

# ADPCCJ

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**ASSOCIATION OF DOCTORAL  
PROGRAMS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

2024-2025 Survey Report

ADPCCJ Executive Board

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# Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology & Criminal Justice (ADPCCJ) 2024-2025 Survey Report

## Purpose

The Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice (ADPCCJ) comprises universities and colleges offering the doctorate in criminology, criminal justice, and related areas of study. The ADPCCJ was developed in the late 1970s. 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 characteristics and 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>). Frost and Clear<sup>1</sup> 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 2025, the ADPCCJ Executive Board distributed a survey to all active member programs. This report outlines the aggregated results from the 2024-2025 ADPCCJ survey.

This report begins with a brief overview of the programs that reported data to the ADPCCJ by the submission deadline, 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](#). These programs included 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.

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<sup>1</sup>Natasha 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 2025, there were 46 active ADPCCJ member institutions, including one new provisional member (University of Alabama). Table 1 lists the 41 member institutions that participated in the 2024-2025 ADPCCJ survey. Unless noted, the sample size is n=41 for all descriptive statistics. Member programs are located throughout the United States, spanning 27 states, 18 of which are in the Southern region, 6 in the West, 8 in the Midwest, and 10 in the Northeast. Four active member institutions were not included in these results, yielding a 91% participation rate.

Table 1. Participating Programs (n = 41).

American University	University of California Irvine
Arizona State University	University of Central Florida
CUNY Graduate Center/John Jay College	University of Cincinnati
Florida International University	University of Delaware
Florida State University	University of Florida
George Mason University	University of Louisville
Indiana University - Bloomington	University of Maribor
Indiana University of Pennsylvania	University of Maryland
Michigan State University	University of Massachusetts Lowell
Northeastern University	University of Miami
Pennsylvania 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
Simon Fraser University	University of New Haven
Southern Illinois University	University of Pennsylvania
Southern Illinois University Carbondale	University of South Carolina
Tarleton State University	University of South Florida
Texas State University	University of Texas at Dallas
University of Albany	Washington State University
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	

Time frames are noted throughout the report. Faculty data are current as of summer 2025, while other items (e.g., student data) refer to the 2024-2025 academic year. Sample sizes varied due to nonresponse or relevance (e.g., Ph.D.-only programs did not provide responses to questions about master's programs). The report begins with an overview of faculty characteristics, followed by a summary of program requirements and graduate student characteristics.

# Faculty Characteristics

## Faculty by Tenure and Rank

As shown in Figure 1, among Criminology and Criminal Justice (CCJ) faculty, full professors (36%) made up the largest proportion, with associate professors accounting for 30% of the faculty ranks. Longitudinal data for tenured faculty percentages are presented in Figure 2. In the 2024-2025 academic year, there was a decrease from 2023-2024, with an average of 67% of faculty being tenured. Most full-time faculty members from reporting programs were either tenured or on the tenure track.

Figure 1. Full-Time Faculty by Rank 2024-2025 ( $n = 754$ ).

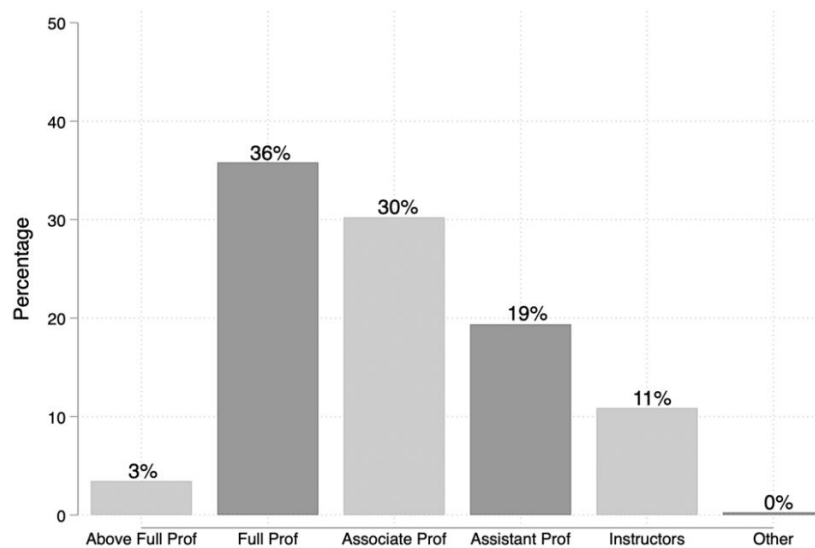
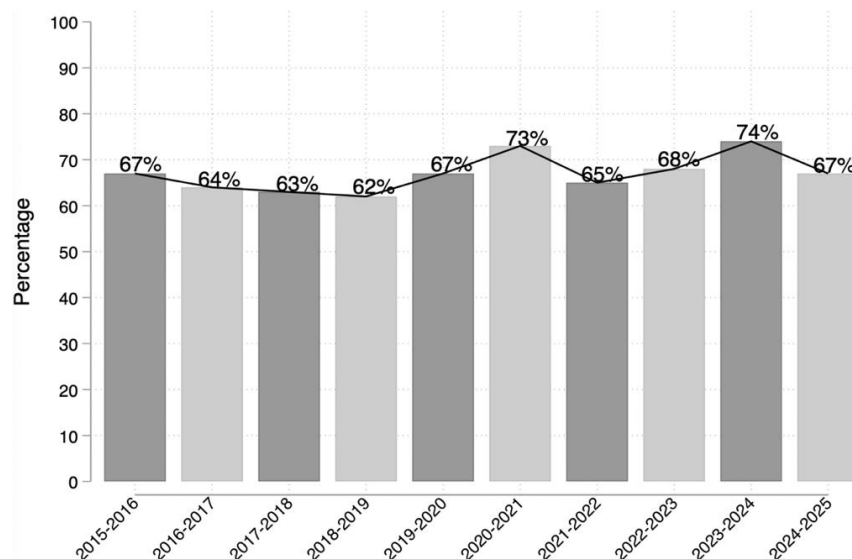


Figure 2. Mean Percentage of CCJ Tenured Faculty by Academic Year





## Faculty Demographic Composition

Figures 3 and 4 display the demographic characteristics of CCJ faculty by race/ethnicity and gender, respectively. As Figure 3 shows, about 75% of faculty were white, approximately 8% were Black, and approximately 8% were Asian. Data on ethnicity from the ADPCCJ survey included Hispanic faculty members, with a total of about 5%. Figure 4 shows that the majority of faculty were men (52%), while 47% were women. Eight faculty members were identified as non-binary. Additionally, there was a total of 77 international faculty members (11.6%) across programs.

Figure 3. CCJ Faculty by Race and Ethnicity for 2024-2025 ( $n = 630$ )

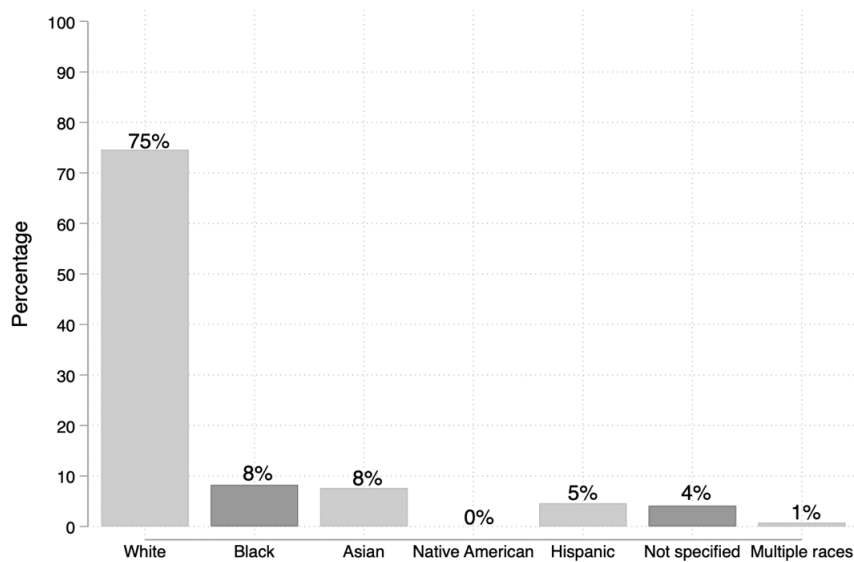
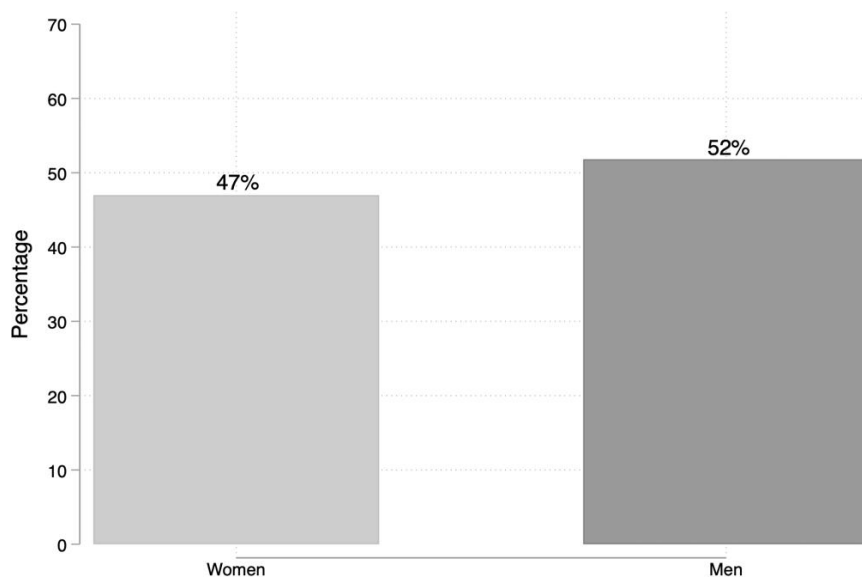


Figure 4. CCJ Faculty Members by Gender for 2024-2025 ( $n = 662$ )



\*Less than 1% identified of faculty were identified as non-binary

## Faculty New Hires

Figure 5, Figure 6, and Figure 7 illustrate the number of new hires across APDCCJ programs since 2015 for assistant, associate, and full professor positions respectively. Figure 5 shows that the trend in hiring assistant professors has remained relatively stable except for during the initial academic year of the global pandemic (2019-2020). Associate professors were hired far less frequently than assistant professors but experienced an increase this past academic year (Figure 6). Figure 7 shows the number of full professor new hires for all academic years.

