

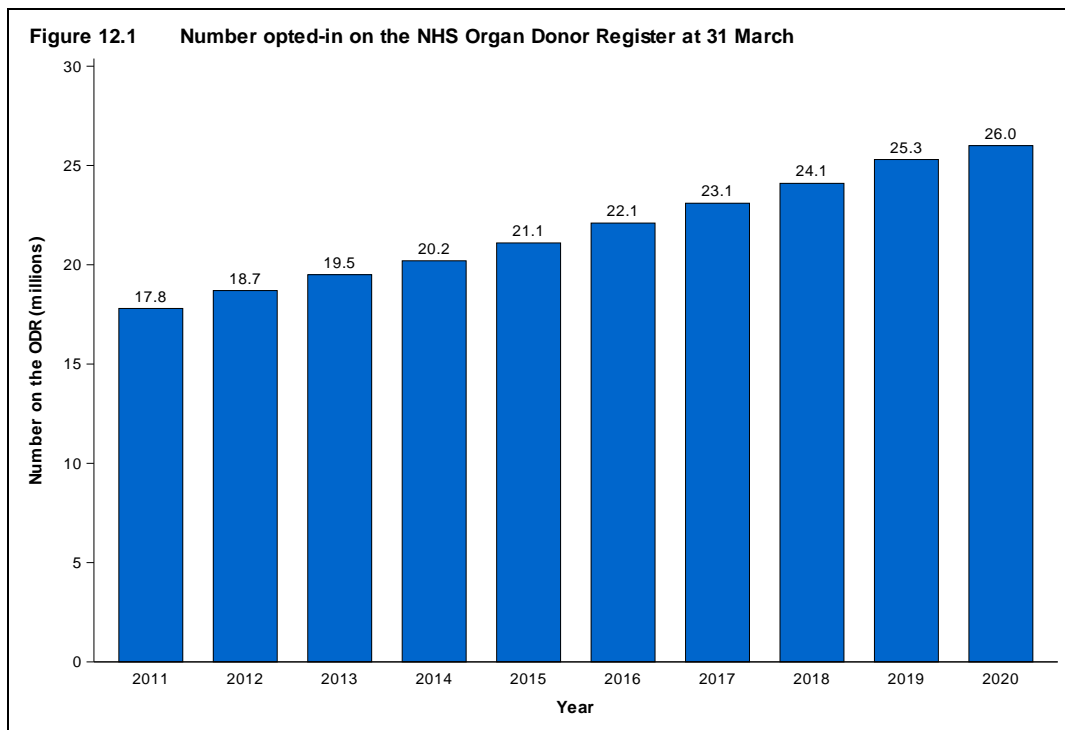
NHS Organ Donor Register

Key messages

- 26.0 million people were on the opt-in ODR at March 2020 (39% of the population)
- 1.5 million people were on the opt-out ODR at March 2020, with a further 109 appointed representative registrations
- 50% of the 1,580 deceased organ donors last year were on the opt-in ODR
- 57% of registrations last year were through the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA)

By the end of March 2020, the NHS Organ Donor Register (ODR) held just over 26.0 million opt-in registrations. A summary of the number of registrations at the end of each financial year from 31 March 2011 to 31 March 2020 is shown in **Figure 12.1**. Opt-in registrations have seen a 2.8% increase this year, compared to a 5.0% increase in the previous year.

Of the 1,580 deceased organ donors in 2019-2020, 50% were registered on the ODR compared with 46% of organ donors in 2018-2019.



Those registered on the ODR come from all parts of the UK. **Table 12.1** shows the percentage of the population registered (opt-in) in each country/NHS region at 31 March 2020, and the number of opt-in registrants. No adjustment has been made for any differences in demographics of the populations.

Table 12.2 shows the number of opt-out registrants in each country/NHS region at 31 March 2020. The proportion of the population that registered opt-out was 6% in Wales, and less for other countries and NHS regions. In the time period, only Wales has opt-out legislation, but it is possible for people elsewhere in the UK to opt-out. There has been an increase in opt-out registrations from across the UK ahead of the implementation of opt-out legislation in England and Scotland. In addition, there have been 109 appointed representative registrations.

