

**STATE OF MICHIGAN  
IN THE 31st CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ST. CLAIR**

M.M., et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

SHERIFF MAT KING, et al.,

Defendants.

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**EXPERT REPORT AND AFFIDAVIT OF JOSHUA C. COCHRAN**

1. Counsel for the Plaintiffs in this case, which challenges a family visitation ban at a Michigan county jail, have asked me to provide my expert opinion on these matters in support of their Motion for a Preliminary Injunction. My expert opinion and affidavit is as follows:

**BACKGROUND**

2. I am an associate professor in the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati. I received my Ph.D. from Florida State University's Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice in 2013. My research focuses on theoretically informed evaluations of corrections and court policies. In particular, I am a national expert on criminal justice and correctional policy evaluation, and specifically on the ways that visitation in jails and prisons advances penological goals, such as reducing recidivism and promoting safety in facilities and the outside community.

3. I was awarded the 2013 Michael C. Braswell/Anderson Publishing Outstanding Student Paper award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences for my paper titled "The Ties that Bind or the Ties that Break: Examining the Relationship between Visitation and Misconduct," an assessment of the relationship between prison visitation and prison misconduct. I was awarded the 2012 Dissertation Scholarship Award from the American Society of Criminology's Division on Corrections and Sentencing. The dissertation, titled "Prison Experiences, Social Ties, and Behavior: Visitation and Its Effects on Incarceration and Reentry," was a statewide evaluation of the experiences and trends of prison visitation in Florida and the impacts of it on prison misconduct and post-release recidivism. In the years following my dissertation, I continued this line of investigation to evaluate barriers to visitation in Florida and inequalities in access to it. For this and my other scholarship focused on prison and sentencing practices, I was awarded the Distinguished New Scholar Award in 2017 from the American Society of Criminology's Division

on Corrections and Sentencing and the 2018 New Scholar Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. My 2017 paper on Florida prison restrictive housing policies received the William L. Simon Outstanding Paper Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. My research on incarceration policies and practices has also been funded by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

4. I have published two books with my colleague Dan Mears relevant to this report: *Prisoner Reentry in the Era of Mass Incarceration* (Sage Publications) and *Fundamentals of Criminological and Criminal Justice Inquiry: The Science and Art of Conducting, Evaluating, and Using Research* (Cambridge University Press). The former is an analysis of incarceration policies and the challenges of prisoner reentry—for individuals, criminal justice systems, and society—and recommendations for how to improve related policies. Prison visitation, as we discuss in the book, is an important part of a package of policies and policy changes that can mitigate collateral harms of incarceration and improve the fairness and effectiveness of corrections systems. The latter is a guidebook for researchers and policymakers for how to think about research and evidence in criminology and criminal justice.

5. I have not previously served as an expert witness.

6. I am being compensated at \$200/hour for my work and \$100/hour for any travel.

## OVERVIEW

7. In forming my opinions, I rely on findings from multiple studies authored by various researchers and scholars of criminal justice policies. These studies use acceptable research methodology. The body of research evidence on visitation is uniquely robust. Study sites range widely with coverage from many states and local jurisdictions as well as international contexts. The research methodologies employed across this evidence base are, importantly, diverse. They span from detailed qualitative analyses based on interviews with incarcerated people, families, and correctional staff, to large-scale quantitative evaluations, using sophisticated and cutting-edge analytical models of statewide administrative records. It is also a multidisciplinary endeavor. We see perspectives not just from criminology and criminal justice, but also the fields of social work, sociology, economics, public administration, and public health. This is a powerful combination. It provides both the top-down aggregate assessment of what visitation does for people and systems and the fine-grained experiential information to help us understand what might be behind the statistical relationships.

8. This diversity in research approaches and jurisdictions, and the relative consistency of results telling us about the impacts of and experiences with visitation, suggest that the relationships are robust—that is, we would expect the findings to be generalizable to other jurisdictions, unless new research emerges to suggest otherwise.

9. Counsel for the Plaintiffs have asked me for my professional opinion on the following questions:

- a. What role do visits play in promoting the emotional well-being of people detained in jail?
- b. What role do visits play in reducing misconduct inside jails and otherwise improving safety of the jail facility?
- c. What role do visits play in reducing recidivism and improving community safety outside the jail?
- d. What does the research say about how policymakers should evaluate the costs and benefits of a policy authorizing in-person contact visits?

10. My opinions below lean heavily on my own work on visitation, which has primarily focused on statewide samples of Florida state prisoners and national-level samples from prison and jail inmate census data produced by the U.S. Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Statistics (“BJS”). I also rely on rigorous research completed by other scholars. When I read research studies, I am assessing them on a range of criteria, including the theory and background knowledge that informs their analysis as well as the methodological and sampling strategies they employ.

11. My opinions are always developing as new knowledge is produced. Thus, the opinions set forth below are subject to updates, as all good policy analysis should be, as new evidence comes to light.

## **OPINIONS**

### **A. Visitation of incarcerated people improves their well-being.**

12. Visitation improves the well-being of incarcerated people in a range of ways. Research finds that incarcerated people who are visited report improved mental health. De Claire and Dixon (2017) conducted a detailed systematic review of research on visitation and prisoner mental health and well-being. After rating and filtering studies based on scientific quality, they concluded that the most rigorous studies found that visits during incarceration improved mental health of women and juveniles. Visitation may also have important indirect effects. A 2016 study that focused on incarcerated adult men convicted of serious or violent crimes found that family support after incarceration improved mental health after release (Wallace et al., 2016). Mental health and family support are critical for successful reentry after incarceration—visitation is likely critical for promoting both (see more below).

13. Empirical studies tell us that visitation plays an important role in developing optimism and decreasing concerns about reentry. For example, Baker et al. (2022) found, using survey data from

five different state correctional facilities, that more frequent visitation is associated with reduced concerns about various practical aspects (e.g., employment, housing, debt, and recidivism) of individual's upcoming reentry. Mancini et al. (2016) surveyed more than 800 incarcerated women in a single state prison facility and found a similar inverse relationship between visitation and reentry concerns. Using survey data of nearly 800 incarcerated people, Visher and O'Connell (2012) found that incarcerated people who perceived higher levels of family support during incarceration were more optimistic about their prospects for reentry. Our analysis (Anderson et al. 2022) of the BJS Inmate Survey data (mentioned above) similarly found that individuals with higher levels of social capital were more likely to be optimistic about their ability to reconnect with social ties after release.<sup>1</sup>

14. Improving optimism of incarcerated people could be easily overlooked as a policy target, but it is likely important—for safety and order, for treatment effectiveness, and for reentry—that jails and prisons promote conditions for optimism. For example, principles of effective correctional intervention tell us that, for correctional treatments to promote successful rehabilitation, participants must buy into them. Incarcerated people with more optimism about life after incarceration are likely to be proactive as they prepare for that life. This should have cascading effects for institutions, including better treatment participation, better rule compliance, and, in turn, better reentry outcomes.

15. Moreover, and perhaps as a product of these and other effects, outside social contact during incarceration is linked to reduced likelihoods of self-harm and suicide. Two recent meta-analyses<sup>2</sup> find significant associations between visitation or broader social contact and reduced odds of self-harm and suicide attempts. First, Zhong et al. (2021) identified 77 rigorous studies on suicide and incarceration. Three of the eligible studies measured social contact during incarceration. Each of these studies found a statistically significant relationship between a lack of social contact and the likelihood of suicide attempts. Similarly, Favril et al.'s (2020) meta-analysis of studies focused on incarceration and self-harm identified 35 studies, five of which examined diminished social contact in prison as a risk factor for self-harm. These studies also found a statistically significant relationship between an absence of social contact and a person's likelihood to engage in self-harm.

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<sup>1</sup> Social capital includes the resources that a person's social network can provide to them. Visitation is the primary tool or access point a person has during incarceration to access their social network and, by doing so, access the various resources that network can provide to them. Research on this visitation-social capital linkage is outlined in more detail further below.

<sup>2</sup> Meta-analyses are viewed by scientists as an important way to assess research evidence. Simply put, a meta-analysis is a systematic synthesis of empirical research findings from the existing body of individual studies that exist. They provide a type of average effect from across study sites to assess the robustness and consistency of effect estimates.

**B. Visitation helps to reduce misconduct during incarceration and, in turn, improves overall safety and order in facilities.**

16. Research finds a consistent, statistically significant relationship between visitation and reduced disciplinary infractions during incarceration. Perhaps the most compelling evidence to support this comes from a meta-analysis by Goncalves et al. (2014). They reviewed and analyzed 90 studies that included 75 independent samples, six of which measured the extent of social support (e.g., visitation) during prison stays. The researchers estimated a significant inverse relationship between social support and institutional infractions such that those with more social support were significantly less likely to have disciplinary infractions during incarceration.

