

ADPCCJ

ASSOCIATION OF DOCTORAL
PROGRAMS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

2023-2024 Survey Report

ADPCCJ Executive Board

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Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology & Criminal Justice (ADPCCJ) 2024 Survey Report

Purpose

The Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice (ADPCCJ) comprises 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 once per year (in conjunction with the American Society of Criminology annual conference and periodically in a summit of graduate directors/coordinators). 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." One of the tasks in line with this charge is to conduct an annual survey of doctoral program activities.

A key function of the ADPCCJ annual survey 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 the 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 2024, the ADPCCJ Executive Board distributed a survey to all active member programs. The current report outlines the aggregated results from the 2023-2024 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.

Overview of ADPCCJ Criminology and Criminal Justice Programs

In 2024, there were 47 active ADPCCJ member institutions. Table 1 lists the 38 member institutions that participated in the 2023 ADPCCJ survey. Unless otherwise noted, the sample size is n=38 for all descriptive statistics. Member programs are located throughout the United States, spanning 24 US states, eight of which are in the Southern region, four in the West, seven in the Midwest, and five in the Northeast. Nine active member institutions are not included in these results, yielding a 81% participation rate.

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)

Table 1. Participating Programs (n = 38)

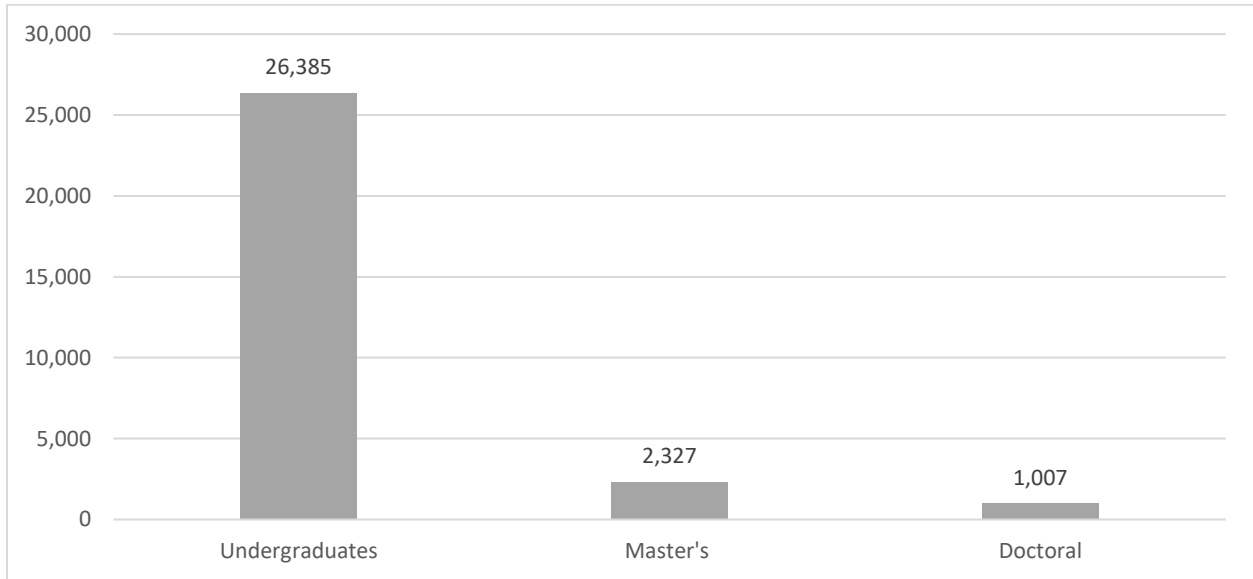
Arizona State University	University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Florida International University	University of Central Florida
Florida State University	University of Cincinnati
George Mason University	University of Delaware
Georgia State University	University of Florida
Indiana University Bloomington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

We indicate relevant time frames throughout the report, but typically faculty data reference status at the time of the survey (Summer 2024). Other items (e.g., courses taught, student data) refer to the 2023-2024 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 nonresponse or relevance (e.g., programs with only Ph.D. programs did not provide responses to questions about master's programs).

In 2024, the programs collectively employed just over 700 (n=715.75) full-time faculty members and reported serving 26,385 criminology and criminal justice undergraduate majors and 3,334 graduate students actively pursuing advanced degrees (i.e., master's and doctoral degrees), as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Total Number of Students from CCJ Programs



CCJ Faculty Related Information

Faculty Demographic Composition

The median full-time faculty size in 2024 for the 38 programs was about 16 faculty members (median=15.5). 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 seven faculty members, while the largest program employed 42 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 8% are Black, and approximately 8% are Asian. Data on ethnicity from the ADPCCJ survey included Hispanic faculty members, with a total of 30. Figure 3 shows that the majority of faculty are men (54%), while 46% are women. One faculty member identified as non-binary. Additionally, programs have 66 international faculty members (9.4%).

Figure 2. Percentage CCJ Faculty Members by Race (n=606)

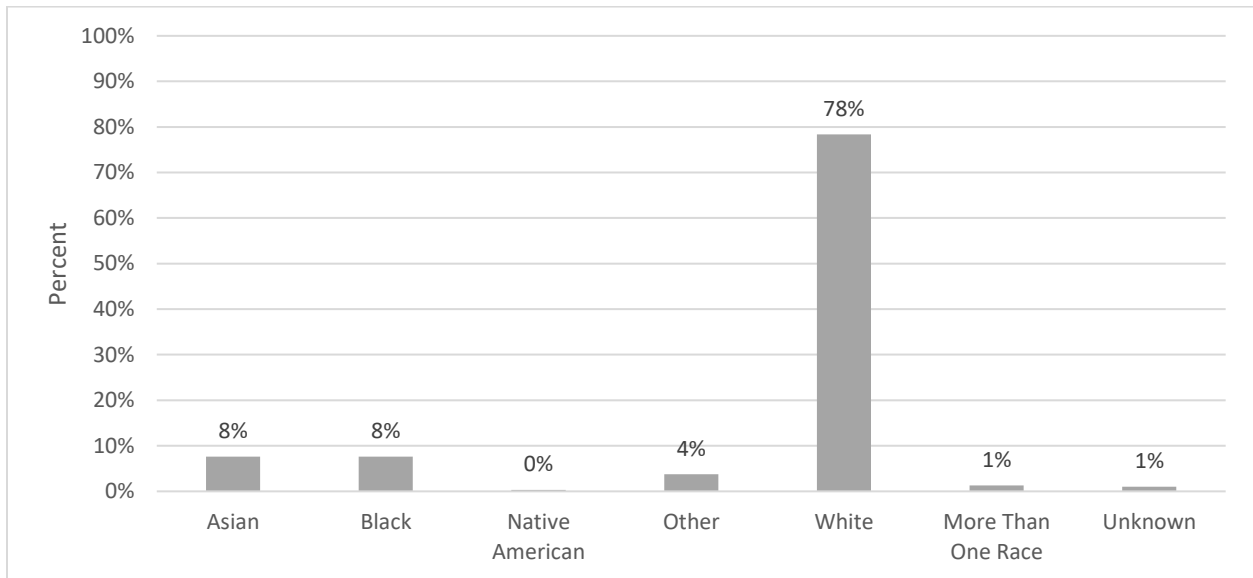
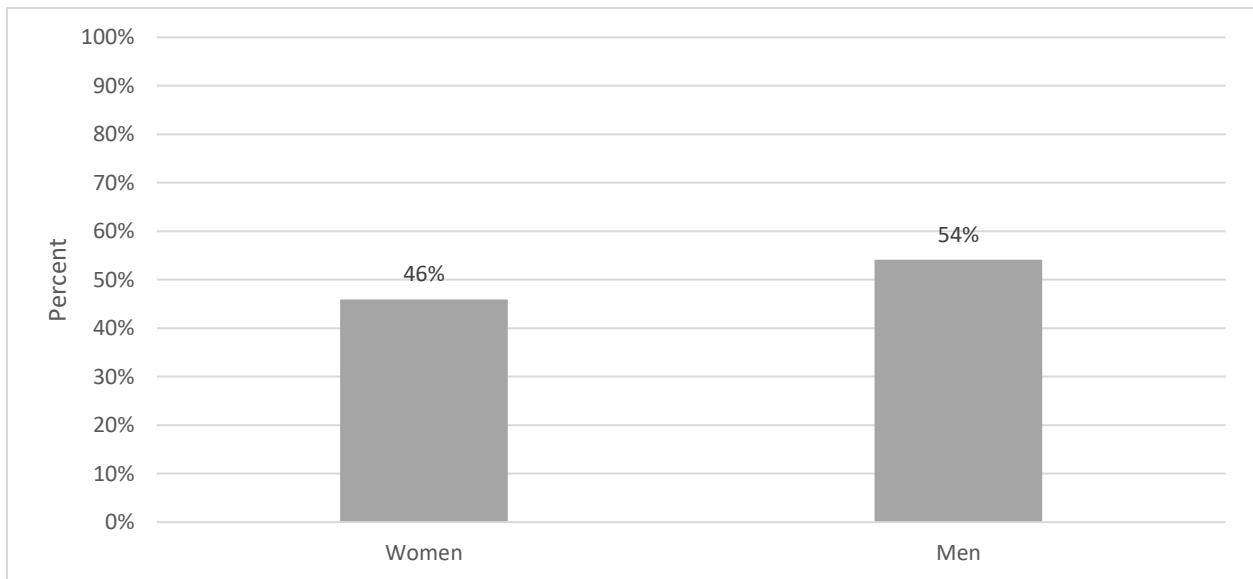


Figure 3. Percentage CCJ Faculty Members by Gender (n=636)



Faculty by Tenure and Rank

As shown in Figure 4, among CCJ faculty, full professors (35%) make up the largest proportion, 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 2023-2024 academic year, we see an increase from 2022-2023, to an average of 74% tenured faculty. Most full-time faculty members from reporting programs are either tenured or on the tenure track.

Figure 4. Percentage of Full-Time Faculty by Rank (n = 716)

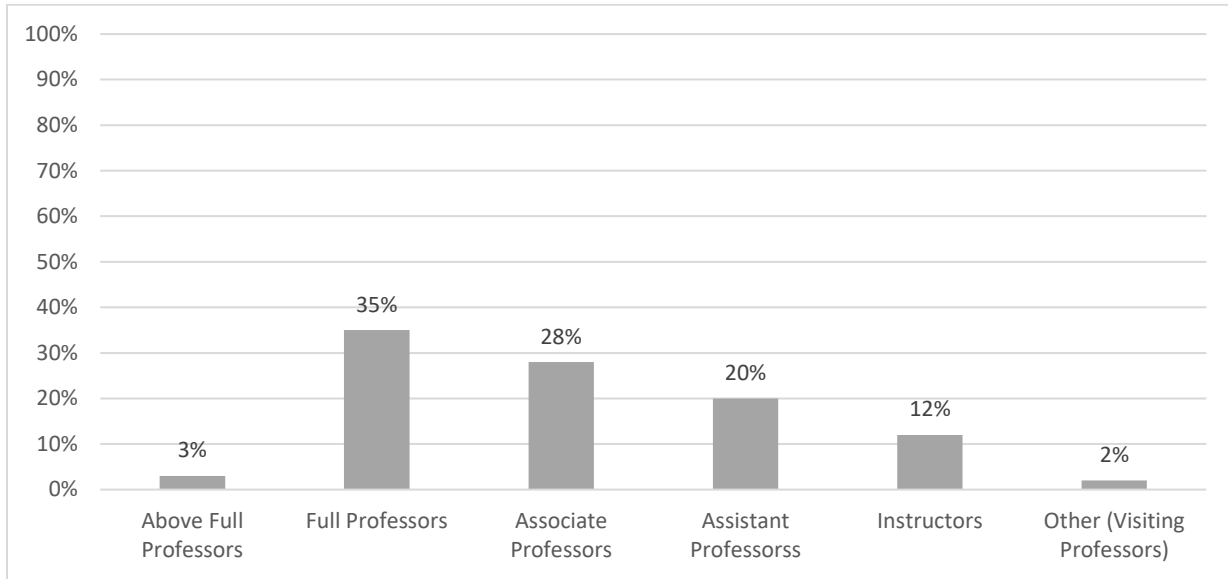
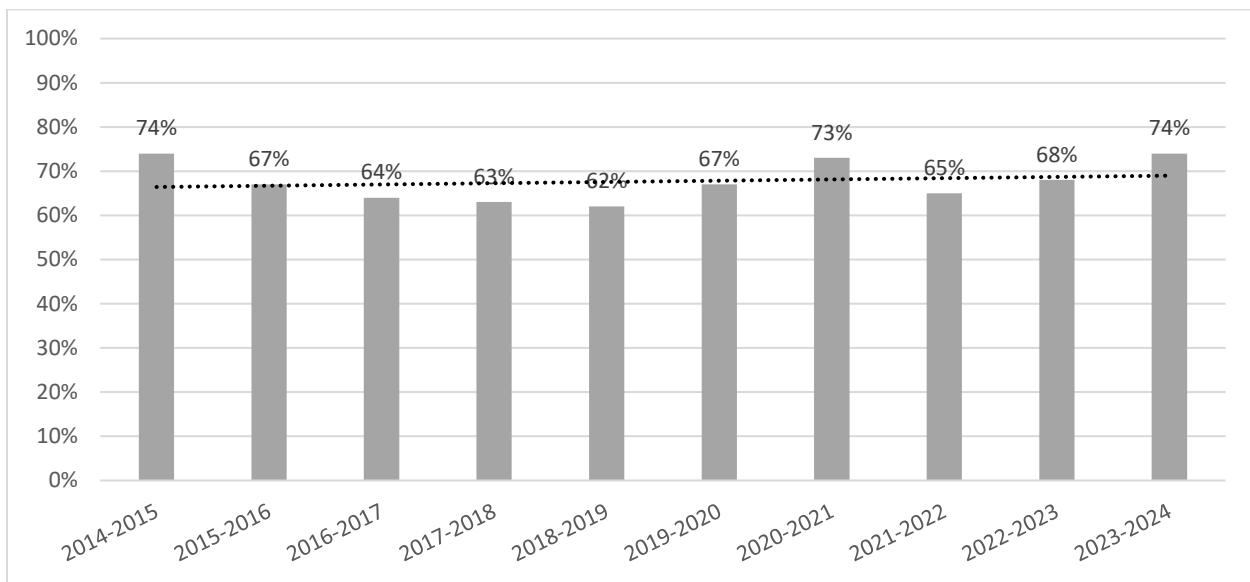


Figure 5. Mean Percentage of CCJ Tenured Faculty by Academic Year



Faculty New Hires

Figure 6, Figure 7, and Figure 8 illustrate the number of new hires across APDCCJ programs since 2014 for assistant professors, associate professors, and full professors respectively. Figure 6 shows that the trend in hiring assistant professor has remained relatively stable except for during the initial year of the global pandemic. Associate professors are hired far less frequently than assistant professors (Figure 7). Figure 8 shows the number of full professor new hires for all academic years.

