Faculty Promotions Report
$1^{\text {st }}$ September 2018 - $\mathbf{3 1}^{\text {st }}$ August 2019

## Contents

| Introduction | Page 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Section A. Outcome of Application for Promotion $1^{\text {st }}$ September 2018 to $31^{\text {st }}$ August 2019 | Page 3 |
| Percentage of Total Applications for Promotion by Gender | Page 3 |
| Percentage of Applications by Decision and Grade | Page 4 |
| Percentage of Applications by Gender and Grade | Page 4 |
| GEAP Targets | Page 5 |
| Percentage of Promoted Candidates by Gender and Grade | Page 5 |
| Success Rate by Gender and Grade | Page 6 |
| Total Number of Applications Received by College and Grade | Page 6 |
| Percentage of Total Applications by Age and Grade | Page 7 |
| Percentage of Successful/Unsuccessful Applications by Age and Grade | Page 7 |
| Section B. Cumulative Statistics 2016-2019 | Page 8 |
| Success Rate by Promotion Pathway | Page 8 |
| Success Rate by College | Page 9 |
| Application Rate by College | Page 9 |
| Successful and Unsuccessful Applications by Age | Page 10 |
| Prima Facie Stage | Page 11 |
| Application Processing Time | Page 11 |
| Appendix I. Raw Data | Page 12 |
| Appendix II. Faculty Promotions Committee Membership $1^{\text {st }}$ September 2018 to $31^{\text {st }}$ August 2019 | Page 13 |
| Appendix III. Successful Promotions from $1^{\text {st }}$ September 2018 to $31^{\text {st }}$ August 2019 | Page 14 |

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the Faculty Promotion process. Section A reports the statistics for the period $1^{\text {st }}$ September $2018-31^{\text {st }}$ August 2019. As the Faculty Promotions rolling process has been in place for three years, cumulative figures are also included in Section B. Raw data for percentage figures reported on is contained in Appendix I.

The membership of the Faculty Promotions Committee is outlined in Appendix II.

## Section A - OUTCOME OF APPLICATIONS FOR PROMOTION (1 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ September 2018-31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ August 2019)

56 applications for promotion were assessed by the Faculty Promotions Committee ${ }^{1}$ during the period $1^{\text {st }}$ September 2018-31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ August 2019. 27 applications were received from female candidates and 29 applications were received from male candidates.

## Percentage of Total Applications by Gender



Fig. 1: Percentage of total applications for promotion (2018-19) by gender

[^0]

Fig. 2: Percentage of applications for promotion (2018-19) by decision and grade

## Percentage of Applications by Gender and Grade



Fig. 3: Percentage of applications for promotion (2018-19) by gender and grade

## GEAP Targets

The Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) introduced the following gender equality targets in promotion, with the measure being at least in proportion to the number of women at the grade below (cascade model) which is to be monitored on an annual basis. The GEAP targets for 2018 along with the percentage of actual promotions for female faculty using the cascade model are as follows:

|  | Promotion from <br> Lecturer/Assistant <br> Professor $>$ Associate <br> Professor | Promotion from <br> Associate <br> Professor $>$ <br> Professor | Promotion from <br> Professor $>$ Full <br> Professor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| GEAP Target | $49 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $30 \%$ |
| Percentage of Promoted Female <br> candidates | $46 \%$ (12 Applicants) | $80 \%$ (4 Applicants) | $17 \%$ (1 Applicant) |

Fig. 4: GEAP targets for promotion to different grades, 2018

Percentage of Promoted Candidates by Gender and Grade


Fig. 5: Percentage of promoted candidates to each grade by gender (2018-19)

Figure 5 above shows that the GEAP target was met from Associate Professor to Professor but not from Lecturer/Assistant Professor to Associate Professor or Professor to Full Professor. A single additional female promotion from Lecturer/Assistant Professor to Associate Professor would have been sufficient to meet the GEAP target for this grade.

