

ADPCCJ



ASSOCIATION OF DOCTORAL
PROGRAMS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

2021-2022 Survey Report

ADPCCJ Executive Board

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March 2023

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Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology & Criminal Justice (ADPCCJ)

2022 Survey Report

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. The ADPCCJ was developed in the late 1970s and has become more formally organized in the last two decades. 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 twice per year (in conjunction with the American Society of Criminology and Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences conferences), conduct an annual survey of doctoral program activities, and work to advance the study of crime and justice. As outlined in the Association's bylaws (see <http://www.adpccj.com/bylaws.pdf>), the primary purpose of the ADPCCJ is the "promotion of doctoral education with a primary focus on criminology and criminal justice."

A key function of the ADPCCJ is to collect and disseminate information that will aid in the advancement of doctoral education in criminology and criminal justice. Since 1998, the ADPCCJ has fielded an annual survey of doctoral programs and publicly disseminated the results (reports are available at <http://www.adpccj.com/resources>). In addition, Frost and Clear¹ describe the history of Criminology and Criminal Justice doctoral programs and summarize ADPCCJ survey results from the late 1990s through the mid-2000s. During the spring of 2022, the ADPCCJ Executive Board distributed a survey to all active member programs. For the first time, respondents could respond via electronic survey. All but two respondents utilized the Qualtrics options. The remaining respondents completed the survey in MS Word and submitted it via email. The current report outlines the aggregated results from the 2022 ADPCCJ survey.

This report begins with a brief overview of the programs that reported data to the ADPCCJ, followed by details regarding their faculty, graduate programs, enrollment, and financial data. In response to requests for information on "top" Criminology and Criminal Justice programs, this report includes an appendix that summarizes data for the top ten programs according to the [2021 U.S. News & World Report](#) including University of Maryland-College Park, Arizona State University, University of California-Irvine, University of Cincinnati, Pennsylvania State University, University at Albany-SUNY, Florida State University, Rutgers University, Michigan State University, and George Mason University.

¹Natasha A. Frost & Todd R. Clear (2007) Doctoral Education in Criminology and Criminal Justice, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 18:1, 35-52, [doi: 10.1080/10511250601144258](https://doi.org/10.1080/10511250601144258)

Overview of ADPCCJ Criminology and Criminal Justice Programs

In 2022, there were 47 active ADPCCJ member institutions. Table 1 lists the 43 member institutions that participated in the 2022 ADPCCJ survey. Unless otherwise noted, the sample size is n=43 for all descriptive statistics. Member programs are located throughout the United States, spanning 24 US states, eight of which are located in the Southern region, four in the West, seven in the Midwest, and five in the Northeast. Four active member institutions are not included in these results, yielding a 91% participation rate.

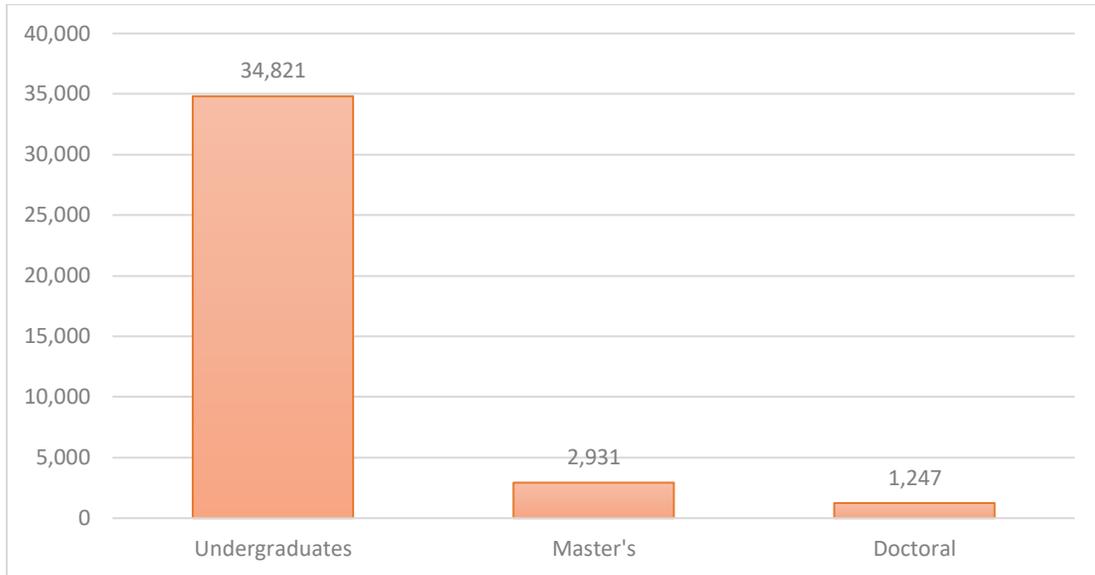
Table 1. Participating Programs (n=43)

American University	The University of Texas at Dallas
Arizona State University	University at Albany
Florida International University	University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Florida State University	University of California, Irvine
George Mason University	University of Central Florida
Georgia State University	University of Cincinnati
Indiana University, Bloomington	University of Delaware
John Jay College/CUNY Graduate Center	University of Florida
Michigan State University	University of Louisville
North Dakota State University	University of Maryland
Northeastern University	University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Old Dominion University	University of Miami
Ontario Tech University	University of Mississippi
Pennsylvania State University	University of Missouri, St. Louis
Prairie View A&M University	University of Nebraska at Omaha
Rutgers University, Newark	University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Sam Houston State University	University of New Haven
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	University of Pennsylvania
Tarleton State University	University of South Carolina
Temple University	University of South Florida
Texas Southern University	Washington State University
Texas State University	

In 2022, the survey respondents (n=43 programs) collectively employed 630 full-time faculty members and reported serving 34,821 criminology and criminal justice undergraduate majors and 4,178 graduate students actively pursuing advanced degrees (i.e., master's and doctoral degrees), as shown in Figure 1. We indicate relevant timeframes throughout the report, but typically faculty data reference status at the time of the survey (Spring 2022). Other items (e.g., courses taught, student data) refer to the 2021-2022 academic year. 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 due either to relevance (e.g., programs with only Ph.D. programs did not provide responses to questions about master's programs) or nonresponse.

Figure 1. Total Number of Students from CCJ Programs



CCJ Faculty Related Information

Faculty Demographic Composition

The median full-time faculty size in 2022 for the 43 programs was 16 faculty members. This figure 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, included five faculty members, while the largest program employed 60 full-time faculty members.

Figures 2 and 3 show the demographic characteristics of faculty for CCJ programs by race in Figure 2 and gender in Figure 3. As Figure 2 shows, about 78% of faculty are White, approximately 7% are Black, and approximately 7% are Asian. Figure 3 shows that the majority of faculty are males (54%), while 46% are female. No faculty members identified as non-binary. Additionally, 18 faculty members from CCJ programs are international faculty. The item inquiring about faculty ethnicity was unintentionally omitted; it will appear on the 2023 survey.

Figure 2. CCJ Faculty Members by Race

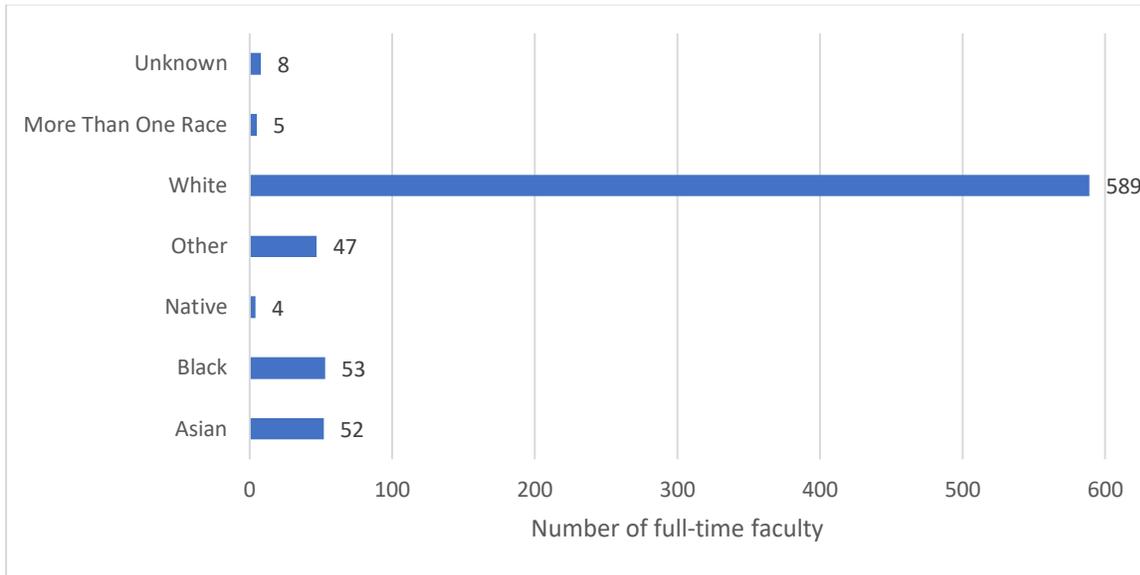
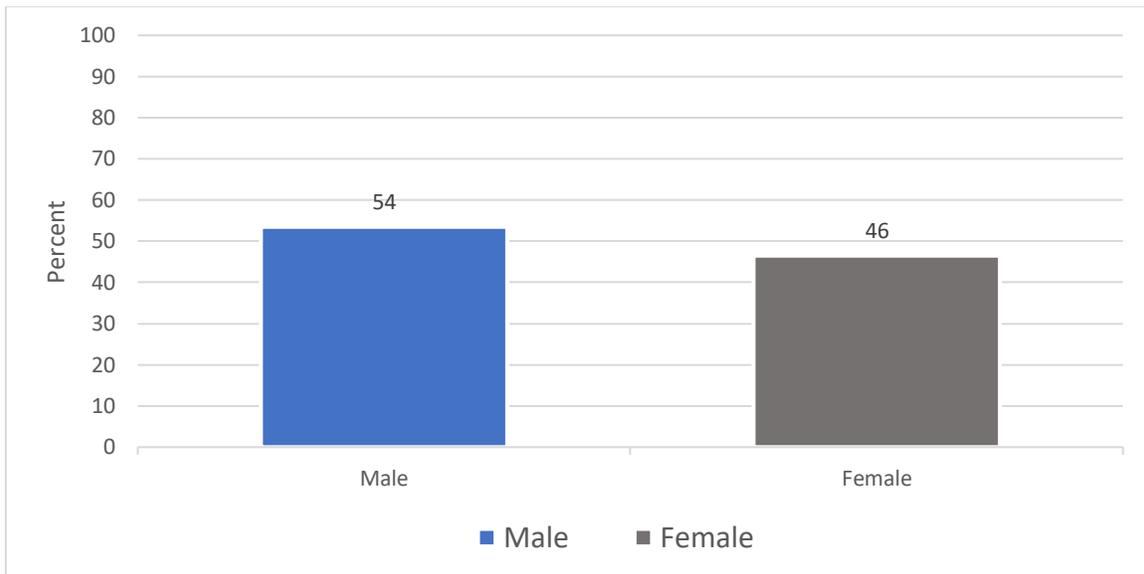


Figure 3. Percentage CCJ Faculty Members by Gender



Faculty by Tenure and Rank

CCJ faculty members, as shown in Figure 4, are mostly full professors (35%), with associate professors making up 28% of the faculty ranks. Longitudinal data for tenured faculty percentages can be seen in Figure 5, and as shown in the 2021-2022 academic year, we see a decrease from 2020-2021, to an average of 65% tenured faculty. Most full-time faculty members from reporting programs are either tenured or on the tenure track.

