

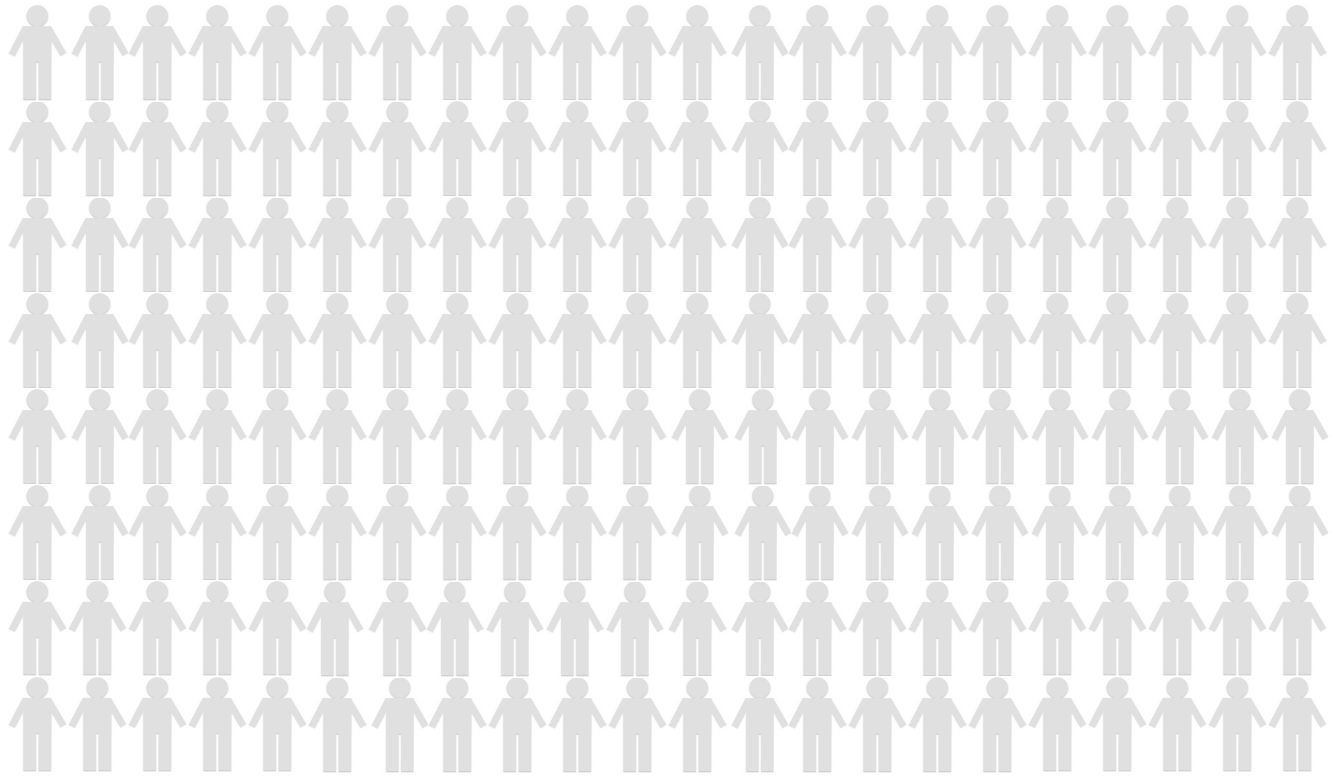
# What matters most to improve the mental health of populations

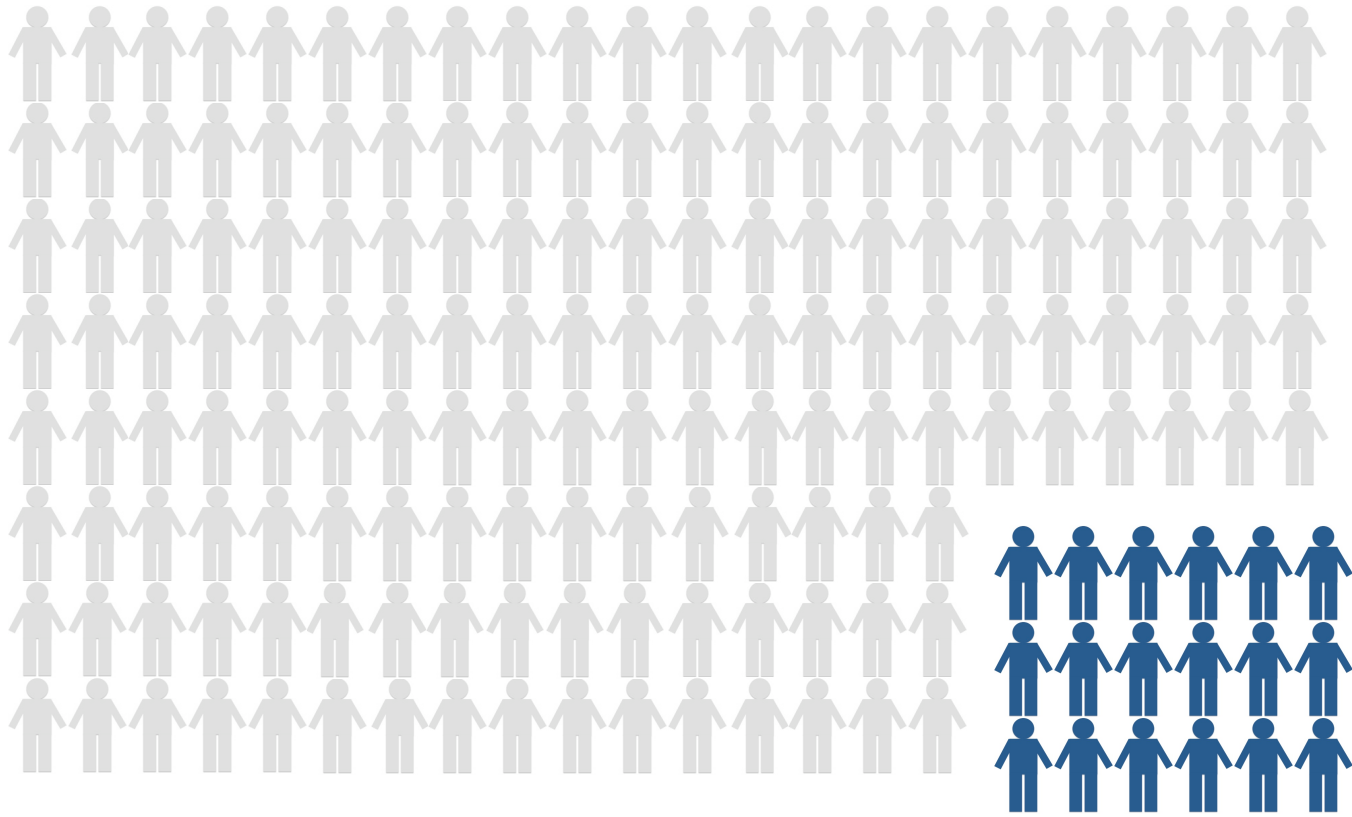
Sandro Galea

**Boston University** School of Public Health

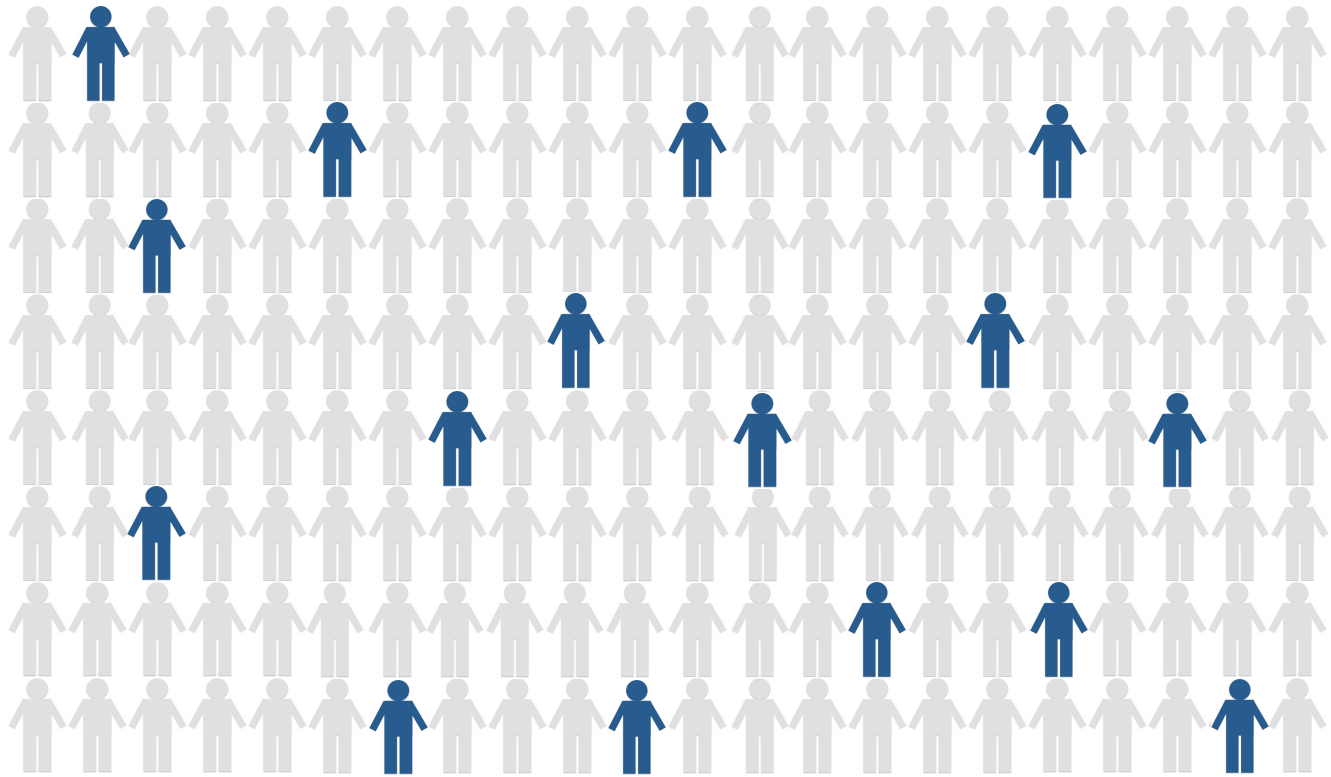


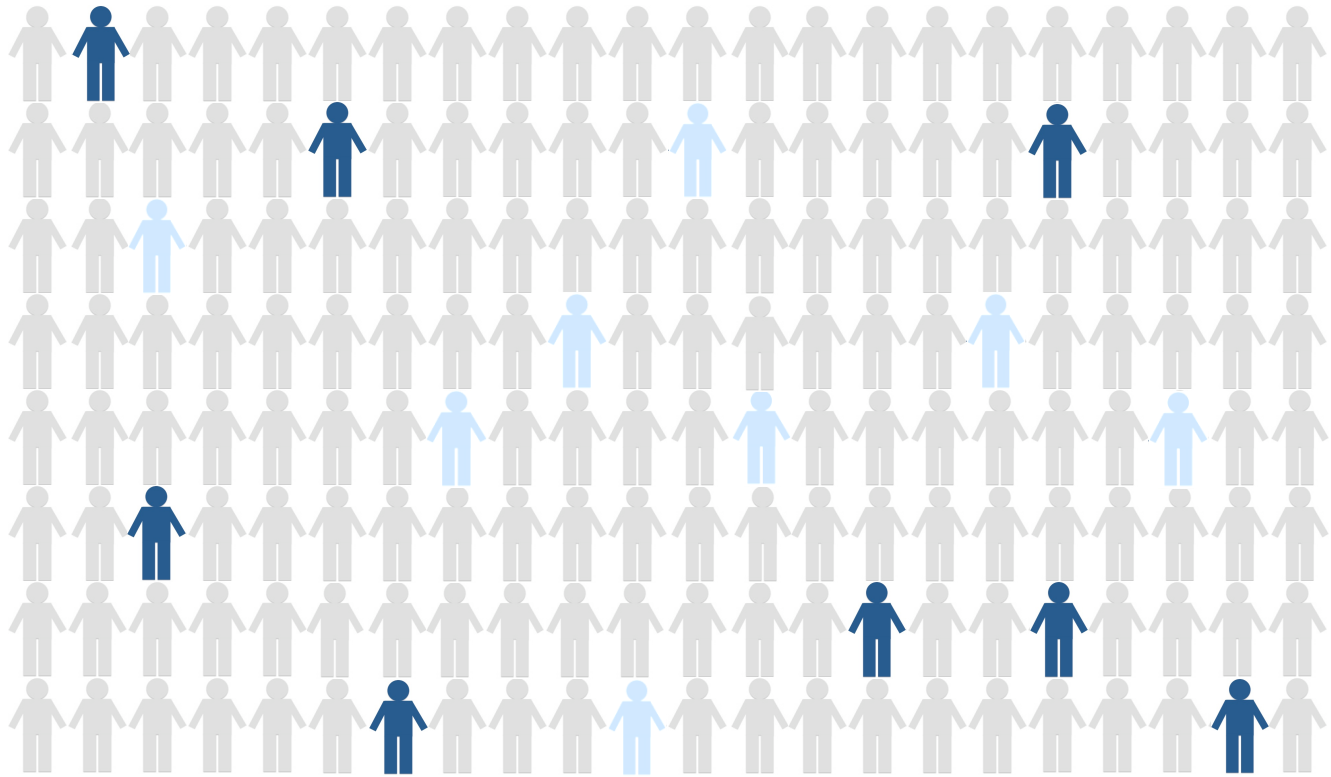
1. We are centrally motivated to improve the health of populations

