

Who's Getting Cited: Representation of Women and Non-White Scholars in Major American Criminology and Criminal Justice Journals Between 1986-2005

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Abstract: This article presents findings from an ongoing study of the integration of women and non-white scholarship into the discipline of criminology and criminal justice. The most-cited women and non-white scholars in six major American journals were determined for 1986–2005 to investigate (1) if the dissemination of published research findings in criminology and criminal justice (CCJ) is affected by gender and race/ethnicity and (2) if changes in scholarly influence of women and non-white scholars in CCJ over 20 years exists. A number of explanations are suggested to account for gender and racial differentials in citation rates.

Keywords: Journal publication, gender, ethnicity, citations.

INTRODUCTION

Academe has traditionally been a white male-dominated profession, even though this varies considerably by discipline (Rice, Terry, Miller, and Ackerman 2007). The discipline of criminology and criminal justice is not an exception. Feminist scholars often criticize criminology as a “discipline dominated by men” and “mainly about academic men studying criminal men” (Chesney-Lind 1989; Daly and Chesney-Lind 1988; Heidensohn 1987; Hughes 2005; Miller, Wright, and Smith 2000; Morris and Gelsthorpe 1991; Renzetti 1993; Naffin 1996; Smart, 1976).

Previous rich studies confirm that mainstream criminology journals remain androcentric, publishing males' work focusing more on men than on women (Hannon and Dufour 1998), whereas women remain underrepresented as the authors of articles in leading criminology journals and on editorial boards of these journals (Eigenberg and Baro 1992; Miller, Wright, and Smith 2000). Textbooks in criminology and criminal justice remain androcentric as well. Miller, Wright, and Smith (2000) examine this issue through an analysis of citation patterns in twenty-five introductory criminology textbooks published from 1992 to 1996. Their study found that criminology textbooks were more likely to cite males than females who conduct women and crime research.

While the number of articles published by racial non-whites in mainstream criminology and criminal justice journals increased, recent research shows they

remain limited (Gabbidon *et al.* 2004; Del Carmen and Bing 2000; Ross and Edwards 1998; Tatum 2002; Young and Sulton 1996). Specifically, several studies of African American contributions in leading journals and textbooks exist (Free 1999; Gabbidon and Taylor Greene 2001; Taylor Greene, Gabbidon, and Ebersole 2001; Taylor Greene and Gabbidon 2003). While during the 1980s a number of African American scholars gained increased attention, including Lee P. Brown, Julius Debro, Daniel Georges-Abeyie, Coramae Mann, Darnell Hawkins, and Vernetta Young (Gabbidon and Tylor Greene 2001), several overviews of African American scholars' contributions suggest that most other African American criminologists and their contributions remain on the periphery of the discipline (Taylor Greene and Gabbidon 2003). Young and Sulton (1991), Young and Taylor Greene (1995), and Gabbidon *et al.* (2004) also recognized the problem of exclusion of works by African American scholars and their contributions from the discipline of criminology (Taylor Greene and Gabbidon 2003). Furthermore, findings from a content analysis of African American presence in textbooks (Gabbidon and Taylor Greene 2001) and the examination of their contributions in theoretical research appearing in criminology and criminal justice journal articles published during the 1990s (Taylor Greene and Gabbidon 2003) support previous research reporting that scholarship of African Americans is underrepresented (del Carmen and Bing 2000) and generally excluded (Free 1999; Taylor Greene and Gabbidon 2003).

It should be noted that recent research (Gabbidon *et al.* 2004) suggests African Americans made moderate progress during the ensuing decade since

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Young and Sulton's (1991) report. Focusing on African American faculty and graduate students, Gabbidon *et al.* (2004) found this moderate progress through leadership positions held in criminology and criminal justice programs, contributions to journals and other scholarly outlets, membership/involvement in criminal justice professional associations, recognition of achievements, roles in policymaking, acquisition of funding sources, press acknowledgment, and enrollment at historically black colleges and universities. Gabbidon *et al.* (2004) conclude similarly to Young and Sulton (1991) in that "African American scholars have made and continue to make valuable contributions to the field of criminology [and criminal justice]" (Young and Sulton, 1991:115) yet, they "hope that 10 years from now, we can write a different closing summation" (Gabbidon *et al.* 2004:404) suggesting the importance of African American progress and contribution in order to achieve enriched representation within the disciplines of criminology and criminal justice.

THE PRESENT RESEARCH

In order to investigate the influence of women and non-whites in the discipline of criminology and criminal justice, it is important to understand that most previous studies examined works of women or African American scholars published in textbooks (Gabbidon and Taylor Greene 2001; Miller *et al.* 2000). According to recent studies on the contributions of non-whites and women in relation to criminology and criminal justice book publishing (Gabbidon and Collins 2012; Gabbidon and Martin 2010), the work of African American sociologist W.E.B. Dubois titled, *The Philadelphia Negro* (1899) was considered by other criminology and criminal justice scholars to be one of the top 14 most significant book publications prior to 1900 (Gabbidon and Martin 2010). Additionally, Gabbidon and Collins (2012) used Google Scholar to find that the most cited book (5,695) authored by a woman was Judith Herman's *Trauma and Recovery* (1992) and the most cited book (9,177) authored by an African American was Julius Wilson's *The Truly Disadvantaged* (1987).

Although few studies focusing on the presence of women and non-whites in leading journals subsist, those studies analyzed articles published before 2000 (Eigenberg and Baro 1992; Miller *et al.* 2000; Taylor Greene and Gabbidon 2003), Additionally, prior studies remain limited by focusing only on theoretical research appearing in criminology and criminal justice journal articles and the contribution of African American

scholars rather than additional non-white scholars (Free 1999; Gabbidon and Taylor Greene 2001; Taylor Greene and Gabbidon 2003; Taylor Greene, Gabbidon, and Ebersole 2001; Young and Taylor Greene 1995; Young and Sulton 1991). Moreover, there has been no direct comparison between women and men or between white and non-whites in terms of their presence in the leading criminology and criminal justice journals. Rather, previous studies focused on either only women scholars or only African American scholars. For example, Rice, Terry, Miller and Ackerman (2007) studied the publication trajectories of 88 female scholars who graduated between 1996-2006 in Criminology and Criminal Justice while Taylor Greene and Gabbidon (2003) investigated the presence of African American contributions in theoretical research appearing in criminology and criminal justice journal articles published during the 1990s.

This article extends previous research on the influence of women and non-whites in the discipline of criminology and criminal justice by examining the sex and race of the most-cited scholars in major *American* criminology and criminal justice journals during the 1986–2005 time period. Identifying the most-cited women and non-white authors helps to discover changes in the scholarly influence of women and non-whites in criminology and criminal justice throughout a particular time period and, hence, helps to document women and non-white presence in major CCJ journals.

Given the lists of the most-cited scholars in six major American CCJ journals from the previous research (Cohn and Farrington 1994, 1998a, 2007a; Cohn 2011), this article replicates the citation analysis to assess the most-cited women and non-white scholars in three major American criminology journals (*Criminology* - CRIM, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* - JQC, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* - JRCD) and three major American criminal justice journals (*Justice Quarterly* - JQ, *Journal of Criminal Justice* - JCJ, *Criminal Justice and Behavior* - CJB) from 1986-2005. One major benefits of citation analysis is that raw data are readily accessible to anyone who wishes to attempt to repeat the previous analyses (Cohn and Farrington 1994, 1998a, 2007a; Cohn 2011).