Figure 4. Percentage of CCJ Faculty Members by Rank

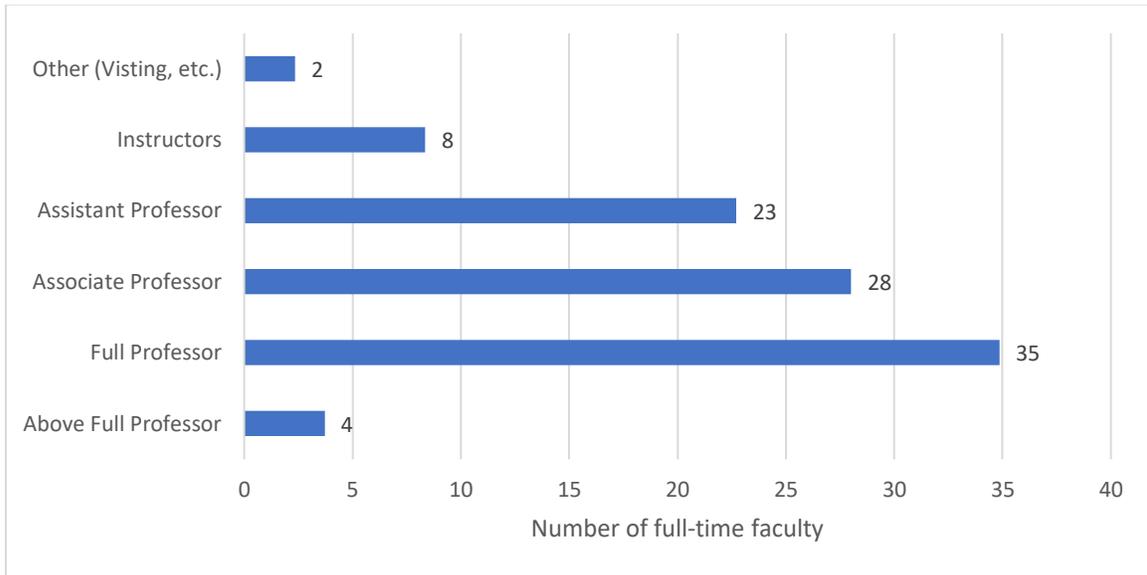
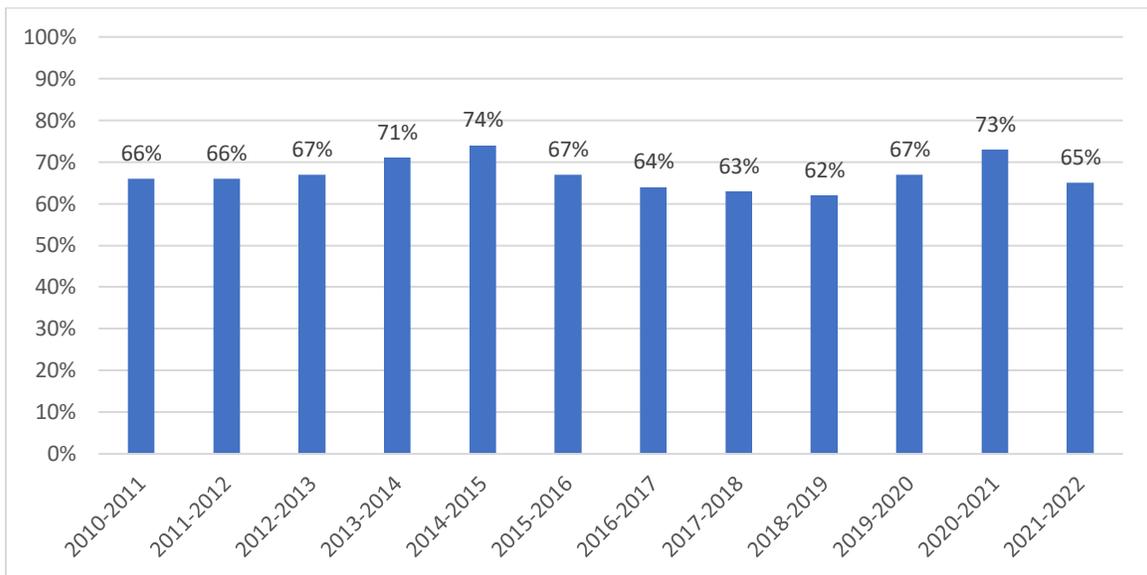


Figure 5. Mean Percentage of Tenured Faculty by Academic Year



Faculty New Hires

Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8 illustrate the number of new hires across APDCCJ programs since 2010 for assistant professors, associate professors, and full professors respectively. Figure 6 shows that the number of assistant professors was at its highest in the 2018-2019 academic year and has since decreased. For associate professors, Figure 7 shows that the number of new hires was greatest in both 2011-2012 and 2015-2016 but have decreased in the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 academic years. Figure 8 shows the number of for full professor new hires for all academic years.

Figure 6. Number of New Hires for Assistant Professor Positions by Academic Year

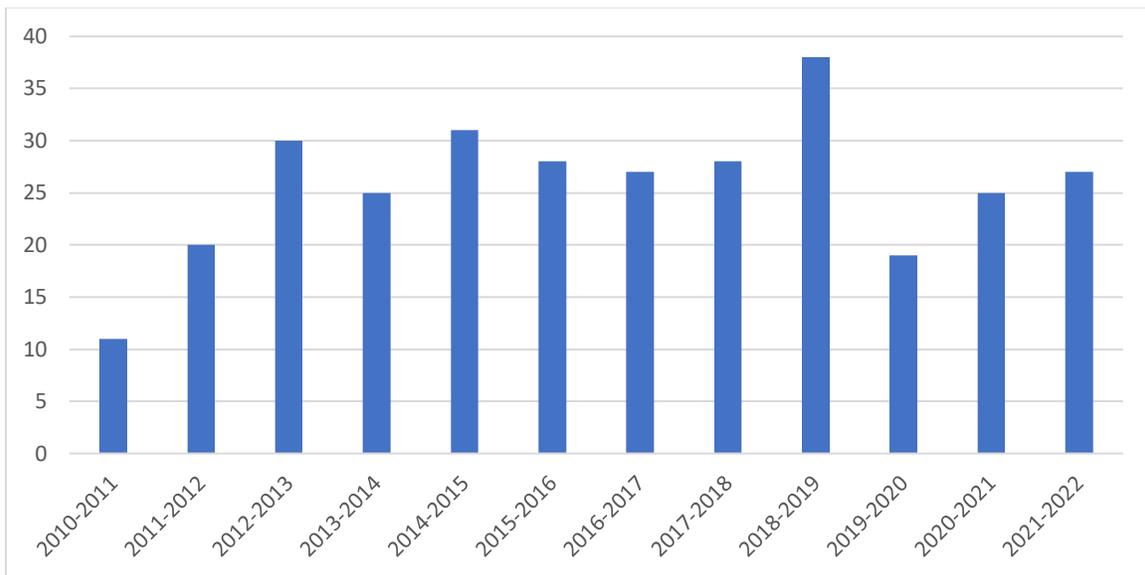


Figure 7. Number of New Hires for Associate Professor Positions by Academic Year

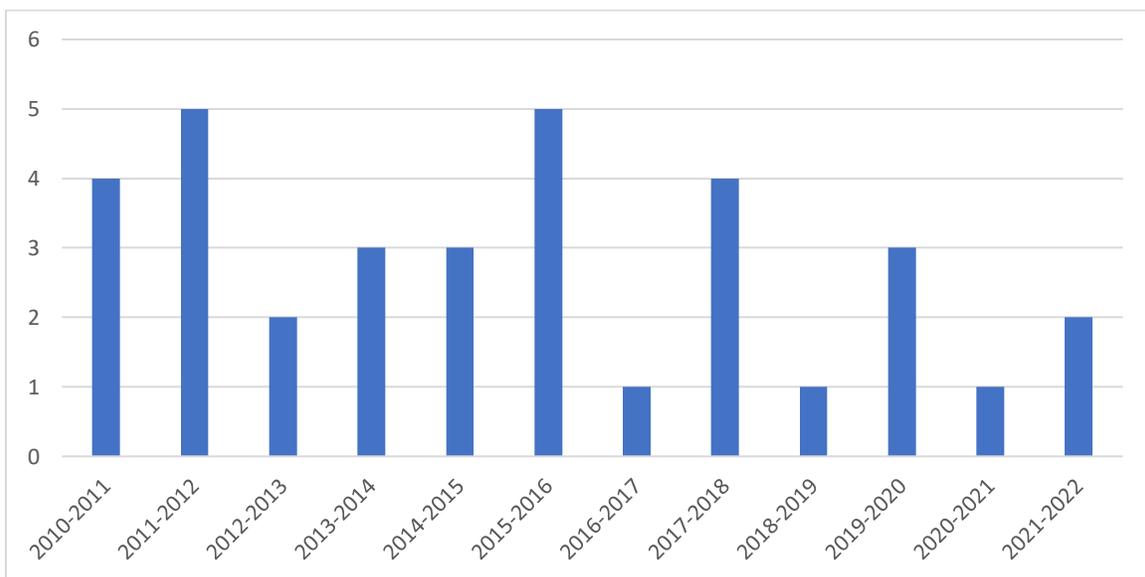
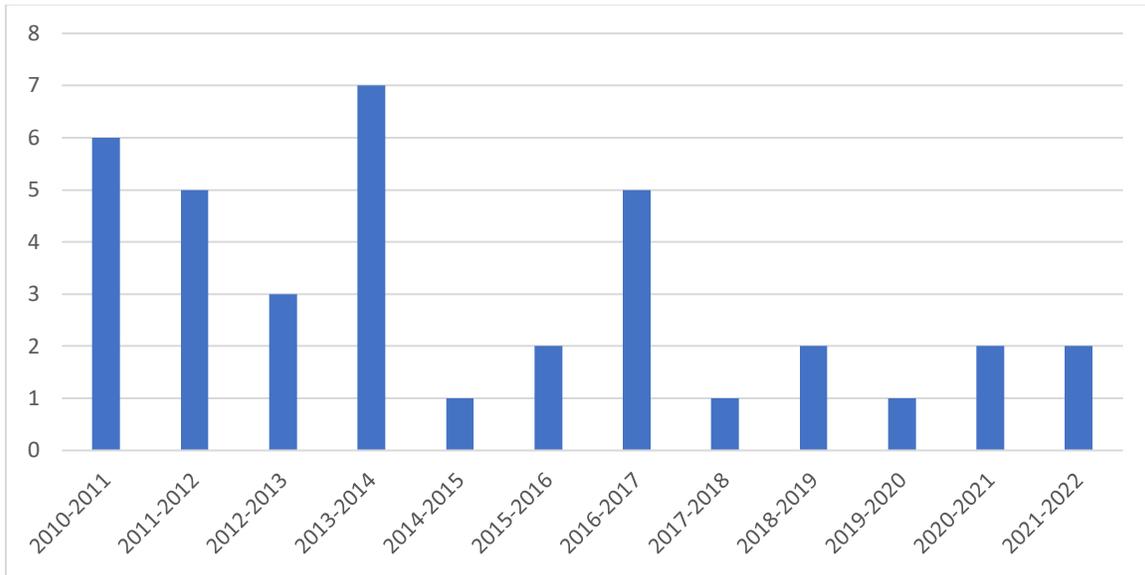


Figure 8. Number of New Hires for Full Professor Positions by Academic Year



Faculty Compensation

The ADPCCJ survey gathered data on faculty salaries by rank. Table 2 shows the mean, median, lowest, and highest 9-month salaries for all full professors, associate professors, and assistant professors, as well as for recently hired assistant professors across the 36 programs that provided such data. Table 2 indicates substantial variability in faculty salaries both between and within ranks. Of the 37 programs that provided salary data, 35 reported actual salaries and two reported university salary scales. Some programs either did not report salary data for newly hired assistant professors or did not have a newly hired assistant professor to report. The median salary for full professors is \$131,657, associate professor’s median salary is \$93,289, and assistant professor’s median salary is \$79,500. For the most recently hired assistant professors, their median salary was reported as \$75,000. The lowest and highest salaries represent the lowest reported salary and the highest reported salary by faculty type.

Table 2. CCJ Faculty Salaries (n=37)

Faculty Type	Mean	Median	Lowest	Highest
Current Full Professors	\$139,022	\$131,657	\$71,063	\$394,893
Current Associate Professors	\$95,608	\$93,289	\$60,797	\$223,300
Current Assistant Professors	\$80,736	\$79,500	\$71,500	\$131,000
Most recently hired Assistant Professors	\$75,638	\$75,000	\$60,000	\$117,500

Figure 9, Figure 10, and Figure 11 present the median 9-month salary reported for assistant, associate, and full professors across ADPCCJ programs. Figure 9 shows that the median salary for assistant professors has been steadily increasing, but declined slightly with a

median 9-month salary of \$79,500 for the 2021-2022 academic year, as opposed to the previous year’s salary of \$80,800. In comparison, the median 9-month salary for assistant professors in the 2011-2012 academic year was \$64,396. As presented in Figure 10, the median 9-month salary for associate professors has increased since 2011-2012, when it was \$83,340, to \$93,289 in 2020-2021. As shown in Figure 11, the median 9-month salary for full professors in 2021-2022 was \$131,657, compared to 2011-2012 when it was 121,274. This change is a slight decrease from the 2020-2021 academic year, when the median salary was \$138,916.

