

Appendix A: We will improve collection resilience by increasing the number of donors



Blood and Transplant

Donor Base	Measures	2001	2011	2021	5 Yr Direction
Whole Blood Donors	Collections	2,348,875	1,937,138	1,422,807	→ 1
	Donor base	1,368,671	1,082,450	792,872	↑ 2
	Frequency	1.72	1.81	1.80 3	↓
O neg Donors	Collections	236,131	212,905	213,223	→
	Donor base	134,132	114,697	111,597 4	↑
	Frequency	1.76	1.85	1.91 5	↓
Ro Donors	Collections	39,773	34,994	44,329	↑
	Donor base	23,305	20,032	24,532 6	↑
	Frequency	1.71	1.75	1.81	→
Platelet Donors	Collections	57,886	114,292	66,131 7	→
	Donor base	9,262	18,328	13,723	→
	Frequency	6.25	6.24	4.82	→
Plasma Donors	Collections	N/A	N/A	30,227	↑
	Donor base	N/A	N/A	14,299 8	↑
	Frequency	N/A	N/A	2.11 9	↑

Explanatory Notes

1. The long term trend of declining blood collection is forecast to stop
2. We aim to increase the donor base in the coming years to at least 900k
3. Average frequency will reduce to 1.6 in line with the European median
4. We will reduce the supply risk of ONeg by increasing the number of universal donors
5. A reduced donor base and increased frequency worsens supply risk. Actively reducing frequency will support a greater number of active donors in reserve and available to be called at times of stock build
6. Ro donor numbers will continue to grow. Frequency will not decrease though so as to support maximum possible collection
7. Pooling platelets from whole blood donations since 2015 has allowed us to reduce the donor base
8. We will need to increase the plasma donor base materially to reach UK self sufficiency objectives
9. The frequency will improve as the service matures and donating becomes more habitual

Intervention required
 No material change planned
 Allow reduction

Appendix B: Our transfusion donor base demographic mix is more ethnically diverse



Blood and Transplant

Donor Base	Demo-graphic	2001	2011	2021	2021 New Donors	5yr Direction
Whole Blood Donors	Male	47.0%	46.5%	45.1%	44.2%	→
	BME	0.3%	0.9%	2.2%	5.5%	↑
	<35yo	34.1%	31.0%	31.6%	55.5% ¹	→
O neg Donors	Male	44.6%	44.6%	41.5%	40.6%	→
	BME	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	3.0%	→
	<35yo	31.5%	27.9%	26.2%	53.1% ²	↑
Ro Donors	Male	47.2%	47.1%	45.1%	43.7%	→
	BME	5.9%	18.4%	31.1% ³	60.1% ⁴	↑
	<35yo	35.2%	34.6%	39.4%	63.0%	→
Platelet Donors	Male	64.9%	92.9%	88.2% ⁵	84.4%	↓
	BME	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	→
	<35yo	18.5%	15.5%	21.1%	42.1%	→
Plasma Donors	Male	N/A	N/A	94.2% ⁶	93.2%	↓ ⁷
	BME	N/A	N/A	1.5%	1.8%	→
	<35yo	N/A	N/A	31.9%	38.9%	→

