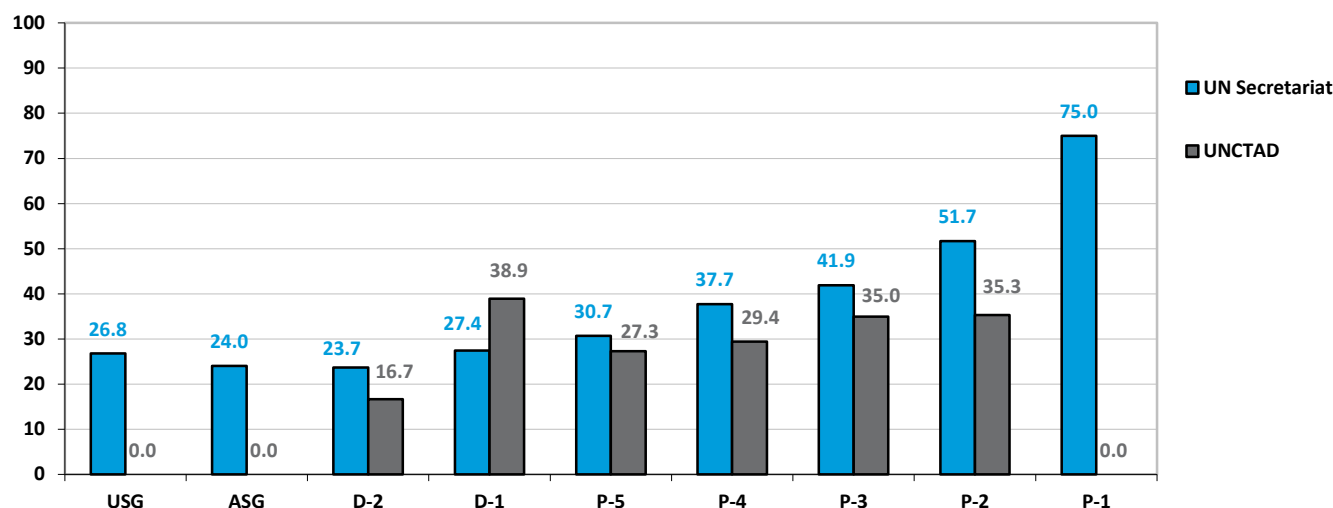


## The Status of Women in the United Nations Secretariat Departments

Percentage of women in the professional and higher categories with appointments of one year or more in the United Nations Secretariat (June 2012) and UNCTAD (June 2012)



### Trends in the Representation of Women in the Professional and Higher Categories – 2002 to 2012

THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT					UNCTAD				
During the period 2002-2012 in the <b>UN Secretariat</b> , the proportion of women <b>increased</b> by <b>4.0</b> percentage points, from <b>35.0%</b> (2,005 out of 5,733) in 2002 to <b>39.0%</b> (4,297 out of 11,025) in 2012.					During the period 2002-2012 in <b>UNCTAD</b> , the proportion of women <b>decreased</b> by <b>0.5</b> percentage points, from <b>32.3%</b> (60 out of 186) in 2002 to <b>31.8%</b> (88 out of 277) in 2012.				
Level	% of women as of 30 June 2002	% of women as of 30 June 2012	Total change 2002-2012 (percentage points)	Avg. annual change 2002-2012 (percentage points)	Level	% of women as of 30 June 2002	% of women as of 30 June 2012	Total change 2002-2012 (percentage points)	Avg. annual change 2002-2012 (percentage points)
<b>USG</b>	10.5	26.8	16.3	1.6	<b>USG</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>ASG</b>	12.5	24.0	11.5	1.2	<b>ASG</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>D-2</b>	22.3	23.7	1.3	0.1	<b>D-2</b>	0.0	16.7	16.7	1.7
<b>D-1</b>	29.0	27.4	-1.6	-0.2	<b>D-1</b>	23.1	38.9	15.8	1.6
<b>P-5</b>	29.5	30.7	1.2	0.1	<b>P-5</b>	17.9	27.3	9.3	0.9
<b>P-4</b>	31.4	37.7	6.3	0.6	<b>P-4</b>	28.3	29.4	1.2	0.1
<b>P-3</b>	38.1	41.9	3.8	0.4	<b>P-3</b>	45.2	35.0	-10.2	-1.0
<b>P-2</b>	48.8	51.7	2.8	0.3	<b>P-2</b>	40.9	35.3	-5.6	-0.6
<b>P-1</b>	63.2	75.0	11.8	1.2	<b>P-1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: OHRM. Prepared by the Focal Point for Women, Coordination Division, UN Women, December 2012.