Figure 9. Mean and Median Salaries for Assistant Professors by Academic Year

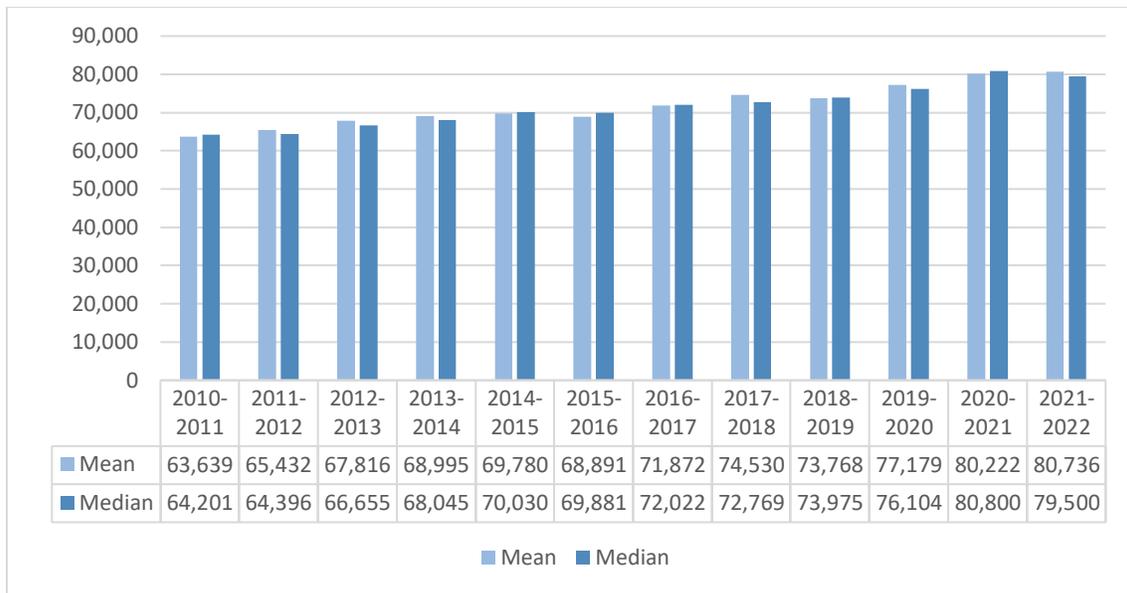


Figure 10. Mean and Median Salaries for Associate Professors by Academic Year

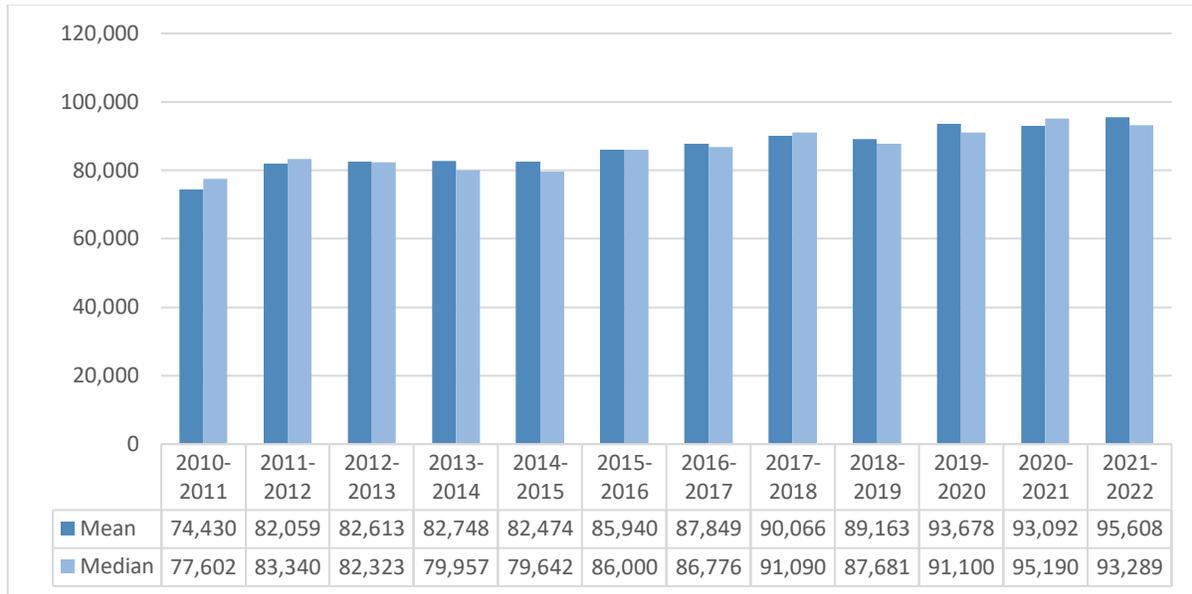
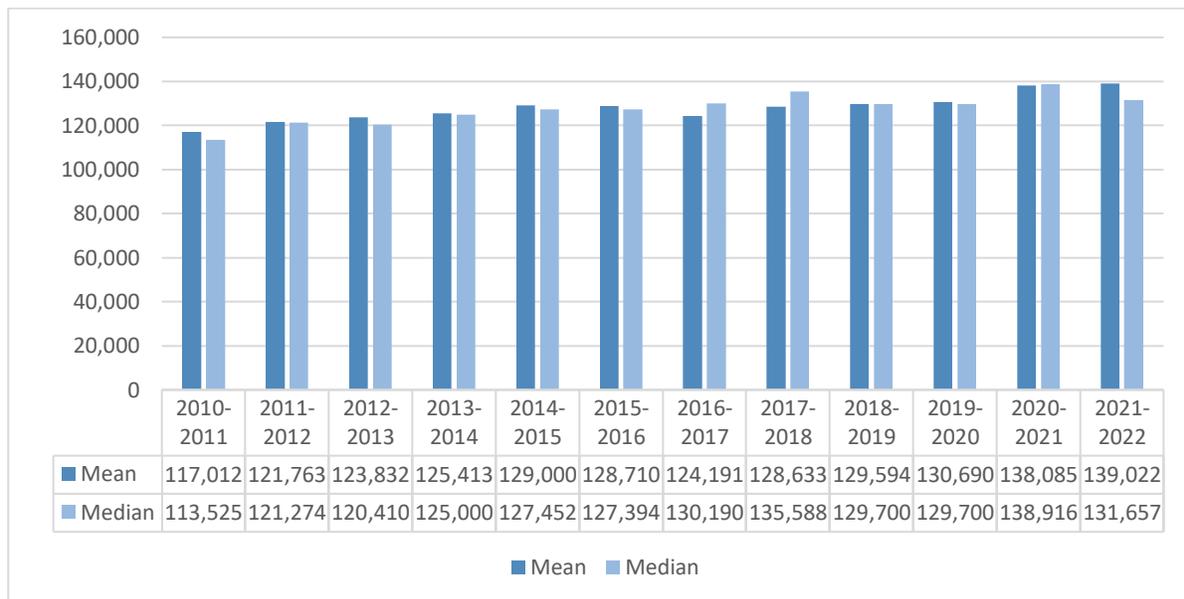


Figure 11. Mean and Median Salaries for Full Professors by Academic Year



Advising, mentoring, and directing graduate students is a time consuming and important role for graduate programs. Table 3 demonstrates that an overwhelming majority of graduate directors (97.5%) are compensated in some way for their oversight of graduate students and programs. On average, faculty receive at least one course release, a stipend during the academic year ($\bar{x} = \$3,571$) and a summer stipend ($\bar{x} = \$2,796$). Some graduate directors ($n=7$) receive additional conference travel funding with an average additional allocation of \$237.

Table 3. Graduate Director Compensation

Compensation Type	n*	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Course Release	40	1.78	1	0	4
Monetary Stipend – Academic Year	39	\$3,571	0	\$0	\$26,352
Monetary Stipend – Summer	38	\$2,796	0.50	\$0	\$14,500
Travel support	40	\$237	0	\$0	\$2,500

*n denotes the number of reporting programs

Faculty Activity

The ADPCCJ survey also assessed the typical course-loads and overall distribution of duties across teaching, service, and research. The majority (81%) of programs indicated that full-time faculty typically teach four courses per academic year; a small number of programs reported higher teaching loads, up to six total courses per year. The median number of courses assigned per academic year across these programs was four. Considering workload more broadly, Table 4 indicates most of the programs expected time distribution for faculty equating to an average of 42% of time on research, 42% on teaching, and 15% on service. The table also shows that the expected time allocated to each of the three major dimensions of professional scholarship differs significantly across programs via the minimum and maximum percentage of reported times.

Table 5 shows the numbers of students per faculty to help assess workload. Overall, out of the total active graduate students, there was an average of about 6 students per faculty member, with an average of almost 2 doctoral students per faculty and 4 master's students.

Table 4. Faculty Time Distribution

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Percentage of Time Spent on Research	42%	40%	25%	60%
Percentage of Time Teaching	42%	40%	30%	75%
Percentage of Time Spent on Service	15%	20%	5%	32%

Table 5. Graduate Students per Faculty

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
All Active Graduate Students	5.5	0.58	25
Active Doctoral Students	1.7	0.55	4
Active Master's Students	3.82	0	21

A final piece of information gathered on CCJ faculty members in the ADPCCJ survey concerns faculty scholarly productivity (i.e., publications and grants). Program representatives reported on the number of articles published in peer-reviewed journals and on the number of books published during the previous academic year. The information provided is summarized in Tables 6. 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 mean number of journal articles published per faculty member in these programs was just more than two, a figure that varied from zero to more than 10 across programs. Book publications were much less common, with an average of about two books published per program, but there was substantial variability between programs.

Table 6. CCJ Faculty Publications

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Peer reviewed articles	44	32	0	292
Books	2	1	0	16
Per faculty member				
Peer reviewed articles	2.15	1.75	0	10.43
Books	0.12	0.05	0	0.88

Table 7 displays the grant activity across reporting programs with both number and dollar amounts. The ADPCCJ survey reveals that the number of national grants across reporting programs was 185 for national grants, 92 for internal grants, and 211 for external grants. A total of 82,121,406 dollars of grant money was awarded to ADPCCJ programs across all types of grants (i.e., federal, state and local, internal, and private). Additionally, 229 faculty members across these programs received a grant during the 2021-2022 academic year, which is an average of five faculty members per program. The number of grants some programs received was zero, some received ten or more, and there was a max of 18.

Table 7. Faculty Grant Productivity

National Grants	Internal Grants	External Grants	
185	92	211	
Dollar Amount of Grants			
	Mean	Min	Max
Federal	\$1,088,036	\$0	\$7,903,833
State and Local	\$365,747	\$0	\$5,752,329
Foundation	\$271,514	\$0	\$2,760,000
Private	\$150,968	\$0	\$3,767,655

CCJ Student Related Information Reported in the 2022 ADPCCJ Survey

The following section discusses the information collected on undergraduate, master's, and doctoral students from APDCCJ programs reported in the 2022 survey. CCJ faculty teach over 30,000 undergraduate students, and supervise over 4,000 graduate students, including both master's and doctoral students. The following section begins with doctoral students, then master's, and some information on undergraduates.

Student Demographics

Doctoral Students

Doctoral Student Demographics

Figure 12 shows doctoral student demographics by race for the 2021-2022 academic year. Out of a total of 1,252 doctoral students, the majority were White (n=695) at 56%. There were 141 Black doctoral students comprising 11% of the total number of doctoral students. A total of 7% of doctoral students were Asian, while there were much lower percentages for Native American students and some unknown. Data on ethnicity from the ADPCCJ survey included Hispanic doctoral students, with a total of 126 (n=529). Figure 13 shows these trends by academic year.

