

The Mortality After Release from Incarceration Consortium (MARIC) study: A multi-national, individual participant data meta-analysis.

Dr. Rohan Borschmann^{1,2}, Ms. Holly Tibble³, A/Prof. Matthew Spittal¹, Prof. David Preen⁴, Prof. Jane Pirkis¹, Dr. Sarah Larney⁵, A.Prof. David Rosen⁶, Dr. Jesse Young^{1,2}, Prof. Stuart Kinner^{1,2}

¹The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia, ²Murdoch Children's Research Institute, Melbourne, Australia, ³University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK, ⁴University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia, ⁵National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, UNSW, Sydney, Australia, ⁶University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Raleigh, USA

Parallel Session 3D, Grand Ballroom 6, November 20, 2019, 13:30 - 15:00

The Mortality After Release from Incarceration Consortium (MARIC) study: A multi-national, individual participant data meta-analysis

Borschmann, R^{1,2}, Tibble, H³, Spittal, MJ⁴, Preen, D⁵, Pirkis, J⁴, Larney, S⁶, Rosen, DL⁷, Young, JT^{1,2}, Kinner, SA^{1,2}

Affiliations

¹ Justice Health Unit, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health; University of Melbourne, AUSTRALIA

² Centre for Mental Health; Murdoch Children's Research Institute, Melbourne, AUSTRALIA

³ Usher Institute of Population Health Sciences and Informatics, Centre for Medical Informatics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

⁴ Centre for Mental Health, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health; University of Melbourne AUSTRALIA

⁵ The University of Western Australia, School of Population and Global Health, Nedlands, AUSTRALIA

⁶ National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, UNSW Sydney, Sydney, AUSTRALIA

⁷ University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA

Background

More than 30 million adults are released from incarceration globally each year. Many experience complex physical and mental health problems, and are at markedly increased risk of preventable mortality. Despite this, evidence regarding the global epidemiology of mortality following release from incarceration is insufficient to inform the development of targeted, evidence-based responses. Many previous studies have suffered from inadequate power and poor precision, and even large studies have limited capacity to disaggregate data by specific causes of death, sub-populations or time since release to answer questions of clinical and public health relevance.

Objectives

The aim of this study is to comprehensively document the incidence, timing, causes and risk factors for mortality in people released from incarceration.

Method

We created the Mortality After Release from Incarceration Consortium (MARIC), a multi-disciplinary collaboration representing 28 cohorts of adults who have experienced incarceration from 11 countries. Findings across cohorts will be analysed using a two-step, individual participant data meta-analysis methodology.

Results

The combined sample includes 1,267,147 individuals (88% male), with 62,904 deaths recorded over 8,229,506 person-years of follow-up.

Conclusions (if applicable)

The consortium represents an important advancement in the field, bringing international attention to this problem. It will provide internationally relevant evidence to guide policymakers and clinicians in reducing preventable deaths in this marginalized population.