

# PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS DATA REPORT 2021/2022

## 1. Introduction

The data in this report cover public appointments made by United Kingdom Government Ministers to bodies and offices listed in the Schedule to the Public Appointments [Order in Council](#). These appointments are regulated by the Commissioner for Public Appointments and are therefore referred to as regulated roles. The report includes data collected during the appointments process over the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, as well as data on existing appointees at 31 March 2022.

The [Commissioner for Public Appointments](#) also publishes data collected on appointments and reappointments in his annual report. The Commissioner's report includes appointments made by Ministers in the Welsh Government as well as UK Government Ministers, a reflection of the Commissioner's remit. For this reason, the data on in-year appointments in this report differ from that in the Commissioner's report.

## 2. Response rates and sample sizes

The primary data in this report are based on information collected from departments by the Cabinet Office<sup>1</sup>. This is done manually and, whilst every effort is taken to quality assure the data, errors and omissions can occur. The Cabinet Office has begun to roll out a single online application portal for public appointments alongside an improved website to provide greater functionality and features which will, in due course, assist in data collection and support public appointees to undertake their roles.

Some of the data is presented alongside other official statistics and data published by third party sources (see section 9).

It is important to note that:

- headcount values relating to diversity characteristics based on fewer than five responses are not shown in this report to protect individuals' confidentiality and because the numbers are too small to draw reliable conclusions. However these figures are included in totals. Where 0% is specified, it indicates a nil response;
- the response rate varies between diversity characteristics (see table 2.1). The response rate includes those who chose any option including those who chose 'prefer not to say'. The response rate does not include those who did not provide any information for that particular characteristic;
- percentage breakdowns for diversity only include responses that provided known information about a given characteristic and do not include those who chose 'prefer not to say'. This means, for example, the total ethnic background sample excludes those who did not provide this data or who chose the 'prefer not to say' option;

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<sup>1</sup>MHCLG became DLUHC in September 2021, and is referred to as DLUHC in this report

- values in this report are rounded to the nearest whole number which may result in apparent discrepancies in bar graphs.

In January 2020, the diversity monitoring form for public appointments was updated to include a two stage question on disability, in line with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) harmonisation standards for disability. Standardising the language in the form was also another of the commitments set out in the 2019 Public Appointments Diversity Action Plan, and will allow comparison with other published statistics. However, as with any question change, there has been a period during which data is captured using a mix of approaches. This year, whilst the majority of data was collected using the two stage question, a smaller proportion was returned on the single stage question. Section 6 on disability shows the data gathered using the different questions separately. The response rate for disability was calculated using the number of people who were given the opportunity to answer each question as the denominator.

### 2.1 Response rates for gender<sup>2</sup> and ethnicity, including respondents who selected ‘prefer not to say’

	Serving appointees	Reappointments made in 21/22	New appointments made in 21/22	Total - new and reappointments made in 21/22
<b>Gender</b>	86%	76%	92%	84%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	78%	76%	91%	84%
<b>Disability (single stage question) for those who were asked this question</b>	99%	93%	96%	96%
<b>Disability (two stage question) for those who were asked this question</b>	80%	98%	97%	98%

### 3. Total number of appointees

The data show that, on 31 March 2022, there were 4,476 public appointees in regulated roles who were appointed by UK Government Ministers. Of these, 58% (2,580) were in roles where the appointments were made directly by UK

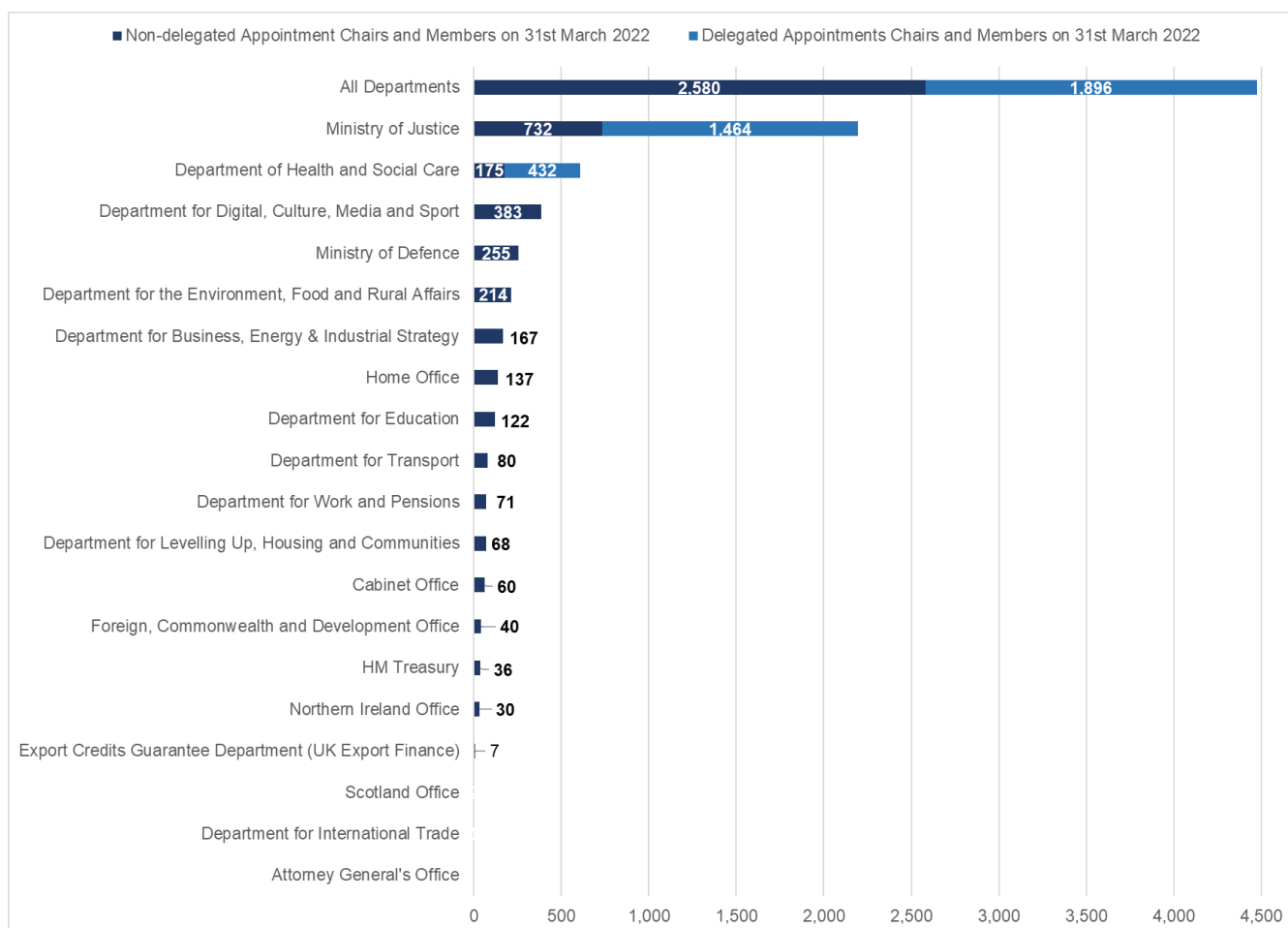
<sup>2</sup> This terminology is being revised as part of the move to a new online service for public appointments. The language used throughout this report is consistent with that used at the time of data collection.

Government Ministers and 42% (1,896) were in bodies where the appointing authority has been delegated by Ministers.

Delegated roles include Ministry of Justice appointments made to Advisory Committees on Justices of the Peace, Independent Monitoring Boards of any prison or young offender institutions, including national chair and Prisoner Escort and Custody Services lay observers; and Department of Health and Social Care appointments made to NHS Trusts. The responsibility for these appointments was delegated by Ministers because of the volume and local nature of these roles, but Ministers remain accountable for them.

Figure 3.1 illustrates the spread of appointees between departments.

### 3.1 Total number of public appointees on 31st March 2022



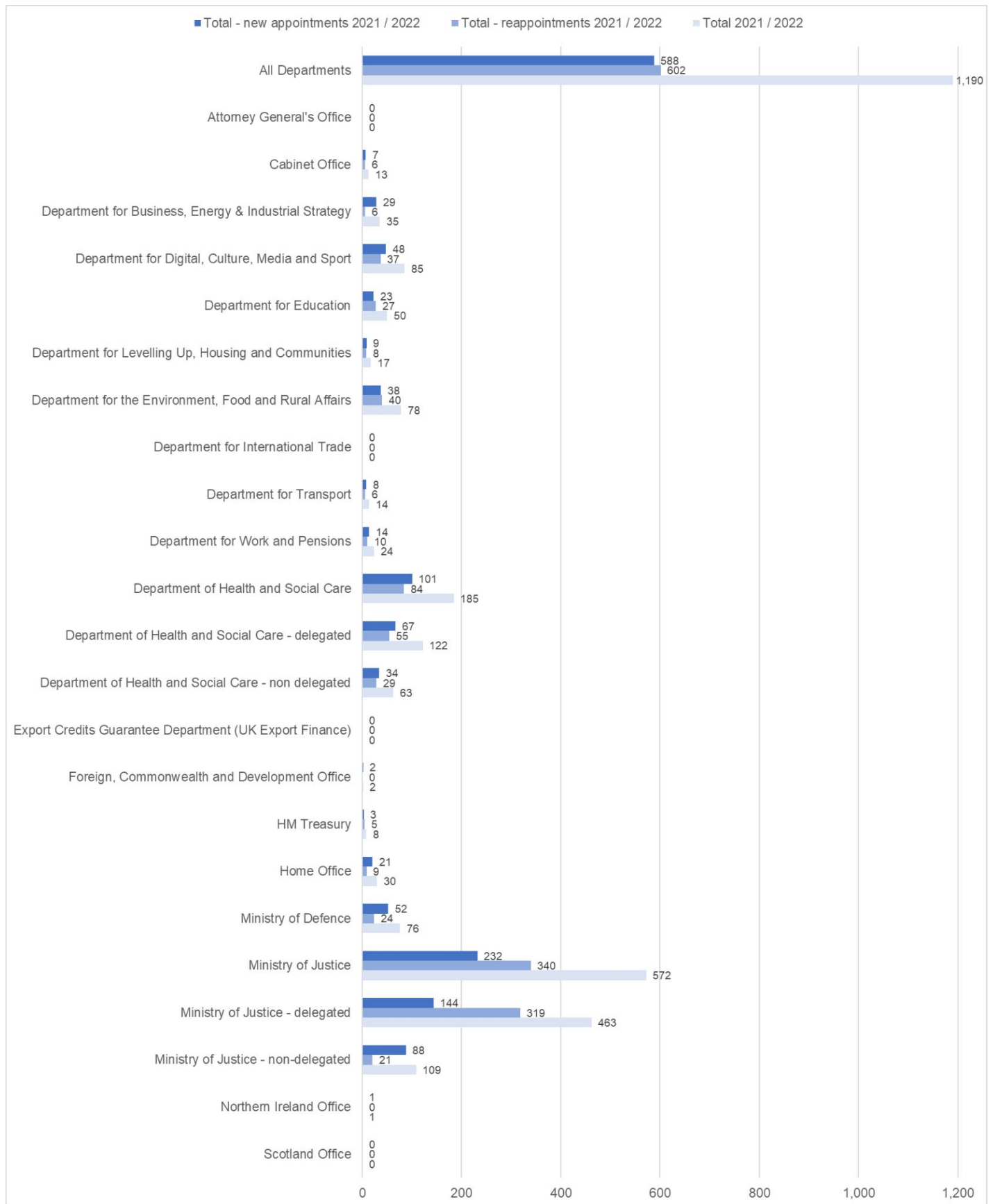
### Appointments made in 2021/22

1190 public appointments were made between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022. Of these, 51% (605) were to roles where the appointments were made directly by UK Government Ministers and 49% (585) were made to bodies where the appointing authority has been delegated by ministers.

The new appointments made in 2021/22 consisted of 588 (49%) new appointments and 602 (51%) reappointments. This compares with 46% new appointments and 54% reappointments in 2020/21.

Figure 3.2 illustrates the spread of appointments made between departments. Where the appointments were made by Ministers, 228 of these were reappointments, and 377 were new appointments. For appointments to chair roles made by Ministers, 17 were reappointments and 43 were new appointments.

### 3.2 Public appointments made by department in 2021/22



#### 4. Gender Analysis

##### Public appointees as at 31 March 2022

47% (1,803) of serving public appointees were women, compared to 46% in March 2021 and 44% in March 2020. Figure 4.1 shows the percentage of female public appointees over recent years with comparisons to other sectors of the employment market.

