IEEE Region 8

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Towards the Fellow Grade: A FC Chair's Perspective

D. Tan, Ph.D., IEEE Fellow

Chair, IEEE Fellow Committee, IEEE Board of Directors, 2022-Division II Director, IEEE Board of Directors, 2017-2018 Editor-in-Chief (Founding), IEEE JESTPE, 2013-2018 President, IEEE Power Electronics Society, 2013-2014 Chair, IEEE/Google Little Box Challenge (\$1M Award), 2014-2015 Chair, IEEE std 1515 & 1573 Working Groups, 1997-2004 Chair, IEEE PELS LAC Chapter, 1995-1999

Dec. 1, 2023

















Enriching Member Experience, Ottawa, Canada | 11–13 AUG

Outline

- About myself
- IEEE membership grades
- Relevant membership statistics
- Judging yourself
- Find a mentor/sponsor
- Importance of your nomination package
- References and endorsement letters
- Selection process and improvements
- IEEE online resources



About Myself

- Current Chair of the IEEE Fellow Committee, Vice Chair of the IEEE Industry Engagement Committee last year, Chair of IEEE Transportation Electrification Community (Council in 2024), and leadership roles for many other BoD/TAB committees
- Served as IEEE Director (Division II), IEEE Board of Directors;
 President of the IEEE Power Electronics Society; IEEE Chair,
 Google/IEEE Little Box Challenge (\$1M cash award); Founding
 EiC, IEEE Journal of Emerging and Selected Topics in Power
 Electronics; General Chair, IEEE Applied Power Electronics
 Conference; IEEE/DoD Joint Working Group Chair for IEEE/ANSI
 stds 1515 & 1573, PELS LA Chapter Chair, and numerous others



 Services up to executive level with Northrop Grumman Space Systems: Distinguished Engineer, Fellow, Chief Engineer-PC, Department Manger, Center Director (acting), program mangers, and technical leads for numerous technology development and critical national missions (in 100's of millions of dollars)



IEEE Membership Grades

IEEE Constitution & Bylaws define the following grades

I-101. Grades

- The grades of IEEE membership and their abbreviations are:
 - a) Honorary Member H or HIEEE
 - b) Fellow F or FIEEE
 - Senior Member SM or SMIEEE
 - d) Member M or MIEEE
 - e) Associate Member AM or AMIEEE
 - f) Graduate Student Member GSM or GSMIEEE
 - g) Student Member StM or StMIEEE



IEEE Membership Grades

IEEE Bylaws define the following qualifications

2. Fellow. The grade of Fellow recognizes unusual distinction in the profession and shall be conferred by the Board of Directors upon a person with an outstanding record of accomplishments in any of the IEEE fields of interest (Bylaw I-104.11). The accomplishments that are being honored shall have contributed importantly to the advancement or application of engineering, science and technology, bringing the realization of significant value to society. The nominee shall hold Senior Member grade at the time the nomination is submitted and shall have been a member in good standing in any grade for a period of five years or more preceding 1 January of the year of elevation. Additional eligibility requirements for nominees and others involved in the submission and evaluation process,

as well as other related procedures, shall be specified in the IEEE Fellow Committee Operations Manual. The year of elevation to the grade of Fellow is the year following approval by the Board of Directors conferring the grade of Fellow. Members elevated to the Fellow grade may use the title immediately following approval by the Board of Directors. All those elevated will receive a certificate and pin.



IEEE Membership Grades

 Senior Member. The grade of Senior Member is the highest for which application may be made and shall require experience reflecting professional maturity. For admission or transfer to the grade of Senior Member, a candidate shall be an engineer, scientist, educator, technical executive, or originator in IEEE-designated fields (Bylaw I-104.11).

The candidate shall have been in professional practice for at least ten years and shall have shown significant performance over a period of at least five of those years, such performance including one or more of the following:

- a) Substantial responsibility or achievement in one or more of IEEE-designated fields; or
- b) Publication of papers, books, or inventions in one or more of IEEE-designated fields; or
- Technical direction or management of important work with evidence of accomplishment in one or more of IEEE-designated fields; or
- Recognized contributions to the welfare of the professions encompassed by one or more of the IEEE-designated fields; or
- Development or furtherance of important courses in one or more of the IEEE-designated fields at an accredited institution; or
- f) Contributions equivalent to those of (a) to (e) in areas related to IEEE-designated fields, provided these contributions serve to advance progress substantially in IEEE-designated fields.



