# Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology & Criminal Justice (ADPCCJ)
# 2014 Survey Report

**ADPCCJ Executive Board**

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**Saturday, November 08, 2014**

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## Purpose

The Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice (ADPCCJ) is comprised of universities and colleges offering the doctorate in criminal justice, criminology, and related areas of study. ADPCCJ has operated since the late 1970s, and has become more formally organized in the last decade. Membership is open to all institutions that currently have or are developing a doctoral program in criminology, criminal justice, or a closely related discipline. The members meet annually (in conjunction with the American Society of Criminology conference), conduct an annual survey of doctoral program activities, and work to advance the study of crime and justice. As outlined in the association's charter (see www.adpccj.com/charter.html), the primary purpose of the ADPCCJ is to "promote doctoral education with a primary focus on crime and justice."

A key function of the ADPCCJ is to collect and disseminate information that will aid in the advancement of doctoral education in crime and justice. Since 1998, the ADPCCJ has fielded an annual survey of doctoral programs and publically disseminated the results. Results for prior years are available on the association website (www.adpccj.com). In addition, Frost and Clear (2007, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 18: 35-52) describe of the history of CCJ doctoral programs and summarize ADPCCJ survey results from the late 1990s through the mid-2000s.

During the 2014 spring academic semester, the Executive Board of the ADPCCJ distributed a survey to all active member programs. The current report summarizes results from the 2014 ADPCCJ survey in aggregate form since several programs expressed some unease about directly sharing the specific information provided.

This report begins with a brief overview of the programs that reported data to ADPCCJ, followed by details regarding their faculty, graduate programs, enrollment, and financials. Further, ADPCCJ members frequently request information on programs identified as "top" programs for comparison. We append a series of figures that provide a summary of the top ranked programs according to the 2009 U.S. News & World Report including University of Maryland, University at Albany-SUNY, University of Cincinnati, University of Missouri-St. Louis, Pennsylvania State University, and University of California, Irvine (for a listing of all 2009 rankings for Criminology and Criminal Justice programs, see http://grad-schools.usnews.rankingsandreviews.com/best-graduate-schools/top-criminologyschools/rankings).

## Overview of ADPCCJ Criminology and Criminal Justice Programs

The thirty-nine programs that participated in the 2014 ADPCCJ survey are listed in Table 1. These programs span 26 states, 17 of which are located in the Southern region of the U.S., 3 in the Western part of the U.S., 9 in the Midwest, and 9 in the Northeast. It is important to note that only three members of the ADPCCJ are not included in these results, yielding a 93 percent participation rate. One non-participant offers a master's degree in criminology and criminal justice only, along-side an interdisciplinary Ph.D. (University of Central Florida), another non-participant is located outside the United States (University of Maribor), and lastly, one university (Texas Southern University) did not admit any new students, so their exclusion is not likely to alter the overall assessment of doctoral programs offered herein.

**Table 1. Participating Programs, 2014 ADPCCJ Survey (N=39)**

| | |
|---|---|
| American University | University at Albany |
| Arizona State University | University of Arkansas, Little Rock |
| Florida State University | University of California, Irvine |
| George Mason University | University of Cincinnati |
| Georgia State University | University of Delaware |
| Indiana University | University of Florida |
| Indiana University of Pennsylvania | University of Illinois at Chicago |
| John Jay College, CUNY | University of Louisville |
| Michigan State University | University of Maryland |
| North Dakota State University | University of Massachusetts, Lowell |
| Old Dominion University | University of Missouri, St. Louis |
| Northeastern University | University of Nebraska at Omaha |
| Penn State University | University of New Haven |
| Prairie View A&M University | University of North Dakota |
| Rutgers University | University of South Carolina |
| Sam Houston State University | University of South Florida |
| Simon Frasier University | University of Southern Mississippi |
| Southern Illinois University, Carbondale | University of Texas at Dallas |
| Temple University | Washington State University |
| Texas State University, San Marcos | |

Collectively, the 39 programs represented in the ADPCCJ survey employed 737 full-time faculty members in 2014. The programs reported serving over 28,000 criminology and criminal justice undergraduate majors and almost 4,300 graduate students actively pursuing advanced degrees (i.e., Master's degrees and Doctoral degrees). Relevant timeframes are indicated throughout the report with faculty information referring to status at the time of the survey (Spring 2014), but other items such as courses taught and much of the student data referring to the previous academic year (AY 2012-2013). Where relevant, we highlight the appropriate temporal reference period. We begin by presenting results for key attributes of the faculties represented in the participating programs, followed by a summary of programs and their graduate students. Sample sizes vary across the items discussed below due either to relevance (e.g., programs with only M.A. programs did not provide responses to questions about doctoral programs) or non-response. We note the sample sizes for each of the issues covered.

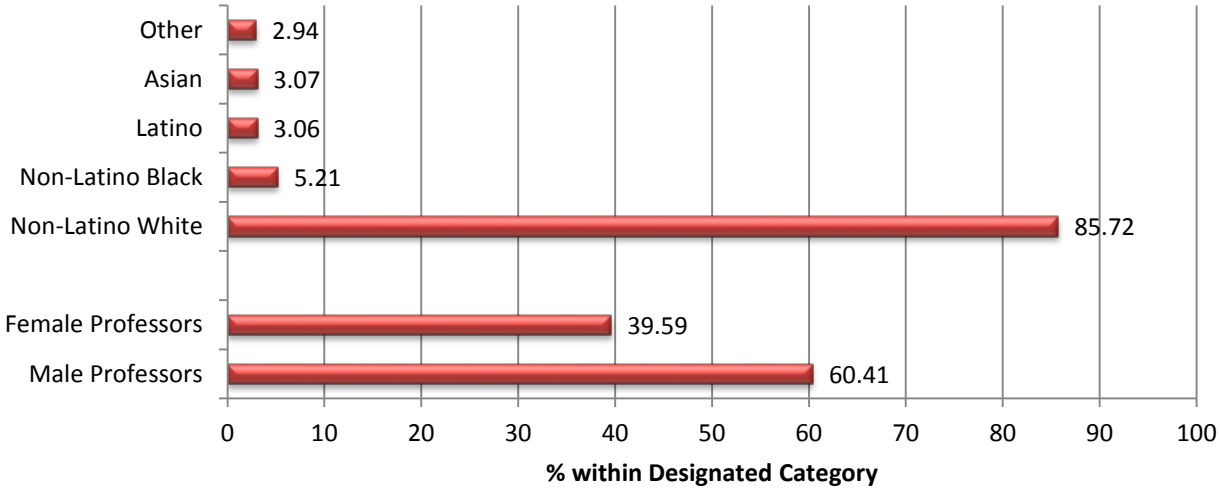
**CCJ Faculty Information Reported in the 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**

The median full-time faculty size in 2014 for the 39 programs was 19 faculty members (this includes full professors, associate professors, assistant professors, instructors, and other full time faculty). The smallest CCJ doctoral program, as measured by the number of full-time faculty members, contained 7 faculty members, while the largest program contained 77 full-time faculty members. As Figure 1 shows, a large majority (over 85 percent) of current faculty members across the 38 programs for which such data were supplied are non-Latino white; approximately 5 percent were identified as non-Latino black, and the remaining (about 10 percent) were identified as belonging to another racial or ethnic group. Fully, sixty percent of the full-time faculty members of the ADPCCJ reporting

programs are male.

The median length of time in service prior to review for tenure and promotion to associate professor in the reporting programs is six years. Over 79 percent of the reporting programs indicated that tenure was considered in the fifth or sixth year of employment, but the effective period varied from three years to seven years across programs.

**Figure 1. CCJ Faculty Members by Gender (N=710)[1] and Race/Ethnicity (N=690),[2] 2014 ADPCCJ Survey.**

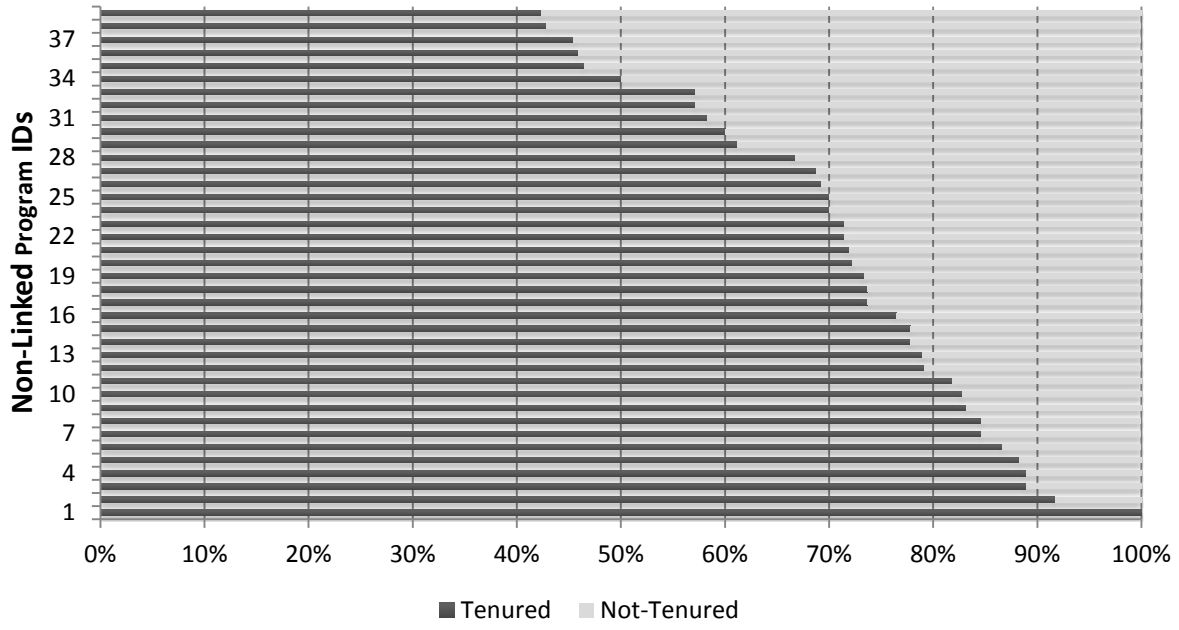



[1] Data provided by 39 programs.
[2] Data provided by 38 programs.

The vast majority of full-time faculty members in the reporting programs are tenured or on the tenure-track; indeed, over two-thirds of full-time faculty members in the reporting programs are tenured, and in only a few programs are more than 50 percent of full-time faculty members in non-tenured or non-tenure earning positions. As Figure 2 shows, significant variation across programs exists in the percentage of full-time faculty who are tenured and untenured.[1]

[1] Programs are identified only with a number that cannot be linked in any direct way to specific programs.

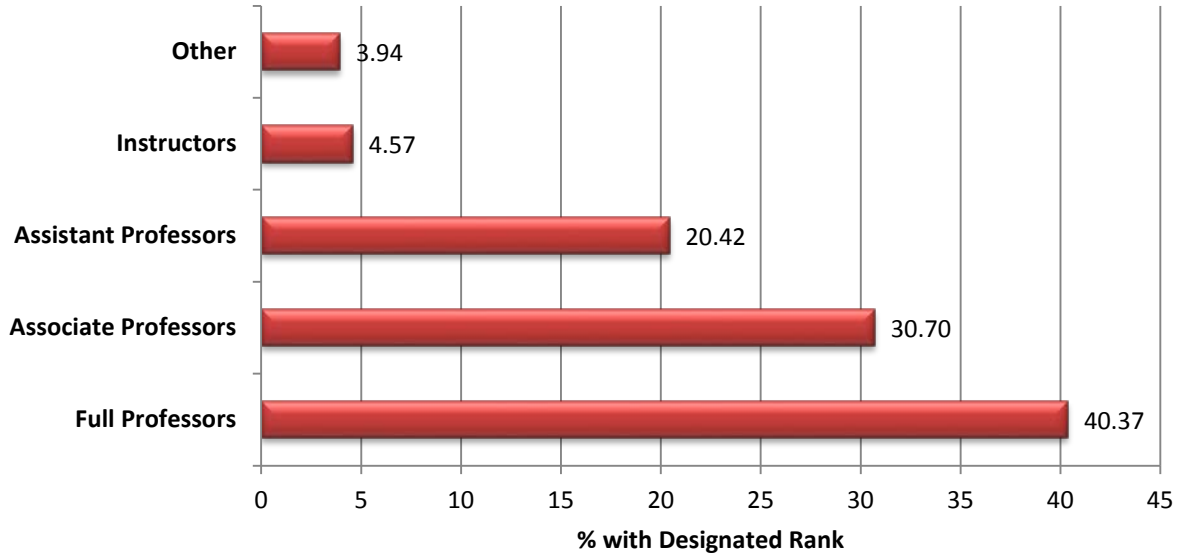
**Figure 2. Tenure Status of Full-Time Faculty (N= 687 Faculty),[3] 2014 ADPCCJ Survey.**




[3] Data provided by 39 programs

In considering faculty rank, a similar trend emerges. As Figure 3 reveals, the most prevalent rank among the reporting programs is full professor, followed by associate professor, assistant professor, and finally others and instructors. Variation exists across programs. In some programs no faculty member is a full professors, whereas in other programs the 75% are full professors. The wide range is similar for the ranks of associate (9% to 62%) and assistant (0% to 45%) professors.

**Figure 3. CCJ Faculty Members by Rank (N=737 Faculty),[4] 2014 ADPCCJ Survey.**




[4] Data provided by 39 programs.