Figure 5. New Hires for Assistant Professor Positions by Academic Year

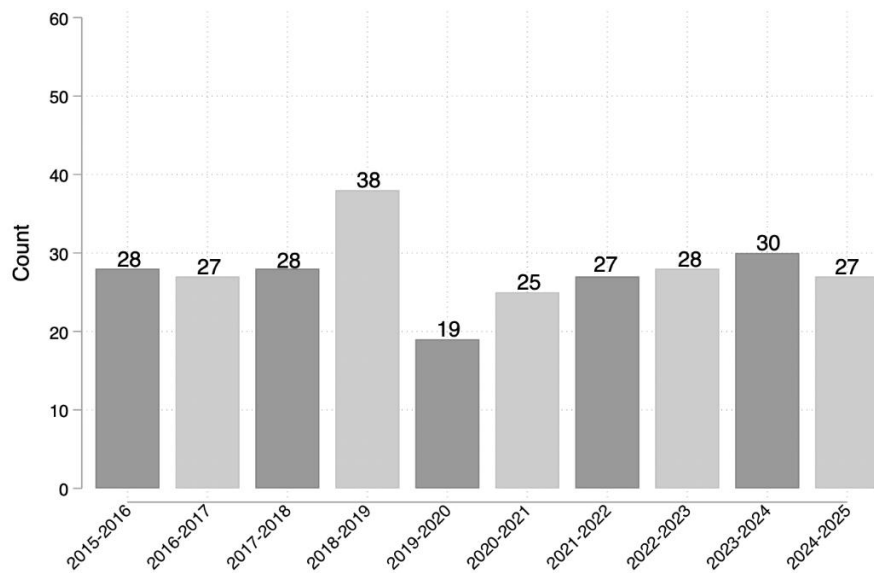


Figure 6. New Hires for Associate Professor Positions by Academic Year

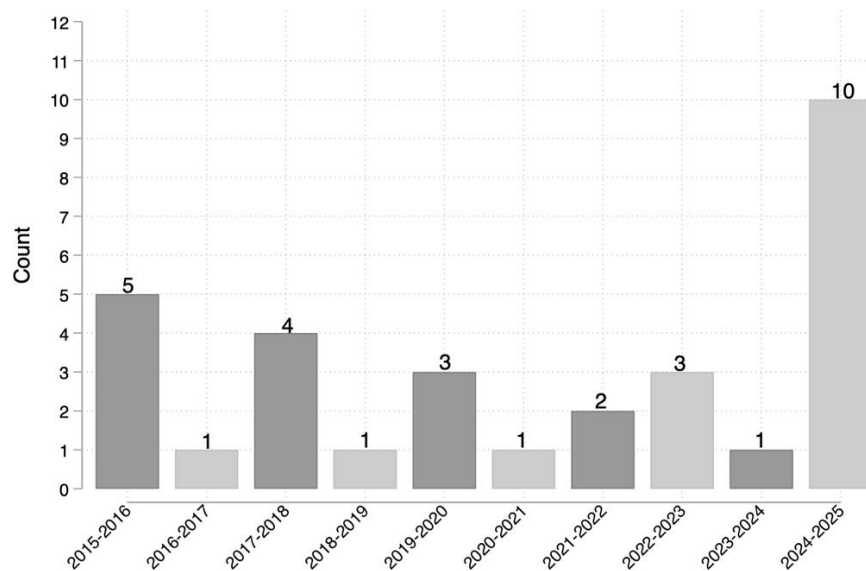
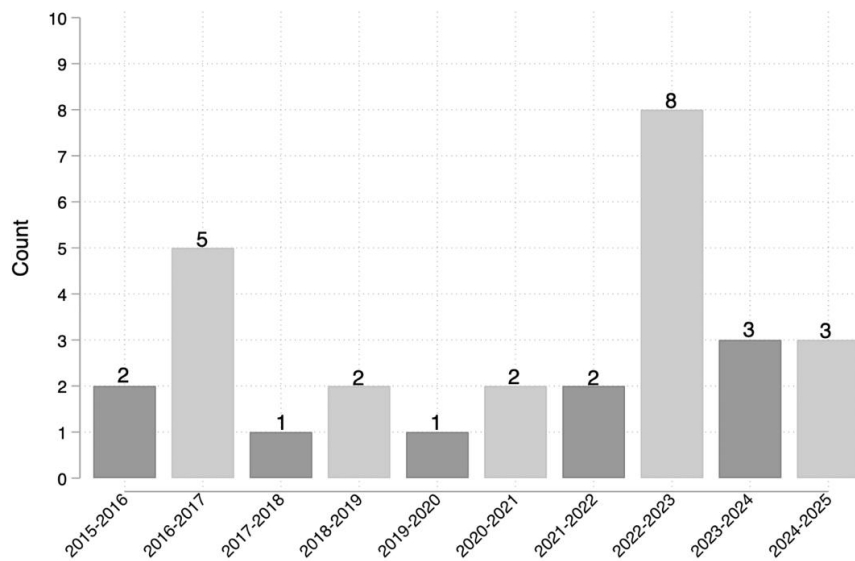


Figure 7. New Hires for Full Professor Positions by Academic Year



## Faculty Activity

### Faculty Course Loads

The ADPCCJ survey assesses the typical course loads and overall distribution of duties across teaching, service, and research. The majority (74%) of programs indicated that full-time faculty typically taught 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.

### Number of Faculty per Graduate Student

Table 2 shows the student-to-faculty ratio to help assess workload. Overall, out of the total active graduate students, there was an average of about 5 students per faculty member, with an average of 1.5 doctoral students and 3.4 master's students per faculty.

Table 2. Graduate Students per Faculty 2024-2025

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
All Active Graduate Students	4.9	0.9	20.9
Active Doctoral Students	1.5	0.6	3.1
Active Master's Students	3.4	0.0	18.9

## Faculty Time Distribution

Considering workload more broadly, Table 3 indicates that most programs expected faculty time distribution to equate to an average of 40% on research, 44% on teaching, and 16% on service. The table also shows that the expected time allocated to each of the three major dimensions of professional scholarship differed across programs via the minimum and maximum percentage of reported times.

Table 3. Faculty Time Distribution 2024-2025

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Percentage of Time Spent on Research	40%	40%	20%	60%
Percentage of Time Teaching	44%	40%	20%	75%
Percentage of Time Spent on Service	16%	20%	0%	33%

## Faculty Publication Productivity

The ADPCCJ survey collected information on faculty scholarly productivity (i.e., publications and grants). Program representatives reported the number of articles published in peer-reviewed journals and the number of books published during 2024-2025. The information provided is summarized in Table 4. Note that these estimates make no adjustments for the journal's prestige 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 was about two, with responses ranging from 0 to 5 across programs. Book publications were much less common, with a mean of about two books published per program last year, but there was substantial variability between programs.

Table 4. CCJ Faculty Publications 2024-2025

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Per Program</b>				
Peer reviewed articles	33	31	0	104
Books	1.7	1	0	8
<b>Per Faculty</b>				
Peer reviewed articles	2.2	2.2	0	5.2
Books	0.7	1	0	2

## Faculty Grant Productivity

Table 5 displays the grant activity across reporting programs in both number and dollar amounts. The minimum excludes \$0 responses. The number of national grants across reporting programs was 214, 76 for internal grants, and 236 for external grants. A total of \$93,770,074 dollars of grant money was awarded to ADPCCJ programs across all grant types. The number of grants some programs received ranged from 0 to 40.<sup>2</sup>

Table 5. Faculty Grant Productivity 2024-2025 (n = 36)

National Grants		Internal Grants		External Grants	
214		76		236	
Dollar Amount of Grants					
	Mean	Minimum		Maximum	
Federal	\$1,195,188	\$5,000		\$8,357,447	
State and Local	\$765,564	\$5,482		\$8,695,283	
Foundation	\$458,514	\$4,000		\$6,140,000	
Private	\$4,849	\$4,352		\$180,000	

## Faculty Compensation

The ADPCCJ survey collected data on faculty salaries by rank. Table 6 shows the mean, median, minimum, and maximum 9-month salaries for all full, associate, and assistant professors, as well as for recently hired assistant professors across the programs that provided such data. Table 6 indicates substantial variability in faculty salaries both between and within ranks. There were 23 programs that provided salary data (56% 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 was \$144,502, associate professor's median salary was \$102,098, and assistant professor's median salary was \$86,539. For the most recently hired assistant professors, their median salary was reported as \$83,000.

Table 6. CCJ Faculty Salaries 2024-2025 (n = 23)

Faculty Type	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Full Professor	\$150,915	\$144,502	\$85,816	\$439,082
Associate Professor	\$105,163	\$102,098	\$73,500	\$164,765
Assistant Professor	\$86,984	\$86,539	\$66,102	\$118,110
Recently Hired Assistant Professor	\$86,780	\$83,000	\$72,000	\$115,000

<sup>2</sup> The information reflects the amount of grant funding awarded. The survey did not request information on whether these grants were reduced or discontinued because of changes in federal administrative priorities and/or executive orders.

Figure 8, Figure 9, and Figure 10 present the median 9-month salary reported for assistant, associate, and full professors across ADPCCJ programs. Figure 8 shows that the median salary for assistant professors decreased with a median 9-month salary of \$86,984 for the 2024-2025 academic year, as opposed to the previous year's salary of \$88,029. In comparison, the median 9-month salary for assistant professors in the 2015-2016 academic year was \$69,881, indicating a 24% increase in salary over time. As presented in Figure 9, the median 9-month salary for associate professors has increased by 19% since 2015-2016, when it was \$86,000, to \$102,098 in 2024-2025. As shown in Figure 10, the median 9-month salary for full professors in 2024-2025 was \$144,502, compared to 2015-2016 when it was \$127,394, indicating a 13% increase.