IEEE Fellow Program History (and Statistics)

A brief history of the IEEE Fellow Program

- AIEE established fellow grogram in 1912
- IRE established its fellow grade in 1914
- AIEE made it from 5 members or fellows in 1938
- IRE made it by direct BoD invitation only in 1939
- IRE begun to issue citations on new fellows in 1942
- AIEE prohibited application to fellow in 1951
- AIEE begun to issue citations on new fellows in 1952
- The AIEE and IRE merged to form the IEEE in 1963
- Today, the IEEE Fellows are prestigious and highly sought after across the globe



The Fellow Program is one of the IEEE's crown jewels!



- There are a total of 8,103 IEEE Fellows, as of 2023
- Each year, a maximum of 0.1% of the total number of voting members (327,797 as of Dec 2022) elevated to fellow grade

FELLOW NOMINATIONS BY EMPLOYER AFFILIATION										
NOMINATIONS RECEIVED							E	LEVATIONS		
Class of	Education	Government	Industry	Other	Total	Education	Government	Industry	Other	Total
1999	303	28	207	26	564	132	13	83	11	239
2000	297	11	206	17	531	133	7	103	5	248
2001	277	28	209	11	525	139	13	98	6	256
2002	327	38	171	25	561	143	14	91	11	259
2003	406	45	166	12	629	165	14	76	5	260
2004	432	45	179	19	675	150	22	82	6	260
2005	496	60	200	22	778	176	23	58	11	268
2006	501	60	194	30	785	173	17	69	12	271
2007	526	65	166	8	765	167	27	71	3	268
2008	501	51	204	17	773	188	17	84	6	295
2009	512	48	182	15	757	204	15	78	5	302
2010	542	43	187	25	797	206	17	72	14	309
2011	553	55	188	17	813	211	18	85	7	321
2012	568	55	164	12	799	234	19	71	5	329
2013	566	65	182	18	831	191	24	77	5	297
2014	589	54	193	16	852	192	23	67	11	293
2015	619	52	190	13	874	211	21	65	3	300
2016	592	55	172	14	833	219	21	55	2	297
2017	686	60	184	14	944	223	17	54	5	299
2018	672	58	175	14	919	209	21	63	3	296
2019	660	50	190	14	914	208	14	71	2	295
2020	713	56	188	21	978	207	13	56	6	282
2021	675	50	198	13	936	207	7	60	8	282
2022	745	64	202	18	1029	197	25	84	5	311
2023	760	58	157	19	994	242	17	51	9	319



Education Education

Category distribution

	Luciation	Luccation		
Class of	Received	Elevated	Success	
1999	303	132	43.6%	
2000	297	133	44.8%	
2001	277	139	50.2%	
2002	327	143	43.7%	
2003	406	165	40.6%	
2004	432	150	34.7%	
2005	496	176	35.5%	
2006	501	173	34.5%	
2007	526	167	31.7%	
2008	501	188	37.5%	
2009	512	204	39.8%	
2010	542	206	38.0%	
2011	553	211	38.2%	
2012	568	234	41.2%	
2013	566	191	33.7%	
2014	589	192	32.6%	
2015	619	211	34.1%	
2016	592	219	37.0%	
2017	686	223	32.5%	
2018	672	209	31.1%	
2019	660	208	31.5%	
2020	713	207	29.0%	
2021	675	207	30.7%	
2022	745	197	26.4%	
2023	760	242	31.8%	

	Industry	Industry	%	
Class of	Received	Elevated	Success	
1999	207	83	40.1%	
2000	206	103	50.0%	
2001	209	98	46.9%	
2002	171	91	53.2%	
2003	166	76	45.8%	
2004	179	82	45.8%	
2005	200	58	29.0%	
2006	194	69	35.6%	
2007	166	71	42.8%	
2008	204	84	41.2%	
2009	182	78	42.9%	
2010	187	72	38.5%	
2011	188	85	45.2%	
2012	164	71	43.3%	
2013	182	77	42.3%	
2014	193	67	34.7%	
2015	190	65	34.2%	
2016	172	55	32.0%	
2017	184	54	29.3%	
2018	175	63	36.0%	
2019	190	71	37.4%	
2020	188	56	29.8%	
2021	198	60	30.3%	
2022	202	84	41.6%	
2023	157	51	32.5%	