Figure 6. Number of New Hires for Assistant Professors

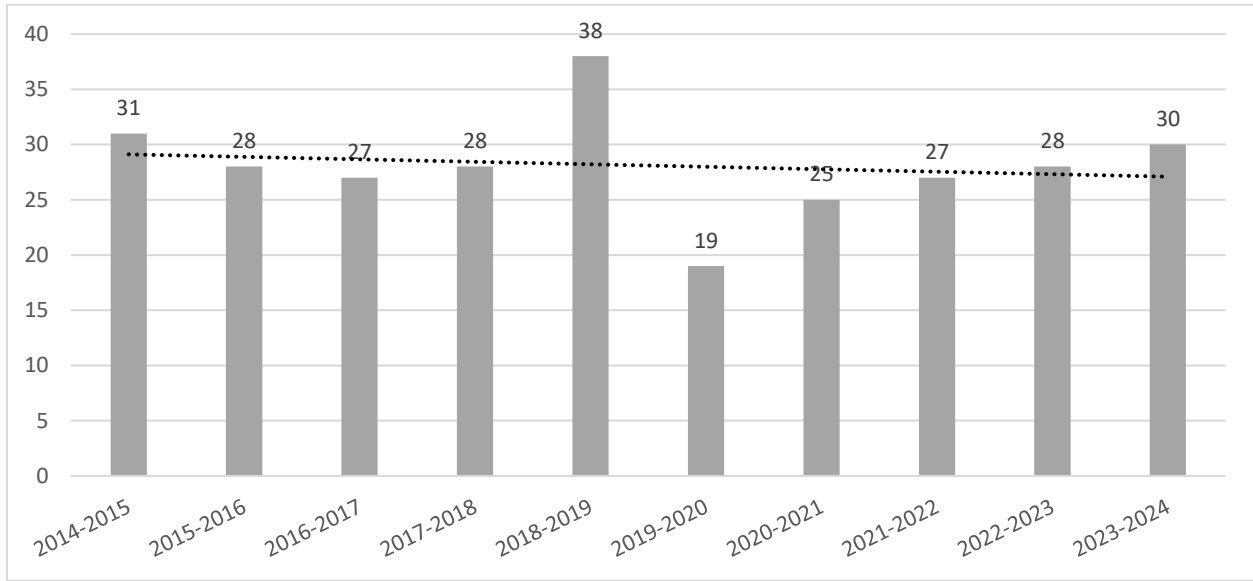


Figure 7. Number of New Hires for Associate Professor Positions by Academic Year

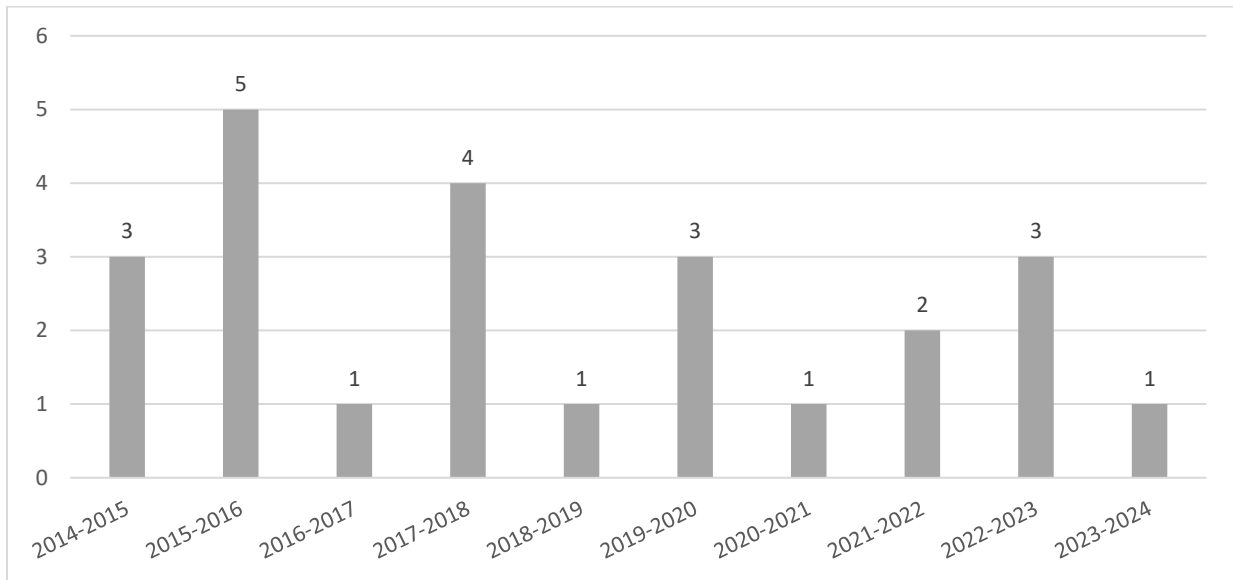
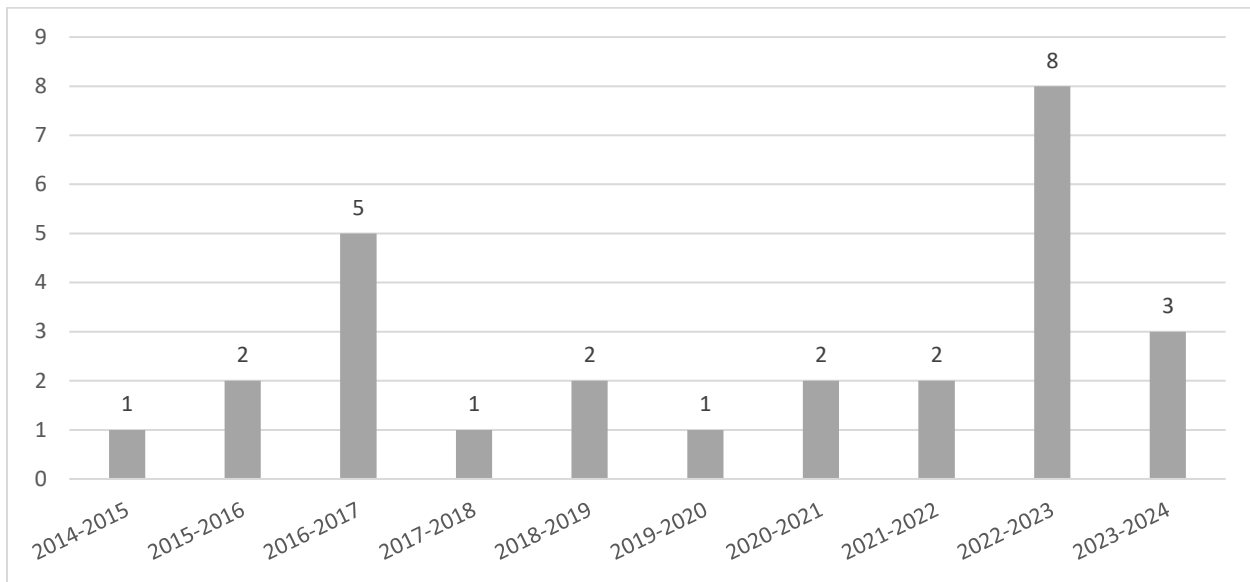


Figure 8. Number of New Hires for Full Professor Positions by Academic Year



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. There were 21 programs that provided salary data (55.3% of respondents). 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 \$137,361, associate professor's median salary is \$106,376, and assistant professor's median salary is \$88,029. For the most recently hired assistant professors, their median salary was reported as \$74,258. The lowest and highest salaries represent the lowest reported salary and the highest reported salary by faculty type.

Table 2. CCJ Faculty Salaries (n = 21)

Faculty Type	Mean	Median	Lowest	Highest
Current Full Professors	\$153,629	\$137,361	\$72,000	\$439,082
Current Associate Professors	\$106,286	\$106,376	\$61,800	\$169,061
Current Assistant Professors	\$89,487	\$88,029	\$60,000	\$147,855
Most recently hired Assistant Professors	\$76,704	\$74,258	\$60,000	\$102,000

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 with a median 9-month salary of \$88,029 for the 2023-2024 academic year, as opposed to the previous year's salary of

\$81,223. In comparison, the median 9-month salary for assistant professors in the 2012-2013 academic year was \$66,655. As presented in Figure 10, the median 9-month salary for associate professors has increased since 2014-2015, when it was \$79,642, to \$106,376 in 2023-2024. As shown in Figure 11, the median 9-month salary for full professors in 2023-2024 was \$137,361, compared to 2014-2015 when it was \$127,452.

