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Most-Cited Articles and Authors in *Crime and Justice*, 1979–2015

ABSTRACT

Crime and Justice has been published by the University of Chicago Press since 1979, originally as a hardcover annual journal and more recently both in print and electronically. In 2016–17, it was possible to investigate the scholarly influence of 374 articles published in 44 volumes between 1979 and 2015, according to Google Scholar and the Web of Science. The most-cited articles and authors are identified, adjusting the number of citations for time at risk of citation since publication date and for the number of articles published by each author. Scholarly influence was also examined by identifying characteristics of the most-cited articles and by reviewing online access to articles. Articles on explanations and theories of crime and delinquency were most likely to be cited; the most-cited article was “Family Factors as Correlates and Predictors of Juvenile Conduct Problems and Delinquency” by Rolf Loeber and Magda Stouthamer-Loeber (1986). The most-accessed scholar was David P. Farrington; his most-accessed article was “Understanding and Preventing Bullying” (1993).

Scholarly influence is related to the importance of a given scholar for a discipline and to the influence of a scholarly work on subsequent publica-

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tions in the field. One method of measuring scholarly influence is the use of citation analysis, which is based on the belief that citations indicate influence and that highly cited works are important to the scholars citing them (Meadows 1974); if a work is highly cited, this suggests that others find it important and valuable. Citation analysis provides an objective and quantitative method for investigating the impact of a scholar, work, journal, or academic department (Cohn and Farrington 2005). Citation counts are strongly correlated with other measures of scholarly recognition, such as the receipt of scholarly prizes (e.g., the Nobel Prize), scholarly recognition, leadership of professional associations, peer ratings of professional eminence and departmental prestige, scholarly productivity, and salary (Cohn, Farrington, and Wright 1998). The use of citation analysis to measure scholarly influence and prestige has become an accepted technique in many fields (see Cohn and Farrington [2012] for a detailed review of the literature).

Citation distributions are highly skewed; the vast majority of scholarly articles are rarely or never cited (Hamilton 1990, 1991; Laband and Piette 1994; Meho 2007), while a small number of scholars account for a disproportionately large percentage of all citations (Cohn, Farrington, and Wright 1998; Orrick and Weir 2011). While it is clear that “citation does not necessarily denote approval” (Chapman 1989, p. 341), the evidence suggests that the vast majority of citations are positive or neutral rather than negative (Cole 1975; Garfield 1979; Cohn and Farrington 1994).

This essay explores the scholarly influence of *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*, a well-known and widely respected annual journal that presents state-of-the-art reviews of research on a wide variety of crime-related issues and problems. The series includes both general volumes, which present summaries and critiques of a number of diverse important topics, and thematic volumes, which deal with a particular topic in criminology. All volumes take an interdisciplinary approach. The editors’ original intent was for the series to “help form links of understanding between the various disciplines on which criminological research depends and will continue to depend” (Morris and Tonry 1979, p. ix). However, research into the scholarly influence of the series is limited (Cohn and Farrington 1996).

This essay tracks citations of works published in *Crime and Justice* since its inception in 1979 and explores the journal’s influence by identifying the most highly cited authors and articles published in the journal, identifying shared characteristics between the most highly cited ar-

ticles, and examining online access patterns. Section I discusses the sole previous study that examined citations in *Crime and Justice*. Section II reviews the primary sources of citation data available to criminologists, discussing the advantages and limitations of each source. Section III describes the methodology of this research and explains how information on citations of articles in *Crime and Justice* was obtained from two databases (Google Scholar and the Social Sciences Citation Index), while information on electronic access of these articles was obtained via the JSTOR online database. Section IV outlines the results of the data analyses, including information on the most highly cited articles, the most-cited authors, article characteristics that were correlated with various measures of scholarly influence, and patterns of electronic access of these articles. Finally, Section V presents the conclusions drawn from the results of this study, discusses the contributions this essay makes to the study of citations in the field of criminology and criminal justice, and makes suggestions for future research.

I. Prior Research

The only previous citation study focusing on *Crime and Justice* was carried out by Cohn and Farrington in 1996. They analyzed the most-cited scholars and works among those published in the 12 general volumes of *Crime and Justice* published between 1979 and 1993; they did not include the six thematic volumes published through 1993. They also analyzed citations of *Crime and Justice* articles in nine major American and international criminology and criminal justice journals and in the Social Science Citation Index. Thematic volumes were omitted in order to avoid skewing the results toward the particular topics covered in those volumes. In an effort to examine changes over time, they separately examined the first six volumes, published between 1979 and 1985, and the second six volumes, published between 1986 and 1993. The topics of all published articles in *Crime and Justice* were also categorized using a classification system that had been developed previously (Cohn and Farrington 1990).

In earlier research examining citations in criminology and criminal justice journals, they used a scoring system that ensured that equal weighting was given to journals with vastly different numbers of citations. For each journal they examined, they identified the 50 most-cited scholars and gave each a score of 51 minus his or her rank; the most-cited scholar

therefore had a score of 50 and authors outside the top 50 scored zero (Cohn and Farrington 2012). A scholar's scores in different journals were then added together.

The earlier examination of citations of *Crime and Justice* articles identified the most-cited scholars in each time period and added up the scores for each scholar over the two time periods (Cohn and Farrington 1996). The most-cited scholars overall were Michael J. Hindelang, Alfred Blumstein, and Marvin E. Wolfgang. However, when looking separately at the two time periods, the scores of the most-cited authors between 1979 and 1983 were negatively correlated with their scores between 1986 and 1993. This may indicate changes in influence across the two time periods or changes in the field's substantive interest in topics that these scholars had not previously studied.

The prevalence of citations (the percentage of different articles in which a scholar is cited) was also examined. The most-cited scholars remained the same (Hindelang, Blumstein, and Wolfgang), but the rankings of many other scholars changed considerably across the two time periods. This shows that, for some scholars, many of their works are cited in a few articles, while for others, only one or a small number of works are cited in many different articles. Scholarly influence is likely to be greater in the latter case.

II. Sources of Citation Data

There are multiple sources of citation data available to criminologists. Two of the most widely used online sources are the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), a paid service that is part of Thomson Reuter's Web of Science, and Google Scholar (GS), a free resource.

The SSCI lists bibliographic references in journals but does not include citations in books or book chapters. An important advantage of SSCI is that the master list of journals from which citations are taken is available on the Thomson Reuters website, as is a list of changes in journal coverage.

There are, however, some limitations to SSCI as a source of data for citation analysis. First, while the list of journals included is extensive (over 3,000 journals as of August 2016), it is not exhaustive. Some newer journals, such as the *Asian Journal of Criminology*, are not yet included, while others, such as *Crime and Justice*, are included but not fully indexed. The Web of Science has also been criticized for the overrepresentation of

journals from North America and western Europe (Meho and Yang 2007). In general, SSCI does not count citations from books, book chapters, technical reports, and similar publications. These coverage limitations may affect citation counts; several studies have found that citation research based on the Web of Science may significantly underestimate total citation counts (Funkhouser 1996; Cronin, Snyder, and Atkins 1997; Nisonger 2004). Another limitation is that the list of journals indexed in SSCI is constantly changing as new journals are added or older ones are removed; while this may not affect an individual research study, it makes longitudinal research extremely difficult. Third, SSCI includes self-citations, which should not be included when studying the influence of a scholar on others in the field and which have traditionally been excluded from citation research (e.g., Cohn and Farrington 1996, 2012).

Google Scholar (GS) is a free online scientific archive launched in November 2004 that includes citations from all types of scholarly literature including journal articles, books, dissertations, technical reports, conference papers, and others (Giles 2005). The inclusion of nonjournal material such as books is considered by some to be a major strength of GS as compared to SSCI (Bauer and Bakkalbasi 2005). However, it is also a weakness, as nonjournal material frequently has not been peer-reviewed and may be of questionable quality. In general, GS tends to produce higher citation counts than SSCI (Bauer and Bakkalbasi 2005; Meho and Yang 2007).

