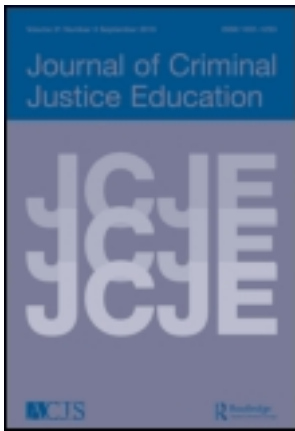


This article was downloaded by: [University of Central Florida]

On: 03 February 2012, At: 07:53

Publisher: Routledge

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Journal of Criminal Justice Education

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rcje20>

Publication Profiles at Point of Promotion of Criminal Justice Faculty

David Fabianic

Available online: 21 Sep 2011

To cite this article: David Fabianic (2012): Publication Profiles at Point of Promotion of Criminal Justice Faculty, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 23:1, 65-80

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10511253.2011.610761>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae, and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand, or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

Publication Profiles at Point of Promotion of Criminal Justice Faculty

David Fabianic

Although recent research has examined numerous aspects of publications in criminal justice, one area left unexamined is the publication profile of criminal justice faculty during various stages of their careers. The publications for criminal justice faculty in various venues were considered covering three career periods and taking into account the prestige ranking of their program location. It was found that while little difference existed in overall journal publications between faculty members associated with programs of two prestige levels, faculty at the higher ranked programs published more frequently in core journals than did members of the lower ranking programs. On the other hand, faculty of lower ranking programs published books more frequently than members of higher ranking programs. The rate of publication productivity preceding promotion to associate professor approximated the rate for faculty at the associate rank.

Introduction

Criminal justice and criminology faculty members are often attentive to the attributes and characteristics which contribute to the identification and elaboration of the discipline. Knowledge of the academic terrain facilitates career planning and the negotiation of the field for individual faculty members. Information about the culture also aids in effective program planning, management, and development. Data pertaining to various elements and practices within the academic criminal justice and criminology community (regarded as one for this study) may assist programs to develop reasonable performance criteria and facilitate individual evaluations and program assessments. Such information may also have policy implications as programs attempt to develop coherently within the general academic environment which prevails at colleges and universities.

The research on criminal justice education consists of a variety of studies focusing on different aspects of the enterprise. For example, textbook

citations have been analyzed and influential scholars identified (Allen, 1983; Shichor, 1982); shifts in scholarly influence have been tracked through citations in journals and textbooks (Cohn & Farrington, 1994a, 1994b, 1998b, 1998c, 1999, 2007a, 2007b, 2007c, 2008; Wright, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2002; Wright & Soma, 1996); studies have been done positing the prestige of doctoral programs and journals in criminology and criminal justice (Cohn & Farrington, 1998a; Cohn, Farrington, & Sorensen, 2000; Fabianic, 1979, 1980, 1998; Poole & Regoli, 1981; Regoli, Poole, & Miracle, 1982; Shichor, O'Brien, & Decker, 1981; Stack, 1987; Williams, McShane, & Wagoner, 1995); the educational backgrounds and institutional affiliation of those publishing in criminology and criminal justice journals have been examined (Fabianic, 1981, 1999; Sorensen, 1994; Sorensen & Pilgrim, 2002); publication rates for criminal justice and criminology scholars have been identified (DeZee, 1980; Fabianic, 2002; Parker & Goldfeder, 1979; Marenin, 1993; Sorensen, Patterson, & Widmayer, 1992, 1993); scholarly productivity of criminology and criminal justice faculty in Ph.D. granting programs has been examined using group-based trajectory modeling (Jennings, Gibson, Ward, & Beaver, 2008); citation rates in substantive areas of criminal justice have been specified (Wright, Bryant, & Miller, 2001; Wright & Miller, 1999); differences in faculty background and career patterns in criminal justice have been researched (Carlan, Lewis, & Dial, 2009; Rice, Cohn, & Farrington, 2005); productivity of faculty with juris doctor terminal degrees has been compared to that of criminal justice faculty with Ph.D. degrees, (Stack, 2001); faculty productivity in non-criminal justice journals has been examined (Kleck & Barnes, 2011); scholarly productivity of women in criminal justice has been reviewed (Stack, 2002; Widmayer & Rabe, 1990; Wright & Sheridan, 1997); program quality of doctoral programs using citation research has been proposed (Steiner & Schwartz, 2007; Thomas & Bronick, 1984; Travis, 1987); and general evaluation of criminal justice education has transpired (Cohn, Farrington, & Wright, 1998; Ward & Webb, 1984). These and other studies have served to provide information useful to faculty members and administrators in their efforts to guide careers and enhance programs.

