



Blood and Transplant

Annual Report on Ethnicity Differences in Organ Donation and Transplantation

**Report for 2023/2024
(1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024)**



PREFACE

This report has been produced by Statistics and Clinical Research, NHS Blood and Transplant.

This report provides information related to organ donation and transplantation within the white and ethnic minority groups in the UK. It is published as a supplementary report of the *Organ Donation and Transplantation Activity Report 2023/24*.

Data analysed include registrations on the NHS Organ Donor Register (ODR), deceased and living organ donors, transplant recipients, patients and deaths 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 available data permit.**

The information reported is from the last 5 financial years, unless otherwise stated. One, three and five year post-registration outcomes have been reported from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. Median waiting times include all patients joining the list in a given time period, which varies by organ, and the earliest time period was from 1 April 2009.

Median waiting times are determined by using Kaplan-Meier survival estimates of time from joining the list to allow the inclusion of patients not transplanted (as censored waiting times) and thus provide meaningful estimates. However, it should be noted that none of these waiting times are risk-adjusted for other potentially influential factors (e.g. blood group), and thus should be interpreted with a degree of caution.

Ethnicity of people registering on the ODR is only captured as a registration is made and is not linked to the main ODR and any subsequent updates (removal of duplicates and notifications of death). For this reason, ethnicity can only be reported on data that include duplicates and people who have subsequently died. The updated number of registrations as reported elsewhere is also provided for completeness.

Organ donors, transplant recipients and transplant waiting list data capture does not allow for a detailed breakdown of ethnicity. Overall <1% of recipients and donors did not have ethnicity recorded and where numbers are small ethnicities have been grouped. **This report only includes donors and recipients where ethnicity is reported on 1 August 2024.**

Waiting list figures at the 31 March 2020 and 2021 do not accurately reflect the need for an organ transplant due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Different practices have been established across the UK and across organ groups with regards to waiting list management.

Acknowledgement

NHS Blood and Transplant would like to thank all those in the donation and transplantation communities responsible for providing data to the UK Transplant Registry and the Potential Donor Audit, without whom this report would not be possible. Thanks also go to NHS Blood and Transplant staff responsible for data entry and accuracy and completeness of the data.

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.



FOREWORD

In the UK, multicultural groups are essential to the transplant system. They save and improve the lives of others as organ and tissue donors and serve patients and families as medical professionals, but a disproportionately high number of them also require life-saving kidney transplants. Overall, there were 128 more active ethnic minority patients at 31 March 2024, whilst there was a 9% increase in the number of ethnic minority transplant recipients over the same period.

Last year, we saw the number of transplants in people from ethnic minority backgrounds increase from 1,129 in 2022/23 to 1,232 in 2023/24 – the highest number of transplants in the last five years, but people from ethnic minorities are still vastly underrepresented when it comes to becoming organ donors. Around 80% of organs transplanted last year were from white donors due to a significant fall (19%) in the number of ethnic minority deceased organ donors (88 in 2023/24 compared to 108 in 2022/23). There was also a drop of 8% in ethnic minority living donors (127 in 2023/24 compared to 138 in 2022/23).

However, there has been an increase in the proportion of opt-in registrations from ethnic minority groups added to the NHS Organ Donor Register (ODR) over the past 5 years. In 2018/19, where ethnicity is reported, 7.1% of people from ethnic minority backgrounds opted in to the Organ Donor Register compared to 11.1% in 2023/24.

Overall, minority groups were under-represented in ODR registrations; ethnic minorities represent 12% of opt-in registrations compared with 18% of the population for England and Wales. However, there continues to be some variation in the proportion of opt in from different ethnic minority groups with Indian and other Asian groups being over-represented. Opt out registrations have remained pretty stable across the board, the majority of opt-out registrations are among white people (70%), followed by Asian people (18%) and Black people (7%).

It is perfectly acceptable for anyone to choose not to donate their organs, however, there is a worry that many people from ethnic minority groups are making this choice based on false information because they are concerned about the donation procedure or don't believe that their religious or personal convictions will be upheld.

We know from our surveys that ethnic minority families are significantly more likely to refuse to donate their organs for life-saving transplants because they lack the necessary information, have generational mistrust, myths, fears and taboos or are less willing to talk about organ donation.

One of the biggest steps forward this year in cementing the organ donation message within ethnically diverse communities, was through a messaging conference held in June 2024. The National BAME Transplant Alliance (NBTA), together with NHS Blood and Transplant (NHSBT), brought together representatives from faith communities to develop robust messages to promote living and deceased organ donation among Black, Asian and minority ethnic communities.

In order to encourage organ donation among minority ethnic populations, the conference effectively created the foundation for future campaigns to raise awareness and encourage organ donation through the joint efforts of NHSBT, NBTA, and other religious and community organisations. The ultimate goal is to reduce health inequalities and save more lives. A report from the conference will be published by December 2024.

Family support for organ donation across all ethnicities has steadily declined in recent years, and it remains significantly lower among prospective donors from ethnic minorities. Black, Asian, and other minority ethnic donors' consent rates were 32% last year and white potential donors' consent rates were 65%.

The main reasons families from ethnic minority backgrounds give for declining consent/authorisation for organ donation is that they felt it was against their religious or cultural beliefs or they were unsure whether the patient would have agreed to donation as they hadn't previously declared a decision or discussed the issue. Survey results of ethnic minority groups show that not knowing enough about organ donation is a major barrier to organ donation. This is why it is vital to continue with established community projects and campaigns that highlight the need for more diversity in organ donation.

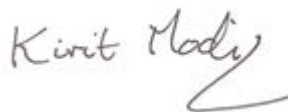
The collaborative work between NHSBT and the NBTA; as well as the introduction of the Living Transplant Initiative, which had developed into the Community Grants Programme, is well established and working to empower Black, Asian and minority ethnic community groups to promote organ donation through their grassroot networks and take a leadership role in promoting organ donation among targeted groups. As a result, these communities will feel more confident in learning about organ donation and how to discuss the subject with their loved ones.

Although the general decrease in kidney waiting times for all ethnic groups is promising, the fact that Black and Asian patients' have much lengthier wait times for transplants than white patients continues to raise concern. Since the 2019 revision to the kidney offering program was intended to lessen the difference in waiting periods among ethnic minority groups, this particular discrepancy calls for more investigation and study. Patients who have been waiting the longest, regardless of their ethnicity, are given priority under the program. By doing this, the gap should be lessened, and black patients should be able to have kidney transplants sooner.

In order to close the gap between ethnic minority communities who are on the waiting list and those who are ready to give, we are steadfastly committed to collaborating with everyone who is passionate about highlighting the advantages of organ donation within ethnic minority communities as overcoming misconceptions and fear surrounding organ transplantation is key to increasing transplantation rates.



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SUMMARY

SUMMARY

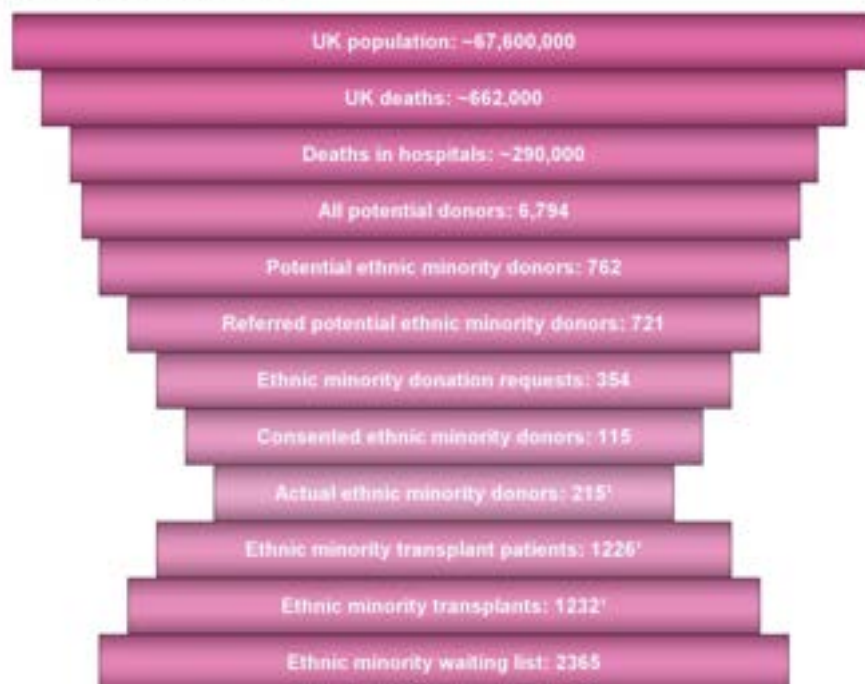
Organ Donor Register

- There has been an increase in the proportion of opt-in registrations from ethnic minority groups added to the Organ Donor Register (ODR) over the past 5 years; 7.2% of opt-ins with ethnicity reported in 2019/20 and 11.1% in 2023/24.
- Overall, minority groups were under-represented in ODR registrations; ethnic minorities represent 12% of opt-in registrations compared with 18% of the population for England and Wales. However, there continues to be some variation in the proportion of opt in from different ethnic minority groups with Indian and other Asian groups being over-represented.
- Relative to the English and Welsh population, ethnic minorities have over representation in opt-outs at 30%.
- The number of ODR opt-in registrations with ethnicity reported has fallen – from 24% in 2019/20 to 14% last year. In 2023/24, the proportion of ODR opt-out registrations with ethnicity reported was 82.6%.

Potential organ donors

- Referral rates to specialist nurses of potential white and ethnic minority donors after brain death (DBD) last year were comparable at 99%, but were lower for potential ethnic minority donors after circulatory death (DCD) at 91%.
- Family consent/authorisation is much lower for ethnic minority potential donors (34% DBD, 30% DCD) than for white potential donors (75% DBD, 58% DCD). Overall (DBD and DCD combined) consent rates were 32% for ethnic minority and 65% for white potential donors last year, lower than the previous year.
- The main reasons families from ethnic minority backgrounds gave for declining consent/authorisation for organ donation were that they felt it was against their religious/cultural beliefs or they were unsure whether the patient would have agreed to donation. Survey results of ethnic minority groups show that not knowing enough about organ donation is also a major barrier to organ donation. NHSBT and the National BAME Transplant Alliance (NBTA) have been working in partnership over a number of years to address these barriers. The Community Grants Programme is now established which empowers ethnic minority groups to promote organ donation in targeted groups.

Figure 1.1 UK potential organ donor population, by ethnic minority groups,
1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024



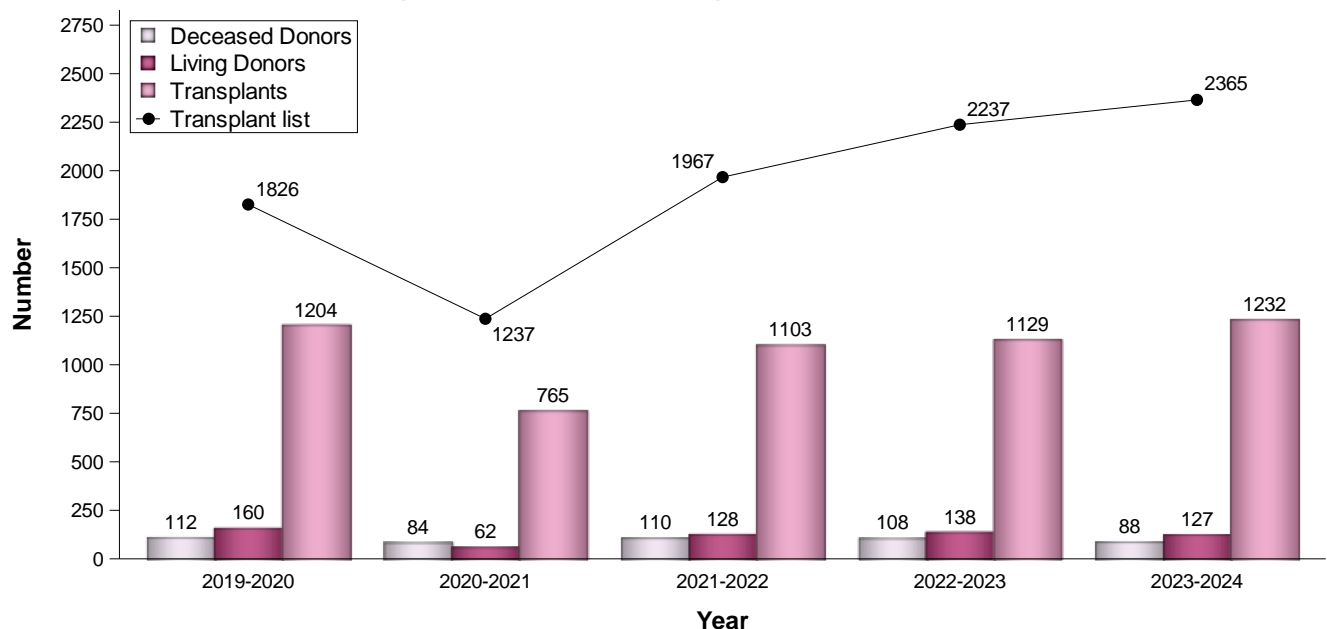
* Please note that 127 living donors have been included in this figure

Organ donors, transplant recipients and transplant waiting list

Overview

- The number of ethnic minority deceased organ donors has fallen by 19% from 108 in 2022/23 to 88 in 2023/24.
- The number of ethnic minority living organ donors has fallen by 8% from 138 in 2022/23 to 127 in 2023/24.
- The number of transplants in people from ethnic minority backgrounds increased from 1,129 in 2022/23 to 1,232 in 2023/24.
- There were 2,365 people from ethnic minority backgrounds on the active organ transplant list at 31 March 2024, an increase from 2,237 as at 31 March 2023. This is mostly due to increases in the kidney and liver transplant lists, where non-urgent patients have been reactivated after being suspended during the height of the pandemic.
- In 2023/24, Asian people represented 4% of deceased donors (DD), 17% of DD transplants and 19% of the transplant waiting list; black people represented 1% of DD, 10% of DD transplants and 11% of the list.
- In 2023/24, Asian people represented 8% of living donors (LD) and 9% of LD transplants; black people represented 3% of LD and 4% of LD transplants.
- One year after being listed for a transplant (all organs), 49% (N=2185) of white and 37% (N=561) of ethnic minority groups have been transplanted. Five years after listing, 76% (N=3393) of white and 73% (N=1096) of ethnic minority groups have been transplanted, while 7% (n=305) of white and 7% (N=98) of ethnic minority groups have died on the list.
- Median waiting times to transplant show that, generally, white patients wait less time than patients from ethnic minority backgrounds. Black patients often wait the longest (**Table 4.3**).
- Approximately 80% of transplants in people from ethnic minority backgrounds are from white donors.

Figure 1.2 Ethnic minority deceased and living donors and transplants in the UK, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024, and patients on the active transplant list at 31 March



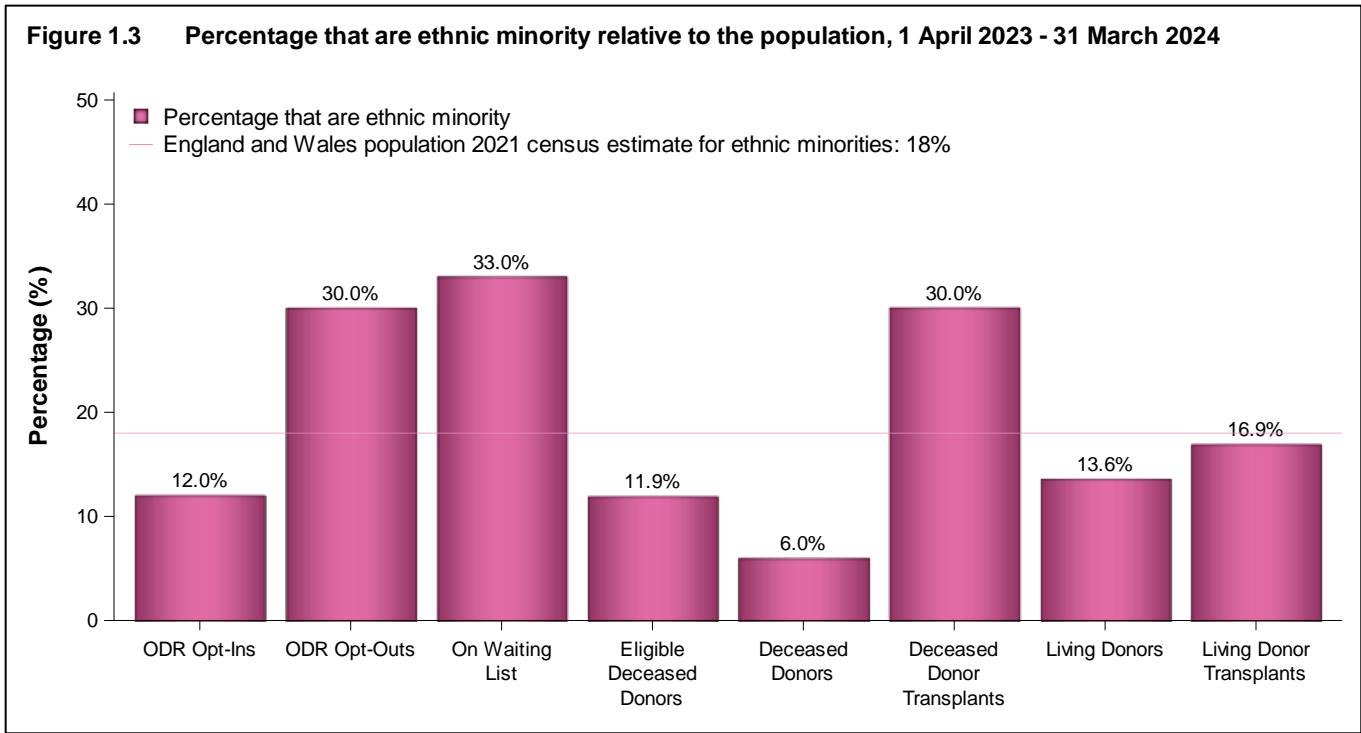
Kidney

- One year after being listed for a kidney transplant, 40% of white and 31% of ethnic minority people have received a transplant. Five years after listing, 77% of white and 73% of ethnic minority people have been transplanted while 6% of white and 7% of ethnic minority people have died on the list.
- There has been an overall decline in waiting times for all ethnicities, although black patients are waiting 5 months longer for a transplant than white patients (median waits are 612 days for black, 586 days for Asian, and 448 days for white people). Over time, it is predicted that the differences in the waiting times across ethnic minority groups will be reduced with the introduction of a revised kidney offering scheme in 2019.
- In 2023/24, Asian people represented 3% of deceased kidney donors (DD), 21% of DD kidney transplants and 20% of the transplant waiting list; black people represented 1% of kidney DD, 13% of DD transplants and 12% of the list.
- The majority of kidney transplants are from white donors across all recipient ethnic groups: approx. 88% of transplants in people from ethnic minority backgrounds are from white donors.
- 61% of Asian and 48% of black kidney transplant recipients receive a kidney from a living donor of the same ethnicity.