Counting Citations

The most-cited scholars remain one method for measuring influence in criminology and criminal justice

(Cohn and Farrington 1998a). In the past 30 years, citation analysis has become broadly used in CCJ as a way of measuring influence and prestige (Cohn 2011; Cohn and Farrington 1994, 1998a, 2007; Wright, Bryant, and Miller 2001; Wright and Friedrichs 1998; Wright and Miller 1998, 1999; Wright and Sheridan 1997).

The use of citation analysis provides us with a quantitative method for determining scholarly influence in CCJ. The rationale for using citation analysis is that a good work is a work that other scholars find useful and consequently cite in their own works (Christenson and Sigelman 1985; Cohn, 2011). As a consequence, if a scholarly work is highly cited, it implies that the scholar's colleagues find the work significant and valuable. Research shows that citation counts are highly correlated with other measures of scholarly influence, including ratings by colleagues (Cohn 2011; Myers 1970), the receipt of scholarly awards and prizes (Cole and Cole 1971), election to major offices in professional associations (Rushton and Endler 1979), and the publication rates of scholars (Cohn 2011; Cohn and Farrington 2007a; Gordon and Vicari 1992; Miller *et al.* 2000). However, unlike most of the measures of scholarly influence, citation analysis affords an objective, quantitative index, which is much less influenced by personal bias or special interest (Cohn 2011; Cohn and Farrington 2007). In general, it was concluded that large numbers of citations provided an imperfect but, nonetheless, reasonably valid measure of scholarly influence (Cohn and Farrington 1998a).

Cohn and Farrington (1994, 1998a, 2007a) and Cohn's (2011) research focusing highly on citations in six major American CCJ journals permit a unique analysis of citation trends over 20 years. In order to examine scholarly influence in criminology and criminal justice, Cohn and Farrington (1994) investigated the most-cited scholars in six major American journals in criminology and criminal justice from 1986–1990. The same methods were exactly repeated to assess the most-cited scholars in these journals during the period 1991–1995 (Cohn and Farrington 1998a), 1996–2000 (Cohn and Farrington 2007a), and 2001–2005 (Cohn 2011).

Cohn and Farrington (1994, 1998a, 2007a) and Cohn (2011) selected six major American journals: three major American criminology journals (*Criminology* - CRIM, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* - JQC, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* - JRCD) and three major American criminal justice journals

(*Justice Quarterly* - JQ, *Journal of Criminal Justice* - JCJ, *Criminal Justice and Behavior* - CJB). "Articles" included research notes, comments, and rejoinders, but excluded book reviews, editorials, letters, and obituaries. Every cited author was counted (not just first authors), except institutional authors (e.g. National Institute of Justice) whom were excluded. Unpublished reports and conference papers were included if they were cited. All self-citations were excluded. Co-author citations were noted but not excluded from the analyses (Cohn 2011). From the analysis of 90,021 cited authors in six journals in 2001–2005, Cohn and Farrington (2007a) identified 67,267 cited authors in 1996–2000, Cohn and Farrington (1998a) 49,845 cited authors in 1991–95, Cohn and Farrington (1994) analyzed 44,429 cited authors in 1986–90, and Cohn and Farrington (1994, 1998a, 2007a) and Cohn (2011) concluded the lists of the 50 most-cited scholars in six journals during a specified time period.

The current study first required making a combined list of all scholars ranked at least once on the lists of 50 most-cited scholars in any of six journals in 1986–1990 (Cohn and Farrington 1994), in 1991–1995 (Cohn and Farrington 1998a), in 1996–2000 (Cohn and Farrington 2007a), and in 2001–2005 (Cohn 2011). This study found 350 scholars named at least once on the lists of 50 most-cited scholars in any of six journals over a 20 year time period. For these 350 scholars, their sex (male vs. female) and race (white vs. non-white) were examined. Women and non-white scholars were identified in two ways. First, based on several years of research, the authors have personal knowledge of these individuals based upon experience within the discipline. To maximize the accuracy of the data, the authors also consulted with several senior scholars in the discipline of criminology and criminal justice and thoroughly conducted Internet searches (Taylor Greene and Gabbidon 2003). Using these methods, the sex of 98.9% ($n = 346$) of these scholars was identified, while the race (white vs. non-white) of 91.7% ($n = 318$) was identified.

Table 1 shows the sex and race of the 350 most cited scholars in any of the six journals in 1986–2005. As shown in Table 1, 88.9% is white ($N = 311$), while only 2.0% ($N = 7$) are non-white. In terms of the sex, 84.9% ($N = 297$) are male scholars, whereas 14.0% ($N = 49$) are female scholars. Table 1 shows white males (77.1%, $N = 270$) as the dominant category of most-cited scholars to appear in the top 50 at least once in any of the six journals in 1986–2005, while white-females (12.6%, $N = 44$) are second. White males ($N =$

Table 1: Sex and Race (White vs. Non-White) of the 350 Most Cited Scholars in Any of the Six Journals in 1986-2005

			Sex			
			Male	Female	Unidentified	Total
Race	White	Count	270	44	0	311
		% of Total	77.1%	12.6%	.0%	88.9%
	Non-White	Count	6	1	0	7
		% of Total	1.7%	.3%	.0%	2.0%
	Unidentified	Count	21	4	4	29
		% of Total	6.0%	1.1%	1.1%	8.3%
	Total	Count	297	49	4	350
		% of Total	84.9%	14.0%	1.1%	100.0%

270) and white females (N = 44) combined for 88.9% of the total representation (N = 311) of the most-cited scholars to appear at least once in the top 50 in any of the six journals in 1986-2005. Comparatively, there are six non-white males (1.7%) and only one non-white female (.3%), which accounted for 2.0% of the total representation of most-cited scholars to appear at least once in the top 50 in any of the six journals in 1986-2005. Furthermore, noticeable differences in representation between white males (77.1%) and non-white males (1.7%) as well as between white females (12.6%) and non-white females (.3%) exist. It is important to note that among the 350 most-cited scholars in table 1, a total of 29 (8.3%) are unidentified for this study. There are 21 males (6.0%) and four females (1.1%) whose race was unidentified, and four (1.1%) additional individuals with an unidentified sex. In addition, there are four scholars (1.1%) with unidentified race and sex.

FINDINGS

American Criminology Journals

From the lists of the 50 most-cited scholars in Criminology (CRIM) in 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), 1996-2000 (Cohn and Farrington 2007a), 1991-1995 (Cohn and Farrington 1998a), and 1986-1990 (Cohn and Farrington 1994), women and non-white scholars are identified for the current study. Table 2 shows the most-cited women and non-white scholars in CRIM in 2001-05. Among 50 most-cited scholars in CRIM in 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), twelve (24.0%) are women and non-whites. As shown in Table 2, the highest rank among women and non-white scholars in the top 50 in 2001-05 was Terrie E. Moffitt (white female), who was ranked 2nd. Ruth D. Peterson (46) was the only non-

white female scholar who was ranked in the top 50. The most-cited non-white male scholar was Alex R. Piquero, who was ranked 7th.