17. Research conducted since this review continues to support these results. But this literature also tells us that the consistency of visitation matters for predicting misconduct and estimating the risk of offending. Specifically, several studies find that consistent visitation, especially when it starts early during incarceration, is the most beneficial for and impactful on prisoner behavior. We see this finding in studies of incarcerated adults in Florida (Cochran, 2012), juveniles in Florida (Young, 2021), and adults in a “northeast state” (Cihan et al., 2020). These results are consistent with our general knowledge about incarceration experiences, specifically that the earliest days, weeks, and months of incarceration are the most painful and chaotic, and therefore the period of time when contact with one’s community outside the jail or prison is likely to have the largest mitigating effect on the initial trauma of incarceration. And then continuing those visits steadily over the course of a jail or prison stay may be akin to steady dosage of a beneficial medication—regular access to someone’s social network should provide regular access to the support and resources of that network.

18. The potential benefits of “early” visiting on a reduction in misconduct is particularly relevant to the formulation of jails’ visitation policies. In most jails, nearly everyone who is incarcerated is experiencing the early pains of adjusting to incarceration. It follows then that visitation in jails specifically may pose particular benefits for improving behavior and other outcomes among people detained.

19. There is also preliminary evidence that visitation itself incentivizes good behavior. Siennick et al. (2013) studied the visitation experiences and behavior of Florida state prisoners in the time leading up to and following a visitation event. The researchers found that the likelihood of misconduct goes down in the days leading up to a visit. They interpret this reduction as an indication that visitation incentivizes good behavior, especially so during the period leading up to a visit with someone to whom the individual does not want to lose access. More visits for more

people then may lead to broader positive changes in the behavior of a jail or prison's population.<sup>3</sup>

**C. Visitation reduces recidivism, improves reentry outcomes, and improves community safety outside the facility.**

*Visitation and recidivism*

20. There is strong evidence that incarcerated people who are visited are less likely to recidivate. There are a large number of empirical studies on this topic, and, thus, meta-analyses are particularly helpful in understanding the research findings.

21. The most recent, thorough meta-analysis comes from Mitchell et al. (2016). They find that, across 16 studies, visitation is linked to an average 26% reduction in recidivism. More recent studies also tell us that, as with misconduct, visitation early and often is the most effective intervention. For example, in my analysis of Florida state prisoners (Cochran, 2014), the visitation pattern with the strongest reduction in recidivism was early and consistent visitation over the course of incarceration. Florida prisoners who were visited early in their incarceration, but had limited visits near the end, were nearly 14 percent less likely to be reconvicted than their non-visited counterparts. And those who received consistent visits for the duration of their incarceration term were close to 17 percent less likely to be reconvicted than non-visited prisoners. These studies tell us that visitation in general is beneficial for reducing recidivism and that the accumulation of visits and continuity of them over an incarceration stay is especially beneficial.

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<sup>3</sup> It is worth noting that the same Siennick et al. (2013) study found an uptick in contraband infractions in the days following a prison visit. Berghuis et al. (2024) found something similar among Dutch prisoners. Berghuis and colleagues, however, suggest we interpret these results with caution since they do not measure behavior directly and since formal infraction records are a product of both what incarcerated people do and what correctional officers do. They write: the uptick in contraband infraction writeups in the days immediately following a visit “could be a reflection of staff reactions to visits” (p. 68). That is, it could be that some contraband is coming in through the visit room or it could be that correctional staff are more closely monitoring and searching prisoners they know have recently received a visit.

There are three main pathways through which contraband enters a correctional facility: mail, the visit room, and officers or staff. I am not aware of any rigorous analysis that measures the relative rate at which contraband enters correctional facilities via these three main pathways. While true that the risk of contraband entering the facility through the visit room is a known one, its existence does not in and of itself justify restricting contact visitation. Nor would the known risk of contraband entering a facility through officers and staff justify eliminating the Sheriff's Office. More research is needed on this issue, and good policy cannot be made based on mere speculation about the likelihood and magnitude of risks associated with contraband, especially in light of the well-known and significant harms of eliminating or curbing visitation.

22. Even more recently, though, researchers have employed a novel design—instrumental variable analysis—in an attempt to more accurately discern whether and how visitation reduces recidivism. Instrumental variable analysis seeks to identify a type of natural experiment—i.e. a naturally occurring division of subjects into treatment and non-treatment groups that is most likely random. This analysis is useful for studying the causal effects of visitation on recidivism given that researchers are challenged to ethically design experiments where the treatment (i.e., visitation) is randomly assigned (for example, researchers could not ethically deny visits to a non-treatment group). In the visitation context, researchers using instrumental variable analysis have exploited the randomness of the distance between a prisoner’s place of incarceration and their home (from where, presumably, the largest pool of potential visitors may be traveling). The working theory is that because this distance is essentially assigned randomly in most state prison systems, there is a random element to who has access to visitation. I know of three studies that have employed such designs, one of which is my own (Cochran et al. 2020; Otsu 2024; Lee 2019). Each study identifies negative associations between visitation and recidivism (i.e., more visitation = less recidivism), one of which is statistically significant (Otsu 2024). That study concludes that receiving visits has a significant causal effect on reducing recidivism; visited persons are 18 to 19 percent less likely to return to prison than non-visited persons.

23. As more studies of the link between visitation and recidivism emerge, we will learn more about whether that link is a causal one. However, even if in the future a causal relationship were ruled out, the consistent relationship between being visited and lower odds of recidivism that appears across numerous population samples and locations tells us, at the very least, that there is something about people who are visited that sets them apart. It suggests that social networks and social capital are relevant for successful life after prison—whether prisoners bring social capital with them into the facility or attempt to build it while detained. As Lee (2019: 434) suggests, in trying to understand why visitation and recidivism might be consistently correlated but not always causally related, if visitation can be used to “facilitate new relationship development during incarceration, it may serve as a key recidivism reduction tool.” That is to say that when someone is visited, especially consistently so, it tells us that they have some social connectedness; they either brought it with them behind bars or they are building it now. Such connectedness can change a life course for the better, and thus should logically lead corrections officials to seek opportunities to build or expand this connectedness. Facilitating broader access to visitation is a logical and efficient policy choice.

24. In addition to a growing body of literature supporting a link between visitation and reduced recidivism, research suggests multiple ways that visitation indirectly leads to reduced recidivism by improving other reentry outcomes.

### *Visitation and employment*

25. First, incarcerated people who are visited are more likely to be employed after release, and research shows that employment reduces the likelihood of recidivism. The largest scale study comes from Minnesota—Duwe and Clark (2017) found, in a study of more than 15,000 formerly incarcerated state prisoners, that visitation significantly predicted employment in the short- and long-term following release. In fact, as the study authors themselves note, visitation’s beneficial effect on employment was comparable to that of more targeted and resource-intensive interventions offered in state prisons, such as vocational rehabilitation or work release. Fahmy et al., (2022) also found in a smaller sample but from a range of different jurisdictions that, among individuals incarcerated for serious offenses with 1 or 0 prior incarcerations, those who were visited were more likely to be employed after release. Similarly, Otsu (2024) found, in a study of Missouri state prisoners, that visitation operates through its beneficial impact on employment to reduce recidivism (see further discussion below).

26. Theory and the research discussed above tell us why this might be the case. If visitation maintains someone’s access to their social networks, and/or if it fends off criminogenic effects of jail or prison life, and/or it improves programming buy-in during incarceration, we would expect it to also improve employment prospects (among other tangible benefits). Brunton-Smith and McCarthy (2017), in a study of prisoners in England and Wales, outline the potential pathways through which visitation may operate on employment. They find that visitation helps to improve relationships with family and that individuals who report improved relationships with family—measured by comparing self-reported family attachment upon entry to prison and post-release—reoffend less, have lower levels of reported drug use, and are more likely to be employed.

### *Visitation and its impact on social role maintenance*

27. Second, research finds that visitation can help incarcerated people reestablish normative social and familial roles (e.g., partner, parent, child, sibling). These roles have many benefits. They can, for example, offset stigma or harmful labels/deviant subcultures that individuals are exposed to in jails and prisons and, thus, reduce the likelihood of recidivism. In criminology, we also talk about these roles as providing a source of informal social control—that is, the more a person is integrated and has stakes in a social position (i.e., they see themselves as a parent to children, or a husband to a wife), the more they have something to lose and, in turn, will be less likely to commit crime. Tasca et al. (2016) provide a rich illustration of how the visit room provides a space for establishing or reestablishing social roles in their qualitative analysis of the family visitation experiences of 52 incarcerated caregivers. A central theme they identified was that incarcerated people who were able to use the visitation room to interact with loved ones as a family member and parent were able to reestablish their roles as such.



