5	38.2	57.0
Midlands	103	76.7	244	54.5	61.1	27	37.0	20	25.0	31.9	57.3
North West	148	73.6	226	60.6	65.8	22	36.4	5		37.0	63.7
Northern	88	62.5	89	64.0	63.3	3		3			61.9
Northern Ireland	47	70.2	37	56.8	64.3	0		1			64.4
Scotland	101	77.2	151	53.6	63.1	1		3			63.2
South Central	91	74.7	130	62.3	67.4	12	41.7	10	40.0	40.9	64.1
South East	119	73.1	153	73.9	73.5	32	40.6	13	30.8	37.8	69.2
South Wales	39	76.9	68	58.8	65.4	0		3			61.5
South West	77	80.5	105	61.0	69.2	2		1			68.0
Yorkshire	86	75.6	134	59.7	65.9	12	16.7	7		15.8	62.2
TOTAL	1107	74.4	1636	60.5	66.1	187	34.2	112	36.6	35.1	62.7

¹ Includes 102 families approached where the ethnicity of the patient was not known or not reported
Consent/authorisation rates not reported where N<10

Tables II and III in the Appendix show more detailed data by ethnic group from both the DBD and DCD organ donation processes, respectively. The data in these tables are used to produce **Figures 11 to 13**.

Figure 11 shows the neurological death testing rate over time for White and BAME potential DBD donors. There are no distinct differences for White and BAME potential donors in terms of neurological death testing, though overall over the last 6 years, the neurological death testing rate has increased.

Figure 11 Neurological death testing rate by ethnic origin (DBD only), 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2017