Figure 8. Mean and Median Salaries for Assistant Professors by Academic Year

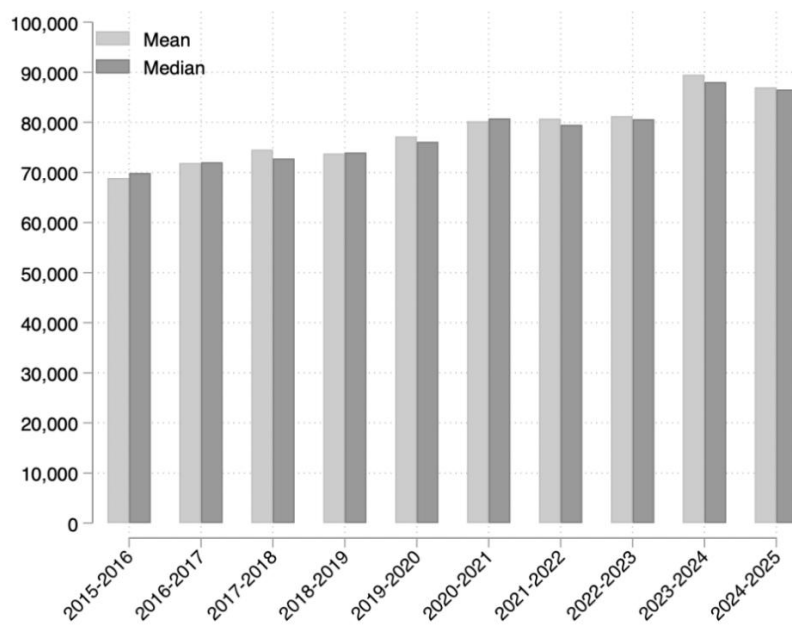


Figure 9. Mean and Median Salaries for Associate Professors by Academic Year

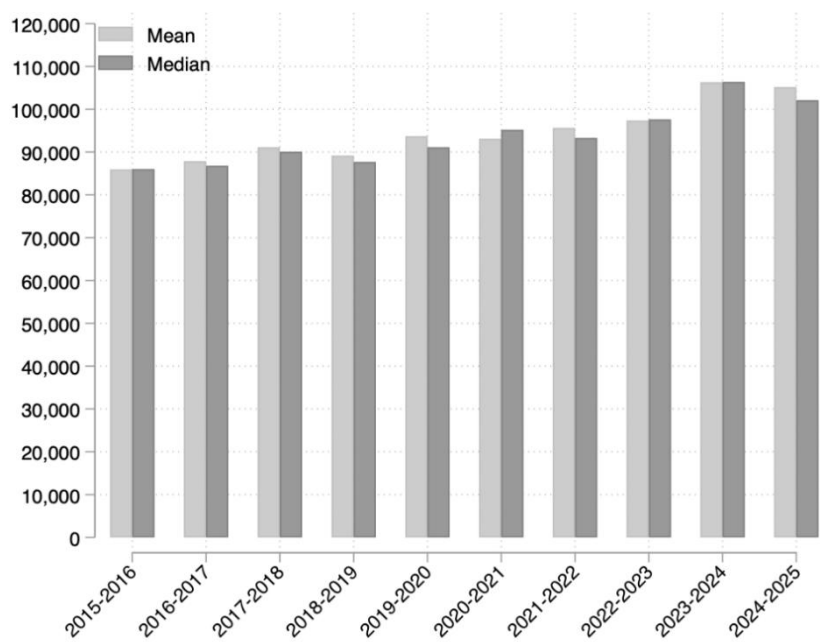
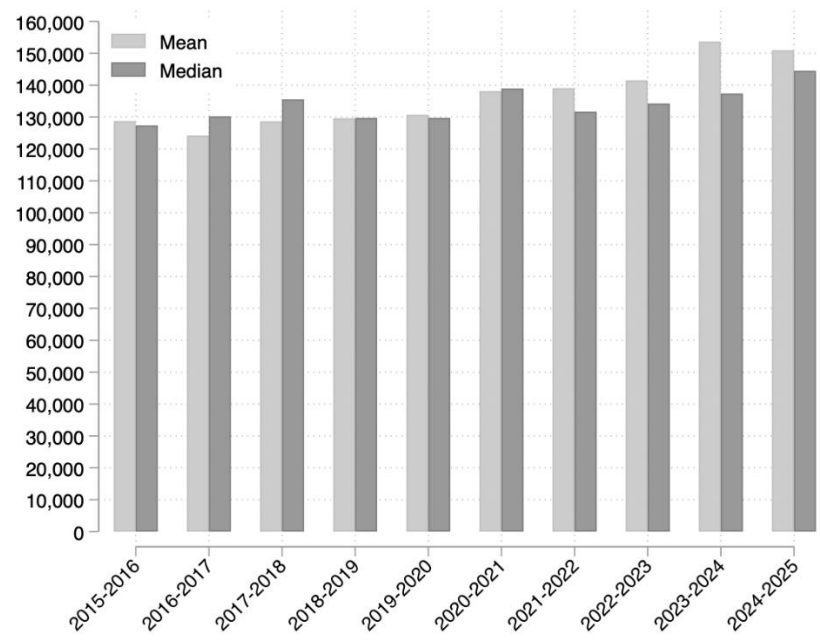


Figure 10. Mean and Median Salaries for Full Professors by Academic Year



## Graduate Director Compensation

Advising a graduate student group and overseeing graduate program(s) administration is a time consuming, impactful role for ADPCCJ's graduate program directors. Table 7 demonstrates that most graduate directors (93%) were compensated in some way for their oversight of graduate students and programs. On average, those faculty members received at least one course release, a stipend during the academic year (M = \$4,843) and/or a summer stipend (M = \$3,181). Some graduate directors received conference travel funding with an average additional allocation of \$229.

Table 7. Graduate Director Compensation 2025-2025

Compensation Type	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Course Release	1.3	1	0	4
Monetary Stipend - Academic Year	\$4,843	\$5,000	\$0	\$15,000
Monetary Stipend - Summer	\$3,181	\$0	\$0	\$31,824
Travel Support	\$229	\$0	\$0	\$3,000



## CCJ Program Concentrations and Admission Requirements

### Areas of Concentrations

Table 8 highlights the general areas of concentration offered by the ADPCCJ programs as indicated in an open-ended response.

Table 8. Areas of Concentrations

Corrections
Crime Prevention
Criminal Behavior
Criminal Justice
Criminology
Custom Area of Specialization
Disasters and the Environment
Gender
Investigation Science
Juvenile Justice
Law and Public Policy
Law and Society
Law, Society, and Culture
Methodology
Policing and Law Enforcement
Policing Theory
Political Violence
Race
Race and Justice
Sociological Theory
Sociology of Health

Table 9 shows that 66% (n = 27) of programs did not require a post-graduate degree for admission. Table 10 demonstrates the different course credit classifications of these programs depending on admitted students' degrees. Generally, most programs required more core classes than electives regardless of degree background. Table 11 shows that most programs (74%), did not require a thesis for program completion. However, most of these programs had an alternate requirement in place of a thesis.

Table 9. Doctoral Program Entry Requirements 2024-2025

Admit Students with BS/BA Only	
Yes	No
27	14

Table 10. Doctoral Program Requirements: Average Credit Hour Profile 2024-2025

Enter with BS/BA	
Total	69
Electives	22
Core	29
Enter with MS/MA	
Total	63
Electives	18
Core	30

Table 11. Master's Degree Requirements 2024-2025 (n = 38)

Thesis Required for Master's			
Yes		No	
10		28	
Credit Hours	Total	Hours for Core Courses	Electives
Average	31	15	12

All but three (93%) of responding ADPCCJ members required a version of a comprehensive or qualifying exam for doctoral students. At the membership's request, we have created a Google Form to collect more detailed information about the exam process and content. These data are collated in a live document for member programs to access.

## GRE Scores of Graduate Students

Table 12 shows the average, median, minimum, and maximum GRE scores of newly admitted doctoral students. It is important to note that 83% (n = 34) programs do not require the GRE and only 20 (49%) programs reported such scores. On average, the verbal score was 152 and the quantitative score was about 150 across programs that reported GRE scores. Analytical writing was on average a 4. Only five programs with a Master's program reported GRE scores, so they are not included in the table.

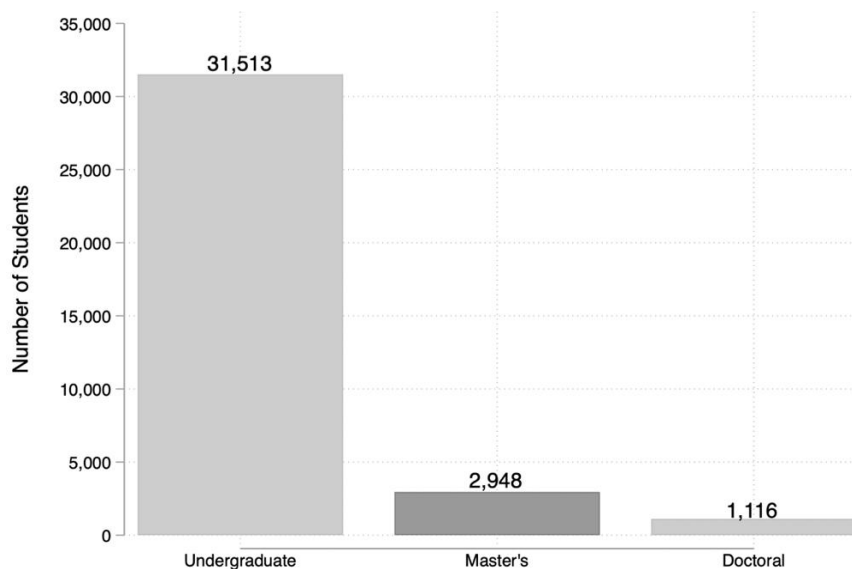
Table 12. GRE Scores for Newly Admitted Doctoral Students 2024-2025

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Verbal	152	154	135	169
Quantitative	150	153	130	170
Analytical Writing	4	4	3	5.5
Combined	286	304	269	314

## Graduate Student Applications and Matriculation

In 2024-2025, the programs reported serving 31,513 CCJ undergraduate majors and 4,064 CCJ graduate students pursuing advanced degrees (i.e., master's and doctoral degrees), as shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11. Total Number of Students Enrolled In CCJ Programs 2024-2025



## Master's and Doctoral Acceptance, Enrollment, and Active Students

Figure 12 displays the number of applications, acceptances, and enrollments for all program types. Figure 13 shows the acceptance rates for master's students, distance learning master's students, and doctoral students. Students that applied for a distance learning master's degree had the highest acceptance rate (66%), while students that applied for entry into doctoral programs have the lowest acceptance rate (26%). Figure 14 displays the enrollment rates. Distance learning master's degrees had the highest enrollment rate at 69%, followed by doctoral enrollment 53%, and master's enrollment at 52%.