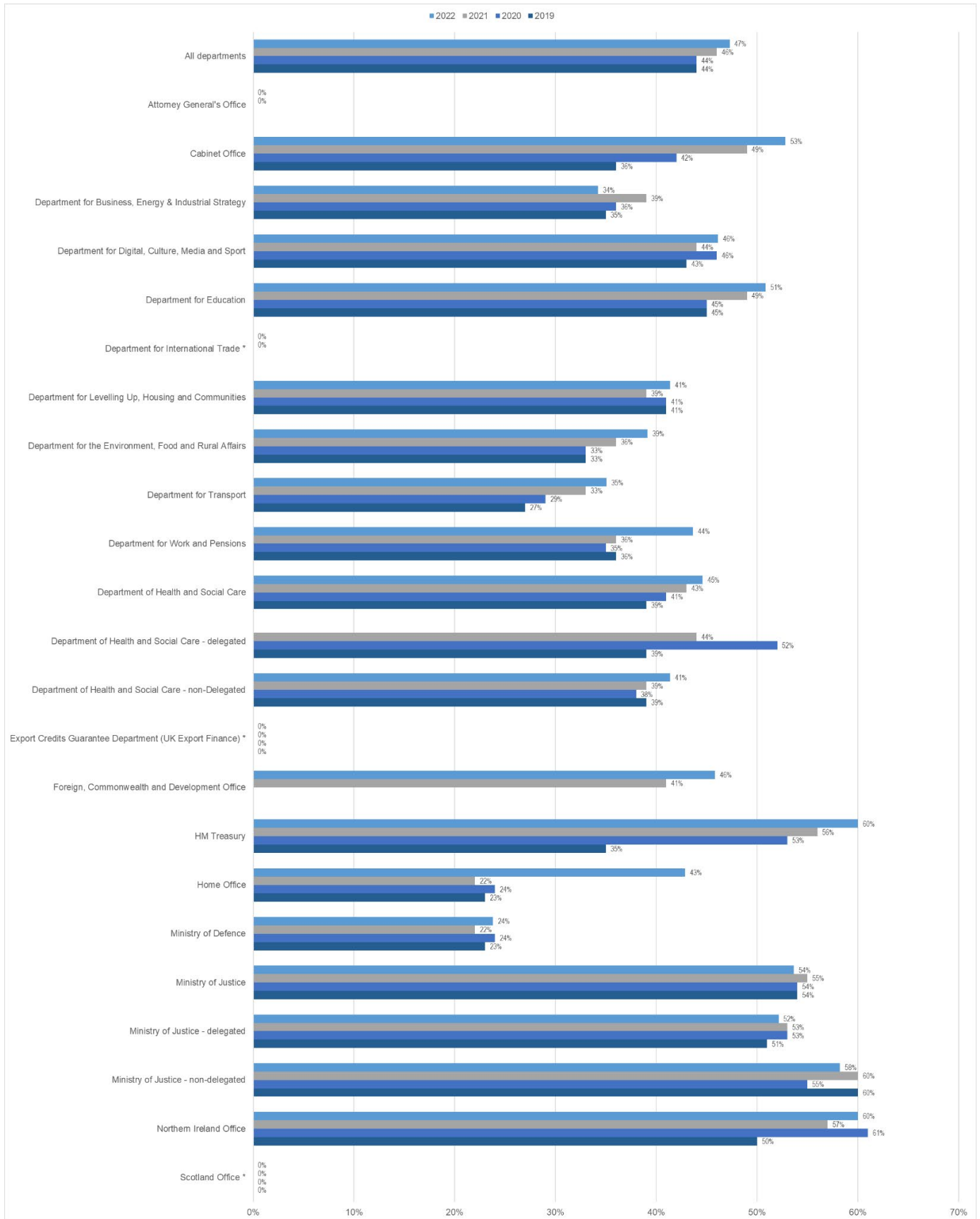
##### 4.1 Percentage of female public appointees compared to other sectors 2017-2022

Metric	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public appointees	43%	43%	44%	44%	46%	47%
FTSE 100 board members	28%	30%	32%	36%	36%	39%
Economically active population	47%	47%	47%	48%	48%	48%
Senior Civil Service	42%	43%	45%	47%	47%	Data not available

##### Public appointees by department

The percentage of female public appointees varies by department as illustrated in figure 4.2.

## 4.2 Percentage of female appointees by department 2019-2022

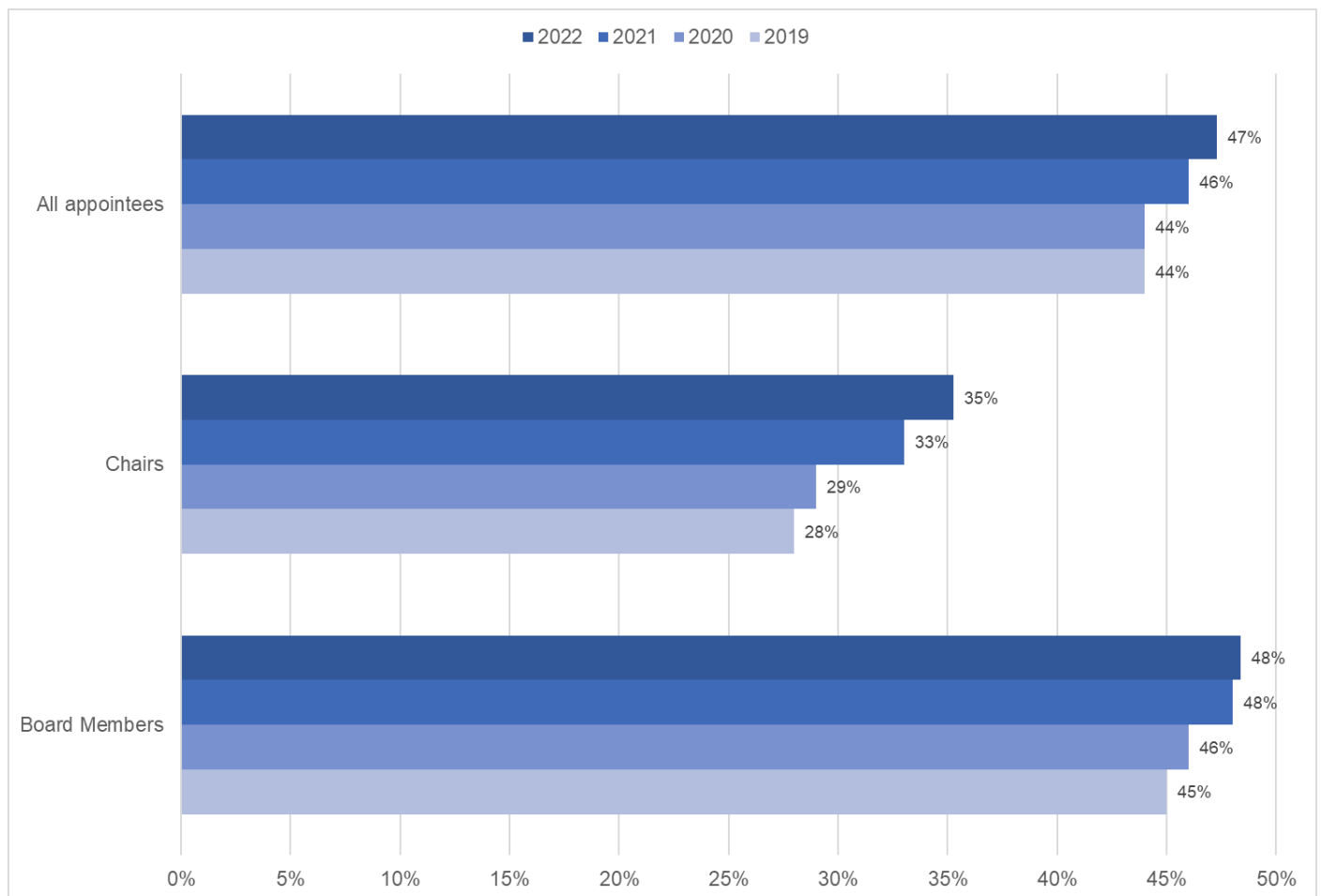


\* values relating to fewer than 5 responses have been removed

### Proportion of public appointees: Chairs and members

Overall, the proportion of women board members is 48% in 2022, the same as in 2021, and compared to 46% in 2020 and 45% in 2019. The proportion of Chair or Chair equivalent roles filled by women is 35% in 2022 compared to 33% in 2021, 29% in 2020 and 28% in 2019 (figure 4.3).

#### 4.3 Percentage of female board members and chairs 2019-2022

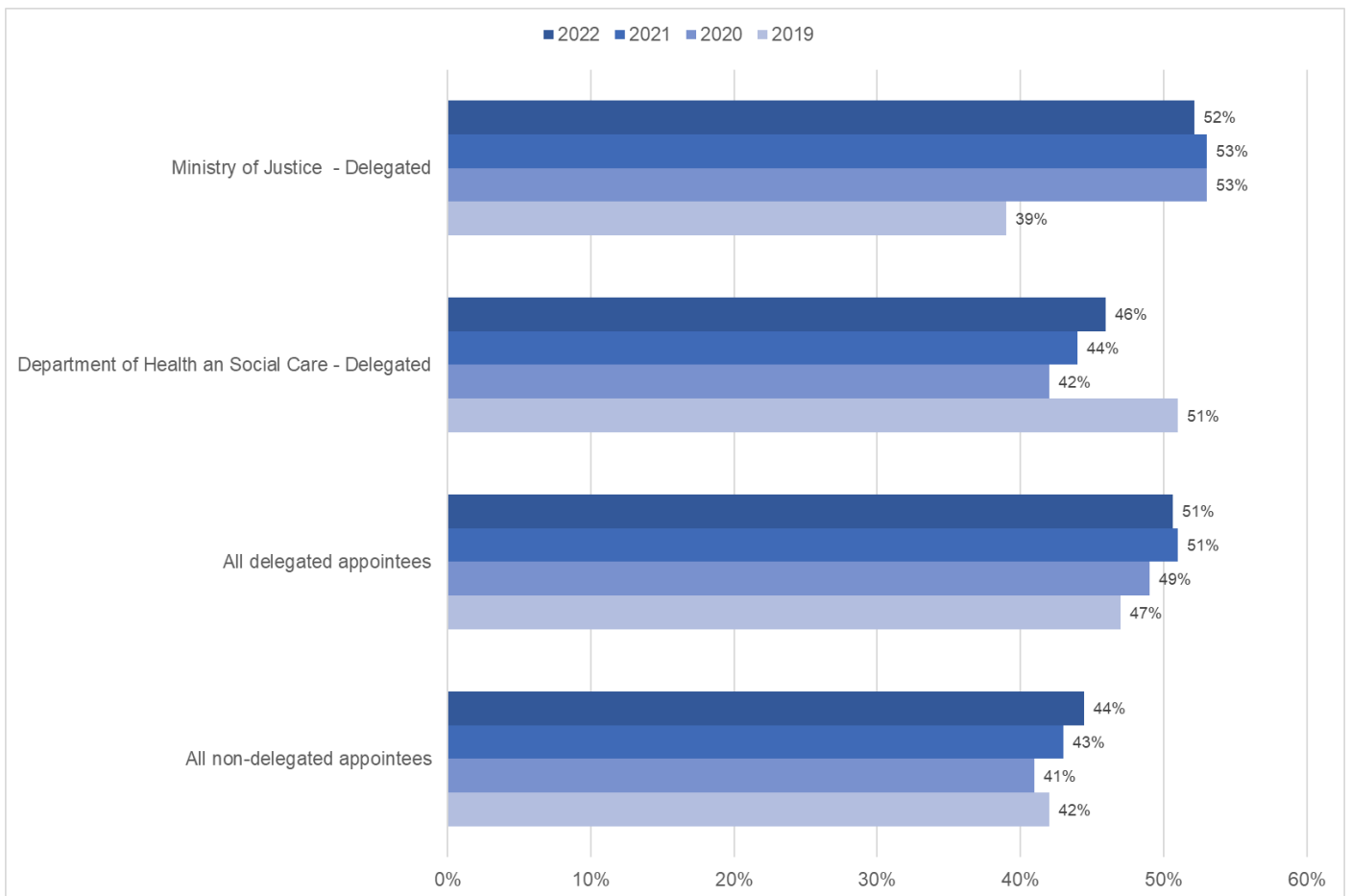


### Proportion of public appointees: Delegated and non-delegated roles

In posts where the responsibility for appointment has been delegated by Ministers, 51% of appointments were held by women, the same as in 2021, and compared to 49% in 2020. Whilst for those where the appointments are made directly by Ministers, 44% were held by women compared to 43% in 2021 and 41% in 2020 (figure 4.4).