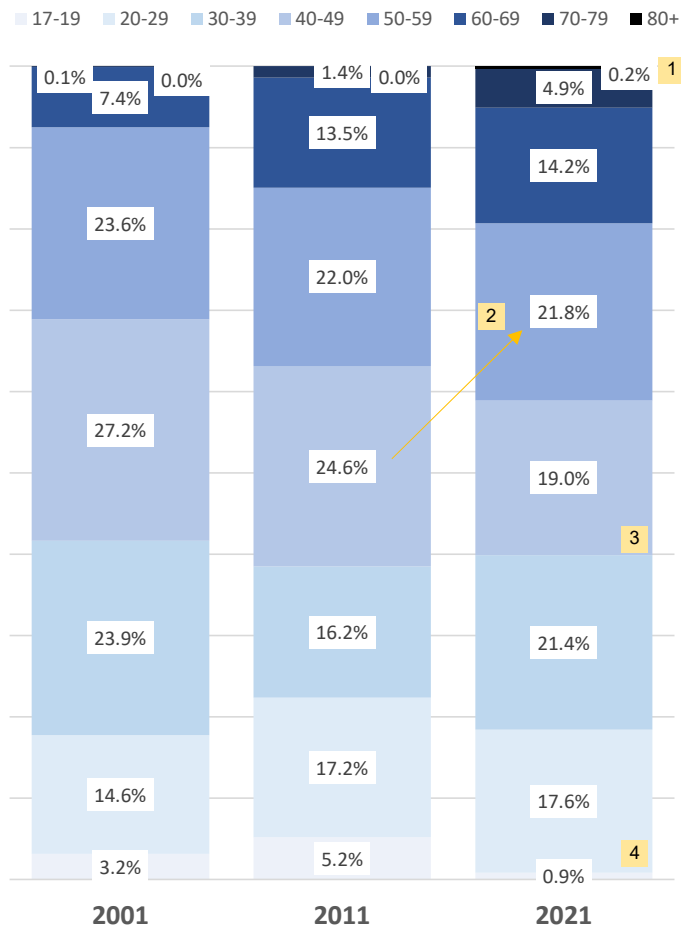
Explanatory Notes

1. Demographic mix of Whole Blood Donors hasn't materially changed in the last 20 years. New donors are much younger than the current base helping protect continuity
2. Further investment is required for younger ONeg donors to build a more resilient future. Albeit an older base is also inevitable consequence of better retention of universal donors
3. The Ro donor base has materially improved the mix of ethnicities. Half of the last decade's growth occurred in the last 12 months
4. The mix of new donors is even stronger and will continue to grow as we prioritise recruitment of donors of Black heritage
5. Platelet donors are predominantly men due to the requirement for large and accessible veins. New technology will support more women donating
6. Collection machines have limited collections to the largest donors, predominantly men.
7. New equipment will support smaller and more women and allow for the gender mix to improve.

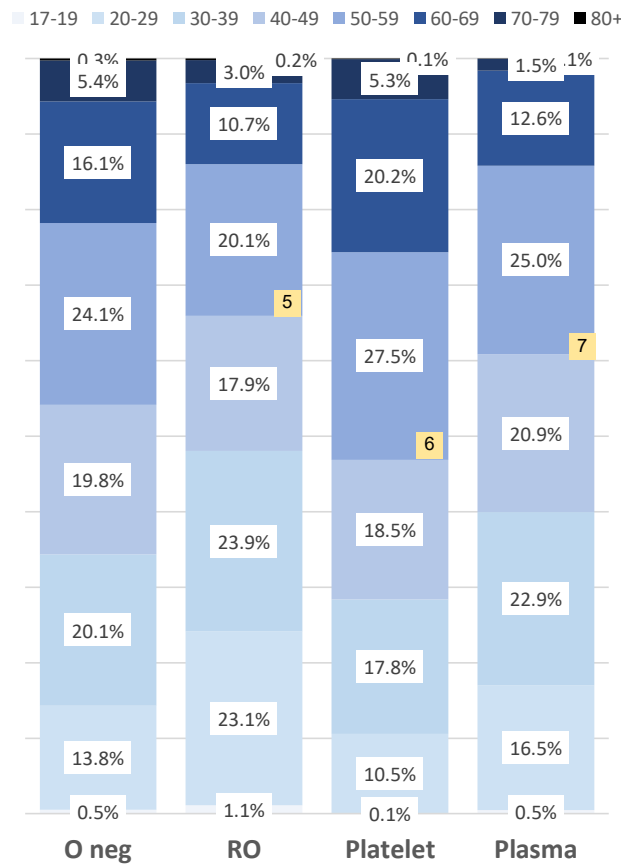
↑ Intervention required
 → No material change planned
 ↓ Allow reduction

Appendix C: The donor base is more diverse in age, reflecting improved health of the population