Like SSCI, GS has some well-known limitations. A major concern for citation analysis is that GS does not provide any information as to coverage, such as which journals are included at any given time, which websites or databases are searched, what time periods are covered, or how often GS is updated. The GS website does not give a direct answer to questions regarding the coverage of specific sources (e.g., JSTOR, Elsevier), and when asked what specific journals are covered by GS, the response is, "Ahem, we index papers, not journals" (Google Scholar 2016). Another concern is that the GS software cannot always distinguish authors' names from other elements of text; a test search by Jascó (2008) discovered a variety of false names, and a recent (August 2016) examination of GS by one of the current authors found the names of actual authors replaced by false names such as "First Stage Results," "I. Introduction," "Climate Data," "RSS Tweet," and "Login Cart." Jascó also found that, when setting a custom time range for searching, the number of results inexplicably increases as the time span decreases. One of the

current authors confirmed that this problem still exists; for example, an August 2016 search for the term “crime mapping” produced more results when the date range was limited to the years 2000–2015 than when it was expanded to the years 1970–2015 (162,000 compared to 133,000 results). Also, like SSCI, GS includes self-citations.

Additionally, regardless of which source is used, any errors existing in an article’s reference list (e.g., spelling mistakes, incorrect or missing initials) are carried over to the database. If a journal permits the use of “et al.” in the reference list, those additional authors will not be available in the database. While it is clear that both sources of data have advantages and disadvantages, they are the primary online databases available for citation research. In order to limit the possible inaccuracies, our analysis in this essay uses data from both sources. This is intended to increase confidence in the overall findings and conclusions to the extent that both sources produce similar results (i.e., the same articles and authors appear in the ranking lists from both sources of data).

III. Methodology

The first part of this research involved identifying the citations of all 374 articles published in the 26 general and 18 thematic volumes of *Crime and Justice* between 1979 and 2015.¹ Scholarly influence was examined by obtaining the total number of citations for each article in both GS and SSCI.

Searches of both databases were conducted in July 2016. However, one concern with the use of online archives such as GS is the unstable nature of the search results (see, e.g., Cohn and Farrington 2012). Because GS constantly updates the databases from which it collects data, the search results will vary depending on the date on which a search is conducted. For both databases, articles were searched using the full title and title fragments and then by the first and last names of the first author, to capture any citations that may have incorrectly cited the work. In all searches, the number of times each article was cited through De-

¹ *Crime and Justice* did not publish volumes in calendar years 1982, 1984, or 1994; those volumes appeared in the immediately preceding or following years. Two volumes per year were published in 1983, 1986, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2005, and 2007.

ember 31, 2015, was counted.² Articles were ranked on both the total number of citations in GS and the total number of citations in SSCI. GS produced 41,663 total citations of articles published in *Crime and Justice* in the 1979–2015 period, while SSCI produced 6,023 citations for the same period.

Our analysis also identified the most highly cited authors of articles published in *Crime and Justice*. Each author of a coauthored article was examined separately. A scholar's influence was based on the number of citations in GS or SSCI of all articles he or she published in *Crime and Justice*.

One issue that arose was that we discovered that SSCI did not index all issues of *Crime and Justice*. A total of 131 articles in 15 volumes were not indexed in SSCI; for these articles, citation counts were obtained only from GS. The data were imported into Stata for analyses. When comparing GS and SSCI citations, articles with missing data were filtered out, leaving a total of 243 cases with citation counts from both databases.

A number of article characteristics were considered when examining citation patterns. These included the placement of the article in the volume, whether the article was in a general or thematic volume, the “shelf life” of the article (defined as the number of years the article was available for citation, after publication), and its subject classification. Articles were classified using a seven-category system developed by Cohn and Farrington (1990); an additional category was added for a small number of articles that did not fall into any of these seven categories. Table 1 shows the total number of articles on each topic, which included explanations or theories of delinquency or crime; measurement and methodology; general criminology; political, white-collar, and organized crime; police; courts; and corrections. Over one-quarter (26 percent) of all articles in *Crime and Justice* were on topics relating to measurement/methodology and criminal careers.

In addition to citation analysis, one can examine scholarly influence through the frequency of online access of scholarly works. *Crime and Justice* is archived in JSTOR, a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary sources. JSTOR has been collecting usage data since 2008,

² SSCI and GS do not distinguish among self-citations, co-citations, and citations by independent scholars. Therefore, despite a wealth of literature arguing against self-citations (see, e.g., Cohn and Farrington [2012] for a review), these citations had to be included in our counts.

TABLE 1
Categories of Articles in *Crime and Justice*, 1979–2015

Category	Number of Articles
1. Explanations/theories of crime/delinquency	52
2. Measurement, methodology, criminal careers, crime rates/trends/patterns, victimization, fear of crime	99
3. General criminology/criminal justice, crime control/prevention, attitudes/perception of criminal justice	57
4. Political crime, organized crime, corporate crime, professional/white-collar crime, radical/Marxist studies	19
5. Police, enforcement, private security, vigilantes, arrest	21
6. Sentencing, courts, law, juvenile justice, deterrence, capital punishment	67
7. Prisons, jails, private prisons, juvenile facilities, community treatment/corrections, prediction of recidivism, rehabilitation, correctional officers, inmate behavior	57
8. Other	2
Total	374

including all articles in *Crime and Justice* that have been electronically accessed and downloaded. An advantage of examining usage data is that they permit a much broader view of scholarly influence than citation analysis. By definition, citation analysis focuses specifically on the influence of scholarly works on published researchers who cite them in their own publications. However, usage data provide information on how often these works are accessed by a much wider pool of users, including academics, students, and practitioners. This allows an exploration of the use of scholarly works by individuals who are not necessarily accessing these materials as part of a scholarly research project that will result in publication. Usage data may serve as an alternative measure of scholarly influence, showing which articles are most likely to be accessed and downloaded. A comparison of usage and citation data may provide evidence regarding the reliability and consistency of measures of scholarly influence within the field.

Crime and Justice may be accessed online via JSTOR in one of three ways. First, individual users may purchase a single article (pay-per-view). Second, individuals may subscribe to JSTOR by purchasing a monthly or yearly JPASS, which allows subscribers unlimited full-text access and a specified number of article downloads. Third, institutions that sub-

scribe to JSTOR may provide access to affiliated individuals (e.g., faculty and students may access JSTOR via their university library site license).

Annual usage information on the 25 most-accessed works in *Crime and Justice* in 2008 and the 50 most-accessed works in each year from 2009 through 2015 was obtained from JSTOR. Articles located on JSTOR could be read via two options, "Read Online" or "Download PDF." JSTOR counts a user clicking on Read Online as an "article view" and Download PDF as a download. The final accession numbers represented the sum of online views and PDF downloads. One point to note is that the same user may have both viewed an article online and downloaded it, thus being counted twice by JSTOR. The files were merged to provide a total count of the number of times each article was accessed over the 8-year period. This produced a total of 90 different articles. It is important to note that the accuracy of the accession information is affected by the fact that JSTOR did not provide accession data on all articles in *Crime and Justice*.

IV. Results

We present the results of our analysis in this section, showing most-cited articles and authors in SSCI and GS and most-accessed articles in JSTOR. There is substantial concurrence of results between SSCI and GS, especially for the top 10 most frequently cited articles in each. Access patterns for JSTOR are substantially different from both, suggesting a different and probably broader readership. Rolf Loeber, always writing with coauthors, and David P. Farrington, usually as sole author, are the most-cited authors in absolute terms and first and fourth when calculations are adjusted for time elapsed since articles were published. Articles by Loeber and Farrington are ranked first in both SSCI and GS. Farrington's (1993) article "Understanding and Preventing Bullying" is ranked first in JSTOR.

