



Blood and Transplant

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

**Report for 2015/2016
(1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016)**



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 2015/16*.

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 six financial years, unless otherwise stated.

ORGAN DONOR REGISTER (ODR)

The primary sources of ODR registrations in 2015/16 were the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (50%), online registrations (32%), GP registration (14%), Boots Advantage card (3%) 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, 33% of registrants to the ODR in 2015/16 have their ethnicity recorded compared to 17% in 2010/11. This significant increase in reporting is largely due to increased online registrations where ethnicity can be recorded.

Table 1 (see Appendix) shows the number of registrants per year by ethnicity from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2016. In 2015/16, 94.2% of registrants with ethnicity recorded were from White ethnic groups, 2.6% from Asian, 0.8% from Black, 0.3% from Chinese, 1.7% from Mixed, and 0.5% from other ethnic groups. Ethnicity was not reported for 67% of the people who registered. While it is estimated that 10.8% of the current UK population is BAME, only 5.8% of ODR registrants of known ethnicity in 2010/11 were BAME and this is the same in 2015/16.

¹ The consent/authorisation rate is the percentage of families approached regarding an organ donation decision that consented to/authorised donation

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 2**). The data on percentage of the ODR registrations in 2010/11 and 2015/16 against the percentage of the general population is shown below (**Table A**).

Table A BAME registrants on the ODR vs the UK population			
Ethnicity	2010/11 % of the ODR registrants*	2015/16 % of the ODR registrants*	2011 % of the population [#]
Asian – Indian	1.9	1.6	2.3
Asian - Pakistani	0.3	0.3	1.6
Asian - Bangladeshi	<0.1	<0.1	0.6
Black African	0.4	0.4	1.2
Black Caribbean	0.4	0.4	1.0
Chinese	0.3	0.3	0.7
Mixed race	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total BAME	5.8	5.8	10.8
* where ethnicity reported			
# 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.

DECEASED ORGAN DONORS, TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS AND TRANSPLANT WAITING LIST PATIENTS

The ethnicity of deceased organ donors and recipients in each year from 2010/11 to 2015/16 and patients on the transplant list at 31 March each year, overall and for each organ group, are shown in **Figures 1 to 5** (see Appendix). Figure 1 shows the overall numbers for ethnic minority groups only. Figures 2-5 are organ specific and show all patients (including white donors and patients).

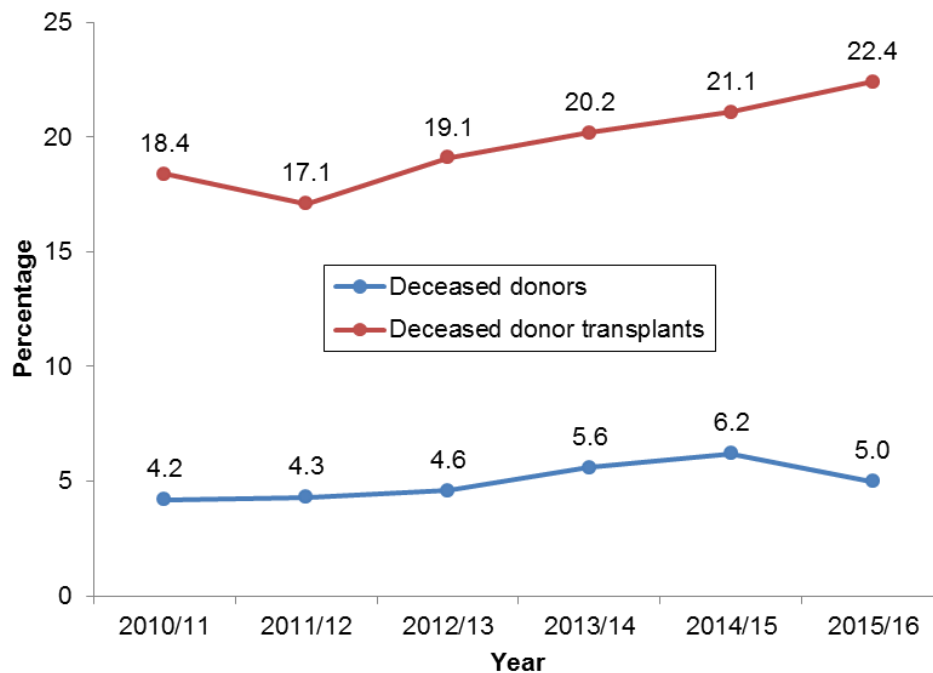
Data capture does not allow for a more detailed breakdown of ethnicity and overall, 4% of donors and <1% of recipients did not have ethnicity recorded.

Overall there has been an increase in the number of deceased BAME organ donors over the last five years (**Figure 1**): from 42 in 2010/11 to 67 in 2015/16 (52% increase), although BAME donors still represent only 5% of all UK deceased donors. There has also been a notable increase in the number of transplant recipients from BAME background: an increase of 57% from 498 recipients in 2010/11 to 782 recipients in 2015/16, representing 18.4% and 22.4% of all UK deceased donor transplant recipients, respectively. Alongside the increasing numbers of minority patients receiving a transplant is a fall in the number of patients on the transplant lists. The ethnic make-up of the minority patients listed and transplanted has changed very little over the time period analysed (Figure 1). **Table B** and **Figure A** (shown here) demonstrate the proportion of all donors and transplants made up by BAME donors and recipients.

Table B BAME deceased donors and deceased donor transplants in the UK, by financial year, 2010/11 – 2015/16						
Financial year	Number of transplants where recipient was from a BAME background	% of total transplants*	Number of BAME deceased donors			% of total donors*
			DBD	DCD	Total	
2010/11	498	18.4	29	13	42	4.2
2011/12	499	17.1	35	11	46	4.3
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	5.0

*Where ethnicity reported

Figure A BAME donors and recipients as a percentage of all deceased donors and deceased donor transplant recipients in the UK, 2010/11 – 2015/16



Kidney statistics (Appendix, Figure 2)

Following trends in the overall data, there has been a 50% increase in deceased BAME kidney donors from 40 donors in 2010/11 to 60 donors in 2015/16, representing 5% of all deceased kidney donors, a figure which has remained largely unchanged over the last six years. There has been an increase in the proportion of BAME patients registered for a kidney transplant: 28% of all patients on the list in 2010/11, compared with 33% of all patients listed for kidney transplantation by the end of 2015/16. There has also been an increase in the proportion of BAME patients receiving a kidney transplant: 22% of all kidney transplants in 2010/11 compared with 28% in 2015/16, reflecting the increasing share of the transplant waiting list.

Pancreas and kidney/pancreas statistics (Appendix, Figure 3)

Over the last six years the proportion of BAME pancreas donors has remained relatively stable at around 5-6% (20-41 donors per year). While the proportion of BAME patients on the pancreas waiting list (including kidney/pancreas patients) has remained constant at around 8-9%, the proportion of BAME pancreas or kidney/pancreas transplant recipients has increased from 6% in 2010/11 to 11% in 2015/16. This increase coincides with a change from locally prioritised pancreas allocation to a national scheme, in which pancreas patients have access to a wider pool of donors, enabling a suitable match to be more easily identified.

Cardiothoracic organ statistics (Appendix, Figure 4)

Over the last six years, 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). The proportion of cardiothoracic organ transplants for BAME patients ranged between 6% and 8% between 2010/11 and 2014/15, reaching 13% of cardiothoracic organ transplants (heart, heart/lung or lung) in 2015/16. The proportion of BAME recipients on the cardiothoracic transplant waiting list has increased from 6% to 10% over the last six years.

Liver statistics (Appendix, Figure 5)

The number of BAME liver donors has increased from 32 in 2010/11 to 52 (63%) in 2015/16, while the proportion of BAME liver donors is largely unchanged at 4%-5%. There has been a small decrease in the proportion of liver transplants that are for BAME patients: from 16% of liver transplants in 2010/11 to 14% in 2015/16, although the actual number of liver transplants for BAME patients increased from 110 to 131 over this time period. The proportion of BAME patients on the liver transplant list has also decreased: from 19% in 2010/11 to 14% in 2015/16.