Figure 12. Average Number of Applications and Matriculation by Program 2024-2025

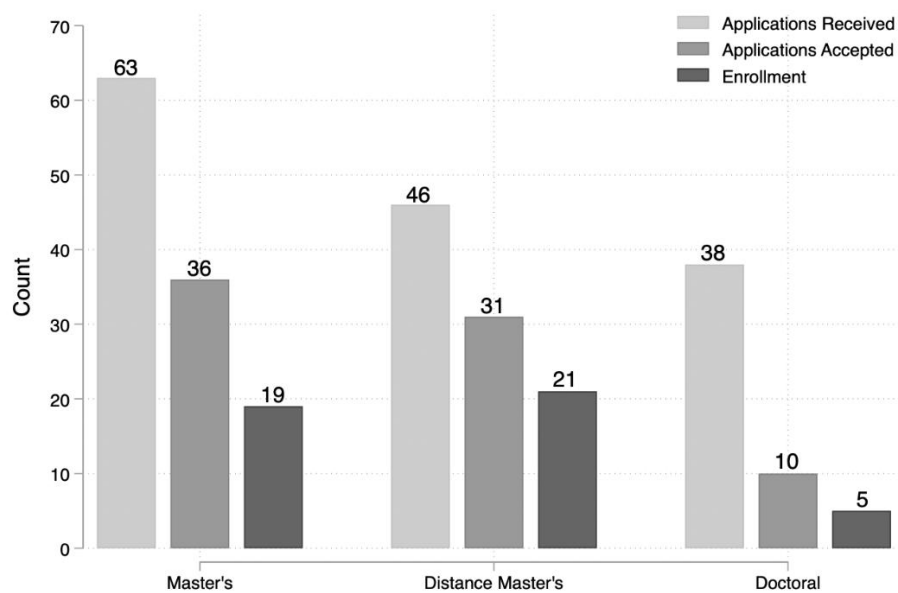


Figure 13. Acceptance Rates of CCJ Graduate Students 2024-2025

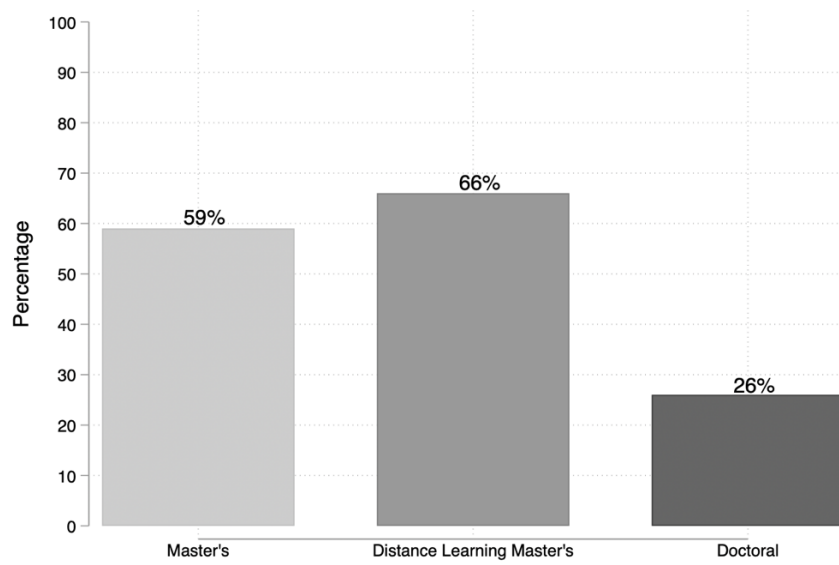
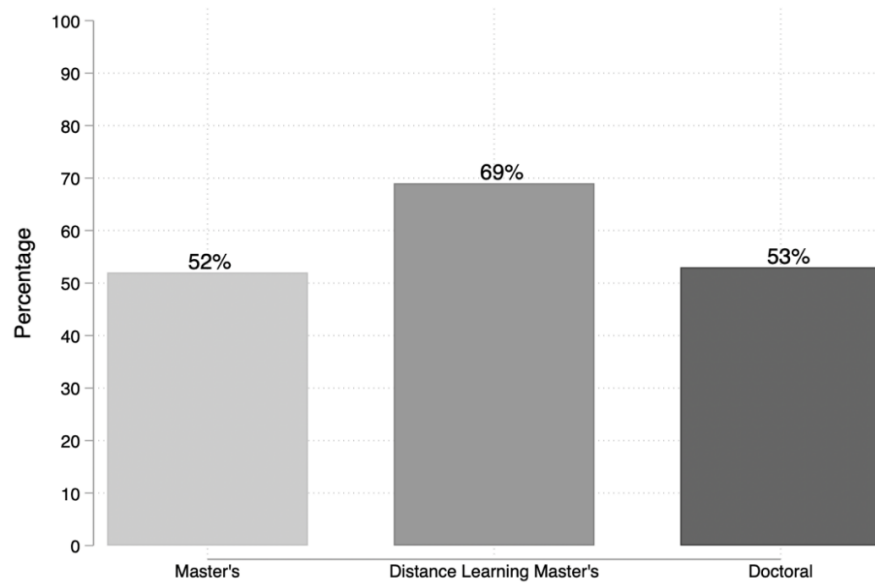


Figure 14. Enrollment Rates of CCJ Graduate Students 2024-2025



The total number of active graduate students, shown in Figure 15, included 2,948 master's students and 1,116 doctoral students. From these active students, there were 108 international master's students and 208 international doctoral students, as shown in Figure 16. Figure 17 shows the newly enrolled international students as 57 for master's and 42 for doctoral students.

Figure 15. Total Active Graduate Students 2024-2025

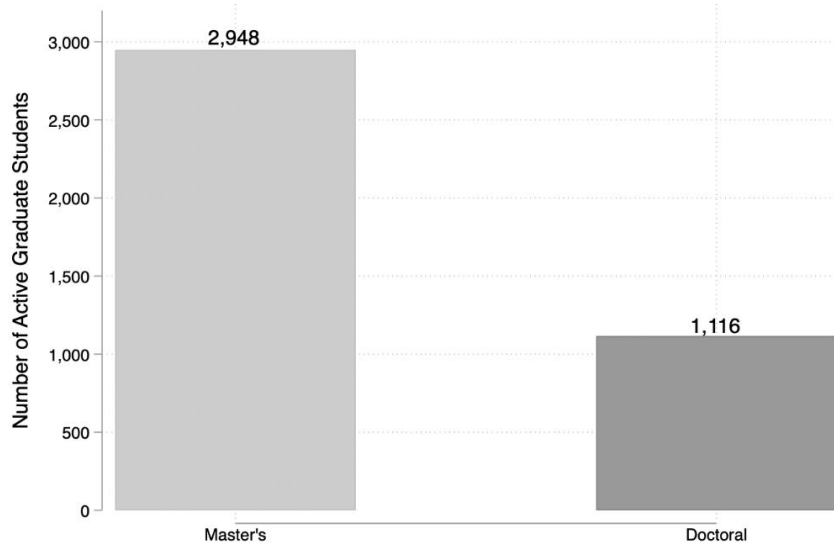


Figure 16. Total Active International Graduate Students 2024-2025

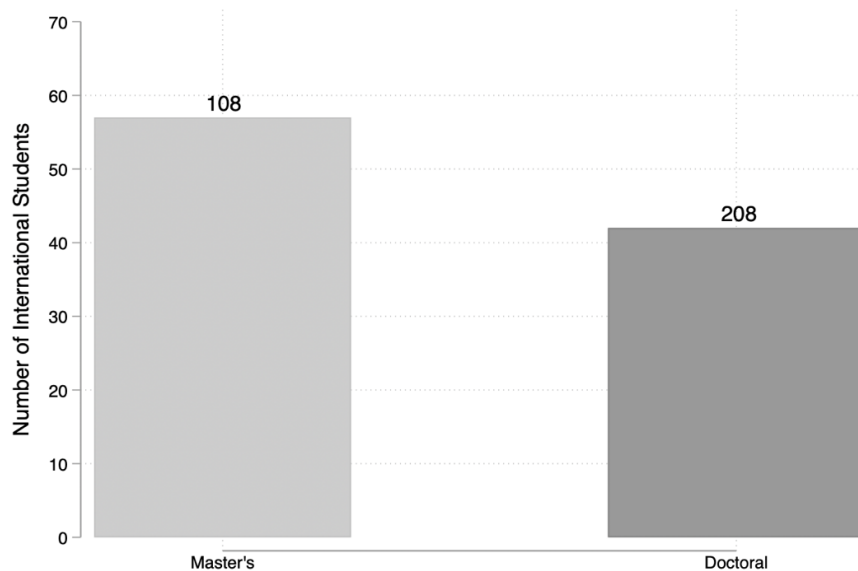
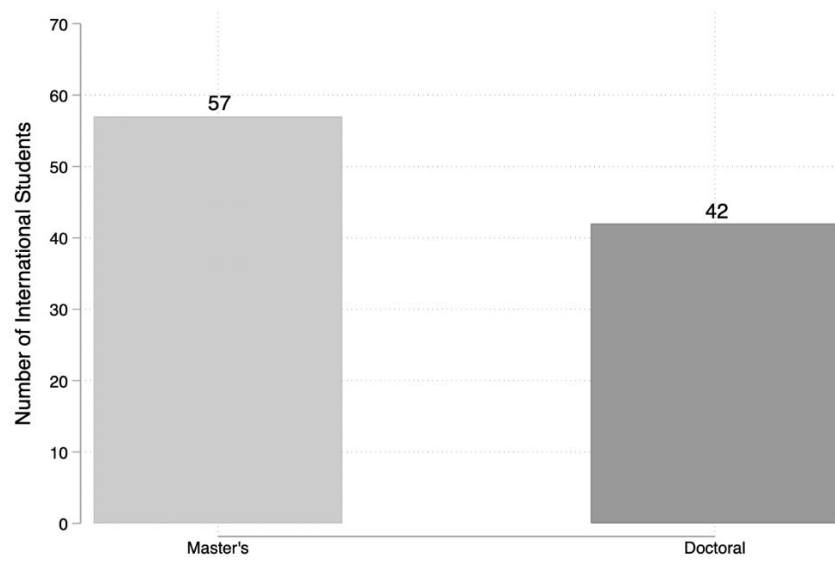


Figure 17. Newly Enrolled International Students 2024-2025



# PhD Active Students

## Degree Backgrounds of Graduate Students

Table 13 shows the degree background of newly admitted doctoral students, including 3 with a JD and 1 with an LLM.

Table 13. Newly Admitted Doctoral Student Degree Background 2024-2025

	BS	BA	MA	MS	JD	LLM	MPH	PhD
Total	19	46	65	68	3	1	1	2

## Doctoral Student Demographics

Figure 18 shows doctoral student demographics by race and ethnicity for the 2024-2025 academic year. Most doctoral students were white (n=550) at 55%. There were 103 Black doctoral students accounting for 10% of the total number of doctoral students. A total of 12% of doctoral students were Asian, while there were much lower percentages for Native American students and people who identified with multiple races. Data on ethnicity from the ADPCCJ survey included Hispanic background doctoral students, with a total of 127 (13%). Figure 19 shows these trends by comparing non-Hispanic white to racial/ethnic minorities by academic year for the last decade. Table 14 shows the percentage of each racial and ethnic group by academic year.