The ADPCCJ survey also gathered data on faculty salaries by rank. Table 2 shows the median nine-month salaries for all full professors, associate professors, and assistant professors as well as for recently hired assistant professors across the 24 programs that provided such data. Within each of these categories, the minimum and maximum salaries also are displayed. Table 2 indicates substantial variability in faculty salaries both between and within ranks.

**Table 2. Faculty Salaries, 2014 ADPCCJ Survey (N=24)**

| | Mean Salary | Median Salary | Minimum Salary | Maximum Salary |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current Full Professors | 126,503 | 125,000 | 62,268 | 310,000 |
| Current Associate Professors | 80,871 | 79,957 | 50,321 | 135,504 |
| Current Assistant Professors | 68,664 | 68,045 | 38,801 | 99,486 |
| Most Recently Hired Assistant Professor | 63,885 | 64,000 | 38,500 | 88,000 |

The ADPCCJ survey also assessed the typical course-loads and overall distribution of duties across teaching, service, and research. The majority (82%) of programs (n=39) indicated that full-time faculty were typically assigned four courses per academic year; a small handful reported higher teaching loads, ranging from 5 to 8 courses per year. The median number of courses assigned per academic year across these programs was four. Considering work-load more broadly, Table 3 indicates most of the programs expected time distribution for faculty equating to 42% teaching, 41% research, and 17% service. The table also shows, however, that the expected time allocated to each of the three major dimensions of professional scholarship differs significantly across programs.

**Table 3. Faculty Time Distribution, 2014 ADPCCJ Survey (N=39)**

| | Mean | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of Time on Research | 41 | 40 | 10 | 70 |
| Percentage of Time on Teaching | 42 | 40 | 20 | 75 |
| Percentage of Time on Service | 17 | 20 | 5 | 33 |

Substantial variation was found in the number of class sections offered and the way in which classes are staffed. As indicated in Table 4, the median number of undergraduate class sections offered in the preceding academic year (2012-2013) was 105, ranging from 15 to 449 across programs. The mean number of Masters classes was 21, ranging from 0 to 65 various classes. Also, on average 13 doctoral classes were offered at institutions, ranging from 0 to 42. Considering the number of full-time faculty members in the reporting programs, these data translate into a ratio of sections offered (including online sections) to faculty members that ranges from approximately 2 to 17 across programs and which is, on average, 6.87 for all 37 programs. Responding programs also indicated the number of online class sections offered with the number of online undergraduate class sections ranging from 0 to 74. Fewer masters' classes are offered online, with a mean number of 8, which ranged from 0 to 29; although doctoral classes online was more limited with a mean of 9, ranging from 0 to 6 classes. Table 4 reveals also that graduate students frequently teach undergraduate courses (percent includes online courses) in ADPCCJ reporting programs. To be sure, in a couple of places few undergraduate courses are taught by graduate students, but in several programs more than two-thirds of the undergraduate sections are covered by graduate students and in one instance this figure surpasses 80 percent. Across all programs, the median percentage of undergraduate sections taught by graduate students is 49.81 percent.

**Table 4. Class Sections Offered by Degree, Relative to Faculty Size and Graduate Student Involvement, 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**

| | Mean | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012-2013 Undergraduate Class Sections (N=37) | 106 | 87 | 15 | 449 |
| Online Undergraduate Class Sections (N=34) | 5 | 14 | 0 | 74 |
| Ratio of Sections to Faculty (N=36) | 6.87 | 6.33 | 2.11 | 17.18 |
| Percent Taught by Graduate Students (N=36) | 49.00% | 49.81% | 5.63% | 82.18% |
| 2012-2013 Masters Class Sections (N=34) | 21 | 18 | 0 | 65 |
| Online Masters Class Sections (N=31) | 8 | 6 | 0 | 29 |
| Ratio of Sections to Faculty (N=28) | 1.39 | 1.11 | 0 | 4.08 |
| Percent Taught by Graduate Students (N=31) | 13.66% | 10.41% | 0% | 76.00% |
| 2012-2013 Doctoral Class Sections (N=38) | 13 | 12 | 0 | 42 |
| Online Doctoral Class Sections (N=30) | 9 | .30 | 0 | 6 |
| Ratio of Sections to Faculty (N=32) | .87 | .64 | 0 | 3.11 |
| Percent Taught by Graduate Students (N=34) | 2.51% | 0% | 0% | 36.36% |

A final piece of information gathered on CCJ faculty members in the ADPCCJ survey concerns faculty scholarly productivity (i.e., publications and grants). Thirty-four program representatives reported on the number of articles published in peer-reviewed journals and thirty-three reported on the number of books published during the previous academic year. The information provided is summarized in Table 5. It is important to note that these estimates make no adjustments for the prestige of the journals in which the articles appear or the quality of the book publisher, but they provide an indication of the overall *quantity* of publications across programs during the period. The data indicate that the median number of journal articles published per faculty members in these programs was 2, a figure that varied from 0.14 to more than five across programs.

**Table 5. Faculty Productivity in Past Year, 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**

| | Mean | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Articles* (N=34) and *Books* (N=33) | | | | |
| Peer Reviewed Journal Articles Published | 35.74 | 29 | 1 | 113 |
| Articles Per Faculty Member | 2.00 | 1.96 | .14 | 5.95 |
| Books Published | 3.88 | 3 | 0 | 26 |
| Books Per Faculty Member | .23 | .15 | 0 | 1 |
| *Grant Applications and Awards* | | | | |
| Competitive National Grants Submitted (N=31) | 10.55 | 10 | 0 | 41 |
| Competitive National Grants Received (N=33) | 5.27 | 4 | 0 | 25 |
| *Grant Dollars Received* | | | | |
| Total Dollars Received Last Fiscal Year (N=30) | 2,239,315 | 1,160,772 | 0 | 16,876,830 |
| Federal Grant Dollars Received (N=29) | 1,454,967 | 701,475 | 0 | 9,030,084 |
| State and Local Grant Dollars Received (N=28) | 763,600 | 218.711 | 0 | 8,098,667 |
| Foundation Grant Dollars Received (N=24) | 142,185 | 22,500 | 0 | 2,336,929 |
| Private Grant Dollars Received (N=17) | 11,304 | 0 | 0 | 76,665 |

Book publications were much less common, with on average four books published per program, but there was substantial variability between programs. With respect to grants, the ADPCCJ survey reveals that the median number of "competitive national grants" submitted across the 31 reporting programs was 10, and the median number of such grants that were funded was 4. Some programs did not receive any of these grants, though, while others had a very large number of submissions (e.g., as many as 41) and awards (e.g., as many as 25). Not surprisingly, this translated into substantial variation in the amount of grant funds received by CCJ programs surveyed, as illustrated in the bottom of Table 5.

## CCJ Student Information Reported in the 2014 ADPCCJ Survey

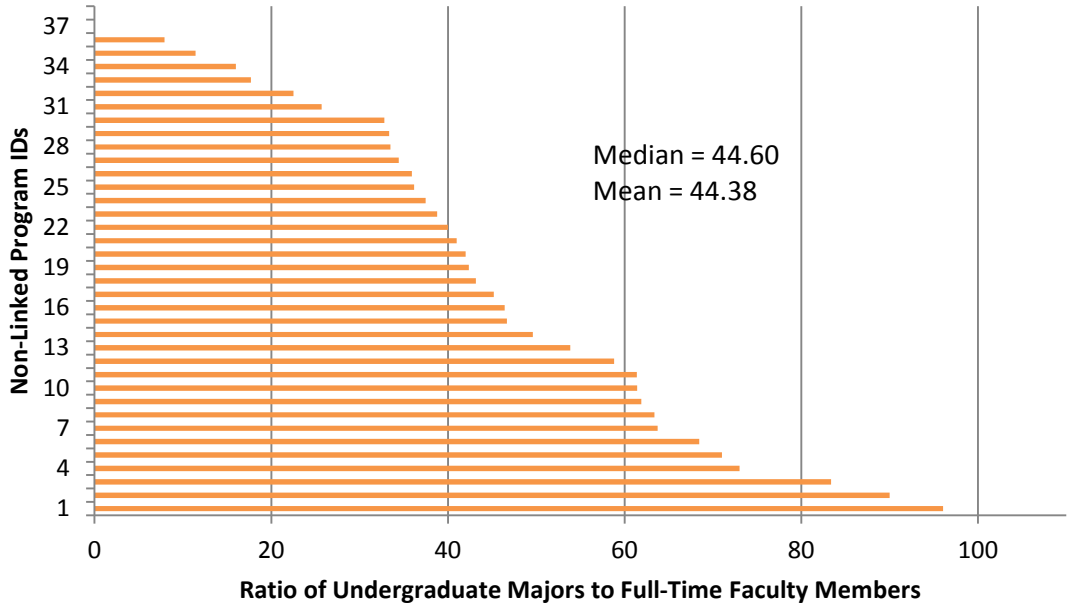
### *Active Students*

In addition to providing details about faculty members at criminology and criminal justice doctoral institutions across the nation, the ADPCCJ survey elicits a wide array of information on the students who apply for, enroll in, and pursue studies at those programs. As noted above, the thirty-

nine programs that participated in the 2014 ADPCCJ collectively serve over 28,000 criminology and criminal justice undergraduate majors, over 2,900 students actively pursuing master's degrees, and over 1,200 students actively pursuing doctoral degrees.

The median number of undergraduate majors across the 38 programs that provided the relevant data is 738, but this varies across programs from 0 to 2,852. As noted above, these programs also differ significantly in the number of full-time faculty employed; so one useful way to look at the data on undergraduate majors is to standardize the number of majors by faculty size. Figure 4 shows the ratio of undergraduate majors to full-time faculty for the 38 programs that provided data. As noted in the figure, the median student-to-faculty ratio for the reporting programs during the reference period (spring, 2014) was 44.60, but the ratio ranged from 0 to 96 across programs.

**Figure 4. Undergraduate Majors (N=28,059) Standardized by Full-Time Faculty Size (N=710) ,[5] 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**




[5] Data provided by 38 programs.

The ADPCCJ survey collected much more detailed information about active and new *graduate* students, including the overall number of students currently enrolled but also a variety of other details. Table 6 displays information about the average graduate student-body size across programs as well as the range across programs. As the table shows, the median number of total graduate students (Master's and Doctoral) in the reporting programs in spring 2014 was 66, ranging from 12 to 723.

**Table 6. Graduate Program Size, by Degree Type, 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**

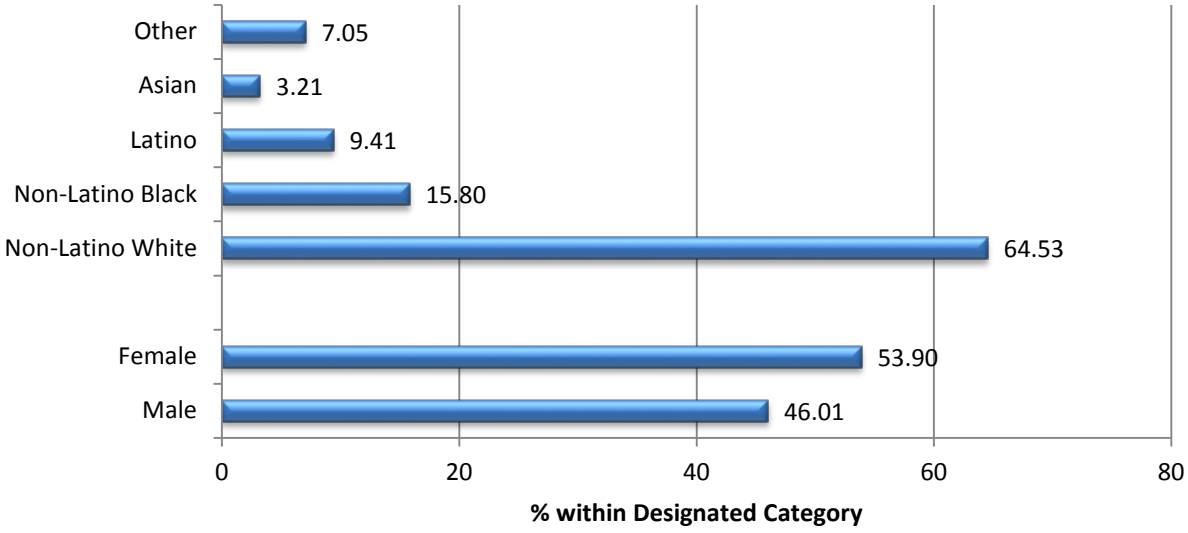
| | Mean | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Active Graduate Students (N=39 Programs) | 109.51 | 66 | 12 | 723 |
| Active Grad. Students/FT Faculty Members (N=4,271 Active Grad) | 5.75 | 4.20 | .94 | 38.05 |
| Active Doctoral Students (N=38 Programs) | 34.16 | 29.50 | 7 | 114 |
| Active Doctoral Students/FT Faculty Members (N=1,298 Active Doctoral) | 1.97 | 1.68 | .50 | 4.36 |
| Active Masters Students (N=35 Programs) | 84.94 | 38 | 0 | 643 |
| Active Masters Students/FT Faculty Members (N=2,973 Active Masters) | 4.27 | 4.63 | 0 | 33.84 |

By degree type, we see that the average program had 34 active doctoral students; however, at the extremes, one program had just 7 doctoral students while another had 114. The average number of doctoral students per full-time faculty member was 1.97, though this also varied widely across programs (from .50 to 4.36). A similar picture emerges from the data on size of Master's programs, also shown in Table 6.