Waiting times to transplant (Appendix, Table 3)

Median waiting times (in months) are provided for adult and paediatric patients for each organ where possible (Appendix, Table 3). This shows longer waiting times for minority patients to receive a kidney transplant: adult white patients have an average (median) waiting time of 882 days (2½ years), whereas adult Asian and Black patients have median waiting times of just over three years (1070 and 1134 days, respectively). These waiting times are shorter than reported five 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, Asian and white patients both wait approximately 4½ months, while Black patients wait an average of 6 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.

LIVING DONORS AND RECIPIENTS

The ethnicities of living organ donors and recipients in each year from 2010/11 to 2015/16 are shown in the Appendix, **Figures 6 and 7**. Figure 6 shows all living donors and living donor transplant recipients and demonstrates that about 15% of living donors are BAME, with a slightly higher proportion of living donor recipients from BAME groups. Figure 7 shows only BAME donors and transplant recipients. No changes are apparent in the ethnic make-up of the BAME living donors or patients receiving a living donor transplant, although the numbers show a fall in BAME living donors and no real change in living donor recipients. The information for living donors is summarised below in **Table C**.

Financial year	Asian		Black		Other	
	N	% of total living donors*	N	% of total living donors*	N	% of total living donors*
2009/10	92	8.7	36	3.4	30	2.8
2010/11	81	7.7	50	4.8	24	2.3
2011/12	81	7.8	49	4.7	30	2.9
2012/13	88	8.0	43	3.9	37	3.4
2013/14	87	7.6	38	3.3	44	3.9
2014/15	75	6.9	38	3.5	44	4.1
2015/16	71	6.6	29	2.7	36	3.4

*where ethnicity reported (≥99%)

Kidneys represent the vast majority of living organs donated and transplanted. The figures show a 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. The reasons for this trend are not clear.

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

In 2015/16, there were more *living* BAME donors (136) than *deceased* BAME donors (67). While for transplant recipients, in 2015/16 there were fewer BAME living donor transplant recipients (165, 16% of all living donor transplant recipients) compared to BAME deceased donor recipients (826, 22% of all deceased donor transplant recipients).

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. It provides information about the pathway to organ donation 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 four 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 pathway 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 approach rate is the percentage of eligible donor families approached for consent to/authorisation for donation.

The consent/authorisation rate is the percentage of eligible donor families approached about donation that consented to/authorised donation.

Figures 8 and 9 in the Appendix 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 pathways, respectively. Figure 8 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 9 shows an increase for white eligible and consented donors 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 under 76 years.

Table 4 (see Appendix) shows the consent/authorisation rate separately for white patients and patients from ethnic minority groups. **Figures 10 to 12** show the testing rate, referral rate and consent/authorisation rate over time for white and BAME potential organ donors. These are based on data presented in **Tables 5 and 6** of the Appendix for donation after brain death and for donation after circulatory death, respectively.

There are no distinct differences for white and BAME potential donors in terms of neurological death testing, though overall over the last six years, the neurological death testing rate has increased. There has been an increase in the referral of BAME potential DCD donors to a SN-OD (from around 48% to 84%), roughly in line with the increase for potential white DCD donors. The referral rate of BAME potential DBD donors remains static at around 95%, similar to the rate of 97% for white potential DBD donors. Figure 13 shows consent/authorisation rates and demonstrates an increase across the board, but most noticeably for BAME DBD donors: 24% in 2010/11 rising to 35% in 2015/16.

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 agree to donation compared with families of white eligible donors: DBD - 74% white vs 35% BAME and DCD - 61% white vs 32% BAME in 2015/16. Overall, consent/authorisation rates have not substantially increased for white or BAME eligible donors in the last six years, although there is some evidence that consent/authorisation for BAME DBD donors may have increased (24% to 35% over six years).

SUMMARY

There has been little change in the proportion of BAME registrants added to the Organ Donor Register (ODR) over the past six years; 5.8% in both 2010/11 and 2015/16. 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 2015/16 financial year, 33% 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, with a small excess of BAME patients on the liver transplant list (14%).

Allied to the higher demand for kidney transplantation for BAME patients, 28% of kidney transplants in 2015/16 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. 3 years, compared with 2½ 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 5% 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 3 years over the last five years. White patients have seen a smaller fall in median waiting time (from 3 years to 2½ 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 very small: 67 (5%) of organ donors in 2015/16. The number of eligible possible organ donors identified in the Potential Donor Audit indicates a 30% increase in eligible DBD and a 61% increase in eligible DCD donors. These increases are reflected in number of consented DCD donors while the number of consented BAME eligible DBD donors has increased by 87%, far exceeding the 30% increase in the potential donor pool. This is because the consent rate itself has increased: more families of BAME eligible DBD donors are saying 'yes' to organ donation (24% in 2010/11 rising to 35% in 2015/16). Despite the increase in the DBD BAME consent rate, only half as many families give consent for organ donation relative to families of white potential donors. The same is true for DCD donation.

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 DBD BAME consent 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.

APPENDIX

Table 1 – Ethnicity of ODR registrants by year of registration, 1 April 2010 - 31 March 2016

		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	British	143,906	87.8	147,972	83.9	216,140	89.7	197,988	87.6	186,072	85.3	395,204	86.9
	Irish	3,828	2.3	5,955	3.4	5,557	2.3	5,772	2.6	8,235	3.8	12,209	2.7
	Other	6,655	4.1	7,454	4.2	7,269	3.0	8,573	3.8	10,241	4.7	20,923	4.6
	Total	154,389	94.2	161,381	91.5	228,966	95.0	212,333	93.9	204,548	93.7	428,336	94.2
Asian	Indian	3,059	1.9	6,814	3.9	4,050	1.7	4,897	2.2	4,775	2.2	7,150	1.6
	Pakistani	432	0.3	629	0.4	516	0.2	696	0.3	638	0.3	1,242	0.3
	Bangladeshi	111	<0.1	128	<0.1	104	<0.1	126	<0.1	156	<0.1	339	<0.1
	Other	743	0.5	991	0.6	894	0.4	1,057	0.5	1,195	0.5	2,898	0.6
	Total	4,345	2.7	8,562	4.9	5,564	2.3	6,776	3.0	6,764	3.1	11,629	2.6
Black	Caribbean	720	0.4	1,023	0.6	889	0.4	981	0.4	885	0.4	1,655	0.4
	African	651	0.4	884	0.5	709	0.3	861	0.4	884	0.4	1,725	0.4
	Other	104	<0.1	115	<0.1	111	<0.1	96	<0.1	122	<0.1	246	<0.1
	Total	1,475	0.9	2,022	1.1	1,709	0.7	1,938	0.9	1,891	0.9	3,626	0.8
Mixed	White/Black Caribbean	324	0.2	455	0.3	439	0.2	425	0.2	403	0.2	853	0.2
	White/Black African	911	0.6	987	0.6	1,185	0.5	1,212	0.5	1,128	0.5	2,339	0.5
	White/Asian	858	0.5	1,028	0.6	1,187	0.5	1,178	0.5	1,157	0.5	2,429	0.5
	Other	614	0.4	733	0.4	811	0.3	848	0.4	905	0.4	2,010	0.4
	Total	2,707	1.7	3,203	1.8	3,622	1.5	3,663	1.6	3,593	1.6	7,631	1.7
Chinese	448	0.3	537	0.3	527	0.2	577	0.3	598	0.3	1,207	0.3	
Other	509	0.3	607	0.3	678	0.3	792	0.4	860	0.4	2,142	0.5	
Total reported		163,873	100.0	176,312	100.0	241,066	100.0	226,079	100.0	218,254	100.0	454,571	100.0
Not reported	(% not reported)	813,956	(83.2)	911,556	(83.8)	755,920	(75.8)	820,224	(78.4)	763,476	(77.8)	921,336	(67.0)
TOTAL		977,829		1,087,868		996,986		1,046,303		981,730		1,375,907	

Table 2 - UK population by ethnicity, mid-2011 estimates (thousands)