Category distribution

	Government	Government	%	
Class of	Received	Elevated	Success	
1999	28	13	46.4%	
2000	11	7	63.6%	
2001	28	13	46.4%	
2002	38	14	36.8%	
2003	45	14	31.1%	
2004	45	22	48.9%	
2005	60	23	38.3%	
2006	60	17	28.3%	
2007	65	27	41.5%	
2008	51	17	33.3%	
2009	48	15	31.3%	
2010	43	17	39.5%	
2011	55	18	32.7%	
2012	55	19	34.5%	
2013	65	24	36.9%	
2014	54	23	42.6%	
2015	52	21	40.4%	
2016	55	21	38.2%	
2017	60	17	28.3%	
2018	58	21	36.2%	
2019	50	14	28.0%	
2020	56	13	23.2%	
2021	50	7	14.0%	
2022	64	25	39.1%	
2023	58	17	29.3%	

	Other	Other	%
Class of	Received	Elevated	Success
1999	26	11	42.3%
2000	17	5	29.4%
2001	11	6	54.5%
2002	25	11	44.0%
2003	12	5	41.7%
2004	19	6	31.6%
2005	22	11	50.0%
2006	30	12	40.0%
2007	8	3	37.5%
2008	17	6	35.3%
2009	15	5	33.3%
2010	25	14	56.0%
2011	17	7	41.2%
2012	12	5	41.7%
2013	18	5	27.8%
2014	16	11	68.8%
2015	13	3	23.1%
2016	14	2	14.3%
2017	14	5	35.7%
2018	14	3	21.4%
2019	14	2	14.3%
2020	21	6	28.6%
2021	13	8	61.5%
2022	18	5	27.8%
2023	19	9	47.4%



Regional distribution

				% of Total	% of Total	% of Total	
	Voting	Nominations	Nominees	Voting	Nominations	Nominees	%
	Membership	Received	Elevated	Membership	Received	Elevated	Success
Regions 1-6 (U.S.)	142,099	398	143	43.3%	40.0%	44.8%	35.9%
Region 7 (Canada)	13,093	47	15	4.0%	14.7%	4.7%	31.9%
Region 8 (Europe, Mid East, Africa)	59,450	204	74	18.1%	20.5%	23.2%	36.3%
Region 9 (Latin America)	10,188	8	0	3.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Region 10 (Asia and Pacific)	102,967	337	87	31.4%	33.9%	27.3%	25.8%
Total	327,797	994	319	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	32.1%



Gender distribution

Year Elevated	Total Nominations Received	Women Nominations Received	Number of Women Elevated	% Success
1999	566	21	13	61.9%
2000	531	6	2	33.3%
2001	525	17	5	29.4%
2002	561	28	13	46.4%
2003	629	32	14	43.8%
2004	675	36	6	16.7%
2005	778	46	17	37.0%
2006	785	44	7	15.9%
2007	765	48	18	37.5%
2008	773	47	27	57.4%
2009	757	46	19	41.3%
2010	797	57	22	38.6%
2011	813	52	29	55.8%
2012	799	52	23	44.2%
2013	831	56	19	33.9%
	852	61	19	
2014	874	59	26	31.1% 44.0%
2016	833	60	23	38.0%
2017	944	80	28	35.0%
2018	919	75	35	46.7%
2019	914	71	23	32.4%
2020	978	93	37	39.8%
2021	936	85	39	45.8%
2022	1029	99	35	35.3%
2023	994	100	34	34.2%



S/C distribution

	Voting	Nominations	Nominees	% of Total Voting	% of Total Nominations	% of Total Nominees	%
Society/Council	Membership	Received	Elevated	Membership		Elevated	Success
AES	4,781	12	4	1.5%		1.3%	33.3%
AP	8,926	33	9	2.7%	3.3%	2.8%	27.3%
BIO	0	4	1	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	25.0%
BT	1,375	2	1	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	50.0%
CAS	9,900	31	8	3.0%	3.1%	2.5%	25.8%
COMM	26,353	118	34	8.0%	11.9%	10.7%	28.8%
CIS	7,537	26	5	2.3%	2.6%	1.6%	19.2%
COMP	36,696	142	52	11.2%	14.3%	16.3%	36.6%
CTS	2,564	4	2	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	50.0%
CS	8,037	29	9	2.5%	2.9%	2.8%	31.0%
CSC	0	2	1	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
CEDA	0	18	6	0.0%	1.8%	1.9%	33.3%
DEI	1,808	4	1	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	25.0%
Educ	3,233	5	0	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
EMC	3,363	4	1	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	25.0%
ED	9,018	39	12	2.8%	3.9%	3.8%	30.8%
EMB	8,582	35	11	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%	31.4%
EP	2,336	4	1	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	25.0%
GRS	5,274	22	4	1.6%	2.2%	1.3%	18.2%
IA	9,682	28	8	3.0%	2.8%	2.5%	28.6%
IE	8,675	27	11	2.6%	2.7%	3.4%	40.7%
IM	3,661	5	2	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	40.0%

