

## **New Blood Buddies**

How does donating with a friend impact the donation experience and retention of first-time donors?

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## **BACKGROUND**

#### **Blood Donation as a 'Social' Activity**



#### **SOCIAL INFLUENCE**

- Encouragement from friends and family to donate blood is a common motivation (Sojka & Sojka, 2008; Yuan et al., 2011)
- Knowing others who donate blood positively influences donation intentions and behaviour (Robinson et al., 2008; Xie et al., 2019; Bruhun et al., 2020; Schröder et al., 2023)



#### **SOCIAL SUPPORT**

Donating blood with others can:

- Increase awareness of donation
- Provide social support and encouragement
- Improve social relationships

(Hanson & France, 2009; Jaafar e al., 2017; Smith et al., 2011)



#### **BUDDY DONATION SYSTEMS**

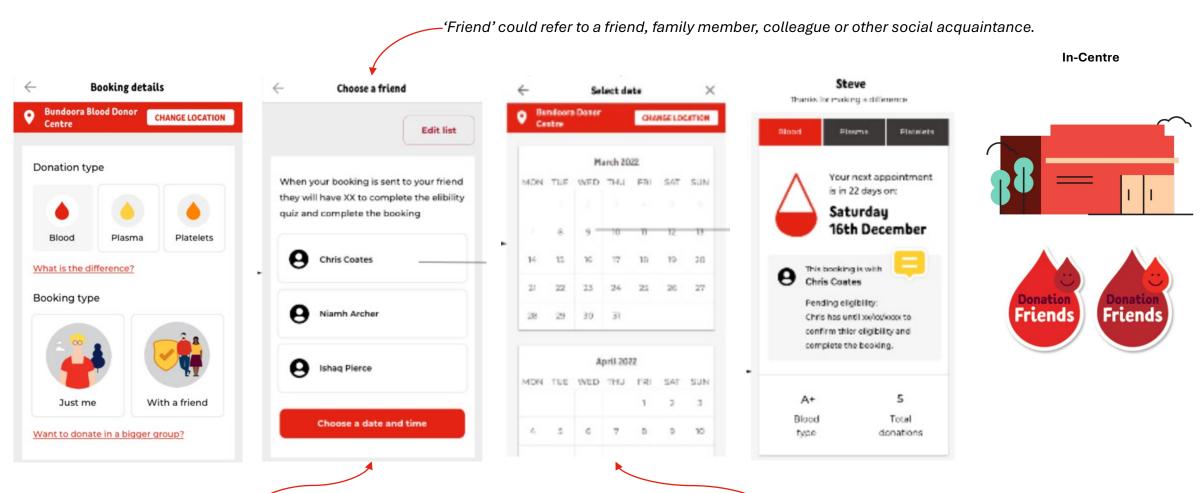
- Early career blood donors benefit from building social capital through community connections, which supports repeat donation (Alessandrini et al., 2007; Frye et al., 2018)
- While donating with a friend is often recommended, the strategy has not been evaluated in field.

(Royse, 1999; Sojka & Sojka, 2008; Boenigk et al., 2015)

## **BACKGROUND**

#### **Donate with a Friend (DwF) Appointment Booking Process**





Donors could create a friends list on the app by sharing a personalised invite link (had to have at least registered to donate)

Appointments had to be the same type (whole blood or plasma) at the same time (this restricted available 'friend' appointment options).

## **RESEARCH AIMS**

Determine whether donating with a friend can improve the retention of new donors and shorten time to return.



## **METHOD**



Donate with Friends launched 20/02/2023

Evaluation period: 20/02/2023 → 20/02/2024

#### **Retrospective Cohort Study (Aim 1)**

- Identified all new donors who donated for the first time during the evaluation period and donated with a friend at least once (DwF Donors n=3,674).
- Randomly selected control group (n=3,674), who also donated for the first time during the evaluation period, and matched on age and gender of DwF Donors
- Narrowed scope to include only those who first donated in the first six months
  of the evaluation period (20/02/23 to 19/08/23) to investigate retention
  behaviour (see Table)

#### **Online Feedback Survey (Aim 2)**

All new donors who donated with a friend at least once within six months of the
 Donate with Friends launch were invited to participate in a 10-minute survey