**4.4 Percentage of female appointees in roles where ministers have delegated responsibility for appointments, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022**

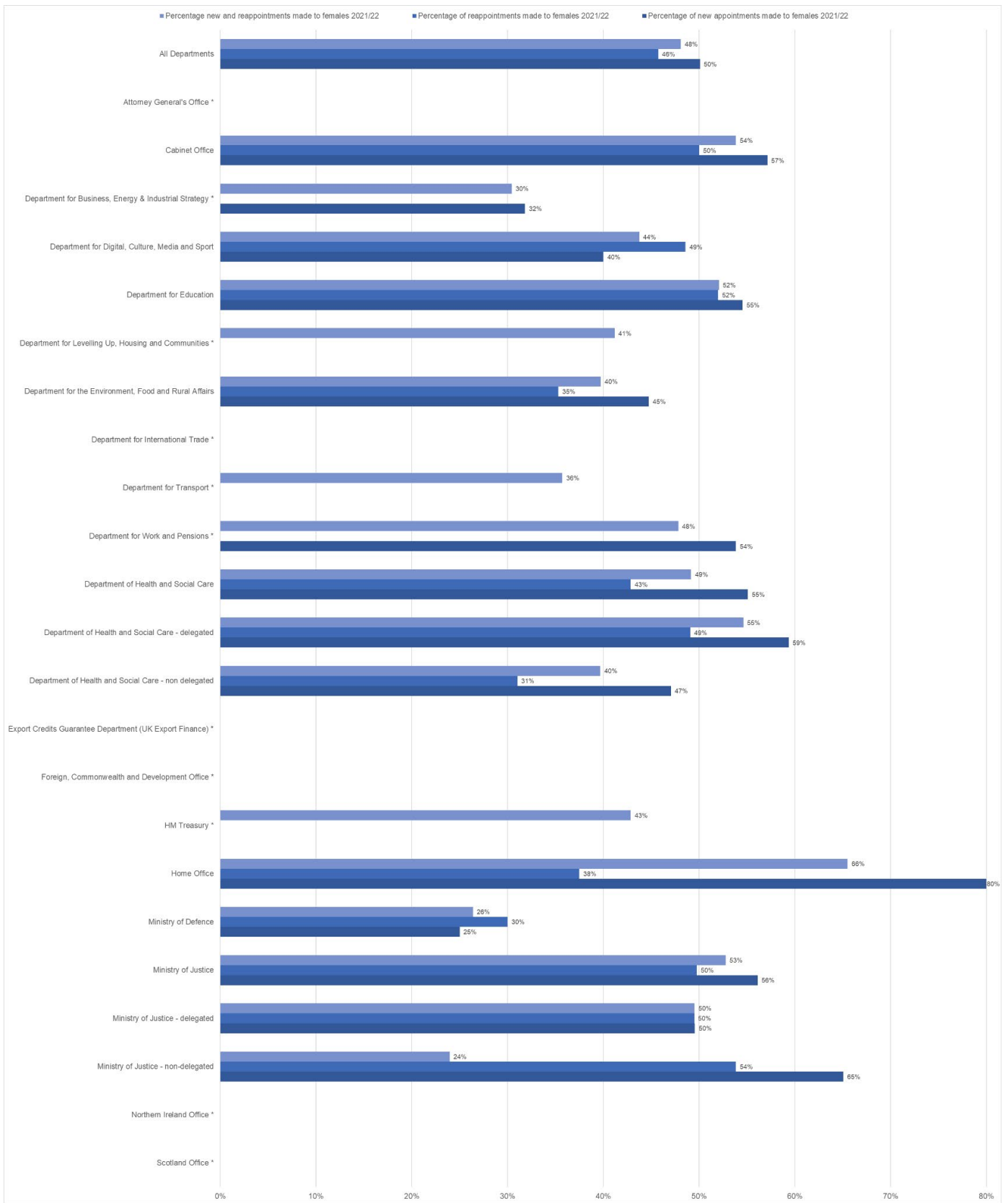


**Appointments made during 2021/22**

The proportion of new appointments and reappointments made by UK Government Ministers in 2021/22 to women was 48% compared to 44% in 2020/21, 52% in 2019/20 and 43% in 2018/19. The breakdown by departments is shown in figure 4.5.

For new appointments and reappointments where the appointing responsibility has been delegated by Ministers, 51% were made to women in 2021/22, compared to 53% of appointments in 2020/21 and 2019/20. In 2018/19, it was 46%. Whilst for appointments made directly by Ministers, 46% were made to women in 2021/22 compared to 36% in 2020/21 and 50% in 2019/20.

## 4.5 Percentage of female appointments made in 2021/22 by departments



\* values relating to fewer than 5 responses have been removed

## 5. Ethnic background analysis

### Public appointees as at 31 March 2022

12% of public appointees were from an ethnic minority background compared to 11% in 2021, 9% in 2020 and 2019, (figure 5.1). This includes individuals from all groups other than white ethnic minority groups (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, African, Caribbean, other and mixed ethnic groups).

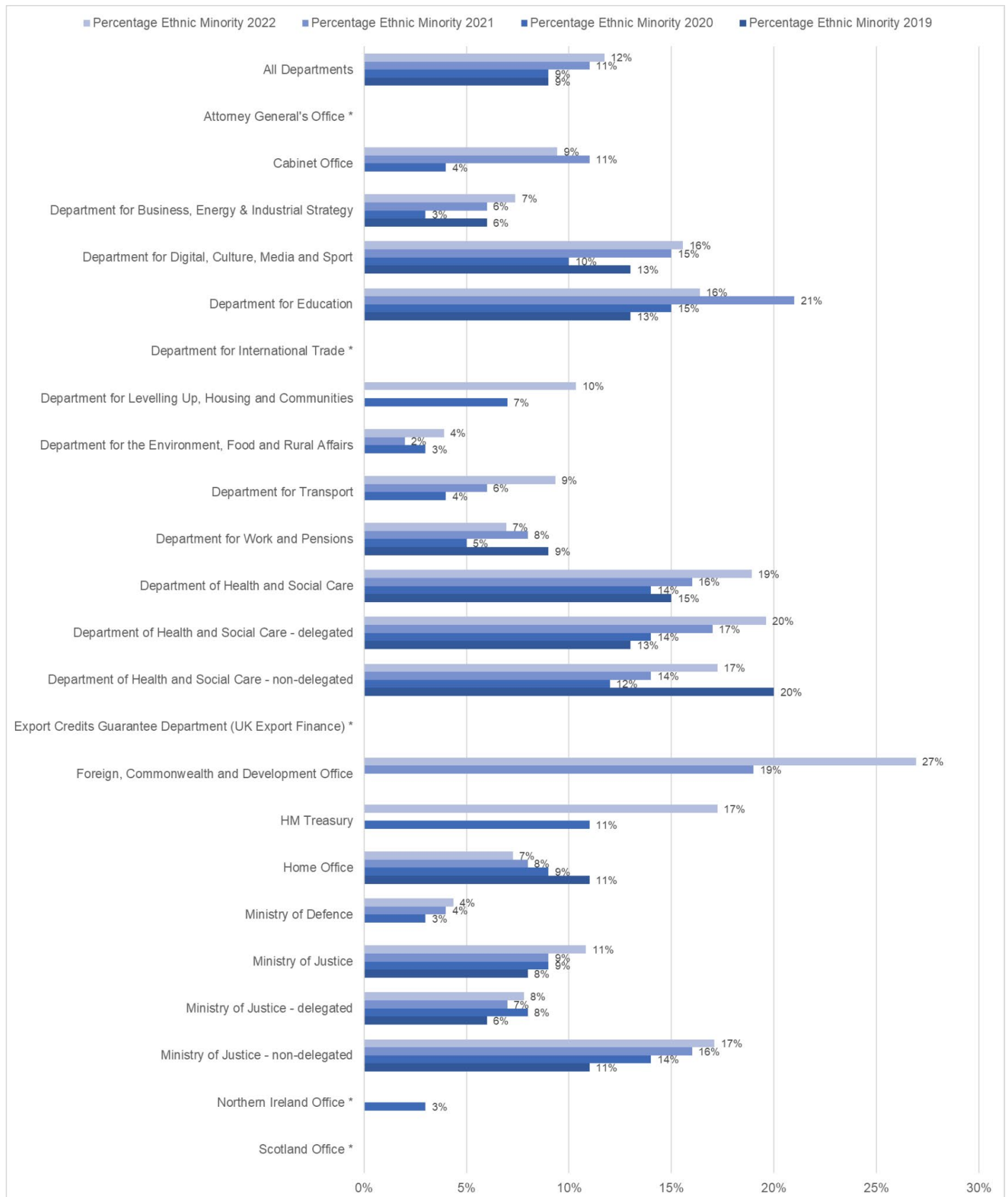
#### 5.1 Public appointees from an ethnic minority background compared to other sectors

Metric	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public Appointees	10%	10%	9%	9%	11%	12%
Economically active population	13%	12%	13%	13%	13%	14%
Senior Civil Service	5%	6%	6%	7%	8%	Data not available

#### Public appointees by department

Figure 5.2 shows the percentage of appointees from an ethnic minority background by department.

## 5.2 Percentage of appointees from ethnic minority backgrounds by department at 31 March 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019

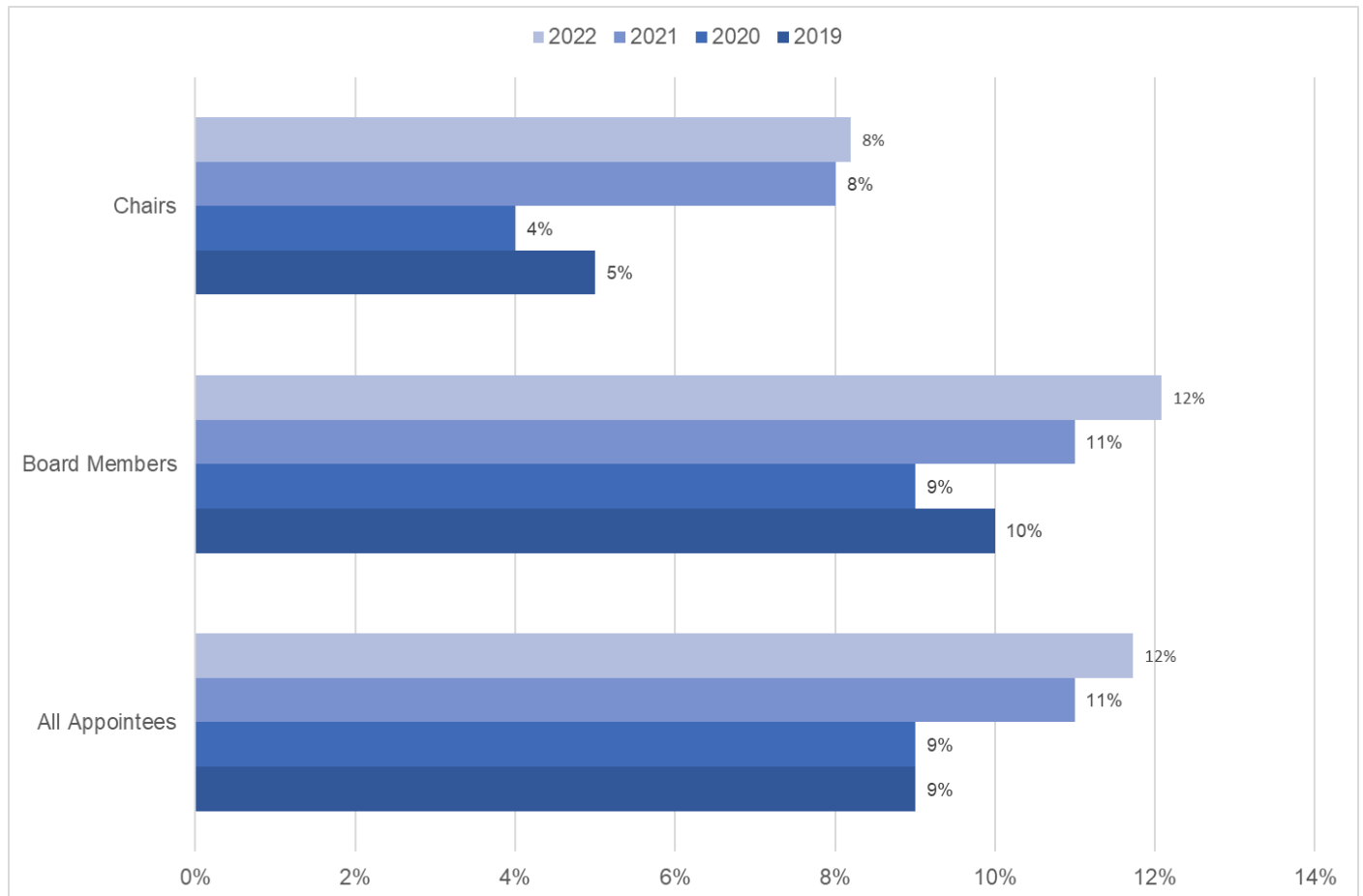


\* values relating to fewer than 5 responses have been removed

### Proportion of public appointees: Chairs and members

The proportion of appointee members from an ethnic minority background is 12% at 31st March 2022 compared to 11% at 31st March 2021, 9% at 31 March 2020 and 10% at 31 March 2019. The proportion of appointees from an ethnic minority background in Chair or Chair equivalent roles is 8% at 31 March 2022, the same as at 31st March 2021, and compared to 4% at 31 March 2020 and 5% at 31 March 2019.