Figure 18. Doctoral Students by Race and Ethnicity 2024-2025 (n = 996)

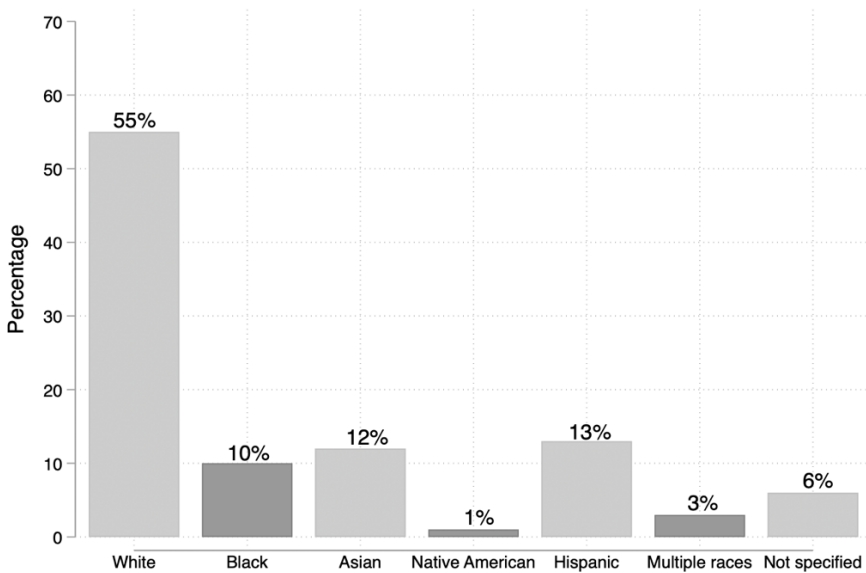
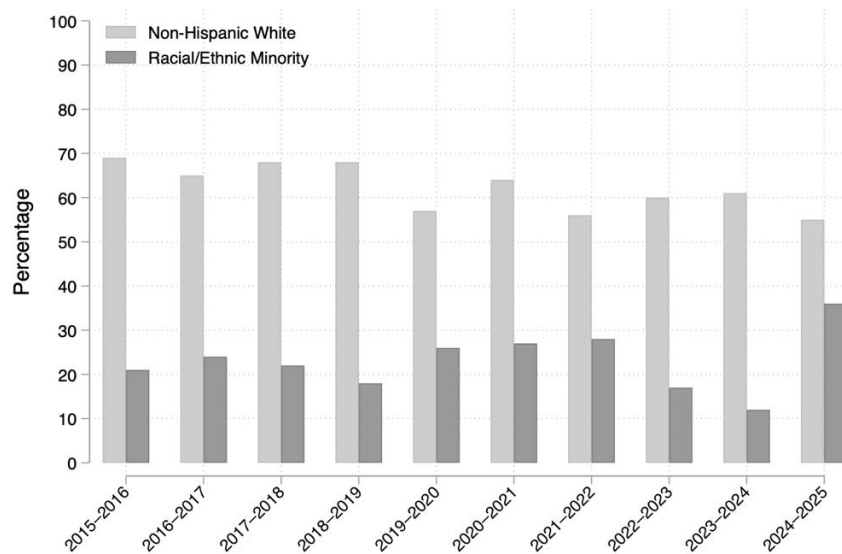




Figure 19. Doctoral Students by Non-Hispanic White vs. Racial/Ethnic Minority by Academic Year



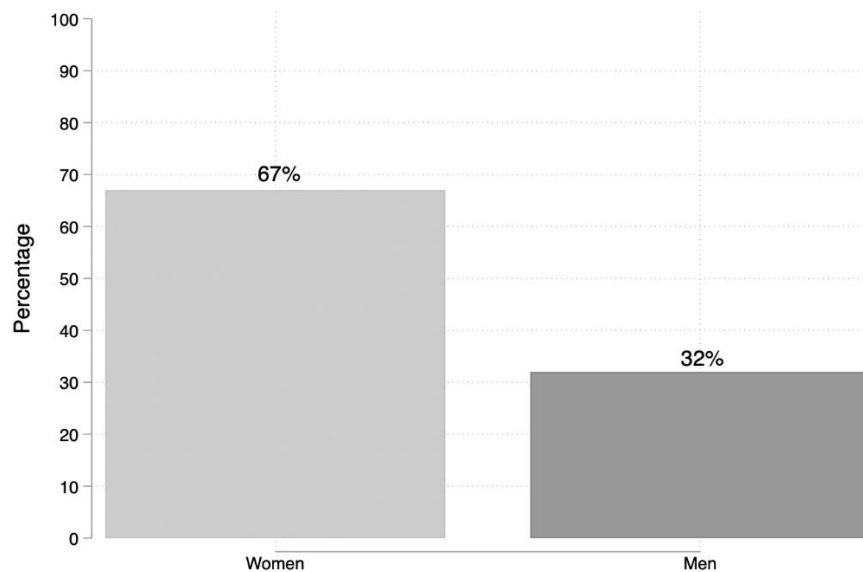
\*Prior to 2024-2025, race and ethnicity were measured separately, so individuals identifying as Hispanic were not included in the “racial/ethnic minority” category. Beginning with the 2024-2025 survey, race and ethnicity were asked as a “check all that apply” format, which accounts for the observed increase in the reported racial/ethnic minority doctoral students.

Table 14. Doctoral Students Race and Ethnicity by Academic Year

Academic Year	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Native American	Not Specified
2015-2016	69%	9%	6%	6%	0%	10%
2016-2017	65%	9%	8%	7%	0%	11%
2017-2018	68%	8%	6%	8%	0%	10%
2018-2019	68%	7%	5%	6%	0%	14%
2019-2020	57%	12%	5%	9%	0%	17%
2020-2021	64%	9%	7%	11%	0%	9%
2021-2022	56%	11%	7%	10%	0%	6%
2022-2023	60%	13%	2%	n/a	2%	5%
2023-2024	61%	10%	2%	n/a	2%	2%
2024-2025	55%	10%	12%	13%	1%	6%

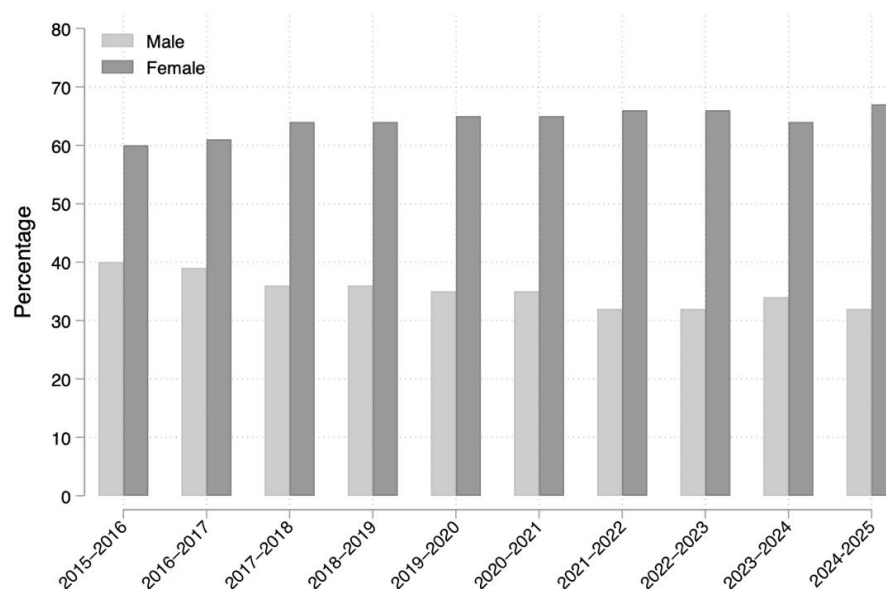
Figures 20 and 21 present the gender distribution of doctoral students by academic year. Figure 20 shows that most doctoral students identified as female, accounting for about 67% of the total. In contrast, men made up about 32%, while non-binary students represented less than 1% of reported genders. These proportions align with the annual trends illustrated in Figure 20, where women consistently made up the largest proportion of doctoral students.

Figure 20. Doctoral Students by Gender for 2024-2025 ( $n = 981$ )



\*Less than 1% of doctoral students were identified as non-binary

Figure 21. Doctoral Student Gender by Academic Year



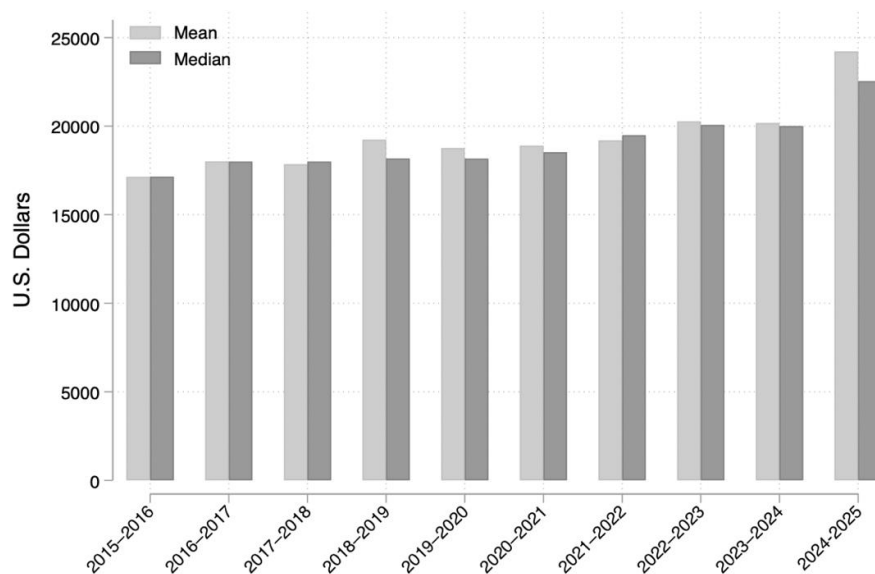
## Doctoral Student Stipends

Table 15 shows the doctoral stipend amounts for both 9-month and 12-month contracts. The most lucrative 9-month stipend was an average of \$27,030 a year, with a maximum salary of \$50,000 and a minimum of \$2,444 (minimum calculation excludes \$0 responses). Basic or typical 9-month salaries had an average of \$24,207, and a maximum of \$40,000. For 12-month salaries, the most lucrative had an average of \$31,418 and a maximum of \$48,807, and for basic or typical, an average of \$24,203. Figure 23 shows the basic or typical doctoral student stipends by academic year.

Table 15. Doctoral Student Stipends 2024-2025 (n = 35)

Stipend Description	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Most Lucrative 9-month	\$27,030	\$26,000	\$2,444	\$50,000
Basic or Typical 9-month	\$24,207	\$22,537	\$15,750	\$40,000
Most Lucrative 12-month	\$31,418	\$29,943	\$20,000	\$48,807
Basic or Typical 12-month	\$24,203	\$24,000	\$2,444	\$47,128

Figure 22. Average Doctoral Student Basic or Typical Salaries by Academic Year



## Doctoral Student Support

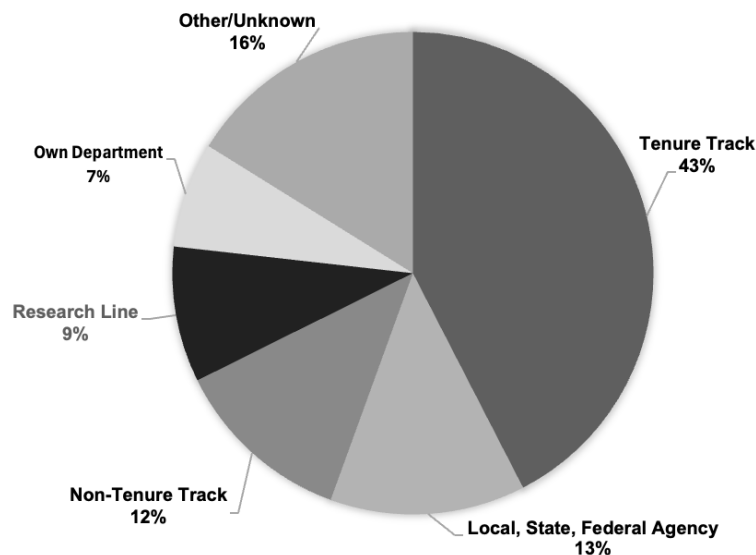
Table 16 shows the different types of doctoral funding received for the 2024-2025 academic year. Most doctoral students were funded by research duties in the Summer of 2024, Fall of 2024, and Spring of 2025.