A reoccurring theme in academic culture is keeping up practices and appearances that are perceived to be competitive with peer programs and faculty. An area for which there is little research in criminal justice is the publication profiles of faculty members in relation to their academic ranks. For faculty members, careers can be separated into the achievements accruing to one's record prior to obtaining tenure (which is usually accompanied by promotion to associate professor); the record of accomplishment while serving at the rank of associate professor; and the total record from the beginning of the academic career up to the time of promotion to professor. The current study is an attempt to provide publication data, particularly for academic journals, in these three periods for faculty attached to a list of several programs offering doctoral studies in criminal justice or criminology.

Publication Profiles

Research in criminal justice education has examined productivity in several ways to help illuminate various aspects of the academic terrain in which it is situated. One approach has focused on structural features of criminal justice education such as publication rates, scholar identification, or program prestige among criminal justice doctoral programs in the United States. A feature that has drawn interest has been the publication productivity of faculty located in criminal justice doctoral programs. The approach commonly used has examined the rate of publication across programs, or reviewed the journal publication rate for individual faculty members in an attempt to identify the more productive scholars in the field. While these studies are revealing, they do not address the question of productivity and rank.

Another perspective of faculty productivity is one that concentrates on the publication productivity of faculty in various venues, particularly in journals, by examining available faculty vitae to determine publication profiles covering three different periods in an academic career. This approach attempts to answer the following questions. First, what is the average number of publications for a faculty member at the time of promotion to associate? Second, what is the average number of publications for a faculty person as an associate professor until promotion to professor? And third, what is the average number of publications for a faculty person from the beginning of an academic career until promotion to professor? Information on these three patterns can be useful in establishing normative publication profiles for the field.

In addition to the raw number of journal publications, there are two other dimensions that may be useful to faculty members in planning their careers. One is the prestige level of the journals in which articles are published, the more "elite" journals being of greater value to some programs. The second is the variation in publication performance according to program prestige where it is generally thought that faculty of the more prestigious programs are the ones that publish most frequently in the journals, especially the elite ones. This study was undertaken to examine these questions.

It is important to note what this study does not indicate. In capturing journal, book, and chapter publications for faculty members at different career points, it is tempting to regard the information as an answer to the question of what it takes to get a tenure or promotion. It would be a mistake to interpret the data in this study in that manner. The profiles in the data for this study are not evidence of the standards for tenure or promotion at any particular program. There are several factors to account for this. First, promotion and tenure criteria often include a number of items in addition to journal, book, or chapter publications. For example, accomplishments in instructional activities, and grant and contract acquisition may be considered and weighted heavily in tenure and promotion decisions. Second, productivity in some specific areas may be of greater value in some programs than in others. Third,

tenure and promotion criteria and their interpretation are subject to change over time such that what might have been held as the standard publication requirement in a program several years ago may have recently changed. And finally, publication profiles do not begin to account for academic politics which are often critical in the early stages of a career.

Data

The data for this study were obtained by visiting in October 2010, 32 websites for criminal justice doctoral Ph.D. programs listed by the American Association of Criminology and Criminal Justice Doctoral Programs (AACCCJDP), plus two sites (North Dakota State and Washington State University) that were not on the AACCCJDP list. Of the 34 programs, 12 were omitted because the necessary data were not available on their websites during the time the data were collected. The remaining programs were: Arizona State University, California State University at Irvine, Florida State University, John Jay College at City University of New York, North Dakota State University, Michigan State University, George Mason, Old Dominion University, Pennsylvania State University, Rutgers University, Sam Houston State University, State University at Albany, Texas Southern University, University of Cincinnati, University of Delaware, University of Maryland, University of Missouri at St Louis, University of South Carolina, University of South Florida, University of Southern Mississippi, University of Texas at Dallas, and Washington State University. These institutions provided the vitae online of those associated with doctoral programs in academic units of criminal justice or criminology and whose faculty, dedicated to criminal justice or criminology, could be identified. Vitae for faculty members receiving promotion to associate professor or professor in 1990 or later were included in the study. The selection of 1990 as the dividing point was an approximation of the period of the early 1990s which coincided with the initial appearance of many new doctoral programs; and that period also generally marked the increase of institutional emphasis on research and external funding. Only the vitae that yielded complete information for faculty members achieving the ranks of associate professor or professor by the year 1990 or later were used. Journal publications, chapters, and books (textbooks included) authored were recorded for each faculty member who qualified. Vitae were available for 151 faculty members distributed across the 22 criminal justice programs.

Not all faculty located in the selected programs were included in the final data-set. Assistant professors were excluded as well as faculty members with vitae listing only "selected publications." Faculty vitae with insufficient information on promotion dates were not included. The number of faculty members at each rank and the number of usable vitae are presented in Table 1.