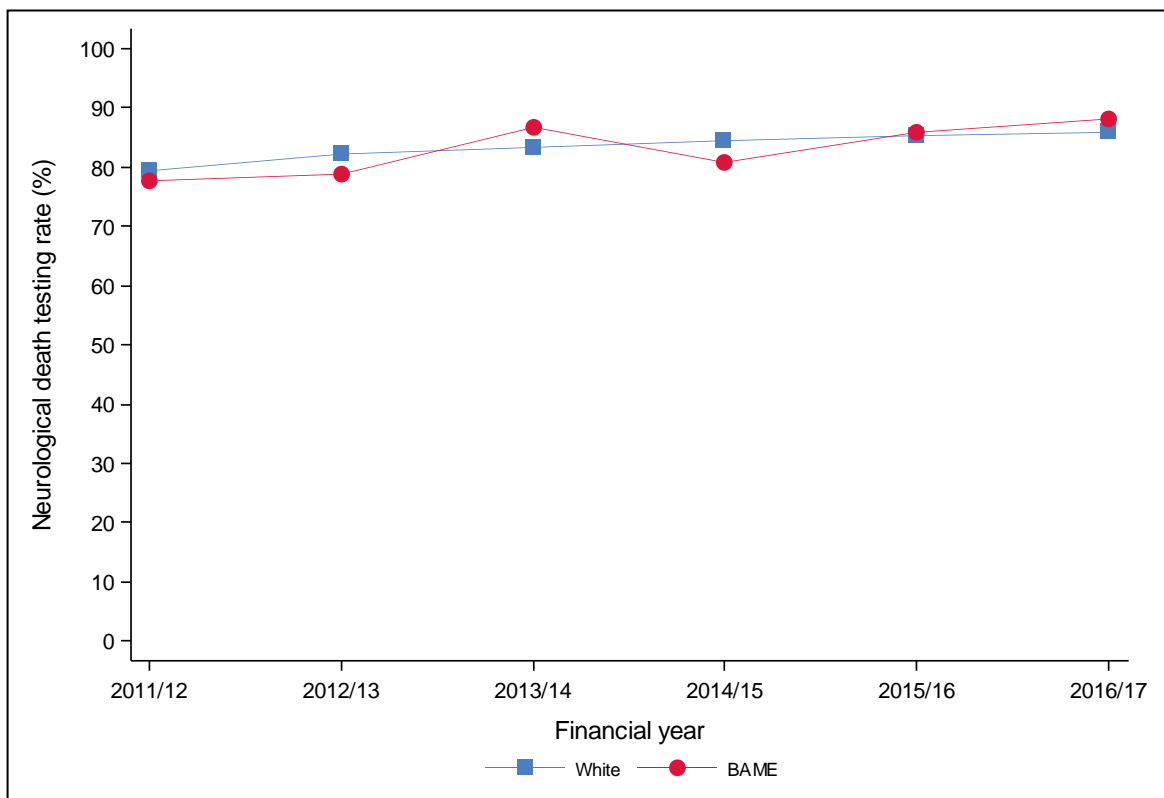


Figure 12 presents the DBD and DCD referral rates for White and minority ethnic groups. There has been an increase in the referral of BAME potential DCD donors to a SN-OD (from around 56% to 90%), similar to that of potential White DCD donors. The referral rate of BAME potential DBD donors has increased slightly to 97%, similar to the rate of 98% for white potential DBD donors.

Figure 13 shows consent/authorisation rates and demonstrates an increase across the board, but most noticeably for BAME DCD donors: 19% in 2011/12 rising to 37% in 2016/17.

Figure 12 Referral rate by ethnic origin, 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2017