Table 2 also shows the comparable rankings of these women and non-white scholars in CRIM from the three previous time periods: 1996-2000, 1991-95, and 1985-90. From the lists of the 50 most-cited scholars in CRIM, 6 scholars (12%) in 1996-2000, 7 scholars (14%) in 1991-95, and 6 scholars (12%) in 1986-90 were women and non-white. Moffitt (white female, rank 20th) was again the highest ranked woman and non-white scholar in CRIM from 1996-2000. A non-white female scholar ranked in the top 50 in CRIM in 1996-2000, 1991-95, or 1986-90 appeared absent from the list. The most-cited non-white male scholar in CRIM from 1996-2000 (24.5) and 1991-95 (45) was William J. Wilson. There was not a non-white male scholar ranked in the top 50 in CRIM in 1986-90. Jacqueline Cohen, a white female, was the highest ranked scholar among women and non-whites ranked on the list of the most-cited scholars in CRIM in 1991-95 (6th) and 1986-90 (8th). Cohen was again ranked in the top 50 in CRIM from 2001-05 (41st) and 1996-2000 (32nd).

Twelve (60%) of these 20 women and non-white scholars in Table 2 had been ranked in the top 50 in 2001-2005, 6 (30%) were in the top 50 in 1996-2000, 7 (35%) were in the top 50 in 1991-95, and 6 (30%) were in the top 50 in 1986-90. Four of the most-cited women and non-white scholars in 2001-05 were also ranked in the top 50 in 1996-2000, while three were in the top 50 in 1991-95, and one was in the top 50 in 1986-90. Of the six most-cited women and non-whites in 1996-2000, four were ranked in the top 50 in 1991-95, and two were ranked in the top 50 in 1986-90. Of the seven most-cited women and non-white scholars in 1991-95, three were ranked in the top 50 in 1986-90.

Table 2: Most-Cited Women and Non-White Scholars in Criminology

Name	Sex	Race	Rank in 2001-2005	Rank in 1996-2000	Rank in 1991-1995	Rank in 1986-1990
Terrie E. Moffitt	Female	White	2.0	20.0		
Alex R. Piquero	Male	Non-White	7.0			
William J. Wilson	Male	Non-White	17.0	24.5	45.0	
Adele E. Forth	Female	White	17.0	24.5	45.0	
Janet L. Lauritsen	Female	White	30.0			
Patricia L. McCall	Female	White	36.5			
Megda Stoughamer-Loeber	Female	White	41.0			
Jacqueline Cohen	Female	White	41.0	32.0	6.0	8.0
Elijah Anderson	Male	Non-White	46.0			
Ruth D. Peterson	Female	Non-White	46.0			
Cassia Spohn	Female	White	46.0			
Felton Earls	Male	Non-White	48.0			
Suzanne S. Ageton	Female	White		50.0	16.5	15.5
Christy A. Visher	Female	White			25.5	29.0
Lee N. Robins	Female	White			39.0	
Cathy S. Widom	Female	White			45.0	
Eleanor T. Glueck	Female	White				13.0
Ilene H. Nagel/Bernstein	Female	White				45.5
Joan McCord	Female	White				45.5

The highest new entrant among women and non-whites into the top most-cited scholars in CRIM in 2001-05 was Alex R. Piquero (rank 7). Other notable entrants into the top 50 in 2001-05 were Janet L. Lauritsen, Patricia L. McCall, Megda Soughamer-Loeber, Elijah Anderson, Ruth D. Peterson, Cassia Spohn, and Felton Earls. The most notable advancement in rank from 1996-2000 to 2001-05 was Terrie E. Moffitt (from 20 to 2). William J. Wilson and Adelle E. Forth also advanced their rankings from 1991-95 to 1996-2000 to 2001-05 (both from 45 to 24.5 to 17). From 1986-90 to 1991-95, Christy A Visher improved her ranking (from 29 to 25.5). Moving in the other direction was Jaqueline Cohen (initial improvement of 8 from 1986-90 to 6 in 1991-95; to 32 in 1996-2000 to 41 in 2001-2005). Suzanne S. Ageton also moved in the other direction (from 15.5 in 1986-90 to 16.5 in 1991-95 to 50 in 1996-2000).

From the lists of the 50 most-cited scholars in the Journal of Quantitative Criminology (JQC) from 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), 1996-2000 (Cohn and Farrington 2007a), 1991-1995 (Cohn and Farrington 1998a), and 1986-1990 (Cohn and Farrington 1994), women and non-white scholars are identified for the current study. Table 3 shows the most-cited women and non-whites in JQC in 2001-05. Among 50 most-cited scholars in JQC in 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), six (12%) were women and non-whites. As shown in Table 3, the highest rank among women and non-whites in 2001-05

was Terrie E. Moffitt (white female), who was ranked 9. Alex R. Piquero (rank 13) was the top ranked non-white male most-cited scholar in JQC in 2001-05. There was not a single non-white female scholar ranked in the top 50 in JQC in 2001-05.

Table 3 also shows the comparable rankings of these women and non-white scholars in JQC in the three previous time periods: 1996-2000, 1991-95, and 1985-90. From the lists of the 50 most-cited scholars in the JQC, 6 scholars (12%) in 1996-2000, 6 scholars (12%) in 1991-95, and 8 scholars (12%) in 1986-90 were women and non-white. Jacqueline Cohen (6 in 1996-2000, 4 in 1991-1995, and 5 in 1986-90.5) was the highest ranked scholar among women and non-white scholars who were listed in the most cited scholar in JQC in 1996-2000, 1991-95, and 1986-90. There was not a non-white male scholar ranked in the top 50 in JQC in 1996-2000 and 1991-95, while Soumyo D. Moitra (non-white male) was ranked 49 in the top 50 in JQC in 1986-1990. There was not a non-white female scholar ranked in the top 50 in JQC in 1996-2000, 1991-95, or 1986-90.

Six (35.3%) of these 17 women and non-whites in Table 3 had been ranked in the top 50 in 2001-05, six (35.3%) had been ranked in the top 50 in 1996-2000, six (35.3%) had been ranked in the top 50 in 1991-95, and eight (47%) had been ranked in the top 50 in 1986-90. Only one of the most-cited women and non-white

scholars in JQC in 2001-05 was ranked in the top 50 in 1996-2000. Two most-cited women and non-white scholars in 1996-2000 were ranked in the top 50 in 1991-95, while five in 1991-95 were also ranked in the top 50 in 1986-1990.

Jacqueline Cohen (white female) was the only one ranked in the top 50 in all four of the time periods (33.5 in 2001-05, 6 in 1996-2000, 4 in 1991-95, and 5.5 in 1986-90). Joan Petersilia (white female) was ranked in the top 50 in three of the time periods (36.5 in 1986-90 to 25.5 in 1991-95 to 50.5 in 1996 to 2000). Adelle E. Forth was ranked in the top 50 in two non-consecutive time periods (from 43 in 1986-90 to 50 in 2001-05). Four (Terrie E. Moffitt, Alex R. Piquero, Patricia L. McCall, and Cassia Spohn) among the most-cited women and non-whites in JQC were able to obtain a ranking within the top 50 of the most-cited scholars in JQC in 2001-2005 while having not been ranked in the top 50 in JQC in the previous time periods.

From the lists of the 50 most-cited scholars in JRCD from 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), 1996-2000 (Cohn and Farrington 2007a), 1991-1995 (Cohn and Farrington 1998a), and 1986-1990 (Cohn and Farrington 1994), women and non-whites are identified for the current study. Table 4 shows the most-cited women and non-white scholars in JRCD in 2001-05. Among 50 most-cited scholars in JRCD in 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), seven (14%) were women and non-whites. As shown in Table 4, the highest rank among women and non-

whites in the top 50 in 2001-05 was Terrie E. Moffitt (white female), who was ranked 5. There was not a single non-white female scholar ranked in the top 50 in 2001-05, 1996-2000, 1991-95, or 1986-90. Christy A. Visher (rank 21.5; white female) was the highest ranked scholar among the most-cited women and non-whites in JRCD in 1996-2000. There was not a single non-white male scholar ranked in the top 50 in JRCD in 1996-2000, 1991-95, or 1986-90. Suzanne S. Ageton (white female; rank 11 in 1991-95 and 25 in 1986-90) was the highest ranked scholar among the most-cited women and non-white scholars in JRCD in 1991-95 and 1986-90, while her ranking decreased in 1996-2000 to 43.