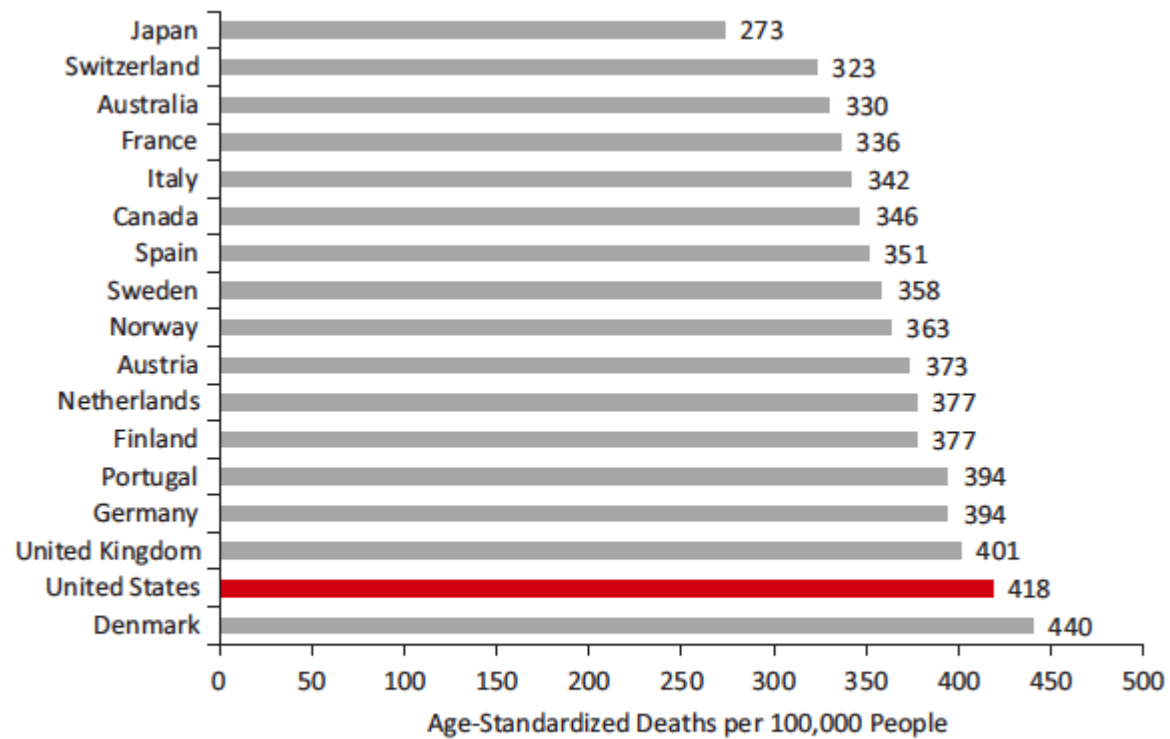










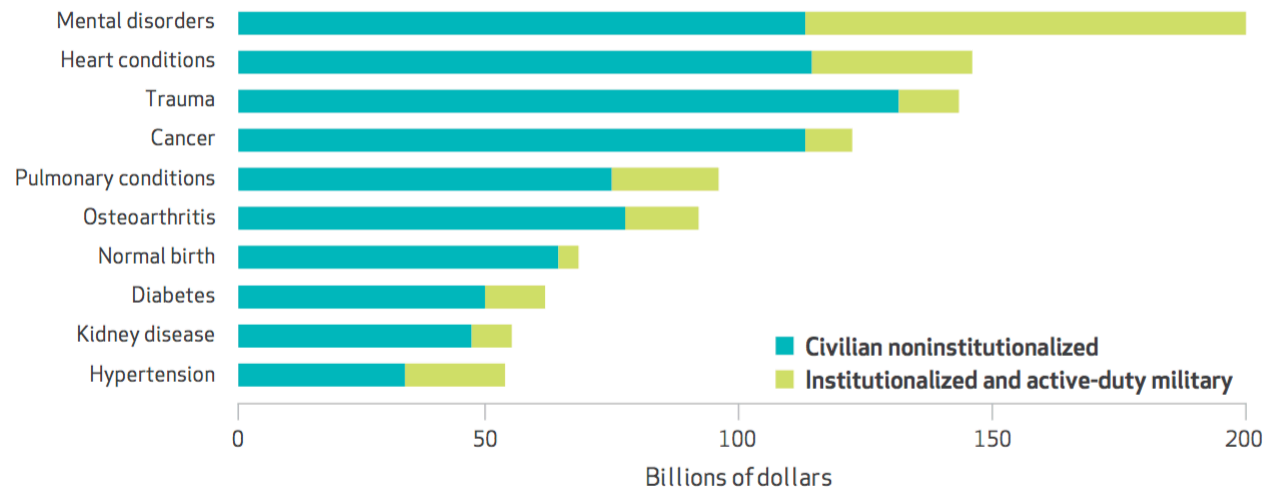


**FIGURE 1-1** Mortality from noncommunicable diseases in 17 peer countries, 2008.  
**SOURCE:** Data from World Health Organization (2011a, Table 3).

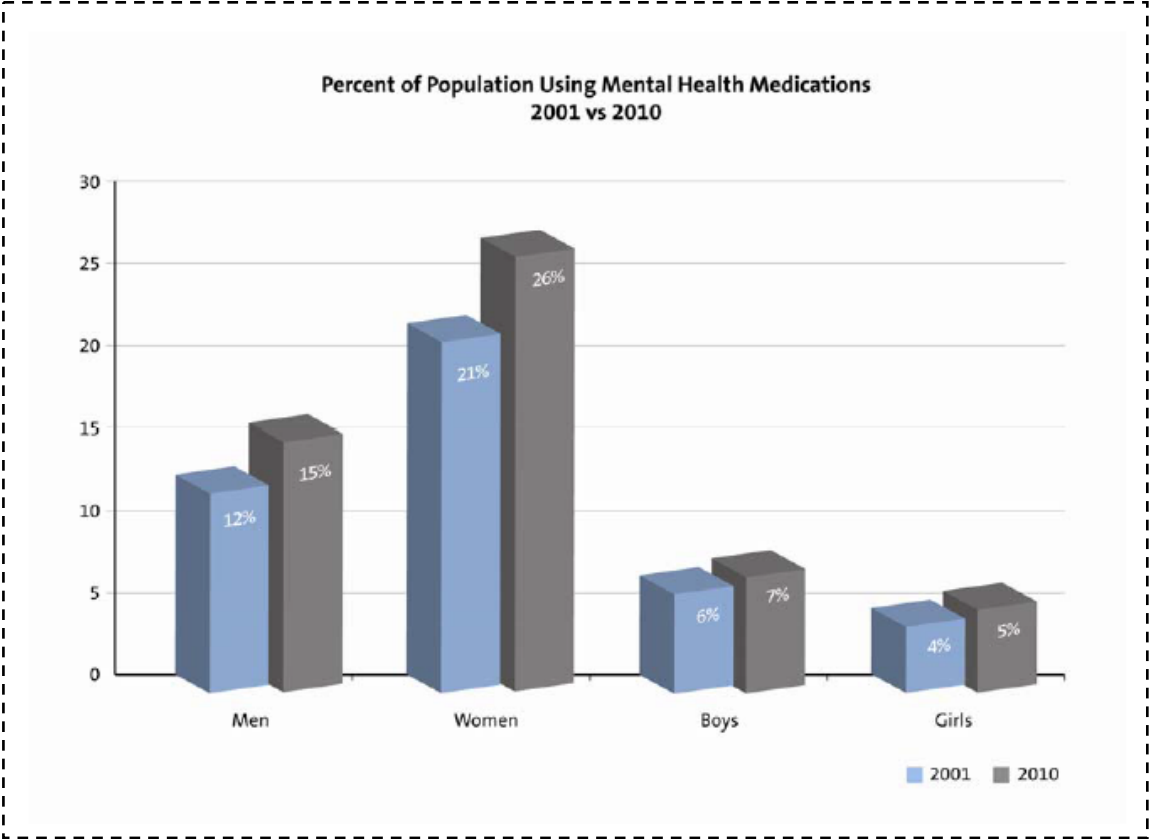
2. What are we doing to improve (population) mental health?

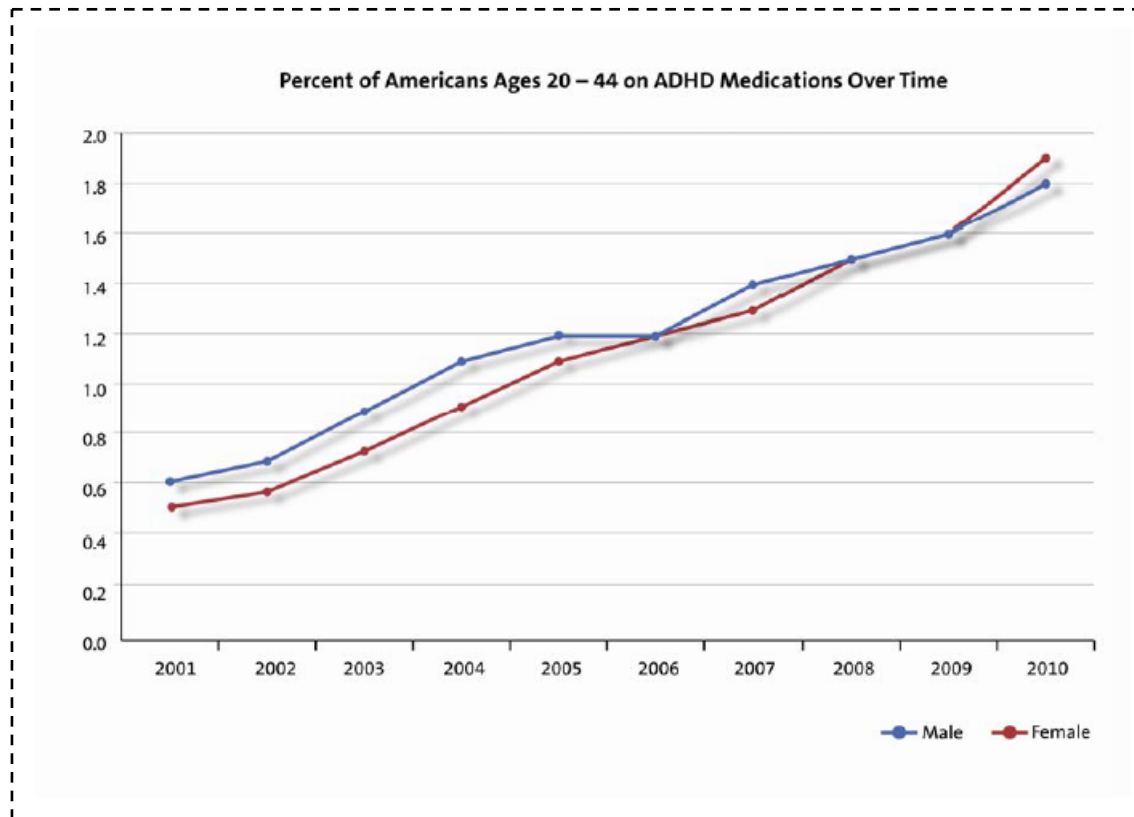
**EXHIBIT 1**

**Ten medical conditions with the highest estimated spending in 2013**



**SOURCE** Author's analysis of study data. **NOTES** Institutionalized populations include nursing home residents, long-term patients in psychiatric hospitals, and prisoners. Trauma is fractures and wounds. Pulmonary conditions include chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, and other pulmonary diseases.





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Tuesday, September 30th, 2014

## BRAIN Initiative

President Obama is making new investments in the "BRAIN" Initiative — a bold new research effort to revolutionize our understanding of the human mind and uncover new ways to treat, prevent, and cure brain disorders like Alzheimer's, schizophrenia, autism, epilepsy, and traumatic brain injury.