A. Most-Cited Articles

Table 2 shows the 50 most-cited articles in *Crime and Justice* based on the number of citations in GS. The ranking of each article based on citations in SSCI (when the article is available) is provided for

TABLE 2
50 Most-Cited Articles in *Crime and Justice* Based on Google Scholar Citations

GS Rank	Article Title	Author(s)	Year	Citations in GS	SSCI Rank
1	Family Factors as Correlates and Predictors of Juvenile Conduct Problems and Delinquency	Loeber, R., Stouthamer-Loeber, M.	1986	1,460	1
2	Age and Crime	Farrington, D.P.	1986	999	2
3	Understanding and Preventing Bullying	Farrington, D.P.	1993	795	m
4	Criminal Deterrence Research at the Outset of the Twenty-First Century	Nagin, D.S.	1998	789	4
5	Understanding Desistance from Crime	Laub, J.H., Sampson, R.J.	2001	762	5
6	Modeling Offenders' Decisions	Clarke, R.V., Cornish, D.B.	1985	660	10
7	Restorative Justice	Braithwaite, J.	1999	639	16
8	The Criminal Career Paradigm	Piquero, A.R., Farrington, D.P., Blumstein, A.	2003	615	3
9	Toward a Developmental Criminology	Loeber, R., Le Blanc, M.	1990	564	7
10	Situational Crime Prevention	Clarke, R.V.	1995	563	m
11	Public Opinion about Punishment and Corrections	Cullen, F.T., Fisher, B.S., Applegate, B.K.	2000	516	8.5
12	Procedural Justice, Legitimacy, and the Effective Rule of Law	Tyler, T.R.	2003	513	13
13	Academic Performance and Delinquency	Maguin, E., Loeber, R.	1996	506	8.5
14	Collateral Consequences of Imprisonment for Children, Communities, and Prisoners	Hagan, J., Dinovitzer, R.	1999	473	m
15	Treatment of Drug Abuse	Anglin, M.D., Hser, Y.-I.	1990	453	49
16	Fear of Crime and Neighborhood Change	Skogan, W.	1986	447	27

17	Assessing Macro-Level Predictors and Theories of Crime	Pratt, T.C., Cullen, F.T.	2005	440	6
18	Police Crackdowns	Sherman, L.W.	1990	434	17
19	Population Growth in U.S. Prisons, 1980–1996	Blumstein, A., Beck, A.J.	1999	431	<i>m</i>
20	Predictors, Causes, and Correlates of Male Youth Violence	Farrington, D.P.	1998	419	<i>m</i>
21	Intensive Probation and Parole	Petersilia, J., Turner, S.	1993	387	<i>m</i>
22	The Neighborhood Context of Police Behavior	Smith, D.A.	1986	368	25.5
23	Ethnicity, Crime, and Immigration	Tonry, M.	1997	364	59.5
24	Situational Crime Prevention: Its Theoretical Basis and Practical Scope	Clarke, R.V.	1983	350	<i>m</i>
25	Intoxication and Aggression	Fagan, J.	1990	338	31.5
26	Crime Placement, Displacement, and Deflection	Barr, R., Pease, K.	1990	336	28.5
27	Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Crime and Criminal Justice in the United States	Sampson, R.J., Lauritsen, J.L.	1997	334	24
28	What Have We Learned from Five Decades of Neutralization Research?	Maruna, S., Copes, H.	2005	320	11.5
29.5	Research in Criminal Deterrence	Cook, P.J.	1980	318	<i>m</i>
29.5	Historical Trends in Violent Crime	Gurr, T.R.	1981	318	<i>m</i>
31	Delinquency Careers	Blumstein, A., Farrington, D.P., Moitra, S.	1985	314	20.5
32	Public Opinion, Crime, and Criminal Justice	Roberts, J.V.	1992	307	<i>m</i>
33	Why Are Communities Important in Understanding Crime?	Reiss, A.J.	1986	304	112.5
34	Drugs and Predatory Crime	Chaiken, J.M., Chaiken, M.R.	1990	293	40
35	The Self-Report Methodology in Crime Research	Junger-Tas, J., Marshall, I.H.	1999	286	15
36	Community Crime Prevention	Hope, T.	1995	285	<i>m</i>
37	The Unprecedented Epidemic in Youth Violence	Cook, P.J., Laub, J.H.	1998	283	<i>m</i>
38	Long-Term Historical Trends in Violent Crime	Eisner, M.	2003	282	20.5
39	Developmental Criminology Updated	Le Blanc, M., Loeber, R.	1998	277	19
40	Risks and Prices	Reuter, P., Kleiman, M.A.R.	1986	273	18

TABLE 2 (Continued)

GS Rank	Article Title	Author(s)	Year	Citations in GS	SSCI Rank
41	Developmental Crime Prevention	Tremblay, R.E., Craig, W.M.	1995	270	<i>m</i>
42	Modern Private Security	Shearing, C.D., Stenning, P.C.	1981	269	<i>m</i>
43	Imprisonment and Reoffending	Nagin, D.S., Cullen, F.T., Jonson, C.L.	2009	262	14
44	Interpersonal Violence and Social Order in Prisons	Bottoms, A.E.	1999	257	<i>m</i>
45	Crime and Mental Disorder	Monahan, J., Steadman, H.J.	1983	241	<i>m</i>
46.5	Sentence Severity and Crime	Doob, A.N., Webster, C.M.	2003	240	28.5
46.5	Problem-Solving and Community Policing	Moore, M.H.	1992	240	<i>m</i>
48	Co-offending and Criminal Careers	Reiss, A.J.	1988	232	<i>m</i>
49	The Demand and Supply of Criminal Opportunities	Cook, P.J.	1986	226	25.5
50	Crime in Cities	Sampson, R.J.	1986	220	43

NOTE.—GS = Google Scholar; SSCI = Social Science Citation Index; *m* = article not indexed in SSCI.

comparison.³ The most-cited work, by far, was the 1986 article “Family Factors as Correlates and Predictors of Juvenile Conduct Problems and Delinquency” by Rolf Loeber and Magda Stouthamer-Loeber, with 1,460 citations in GS. This article was also the most-cited in SSCI. The second-most-cited work across both databases was “Age and Crime” by David Farrington. The fact that the prominence of both works remains stable regardless of the source of data greatly increases the level of confidence regarding their influence and importance in the field.

Table 3 shows the 50 most-cited articles in *Crime and Justice* based on the number of citations in SSCI, with the corresponding GS rankings provided for comparison. The number of citations found in SSCI was much lower than in GS, no doubt reflecting the more restricted range of works (usually peer-reviewed journals) covered by SSCI. A comparison of rankings in GS and SSCI shows that overall, there appears to be consistency in the most-cited works across the two sources of data. For example, the 10 most-cited articles according to SSCI were all among the top 17 according to GS. There are some discrepancies between the two sources of data, however. For example, the fifteenth-most-cited work in GS, “Treatment of Drug Abuse,” was ranked 49 in SSCI, while “The Neuropsychology of Juvenile Delinquency,” which was ranked 11.5 in SSCI, was not among the 50 most-cited works in GS. Additionally, some of the most-cited works in GS were not indexed in SSCI.

Table 4 shows the articles in *Crime and Justice* that were most frequently accessed through JSTOR between 2008 and 2015, with the corresponding ranks in GS and SSCI. It is important to note that while older articles naturally have a greater likelihood of citation simply because of their longer availability, the fact that JSTOR began collecting access data only in 2008 levels the playing field somewhat and places more recent articles on a more equal footing with older works when examining the number of times a work is accessed.

