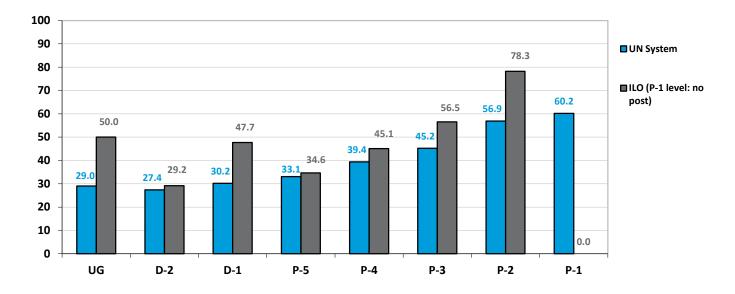


## Percentage of women in the professional and higher categories with appointments of one year or more in the United Nations System (Dec. 2011) and ILO (Dec. 2011)



## Trends in the Representation of Women in the Professional and Higher Categories – 2001 to 2011

THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM						INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)				
During the period 2001-2011 in the <b>UN System</b> , the proportion of women <b>increased</b> by <b>6.8</b> percentage points, from <b>33.9%</b> (6,533 out of 19,296) in 2001 to <b>40.7%</b> (12,086 out of 29,665) in 2011.					During the period 2001-2011 in <b>ILO</b> , the proportion of women <b>increased</b> by <b>7.6</b> percentage points, from <b>36.5%</b> (373 out of 1022) in 2001 to <b>44.1%</b> (328 out of 744) in 2011.					
Level	% of women as of 31 December 2001	% of women as of 31 December 2011	Total change 2001-2011 (percentage points)	Avg. annual change 2001-2011 (percentage points)	Level	% of women as of 31 December 2001	% of women as of 31 December 2011	Total change 2001-2011 (percentage points)	Avg. annual change 2001-2011 (percentage points)	
UG	15.6	29.0	13.4	1.3	UG	16.7	50.0	33.3	3.3	
D-2	20.8	27.4	6.6	0.7	D-2	19.0	29.2	10.1	1.0	
D-1	21.3	30.2	8.8	0.9	D-1	24.1	47.7	23.6	2.4	
P-5	24.1	33.1	8.9	0.9	P-5	22.0	34.6	12.6	1.3	
P-4	31.3	39.4	8.1	0.8	P-4	42.6	45.1	2.4	0.2	
P-3	40.3	45.2	5.0	0.5	P-3	50.3	56.5	6.2	0.6	
P-2	53.3	56.9	3.6	0.4	P-2	62.6	78.3	15.7	1.6	
P-1	63.6	60.2	-3.4	-0.3	P-1	33.3	0.0	-33.3	-3.3	

Source: CEB (2001), UN System Entities (2011). Prepared by the Focal Point for Women, Coordination Division, UN Women, December 2012. Website: <a href="http://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/un-system-coordination/women-in-the-united-nations/">http://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/un-system-coordination/women-in-the-united-nations/</a>

As of 31 December 2011, women in the <b>UN System</b> constituted:	As of 31 December 2011, women in <b>ILO</b> constituted:				
• 40.7% (12,086 out of 29,665) of all staff in the professional and higher	• 44.1% (328 out of 744) of all staff in the professional and higher categories with				
categories with appointments of one year or more	appointments of one year or more				
• 29.5% (787 out of 2,672) of all staff D-1 to UG	• 43.4% (43 out of 99) of all staff D-1 to UG				
• 41.9% (11,299 out of 26,993) of all staff P-1 to P-5	• 44.2% (285 out of 645) of all staff P-1 to P-5				
• Gender parity achieved: <b>P-1</b> : 60.2% (71 out of 118); <b>P-2</b> : 56.9% (1,746 out of 3,070)	• Gender parity achieved: <b>P-2</b> : 78.3% (18 out of 23); <b>P-3</b> : 56.5% (65 out of 115); <b>UG</b> : 50.0% (5				
• Largest increase: UG: 13.4% (from 15.6% in Dec. 2001 to 29.0% in Dec. 2011)	out of 10)				
• Largest decrease: P-1: -3.4% (from 63.6% in Dec. 2001 to 60.2% in Dec. 2011)	• Largest increase: UG: 33.3% (from 16.7% in Dec. 2001 to 50.0% in Dec. 2011)				
	• Largest decrease: P-1: -33.3% (from 33.3% in Dec. 2001 to 0.0% in Dec. 2011)				