Other organs

- One year after listing for transplant:
 - **Pancreas and pancreas/kidney:** 34% of white and 32% of ethnic minority patients have received a transplant, while 2% and 3% have died on the list, respectively.
 - **Liver:** 75% of white and 77% of ethnic minority patients have received a transplant, while 4% and 3% have died on the list, respectively.
 - **Cardiothoracic:** 44% of white and 41% of ethnic minority patients have received a transplant, while 9% and 7% have died on the list, respectively.
- In 2023/24, Asian people represented:
 - **Pancreas and pancreas/kidney:** 2% of donors, 7% of transplants and 5% of the transplant list.
 - **Liver:** 4% of donors, 9% of transplants and 12% of the transplant list.
 - **Cardiothoracic:** 4% of donors, 11% of transplants and 12% of the transplant list.
- In 2023/24, black people represented:
 - **Pancreas and pancreas/kidney:** 1% of donors, 5% of transplants and 5% of the transplant list.
 - **Liver:** 2% of donors, 4% of transplants and 4% of the transplant list.
 - **Cardiothoracic:** 2% of donors, 6% of transplants and 4% of the transplant list.

Figure 1.3 shows an over-representation of people from ethnic minority backgrounds relative to the population of England and Wales for ODR opt-outs, those on the waiting list and deceased donor transplants. Ethnic minority groups are under-represented in deceased donors as well as eligible deceased donors, living donors, living donor transplants and those registering on the opt-in ODR.



ORGAN DONOR REGISTER



2 Organ Donor Register (ODR)

Ethnicity of people registering on the ODR is only captured as a registration is made and is not linked to the main ODR and any subsequent updates (removal of duplicates and notifications of death). For this reason, ethnicity can only be reported on data that include duplicates and people who have subsequently died. The updated number of registrations as reported elsewhere is also provided for completeness.

Most sources of opt-in registration 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, only 14% of people registering on the ODR in 2023/24 have their ethnicity recorded.

Table 2.1 shows the number of opt-in registrations per year by ethnicity from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024. In 2023/24, 88% of registrations with ethnicity recorded were by white people, 7% from Asian, and 2% from black.

Table 2.2 shows the number of opt-out registrations per year by ethnicity from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024. Most opt-out registrations are entered online and as a result have a higher proportion of people reporting their ethnicity (83% in 2023/24). In the last year, there has been a reduction in the number of opt-out registrations. In 2023/24, the majority of opt-out registrations were among white people (70%), followed by Asian people (18%) and black people (7%).

Table 2.1 Ethnicity of all ODR opt-in registrations by year of registration¹, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	British	268,290	83.9	174,513	81.2	231,273	77.6	116,666	78.0	92,785	76.8
	Irish	8,384	2.6	3,845	1.8	4,890	1.6	2,106	1.4	1,957	1.6
	Other	18,033	5.6	16,983	7.9	31,229	10.5	13,372	8.9	11,617	9.6
	Total	294,707	92.2	195,341	90.9	267,392	89.7	132,144	88.3	106,359	88.0
Asian	Bangladeshi	348	0.1	306	0.1	398	0.1	209	0.1	212	0.2
	Chinese	1,056	0.3	866	0.4	2,333	0.8	1,360	0.9	997	0.8
	Indian	6,957	2.2	5,146	2.4	8,643	2.9	5,158	3.4	4,070	3.4
	Pakistani	1,259	0.4	929	0.4	1,276	0.4	757	0.5	627	0.5
	Other	3,167	1.0	2,800	1.3	4,499	1.5	2,585	1.7	2,213	1.8
	Total	12,787	4.0	10,047	4.7	17,149	5.8	10,069	6.7	8,119	6.7
Black	African	1,730	0.5	1,360	0.6	1,729	0.6	1,127	0.8	1,037	0.9
	Caribbean	1,439	0.5	874	0.4	1,105	0.4	643	0.4	523	0.4
	Other	273	0.1	334	0.2	821	0.3	335	0.2	272	0.2
	Total	3,442	1.1	2,568	1.2	3,655	1.2	2,105	1.4	1,832	1.5
Mixed	White/Asian	2,054	0.6	1,529	0.7	2,177	0.7	1,154	0.8	1,002	0.8
	White/Black African	777	0.2	710	0.3	990	0.3	510	0.3	417	0.3
	White/Black Caribbean	1,980	0.6	1,328	0.6	1,776	0.6	936	0.6	788	0.7
	Other	2,030	0.6	1,699	0.8	2,562	0.9	1,407	0.9	1,213	1.0
	Total	6,841	2.1	5,266	2.5	7,505	2.5	4,007	2.7	3,420	2.8
Other		1,921	0.6	1,702	0.8	2,306	0.8	1,276	0.9	1,155	1.0
Total reported		319,698	100.0	214,924	100.0	298,007	100.0	149,601	100.0	120,885	100.0
Not reported		988,029	75.6	860,322	80.0	946,640	76.1	874,018	85.4	728,467	85.8
TOTAL OPT-IN REGISTRATIONS		1,307,727		1,075,246		1,244,647		1,023,619		849,352	

¹ Most sources of registration onto the ODR provided by NHSBT's partners do not have an option to record or report ethnicity

Table 2.2 Ethnicity of all ODR opt-out registrations by year of registration, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	British	161,410	23.0	274,165	65.8	133,549	61.9	61,393	58.2	55,578	58.7
	Irish	1,857	0.3	3,327	0.8	1,839	0.9	1,080	1.0	2,731	2.9
	Other	16,740	2.4	25,202	6.0	20,693	9.6	9,547	9.1	7,988	8.4
	Total	180,007	25.7	302,694	72.6	156,081	72.4	72,020	68.3	66,297	70.0
Asian	Bangladeshi	78,960	11.3	12,160	2.9	4,115	1.9	2,201	2.1	2,153	2.3
	Chinese	1,256	0.2	2,413	0.6	5,644	2.6	4,368	4.1	2,066	2.2
	Indian	46,090	6.6	13,094	3.1	8,239	3.8	4,014	3.8	3,424	3.6
	Pakistani	207,420	29.6	32,717	7.9	12,595	5.8	6,859	6.5	6,346	6.7
	Other	31,140	4.4	10,002	2.4	6,191	2.9	3,698	3.5	3,166	3.3
	Total	364,866	52.1	70,386	16.9	36,784	17.1	21,140	20.1	17,155	18.1
Black	African	71,392	10.2	14,541	3.5	6,485	3.0	3,829	3.6	3,670	3.9
	Caribbean	38,930	5.6	9,560	2.3	2,938	1.4	1,535	1.5	1,364	1.4
	Other	8,654	1.2	2,607	0.6	3,593	1.7	1,507	1.4	1,422	1.5
	Total	118,976	17.0	26,708	6.4	13,016	6.0	6,871	6.5	6,456	6.8
Mixed	White/Asian	3,900	0.6	1,955	0.5	1,078	0.5	562	0.5	558	0.6
	White/Black African	2,632	0.4	1,146	0.3	944	0.4	471	0.4	408	0.4
	White/Black Caribbean	6,159	0.9	2,784	0.7	1,327	0.6	713	0.7	674	0.7
	Other	7,883	1.1	3,498	0.8	2,012	0.9	1,246	1.2	1,070	1.1
	Total	20,574	2.9	9,383	2.3	5,361	2.5	2,992	2.8	2,710	2.9
Other		16,486	2.4	7,539	1.8	4,412	2.0	2,386	2.3	2,026	2.1
Total reported		700,909	100.0	416,710	100.0	215,654	100.0	105,409	100.0	94,644	100.0
Not reported		153,200	17.9	85,757	17.1	54,699	20.2	24,505	18.9	19,933	17.4
TOTAL OPT-OUT REGISTRATIONS		854,109		502,467		270,353		129,914		114,577	

Given the lack of opt-in registrations for which 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 opt-in and opt-out registrations, it is possible to see differences relative to the population of England and Wales (Appendix, **Table I**).

The population of England and Wales broken down by ethnicity is reported using the census data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the most recent census reported was 2021.

Table 2.3 shows data on percentage of the ODR opt-in registrations in 2019/20 and 2023/24 against the percentage of the general population for England and Wales. In 2019/20, 7.2% of ODR opt-in registrations of known ethnicity were ethnic minority groups which has increased to 11.1% in 2023/24. It is estimated that 18.3% of the population for England and Wales are from ethnic minority backgrounds, reflecting an under-representation of ethnic minority groups on the ODR opt-in and an over-representation on the ODR opt-out.

Table 2.3 Ethnic minority opt-in registrations on the ODR vs the population for England and Wales				
		2019-2020 % of the ODR registrations¹	2023-2024 % of the ODR registrations¹	2021 % of the population²
Asian	Bangladeshi	0.1	0.2	1.1
	Chinese	0.3	0.8	0.7
	Indian	2.2	3.4	3.1
	Pakistani	0.4	0.5	2.7
	Other	1.0	1.8	1.6
	Total	4.0	6.7	9.2
Black	African	0.5	0.9	2.5
	Caribbean	0.5	0.4	1.0
	Other	0.1	0.2	0.5
	Total	1.1	1.5	4.0
Mixed	White/Asian	0.6	0.8	0.8
	White/Black African	0.2	0.3	0.4
	White/Black Caribbean	0.6	0.7	0.9
	Other	0.6	1.0	0.8
	Total	2.1	2.8	2.9
Other		0.6	1.0	2.2
Total		7.7	12.0	18.3
¹ Where ethnicity is reported				
² Source - Office of National Statistics				
Note some rounding effects				

POTENTIAL ORGAN DONORS



3 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:

Neurological death suspected patients who meet all of the following criteria: invasive ventilation, Glasgow Coma Scale 3 not explained by sedation, no respiratory effort, fixed pupils, no cough or gag reflex. Excluding those not tested as cardiac arrest occurred despite resuscitation, brain stem reflexes returned, or below 37 weeks corrected gestational age.

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, 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 representatives approached for formal organ donation discussion where consent/authorisation was ascertained.

Tables II and III in the Appendix show more detailed data by ethnic minority groups from both the DBD and DCD organ donation processes, respectively. The data in these tables are used to produce some of the figures in this chapter.

The neurological death testing rate for white and ethnic minority potential DBD donors has been fairly constant over the past 5 years. Rates of neurological death testing for white and ethnic minority potential donors were comparable in 2022/23 (79.4% and 77.9%, respectively).

Figure 3.1 presents the DBD and DCD referral rates for white and ethnic minority groups. The referral rates for ethnic minority and white potential DBD donors are 99%, and 92% and 93% for DCD donors, respectively.

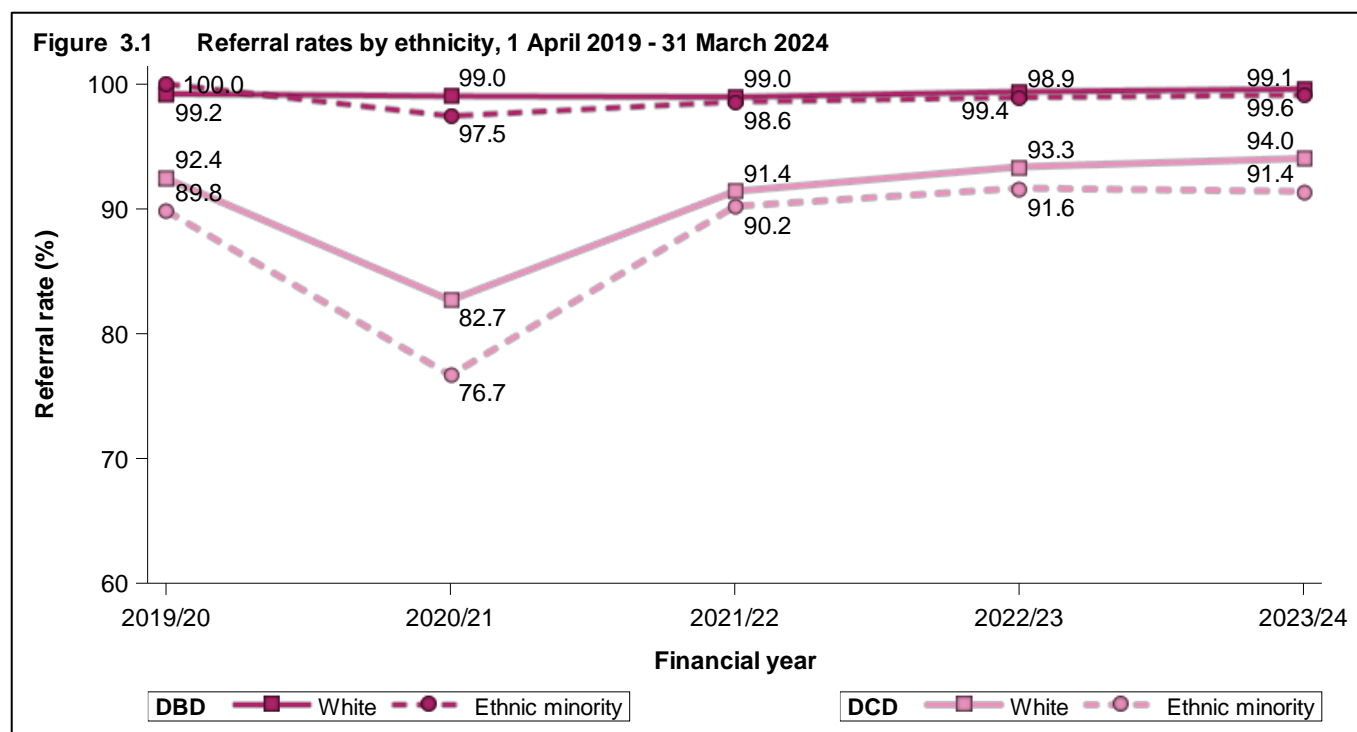


Figure 3.2 shows the number of eligible DBD donors and eligible DBD donors with consent ascertained over time for white and ethnic minority groups, **Figure 3.3** shows the overall DBD consent/authorisation rates. Similarly, **Figure 3.4** and **Figure 3.5** illustrate the same information for DCD donation, respectively.

Figure 3.2 demonstrates that the number of white and ethnic minority eligible DBD donors has increased to 1164 and fallen to 251 respectively and that the number of white and ethnic minority eligible consented/authorised DBD donors has increased to 783 and 68, respectively.

Whilst there is a large pool of eligible DCD donors, additional DCD assessment and screening processes identify those unsuitable for organ donation and preclude them from the donation process. In combination with lower consent/authorisation rates, this results in fewer consented/authorised DCD donors as shown in **Figure 3.4**.

The number of eligible DCD donors and eligible consented/authorised DCD donors have increased.