S/C distribution

				% of Total	% of Total	% of Total	
	Voting	Nominations	Nominees	Voting	Nominations	Nominees	%
Society/Council	Membership	Received	Elevated	Membership	Received	Elevated	Success
IT	3,616	13	5	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	38.5%
ITS	2,370	7	2	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%
MAG	2,544	12	5	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	41.7%
MTT	10,459	20	7	3.2%	2.0%	2.2%	35.0%
NANO	0	9	4	0.0%	0.9%	1.3%	44.4%
NPS	2,714	11	4	0.8%	1.1%	1.3%	36.4%
OE	1,666	5	2	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%
PEL	8,948	13	6	2.7%	1.3%	1.9%	46.2%
PE	30,882	79	18	9.4%	7.9%	5.6%	22.8%
PC	493	0	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PHOT	6,127	42	17	1.9%	4.2%	5.3%	40.5%
PSE	718	1	0	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
RFID	0	1	0	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
RL	1,517	7	4	0.5%	0.7%	1.3%	57.1%
RA	11,725	43	16	3.6%	4.3%	5.0%	37.2%
SEN	0	7	3	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%	42.9%
SP	16,131	51	20	4.9%	5.1%	6.3%	39.2%
SIT	1,462	0	0	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SSC	10,169	28	6	3.1%	2.8%	1.9%	21.4%
SMC	4,904	16	4	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%	25.0%
SysC	0	2	1	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	50.0%
TEM	2,588	3	0	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
UFFC	2,027	9	5	0.6%	0.9%	1.6%	55.6%
VT	5,596	21	7	1.7%	2.1%	2.2%	33.3%



Preliminary Stats

Class of 2023 & Class of 2024*

2023	R10	R1-R7	R8	R9	Industry	Female	
319	87	158	74	0	51	38	
994	337	445	204	8	157	108	
32.1%	25.8%	35.5%	36.3%	0.0%	32.5%	35.2%	

2024	R10	R1-R7	R8	R9	Industry	Female	STDC
323	97	163	61	2	73	35	6
949	340	404	194	11	187	87	13
34.0%	28.5%	40.3%	31.4%	18.2%	39.0%	40.2%	46.2%



^{* -} This year's female nomination number was lowers

Judging Yourself

- There is no cut-and-dry rules as to effectively judging yourself for qualifications
 - A few worthy achievements (technical contributions in RE/S, TI, EDU, TL & STDC)
 - 10-15 years of professional experience
 - (Not necessarily a life achievement award)
- Don's 10% Rule:
 - Ask yourself if you have one or two (or even three) technical contributions in your particular technical field that can be roughly ranked in the top 10% by your peers
- ROM estimate as follows:
 - 0.1%/year x 30 years=3%
 - Typical 3:1 ratio for selection in recent years → 9%
 - So, 10% is a good round number to use

All you need is to have 2-3 contributions in the top 10%!



Judging Yourself: Read the Sample Profiles

- Qualification profiles are excellent resources to help you in judging your qualifications
- There are current 4 profiles are available, with more profiles are being developed

IEEE Fellow Committee Recommendation Guide – How to Write an Effective Nomination (October 2020) Nomination 17 References 17 Endorsements 18 16. FURTHER READING 18 ANNEX – NOMINATION EXAMPLES 19 Example of Application Engineer/Practitioner Nomination Example of Educator 22 Example of Research Engineer/Scientist Nomination 24 Example of Technical Leader Nomination 26