Some of the ADPCCJ programs do not have stand-alone CCJ Master's Degree programs, and thus all of their graduate students are pursuing doctoral degrees. But, most programs contain a mix of doctoral and masters students, and overall the average mix is roughly even between the two groups, with master's students more represented (69%) than doctoral students (30%) among those pursuing graduate studies. Both groups exhibit similar demographic attributes, as illustrated in Figures 5 and 6. Much like the faculty data presented earlier, the vast majority of graduate students in CCJ (as reported by programs that participated in the ADPCCJ survey) are non-Latino white. But, unlike the pattern observed for full-time faculty, a majority of graduate students in the programs that reported to ADPCCJ are female.

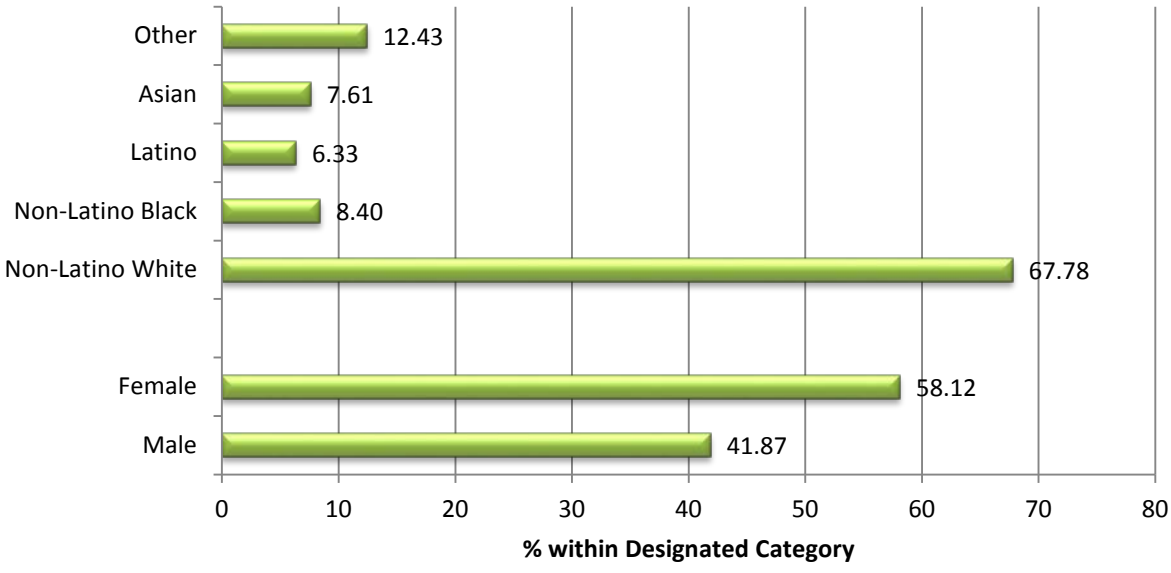
The ADPCCJ survey also elicited information on the status of doctoral students and recent graduation patterns. One dimension of the former is whether doctoral students active in the year preceding the survey were still enrolled and, if not, the reasons for the 'disappearance' of those no longer enrolled. As it turns out, the 2014 ADPCCJ data indicate that this form of student attrition is relatively rare. The median response to the question of how many students had been enrolled in 2012-2013 but were no longer enrolled in 2013-2014 was one student, and in the majority of cases in which students dropped out (N=93) they did so prior to comprehensive exams (N=47). Additionally, some left the university all but dissertation (N=22), or left on their own record (N=48), with only 12 students failing to pass examinations.

**Figure 5. Gender (N=2,856)[6] and Race/Ethnicity (N=2,684)[7] of Active Masters Students, 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**




[6] Data provided by 34 programs.
[7] Data provided by 38 programs.

**Figure 6. Gender (N=1,363)[8] and Race/Ethnicity (N=1,298)[9] of Active Doctoral Students, 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**



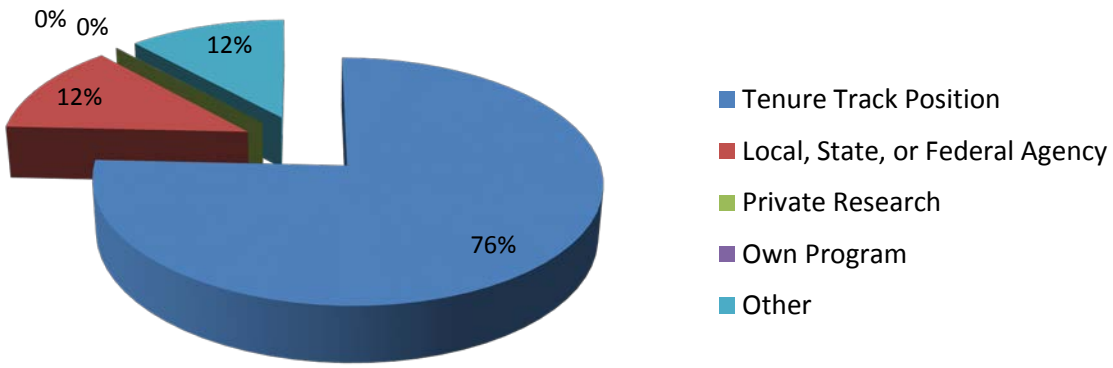

[8] Data provided by 39 programs.
[9] Data provided by 37 programs.

With respect to graduation patterns, the ADPCCJ data indicate that the reporting programs combined to confer master's degrees (N=34) to 1,012 graduate students and doctoral degrees (N=37)

to 148 graduate students in 2012-2013. Almost one-half (41.2%) of the doctoral graduates during this period first enrolled in the fall of 2008 or after, completing the degree in five years or less. Overall, approximately 60 percent of these recent graduates completed their degrees in six years; the remainder took slightly longer to complete their degrees. Enrollment semesters for doctoral graduates range from fall of 1999 to fall of 2010.

Figure 7 shows that not only is the employment rate among recent graduates very high – 88 percent are known to be employed in a tenure-track academic position, a local, state, or federal research agency, or a private research firm – but also that academic positions are by far the most prevalent mode of employment for more than 70 percent of graduates.

**Figure 7. Employment of 2012-2013 Graduates of ADPCCJ Doctoral Programs (N=31 Programs, 141 Graduates), 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**




*Incoming Students*

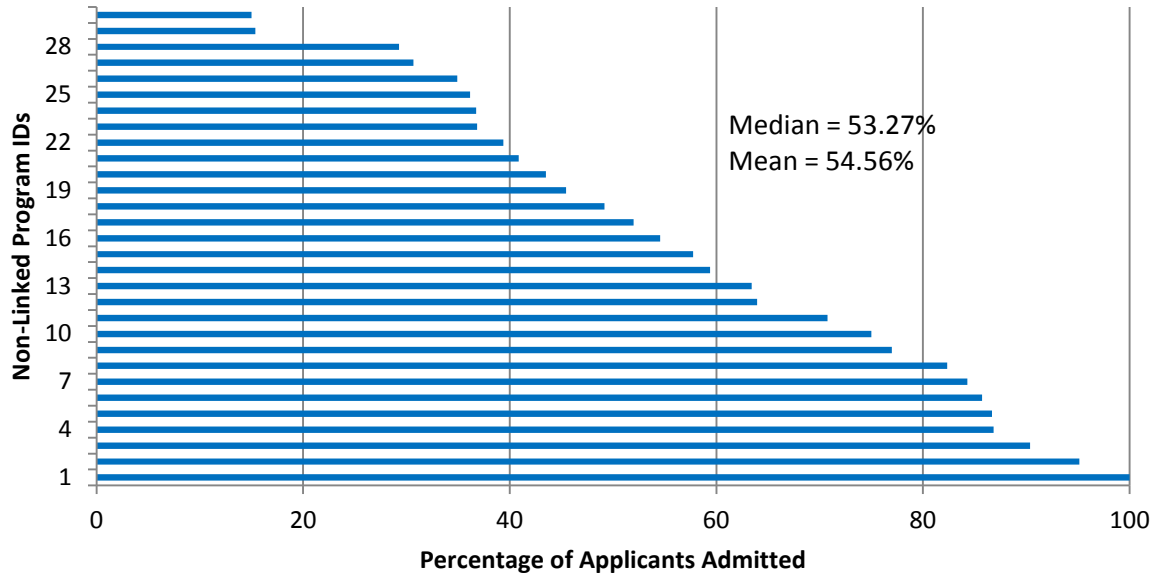
The 2014 ADPCCJ survey gathered information on new graduate students who enrolled in the 2013-2014 academic year. The thirty-five participating programs that provided data on master's students received an aggregate total of 3,151 applications from prospective students, with application counts ranging from 0 to 424 across programs. Data on new master's students were broken down for traditional master's students (i.e., those who attend class in person) and distance learning (DL) master's students (i.e., those who take classes online). The 34 programs that provided data on traditional master's students received an aggregate total of 1,853 applications from prospective students, with application counts ranging from 0 to 177. Programs that provided data on DL master's students (N=19) reported receiving 1,298 applications, with counts ranging from 0 to 307. The 39 programs that responded to similar questions about doctoral programs took in 1,561 applications for doctoral study, ranging from a low of 0 to a high of 97. No programs reported distance learning doctoral students applications.

Figures 8 through 11 summarize the program-specific (non-identified) acceptance rates (i.e. the percentage of applications received that resulted in a decision to admit) and enrollment rates (i.e., the percentage of admitted students who subsequently enrolled) for master's (traditional and DL) and doctoral programs, respectively.

Overall, for the 32 programs that provided data on applications and admissions decisions for traditional master's programs, the median acceptance rate was 53.27%. Figure 8 shows that such

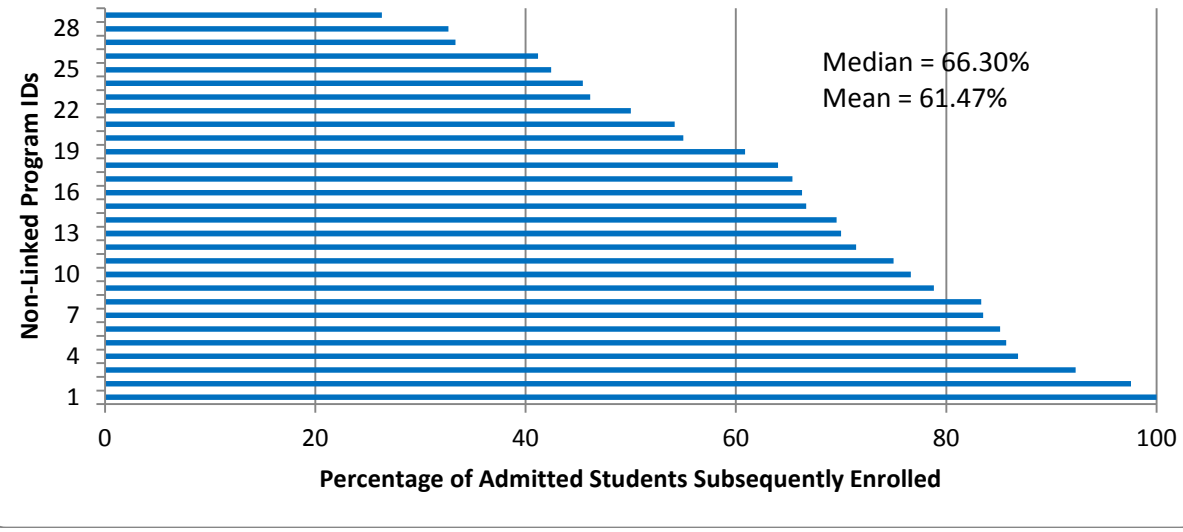
acceptance rates varied widely across programs, ranging from 0% to 100%. Figure 9 also reveals substantial variation in enrollment rates for those accepted into traditional master's programs; the median enrollment rate was 66.30%, ranging from 0 to 100%. The average acceptance and enrollment rates for DL master's programs were higher than for traditional master's programs.

**Figure 8. Acceptance Rate (N=1,938) for Applications Submitted (N=3,151) to Master's Programs (Traditional),[10] 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**



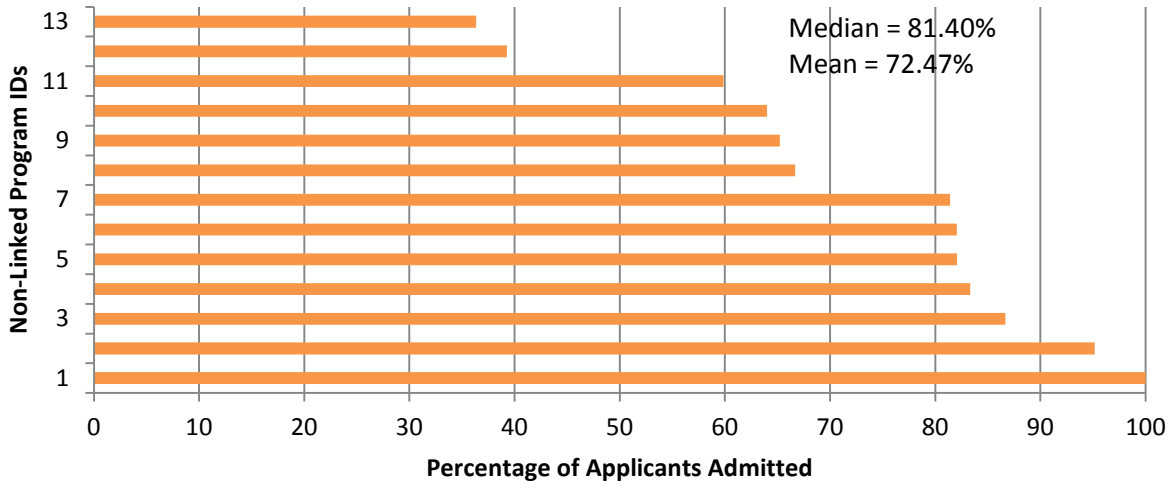

[10] Data provided by 32 programs.