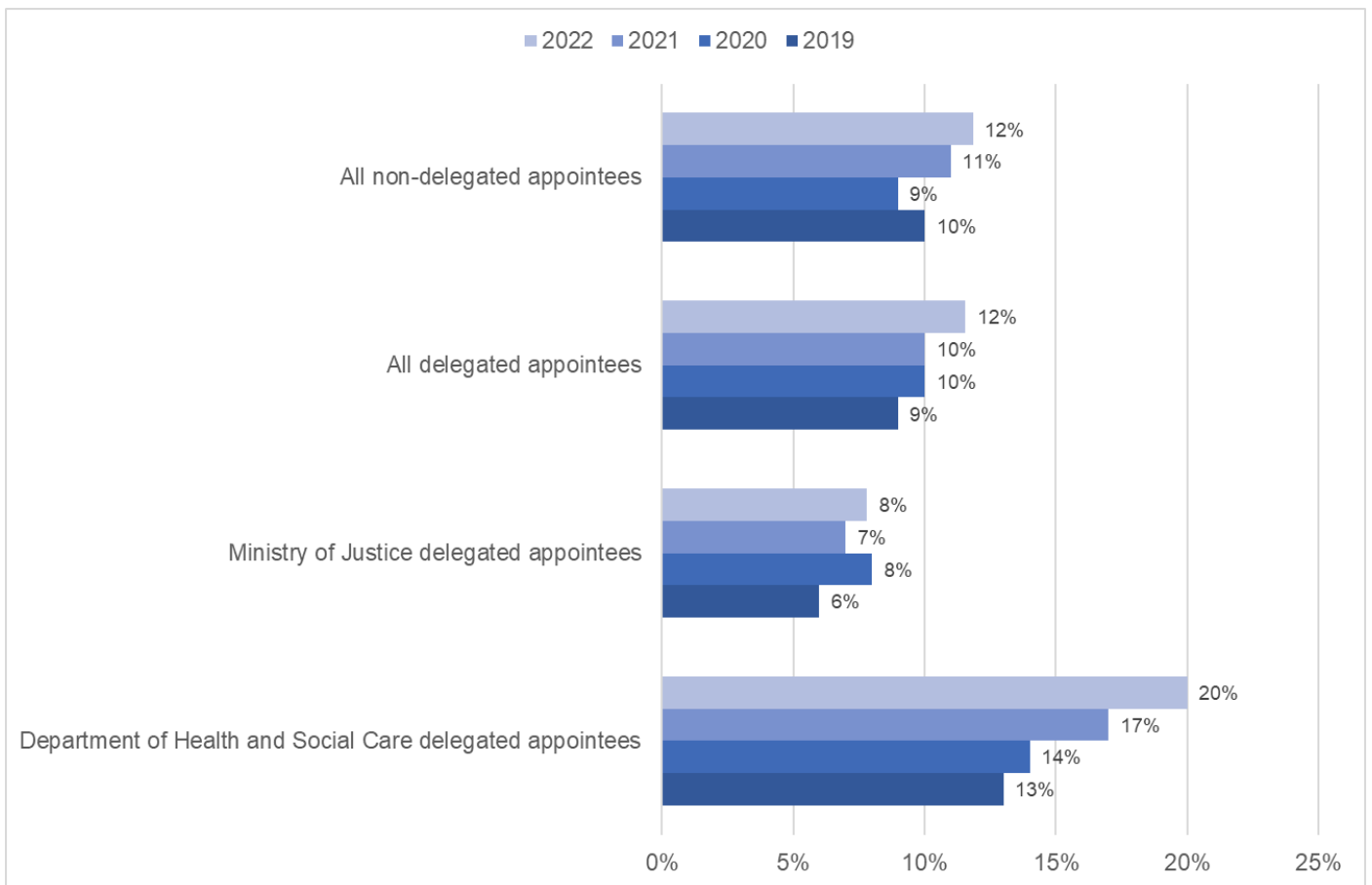
### 5.3 Percentage of board members and chairs from ethnic minority backgrounds 2019-2022



### Proportion of public appointees: Delegated and non-delegated roles

For posts where the responsibility for appointment has been delegated by Ministers, 12% of appointees were from an ethnic minority background compared to 10% of appointees in post on 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 and 9% in post on 31 March 2019. For those where the appointments are made directly by Ministers, 12% are from an ethnic minority background compared to 11% on the 31 March 2021, 9% in post on the 31 March 2020 and 10% in post on 31 March 2019.

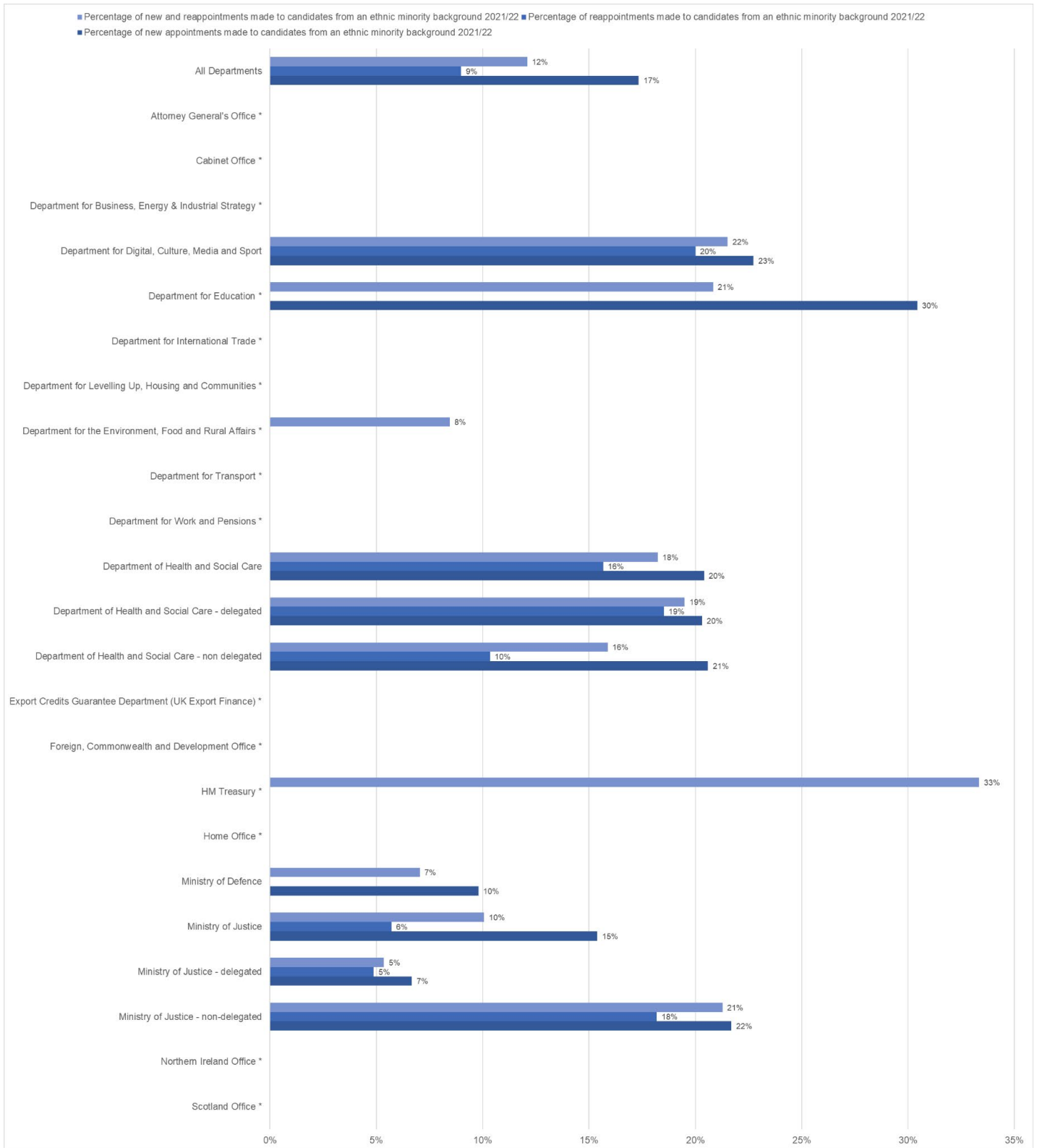
**5.4 Percentage of appointees from ethnic minority backgrounds in roles where ministers have delegated responsibility for appointments 2019-2022**



**Appointments made during 2021/22**

The proportion of new appointments and reappointments made by UK Government Ministers in 2021/22 to people from an ethnic minority background was 12% compared to 10% in 2020/21, 16% in 2019/20 and 13% in 2018/19. The breakdown by department is shown in figure 5.5.

## 5.5 Percentage of appointments made to candidates from an ethnic minority background in 2021/22 by department



\* values relating to fewer than 5 responses have been removed.

For posts where the appointing responsibility has been delegated by Ministers, 10% of appointments were made to candidates from an ethnic minority background in 2021/22 compared to 11% in 2020/21, 17% in 2019/20 and 14% in 2018/19. For those where the appointments are made directly by Ministers, 15% were made to candidates from an ethnic minority background compared to 10% in 2020/21, 15% in 2019/20 and 11% in 2018/19.

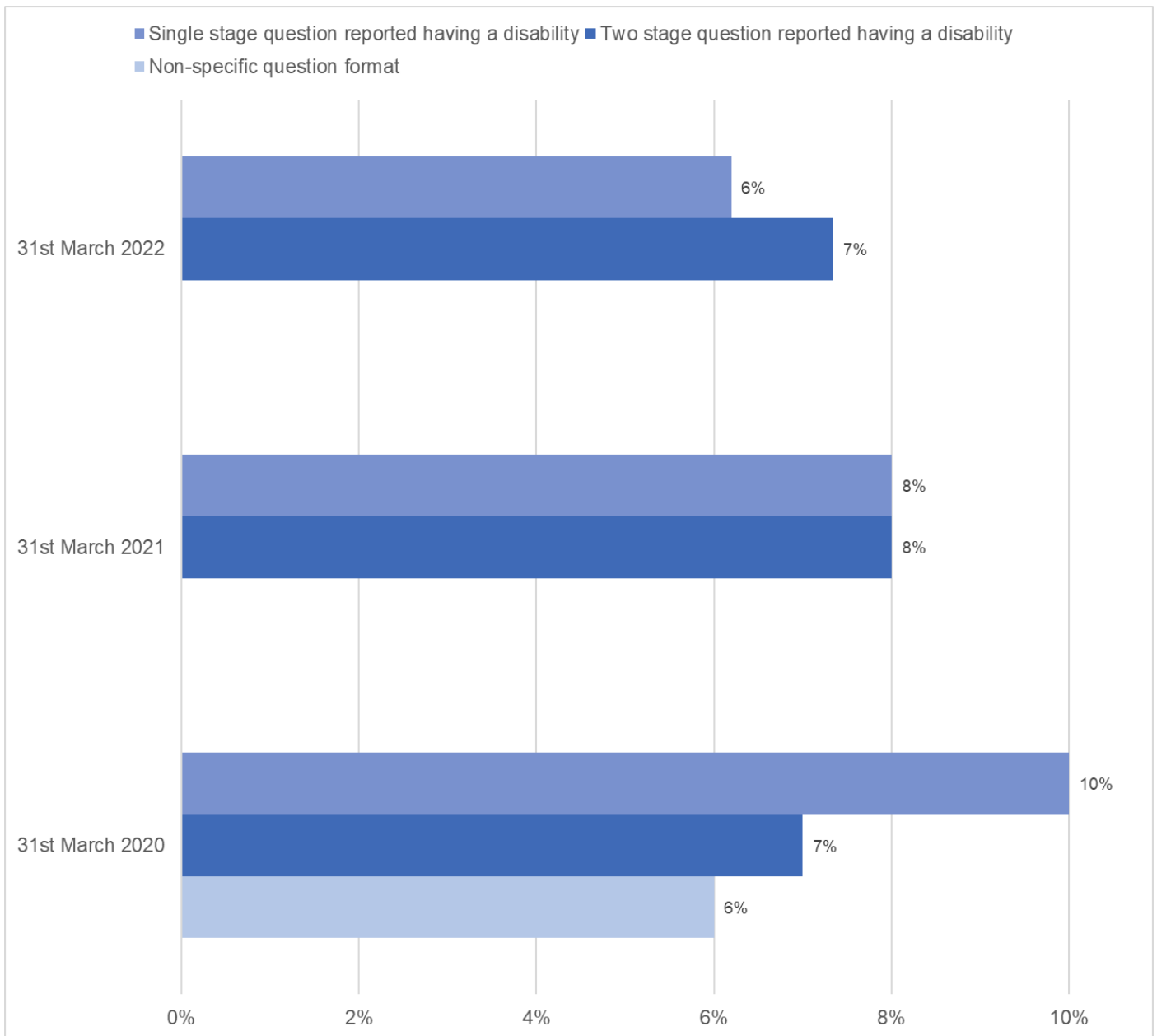
## **6. Disability analysis**

### **Public appointees as at 31 March 2022**

6% of public appointees at 31 March 2022 reported having a disability using the single stage question compared to 8% on the 31 March 2021, 10% on the 31 March 2020. 7% of public appointments as at 31 March 2022 reported having one or more physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expecting to last 12 months or more using the two stage question compared to 8% as at 31 March 2021 and 7% as at 31st March 2020.



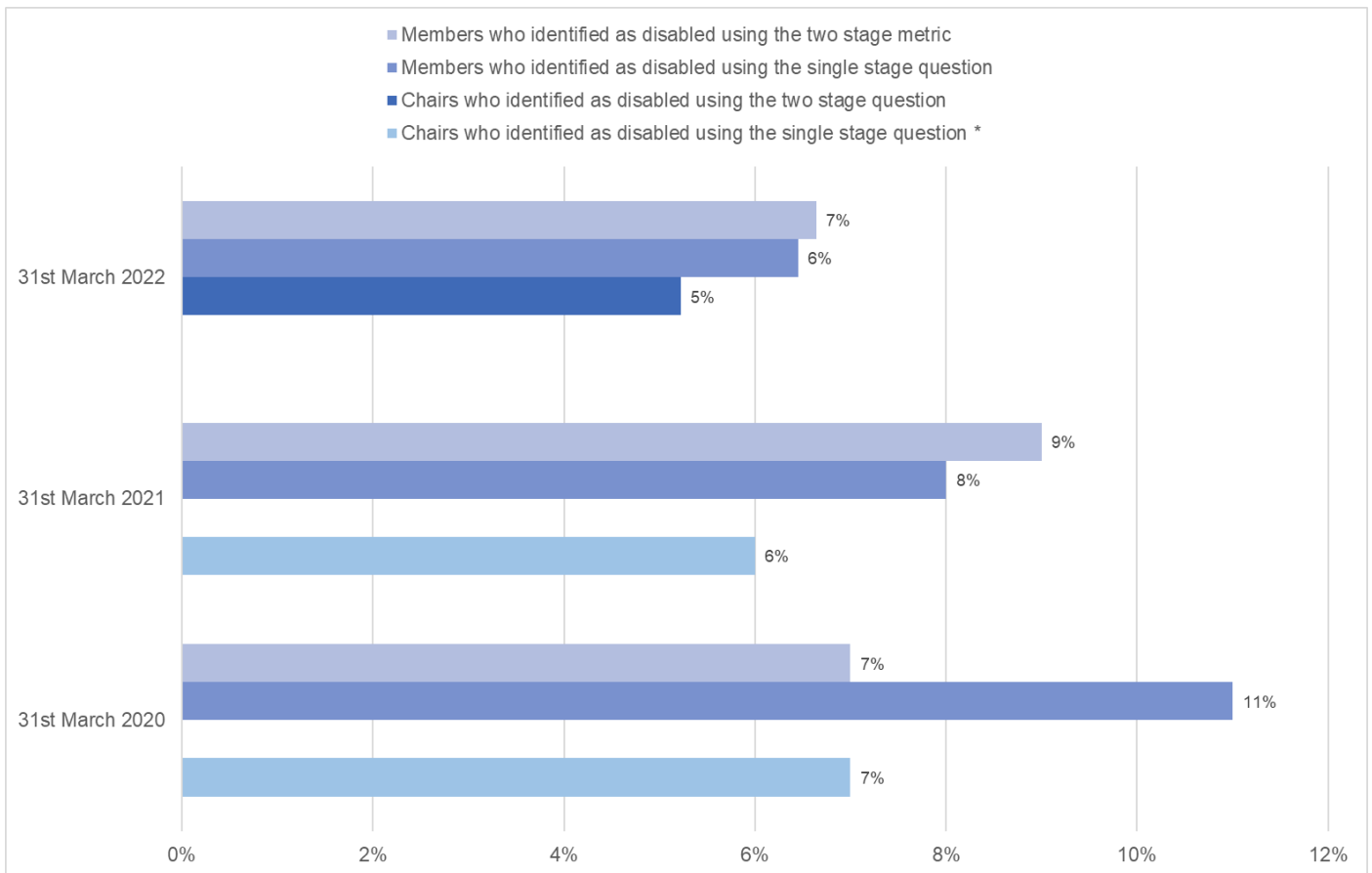
### 6.1 Percentage of public appointees with a disability



