Faculty Promotions Report $1^{\text {st }}$ September 2019 - $31^{\text {st }}$ August 2020

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## 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 2019-31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ August 2020. As the Faculty Promotions rolling process has been in place for four 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 and a list of successful candidates during 2019/2020 is contained in Appendix III.

## SECTION A - OUTCOME OF APPLICATIONS FOR PROMOTION (1 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ September 2019-31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ August 2020)

63 applications for promotion were assessed by the Faculty Promotions Committee ${ }^{1}$ during the period $1^{\text {st }}$ September $2019-31^{\text {st }}$ August 2020. 29 applications were received from female candidates and 34 applications were received from male candidates.

### 1.1 Percentage of Total Applications by Gender



Fig. 1: Percentage of total applications for promotion (2019-20) by gender

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### 1.2 Percentage of Applications by Decision and Grade



Fig. 2: Percentage of applications for promotion (2019-20) by decision and grade

### 1.3 GEAP Targets ${ }^{2}$

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 2019-2020 along with the percentage of actual promotions for female faculty using the cascade model are as follows:

|  | Promotion from Lecturer/Assistant <br> Professor > Associate Professor | Promotion from Associate <br> Professor > <br> Professor | Promotion from <br> Professor >Full <br> Professor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GEAP Target | 49.7\% | 41\% | 30\% |
| Upper limit of Female Promoted candidates, 2019/2020³ | 30.3\% | 70\% | 50\% |
| Percentage of Female Promoted candidates, 2019/2020 | 37.5\% | 80\% | 40\% |

Fig. 3: GEAP targets for promotion to different grades, 2019-2020
Figure 3 above illustrates that the GEAP target was achieved at the two senior levels but not achieved at the first level of promotion from Lecturer/Assistant Professor to Associate Professor. However, it is

[^1]important to note that only 10 applications for promotion from LAP to Associate Professor were received from female faculty, which means that the GEAP target could not have been achieved even if all female applicants had been promoted: if all female applicants had been promoted, this indicates the upper limit of female promoted candidates, i.e., $10 / 33=30.3 \%$. This is further evidenced by the absolute numbers and success rates indicated in Figures 4 and 5 below.

### 1.4 Number of Promoted Candidates by Gender and Grade



Fig. 4: Number of promoted candidates to each grade by gender (2019-20)

### 1.5 Success Rate by Gender and Grade



Fig. 5: Promotion success rates by gender and grade, 2019-20

### 1.6 Total Number of Applications Received by College and Grade



Fig. 6: Applications received from each College by grade, 2019-20
There were no applications from the College of Business in the academic year 2019-2020. Both the College of Arts and Humanities and the College of Engineering and Architecture had 10 applications. The Colleges of Health and Agricultural Sciences and the College of Science both had 14 applications with the College of Social Sciences and Law having the highest number of applications (15). Considering the number of faculty eligible to apply for promotion across the entire university, this corresponds to an overall application rate of $7.0 \%$ within this single academic year. In proportional terms, these numbers of applications correspond to $8.3 \%(=10 / 121)$ for the College of Arts \& Humanities, $9.4 \%(=10 / 106)$ for Engineering \& Architecture, 5.2\% (=14/269) for Health \& Agricultural Sciences, $7.8 \%(=14 / 179)$, and $8.7 \%(=15 / 173)$ for the College of Social Sciences \& Law.

### 1.7 Total Applications by Age and Grade



Fig. 7: Percentage of total applications to each grade, by age bands, 2019-20
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The distribution of age profiles for those applying for promotion is as might be expected. Those aged 30-49 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 50-59. Perhaps, not unexpectedly, none of those applying for promotion to Associate Professor were older than 59 whilst none of those applying for promotion to Full Professor were younger than 40.