SHARE ON FACEBOOK SHARE ON TWITTER

THE WHITE HOUSE IS ANNOUNCING  
OVER \$300 MILLION IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENTS  
IN SUPPORT OF THE BRAIN INITIATIVE

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the WHITE HOUSE  
**BRAIN  
INITIATIVE**

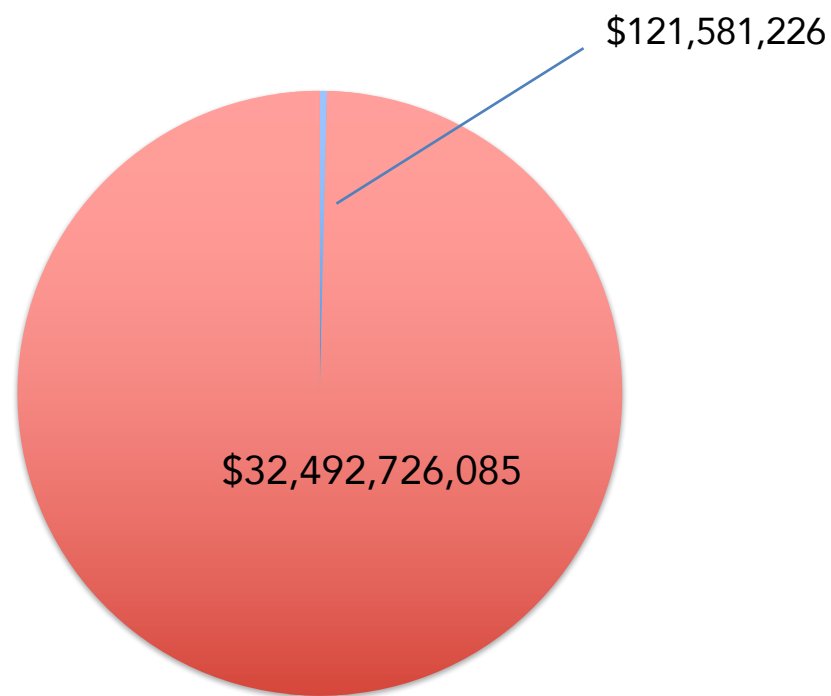
BRAIN RESEARCH THROUGH ADVANCING  
INNOVATIVE NEUROTECHNOLOGIES

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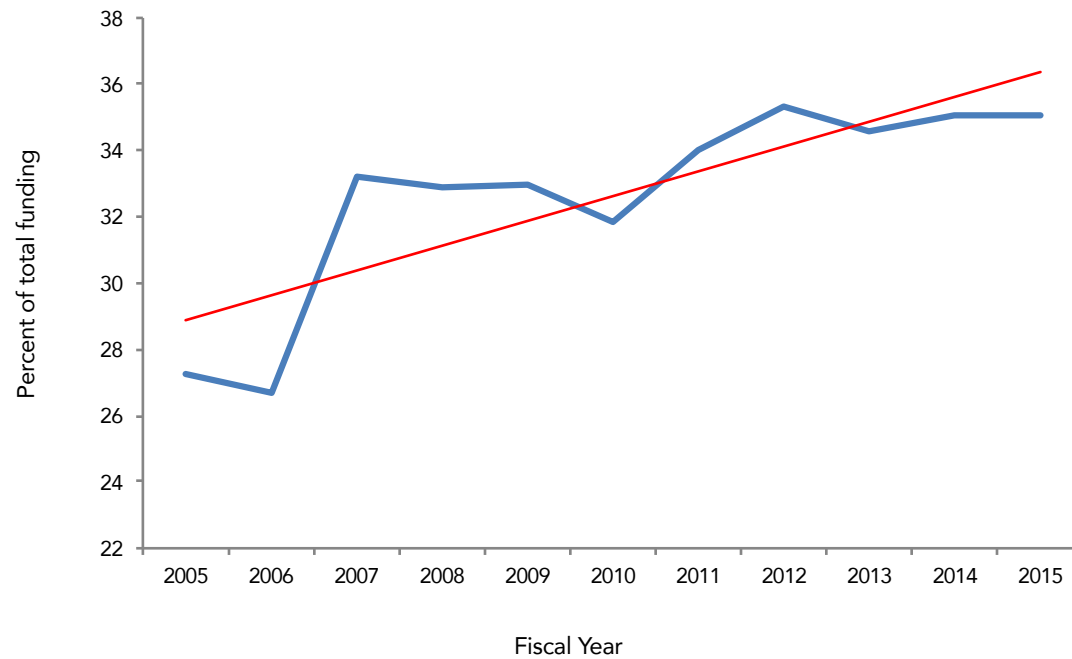
Since President Obama announced the **BRAIN Initiative** in April 2013, dozens of leading technology firms, academic institutions, scientists and



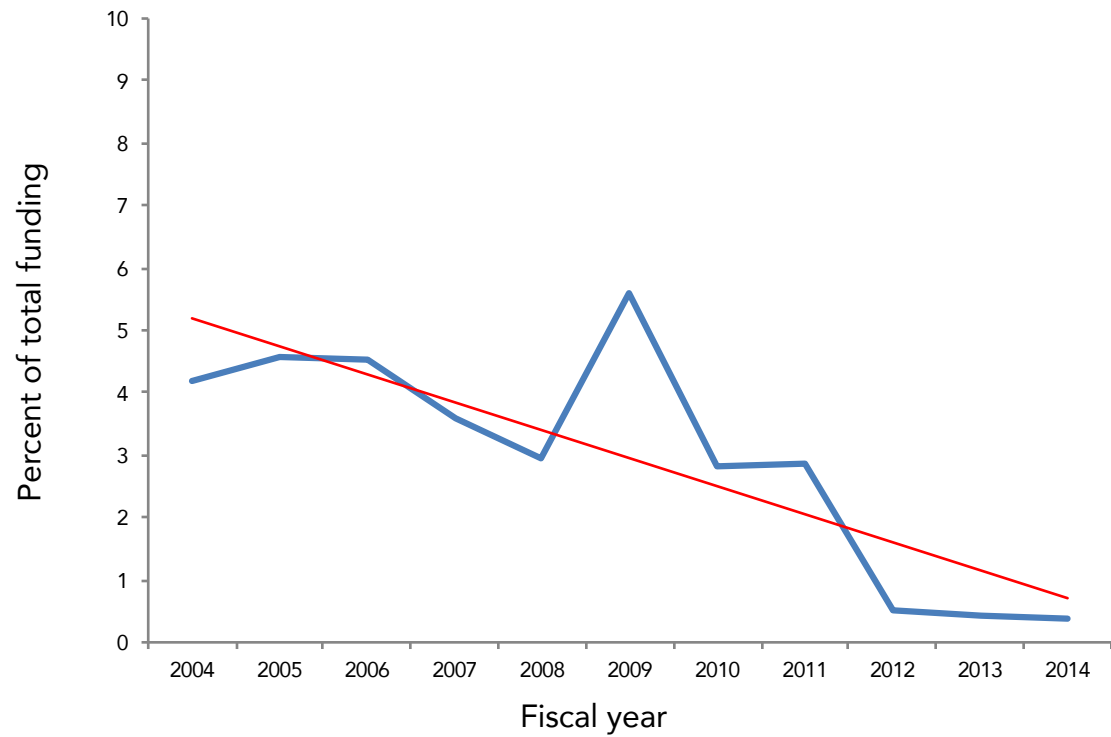
Among NIH funding for the current fiscal year, only 0.4% was awarded to projects with the terms "population" or "public" in the title



## Proportion of NIH funding awarded to projects with the terms "genetic" or "genetics" in the title, abstract or terms



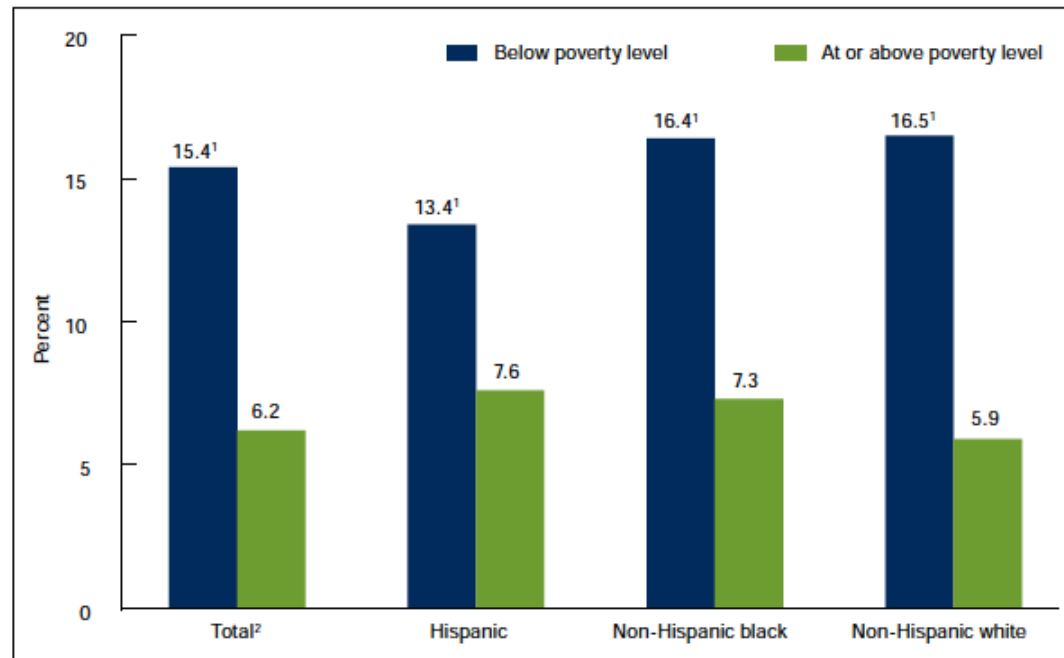
Proportion of NIH funding awarded to projects with the terms “population” or “public” in the title, abstract, or terms



NIH RePORTER. Search results for projects for which funding data is available. <<http://projectreporter.nih.gov/reporter.cfm>> Accessed on November 20, 2014.

3. Is this getting us where we want to get to?

Figure 3. Percentage of persons aged 12 and over with depression, by poverty status and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2009–2012



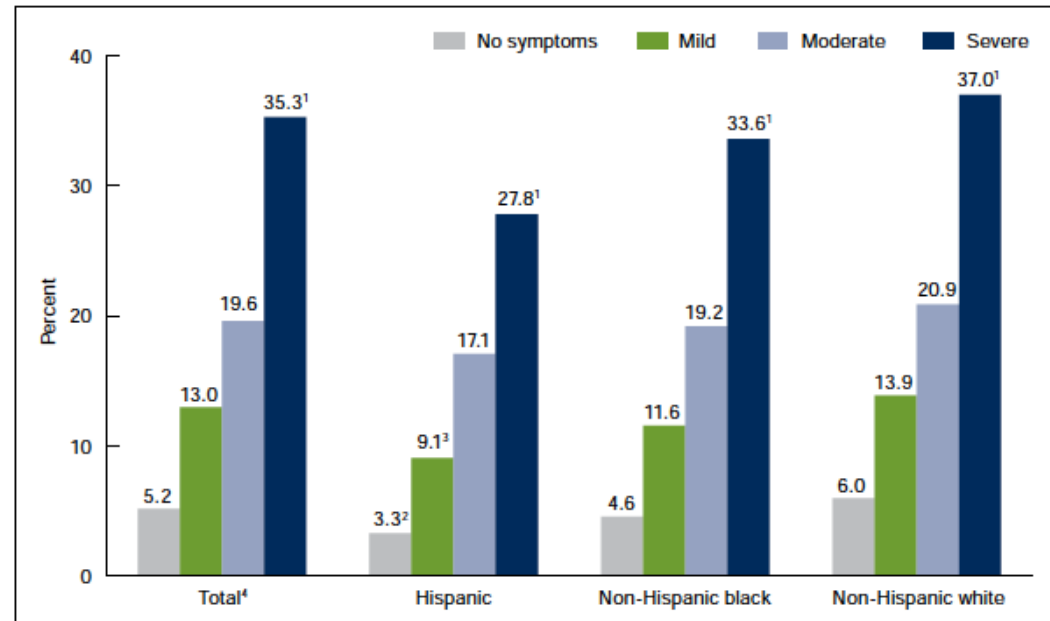
<sup>1</sup>Significantly higher than "at or above poverty level."

<sup>2</sup>Includes race and ethnicity groups not shown separately.

NOTES: Depression is defined as moderate to severe depressive symptoms. The poverty level is set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and is based on family income and family size. Access data table for Figure 3 at: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db172\\_table.pdf#3](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db172_table.pdf#3).

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2009–2012.

Figure 5. Percentage of those aged 12 and over who contacted a mental health professional in past 12 months, by depressive symptom severity and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2009–2012



<sup>1</sup>Significant linear trend.

<sup>2</sup>Significantly less than non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white.

<sup>3</sup>Significantly less than non-Hispanic white.

<sup>4</sup>Includes race and ethnicity groups not shown separately.

NOTE: Access data table for Figure 5 at: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db172\\_table.pdf#5](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db172_table.pdf#5).

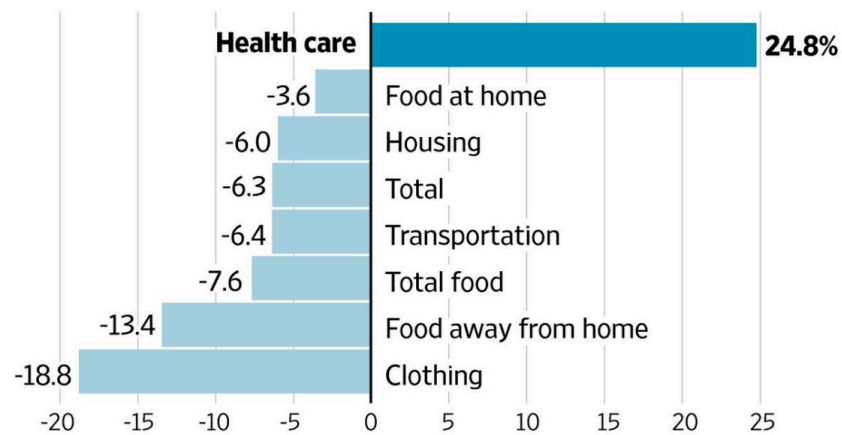
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2009–2012.

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## A Bigger Bite

Middle-class families' spending on health care has increased 25% since 2007. Other basic needs, such as clothing and food, have decreased.