28. These processes—that of establishing or better establishing one’s role in a family or broader social network—were not always easy, according to Tasca et al. (2016), but correctional and criminological theory tell us they should be powerful at reducing recidivism. For example, a common critique of incarceration is that it exposes individuals to a network of other offenders and that this exposure might lead to more crime, especially if the incarceration experience affects how a person perceives themselves and/or results in more deviance and crime as individuals work to navigate and protect themselves during life in an institution. Thus, by reconnecting or maintaining a person’s connection to their outside social network, visitation can remind them of their more normative social roles and familial connectedness and help them see themselves as situated in those communities and roles: not as an “inmate” or “criminal” but as a parent, child, or sibling.

### *Visitation and accessing social capital*

29. Third, visitation helps incarcerated people maintain access to social capital. A survey of more than 400 prisoners in a private prison facility in Florida found that visitation decreases the likelihood that prisoners perceive that their social relationships are weakening during incarceration (i.e., a potential protective effect from the adverse consequences of incarceration on social connectedness) and increase the likelihood that they arrange employment after release (employment is an oft-used indicator of someone’s level of social capital; Liu et al., 2016). They also found that visitation has a cumulative effect—higher frequencies of visitation lead to greater improvements in perceptions and expectations. In my own work, I have found, using the nationally representative BJS Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, that incarcerated people use visitation to access social capital that individuals had prior to incarceration, leading to lower levels of social isolation (Anderson et al., 2022). This suggests that the primary method for someone to draw on the outside resources available to them while they are incarcerated is through visitation, and that social capital via visitation is important both during and after incarceration.

30. Social capital can be critical for successful reentry as it can help someone cope with the strains and struggles of life during incarceration and provides practical resources upon release. Visitation can preserve or expand social capital during incarceration and that this in turn improves key outcomes central to correctional effectiveness, including accessing employment, navigating financial barriers to successful reentry, obtaining housing, and more. As such, we can expect visitation to augment rehabilitative programs institutions offer. As it goes, vocational rehabilitation or recovery services for addiction require a level of continuity of care and support post release to be effective, and social capital leads to support. Empirical research findings are consistent with these ideas.

*Barriers to visitation and the importance of reducing them*

31. To ensure that incarcerated people and their families, the correctional facility itself, and the community outside the facility reap the public safety, mental health, and other benefits of visitation, jails and prisons must reduce barriers to visitation, including financial barriers, and expand opportunities for it. By contrast, if institutions further restrict access to visitation, or shut it down altogether, the available evidence suggests we would see worse outcomes in recidivism, mental health, optimism, buy-in, and so on.

32. It is because of the obvious promise of visitation to improve lives and public safety that researchers have turned their focus to identifying and understanding what barriers make visitation more challenging. This research should inform next steps jails and prisons can take to expand access so that more people can be visited.

33. For example, we know that financial obligations for visitation severely restrict the likelihood that someone is visited, especially if they are already economically disadvantaged (e.g., Cochran et al. 2016; Rubenstein et al. 2021). Requiring prisoners and their families to expend limited financial resources or accumulate further debt to facilitate visitation comes at a potentially harmful tradeoff—poor, or poorer financial well-being following a jail or prison stay will only amplify the challenges people face when they return to society (see, generally, Mears and Cochran, 2015).

34. Families should also have access to a range of visitation modalities. When would-be visitors cannot come to the prison or jail because of financial or other barriers, phone and video calls—especially when they can be conducted remotely and without financial cost—can be a beneficial supplement. Some recent research supports this. A study of more than 20,000 people released from Minnesota state prisons found that when the state provided access to unlimited video calls, those who utilized the option were less likely to recidivate than those who did not (Duwe and McNeeley 2021). In the study context, video calls did not replace in-person contact visits; they were simply another mode through which incarcerated people could connect with their families and communities back home.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Even then, only four percent of incarcerated people in the study participated in a video call, a figure that pales in comparison to the prevalence of in-person visitation amongst MN prisoners of 61 percent (Duwe and Clark 2017). And of this sample, residents “who received in-person visits were nearly six times more likely to receive a video visit” (Duwe and McNeeley 2021; 482). This suggests that, given the option, incarcerated people and their families prioritize in-person visits over video calls, and that the option of video calls does little to expand social contact to people not already being visited in the first place.

35. Evidence also suggests that expanding access to visitation, for example, by reducing fees and other costs associated with visits, would help reduce inequalities in who has access to visitation. My research finds that racial and ethnic minorities are less likely to be visited and that the barrier distance from home creates to visitation is amplified for black prisoners coming from high levels of community disadvantage (Cochran et al., 2016). This means that there is a disparity across incarcerated people and their families in who has access to the benefits that flow from visitation. We should expect that any policies that increase financial costs, travel burdens, or other barriers to visitation will deepen these inequalities. If visitation becomes harder for a correctional population it will disproportionately affect these already disadvantaged groups the most. Conversely, if such barriers are minimized, we would expect to see disadvantaged groups see the largest gains in access to visitation and, in turn, the benefits of visitation.

36. Jails, more so than prisons, are better situated to leverage the individual and public safety benefits of visitation. The practical challenges of in-person visiting will be, on average, far less than what state prisoners and their families typically experience. However, given the volume of people jails incarcerate each year and the fact that those individuals disproportionately come from poor, minority, and otherwise places of concentrated disadvantage, barriers to visiting, monetary or otherwise, will have an outsized negative impact on the people inside.

**D. In assessing visitation policies, jails and prisons must consider the extreme costs of creating barriers to visitation and the well-documented benefits to public safety of protecting social ties of incarcerated people.**

37. If incarceration is to have a net benefit on public safety, and specifically if prisons and jails seek to reduce current levels of recidivism, the incarceration experience needs to be one that reduces or mitigates criminogenic influences rather than introduces new ones. That means that to evaluate incarceration as a correctional practice, researchers, policymakers, a warden or sheriff, or any other stakeholder needs to systematically weigh the (1) criminogenic risks that prison and jail practices address or reduce (i.e., the benefits) against (2) the collateral and long term consequences they impose on incarcerated people and their families that, among other things, increase recidivism risk (i.e., the costs). This is what it means for correctional policies to be “evidence based.” Scholars have dubbed correctional policies that are not evidence based and, in turn, do more harm than good, “correctional quackery” (Latessa 2002). In my expert opinion, completely prohibiting in-person contact visits and adding an additional monetary burden to contacting social ties for an entire jail or prison population is such a policy—that is, the voluminous body of research on visitation, well-tested criminological and correctional theory, and plain logic all suggest that doing so will do more harm than good for public safety, not to mention incarcerated people and their families.

38. The studies reviewed above inform my opinion on the matter. As does taking a broader view of incarceration and prisoner reentry and viewing restraints on jail and prison visitation through these two lenses: serving correctional goals and tallying collateral harms. Research over the last 40 years has documented the tremendous challenges people and families face returning to their communities after short and long stints of incarceration. Reducing these challenges is an important focus of correctional policy because, research shows, successful reentry outcomes for people leaving correctional institutions will reduce recidivism and improve public safety.

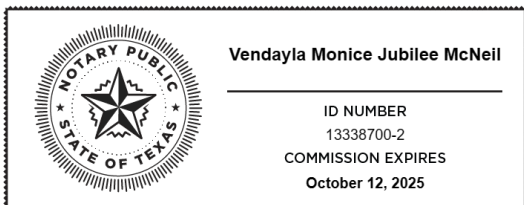
39. These decades of research tells us that reentry is difficult due in part to (1) the pains experienced in correctional institutions, (2) a failure of institutions to address the criminogenic influences that may have led to a person’s entry into the criminal justice system in the first place, and (3) a lack of preparation of residents for the practical challenges of navigating life after incarceration (see, generally, Mears and Cochran, 2015).

40. Indeed, one of the primary pains reported by incarcerated people is social isolation. In other words, incarceration has a social *disintegrating* effect—in that it breaks down or severs social connections—that can lead to a higher likelihood of recidivism, thus undermining specific deterrence or rehabilitative goals incarceration was meant to achieve. Visitation counteracts some of that social disintegration, and in doing so improves well-being and, by extension, safety and order in correctional facilities and public safety in surrounding communities. The tradeoffs? The literature suggests very few. The logical conclusion then is that institutions that work to maximize and expand access to visitation, not restrict it and especially not impose financial barriers, will do much better across core correctional goals, including the pains of incarceration; institutions’ failure to address the root causes of a person’s entry into the system; and institutions’ failure to prepare incarcerated people to navigate life after release.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my ability.

Executed on March 12, 2024,

Joshua C. Cochran



Vendayla Monice Jubilee McNeil

State of Texas

County of Harris

10/12/2025

Sworn to and subscribed before me

on 03/12/2024 by Joshua Cochran.