**Figure 9. Enrollment Rate (N=1,349) for Persons Accepted (N=1,938) to Master's Programs (Traditional),[11] 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**



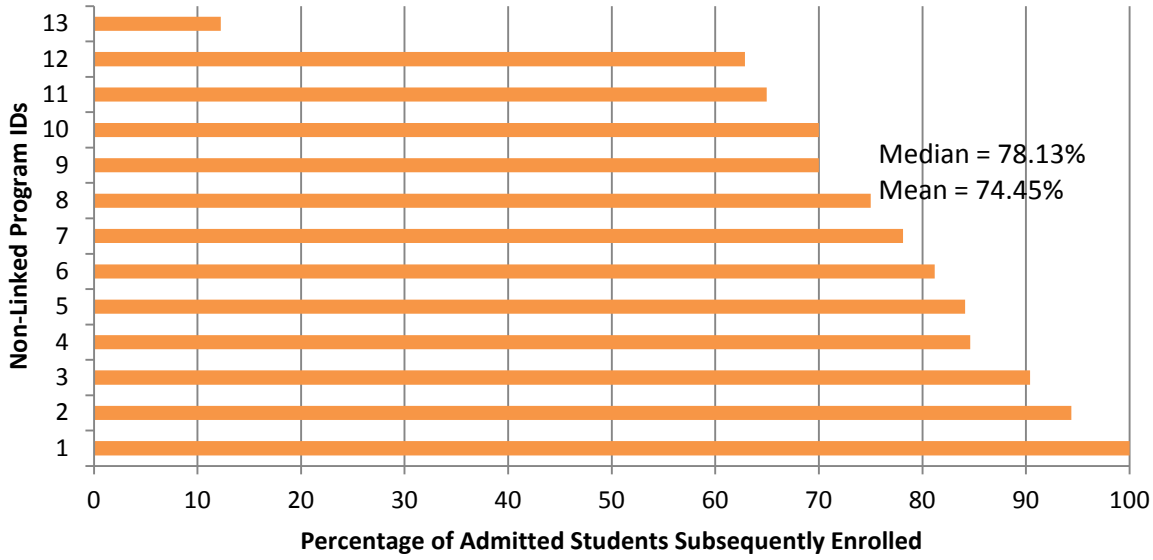

[11] Data provided by 35 programs.

**Figure 10. Acceptance Rate (N=895) for Applications Submitted (N=1,298) ) to Master's Programs (Distance Learning),[12] 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**




[12] Data provided by 13 programs.

**Figure 11. Enrollment Rate (N=669) for Persons Accepted (N=895) to Master's Programs (Distance Learning),[13] 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**

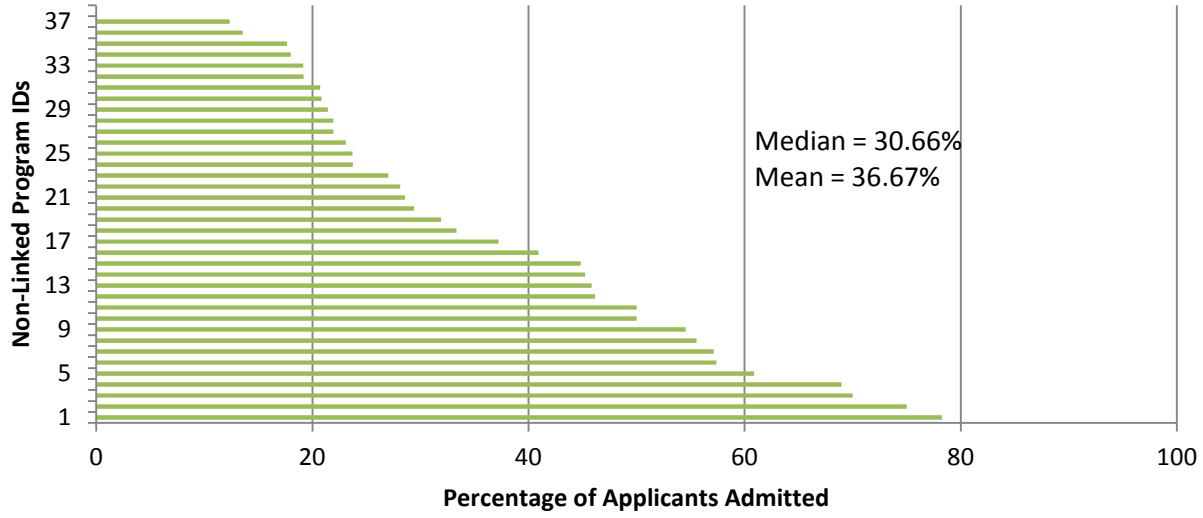



[13] Data provided by 13 programs.

For the 13 programs that provided data on admission decisions for DL master's programs, the median acceptance rate was 81.40%. Figure 10 shows that acceptance rates varied from 36% to 100% across reporting programs. Figure 11 shows that the median enrollment rate for DL master's programs was 78.13% and ranged from 12.24% to 100%. Average acceptance rates were lower for doctoral programs than traditional master's programs (37% vs. 55%), with considerable variation across

programs, (see Figure 12). While more than one-third of applicants in the 38 participating programs were accepted, in some programs less than 20 percent of applicants were admitted, while in others more than 70 percent were admitted.

**Figure 12. Admission Rate (N=469) for Applications Submitted (N=1561) to Doctoral Programs,[14] 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**




[14] Data provided by 38 programs.

The average undergraduate grade point average (GPA) for newly admitted doctoral students in ADPCCJ reporting programs was 3.5, varying from 3.15 to 3.82 across programs (N=33). Graduate GPAs ranged from 3.4 to 4.0 with an average of 3.78. ADPCCJ respondents provided the information summarized in Table 7 in response to questions about the average GRE scores among recently admitted doctoral students. As illustrated in Table 7, using the old scoring method, the median "average GRE combined" (verbal and quantitative) score across programs was 1090. There was a substantial spread in average combined scores, however, ranging from 1000 to 1270. The component specific scores yield similar patterns. Using the new scoring method, the median "average GRE combined" score across programs was 299, ranging from 194 to 353.

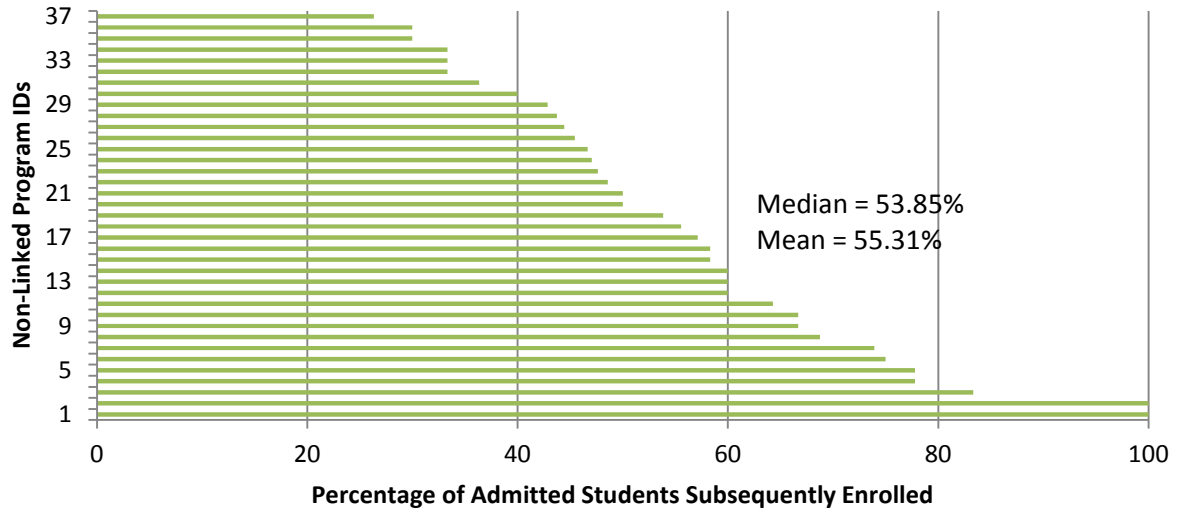
**Table 7. GRE Scores and Percentiles for Newly Admitted Doctoral Students, 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**

| **Old Scoring Method** (N=7) | **Mean** | **Median** | **High** | **Low** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average GRE Verbal | 472 | 500 | 520 | 336 |
| Average GRE Quantitative | 551 | 552 | 750 | 370 |
| Average GRE Combined | 1090 | 1064 | 1270 | 1000 |
| *Percentiles* (N=8) | | | | |
| Average GRE Percentile Verbal | 60.20% | 61.00% | 76.25% | 44.00% |
| Average GRE Percentile Quantitative | 42.75% | 35.50% | 65.80% | 24.00% |
| Average GRE Percentile Analytic Writing | 51.64% | 50.00% | 73.00% | 19.38% |
| | | | | |
| **New Scoring Method** (N=28) | | | | |
| Average GRE Verbal | 154 | 154 | 161 | 141 |
| Average GRE Quantitative | 151 | 152 | 157 | 140 |
| Average GRE Combined | 299 | 305 | 353 | 194 |
| *Percentiles* (N=17) | | | | |
| Average GRE Percentile Verbal | 63.88% | 65.00% | 87.00% | 23.60% |
| Average GRE Percentile Quantitative | 51.23% | 53.00% | 71.00% | 23.60% |
| Average GRE Percentile Analytic Writing | 58.17% | 63.00% | 75.00% | 28.30% |

As shown in Figure 13, the median enrollment rate for the 37 programs that provided the needed data was 53.85%, but this figure ranged from 26.32 to 100 percent (all of the accepted Ph.D. students enrolled).

The ADPCCJ survey indicated that 638 new students enrolled in traditional master's programs across the 32 programs that provided such data (648 DL master's students enrolled across the 20 reporting programs). In total, 255 new doctoral students enrolled across the 39 programs that reported such data. Approximately 90 percent of new doctoral and 79 percent of new traditional master's enrollments are studying full-time, while only approximately 37% of new DL master's students are studying full-time.

**Figure 13. Enrollment Rate (N=254) for Persons Accepted (N=469) to Doctoral Programs,[15] 2014 ADPCCJ Survey**




[15] Data provided by 37 programs.

The gender, race, and ethnic composition of these incoming cohorts of graduate students were similar to the patterns shown above for all active students (see Figures 5 & 6). The reporting programs indicated that for master's degree programs, the majority of incoming students were female (the median was 59% female for traditional master's programs and 50% female for DL master's programs) and non-Latino white (the median was 64% non-Latino white). Incoming cohorts of Ph.D. students also exhibited quite a bit of variability across programs in race, ethnic, and gender composition; overall the medians were 63% female and 66% non-Latino white.

A large majority of newly admitted doctoral students in the 2014 ADPCCJ reporting programs received tuition remission and were funded as either a research or teaching assistant (or both). Overall, almost 70% of active doctoral students in the 37 programs that reported data on funding sources were funded through a teaching or research assistantship. While some programs relied exclusively on teaching assistantships and others relied exclusively on research assistantships, these forms of funding contribute about equally to those supported by non-grant financial resources across all programs. About 13% of active doctoral students were supported primarily through external grants. However, this ranged from no students to 40% of active doctoral students being funded by grants in a few programs.

The 2014 ADPCCJ data indicate that the amount of the stipend given to students by programs varied. Figure 14 shows the median "basic stipend" for doctoral students was $16,000, with a range from $6,630 to $26,000. In terms of "most lucrative" awards, the average award across programs is $21,948, though as Figure 15 shows there is again substantial variability across programs from $10,000 to over $50,000.