Judging Yourself: New Contribution Characterization Matrix

Table 1 -	ble 1 — Contribution Categories and Evidence Domains: Documenting the nature, extent, and impact of technical contributions							
			Evidence Domains					
	Research Publications	Peer-Reviewed Materials	Designs, Products, Processes, Algorithms, Systems, and Public/Industrial Contributions	Patents/Trade Secrets	Standards			
Generic Unfok tjau/ Ex- anales	Scholarly cited articles, refereed papers in archival journals (not survey papers), edited or authored books, papers in technical reports or other refereed publications.	Tutorials, survey papers, position papers, white papers, articles in popular press, internal reports, books about practice in the field, and other documents describing the development/ application of products, systems, facilities, services, or software.	Contributions that demonstrate development of industrial/public systems, deployments, and innovations. Examples include building and habitation, space, utilities infrastructure, social networking, telecommunications, devices, soil distate technologies.	Any type of document or legal arrangement protecting intellectual Property.	Contributions that 1) define the framework, reference, functional or design architectures for a standard or family of standards, 2) demonstrate strong technical skills in leading a standards project or task, 3) demonstrate direct or indirect original technical content in a standard project that is adopted into a published standard or widely accepted specifications.			
RE/S	Contributions in this Category normally have significant evidence from this Domain. Bole of nominee in articles' authorship and impact on: - future research directions or commercialization, - literature (article citations), - technology (patent or standards citations), - society at-large (articles in popular press) Endorsements may provide documentation for proprietary or classified contributions.	Contributions in this Category may be supported by evidence from this Domain, but such evidence is not normally expected. Significance-impact should NOT be penalized by the absence of evidence from this Domain.	Contributions in this Category typically do not have evidence from this Domain.	Contributions in this Category may be supported by evidence from this Domain, but such evidence is not normally expected. Significance-impact should NOT be penalized by the absence of evidence from this Domain.	Contributions in this Category typically do not have evidence from this Domain.			
TI	Contributions in this Category commonly do not have evidence from this Domain.	Contributions in this Category may be supported by evidence from this Domain, but such evidence is not normally expected. Significance-impact should NOT be penalized by the absence of evidence from this Domain.	Contributions in this Category normally have significant evidence from this Domain. CUESTION: The category of TI (old AE/P) is still vague to me. This needs work Individual role of the nominee in the team/initiative (if any). Technical contribution or innovation, risk involved, performance improvement, economic results, or other advantages. Level of adoption of the technical contribution. Financial impact of the technical contribution, e.g., generated revenues, costs reduction.	Contributions in this Category normally have significant evidence from this Domain. Evidence of contribution and impact is similar to that of contributions from Designs, Products, Processes, Algorithms, Systems, and Public/Industrial Contributions	Contributions in this Category may be supported by evidence from this Domain, but such evidence is not normally expected. Significance-impact should NOT be penalized by the absence of evidence from this Domain.			
TL	Contributions in this Category commonly do not have evidence from this Domain, but such evidence is not normally expected. Significance-impact should NOT be penalized by the absence of evidence from this Domain.		Contributions in this Category normally have significant evidence from this Domain. - Role of the nominee in the technical leadership of a team, company, or industry- wide effort; not solely managerial position. - Technical contribution or innovation, risk involved, performance improvement, economic results, or other advantages - Level of adoption of the technical contribution - Financial impact of the technical contribution, e.g., generated revenues, costs reduction Endorsements may provide documentation for proprietary or classified contributions.	Contributions in this Category normally have significant evidence from this Domain. Patents and trade secrets can have impacts similar to those in Designs, Products, Processes, Algorithms, Systems, and Public/Industrial Contributions. In this case, the role of the patent(s) in the contribution impact should be highlighted along with how Technical Leadership is demonstrated.	Contributions in this Category may be supported by evidence from this Domain, but such evidence is not normally expected. Significance-impact should NOT be penalized by the absence of evidence from this Domain.			
EDU	Contributions in this Category may be supported by evidence from this Domain, but such evidence is not normally expected. Significance/Impact should NOT be penalized by the absence of evidence from this Domain. However, formal educational research (e.g., pedagogy, assessment, curricula) published in engineering education journals may be strongly supportive. Research publications in other technical areas generally are not evidence of contribution.	Contributions in this Category normally have significant evidence from this Domain. Contributions may include widely used pioneering texts, laboratory experiments, papers on engineering education practice. Evidence of impact can include: - Adoption of textbooks, new curricula or courseware, MOOC courses, TED presentations. - Level of outreach to underrepresented populations, and/or regions.	Contributions in this Category commonly do not have evidence from this Domain.	Contributions in this Category may be supported by evidence from this Domain, but such evidence is not normally expected. Significance/impact should NOT be penalized by the absence of evidence from this Domain.	Contributions in this Category commonly do not have evidence from this Domain.			
sc	Contributions in this Category commonly do not have evidence from this Domain.	Question: Should we discourage Peer-reviewed materials contribution being designated by standards category (i.e., change to No Color) Contributions in this Category may be supported by evidence from this Domain, but such evidence is not normally expected. Significance/impact should NOT be penalized by the absence of evidence from this Domain.	Contributions in this Category may be supported by evidence from this Domain, but such evidence is not normally expected. Significance/impact should NOT be penalized by the absence of evidence from this Domain.	Contributions in this Category may be supported by evidence from this Domain, but such evidence is not normally expected. Significance/impact should NOT be penalized by the absence of evidence from this Domain.	Contributions in this Category normally have significant evidence from this Domain. Evidence of impact for a Standards Contribution is generally more extensive than evidence in other Contribution Categories. Documentation of the contribution may use IEEE SA Contributor Collection, Internet Engineering Task Force's (IETF's) RFC, and/or other Standards Development Organizations' or alliances' publications certifying inclinidual contributions or working group meeting minutes. Impact includes: 1) Nominee's impact on the standard, as assessed by reference and endorser testimony, related publications and patent activity, IEEE, or other awards with distributes to the relevant standard, degree of incorporation of the task or project into a standard, nominee's recognized technical stature in the field and peer-recognized authority in the standard's Working Group.			