# JOSHUA C. COCHRAN

## Contact

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## Positions

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2020- Associate Professor, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati  
2016-20 Assistant Professor, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati  
2013-16 Assistant Professor, Department of Criminology, University of South Florida  
2010-11 Research Associate, Florida Department of Children and Families  
2008-13 Graduate Assistant, College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State University

## Education

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2013 Ph.D., Criminology and Criminal Justice. Florida State University  
Dissertation: *Prison Experiences, Social Ties, and Behavior: Visitation and Its Effects on Incarceration and Reentry*  
^ ASC Division on Corrections and Sentencing Dissertation Scholarship Award, 2012

2010 M.S., Criminology and Criminal Justice. Florida State University  
Thesis: *Perceptions of Threat and Intergroup Contact as Mediating Variables in the Relationship between Subordinate Group Size and Discrimination*

2008 B.A., Crime, Law and Justice; International Studies; German. Pennsylvania State University

## Areas of interest

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theories of crime, deviance, and social control; punishment; inequality in criminal justice

## Journal publications (\* denotes graduate student trainee as co-author)

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- forth. [Establishing Key Facts About Restrictive Housing—A Systems-Level Descriptive Analysis of Restrictive Housing and the Implications for Theory, Research, and Policy.](#) *Crime & Delinquency*.  
Joshua C. Cochran, John Wooldredge, Claudia N. Anderson\*, and Joshua S. Long\*.
- [How Punitive is Pretrial? Measuring the Relative Pains of Pretrial Detention.](#) *Punishment & Society*.  
Claudia N. Anderson\*, Joshua C. Cochran, and Andrea Montes.
- [Reporting Sexual Victimization During Incarceration: A National-Level Assessment of Formal Reporting in Jails.](#) *Crime & Delinquency*.  
Kayla Freemon\*, Andrea Montes, Skyler Morgan\*, and Joshua C. Cochran.
- [Jail Utilization and Court Sentencing: Does Jail Overcrowding Influence State Court Sentencing Decisions?](#) *Justice Quarterly*.  
Catherine Strange\*, Joshua C. Cochran, John Wooldredge, and Joshua S. Long.
- [Disparities in Segregation for Prison Control: Comparing Long Term Solitary Confinement to Short Term Disciplinary Restrictive Housing.](#) *Justice Quarterly*.  
John Wooldredge, Joshua C. Cochran, Claudia N. Anderson, and Joshua S. Long

- Restrictive Housing for Prison Rule Violators: Deterrence or Defiance? *Journal of Experimental Criminology*.  
John Wooldredge, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Claudia N. Anderson\*, and Joshua Long\*.
- 2023 Visitation Enablers and Barriers: Evaluating the Influences of Practical, Relational, and Experiential Factors on Visitation in Dutch Prisons. *Crime & Delinquency*, 68(12):2225-2252.  
Maria Berghuis\*, Hanneke Palmen, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Paul Nieuwbeerta.
- Private versus Public Incarceration: Incarcerated Individuals' Experiences and Perceptions of Environmental Quality. *Crime & Delinquency*, 69(13-14): 2765-2797.  
Andrea N. Montes, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Claudia N. Anderson\*.
- How Do Racial and Ethnic Disparities Emerge in the Use of Restrictive Housing for Prison Rule Violations? *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 39:769-803.  
John Wooldredge and **Joshua C. Cochran**.
- 2022 Can "Race-Neutral" Program Eligibility Requirements in Criminal Justice have Disparate Effects? An Examination of Race, Ethnicity, and Access to Prison Industry Jobs. *Criminology and Public Policy*, 21(2):405-432.  
Claudia N. Anderson\*, John Wooldredge, and **Joshua C. Cochran**.
- Is Reduced Visitation a Collateral Consequence of Restrictive Housing? *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(10):1495-1515.  
Claudia N. Anderson\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John Wooldredge.
- Social Capital and Its Impacts on Prison Life: Is Visitation a Conduit? *Crime & Delinquency*, 68(4):644-683.  
Claudia N. Anderson\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Elisa L. Toman.
- Work in Long-Term Restrictive Housing and Prison Personnel Perceptions of the Humanity of People Who Are Incarcerated. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 49(10):1516-1535.  
Daniel P. Mears, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Vivian Aranda-Hughes, and Jennifer M. Brown.
- Sentencing Add-Ons and Their Implications for Disparities in a Guidelines State. *Crime & Delinquency*, 68(9):1538-1578.  
Catherine Strange\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, John Wooldredge, and Ben Feldmeyer.
- Deservingness and Punishment in Juvenile Justice: Do Black Youth Grow Up "Faster" in the Eyes of the Court? *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 20(1):41-62.  
Steven N. Zane, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Daniel P. Mears.
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**Cochran, Joshua C.**, Elisa L. Toman, Ryan T. Shields, and Daniel P. Mears.
- Extended Solitary Confinement for Managing Prison Systems: Placement Disparities and Their Implications. *Justice Quarterly*, 38(7):1492-1518.  
Daniel P. Mears, Jennifer M. Brown, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Sonja E. Siennick.  
^ Coverage in the *Tampa Bay Times* "Roughly 1 in 8 Florida prisoners is in solitary confinement..." (2022).
- Socioeconomic Barriers to Child Contact with Incarcerated Parents. *Justice Quarterly*, 38(4):725-751.  
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- 2020 [How Transient is Prison Life? An Examination of Transfers and Their Heterogeneity.](#) *Justice Quarterly*, 37(4):616-643.  
Cochran, Joshua C.
- [Revisiting the Effect of Visitation on Recidivism.](#) *Justice Quarterly*, 37(2):304-331.  
Cochran, Joshua C., J.C. Barnes, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales.
- [The Gender Gap in Sex Offender Punishment.](#) *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 36(1):95-118.  
Shields, Ryan T., and Joshua C. Cochran.
- [Academic Achievement and the Implications for Prison Program Effectiveness and Reentry.](#) *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 47(7):848-866.  
Ian Silver\*, Joshua C. Cochran, Ryan Motz, and Joseph Nedelec.
- [Sentencing Departures and Female Defendants: Assessing the Effects of Racial and Ethnic Threat.](#) *Crime & Delinquency*, 66(1):59-92.  
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- 2019 [Equal or Not? Private vs. Public Corrections Services, Programming, and Climate.](#) *Criminology and Public Policy*, 18(2):295-321.  
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- [The New Solitary Confinement? A Conceptual Framework for Guiding and Assessing Research and Policy on "Restrictive Housing."](#) *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 46(10):1427-1444.  
Mears, Daniel P., Vivian Hughes, George B. Pesta, William D. Bales, Jennifer M. Brown, Joshua C. Cochran, and John Wooldredge.
- 2018 [Social Exclusion and Parental Incarceration Impacts on Adolescents' Networks and School Engagement.](#) *Journal of Marriage and Family* 80(2):478-498.  
Cochran, Joshua C., Sonja E Siennick, and Daniel P. Mears.
- [Court Sentencing Patterns for Environmental Crimes: Is There a 'Green Gap' in Punishment?](#) *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 34(1):37-66.  
Cochran, Joshua C., Michael J. Lynch, Elisa L. Toman\*, and Ryan T. Shields.
- [Solitary Confinement as Punishment: Examining In-Prison Sanctioning Disparities.](#) *Justice Quarterly* 35(3):381-411.  
Cochran, Joshua C., Elisa L. Toman\*, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales.  
^ William L. Simon/Routledge Outstanding Paper Award, ACJS (2017).
- [Progressively Tougher Sanctioning and Recidivism.](#) *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 55(2):194-241.  
Mears, Daniel P., and Joshua C. Cochran.
- [Jailhouse Blues? The Adverse Effects of Pretrial Detention on Prison Social Order.](#) *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 45(3):316-339.  
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- 2017 [The Path of Least Desistance: Does Inmate Compliance Reduce Recidivism?](#) *Justice Quarterly* 34:431-458.  
**Cochran, Joshua C.**, and Daniel P. Mears.
- [Who Gets Visited in Prison? Individual- and Community-Level Disparities in Inmate Visitation Experiences.](#) *Crime and Delinquency* 63(5):545-568.  
**Cochran, Joshua C.**, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales.  
 ^ Featured in the [Journalist's Resource](#) from the Harvard Kennedy School's Shorenstein Center.  
 ^ Featured in The Society Pages, "Public Criminology: 'Which Prisoners Get Visitors?'"
- [Examining Prison Effects on Recidivism: A Regression Discontinuity Approach.](#) *Justice Quarterly* 34(4):571-596.  
 Mitchell, Ojmarrh, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales.
- [The Effectiveness of Prison for Reducing Drug Offender Recidivism.](#) *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 13(1):1-27.  
 Mitchell, Ojmarrh, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales.
- [In Prison and Far From Home: Spatial Distance Effects on Inmate Misconduct.](#) *Crime & Delinquency* 63(9):1043-1065.  
 Lindsey, Andrea M.\*, Daniel P. Mears, **Joshua C. Cochran**, William D. Bales, and Brian J. Stults.
- 2016 [Spatial Distance, Community Disadvantage, and Racial and Ethnic Variation in Prison Inmate Access to Social Ties.](#) *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 53(2):220-254.  
**Cochran, Joshua C.**, Daniel P. Mears, William D. Bales, and Eric A. Stewart.
- [The Privatization Debate: A Conceptual Framework for Improving \(Public and Private\) Corrections.](#) *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 32(4):308-327.  
 Lindsey, Andrea M.\*, Daniel P. Mears, and **Joshua C. Cochran**.  
 ^ Featured in The Society Pages: [For Profit Prisons and the Immigrant Industrial Complex](#).
- [Offending and Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Criminal Justice: A Conceptual Framework for Guiding Theory and Research and Informing Policy.](#) *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 32(1):78-103.  
 Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Andrea M. Lindsey\*.
- [Recidivism and Time Served in Prison.](#) *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 106(5):81-122.  
 Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, William D. Bales, and Avinash S. Bhati.
- 2015 [Race, Ethnic, and Gender Divides in Juvenile Court Sanctioning and Rehabilitative Intervention.](#) *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 52(2):181-212.  
**Cochran, Joshua C.**, and Daniel P. Mears.  
 ^ Featured in The Marshall Project: "Black Boy, White Boy: Another Way Justice is Not Colorblind" by Dana Goldstein.
- [Incarceration Heterogeneity and Its Implications for Assessing the Effectiveness of Imprisonment on Recidivism.](#) *Criminal Justice Policy Review* 26(7):691-712.  
 Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Francis T. Cullen.
- [The Implications of Sentence Length for Inmate Adjustment to Prison Life.](#) *Journal of Criminal Justice* 43(6):510-521.