## Success Rate by Gender and Grade



Fig. 6: Promotion success rates by gender and grade, 2018-19

## Total Number of Applications Received by College and Grade



Fig. 7: Applications received from each College by grade, 2018-19

The largest number of applications received came from the College of Social Sciences and Law followed by the College of Health and Agricultural Sciences. The split across STEMM and Arts, Humanities, Social Science and Business (AHSSB) Colleges is relatively even with 30 applications received from AHSSB Colleges and 26 from STEMM Colleges. However, in proportional terms, relative to the number of faculty within these various Colleges, applications from AHSSB Colleges is double that from STEMM Colleges (6.7\% Vs 3.5\%)

Percentage of Total Applications by Age and Grade


Fig. 8: Percentage of total applications to each grade, by age bands, 2018-19
The distribution of age profiles for those applying for promotion is as might be expected. $17 \%$ of those applying for promotion to Associate Professor were aged 30-39. Those aged $40-49$ comprise the largest proportion of individuals applying for promotion to both the Associate Professor and Professor grades, while those applying for promotion to Full Professor were predominantly aged 40-59. Interestingly, 8\% of those applying for promotion to Full Professor were aged 30-39, while 8\% of those applying for promotion to Associate Professor were aged 60+.

Percentage of Successful/Unsuccessful Applications by Age and Grade


Fig. 9: Percentage of successful and unsuccessful applications to each grade, by age bands, 2018-19

Of all those applying for promotion to the Associate Professor grade, $71 \%$ were successful and $47 \%$ were aged $40-49$. Similarly, $62.5 \%$ of those applying for promotion to the Professor grade were
successful and $37.5 \%$ were aged $40-49$. Half of those applying for promotion to Full Professor were successful and the distribution of their corresponding age profiles ranged evenly across all four age bands.

## Section B - CUMULATIVE STATISTICS 18 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ MAY 2016 TO 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ AUGUST 2019

## Success Rate by Promotion Pathway

| No. of applications <br> Lecturer/ Assistant <br> Professor to Associate <br> Professor | No. of applications <br> Associate <br> Professor to <br> Professor | No. of applications <br> from Prof to Full <br> Professor | Total applications | Totals |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 59 | 61 | 41 | 23 | 15 | 8 | 115 | 92 |
| 28.5 | 29.5 | 19.8 | 11.1 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 55.6 | 44.4 |


| Successful <br> applications Lecturer/ <br> Assistant Professor to <br> Associate Professor | Successful <br> applications <br> Associate <br> Professor to <br> Professor | Successful <br> applications from <br> Prof to Full Professor | Total successes | Totals |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 40 | 43 | 30 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 82 | 65 |
| 67.8 | 70.5 | 73.2 | 78.3 | 80 | 50 | 71.3 | 70.7 |

Fig. 10: Number of total applications and successful applications for promotion (2016-19) across the entire university. NOTE: The percentage numbers that are italicised correspond to relatively small absolute numbers (less than 10) ${ }^{2}$.

The overall success rate for promotion is approximately $70 \%$. This is similar for male (71.3\%) and female (70.7\%) applicants.

Similar numbers of women and men applied for a first stage promotion (LAP to AP); the percentage of women being successful was slightly higher ( $70.5 \% \mathrm{Vs} 67.8 \%$ ).

There is a marginally higher success rate for both male and female applicants seeking a second stage promotion (AP to P), i.e., $73.2 \%$ and $78.3 \%$, respectively.

The small number of female faculty at the Professor grade is likely the primary reason for only 8 of these individuals seeking promotion to the Full Professor grade. Of those who applied, 50\% were successful. $80 \%$ of the corresponding male applicants were successfully promoted to Full Professor.

[^1]
## Success Rate by College



Fig. 11: Number of total applications and successful applications for promotion (2016-19) for each of the six colleges within the university. NOTE: The percentage numbers that are italicised correspond to relatively small absolute numbers (less than 10).

When data is considered on a College by College basis, it is evident that the proportion of applicants being promoted from the College of SS\&L $(79.3 \%)$ is significantly higher than that from most other Colleges.

The success rate for female applicants is significantly lower than for males in the College of H\&AS $(62.5 \%$ Vs $70.8 \%$, respectively), while it is significantly greater in the College of S ( $90.9 \%$ Vs $66.7 \%$ ).