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

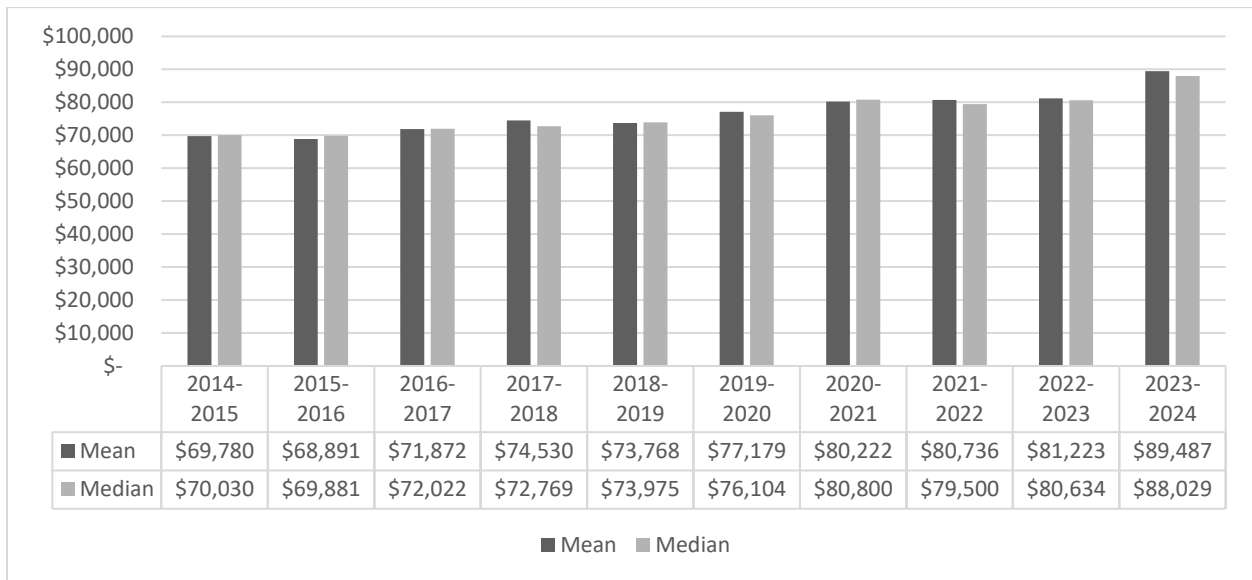


Figure 10. Mean and Median Salaries for Associate Professors by Academic Year

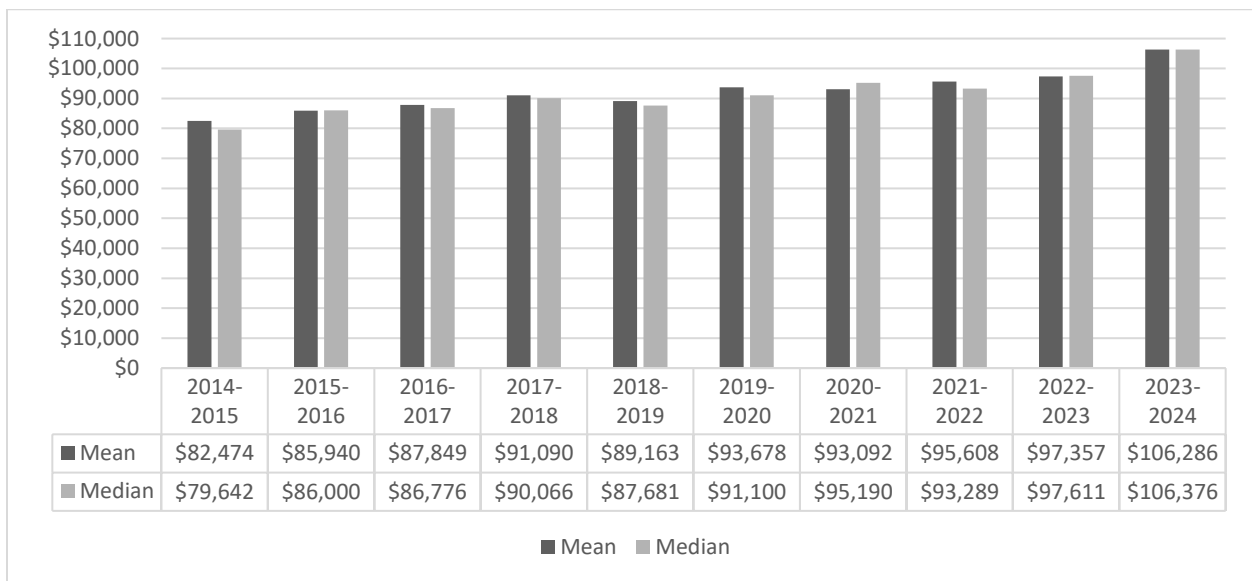
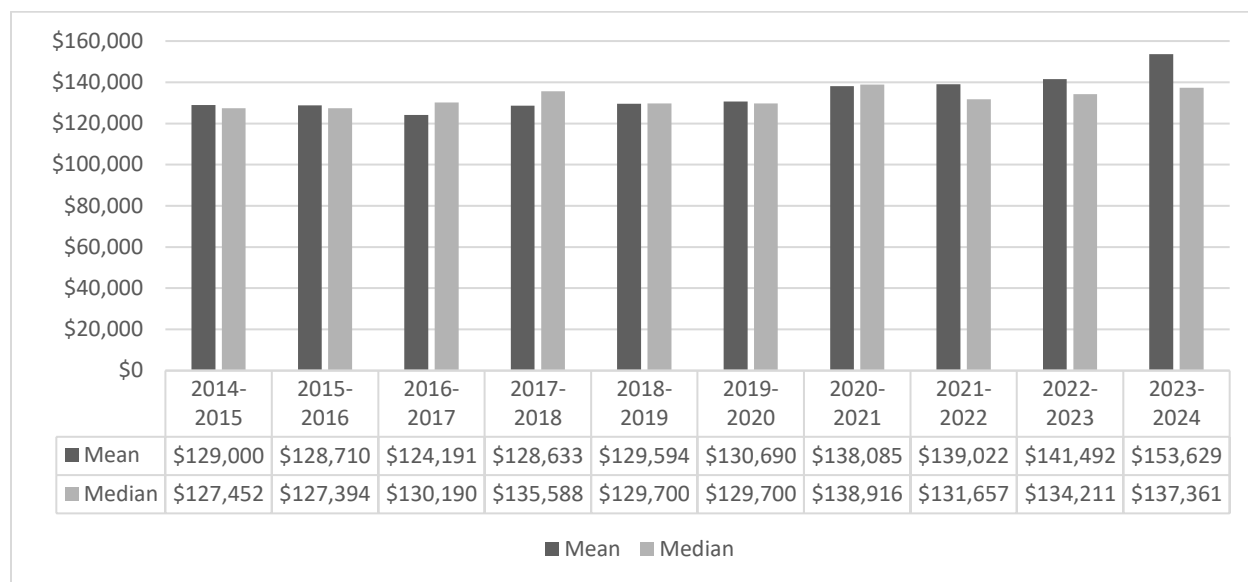


Figure 11. Mean and Median Salaries for Full Professors by Academic Year



Advising a graduate student group and overseeing graduate program(s) administration is a time consuming, impactful role for ADPCCJ’s graduate program directors. Table 3 demonstrates that an overwhelming majority of graduate directors (92%) are compensated in some way for their oversight of graduate students and programs. On average, those faculty members receive at least one course release, a stipend during the academic year (M = \$3,140) and a summer stipend (M = \$3,647). Some graduate directors receive additional conference travel funding with an average additional allocation of \$400.

Table 3. Graduate Director Compensation

Compensation Type	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Course Release	1.27	1	0	4
Monetary Stipend – Academic Year	\$3,140	\$0	\$0	\$15,000
Monetary Stipend – Summer	\$3,647	0	\$0	\$27,558
Travel support	\$400	\$0	\$0	\$3,000

Faculty Activity

The ADPCCJ survey also assessed the typical course-loads and overall distribution of duties across teaching, service, and research. The majority (79%) 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 eight 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 41% of time on research, 43% 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	41%	40%	20%	70%
Percentage of Time Teaching	43%	40%	15%	65%
Percentage of Time Spent on Service	16%	20%	0%	33%

Table 5. Graduate Students per Faculty

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
All Active Graduate Students	5.6	1.1	23.7
Active Doctoral Students	1.7	0.6	3.7
Active Master's Students	3.9	0	21.5

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 Table 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 4 across programs. Book publications were much less common, with an average of about two books published per program last year, but there was substantial variability between programs.

Table 6. CCJ Faculty Publications

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Peer reviewed articles	35	30	2	124
Books	2	1	0	13
Per faculty member				
Peer reviewed articles	2.02	1.82	0.00	4.00
Books	0.12	0.09	0.00	0.72

Table 7 displays the grant activity across reporting programs with both number and dollar amounts. The minimum calculation excludes \$0 responses. The ADPCCJ survey reveals that the number of national grants across reporting programs was 168 for national grants, 98

for internal grants, and 232 for external grants. A total of \$86,935,164 dollars of grant money was awarded to ADPCCJ programs across all types of grants (i.e., federal, state and local, internal, and private). The number of grants some programs received was zero, some received ten or more, and there was a maximum of 60.

Table 7. Faculty Grant Productivity (n = 36)

National Grants	Internal Grants	External Grants	
168	98	232	
Dollar Amount of Grants			
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Federal	\$1,426,715	\$163,188	\$8,608,410
State and Local	\$368,773	\$26,563	\$3,176,422
Foundation	\$511,780	\$4589	\$5,904,000
Private	\$255,789	\$5000	\$7,689,839

CCJ Student-Related Information Reported in the 2023 ADPCCJ Survey

The following section discusses the information collected on undergraduate, master’s, and doctoral students from APDCCJ programs reported in the 2023 survey. CCJ faculty teach over just under 30,000 undergraduate students, and supervise over 3,000 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 2023-2024 academic year. The majority of doctoral students were White (n=611) at 64%. There were 104 Black doctoral students comprising 11% of the total number of doctoral students. A total of 10% 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/Latinx background doctoral students, with a total of 115. Figure 13 shows these trends by academic year.

Figure 12. Doctoral Students' Race (n = 962)

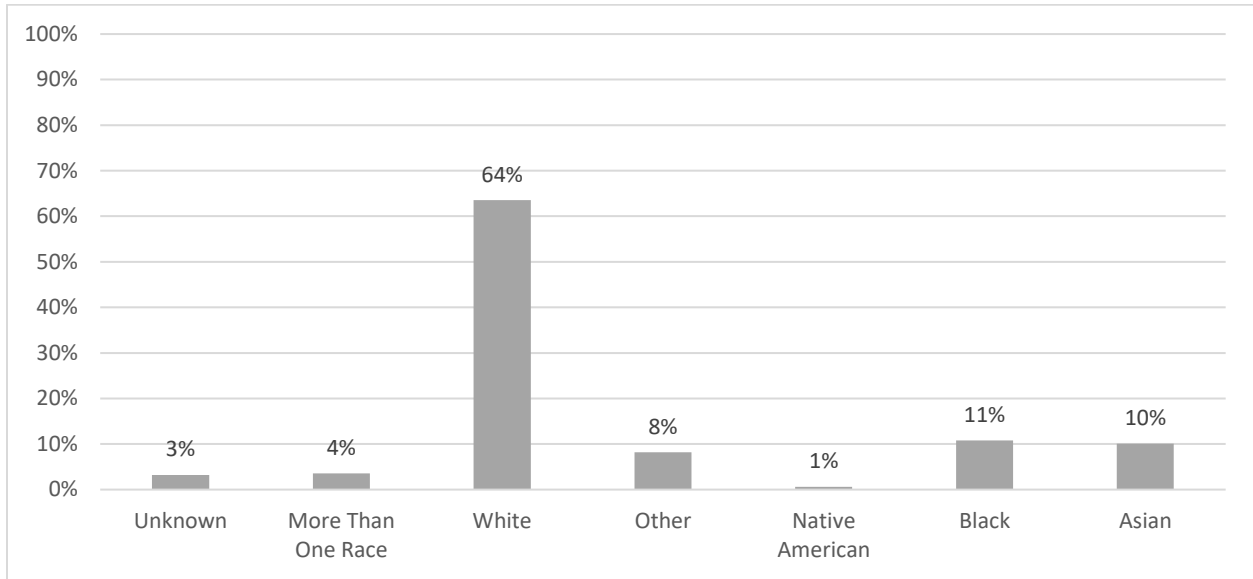


Figure 13. Doctoral Student Race by Academic Year

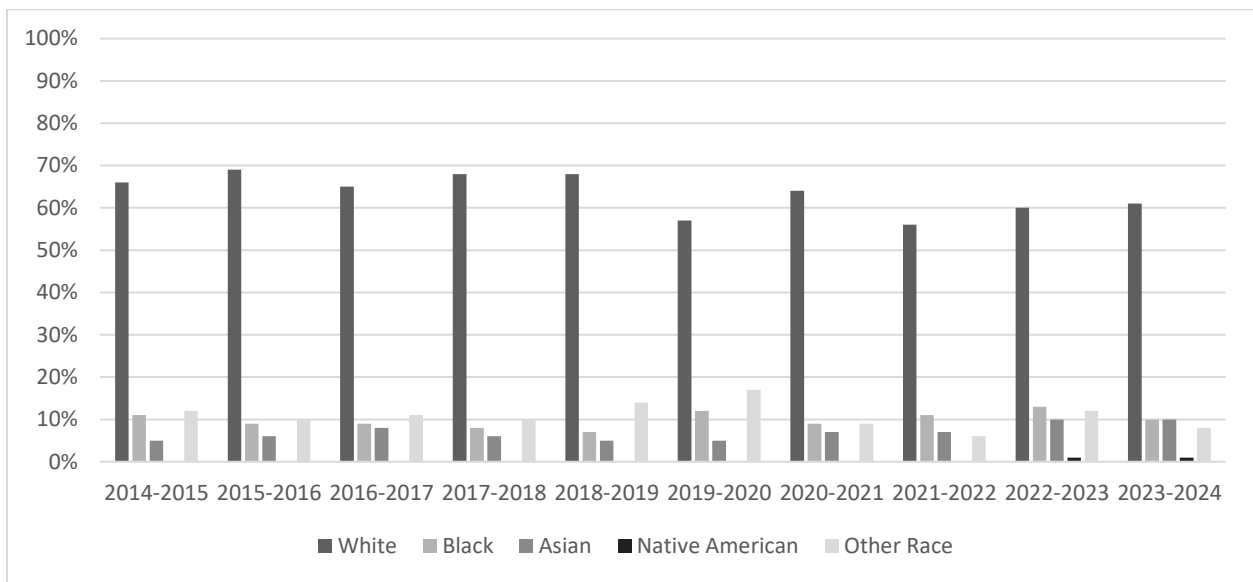


Figure 14 and Figure 15 show doctoral student's gender in number, and percentage by academic year. Figure 14 shows that most doctoral students were female, making up around 66%. Men comprise about 34%, while non-binary graduate students make up less than 1% of the total reported genders of doctoral students. This follows the trends by academic year shown in Figure 15, where women make up most of the doctoral students.