Eight (57%) of these 14 women and non-white scholars in JRCD had been ranked in the top 50 in 2001-05, 6 (43%) had been ranked in the top 50 in 1996-2000, 4 (29%) had been ranked in the top 50 in 1991-95, and 4 (29%) had been ranked in the top 50 in 1986-90. Two of the most-cited women and non-whites in JRCD in 2001-05 were ranked in the top 50 in 1996-2000, while one was ranked in the top 50 in 1991-95 and 1986-1990. Three of the most-cited women and non-white scholars in 1996-2000 were ranked in the top 50 in 1991-95, while two of these three were also ranked in 1986-90.

Jacqueline Cohen was ranked in the top 50 in JRCD in all four of the time periods (48.5 in 2001-05, 40 in 1996-2000, 27 in 1991-95, and 29.5 in 1986-90).

Table 3: Most-Cited Women and Non-White Scholars in *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*

Name	Sex	Race	Rank in 2001-2005	Rank in 1996-2000	Rank in 1991-1995	Rank in 1986-1990
Terrie E. Moffitt	Female	White	9.0			
Alex R. Piquero	Male	Non-White	13.0			
Jacqueline Cohen	Female	White	33.5	6.0	4.0	5.5
Patricia L. McCall	Female	White	41.5			
Adelle E. Forth	Female	White	50.0			43.0
Cassia Spohn	Female	White	50.0			
Joan McCord	Female	White		24.5		
Magda Stoughamer-Loeber	Female	White		31.5		
Carolyn R. Block	Female	White		43.0		
Peggy C. Giordano	Female	White		46.5		
Joan Petersilia	Female	White		50.5	25.5	36.5
Christy A. Visher	Female	White			8.0	22.5
Ann D. Witte	Female	White			14.0	13.5
Suzanne S. Ageton	Female	White			21.0	31.5
Cathy Streifel	Female	Unidentified			32.0	
Patricia Mayhew	Female	Unidentified				22.5
Soumyo D. Moitra	Male	Non-White				49.0

Table 4: Most-Cited Women and Non-White Scholars in *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*

Name	Sex	Race	Rank in 2001-2005	Rank in 1996-2000	Rank in 1991-1995	Rank in 1986-1990
Terrie E. Moffitt	Female	White	5.0	24.5		
William J. Wilson	Male	Non-White	21.0			
Adelle E. Forth	Female	White	26.0			
Alex R. Piquero	Male	Non-White	30.5			
Megda Stoughamer-Loeber	Female	White	36.0			
Cathy S. Widom	Female	White	48.5			
Jacqueline Cohen	Female	White	48.5	40.0	27.0	29.5
Christy A. Visher	Female	White		21.5	42.5	
Meda Chesney-Lind	Female	White		33.0		
Janet L. Lauritsen	Female	White		36.5		
Suzanne S. Ageton	Female	White		43.0	11.0	25.0
Joan Petersilia	Female	White			35.0	43.0
Linda E. Saltzman	Female	White				29.5

Three white female scholars, Moffitt (from 24.5 in 1996-2000 to 5 in 2001-05, Visher (from 42.5 in 1991-95 to 21.5 in 1996-2000), and Joan Petersilia (from 43 in 1986-90 to 35 in 1991-95) made notable advances. Five (William J. Wilson, Adelle E. Forth, Alex R. Piquero, Megda Stoughamer-Loeber, and Cathy S. Wisdom) among the most-cited women and non-white scholars were ranked within the top 50 of the most-cited scholars in JRCD in 2001-05, while having not been ranked in the top 50 in the previous time periods.

From the lists of the 30 most-cited scholars in the three American criminology journals (*Criminology*, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, and *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*) in 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), 1996-2000 (Cohn and Farrington 2007a), 1991-1995 (Cohn and Farrington 1998a), and 1986-1990 (Cohn and Farrington 1994), women and non-whites are identified for the current study. Table 5 shows the most-cited women and non-white scholars in the three American criminology journals in 2001-05. Among 30 most-cited scholars in 2001-2005 (Cohn, 2011), four (13.3%) were women and non-white. As shown in Table 5, the highest rank among the most cited women and non-whites in the top 30 in 2001-05 was Terrie E. Moffitt (white female), who was ranked 4. She was also ranked 28th in 1996-2000. Alex R. Piquero (16) was the highest ranked non-white male scholar in 2001-05. There was not a non-white male scholar in the other three time periods. There was not a non-white female scholar in any of the four time periods. Christy A. Visher (white female) was the highest ranked scholar among women and non-whites in 1996-2000, who was ranked 18, while Jacqueline Cohen was the highest ranked scholar who was ranked 9 in 1991-95 and 9 in 1986-90.

Four (57%) of the 7 women and non-white scholars in Table 5 were ranked in the top 30 in 2001-05, three (43%) were in the top 30 in 1996-2000, three (43%) were in the top 30 in 1991-1995, and three (43%) were in the top 30 in 1986-1990. Only one of the most-cited women and non-whites in 2001-2005 was ranked in the top 30 in 1996-2000. Two of the women and non-white scholars ranked in the top 30 in 1996-2000 were also ranked in the top 30 in 1991-95, while all three of the scholars ranked in the top 30 in 1991-1995 were also ranked in the top 30 in 1986-1990.

The highest entrants in 2001-2005 having not been previously ranked in the top 30 were Alex R. Piquero (16), William J. Wilson (24), and Adelle E. Forth (24). Terrie E. Moffitt improved her ranking (from 28 in 1996-2000 to 4 in 2001-2005). Christy A Visher improved her ranking (from 28 in 1986-90 to 19 in 1991-95 to 18 in 1996-2000), but fell out of the top 30 by 2001-2005. Jacqueline Cohen's ranking went the opposite direction (from 9 in 1986-1995 to 18 in 1996-2000) and eventually fell out of the top 30 by 2001-05. Suzanne Ageton was able to improve her ranking (from 13 in 1986-90 to 11 in 1991-95).

American Criminal Justice Journals

From the list of the 50 most-cited scholars in Justice Quarterly (JQ) in 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), 1996-2000 (Cohn and Farrington 2007a), 1991-1995 (Cohn and Farrington 1998a), and 1986-1990 (Cohn and Farrington 1994), women and non-whites are identified for the current study. Table 6 shows the most-cited women and non-white scholars in JQ from 2001-05. Among 50 most-cited scholars in JQ in 2001-2005 (Cohn, 2011), six (12%) were women and non-whites.

Table 5: Most-Cited Women and Non-White Scholars in Three American Criminology Journals

Name	Sex	Race	Rank in 2001-2005	Rank in 1996-2000	Rank in 1991-1995	Rank in 1986-1990
Terrie E. Moffitt	Female	White	4.0	28.0		
Alex R. Piquero	Male	Non-White	16.0			
William J. Wilson	Male	Non-White	24.0			
Adelle E. Forth	Female	White	24.0			
Christy A. Visher	Female	White		18.0	19.0	28.0
Jacqueline Cohen	Female	White		23.0	9.0	9.0
Suzanne S. Ageton	Female	White			11.0	13.0

As shown in Table 6, the highest rank among the women and non-whites listed in the top 50 in 2001-05 was Alex R. Piquero (non-white male) who was ranked 9. Janet L. Lauritsen (18) was the highest ranked white female scholar in JQ in 2001-05. There was not a non-white female scholar ranked in the top 50 in 2001-05, 1996-2000, 1991-95, or 1986-90.