### 1.8 External Assessor Profile

In total, 47 of the 63 applicants established a prima facie case for promotion during 2019/2020. 241 External Assessors were nominated by candidates and commentators to provide a report across all three levels for promotion. From the long list of external assessor nominations provided by the candidates and commentators, the FPC rank the external assessors while giving due consideration to both assessors' gender and geographical location, in addition to any potential or perceived conflict of interest. The gender and geographical location of those assessors who subsequently provided reports for candidates are outlined below.

### 1.8.1 Lecturer/Assistant Professor to Associate Professor

25 candidates established a prima facie case for promotion to Associate Professor at a breakdown of 10 female and 15 male. In total 50 reports were obtained from External Assessors; 2 for each candidate. The breakdown of those external assessors:


Fig. 8: External Assessor Gender and Geographical Profile for Lecturer/Assistant Prof to Associate Prof Applications

### 1.8.2 Associate Professor to Professor

17 candidates established a prima facie case for promotion to Professor at a breakdown of 13 female to 4 male. In total 51 reports were obtained from External Assessors; 3 for each candidate. The breakdown of those external assessors is as follows:


Fig. 9: External Assessor Gender and Geographical Profile for Associate Prof to Prof Applications

### 1.8.3 Professor to Full Professor

5 candidates established a prima facie case for promotion to Full Professor at a breakdown of 2 female to 3 male. In total 15 reports were obtained from External Assessors; 3 for each candidate. The breakdown of those external assessors who provided reports is as follows:


Fig. 10: External Assessor Gender and Geographical Profile for Prof to Full Prof Applications

## SECTION B - CUMULATIVE STATISTICS 18 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ MAY 2016 TO 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ AUGUST 2020

270 applications have been fully assessed by the Faculty Promotions Committee over the past 4 years. The breakdown of the applications and the success rate is captured below.

### 2.1 Success Rate by Gender and Promotion Pathway

| No. of applications Lecturer/ Assistant Professor to Associate Professor |  | No. of applications Associate Professor to Professor |  | No. of applications from Prof to Full Professor |  | Total applications |  | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male |  |  |
| 71 | 82 | 37 | 47 | 13 | 20 | 121 | 149 | 270 |  |
| Successful applicatio Lecturer/ Professor Associate | istant <br> fessor | Successful applications Associate to Profess | fessor | Successful applicatio Prof to Full | rom ofessor | Total succ |  | Totals |  |
| Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male |  |  |
| 52 | 55 | 30 | 33 | 6 | 15 | 88 | 103 | 191 | Numbers |
| 73\% | 67\% | 81\% | 70\% | 46\% | 75\% | 73\% | 69\% | 71\% | Success <br> Rate |

Fig. 11: Number of total applications, successful applications and success rate by gender for promotion (2016-20) across the entire university.

The overall success rate for promotion is approximately $71 \%$. The success rate for female (73\%) applicants is slightly higher than the success rate for male (69\%) applicants.

A slightly higher number of male applicants have applied for a first stage promotion (LAP to AP); however, the percentage of female applicants being successful was slightly higher ( $73 \% \mathrm{Vs} 67 \%$ ).

A similar trend has emerged at the second stage promotion (AP to $P$ ); again with a higher success rate for female applicants ( $81 \%$ Vs $70 \%$ ).

The small number of female faculty at the Professor grade is likely the primary reason for only eleven of these individuals seeking promotion to the Full Professor grade. Two of these individuals applied twice, which corresponds to the total of 13 applications for promotion to Full Professor from female faculty indicated in Fig. 11. 46\% of these 13 applications were successful whilst $75 \%$ of the corresponding male applications were successful. In terms of female individuals applying for promotion, these eleven individuals correspond to $55 \%$ success.