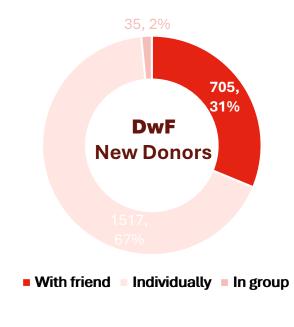
	DwF Donors (n=2,257, 61.4%)	Control Donors (n=3,655, 99.5%)
First Donation Date	Between 20/02/2023 and 19/08/2023	
Age		
Mean (SD)	17-72	17-77
Range	31.8 (13.3)	31.2 (11.9)
<30	1281 (56.8%)	2009 (55.0%)
30-49	634 (28.0%)	1290 (35.3%)
≥50	342 (15.2%)	356 (9.7%)
Gender		
Male	1027 (45.5%)	1693 (46.3%)
Female	1230 (54.5%)	1962 (53.7%)
Invite Status		
Inviter	607 (26.9%)	N/A
Invitee	1171 (51.9%)	
Inviter+Invitee	479 (21.2%)	
First Donation Type		
Friend	705 (31.2%)	-
Individual	1517 (67.2%)	3351 (91.7%)
Group	35 (1.6%)	304 (8.3%)

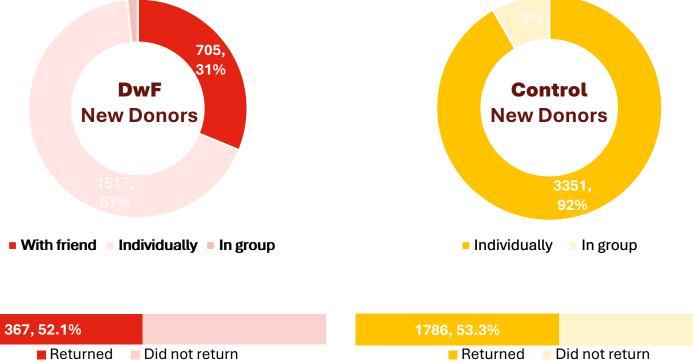
## **RESULTS**

#### **Donating with a friend does not increase retention rates**



- DwF new donors mostly donated for the first time individually
- DwF new donors returned for a second donation at statistically similar rates to the control group (p=.548)
- 8.7% (n = 61) of DwF donors and 8.5% (n = 312) controls went on to become frequent donors (i.e., donated five or more times during 12-month evaluation period).





## **RESULTS**

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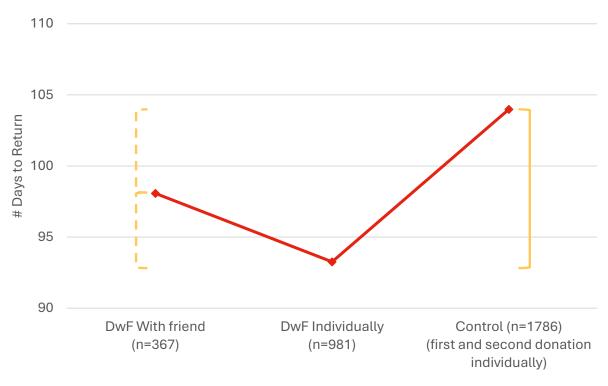
#### New donors whose SECOND donation was with a friend returned sooner

Among those who returned to donate, we considered time to return (# days)...

- Those who first donated individually but returned for a second collection with a friend, returned sooner
   (M = 93.3 days, SD = 61.9) than controls (M = 104.0 days, SD = 67.7; p < .001).</li>
- Those who first donated with a friend returned sooner
   (M = 98.1 days, SD = 65.5) than controls, but it was not considered statistically significantly different (p > .115).

Donating with a friend might provide a novel reason to return more quickly.

## Average time to return (days) for DwF new donors who first donated with a friend or individually.



Note: Dashed gold differences are not significant. Solid gold line difference is significantly different (p<.001).

## **SURVEY RESULTS**

Donors wanted a social experience, more than support.