Figure 14. Doctoral Student Gender (n = 970)

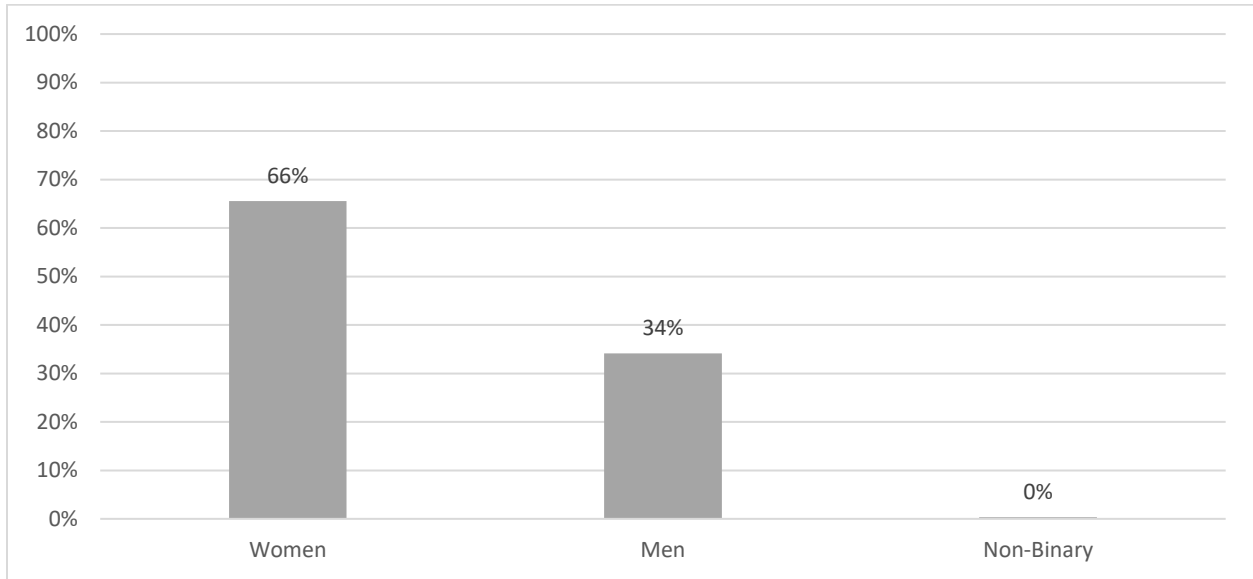
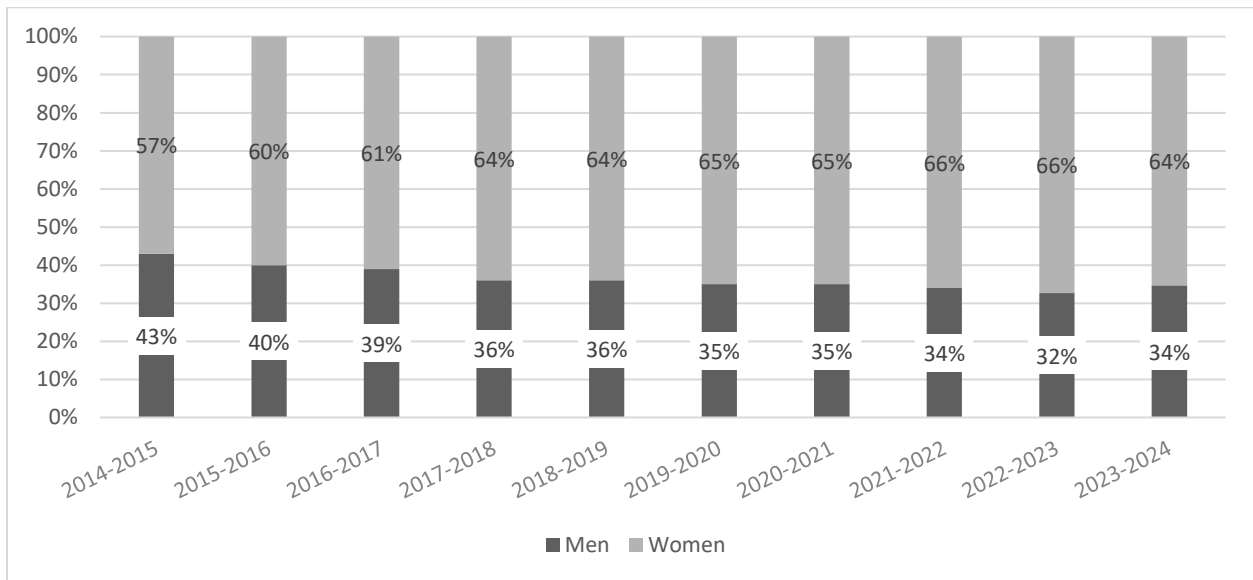


Figure 15. Doctoral Student Gender by Academic Year



Doctoral Student Stipends

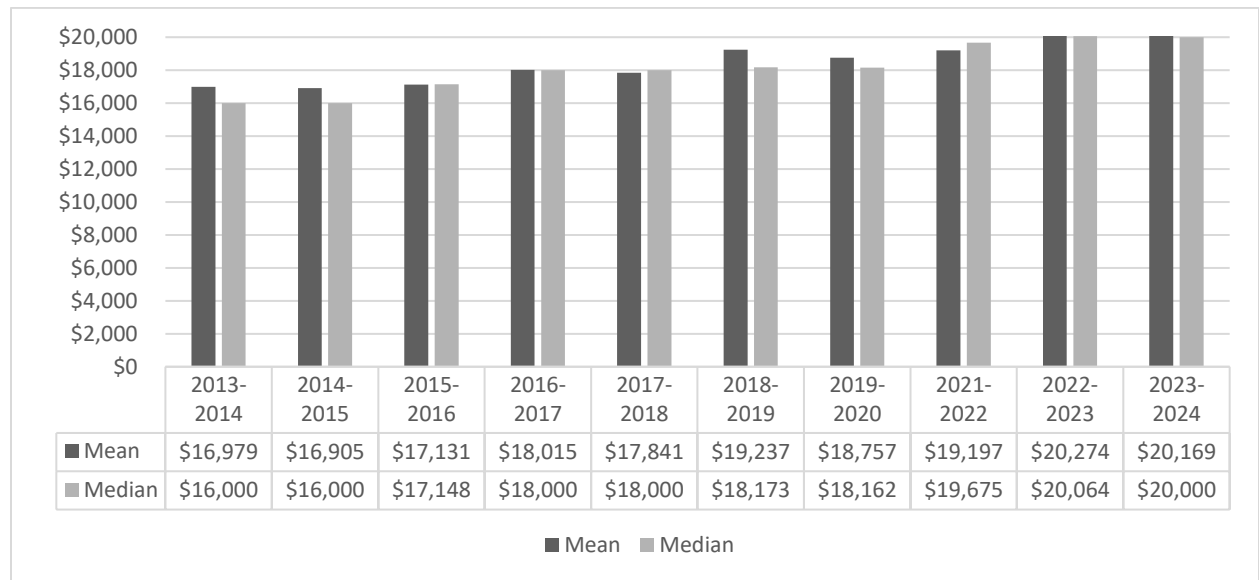
Table 8 shows the doctoral stipend amounts for both 9-month and 12-month contracts. The most lucrative 9-month stipend is an average of \$23,076 a year, with a maximum salary of \$45,335 and a minimum of \$5,700 (minimum calculation excludes \$0 responses). Basic or typical 9-month salaries have an average of \$20,169, and a maximum of \$35,335. For 12-month salaries, the most lucrative have an average of \$26,311 and a maximum of \$39,912, and for basic or typical, an average of \$23,725. 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. There was a slight decrease in average stipends from last academic year, 2022 – 2023.

Table 8. Doctoral Student Stipends (n = 37)

Stipend Description	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Most Lucrative 9-month	\$23,076	\$23,674	\$7,500	\$45,335
Basic or Typical 9-month	\$20,169	\$20,000	\$5,700	\$35,335
Most Lucrative 12-month	\$26,311	\$28,000	\$19,200	\$39,912
Basic or Typical 12-month	\$23,725	\$26,000	\$19,200	\$40,000

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



Doctoral Student Support

Table 9 shows the different types of doctoral funding received for the 2023-2024 academic year. Most doctoral students were funded by research duties in the Summer of 2023, Fall of 2023, and Spring of 2024.

Table 9. Doctoral Student Funding Support

Semester	Number	Mean	Median
Summer 2023	-	-	-
Teaching	135	4	1
Research	170	4	2
Fall 2023			
Teaching	328	9	7
Research	356	10	9
Spring 2024			
Teaching	305	8	7
Research	360	10	9

Master’s Students

Master’s Student Demographics

Figure 17 shows master’s student demographics by race for the 2023-2024 academic year. Out of a total of 2,068 master’s students, noting that some were missing from these estimates, the majority were White (n=1,194) at 58%. There were 325 Black master’s students making up 16% of the total number of master’s students. A total of 4% 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 students with Hispanic/Latinx backgrounds, with a total of 351. Figure 18 displays these trends by academic year.

Figure 17. Master’s Student Race (n = 2068)

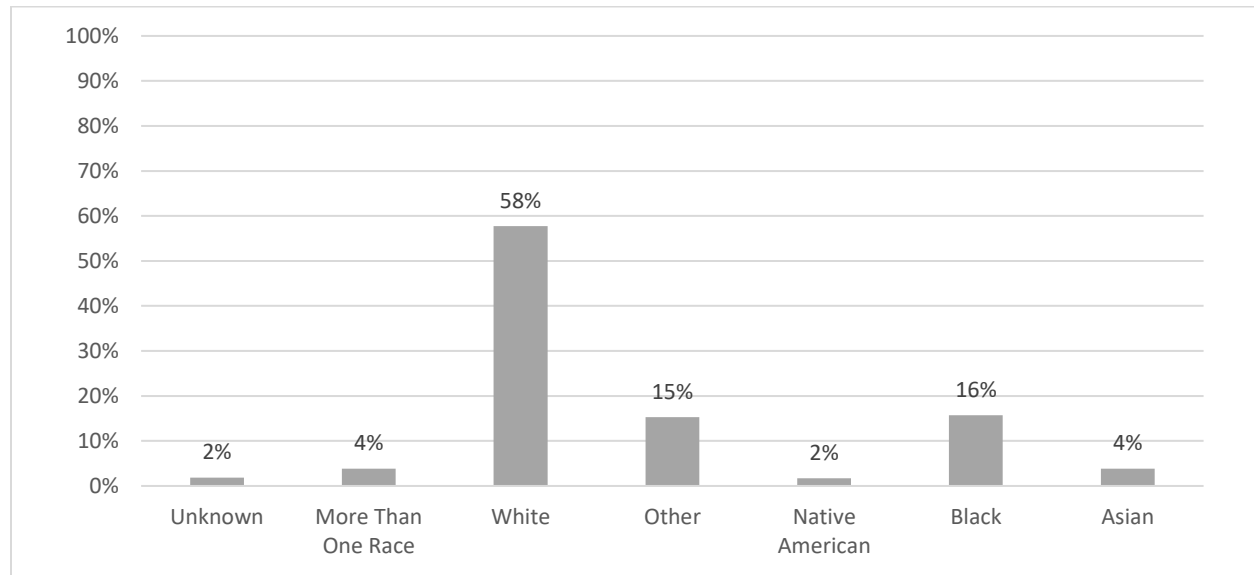


Figure 18. Master's Student Race by Academic Year

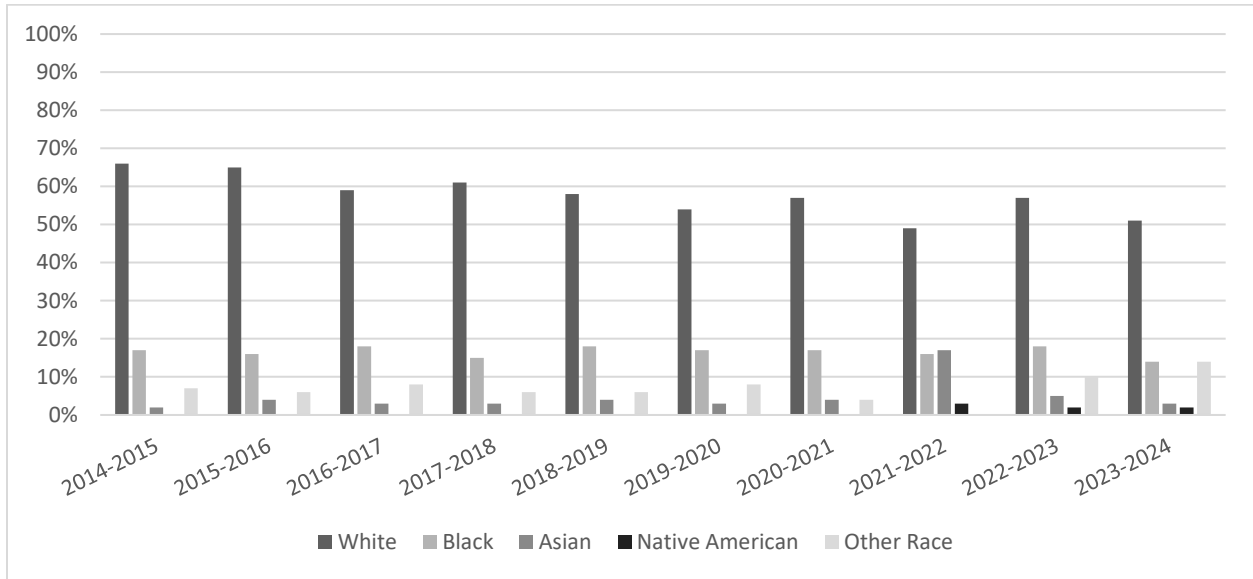


Figure 19 shows that most master's students were women, making up around 64%. Men comprise about 36%, while non-binary graduate students comprise less than 1% of the total reported genders of master's students (n=2). Figure 20 shows master's students' gender by academic year, which follows a similar trend with the majority of students being women.