Table 16. Doctoral Student Funding Support 2024-2025

Semester	Number	Mean	Median
Summer 2024	-	-	-
Teaching	128	3	0
Research	201	5	2
Fall 2024			
Teaching	318	8	5
Research	358	9	5
Spring 2025			
Teaching	302	8	9
Research	374	9	5

Figure 23 shows initial employment placement for 159 graduates from 2025. Placement categories included tenure-track or non-tenure track positions at universities or colleges, research positions in nonprofit organizations, research or management positions in local, state, or federal government criminal justice agencies, research or teaching at own department, and other/unknown positions. Most graduates (42%) started in a tenure track position.

Figure 23. Doctoral Graduate Employment Placement 2024-2025



## Master's Active Students

The following section describes the characteristics of master's students in ADPCCJ programs that reported in the 2024-2025 academic year. As shown in Figure 15, there were 2,948 active master's students.

### Degree Backgrounds of Graduate Students

The master's students from Table 17 possess a diverse array of higher education degrees, including 5 with JDs, 1 with a LLM, and 1 with a PhD. Table 18 shows the degree background of distance learning master's students.

Table 17. Newly Admitted Master's Student Degree Background 2024-2025

	BS	BA	MA	MS	JD	LLM	MPH	PhD
Total	353	327	11	14	5	1	0	1

Table 18. Newly Admitted Master's (Distance Learning) Student Degree Background 2024-2025

	BS	BA	MA	MS	JD	LLM	MPH	PhD
Total	512	182	0	16	2	0	1	2

## Master's Student Demographics

Figure 24 shows master's student demographics by race and ethnicity for the 2024-2025 academic year. Out of a total of 2,660 master's students, noting that some were missing from these estimates, the majority were white (n=1,509) at 57%. There were 368 Black master's students making up 14% 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 those who identified with more than one race. Data on ethnicity from the ADPCCJ survey included students with Hispanic backgrounds, with a total of 474 (18%). Figure 25 displays these trends by academic year for the last decade. Table 19 shows the breakdown of specific racial and ethnic groups by academic year.

Figure 24. Master's Students by Race/Ethnicity 2024-2025 ( $n = 2,660$ )

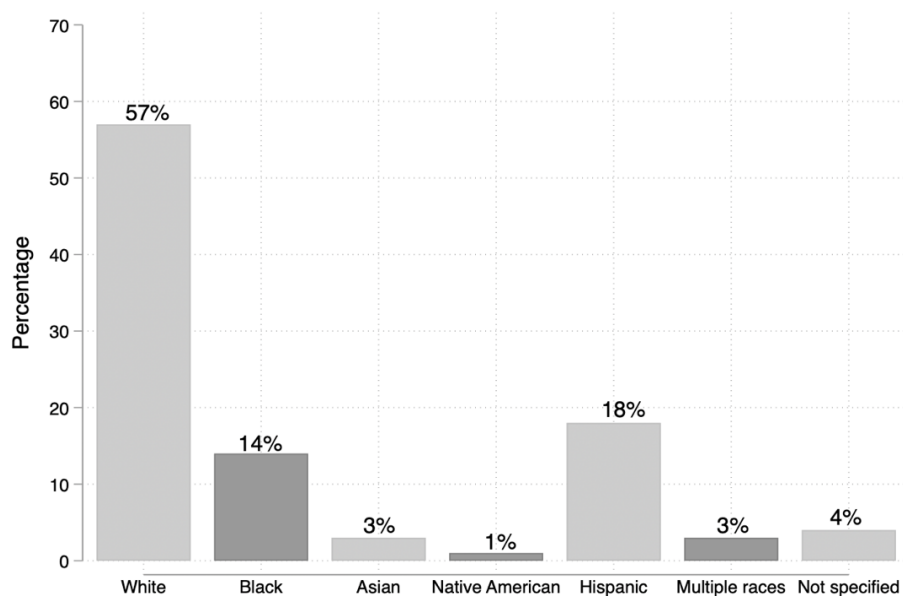
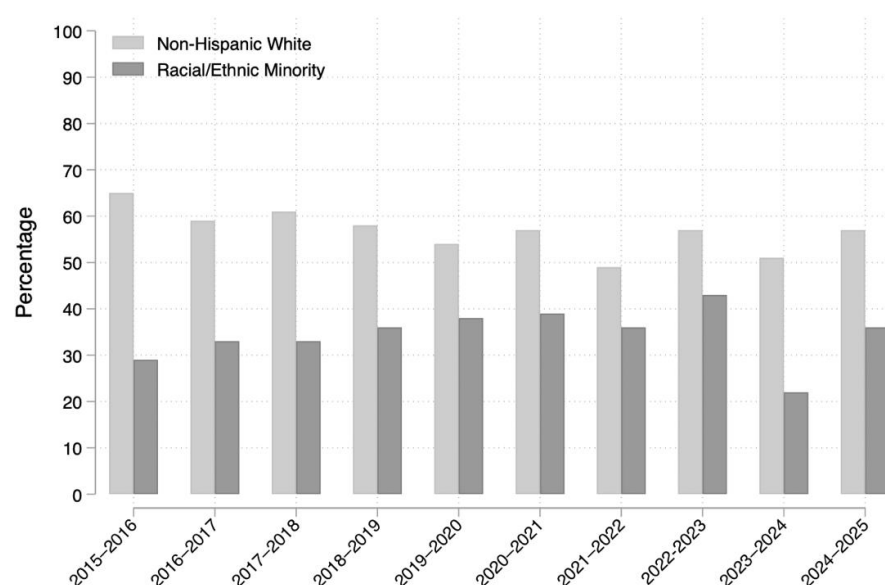


Figure 25. Master's Student by Non-Hispanic White vs. Racial/Ethnic Minority by Academic Year



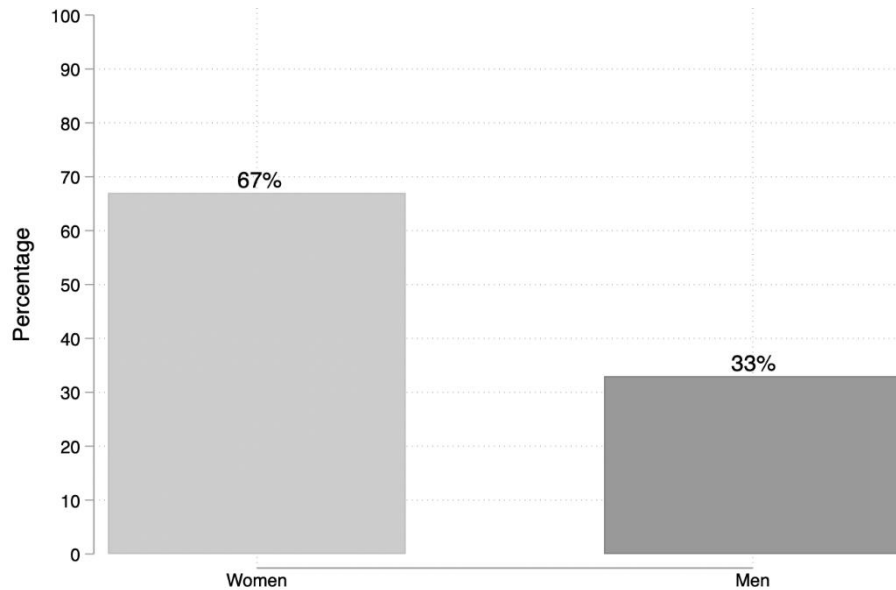
\*Prior to 2024-2025, race and ethnicity were measured separately, so individuals identifying as Hispanic were not included in the “racial/ethnic minority” category. Beginning with the 2024-2025 survey, race and ethnicity were asked as a “check all that apply” format, which accounts for the observed increase in the reported racial/ethnic minority master’s students.

Table 19. Master’s Student Race and Ethnicity by Academic Year

Academic Year	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Native American	Not Specified
2015-2016	65%	16%	4%	9%	0%	6%
2016-2017	59%	18%	3%	12%	0%	8%
2017-2018	61%	15%	3%	15%	0%	6%
2018-2019	58%	18%	4%	14%	0%	6%
2019-2020	54%	17%	3%	18%	0%	8%
2020-2021	57%	17%	4%	18%	0%	4%
2021-2022	49%	16%	3%	17%	0%	11%
2022-2023	57%	18%	5%	N/A	2%	12%
2023-2024	51%	14%	3%	3%	2%	8%
2024-2025	57%	14%	3%	18%	1%	4%

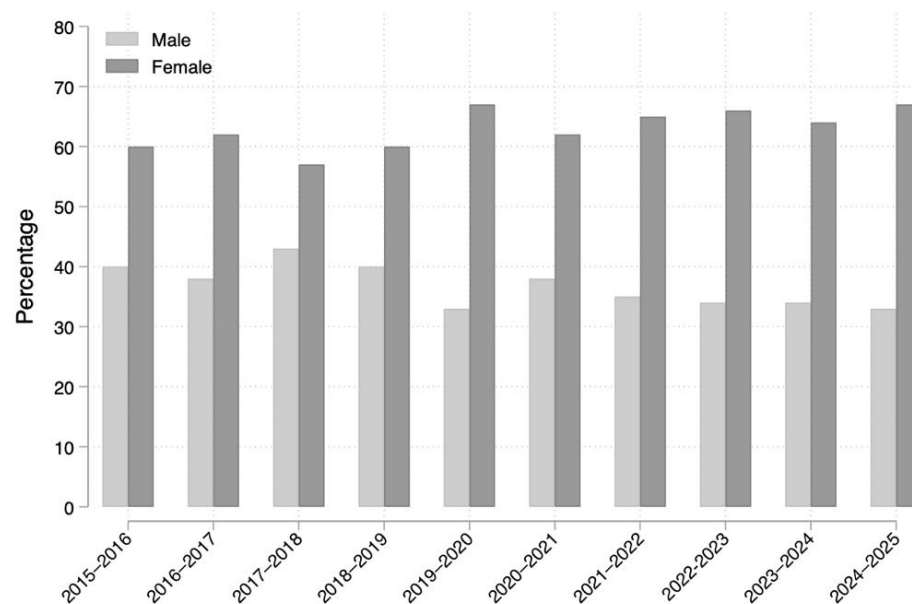
Figure 26 shows that most master's students were women, making up around 67%. Men accounted for about 33%, while non-binary graduate students made up less than 1% of the total reported genders of master's students (n=4). Figure 27 shows master's students' gender by academic year, which follows a similar trend with most students being women.