### Percent change in middle-income households' spending on basic needs (2007 to 2014)



Sources: Brookings Institution analysis of Consumer Expenditure Survey, Labor Department  
**THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.**


4. What *should* we be doing? A what matters most illustration

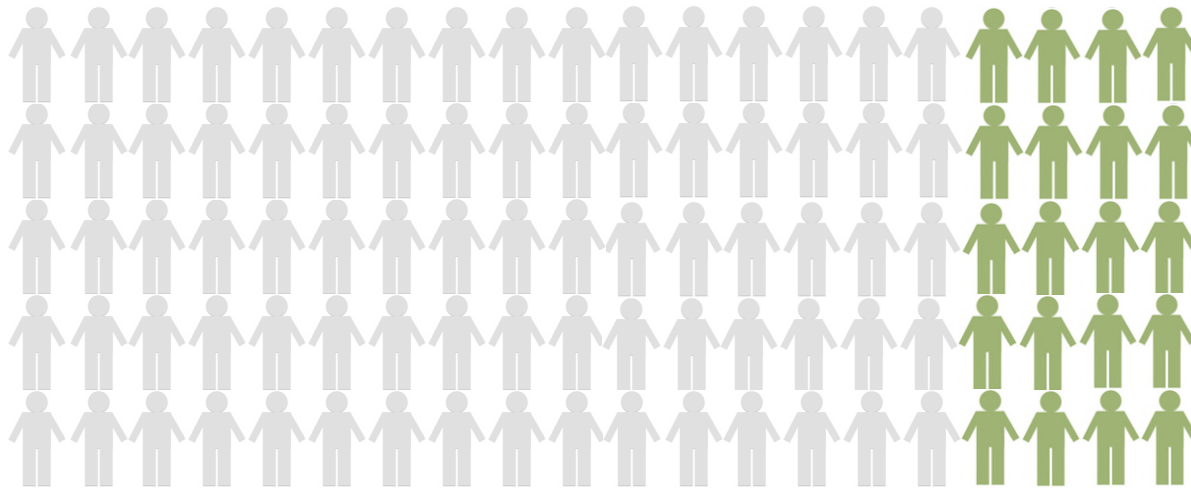



How much is risk of depression determined by our genes?






 = GE+




 = ENV+





 = DEP+

## Scenario 1






 = GE+

 = DEP+

 = ENV+

# Scenario 1

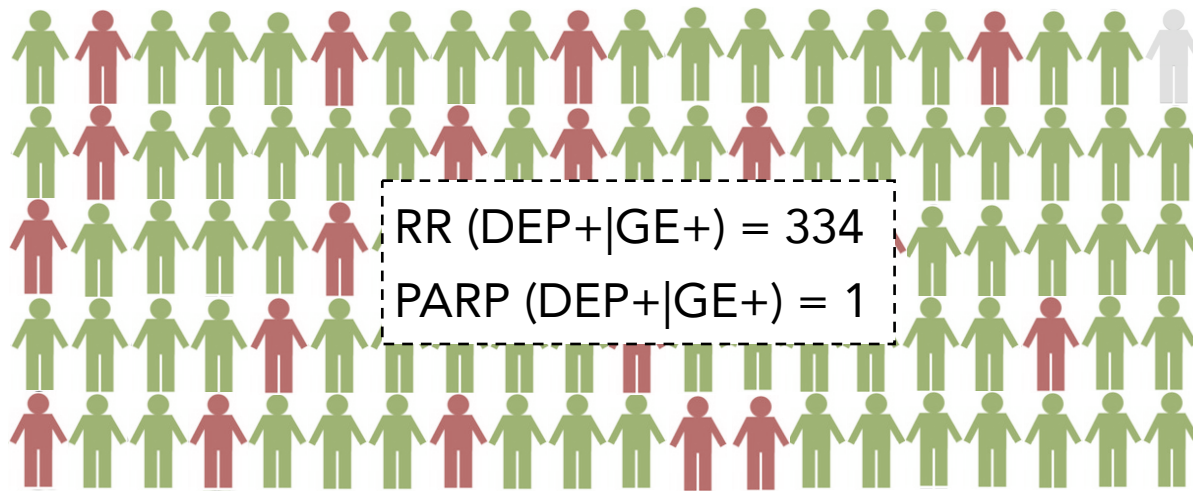





 = GE+     = DEP+     = ENV+








# Scenario 1



 = GE+     = DEP+     = ENV+

## Scenario 1



 = GE+     = DEP+     = ENV+



**ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

# **A mega-analysis of genome-wide association studies for major depressive disorder**

Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric GWAS Consortium<sup>1</sup>


Prior genome-wide association studies (GWAS) of major depressive disorder (MDD) have met with limited success. We sought to increase statistical power to detect disease loci by conducting a GWAS mega-analysis for MDD. In the MDD discovery phase, we analyzed more than 1.2 million autosomal and X chromosome single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in 18 759 independent and unrelated subjects of recent European ancestry (9240 MDD cases and 9519 controls). In the MDD replication phase, we evaluated 554 SNPs in independent samples (6783 MDD cases and 50695 controls). We also conducted a cross-disorder meta-analysis using 819 autosomal SNPs with  $P < 0.0001$  for either MDD or the Psychiatric GWAS Consortium


“ Although this is the largest genome-wide analysis of MDD yet conducted...we were unable to identify robust and replicable findings ”

## Scenario 2




 = GE+


 = DEP+


 = ENV+

## Scenario 2

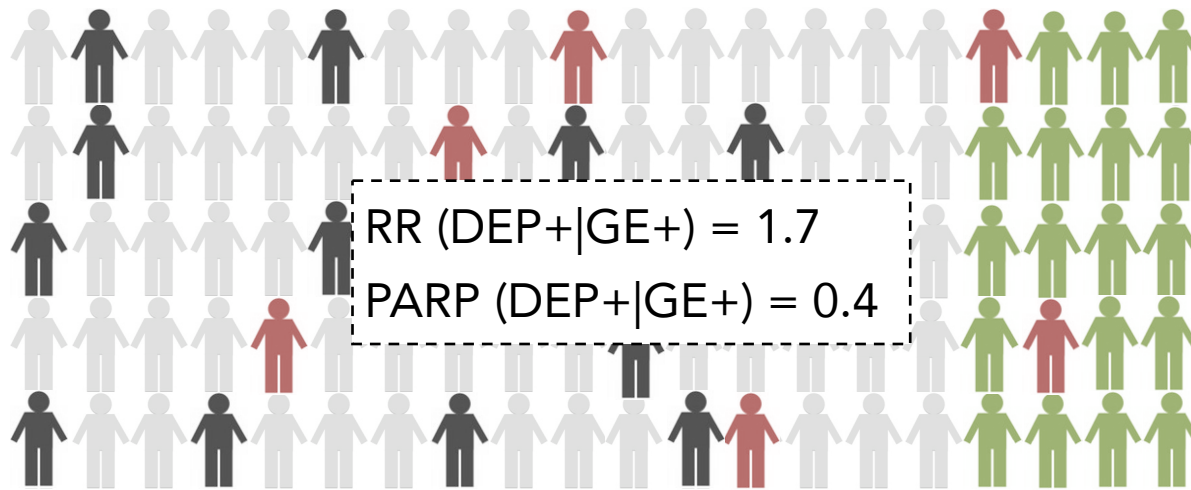



 = GE+


 = DEP+


 = ENV+

## Scenario 2






 = GE+

 = DEP+

 = ENV+

## Scenario 2



 = GE+     = DEP+     = ENV+

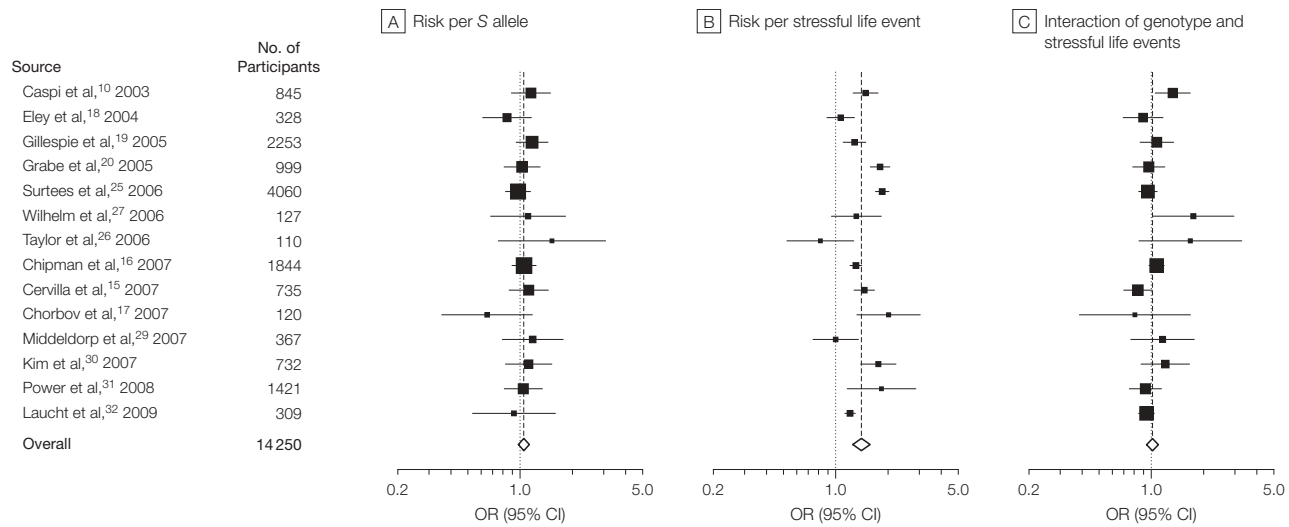


What is going on?

# Interaction Between the Serotonin Transporter Gene (*5-HTTLPR*), Stressful Life Events, and Risk of Depression

## A Meta-analysis

**Figure 2.** Logistic Regression Analyses of Risk of Depression for 14 Studies



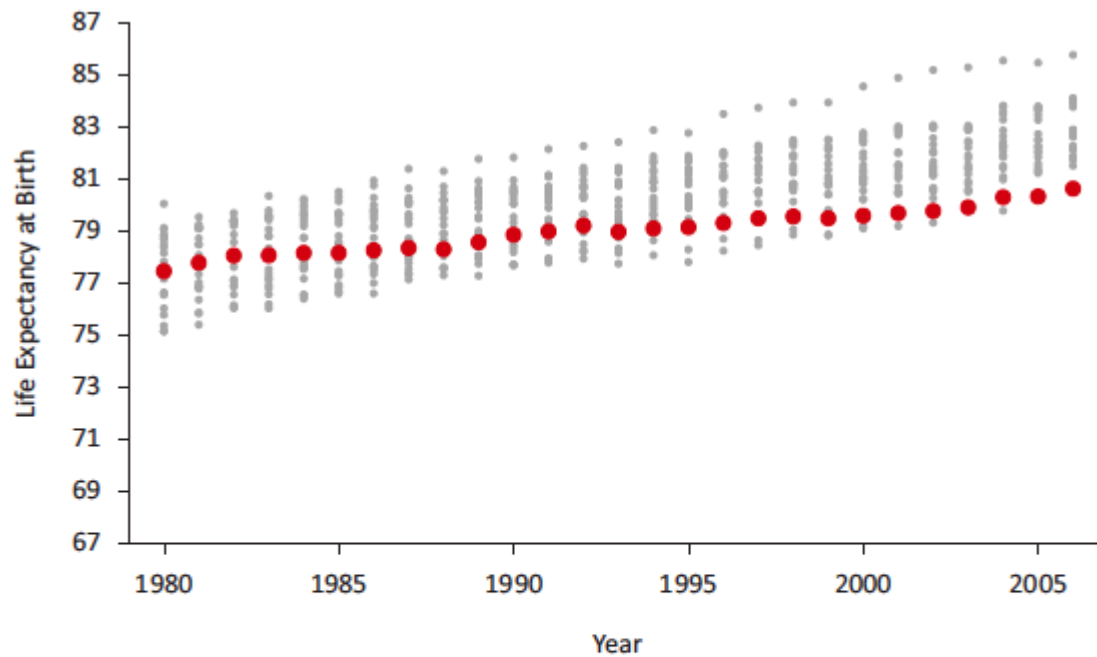
The boxes and lines indicate the odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% confidence intervals (CIs) on a log scale for each study. The size of the box indicates the relative weight of each estimate.

5. So what *should* we be doing?

1. Investment in early childhood education
2. Increase Earned Income Tax Credits
3. Expand safe affordable public transportation
4. Financial support for low-income homeowners
5. School-based obesity prevention
6. ...

But isn't this outside our remit?

6. We cannot afford *not* to.

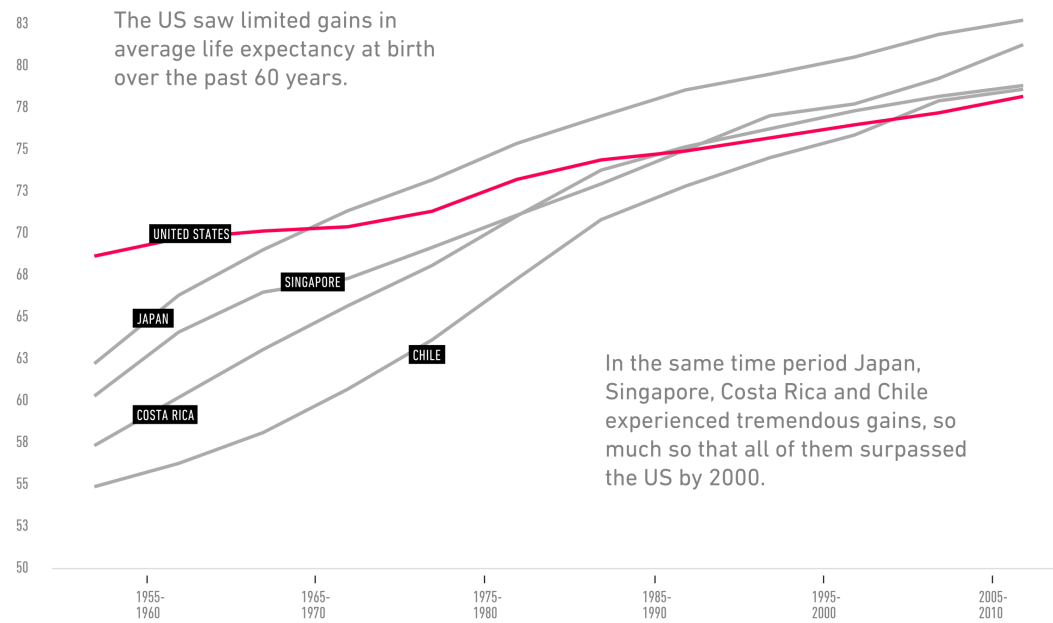


**FIGURE 1-6 U.S. female life expectancy at birth relative to 21 other high-income countries, 1980-2006.**

**NOTES:** Red circles depict newborn life expectancy in the United States. Grey circles depict life expectancy values for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and West Germany.