Figure 3.2 Eligible DBD donors and eligible consented/authorised DBD donors, by ethnicity, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

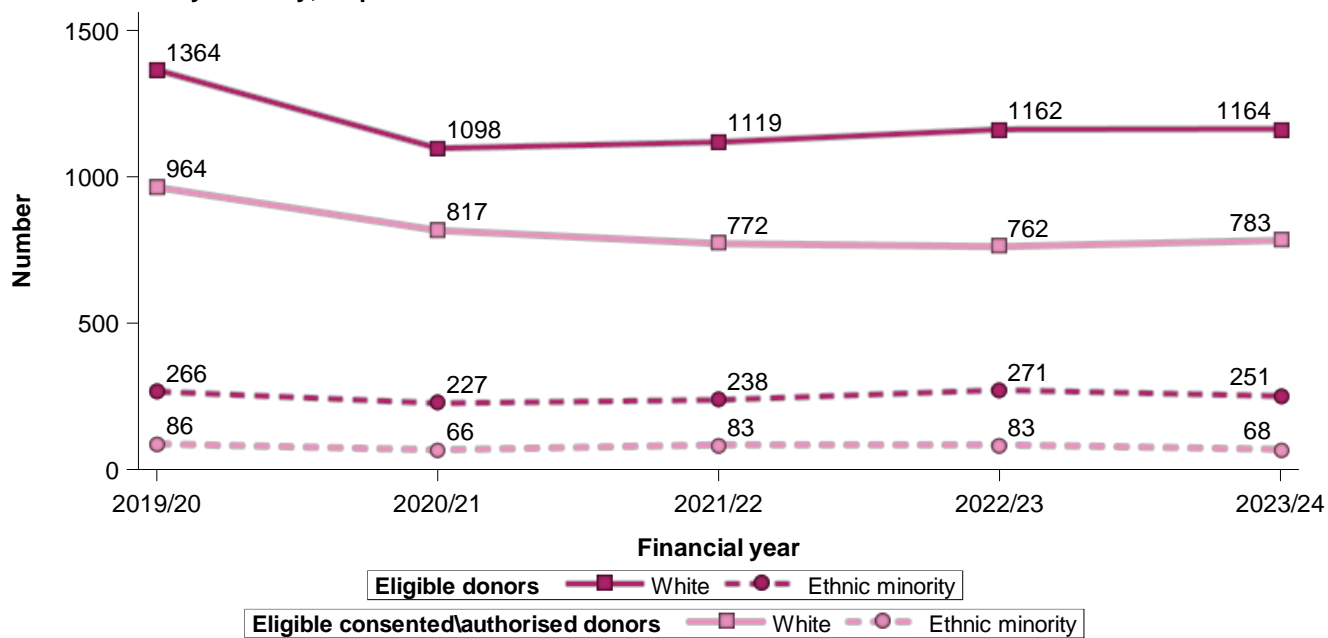
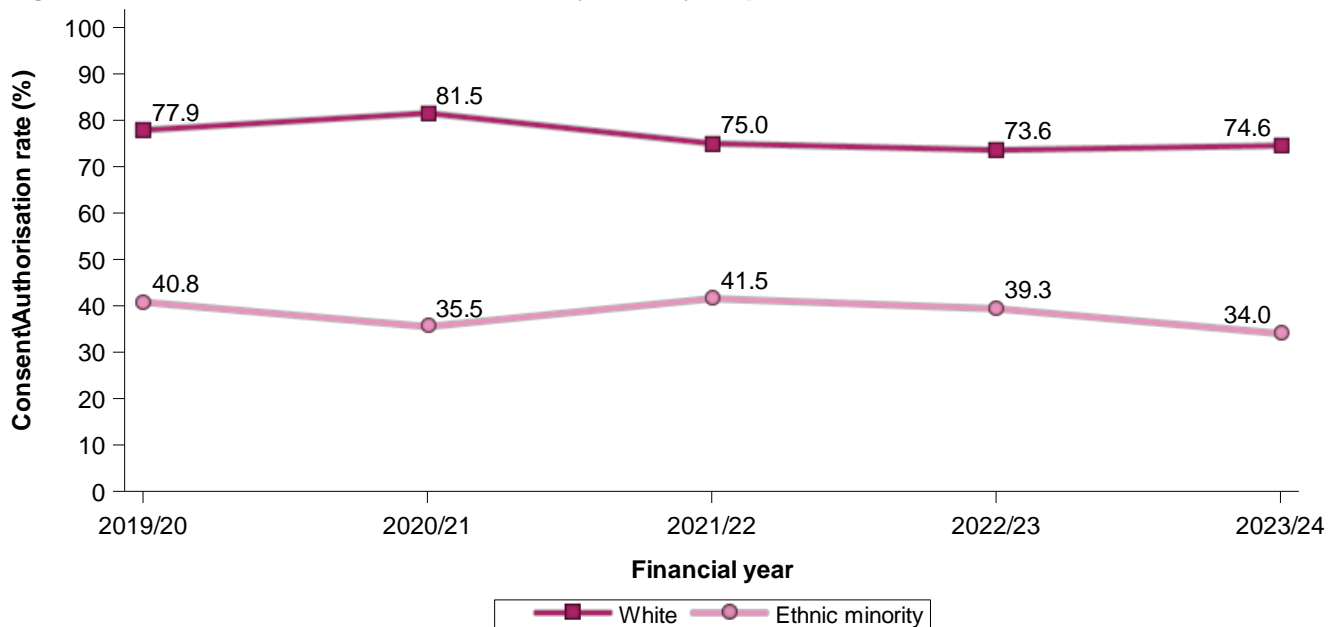


Figure 3.3 DBD consent/authorisation rates by ethnicity, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024



Rates should be interpreted with caution due to small numbers of ethnic minority patients' families approached

Figure 3.4 Eligible DCD donors and eligible consented/authorised DCD donors, by ethnicity, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

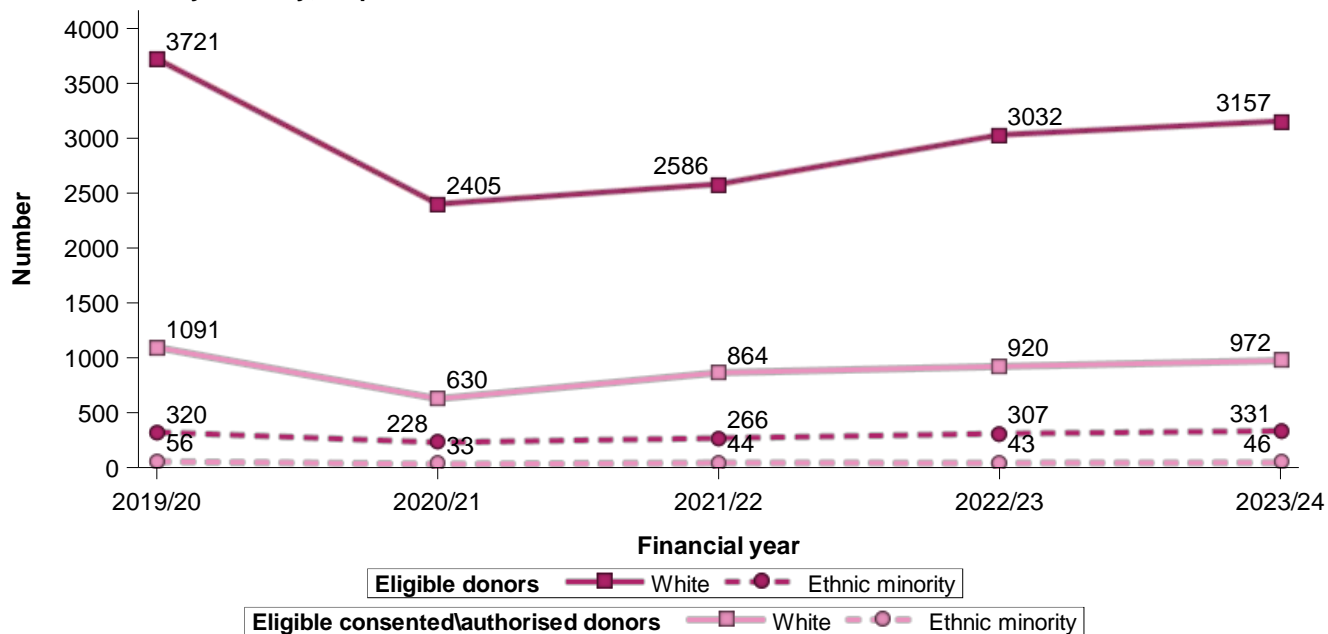
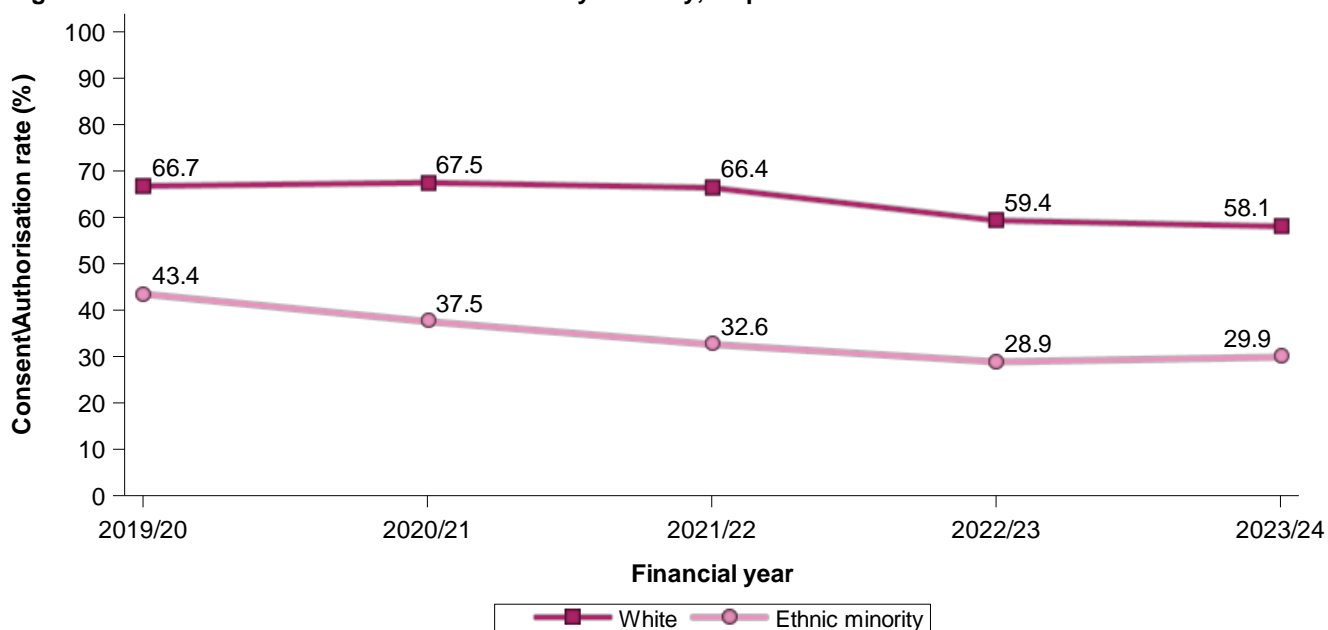


Figure 3.5 DCD consent/authorisation rates by ethnicity, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024



Rates should be interpreted with caution due to small numbers of ethnic minority patients' families approached

Table 3.1 shows the consent/authorisation rates separately for white and ethnic minority patients broken down by the Organ Donation Services Teams (ODSTs) in the UK from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024. The data reports on a five-year period due to a small number of eligible ethnic minority donors in some regions.

Table 3.1 DBD and DCD consent/authorisation rates from the Potential Donor Audit by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST) and ethnicity, 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2024							
ODST	Number of eligible DBD donors	Number of eligible DBD donors whose family were approached	DBD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	DCD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Overall consent/authorisation rate (%)
White							
Eastern	540	498	73.3	2093	1006	63.7	66.9
London	604	552	73.7	1044	532	63.5	68.7
Midlands	650	584	72.8	1898	1056	57.5	62.9
North West	739	644	77.0	2387	825	65.6	70.6
Northern	409	370	75.4	1056	423	65.5	70.1
Northern Ireland	277	257	71.6	325	210	67.1	69.6
Scotland	464	409	77.8	891	497	58.8	67.3
South Central	452	430	81.2	1280	561	62.4	70.5
South East	565	506	79.2	1221	621	67.1	72.6
South Wales	251	232	73.7	464	216	59.3	66.7
South West	412	389	85.3	800	467	69.6	76.8
Yorkshire	544	484	76.7	1442	678	61.9	68.1
Total	5907	5355	76.5	14901	7092	63.1	68.9
Ethnic minority							
Eastern	99	82	45.1	185	83	33.7	39.4
London	498	410	35.9	428	211	32.7	34.8
Midlands	201	157	39.5	273	120	33.3	36.8
North West	93	67	28.4	137	38	28.9	28.6
Northern	17	15	53.3	35	10	40.0	48.0
Northern Ireland	13	10	60.0	6	2	50.0	58.3
Scotland	20	17	41.2	20	10	40.0	40.7
South Central	56	42	35.7	89	49	40.8	38.5
South East	159	133	43.6	146	77	37.7	41.4
South Wales	19	17	35.3	19	14	42.9	38.7
South West	19	14	57.1	28	11	36.4	48.0
Yorkshire	59	44	29.5	86	30	20.0	25.7
Total	1253	1008	38.3	1452	655	33.9	36.6

Families of ethnic minority eligible donors consent/authorise organ donation at a rate of 38% for DBD donation and 34% for DCD donation compared with families of white eligible donors who consent/authorise organ donation at a rate of 77% for DBD donation and 63% for DCD donation from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024.

Table 3.2 shows the consent/authorisation rates for families approached for organ donation by ethnicity and financial year for the same time period. The consent/authorisation rates for white and ethnic minority people were 65% and 32%, respectively, in 2023/24.

Table 3.2 Consent/authorisation (Con/auth) rates for families approached (app) for organ donation by ethnicity and financial year, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024										
Ethnicity	2019-2020		2020-2021		Financial year 2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
	App	Con/auth rate %	App	Con/auth rate %	App	Con/auth rate %	App	Con/auth rate %	App	Con/auth rate %
White	2873	71.5	1937	74.7	2331	70.2	2584	65.1	2722	64.5
Asian	186	36.6	141	31.2	182	33.5	209	33.5	201	32.3
Black	98	39.8	76	27.6	83	36.1	99	29.3	107	26.2
Other	56	62.5	57	59.6	70	51.4	52	51.9	46	45.7
Ethnic minority	340	41.8	274	36.1	335	37.9	360	35.0	354	32.2

Table 3.3 shows the reasons given by a family when declining consent/authorisation for organ donation, by ethnicity from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024. The main reasons families from ethnic minority backgrounds gave for refusing consent/authorisation for organ donation was that they felt it was against their religious/cultural beliefs or they were unsure whether the patient would have agreed to donation. It is important to note that the most fitting reason following family discussion is chosen from a list by the attending/facilitating SNOD. Survey results of ethnic minority groups shows that not knowing enough about organ donation is also a major barrier to organ donation. NHSBT and the National BAME Transplant Alliance (NBTA) have been working in partnership over a number of years to address these barriers. The Community Investment Scheme and the Living Transplant Initiative are now well-established programmes which empower ethnic minority groups to promote organ donation in targeted groups.

Table 3.3 Reasons for family's refusal to give consent/authorise to organ donation by ethnicity, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024										
Consent/authorisation refusal reason	Potential donor ethnicity									
	White		Asian		Black		Mixed		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Patient had previously expressed a wish not to donate	1080	27.9	121	19.8	73	23.1	2	5.4	17	18.7
Family felt the length of time for the donation process was too long	586	15.1	20	3.3	8	2.5	1	2.7	5	5.5
Family were not sure whether the patient would have agreed to donation	503	13.0	53	8.7	37	11.7	1	2.7	10	11.0
Family did not want surgery to the body	345	8.9	50	8.2	18	5.7	4	10.8	11	12.1
Family felt patient had suffered enough	339	8.8	24	3.9	18	5.7	6	16.2	4	4.4
Other	305	7.9	33	5.4	17	5.4	4	10.8	8	8.8
Strong refusal - probing not appropriate	143	3.7	23	3.8	19	6.0	2	5.4	5	5.5
Family divided over the decision	134	3.5	15	2.5	8	2.5	3	8.1	1	1.1
Patient had registered a decision to Opt Out	110	2.8	36	5.9	22	7.0	2	5.4	2	2.2
Family felt that the body should be buried whole (unrelated to religious/cultural reasons)	101	2.6	21	3.4	14	4.4	3	8.1	6	6.6
Family did not believe in donation	70	1.8	22	3.6	9	2.8	2	5.4	3	3.3
Family wanted to stay with the patient after death	58	1.5			1	0.3	1	2.7		
Family felt it was against their religious/cultural beliefs	45	1.2	179	29.3	62	19.6	5	13.5	19	20.9
Family concerned that organs may not be transplantable	32	0.8								
Family had difficulty understanding/accepting neurological testing	8	0.2	2	0.3	3	0.9				
Family concerned other people may disapprove/be offended	4	0.1	9	1.5	6	1.9	1	2.7		
Family concerned donation may delay the funeral	4	0.1	3	0.5						
Family believe patient's treatment may have been limited to facilitate organ donation	2	0.1			1	0.3				
Family concerned about organ allocation	1	0.0								
Missing	1	0.0								
Total	3871	100.0	611	100.0	316	100.0	37	100.0	91	100.0

ORGAN DONORS, TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS AND TRANSPLANT WAITING LIST

4.1 Overview

This section contains data on all organ donors (living and deceased), transplants and patients on the transplant waiting list over time. Further information is also included on post-registration outcomes, median waiting times to transplant and donor to recipient ethnicities.

Figure 4.1 shows ethnic minority deceased and living donors, transplants and those patients on the active transplant list as at 31 March every financial year from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024. Waiting list figures at the 31 March 2020 and 2021 do not accurately reflect the need for an organ transplant due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Different practices have been established across the UK and across organ groups with regards to waiting list management.

There were 128 more active ethnic minority patients at 31 March 2024. There was a 9% increase in the number of ethnic minority transplant recipients in 2023/24 and a 19% decrease in the number of ethnic minority deceased organ donors. There is also a 8% decrease in the number of living donors.