Figure 19. Master's Student Gender (n=2122)

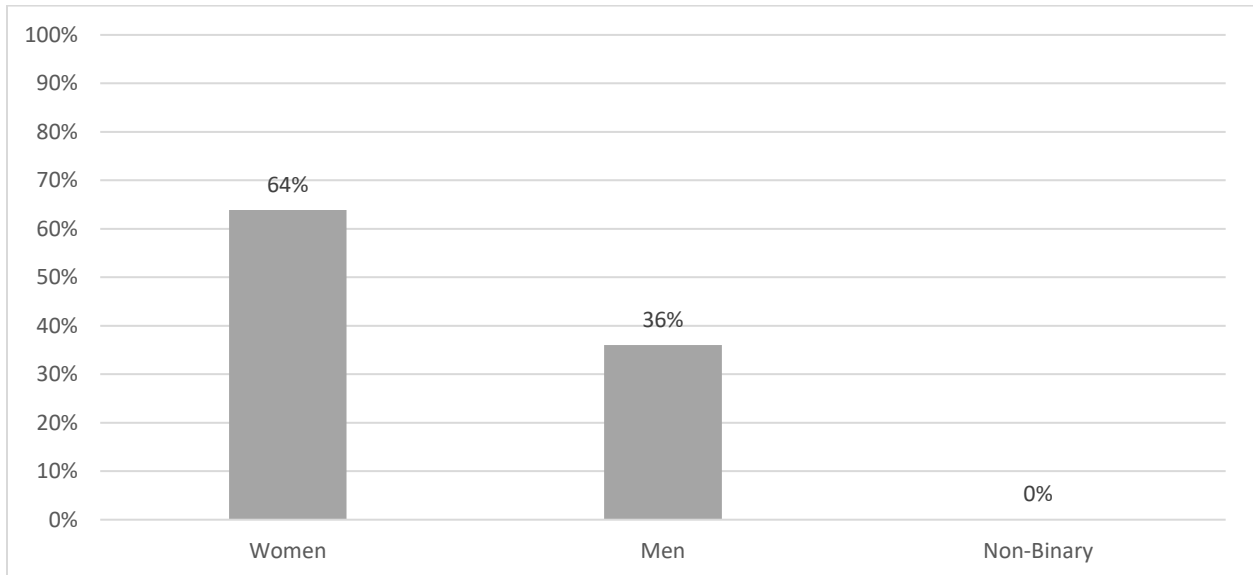
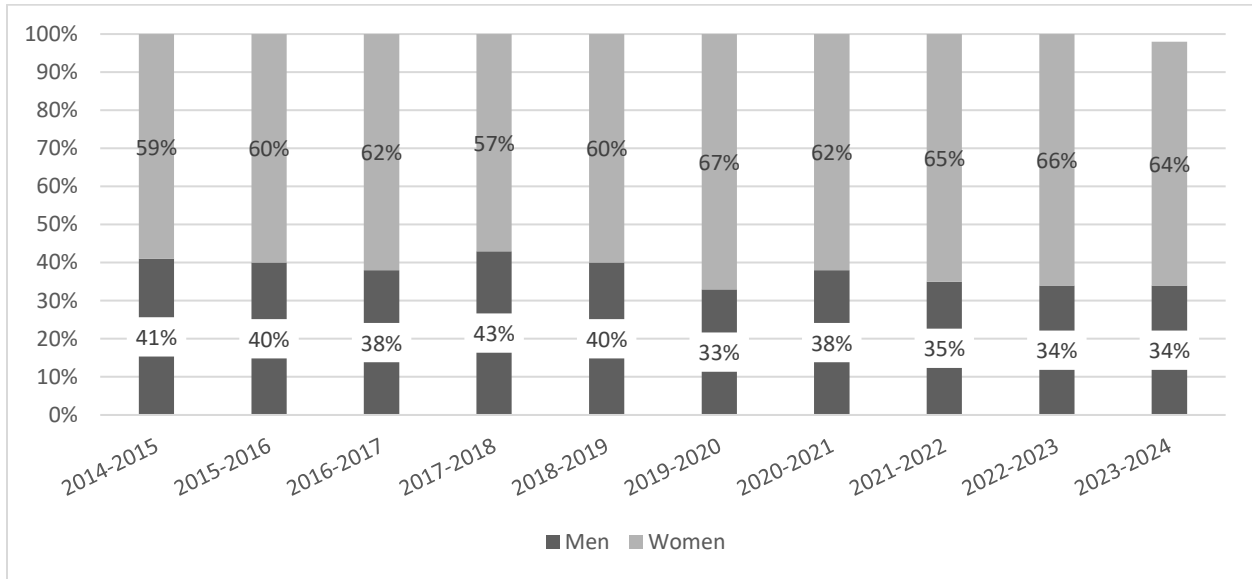


Figure 20. Master’s Student Gender by Academic Year



Master’s Student Stipends

Table 10 shows the master’s stipend amounts for both 9-month and 12-month contracts. The most lucrative 9-month stipend is an average of \$12,982 a year, with a maximum salary of \$40,990 and a minimum of 0. Basic or typical 9-month salaries have an average of \$11,153, and a maximum of \$26,958. For 12-month salaries, the most lucrative have an average of \$13,252 and a maximum of \$36,500, and for basic or typical, an average of \$11,992.

Table 10. Master’s Student Stipends

Stipend Description	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Most Lucrative 9-month	\$12,982	\$13,421	\$0	\$40,990
Basic or Typical 9-month	\$11,153	\$12,000	\$0	\$26,958
Most Lucrative 12-month	\$13,252	\$13,750	\$0	\$36,500
Basic or Typical 12-month	\$11,992	\$13,750	\$0	\$32,667

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 2023-2024 academic year. Table 11 shows the graduate programs size by active graduate students. There are a total of 3,334 active graduate students, with 1,007 being doctoral students and 2,327 being master’s students.

Table 11. Graduate Program Size by Degree and Type

	Mean	Total	
All Active Graduate Students	88	3,334	
Active Doctoral Students	27	1,007	
Active Master's Students	63	2,327	
Students Per Faculty			
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
All Active Graduate Students	5.57	1	23.7
Active Doctoral Students	1.71	0.6	3.7
Active Master's Students	3.86	0	21.5

Figure 21 shows the number of undergraduate CCJ majors from the ADCCJP programs by academic year. These numbers have gradually increased every year until 2022-2023 where they have started trending downward. As of 2024, there are 26,385 undergraduates. Figure 22 below shows the mean and median number of undergraduate students by academic year.

Figure 21. Undergraduate CCJ Majors

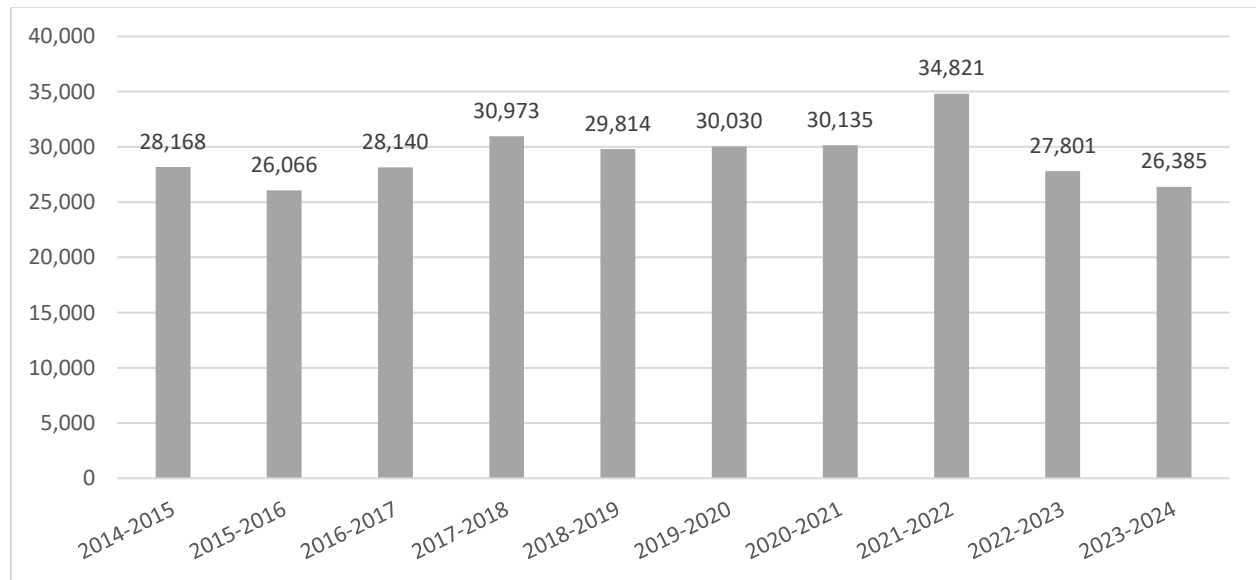
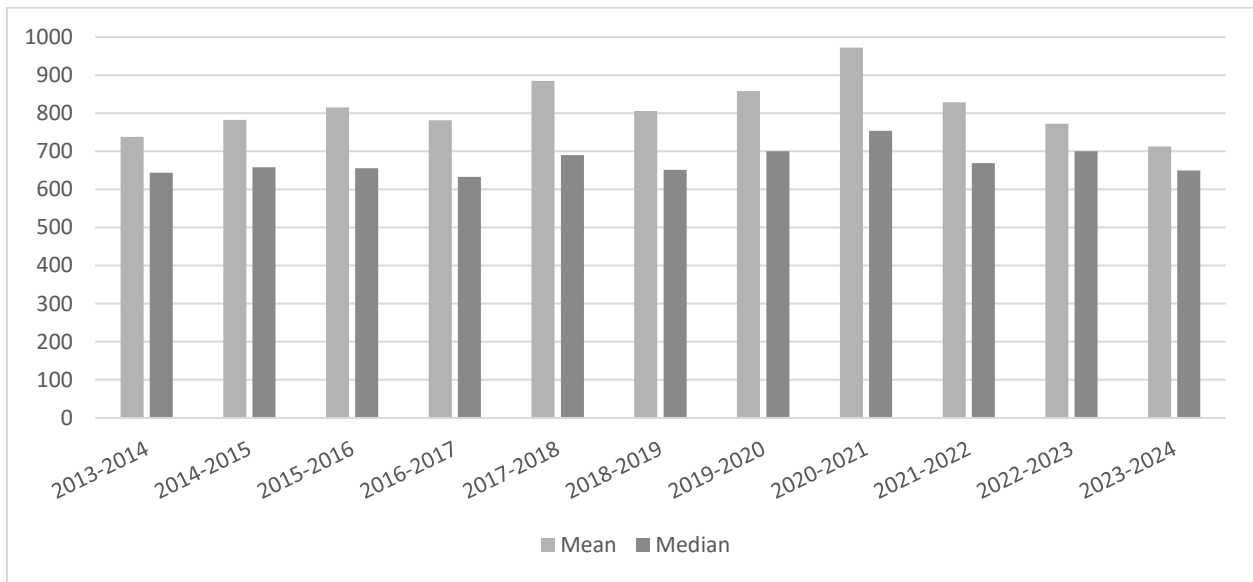


Figure 22. Mean and Median Number of Undergraduate CCJ Majors



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

Figure 23 displays up the number of applications, acceptances, and enrollments for all program types. Figure 24 shows the acceptance rates for master’s students, distance learning master’s students, and doctoral students. Students applying for a master’s degree had the highest acceptance rate (61%), while students applying for entry into doctoral programs have the lowest acceptance rate (31%). Figure 25 displays the enrollment rates. Non-distance learning master’s degrees have the highest enrollment rate at 56%, followed by doctoral enrollment 50%, and distance learning master’s at 46%.