**Figure 14. Basic Doctoral Stipends, 2014 ADPCCJ Survey (N=39)**

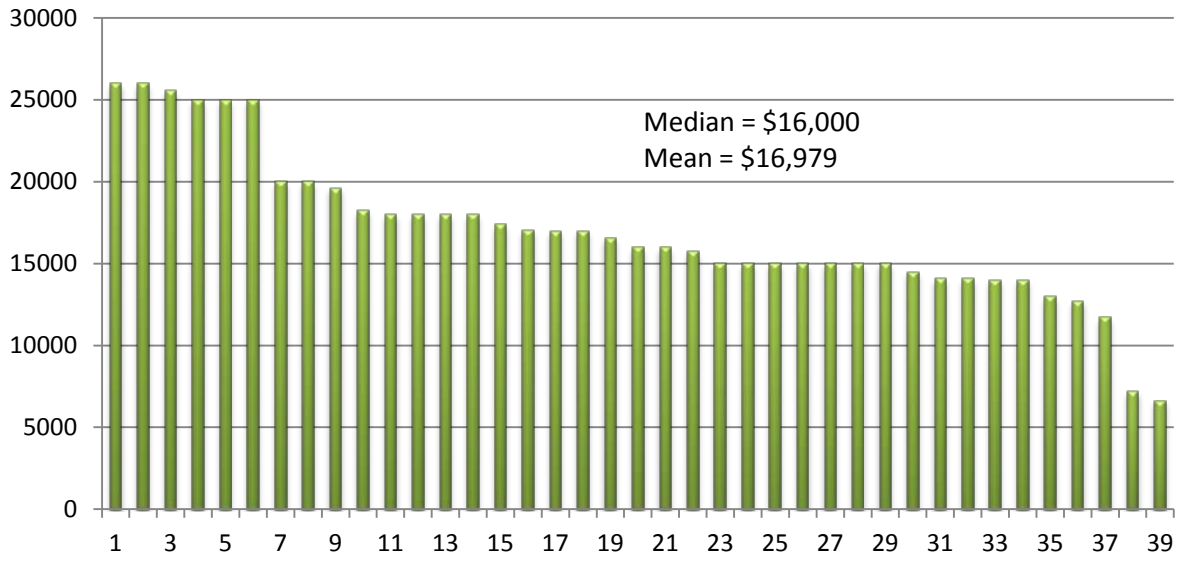
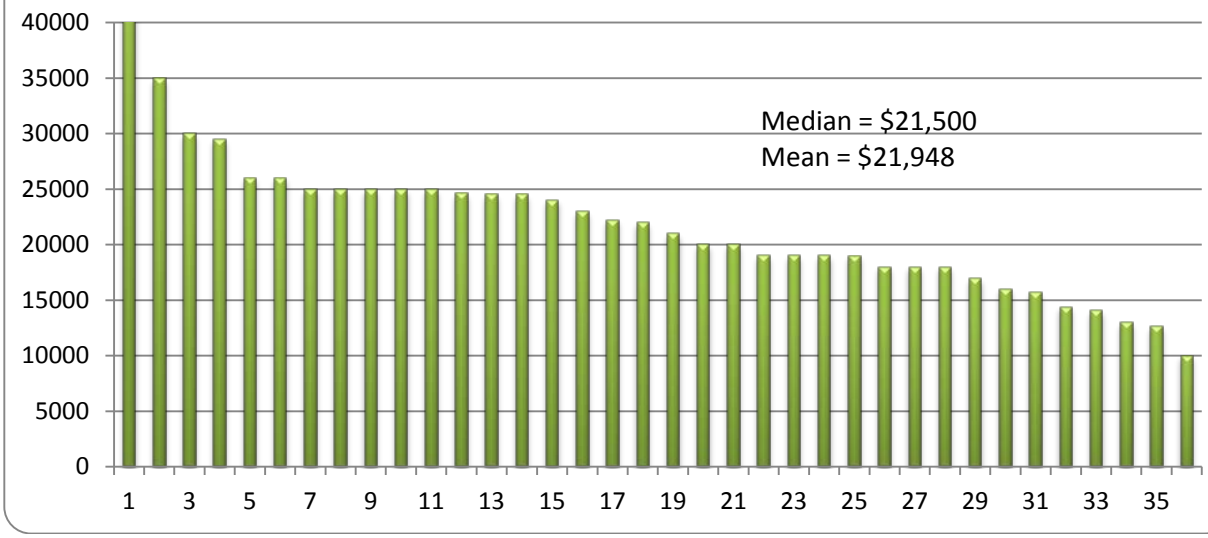



**Figure 15. Most Lucrative Doctoral Stipends, 2014 ADPCCJ Survey (N=36)**




Similarly, Figures 16 and 17 present the awards for master's students. As Figure 16 shows the median basic stipend was $9,000 for master's students across the 24 programs that reported data. Six programs that offer CCJ master's degrees do not provide funding on a regular basis. At the other extreme, some programs provide funding for master's students that is comparable to typical funding levels for doctoral students. Additionally, as Figure 17 shows, a few programs reserve some significant awards (e.g., $35,000) for especially promising master's students although the average most lucrative master's funding was $11,731.

**Figure 16. Basic Master's Stipends, 2014 ADPCCJ Survey (N=24)**

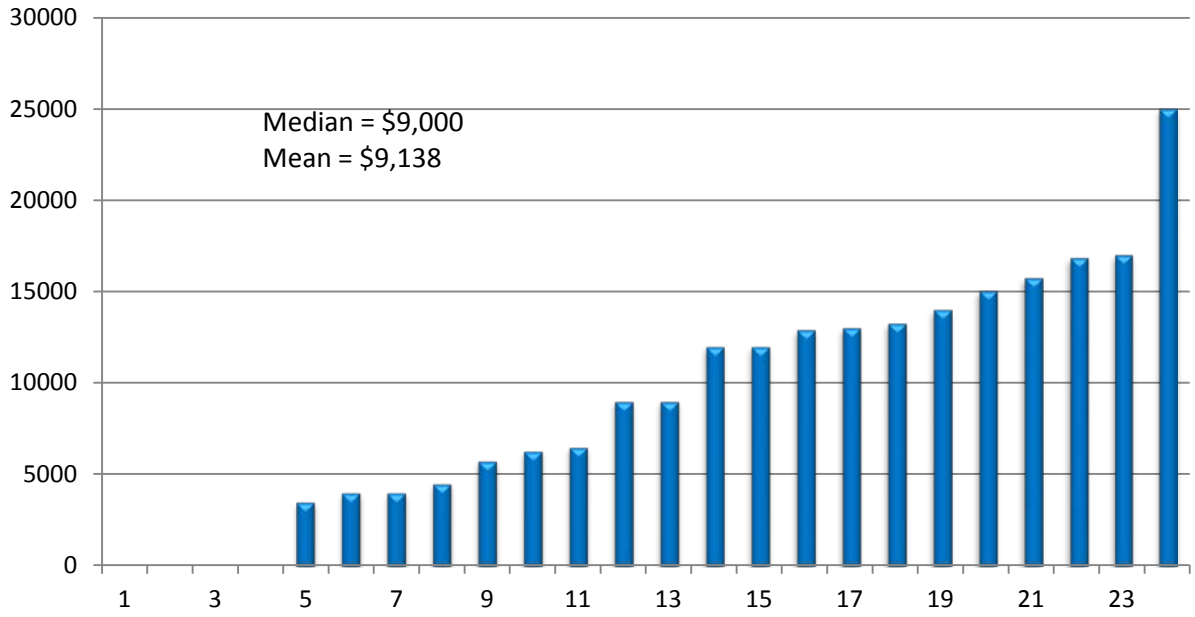
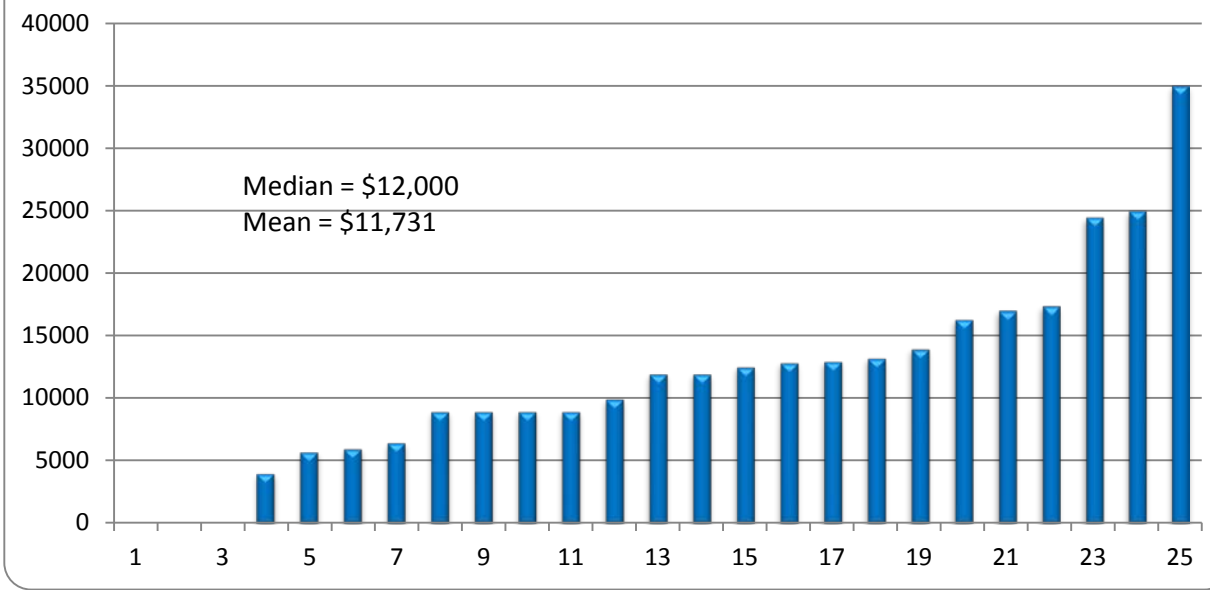



**Figure 17. Most Lucrative Master's Awards, 2014 ADPCCJ Survey (N=25)**




**Conclusion**

This report provides a snapshot of graduate programs as they looked in 2014. We hope the information summarized above is useful to current ADPCCJ members, others in the CCJ scholarly community, and prospective students and faculty members. Placed in the recent historical context (see, e.g., Frost and Clear, 2007, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*), the two dominant themes that emerge from the results described herein are continued growth in the number and size of CCJ doctoral programs and an impressive stability in many of the features highlighted above. Some of the data elements summarized in this report (e.g., funding sources and details for graduate students, class

sections offered, tenure time-lines) only recently were added to the ADPCCJ survey, so we do not have a good indication of how the reported figures compare with previous eras, but by and large the snap-shot of CCJ doctoral programs provided above is highly similar to what we have seen in the survey over the past several years. For additional information, please visit the ADPCCJ website (www.adpccj.com).

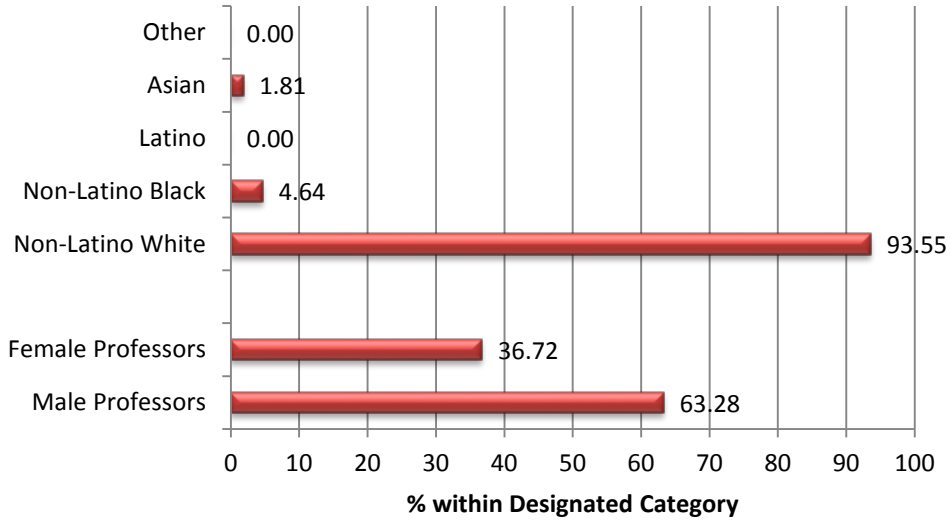
**Appendix A. Summary Data from 2014 ADPCCJ Survey for Programs Ranked in Top 5 by U.S. News & World Report (table and figure numbers listed below parallel those for all reporting programs in full report).**

According to U.S. News & World Report, the ranking of doctoral programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice were based on the result of peer assessment surveys. Schools offering doctoral programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice were sent surveys in which department heads, directors of graduate studies, or senior faculty members were asked to rate the academic quality of other institution's doctoral programs. ADPCCJ provided the list of schools to be surveyed (N=39). Questionnaires were based on a 5-point scale: outstanding (5), strong (4), good (3), adequate (2), and marginal (1). Once surveys were returned, a trimmed mean was computed to determine the scores for each school, and schools were then ranked in descending order. There was an overall response rate of 90 percent for the Criminology programs surveyed (for a complete description of the methodology used, see http://www.usnews.com/education/best-graduate-schools/articles/2011/03/14/social-sciences-and-humanities-rankings-methodology-2012).