Judging Yourself: New Contribution Characterization Matrix

	Evidence Domains										
	Research Publications	Peer-Reviewed Materials	Designs, Products, Processes, Algorithms, Systems, and Public/Industrial Contributions	Patents/Trade Secrets	Standards						
Generic Defini- tion/ Ex- amples	Scholarly cited articles, refereed papers in archival journals (not survey papers), edited or authored books, papers in technical reports or other refereed publications.	Tutorials, survey papers, position papers, white papers, articles in popular press, internal reports, books about practice in the field, design review packages, and other documents describing the development/ application of products, systems, facilities, services, or software.	Contributions that demonstrate development of industrial/public systems, deployments, and innovations. Examples include building and habitation, space, utilities infrastructure, social networking, telecommunications, devices, solid state technologies.	Any type of document or legal arrangement protecting Intellectual Property.	Contributions that 1) define the framework, reference, functional or design architectures for a standard or family of standards, 2) demonstrate strong technical skills in leading a standards project or task, 3) demonstrate direct or indirect original technical content in a standard project that is adopted into a published standard or widely accepted specifications.						
RE/S	Contributions in this Category normally have significant evidence from this Domain. Role of nominee in articles' authorship and impact on: - future research directions or commercialization, - literature (article citations), - technology (patent or standards citations), - society at-large (articles in popular press). Endorsements may provide documentation for proprietary or	Contributions in this Category may be supported by evidence from this Domain, but such evidence is not normally expected. Significance- impact should NOT be penalized by the absence of evidence from this Domain.	Contributions in this Category typically do not have evidence from this Domain.	Contributions in this Category may be supported by evidence from this Domain, but such evidence is not normally expected. Significance-impact should NOT be penalized by the absence of evidence from this Domain.	Contributions in this Category typically do not have evidence from this Domain.						



Contribution matrix 20230506



classified contributions

Find a Mentor/Sponsor

- An IEEE mentor can
 - Help to understand how IEEE operates, globally and locally
 - Serve a sounding board to bounce off your thoughts
 - Has the potential to be a nominator for you
- An IEEE sponsor
 - Advocate on your behalf for opportunities to volunteer
 - Critique you thoughts and qualification
- A mentor/sponsor relationship cannot be forced and you should form/develop the relationship naturally
- The best way of getting this relationship going is to join one or more technical societies (councils) to get to know people and to let people get to know you



Importance of your Nomination Package

- The nomination form is an essential document for the entire fellow elevation and selection process, since it is the only venue for a nominator to make the case for his/her nominee to various evaluating committees
 - It is reviewed and assessed by three separate processes: the Fellow Grade References/Endorsement, the Society/Technical Council (S/C) Fellow Evaluating Committee (FEC) (CFEC* beginning in 2024), and the IEEE Fellow Committee (FC)
 - The Nomination should not only be written for experts in a nominee's area of work, but also for any IEEE member who is experienced in any technical subject area within the IEEE fields of interest (Being able to understand the importance and impact of the Nominee's contributions from the completed nomination form as generalists)



^{* -} CFEC (Cohort fellow evaluation committee): A group of S/Cs' representatives where their respective nomination pools were relative small in recent years. The prime task for a CFEC is to develop a consolidated ranking of all the nominees from their constituent S/C FECs.

Importance of your Nomination Package

- A well-written nomination form includes three fundamental aspects:
 - The individual contribution(s) to the field made by the nominee
 - The impact from these contributions (Must have already occurred) to the society at large
 - The verifiable evidences supporting the contributions

Note also

- Concise narratives that explicitly address these three aspects are more effective
- Excessive superlatives will reduce the effectiveness of an otherwise-well-written nomination



References and Endorsement Letters

- A nominee can have up to five (5) references, which are the assessments of five (5) IEEE fellows on a nominee's qualification
- Their assessments are highly influential in the S/C FEC (and CFEC) and IEEE FC evaluation and hence selection
- References should focus on the specific contributions listed in the nomination and provide specifics on how the nominee's contributions have impacted the society at large
 - Reference writers are chosen by the nominator to advocate for the nominee and provide information about the value and impact of the nominee's contributions
 - A nominator chooses reference writers that are not affiliated with the nominee, but know and understand the nominee's work
- For more details, refer to <u>Effective References and Endorsements</u>