After the selection of the usable vitae, information on publications was gathered. The information included the number of publications in refereed

Table 1 Number of faculty and usable vitae for 22 doctoral programs

Total number professors	Usable professors	Total number associate professors	Usable associate professors	Total number assistant professors (not used)	Total vitae used
157	84 (53.5%)	104	67 (64.4%)	116	151 (57.8%)

Note. For all professors, the mean time spent in the rank of associate was 6.86 years (569/83 = 6.86). For those in Group I, the mean was 7.26 years (305/42). For those in Group II the mean was 6.20 years (254/41 = 6.20).

journals, the number of authors associated with each publication, the journal in which the article was published, the number of books authored or edited, the number of co-authors if any, and the number of chapters produced for publication and the number of authors associated with each published chapter. Publications were attributed to faculty regardless of institutional location prior to the one occupied at the time the data were collected.

The raw, unweighted count of publications resulted in disproportionate weight granted to multiple authored publications (several authors receiving full credit for the same publication) and consequently the publication count was tabulated in two ways. The first was to credit each faculty member listed as an author or co-author with a full publication. This method produced raw counts favoring those who published in groups and resulted in granting full authorship credit to several faculty members for the same publication. The second method employed to count publications was calculated based on the proportion of each author’s representation in the author credits for the publication. For example, using this weighting method, two authors listed for the same publication resulted in attributing 0.50 credit for authorship to each author. The final data for the study included both the unweighted and weighted publication values.

Any division of doctoral programs into tiers or ranks is likely to give rise to debate among criminal justice personnel. For this study, the ranking of programs by *US News and World Report* (2009), was employed. Those programs with a ranking score of four after rounding up were placed in the first group (Group I). As a result, the University of Maryland, Florida State University, State University at Albany, University of Cincinnati, University of Missouri at St Louis, Pennsylvania State University, University of California at Irvine, Michigan State University, and Rutgers University comprised the first group. The second group (Group II) was made up of all the other programs and included Arizona State University, John Jay College at City University of New York, North Dakota State University, Old Dominion University, George Mason University, Sam Houston State University, Texas Southern University, University of Delaware,

University of South Carolina, University of South Florida, University of Southern Mississippi, University of Texas at Dallas, and Washington State University.

To examine the venues in which faculty published, eight journals were selected to represent the core journals in the field. The journals selected were those that had been identified in previous research as highly regarded publication venues in criminal justice and were those used by Sorensen and Pilgrim (2002) in their study of institutional affiliation of authors in leading criminology and criminal justice journals. The publications grouped into the category of "core" journals were *Crime and Delinquency*, *Criminology*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, and *Justice Quarterly*. All other journals were placed into the "other" category.

Several limitations of the data were acknowledged. As previously stated, not all doctoral programs, professors, or associate professors were included in the study. It was also assumed that the information reported on each vita was reasonably accurate and complete, and that any exceptions to this assumption were not sufficiently significant to alter the findings.

Results

There were 116 assistant professors in the programs covered in this study and the vitae for those individuals were not relevant here and therefore were not used. The total number of professors in the programs was 157 of which 84 (53.5%) had usable vitae. Among the total 104 associate professors, usable vitae were available for 67 (64.4%). For the ranks of professor and associate professor combined there were 261 total faculty of which 151 (57.8%) had usable vitae. Of this number, information on publications while at the rank of associate professor until the promotion to professor was recorded for 83 faculty members. The number of publications for faculty prior to promotion to professor was determined for 84 faculty members. (Due to the lack of a date of promotion to associate professor for one professor, the data for associate period were not available for that person which accounts for difference of one case.) These numbers represent the publication profile as reflected in the posted vitae for faculty members at the ranks of associate professor and professor in the 22 programs.

It is normal for a faculty person to be reviewed for promotion to associate professor and tenure in their fifth or sixth year. However, in some cases faculty members published while serving periods of time as instructors and in research roles before entering a tenure-earning track. This pattern appeared to be stronger in Group II and in Group I. For all professors, the mean time spent in the rank of associate was 6.86 years (569/83). For those in Group I (the higher ranking group), the mean was 7.26 years (305/42). For those in Group II the mean was 6.20 years (254/41).

Table 2 Publications of criminal justice/criminology faculty preceding associate professor, and institutional ranking