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- 2014 Breaches in the Wall: Imprisonment, Social Support, and Recidivism. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 51(2):200-228.

**Cochran, Joshua C.**

Assessing the Effectiveness of Correctional Sanctions. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 30(2):317-347.

**Cochran, Joshua C.**, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales.

Does Inmate Behavior Affect Post-Release Offending? Investigating the Misconduct-Recidivism Relationship among Youth and Adults. *Justice Quarterly* 31(6):1044-1073.

**Cochran, Joshua C.**, Daniel P. Mears, William D. Bales, and Eric A. Stewart.

^ Short-listed for 2016 MacNamara Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

The 'True' Juvenile Offender: Age Effects and Juvenile Court Sanctioning. *Criminology* 52(2):169-194.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, Brian J. Stults, Sarah J. Greenman, Avinash S. Bhati, and Mark A. Greenwald.

Reevaluating Foreclosure Effects on Crime during the "Great Recession." *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 30(1):41-69.

Wolff, Kevin T., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Eric P. Baumer.

- 2013 Social Isolation and Inmate Behavior: A Conceptual Framework for Theorizing Prison Visitation and Guiding and Assessing Research. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 41(4):252-261.

**Cochran, Joshua C.** and Daniel P. Mears.

What is the Effect of IQ on Offending? *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 40(11):1280-1300.

Mears, Daniel P., and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

^ Reprinted in *Introduction to Criminology* by Walsh and Hemmens (2018, Sage Publications).

Self-Control Theory and Nonlinear Effects on Offending. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 29(3):447-476.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Kevin M. Beaver.

- 2012 Racial, Ethnic, and Gender Differences in Perceptions of the Police: The Salience of Officer Race within the Context of Racial Profiling. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 28(2):206-227.

**Cochran, Joshua C.**, and Patricia Y. Warren.

The Ties that Bind or the Ties that Break: Examining the Relationship between Visitation and Prisoner Misconduct. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 40(5):433-440.

**Cochran, Joshua C.**

^ Michael C. Braswell/Anderson Publishing Outstanding Student Paper Award (2013).

^ Featured in the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences' *Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Today* (2013), "Investigating Visitation and Misconduct in Prisons," 38(4):25-27.

Gender Differences in the Effects of Prison on Recidivism. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 40(5):370-378.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and William D. Bales.

Prison Visitation and Recidivism. *Justice Quarterly* 29(6):888-918.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, Sonja E. Siennick, and William D. Bales.

^ Featured by the [National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs \(2015\)](#).

[Prisoner Reentry Health Care Policy in International Perspective: Needs-Services Gaps and the Moral and Public Health Implications](#). *The Prison Journal* 92(2):175-202.

Mears, Daniel P., and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

2011 [Exploring Sources of Punitiveness Among German Citizens](#). *Crime & Delinquency* 57(4):544-571.

**Cochran, Joshua C.**, and Alex R. Piquero.

[Evidence on the Effectiveness of Juvenile Court Sanctions](#). *Journal of Criminal Justice* 39(6):509-520.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, Avinash S. Bhati, Sarah J. Greenman, and Mark A. Greenwald.

## Books

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2020 [Criminal Justice Theory: Explanation and Effectiveness](#). New York: Routledge.

Chouhy, Cecilia, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Cheryl Lero Jonson, Editors.

2019 [Fundamentals of Criminological and Criminal Justice Inquiry: The Science and Art of Conducting, Evaluating, and Using Research](#). New York: Cambridge University Press.

Mears, Daniel P., and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

^ Reviewed in [Economic Record \(September 2020\)](#).

2015 [Prisoner Reentry in the Era of Mass Incarceration](#). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Mears, Daniel P. and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

## Book chapters

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2021 [The Pains of Pretrial Detention: Theory and Research on the Oft-Overlooked Experiences of Pretrial Jail Stays](#).

In Christine S. Scott-Hayward, Jennifer E. Copp, and Stephen Demuth (Eds.) *Handbook on Pretrial Justice*. New York: Routledge.

Claudia N. Anderson\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Andrea Montes.

2019 [Inmate Social Ties, Prisoner Reentry, and Continuing Questions about Prison Visitation](#). In Marie Hutton and Dominique Moran (Eds.) *Handbook on Prison and the Family*. Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.

**Cochran, Joshua C.**

2018 [Mass Jail Incarceration and Its Consequences](#). In Natasha Frost and Beth Huebner (Eds.) *Handbook on the Consequences of Sentencing and Punishment Decisions*. New York: Routledge.

**Cochran, Joshua C.**, and Elisa L. Toman.

[Racial Threat and Social Control: A Review and Conceptual Framework for Advancing Racial Threat Theory](#).

In James D. Unnever, Shaun L. Gabbidon, and Cecilia Chouhy (Eds.) *Building a Black Criminology: Race, Theory, and Crime*. New York: Routledge.

Feldmeyer, Ben, and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

[Who Goes to Prison?](#) In John Wooldredge and Paula Smith (Eds.) Pp. 29-52. *Oxford Handbook on Prisons and Imprisonment*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Mears, Daniel P., and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

- 2013 [Life Course Perspectives and Prisoner Reentry](#). Chapter in Marvin D. Krohn and Chris L. Gibson (Eds.) Pp. 317-333. *Handbook of Life-Course Criminology*. New York: Springer-Verlag.  
Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Sonja E. Siennick.

## Op-eds, online media, & other publications

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[“Sometimes, I Wish I Taught Statistics:” On Preparation and Process In Teaching Hot Button Topics in Criminology and Criminal Justice.](#)

*The Criminologist*, pp. 33 – 35, March/April, 2022.

**Cochran, Joshua C.**, Gregory M. Zimmerman, Cathy Marcum, Jason Williams, and Sue-Ming Yang.

[Black and Latino Inmates are More Likely to Be Adversely Affected by Distance and Other Barriers to Prison Visits.](#)

*London School of Economics, American Politics and Policy Blog*. September 22, 2015.

**Cochran, Joshua C.**

[Dual Pathways to Disadvantage for Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System.](#) *London School of Economics, American Politics and Policy Blog*. May 14, 2015.

**Cochran, Joshua C.**

[“Fixing” Prison Requires Acknowledging Inequalities.](#) *Sarasota Herald*. April 1, 2015. p. A10.

**Cochran, Joshua C.**

[We Are Still Largely in the Dark as to Whether Incarceration Reduces Recidivism.](#) *London School of Economics, American Politics and Policy Blog*. October 1, 2015.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Francis T. Cullen.

[Mass Incarceration and Prisoner Reentry: A Problem That Will Not Go Away.](#) *ACJS Today*. Vol. XL, Issue 1.