Ethnicity	N	%
White British	52423	82.5
White Irish	1529	2.4
Other White	2746	4.3
Total white	56698	89.2
Indian	1438	2.3
Pakistani	1041	1.6
Bangladeshi	377	0.6
Other Asian	378	0.6
Total Asian	3234	5.1
Black Caribbean	649	1.0
Black African	792	1.2
Other Black	130	0.2
Total black	1571	2.5
White & Black Caribbean	351	0.6
White & Black African	143	0.2
White and Asian	318	0.5
Other Mixed	276	0.4
Chinese	427	0.7
Other Ethnic	515	0.8
Total other	2030	3.2
TOTAL	63533	100.0

Source – Office for National Statistics

Figure 1 – Deceased donors, transplant recipients and patients on the waiting list (excluding white people), 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016

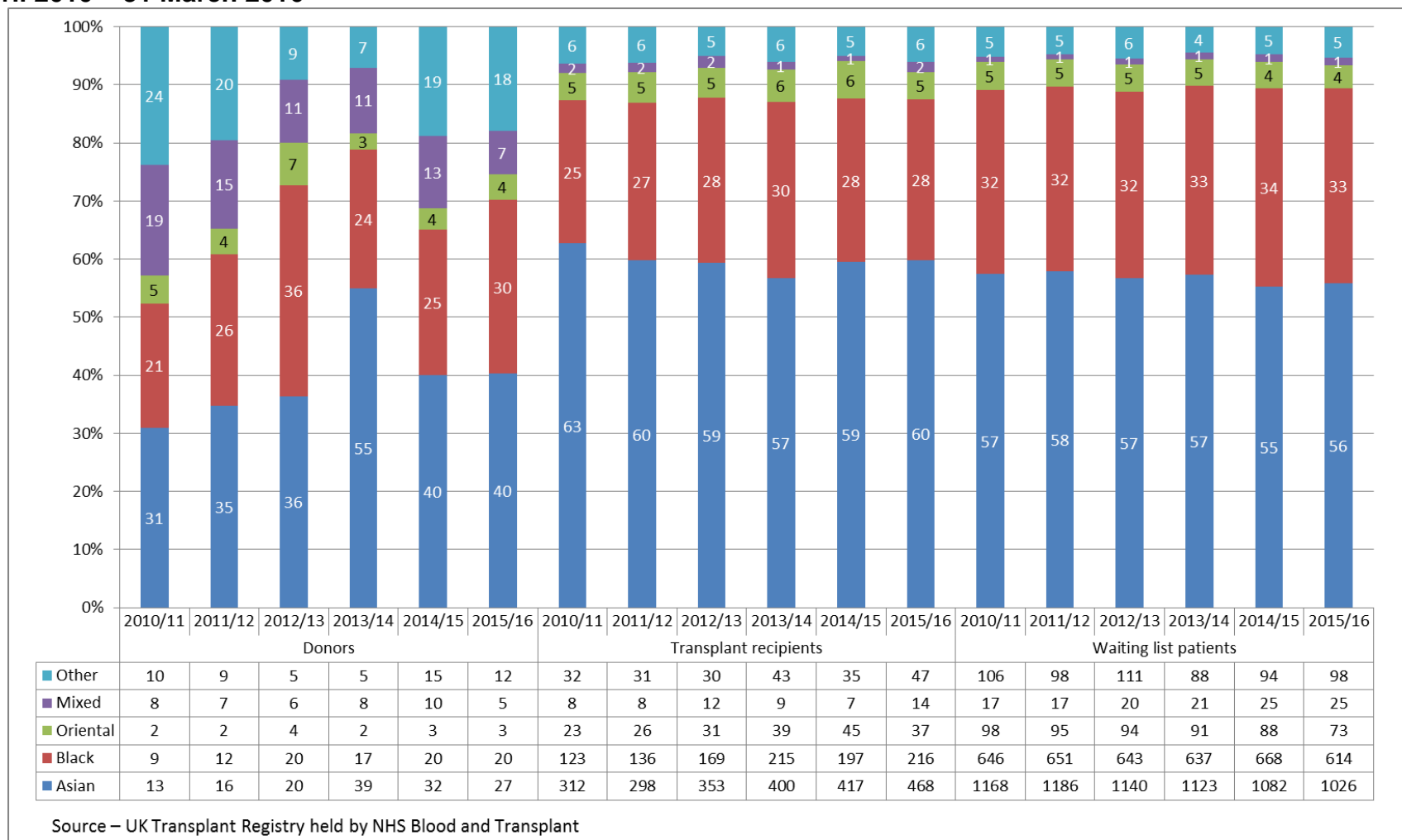
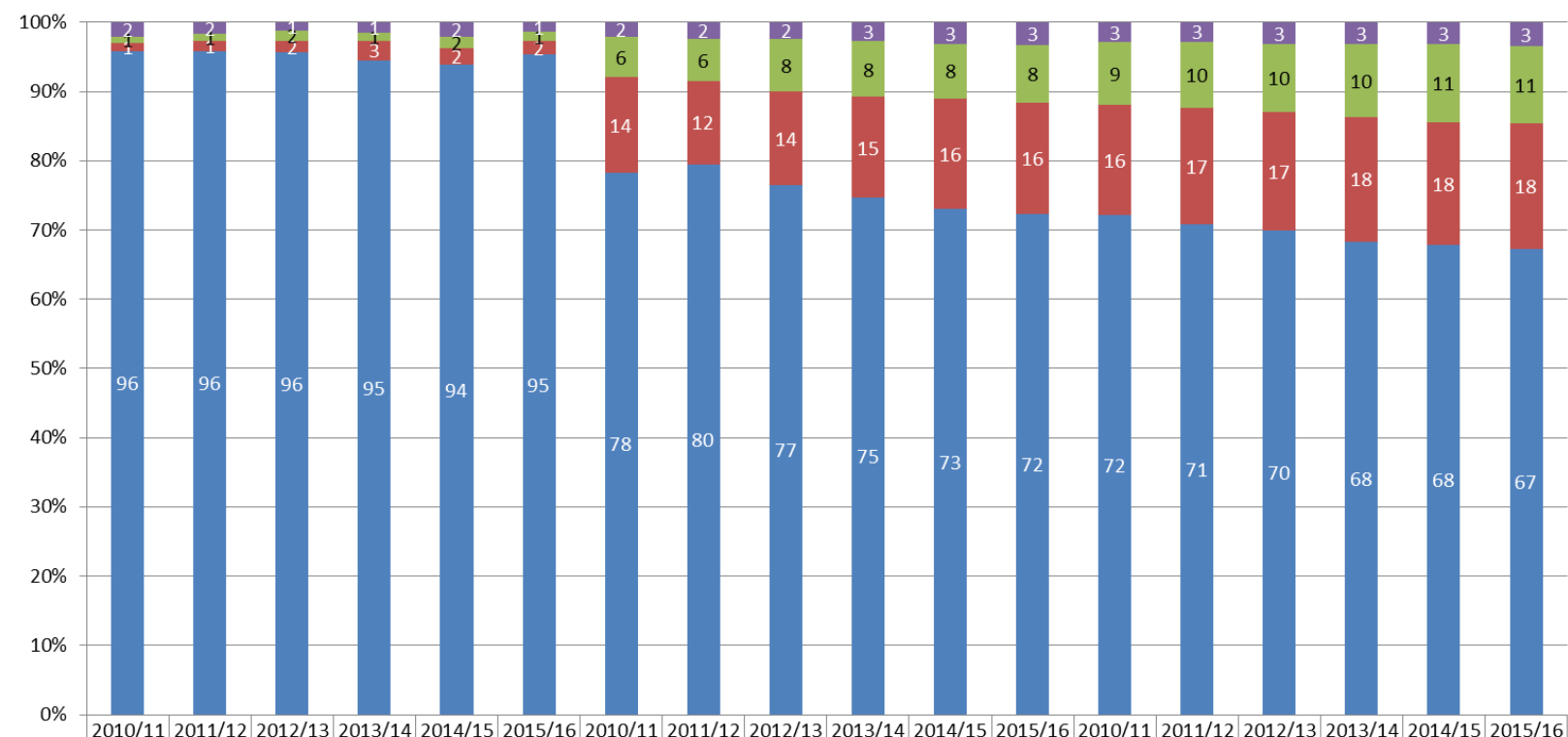