Figure 23. Average Number of Applications and Matriculation by Program Type

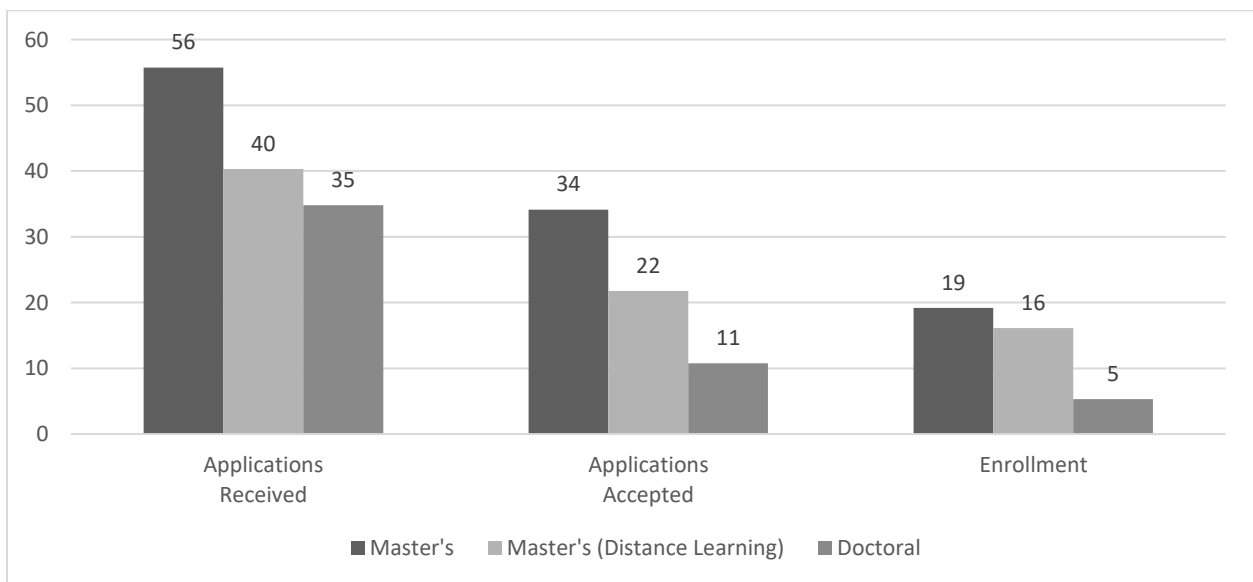


Figure 24. Acceptance Rates of CCJ Graduate Students

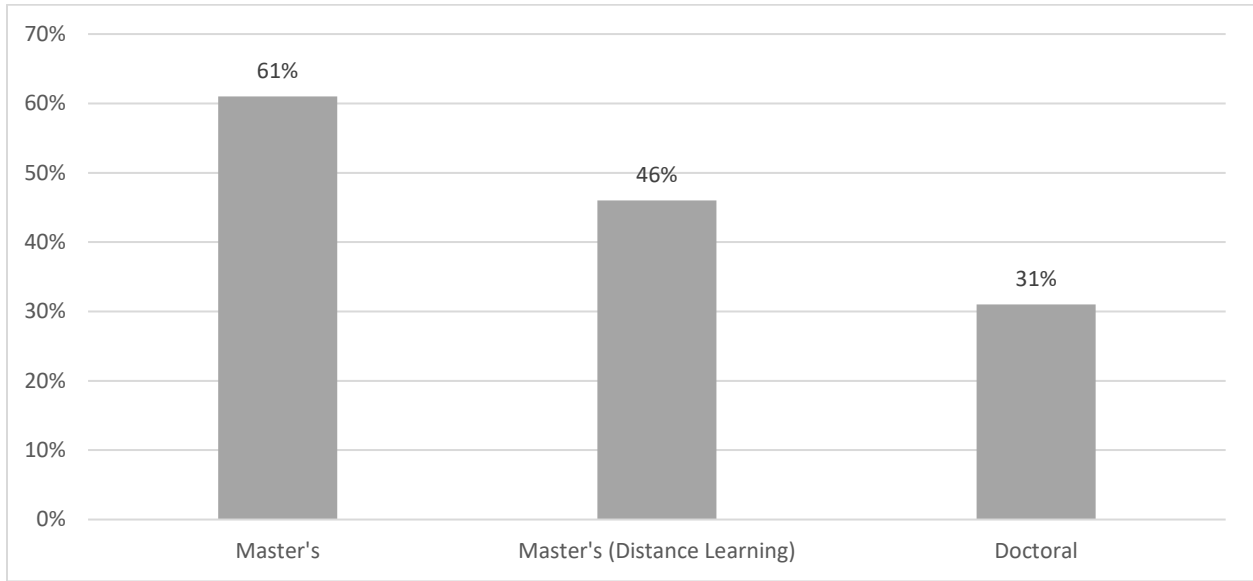


Figure 25. Enrollment Rates of CCJ Graduate Students

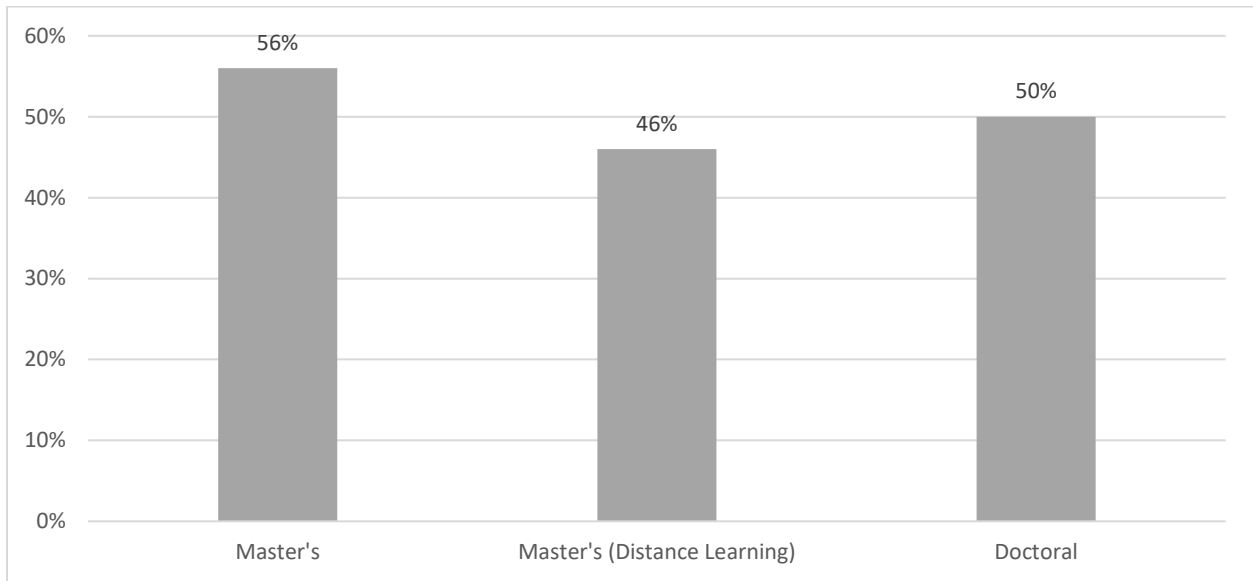


Figure 26 shows the newly enrolled international students as 55 for master's and 49 for doctoral students. The active graduate students, shown in Figure 27, include 2,327 master's students and 1,007 doctoral students. From these active students, there were 112 master's international students and 183 doctoral international students, as shown in Figure 28.

Figure 26. Newly Enrolled International Students

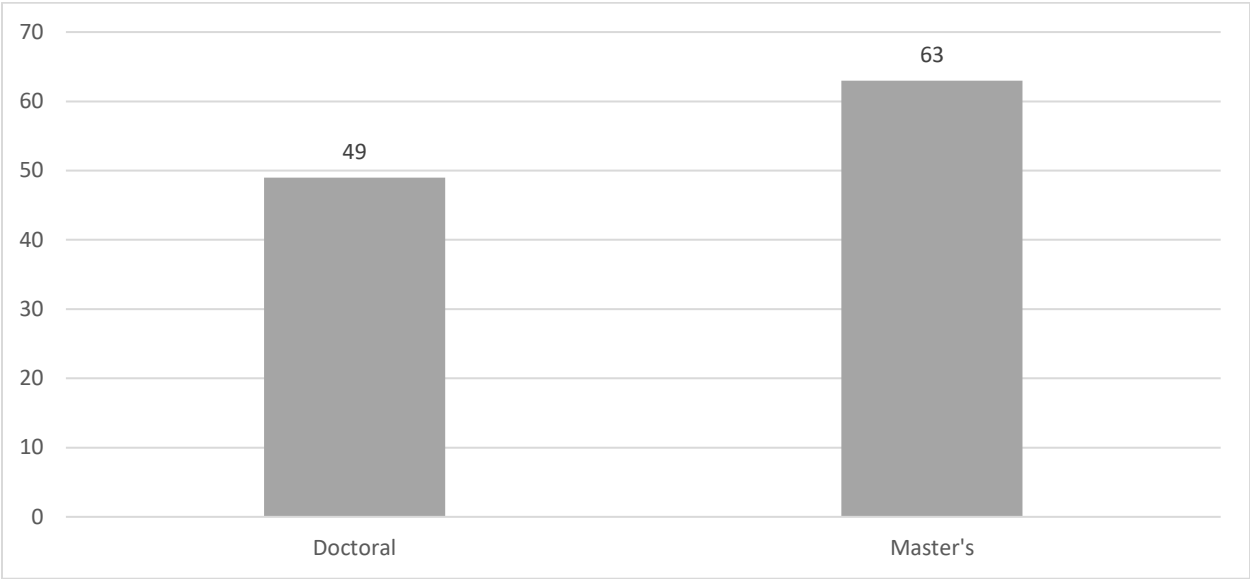


Figure 27. Total Active Graduate Students

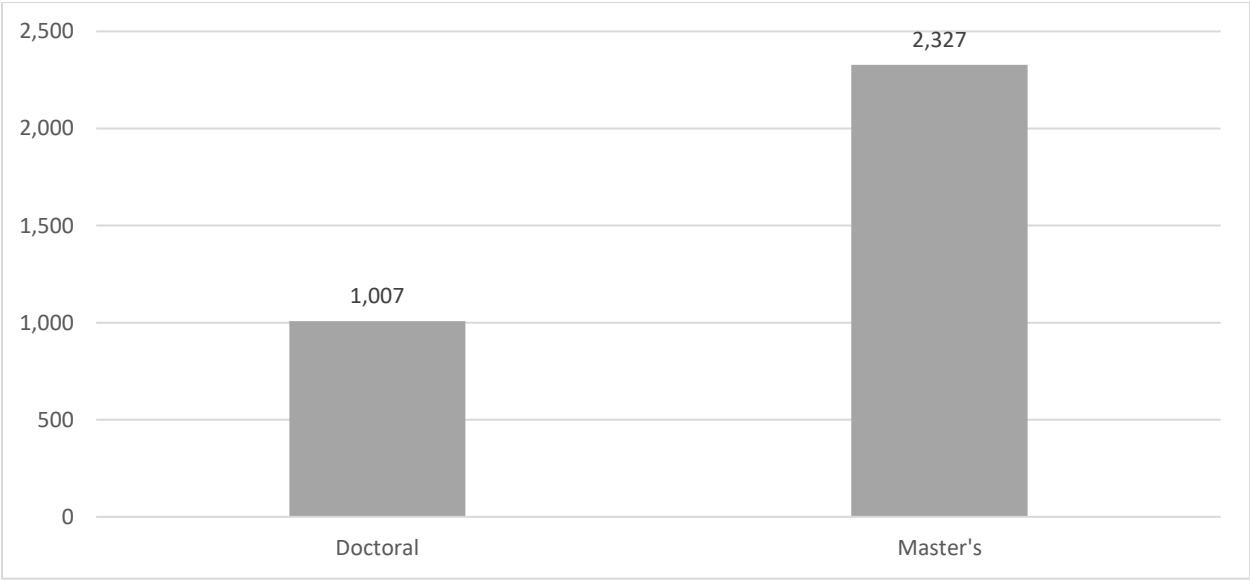
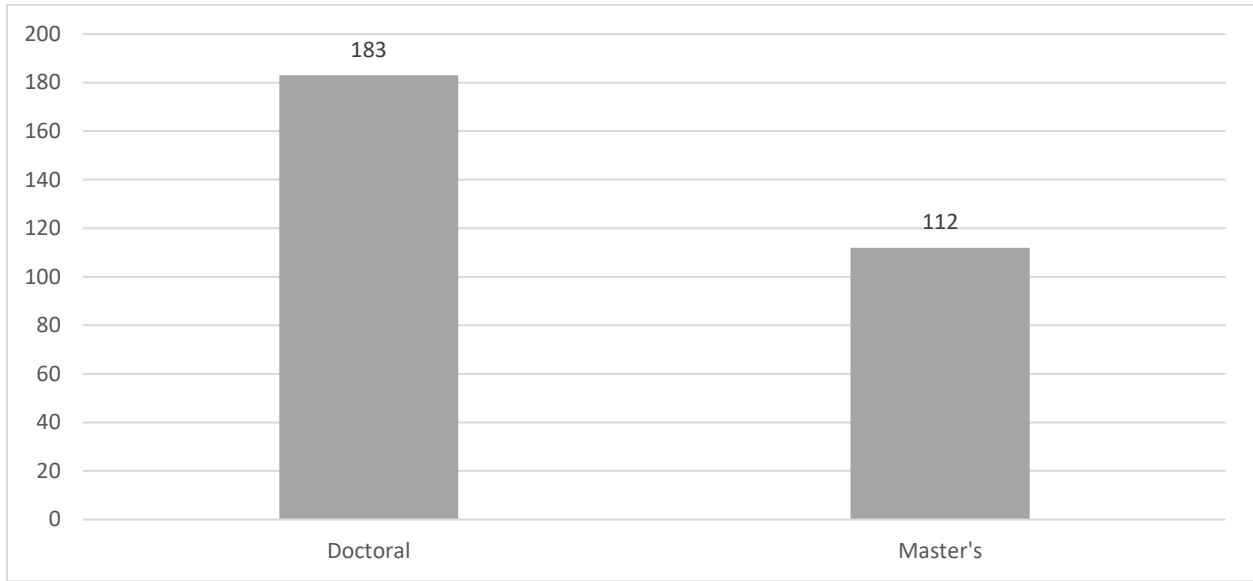


Figure 28. Total Active International Graduate Students



Degree Backgrounds of Graduate Students

Students in graduate CCJ programs have a variety of backgrounds. The following section shows this variation, starting with master’s students. The degree backgrounds of the master’s students from Table 12 show an interesting array of higher education degrees, including (n=5) with JDs, 1 with an MPH, and 7 with an LLM. Table 13 shows the degree background of distance learning master’s students. Table 14 shows the degree background of doctoral students, including 2 with a JD and 4 with an LLM.

Table 12. Master’s Student Degree Background

	BS	BA	MA	MS	JD	LLM	MPH	PhD
Total	355	220	7	13	5	7	1	0

Table 13. Master’s (Distance Learning) Student Degree Background

	BS	BA	MA	MS	JD	LLM	MPH	PhD
Total	337	129	3	2	0	0	0	0

Table 14. Doctoral Student Degree Background

	BS	BA	MA	MS	JD	LLM	MPH	PhD
Total	15	27	73	54	2	4	0	0

Degree Requirements for Doctoral and Master's Programs

Table 15 shows that a majority of programs (63%) admit doctoral students with just a bachelor's degree. The following table, Table 16, 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 17, most programs (76%), do not require a thesis for program completion. However, most of these programs have an alternate requirement in place of a thesis.