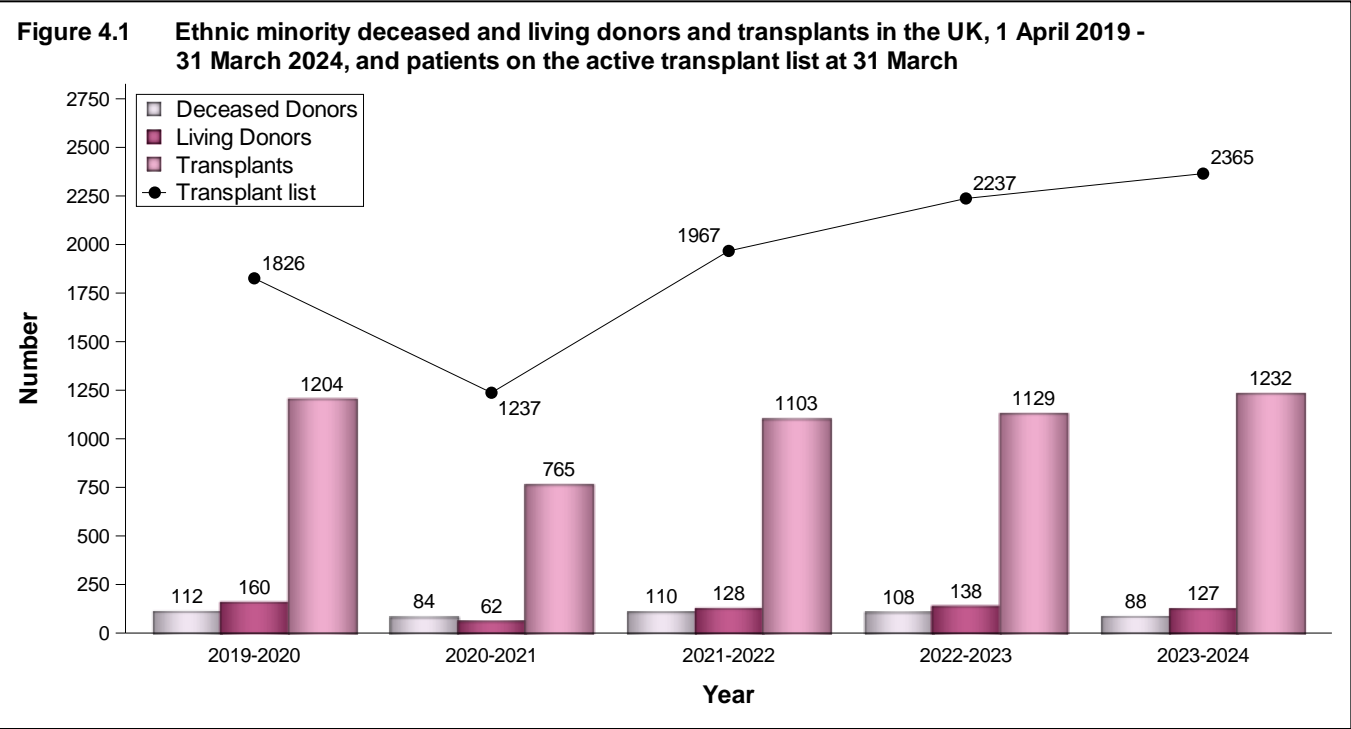
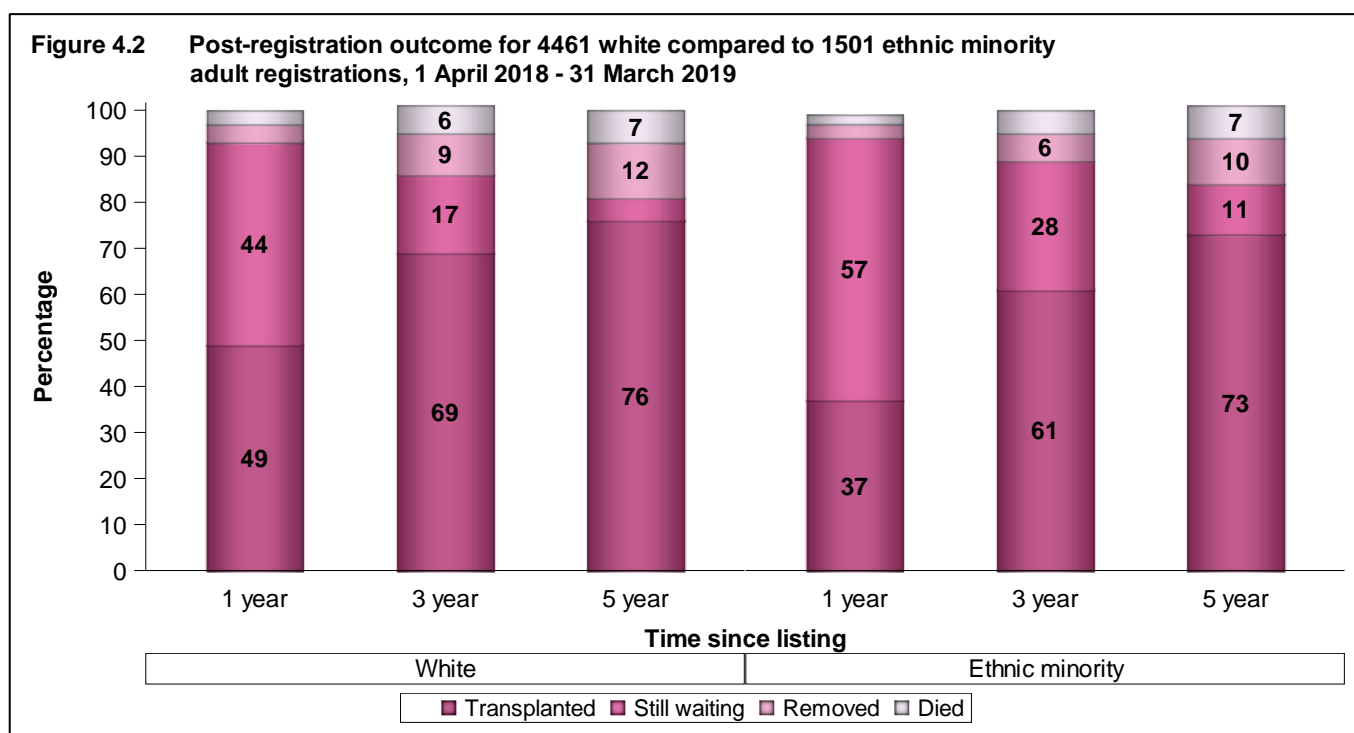


Table 4.1 shows a further breakdown of the number of living and deceased ethnic minority donors, transplants and those on the transplant waiting list from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024, where totals exclude those with ethnicity not recorded. Rates per million population (pmp) of the total population are also shown. Last year, patients from ethnic minority backgrounds accounted for a third of patients on the transplant waiting list, a quarter of all transplants and 9% of donors.

Table 4.1	Number of donors, transplants and waiting list in the UK, by financial year, and ethnic minority groups, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024				
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Waiting list ¹	5602	4189	6126	6730	7172
Ethnic minority waiting list ¹	1826	1237	1967	2237	2365
Ethnic minority % of waiting list	32.6	29.5	32.1	33.2	33.0
Ethnic minority on waiting list per million population of total UK population (pmp)	27.0	18.3	29.1	33.1	35.0
Total donors	2624	1597	2297	2356	2408
Total ethnic minority donors	272	146	238	246	215
Ethnic minority % of donors	10.4	9.1	10.4	10.4	8.9
Ethnic minority donors pmp	4.0	2.2	3.5	3.6	3.2
Deceased donors	1566	1145	1362	1397	1470
Deceased ethnic minority donors	112	84	110	108	88
DBD ethnic minority donors	76	61	75	77	57
DCD ethnic minority donors	36	23	35	31	31
Ethnic minority % of deceased donors	7.2	7.3	8.1	7.7	6
Deceased ethnic minority donors pmp	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.3
Living donors	1058	452	935	959	938
Living ethnic minority donors	160	62	128	138	127
Ethnic minority % of living donors	15.1	13.7	13.7	14.4	13.6
Living ethnic minority donors pmp	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Total transplants	4754	3348	4265	4414	4503
Total ethnic minority transplants	1204	765	1103	1129	1232
Ethnic minority % of transplants	25.3	22.8	25.9	25.6	27.4
Ethnic minority transplants pmp	17.8	11.3	16.3	16.7	18.2
Deceased donor (DD) transplants	3713	2903	3351	3483	3603
Ethnic minority DD transplants	1010	681	938	950	1080
Ethnic minority % of deceased donor transplants	27.2	23.5	28	27.3	30
Ethnic minority DD transplants pmp	14.9	10.1	13.9	14.1	16.0
Living donor (LD) transplants	1041	445	914	931	900
Ethnic minority LD transplants	194	84	165	179	152
Ethnic minority % of LD transplants	18.6	18.9	18.1	19.2	16.9
Ethnic minority LD transplants pmp	2.9	1.2	2.4	2.6	2.2
Unknown ethnicity was excluded					
Per million population of total UK population in 2021					
¹ Waiting list as at 31 March					

Figure 4.2 and **Table 4.2** show post-registration outcomes (transplanted, still waiting, removed from the list or died waiting on the list) for all organs after one year, three years and five years for white patients compared to patients from ethnic minority backgrounds registered between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019. Liver patients that were removed from the list because their condition deteriorated were grouped with those who died. This figure illustrates that ethnic minority groups tend to wait for an organ longer than white patients, however, proportionally fewer are removed from the transplant list or die waiting for a transplant.



	1 year		3 year		5 year	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White						
Transplanted	2185	49.0	3079	69.0	3393	76.1
Still waiting	1950	43.7	737	16.5	236	5.3
Removed	192	4.3	389	8.7	527	11.8
Died	134	3.0	256	5.7	305	6.8
Ethnic minority						
Transplanted	561	37.4	915	61.0	1096	73.0
Still waiting	860	57.3	418	27.8	161	10.7
Removed	50	3.3	90	6.0	146	9.7
Died	30	2.0	78	5.2	98	6.5

This pattern is further demonstrated in **Table 4.3** which gives the median waiting time to transplant for adult and paediatric patients for each organ. Generally, white patients wait less time than ethnic minority patients. Black patients or those of other ethnic minority groups tend to wait the longest across organs.

Table 4.3 Median waiting time to transplant in the UK

Ethnicity	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days)	
		Median	95% Confidence interval
Adult kidney			
White	7229	448	432 - 464
Asian	1843	586	548 - 624
Black	1108	612	561 - 663
Other	489	521	447 - 595
TOTAL	10824	489	474 - 504
Paediatric kidney			
White	152	234	175 - 293
Asian	76	558	361 - 755
Black	32	360	314 - 406
Other	15	748	699 - 797
TOTAL	284	337	281 - 393
Adult pancreas			
White	752	436	409 - 463
Asian	59	449	264 - 634
Black	39	295	3 - 587
Other	18	418	209 - 627
TOTAL	874	431	405 - 457
Adult liver			
White	1658	141	124 - 158
Asian	167	100	48 - 152
Black	58	243	118 - 368
Other	36	500	209 - 791
TOTAL	2021	146	129 - 163
Paediatric liver	145	108	66 - 150
Adult never urgent heart			
White	479	2082	0 - -
Asian	40		0 - -
Black	13		0 - -
TOTAL	541	2189	0 - -
Adult ever urgent heart			
White	635	47	42 - 52
Asian	81	43	18 - 68
Black	42	32	0 - 69
Other	12	59	0 - 127
TOTAL	772	47	41 - 53
Adult super-urgent heart	187	13	9 - 17
Paediatric never urgent heart	60	821	446 - 1196
Paediatric urgent heart	224	109	83 - 135
Adult never urgent lung			
White	1231	530	455 - 605
Asian	54		0 - -
Black	23	1171	574 - 1768
Other	10	369	0 - 859
TOTAL	1318	546	476 - 616
Adult urgent lung	157	19	12 - 26
Paediatric never urgent lung	28	202	52 - 352

The number of deaths on the transplant waiting list broken down by financial year, organ type and ethnicity are shown in **Table 4.4**. Over the last year, there has been a fall in the number of deaths on the waiting list across all organs, from 462 to 418. Patients from ethnic minority backgrounds accounted for 24% of those who died waiting for a transplant in 2023/24.

Table 4.4 Number of deaths on the transplant waiting list, by financial year, organ and ethnicity, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024										
	2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kidney										
White	195	73.6	222	64.7	222	71.2	198	67.8	184	71.3
Asian	38	14.3	76	22.2	50	16.0	56	19.2	38	14.7
Black	25	9.4	41	12.0	34	10.9	30	10.3	28	10.9
Other	7	2.6	4	1.2	6	1.9	8	2.7	8	3.1
Unknown	4		3		5		4		7	
Total	269	100.0	346	100.0	317	100.0	296	100.0	265	100.0
Pancreas										
White	13	86.7	24	92.3	21	87.5	31	93.9	23	88.5
Asian	2	13.3	2	7.7	1	4.2	2	6.1	2	7.7
Black					1	4.2				
Other					1	4.2			1	3.8
Unknown			1							
Total	15	100.0	27	100.0	24	100.0	33	100.0	26	100.0
Liver										
White	43	86.0	67	85.9	59	85.5	61	87.1	59	86.8
Asian	5	10.0	8	10.3	4	5.8	3	4.3	7	10.3
Black	2	4.0	3	3.8	3	4.3	4	5.7		
Other					3	4.3	2	2.9	2	2.9
Unknown	6		1		2		1			
Total	56	100.0	79	100.0	71	100.0	71	100.0	68	100.0
Cardiothoracic										
White	93	90.3	77	85.6	68	85.0	55	88.7	46	79.3
Asian	6	5.8	10	11.1	8	10.0	6	9.7	6	10.3
Black	3	2.9	3	3.3	3	3.8			5	8.6
Other	1	1.0			1	1.3	1	1.6	1	1.7
Unknown							1			
Total	103	100.0	90	100.0	80	100.0	63	100.0	58	100.0
Total										
White	342	79.4	384	72.2	368	76.2	344	75.4	313	76.2
Asian	51	11.8	97	18.2	63	13.0	67	14.7	53	12.9
Black	30	7.0	47	8.8	41	8.5	34	7.5	33	8.0
Other	8	1.9	4	0.8	11	2.3	11	2.4	12	2.9
Unknown	10		5		7		6		7	
Total	441	100.0	537	100.0	490	100.0	462	100.0	418	100.0

Figure 4.3 and **Table 4.5** display donor ethnicities for each recipient ethnic group for all transplants in the UK over the last 5 years (1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024). It shows that most ethnicities receive an organ from a white donor (living or deceased). There is also evidence of ethnicity matching between donor and recipient, with the second most common donor ethnicity being the same as the recipient's ethnicity for most ethnic minority groups.

Figure 4.3 Donor to recipient ethnicities for all transplants in the UK, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

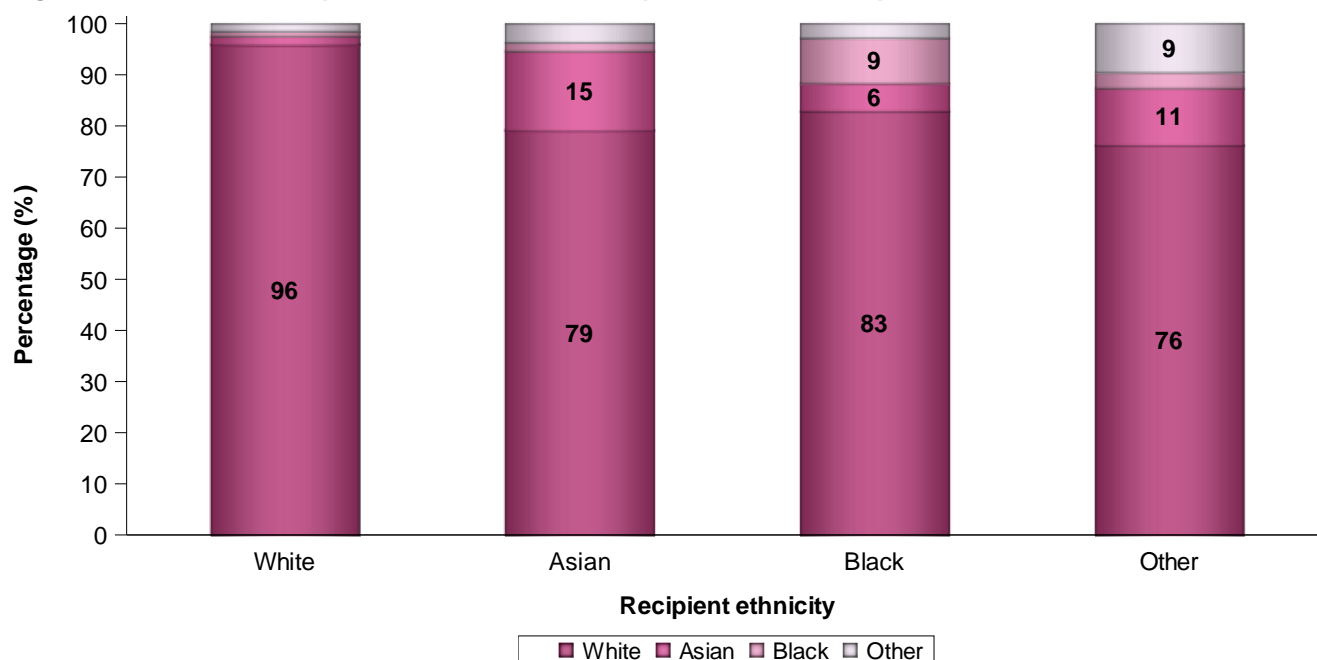


Table 4.5 Donor to recipient ethnicities for all transplants in the UK, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

Donor ethnicity	Recipient ethnicity									
	White		Asian		Black		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	10302	96.0	1935	79.2	1205	82.9	396	76.3	13838	91.3
Asian	184	1.7	377	15.4	80	5.5	58	11.2	699	4.6
Black	95	0.9	42	1.7	128	8.8	16	3.1	281	1.9
Other	155	1.4	88	3.6	40	2.8	49	9.4	332	2.2
Total	10736	100.0	2442	100.0	1453	100.0	519	100.0	15150	100.0

Deceased organ donors, deceased donor transplant recipients and patients on the transplant list at 31 March each year are shown by ethnicity from 2019/20 to 2023/24 in **Figure 4.4** and **Figure 4.5** where **Figure 4.4** includes all patients and **Figure 4.5** only includes ethnic minority groups. Similarly, **Figure 4.6** and **Figure 4.7** display this information for living donors and living donor transplant recipients receiving a kidney or liver. Numbers relating to **Figures 4.4 to 4.7** are shown in **Table 4.6**; numbers in these charts are subject to rounding effects.