Despite the relatively short time frame for which usage data were available, table 4 does show some overlap between the most-accessed articles in JSTOR and the most-cited articles in GS. Three of the 10 most-cited works according to GS were among the 10 most-accessed articles according to JSTOR. The most-accessed article was David P. Farrington’s

³ We make the distinction between being ranked outside the top 50 in SSCI and being missing because the article was not indexed in SSCI. Of the 50 most-cited works based on GS, 18 were not indexed in SSCI.

TABLE 3
50 Most-Cited Articles in *Crime and Justice* Based on SSCI Citations

SSCI Rank	Article Title	Author(s)	Year	Citations in SSCI	GS Rank
1	Family Factors as Correlates and Predictors of Juvenile Conduct Problems and Delinquency	Loeber, R., Stouthamer-Loeber, M.	1986	448	1
2	Age and Crime	Farrington, D.P.	1986	294	2
3	The Criminal Career Paradigm	Piquero, A.R., Farrington, D.P., Blumstein, A.	2003	225	8
4	Criminal Deterrence Research at the Outset of the Twenty-First Century	Nagin, D.S.	1998	190	4
5	Understanding Desistance from Crime	Laub, J.H., Sampson, R.J.	2001	175	5
6	Assessing Macro-Level Predictors and Theories of Crime	Pratt, T.C., Cullen, F.T.	2005	171	17
7	Toward a Developmental Criminology	Loeber, R., Le Blanc, M.	1990	159	9
8.5	Public Opinion about Punishment and Corrections	Cullen, F.T., Fisher, B.S., Applegate, B.K.	2000	140	11
8.5	Academic Performance and Delinquency	Maguin, E., Loeber, R.	1996	140	13
10	Modeling Offenders' Decisions	Clarke, R.V., Cornish, D.B.	1985	132	6
11.5	What Have We Learned from Five Decades of Neutralization Research?	Maruna, S., Copes, H.	2005	117	28
11.5	The Neuropsychology of Juvenile Delinquency	Moffitt, T.E.	1990	117	55
13	Procedural Justice, Legitimacy, and the Effective Rule of Law	Tyler, T.R.	2003	106	12
14	Imprisonment and Reoffending	Nagin, D.S., Cullen, F.T., Jonson, C.L.	2009	98	43
15	The Self-Report Methodology in Crime Research	Junger-Tas, J., Marshall, I.H.	1999	97	35
16	Restorative Justice	Braithwaite, J.	1999	91	7
17	Police Crackdowns	Sherman, L.W.	1990	86	18

18	Risks and Prices				
19	Developmental Criminology Updated				
20.5	Delinquency Careers	Reuter, P., Kleiman, M.A.R. Le Blanc, M., Loeber, R. Blumstein, A., Farrington, D.P., Moitra, S.	1986 1998 1985	83 79 70	40 39 31
20.5	Long-Term Historical Trends in Violent Crime	Eisner, M.	2003	70	38
22	The Effects of Parental Imprisonment on Children	Murray, J., Farrington, D.P.	2008	66	56
23	Determinants of Penal Policies	Tonry, M.	2007	64	98
24	Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Crime and Criminal Justice in the United States	Sampson, R.J., Lauritsen, J.L.	1997	63	27
25.5	The Neighborhood Context of Police Behavior	Smith, D.A.	1986	58	22
25.5	The Demand and Supply of Criminal Opportunities	Cook, P.J.	1986	58	49
27	Fear of Crime and Neighborhood Change	Skogan, W.	1986	52	16
28.5	Crime Placement, Displacement, and Deflection	Barr, R., Pease, K.	1990	50	26
28.5	Sentence Severity and Crime	Doob, A.N., Webster, C.M.	2003	50	46.5
30	Drug Abuse in the Inner City	Johnson, B.D., Williams, T., Dei, K.A., Sanabria, J.	1990	48	70.5
31.5	Intoxication and Aggression	Fagan, J.	1990	46	25
31.5	After the Epidemic	Cook, P.J., Laub, J.H.	2002	46	88
33.5	Sexual Predators and Social Policy	Lieb, R., Quinsey, V., Berliner, L.	1998	43	73
33.5	Youth Gangs	Spergel, I.A.	1990	43	75
35	Penal Policy in Scandinavia	Lappi-Seppälä, T.	2007	42	110
36	Gender, Race, and Sentencing	Daly, K., Tonry, M.	1997	39	89
37.5	What Recent Studies Do (and Don't) Tell Us about Imprisonment and Crime	Spelman, W.	2000	38	93
37.5	The Road to Dystopia? Changes in the Penal Climate of the Netherlands	Downes, D., van Swaeningen, R.	2007	38	117.5
40	Drugs and Predatory Crime	Chaiken, J.M., Chaiken, M.R.	1990	37	34
40	Crime and Work	Fagan, J., Freeman, R.B.	1999	37	66
40	Penal Communications	Duff, R.A.	1996	37	86

TABLE 3 (Continued)

SSCI Rank	Article Title	Author(s)	Year	Citations in SSCI	GS Rank
42	Juvenile Offenders in the Adult Criminal Justice System	Bishop, D.M.	2000	36	60.5
43	Crime in Cities	Sampson, R.J.	1986	34	50
44.5	The Purposes, Practices, and Problems of Supermax Prisons	Kurki, L., Morris, N.	2001	33	113
44.5	Rape and Attrition in the Legal Process	Daly, K., Bouhours, B.	2010	33	122.5
47	Intermediate Sanctions	Tonry, M., Lynch, M.	1996	32	84
47	The Construct of Psychopathy	Harris, G.T., Skilling, T.A., Rice, M.E.	2001	32	101
47	Multiple Homicide	Fox, J.A., Levin, J.	1998	32	111
49	Treatment of Drug Abuse	Anglin, M.D., Hser, Y.-I.	1990	30	15
50.5	Crime and Conflict	Daly, M., Wilson, M.	1997	29	103.5
50.5	Trust, Welfare, and Political Culture	Lappi-Seppälä, T.	2008	29	132

NOTE.—GS = Google Scholar; SSCI = Social Science Citation Index.

TABLE 4
Most-Accessed Articles in *Crime and Justice* Based on JSTOR

JSTOR Rank	Article Title	Author(s)	Year	Accessions in JSTOR	GS Rank	SSCI Rank
1	Understanding and Preventing Bullying	Farrington, D.P.	1993	41,445	3	<i>m</i>
2	The Effects of Solitary Confinement on Prison Inmates: A Brief History and Review of the Literature	Smith, P.S.	2006	37,967	X	X
3	Multiple Homicide: Patterns of Serial and Mass Murder	Fox, J.A., Levin, J.	1998	34,483	X	47
4	Youth Gangs: Continuity and Change	Spergel, I.A.	1990	29,769	X	33.5
5	Restorative Justice: Assessing Optimistic and Pessimistic Accounts	Braithwaite, J.	1999	25,572	7	16
6	Private Prisons	Harding, R.	2001	18,309	X	X
7	Juvenile Offenders in the Adult Criminal Justice System	Bishop, D.M.	2000	17,323	X	42
8	Situational Crime Prevention	Clarke, R.V.	1995	17,146	10	<i>m</i>
9	Adjusting to Prison Life	Adams, K.	1992	15,223	X	<i>m</i>
10	Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation	Lehti, M., Aromaa, K.	2006	15,043	X	X
11	Public Opinion, Crime, and Criminal Justice	Roberts, J.V.	1992	13,506	32	<i>m</i>
12	Public Opinion about Punishment and Corrections	Cullen, F.T., Fisher, B.S., Applegate, B.K.	2000	12,633	11	8.5
13	Sociological Perspectives on Punishment	Garland, D.	1991	12,578	X	<i>m</i>
14	Hate Crimes: A Critical Perspective	Jacobs, J.B., Potter, K.A.	1997	12,196	X	X
15	Gun Self-Defense and Deterrence	Ludwig, J.	2000	12,056	X	X
16	Guns, Youth Violence, and Social Identity in Inner Cities	Fagan, J., Wilkinson, D.L.	1998	11,528	X	<i>m</i>
17	Understanding Prison Policy and Population Trends	Caplow, T., Simon, J.	1999	11,510	X	<i>m</i>
18	Community Crime Prevention	Hope, T.	1995	11,398	36	<i>m</i>
19	Crime and Justice in Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century England	Hay, D.	1980	11,126	X	<i>m</i>