Table 15. Doctoral Program Entry Requirements

Admit Students with BA/BS Only	
No	14
Yes	24

Table 16. Doctoral Program Requirements: Average Credit Hour Profile

Enter with Bachelor's	
Total	70
Electives	21
Core	29
Enter with Master's	
Total	61
Electives	16
Core	29

Table 17. Master's Degree Requirements (n = 37)

Thesis Required for Master's			
Yes = 9			
No = 28			
Credit Hours	Total	Hours for Core Courses	Electives
Average	34	17	14

All but 3 (92%) of responding ADPCCJ members require a version of a comprehensive or qualifying exam. At the membership's request, we have created a Google Form to collect more detailed information about your exam process. These data will be collated in a live document for member programs to access.

Areas of Concentrations

Table 18 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 18. Areas of Concentration

Criminal Justice
Policing
Corrections
Juvenile Justice
Criminology
Medical Sociology
Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration
Crime Prevention
Disasters and the Environment
Gender
Law and Society
Methods
Sociology of Health
Sociological Theory
Investigation Science
Law and Public Policy
Criminal Behavior
Policing and Law Enforcement
Custom Area of Specialization

GRE Scores of Graduate Students

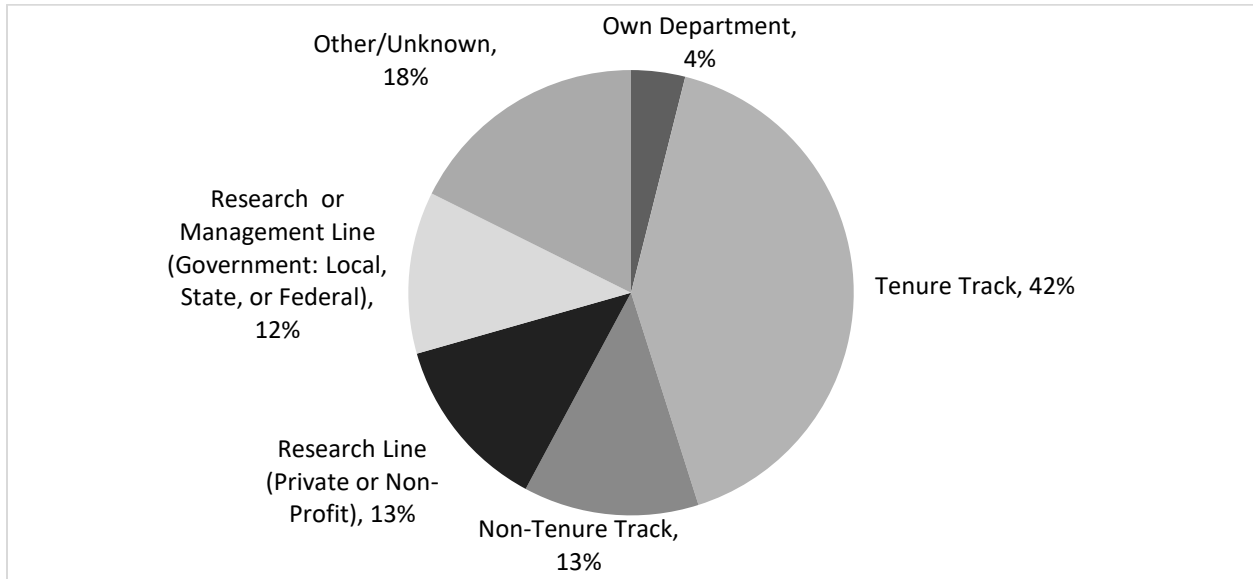
Table 19 shows the average, median, minimum, and maximum GRE scores of students. On average, verbal scores were slightly higher than quantitative at around 155, and quantitative scores were 153. Analytical writing was on average a 4.

Table 19. GRE Scores

	Mean	Median	Minimum
Verbal	155	155	147
Quantitative	153	153	143
Analytic Writing	4	4	3
Combined	307	308	291

Figure 29 shows initial employment placement for graduates from 2024, with 158 graduates being placed. Most, 42%, started in a tenure track position.

Figure 29. Employment of Doctoral Graduates



Conclusion

This report provides a snapshot of graduate programs as they looked in 2024. 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, 2024

Table A-1. All Members of ADPCCJ (n=45)

American University	University at Albany - SUNY
Arizona State University	University of Arkansas - Little Rock
Florida International University	University of California, Irvine
Florida State University	University of Central Florida
George Mason University	University of Cincinnati
Georgia State University	University of Delaware
Indiana University - Bloomington	University of Florida
Indiana University of Pennsylvania	University of Louisville
John Jay College/CUNY Graduate Center	University of Maribor
Michigan State University	University of Maryland
North Dakota State University	University of Massachusetts - Lowell
Northeastern University	University of Miami
Old Dominion 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 - 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 Texas - Dallas
Texas Southern University	Washington State University
Texas State University	

Appendix B: Top 10 CCJ Reporting Programs, 2024

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

*Note: only 9 of the Top 10 programs responded in 2023-2024.

Table B-2. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Salaries (n = 7)

Faculty Type	Mean	Median	Lowest	Highest
Current Full Professors	\$178,411	\$170,999	\$120,231	\$439,082
Current Associate Professors	\$115,694	\$117,321	\$74,019	\$169,061
Current Assistant Professors	\$93,857	\$89,937	\$78,000	\$115,000
Most recently hired Assistant Professors	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$78,000	\$102,000

Table B-3. Top 10 CCJ Graduate Director Compensation (n = 8)

Compensation Type	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Course Release	1	1	0	2
Monetary Stipend – Academic Year	\$4,625	\$3,500	0	\$12,000
Monetary Stipend – Summer	\$5,195	\$1,750	0	\$5,000
Travel support	0	0	0	0

Table B-4. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Time Distribution (n = 9)

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Percentage of Time Spent on Research	38%	40%	25%	45%
Percentage of Time Teaching	46%	45%	40%	50%
Percentage of Time Spent on Service	17%	20%	10%	25%

Table B-5. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Publications (n = 9)

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Peer reviewed articles	51	42	23	124
Books	2	2	0	5
<u>Per faculty member</u>				
Peer reviewed articles	2	2	1	4
Books	0	0	0	0

Table B-6. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Grant Productivity (n = 8)*

National Grants	Internal Grants	External Grants	
47	39	78	
<u>Dollar Amount of Grants</u>			
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Federal	\$1,827,515	\$45,000	\$4,773,061
State and Local	\$327,636	\$49,788	\$840,018
Foundation	\$149,194	\$64,134	\$365,000
Private		\$5,000 (n = 1)	

*The minimum calculation excludes \$0 responses

Table B-7. Top 10 CCJ Graduate Student GRE Scores (n = 7)

	Mean	Median	Lowest	Highest
Verbal	157	158	150	167
Quantitative	155	156	147	167
Analytic Writing	4	4	3	6

Table B-8. Top 10 CCJ Doctoral Student Stipends (n = 9)

Stipend Description	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Most Lucrative 9-month	\$29,580	\$27,229	\$22,347	\$45,335
Basic or Typical 9-month	\$24,593	\$23,750	\$18,000	\$35,335
Salary in Dollars, n = 2				
	\$33,000	-	-	-
Most Lucrative 12-month	N/A	N/A	\$28,89	\$33,000
Basic or Typical 12-month	N/A	N/A	\$26,000	\$31,000

Table B-9. Top 10 CCJ Number of Active Graduate Students (n = 9)

	Number
All Active Graduate Students	843
Active Doctoral Students	327
Active Master's Students	516

Figure B-1. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Members by Race (n = 9 programs, n = 180 faculty members)

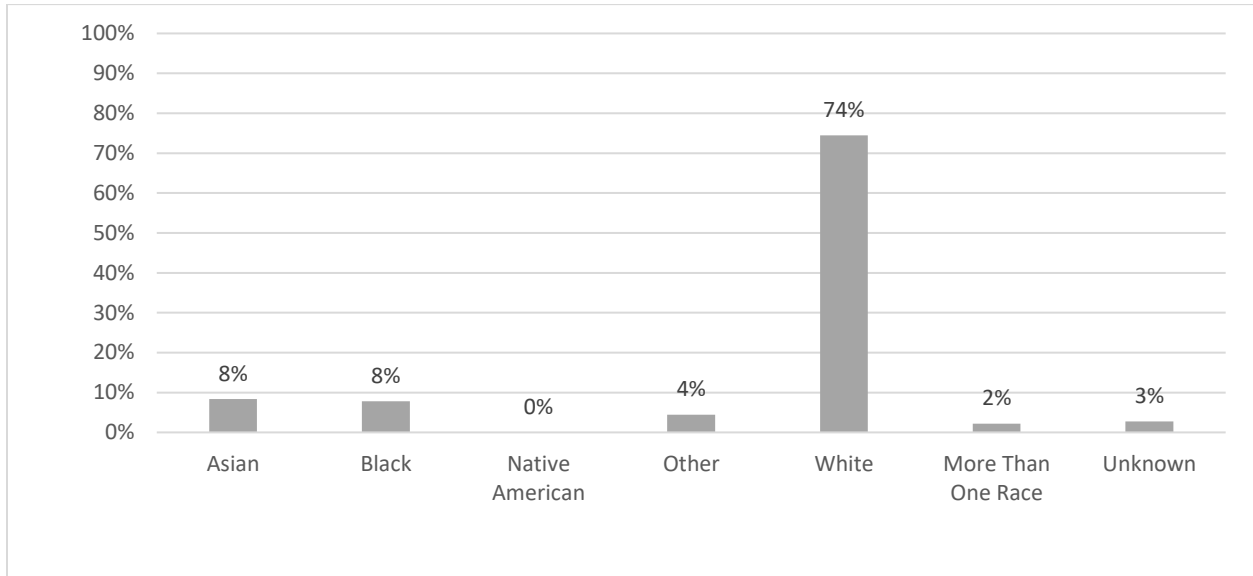


Figure B-2. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Members by Gender (n = 9, 181 faculty members)

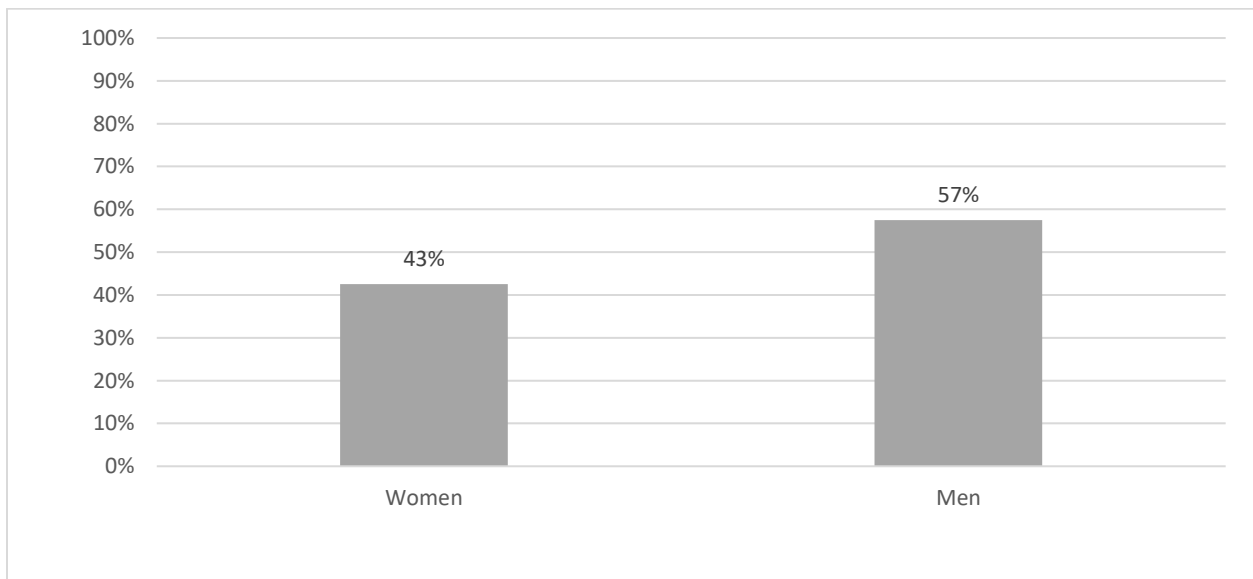


Figure B-3. Top 10 CCJ Percentage of Faculty Members by Rank (n = 9 programs, n = 232 faculty members)

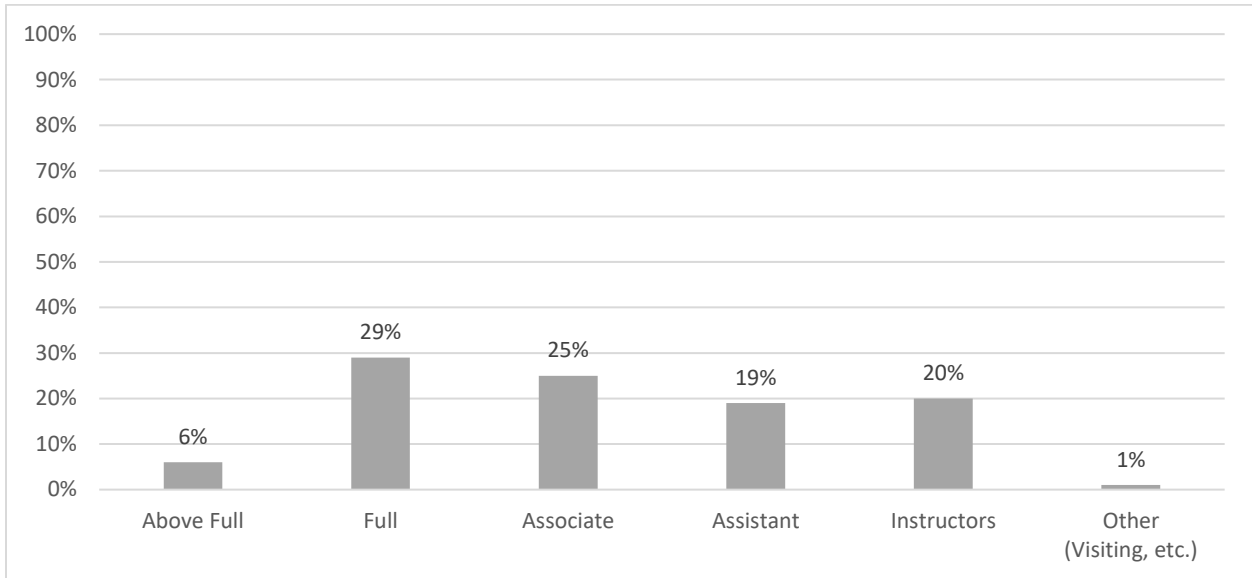


Figure B-4. Top 10 CCJ Programs Matriculation (n = 9)