The figures illustrate that there are proportionally more ethnic minority living donors than deceased donors. There are proportionally more ethnic minority people on the list for transplant than there are among people transplanted, reflecting an inequity of access to transplant for some organs.



Figure 4.4 Deceased donors, deceased donor transplants and patients on the waiting list
(as at 31 March each year), 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

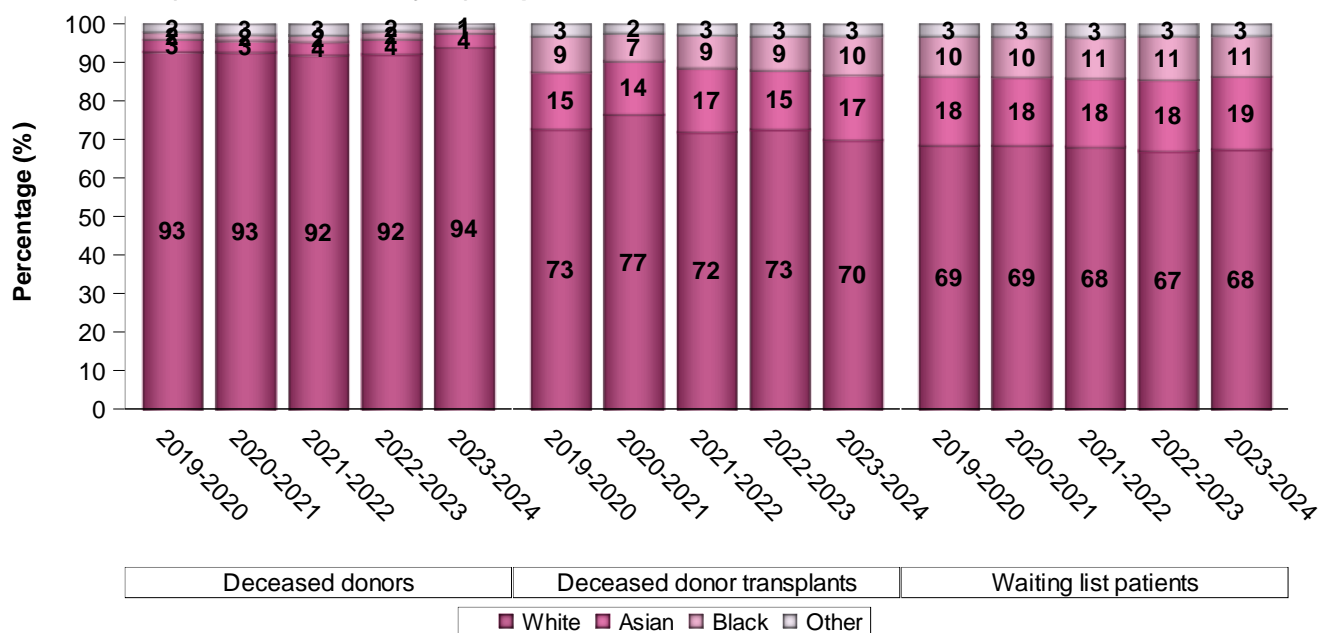


Figure 4.5 Ethnic minority groups - Deceased donors, deceased donor transplants and patients on the waiting list
(as at 31 March each year), 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

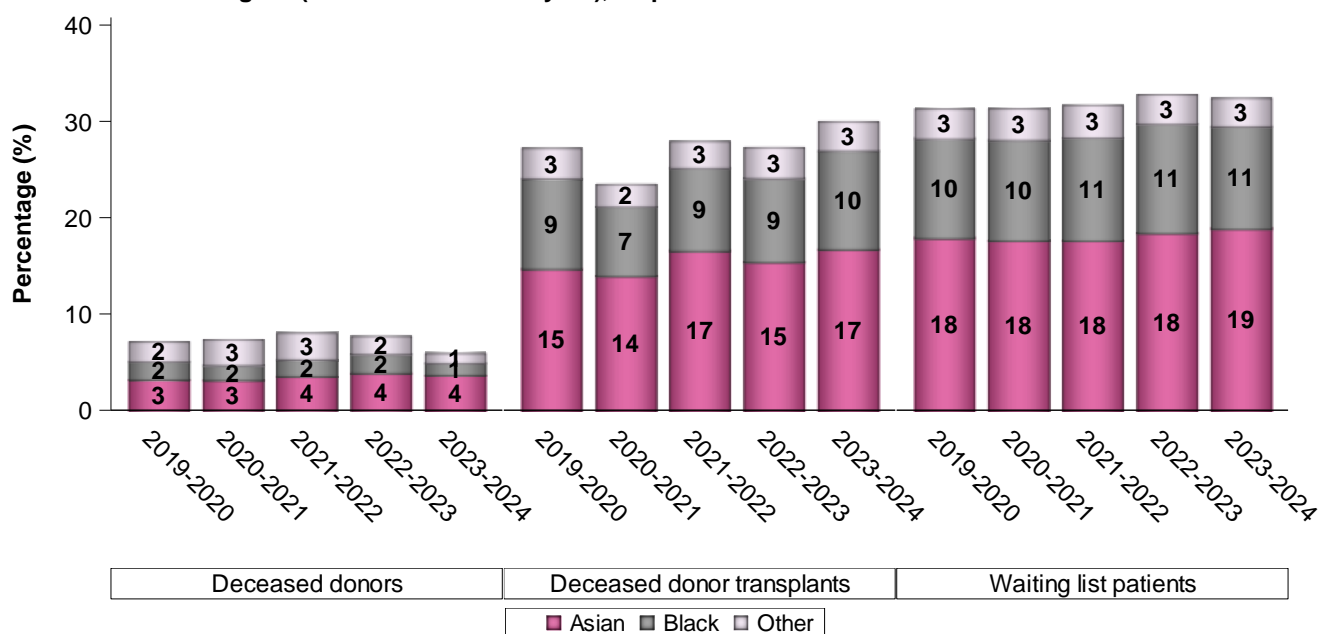


Figure 4.6 Living donors and transplants 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

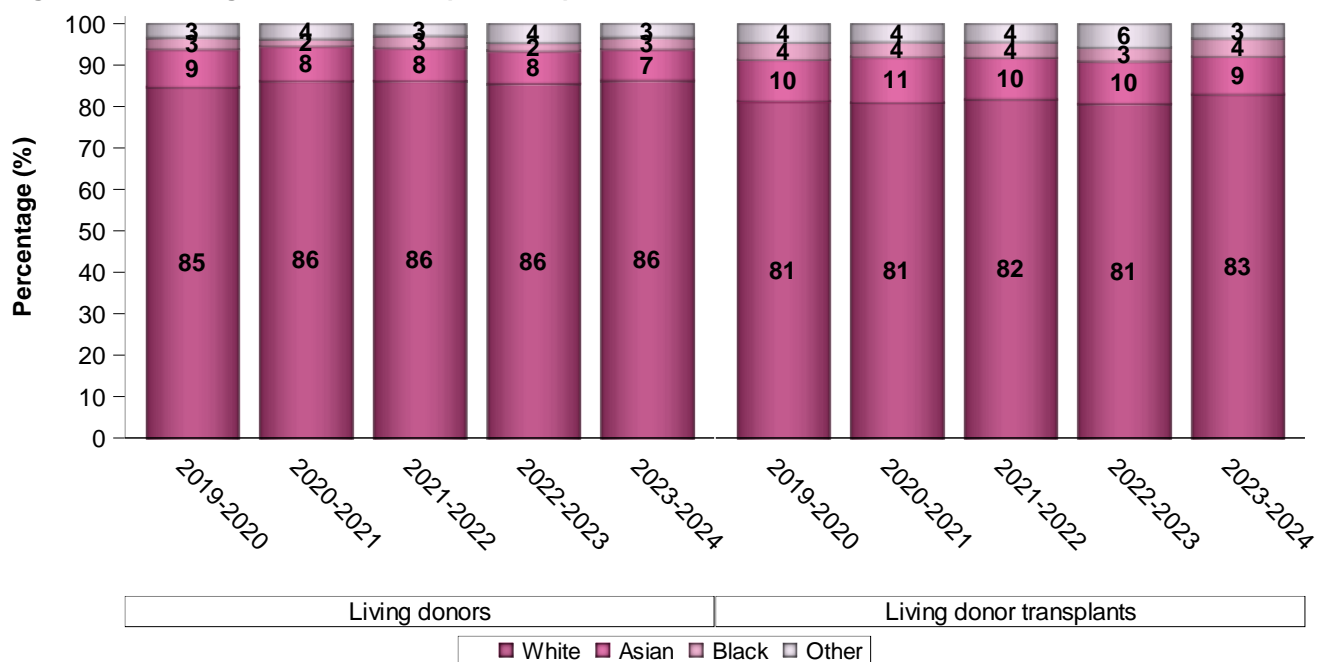


Figure 4.7 Ethnic minority groups - Living donors and transplants, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

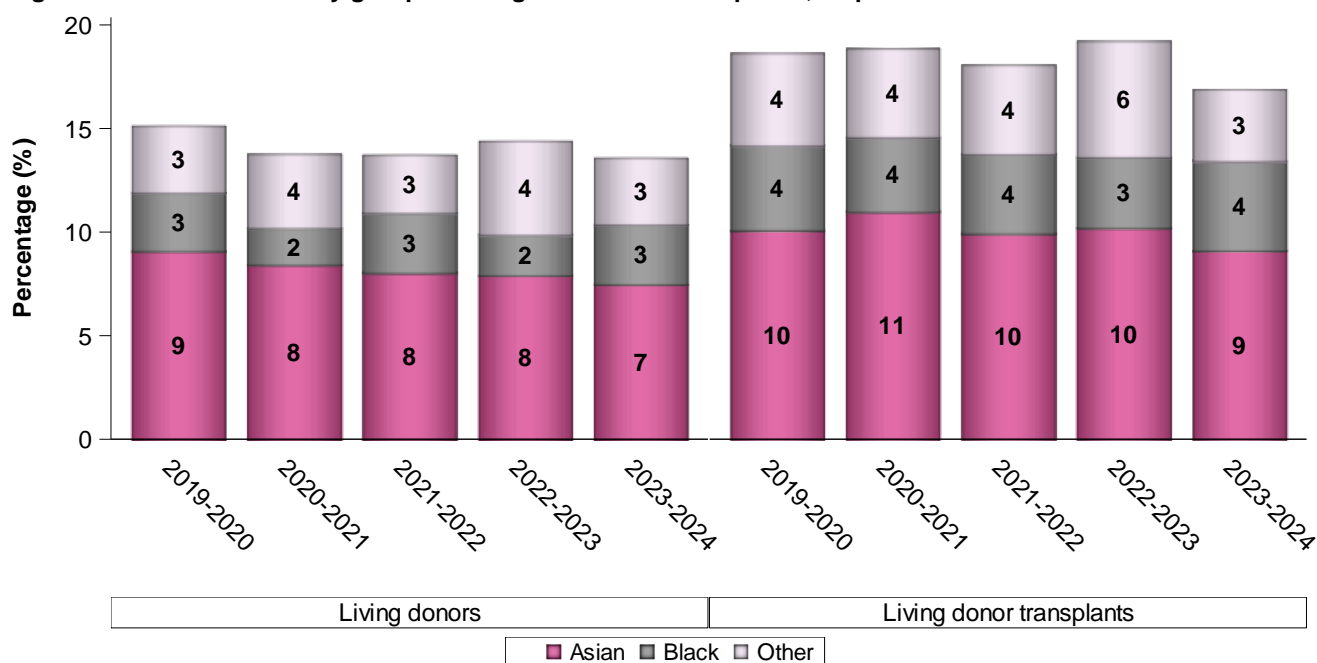


Table 4.6 Number of donors, transplants and waiting list patients in the UK, by ethnicity and, financial year, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024										
Ethnicity	2019-2020		2020-2021		Financial year 2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Deceased donors										
White	1454	92.8	1061	92.7	1252	91.9	1289	92.3	1382	94.0
Asian	50	3.2	36	3.1	48	3.5	54	3.9	54	3.7
Black	30	1.9	18	1.6	24	1.8	28	2.0	19	1.3
Other	32	2.0	30	2.6	38	2.8	26	1.9	15	1.0
Total	1566	100.0	1145	100.0	1362	100.0	1397	100.0	1470	100.0
Deceased donor transplants										
White	2703	72.8	2222	76.5	2413	72.0	2533	72.7	2523	70.0
Asian	547	14.7	406	14.0	557	16.6	537	15.4	604	16.8
Black	347	9.3	209	7.2	288	8.6	304	8.7	369	10.2
Other	116	3.1	66	2.3	93	2.8	109	3.1	107	3.0
Total	3713	100.0	2903	100.0	3351	100.0	3483	100.0	3603	100.0
Waiting list										
White	3776	67.4	2952	70.5	4159	67.9	4493	66.8	4807	67.0
Asian	1053	18.8	759	18.1	1129	18.4	1264	18.8	1388	19.4
Black	591	10.5	376	9.0	628	10.3	766	11.4	760	10.6
Other	182	3.2	102	2.4	210	3.4	207	3.1	217	3.0
Total	5602	100.0	4189	100.0	6126	100.0	6730	100.0	7172	100.0
Living donors										
White	897	84.9	389	86.3	804	86.3	821	85.6	808	86.4
Asian	96	9.1	38	8.4	75	8.0	76	7.9	70	7.5
Black	30	2.8	8	1.8	27	2.9	19	2.0	27	2.9
Other	34	3.2	16	3.5	26	2.8	43	4.5	30	3.2
Total	1057	100.0	451	100.0	932	100.0	959	100.0	935	100.0
Living donor transplants										
White	847	81.4	361	81.1	749	81.9	752	80.8	748	83.1
Asian	105	10.1	49	11.0	91	10.0	95	10.2	82	9.1
Black	43	4.1	16	3.6	35	3.8	32	3.4	39	4.3
Other	46	4.4	19	4.3	39	4.3	52	5.6	31	3.4
Total	1041	100.0	445	100.0	914	100.0	931	100.0	900	100.0

Table 4.7 summarises all deceased donor transplants by country of residence, ethnicity of recipient and organ transplanted in 2023/24. 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. If the patient's address was unknown the country of transplant was used instead. Few ethnic minority deceased donor transplant recipients live in Northern Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Table 4.7 Deceased donor transplants by country of residence, organ and ethnicity, 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024

Country of residence	Kidney	Pancreas ¹	Kidney/pancreas ²	Transplants (N)		Liver	Intestinal	Multiorgan ³	Total
				Heart	Lung				
ENGLAND									
White	1105	15	89	128	101	564	13	8	2023
Asian	450		11	33	7	66	1	1	569
Black	302		7	14	7	30		1	361
Other	64		4	4	1	15	2		90
WALES									
White	77		9	10	9	24	1		130
Asian	7					2			9
Black	2				1				3
Other	1								1
SCOTLAND									
White	125	5	11	31	8	76	2		258
Asian	18					6			24
Black	4								4
Other	7			1					8
NORTHERN IRELAND									
White	44	2	1	8	5	19	1		80
Other	4								4

¹ Includes 11 islet transplants

² Includes 9 islet/kidney transplants

³ Includes 10 liver/kidney transplants

4.2 Kidney

The vast majority of transplants are for patients who require a kidney either from living or deceased donation. Post-registration outcomes, median waiting times, donor to recipient ethnicities, deceased and living donor transplants are detailed in this section.

Figure 4.8 and **Table 4.8** show post-registration outcome comparisons for white and ethnic minority adult kidney patients registered from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. Post-registration, 31% of ethnic minority kidney patients compared to 40% of white patients are transplanted in the first year. Patients from ethnic minority backgrounds are waiting longer for a kidney compared to white patients but have a lower death or removal rate, with a higher rate of patients waiting on the list.