Mears, Daniel P. and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

## Awards

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- 2022 Piyush Swami Excellence in Doctoral Mentoring, College of Education, Criminal Justice, and Human Services, University of Cincinnati
- 2018 New Scholar Award, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
- 2017 Distinguished New Scholar Award, Division on Corrections and Sentencing, American Society of Criminology
- William L. Simon Outstanding Paper Award (First Place), Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
- 2013 Michael C. Braswell/Anderson Publishing Outstanding Student Paper Award (First Place), Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
- 2012 Dissertation Scholarship Award (First Place), Division on Corrections and Sentencing, American Society of Criminology
- The Graduate Research and Creativity Award for the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Florida State University, The Graduate School and the Office of Research

## Funded research and applied research consulting

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**Funded research and consulting**

- 2021-24 “Implementation and Evaluation of an Intensive Adult Reentry Program Targeting Inmates in Restrictive Housing.” United States Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Assistance (\$3,647,965 with a subaward to UC of \$310,467). Role: Co-Principal investigator with Jamie Newsome on subaward with Kansas Department of Corrections.
- 2020-21 “Identifying Factors Associated with Racial Disparities in Specialized Court Dockets.” Collaborative Research Advancement Grants Program—Pilot Funding Award. University of Cincinnati (\$24,988.64). Role: Co-investigator (with Sarah Manchak (P.I.), Ebony Ruhland, Cory Haberman, and Janet Moore).
- 2019-24 “Improving Reentry for Adults with Co-occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Illness.” United States Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Assistance (\$421,337 subaward to UC). Role: Co-investigator with Mindy Schweitzer (P.I.) on subaward with Weber County, UT.
- 2019 “Inmate Sexual Victimization and Its Implications for Prison Systems.” College of Education, Criminal Justice, and Human Services Faculty Development Grant, University of Cincinnati (\$4,000). Role: Principal investigator (with Andrea Montes).
- 2017-20 “Examining the Use and Impact of Restrictive Housing,” National Institute of Justice (\$452,452, 2016-IJ-CX-0013). Role: Principal investigator (with John Wooldredge).
- 2017-20 “The Impacts of Restrictive Housing on Inmate Behavior, Mental Health, and Recidivism, and Prison Systems and Personnel” National Institute of Justice (\$730,615 2016-IJ-CX-0014). Role: Co-Principal investigator, sub-contract with Florida State University (Principal investigators: William D. Bales and Daniel P. Mears)
- 2015-17 “Examining Bias in Judicial Outcomes for Youth who have Sexually Offended.” Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Moore Center for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (\$250,000, Grant Award #5465). Role: Co-investigator (Principal investigator: Ryan T. Shields)
- 2015 “Assessing the Use of Solitary Confinement.” New Researcher Award, University of South Florida, Research & Innovation Internal Awards Program (\$9,662) Role: Principal investigator
- 2011-12 “Monitoring and Assessing the Effectiveness of Juvenile Justice Sanctions,” United States Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (\$275,842, #2010-JF-FX-0620) Role: Project manager (Principal investigators: Daniel P. Mears and Avinash S. Bhati)
- 2010-20 Fatality Review Team Annual Statewide Report, Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Tallahassee, FL. Role: Statistics and data consultant

**Other proposals submitted**

- 2023 “Assessing Officer Recruitment and Retention and the Impact of Workforce Development Initiatives in Jail.” National Institute of Justice (\$995,929). Role: Co-Principal investigator with Sarah Manchak.  
 “Evaluating Challenges Related to Prison Officer Well-Being, Effectiveness, and Retention: An Action-Based Research Approach.” National Institute of Justice (\$1,070,000). Role: Co-Principal investigator with John Wooldredge.
- 2020 “Improving Juvenile Recidivism Measurement: Intensive Analysis of System Records and Perspectives.” National Institute of Justice (\$534,295). Role: Co-investigator with Christopher Sullivan and Valerie Anderson.
- 2019 “Outcomes-based Contracting to Lower Recidivism and Homelessness.” United States Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Assistance (\$253,924). Role: Co-Principal investigator with Jamie Newsome on sub-contract with Weber Correctional Facility

- 2018 “Formal and Informal Paths to Desistance: An Integrative Study of Juvenile Reentry.” United States Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (\$639,932). Role: Co-investigator (Principal investigator: Christopher Sullivan, with Valerie Anderson and Ebony Ruhland)
- 2016 “Assessing the Effects of Accessibility on Reentry Outcomes,” National Institute of Justice (\$149,000). Role: Principal investigator
- 2015 “Gender and Relationship Status Effects on Juvenile Sentencing,” National Institute of Justice (\$445,000). Role: Co-investigator (Principal investigators: Ryan Shields and Elizabeth Letourneau)
- 2013 “Race, Ethnicity, Inequality, and Mass Incarceration: The Effects of Time Served in Prison and the Implications for Poor and Minority Populations,” Oak Ridge Associated Universities (\$10,000). Role: Principle investigator

## Professional & technical reports

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- 2022 *Examining the Use and Impacts of Restrictive Housing*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice. **Joshua C. Cochran**, John D. Wooldredge, Claudia N. Anderson, and Joshua Long.
- 2021 *The Impacts of Restrictive Housing on Inmate Behavior, Mental Health, and Recidivism, and Prison Systems and Personnel*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice. Daniel P. Mears, George B. Pesta, Vivian Aranda-Hughes, Jennifer M. Brown, Sonja E. Siennick, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and William D. Bales.
- 2011-19 *The Faces of Fatality: Overview, Findings and Recommendations of the Florida Attorney General’s Statewide Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team, Volumes I - VII* Tallahassee, FL: Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the Florida State Department of Children and Families.
- 2012 *Monitoring and Assessing the Effectiveness of Juvenile Justice Sanctions*. Tallahassee, FL: Florida State University. Gaithersburg, MD: Maxarth, LLC.

## Editorial board member

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*Criminology* (2020 – 2024; 2024 - 2026)  
*Justice Quarterly* (2019 – present)  
*Criminal Justice and Behavior* (2024 – 2026)  
*Corrections: Policy, Practice, and Research* (2021 – 2023)  
*Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice* (2019 – present)  
*American Journal of Criminal Justice* (2014 – 2018)  
*Journal of Criminal Justice* (2013 – 2021; 2024 – present)

## Proposal reviewer

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National Science Foundation (Fields: Law and Social Sciences; Sociology)  
 MacArthur Foundation  
 Bureau of Justice Assistance  
 Israel Science Foundation (Field: Humanities and Social Sciences)  
 Routledge  
 Sage Publications

## Teaching

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Correctional Theory and Policy (graduate)  
 Criminal Justice Theory (graduate)

Seminar on Punishment (graduate)  
 Theory and Practice of Crime Prevention (graduate)  
 Corrections in America (undergraduate)  
 Crime and Social Policy (undergraduate)

## Journal reviewer

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<i>Criminology</i>	<i>Comparative Criminology</i>
<i>Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency</i>	<i>Journal of Social Issues</i>
<i>American Sociological Review</i>	<i>Applied Economics</i>
<i>Social Forces</i>	<i>Victims &amp; Offenders</i>
<i>Social Problems</i>	<i>Criminal Justice Review</i>
<i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i>	<i>Sociological Focus</i>
<i>Justice Quarterly</i>	<i>Women &amp; Criminal Justice</i>
<i>Nature: Human Behaviour</i>	<i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i>
<i>Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology</i>	<i>Law and Policy</i>
<i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>	<i>Journal of Forensic Psychiatry &amp; Psychology</i>
<i>Criminology and Public Policy</i>	<i>Corrections: Policy, Practice, and Research</i>
<i>Punishment and Society</i>	<i>Justice Evaluation Journal</i>
<i>Social Science Research</i>	<i>International Journal of Social Research Methodology</i>
<i>Law and Social Inquiry</i>	<i>Police Practice and Research</i>
<i>Children and Youth Services Review</i>	<i>American Journal of Criminal Justice</i>
<i>Journal of Experimental Criminology</i>	<i>Journal of Qualitative Criminal Justice and Criminology</i>
<i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i>	<i>Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice</i>
<i>European Journal of Criminology</i>	<i>Journal of Crime and Justice</i>
<i>Journal of Social and Personal Relationships</i>	<i>European Journal of Criminal Policy and Research</i>
<i>Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice</i>	<i>Intl. Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice</i>
<i>Deviant Behavior</i>	<i>Symbolic Interactionism</i>
<i>Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice</i>	<i>Contemporary Justice Review</i>
<i>Feminist Criminology</i>	<i>Health and Justice</i>
<i>Social Currents</i>	<i>Journal of Family Violence</i>
<i>International Journal of Offender Therapy and</i>	<i>Intl. Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i>

## Student advising

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### Doctoral student committees—Chair

Completed:

Claudia Anderson	Dissertation: <i>A Systems-Level Analysis of the Theories and Impacts of Supermax Incarceration</i> University of Cincinnati (2022) Current position: Assistant Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State
Amber Petkus	Dissertation: <i>The Cost of Change: The Impact of Intervention Fees in Adult Probation</i> University of Cincinnati (2023, co-chair with Ebony Ruhland) Current position: Post-doctoral scholar, PA Sentencing Commission
Clare Strange	Dissertation: <i>Judicial Variation in Sentencing and the Contributions of Caseloads and Contexts</i> University of Cincinnati (2021) Current position: Assistant Research Professor, Drexel University
Elisa Toman	Dissertation: <i>Female Incarceration and Prison Social Order</i>