Table 6 also shows the comparable rankings of these women and non-white scholars in JQ in the three previous time periods: 1996-2000, 1991-95, and 1986-90. From the list of the 50 most-cited scholars in JQ, eight (16%) in 1996-2000, nine (18%) in 1991-95, and six (12%) in 1986-90 were women and non-whites. Meda Chesney-Lind (14.5), a white female, was the highest ranked scholar among the most-cited women and non-white scholars in JQ from 1996-2000. Joan Petersilia (11), a white female, was the highest ranked scholar among the most-cited women and non-white scholars in JQ from 1991-95. There was not a non-white male scholar ranked in the top 50 in JQ in 1991-95 or 1986-90. Jacqueline Cohen (7.5), a white female, was the highest ranked scholar among the most-cited women and non-whites in JQ in 1986-1990.

Six (32%) of these 19 women and non-whites in JQ had been ranked in the top 50 in 2001-05, 9 (47%) had been ranked in the top 50 in 1996-2000, 9 (47%) had been ranked in the top 50 in 1991-95, and 6 (32%) had been ranked in the top 50 in 1986-90. Three of the most-cited women and non-white scholars in JQ in 2001-05 were ranked in the top 50 in 1996-2000, while one was ranked in the top 50 in 1986-1990. Three of the most-cited women and non-white scholars in 1996-2000 were ranked in the top 50 in 1991-95, while two were also ranked in 1986-90. Four of the most-cited women and non-white scholars in 1991-95 were ranked in the top 50 in 1986-90.

The highest new entrant among women and non-whites into the top most-cited scholars in JQ from

2001-05 was Alex R. Piquero (9). Other notable entrants into the top 50 in 2001-05 were Janet L. Lauritsen (18) and Kathleen F. Ferraro (39). Terrie E. Moffitt advanced her ranking (from 40 in 1996-2000 to 34 in 2001-05). Moving slightly in the other direction were William J. Wilson and Adelle E. Forth (both from 25.5 in 1996-2000 to 26.5 in 2001-05). Adelle Forth was also ranked 28 in 1986-90. Meda Chesney-Lind improved her ranking (from 16.5 in 1991-95 to 14.5 in 1996-2000). Christy A. Visher improved her ranking for three consecutive time periods (from 48.5 in 1986-1990 to 38 in 1991-95 to 27 in 1996-2000). Joan Petersilia was also ranked for three consecutive time periods (from 41 in 1986-90 to 11 in 1991-95 to 40 in 1996-2000). Moving in the opposite direction was Jacqueline Cohen (from 7.5 in 1986-90 to 27.5 in 1991-95). Suzanne S. Ageton improved her ranking (from 48.5 in 1986-90 to 32.5 in 1991-95).

From the lists of the 50 most-cited scholars in the *Journal of Criminal Justice* (JCJ) in 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), 1996-2000 (Cohn and Farrington 2007a), 1991-1995 (Cohn and Farrington 1998a), and 1986-1990 (Cohn and Farrington 1994), women and non-whites are identified for the current study. Among 50 most-cited scholars in JCJ in 2001-05 (Cohn, 2011), six (12%) are women and non-whites. Table 7 shows the women and non-whites listed in the 50 most-cited scholars in JCJ from 2001-05. The highest rank among women and non-whites in the top 50 in 2001-05 was Terrie E. Moffitt (white female), who was ranked 6. Alex R. Piquero (15) was the highest ranked non-white male scholar in JCJ in 2001-05. There was not a single non-white female ranked in the top 50 in JCJ in 2001-05, 1996-2000, 1991-95, or 1986-90.

Table 7 also shows the comparable rankings of these women and non-white scholars in JCJ in the three previous time periods: 1996-2000, 1991-95, and 1986-90. From the lists of the 50 most-cited scholars in JCJ, seven (14%) in 1996-2000, nine (18%) in 1991-

Table 6: Most-Cited Women and Non-White Scholars in *Justice Quarterly*

Name	Sex	Race	Rank in 2001-2005	Rank in 1996-2000	Rank in 1991-1995	Rank in 1986-1990
Alex R. Piquero	Male	Non-White	9.0			
Janet L. Lauritsen	Female	White	18.0			
William J. Wilson	Male	Non-White	26.5	25.5		
Adelle E. Forth	Female	White	26.5	25.5		28.0
Terrie E. Moffitt	Female	White	34.0	40.0		
Kathleen F. Ferraro	Female	Unidentified	39.0			
Meda Chesney-Lind	Female	White		14.5	16.5	
Cassia Spohn	Female	White		25.5		
Christy A. Visher	Female	White		27.0	38.0	48.5
Marjorie S. Zatz	Female	White		29.5		
Joan Petersilia	Female	White		40.0	11.0	41.0
Martha A. Myers	Female	White			27.5	
Jacqueline Cohen	Female	White			27.5	7.5
Kathleen Daly	Female	White			32.5	
Suzanne S. Ageton	Female	White			32.5	48.5
Joan McCord	Female	White			45.0	
Mary P. Koss	Female	White			45.0	
Denise B. Kandel	Female	White				18.0

95, and three (6%) in 1986-1990 were women and non-whites. Joan Petersilia (11), a white female, was the highest ranked among women and non-whites in the list of the most-cited scholars in JCJ in 1996-2000. Petersilia (6) was also the highest ranked among women and non-white scholars in JCJ in 1991-95. There was not a non-white male scholar ranked in the top 50 in JCJ in 1996-2000 or 1986-90, while Rolando V. del Carmen (20) was the highest ranked non-white male scholar in the top 50 in JCJ in 1991-95. Jacqueline Cohen (7), a white female, was the highest ranked among women and non-white scholars on the list of the most-cited scholars in JCJ in 1986-90.

Six (40%) of these 15 women and non-white scholars in Table 7 had been ranked in the top 50 in 2001-05, seven (47%) were in the top 50 in 1996-2000, nine (60%) were in the top 50 in 1991-95, and three (20%) were in the top 50 in 1986-90. Three of the most-cited women and non-white scholars in 2001-05 were also ranked in the top 50 in 1996-2000, while two were in the top 50 in 1991-95, and one was in the top 50 in 1986-90. Of the seven most-cited women and non-white scholars in 1996-2000, four were ranked in the top 50 in 1991-95, and two were ranked in the top 50 in 1986-90. Of the nine most-cited women and non-white scholars in 1991-95, two were also ranked in the top 50 in 1986-90.

The highest new entrant among women and non-whites into the top most-cited scholars in JCJ in 2001-

05 was Terrie E. Moffitt (6). Other notable first-time entrant into the top 50 in 2001-05 was Alex R. Piquero (15). The most notable advancement in rank in 1996-2000 to 2001-05 was Doris L. MacKenzie (from 35 to 16.5). Moving in the opposite direction, but also in the top 50 for three consecutive time periods was Nancy C. Jurik (from 34 in 1991-95 to 18.5 in 1996-2000 to 45 in 2001-05). Although absent from the top 50 in 1996-2000, Susan F. Turner was in the top 50 in 1991-95 (23) and 2001-05 (45). Joan Petersilia was in the top 50 all four-time periods (22.5 in 1986-90 to 6 in 1991-95; 11 in 1996-2000 to 22.5 in 2001-05).