Group	Journal pubs	Weight journal pubs	Core journal pubs	Weight core journal pubs	Bks	Weight bks	Edit bks	Weight edit bks	Chap	Weight chap	N
Group I	905	513.90	320	172.20	50	31.95	10	6.24	272	179.28	72
Mean	12.57	7.14	4.44 ^a	2.39 ^a	0.69	0.44	0.14	0.09	3.78	2.49	
SD	6.35	4.12	4.17	2.09	0.83	0.58	0.48	0.31	4.49	2.92	
Range	1-34	0.5-18.22	0-24	0-10.95	0-3	0-2.33	0-3	0-2	0-24	0-13.73	
IQR ^b	8-15.75	4.25-9.03	1.25-6.75	1-3.65	0-1	0-1	0-0	0-0	1-5	0.37-3.38	
Group II	988	601.84	234	135.43	60	41.54	13	6.91	257	184.52	79
Mean	12.51	7.62	2.96 ^a	1.71 ^a	0.76	0.52	0.16	0.09	3.25	2.34	
SD	7.35	4.98	3.14	1.98	1.21	0.87	0.56	0.32	3.42	2.54	
Range	1-37	0.5-25.15	0-14	0-9.83	0-5	0-5	0-4	0-4	0-20	0-14.18	
IQR	8-15	4.27-9.78	0-5	0-2.66	0-1	0-1	0-0	0-0	1-5	0.5-3.33	
Grand total	1893	1115.74	554	307.63	110	73.49	23	13.15	529	363.80	151
Mean	12.54	7.39	3.67	2.04	0.73	0.49	0.15	0.09	3.50	2.41	
SD	6.87	4.58	3.73	2.06	1.04	0.75	0.52	0.32	3.96	2.72	
Range	1-37	0.5-25.15	0-24	0-10.95	0-5	0-5	0-4	0-2.33	0-24	0-14.18	
IQR	8-15	4.25-9.58	1-6	0.50-3	0-1	0-1	0-0	0-0	1-5	0.5-3.33	

^aTest of means between Groups I and II for core and core weighted journal publications among faculty preceding promotion to associate was $p \leq 0.05$. All other differences in means between Groups I and II were $p \geq 0.05$.

^bIQR – interquartile range.

Table 2 presents the mean, standard deviation, range, and interquartile range (IQR) for journal publications, books, edited books, and chapters for all the programs, displaying the unweighted and weighted values for the separate forums for the period preceding promotion to associate professor. Across all programs, the mean number of journal publications for a faculty member at the time of promotion to associate professor was 12.54 articles, or a weighted value of 7.39 when authorship was proportioned according to the number of authors per article. The unweighted mean for journal publications in core journals was 3.67 and the weighted mean was 2.04. The mean for unweighted book publications was 0.73 and the weighted mean was 0.49. For edited books the figures were 0.15 for the unweighted mean and 0.09 for the weighted mean. The unweighted mean for chapters was 3.50 and 2.41 for the weighted mean.

Comparing Groups I and II, in the journal publication category the Group I unweighted mean was 12.57 and the weighted mean was 7.14 compared to Group II with 12.51 and 7.62, respectively. Faculty of Group I published in core journals at a higher unweighted mean of 4.44 and weighted mean of 2.39 than Group II with 2.96 and 1.71. The differences between the groups in these categories were significant. There were no other significant differences between Groups I and II for books, edited books, or chapters, unweighted or weighted.

Data for publications as an associate professor are presented in Table 3. The mean for unweighted journal publications for all faculty in both groups was 11.70 and the weighted mean was 5.84. For the core journals the figures were 3.25 and 1.52, respectively, for unweighted and weighted publications. The unweighted mean for books was 0.67 and the weighted mean was 0.42; for unweighted edited books the mean was 0.34 and the weighted mean was 0.20. The mean for unweighted chapter publications was 3.29 compared to the weighted mean of 2.10.

Comparing Groups I and II at the associate rank, the mean for Group I unweighted journal publications was 12.31 and the weighted mean was 6.29 compared to the comparable figures for Group II of 11.07 and 5.38. There was a significant difference between Groups I and II in the means for unweighted and weighted journal publications in core journals with unweighted means of 4.10 in Group I and 2.39 in Group II, and weighted means of 1.97 and 1.06. In addition, both the unweighted and weighted means for books published was significantly higher in Group II than in Group I. There was no significant difference between the two groups for means of unweighted or weighted edited books or chapters.

Table 4 presents the data for publications of faculty preceding promotion to professor. Overall, the mean number of unweighted journal publications was 23.75, with the mean for Group I at 24.28 and the mean for Group II at 23.21; and the weighted mean for Group I was 13.42 and the weighted mean for Group II was 13.12. The mean for unweighted publications in core journals in Group I was 7.60 and in Group II the mean was 5.40. The difference in means between two groups was not significant, nor was it significant for the unweighted and weighted core journals. There was no significant difference

Table 3 Publications of criminal justice/criminology faculty at associate professor rank, and institutional ranking