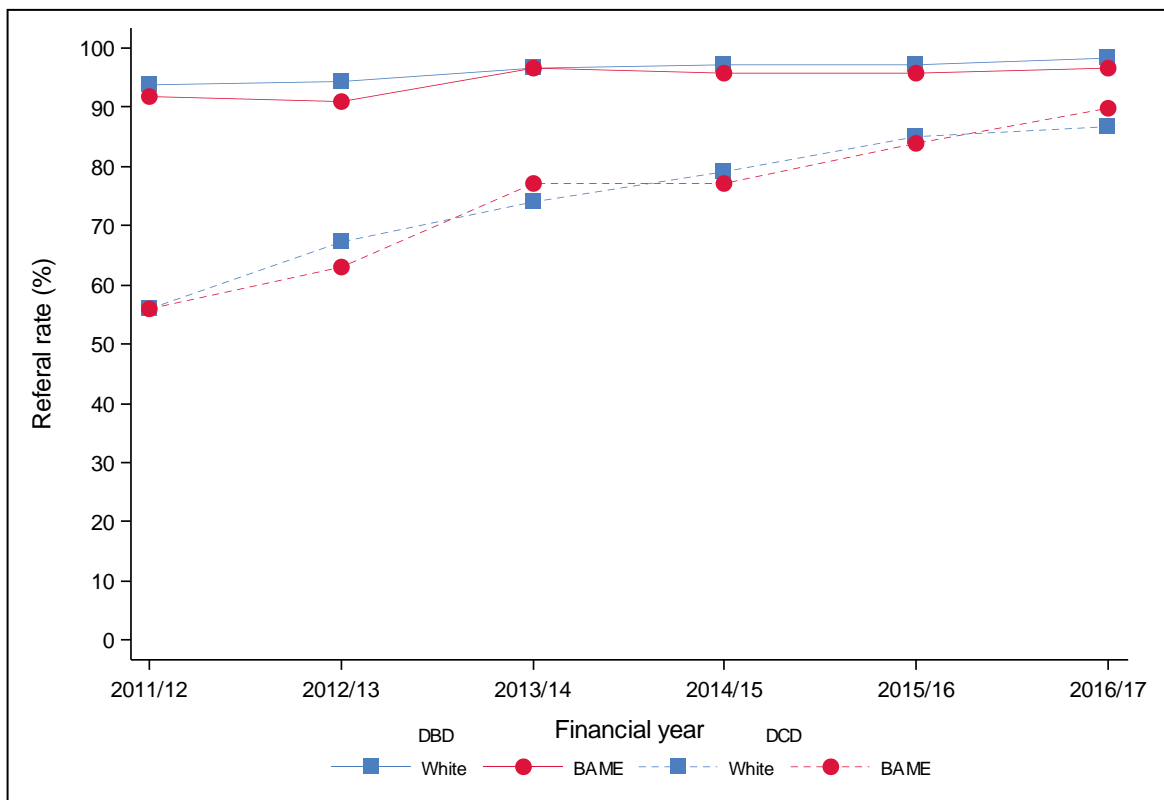
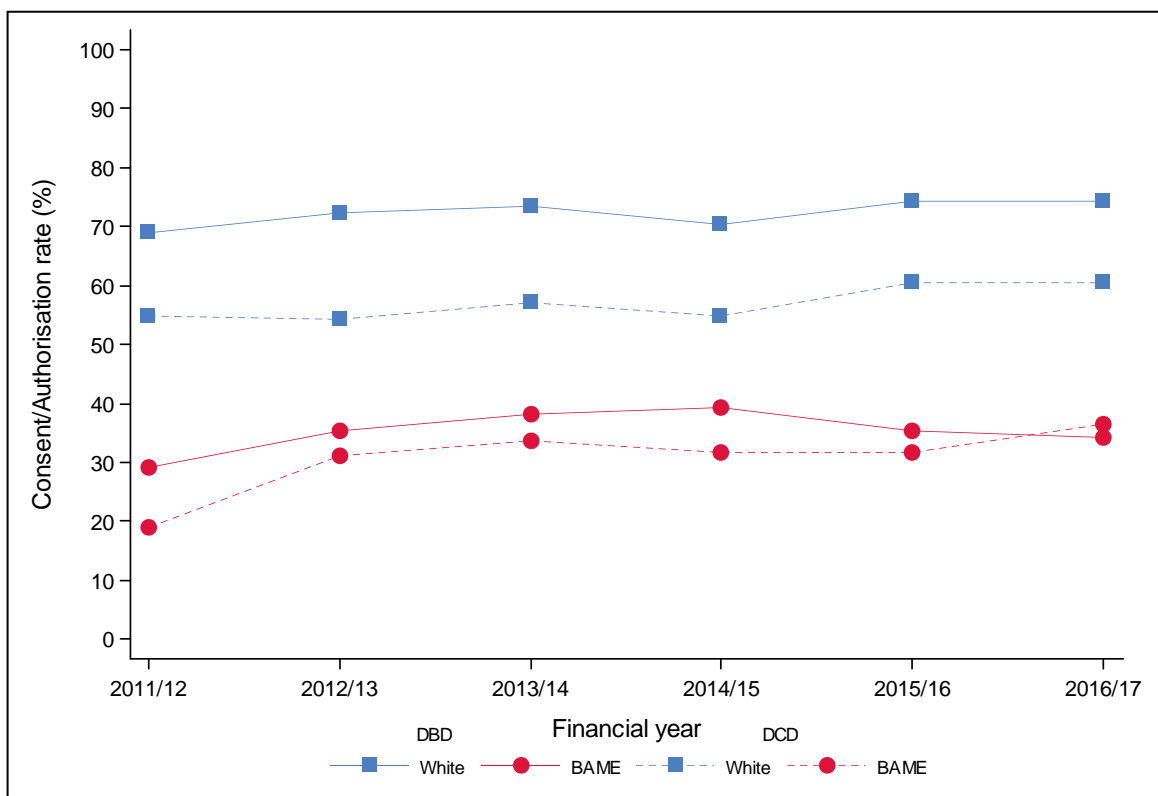


Figure 13 Consent/authorisation rate by ethnic origin, 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2017



Overall, the data show that, in general, families of BAME eligible donors are much less likely to agree to organ donation. Only about half as many families of BAME eligible donors support organ donation compared with families of White eligible donors: DBD - 74% White vs 34% BAME and DCD - 61% White vs 37% BAME in 2016/17. Overall, there has been some increase in consent/authorisation rates for White and BAME eligible donors since the PDA began; this is particularly notable for DCD donors (19% to 37% over six years).