Whole Blood Donor base, By Age



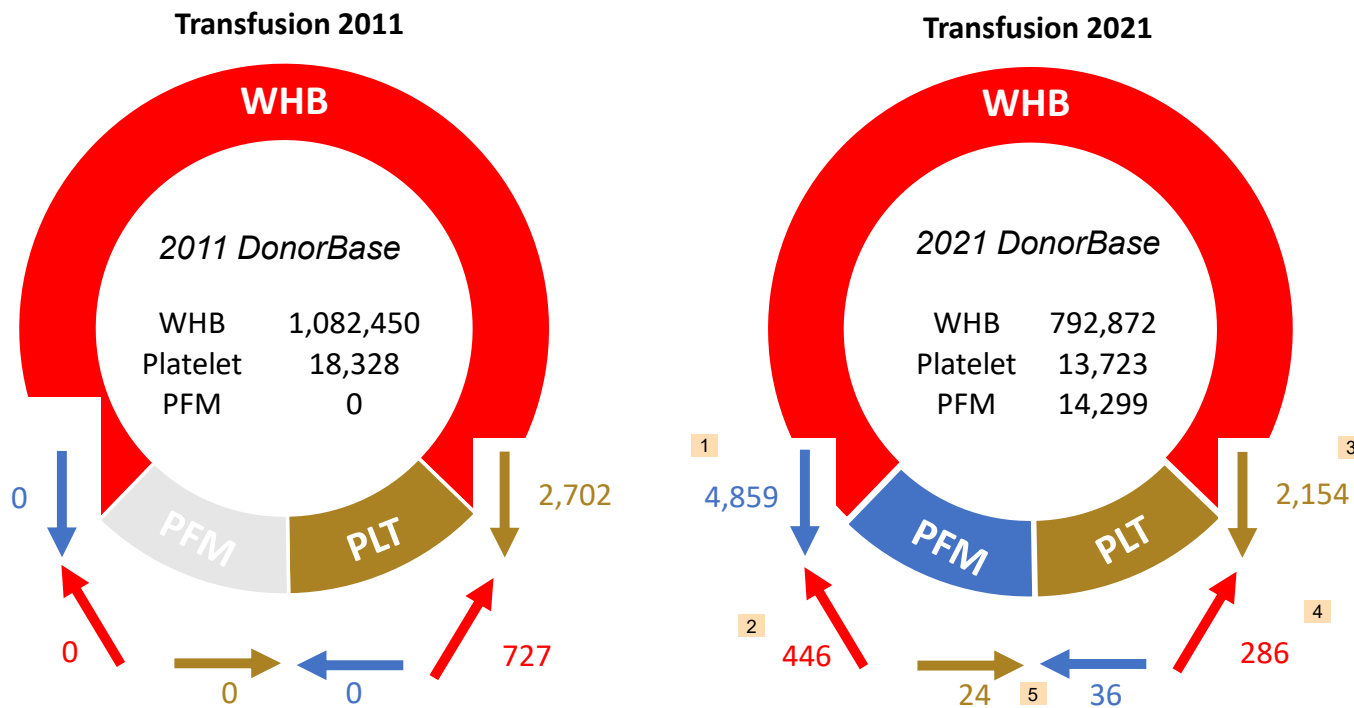
Blood Component Donor base, 2021



Explanatory Notes

1. Changes to age restrictions allow our most loyal donors to continue over the age of 70. Some are still donating into their 80s
2. As each cohort passes into their 50s, their proportion of the base starts to decrease
3. 40% of our donors remain under 40 years old, similar to a decade ago
4. Dedicated university and college panels were closed in 2011, and the pandemic has significantly impacted the ability to recruit school and university students more recently
5. The Ro donor base is materially younger than others as a decade of focus is far less than other blood types where years of retention have led to more mature base
6. Platelet donors are proportionally older as the higher frequency requirement is more easily fulfilled by those in settled circumstances
7. Plasma already has a diverse age range of donors and likely to become similar to platelet base profile in coming years

Appendix D: Movements between Blood products have increased in the last year



Explanatory Notes

1. A third of the new plasma donor base has been recruited from Whole Blood. This is likely to decrease as footprint is now smaller
2. Plasma donors directly recruited from the public but with priority blood types are encouraged to switch donation
3. The recruitment of platelet donors from Whole Blood continues at similar levels
4. Fewer are returning to Whole Blood donating as a smaller base and improved retention shows impact
5. A total of 15 donors donated all three products