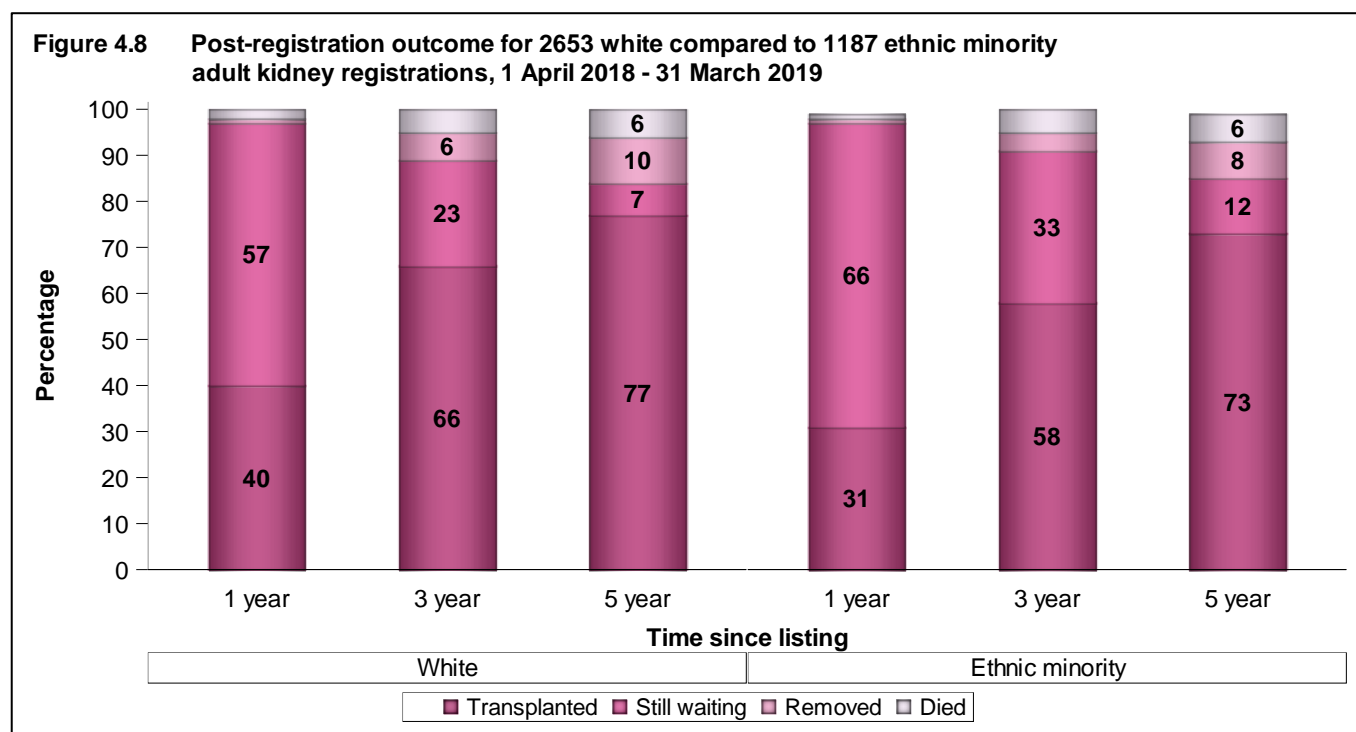
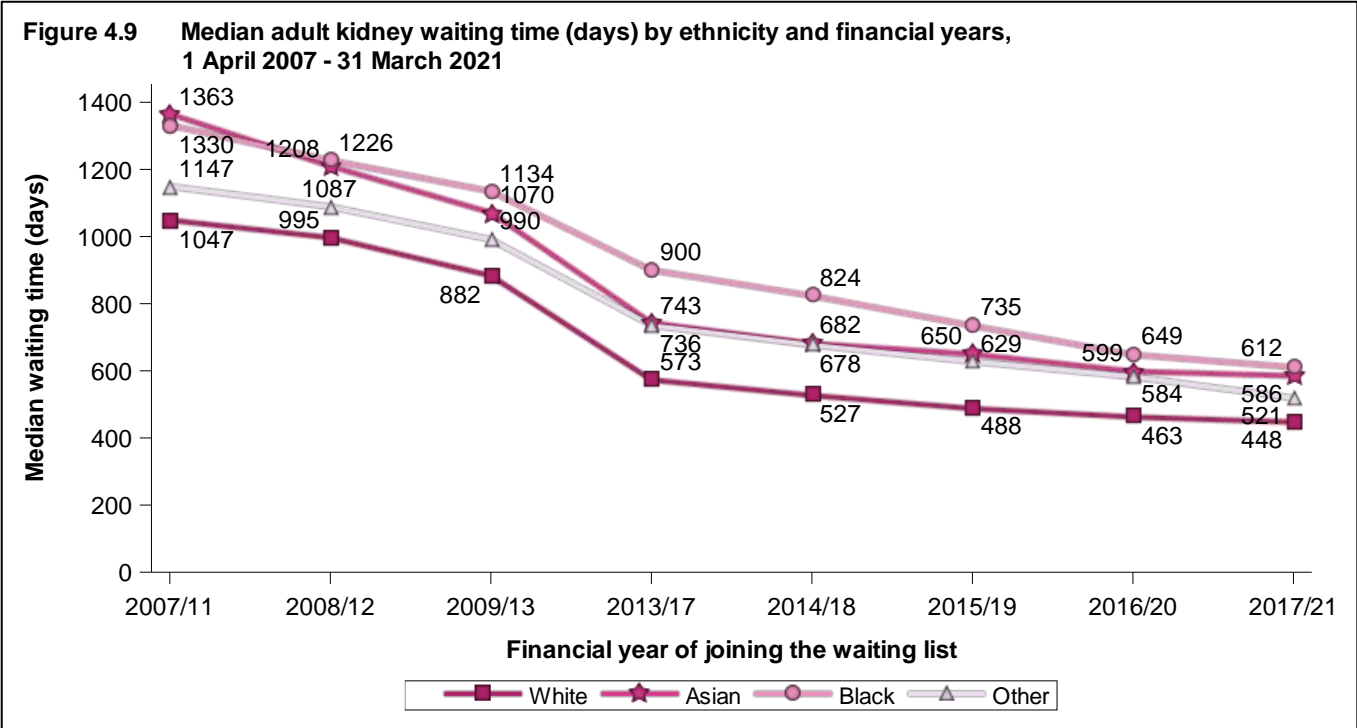


Table 4.8 Post-registration outcome for 2653 white compared to 1187 ethnic minority adult kidney registrations, 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019						
	1 year		3 year		5 year	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White						
Transplanted	1069	40.3	1759	66.3	2045	77.1
Still waiting	1501	56.6	620	23.4	179	6.7
Removed	39	1.5	151	5.7	263	9.9
Died	44	1.7	123	4.6	166	6.3
Ethnic minority						
Transplanted	371	31.3	690	58.1	870	73.3
Still waiting	784	66.0	392	33.0	145	12.2
Removed	16	1.3	46	3.9	95	8.0
Died	16	1.3	59	5.0	77	6.5

Figure 4.9 gives the adult median waiting time for a kidney transplant in days, by ethnicity and financial year group from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2021. It shows an overall decline in waiting times for all ethnicities, although black patients are waiting five months longer for a transplant than white patients.



In the last year, **Figure 4.10** shows that 6% of deceased kidney donors are from ethnic minority groups whilst ethnic minority patients represent 37% of transplants and account for 35% of the kidney transplant waiting list. **Table 4.10** provides the numbers for **Figure 4.10**.

Figure 4.11 and **Table 4.11** display deceased donor to recipient ethnicities for kidney transplants in the UK from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024. Likewise, **Figure 4.12** and **Table 4.12** show the living donor to recipient ethnicities. Generally, ethnic minority kidney transplant recipients receive white donor organs. However, for living donor transplants, recipients are much more likely to receive a kidney from someone of the same ethnicity with the exception of mixed ethnic group.



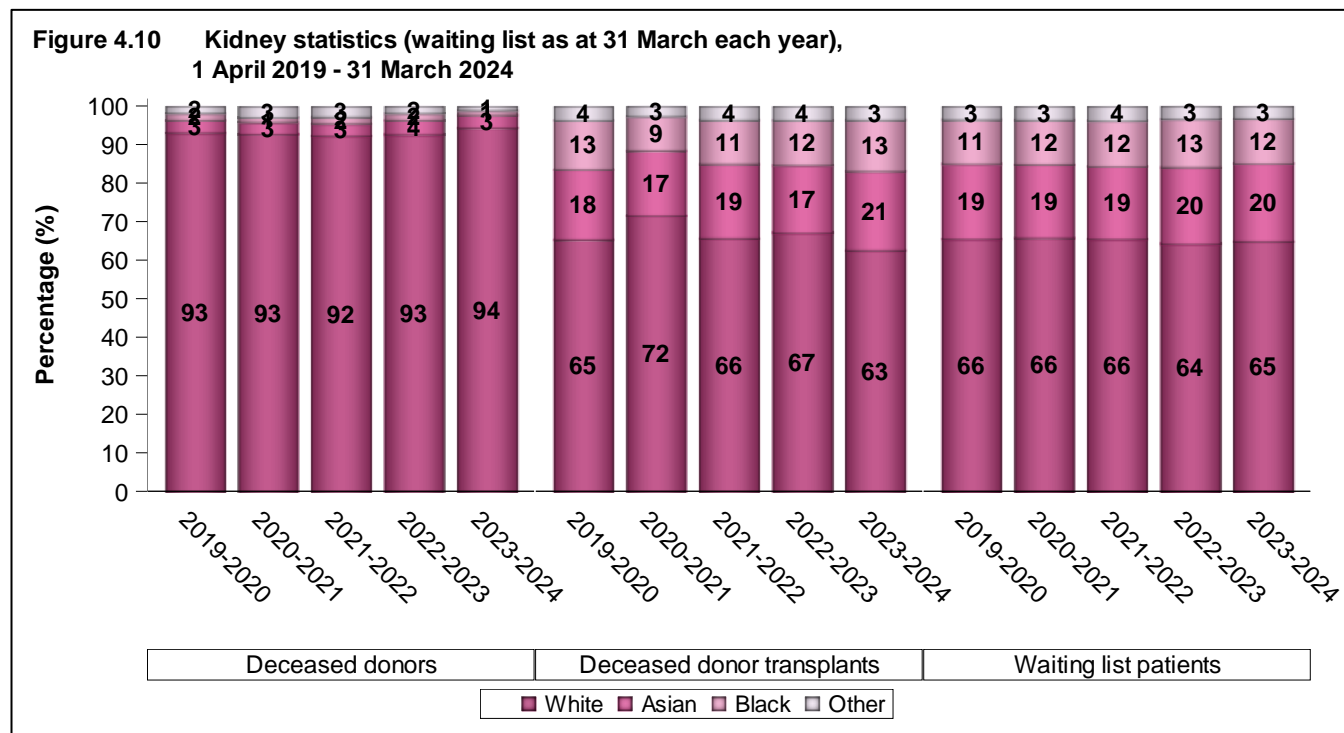


Table 4.10 Kidney statistics (waiting list as at 31 March), 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

Ethnicity	Deceased donors					Deceased donor transplants					Waiting list patients				
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
White	1367	997	1200	1233	1330	1595	1366	1463	1553	1487	5433	5341	5651	5781	6104
Asian	49	32	41	50	48	446	320	427	403	487	1611	1537	1621	1773	1902
Black	27	15	23	24	17	311	170	255	271	317	950	940	1023	1124	1091
Other	25	30	35	23	14	87	49	78	82	83	281	283	315	293	297
Total	1468	1074	1299	1330	1409	2439	1905	2223	2309	2374	8275	8101	8610	8971	9394

Figure 4.11 Deceased donor to recipient ethnicities for kidney transplants in the UK,
1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

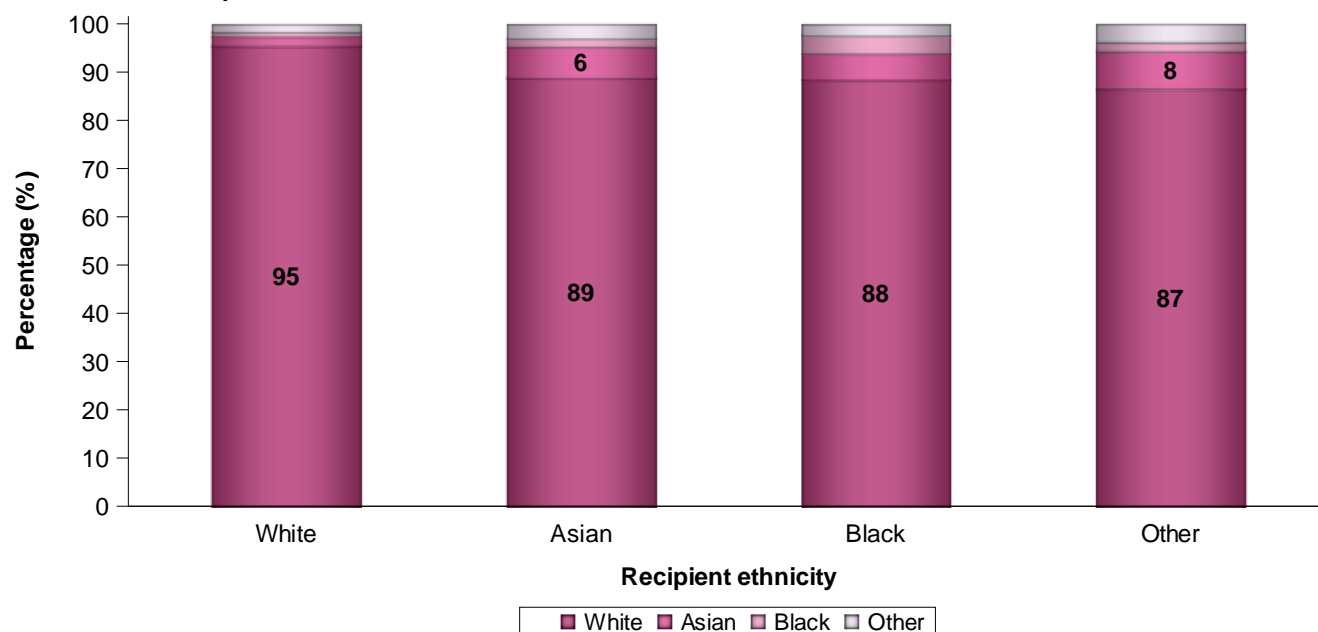


Table 4.11 Deceased donor to recipient ethnicities for kidney transplants in the UK,
1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

Donor ethnicity	Recipient ethnicity									
	White		Asian		Black		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	6907	95.4	1809	88.9	1140	88.4	321	86.5	10177	93.0
Asian	144	2.0	130	6.4	70	5.4	29	7.8	373	3.4
Black	76	1.0	37	1.8	49	3.8	7	1.9	169	1.5
Other	116	1.6	60	2.9	30	2.3	14	3.8	220	2.0
Total	7243	100.0	2036	100.0	1289	100.0	371	100.0	10939	100.0

Figure 4.12 Living donor to recipient ethnicities for kidney transplants in the UK,
1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

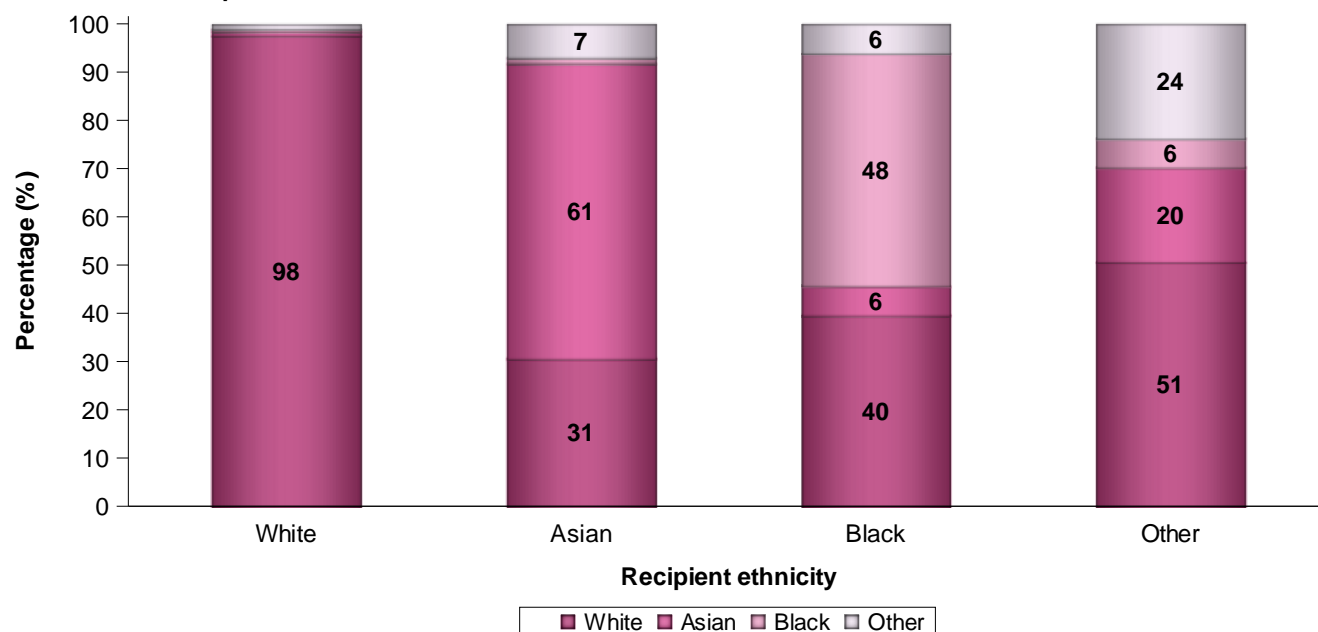


Table 4.12 Living donor to recipient ethnicities for kidney transplants in the UK,
1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

Donor ethnicity	Recipient ethnicity									
	White		Asian		Black		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	3297	97.5	124	30.7	65	39.6	75	50.7	3561	86.9
Asian	33	1.0	247	61.1	10	6.1	29	19.6	319	7.8
Black	18	0.5	5	1.2	79	48.2	9	6.1	111	2.7
Other	33	1.0	28	6.9	10	6.1	35	23.6	106	2.6
Total	3381	100.0	404	100.0	164	100.0	148	100.0	4097	100.0

Figure 4.13 and **Table 4.13** break down adult living donor kidney recipients by transplant type and ethnicity for the same time period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024. Ethnic minority living donor transplant recipients mostly received a kidney from family or friends (related/unrelated). In the last 5 years, there have been 3 Asian, 2 black and 3 other ethnic minority altruistic donors.