APPENDIX

Table I UK population by ethnicity, mid-2011 estimates (thousands)

Ethnicity	N (thousands)	%
White British	52,423	82.5
White Irish	1,529	2.4
Other White	2,746	4.3
Total White	56,698	89.2
Indian	1,438	2.3
Pakistani	1,041	1.6
Bangladeshi	377	0.6
Other Asian	378	0.6
Total Asian	3,234	5.1
Black Caribbean	649	1.0
Black African	792	1.2
Other Black	130	0.2
Total Black	1,571	2.5
White & Black Caribbean	351	0.6
White & Black African	143	0.2
White & Asian	318	0.5
Other Mixed	276	0.4
Chinese	427	0.7
Other Ethnic	515	0.8
Total Other	2,030	3.2
TOTAL	63,533	100.0

Source - Office for National Statistics

Table II National data from the NHSBT Potential Donor Audit for donation after brain death, 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2017¹

Financial year	Ethnic origin	Number of patients where neurological death was suspected	Number of patients that were neurological death tested	Neurological death testing rate (%)	Number of patients where neurological death was suspected that were referred to the SN-OD	DBD referral rate (%)	Number of eligible DBD donors whose family were approached	Number where consent/authorisation ascertained	DBD consent/authorisation rate (%)
2011/12	White	1294	1028	79.4	1213	93.7	927	640	69
	BAME	223	173	77.6	205	91.9	141	41	29.1
	Unknown	69	33	47.8	47	68.1	23	13	56.5
2012/13	White	1309	1077	82.3	1234	94.3	954	691	72.4
	BAME	202	159	78.7	184	91.1	124	44	35.5
	Unknown	61	33	54.1	35	57.4	22	9	40.9
2013/14	White	1420	1182	83.2	1371	96.5	1068	786	73.6
	BAME	242	210	86.8	234	96.7	168	64	38.1
	Unknown	55	31	56.4	33	60	22	7	31.8
2014/15	White	1436	1214	84.5	1394	97.1	1100	775	70.5
	BAME	236	191	80.9	226	95.8	155	61	39.4
	Unknown	62	40	64.5	51	82.3	29	23	79.3
2015/16	White	1459	1244	85.3	1418	97.2	1108	822	74.2
	BAME	233	200	85.8	223	95.7	164	58	35.4
	Unknown	55	33	60	43	78.2	24	11	45.8
2016/17	White	1434	1233	86	1408	98.2	1107	824	74.4
	BAME	272	240	88.2	263	96.7	187	64	34.2
	Unknown	69	49	71	57	82.6	35	29	82.9

¹Note that patients aged 81 years and over are not audited. Patients aged between 76 and 80 and cardiothoracic ICUs are only audited from 1 April 2013 onwards. All data for neonatal ICUs has been excluded from this data.

Table III National data from the NHSBT Potential Donor Audit for donation after circulatory death, 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2017¹

Financial year	Ethnic origin	Number of patients for whom imminent death was anticipated	Number of patients for whom imminent death was anticipated that were referred to the SN-OD	DCD referral rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	Number where consent/authorisation ascertained	DCD consent/authorisation rate (%)
2011/12	White	5878	2779	47.3	1210	660	54.5
	BAME	404	195	48.3	75	23	30.7
	Unknown	942	229	24.3	76	13	17.1
2012/13	White	5567	3737	67.1	1605	871	54.3
	BAME	402	253	62.9	113	35	31
	Unknown	989	358	36.2	99	25	25.3
2013/14	White	5859	4341	74.1	1763	1005	57
	BAME	432	333	77.1	140	47	33.6
	Unknown	910	435	47.8	89	21	23.6
2014/15	White	5539	4381	79.1	1806	988	54.7
	BAME	481	371	77.1	123	39	31.7
	Unknown	741	404	54.5	90	19	21.1
2015/16	White	5469	4644	84.9	1743	1055	60.5
	BAME	413	347	84	120	38	31.7
	Unknown	618	411	66.5	79	20	25.3
2016/17	White	5216	4517	86.6	1636	990	60.5
	BAME	407	366	89.9	112	41	36.6
	Unknown	581	425	73.1	67	24	35.8

¹Note that patients aged 81 years and over are not audited. Patients aged between 76 and 80 and cardiothoracic ICUs are only audited from 1 April 2013 onwards. All data for neonatal ICUs has been excluded from this data.