Group	Journal pubs		Weight journal pubs		Core journal pubs		Weight core journal pubs		Bks		Weight bks		Edit bks		Weight edit bks		Chap		Weight chap		N
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Group I	517		264.21		172		82.62		16		8.73		12		7.66		153		90.06		42
Mean	12.31		6.29		4.10 ^a		1.97 ^a		0.38 ^a		0.21 ^a		0.28		0.18		3.64		2.14		
SD	6.49		2.85		3.80		1.85		0.73		0.38		0.94		0.61		3.92		2.48		
Range	2-35		1.33-13.63		0-16		0-8.78		0-3		0-1.33		0-5		0-3.5		0-18		0-12.32		
IQR ^b	8-16.25		4.47-7.88		1-5.25		0.64-2.82		0-1		0-0.37		0-0		0-0		1-5		0.46-2.76		
Group II	454		220.71		98		43.42		40		26.55		16		9.16		120		84.10		41
Mean	11.07		5.38		2.39 ^a		1.06 ^a		0.98 ^a		0.65 ^a		0.39		0.22		2.93		2.05		
SD	7.03		2.75		2.76		1.16		1.42		1.03		0.80		0.47		2.74		2.17		
Range	2-36		1-12.98		0-9		0-3.49		0-6		0-4		0-4		0-2		0-11		0-9.16		
IQR	6-14		3.5-7.49		0-4		0-2.08		0-1.5		0-1		0-1		0-0.42		1-4		0.52-2.92		
Grand total	971		484.92		270		126.04		56		35.28		28		16.82		273		174.16		83
Mean	11.70		5.84		3.25		1.52		0.67		0.42		0.34		0.20		3.29		2.10		
SD	6.74		2.82		3.42		1.60		1.16		0.80		0.87		0.54		3.39		2.32		
Range	2-36		1-13.63		0-16		0-8.78		0-6		0-4		0-5		0-3.5		0-18		0-12.32		
IQR	7-15		3.82-7.63		1-5		0.33-2.16		0-1		0-0.91		0-0		0-0		1-4		0.5-2.83		

^aTests of means between Groups I and II for core and weighted core journals, and books and weighted books among associates were $p \leq 0.05$. All other differences in means between Groups I and II were $p \geq 0.05$.

^bIQR – interquartile range.

Table 4 Publications of criminal justice/criminology faculty preceding promotion to professor, and institutional ranking

Group	Journal pubs	Weight journal pubs	Core journal pubs	Weight core journal pubs	Bks	Weight bks	Edit bks	Weight edit bks	Chap	Weight chap	N
Group I	1020	563.85	319	166.31	42	24.95	15	10.16	242	151.04	42
Mean	24.28	13.42	7.60	3.96	1.0	0.59 ^a	0.36	0.24	5.76	3.60	
SD	10.72	6.24	7.27	3.57	1.17	0.70	1.10	0.79	4.92	3.36	
Range	9-59	5.15-30.31	0-40	0-17.72	0-4	0-2.16	0-6	0-4.5	0-22	0-15.82	
IQR ^b	17.5-30	8.98-15.37	3-9.25	1.69-5.33	0-2	0-1	0-0	0-0	2-9	1.46-4.56	
Group II	975	551.09	227	116.38	68	49.28	29	16.32	260	186.67	42
Mean	23.21	13.12	5.40	2.77	1.62	1.17 ^a	0.69	0.38	6.19	4.44	
SD	11.87	7.07	5.45	3.02	2.34	1.85	1.22	0.75	5.44	4.15	
Range	6-59	4.62-29.72	0-18	0-11.6	0-9	0-9	0-5	0-3.83	0-23	0-15.93	
IQR ^a	13.75-31	7.79-16.96	0.75-9	0.56-4.62	0-2	0-1.41	0-1	0-0.5	1.75- 10.75	0.94-7.25	
Grand total	1995	1114.94	546	282.69	110	74.23	44	26.48	502	337.71	84
Mean	23.75	13.27	6.50	3.36	1.31	0.88	0.52	0.32	5.98	4.02	
SD	11.26	6.63	6.48	3.34	1.86	1.42	1.17	0.77	5.16	3.78	
Range	6-59	4.62-30.31	0-40	0-17.72	0-9	0-9	0-6	0-4.50	0-23	0-15.93	
IQR	15-30	8.64-16.20	2-9	1.04-5.08	0-2	0-1	0-1	0-3.3	2-9	1.37-5.71	

^aTest of means between Groups I and II for weighted books up to promotion to professor was $p \leq 0.05$. All other differences in means between Groups I and II were $p \geq 0.05$.

^bIQR – interquartile range.

between the two groups in the unweighted mean number of books published with a Group I mean of 1.0 and a mean of 1.62 in Group II. There was a significant difference between means for the two groups for weighted books published with a means of 0.59 in Group I and 1.17 in Group II.

The means for unweighted and weighted book chapters were greater in Group I than in Group II for the period preceding promotion to associate professor and the period at the associate rank. In the period preceding promotion to professor, the means were greater in Group II than in Group I. None of the differences were significant.

Discussion and Conclusions

The profiles of faculty from the two categories of programs permitted some observations concerning the publication proclivities of faculty from the respective groups. Contrary to the expectation that Group I faculty would demonstrate more journal productivity than Group II, there was no significant difference between the two groups for the unweighted journal publications (core and non-core journals) for all three career periods although the figures were slightly higher for Group I than Group II. For weighted journal publications, in the associate period and the period preceding promotion to professor the publication means for all journals in Group I exceeded those of Group II but again the differences were not significant. In the period preceding associate professor, the mean for all journal publications was greater in Group II than Group I, but the difference was not significant. For all journals, the expectation that Group I publication means would be significantly greater than those of Group II was not confirmed indicating that the faculties of Group I and Group II publish in the general field of journals at about the same rate.