Figure 12. Doctoral Students' Race

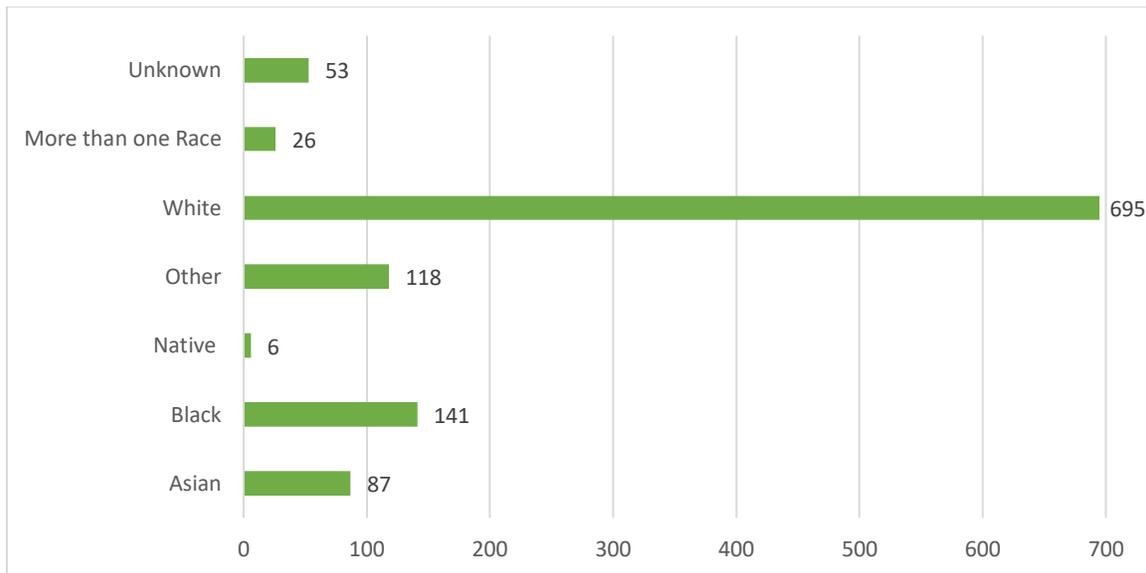


Figure 13. Doctoral Student Race by Academic Year

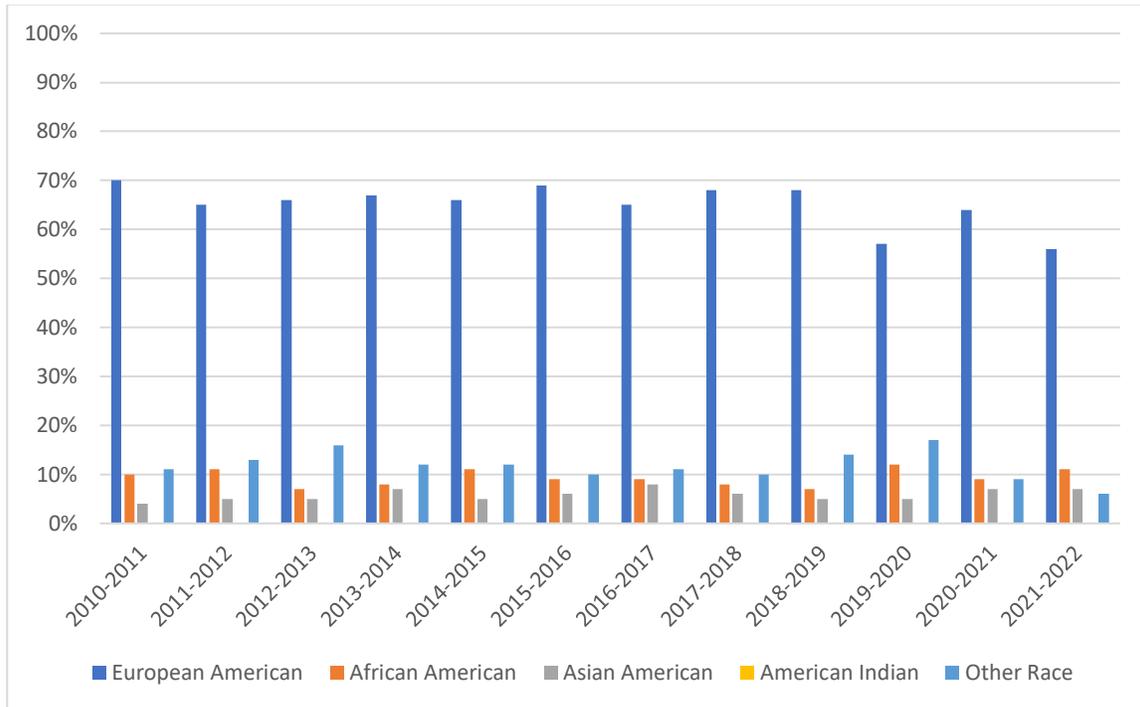


Figure 14 and Figure 15 show doctoral student's gender in number, and percentage by academic year. Figure 14 shows that most doctoral students were female, making up around 66%. There were some missing from the total number of graduate students for this data. Males make up about 33%, while non-binary graduate students make up 0.43% of the total reported genders of doctoral students. This follows the trends by academic year shown in Figure 15, where females make up most of the doctoral students.

Figure 14. Doctoral Student Gender

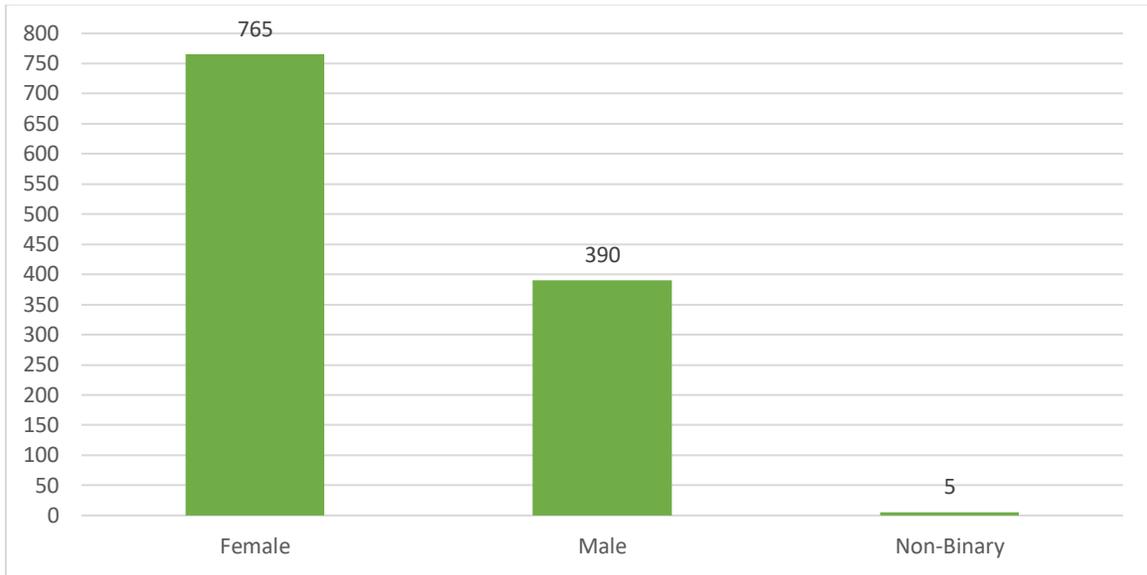
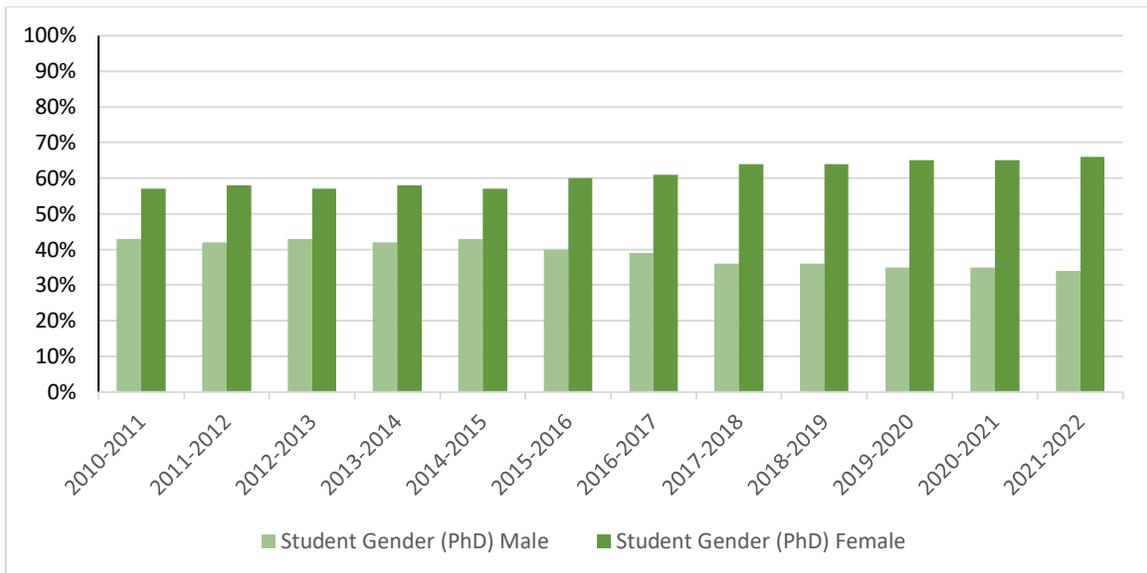


Figure 15. Doctoral Student Gender by Academic Year



Doctoral Student Stipends

Table 8 shows the doctoral stipend amounts for both 9-month and 12-month contracts. The most lucrative 9-month stipend is an average of \$23,745 a year, with a maximum salary of \$45,000 and a minimum of 0. Basic or typical 9-month salaries have an average of \$19,197, and a maximum of \$33,625. For 12-month salaries, the most lucrative have an average of \$27,795 and a maximum of \$37,115, and for basic or typical, an average of \$21,226. Figure 16 shows the

basic or typical doctoral student stipends by academic year. With the exception of a decrease in a couple of academic years, these stipends are shown to have slowly increased over the years.

Table 8. Doctoral Student Stipends

Stipend Description	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Most Lucrative 9-month	\$23,745	\$23,000	\$0	\$45,000
Basic or Typical 9-month	\$19,197	\$19,487	\$0	\$33,625
Most Lucrative 12-month	\$27,795	\$29,000	\$13,365	\$37,115
Basic or Typical 12-month	\$21,226	\$21,000	\$0	\$34,500

Figure 16. Doctoral Student Basic or Typical Salaries by Academic Year



Master's Students

Master's Student Demographics

Figure 17 shows master's student demographics by race for the 2021-2022 academic year. Out of a total of 3,185 master's students, the majority were White (n=1,550) at 49%. There were 523 Black master's students making up 16% of the total number of master's students. A total of 3% of master's students were Asian, while there were much lower percentages for Native American students and some unknown. Data on ethnicity from the ADPCCJ survey included Hispanic students, with a total of 529 (n=529). Figure 18 displays these trends by academic year.

Figure 17. Master's Student Race

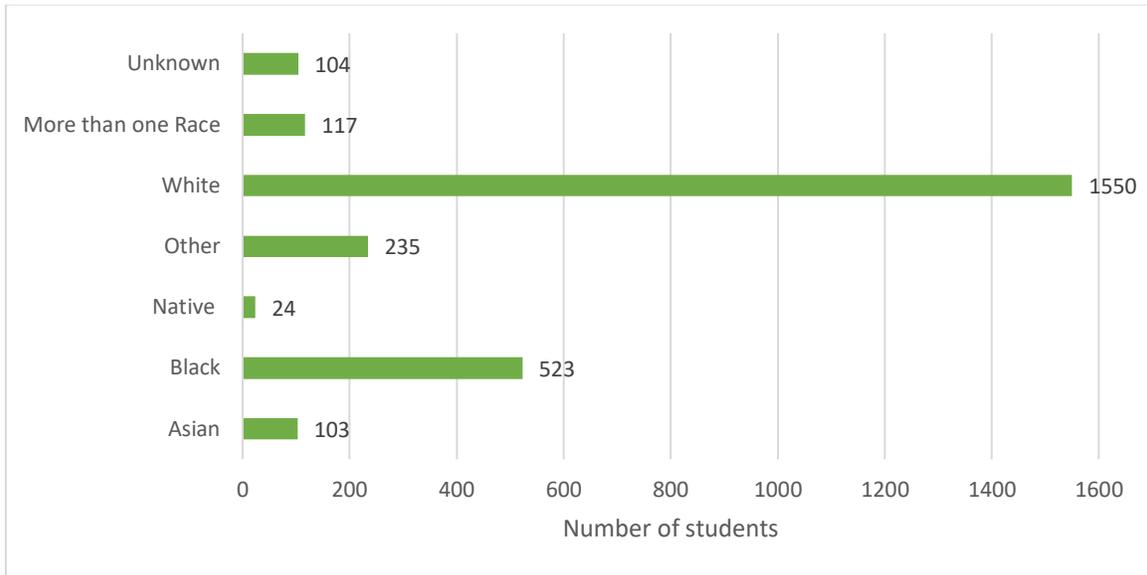


Figure 18. Master's Student Race by Academic Year

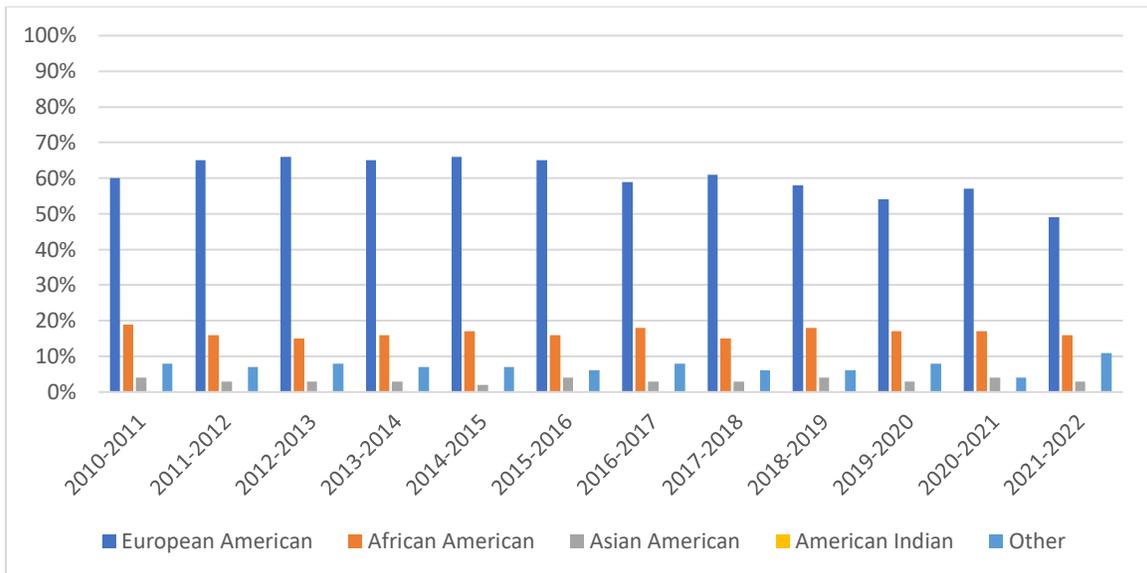


Figure 19 shows that most master's students were female, making up around 64%. There were some missing from the total number of graduate students for this data. Males make up about 35%, while non-binary graduate students comprise less than 1% of the total reported genders of master's students (n=2). Figure 20 shows master's students' gender by academic year, which follows a similar trend with the majority of students being female.