### 2.2 Success Rate by College

| Number of applications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A\&H | B | E\&A | H\&AS | S | SS\&L | Totals |  |
| Male | 13 | 3 | 25 | 29 | 39 | 40 | 149 | Numbers |
| Female | 27 | 7 | 5 | 33 | 16 | 33 | 121 |  |
| Total | 40 | 10 | 30 | 62 | 55 | 73 | 270 |  |
| Successful applications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A\&H | B | E\&A | H\&AS | S | SS\&L | Totals |  |
| Male | 8 | 1 | 16 | 20 | 26 | 32 | 103 | Numbers |
| Female | 19 | 3 | 5 | 23 | 14 | 24 | 88 |  |
| Total | 27 | 4 | 21 | 43 | 40 | 56 | 191 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male \% | 62\% | 33\% | 64\% | 69\% | 67\% | 80\% | 69\% | \% <br> Success <br> Rate |
| Female \% | 70\% | 43\% | 100\% | 70\% | 88\% | 73\% | 73\% |  |
| Total \% | 68\% | 40\% | 70\% | 69\% | 73\% | 77\% | 71\% |  |

Fig. 12a: Number of total applications and successful applications for promotion (2016-20) for each of the six colleges within the university.

### 2.3 Application Rate by College

| Total Applicants by College |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A\&H | B | E\&A | H\&AS | S | SS\&L | Totals |  |
| Male | 13 | 3 | 25 | 29 | 39 | 40 | 149 | Numbers |
| Female | 27 | 7 | 5 | 33 | 16 | 33 | 121 |  |
| Total | 40 | 10 | 30 | 62 | 55 | 73 | 270 |  |
| Total number of faculty excluding Full Professor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 60 | 46 | 106 | 123 | 161 | 101 | 597 | Numbers |
| Female | 72 | 28 | 28 | 192 | 65 | 111 | 496 |  |
| Total | 132 | 74 | 134 | 315 | 226 | 212 | 1093 |  |
| Percentage of faculty applying |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 22\% | 7\% | 24\% | 24\% | 24\% | 40\% | 25\% | \% <br> Application Rates |
| Female | 38\% | 25\% | 18\% | 17\% | 25\% | 30\% | 24\% |  |
| Total | 30\% | 14\% | 22\% | 20\% | 24\% | 34\% | 25\% |  |

Fig. 12b: Number of total applications and Total Number of Faculty excluding Full Professors (2016-20) for each of the six colleges within the university. The Percentage of Faculty Applying is also noted.

The average rate of applications for the four year period 2016-19 across the entire university is $25 \%$, and this is essentially similar for male and female applicants. There are some notable exceptions to this. There has been a notably low rate of applications from the College of Business and a high rate of applications from the College of SS\&L. The high proportion of female applications from the College of Arts \& Humanities may have been influenced by historically low rates of promotion of female faculty in this College.

In respect of the success rate for the same period, the average across the entire university is $71 \%$ and this is essentially similar for female and male applicants, albeit slightly higher for female applicants. The significantly lower success rates associated with the College of Business is, again, due to the proportionally small number of applicants. All $100 \%$ of the five female applicants from the College of E\&A applied successfully for promotion, while $88 \%$ of female applicants in the College of Science, and $80 \%$ of the male applicants from the College of SS\&L also applied successfully for promotion.

### 2.4 Application Rate by Gender and Promotion Pathway

|  | Lecturer/ Assistant Professor | Associate Professor | Professor | Totals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total applicants by grade and Gender |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 82 | 47 | 20 | 149 |
| Female | 71 | 37 | 13 | 121 |
| Total | 153 | 84 | 33 | 270 |
| Total number of Faculty excluding FP |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 346 | 180 | 71 | 597 |
| Female | 351 | 105 | 40 | 496 |
| Total | 697 | 285 | 111 | 1093 |
| Percentage of Faculty applying |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 24\% | 26\% | 28\% | 25\% |
| Female | 20\% | 35\% | 33\% | 24\% |
| Total | 22\% | 29\% | 30\% | 25\% |

Fig. 13: Number of promotion applications (2016-20) by gender at each level and the number of Faculty at each level. This shows the application rate by gender and grade.