On the other hand, consistent with the expectation that Group I faculty would be more productive in core journal publications than the faculty of Group II, significant differences were found for weighted and unweighted publications in core journals during the period preceding promotion to associate; and in weighted journals and unweighted core journals for the associate period. Although direction of the difference was maintained for the entire period preceding promotion to professor, the difference was not significant. This finding taken with the data for all journal publications indicated that while the two groups published at essentially the same overall rate, Group I published in core journals at a rate significantly higher than Group II in the periods preceding promotion to associate and as an associate professor.

There are several possibilities to account for this. One is that program ranking based upon reputation may be tied more closely to publications in core journals than in journals in general. To the extent this is accurate, there is redundancy in that the higher ranked programs are ranked accordingly due to publication in core journals and therefore publication in core journals is not independent of the prestige ranking. Another factor bearing on the finding is

that the department culture of Group I programs may emphasize or require demonstrations of scholarship in the core journals to a greater extent than Group II programs. Related to this is the possibility that the faculty of Group I departments may have been recruited to a greater extent from programs where publication in core journals was emphasized and greater focus on core publications may reflect socialization experience.

The publication of books presented a different picture. Faculty in Group II had higher publication means than Group I for unweighted books during the three time periods and the difference between groups was significant for the associate professor period. The same pattern was found for weighted books with means significantly higher in Group II in the period as an associate professor and the period preceding promotion to professor. In the period preceding promotion to associate professor the mean was greater for the Group II than Group I but the difference was not significant. The findings reflect greater book activity in Group II than Group I perhaps a result of a variation in importance placed on books between the two groups. Group II programs more than those in Group I may have valued book production as an important step to a successful career. It may also be that faculty in Group I utilized time differently such that the result was less available time to commit to a book than that for Group II faculty. For example, Group I faculty in the aggregate may be more heavily involved in grantsmanship and as a result spent time shepherding a grant through its various stages and channeling the results into manuscripts directed toward core journals. It may also be the case that faculty in Group II found book authorships an attractive alternative to journals publication in order to establish or widen professional reputation.

Whatever the factors driving the interest in book publication such that the means for books in Group II was greater than that for Group I, the factors disappeared when edited books were considered. No significant differences in any of the three time periods were found between the means for unweighted and weighted edited books for Group I and Group II. In all time periods the means for publication of unweighted and weighted books exceeded the means for unweighted and weighted edited books in both groups. Overall, faculty members were more likely to produce a book than an edited book which again may reflect department values associated with each venue. The lack of difference between groups was also found for unweighted and weighted book chapters for all three periods.

At least two factors make comparisons of publications across time periods problematic. First, the time preceding promotion to associate is governed in part by the mandatory promotion hearing at most institutions. Tenure-track faculty members are required to apply for tenure after a specified period of time, usually 5 or 6 years. Consequently, there is a limit of how much time a faculty member has to publish in any venue before the person is considered for promotion to associate. Second, there is no time limit on how long a faculty member may remain at the level of associate and consequently faculty may be promoted to professor at any time after the achievement of associate rank.

Accordingly, the possibility of an attenuated time period to permit opportunities for publications is present at the associate level and consequently it might be expected that an associate professor, as opposed to one seeking promotion to associate, would take longer and produce more in order to secure promotion to professor. Contrary to this expectation, the mean number of journal publications leading up to promotion to associate professor (12.54) and that while serving as an associate professor (11.70) are approximately the same with a little less than one publication difference between the two groups. The mean for weighted publications (7.39) is greater during the period preceding promotion to associate than it is at the associate rank (5.84). This reflects a possible change in career focus and orientation after the acquisition of tenure and the achievement of associate professor rank. It may be that after promotion to associate professor, faculty members concentrate on writing manuscripts that are directed toward focused specialty venues and not as likely to address core journals.

There were little differences in book publications for either unweighted or weighted books between the period preceding promotion to associate and that of associate with a slightly larger mean for the former period. Similarly, there was little difference between the two time periods for unweighted and weighted books, and unweighted and weighted chapters. Essentially, faculty members publish in these venues at a fairly constant rate over the years.

There were a number of limitations of this study and some of them provide directions for future research. Increasing the number of institutions considered can strengthen the conclusions drawn from the data. Further, separating criminal justice programs that are housed in joint departments from those that stand alone would help to account for faculty publishing in non-criminal justice journals. Joint departments are likely to demonstrate a division of interest with respect to publishing venues and as a consequence place value on non-criminal justice journals. While this fact may not affect the number frequency of publication it will definitely influence where publications occur.