Figure 19. Master's Student Gender

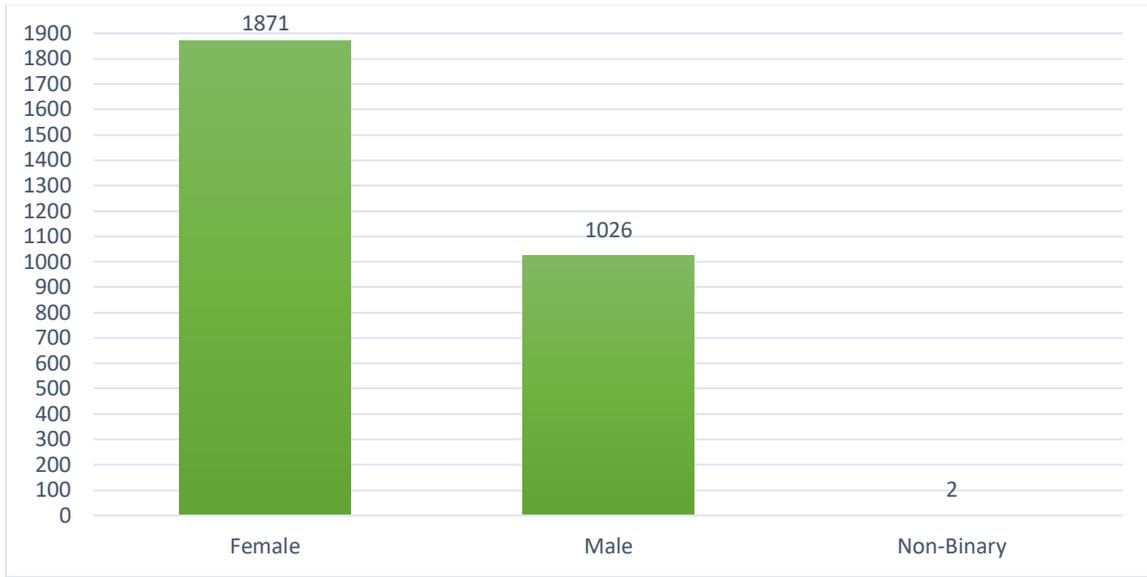
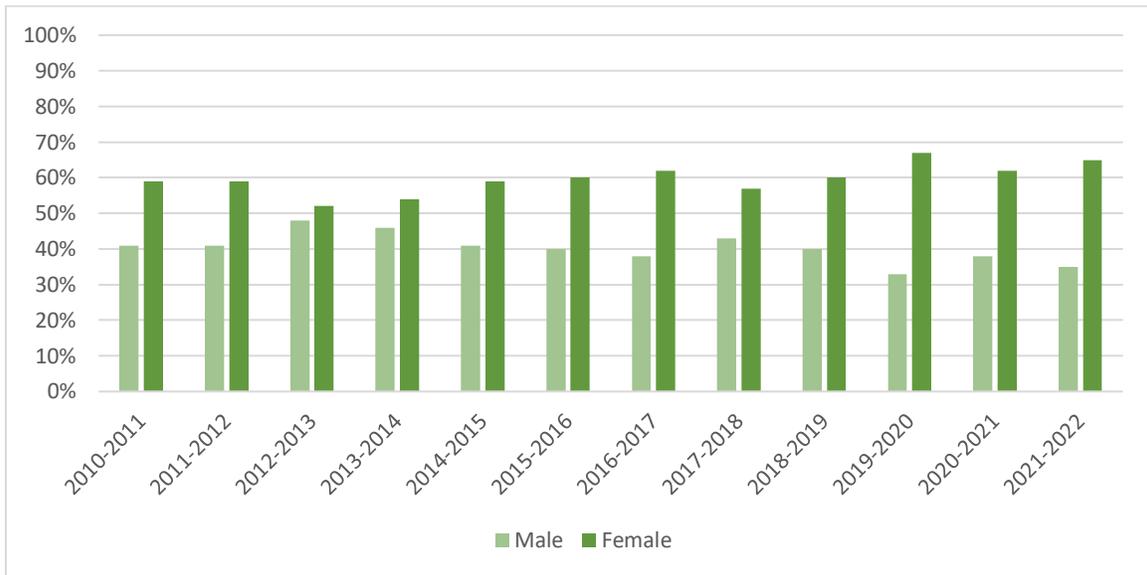


Figure 20. Master's Student Gender by Academic Year



Master's Student Stipends

Table 9 shows the master's stipend amounts for both 9-month and 12-month contracts. The most lucrative 9-month stipend is an average of \$13,044 a year, with a maximum salary of \$37,575 and a minimum of 0. Basic or typical 9-month salaries have an average of \$10,627, and a maximum of \$21,500. For 12-month salaries, the most lucrative have an average of \$15,125 and a maximum of \$33,000, and for basic or typical, an average of \$13,363.

Table 9. Master’s Student Stipends

Stipend Description	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Most Lucrative 9-month	\$13,044	\$12,000	\$0	\$37,575
Basic or Typical 9-month	\$10,627	\$11,000	\$0	\$21,500
Most Lucrative 12-month	\$15,125	\$13,750	\$0	\$33,000
Basic or Typical 12-month	\$13,363	\$13,750	\$0	\$28,666

CCJ Program Makeup for Graduate and Undergraduate Students

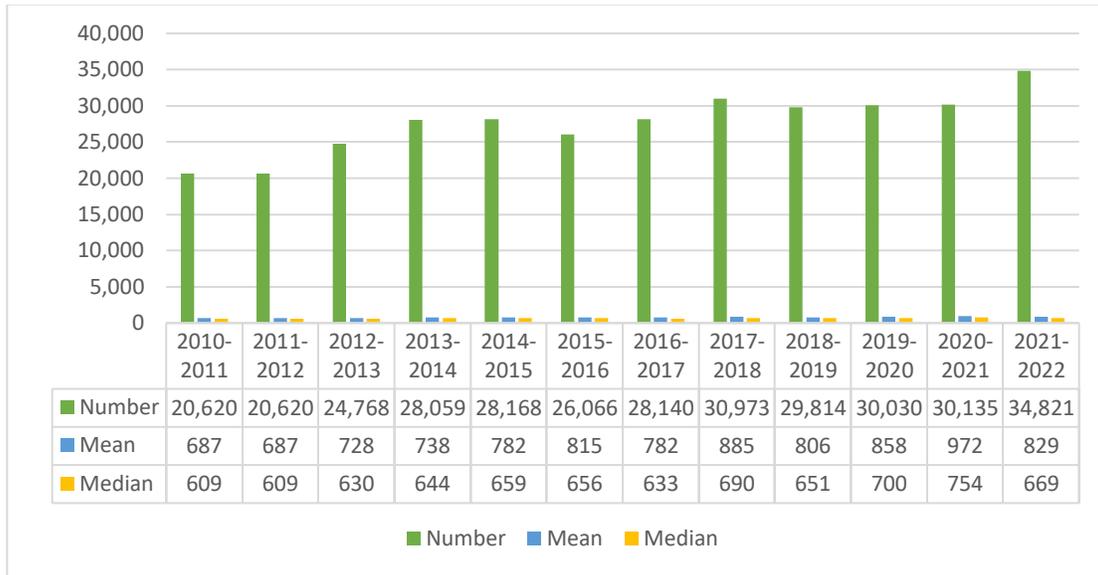
The following section describes the makeup of both the undergraduate and graduate ADPCCJ programs reported in the 2021-2022 academic year. Table 10 shows the graduate programs size by active graduate students. There are a total of 4,178 active graduate students, with 1,247 being doctoral students and 2,931 being master’s students.

Table 10. Graduate Program Size by Degree and Type

	Mean	Total Raw Number	
All Active Graduate Students	97	4,178	
Active Doctoral Students	29	1,247	
Active Master's Students	68	2,931	
Students Per Faculty			
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
All Active Graduate Students	5.5	0.58	25
Active Doctoral Students	1.7	0.55	4
Active Master's Students	3.82	0	21

Figure 21 shows the number of undergraduate CCJ students from the ADCCJP programs by academic year. These numbers have gradually increased every year, including in the 2021-2022 academic year. As of 2022, there are 34,821 undergraduates.

Figure 21. Undergraduate CCJ Students



Master’s and Doctoral Acceptance, Enrollment, and Active Students

Figure 22 shows the acceptance rates for master’s students, distance learning master’s students, and doctoral students. Students applying for distance learning master’s degree had the highest acceptance rate (73%), while students applying for entry into doctoral programs has the lowest acceptance rate (37%). Figure 23 displays the enrollment rates, with master’s (distance learning) being the highest at 78%, and master’s being the lowest at 60%. Doctoral enrollment rates were around 60%. Figure 24 sums up the number of applications, acceptances, and enrollments for all program types.