Table 12.1 Opt-in registrations on the NHS Organ Donor Register by 31 March 2020, by country/NHS region

Country/NHS region of residence	N	Registrants pmp	Proportion registered
North East and Yorkshire	3,257,933	380,156	38%
North West	2,469,842	352,331	35%
Midlands	3,603,772	341,914	34%
East of England	2,598,447	400,377	40%
London	2,669,170	299,570	30%
South East	3,821,772	431,839	43%
South West	2,646,602	471,765	47%
England	21,067,538	376,340	38%
Isle of Man	13,494	168,675	17%
Channel Islands	28,641	179,006	18%
Wales	1,285,286	409,327	41%
Scotland	2,696,636	495,705	50%
Northern Ireland	885,677	471,105	47%
TOTAL¹	26,037,200	391,890	39%

¹ Includes 59,928 registrants where the postcode was unknown

Table 12.2 Opt-out registrations on the NHS Organ Donor Register by 31 March 2020, by country/NHS region

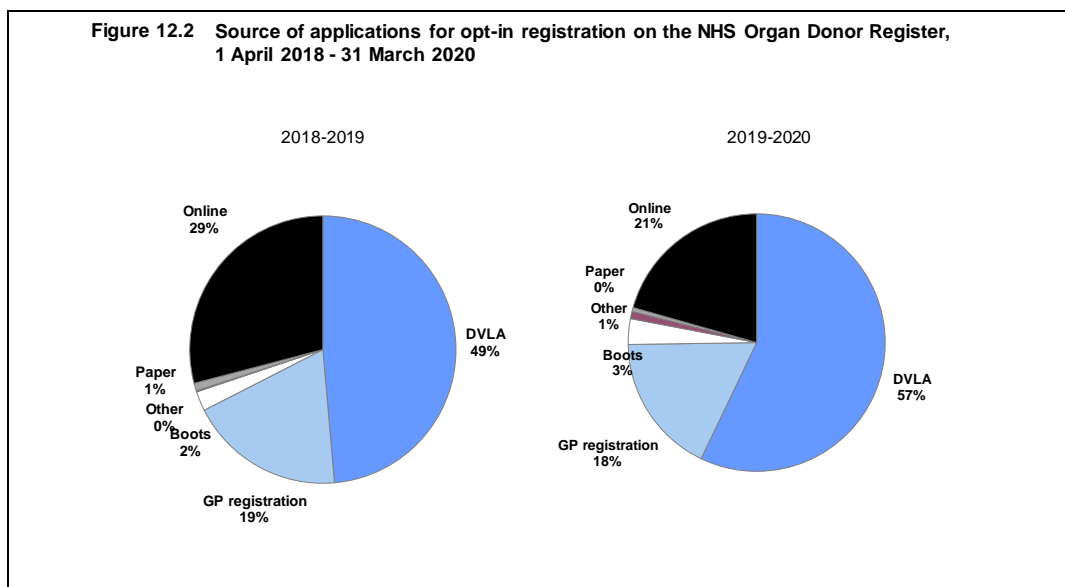
Country/NHS region of residence	N	Registrants pmp	Proportion registered
North East and Yorkshire	176,325	20,575	2.1%
North West	177,593	25,334	2.5%
Midlands	274,095	26,005	2.6%
East of England	96,838	14,921	1.5%
London	423,228	47,500	4.8%
South East	96,445	10,898	1.1%
South West	39,618	7,062	0.7%
England	1,284,142	22,939	2.3%
Isle of Man	84	1,050	0.1%
Channel Islands	1,637	10,231	1.0%
Wales	189,030	60,201	6.0%
Scotland	20,182	3,710	0.4%
Northern Ireland	1,461	777	0.1%
TOTAL¹	1,496,725	22,528	2.3%

¹ Includes 189 registrants where the postcode was unknown

There are a number of registration routes to opt-in on the ODR: when registering as a patient with a General Practitioner (via the GMS1 paper form); with driving licence applications and other driving services (via the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA)); the NHS App, when applying for a Boots Advantage Card; online registrations via the NHSBT Organ Donation website (www.organdonation.nhs.uk); Wales and Scotland organ donation websites, NHSBT paper forms and by telephone. There are also various external links delivering traffic to the NHSBT Organ Donation website (such as in newspapers and radio).

The source of applications for opt-in registration on the ODR is illustrated in **Figure 12.2**. This figure shows that 18% of registrations in 2019-2020 arrived by means of registering through a GP, 57% from driving licence applications and reminders through the DVLA and 21% online through the Organ Donation website.

Figure 12.2 Source of applications for opt-in registration on the NHS Organ Donor Register, 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2020



At the end of March 2020, 85% of registrants, where the information was available, indicated a willingness to donate all organs and tissue (kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs, liver and corneas). However, of those who were not willing to donate all organs, the majority (68%) did not wish to donate their corneas. Of the restricted registrations, only 6% (less than 1% of the total register) did not wish to donate their kidneys. Willingness to donate, by organ type, is shown in **Table 12.3**.