TABLE 4 (Continued)

JSTOR Rank	Article Title	Author(s)	Year	Accessions in JSTOR	GS Rank	SSCI Rank
20	Age and Crime	Farrington, D.P.	1986	11,125	2	2
21	Why Has US Drug Policy Changed So Little over 30 Years?	Reuter, P.	2013	10,346	X	X
22	Family Factors as Correlates and Predictors of Juvenile Conduct Problems and Delinquency	Loeber, R., Stouthamer-Loeber, M.	1986	10,310	1	1
23	Women's Imprisonment	Kruttschnitt, C., Gartner, R.	2003	10,279	X	X
24	The Prevalence of Drug Use in the United States	Mieczkowski, T.M.	1996	10,027	X	X
25	Gender, Race, and Sentencing	Daly, K., Tonry, M.	1997	9,976	X	36
26	Collateral Consequences of Imprisonment for Children, Communities, and Prisoners	Hagan, J., Dinovitzer, R.	1999	9,958	14	m
27	The Criminal Career Paradigm	Piquero, A.R., Farrington, D.P., Blumstein, A.	2003	9,826	8	3
28	Problem-Solving and Community Policing	Moore, M.H.	1992	9,664	46.5	m
29	Prevention of Youth Violence	Howell, J.C., Hawkins, J.D.	1998	9,474	X	m
30	Race, Ethnicity, and Criminal Justice in Canada	Roberts, J.V., Doob, A.N.	1997	9,291	X	X
31	Preventing Substance Abuse	Hawkins, J.D., Arthur, M.W., Catalano, R.F.	1995	9,211	X	m
32	Prison Suicide and Prisoner Coping	Liebling, A.	1999	8,780	X	m
33	Juvenile and Criminal Justice Systems' Responses to Youth Violence	Feld, B.C.	1998	8,596	X	m
34	Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Crime and Criminal Justice in the United States	Sampson, R.M., Lauritsen, J.L.	1997	8,197	27	24
35	Abolishing the Death Penalty Worldwide: The Impact of a "New Dynamic"	Hood, R., Hoyle, C.	2009	7,934	X	X
36	Predictors, Causes, and Correlates of Male Youth Violence	Farrington, D.P.	1998	7,748	20	m
37	Restorative and Community Justice in the United States	Kurki, L.	2000	7,645	X	X

38	Probation in the United States	Petersilia, J.	1997	7,339	X	X
39	Understanding Desistance from Crime	Laub, J.H., Sampson, R.J.	2001	7,010	5	5
40	Gang Violence in the Postindustrial Era	Hagedorn, J.M.	1998	6,632	X	<i>m</i>
41	Parole and Prisoner Reentry in the United States	Petersilia, J.	1999	6,350	X	<i>m</i>
42	Assessing Macro-Level Predictors and Theories of Crime: A Meta-Analysis	Pratt, T.C., Cullen, F.T.	2005	6,193	17	6
43	The Law and Criminology of Drunk Driving	Jacobs, J.B.	1988	5,969	X	<i>m</i>
44	Sexual Predators and Social Policy	Libb, R., Quinsey, V., Berliner, L.	1998	5,619	X	33.5
45	Drugs and Drug Policy in the Netherlands	Leeuw, E.	1991	5,301	X	<i>m</i>
46	Prison Labor and Prison Industries	Hawkins, G.	1983	5,111	X	<i>m</i>
47	Attacking Crime: Police and Crime Control	Sherman, L.W.	1992	5,031	X	<i>m</i>
48	The Effects of Overcrowding in Prison	Gaes, G.G.	1985	4,885	X	X
49	Situational Crime Prevention: Its Theoretical Basis and Practical Scope	Clarke, R.V.	1983	4,878	24	<i>m</i>
50	Police Organization in the Twentieth Century	Reiss, A.J.	1992	4,570	X	<i>m</i>
51	Interpersonal Violence and Social Order in Prisons	Bottoms, A.E.	1999	4,453	44	<i>m</i>
52	Procedural Justice, Legitimacy, and the Effective Rule of Law	Tyler, T.R.	2003	4,048	12	13
53	What Have We Learned from Five Decades of Neutralization Research?	Maruna, S., Copes, H.	2005	3,986	28	11.5
54	Money Laundering	Levi, M., Reuter, P.	2006	3,839	X	X
55	Ethnicity, Crime, and Immigration	Tonry, M.	1997	3,821	23	X
56	Does Gentrification Affect Crime Rates?	McDonald, S.C.	1986	3,742	X	X
57	Drug Abuse in the Inner City: Impact on Hard-Drug Users and the Community	Johnson, B.D., Williams, T., Dei, K.A., Sanabria, H.	1990	3,704	X	30
58	Prison Management Trends, 1975–2025	Riveland, C.	1999	3,533	X	<i>m</i>
59	The Purposes, Practices, and Problems of Supermax Prisons	Kurki, L., Morris, N.	2001	3,530	X	44.5
60	Biology and Crime	Mednick, S.A., Volavka, J.	1980	3,528	X	<i>m</i>
61	The Effects of Parental Imprisonment on Children	Murray, J., Farrington, D.P.	2008	3,429	22	X

TABLE 4 (Continued)

JSTOR Rank	Article Title	Author(s)	Year	Accessions in JSTOR	GS Rank	SSCI Rank
62	Treatment of Drug Abuse	Anglin, M.D., Hser, Y.-I.	1990	3,129	15	49
63	Criminalizing the American Juvenile Court	Feld, B.C.	1993	2,726	X	<i>m</i>
64	A Critique of Marxist Criminology	Sparks, R.F.	1980	2,486	X	<i>m</i>
65	Restoration in Youth Justice	Walgrave, L.	2004	2,435	X	X
66	Understanding Theories of Criminal Victimization	Meier, R.F., Miethe, T.D.	1993	2,342	X	<i>m</i>
67	Understanding the Effects of Wrongful Imprisonment	Grounds, A.T.	2005	2,183	X	X
68	The Construct of Psychopathy	Harris, G.T., Skilling, T.A., Rice, M.E.	2001	2,175	X	47
69	Community and Problem-Oriented Policing	Reisig, M.D.	2010	2,031	X	X
70	Imprisonment and Reoffending	Nagin, D.S., Cullen, F.T., Jonson, C.L.	2009	1,754	43	14
71	Police Organization Continuity and Change: Into the Twenty-First Century	Mastrofski, S.D., Willis, J.J.	2010	1,752	X	X
72	Understanding Trends in Personal Violence: Does Cultural Sensitivity Matter?	Kivivuori, J.	2014	1,577	X	X
73	The Social, Psychological, and Political Causes of Racial Disparities in the American Criminal Justice System	Tonry, M.	2010	1,496	X	X