**SOURCE:** National Research Council (2011, Figure 1-4).

## SURPASSING THE US IN LIFE EXPECTANCY



Author: GRAPH Team Published: December 11th, 2013

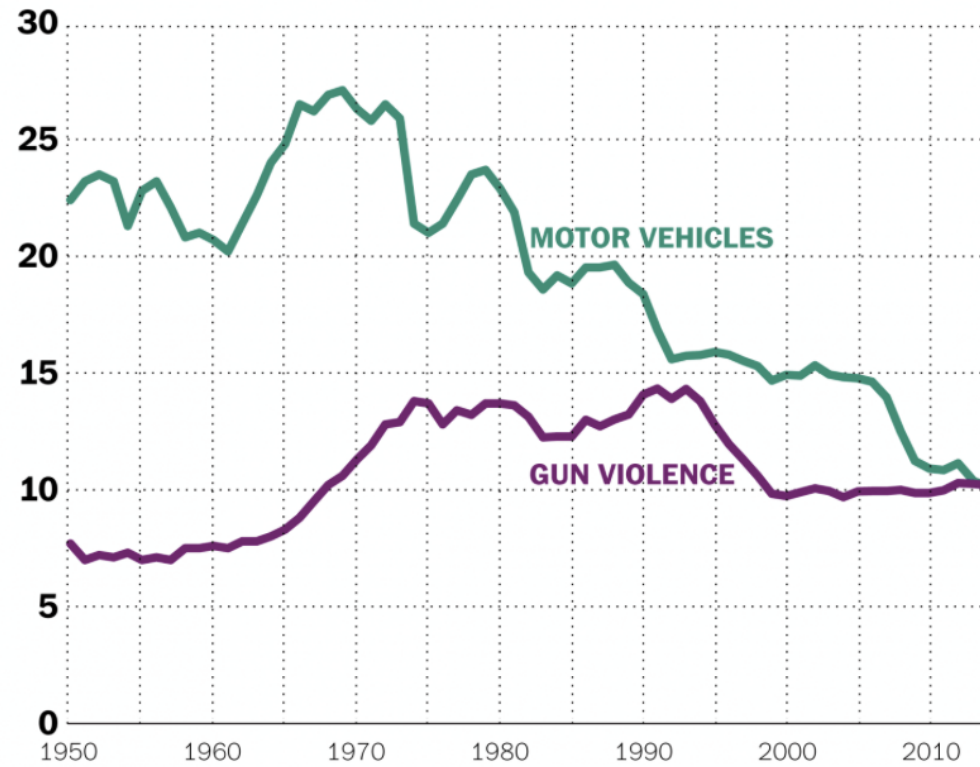
Tagged: life expectancy, high-income countries, oecd

DATA SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS, POPULATION DIVISION (2013). WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS: THE 2012 REVISION, DVD EDITION.



## Gun deaths and motor vehicle deaths converge

Deaths per 100,000 population for gun violence and motor vehicle traffic events, 1950 – 2014

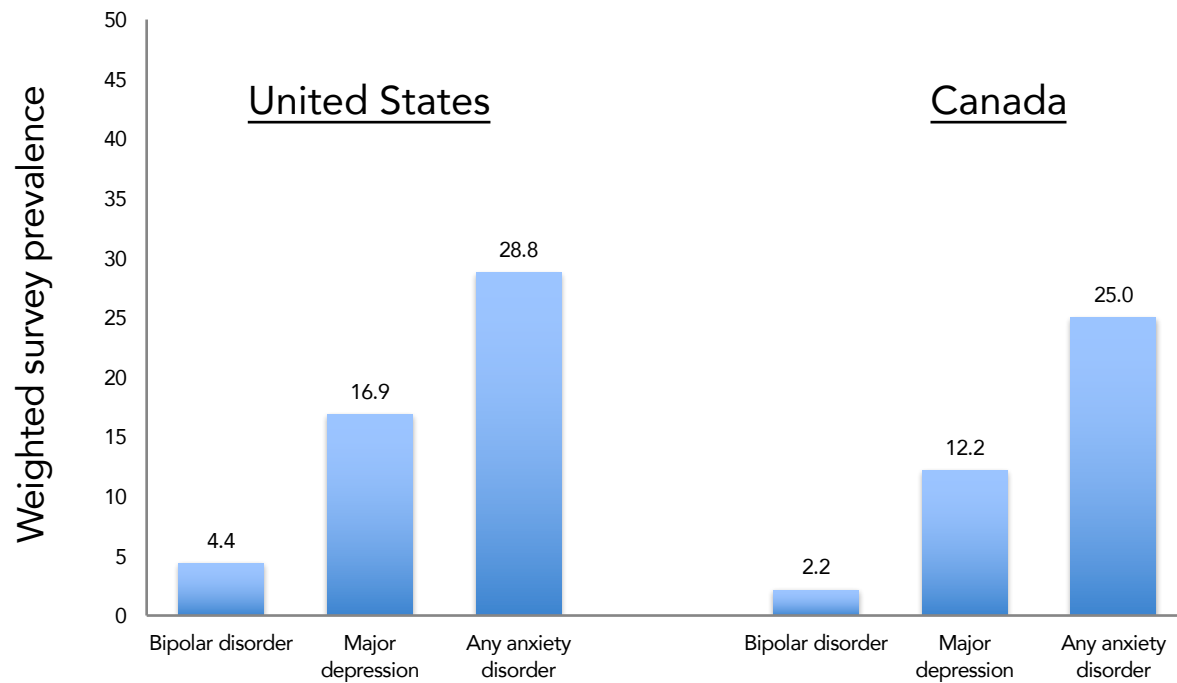


WAP0.ST/WONKBLOG

Source: CDC/Garen Wintemute

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2015/12/17/guns-are-now-killing-as-many-people-as-cars-in-the-u-s/>

Lifetime prevalence of psychiatric disorders are comparable in Canada and the U.S.



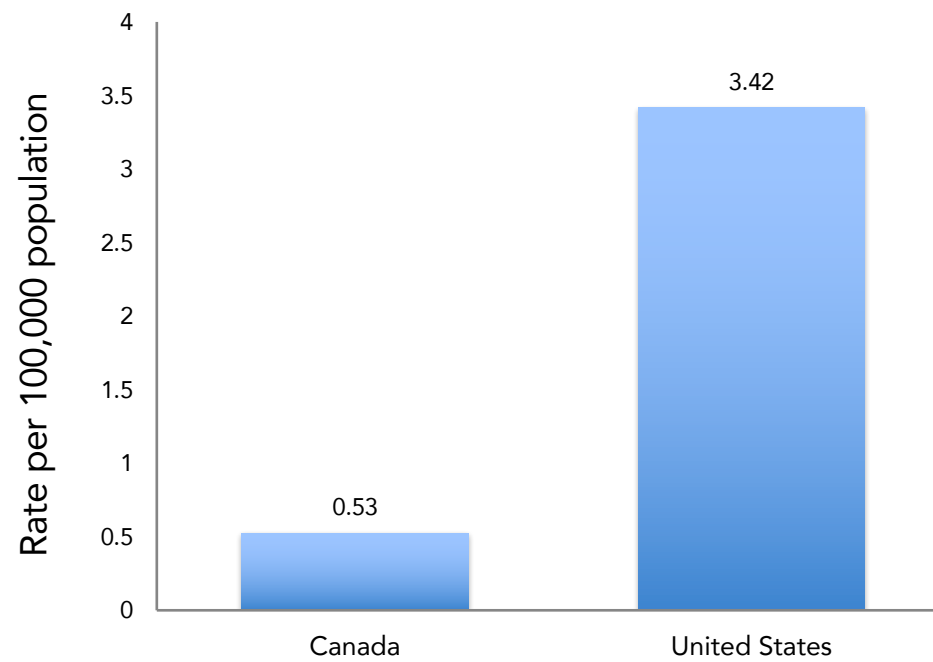
Schaffer A et al. Community survey of bipolar disorder in Canada: lifetime prevalence and illness characteristics. *Can J Psychiatry* 2006; 51(1): 9-16.

Patten SB et al. Descriptive Epidemiology of Major Depression in Canada. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry* February 2006.

Kessler RC et al. Lifetime Prevalence and Age-of-Onset Distributions of DSM-IV Disorders in the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. *JAMA* 2005; 62 (6).

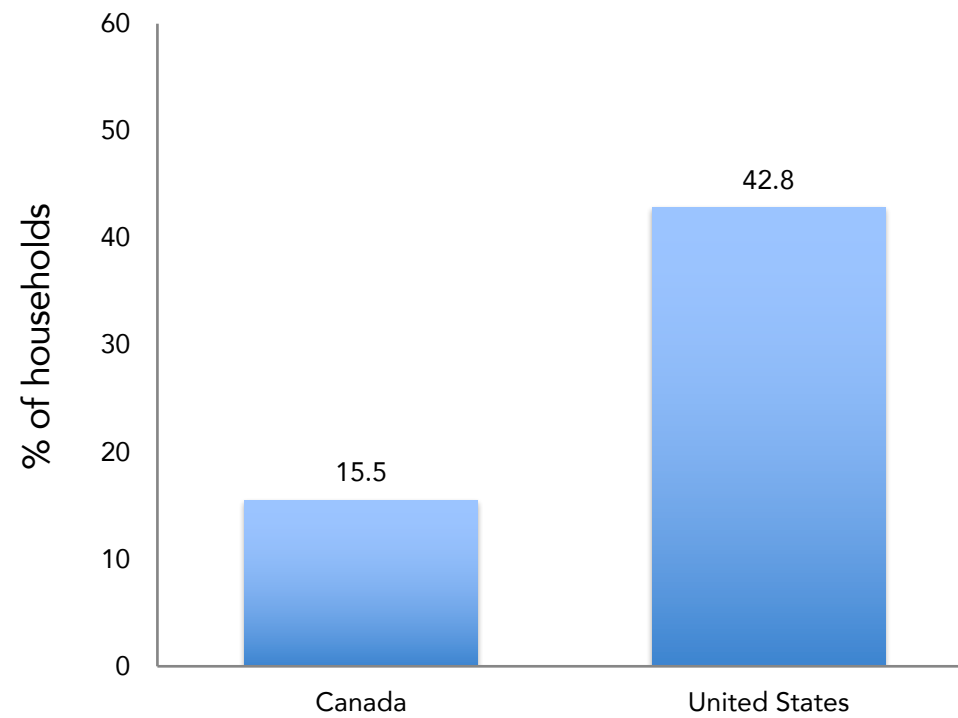
"Mental Health and Mental Illness". Anxiety Disorders Association of Canada. <<http://anxietycanada.ca/english/pdf/kirby.pdf>> Accessed November 21, 2014.

## Firearm homicide rate per 100,000 in 2009



Beatty, Sarah, Cotter, Adam. (2010) "Homicide in Canada, 2009," *Juristat* 30 via "An Overview of Gun Control in US, Canada and Globally." Coalition for Gun Control. <<http://guncontrol.ca/overview-gun-control-us-canada-global/>> Accessed November 14, 2014.

## Proportion of households owning firearms



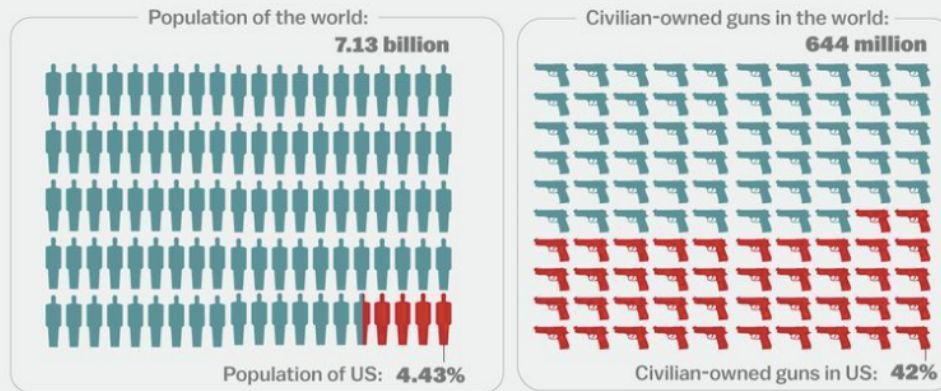
["An Overview of Gun Control in US, Canada and Globally."](http://guncontrol.ca/overview-gun-control-us-canada-global/) Coalition for Gun Control. <<http://guncontrol.ca/overview-gun-control-us-canada-global/>> Accessed November 14, 2014.

2

## America has 4.4 percent of the world's population, but almost half of the civilian-owned guns around the world



### Americans own a ridiculous number of guns



SOURCE: UNODC, Small Arms Survey, via The Guardian.