Table 12.3 Preparedness of those opted-in on the NHS Organ Donor Register at 31 March 2020 to donate different organs¹

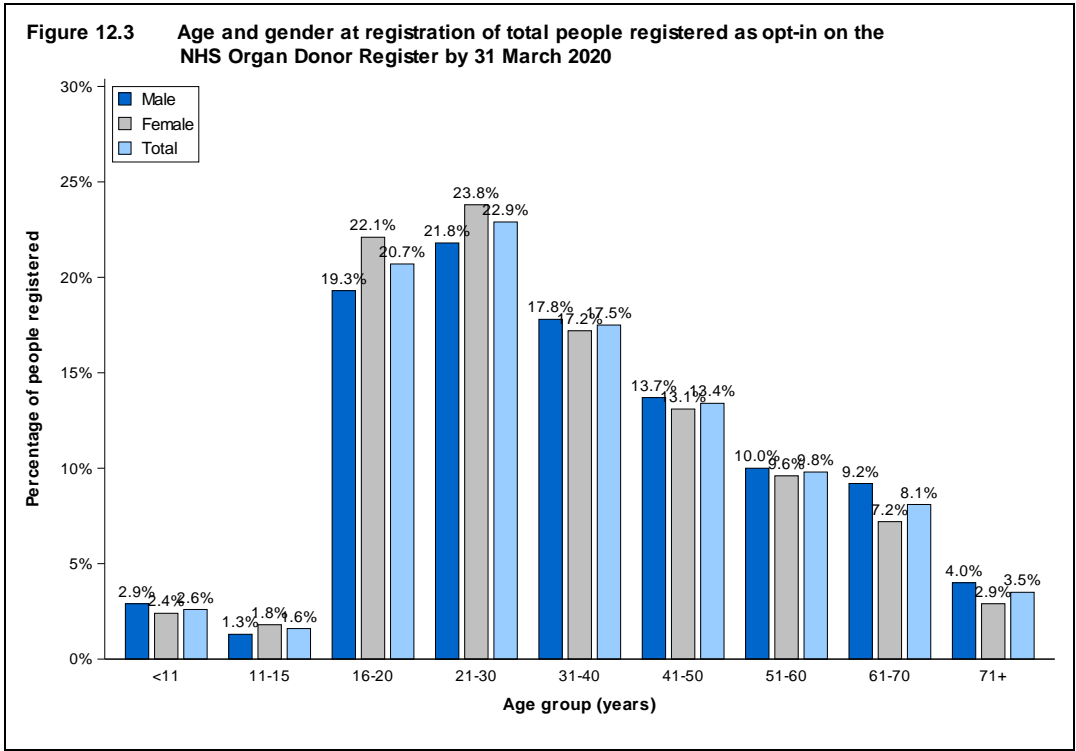
Registrants prepared to donate all organs 85%

Of those not prepared to donate all organs ('restricted donors'):

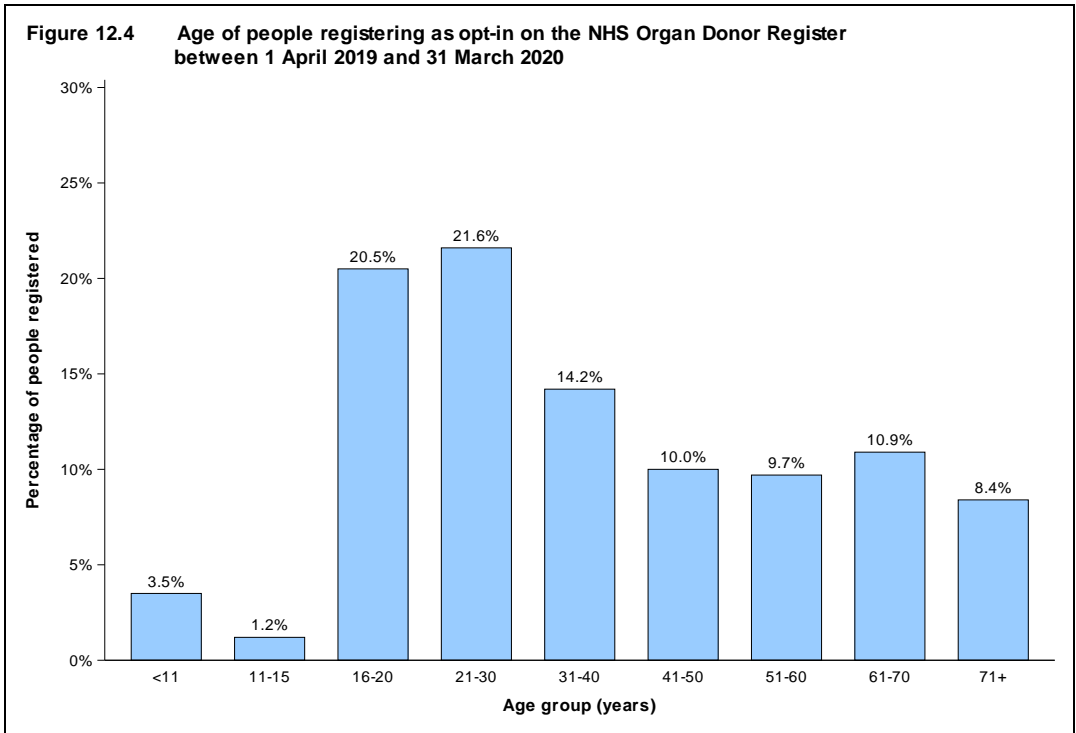
Not prepared to donate:	% of 'Restricted donors'	% of all registrants
Kidney	6	0.9
Pancreas	17	2.5
Heart	17	2.5
Lungs	16	2.4
Liver	10	1.5
Corneas	68	10.1