Figure 22. Acceptance Rates of CCJ Graduate Students

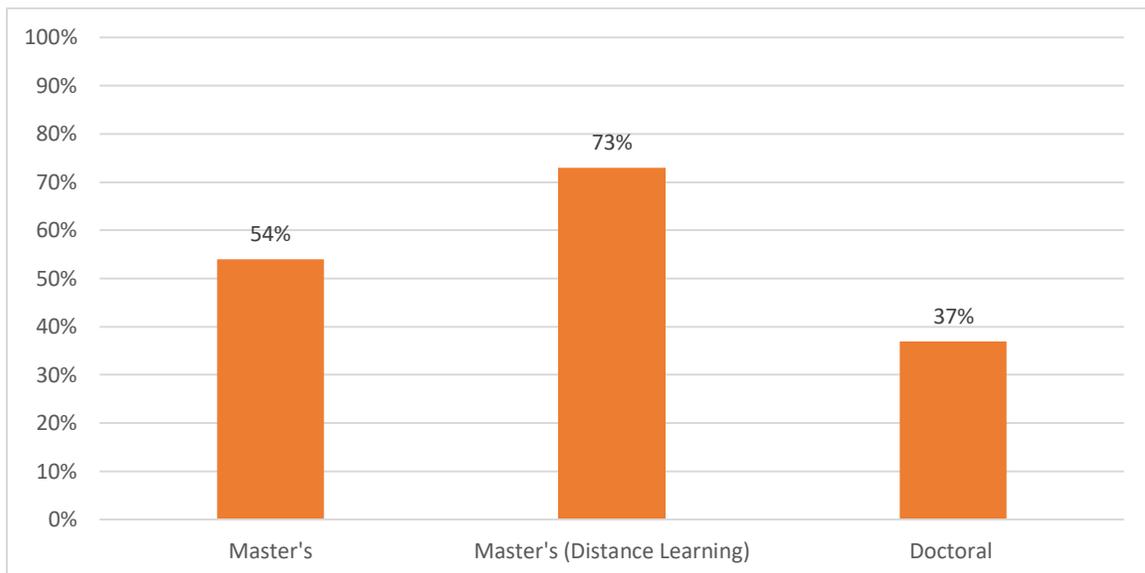


Figure 23. Enrollment Rates of CCJ Graduate Students

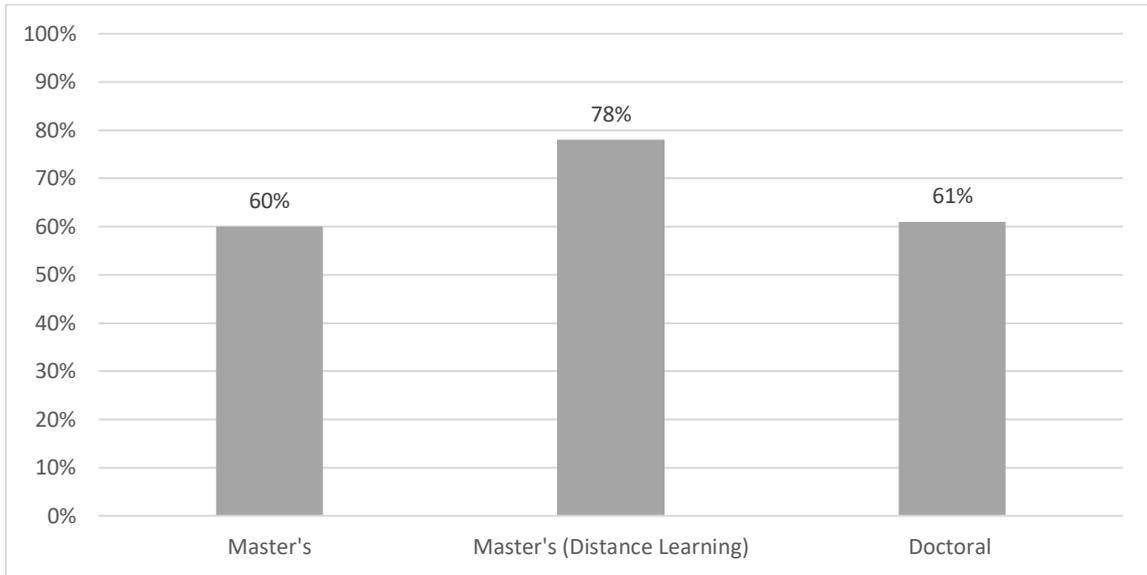


Figure 24. Average Number of Applications and Matriculation by Program Type

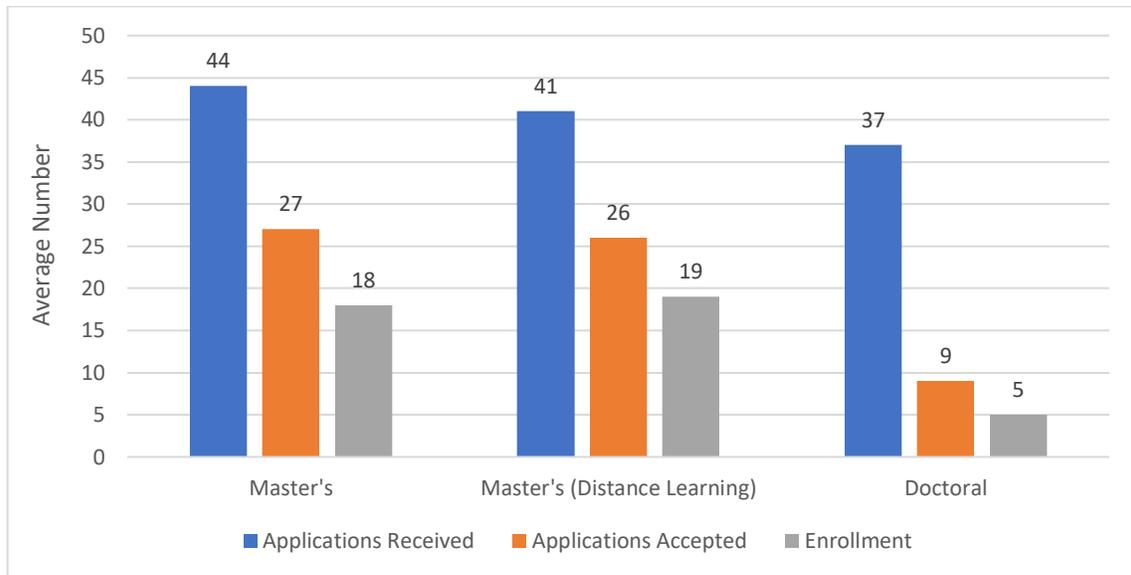


Figure 25 shows the newly enrolled international students as 55 for master's and 37 for doctoral students. The active graduate students, shown in Figure 26 include 2,931 master's students, and 1,247 doctoral students. From these active students, there were 76 master's international students and 156 doctoral international students.

Figure 25. Newly Enrolled International Students

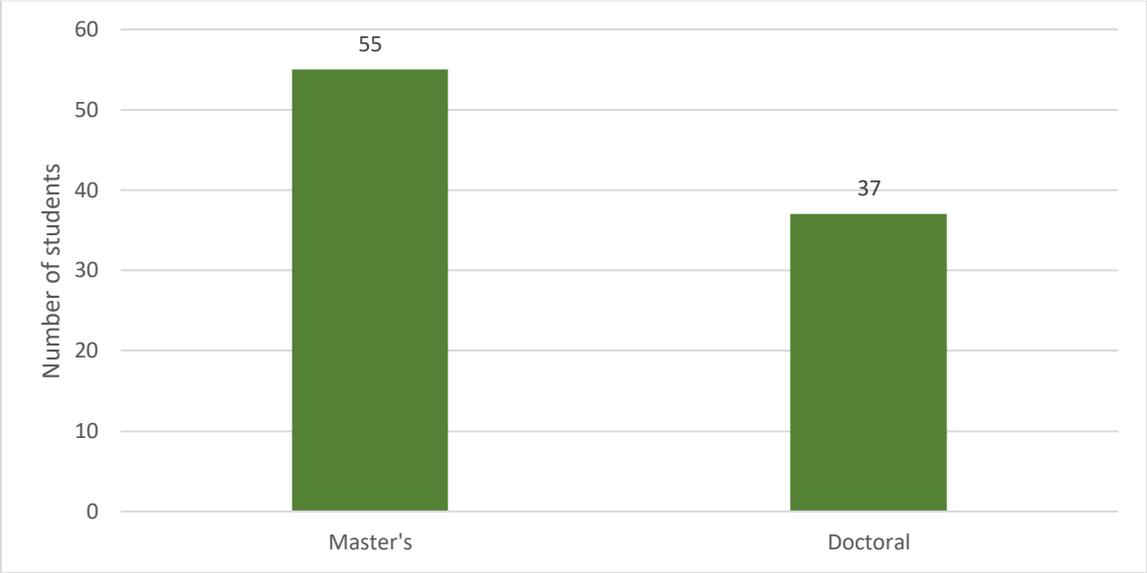


Figure 26. Total Active Graduate Students

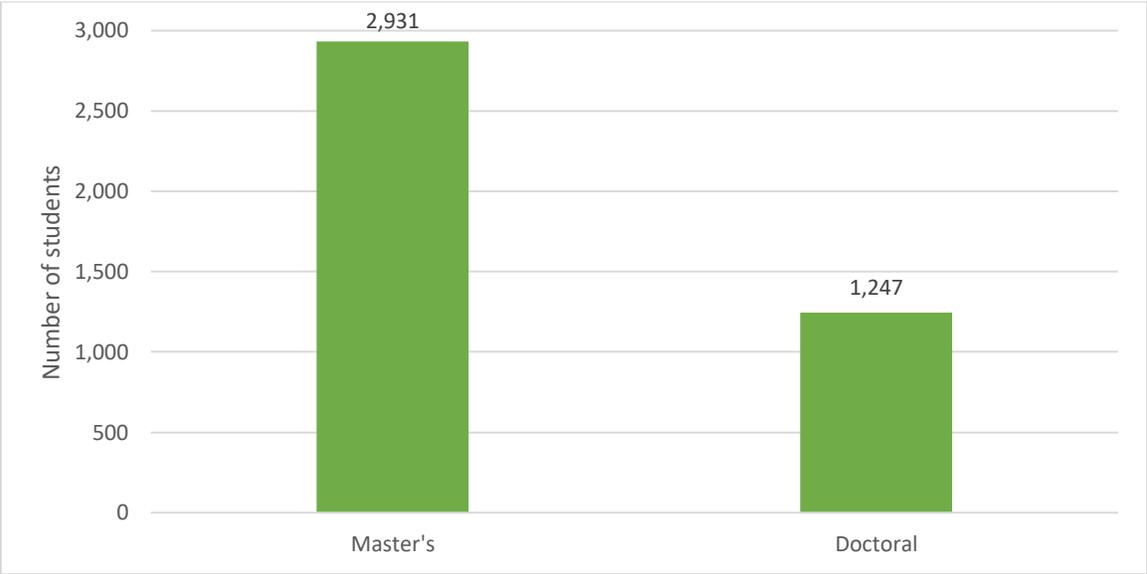
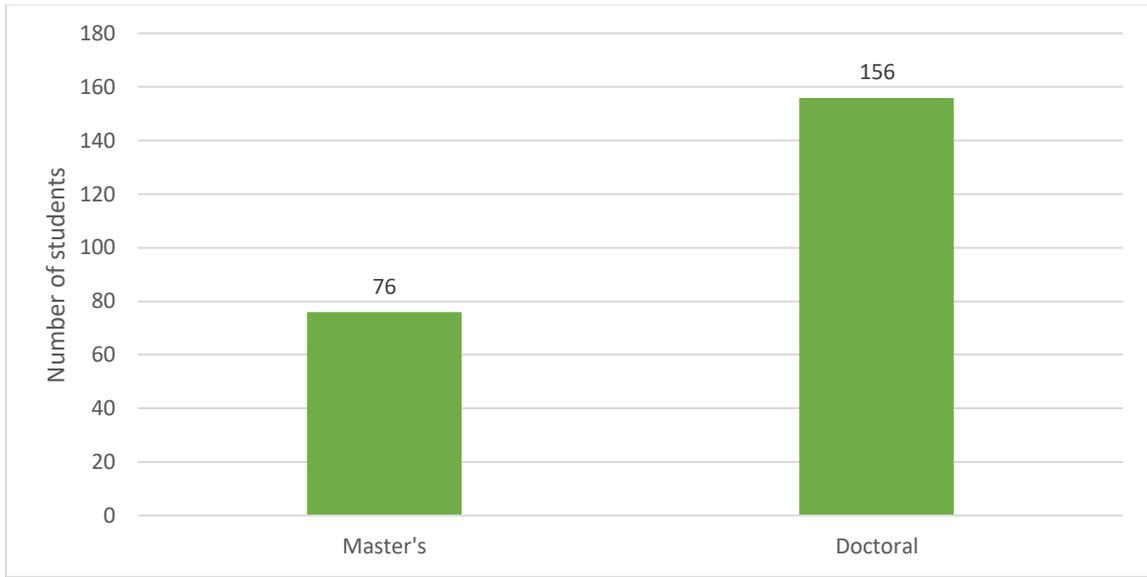


Figure 27. Total Active International Graduate Students



Degree Backgrounds of Graduate Students

Students in graduate CCJ programs have a variety of backgrounds. The following section will show this variation, starting with master’s students. The degree backgrounds of the master’s students from Table 11 show an interesting array of higher education degrees, including (n=2) with PhDs, 1 with an MPH, and 2 with a JD. Table 12 shows the degree background of distance learning master’s students. Table 12 shows the degree background of doctoral students, including 5 with JD’s, and 3 with an MPH. Finally, Table 13 displays the degree backgrounds of doctoral students.

Table 11. Master’s Student Degree Background

	BS	BA	MA	MS	JD	LLM	MPH	PhD
Total	425	353	10	19	2	1	1	2

Table 12. Master’s (Distance Learning) Student Degree Background

	BS	BA	MA	MS	JD	LLM	MPH	PhD
Total	474	213	5	8	0	0	0	0

Table 13. Doctoral Student Degree Background

	BS	BA	MA	MS	JD	LLM	MPH	PhD
Total	17	27	63	91	5	2	3	1

Degree Requirements for Doctoral and Master's Programs

Table 14 shows that a majority of programs (63%) admit doctoral students with just a Bachelor's degree. The following table, Table 15, demonstrates the different course credit breakdown of these programs depending on admitted student's degrees. Generally, most programs require more core classes than electives regardless of degree background. For master's students, shown in Table 16, most programs (81%), do not require a thesis for program completion. However, most of these programs have an alternate requirement in place of a thesis.

Table 14. Doctoral Program Entry Requirements (n=44)

Admit Students with BA/BS Only	
No	17
Yes	27

Table 15. Doctoral Program Requirements: Credit Hour Profile (n=19)

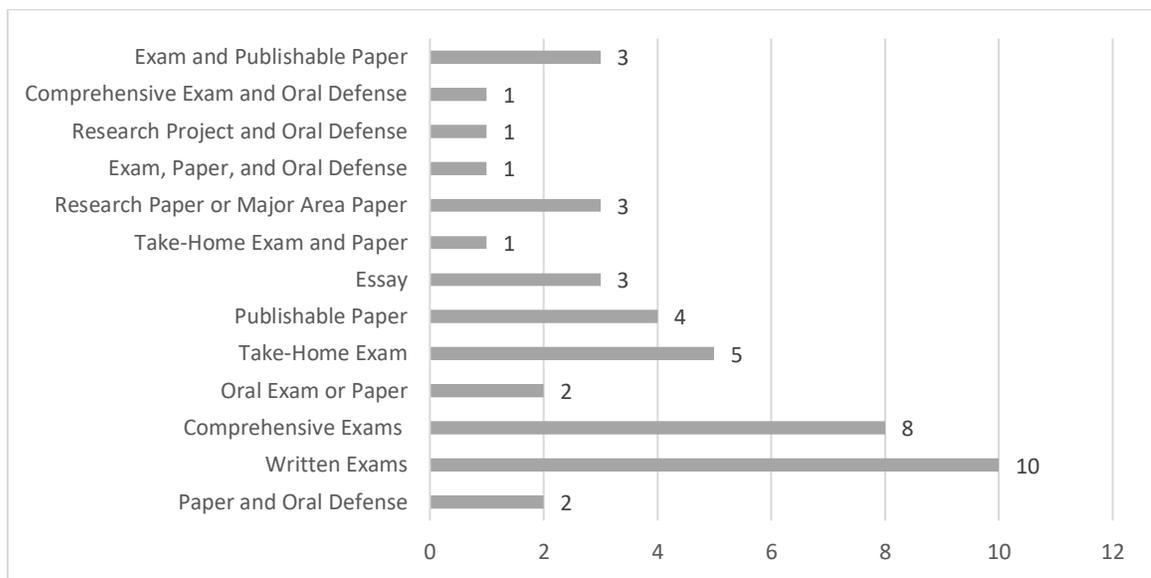
Bachelor's	
Total	66
Electives	18
Core	27
Master's	
Total	45
Electives	12
Core	22

Table 16. Master's Degree Requirements (n=42)

Thesis Required for Master's			
Yes = 8			
No = 34			
Credit Hours	Total	Hours for Core Courses	Electives
Median	32.5	15	13.5

All responding ADPCCJ members require a version of a qualifying exam. Figure 28 displays the different types of qualifying exams required by ADPCCJ members as described by the survey respondent. The majority of programs (n=10) have their qualifying exams in the format of a written exam, while the next most popular choice (n=8) is a comprehensive exam. Other programs have take-home exams, require their students to write an essay or research paper, and few require an oral defense.