Vox

Image credit: Javier Zarracina/Vox

# House Approves Modest Funding Boost For Gun Background Checks

Posted: 05/29/2014 6:48 pm EDT | Updated: 05/29/2014 9:59 pm EDT

Sandy Hook Panel Focusing On Guns, School Safety, Mental Health

**Mental Illness and New Gun Law Reforms**  
**The Promise and Peril of Crisis-Driven Policy**

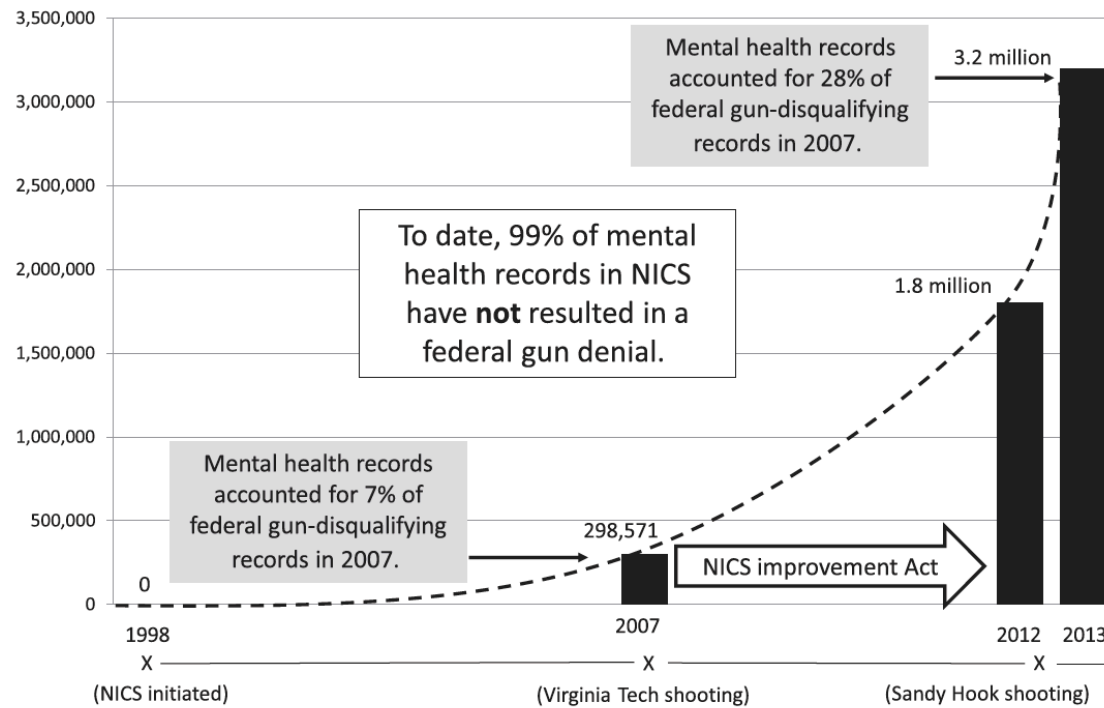
**FEDERAL FIREARMS PROHIBITION UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(4)**  
**PERSONS ADJUDICATED AS A MENTAL DEFECTIVE OR COMMITTED TO A MENTAL INSTITUTION**

**What We Actually Know About the Connections Between Mental Illness, Mass Shootings, and Gun Violence**

BY LOIS BECKETT · June 10, 2014 · 3:40 PM



# High-profile mass shootings and the accumulation of mental health records in National Instant Check System

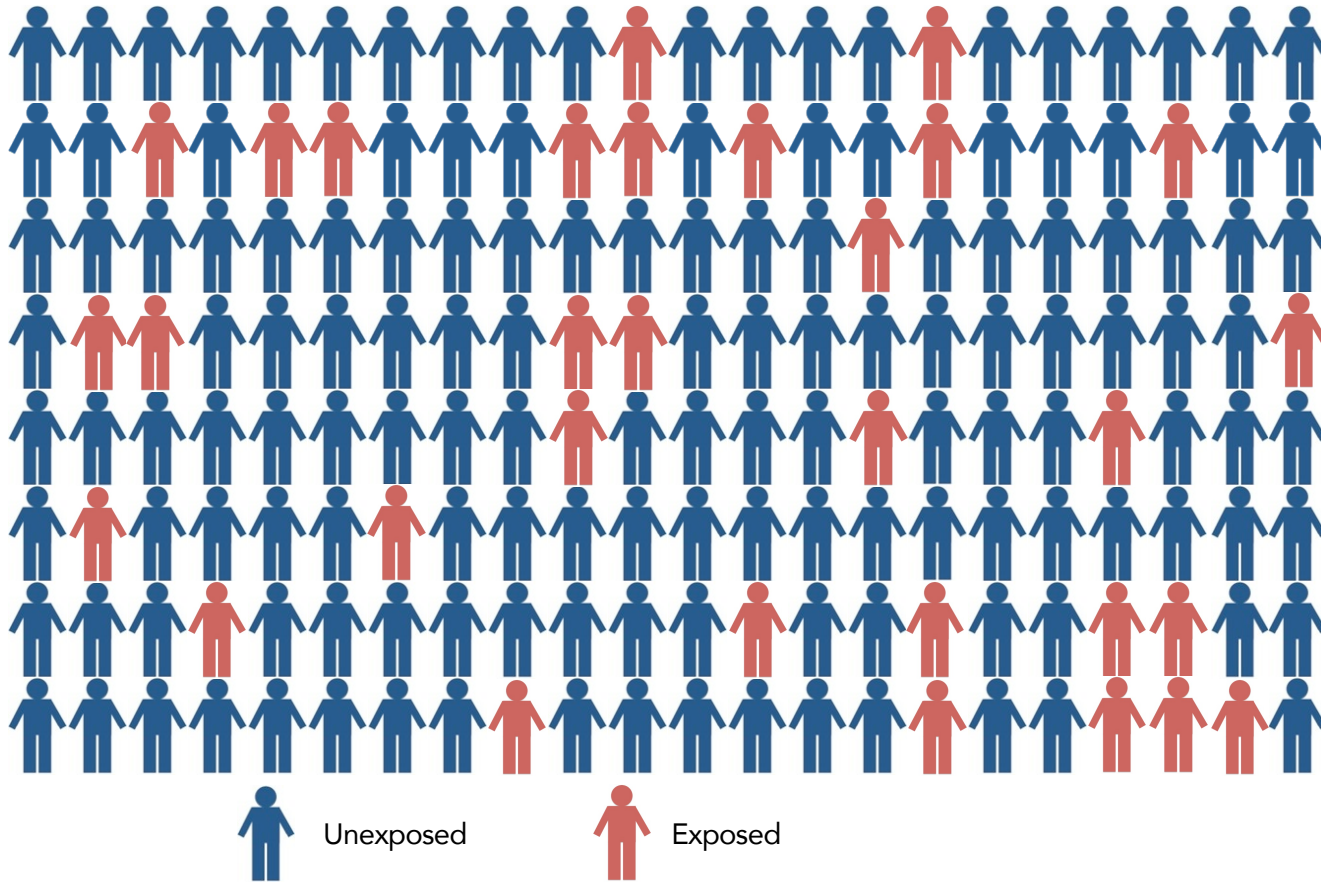


Swanson JW, McGinty EE, Fazel S, Mays VM. Mental illness and reduction of gun violence and suicide: bringing epidemiologic research to policy. *Annals of Epidemiology* 2014.

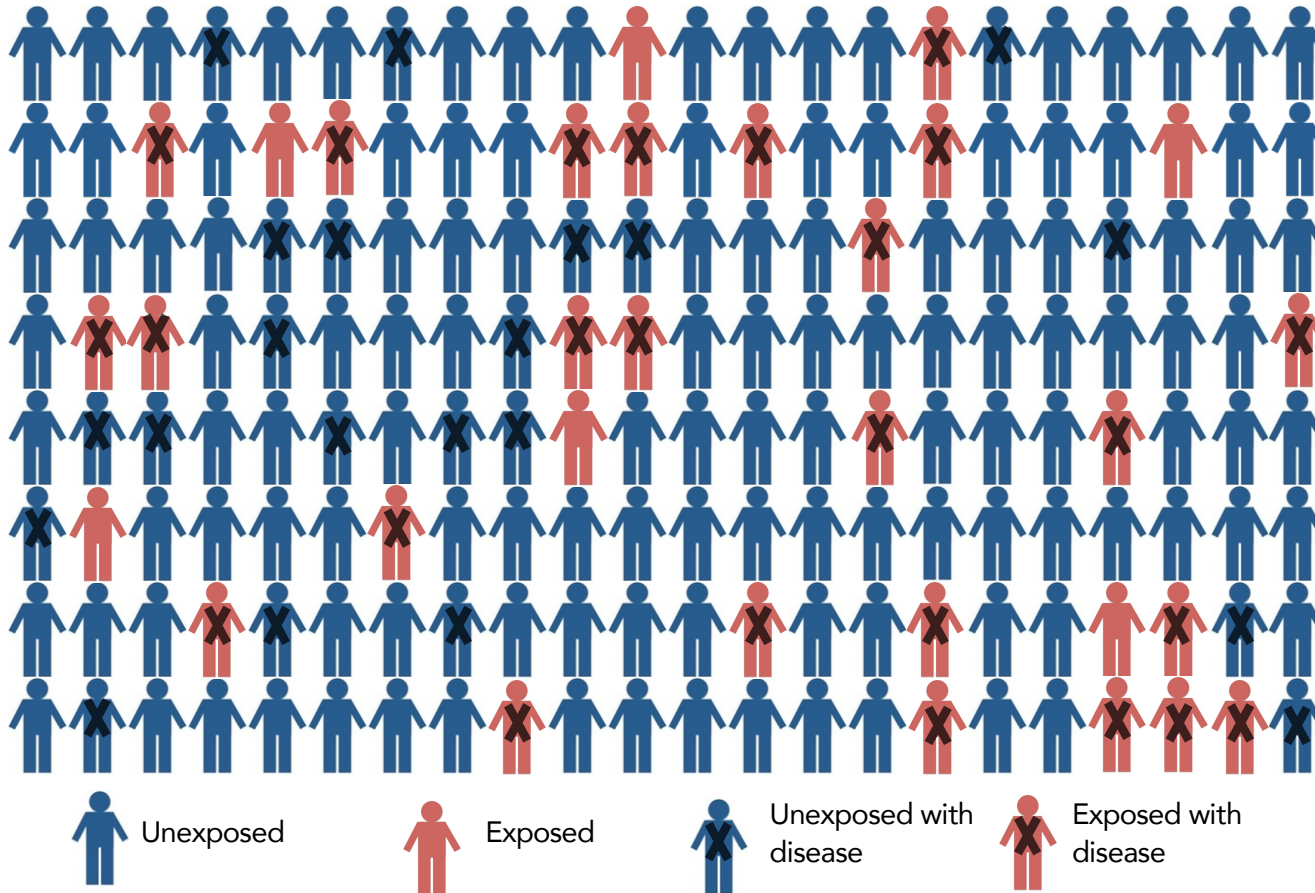
## 7. Rethinking our overall approach

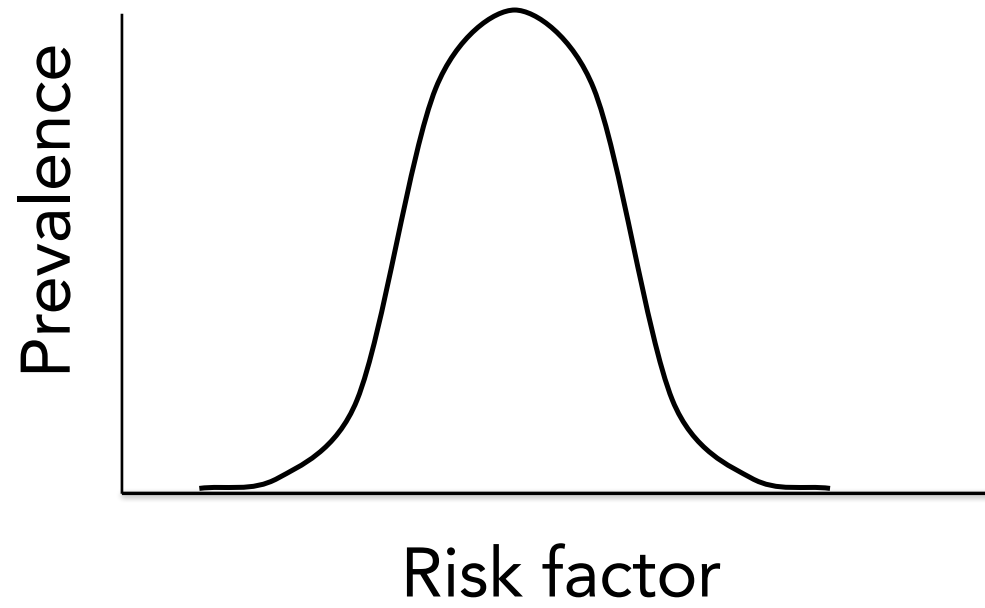


Some people are 'exposed'