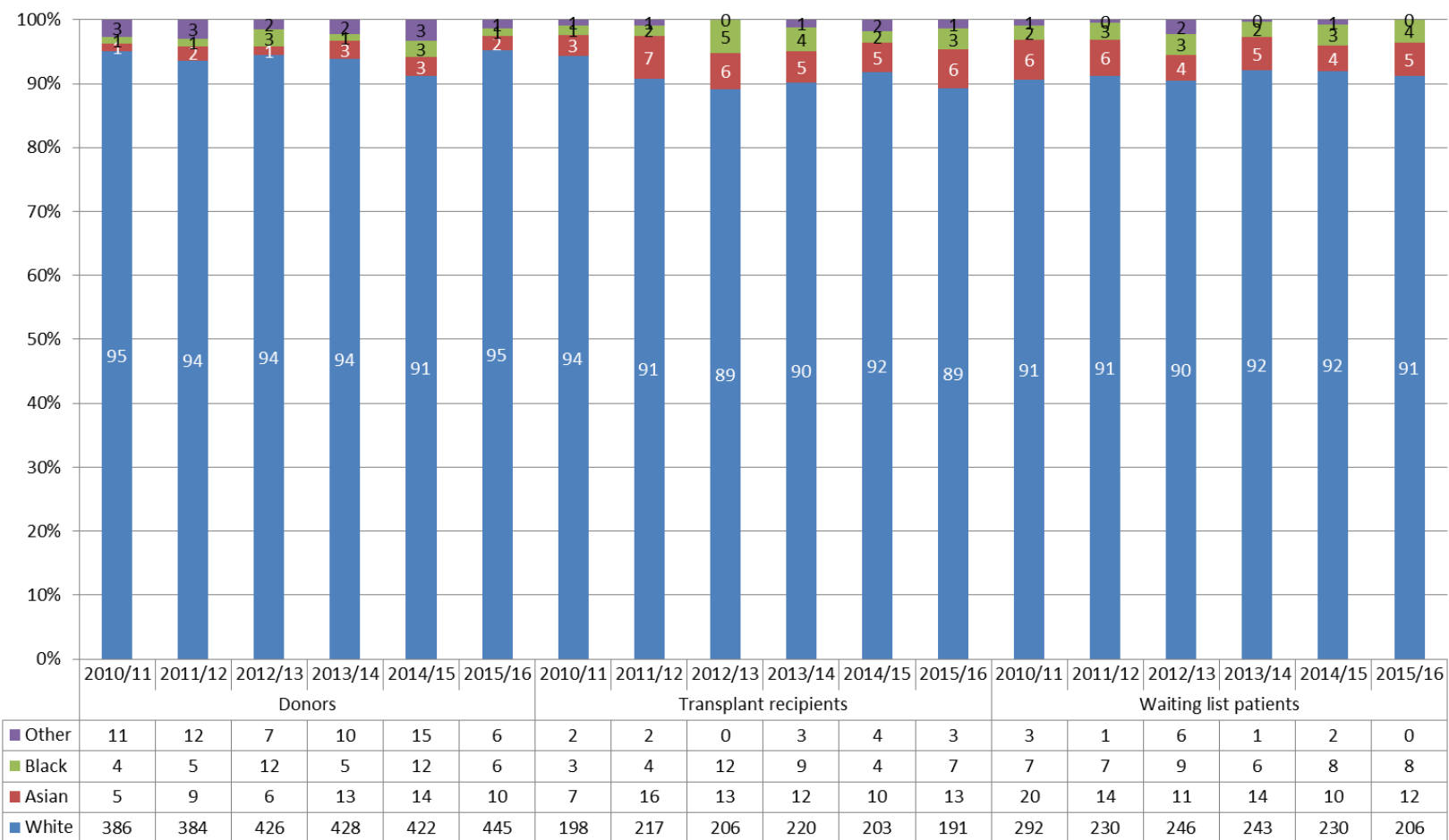
Figure 2 – Kidney statistics, 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016



	Donors						Transplant recipients						Waiting list patients					
Other	20	17	13	18	26	18	36	43	46	59	64	71	194	183	198	182	176	178
Black	8	11	18	15	19	17	96	109	146	171	161	184	622	629	617	605	631	580
Asian	12	15	19	35	29	25	230	215	260	311	328	352	1099	1114	1074	1039	990	944
White	917	988	1097	1174	1130	1232	1305	1425	1473	1592	1497	1589	4954	4673	4386	3942	3785	3487

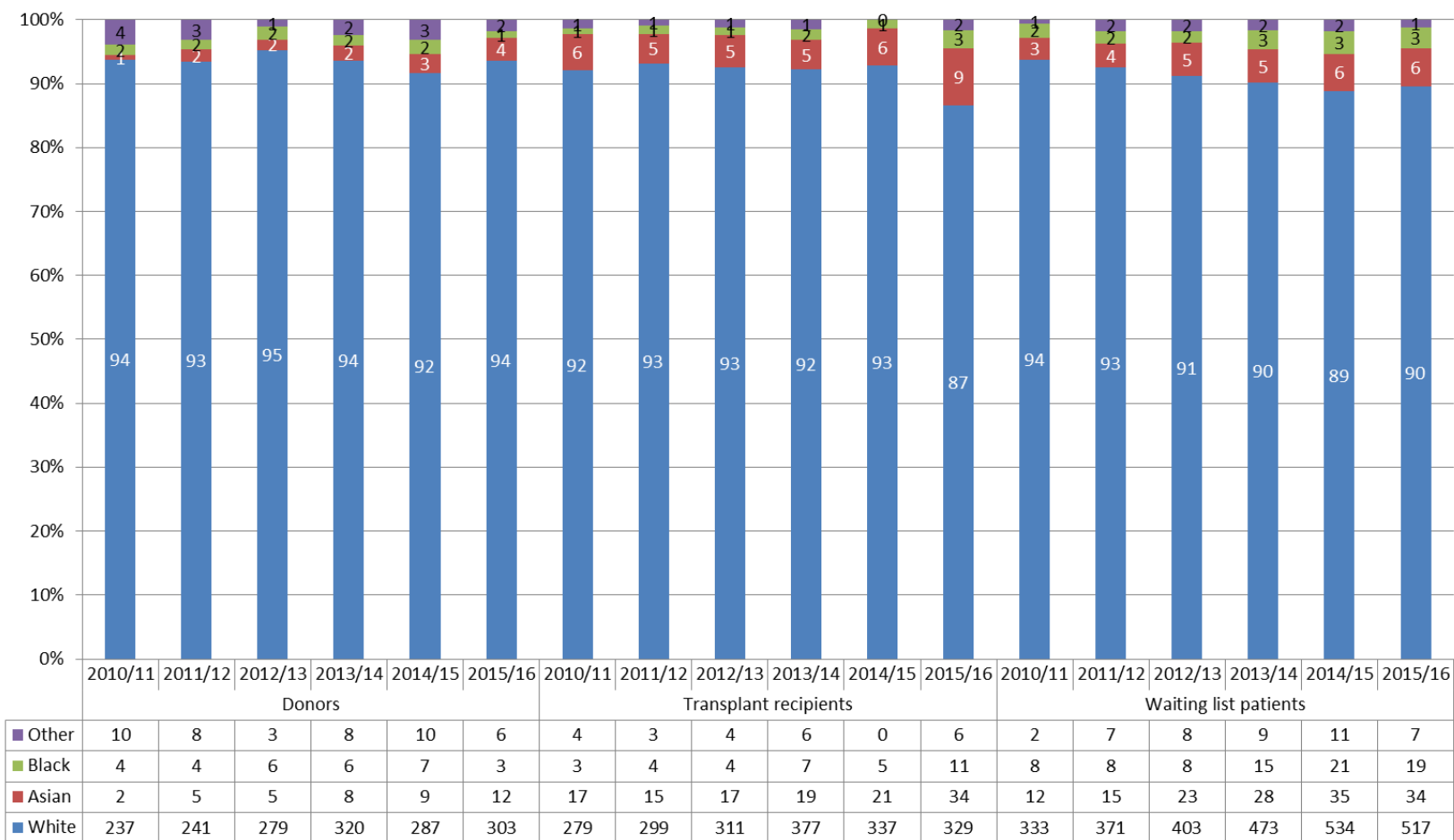
Source – UK Transplant Registry held by NHS Blood and Transplant