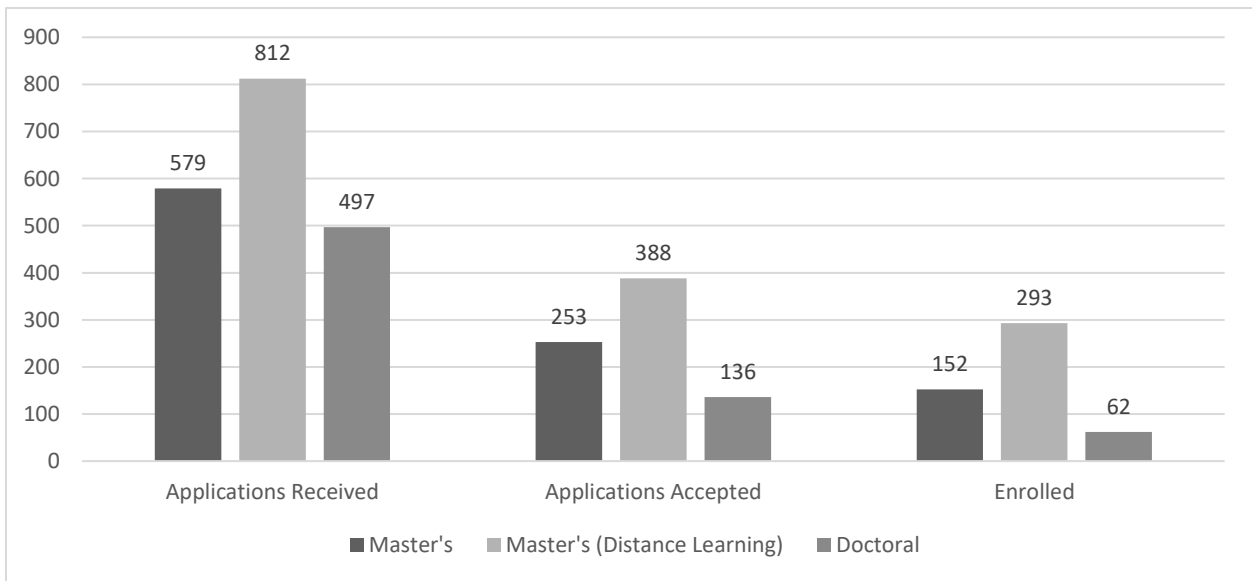


Figure B-5. Top 10 CCL Master's Student Gender (n = 9)

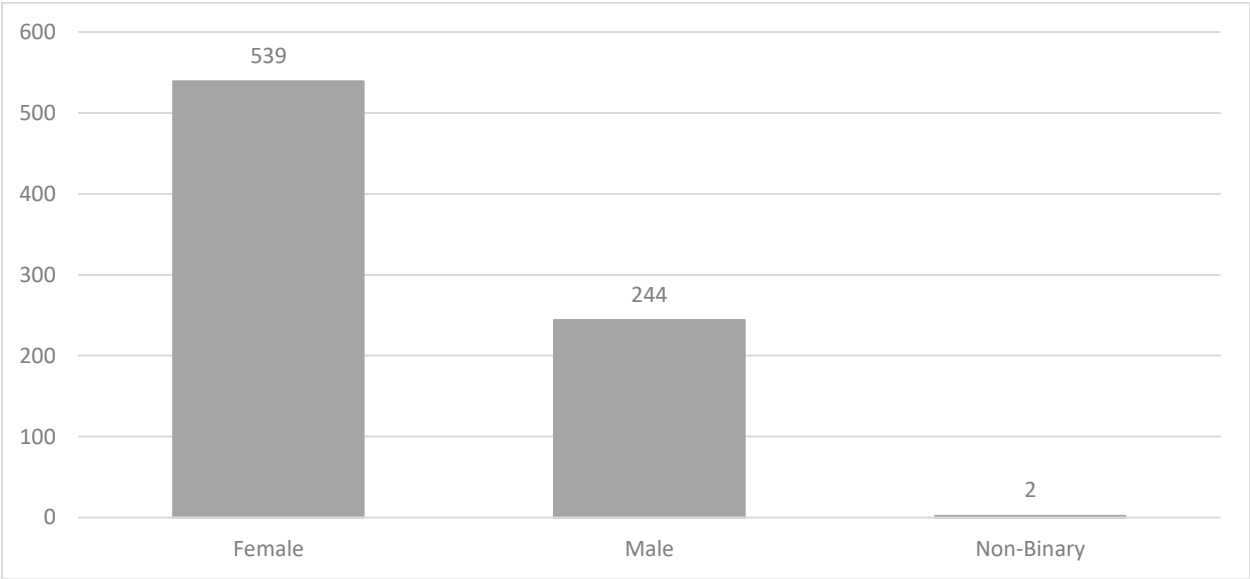


Figure B-6. Top 10 Doctoral Student Gender (n = 9 program, n = 151 students)

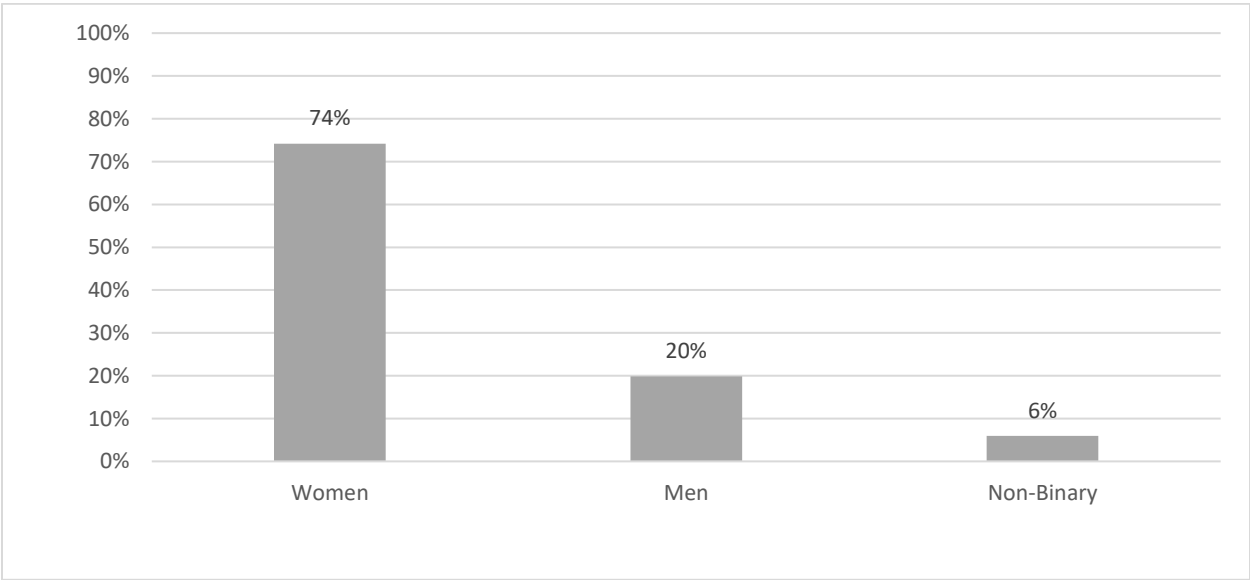


Figure B-7. Top 10 Master's Student Race (n = 9 programs, n = 445 students)

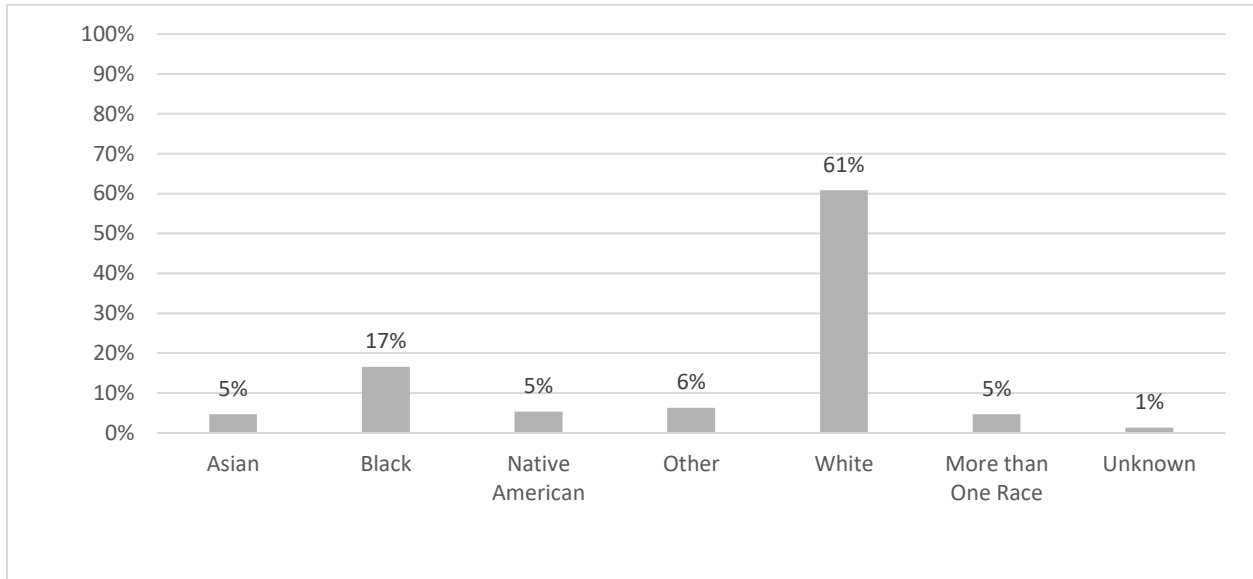


Figure B-8. Top 10 Doctoral Student Race (n = 9 programs, n = 316 students)

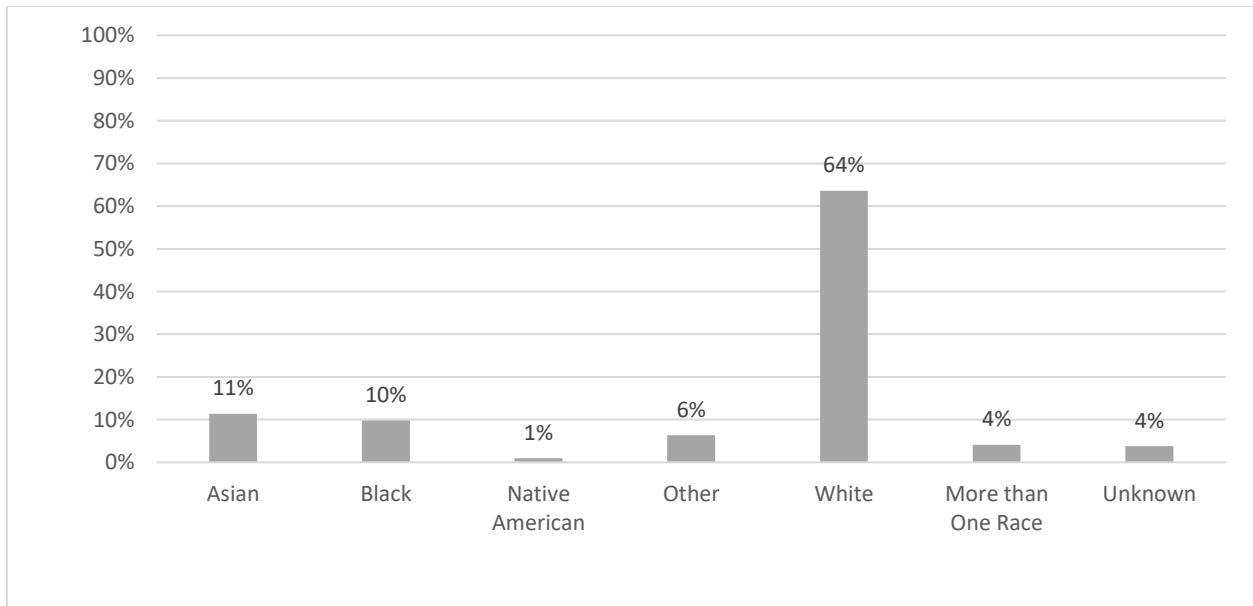


Figure B-9. Top 10 CCJ Programs Graduate Employment (n = 9 programs, n = 100 graduates)