## Application Rate by College

| Number of applications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A\&H | B | E\&A | H\&AS | S | SS\&L | Totals |  |
| Male | 9 | 3 | 17 | 24 | 30 | 32 | 115 | Numbers |
| Female | 22 | 7 | 2 | 24 | 11 | 26 | 92 |  |
| Total | 31 | 10 | 19 | 48 | 41 | 58 | 207 |  |
| Total number of faculty |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 65 | 61 | 116 | 168 | 175 | 115 | 700 | Numbers |
| Female | 74 | 35 | 28 | 204 | 57 | 100 | 498 |  |
| Total | 139 | 96 | 144 | 372 | 232 | 215 | 1198 |  |
| Percentage of faculty applying |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 13.8 | 4.9 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 17.1 | 27.8 | 16.4 | $\%$ApplicationRates |
| Female | 29.7 | 20 | 7.1 | 11.8 | 19.3 | 26 | 18.5 |  |
| Total | 22.3 | 10.4 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 17.7 | 27.0 | 17.3 |  |

Fig. 12: Number of promotion applications (2016-19) for each of the six colleges within the university. By considering the total number of male and female faculty in each college, it is possible to establish the percentage of male and female faculty applying for promotion.

The overall application rate across the entire university is broadly similar, i.e., $17.3 \%$, albeit slightly higher for females than males ( $18.5 \% \mathrm{Vs} 16.4 \%$, respectively).

The College of SS\&L has the highest overall application rate, at 27\%. The next highest application rate is that of the College of $A \& H$, at $22.3 \%$. These are, respectively, $56 \%$ and $29 \%$ above the overall application rate across the entire university.

The College of A\&H has a skewed application rate, with that for females being more than double that for males (i.e., $29.7 \%$ Vs $13.8 \%$ ). There may be historic reasons for this.

## Successful Applications by Age 2016-2019



Fig. 13a

## Unsuccessful Applications by Age 2016-2019



Fig. 13b
These two figures present the cumulative data for the entire period 2016-19 and can be read in conjunction with the annualised data of 2018-19 given above in Figure 9. 69\% of those applying for promotion to the Associate Professor grade were successful in this three-year period and $41 \%$ were aged 40-49. Similarly, $74.5 \%$ of those applying for promotion to the Professor grade were successful and $34 \%$ were aged 40-49. 70\% of those applying for promotion to Full Professor were successful.

## Prima Facie Stage

A prima facie case for promotion is established if the candidate provides sufficient evidence, in the round, of meeting the standard required for promotion to the relevant grade. There has been a decline in 2018/19 in the number of cases establishing a prima facie case. However, the success rate for applications that establish the prima facie case remains high and there was a corresponding increase in 2018/19. The proportions of those candidates establishing a prima facie case but subsequently not being promoted has reduced over past three years, from $13 \%$ in 2016-17 to $7.5 \%$ in 2018-19.


Fig. 14: Prima facie cases, 2016-19

## Application Processing Time

As of April 2019, the average number of weeks to process an application for promotion was 28 weeks from the point of submission to HR to the notification of the outcome of the application. The minimum processing timeframe was 5 weeks (associated with academic retention pathway application) ranging up to 57 weeks. There are a number of factors why applications vary in terms of processing time including the time of year at which an application is submitted, submission at a peak time and the time taken to obtain External Assessor reports (no assessor took longer than 7 weeks to return their report). The average processing time ranges from 27 weeks at Lecturer/Assistant Professor to Associate Professor to 30 weeks at Professor to Full Professor.

|  | No. | Time (Average) | Time (Min) | No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lecturer/Assistant <br> Professor <br> Associate Professor | 102 | 27 | 9 | 48 |
| Associate Professor <br> $>$ Professor | 61 | 29 | 5 | 57 |
| Professor $>$ Full <br> Professor | 19 | 30 | 7 | 49 |
| Total | 182 | 28 | 5 | 57 |

Fig. 15: Application processing times

## APPENDIX I - RAW DATA

Total number of applications by decision from $1^{\text {st }}$ September 2018 to $\mathbf{3 1}^{\text {st }}$ August 2019

| Decision | Lecturer/Assistant <br> Professor > Associate Professor | Associate Professor Professor | Professor Professor | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Successful | 26 | 5 | 6 | 37 |
| Unsuccessful | 10 | 3 | 6 | 19 |
| Total | 36 | 8 | 12 | 56 |

Total number of applications by gender from $1^{\text {st }}$ September 2018 to $31^{\text {st }}$ August 2019

| Gender | Lecturer/Assistant <br> Professor <br> Associate Professor | Associate Professor <br> $>$ <br> Professor | Professor <br> Professor | $>$ Full |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Total 1 .