Figure 28. Qualifying Exam Requirements



Areas of Concentrations

Table 17 highlights the general areas of concentration offered by the ADPCCJ programs as indicated in an open-ended response. There are several mentions of health and medical sociology as part of a concentration, while most offer policing, corrections, and law. Additionally, few offer investigation as a main area of concentration. Both race and terrorism are common areas for programs to offer.

Table 17. Areas of Concentration

Corrections
Crime Prevention
Criminal Behavior
Health
Investigation
Justice
Law and Society
Policing
Race
Terrorism

GRE Scores of Graduate Students

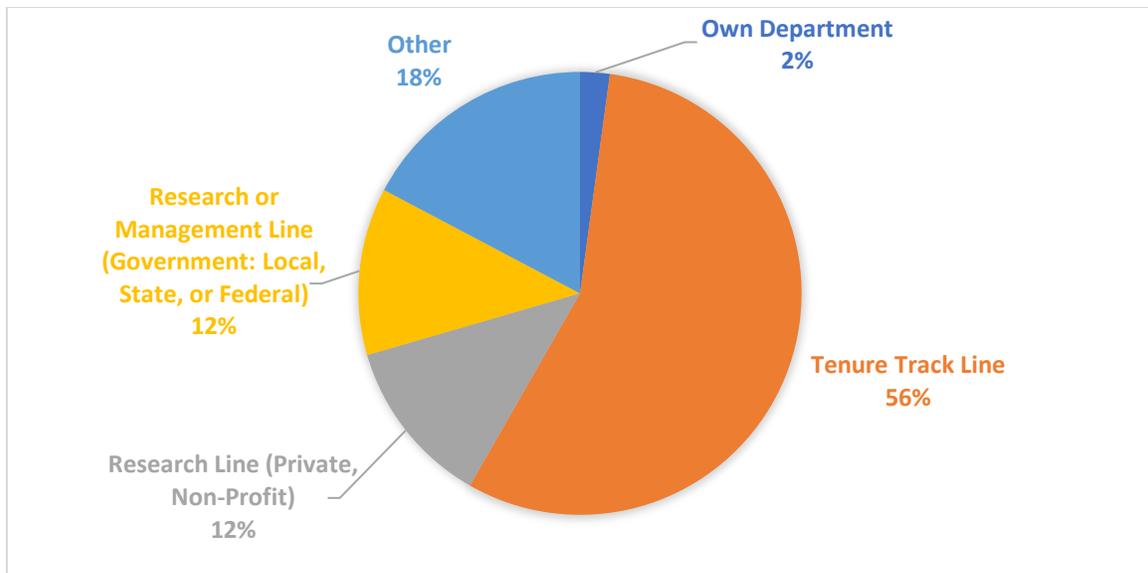
Table 18 shows the average, median, minimum, and maximum GRE scores of students. On average, verbal scores were slightly higher than quantitative at around 158, and quantitative scores were 150. Analytical writing was on average a 4.

Table 18. Average GRE Scores

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Verbal	158	154	144	163
Quantitative	150	151	141	160
Analytic Writing	4	4	3	5
Combined	303	306	285	321

Figure 29 shows initial employment placement for graduates from 2022, with 139 graduates being placed. Most, 56%, went into a tenure track position.

Figure 29. Employment of Doctoral Graduates



Conclusion

This report provides a snapshot of graduate programs as they looked in 2022. 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), 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 timelines) are newer portions of the survey preventing us from comparing them to previous years, but by and large the snapshot of CCJ doctoral programs provided above is 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: List of ADPCCJ Members, 2022

Table A-1. All Members of ADPCCJ

American University	The University of Texas at Dallas
Arizona State University	University at Albany - SUNY
Florida International University	University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Florida State University	University of California, Irvine
George Mason University	University of Central Florida
Georgia State University	University of Cincinnati
Indiana University, Bloomington	University of Delaware
Indiana University of Pennsylvania	University of Florida
John Jay College/CUNY Graduate Center	University of Louisville
Michigan State University	University of Maribor
North Dakota State University	University of Maryland
Northeastern University	University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Old Dominion University	University of Miami
Ontario Tech University	University of Mississippi
Pennsylvania State University	University of Missouri, St. Louis
Prairie View A&M University	University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Rutgers University, Newark	University of Nebraska at Omaha
Sam Houston State University	University of New Haven
Simon Fraser University	University of Pennsylvania
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	University of South Carolina
Tarleton State University	University of South Florida
Temple University	University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
Texas Southern University	Washington State University
Texas State University	

Appendix B: Top 10 CCJ Reporting Programs, 2022

Table B-1. Top 10 ADPCCJ Universities

Arizona State University
Florida State University
George Mason University
Michigan State University
Pennsylvania State University
Rutgers
University at Albany-SUNY
University of California-Irvine
University of Cincinnati
University of Maryland-College Park

Table B-2. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Salaries

Faculty Type	Mean	Median	Lowest	Highest
Current Full Professors	\$170,946	\$158,800	\$114,716	\$394,893
Current Associate Professors	\$108,459	\$104,509	\$69,757	\$171,744
Current Assistant Professors	\$91,613	\$87,000	\$77,476	\$117,160
Most recently hired Assistant Professors	\$80,325	\$79,750	\$76,800	\$81,500

Table B-3. Top 10 CCJ Graduate Director Compensation

Compensation Type	n*	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Course Release	10	1	1	0	3
Monetary Stipend – Academic Year	10	\$7,585	6500	\$0	\$26,352
Monetary Stipend – Summer	10	\$1,611	\$0	\$0	\$5,500
Travel support	10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table B-4. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Time Distribution

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Percentage of Time Spent on Research	41%	40%	32%	45%
Percentage of Time Teaching	45%	45%	35%	53%
Percentage of Time Spent on Service	15%	15%	5%	20%

Table B-5. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Publications

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Peer reviewed articles	54	42.5	0	182
Books	3	1	0	4
Per faculty member				
Peer reviewed articles	2	2	0	4
Books	0	0	0	1

Table B-6. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Grant Productivity

National Grants	Internal Grants	External Grants	
52	24	85	
Dollar Amount of Grants			
	Mean	Min	Max
Federal	\$2,158,165	\$0	\$5,180,904
State and Local	\$483,207	\$0	\$2,300,544
Foundation	\$470,826	\$0	\$1,220,650
Private	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000

Table B-7. Top 10 CCJ Graduate Student GRE Scores

	Mean	Median	Lowest	Highest
Verbal	156	156	151	162
Quantitative	154	164	147	162
Analytic Writing	4	4	4	5
Combined	309	307	298	323

Table B-8. Top 10 CCJ Doctoral Student Stipends

Stipend Description	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Most Lucrative 9-month	\$30,513	\$30,500	\$20,748	\$45,000
Basic or Typical 9-month	\$23,764	\$22,750	\$17,218	\$32,137
Salary in Dollars, n = 1				
Most Lucrative 12-month			\$29,500	
Basic or Typical 12-month	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table B-9. Top 10 CCJ Number of Active Graduate Students

	Total Raw Number
All Active Graduate Students	1,689
Active Doctoral Students	435
Active Master's Students	1,254

Figure B-1. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Members by Race

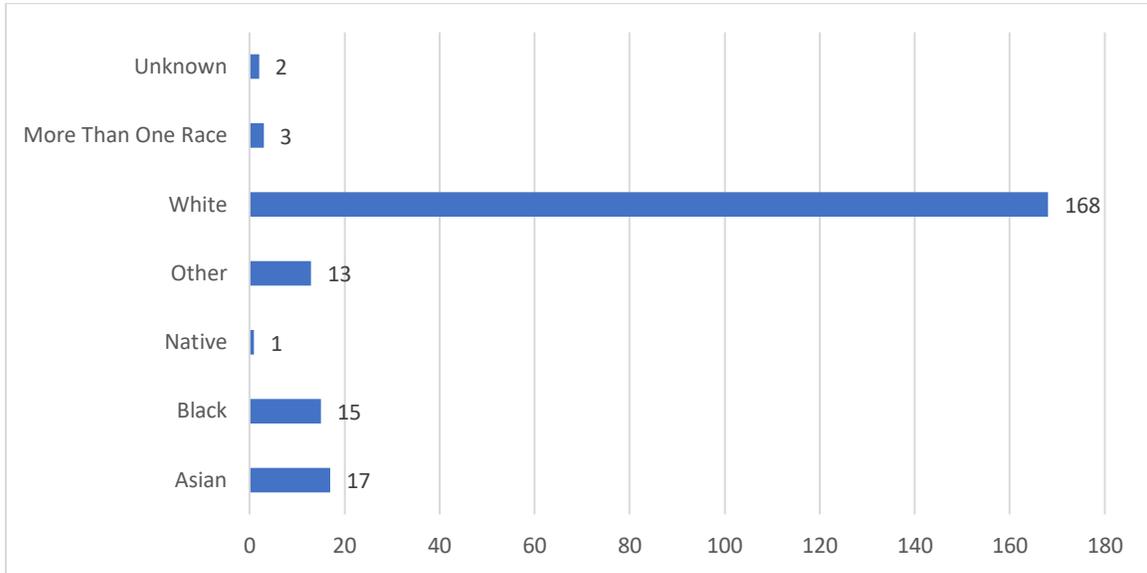


Figure B-2. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Members by Gender