Figure 26. Master's Students by Gender 2024-2025 ( $n = 2,686$ )



\*Less than 1% of master's students were identified as non-binary

Figure 27. Master's Student Gender by Academic Year





## Master's Student Stipends

Table 20 shows the master's stipend amounts for both 9-month and 12-month contracts. The most lucrative 9-month stipend was an average of \$17,823 a year, with a maximum salary of \$49,903 and a minimum of \$2,000. Minimums of \$0 were excluded. Basic or typical 9-month salaries had an average of \$14,714, and a maximum of \$25,317. For 12-month salaries, the most lucrative had an average of \$27,560 and a maximum of \$54,651, and for basic or typical, an average of \$18,663.

Table 20. Master's Student Stipends 2024-2025 ( $n = 21$ )

Stipend Description	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Most Lucrative 9-month	\$17,823	\$16,000	\$2,000	\$49,903
Basic or Typical 9-month	\$14,714	\$16,000	\$2,000	\$25,317
Most Lucrative 12-month	\$27,560	\$26,171	\$13,750	\$54,651
Basic or Typical 12-month	\$18,663	\$16,000	\$13,662	\$32,667

## Undergraduate Criminal Justice Majors

Figure 28 shows the number of undergraduate CCJ majors from the ADCCJP programs by academic year. These numbers have gradually increased over time. As of 2025, there were 31,513 undergraduates across all programs. Figure 29 below shows the mean and median number of undergraduate students by academic year. In 2024-2025, the average number of undergraduates was 713 with a median of 650 students.

Figure 28. Undergraduate CCJ Majors by Academic Year

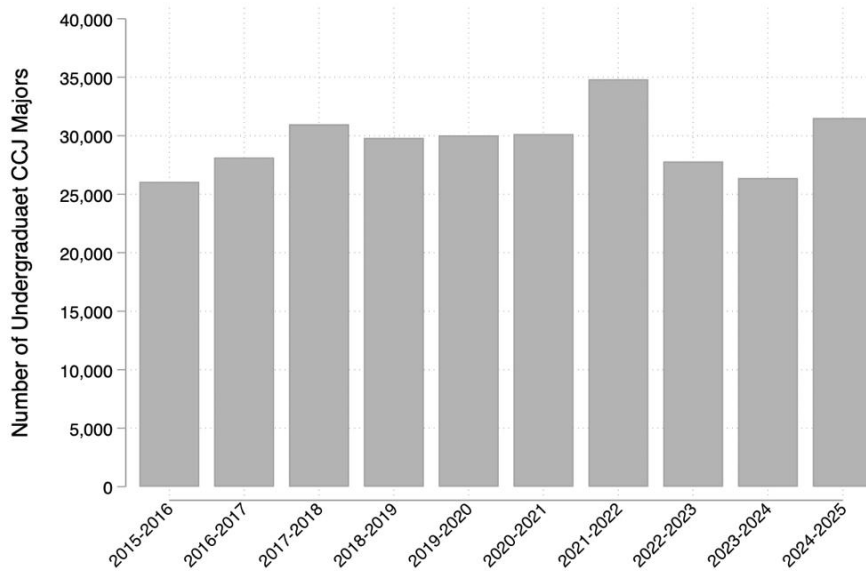
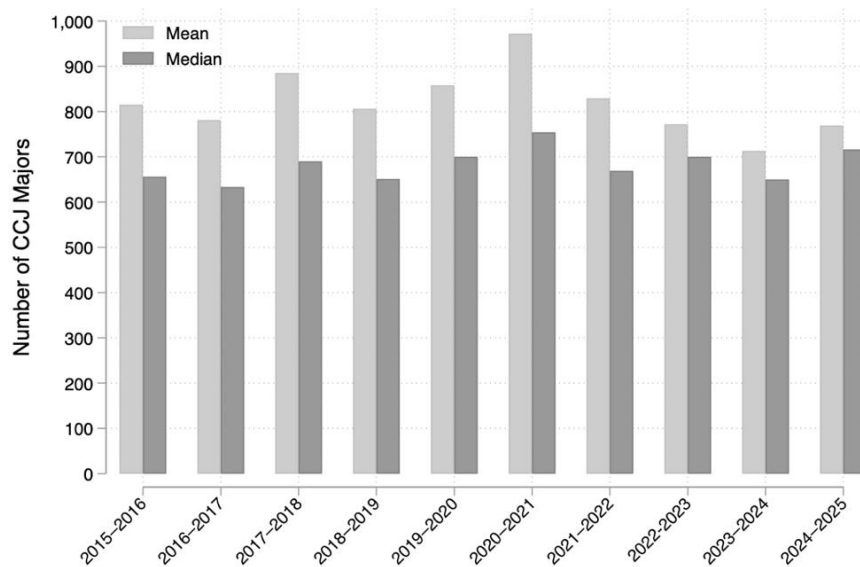


Figure 29. Mean and Median Number of Undergraduate CCJ Majors by Academic Year



## Conclusion

This report provides a snapshot of ADPCCJ member graduate programs in 2024-2025. 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 (e.g., Frost & Clear, 2007), the dominant theme that emerges from the results described are the continued growth in the number and size of CCJ doctoral programs. 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](http://www.adpccj.com)).

## Appendix A: List of ADPCCJ Members, 2025

Table A-1. All Members of ADPCCJ ( $n = 46$ )

American University	University of Alabama
Arizona State University	University at Albany - SUNY
Florida International University	University of Arkansas - 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
Pennsylvania State University	University of Mississippi
Prairie View A&M University	University of Missouri, St. Louis
Rutgers University, Newark	University of Nevada - Las Vegas
Sam Houston State University	University of Nebraska - Omaha
Simon Fraser 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	University of Texas - Dallas
Texas State University	Washington State University

Note: University of Alabama was a new program with provisional membership and therefore did not complete the survey

## Appendix B: Top 10 CCJ Reporting Programs, 2025

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 Publications 2024-2025 (n = 9)

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Per Program</b>				
Peer reviewed articles	56	59	0	96
Books	2.5	1	0	7
<b>Per Faculty</b>				
Peer reviewed articles	3.8	3.6	0	4.5
Books	1.2	1.2	0	1.8

Table B-3. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Grant Productivity 2024-2025 (n = 9)\*

National Grants		Internal Grants		External Grants	
92		19		83	
Dollar Amount of Grants					
	Mean	Minimum		Maximum	
Federal	\$1,591,298	\$416,115		\$5,506,704	
State and Local	\$338,825	\$75,837		\$1,193,631	
Foundation	\$626,389	\$146,000		\$1,805,894	
Private		\$4,352 (n=1)			

\*The minimum calculation excludes \$0 responses

Table B-4. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Time Distribution 2024-2025 (*n* = 10)

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Percentage of Time Spent on Research	40%	40%	30%	45%
Percentage of Time Teaching	45%	45%	40%	50%
Percentage of Time Spent on Service	16%	18%	10%	20%

Table B-5. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Salaries 2024-2025 (*n* = 9)

Faculty Type	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Full Professor	\$176,348	\$155,896	\$120,231	\$439,082
Associate Professor	\$116,329	\$113,361	\$74,019	\$164,043
Assistant Professor	\$92,024	\$90,159	\$75,000	\$115,591
Recently Hired Assistant Professor	\$91,500	\$89,500	\$79,000	\$112,000

Table B-6. Top 10 CCJ Graduate Director Compensation 2024-2025 (*n* = 10)

Compensation Type	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Course Release	1	1	0	2.5
Monetary Stipend - Academic Year	\$6,600	\$8,500	\$0	\$12,000
Monetary Stipend - Summer	\$4,082	\$0	\$0	\$31,824
Travel Support	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table B-7. Top 10 CCJ Number of Active Graduate Students 2024-2025 (*n* = 10)

	Number
All Active Graduate Students	1,407
Active Doctoral Students	373
Active Master's Students	1034

Table B-8. Top 10 CCJ Newly Admitted Doctoral Student GRE Scores 2024-2025 (*n* = 7)

	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Verbal	152	154	135	169
Quantitative	150	153	130	170
Analytical Writing	4	4	3	5.5

Table B-9. Top 10 CCJ Doctoral Student Stipends 2024-2025 (n = 9)

Stipend Description	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Most Lucrative 9-month	\$31,981	\$30,000	\$23,184	\$50,000
Basic or Typical 9-month	\$27,436	\$28,000	\$20,000	\$40,000

Figure B-1. Top 10 CCJ Percentage of Faculty Members by Rank 2024-2024 (n = 10 programs, 239 faculty)

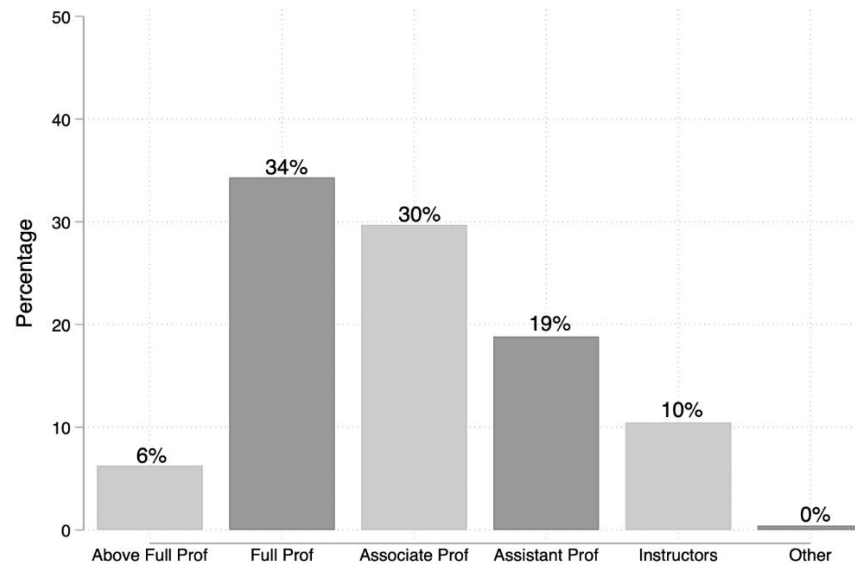


Figure B-2. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Members by Race and Ethnicity 2024-2025 (n = 10 programs, 191 faculty)