The application rate is broadly similar at the first level of promotion from Lecturer/Assistant Professor to Associate Professor with $24 \%$ eligible males applying for promotion over the past four years and 20\% females, however, it should be noted that a lower rate of application at the first level will have an impact on the pipeline of candidates at the higher levels.

Interestingly, the female application rate at the two higher levels is higher than that of males, particularly at the second level of promotion from Associate Professor to Professor with an application rate of $35 \%$ female candidates applying versus $26 \%$ male candidates. At the Full Professor level females are applying at a rate of $33 \%$ versus a male rate of $28 \%$.

Section 1.6 provided data on the annualised application rates across the various Colleges: $7 \%$ of those eligible to apply in 2019/20 did so, which is similar to the $25 \%$ that applied over the cumulative fouryear period, as indicated above in Fig. 13. At present, it is not possible to provide promotion data on the time elapsed since a person was either appointed or last promoted. However, it is recognised that such data would be interesting and would establish with certainty whether there is actually a significant difference between the time that male and female applicants wait before choosing to apply for promotion.

Section 1.3 indicated that the 2019 GEAP targets were $50 \%, 41 \%$ and $30 \%$ respectively for promotions to the grades of Associate Professor, Professor and Full Professor, whilst the corresponding
percentage of female promotions were $38 \%, 80 \%$ and $40 \%$. The same comparison can be made in respect of the cumulative data corresponding to the period 2016-20. This would indicate that the corresponding GEAP targets (as per Figure 13) would be 50\% (=351/697), 37\% (=105/285) and 36\% (=40/11). The corresponding percentages of female faculty being promoted, as per Fig. 11, are 49\% $(=52 / 107), 48 \%(=30 / 63)$ and $40 \%(=6 / 15)$.

### 2.5 Applications by Age 2016-2020



Fig. 14 illustrates the age profile of successful and unsuccessful candidates at all levels
Figure 14 demonstrates that, unsurprisingly, the majority of candidates applying for the first level of promotion are between $30-49$. Those aged between $50-59$ are applying across all three levels with the majority applying from Associate Professor to Professor. The 14 candidates aged 60+ have featured in each age bracket.

### 2.6 Nationality

The profile of eligible faculty and applications by nationality is broken down as follows:


Fig 15 illustrates the nationality profile of faculty, applicants. Note that "Europe" excludes those from Ireland and the UK.
$67 \%$ of the applications have come from Irish candidates ( $n=182$ ). This is a significantly larger proportion that the $14 \%$ and $10 \%$, respectively, of candidates who are of European ( $n=38$ ) and UK nationalities ( $n=28$ ). Those from the US and Canada ( $5 \%, n=14$ ) and the rest of the world ( $3 \%, n=8$ ) constitute the remaining applicants. This corresponds closely to the nationalities of eligible applicants employed by UCD, i.e., $63 \%$ Irish, $16 \%$ European (excluding Irish and UK), $10 \%$ UK, $4 \%$ US and Canadian, and $7 \%$ rest of the world.

### 2.7 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 was a decline in 2018/19 in the number of cases establishing a prima facie case with a slight increase in 2019/2020. The success rate for applications that establish the prima facie case has increased over the past three years with $94 \%$ applications that established a prima facie case going on to be successful following external assessment. The proportions of those candidates establishing a prima facie case but subsequently not being promoted has reduced over past four years, from 13\% in 2016-17 to 6\% in 2019-20.


Fig. 16a: Prima facie cases, 2016-20


Fig. 16b: Prima facie cases by gender, 2016-20

### 2.8 Reapplications

Since the introduction of the rolling process for promotion in 2016 there have been 26 candidates who applied for promotion on more than one occasion. The breakdown is as follows:

- 6 candidates applied successfully for promotion twice within this time period, i.e., they were promoted two grades within four years.
- 11 candidates were unsuccessful in their first application but were successful upon reapplication.
- 1 candidate was unsuccessful on two occasions but successful on their third attempt.
- 2 candidates applied unsuccessfully for promotion on two occasions.
- 6 candidates who were successful in their first application for promotion were unsuccessful when applying subsequently for promotion to the next level.