The standard practice for the majority of the programs included in this report was the acquisition of data from the vitae that were accessible from program websites. Because careers are dynamic, it is not known how accurate or current these vitae are at any given time. The nature of the data for this report was a snapshot at one point in time. In addition, it was assumed that there was no systematic error occurring with respect to the frequency or accuracy of posting that might be related to the group to which the program belonged. It was assumed that the vitae of faculty from Group I programs were as accurate as those of Group II programs. These issues, along with others that make finer distinctions in the data, could be addressed in future research efforts.

Future research may also consider including a citation analysis for faculty at various points in their careers. Additional consideration may also be directed at comparing publication rates across genders and weighting first authorship on joint-authored publications. A different grouping of programs using another program ranking system might also yield contrasting results. The present study

offers only an initial step toward a refinement of the information associated with productivity and academic careers in criminal justice.

As stated previously in this report, the data for this study can easily be misinterpreted to represent some standard required for promotion. While part of the promotion process includes publications, the precise interpretation associated with any program's promotion criteria will be determined by that program. There will be inclusiveness and exclusiveness of factors to be considered, and there will be differential weighting of factors across programs. The coin of the realm may be journal publications, but some publications will weigh more heavily than others. In addition, given the standards of a program at one point does not ensure that the standards will remain the same for either the long or the short term. It is for this reason that caution in interpreting the data of this study is reiterated.

References

- Allen, H. E. 1983. Comment: A reaction to "An analysis of citations in introductory criminology textbooks, *JCJ* 10(3)". *Journal of Criminal Justice* 11: 177-178.
- Carlan, P. E., J. A. Lewis, and K. C. Dial. 2009. Faculty diversity and program standing in criminology and criminal justice: Findings for 31 doctoral programs in 2008. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 20: 249-271.
- Cohn, E. G., and D. P. Farrington. 1994a. Who are the most influential criminologists in the English-speaking world? *British Journal of Criminology* 34: 204-225.
- Cohn, E. G., and D. P. Farrington. 1994b. Who are the most-cited scholars in major American criminal justice journals. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 22: 517-534.
- Cohn, E. G., and D. P. Farrington. 1998a. Assessing the quality of American doctoral program faculty in criminology and criminal justice, 1991-1995. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 9: 187-210.
- Cohn, E. G., and D. P. Farrington. 1998b. Changes in the most-cited scholars in major international journals between 1986-90 and 1991-95. *British Journal of Criminology* 38: 156-170.
- Cohn, E. G., and D. P. Farrington. 1998c. Changes in the most-cited scholars in major American criminology and criminal justice journals between 1986-190 and 1991-1995. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 26: 99-116.
- Cohn, E. G., and D. P. Farrington. 1999. Changes in the most-cited scholars in twenty criminology and criminal justice journals between 1990 and 1995. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 27: 345-359.
- Cohn, E. G., and D. P. Farrington. 2007a. Changes in scholarly influence in major American criminology and criminal justice journals between 1986 and 2000. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 18: 6-34.
- Cohn, E. G., and D. P. Farrington. 2007b. Changes in scholarly influence in major criminology and criminal justice journals between 1986 and 2000. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 18: 6-34.
- Cohn, E. G., and D. P. Farrington. 2007c. Changes in scholarly influence in major international criminology journals. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* 40: 335-359.
- Cohn, E. G., and D. P. Farrington. 2008. Scholarly influence in criminology and criminal justice journals in 1990-2000. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 36: 11-21.
- Cohn, E. G., D. P. Farrington, and R.A. Wright. 1998. *Evaluating criminology and criminal justice*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