Figure 3 – Pancreas and kidney/pancreas statistics, 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016



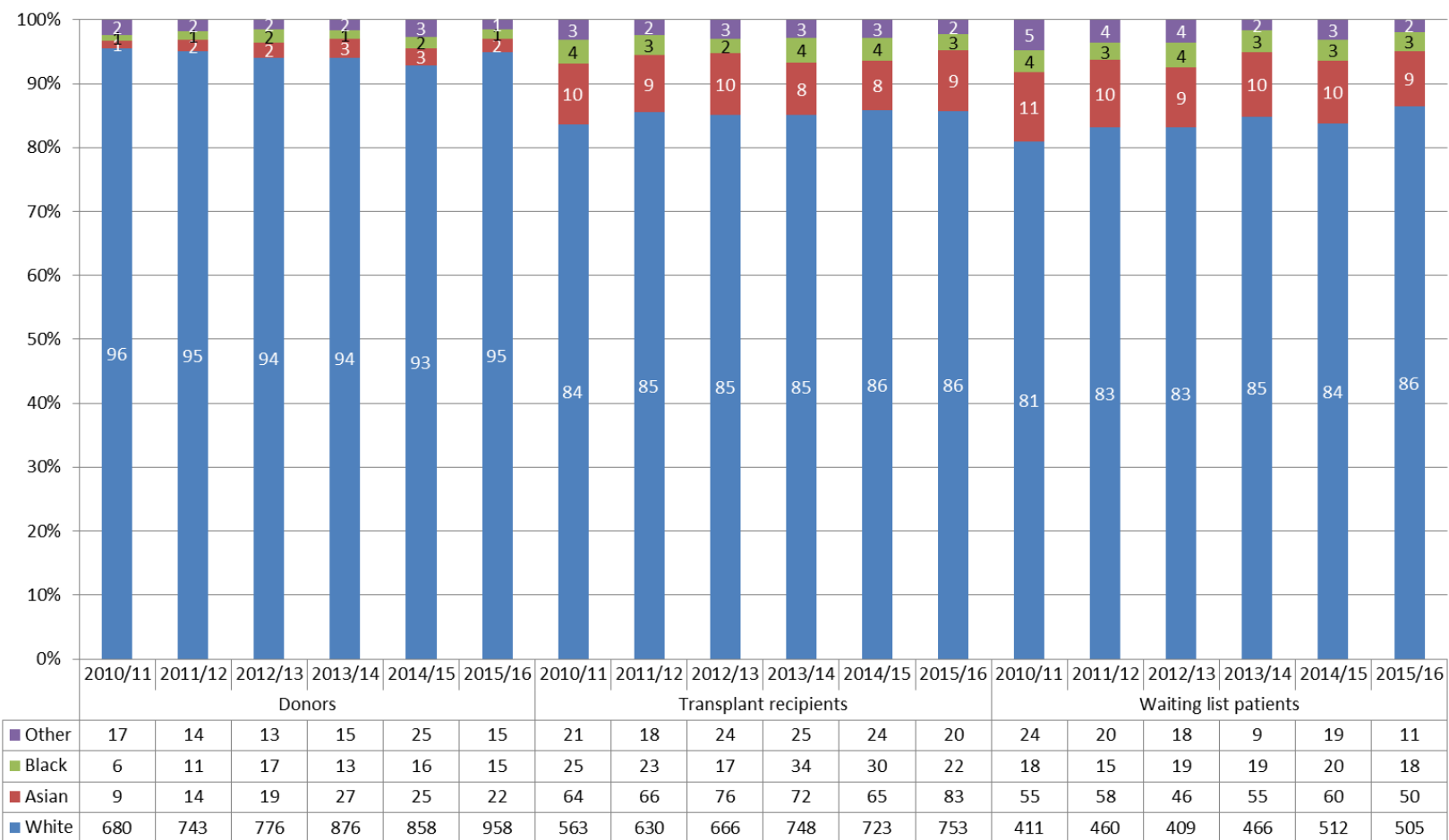
Source – UK Transplant Registry held by NHS Blood and Transplant

Figure 4 – Cardiothoracic statistics, 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016



Source – UK Transplant Registry held by NHS Blood and Transplant

Figure 5 – Liver statistics, 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016



Source – UK Transplant Registry held by NHS Blood and Transplant

Figure 6 - Living donors and transplant recipients, 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016

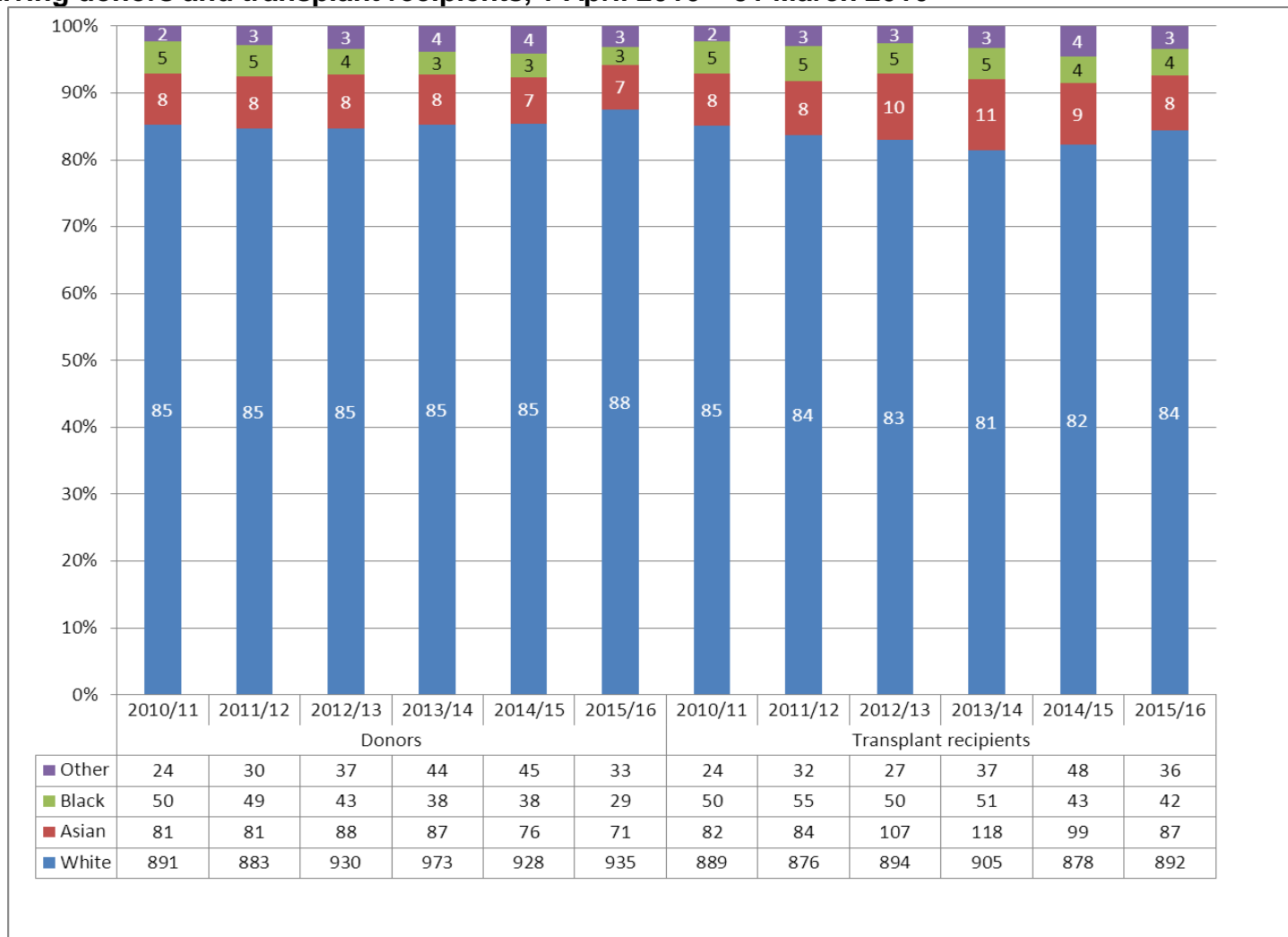


Figure 7 - Living donors and transplant recipients (excluding white people), 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016