### Proportion of public appointees: Chairs and members

For those who answered the single stage question, the proportion of Chairs who reported having a disability was 2% compared to 6% as at 31 March 2021, 7% as at 31 March 2020 and the proportion of members who reported having a disability was 6% compared to 8% as at 31 March 2021 and 11% as at 31 March 2020. For those who answered the two stage question, the proportion of members who reported having a disability was 7% compared to 9% as at 31 March 2021 and 7% as at 31st March 2020, the proportion of Chairs who reported having a disability was 5%, for the last two years the response rates to this question was too low to to report. As shown in figure 6.2.

## 6.2 Percentage of board members and chairs with a disability reported using each question, 2022



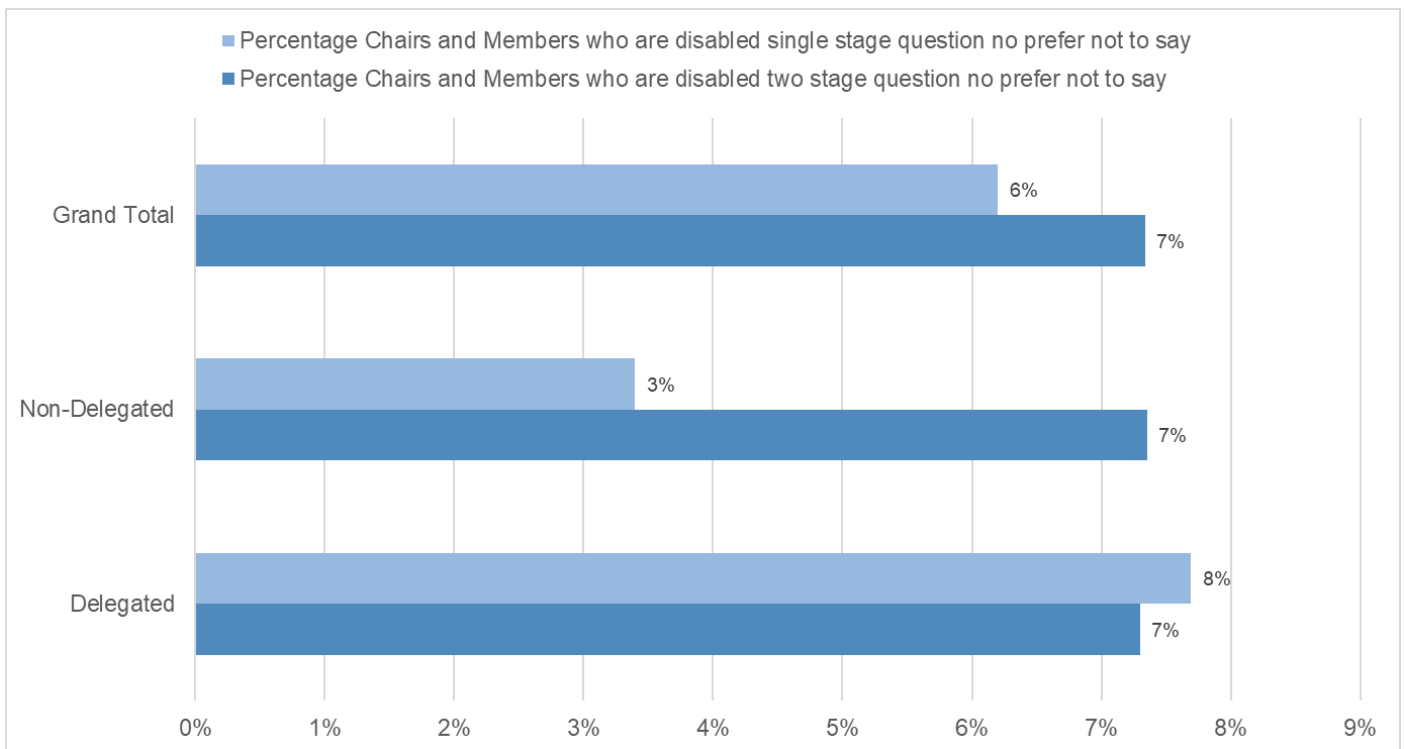
\* values relating to fewer than 5 responses have been removed.

### Proportion of public appointees: Delegated and non-delegated roles

The percentage of current appointees who reported having a disability using the single stage question in roles where appointments were made directly by Ministers was 3% compared to 8% as of 31 March 2021 and 9% as of 31 March 2020. For posts where the appointing authority has been delegated by Ministers, the proportion of appointees who reported having a disability using the single stage question was 8%, the same as in March 2021, and compared to 12% in March 2020.

The percentage of current appointees who reported having a disability using the two stage question in roles where appointments were made directly by Ministers was 7% compared to 8% at 31 March 2021 and 7% at 31 March 2020. For posts where the appointing authority has been delegated by Ministers the percentage of current appointees who reported having a disability using the two stage question was also 7% compared to 15% at 31 March 2021.

**6.3 Percentage of appointees with a disability in roles where ministers have delegated responsibility for appointments reported using each question, 2022**



**Appointments made during 2021/22**

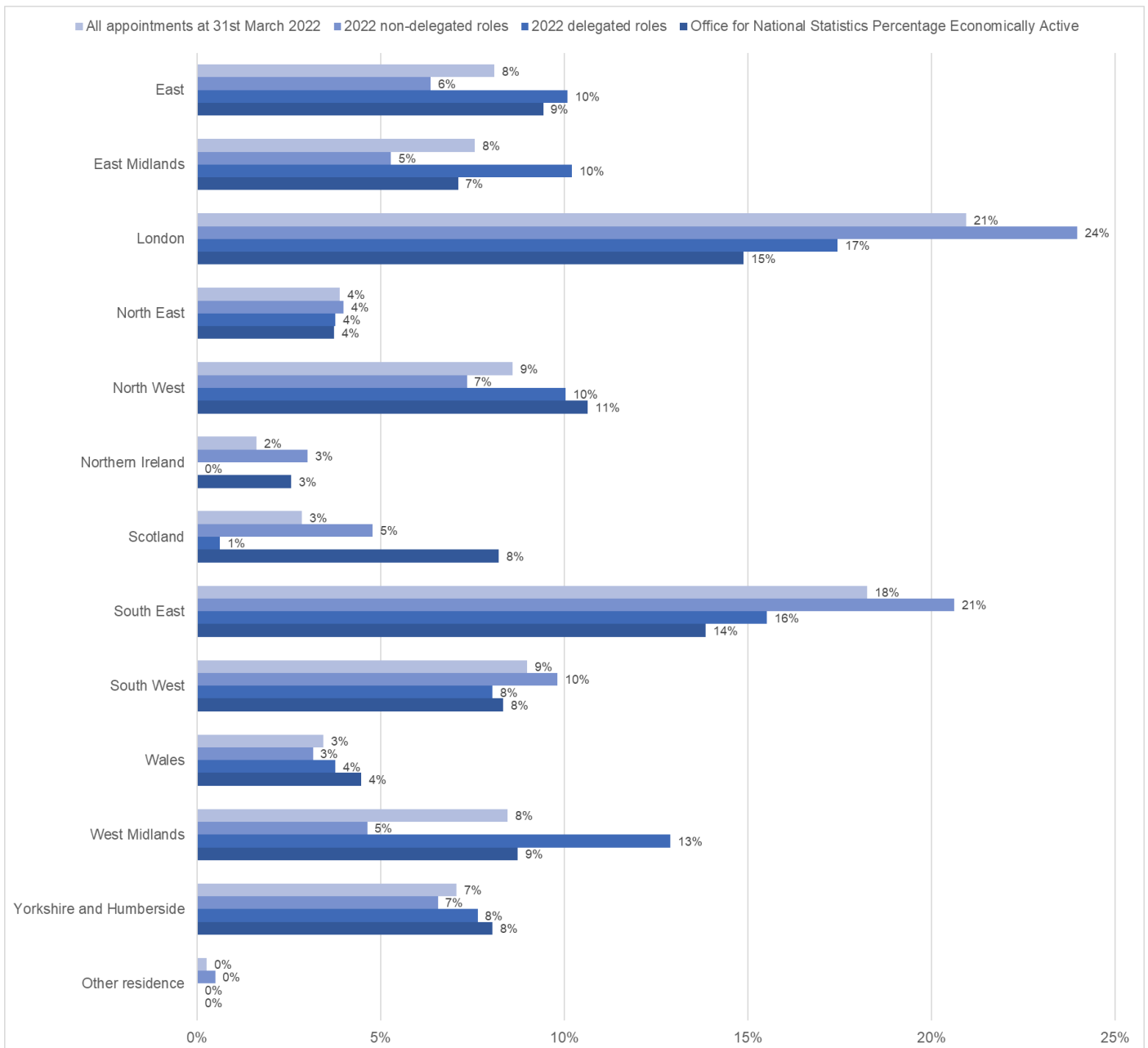
The proportion of new appointments and reappointments made by Ministers in 2021/22 to people who reported having a disability using the single stage question was 4% compared to 13% in 2020/21 and 4% in 2019/20. For roles where the appointing authority has been delegated by Ministers, the proportion of new appointments and reappointments made to people reporting having a disability using the single stage question was 7% compared to 9% in 2020/21 and 2019/20. The proportion of new appointments and reappointments made by Ministers in 2020/21 to people who reported having a disability using the two stage question was 5%, the same as in 2020/21. For delegated roles, the proportion was 8%, with no data being provided on the two stage question in 2020/21.

**7. Analysis of other factors**

**Regional distribution**

The regions with the highest proportion of serving public appointees are London and the South East. These figures reflect where appointees currently live, rather than their place of origin. On 31 March 2022, 39% of all public appointees declared their primary residence as being in one of these two regions. This compares with 39% on 31 March 2021 and 43% on 31 March 2020. Figure 7.1 illustrates the regional distribution of serving public appointees alongside the economically active population.

**7.1 Regional distribution of current appointees at 31 March 2022 compared to ONS Economically Active Population. Note - The economically active population is the term used by the Office for National Statistics to describe the population who are working, have sought work in the last four weeks and/or are available to start work in the next two weeks.**



