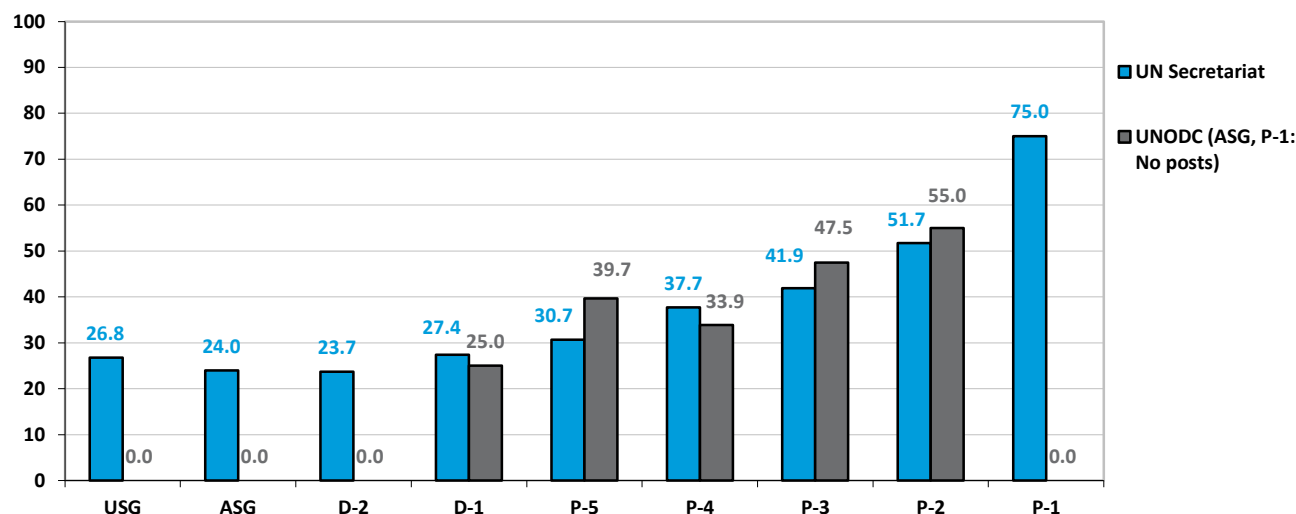


## The Status of Women in the United Nations Secretariat Departments

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



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

THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT					UNODC				
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>UNODC</b> , the proportion of women <b>increased</b> by <b>1.7</b> percentage points, from <b>38.7%</b> (48 out of 124) in 2002 to <b>40.4%</b> (133 out of 329) 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>	33.3	0.0	-33.3	-3.3
<b>D-1</b>	29.0	27.4	-1.6	-0.2	<b>D-1</b>	8.3	25.0	16.7	1.7
<b>P-5</b>	29.5	30.7	1.2	0.1	<b>P-5</b>	14.8	39.7	24.8	2.5
<b>P-4</b>	31.4	37.7	6.3	0.6	<b>P-4</b>	35.9	33.9	-2.0	-0.2
<b>P-3</b>	38.1	41.9	3.8	0.4	<b>P-3</b>	56.7	47.5	-9.2	-0.9
<b>P-2</b>	48.8	51.7	2.8	0.3	<b>P-2</b>	91.7	55.0	-36.7	-3.7
<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> <p>• Gender parity achieved: <b>P-1:</b> 75.0% (9 out of 12); <b>P-2:</b> 51.7% (666 out of 1,289)</p> <p>• Largest increase: <b>USG:</b> 16.3% (from 10.5% in June 2002 to 26.8% in June 2012)</p> <p>• Largest decrease: <b>D-1:</b> -1.6% (from 29.0% in June 2002 to 27.4% in June 2012)</p>	<p>As of 30 June 2012, women in <b>UNODC</b> constituted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>40.4%</b> (133 out of 329) of all staff in the professional and higher categories with appointments of one year or more</li> <li>• <b>20.0%</b> (3 out of 15) of all staff D-1 to USG</li> <li>• <b>41.4%</b> (130 out of 314) of all staff P-1 to P-5</li> </ul> <p>• Gender parity achieved: <b>P-2:</b> 55.0% (11 out of 20)</p> <p>• Largest increase: <b>P-5:</b> 24.8% (from 14.8% in June 2002 to 39.7% in June 2012)</p> <p>• Largest decrease: <b>P-2:</b> -36.7% (from 91.7% in June 2002 to 55.0% in June 2012)</p>
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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	UNODC
APPOINTMENTS	
<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>40.3%</b> (29 out of 72)</li> <li>• D-1 to USG Appointments: <b>0.0%</b> (0 out of 1)</li> <li>• P-1 to P-5 Appointments: <b>40.8%</b> (29 out of 71)</li> <li>• Gender parity in Appointments achieved: <b>P-3:</b> 54.8% (17 out of 31)</li> <li>• Highest proportion of female Appointments: <b>P-3:</b> 54.8% (17 out of 31)</li> <li>• Lowest proportion of female Appointments: <b>USG:</b> 0.0% (0 out of 1)</li> </ul>
PROMOTIONS	
<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>52.2%</b> (24 out of 46)</li> <li>• D-1 and D-2 Promotions: <b>0.0%</b> (0 out of 6)</li> <li>• P-2 to P-5 Promotions: <b>60.0%</b> (24 out of 40)</li> <li>• Gender parity in Promotions achieved: <b>P-3:</b> 61.5% (8 out of 13); <b>P-4:</b> 50.0% (9 out of 18); <b>P-5:</b> 77.8% (7 out of 9)</li> <li>• Highest proportion of female Promotions: <b>P-5:</b> 77.8% (7 out of 9)</li> <li>• Lowest proportion of female Promotions: <b>D-1:</b> 0.0% (0 out of 4); <b>D-2:</b> 0.0% (0 out of 2)</li> </ul>
SEPARATIONS	
<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>38.5%</b> (20 out of 52) of Separations (P-1 to USG), which is <b>lower</b> than their representation in UNODC (43.3%)</li> <li>• The proportion of female separations was higher than the proportion of women at these levels: <b>P-2:</b> 100.0% separations vs. 60.0% representation; <b>P-3:</b> 66.7% vs. 51.4%; <b>D-1:</b> 42.9% vs. 11.1%</li> </ul> <p><b>Major causes of separations at these levels:</b></p> <p>At the <b>P-2</b> level 100.0% (2 out of 2) of women separated because of appointment expirations; At <b>P-3</b>, 62.5% (5 out of 8) because of resignation and 37.5% (3 out of 5) because of appointment expirations; At <b>D-1</b>, 66.7% (2 out of 3) because of resignation.</p>