**Appendix Table 1. ADPCCJ Programs with Top 5 Rankings in 2009 U.S. News & World Report (N=6)**

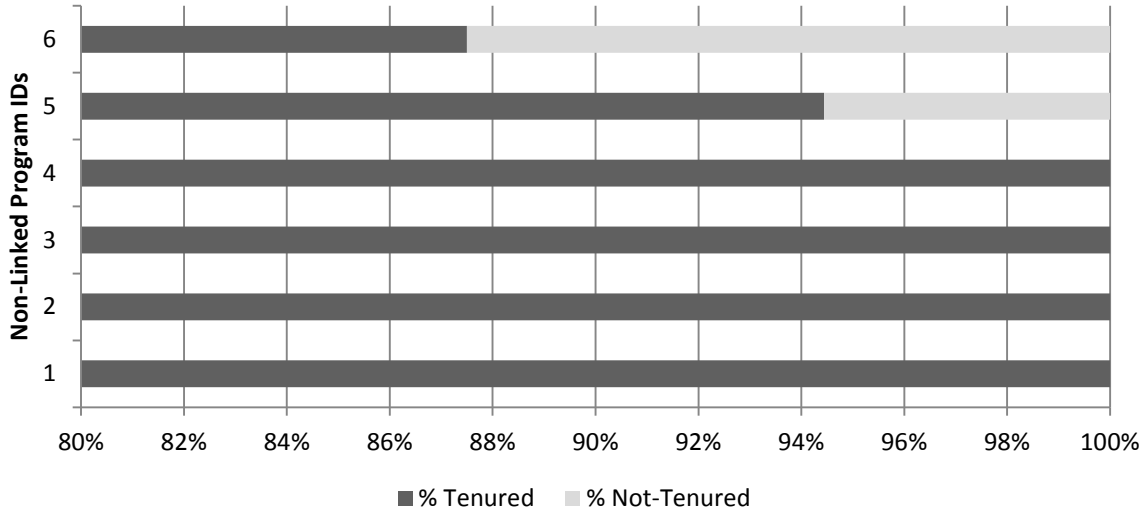
| Rank | School |
|---|---|
| 1 | University of Maryland |
| 2 | University at Albany, SUNY |
| 3 | University of Cincinnati |
| 4 | University of Missouri-St. Louis |
| 5 | Pennsylvania State University |
| 5 | University of California, Irvine |

**Appendix Figure 1. CCJ Faculty Members (N=102) by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2014.[16]**



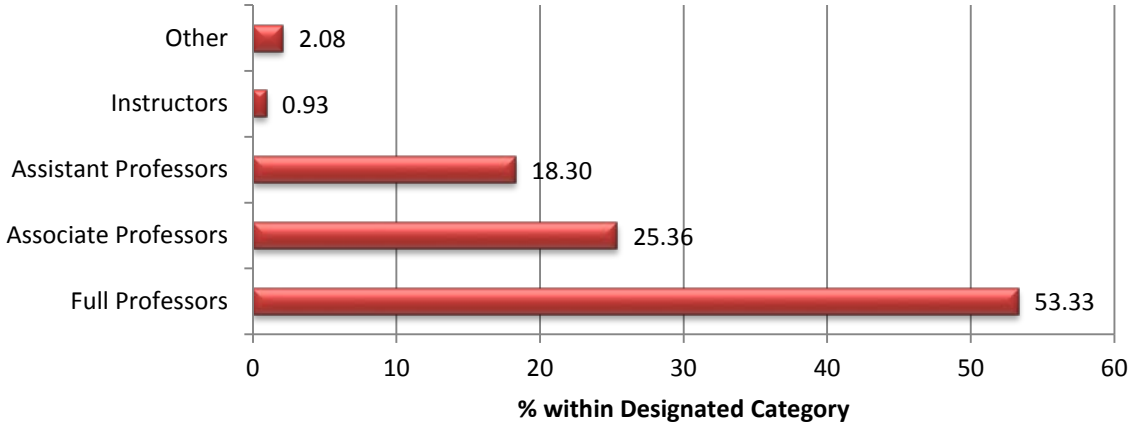

[16] Data provided by 6 programs.

**Appendix Figure 2. Tenure Status of Full-Time Faculty (N=102), Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2014.[17]**




[17] Data provided by 6 programs.

**Appendix Figure 3. CCJ Faculty Members (N=102) by Rank, Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2014.[18]**




[18] Data provided by 6 programs.

**Appendix Table 2. Faculty Salaries for Top Ranked ADPCCJ Reporting Programs, 2014 (N=5)**

| | Mean Salary | Median Salary | Minimum Salary | Maximum Salary |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current Full Professors | 136,479 | 135,499 | 75,872 | 220,622 |
| Current Associate Professors | 89,085 | 86,750 | 69,500 | 112,862 |
| Current Assistant Professors | 67,907 | 67,500 | 55,900 | 79,452 |
| Most Recently Hired Assistant Professor | 67,834 | 68,500 | 62,000 | 76,668 |

**Appendix Table 3. Faculty Time Distribution for Top Ranked ADPCCJ Reporting Programs, 2014 (N=6)**

| | Mean | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of Time on Research | 48 | 45 | 40 | 70 |
| Percentage of Time on Teaching | 39 | 43 | 20 | 50 |
| Percentage of Time on Service | 13 | 10 | 5 | 20 |

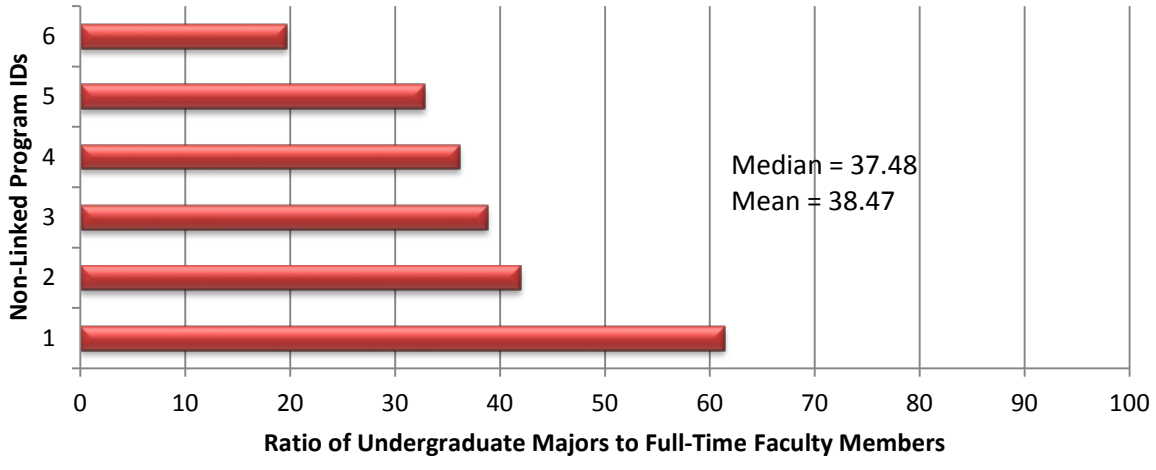
**Appendix Table 4. Class Sections Offered by Degree, Relative to Faculty Size and Graduate Student Involvement for Top Ranked ADPCCJ Reporting Programs, 2014**

| | Mean | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012-2013 Undergraduate Class Sections (N=6) | 92.17 | 83.5 | 60 | 152 |
| Online Undergraduate Class Sections (N=5) | 13.8 | 18 | 0 | 58 |
| Ratio of Sections to Faculty (N=6) | 6.31 | 5.38 | 2.96 | 10.08 |
| Percent Taught by Graduate Students (N=6) | 49.25% | 49.69% | 5.63% | 76.53% |
| 2012-2013 Masters Class Sections (N=5) | 24 | 25 | 12 | 39 |
| Online Masters Class Sections (N=4) | 3.75 | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| Ratio of Sections to Faculty (N=5) | 1.49 | 1.5 | 0.75 | 2.07 |
| Percent Taught by Graduate Students (N=5) | 5.27% | 0% | 0% | 14.81% |
| 2012-20132 Doctoral Class Sections (N=6) | 23.5 | 22.5 | 7 | 42 |
| Online Doctoral Class Sections (N=4) | 2 | 0.5 | 0 | 2 |
| Ratio of Sections to Faculty (N=6) | 1.45 | 1.57 | 0.44 | 2.8 |
| Percent Taught by Graduate Students (N=5) | 1.43% | 0% | 0% | 7.14% |

**Appendix Table 5. Faculty Productivity in Past Year for Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2014**

| *Articles and Books* (N=6) | Mean | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peer Reviewed Journal Articles Published | 44.67 | 33 | 19 | 113 |
| Articles Per Faculty Member | 2.5 | 2 | 1.19 | 5.95 |
| Books Published | 2.83 | 2.5 | 0 | 8 |
| Books Per Faculty Member | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0 | 0.42 |
| *Grant Applications and Awards* (N=6) | | | | |
| Competitive National Grants Submitted | 12.5 | 10.5 | 2 | 29 |
| Competitive National Grants Received | 5.83 | 4.5 | 0 | 17 |
| *Grant Dollars Received* | | | | |
| Total Dollars Received Last Fiscal Year | 1,838,809 | 1,496,565 | 149,764 | 5,001,314 |
| Federal Grant Dollars Received (N=6) | 1,069,557 | 1,028,505 | 66,854 | 2,130,360 |
| State and Local Grant Dollars Received (N=5) | 809,384 | 91,368 | 0 | 3,528,895 |
| Foundation Grant Dollars Received (N=6) | 86,848 | 66,455 | 0 | 223,480 |
| Private Grant Dollars Received (N=5) | 9,500 | 0 | 0 | 47,500 |

**Appendix Figure 4. Undergraduate Majors (N=3963) Standardized by Full-Time Faculty Size (N=102), Top Ranked ADPCCJ Reporting Programs, 2014.[19]**

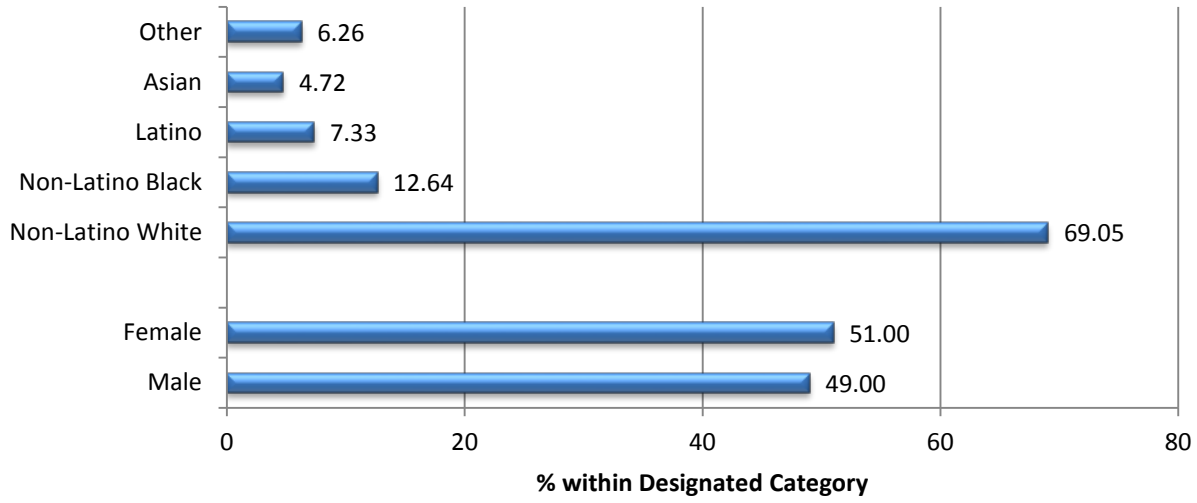



[19] Data provided by 6 reporting programs.

**Appendix Table 6. Graduate Program Size, by Degree Type for Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2014**

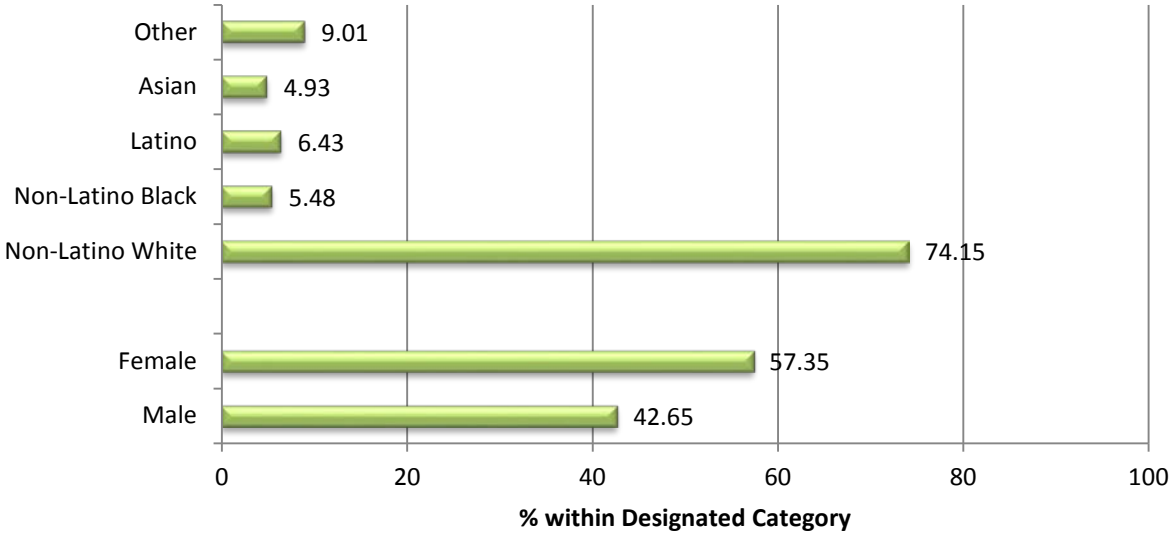
| | Mean | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Active Graduate Students (N=6) | 192 | 85.5 | 21 | 723 |
| Active Grad. Students/FT Faculty Members (N=1,152 Active Grad) | 10.19 | 5 | 1.75 | 38.05 |
| Active Doctoral Students (N=6) | 47.67 | 47.5 | 21 | 80 |
| Active Doctoral Students/FT Faculty Members (N=286 Active Doctoral) | 2.71 | 2.33 | 1.75 | 4.21 |
| Active Masters Students (N=5) | 173.2 | 60 | 2 | 643 |
| Active Masters Students/FT Faculty Members (N=866 Active Masters) | 8.98 | 3.33 | 0.13 | 33.84 |

**Appendix Figure 5. Gender and Race/Ethnicity of Active Masters Students (N=866), Top Ranked ADPCCJ Program Respondents, 2014.[20]**



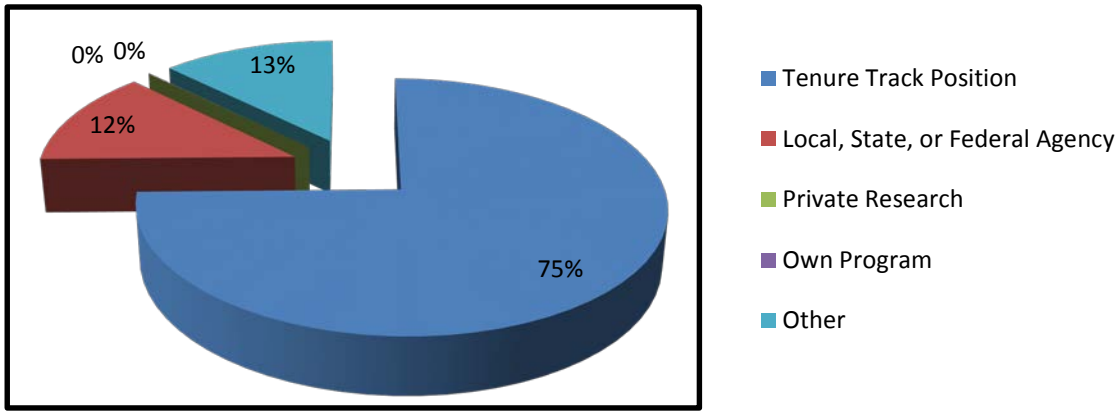

[20] Data provided by 4 programs.