### 2.9 Application Processing Time

As of June 2020, the average number of weeks taken to process an application for promotion was 27 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 several factors why applications vary in terms of processing time:

- Applications submitted in Spring will most likely not be completed until the Autumn noting that the FPC break from meetings in July and August;
- If numerous applications are submitted within a short time frame;
- The time taken to obtain External Assessor reports (no assessor took longer than 7 weeks to return their report);

In 2019/2020 the addition of appeal items to the monthly Work Plans and the significant increase in applications since March 2020 due to Covid-19 have contributed to a backlog of applications in the promotions system.

The average processing time ranges from 25 weeks to 28 weeks at Associate Professor to Professor.


Fig. 17: Application processing times (2016-2020)

### 2.10 Appeals

The Faculty Promotions Appeals Committee (FPAC) commenced its terms of office on $18^{\text {th }}$ February 2019 and is supported by UCD Legal. The FPC had essentially no appeals to consider during the three years 2016-19. It is worth noting that FPC considered a total of 207 applications in this period, i.e., approximately 69 applications per annum (specifically, 80, 71 and 56 in the years 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19). It considered a total of 63 in the year 2019/20. It may be interesting to review this at
the end of the current academic year, in conjunction with the application processing times presented in Section 2.9.

Section 19. VII. of the Faculty Promotions Policy (Appeals) outlines that "In considering an appeal, the FPAC shall provide the FPC with the opportunity to comment on the appeal."

To date the FPC has provided commentaries on 16 appeal items.

Six appeals have been referred back to the FPC by the FPAC for the application to be reconsidered.

- The FPC has overturned its original recommendation for one decision and referred the appeal to the President with a recommendation to promote. The President approved the recommendation.
- For the other five appeals, following a full reconsideration of the application and information from the FPAC, the FPC upheld its original decision not to promote. The FPC provided the FPAC with a report outlining the rationale for upholding the original outcome, as required under Section 19. XIII of the Faculty Promotions Policy. The FPAC in turn accepted this and these 5 appeals were unsuccessful.

In addition, the FPAC upheld two appeals which the FPC has since reconsidered and sent back to the FPAC upholding its original decision. At the time of this report, those two appeals are currently with the FPAC.

## APPENDIX I - RAW DATA

Total number of applications by decision from $1^{\text {st }}$ September 2019 to 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ August 2020

| Decision | Lecturer/Assistant Professor > Associate Professor | Associate Professor > Professor | Professor >Full Professor | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Successful | 24 | 15 | 5 | 44 |
| Unsuccessful | 9 | 5 | 5 | 19 |
| Total | 33 | 20 | 10 | 63 |

Total number of applications by gender from $1^{\text {st }}$ September 2019 to 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ August 2020

| 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 2019 to $31^{\text {st }}$ August 2020

| Gender | Lecturer/Assistant <br> Professor > <br> Associate Professor | Associate Professor Professor | Professor >Full Professor | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Female | 9 | 12 | 2 | 23 |
| Male | 15 | 3 | 3 | 21 |
| Total | 24 | 15 | 5 | 44 |

## Prima Facie Data $18^{\text {th }}$ May 2016 to 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ August 2020

|  | Total Applicants | Total establish prima facie case |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2016-2017$ | 80 | 68 |
| $2017-2018$ | 71 | 60 |
| $2018-2019$ | 56 | 40 |
| $2019-2020$ | 63 | 47 |
| Totals | 270 | 215 |