- Cohn, E. G., D. P. Farrington, and J. R. Sorensen. 2000. Journal publications of Ph.D. Graduates from American criminology and criminal justice programs. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 11: 35-49.
- DeZee, M. R. 1980. *The productivity of criminology and criminal justice faculty*. Chicago, IL: Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards.
- Fabianic, D. 1979. Relative prestige of criminal justice doctoral programs. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 7: 135-145.
- Fabianic, D. 1980. Perceived scholarship and readership of criminal justice journals. *Journal of Police Science and Administration* 8: 15-20.
- Fabianic, D. 1981. Institutional affiliation of authors in selected criminal justice journals. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 9: 247-252.
- Fabianic, D. 1998. The status of criminal justice Ph.D. programs in higher education. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 26: 399-408.
- Fabianic, D. 1999. Educational backgrounds of most-cited scholars. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 27: 517-524.
- Fabianic, D. 2002. The publication productivity of criminal justice faculty in criminal justice journals. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 30: 549-558.
- Jennings, W., C. Gibson, J. Ward, and K. Beaver. 2008. "Which group are you in?": A preliminary investigation of group-based publication trajectories of criminology and criminal justice scholars. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 19: 227-250.
- Kleck, G., and J. C. Barnes. 2011. Article productivity among the faculty of criminology and criminal justice doctoral programs, 2005-2009. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 22: 43-66.
- Marenin, O. 1993. Faculty productivity in criminal justice programs: Another view. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 4: 189-191.
- Parker, L. C. Jr., and E. Goldfeder. 1979. Productivity ratings of graduate programs in criminal justice based on publication in ten critical journals. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 7: 125-133.
- Poole, E. D., and R.M. Regoli. 1981. Periodical prestige in criminology and criminal justice: A comment. *Criminology* 19: 470-478.
- Regoli, R. M., E. D. Poole, and A. W. Miracle Jr. 1982. Assessing the prestige of journals in criminal justice: A research note. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 10: 57-67.
- Rice, S. K., E. G. Cohn, and D.P. Farrington. 2005. Where are they now? Trajectories of publication "stars" from American criminology and criminal justice programs. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 16: 244-264.
- Shichor, D., R. M. O'Brien, and D. L. Decker. 1981. Prestige of journals in criminology and criminal justice. *Criminology* 19: 461-469.
- Shichor, D. 1982. An analysis of citations in introductory criminology textbooks: A research note. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 10: 231-237.
- Sorensen, J. R. 1994. Scholarly productivity in criminal justice: Institutional affiliation of authors in the top ten criminal justice journals. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 22: 535-547.
- Sorensen, J. R., and R. Pilgrim. 2002. The institutional affiliations of authors in leading criminology and criminal justice journals. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 30: 11-18.
- Sorensen, J. R., A. L. Patterson, and A. G. Widmayer. 1992. Publication productivity of faculty members in criminology and criminal justice doctoral programs. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 3: 1-33.
- Sorensen, J. R., A. L. Patterson, and A. G. Widmayer. 1993. Measuring faculty productivity in a multidisciplinary field: A response to professor Marenin. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 4: 193-196.
- Stack, S. 1987. Measuring the relative impacts of criminology and criminal justice journals: A research note. *Justice Quarterly* 4: 475-484.
- Stack, S. 2001. The effect of field of terminal degree on scholarly productivity: An analysis of criminal justice faculty. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 12: 19-34.
- Stack, S. 2002. Gender and scholarly productivity: The case of criminal justice. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 30: 175-182.
- Steiner, B., and J. Schwartz. 2007. Assessing the quality of doctoral programs in criminology in the United States. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 18: 53-86.

- Thomas, C. W., and M. J. Bronick. 1984. The quality of doctoral programs in deviance, criminology, and criminal justice: An empirical assessment. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 12: 21-37.
- Travis, L.F. 1987. Assessing the quality of doctoral programs in deviance, criminology, and criminal justice: A response to Thomas and Bronick. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 15: 157-163.
- Ward, R. H., and J. V. Webb. 1984. *Quest for quality*. New York, NY: University Publications.
- Widmayer, A. G., and G. Rabe. 1990. Publication productivity among American criminologists: An analysis of gender, regional, and work differences. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 1: 99-110.
- Williams, F. P., M. D. McShane, and C. P. Wagoner. 1995. Differences in assessments of relative prestige and utility of criminal justice and criminology journals. *American Journal of Criminal Justice* 19: 215-238.
- Wright, R. A. 1995. The most-cited scholars in criminology: A comparison of textbooks and journals. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 23: 303-311.
- Wright, R. A. 1996. Do introductory criminology textbooks cite the most influential criminologists? Estimating the "match" between what journals report and what textbooks discuss. *American Journal of Criminal Justice* 20: 225-235.
- Wright, R. A. 1997. Do introductory criminal justice textbooks cite the most influential criminal justices? Further estimations of the "match" between what journals report and what textbooks discuss. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* 8: 81-89.
- Wright, R. A. 2000. Recent changes in the most-cited scholars in criminology: A comparison of textbooks and journals. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 28: 117-128.
- Wright, R. A. 2002. Recent changes in the most-cited scholars in criminal justice textbooks. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 30: 183-195.
- Wright, R. A., and J. M. Miller. 1999. The most-cited scholars and works in corrections. *The Prison Journal* 79: 5-22.
- Wright, R. A., and C. Sheridan. 1997. The most-cited scholars and works in women and crime publications. *Women & Criminal Justice* 9: 41-60.
- Wright, R. A., and C. Soma. 1996. The most-cited scholars in criminology textbooks, 1963 to 1968, 1976 to 1980, and 1989 to 1993. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 19: 45-60.
- Wright, R. A., K. M. Bryant, and J. M. Miller. 2001. Top criminals/top criminologists: The most-cited authors and works in white-collar crime. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 17: 383-399.
- US News and World Report. 2009. America's Best Graduate Schools. Retrieved August, 2010, from <http://grad-schools.usnews.rankingsandreviews.com/best-graduate-schools>