**Appendix Figure 6. Gender and Race/Ethnicity of Active Doctoral Students (N=286), Top Ranked ADPCCJ Program Respondents, 2014.[21]**

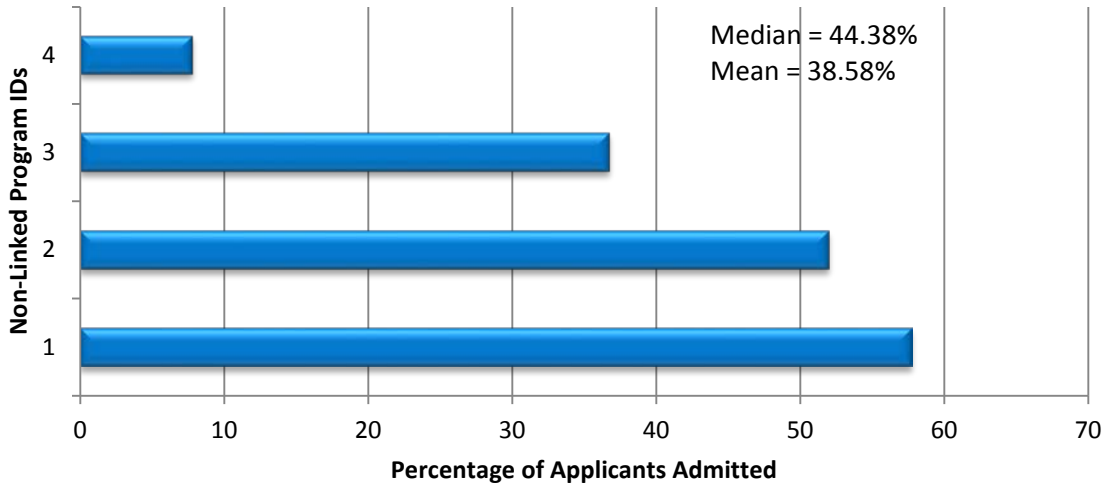



[21] Data provided by 6 programs.

**Appendix Figure 7. Employment of Recent CCJ Graduates of Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2014 (N=6 Programs, 43 Graduates)**

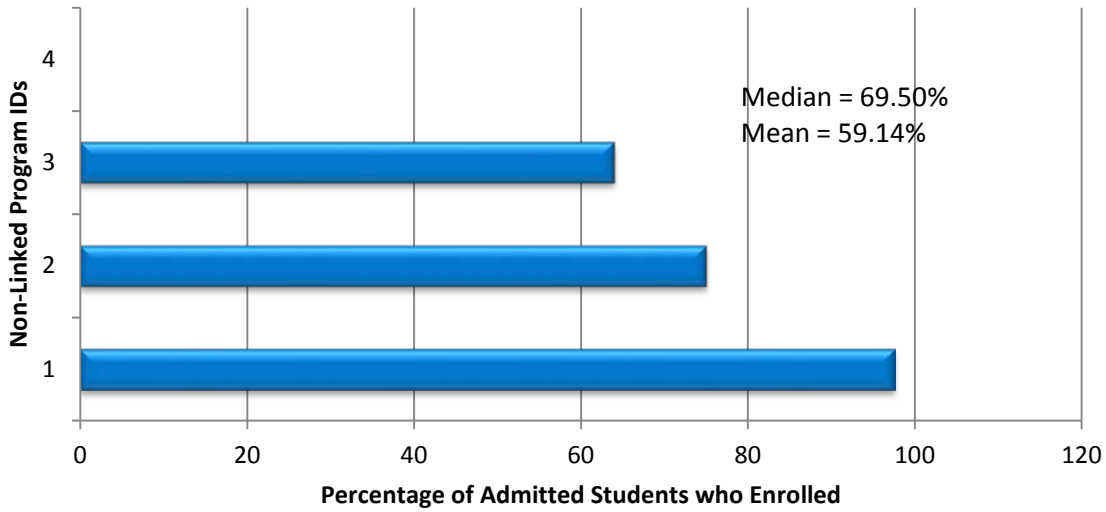


**Appendix Figure 8. Acceptance Rate (N=123) for Applications Submitted (N=303) to Master's Programs (Traditional) at Top Ranked ADPCCJ Doctoral Programs, 2014.[22]**



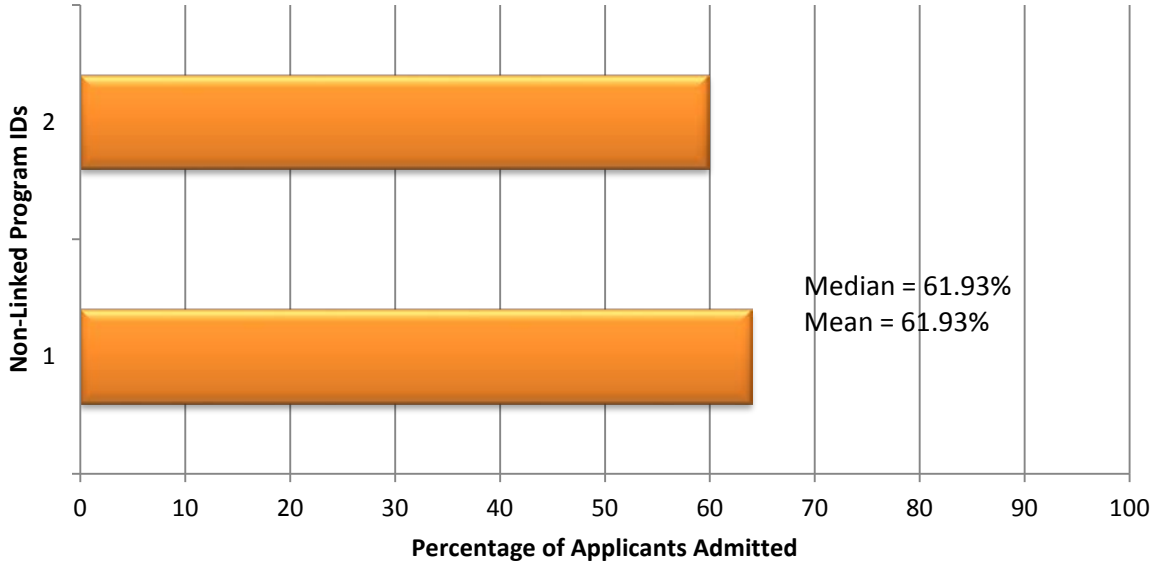

[22] Data provided by 4 programs.

**Appendix Figure 9. Enrollment Rate (N=95) for Persons Accepted (N=123) to Master's Programs (Traditional) at Top Ranked ADPCCJ Ph.D. Programs, 2014.[23]**



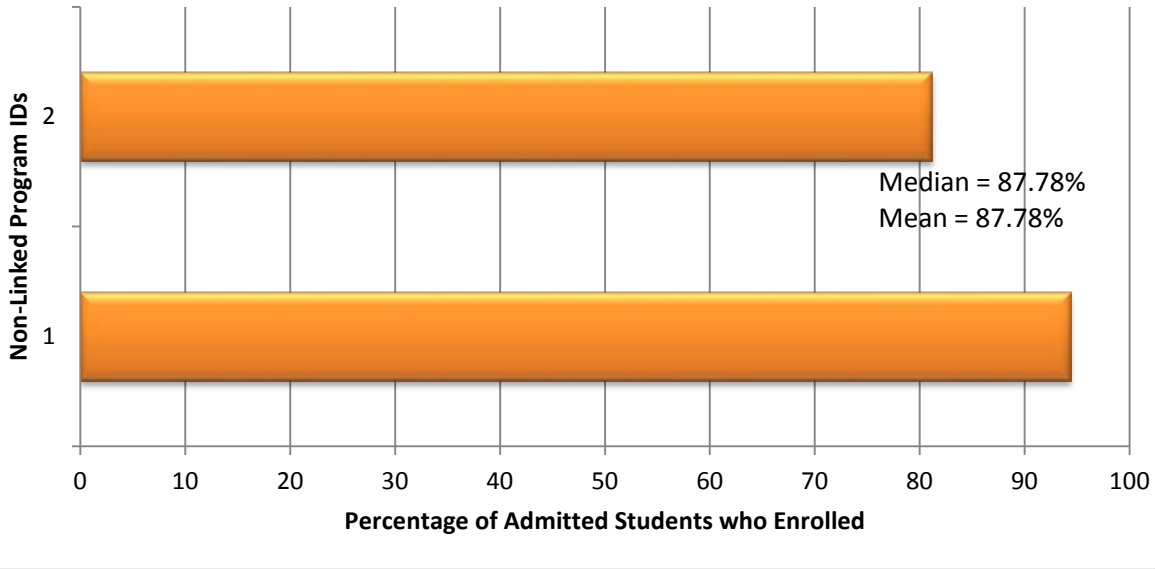

[23] Data provided by 4 programs.

**Appendix Figure 10. Acceptance Rate (N=245) for Applications Submitted (N=392) to Master's Programs (Distance Learning) at Top Ranked ADPCCJ Doctoral Programs, 2014.[24]**



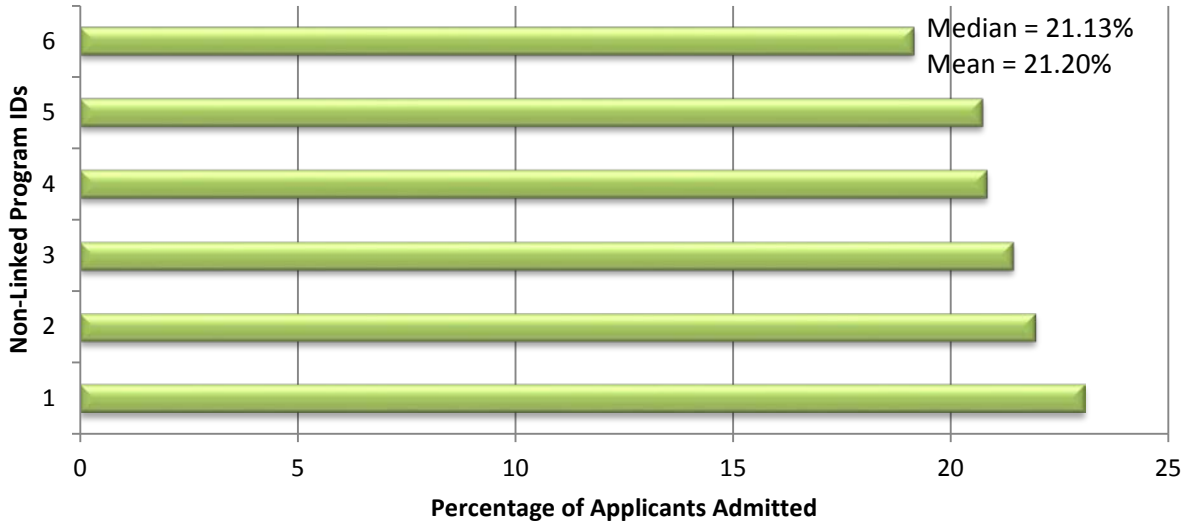

[24] Data provided by 2 programs.

**Appendix Figure 11. Enrollment Rate (N=220) for Persons Accepted (N=245) to Master's Programs (Distance Learning) at Top Ranked ADPCCJ Ph.D. Programs, 2014.[25]**




[25] Data provided by 2 programs.