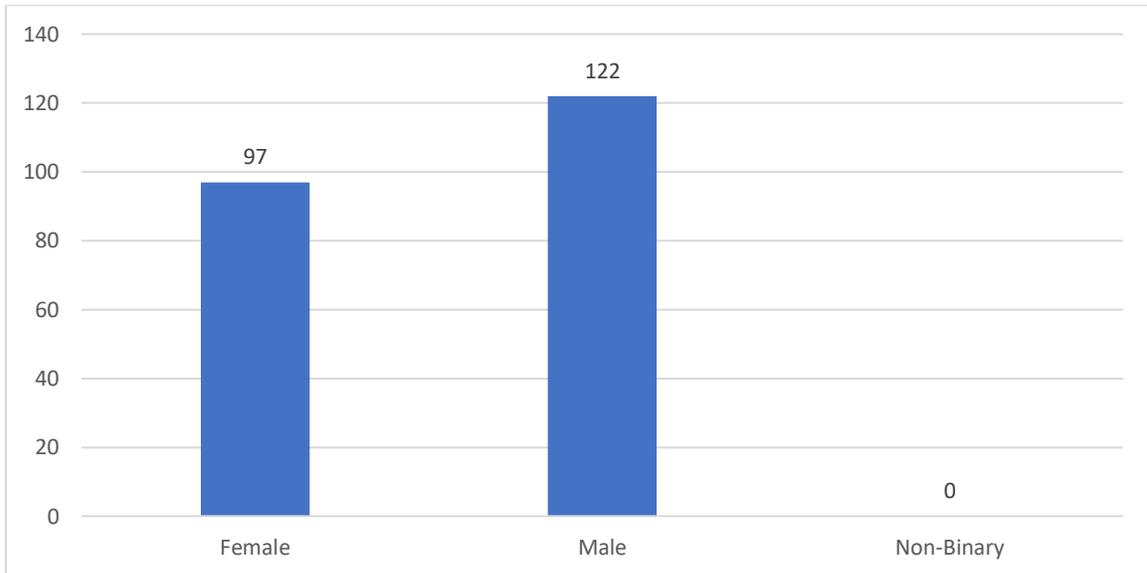


Figure B-3. Top 10 CCJ Percentage of Faculty Members by Rank

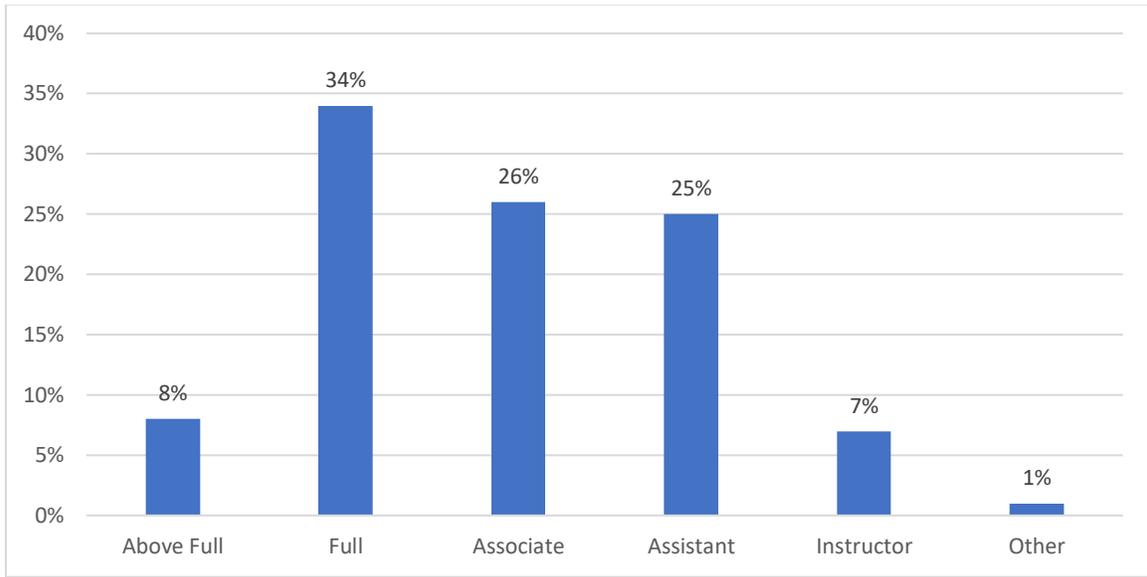


Figure B-4. Top 10 CCJ Programs Matriculation

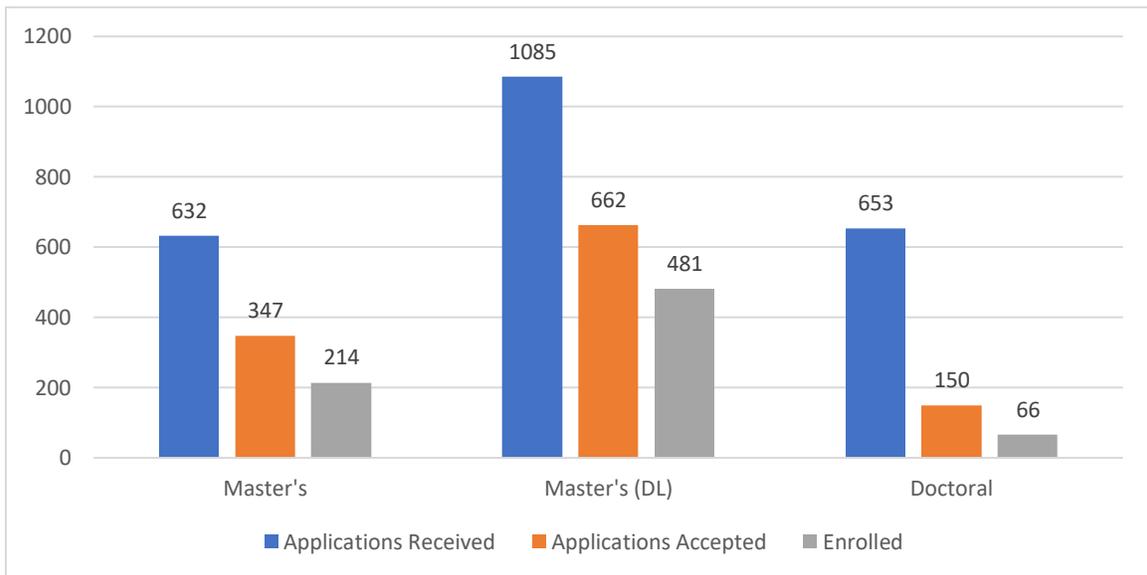


Figure B-5. Top 10 CCL Master's Student Gender

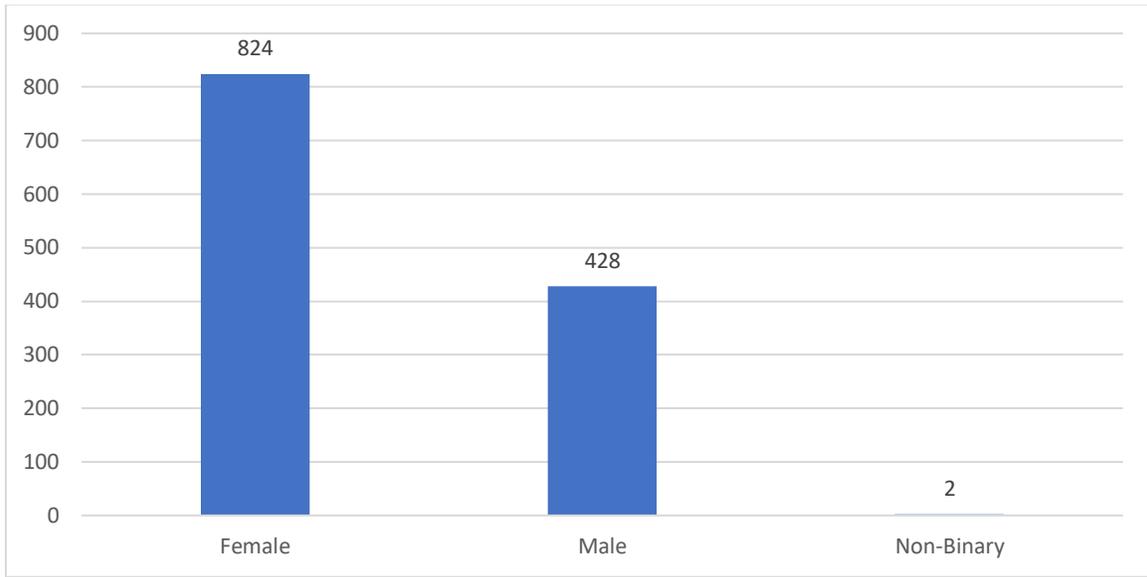


Figure B-6. Top 10 Doctoral Student Gender

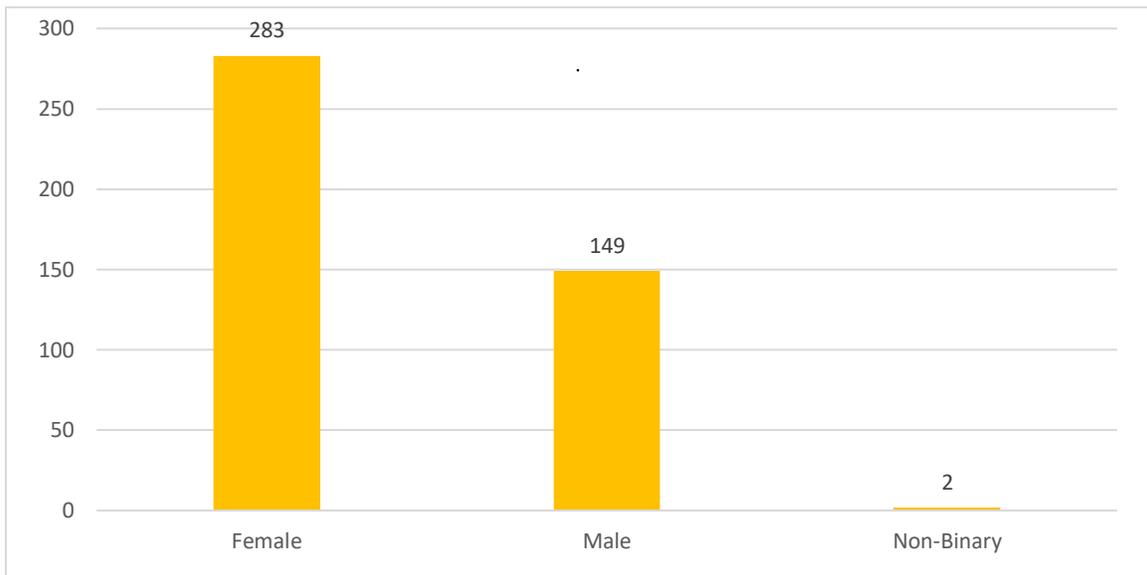


Figure B-7. Top 10 Master's Student Race

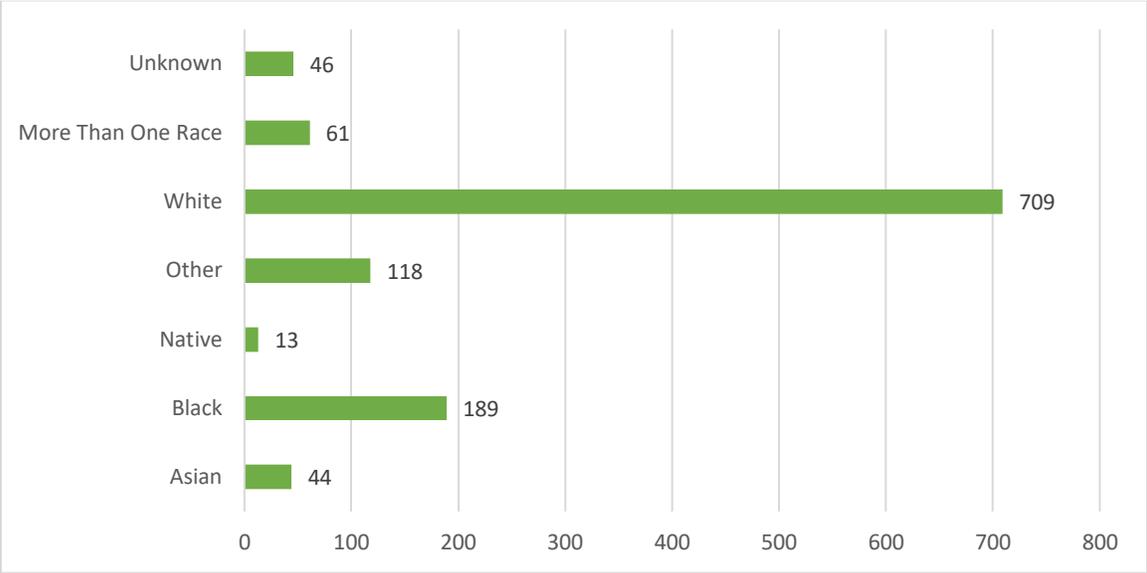


Figure B-8. Top 10 Doctoral Student Race

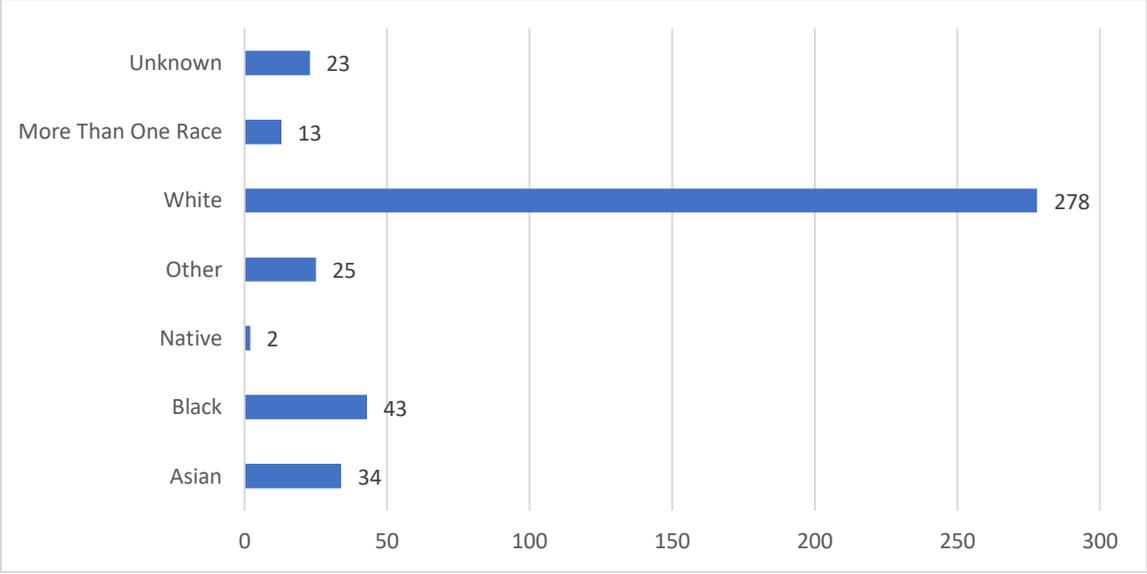


Figure B-9. Top 10 CCJ Programs Graduate Employment