From the lists of the 50 most-cited scholars in Criminal Justice and Behavior (CJB) in 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), 1996-2000 (Cohn and Farrington 2007a), 1991-1995 (Cohn and Farrington 1998a), and 1986-1990 (Cohn and Farrington 1994), women and non-whites are identified for the current study. Table 8 shows women and non-white scholars in the list of the most-cited scholars in CJB in 2001-05. Among top 50 most-cited scholars in CJB in 2001-2005 (Cohn, 2011), seven (14%) were women and non-whites. As shown in Table 8, the highest rank among women and non-whites in the top 50 in 2001-05 was Marnie E. Rice (white female), who was ranked 4. There was not a non-white female or non-white male scholar ranked in the top 50 in CJB in 2001-05, 1996-2000, 1991-95, or 1986-90.

Table 8 also shows the comparable rankings of these women and non-white scholars in CJB in three

Table 7: Most-Cited Women and Non-White Scholars in *Journal of Criminal Justice*

Name	Sex	Race	Rank in 2001-2005	Rank in 1996-2000	Rank in 1991-1995	Rank in 1986-1990
Terrie E. Moffitt	Female	White	6.0			
Alex R. Piquero	Male	Non-White	15.0			
Doris L. MacKenzie	Female	White	16.5	35.0		
Joan Petersilia	Female	White	22.5	11.0	6.0	22.5
Nancy C. Jurik	Female	White	45.0	18.5	34.0	
Susan F. Turner	Female	White	45.0		23.0	
Jacqueline Cohen	Female	White		27.5	18.5	7.0
Christy A. Visher	Female	White		31.0	34.0	
Cassia Spohn	Female	White		46.5		
Ellen G. Cohn	Female	White		46.5		
Rolando V. del Carmen	Male	Non-White			20.0	
Martha A. Myers	Female	White			28.0	
S. Folkman	Female	White			34.0	
Belinda R. McCarthy	Female	White			48.0	
Christine Maslach	Female	White				13.5

previous time periods: 1996-2000, 1991-95, and 1986-90. From the lists of the 50 most-cited scholars in CJB, eleven (22%) in 1996-2000, eight (16%) in 1991-95, and three (6%) in 1986-90 were women and non-whites. Rice (Rank 4 in 1996-2000), Judith V. Becker (Rank 5 in 1991-1995), and Marguerite Q. Warren (Rank 13.5 in 1986-1990) were the most-cited scholars among women and non-whites in CJB for each time period.

Seven (37%) of these 19 women and non-white scholars in Table 8 had been ranked in the top 50 in 2001-05, eleven (58%) were in the top 50 in 1996-2000, eight (42%) were in the top 50 in 1991-95, and three (16%) were in the top 50 in 1986-90. Six of the most-cited women and non-white scholars in 2001-05 were also ranked in the top 50 in 1996-2000, while one was ranked in the top 50 in 1991-95. Three of the most-cited women and non-white scholars in 1996-2000 were also ranked in the top 50 in 1991-95.

The highest new entrant among women and non-whites into the top most-cited scholars in CJB in 2001-05 having not been previously ranked in the top 50 in any other time period was Pamela C. Robbins (34). Catherine A. Cormier (30.5 to 17), Adelle E. Forth (25.5 to 24.5), Claire E. Goggin (30.5 to 28), and Doris L. MacKenzie (45.5 to 41), improved their ranks in 1996-2000 to 2001-05. Moving in the opposite direction was Terrie E. Moffitt (from 9.5 in 1996-2000 to 37.5 in 2001-05). Marnie E. Rice was ranked in the top 50 in three consecutive time periods (from 19 in 1991-95 to 4 in 1996-2000 to 4 in 2001-05). Mary P. Koss improved her ranking (from 47 in 1991-95 to 35 in 1996-2000),

while Judith V. Becker moved in the opposite direction during the same time period (from 5 in 1991-95 to 37.5 in 1996-2000). Joan Petersilia ranked in the top 50 in two non-consecutive time periods (from 40.5 in 1986-90 to 50.5 in 1996-2000).

From the lists of the 30 most-cited scholars in the three American Criminal Justice Journals (*Justice Quarterly*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, and *Criminal Justice Behavior*) in 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), 1996-2000 (Cohn and Farrington 2007a), 1991-1995 (Cohn and Farrington 1998a), and 1986-1990 (Cohn and Farrington 1994), women and non-whites are identified for the current study. Table 9 shows the most-cited women and non-whites ranked in the list of the most-cited scholars in the three American Criminal Justice Journals in 2001-05. Among 30 most-cited scholars in 2001-2005 (Cohn, 2011), four (13%) were women and non-whites. As shown in Table 9, the highest rank among women and non-white non-whites in the top 30 in 2001-05 was Alex R. Piquero (non-white male), who was ranked 12. Terrie E. Moffitt (13) was the highest ranked white female in three American Criminal Justice Journals in 2001-05.

Table 9 also shows the comparable rankings of the women and non-white scholars in three American Criminal Justice Journals in the three previous time periods: 1996-2000, 1991-95, and 1986-90. From the lists of the 30 most-cited scholars in three American Criminal Justice Journals, four (13%) in 1996-2000, four (13%) in 1991-95, and two (7%) in 1986-90 were women and non-whites. The highest ranked scholars among women and non-whites were Terrie E. Moffitt

Table 8: Most-Cited Women and Non-White Scholars in *Criminal Justice and Behavior*

Name	Sex	Race	Rank in 2001-2005	Rank in 1996-2000	Rank in 1991-1995	Rank in 1986-1990
Marnie E. Rice	Female	White	4.0	4.0	19.0	
Catherine A. Cormier	Female	White	17.0	30.5		
Adele E. Forth	Female	White	24.5	25.5		
Claire E. Goggin	Female	White	28.0	30.5		
Pamela C. Robbins	Female	White	34.0			
Terrie E. Moffitt	Female	White	37.5	9.5		
Doris L. MacKenzie	Female	White	41.0	45.5		
Mary P. Koss	Female	White		35.0	47.0	
Judith V. Becker	Female	Unidentified		37.5	5.0	
Ann W. Burgess	Female	Unidentified		42.0		
Gail S. Goodman	Female	White		50.5		
Joan Petersilia	Female	White		50.5		40.5
Martha F. Erickson	Female	White			33.0	
Patricia M. Crittenden	Female	White			33.0	
D. Daro	Female	White			47.0	
Joan McCord	Female	White			47.0	
M. S. Mittelman	Female	White			47.0	
Marguerite Q. Warren	Female	White				13.5
Dana E. Hunt	Female	Unidentified				33.5

(17) in 1996-2000, Joan Petersilia (7) in 1991-1995, and Jacqueline Cohen (7.5) in 1986-90.

Four (44%) of the nine women and non-white scholars in Table 9 were ranked in the top 30 in 2001-05, four (44%) were in the top 30 in 1996-2000, four (44%) were in the top 30 in 1991-95, and two (22%) were in the top 30 in 1986-90. Two of the most-cited women and non-white scholars in 2001-05 were ranked in the top 30 in 1996-2000. One of the most-cited women and non-white scholars in 1996-2000 was also ranked in the top 30 in 1991-95. Two of the most-cited women and non-white scholars in 1991-95 were also ranked in the top 30 in 1986-90.