To make the donation experience more social



To try a new activity with their donation buddy

I wanted social support from another person

I was anxious/nervous about donating

I wanted to introduce them to donating \*

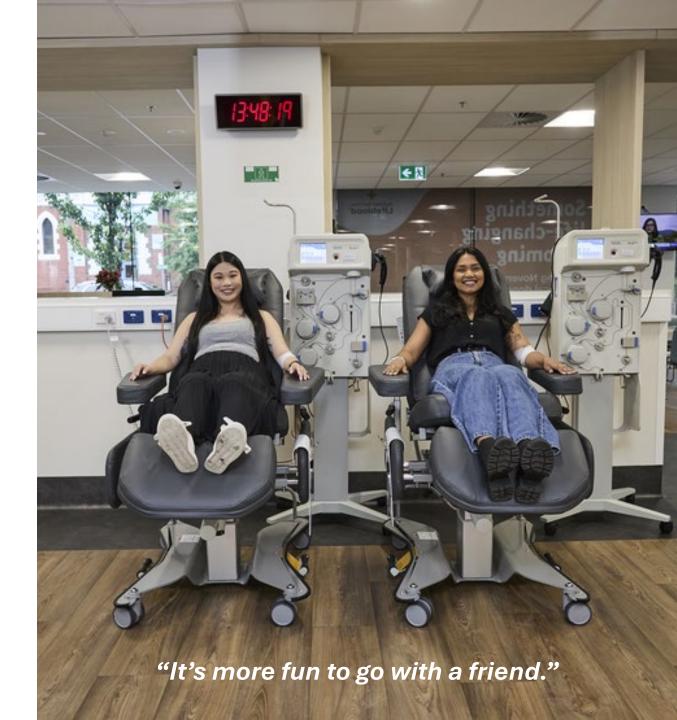
I wanted to try a new activity with them

I wanted to be an advocate for donating \*

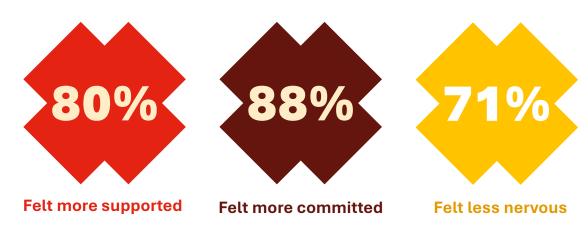
Make the experience feel more 'social'

My donation buddy invited me to donate \*\*

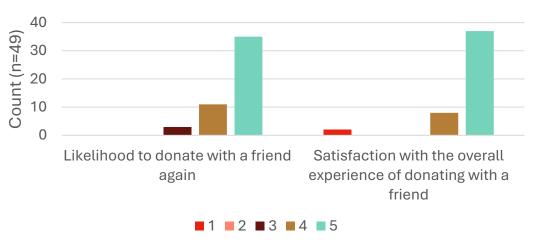
38.3%
40.4%
42.4%
55.3%
60.6%
63.0%



## **SURVEY RESULTS**



*Note:* 5-point response scale, 1-2 = Less, 3 = No difference, 4-5 = More





"I was nervous to start with and that's why she came to support me but now I am comfortable on my own, we might still go together on occasion."

## CONCLUSION

- Donating with a friend improves the social aspects of the donation experience
- Although donating with a friend as a first donation experience did not improve retention rates of new donors, donating individually first and returning for a friend appointment resulted in the shortest time to return.

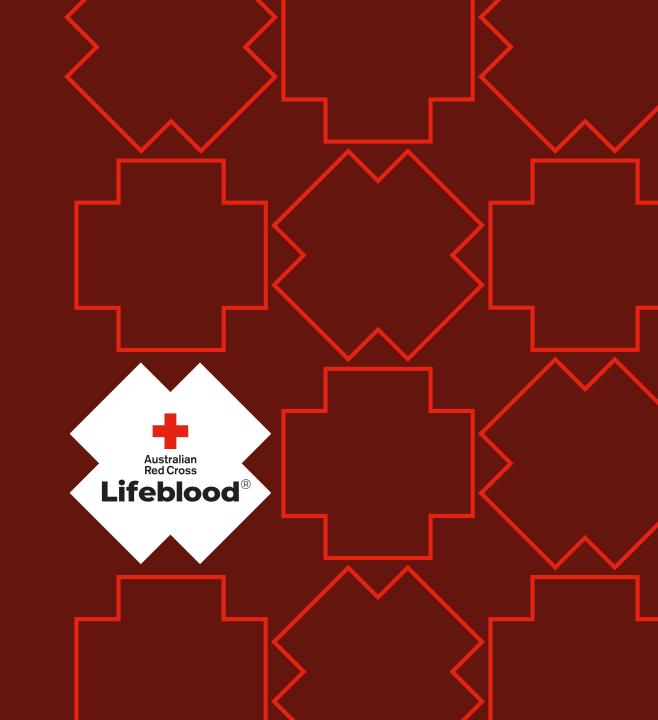
The novelty and social aspects of donating with a friend should be promoted to first-time donors to improve repeat donation.

## Thank you

#### **Let's Connect!**

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