## Representation of Women in Appointments, Promotions and Separations (P-1 to UG): 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2011

THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)					
APPOINTMENTS						
<ul> <li>All Appointments (P-1 to UG): 42.1% (2,899 out of 6,885)</li> <li>D-1 to UG Appointments: 29.1% (123 out of 422)</li> <li>P-1 to P-5 Appointments: 43.0% (2,776 out of 6,463)</li> <li>Gender parity in Appointments achieved: P-1: 64.1% (59 out of 92); P-2: 58.0% (728 out of 1,255)</li> <li>Highest proportion of female Appointments: P-1: 64.1% (59 out of 92)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>All Appointments (P-1 to UG): 43.1% (31 out of 72)</li> <li>D-1 to UG Appointments: 70.0% (7 out of 10)</li> <li>P-1 to P-5 Appointments: 38.7% (24 out of 62)</li> <li>Gender parity in Appointments achieved: P-2: 80.0% (8 out of 10); D-1: 80.0% (4 out of 5);</li> <li>D-2: 66.7% (2 out of 3); UG: 50.0% (1 out of 2)</li> <li>Highest proportion of female Appointments:P-2:80.0% (8 out of 10); D-1: 80.0% (4 out of 5)</li> </ul>					
• Lowest proportion of female Appointments: <b>D-2</b> : 28.5% (35 out of 123)	• Lowest proportion of female Appointments: <b>P-5</b> : 18.2% (2 out of 11)					
PROMOTIONS						
<ul> <li>All Promotions (P-2 to D-2): 42.6% (1,495 out of 3,507)</li> <li>D-1 and D-2 Promotions: 29.1% (141 out of 485)</li> <li>P-2 to P-5 Promotions: 44.9% (1,354 out of 3,013)</li> <li>Gender parity in Promotions achieved: P-1: 66.7% (6 out of 9); P-2: 58.6% (116 out of 198); P-3: 54.0% (379 out of 702)</li> <li>Highest proportion of female Promotions: P-1: 66.7% (6 out of 9)</li> <li>Lowest proportion of female Promotions: D-2: 25.5% (28 out of 110)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>All Promotions (P-2 to D-2): 48.6% (51 out of 105)</li> <li>D-1 and D-2 Promotions: 30.4% (7 out of 23)</li> <li>P-2 to P-5 Promotions: 53.7% (44 out of 82)</li> <li>Gender parity in Promotions achieved: P-2: 100.0% (5 out of 5); P-3: 64.7% (11 out of 17); P-4: 57.1% (16 out of 28)</li> <li>Highest proportion of female Promotions: P-2: 100.0% (5 out of 5)</li> <li>Lowest proportion of female Promotions: D-1: 25.0% (4 out of 16)</li> </ul>					
SEP	ARATIONS					
<ul> <li>Women constituted <b>39.8%</b> (2,583 out of 6,488) of all Separations (P-1 to UG), which is <b>lower</b> than their representation in the UN System (40.7%)</li> <li>The proportion of female separations was higher than the proportion of women at these levels: <b>P-2</b>: 46.8% separations vs. 45.2% representation; <b>P-3</b>: 60.7% vs. 56.9%</li> <li>Major causes of separations at these levels:</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Women constitued 40.0% (44 out of 110) of all Separations (P-1 to UG), which is lower than their representation in ILO (44.1%)</li> <li>The proportion of female separations was higher than the proportion of women at these levels: P-5: 37.5% separations vs. 34.6% representation; D-2: 50.0% vs 29.2%</li> <li>Major causes of separations at these levels:</li> </ul>					
At the <b>P-2</b> level 61.2% (131 out of 214) of women separated because of appointment expirations and 30.8% (66 out of 214) because of resignation; At <b>P-3</b> , 62.0% (258 out of 416) because of appointment expirations, and 25.7% (107 out of 416) because of resignation.	At the <b>P-5</b> level 33.3% (6 out of 18) of women separated because of mandatory retirement, 22.2% (4 out of 18) because of resignation, and 22.2% (4 out of 18) because of appointment expirations; At <b>D-2</b> , 100.0% (2 out of 2) because of mandatory retirement.					