The highest ranked entrants among women and non-whites in 2001-05 having not been previously ranked in the top 30 were Alex R. Piquero (12) and

Doris L. MacKenzie (27). Terrie E. Moffitt improved her ranking (from 17 in 1996-2000 to 13 in 2001-05). Marnie E. Rich also improved her ranking (from 24.5 in 1996-2000 to 24 in 2001-2005). Joan Peterisilia was ranked in three consecutive time periods (from 23.5 in 1986-1990 to 7 in 1991-95 to 18 in 1996-2000). Moving in the opposite direction was Jacqueline Cohen (from 7.5 in 1986-1990 to 16 in 1991-1995).

Most-Cited Women and Non-White Scholars in Six Journals

Previous studies calculated a combined measure of the influence in all six journals in 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), 1996-2000 (Cohn and Farrington 2007a), 1991-1995 (Cohn and Farrington 1998a), and 1986-1990 (Cohn and Farrington 1994) by adding scores in the three criminology journals and scores in the three

Table 9: Most-Cited Women and Non-White Scholars in Three American Criminal Justice Journals

Name	Sex	Race	Rank in 2001-2005	Rank in 1996-2000	Rank in 1991-1995	Rank in 1986-1990
Alex R. Piquero	Male	Non-White	12.0			
Terrie E. Moffitt	Female	White	13.0	17.0		
Marnie E. Rice	Female	White	24.0	24.5		
Doris L. MacKenzie	Female	White	27.0			
Joan Petersilia	Female	White		18.0	7.0	23.5
Christy A. Visser	Female	White		30.5		
Jacqueline Cohen	Female	White			16.0	7.5
Martha A. Myers	Female	White			26.0	
Judith V. Becker	Female	Unidentified			27.0	

Table 10: Top 10 Most-Cited Scholars in Six Journals

Name	Sex	Race	Rank in 2001-2005	Rank in 1996-2000	Rank in 1991-1995	Rank in 1986-1990
David P. Farrington	Male	White	<u>1.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	14.0
Robert J. Sampson	Male	White	<u>2.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	42.0
Travis Hirschi	Male	White	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>
Francis T. Cullen	Male	White	<u>4.0</u>	13.0	14.0	13.0
Raymond Paternoster	Male	White	<u>5.0</u>	19.0	23.0	39.0
Michael R. Gottfredson,	Male	White	<u>6.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Daniel S. Nagin,	Male	White	<u>7.0</u>	21.0	27.0	
Terrie E. Moffitt	Female	White	<u>8.0</u>	23.0		
John H. Laub	Male	White	<u>9.0</u>	11.0	36.0	
Robert J. Bursik	Male	White	<u>10.0</u>	15.0	29.0	
Delbert S. Elliott	Male	White	17.0	<u>5.0</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>9.0</u>
John L. Hagan	Male	White	19.0	<u>6.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>
David Huizinga	Male	White	21.0	<u>7.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>	
Robert Agnew	Male	White	14.0	<u>8.0</u>		
Douglas A. Smith	Male	White		<u>9.0</u>	16.0	
Alfred Blumstein	Male	White	16.0	<u>10.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
Lawrence E. Cohen	Male	White	32.0	22.0	<u>5.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>
Marvin E. Wolfgang	Male	White		31.0	<u>10.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Michael J. Hindelang	Male	White		27.0	13.0	<u>2.0</u>
Jacqueline Cohen	Female	White		30.0	11.0	<u>7.0</u>
James Q. Wilson	Male	White	34.0	25.5	12.0	<u>8.0</u>

criminal justice journals. Table 10 shows the name, sex and race of the top 10 most-cited scholars on this combined measure in each time period. As seen in Table 10, all but two are white males in the top 10 most-cited scholars during this 20-year time period. Two exceptions are Terrie Moffitt and Jacqueline Cohen who are both white females. Moffitt was ranked 8 in 2001-2005, improving from 23 in 1996-2000. Jacqueline Cohen was ranked 7 in 1986-1990, but her ranking moved in the opposite direction (from 7 in 1986-1990 to 11 in 1991-1995 to 30 in 1996-2000).

From the lists of the 50 most-cited scholars in all six journals from 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), 1996-2000 (Cohn and Farrington 2007), 1991-1995 (Cohn and Farrington 1998a), and 1986-1990 (Cohn and Farrington 1994), women and non-white scholars are identified for the current study. Table 11 shows the most-cited women and non-whites ranked in the list of the most-cited scholars in all six journals in 2001-05. Six women and non-white scholars (Terrie E. Moffitt, Alex R. Piquero, William J. Wilson, Janet L. Lauritsen, Marnie E. Rice, and Doris L. MacKenzie) were ranked in the list of the 50 most-cited scholars in all six journals in 2001-2005. Terrie Moffitt (rank 8) was the highest ranked woman and non-white scholar in 2001-05.

Table 11 also shows the comparable rankings of these women and non-white scholars in 1996-2000, 1991-95, and 1986-90. Seven scholars (14%) were in the top 50 in 1996-2000, five scholars (10%) were in the top 50 in 1991-95, and four (8%) were in the top 50 in 1986-90. Christy A. Visher (Rank 14) was the highest ranked scholar among women and non-whites in six journals in 1996-2000. Jacqueline Cohen (11 and 7) was the highest ranked scholar among women and non-whites in six journals in 1991-95 and 1986-90. Terrie E. Moffitt (23), William J. Wilson (39.5), and Marnie E. Rice (46) were able to remain in the top 50 from 1996-2000 to 2001-2005. Moffitt increased her ranking (from 23 in 1996-2000 to 8 in 2001-05). William J. Wilson also increased his ranking (from 39.5 in 1996-2000 to 30 in 2001-05). Additionally, Marnie E. Rice slightly increased her ranking (from 46 in 1996-2000 to 45 in 2001-05). Christy A. Visher, Jacqueline Cohen, and Joan Petersilia were all able to rank in the top 50 in three consecutive time periods (from 1986-1990 to 1991-1995 to 1996-2000). Christy A. Visher improved her ranking (from 45.5 in 1986-90 to 21 in 1991-95 to 14 in 1996-2000). Jacqueline Cohen saw her ranking go in the other direction (from 7 in 1986-90 to 11 in 1991-95 to 30 in 1996-2000). Joan Petersilia's ranking during three consecutive time periods saw improvement and a decrease (from 32 in 1986-90 to 17 in 1991-95 to 39.5 in 1996-2000). Suzanne S. Ageton

Table 11: Most-Cited Women and Non-White Scholars in Six Journals

Name	Sex	Race	Rank in 2001-2005	Rank in 1996-2000	Rank in 1991-1995	Rank in 1986-1990
Terrie E. Moffitt	Female	White	8.0	23.0		
Alex R. Piquero	Male	Non-White	12.0			
William J. Wilson	Male	Non-White	30.0	39.5		
Janet L. Lauritsen	Female	White	36.0			
Marnie E. Rice	Female	White	45.0	46.0		
Doris L. Mackenzie	Female	White	48.0			
Christy A. Visher	Female	White		14.0	21.0	45.5
Jacqueline Cohen	Female	White		30.0	11.0	7.0
Meda Chesney-Lind	Female	White		37.0		
Joan Petersilia	Female	White		39.5	17.0	32.0
Suzanne S. Ageton	Female	White			19.0	24.5
Marthat A. Myers	Female	White			45.0	
Judith V. Becker	Female	Unidentified			46.0	

increased her ranking (from 24.5 in 1986-1990 to 19 in 1991-95).