## APPENDIX II - FACULTY PROMOTIONS COMMITTEE $1^{\text {ST }}$ SEPTEMBER 2019 TO 31 ${ }^{\text {ST }}$ AUGUST 2020

| Faculty Promotions Committee Membership |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Professor Mark Rogers, Chair | Registrar and Deputy President |
| Professor Lorraine Brennan | Health and Agricultural Sciences |
| Professor Geraldine Butler | Science |
| Professor Robert Gerwarth | Arts \& Humanities |
| Professor Michael Gilchrist | Engineering \& Architecture |
| Professor Lorraine Hanlon | Science |
| Professor Alun Jones | Social Sciences and Law |
| Professor Gerardine Meaney | Arts \& Humanities |
| Professor Tadhg O’Keeffe | Social Sciences and Law |
| Professor Andrea Prothero | Business |

## APPENDIX III

## SUCCESSFUL PROMOTIONS

## $1^{\text {ST }}$ SEPTEMBER 2019 TO 31 ${ }^{\text {ST }}$ AUGUST 2020

## Promotion to Full Professor

1. Professor Denis Dowling, School of Mechanical and Materials Engineering
2. Professor John Murphy, School of Computer Science
3. Professor Torres Sweeney, School of Veterinary Medicine
4. Professor Emma Teeling, School of Biology and Environmental Science
5. Professor Wenxin Wang, School of Medicine

## Promotion to Professor

1. Associate Professor Catherine Blake, School of Public Health, Physiotherapy and Sports Science
2. Associate Professor Thomas Boland, School of Agricultural and Food Science
3. Associate Professor Dermot Brougham, School of Chemistry
4. Associate Professor Deirdre Campion, School of Veterinary Medicine
5. Associate Professor Anne Drummond, School of Public Health, Physiotherapy and Sports Science
6. Associate Professor Aoife Gowen, School of Biosystems and Food Engineering
7. Associate Professor Suzanne Guerin, School of Psychology
8. Associate Professor Lisa Katz, School of Veterinary Medicine
9. Associate Professor Patricia Maguire, School of Biomolecular and Biomedical Science
10. Associate Professor Eleni Mangina, School of Computer Science
11. Associate Professor Lynda Mulvin, School of Art History and Cultural Policy
12. Associate Professor Louise McHugh, School of Psychology
13. Associate Professor Aine Ni Dhubhain, School of Agriculture and Food Science
14. Associate Professor Emilie Pine, School of English, Drama \& Film
15. Associate Professor Paul Rouse, School of History

## Promotion Associate Professor

1. Dr Elena Blokhina, School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
2. Dr Joseph Cohen, School of Philosophy
3. Dr Richard Collins, School of Law
4. Dr Philip Cottrell, School of Art History and Cultural Policy
5. Dr James Cross, School of Politics and International Relations
6. Dr Aude Doody, School of Classics
7. Dr Alexander Dukalskis, School of Politics and International Relations
8. Dr Pavel Gladyshev, School of Computer Science
9. Dr Georgiana Ifrim, School of Computer Science
10. Dr Jorie Lagerway, School of English, Drama and Film
11. Dr Bridget Lynch, School of Agriculture and Food Science
12. Dr James Matthews, School of Public Health, Physiotherapy and Sports Science
13. Dr Brian MacNamee, School of Computer Science
14. Dr Aisling Ní Annaidh, School of Mechanical and Materials Engineering
15. Dr Eoin O'Cearbhaill, School of Mechanical and Materials Engineering
16. Dr David O'Connell, School of Biomolecular and Biomedical Science
17. Dr Vikram Pakrashi, School of Mechanical and Materials Engineering
18. Dr Marie-Luce Paris, School of Law
19. Dr Paul Perry, School of English Drama \& Film
20. Dr Aidan Regan, School of Politics and International Relations
21. Dr James Rice, School of Physics
22. Dr Liam Thornton, School of Law
23. Dr Eva Wegner, School of Politics and International Relations
24. Dr Annetta Zintl, School of Veterinary Medicine

[^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.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ GEAP Targets are set annually by taking the total number of female faculty and dividing by the total number of faculty at each level using the data from the HEA Returns on $1^{\text {st }}$ September (2019 for this report).
    ${ }^{3}$ Assumes that all female applicants would have been promoted.
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