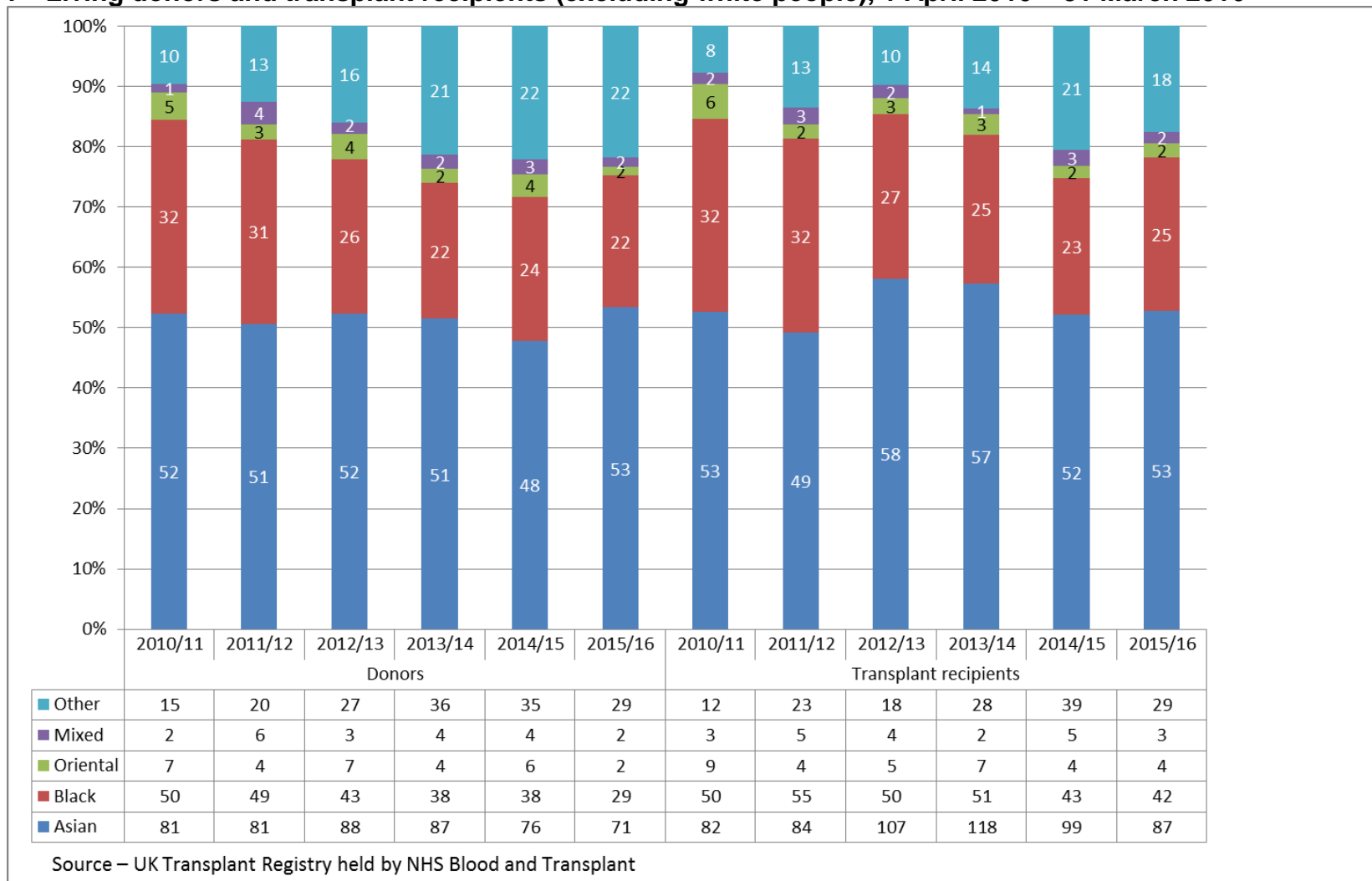


Table 3 – Median waiting time to transplant in the UK

Ethnicity	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (months)	
		Median	95% Confidence interval
Adult kidney¹			
White	6293	882	859 - 905
Asian	1359	1070	1010 - 1130
Black	736	1134	1085 - 1183
Other	252	990	882 - 1098
TOTAL	8703	944	924 - 964
Paediatric kidney¹			
White	179	235	183 - 287
Asian	73	493	334 - 652
Black	23	326	0 - 672
Other	10	222	0 - 581
TOTAL	288	290	228 - 352
Adult pancreas²			
White	865	366	343 - 389
Asian	59	307	216 - 398
Black	40	279	217 - 341
Other	13	188	58 - 318
TOTAL	989	353	333 - 373
Adult non-urgent heart³			
White ⁴	266	1283	-
Asian	11	143	0 - 357
Black ⁴	12	-	-
Other ⁴	6	-	-
TOTAL⁴	296	1280	-
Paediatric non-urgent heart³			
	24	463	0 - 1037
Adult lung³			
White	756	239	203 - 275
Asian	24	1217	121 - 2313
Black ⁴	6	-	-
Other ⁴	3	-	-
TOTAL	793	256	217 - 295
Adult liver³			
White	2271	135	124 - 146
Asian	185	133	87 - 179
Black	68	182	49 - 315
Other	59	80	46 - 114
TOTAL	2583	135	124 - 146
Paediatric liver³			
	204	82	58 - 106

Median waiting time not reported for fewer than 10 patients

¹ Patients registered 1 April 2009 - 31 March 2013

² Patients registered 1 April 2010 - 31 March 2014

³ Patients registered 1 April 2011 - 31 March 2014

⁴ Median and/or 95% confidence interval cannot be estimated

Figure 8 – Eligible DBD donors and eligible consented DBD donors by ethnic origin, 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016*