CONCLUSIONS

Scholars often criticize that women and non-white scholars are inadequately represented as authors of articles published in leading criminology and criminal justice journals and textbooks, as editorial representatives (editors, associate editors, and editorial board members) of the journals, and membership in national and professional associations in criminology and criminal justice (the American Society of Criminology and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences) (Miller *et al.* 2000; Rice, Terry, Miller, and Ackerman 2007; Tatum 2002). The current study examines this claim by examining if the dissemination of published research findings in criminology and criminal justice is affected by gender and race/ethnicity. Specifically, from the lists of the most-cited scholars in six mainstream criminology and criminal justice journals in 2001-2005 (Cohn 2011), 1996-2000 (Cohn and Farrington 2007a), 1991-1995 (Cohn and Farrington 1998a), and 1986-1990 (Cohn and Farrington 1994), this study identified women and non-white scholars rankings.

This study of citation trends in six major journals over 20 years shows that the inclusion process is not yet achieved and works by women and non-white criminologists continue to lack visibility in the more prestigious criminal justice and criminology journals. Two hundred seventy scholars (77.1%) ranked in the top 50 at least once in any of the six journals in 1986-2005 were white males, while 44 (12.6%) are white

females. Comparatively, there are six non-white males (1.7%) and only one non-white female (.3%), which accounted for 2.0% of the total representation of most-cited scholars to appear at least once in the top 50 in any of the six journals over 20 years. Overall, Terrie E. Moffitt (white female) and Alex R. Piquero (non-white male) were the most-cited women and non-white scholars in these six journals from 2001-2005, compared with Jacqueline Cohen (white female) in 1986-1995.

It is plausible that the over-representation of white-males and the seeming under-representation of women and non-whites in citations reflects the notion that white male scholars have been around longer in the discipline and thus have had a greater length of time to make large contributions and thus, only time is the matter for high citations of works by women and non-whites. Interestingly, a gender shift is underway in CCJ. As Rice, Terry, Miller and Ackerman (2007) explain, the majority of currently active CCJ doctoral students are female and 57 percent of all newly enrolled graduate students are female, while only 35 percent of all full-time CCJ faculties are female. They suggest that (if admission patterns hold) women will soon comprise the majority in the discipline of CCJ. The current study is limited to examining articles published from 1986-2005 in six major American CCJ journals. Using more recently published articles, future studies should examine if the time is ripe for a targeted explication of citation trends of women and non-whites scholars.

A number of other explanations might be offered to account for gender as well as racial differentials in publication rates and citation rates. First, lower

publication rates by women and non-whites and lower citation rates of their works by colleagues might be attributed to research topics (Rice *et al.* 2007). Most apparent is the greater likelihood that women and non-white criminology and criminal justice scholars devote a large proportion of their research to women and race-related topics (Edwards, white, Bennett, and Pezzella 1998; Ross and Edwards, 1998; Tatum, 2002). Tatum (2002) suggests this type of scholarship may be viewed as being too narrow (e.g. only examining African Americans or only examining women) or too subjective (e.g. lacking a value free analysis) by mainstream journals (Wilson and Moyer 1995; Tatum 2002). These views are more likely to be expressed when there are few or no women and racial non-whites on editorial boards (Tatum, 2002). Since it is unlikely that the mainstream journals in criminology and criminal justice are primary outlets for research addressing women and race/ethnicity issues (Tatum, 2000), this may account for why research by women and non-white scholars is less likely to be cited in the mainstream criminology and criminal justice journals. In fact, the finding of the current study that two relatively young scholars, Terrie E. Moffitt (white female) and Alex R. Piquero (non-white male) were the most-cited women and non-white scholars from 2001-2005 might be due to their research topics which are very popular in the field; Moffitt's works on life-course/developmental criminology and Piquero's works on juvenile offenders.

Even if women and non-white scholars succeed in publishing their works on women and non-white topics using female and racial minority samples in leading journals, criminology and criminal justice will remain white male-dominated until the findings of this research are disseminated to larger audiences. Ferber (1986), Miller, Wright and Smith (2000), and Taylor Greene and Gabbidon (2003) suggest that citations in academic publications are sensitive to gender and race; authors are more likely to cite works written by members of their own sex and race. In the discipline of criminology and criminal justice where white men are overrepresented, women and non-white scholars are disadvantaged in gaining recognition for their work (Taylor Greene and Gabbidon 2003; Miller *et al.* 2000).

The content of articles published in journals, and hence their citations, is also likely to be influenced by the identity of editors and editorial board members. It was noteworthy that journal editors tended to be highly cited in the present analyses. It has been argued that scholars sometimes try to increase their perceived chance to have an article accepted for publication by

citing journal editors or editorial board members (Cohn 2011; Rushton 1984). In fact, all of the editors ranked in the lists of the most-cited scholars in six journals over 20 years are white males (Cohn 2011). Future research is required to examine the relationships of gender and racial compositions of editors and editorial board members with those of most-cited scholars in each journal.

Authors of this study are aware of the limitations of our citation analysis. One of the major limitations is the exclusion of article appearing in international journals (e.g. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice* and *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*), more specialized journals (e.g. *women and Criminal Justice Journals* and *Violence and Victims*), race and ethnicity journals (e.g. *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*) in which women and non-white scholars usually attempt to publish (Edwards, *et al.* 1998; Tatum 2002; Wilson and Moyer 1995). As a result, it may underestimate the influence of those women and non-white scholars who publish mainly in other journals (Cohn 2007b, 2011). Arguably, the most-cited scholars are, at least to some extent, specific to particular journals, and that the results would differ if other journals were analyzed. Additionally, this research does not include an analysis of the citations from classic books written by women and non-whites such as *The Truly Disadvantaged* (Wilson 1987), *When Work Disappears* (Wilson 1996), and *Code of the Street* (Anderson 1999) nor does it take into account the progress made by women and non-white scholars as evidenced by awards and other recognitions received such as Ruth Peterson's receipt of the prestigious Edwin Sutherland Award from the American Society of Criminology in 2011.

One possible way to investigate these concerns for future research is to study the most-cited scholars in specific subareas of CCJ and to expand the number of CCJ journals to include some that were slightly less mainstream (Cohn and Farrington 2008). In fact, Cohn and Farrington (1998b, 2007b) counted all authors cited in all articles in four major international journals of the English-speaking world (ANZ, *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*; BJC, *British Journal of Criminology*; CJC, *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*; CRIM, *Criminology*). Cohn and Farrington (2007b) found 11 female scholars from the list of the most cited scholars in ANZ in 1996 to 2000 (those with ranks up to 50), more than in any of the other three journals (Cohn and Farrington 2007b). Cohn and Farrington (2008), expanded their number of

CCJ journals coverage to twenty (five American criminology journals, five American criminal justice journals, five international criminology journals, and five international criminal justice journals). This revealed international scholars such as John Braithwaite and Richard V. Ericson and scholars in less mainstream areas such as Murray A. Straus remain prevalent in their impact on CCJ. Furthermore, it is relevant to posit that future research focuses on the possibility that non-whites and women cite other non-whites and women more frequently than whites and males.

The use of additional journals has both advantages and disadvantages. The advantages of increased coverage were to some extent counteracted by the disadvantages of including progressively less mainstream CCJ journals. Expanding the analysis to even more journals would increase the visibility of women and non-white scholars who publish in more specialized fields. The present results depend to a considerable extent on the choice of journals to be analyzed (Cohn and Farrington 2008). Lastly, future research on women and non-white scholars should seek to further categorize race/ethnicity. Simply dichotomizing race/ethnicity as white or non-white fails to capture richer data of the differentiations within specific groups of non-white scholars.

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