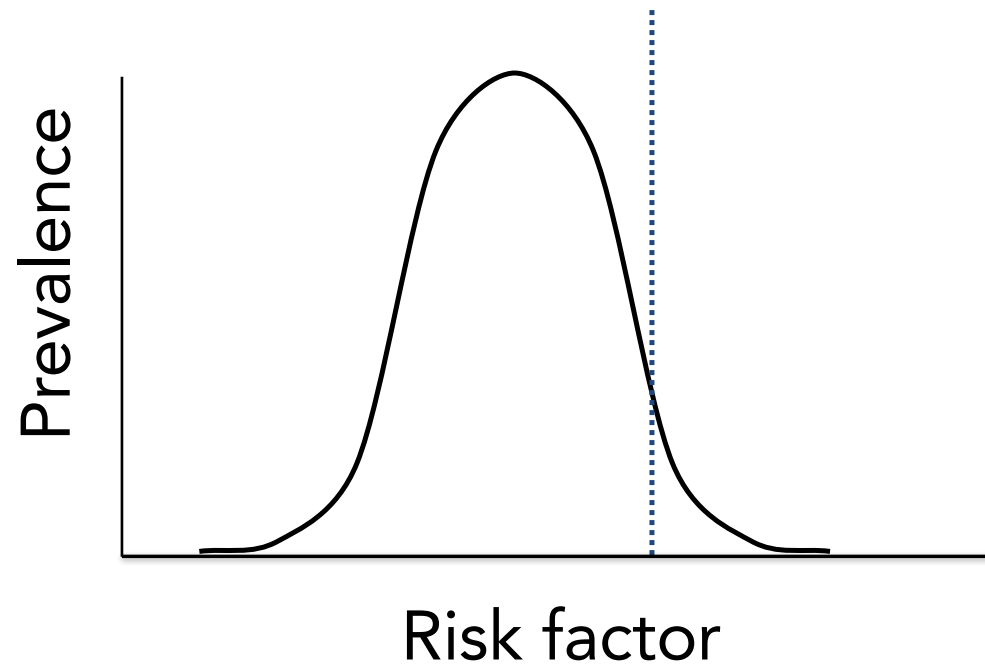


Both exposed and unexposed have disease

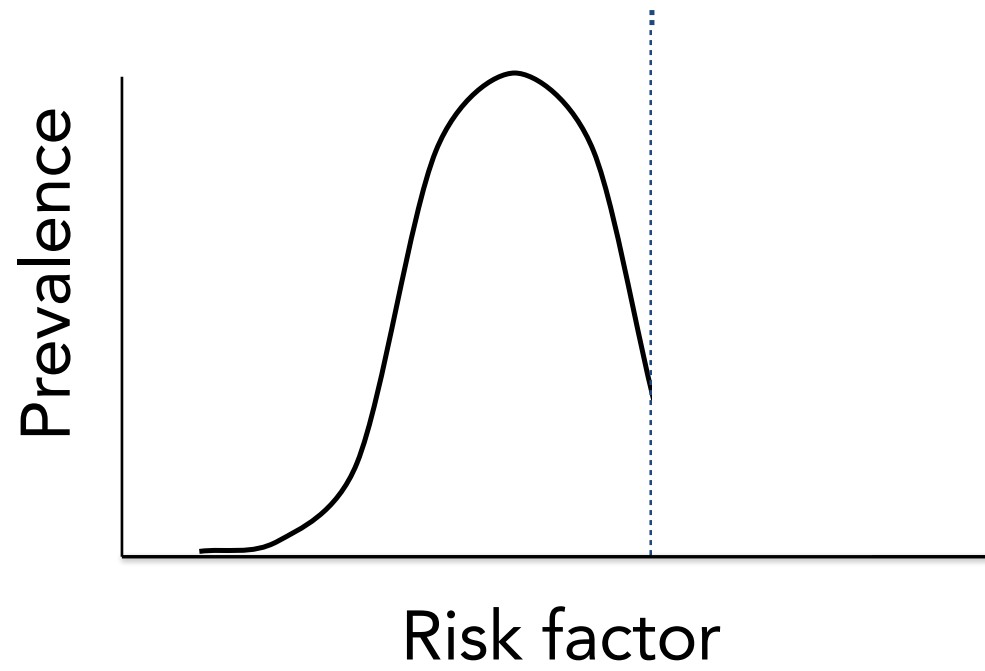




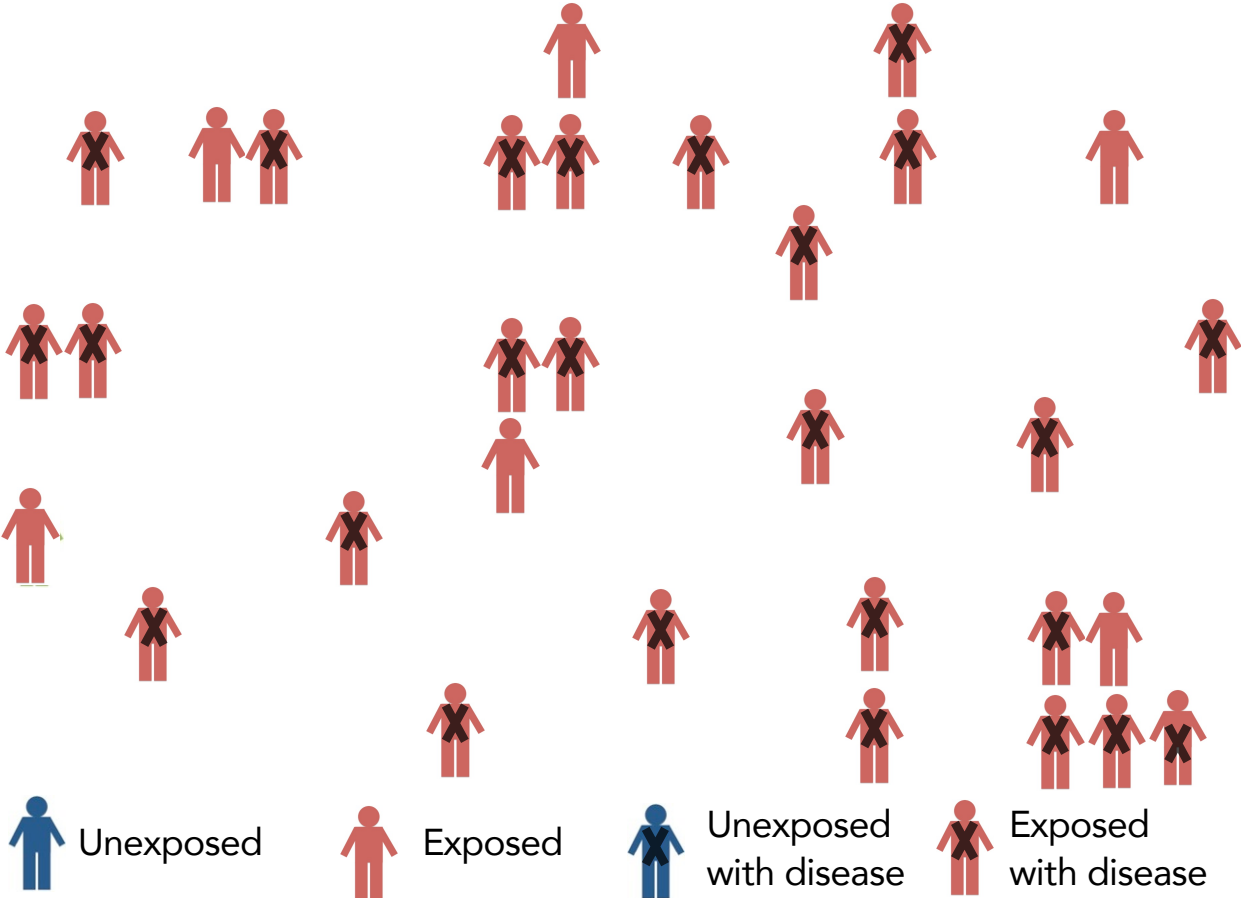
Identify those who are high risk



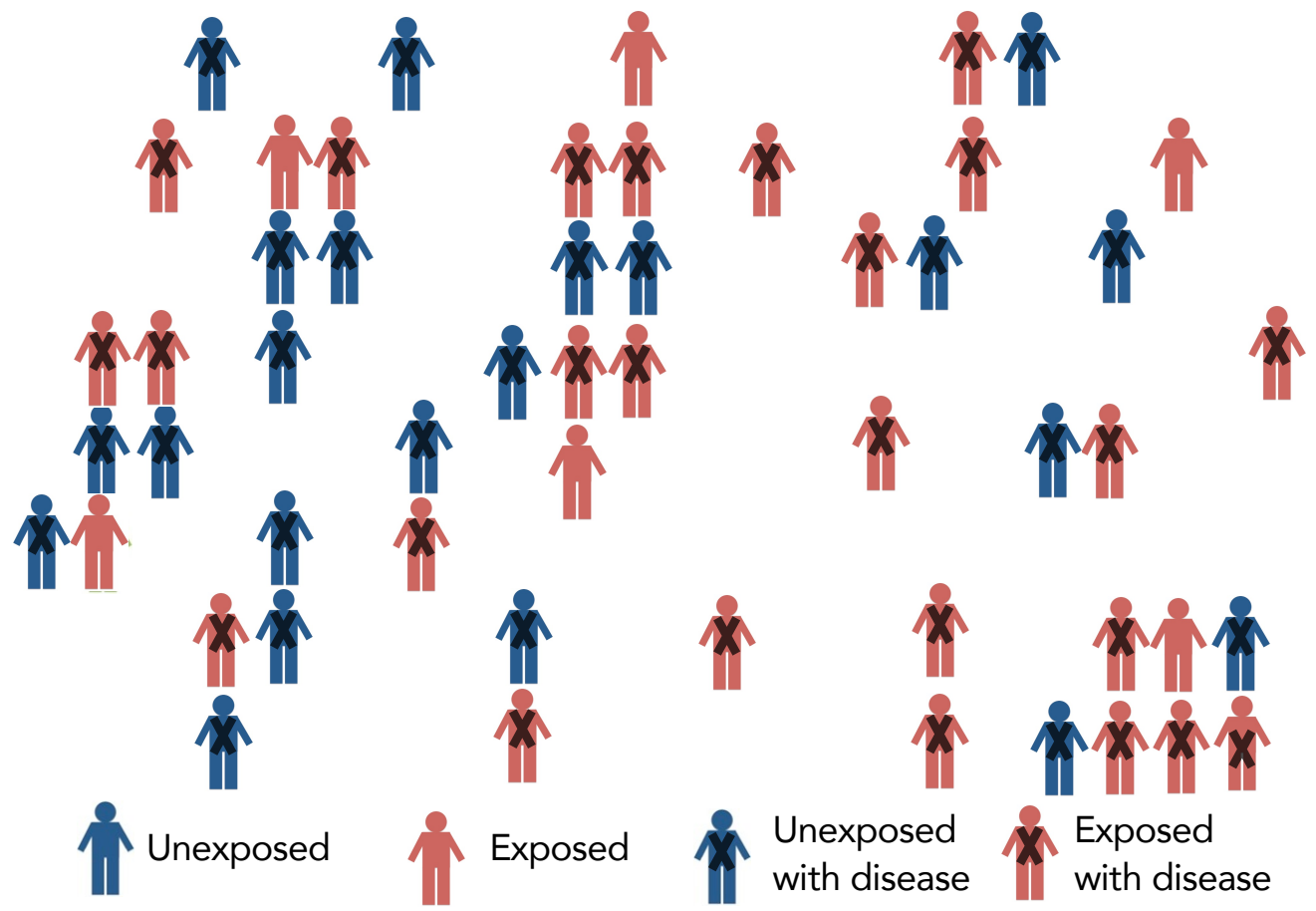
Then decrease their risk



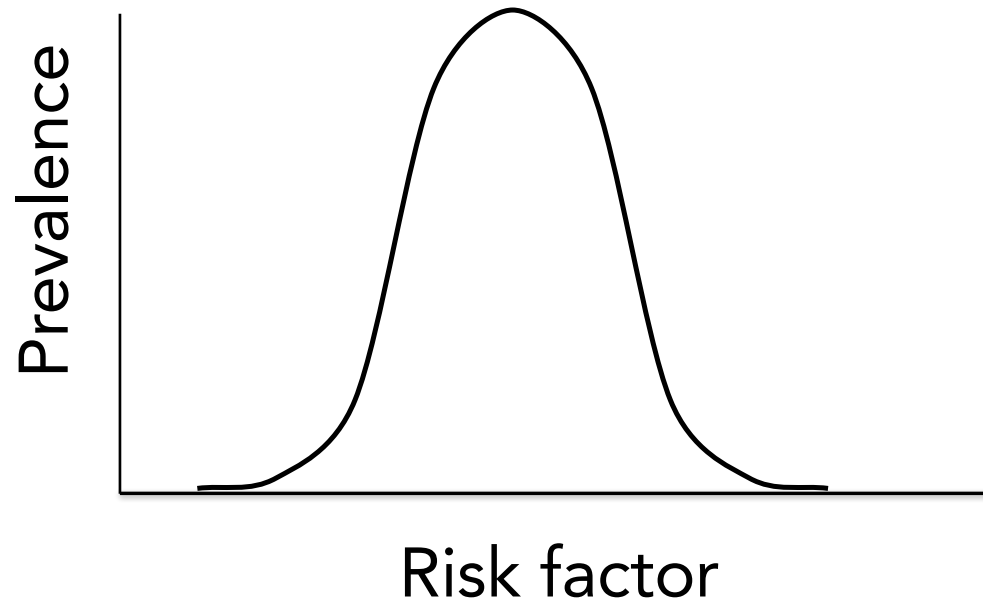
This strategy sees this



But misses all of this