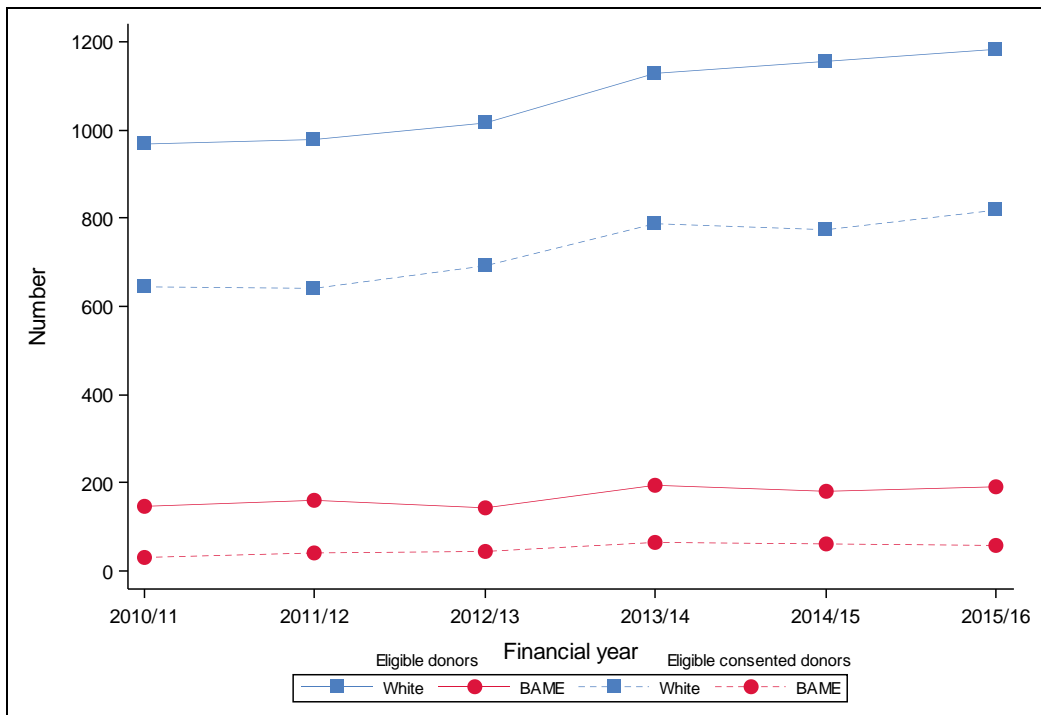
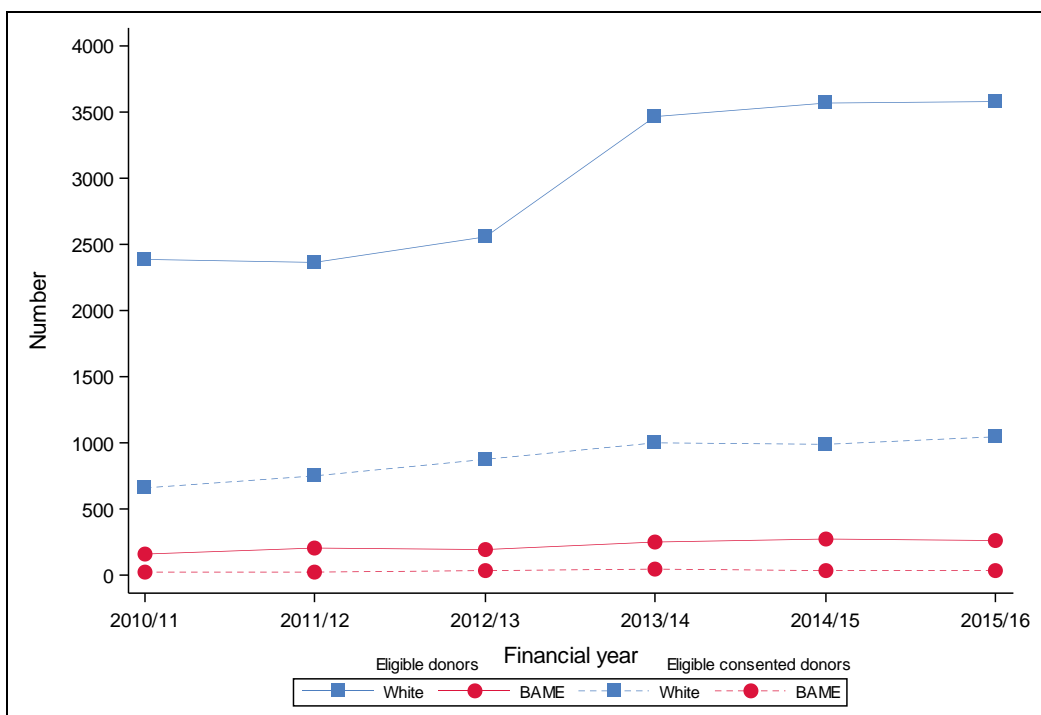


Figure 9 - Eligible DCD donors and eligible consented DCD donors by ethnic origin, 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016*



*change in PDA inclusion criteria in 2013 contribute to increase seen in 2013/14

Figure 10 – Neurological death testing rate by ethnic origin (DBD only), 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016

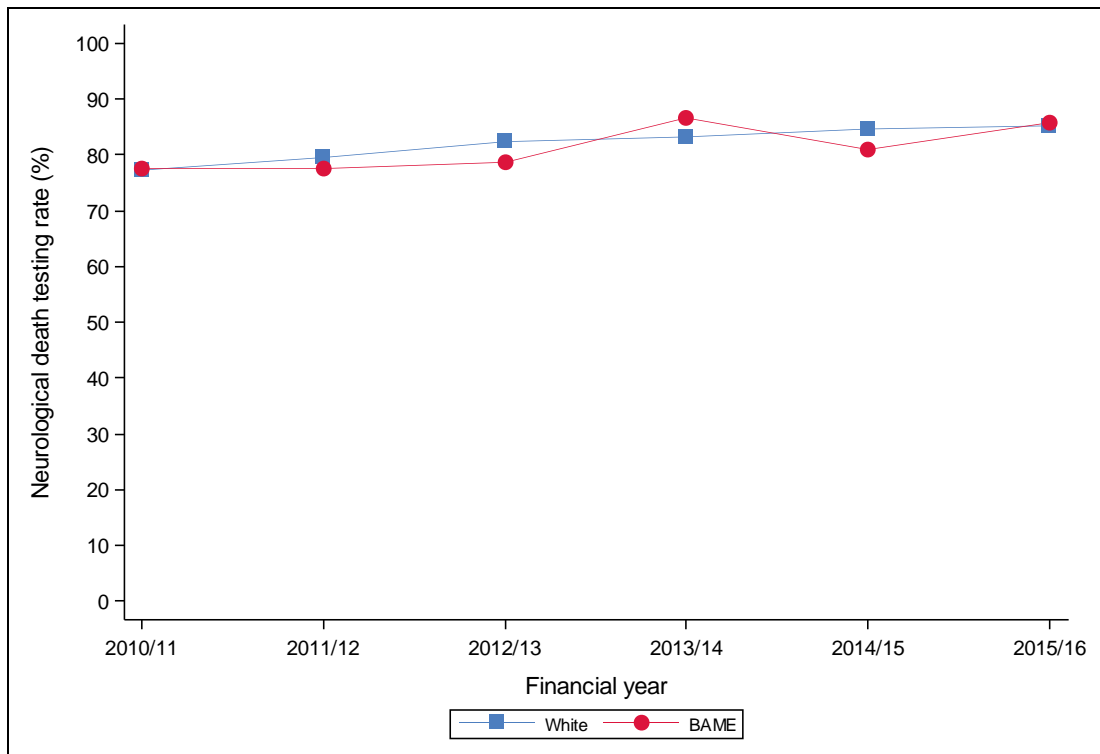
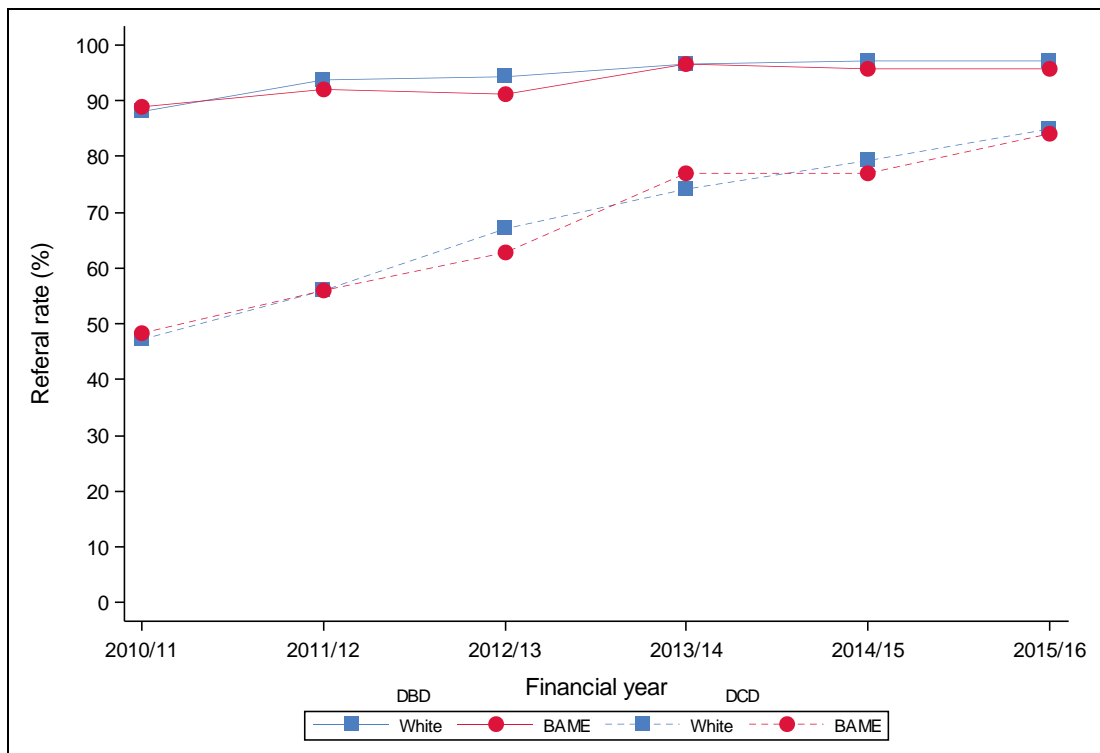