## 7.2 Regional distribution of current appointees at 31 March 2022, 2021, 2020 – by department

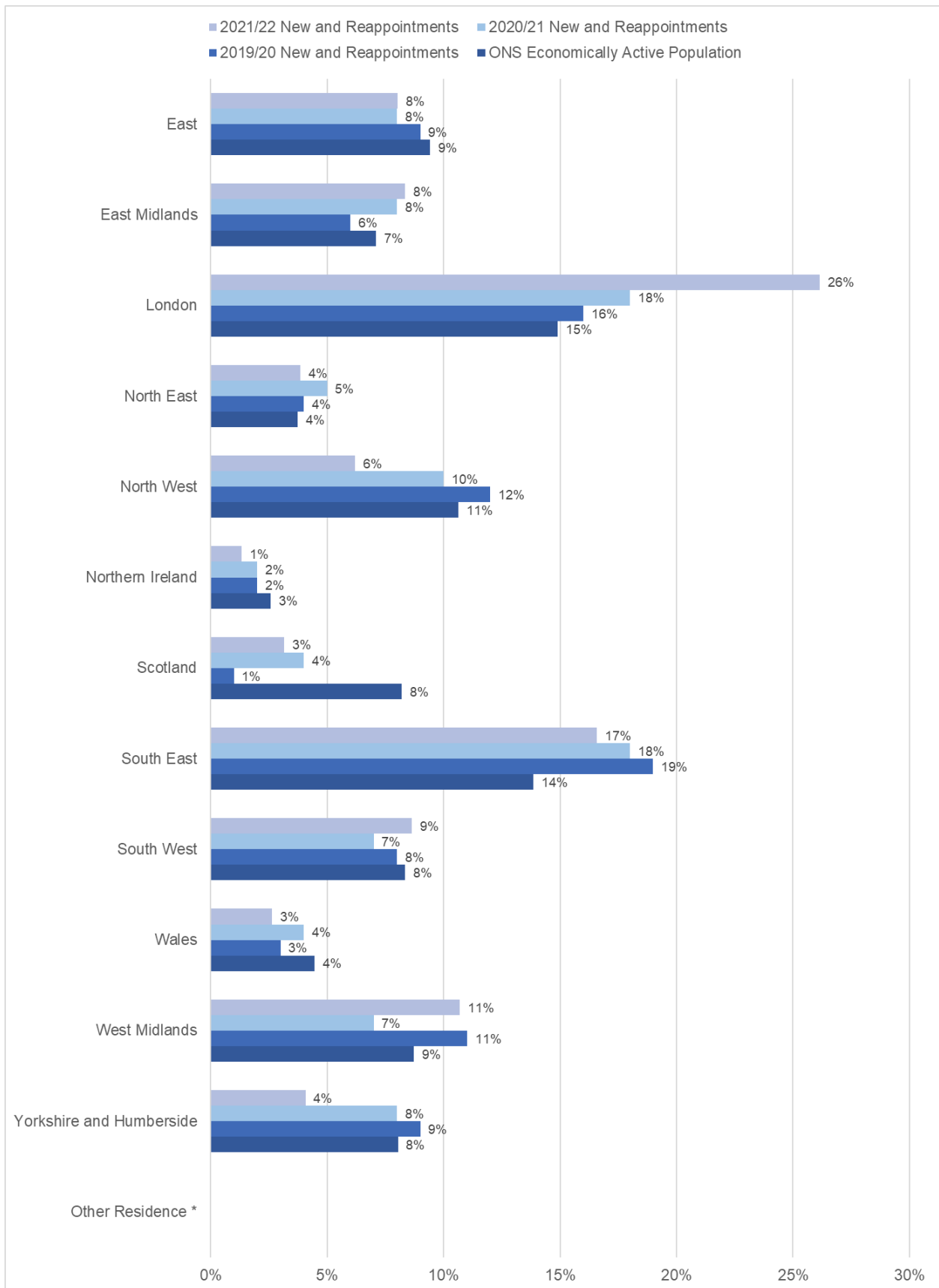
Department	Percentage incumbents from England - London and South East			Percentage incumbents from England - Other Regions			Percentage incumbents from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Attorney General's Office	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cabinet Office	55%	63%	59%	41%	31%	29%	*	*	12%
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	53%	50%	47%	35%	38%	38%	11%	12%	13%
Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	59%	63%	67%	32%	29%	24%	7%	7%	7%
Department for Education	52%	51%	52%	40%	43%	43%	8%	6%	5%
Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	32%	36%	39%	61%	60%	56%	7%	4%	5%
Department for Transport	47%	46%	46%	40%	25%	29%	14%	29%	25%

Department for Work and Pensions	51%	55%	52%	40%	35%	35%	9%	9%	13%
Department of Health and Social Care	40%	39%	40%	56%	58%	58%	3%	3%	2%
Export Credits Guarantee Department (UK Export Finance)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office	48%	43%	82%	39%	43%	*	*	*	*
HM Treasury	66%	65%	67%	31%	32%	33%	*	*	0%
Home Office	44%	47%	50%	40%	37%	35%	16%	17%	15%
Ministry of Defence	30%	24%	25%	52%	52%	50%	18%	24%	25%
Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	63%	61%	58%	34%	36%	40%	*	*	*
Ministry of Justice	33%	33%	35%	61%	61%	59%	6%	6%	6%

Northern Ireland Office	*	*	0%	*	*	0%	100%	*	*
Scotland Office	*	*	No data	*	*	No data	*	*	No data
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>ONS Economically Active</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15%</b>

\* values relating to fewer than 5 responses have been removed

### 7.3 Regional distribution of appointments made in 2021/22 compared to ONS Economically Active Population



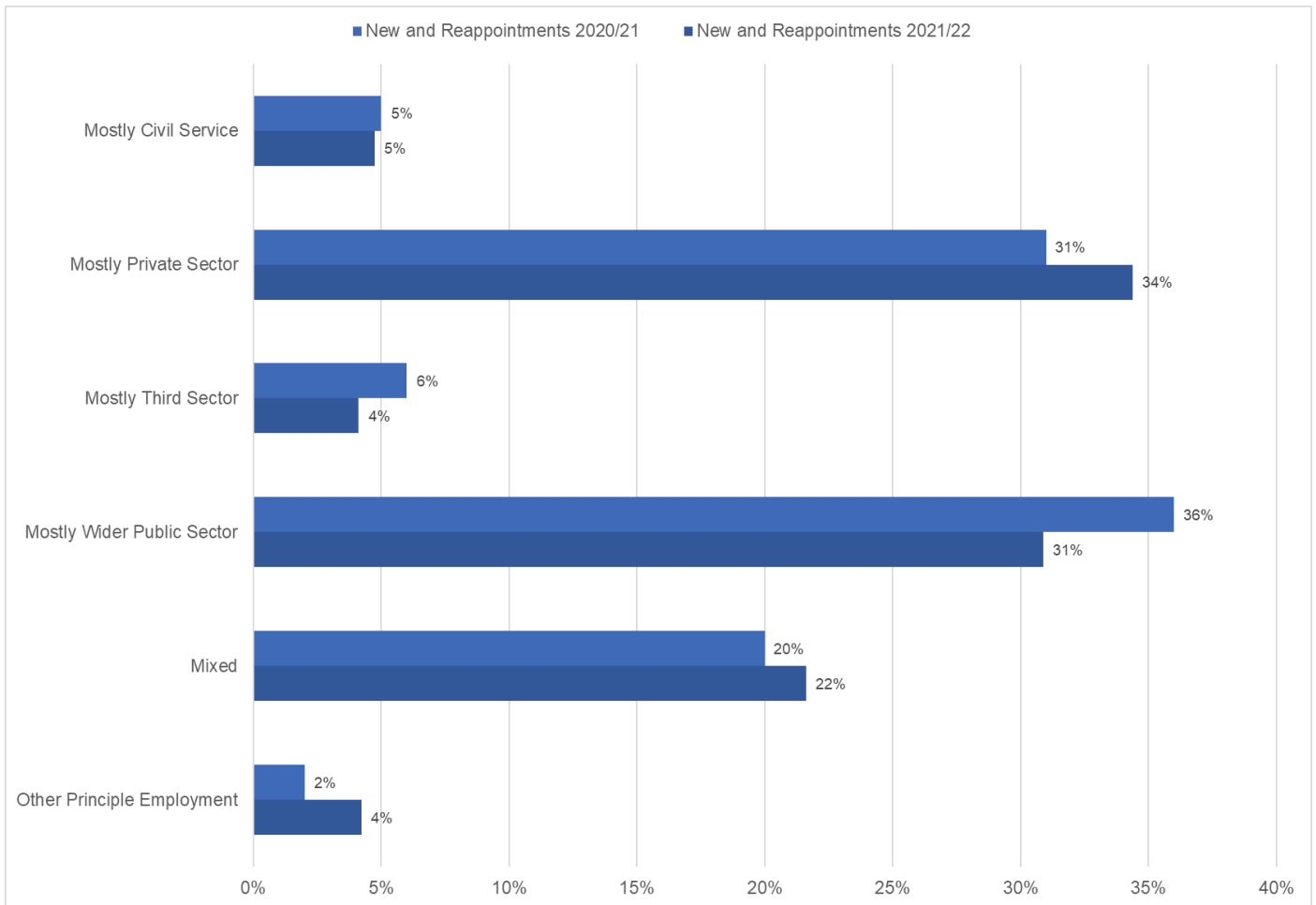
\* values relating to fewer than 5 responses have been removed.



### Career background - appointments made in 2021/22

84% of individuals who were appointed or reappointed in 2021/22 provided information on their career background compared to 66% in 2020/21 and 71% in 2019/20. Of these, 5% mostly worked in the civil service, 34% mostly worked in the private sector, 4% mostly worked in the third sector, 31% mostly worked in the wider public sector, 22% worked in a mix of sectors and 4% worked in another type of sector.

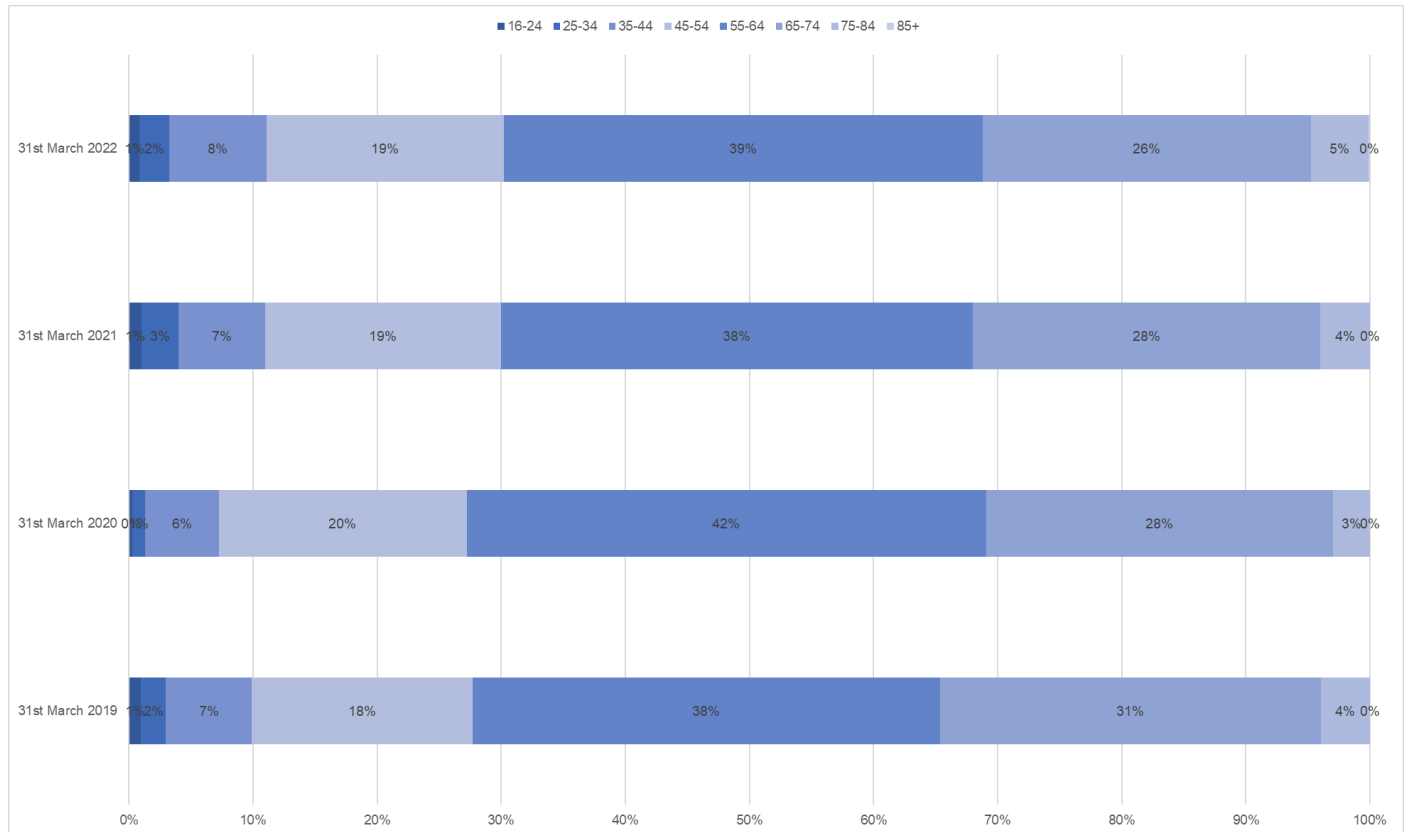
### 7.4 Percentage of new and reappointments made in 2021/22 by career background



### Age of public appointees in post on 31 March 2022

70% of serving appointees on 31 March 2022 are aged 55 years and over (figure 7.5), the same as on 31 March 2021.

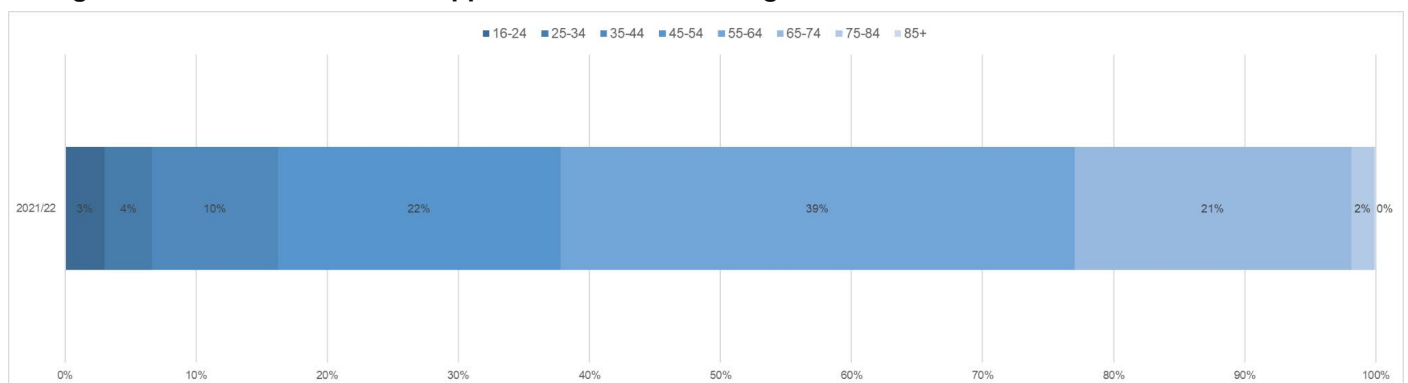
### 7.5 Snapshot of chairs and members (appointees on 31 March 2022) by age



### Age – appointments made in 2021/22

62% of all appointments in 2021/22 went to candidates aged 55 years and over (figure 7.6). This compares with 83% in 2020/21 61% in 2019/20 and 60% in 2018/19.