University of South Florida (2017)  
 Current position: Associate Professor of Criminology, Texas State University

Ongoing:

Katie Leigh      Dissertation: *Use of Force in Prisons: An Empirical Portrait*  
 University of Cincinnati

Pranjali Sathe      Dissertation: *Prisoners on the Move: Examining the Nature and Impact of Prison Transiency*  
 University of Cincinnati

#### **Doctoral student committees—Member**

Wyatt Brown      Dissertation, Department of Criminology, University of South Florida (2016)  
 Maria Berghuis      Dissertation, Leiden University (2022)  
 Chris D'Amato      Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (since 2020)  
 Alison Farringer      Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2023)  
 Allison Fernandez      Dissertation, Texas State University (since 2019)  
 Sarah Light      Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2023)  
 Josh Long      Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2020)  
 Melissa Lugo      Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2020)  
 Derek Mueller      Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2022)  
 Andrea Mufarreh      Dissertation, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York (2022)  
 Nicholas Perez      Dissertation, Department of Criminology, University of South Florida (2016)  
 Susybel Pimentel      Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2020)  
 Amanda Pompoco      Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2021)  
 Batya Rubenstein      Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2022)  
 Laur Rubino      Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2021)  
 Rachel Severson      Dissertation, Department of Criminology, University of South Florida (2020)  
 Ian Silver      Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2019)  
 Jennifer Tostlebe      Comprehensive Exam, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado Boulder (2020)

#### **Masters student committees—Chair**

Claudia Anderson      Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Spring 2019)  
 Pranjali Sathe      Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Summer 2020)

#### **Masters student committees—Member**

Haley Beckner      Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Summer 2020)  
 Barbara Dinkins      Masters Thesis, University of South Florida (completed Spring 2015)  
 Holly Lonergan      Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Summer 2018)  
 Joshua Lovelace      Masters Project, University of South Florida (completed, Fall 2014)  
 Mustafa Sagir      Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Summer 2018)  
 Brady Smith      Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Summer 2017)

#### **Research mentoring with funding**

Pranjali Sathe (2023) “Prisoners on the Move: Examining the Nature and Impacts of Prison Transiency on Incarcerated Individuals.” National Institute of Justice, Graduate Research Fellowship Program (\$105,000). Role: Faculty advisor.  
 University of Cincinnati University Research Council Graduate Student Stipend and Research Cost Program for Faculty–Student Collaboration (\$7,500).

Pranjali Sathe (2022). “Prison Transfer Effects on In-Prison Violence and Mental Health”  
 Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice Student Research Award (\$600)

College of Education, Criminal Justice, and Human Services Graduate Student and Faculty Research Mentoring Grant Program, University of Cincinnati (\$1,000).

Claudia Anderson (2021). “Testing the Theories of Supermax Incarceration”

Doctoral Student Research Grant, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati (\$2,500).

Anna Johns (2020). Undergraduate Summer Research Scholarship Program, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati (\$2,500)

Schlyer Ochsner (2019). Undergraduate Summer Research Scholarship Program, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati (\$2,500)

Claudia Anderson (2020). “Just Another Form of Punishment? An Examination of Prisoners’ Experiences in Jail During Pretrial Detention.”

Faculty-Student Collaboration Award, Graduate Student Stipend and Research Cost Program, University Research Council, University of Cincinnati (\$5,000 summer stipend)

Claudia Anderson (2020-22). “Disparities in Incarceration.”

National Science Foundation, Graduate Research Fellowship Program (\$102,000, 3-year stipend).

Batya Rubenstein (2017). “The Impacts of Socioeconomic Status on Child Visitation of Incarcerated Parents.”

College of Education, Criminal Justice, and Human Services Graduate Student and Faculty Research Mentoring Grant Program, University of Cincinnati (\$1,000 stipend).

#### **Undergraduate Honors student committees**

Zachary Frederick Honors Thesis, University of South Florida (chair, completed, Fall 2015)

Katie Lind Honors Thesis, University of South Florida (member, completed, Fall 2015)

Assita Toure Honors Thesis, University of South Florida (chair, completed, Spring 2016)

Taylor McAuliffe Honors Thesis, University of South Florida (chair, completed, Spring 2016)

### **University & departmental service**

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#### **University of Cincinnati**

Reviewer, University of Cincinnati Office of Research Graduate Student Stipend grant award (2023)

Co-chair, Faculty Search Committee, School of Criminal Justice (2023)

Reviewer, University Research Council, Graduate Student Stipend and Research Cost Program (2023)

Chair, Faculty Search Committee, School of Criminal Justice (2021)

Member, Search Committee, Program Manager for Inclusive Excellence and Community Partnerships, CECH (2021)

Member, CECH Reappointment, Promotion, and Tenure Committee (2020-21)

Chair, Criminal Justice Comprehensive Examination Committee (2020-present)

Member, Graduate Committee (2018-2019)

Member, Masters Comprehensive Examination Committee (2017-2018)

Member, Corrections Doctoral Comprehensive Examination Committee (2016-present)

Member, Criminal Justice Comprehensive Examination Committee (2018-2020)

Reviewer, College Graduate Student Mentorship Grants (2016-present)

#### **University of South Florida**

Member, College of Behavioral and Community Sciences Faculty Research Council (2014-16)

Member, Departmental Undergraduate Committee (2014-16)

Member, Doctoral Comprehensive Exams Committee (2014-16)

Member, Scientific Review Committee (2014-15)

Member, Departmental Scholarship Committee (2013-16)

Member, Departmental Governance Document Review Committee (2013-14)



## Professional service

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Expert Consultant on Prison and Jail Visitation, Civil Rights Corp (2023)  
 Jail Reentry Subcommittee Member, Ohio Reentry Task Force, Supreme Court of Ohio (2023)  
 Prison Reentry Subcommittee Member, Ohio Reentry Task Force, Supreme Court of Ohio (2023)  
 Kimchi Memorial Travel Award committee member, ASC Division on Corrections and Sentencing (2023)  
 External reviewer for tenure and promotion, University of Alabama (2023)  
 Committee member, ASC Mentoring Committee (2022)  
 Sub-Area Chair (“Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System”), Program Committee, ASC (2022)  
 20-for-20 student and faculty mentor for the ASC Division on Corrections and Sentencing (2019-present)  
 Sub-Area Chair (“Inequality and Justice”), Program Committee, ASC (2020)  
 Chair, Nominations Committee, ASC, Division on Corrections and Sentencing (2019)  
 Executive Counselor, ASC, Division on Corrections and Sentencing (2018-21)  
 Chair, New Scholar Award Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2018-19)  
 Sub-Area Chair, Program Committee, ASC (2018)  
 Chair, Outstanding Dissertation Award Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2017-18)  
 Section Chair, Program Committee, Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2015-16)  
 Facilitator, Doctoral Summit presentation series, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2015)  
 Chair, Outstanding Paper Award Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2014-15)  
 Member, Program Committee, Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2010-11)

## Past and current professional memberships

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Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (Section: Division on Corrections)  
 American Society of Criminology (Section: Division on Corrections and Sentencing)  
 American Sociological Association (Section: Crime, Law, and Deviance)  
 Southern Criminal Justice Association

## Invited presentations

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- 2024      **Cochran, Joshua C.** “Prison Research in a Time of Increasing Criminal Justice Scrutiny and Public Polarization.” *At the Center for Public Engagement with Science (PEWS) speaker series at the University of Cincinnati.*
- 2021      **Cochran, Joshua C.** Invited discussant for panel “The Dutch Prison Visitation Study (DPVS).” *At the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.*
- Cochran, Joshua C.** Invited discussant for panel “Authors Meet Critics: Competing for Control: Gangs and the Social Order of Prisons.” *At the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.*
- 2018      **Cochran, Joshua C.** Invited discussant for panel “The LoneStar Project: Factors Affecting the Health, Victimization, Retention, and Recidivism of Gang and Non-Gang Members Nearing Release.” *At the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.*
- Cochran, Joshua C.** Invited discussant for panel “The Impact of Social Support During and After Imprisonment.” *At the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.*
- 2015      **Cochran, Joshua C.** “The Implications of Disadvantage for Crime and Punishment.” *Keynote speaker for Strong Voices/Strong Subjects lecture series, April 3<sup>rd</sup>, sponsored by Project 180, Sarasota, FL.*
- 2010      **Cochran, Joshua C.** “Intimate Partner-Related Homicides in FL, 2009 to 2010.”

Invited presentation to the Attorney General's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Task Force, Tampa, FL.  
 Invited presentation at the Attorney General's Statewide Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team Meeting, Tallahassee, FL.