Website: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/un-system-coordination/women-in-the-united-nations/>

<p>As of 30 June 2012, women in the <b>UN Secretariat</b> constituted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>39.0%</b> (4,297 out of 11,025) of all staff in the professional and higher categories with appointments of one year or more</li> <li>• <b>26.2%</b> (205 out of 781) of all staff D-1 to USG</li> <li>• <b>39.9%</b> (4,092 out of 10,244) of all staff P-1 to P-5</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender parity achieved: <b>P-1:</b> 75.0% (9 out of 12); <b>P-2:</b> 51.7% (666 out of 1,289)</li> <li>• Largest increase: <b>USG:</b> 16.3% (from 10.5% in June 2002 to 26.8% in June 2012)</li> <li>• Largest decrease: <b>D-1:</b> -1.6% (from 29.0% in June 2002 to 27.4% in June 2012)</li> </ul>	<p>As of 30 June 2012, women in <b>UNCTAD</b> constituted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>31.8%</b> (88 out of 277) of all staff in the professional and higher categories with appointments of one year or more</li> <li>• <b>29.6%</b> (8 out of 27) of all staff D-1 to USG</li> <li>• <b>32.0%</b> (80 out of 250) of all staff P-1 to P-5</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender parity achieved: <b>NONE</b></li> <li>• Largest increase: <b>D-2:</b> 16.7% (from 0.0% in June 2002 to 16.7% in June 2012)</li> <li>• Largest decrease: <b>P-3:</b> -10.2% (from 45.2% in June 2002 to 35.0% in June 2012)</li> </ul>
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### Representation of Women in Appointments, Promotions and Separations (P-1 to USG): 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2011

THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT	UNCTAD
<b>APPOINTMENTS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Appointments (P-1 to USG): <b>41.7%</b> (1,114 out of 2,674)</li> <li>• D-1 to USG Appointments: <b>25.3%</b> (48 out of 190)</li> <li>• P-1 to P-5 Appointments: <b>42.9%</b> (1,066 out of 2,484)</li> <li>• Gender parity in Appointments achieved: <b>P-1:</b> 70.0% (14 out of 20); <b>P-2:</b> 50.9% (288 out of 566)</li> <li>• Highest proportion of female Appointments: <b>P-1:</b> 70.0% (14 out of 20)</li> <li>• Lowest proportion of female Appointments: <b>ASG:</b> 24.2% (8 out of 33)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Appointments (P-1 to USG): <b>36.0%</b> (9 out of 25)</li> <li>• D-1 to USG Appointments: <b>0.0%</b> (0 out of 3)</li> <li>• P-1 to P-5 Appointments: <b>40.9%</b> (9 out of 22)</li> <li>• Gender parity in Appointments achieved: <b>P-4:</b> 60.0% (3 out of 5)</li> <li>• Highest proportion of female Appointments: <b>P-4:</b> 60.0% (3 out of 5)</li> <li>• Lowest proportion of female Appointments: <b>D-1:</b> 0.0% (0 out of 2); <b>D-2:</b> 0.0% (0 out of 1)</li> </ul>
<b>PROMOTIONS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Promotions (P-2 to D-2): <b>41.0%</b> (644 out of 1,572)</li> <li>• D-1 and D-2 Promotions: <b>32.4%</b> (55 out of 170)</li> <li>• P-2 to P-5 Promotions: <b>42.0%</b> (589 out of 1,402)</li> <li>• Gender parity in Promotions achieved: <b>P-2:</b> 53.1% (26 out of 49)</li> <li>• Highest proportion of female Promotions: <b>P-2:</b> 53.1% (26 out of 49)</li> <li>• Lowest proportion of female Promotions: <b>D-2:</b> 24.1% (7 out of 29)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Promotions (P-2 to D-2): <b>46.9%</b> (4 out of 5)</li> <li>• D-1 and D-2 Promotions: <b>25.0%</b> (2 out of 8)</li> <li>• P-2 to P-5 Promotions: <b>54.2%</b> (13 out of 24)</li> <li>• Gender parity in Promotions achieved: <b>P-4:</b> 60.0% (6 out of 10); <b>P-5:</b> 57.1% (4 out of 7)</li> <li>• Highest proportion of female Promotions: <b>P-4:</b> 60.0% (6 out of 10)</li> <li>• Lowest proportion of female Promotions: <b>D-2:</b> 0.0% (0 out of 1)</li> </ul>
<b>SEPARATIONS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women constituted <b>39.8%</b> (1,079 out of 2,713) of Separations (P-1 to USG), which is <b>higher</b> than their representation in the Secretariat (38.7%)</li> <li>• The proportion of female separations was higher than the proportion of women at these levels: <b>P-2:</b> 58.6% separations vs. 51.6% representation; <b>P-3:</b> 47.5% vs. 41.5%</li> </ul> <p><b>Major causes of separations at these levels:</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women constituted <b>38.1%</b> (16 out of 42) of Separations (P-1 to USG), which is <b>higher</b> than their representation in UNCTAD (32.0%)</li> <li>• The proportion of female separations was higher than the proportion of women at these levels: <b>P-2:</b> 41.7% separations vs. 36.4% representation; <b>P-3:</b> 45.5% vs. 35.1%; <b>P-4:</b> 50.0% vs. 28.1%; <b>D-2:</b> 33.3% vs. 16.7%</li> </ul> <p><b>Major causes of separations at these levels:</b></p> <p>At the <b>P-2</b> level 60.0% (3 out of 5) of women separated because of appointment expirations, and 40.0% (2 out of 5) because of resignation; At <b>P-3</b>, 40.0% (2 out of 5) because of appointment expirations and 40.0% (2 out of 5) because of mandatory retirement; At <b>P-4</b>, 40.0% (2 out of 5) because of appointment expirations and 40.0% (2 out of 5) because of mandatory retirement; At <b>D-2</b>, 100.0% (1 out of 1) because of interagency transfer.</p>