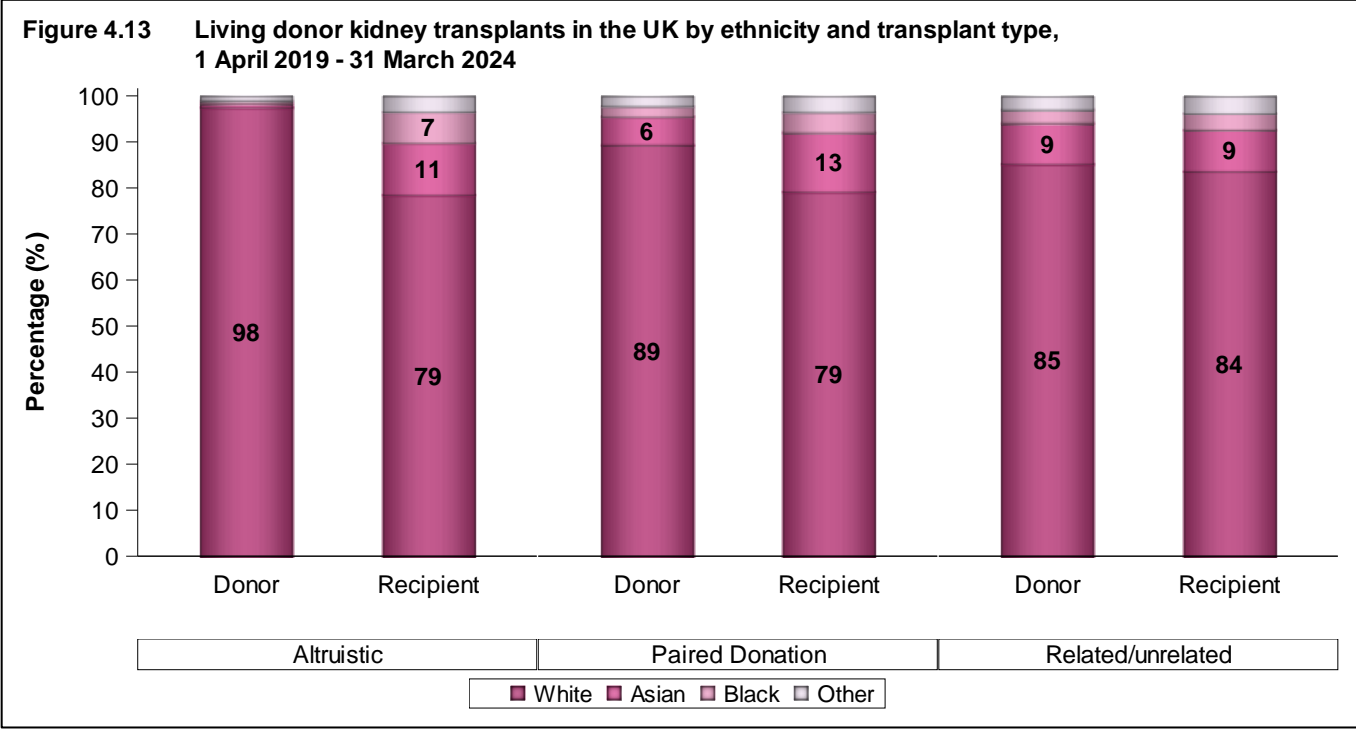


Table 4.13 Living donor kidney transplants in the UK by ethnicity and transplant type, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024					
Type of living donation	Ethnicity	Donor		Recipient	
		N	%	N	%
Altruistic	White	319	97.6	257	78.6
	Asian	3	0.9	37	11.3
	Black	2	0.6	22	6.7
	Other	3	0.9	11	3.4
	Total	327	100.0	327	100.0
Paired Donation	White	625	89.4	554	79.3
	Asian	43	6.2	90	12.9
	Black	16	2.3	31	4.4
	Other	15	2.1	24	3.4
	Total	699	100.0	699	100.0
Related/unrelated	White	2617	85.2	2570	83.7
	Asian	273	8.9	277	9.0
	Black	93	3.0	111	3.6
	Other	88	2.9	113	3.7
	Total	3071	100.0	3071	100.0

4.3 Pancreas and kidney/pancreas

This section focuses on pancreas and kidney/pancreas transplantation, reporting on post-registration outcomes and deceased pancreas donors, transplant recipients and transplant waiting list. The number of pancreas or kidney/pancreas transplants per year are small for patients from ethnic minority backgrounds.

Figure 4.14 and **Table 4.14** shows post-registration outcome comparisons for white and ethnic minority adult pancreas patients registered from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. Of the 38 ethnic minority pancreas patients listed, 79% were transplanted within 5 years. This rate is similar to white patients. The number of patients from ethnic minority backgrounds is very small so results should be interpreted with caution.

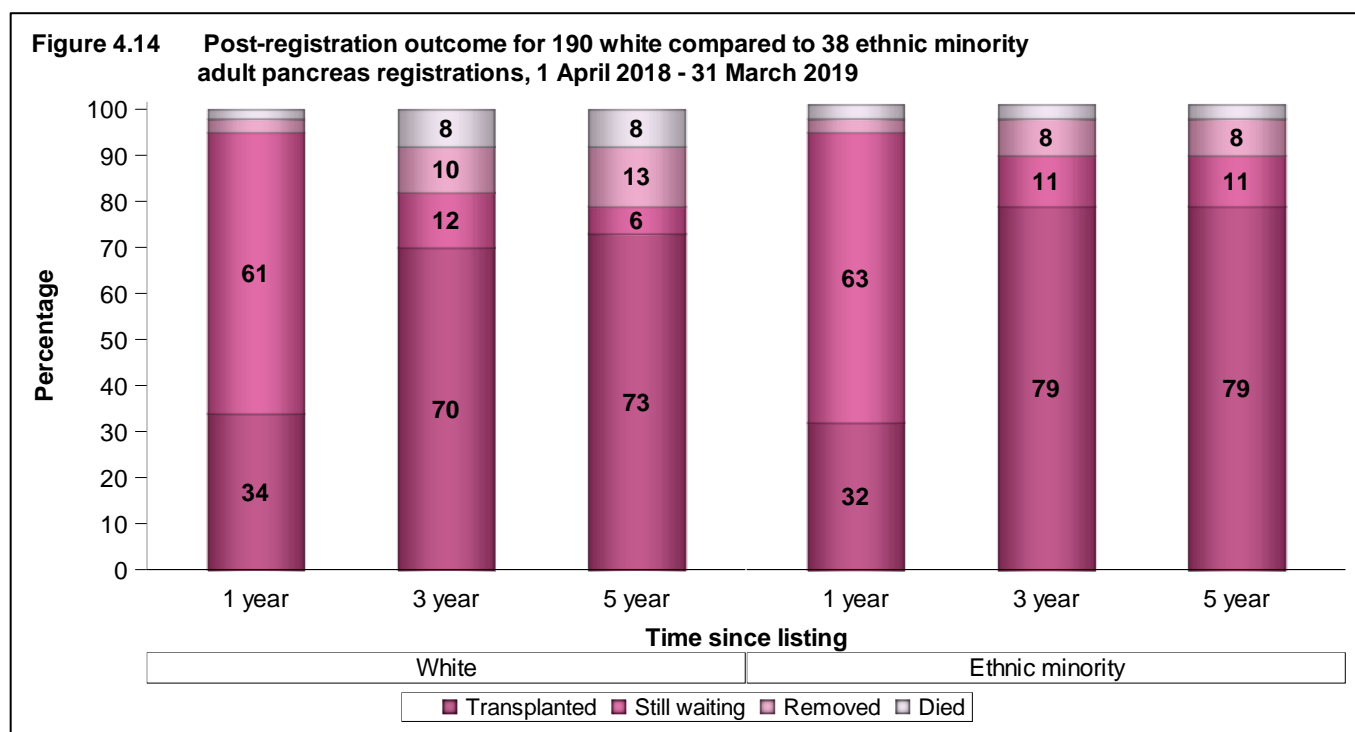


Table 4.14 Post-registration outcome for 190 white compared to 38 ethnic minority adult pancreas registrations, 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019						
	1 year		3 year		5 year	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White						
Transplanted	64	33.7	133	70.0	139	73.2
Still waiting	116	61.1	23	12.1	11	5.8
Removed	6	3.2	19	10.0	24	12.6
Died	4	2.1	15	7.9	16	8.4
Ethnic minority						
Transplanted	12	31.6	30	78.9	30	78.9
Still waiting	24	63.2	4	10.5	4	10.5
Removed	1	2.6	3	7.9	3	7.9
Died	1	2.6	1	2.6	1	2.6

Figure 4.15 shows in the last financial year that 5% of deceased pancreas donors are from ethnic minority groups whilst patients from ethnic minority backgrounds represent 14% of transplants and 13% of the pancreas or islet transplant waiting list. **Table 4.15** shows the numbers in **Figure 4.15**.

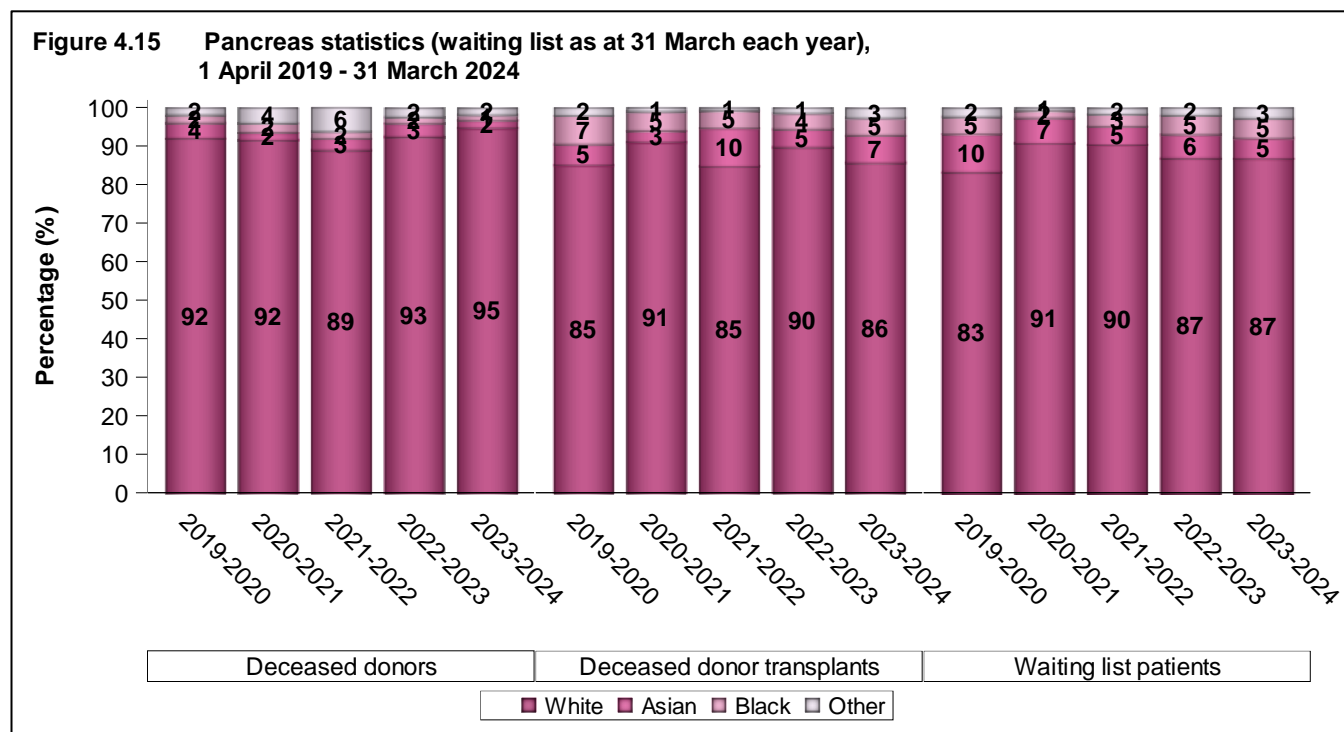


Table 4.15 Pancreas statistics (waiting list as at 31 March), 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

Ethnicity	Deceased donors					Deceased donor transplants					Waiting list patients				
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
White	406	187	291	321	322	172	92	129	132	133	110	139	227	226	257
Asian	18	4	10	12	7	11	3	15	7	11	13	10	12	16	16
Black	9	5	6	6	5	15	5	7	6	7	6	3	8	13	15
Other	8	8	20	8	6	4	1	1	2	4	3	1	4	5	8
Total	441	204	327	347	340	202	101	152	147	155	132	153	251	260	296

4.4 Liver

This section focuses on liver transplantation reporting on post-registration outcomes, median waiting times and deceased liver donors, transplant recipients and transplant waiting list. Figures for living liver donation have not been reported on separately due to the small number of ethnic minority recipients.

Figure 4.16 and **Table 4.16** shows post-registration outcome comparisons for white and ethnic minority adult liver patients registered from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. Liver patients that were removed from the list because their condition deteriorated were defined as having died. A similar proportion of ethnic minority patients are transplanted compared to white patients at each time point post listing.

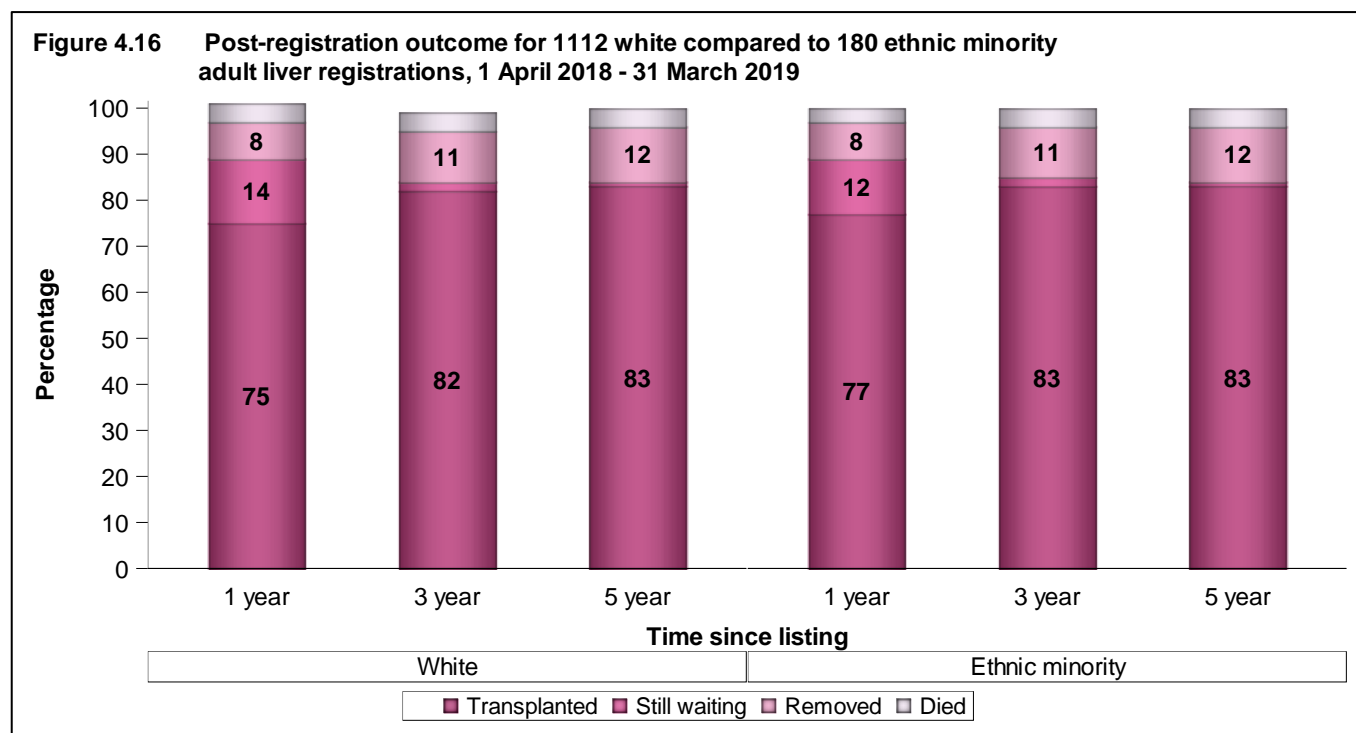


Table 4.16 Post-registration outcome for 1112 white compared to 180 ethnic minority adult liver registrations, 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019						
	1 year		3 year		5 year	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White						
Transplanted	829	74.6	914	82.2	923	83.0
Still waiting	157	14.1	27	2.4	9	0.8
Removed	87	7.8	127	11.4	136	12.2
Died	39	3.5	44	4.0	44	4.0
Ethnic minority						
Transplanted	139	77.2	149	82.8	150	83.3
Still waiting	21	11.7	4	2.2	1	0.6
Removed	14	7.8	19	10.6	21	11.7
Died	6	3.3	8	4.4	8	4.4

Figure 4.17 gives the adult median waiting time for a liver in days by ethnicity and financial year from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2021. It shows a recent increase in waiting times for all ethnicities, in particular for black and other patients.