References and Endorsement Letters

- A nominee can have up to a maximum of three (3) endorsement letters
- A person with first-hand knowledge about a nominee's contributions can submit an endorsement letter, regardless of IEEE membership or grade
- An endorsement letter is most valuable in providing evidences for a nominee's contribution and impact to society at large
 - Provides additional evidence of impact/contribution that may have been proprietary at the time they were developed and not available in any open literature
 - Supports a nomination when the nominee performed proprietary or classified work for which there is little available public evidence(s)
 - Endorses an EDU nomination to attest to broad adoption of a textbook or educational leadership, in which case endorsement letters are most effective when written by a company officer, a program director, a committee chair or standards
 - For more details, refer to <u>Effective References and Endorsements</u>



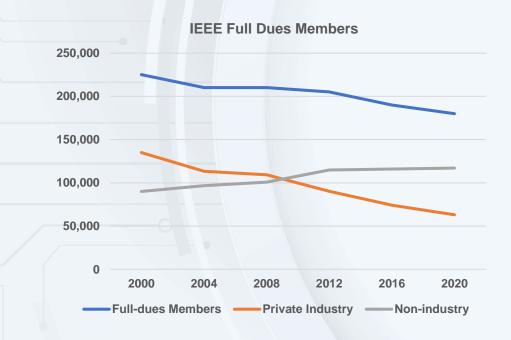
References and Endorsement Letters

- Three ways to find a potential reference writer
 - Search IEEE Fellow Directory online (IEEE fellows website, more later)
 - Ask your chapter, society or adjacent society for help (Join S/Cs if not already)
 - IEEE is mandating S/C Fellow Nomination Committee in parallel to the S/C FECs to enhance the nomination process for S/C with more than 15 nominees



Enhancing Diversity

Declining industry presence: a huge challenge and an opportunity



	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016	2020
Full-dues Members	225,000	210,000	210,000	205,000	190,000	180,000
Private Industry	60%	54%	52%	44%	39%	35%
Private Industry	135,000	113,400	109,200	90,200	74,100	63,000
Non-industry	90,000	96,600	100,800	114,800	115,900	117,000

Source: IEEE Research



IEEE Industry Engagement Committee







Contact the IEEE Fellow Activities
Staff

E-mail: fellows@ieee.org

IEEE-USA Government Fellowships

Learn more about IEEE-USA Government Fellowships

IEEE Fellow Directory

Access the directory

Note: If a member is "active," a Fellow or Life Fellow, and they want their name to appear in the Fellow Directory, they must have "opted in" when they renewed. If unsure, the member can update his/her profile by going

to https://www.ieee.org/membership/renew.html, scrolling down to "Additional Resources," and clicking on "update your member profile."

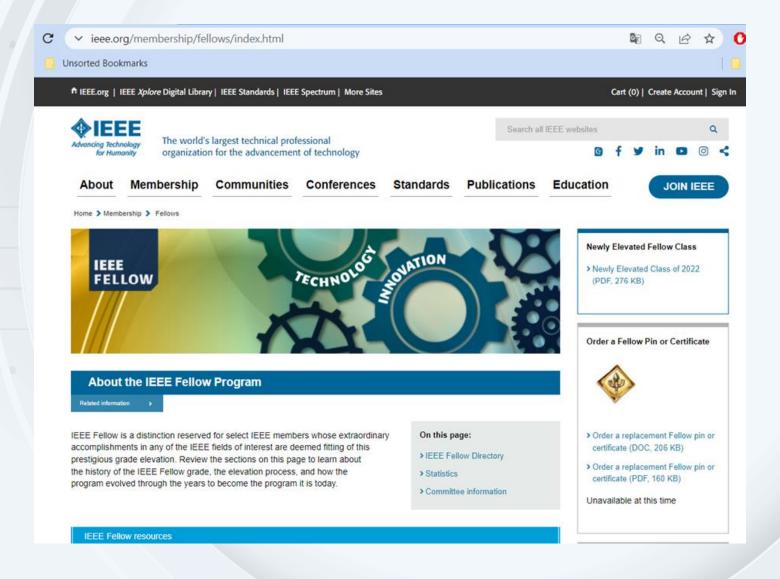
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IEEE Fellow News

IEEE Fellow (2009) Chai K Toh has been elected to International Fellow of The Royal Academy of Engineering UK. Learn more.