¹ Complete information was not available for approximately 7% of the total register

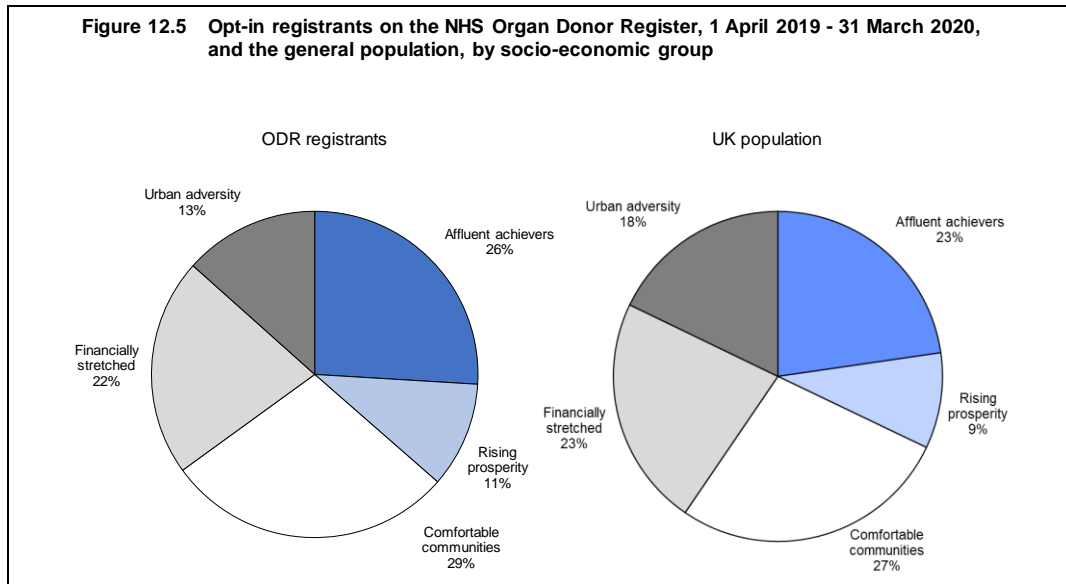
People of all ages are eligible for organ donor registration: the distribution of age by sex at time of opt-in registration is shown in **Figure 12.3**. The highest proportion of registrations (21.8% of males and 23.8% of females) are in the 21-30 years age group. The lowest proportions are in the under 11 and 11-15 age groups. Of all people registered on the NHS Organ Donor Register, 47% are male and 53% are female (<1% unknown).



Additionally, the distribution of age of people registering opt-in on the ODR during the latest financial year, 2019-2020, is shown in **Figure 12.4**. The highest proportion of registrations in this year were in the 21-30 years age group. Of the registrants in 2019-2020, 49% were male and 51% were female.



The breakdown of opt-in registrants on the ODR during 2019-2020 by socio-economic group (using the ACORN¹ classification, based on postcode) is shown in **Figure 12.5**, where it is compared with the general UK population. Though having similar distributions, there were proportionately more 'affluent achievers' and less 'urban adversity' or 'financially stretched' on the ODR than in the general population.



¹ ACORN data supplied by CACI Ltd.