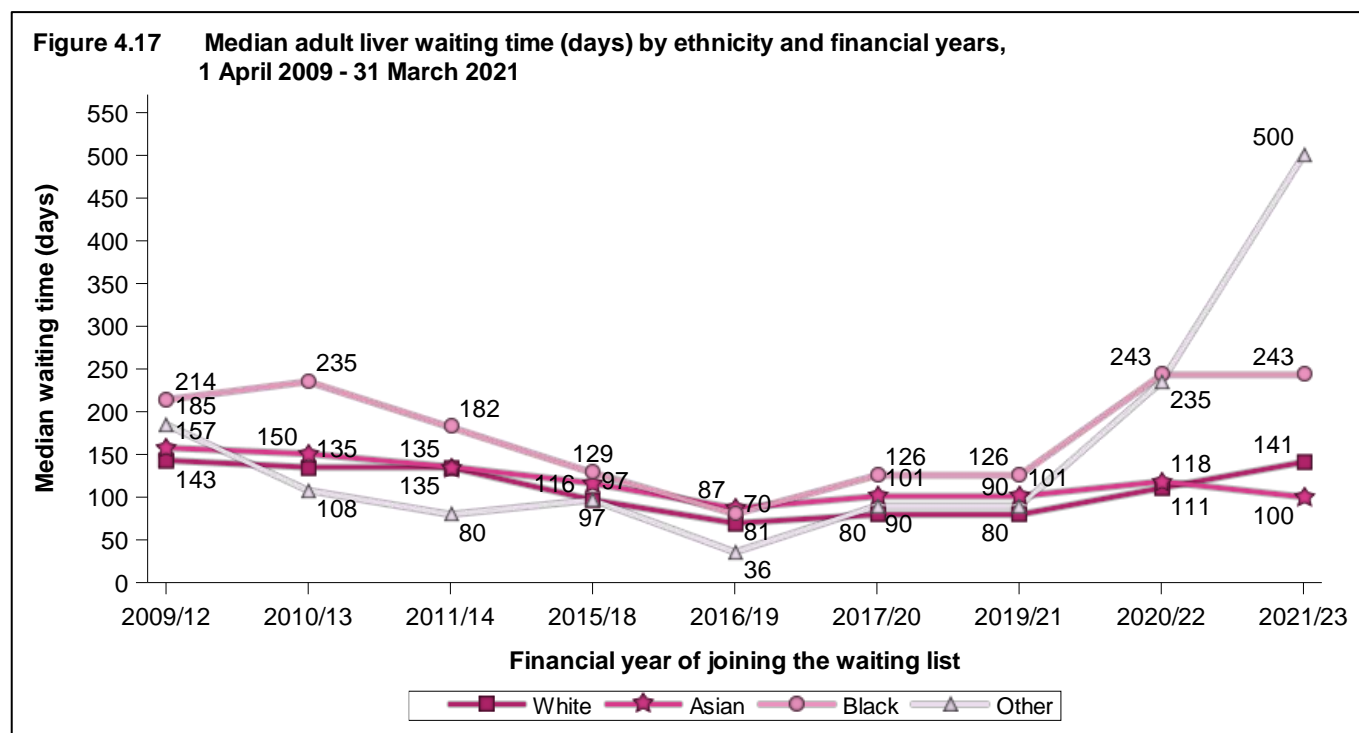


Figure 4.18 shows that 7% of deceased liver donors are from ethnic minority groups whilst patients from ethnic minority backgrounds represent 15% of transplants and 19% of the liver transplant waiting list in 2023/24. **Table 4.17** shows the numbers in **Figure 4.18**.

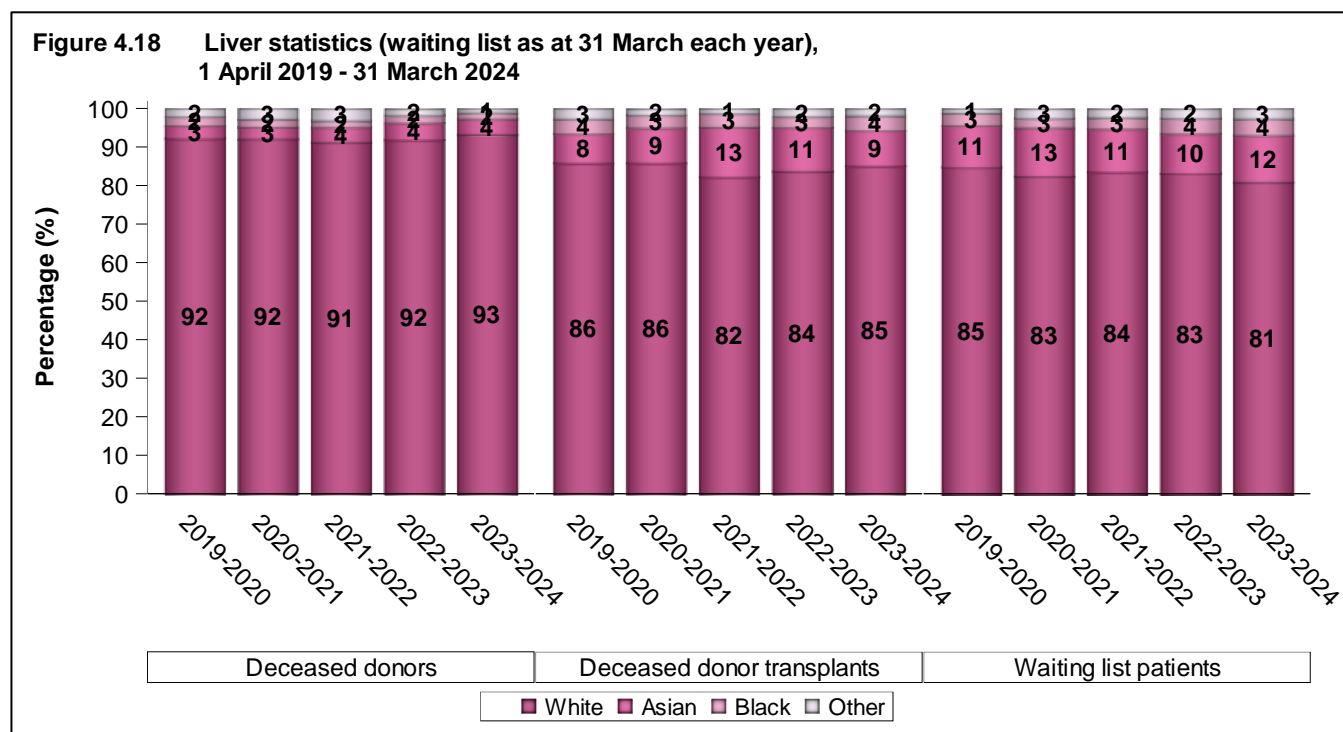


Table 4.17 Liver statistics (waiting list as at 31 March), 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

Ethnicity	Deceased donors					Deceased donor transplants					Waiting list patients				
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
White	1030	780	907	966	997	774	629	663	696	699	369	99	523	542	523
Asian	37	26	38	46	44	69	67	104	95	76	47	15	70	67	78
Black	26	17	18	21	17	34	24	28	23	31	14	3	19	26	28
Other	23	23	30	18	11	24	12	10	17	15	5	3	14	16	17
Total	1116	846	993	1051	1069	901	732	805	831	821	435	120	626	651	646

4.5 Cardiothoracic

This section focuses on cardiothoracic transplantation reporting on post-registration outcomes and deceased cardiothoracic donors, transplant recipients and transplant waiting list.

Figure 4.19 and **Table 4.18** shows post-registration outcome comparisons for white and ethnic minority adult cardiothoracic patients registered from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. Cardiothoracic recipients from ethnic minority backgrounds wait a similar time for a heart or lung compared to white patients but have a higher chance of removal from the list.

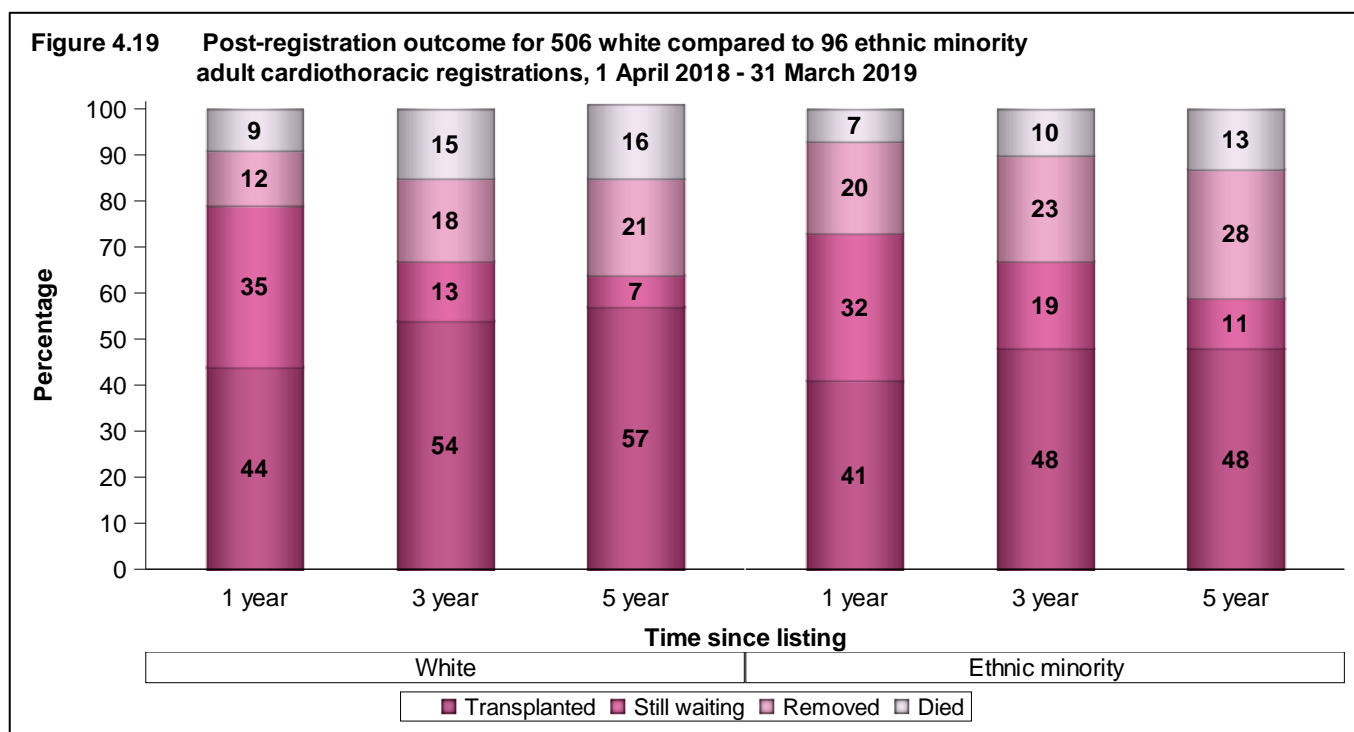


Table 4.18 Post-registration outcome for 506 white compared to 96 ethnic minority adult cardiothoracic registrations, 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019						
	1 year		3 year		5 year	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White						
Transplanted	223	44.1	273	54.0	286	56.5
Still waiting	176	34.8	67	13.2	37	7.3
Removed	60	11.9	92	18.2	104	20.6
Died	47	9.3	74	14.6	79	15.6
Ethnic minority						
Transplanted	39	40.6	46	47.9	46	47.9
Still waiting	31	32.3	18	18.8	11	11.5
Removed	19	19.8	22	22.9	27	28.1
Died	7	7.3	10	10.4	12	12.5

In the last financial year, **Figure 4.20** shows that 9% of deceased cardiothoracic donors are from ethnic minority groups whilst patients from ethnic minority backgrounds represent 19% of transplants and 17% of the cardiothoracic transplant waiting list. **Table 4.19** shows the numbers in **Figure 4.20**.

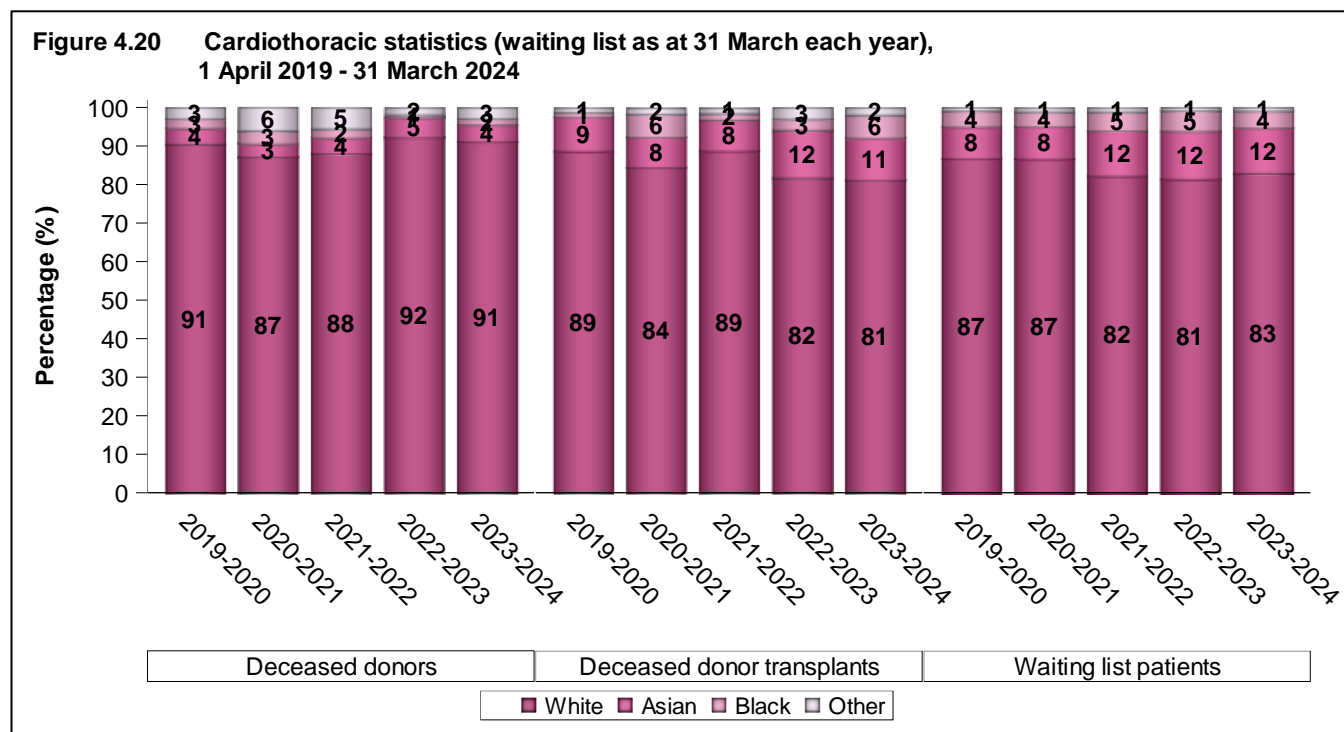


Table 4.19 Cardiothoracic statistics (waiting list as at 31 March), 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024

Ethnicity	Deceased donors					Deceased donor transplants					Waiting list patients				
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
White	286	205	228	254	290	297	212	252	252	304	602	504	480	493	457
Asian	13	8	11	14	14	30	20	23	38	41	57	49	68	75	65
Black	8	8	6	2	5	4	15	5	9	22	28	22	29	32	24
Other	9	14	14	5	9	4	4	4	9	7	6	6	6	5	5
Total	316	235	259	275	318	335	251	284	308	374	693	581	583	605	551

APPENDIX



**Table I Population of England and Wales by ethnicity, mid-2021
census data estimates per thousands**

Ethnicity	N (thousands)	%
White British	44,355	74.4
White Irish	507	0.9
Other White	3,837	6.5
Total White	48,699	81.8
Asian-Indian	1,864	3.1
Asian-Pakistani	1,588	2.7
Asian-Bangladeshi	645	1.1
Asian-Chinese	446	0.7
Other Asian	973	1.6
Total Asian	5,516	9.2
Black-African	1,488	2.5
Black-Caribbean	623	1.0
Other Black	298	0.5
Total Black	2,409	4.0
White & Black Caribbean	513	0.9
White & Black African	250	0.4
White & Asian	488	0.8
Other Mixed	467	0.8
Other ethnicity	1,256	2.2
Total Other	1,723	3.0
TOTAL	59,598	100.0

Source - Office of National Statistics

Table II National data from the NHSBT Potential Donor Audit for donation after brain death, 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2024

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 (%)
2019/20	White	1630	1434	88.0	1617	99.2	1238	964	77.9
	Ethnic minority	322	281	87.3	322	100.0	211	86	40.8
	Unknown	44	29	65.9	38	86.4	19	12	63.2
2020/21	White	1428	1187	83.1	1414	99.0	1003	817	81.5
	Ethnic minority	315	262	83.2	307	97.5	186	66	35.5
	Unknown	68	43	63.2	58	85.3	20	10	50.0
2021/22	White	1527	1231	80.6	1511	99.0	1029	772	75.0
	Ethnic minority	355	280	78.9	350	98.6	200	83	41.5
	Unknown	36	23	63.9	34	94.4	12	7	58.3
2022/23	White	1582	1254	79.3	1572	99.4	1035	762	73.6
	Ethnic minority	376	293	77.9	372	98.9	211	83	39.3
	Unknown	34	14	41.2	32	94.1	1	0	0.0
2023/24	White	1652	1246	75.4	1645	99.6	1050	783	74.6
	Ethnic minority	346	272	78.6	343	99.1	200	68	34.0
	Unknown	33	18	54.5	31	93.9	10	7	70.0

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 2019 – 31 March 2024							
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 (%)
2019/20	White	5322	4919	92.4	1635	1091	66.7
	Ethnic minority	482	433	89.8	129	56	43.4
	Unknown	492	371	75.4	48	23	47.9
2020/21	White	4740	3920	82.7	934	630	67.5
	Ethnic minority	640	491	76.7	88	33	37.5
	Unknown	558	372	66.7	20	4	20.0
2021/22	White	4367	3991	91.4	1302	864	66.4
	Ethnic minority	529	477	90.2	135	44	32.6
	Unknown	338	264	78.1	18	2	11.1
2022/23	White	4612	4305	93.3	1549	920	59.4
	Ethnic minority	465	426	91.6	149	43	28.9
	Unknown	266	185	69.5	7	1	14.3
2023/24	White	4606	4330	94.0	1672	972	58.1
	Ethnic minority	486	444	91.4	154	46	29.9
	Unknown	244	178	73.0	23	4	17.4
All data for neonatal ICUs has been excluded from this data.							