74	The Influence of Gun Availability on Violent Crime Patterns	Cook, P.J.	1983	1,369	X	<i>m</i>
75	Intensive Probation and Parole	Petersilia, J., Turner, S.	1993	1,300	21	<i>m</i>
76	Academic Performance and Delinquency	Maguin, E., Loeber, R.	1996	1,242	13	8.5
77	Juvenile Justice: Shoring Up the Foundations	Moore, M.H., Wakeling, S.	1997	1,219	X	X
78	Firearms Regulation: A Historical Overview	Bellesiles, M.A.	2001	1,214	X	X
79	Modeling Offenders' Decisions: A Framework for Research and Policy	Clarke, R.V., Cornish, D.B.	1985	1,210	6	10
80	Organized Crime, Transit Crime, and Racketeering	Kleemans, E.R.	2007	1,185	X	X
81	Fear of Crime and Neighborhood Change	Skogan, W.	1986	1,173	16	27
82	Criminal Deterrence Research at the Outset of the Twenty-First Century	Nagin, D.S.	1998	1,150	4	4
83.5	Sex Offender Recidivism	Soothill, K.	2010	1,135	X	X
83.5	Youth Justice in Canada	Doob, A.N., Sprott, J.B.	2004	1,135	X	X
85	Women, Crime, and Penal Responses: A Historical Account	Zedner, L.	1991	1,132	X	<i>m</i>
86	Public Opinion and Youth Justice	Roberts, J.V.	2004	1,125	X	X
87	Developmental Crime Prevention	Tremblay, R.E., Craig, W.M.	1995	1,111	41	X
88	Long-Term Historical Trends in Violent Crime	Eisner, M.	2003	1,094	X	X
89	Drugs and Consensual Crimes: Drug Dealing and Prostitution	Hunt, D.E.	1990	1,051	X	X
90	Crime and Public Transport	Smith, M.J., Clarke, R.V.	2000	1,019	X	X

NOTE.—GS = Google Scholar; SSCI = Social Science Citation Index; *m* = article not indexed in SSCI; X = article not ranked in the top 50.

“Understanding and Preventing Bullying,” which was accessed over 41,000 times between 2008 and 2015. This article was ranked 3 in GS but was missing in SSCI. John Braithwaite’s “Restorative Justice: Assessing Optimistic and Pessimistic Accounts” was the fifth-most-accessed work and ranked 7 in GS, and “Situational Crime Prevention” by Ronald V. Clarke was the eighth-most-accessed work according to JSTOR and ranked 10 in GS. There was less overlap with SSCI, possibly because of missing articles. None of the 10 most-cited works according to SSCI were among the 10 most-accessed articles and only three were among the 25 most-accessed works.

Overall, however, many of the most-accessed articles in JSTOR were unranked or were ranked far lower in GS and SSCI. Approximately 62 percent (56 of 90) of the most-accessed articles were unranked in GS and approximately 34 percent (31 of 90) were unranked in SSCI.⁴ Similarly, many of the most-cited works in GS or SSCI were unranked or ranked lower on the basis of accessions data. The most-cited work in both GS and SSCI (Loeber and Stouthamer-Loeber 1986) was ranked 22 in JSTOR and the second-most-cited work in GS and SSCI (Farrington 1986) was ranked 20 in JSTOR. The lack of overlap between JSTOR and the GS and SSCI citation ranks remained regardless of JSTOR accession rank, possibly because of the different time periods covered.

Tables 5 and 6 show the correlations between various article characteristics and two different measures of scholarly influence: the raw numbers of citations and the unweighted ranks in both GS and SSCI. Multiple correlations were run substituting each paper topic in the model (e.g., theory, methods). Given the degree of missingness in the SSCI variables, the correlations were run on the basis of 243 of the 374 articles for which SSCI information was available. Importantly, the numbers of citations in GS and SSCI were very highly correlated, indicating reliability between these measures. Several patterns emerge from these analyses. First, and perhaps most interesting, for GS, rank was significantly more correlated with paper topics than were raw citation counts. The number of citations in GS was significantly related to only articles on theory (positive) and courts (negative), suggesting that articles relating to criminological theory were most likely to be cited. In contrast, rank in GS was significantly correlated with all but one of the paper topics (criminology/criminal jus-

⁴ Approximately 37 percent (31 of 90) of the most-accessed articles in JSTOR were not indexed in SSCI.

TABLE 5
Correlations Based on Raw Numbers of Citations

	Number of Authors	Volume Type	Citations in GS	Citations in SSCI	Shelf Life
Volume type	.001				
Cites in GS	.095	-.195**			
Cites in SSCI	.148*	-.363**	.933**		
Shelf life	-.210**	-.295**	.237**	.264**	
Theory paper	.069	-.059	.318**	.282**	.038
Methods paper	.121*	.071	-.059	.064	-.104*
Crim/CJ paper	-.040	.038	-.052	-.013	.106*
CJ topics paper	.078	.029	-.100	-.069	-.014
Police paper	-.067	.050	.033	.020	.146**
Courts paper	-.109*	-.063	-.124*	-.091	-.143**
Corrections paper	-.074	-.035	.0006	-.040	.041

NOTE.—GS = Google Scholar; SSCI = Social Science Citation Index.

* $p \leq .05$.

** $p \leq .01$.

tice). As expected, the direction of the significant relationships reversed when ranks were examined, because low ranks correspond to high numbers of citations. Interestingly, the relationship between paper topics and influence was far less evident using SSCI data. Theory articles were pos-

TABLE 6
Correlations Based on Ranks

	Number of Authors	Volume Type	GS Rank	SSCI Rank	Shelf Life
Volume type	.001				
GS rank	-.072	.253**			
SSCI rank	-.120	.565**	.882**		
Shelf life	-.210**	-.295**	-.386**	-.363**	
Theory paper	.069	-.059	-.248**	-.228**	.038
Methods paper	.121*	.071	.107*	.137*	-.104*
Crim/CJ paper	-.040	.038	.037	-.003	.106*
CJ topics paper	.078	.029	.116*	.052	-.014
Police paper	-.067	.050	-.108*	-.067	.146**
Courts paper	-.109*	-.063	.161**	.138*	-.143**
Corrections paper	-.074	-.035	-.118*	-.124	.041

NOTE.—GS = Google Scholar; SSCI = Social Science Citation Index.

* $p \leq .05$.

** $p \leq .01$.

itively correlated with number of citations in SSCI, and the correlation remained significant when ranks in SSCI were examined. No other paper topics were correlated with the SSCI raw citation counts. SSCI rank was positively correlated with methods and courts articles; however, the relationship between number of citations and each of these paper topics was nonsignificant.

Similar results appeared when other journal characteristics were examined. Type of volume was significantly related to citations and ranks in both GS and SSCI, indicating that thematic volume articles were less likely to be cited than general volume articles. The number of authors of an article was positively correlated with raw citations in SSCI, indicating that multiple-authored articles were more likely to be cited. Finally, shelf life was significantly associated with citations and ranks in both GS and SSCI. As expected, older articles tended to accumulate more citations and to be more highly ranked.

It appears that the relationship between scholarly influence and article characteristics varies on the basis of the measure of scholarly influence employed (raw number of citations versus ranks), perhaps in part because the average number of citations per article is increasing (see, e.g., Cohn 2011; Cohn, Farrington, and Iratzoqui 2014). Therefore, rank may be a more stable and accurate measure of scholarly influence than raw citation counts, the latter of which may be more reflective of a recent trend toward more inflated reference lists than an increase in influence of a scholar from one time period to the next.

B. The Issue of Missing Data

One issue with this study is that the Web of Science (SSCI) did not index all volumes of *Crime and Justice*; information on citations of 131 articles published during the years 1979–83, 1988–89, part of 1990, 1991–95, and part of 1998 and 1999 was missing. This meant that comparisons between GS and SSCI could be made for only 243 of the 374 articles published in *Crime and Justice*. The extent of “missingness” resulting from the indexing instability inherent in SSCI raises the question of the scholarly influence of those missing articles. To address this, missingness was examined in two ways. First, a “missingness” variable (where 0 = present for the 243 cases; 1 = missing for the 131 cases) was created to identify articles missing in SSCI. Pairwise correlations revealed that this variable was significantly correlated with nearly every other variable in the study other than citations and rank in SSCI.