Statistics







IEEE Fellow Guidelines

Fellow Governance

- > View IEEE Bylaws (PDF, 2 MB)
- > Fellows Operations Manual (PDF, 470 KB)
- > Fellow Nomination and Evaluation Forms (PDF, 472 KB)
- > Fellow Committee Handbook (PDF, 686 KB)
- > Society/Technical Council Fellow Committee Handbook (PDF, 272 KB)

Fellow Guides

- > Nominator Guide (PDF, 820 KB)
- > References and Endorsers (PDF, 138 KB)
- > Society/Technical Council Evaluations & IEEE Fellow Judges (PDF, 370 KB)



Statistics

- · Fellow Statistics Affiliation (PDF, 38 KB)
- Fellow Statistics Category Affiliation (PDF, 39 KB)
- Fellow Statistics Regional Affiliation (PDF, 63 KB)
- Fellow Statistics Summary Year (PDF, 13 KB)
- Fellow Statistics Women Elevated (PDF, 31 KB)

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Committee information

Apply for the Fellow Committee. See guidelines for nominating yourself or an applicant to be on the IEEE Fellow Committee.

See Fellow Committee members: 2022 Fellow Committee members (PDF, 71 KB)

Past members include:

- > 2021 Fellow Committee members (PDF, 176 KB)
- >2020 Fellow Committee members (PDF, 507 KB)
- >2019 Fellow Committee members (PDF, 440 KB)



Document Updates for the Improved Process

Fellow Program FAQs

Related information

Nominator/Nominee FAQs

Learn more about several aspects of the IEEE Fellow Program by reviewing the frequently asked questions answered below. Please download the IEEE Fellow Program brochure. If you have a question that is not addressed, email fellows@ieee.org.

> Nominator/Nominee FAQs - Updated (PDF, 166 KB)

Society and Council FAQs

These FAQs were developed to help Societies and Councils navigate the changes to the IEEE Fellows process for the implementation of the IEEE Board approved recommendations. Please see the IEEE Fellow Committee Operations Manual for additional information.

> Society and Council FAQs - New (PDF, 164 KB)



Document Updates for the Improved Process

Board approve

IEEE Fellow Guidelines

50

Fellow Governance

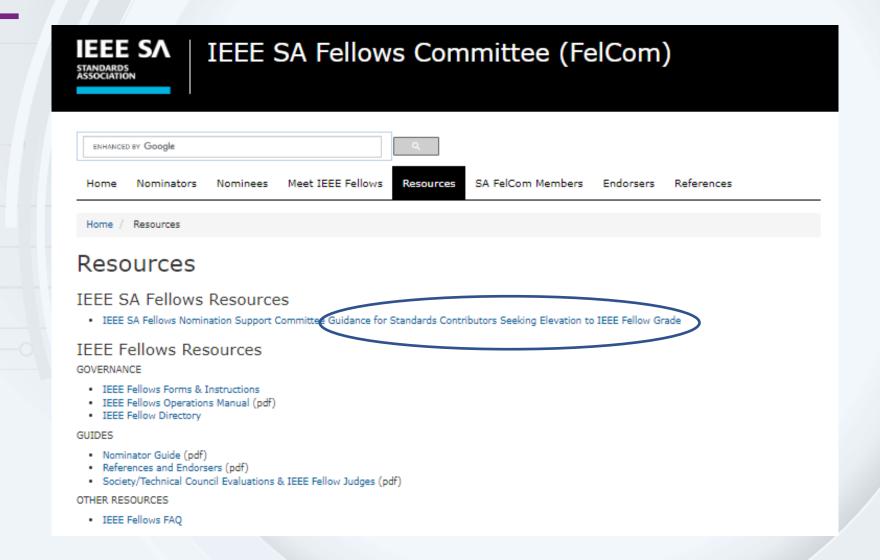
- > View IEEE Bylaws (PDF, 2 MB)
- > Fellow Committee Operations Manual (February 2020) (PDF, 470KB)
- > Fellow Committee Operations Manual (Effective October 2023) New (PDF, 708 KB)
- > Fellow Nomination and Evaluation Forms (PDF, 472 KB)
- > Fellow Commuttee Handbook (PDF, 686 KB)
- > IEEE Fellow Nomination Contributions Matrix New (PDF, 106 KB)
- > Society/Technical Council Fellow Committee Handbook (PDF, 272 KB)

Fellow Guides

- > Nominator Guide (PDF, 820 KB)
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IEEE Standards Board Fellow Resources







IEEE Region 8

When these slides are used for presentations, please give credit to the **IEEE Fellow Committee** and Dr. **Don Tan**, IEEE Fellow Committee Chair 2023-2024, for having them prepared and made available.

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