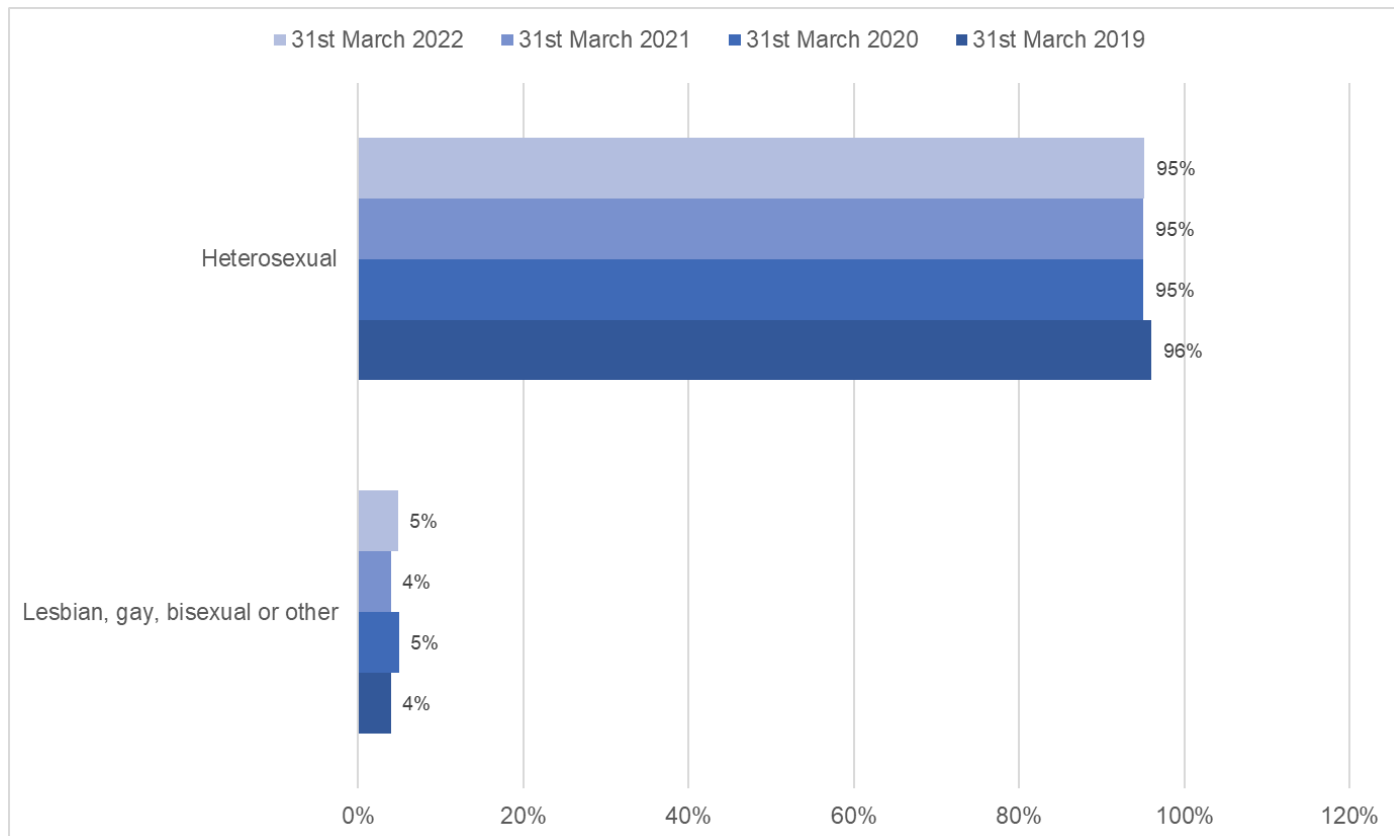
### 7.6 Age distribution of new and reappointments made during 2021/22



### Sexual Orientation – public appointees on 31 March 2022

75% of serving appointees provided information on their sexual orientation compared to 68% as of 31 March 2021, and 57% on 31 March 2020. Of these, 95% are heterosexual and 5% are lesbian, gay, bisexual or 'other' (LGBO). This compares to 95% heterosexual and 4% lesbian, gay, bisexual or 'other' (LGBO) on 31 March 2020, as shown in figure 7.7.

**7.7 Sexual orientation of appointees as at 31 March 2022**

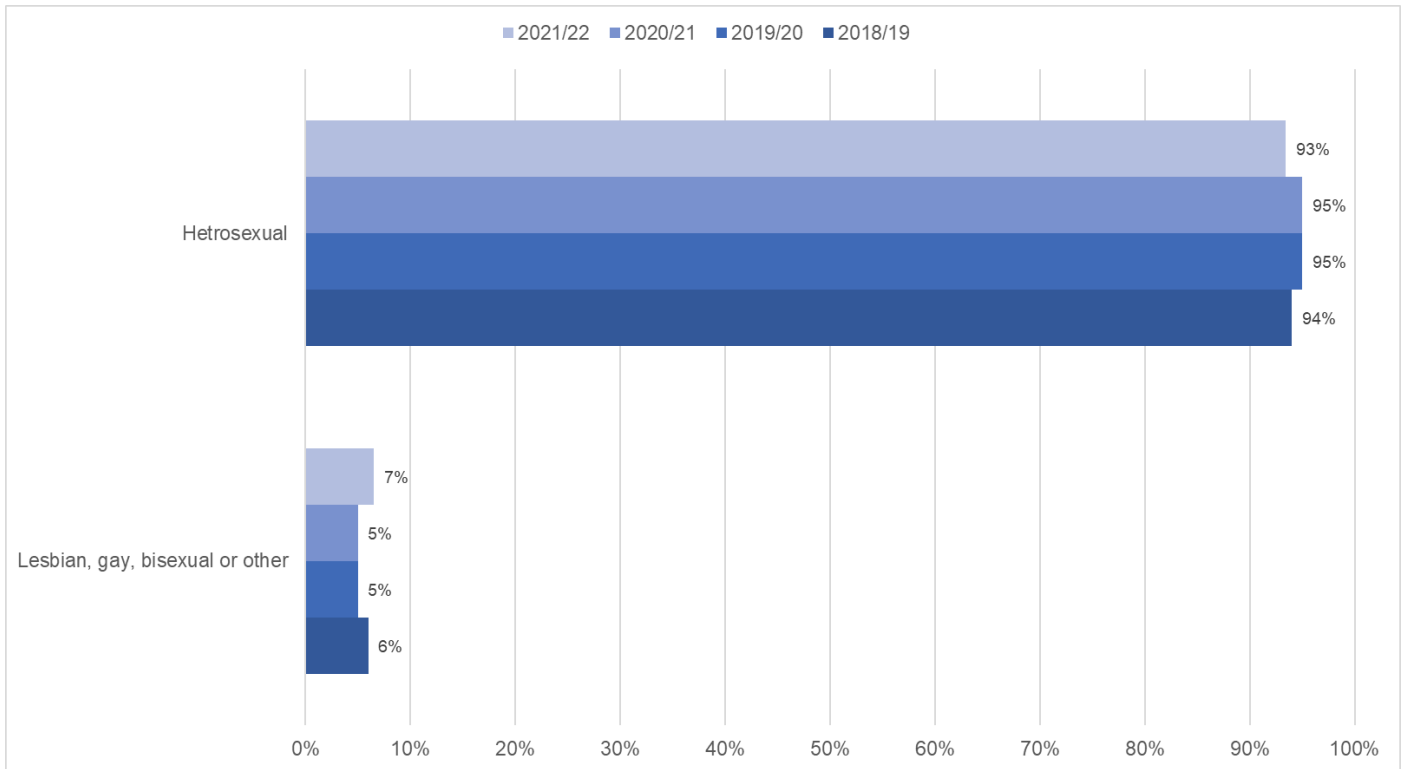


NB: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

**Sexual Orientation – appointments made in 2021/22**

84% of individuals who were appointed or reappointed in 2021/22 provided information on their sexual orientation compared to 65% in 2020/21 and 70% in 2019/20. Of these 93% are heterosexual and 7% are lesbian, gay, bisexual or 'other', compared to 95% and 5% respectively in 2019/20 (figure 7.8).

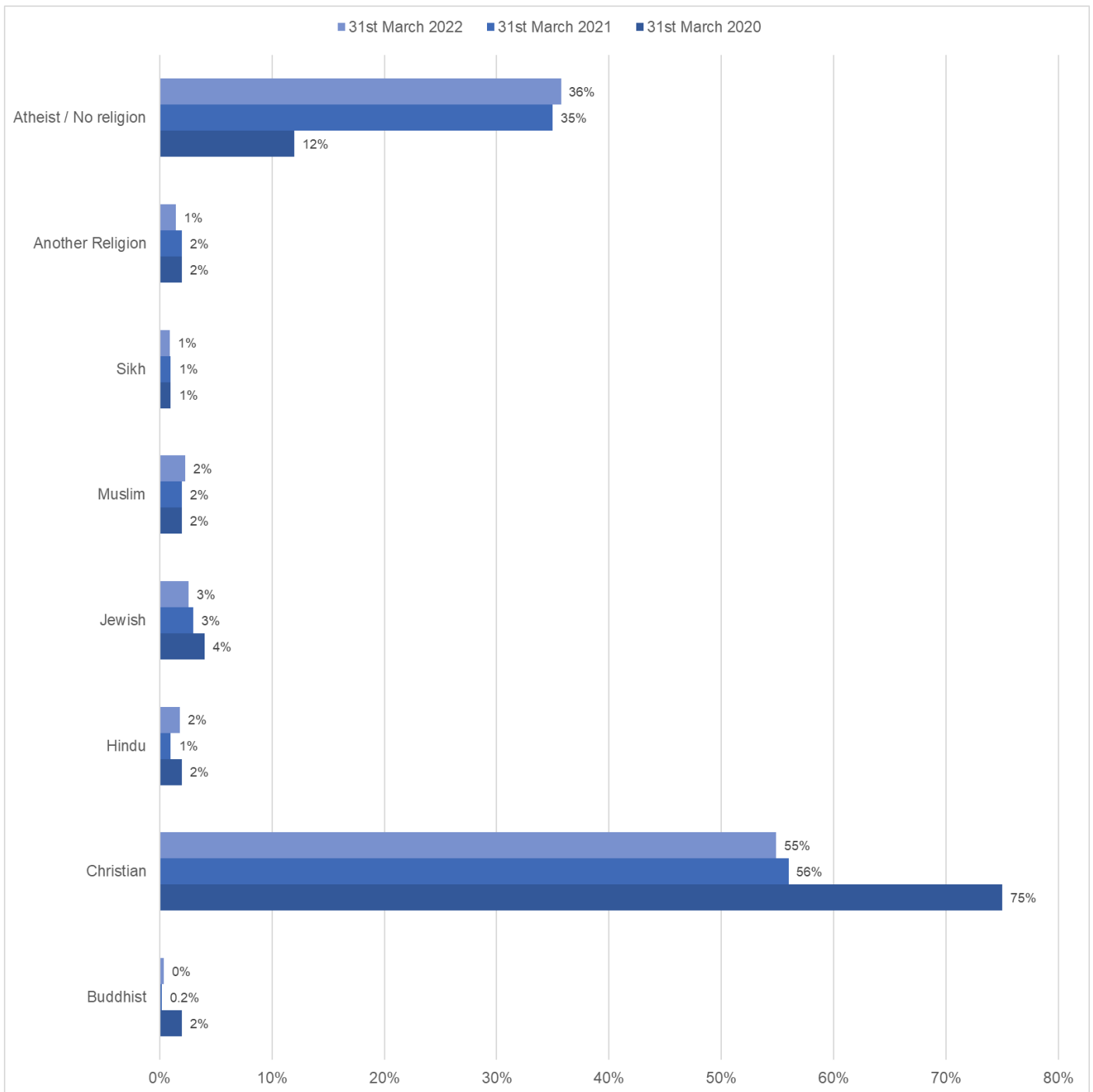
### 7.8 Percentage of new and reappointments made in 2021/22 by sexual orientation



### Religion - public appointees on 31 March 2022

75% of serving appointees provided information on their religion compared to 64% as of 31 March 2021, 42% as of 31 March 2020. Of these, 0% are Buddhist, 55% are Christian, 2% are Hindu, 3% are Jewish, 2% are Muslim, 1% are Sikh, 1% are another religion and 36% have no religion. Compared to 0% are Buddhist, 58% are Christian, 2% are Hindu, 1% are Jewish, 2% are Muslim, 1% are Sikh, 1% are another religion and 35% have no religion in March 2021.