Second, the articles were examined across several variables, exposing a number of significant differences between missing and present articles. Articles that were missing tended to have a longer shelf life, which is somewhat obvious since all the missing volumes were pre-2000. Missing articles also were significantly more likely to cover topics related to criminology/criminal justice or police and significantly less likely to cover topics related to courts. The relationship between missingness and topic may be linked to shelf life; criminology/criminal justice and police topics were positively associated with shelf life (i.e., older articles were more likely to be on these topics), while courts topics were negatively correlated (so that older articles were less likely to be on this topic). Additionally, articles that were missing had fewer authors, on average. Again, given that they are older, this is not surprising; research suggests that solo authorship is declining and multi-authored articles are becoming increasingly more prevalent (see, e.g., Sever 2005; Tewksbury, DeMichele, and Miller 2005; Tewksbury and Mustaine 2011; Lemke, Johnson, and Jenks 2015). This was also true in *Crime and Justice*. Finally, articles missing in SSCI were ranked significantly lower on GS than articles that were present in SSCI. This finding may suggest that articles that are more recent and more likely to appear in searches of SSCI are more likely to be cited in GS.

C. Most-Cited Scholars

Table 7 presents the 50 most-cited scholars in GS based on the number of citations of the articles they authored in *Crime and Justice* between 1979 and 2015. The 10 most-cited scholars were David P. Farrington, Rolf Loeber, Ronald V. Clarke, Michael Tonry, Alfred Blumstein, Magda Stouthamer-Loeber, Phillip J. Cook, Robert J. Sampson, Francis T. Cullen, and John H. Laub. However, it is important to note that these scholars authored different numbers of *Crime and Justice* articles, which influenced their opportunities for citations. Therefore, the average number of citations per article is also shown in this table.

In addition, a mean rank was also generated for the scholar's rank based on his or her average number of citations per article. A scholar's mean rank was not always similar to his or her ranking based on the raw number of citations. For example, while David Farrington was ranked first on the basis of his raw citation count, he authored a large number of articles in *Crime and Justice*, lowering his mean rank based on citations per article to 33. On the basis of mean rank, Magda Stouthamer-Loeber

TABLE 7
Most-Cited Scholars Based on Citations in Google Scholar

Rank	Author	Citations in GS	Number of Articles	Citations per Article	Mean Rank
1	David P. Farrington	4,136	19	217.7	33
2	Rolf Loeber	2,817	5	563.4	3
3	Ronald V. Clarke	1,939	7	277.0	28
4	Michael Tonry	1,699	30	56.6	50
5	Alfred Blumstein	1,477	5	295.4	25
6	Magda Stouthamer- Loeber	1,460	1	1,460.0	1
7	Phillip J. Cook	1,371	10	137.1	43
8	Robert J. Sampson	1,316	3	438.7	12
9	Francis T. Cullen	1,296	6	216.0	34.5
10	John H. Laub	1,241	4	310.3	23
11	Daniel S. Nagin	1,159	4	289.8	26
12	Joan Petersilia	1,006	7	143.7	41
13	Marc Le Blanc	915	3	305.0	24
14	Jeffrey Fagan	908	4	227.0	29
15	Lawrence W. Sherman	733	4	183.3	37
16	Albert J. Reiss	721	4	180.3	38
17	John Braithwaite	691	2	345.5	15
18	Alex R. Piquero	681	3	227.0	29
19	Derek B. Cornish	660	1	660.0	2
20	John Hagan	659	2	329.5	18
21	Julian V. Roberts	586	5	117.2	44
22	Wesley G. Skogan	577	2	288.5	27
23	Peter Reuter	576	7	82.3	47
24	Mark H. Moore	535	6	89.2	46
25.5	Bonnie S. Fisher	516	1	516.0	4.5
25.5	Brandon K. Applegate	516	1	516.0	4.5
27	Tom R. Tyler	513	1	513.0	6
28	Eugene Maguin	506	1	506.0	7
29	Kenneth Pease	484	3	161.3	39
30	Ronit Dinovitzer	473	1	473.0	8
31	Anthony N. Doob	458	6	76.3	49
32.5	M. Douglas Anglin	453	1	453.0	9.5
32.5	Yih-Ing Hser	453	1	453.0	9.5
34.5	Clifford D. Shearing	443	2	221.5	31.5
34.5	Phillip C. Stenning	443	2	221.5	31.5
36	Travis C. Pratt	440	1	440.0	11
37	Susan Turner	432	2	216.0	34.5
38	Allen J. Beck	431	1	431.0	13
39	Anthony E. Bottoms	428	3	142.7	42
40	Josine Junger-Tas	392	5	78.4	48
41	Douglas A. Smith	368	1	368.0	14
42	Mark A. Kleiman	365	2	182.5	37
43	Robert Barr	336	1	336.0	16
44	Janet L. Lauritsen	334	1	334.0	17

TABLE 7 (*Continued*)

Rank	Author	Citations in GS	Number of Articles	Citations per Article	Mean Rank
45.5	Heith Copes	320	1	320.0	19.5
45.5	Shadd Maruna	320	1	320.0	19.5
47.5	Ted R. Gurr	318	1	318.0	21
47.5	Cheryl L. Jonson	318	3	106.0	45
49	Soumyo D. Moitra	314	1	314.0	22
50	Cheryl M. Webster	302	2	151.0	40

NOTE.—GS = Google Scholar.

was the most-cited scholar, based on her coauthorship with Rolf Loeber of “Family Factors as Correlates and Predictors of Juvenile Conduct Problems and Delinquency,” which was the most-cited article in *Crime and Justice*.

Table 8 identifies the most-cited *Crime and Justice* authors based on their adjusted citations in GS. Many of the most-cited articles were published before 2000 and so were at risk of citation for a relatively long time. This system standardizes the number of citations of an article by that article’s shelf life, or number of years since publication; the concept is similar to adjusting an offender’s rate of offending by his or her “street time” or number of days on the street (Piquero et al. 2001). This removes the bias resulting from publication date and allows more recently published works to be considered alongside much older articles. It is important to note, however, that while the use of shelf life to standardize risk of citations by years in print eliminates the advantage of older works in having more time to accumulate citations, it may also penalize them because citations tend to decrease with time since publication (Cohn, Farrington, and Iratzoqui 2017). Therefore, while using raw citation counts may provide an advantage to older articles, standardization by years at risk of publication may provide an advantage to more recently published works.

The 10 most-cited scholars based on adjusted citations were largely consistent with results in table 7, although the order changed slightly; the only change was the presence of Daniel S. Nagin instead of Magda Stouthamer-Loeber. The use of adjusted citations allows Nagin’s relatively recent works (all but one of which were published after 2000) to compete on a level field with the article by Stouthamer-Loeber, which was published in 1986 and therefore had many more years at risk of citation. Because of the adjustment, some authors who were not among the