**Appendix Figure 12. Acceptance Rate (N=87) for Applications Submitted (N=406) to Top Ranked Doctoral Programs, 2014.[26]**

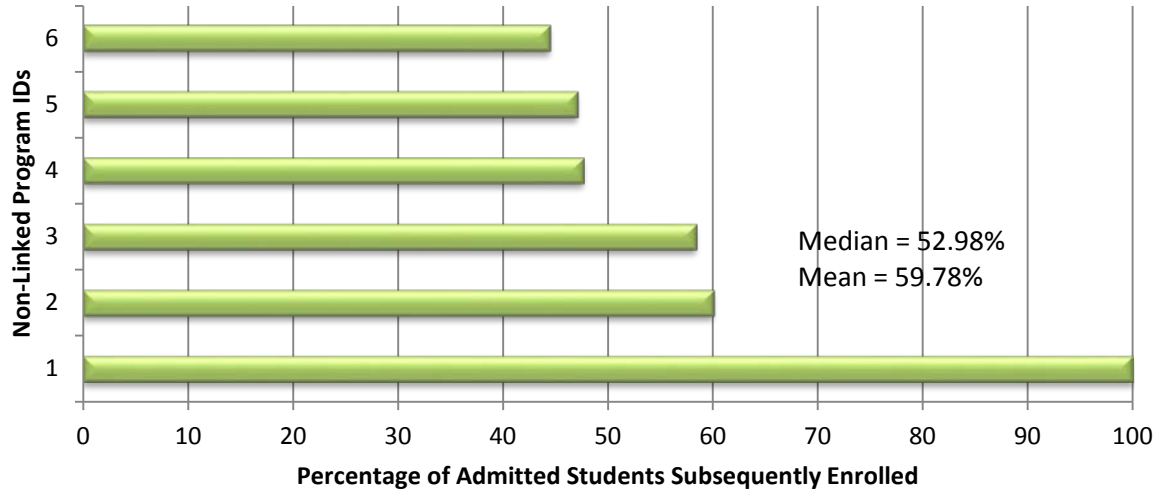



[26] Data provided by 6 programs.

**Appendix Table 7. GRE Scores for Newly Admitted Doctoral Students, Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2014**

| **Old Scoring Method** (N=1) | **Mean** | **Median** | **High** | **Low** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average GRE Verbal | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 |
| Average GRE Quantitative | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 |
| Average GRE Combined | 1270 | 1270 | 1270 | 1270 |
| *Percentiles* (N=2) | | | | |
| Average GRE Percentile Verbal | 73.28% | 73.28% | 76.25% | 70.30% |
| Average GRE Percentile Quantitative | 65.40% | 65.40% | 65.80% | 65.00% |
| Average GRE Percentile Analytic Writing | 69.06% | 69.06% | 73.00% | 65.12% |
| | | | | |
| **New Scoring Method** (N=5) | | | | |
| Average GRE Verbal | 157 | 157 | 158 | 153 |
| Average GRE Quantitative | 153 | 154 | 156 | 149 |
| Average GRE Combined | 310 | 311 | 314 | 306 |
| *Percentiles* (N=4) | | | | |
| Average GRE Percentile Verbal | 69.86% | 72.00% | 75.00% | 59.00% |
| Average GRE Percentile Quantitative | 56.56% | 56.00% | 68.00% | 39.00% |
| Average GRE Percentile Analytic Writing | 61.80% | 63.00% | 73.00% | 48.00% |

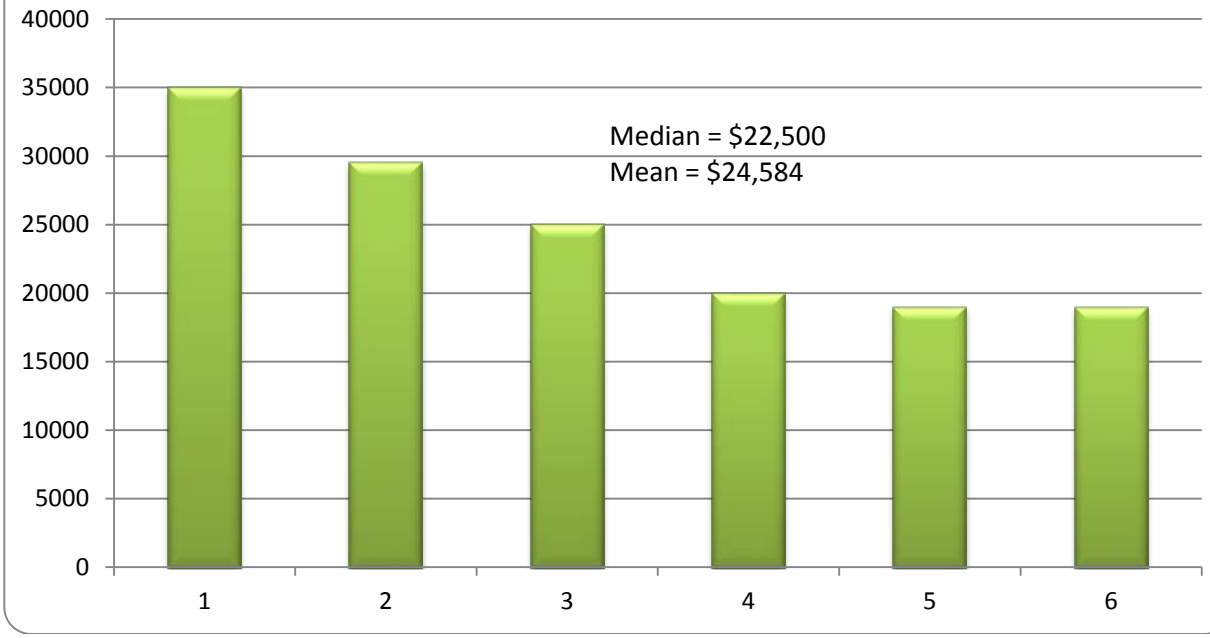
**Appendix Figure 13. Enrollment Rate (N=53) for Applications Submitted (N=87) to Top Ranked ADPCCJ Doctoral Programs, 2014.[27]**



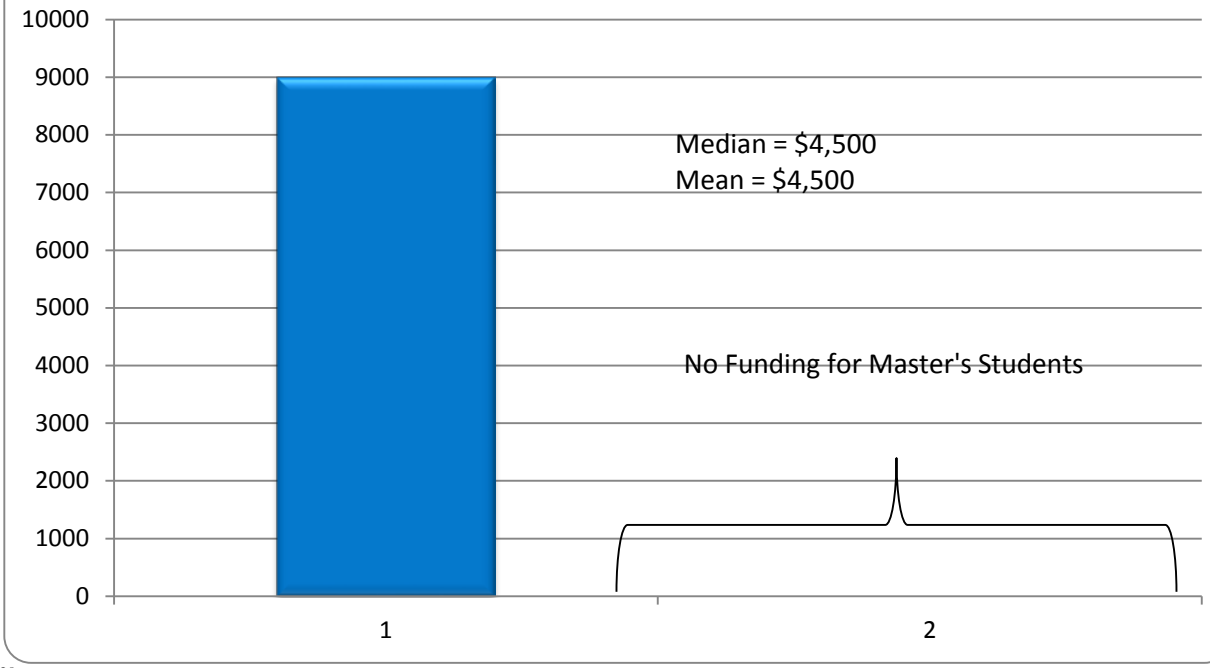

[27] Data provided by 6 programs.

**Appendix Figure 14. Basic Doctoral Stipends at Top Ranked ADPCCJ Reporting Programs, 2014 (N=6)**

**Appendix Figure 15. Most Lucrative Doctoral Awards at Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2014 (N=6)**




**Appendix Figure 16. Basic Master's Stipends at Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2014 (N=2).[28]**




[28] No data available for master's lucrative funding.

**Appendix B. List of ADPCCJ Members, 2014.**

| Member | Location | Year of PhD program establishment | Website |
|---|---|---|---|
| American University | Washington, DC | -- | http://www.american.edu/spa/jlc/index.cfm |
| Arizona State University | Phoenix, AZ | 2008 | http://ccj.asu.edu |
| Florida State University | Tallahassee, FL | 1958 | www.criminology.fsu.edu/ |
| George Mason University | Manassas, VA | -- | http://cls.gmu.edu/ |
| Georgia State University | Atlanta, GA | 2010 | www.cjgsu.net |
| Indiana University | Bloomington, IN | 1997 | www.indiana.edu/~crimjust/ |
| Indiana University of Pennsylvania | Indiana, PA | 1988 | www.iup.edu/criminology/default.aspx |
| John Jay College of Criminal Justice | New York, NY | 2004 | www.jjay.cuny.edu/ |
| Michigan State University | East Lansing, MI | -- | www.cj.msu.edu/ |
| North Dakota State University | Fargo, ND | 2003 | http://www.ndsu.edu/cjps/ |
| Northeastern University | Boston, MA | 2004 | www.northeastern.edu/sccj/ |
| Old Dominion University | Norfolk, VA | 2007 | http://al.odu.edu/sociology/ |
| Pennsylvania State University | University Park, PA | 1960 | http://sociology.la.psu.edu/graduate/programs/crime-law-and-justice/the-graduate-program-in-crime-law-and-justice-1 |
| Prairie View A&M University | Prairie View, TX | 2001 | http://www.pvamu.edu/cojjp/graduate/graduate-academics/doctor-of-philosophy-in-juvenile-justice/ |
| Rutgers University | Newark, NJ | 1974 | http://rscj.newark.rutgers.edu/prospective-students/phd/ |
| Sam Houston State University | Huntsville, TX | 1970 | www.cjcenter.org/ |
| Simon Frasier University | Burnaby, B.C. Canada | 1985 | www.sfu.ca/criminology/ |
| Southern Illinois University | Carbondale, IL | 2012 | http://cola.siu.edu/ccj/ |
| Temple University | Philadelphia, PA | 1994 | www.temple.edu/cj/ |
| Texas Southern University | Houston, TX | | |
| Texas State University | San Marcos, TX | 2009 | www.cj.txstate.edu/ |
| University of Albany, SUNY | Albany, NY | 1968 | www.albany.edu/scj/ |
| University of Arkansas, Little Rock | Little Rock, AR | -- | http://ualr.edu/criminaljustice/ |
| University of California, Irvine | Irvine, CA | 1991 | http://cls.soceco.uci.edu/ |
| University of Central Florida | Orlando, FL | -- | www.cohpa.ucf.edu/crim.jus/ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| University of Cincinnati | Cincinnati, OH | 1991 | www.cech.uc.edu/criminaljustice/ |
| University of Delaware | Newark, DE | -- | http://www.udel.edu/soc/ |
| University of Florida | Gainesville, FL | 1972 | http://soccrim.clas.ufl.edu/ |
| University of Illinois at Chicago | Chicago, IL | 2002 | http://clj.las.uic.edu/index.html |
| University of Louisville | Louisville, KY | -- | https://louisville.edu/justiceadministration |
| University of Maribor | Ljubljana, Slovenia | -- | www.fvv.uni-mb.si/en/index.aspx |
| University of Maryland | College Park, MD | 1977 | www.ccjs.umd.edu/ |
| University of Massachusetts | Lowell, MA | -- | http://www.uml.edu/FAHSS/Criminal-Justice/default.aspx |
| University of Missouri, St. Louis | St. Louis, MO | 1996 | http://www.umsl.edu/~ccj/ |
| University of Nebraska, Omaha | Omaha, NE | 1994 | www.unomaha.edu/criminaljustice |
| University of New Haven | West Haven, CT | -- | www.newhaven.edu/36182 |
| University of North Dakota | Grand Forks, ND | 2003 | http://arts-sciences.und.edu/criminal-justice/ |
| University of South Carolina | Columbia, SC | 2008 | www.cas.sc.edu/crju/ |
| University of South Florida | Tampa, FL | 1998 | http://criminology.cbcs.usf.edu/ |
| University of Southern Mississippi | Hattiesburg, MS | 1998 | www.cj.usm.edu/ |
| The University of Texas-Dallas | Richardson, TX | 2002 | www.utdallas.edu/epps/crim/ |
| Washington State University | Pullman, WA | -- | http://libarts.wsu.edu/crimj/index.asp |