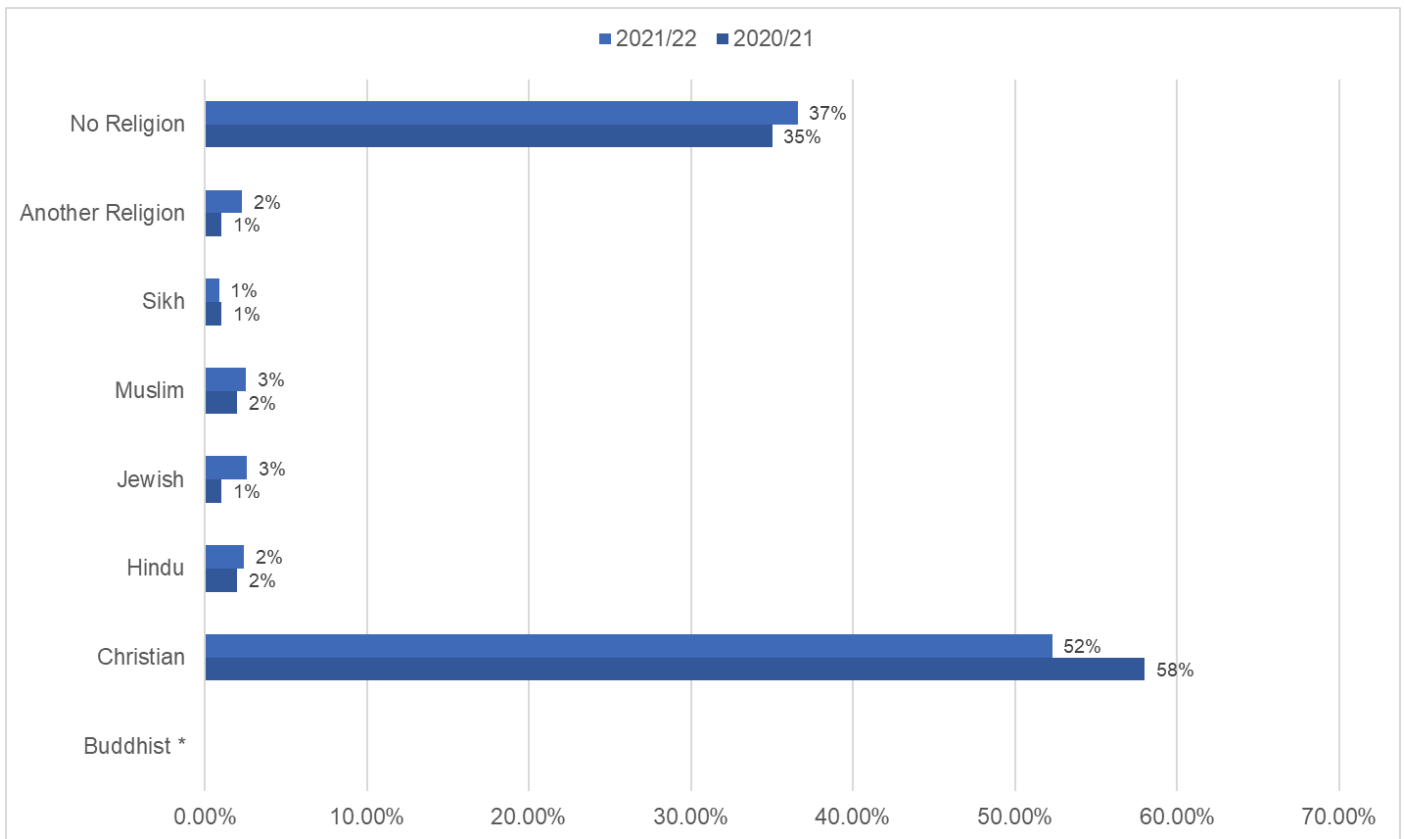
## 7.9 Religion of current appointees as at 31 March 2022



### Religion - appointments made in 2021/22

84% of individuals who were appointed or reappointed in 2021/22 provided information on their religion compared to 65% in 2020/21 and 70% in 2019/20. Of these, 52% are Christian, 2% are Hindu, 3% are Jewish, 3% are Muslim, 1% are Sikh, 2% are another religion and 37% have no religion. This compares to 0% Buddhist, 58% Christian, 2% Hindu, 1% Jewish, 2% Muslim, 1% Sikh, 1% another religion and 35% no religion in 2020/21.

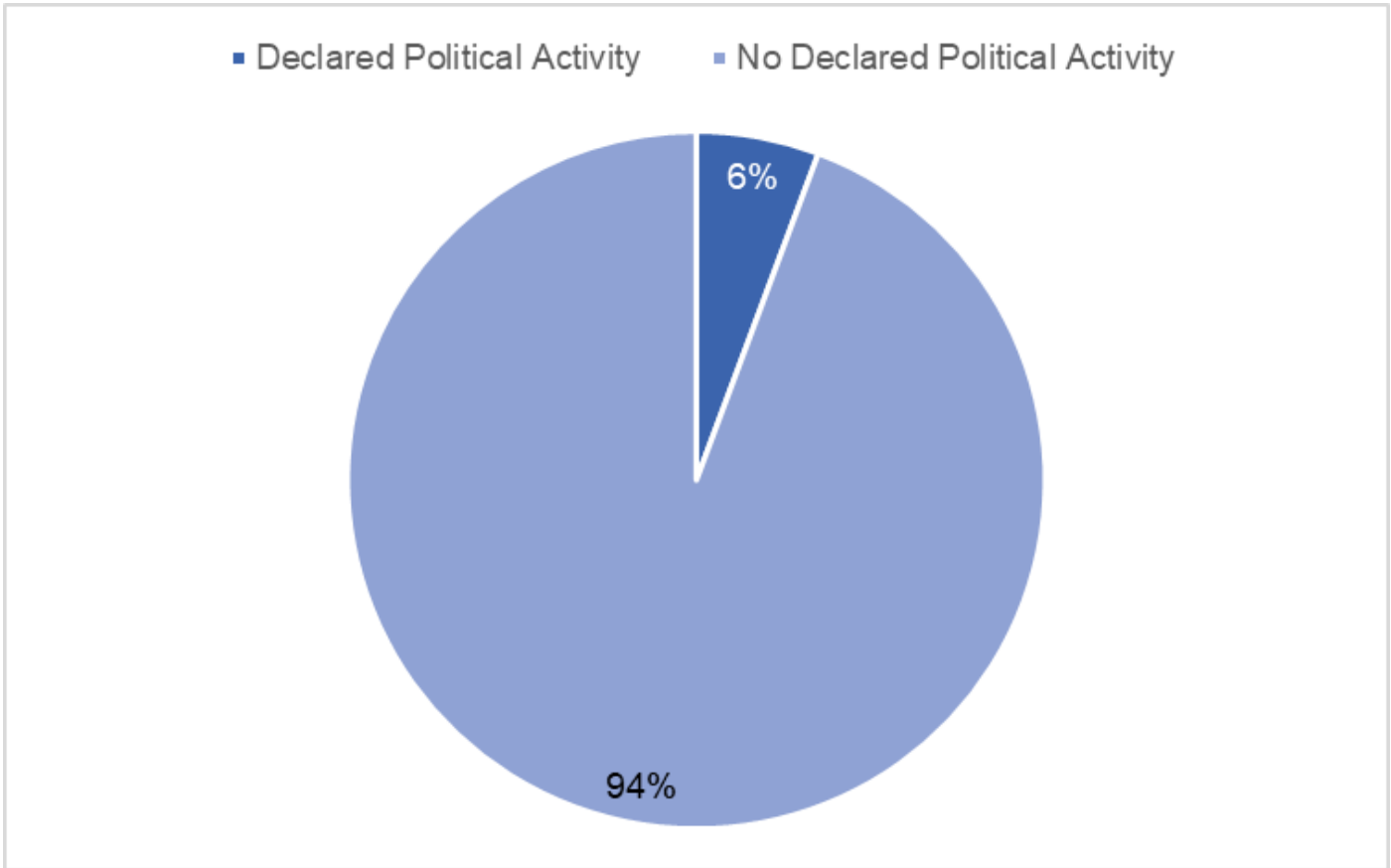
### 7.10 Percentage of new and reappointments made in 2021/22 by religion



\* values relating to fewer than 5 responses have been removed.

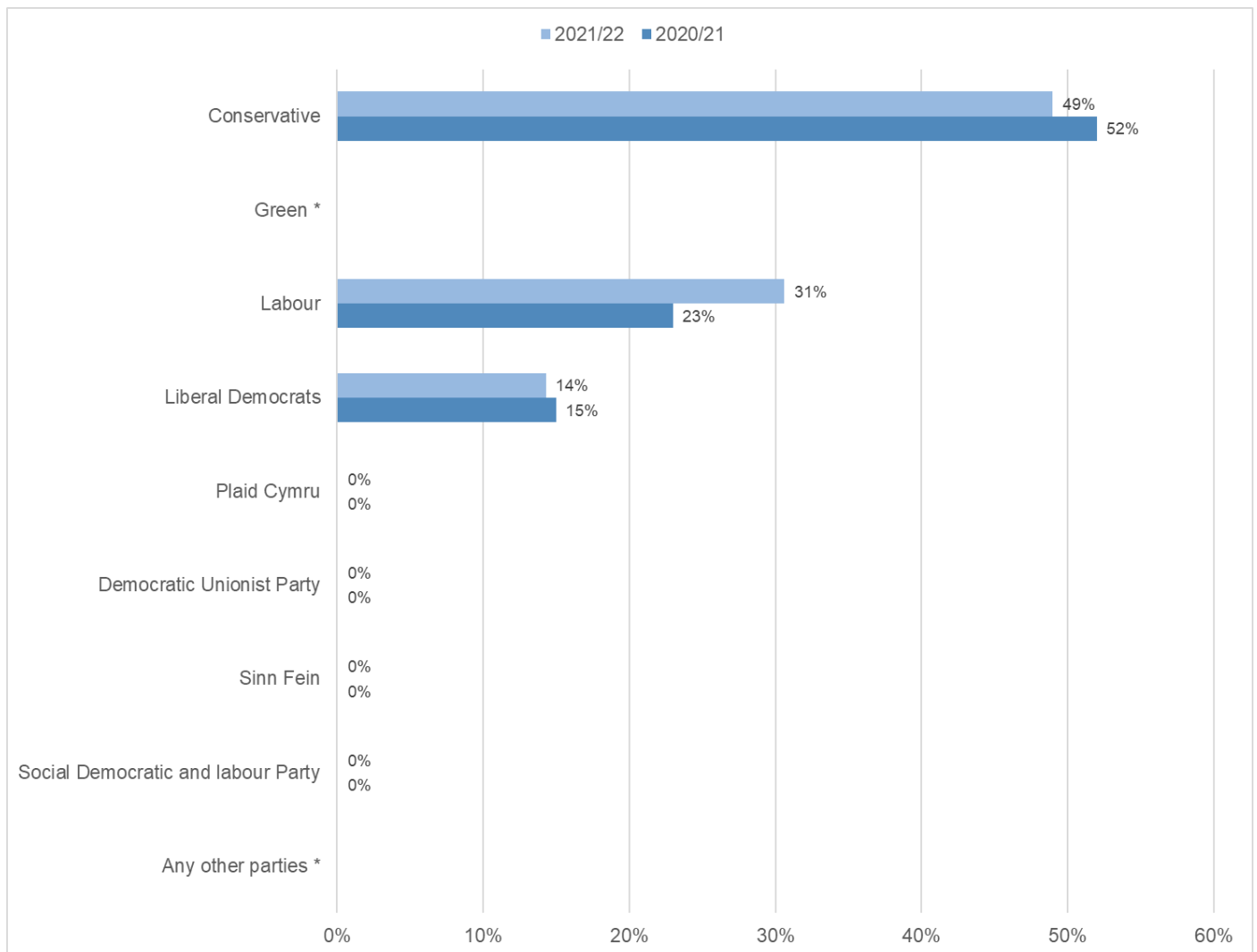
### Political activity

83% of individuals who were appointed or reappointed in 2021/22 provided this data compared to 71% in 2020/21 and 74% in 2019/20. Of these, 6% (55) stated that they had taken part in political activity in the past five years, the same percentage as in 2020/21.



Of the 6% who responded positively to this question, 49% stated that this was on behalf of the Conservative party and 31% on behalf of the Labour party. Compared to 52% and 23% in 2020/21 respectively. Please note that **an individual can be politically active for more than one party.**

**7.11 Proportion by political party of the 6% of people appointed who declared some significant political activity. NB: An individual can be politically active for more than one party.**



\* values relating to fewer than 5 responses have been removed.



## 8. Progression through the recruitment stages

Below is a breakdown of the success rates of different groups of applicants at different stages of the recruitment process. In this analysis, we can only include campaigns where data has been provided at all stages (235 campaigns out of 276), so the figures here may not be consistent with those in other parts of this report.

### 8.1 Success rates of different groups through the recruitment stages

	Applied	Applied to shortlisted	Shortlisted to found appointable	Found appointable to appointed	Applied to appointed
Female	41%	24%	55%	60%	9%
Male	59%	20%	50%	59%	6%
Ethnic minority	21%	17%	51%	63%	6%
White	79%	22%	57%	56%	7%
Disabled (two stage question)	5%	22%	70%	59%	9%
Not disabled (two stage question)	95%	19%	54%	53%	6%
Disabled (single stage question)	5%	35%	55%	75%	14%
Not disabled (single stage question)	95%	33%	56%	76%	0%

## 9. Sources

Cabinet Office SCS database, Cabinet Office - The official headline figures used for monitoring diversity of the Senior Civil Service is sourced from the [Cabinet Office diversity and inclusion dashboard](#) that collects comprehensive information on those individuals that make up the Senior Civil Service. Data for the period covered in this report were not available at time of publication.

Hampton-Alexander Review provides benchmark data on women on FTSE100 Boards. February 2022 highlights are available here: <https://ftsewomenleaders.com/>

UK Labour Market statistics, ONS - Data for the economically active populations (aged 16-64) are taken from [ONS Labour Markets Statistics](#) published November 2022. Data on employment and employee types can be found [here](#). Labour Market Status by ethnic group can be found [here](#). Regional labour market data are [here](#). Data used in this report are March-May 2022.