TABLE 8
Most-Cited Scholars Based on Adjusted Citations in Google Scholar

Rank	Author	Adjusted Citations in GS	Number of Articles	Mean	Mean Rank
1	David P. Farrington	226.25	19	11.91	29
2	Michael Tonry	135.27	30	4.51	49
3	Francis T. Cullen	127.51	6	21.25	18
4	Rolf Loeber	112.16	5	22.43	14
5	Daniel S. Nagin	105.26	4	26.32	9
6	Alfred Blumstein	89.23	4	22.31	15
7	John H. Laub	85.38	4	21.35	16
8	Ronald V. Clarke	76.65	7	10.95	31
9	Robert J. Sampson	75.71	3	25.24	13
10	Phillip J. Cook	69.04	10	6.90	41
11	Alex R. Piquero	58.18	3	19.39	20
12	Joan Petersilia	52.05	7	7.44	39
13	Peter Reuter	49.07	7	7.01	40
14	Magda Stouthamer-Loeber	48.67	1	48.67	1
15	Cheryl L. Jonson	47.93	3	15.98	26
16	Lawrence W. Sherman	43.03	4	10.76	33
17	Marc Le Blanc	42.37	3	14.12	27
18	Jeffrey Fagan	41.91	4	10.48	34
19	Travis C. Pratt	40.00	1	40.00	2
20	John Braithwaite	39.85	2	19.93	19
21	Tom R. Tyler	39.46	1	39.46	3
22	Anthony N. Doob	36.33	6	6.06	45
23	Julian V. Roberts	34.02	5	6.80	42
24	John Hagan	33.46	2	16.73	25
25.5	Bonnie S. Fisher	32.25	1	32.25	4.5
25.5	Brandon K. Applegate	32.25	1	32.25	4.5
27	Tapio Lappi-Seppälä	29.47	6	4.91	47
28.5	Heith Copes	29.09	1	29.09	6.5
28.5	Shadd Maruna	29.09	1	29.09	6.5
30	Ronit Dinovitzer	27.82	1	27.82	8
31	Albert J. Reiss	26.15	4	6.54	43
32	Joseph Murray	26.00	1	26.00	10
33.5	Allen J. Beck	25.35	1	25.35	11
33.5	Cheryl M. Webster	25.35	2	12.68	28
35	Eugene Maguin	25.30	1	25.30	12
36	Mark H. Moore	25.22	6	4.20	50
37	Anthony E. Bottoms	24.92	3	8.31	37
38	Josine Junger-Tas	23.69	5	4.74	48
39	Kathleen Daly	23.19	2	11.60	30
40	Manuel Eisner	21.69	2	10.85	32
41	Derek B. Cornish	21.29	1	21.29	17
42	Brandon C. Welsh	20.47	4	5.12	46
43	Wesley G. Skogan	19.54	2	9.77	35
44	Kenneth Pease	18.91	3	6.30	44

TABLE 8 (*Continued*)

Rank	Author	Adjusted Citations in GS	Number of Articles	Mean	Mean Rank
45	Susan Turner	18.38	2	9.19	36
46	Janet L. Lauritsen	17.57	1	17.57	21
47.5	M. Douglas Anglin	17.42	1	17.42	22.5
47.5	Yih-Ing Hser	17.42	1	17.42	22.5
49	Ineke Haen Marshall	16.82	1	16.82	24
50	Leena Kurki	15.76	2	7.88	38

NOTE.—GS = Google Scholar.

most-cited scholars based on total numbers of citations (table 7) do appear here, such as Daniel Nagin and Alex R. Piquero.

It is important to note that in tables 7 and 8, the mean ranks are based on the 50 most-cited scholars. It is therefore possible that some scholars with higher average numbers of citations per article are excluded because they did not have enough raw citations to be ranked among the top 50. For example, Jan M. Chaiken and Marcia R. Chaiken coauthored one article in *Crime and Justice*, which received a total of 293 citations in GS. Because the fiftieth-most-cited scholar in table 7 received 302 citations, they did not appear in that table. However, because the Chaikens authored only one article, their mean number of citations also was 293, which was greater than that of some of the most-cited scholars who did appear in table 7.

Similarly, Shawn Bushway coauthored one article in *Crime and Justice* in 2008, which received a total of 46 citations. His adjusted citation count was 5.75, which was far too low to appear in table 8. However, since he authored only one article, his mean number of adjusted citations was also 5.75. Again, this was greater than some of the most-cited scholars who did appear in table 8. Therefore, the mean rankings cannot solely be used to judge influence without considering the total citations of articles published in *Crime and Justice*.

V. Conclusion

This essay has examined the citations of the 374 articles published in the 44 volumes of *Crime and Justice* between 1979 and 2015, according to both Google Scholar and the Web of Science (Social Science Citation

Index), characteristics of the most-cited articles, and online access data between 2008 and 2015, according to JSTOR. This study also gives insight into the relative merits of Google Scholar and the Web of Science as sources of information on citations. While citation counts from the two sources generally resulted in similar overall rankings, the actual numbers of citations varied greatly, depending on which source was used. For example, the article by Loeber and Stouthamer-Loeber (1986), which was the most highly cited work according to both sources, had 1,460 citations through December 2015 according to GS but only 448 citations when SSCI was used. Similarly, the second-most-cited work, Farrington's (1986) article "Age and Crime," had 999 citations according to GS but only 294 according to SSCI. GS clearly has significantly greater coverage than SSCI. However, the lack of information regarding the sources of citation information used by GS limits its usefulness as a reliable source of citation data. Conversely, the limited coverage of SSCI means that citation counts based on SSCI may be significantly underestimated. Specifically, the fact that a large number of articles in *Crime and Justice* were not indexed in SSCI not only affected the utility of SSCI for this study but also highlights the effects that SSCI's coverage limitations may have on citation analysis in general.

Ultimately, the use of multiple sources of citation data may prove useful in identifying the most-cited scholars and works in a serial publication like *Crime and Justice*. The findings from these analyses provided two important insights. First, it is apparent that articles published in *Crime and Justice* generally have a high citation rate. The total numbers of citations of *Crime and Justice* articles through 2015 were 41,663 in GS and 6,023 in SSCI, suggesting that this serial publication is highly influential in the field. In agreement with this, *Crime and Justice* had the highest impact factor (4.94) out of 57 criminology journals in 2015, according to Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports. Second, analyses of the citation patterns of these articles also revealed that certain factors were more highly correlated with our two measures of influence (i.e., raw numbers of citations and ranks). In both GS and SSCI, the most-cited articles tended to be older and to cover topics related to criminological theory, while the top-ranked articles tended to cover topics relating to methods, courts, and other criminal justice topics, in addition to the above factors.

It also appears that while there is some basic similarity between the most-cited articles in *Crime and Justice*, at least when using GS data,

and the most-accessed articles, according to JSTOR, the overlap is limited. This may be due in part to the limited information provided by JSTOR; it would be useful to examine access data for all articles in *Crime and Justice*, not just the top 50 most accessed each year. However, the differences between the results obtained from an examination of citations and those obtained from usage data suggest that accessions may better capture current usage of articles than citations.

It is interesting to note the large number of older articles that were among those most accessed according to JSTOR. Of the 90 most-accessed articles, approximately 63 percent (57 of 90) were published prior to 2000. The most-accessed article, Farrington's "Understanding and Preventing Bullying," was published in 1993. One possible explanation for this is that the 2009 Campbell Collaboration report on antibullying programs (Farrington and Ttofi 2009) is the second-most-downloaded review on the Campbell Collaboration website, with over 36,000 downloads between 2008 and 2015. This may have led readers of the review to access Farrington's 1993 article on bullying. Additionally, current events may lead to renewed interest in older essays. The large number of accessions of Smith's 2006 essay on solitary confinement began in 2013 and may have been due in part to the national attention on California's solitary confinement practices after prisoners staged a statewide hunger strike in that state. Similarly, the recent concerns about mass shootings, particularly those committed in schools, may have contributed to the high number of accessions of Fox and Lewin's 1998 essay on serial and mass murder.

It would be instructive to replicate this research over time as topics of interest within the field of criminology and criminal justice change. It is anticipated that theoretical issues, particularly those relating to developmental and life course criminology more generally, will remain topics of importance to the field. Several of the most-cited scholars identified by the earlier research were leading researchers in this area, and several of the most-cited works focused on issues such as family influences, age and crime, desistance from crime, developmental criminology, and the criminal career paradigm (Cohn and Farrington 1996). It will be interesting to see if these trends continue.

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