Total Number of successful applications by gender from $1^{\text {st }}$ September 2018 to 31 $^{\text {st }}$ August 2019

| Gender | Lecturer/Assistant <br> Professor <br> Associate Professor | Associate Professor > Professor | Professor >Full Professor | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Female | 12 | 4 | 1 | 17 |
| Male | 14 | 1 | 5 | 20 |
| Total | 26 | 5 | 6 | 37 |

Prima Facie Data 18 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ May 2016 to 31 $^{\text {st }}$ August 2019

|  | Total Applicants | Total establish prima facie case |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2016-2017$ | 80 | 68 |
| $2017-2018$ | 71 | 60 |
| $2018-2019$ | 56 | 40 |
| Totals | 207 | 171 |


| Faculty Promotions Committee Membership |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Professor Mark Rogers, Chair | Registrar and Deputy President |
| Professor Geraldine Butler | Science |
| Professor Michael Gilchrist | Engineering \& Architecture |
| Professor Alun Jones | Social Sciences and Law |
| Professor Margaret Kelleher | Arts \& Humanities |
| Professor Grace Mulcahy | Health and Agricultural Sciences |
| Professor lan O’Donnell | Social Sciences and Law |
| Professor Robert Gerwarth | Arts \& Humanities |
| Professor Andrea Prothero | Business |
| Professor Tadhg O'Keeffe | Social Sciences and Law |

## APPENDIX III

## Successful Promotions

## $1^{\text {ST }}$ SEPTEMBER 2018 TO 31 ${ }^{\text {ST }}$ AUGUST 2019

Successful Promotions<br>1 September 2018-31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ August 2019

## Promotion to Full Professor

1. Full Professor Stephen Daly, School of Earth Sciences
2. Full Professor Lorraine Brennan, School of Agriculture \& Food Science
3. Full Professor Brian O’Connor, School of Philosophy
4. Full Professor Eoin Carolan, School of Law
5. Full Professor Kevin O'Connor, School of Biomolecular and Biomedical Science
6. Full Professor David MacHugh, School of Agriculture and Food Science

## Promotion to Professor

1. Professor Jessica Bramham, School of Psychology
2. Professor Marie Clarke, School of Education
3. Professor Emmeline Hill, School of Agriculture and Food Science
4. Professor Amanda McCann, School of Medicine
5. Professor Enda Cummins, School of Biosystems and Food Engineering

## Promotion Associate Professor

1. Associate Professor Geertje Schuitema, School of Business
2. Associate Professor Ronald Moore, School of Public Health, Physiotherapy and Sports/Sociology
3. Associate Professor Federico Ferretti, School of Geography
4. Associate Professor Susan Rackard, School of Veterinary Medicine
5. Associate Professor Niamh Howlin, School of Law
6. Associate Professor Marie Keenan, School of Social Policy, Social Work \& Social Justice
7. Associate Professor Francesco Pilla, School of Architecture, Planning and Environmental Policy
8. Associate Professor David Coyle, School of Computer Science
9. Associate Professor Patrick Gibbons, School of Agriculture \& Food Science
10. Associate Professor William Kinsella, School of Education
11. Associate Professor Rebecca Stephenson, School of English, Drama and Film
12. Associate Professor Gillian Pye, School of Languages, Cultures \& Linguistics
13. Associate Professor Nigel Brunton, School of Agriculture and Food Science -
14. Associate Professor Siobhan McClean, School of Biomolecular and Biomedical Science
15. Associate Professor Neil Docherty, School of Medicine
16. Associate Professor Jennifer Symonds, School of Education
17. Associate Professor Amanda Fitzgerald, School of Psychology
18. Associate Professor Naonori Kodate, School of Social Policy, Social Work and Social Justice
19. Associate Professor Ciara Greene, School of Psychology
20. Associate Professor Thomas McIntyre, School of Law
21. Associate Professor Eimear Byrne, School of Mathematics and Statistics
22. Associate Professor John O’Sullivan, School of Civil Engineering
23. Associate Professor Caitriona Cunningham, School of Public Health, Physiotherapy and Sports Science
24. Associate Professor Jens Carlsson, School of Biology and Environmental Science
25. Associate Professor Roy Flechner, School of History
26. Associate Professor Mathew Creighton, School of Sociology

[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Applications are submitted to HR by each candidate and for the attention of the Faculty Promotions Committee once commentaries are completed by Head of School and College Principal, and External Assessor details have been provided.
    Page | 3

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ The inferences that can be made from these percentage numbers are less significant than those based on larger absolute numbers.