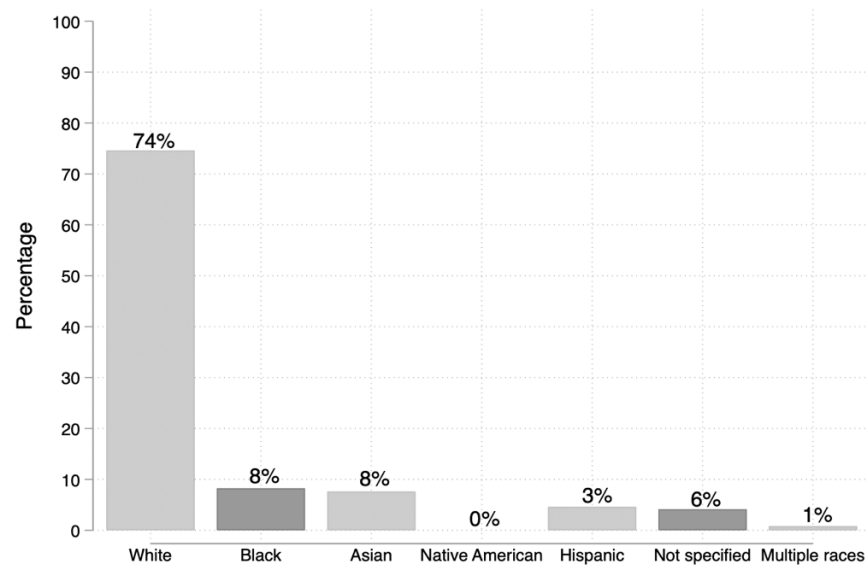
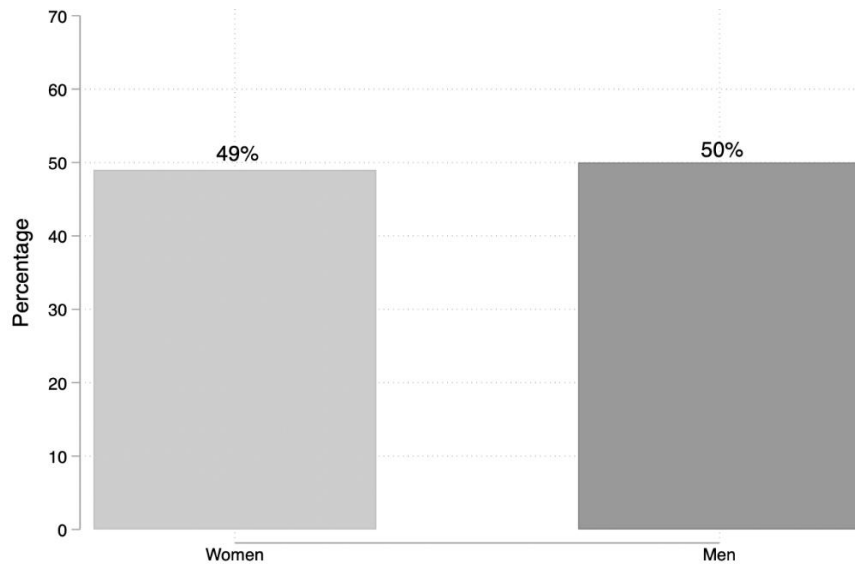


Figure B-3. Top 10 CCJ Faculty Members by Gender 2024-2025 ( $n = 10$  programs, 183 faculty)



\*Non-binary faculty made up less than 1%

Figure B-4. Top 10 Program Matriculation 2024-2025 ( $n = 10$  programs)

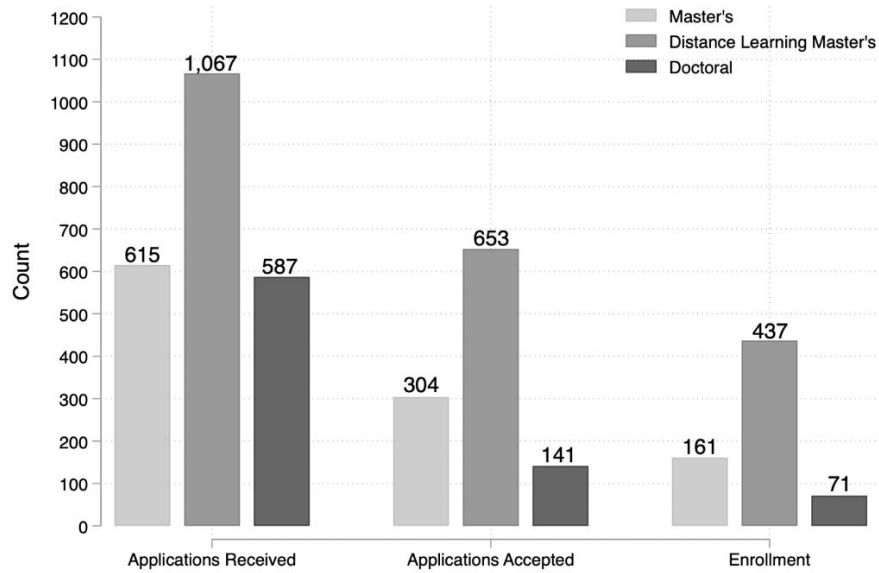




Figure B-5. Top 10 Doctoral Student Gender 2024-2025 ( $n = 10$  programs, 336 students)

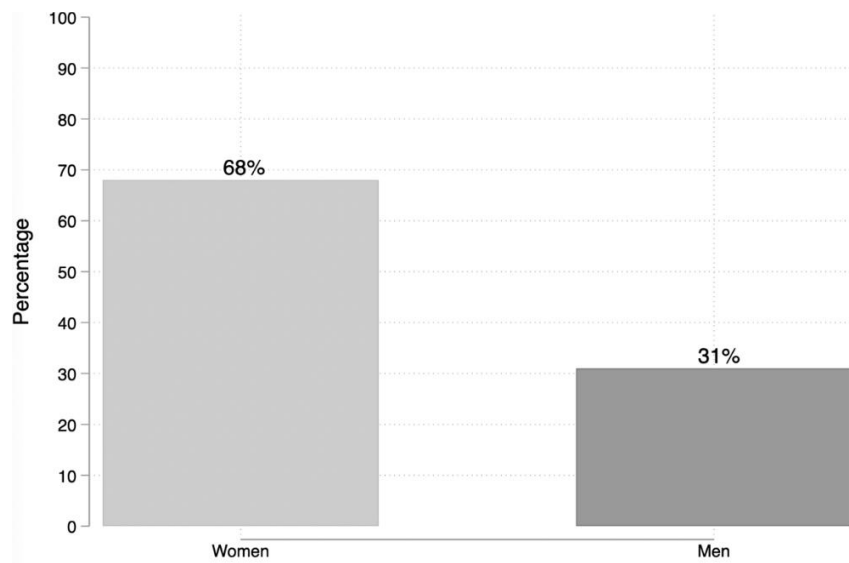


Figure B-6. Top 10 Doctoral Student Race/Ethnicity 2024-2025 ( $n = 10$  programs, 373 students)

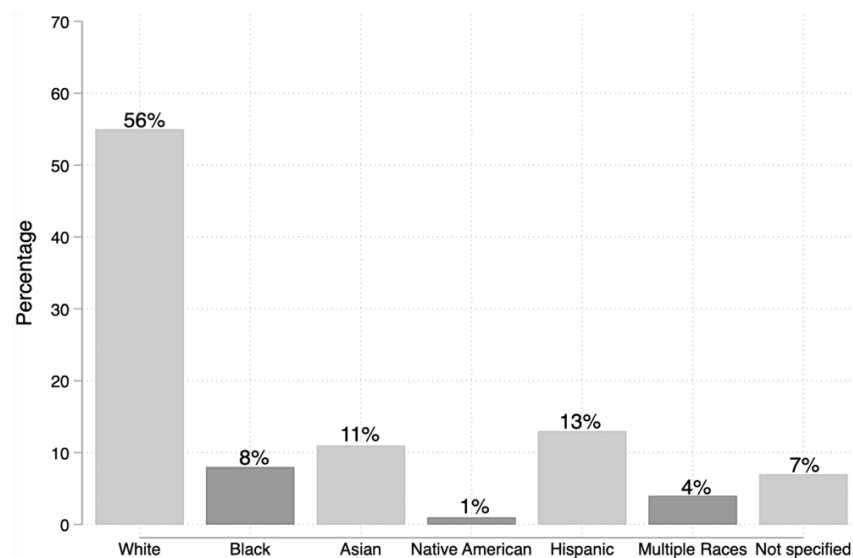


Figure B-7. Top 10 CCJ Program Graduate Employment 2024-2025 ( $n = 10$  programs, 64 graduates)

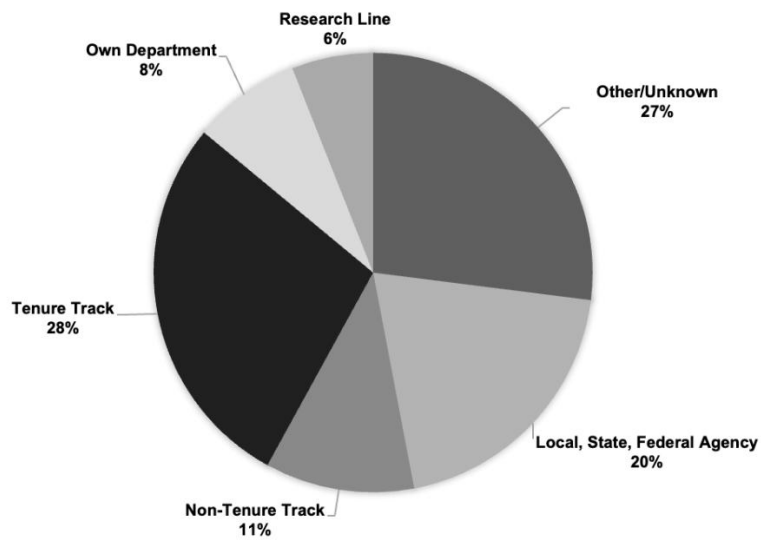
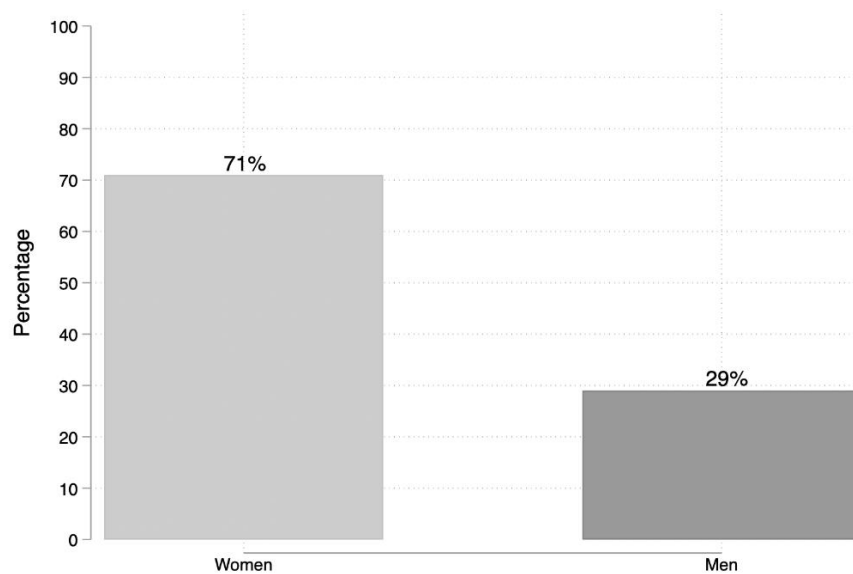


Figure B-8. Top CCJ Master's Student Gender 2024-2025 ( $n = 9$  programs, 1,034 students)



\*Non-binary faculty made up less than 1%

Figure B-9. Top 10 Master's Student Race/Ethnicity 2024-2025 ( $n = 8$  programs, 1,034 students)