### Selected conference presentations (\* denotes graduate student copresenter)

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- 2023 Claudia N. Anderson, **Cochran, Joshua C.**, and Andrea Montes. "How Punitive is Pretrial? Measuring the Relative Pains of Pretrial Detention."  
*Paper presented at the Annual Meeting on Law and Society, San Juan, Puerto Rico.*
- Daniel P. Mears, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Mass Evidence-Based Policy as an Alternative to Mass Incarceration."  
*Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.*
- Pranjali Sathe\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John Wooldredge. "The Prevalence and Nature of Prison Transiency."  
*Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.*
- Symone S. Pate\*, John Wooldredge, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "The Intersection of Race/Ethnicity, Mental Health, and Restrictive Housing Placement."  
*Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.*
- 2022 **Cochran, Joshua C.**, Claudia N. Anderson, and John Wooldredge. "Restrictive Housing Stays and Their Implications for Prison Visitation."  
*Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.*
- Leigh, Katie\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John Wooldredge. "Evaluating Contextual Correlates of Punitiveness in a Prison Setting."  
*Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.*
- Rankin, Katherine\* and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Prison Officer Strain and Prison Management: Does Stress Alter Rule Enforcement?"  
*Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.*
- 2021 Anderson, Claudia\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John Wooldredge. "A System-Wide Examination of Supermax Prison Usage."  
*Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.*
- Pate, Symone\*, John Wooldredge, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Claudia Anderson. "An Incarcerated Individual's Mental Health and Placement in Restrictive Housing."  
*Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.*
- Sathe, Pranjali\*, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "An Examination of Gender Disparity in Legal Financial Obligations of Incarcerated People."  
*Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.*
- 2020 Anderson, Claudia\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, John Wooldredge, and Joshua Long\*. "Evaluating Systems-Level Impacts of Extended Restrictive Housing."  
*Paper was to be presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC. (Cancelled due to Covid-19.)*

Freemon, Kayla R.\*, Andrea N. Montes, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. “Reporting Sexual Assault in Prisons and Jails—What Prompts Disclosure?”

*Paper was to be presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC. (Cancelled due to Covid-19.)*

Morgan, Skyler J.\*, Andrea N. Montes, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. “Revisiting the Pains of Imprisonment: An Empirical Assessment of the Experiences of LGBT Incarcerated Individuals.”

*Paper was to be presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC. (Cancelled due to Covid-19.)*

Wooldredge, John, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Joshua Long\*, and Claudia Anderson\*. “Inmate Mental Health and Placement in Restrictive Housing.”

*Paper was to be presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC. (Cancelled due to Covid-19.)*

2019

Anderson, Claudia\*, John Wooldredge, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. “Who Works in Prison? Assessing the Factors that Shape Industrial Prison Employment.”

*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

Feldmeyer, Ben, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. “Racial threat and Social Control: A Review and Conceptual Framework for Advancing Racial Threat Theory.”

*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

Lancaster, Madeline\*, Claudia Anderson\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Katie Leigh\*, and Clare Hagen. “The Prison Research Gender Gap.”

*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

Leigh, Katie\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Claudia Anderson\*. “Group Disparities in Needs-Service Gaps in the U.S. Prison Population.”

*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

Long, Joshua\*, John Wooldredge, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Claudia Anderson\*. “Assessing the Collateral Impacts of a Restrictive Housing Stay.”

*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

Rubino, Laura L.\*, Valerie R. Anderson, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. “Disparities in Sanctioning and Programming Among Court-Involved Girls”

*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

Strange, Catherine\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Ben Feldmeyer, and John Wooldredge. “Race, Ethnicity, and Sentencing Add-Ons in a Guidelines State.”

*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

Toman, Elisa, Claudia Anderson\*, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. “Social Resources and Inmate Health.”

*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

Wooldredge, John, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Claudia Anderson\*, and Joshua Long\*. “Restrictive Housing and Behavior.”

*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

- 2018 **Joshua C. Cochran**, John D. Wooldredge, and Josh Long\*. "The Conditional Impacts of Race and Ethnicity on In-Prison Sanctioning Decisions in Ohio."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.*
- Anderson, Claudia\*, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Disparities in Social Support and the Implications for Prison Life."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.*
- Long, Josh\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John D. Wooldredge. "Implications of Local Jail Usage for Sentencing Decisions."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.*
- Toman, Elisa L., **Joshua C. Cochran**, Ryan T. Shields, and Daniel P. Mears. "Longitudinal Trends in Sex Offender Sentencing."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.*
- 2017 **Joshua C. Cochran**, J.C. Barnes, and Daniel P. Mears. "Continuing Questions about Prison Visitation and Its Effects on Recidivism." *Annual Meeting of the European Society of Criminology, Cardiff, Wales.*
- Joshua C. Cochran**, and John Wooldredge. "Variation in the Use of Restrictive Housing Over Time."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.*
- Batya Y. Rubenstein\*, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Examining Barriers to Prison Visitation."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.*
- 2016 **Cochran, Joshua C.**, Elisa L. Toman,\* Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales. "Racial Disparities and In-Prison Sentencing."  
*Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Denver, CO.*
- Cochran, Joshua C.** "Inmate Transfers and Research on Inmate Social Networks."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, LA.*
- Mitchell, Ojmarrh, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales. "A Regression Discontinuity Estimate of Imprisonment's Effects on Drug Offenders."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, LA.*
- Toman, Elisa L.\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John K. Cochran. "Pretrial Detention and the Implications for Prison Social Order."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, LA.*
- 2015 **Cochran, Joshua C.**, and Daniel P. Mears. "The Implications of In-Prison Deviance for Prisoner Reentry."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington D.C.*
- Lynch, Michael, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Sentencing Patterns for 'Green' Offenders in Florida."  
*Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Orlando, FL.*
- Mitchell, Ojmarrh, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales. "Examining Prison Effects on Recidivism: A Regression Discontinuity Approach."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington D.C.*

Shields, Ryan T., and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Do Courts View Female Sex Offenders as Dangerous Predators? Assessing Gender Disproportionalities in Sex Offender Punishments."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington D.C.*  
*Annual Meeting of European Society of Criminology, Porto, Portugal.*

Toman, Elisa L.\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John K. Cochran. "Time Spent in Jail and the Implications for Misconduct."  
*Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Orlando, FL.*

Toman, Elisa L.\*, John K. Cochran, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Daniel P. Mears. "Prior Record, Inmate Misconduct Trajectories, and Desistance."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington D.C.*

2014 **Cochran, Joshua C.**, and Daniel P. Mears. "Disparities in Juvenile Justice Sanctions."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

**Cochran, Joshua C.**, Daniel P. Mears, William D. Bales, and Eric A. Stewart. "Spatial Distance Effects on Inmate Access to Social Ties."  
*Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Philadelphia, PA.*

Lindsey, Andrea M.\*, Daniel P. Mears, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and William D. Bales. "Does Distance from Home Affect Inmate Misconduct?"  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, William D. Bales, and Avinash S. Bhati. "Incarceration Length and Recidivism."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

Toman, Elisa L.\*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John K. Cochran. "Prison Sentence Length and the Implications for Inmate Adjustment to the Prison Environment."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

2013 **Cochran, Joshua C.** and Daniel P. Mears. "Identifying the Predictors of Inmate Visitation."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.*

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, Sonja E. Siennick, and William D. Bales. "Prison Visitation and Recidivism: Understanding the Effects of Inmate Experiences on Reentry."  
*Featured panel for the Justice Quarterly Editor's Showcase at the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meeting, Dallas, TX.*

2012 **Cochran, Joshua C.**, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales. "Assessing the Effectiveness of Correctional Sanctions"  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.*

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Kevin M. Beaver. "What Really is the Effect of Self-Control on Offending?"  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.*

Wolff, Kevin T., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Eric P. Baumer. "Investigating the Relationship Between Foreclosure and Crime using Quasi-Experimental Research Techniques."  
*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.*

**Cochran, Joshua C.** “Patterns of Inmate Visitation and Prisoner Reentry.”

*Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meeting, New York.*

2011

**Cochran, Joshua C.**, Daniel P. Mears, Sonja E. Siennick, and William D. Bales. “Visitation and Misconduct in Prison.”

*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington D.C.*

Warren, Patricia Y., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Ryan T. Shields. “Race and Ethnic Threat Among Female Offenders: An Analysis of Sentencing Departures in Florida.”

*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington D.C.*

*Annual Meeting of the Southern Sociological Society, Jacksonville, FL.*

2010

Mears, Daniel P. and **Joshua C. Cochran**. “Prisoner Reentry and Healthcare.”

*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*

**Cochran, Joshua C.** and Patricia Y. Warren. “Understanding Perceptions of the Police: The Implications of Officer Race.”

*Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*