Figure 11 – Referral rate by ethnic origin, 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016



**Figure 12 – Consent/authorisation rate by ethnic origin,
1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016**

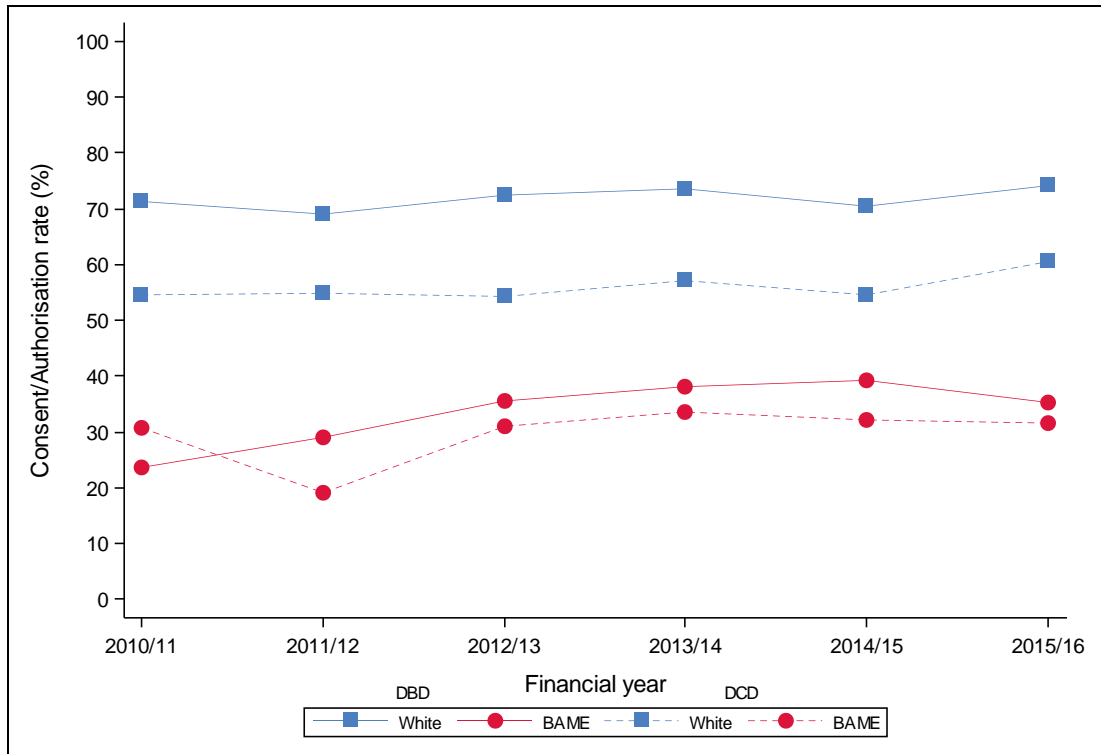


Table 4 – DBD and DCD consent/authorisation rates from the NHSBT Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST) and ethnicity

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	85	80.0	195	63.1	68.2	7		13	38.5	40.0	63.3
London	151	66.2	134	57.5	62.1	76	31.6	38	34.2	32.5	53.6
Midlands	116	71.6	242	57.9	62.3	25	36.0	20	10.0	24.4	57.0
North West	119	73.9	193	63.7	67.6	14	28.6	13	23.1	25.9	62.9
Northern	67	85.1	117	67.5	73.9	1		1			
Northern Ireland	56	62.5	67	55.2	58.5	0		1			
Scotland	80	75.0	159	51.6	59.4	3		2			
South Central	76	77.6	123	64.2	69.3	9		10	50.0	57.9	66.1
South East	134	69.4	178	62.4	65.4	20	35.0	13	23.1	30.3	62.6
South Wales	40	80.0	81	55.6	63.6	2		0			
South West	90	78.9	120	64.2	70.5	3		5			
Yorkshire	91	80.2	131	61.8	69.4	4		6			
TOTAL	1105	74.1	1740	60.6	65.8	164	35.4	122	31.1	33.6	61.8

¹ Includes 103 families approached where the ethnicity was not known or not reported

Consent/authorisation rates not reported where N<10

Table 5 - National data from the NHSBT Potential Donor Audit for donation after brain death, 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016.

Note 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.

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 (death confirmed by neurological death tests and no absolute contraindications to solid organ donation)	Number of eligible DBD donors whose family were approached	DBD approach rate (%)	Number of families consenting to/authorising donation	DBD consent/authorisation rate (%)
2010/11	White	1322	1020	77.2	1166	88.2	969	903	93.2	643	71.2
	BAME	201	156	77.6	179	89.1	146	131	89.7	31	23.7
	Unknown	83	31	37.3	33	39.8	28	24	85.7	8	33.3
2011/12	White	1294	1028	79.4	1213	93.7	981	927	94.5	640	69
	BAME	223	173	77.6	205	91.9	160	141	88.1	41	29.1
	Unknown	69	33	47.8	47	68.1	29	23	79.3	13	56.5
2012/13	White	1309	1077	82.3	1234	94.3	1017	954	93.8	691	72.4
	BAME	202	159	78.7	184	91.1	144	124	86.1	44	35.5
	Unknown	61	33	54.1	35	57.4	28	22	78.6	9	40.9
2013/14	White	1420	1182	83.2	1371	96.5	1129	1068	94.6	786	73.6
	BAME	242	210	86.8	234	96.7	194	168	86.6	64	38.1
	Unknown	55	31	56.4	33	60	28	22	78.6	7	31.8
2014/15	White	1436	1214	84.5	1394	97.1	1157	1100	95.1	775	70.5
	BAME	236	191	80.9	226	95.8	181	155	85.6	61	39.4
	Unknown	62	40	64.5	51	82.3	35	29	82.9	23	79.3
2015/16	White	1457	1243	85.3	1416	97.2	1182	1105	93.5	819	74.1
	BAME	232	200	86.2	222	95.7	190	164	86.3	58	35.4
	Unknown	54	32	59.3	42	77.8	27	24	88.9	11	45.8

Table 6 - National data from the NHSBT Potential Donor Audit for donation after circulatory death, 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2016.

Note 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 report.

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 (Imminent death anticipated and treatment withdrawn with no absolute contraindications)	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	DCD approach rate (%)	Number of families consenting to/authorising donation	DCD consent/authorisation rate (%)
2010/11	White	5878	2779	47.3	2386	1210	50.7	660	54.5
	BAME	404	195	48.3	164	75	45.7	23	30.7
	Unknown	942	229	24.3	338	76	22.5	13	17.1
2011/12	White	5409	3030	56	2370	1380	58.2	755	54.7
	BAME	453	253	55.8	207	116	56	22	19
	Unknown	1035	346	33.4	352	101	28.7	17	16.8
2012/13	White	5567	3737	67.1	2554	1605	62.8	871	54.3
	BAME	402	253	62.9	193	113	58.5	35	31
	Unknown	989	358	36.2	366	99	27	25	25.3
2013/14	White	5859	4341	74.1	3462	1763	50.9	1005	57
	BAME	432	333	77.1	254	140	55.1	47	33.6
	Unknown	910	435	47.8	437	89	20.4	21	23.6
2014/15	White	5536	4380	79.1	3566	1805	50.6	987	54.7
	BAME	479	369	77	273	121	44.3	39	32.2
	Unknown	740	404	54.6	445	90	20.2	19	21.1
2015/16	White	5471	4637	84.8	3579	1740	48.6	1053	60.6
	BAME	412	346	84	264	122	46.2	38	31.1
	Unknown	617	411	66.6	352	79	22.4	20	25.3