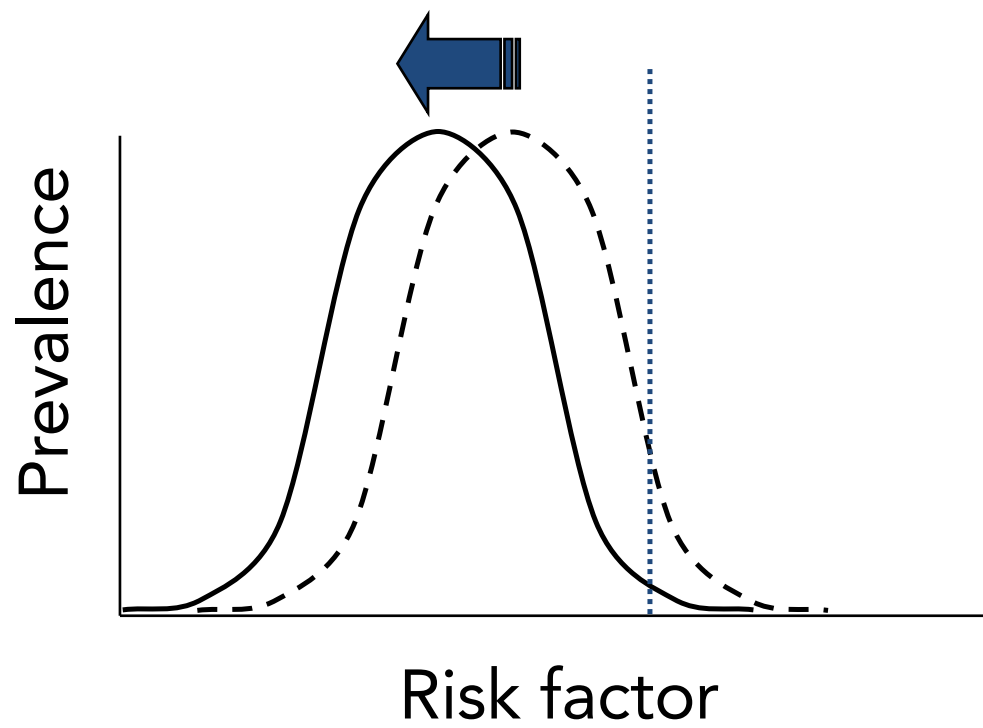


An alternate, population health, strategy



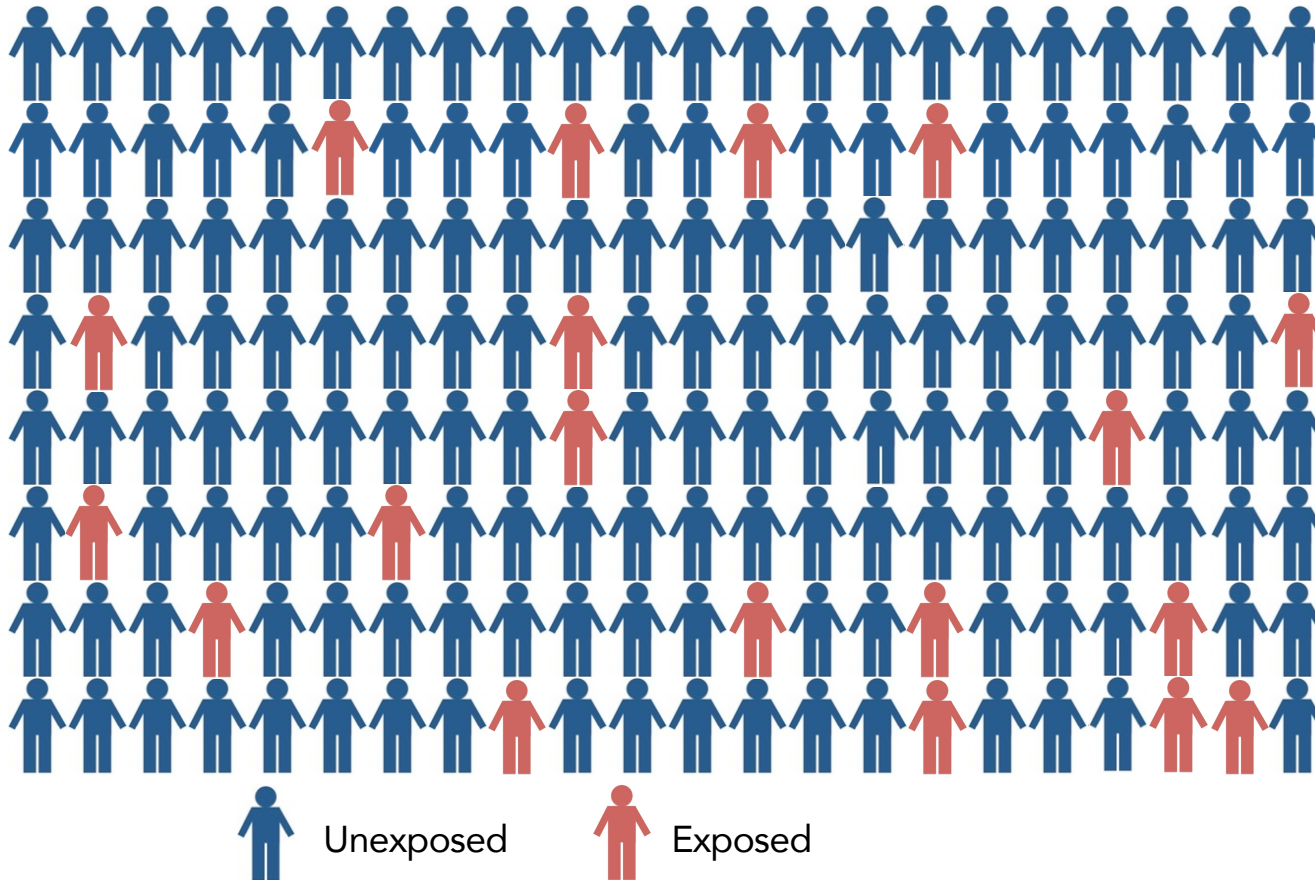


Shifts the entire risk distribution

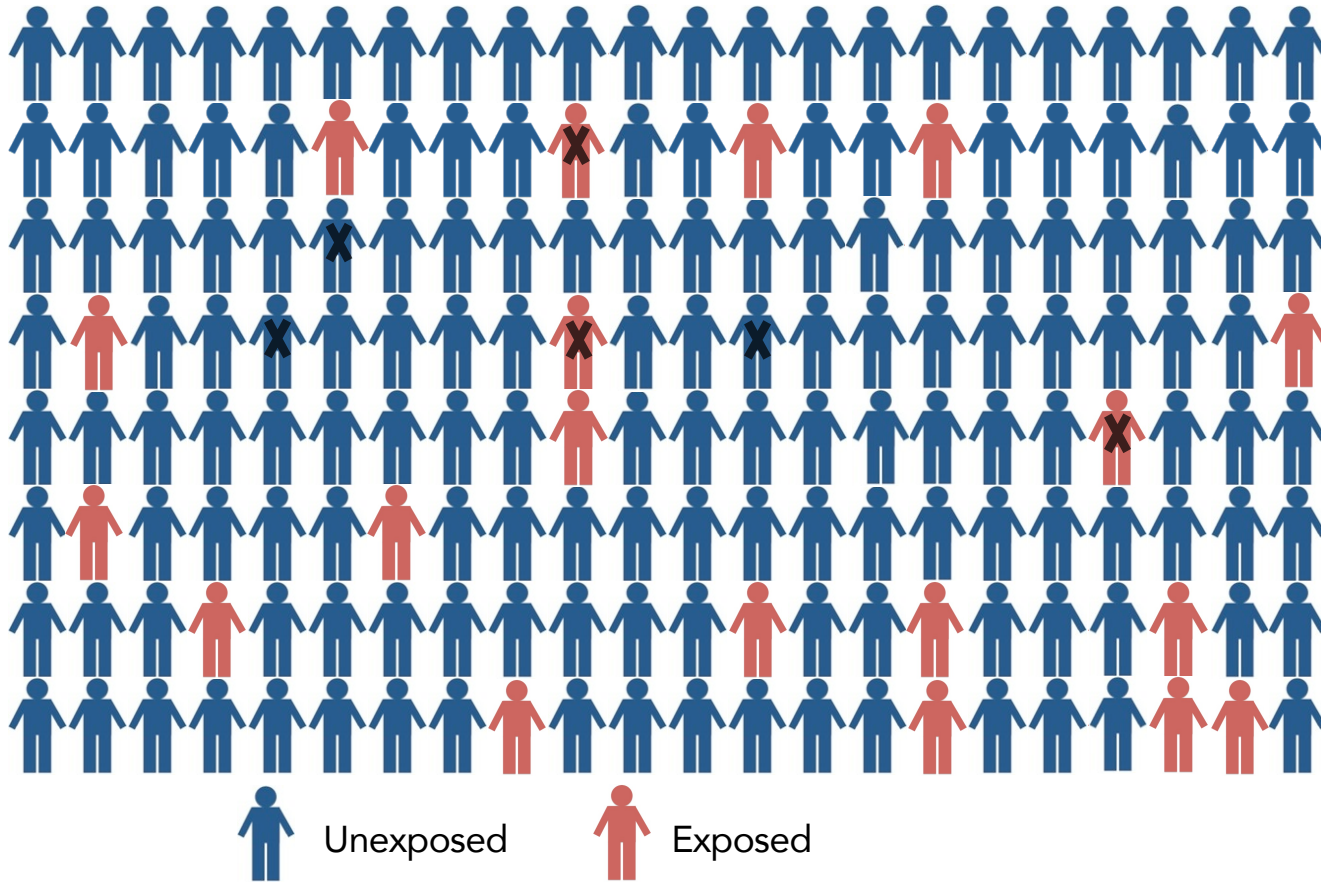




## The population health strategy

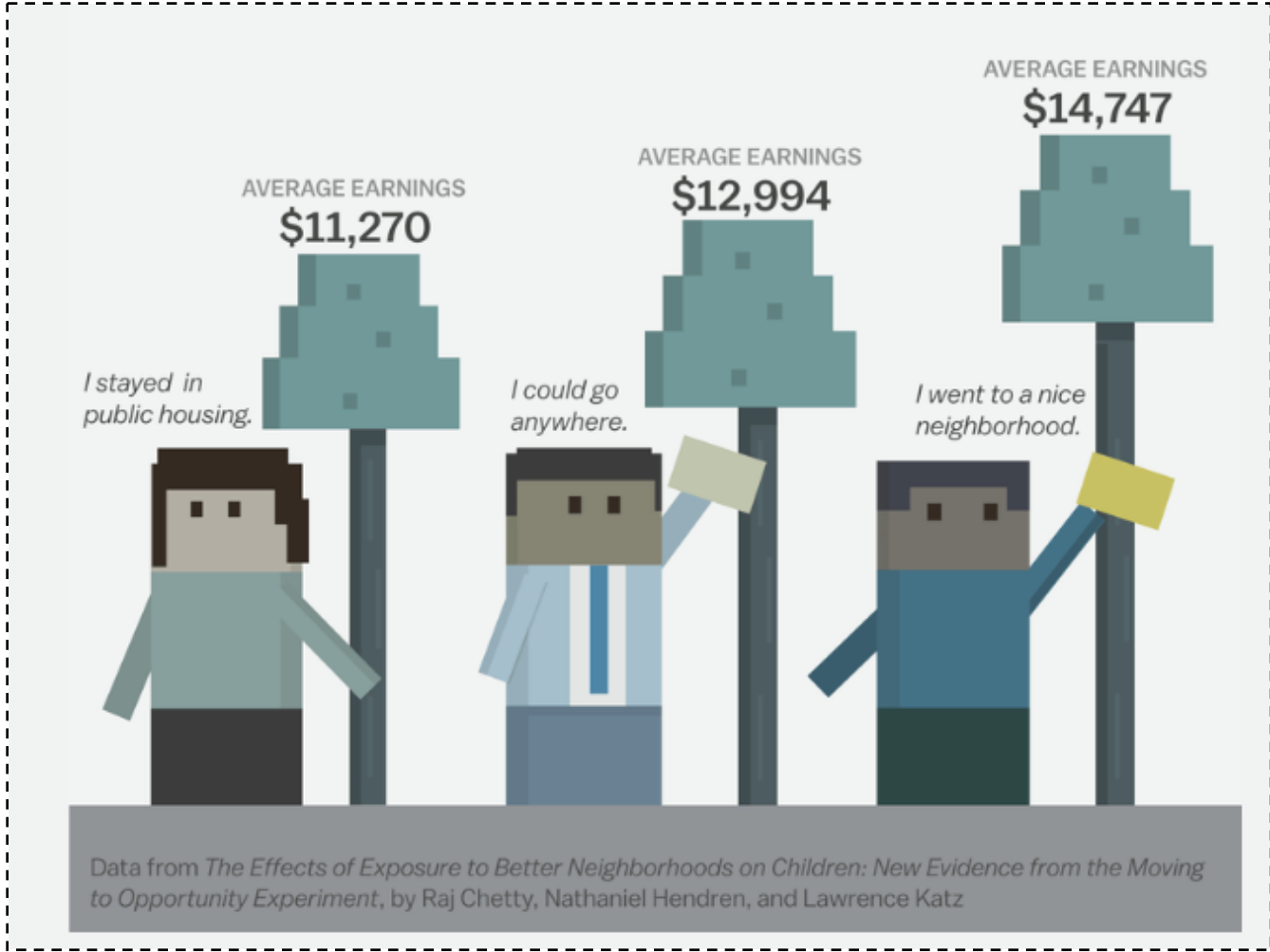


# The population health strategy



8. Would that even work?

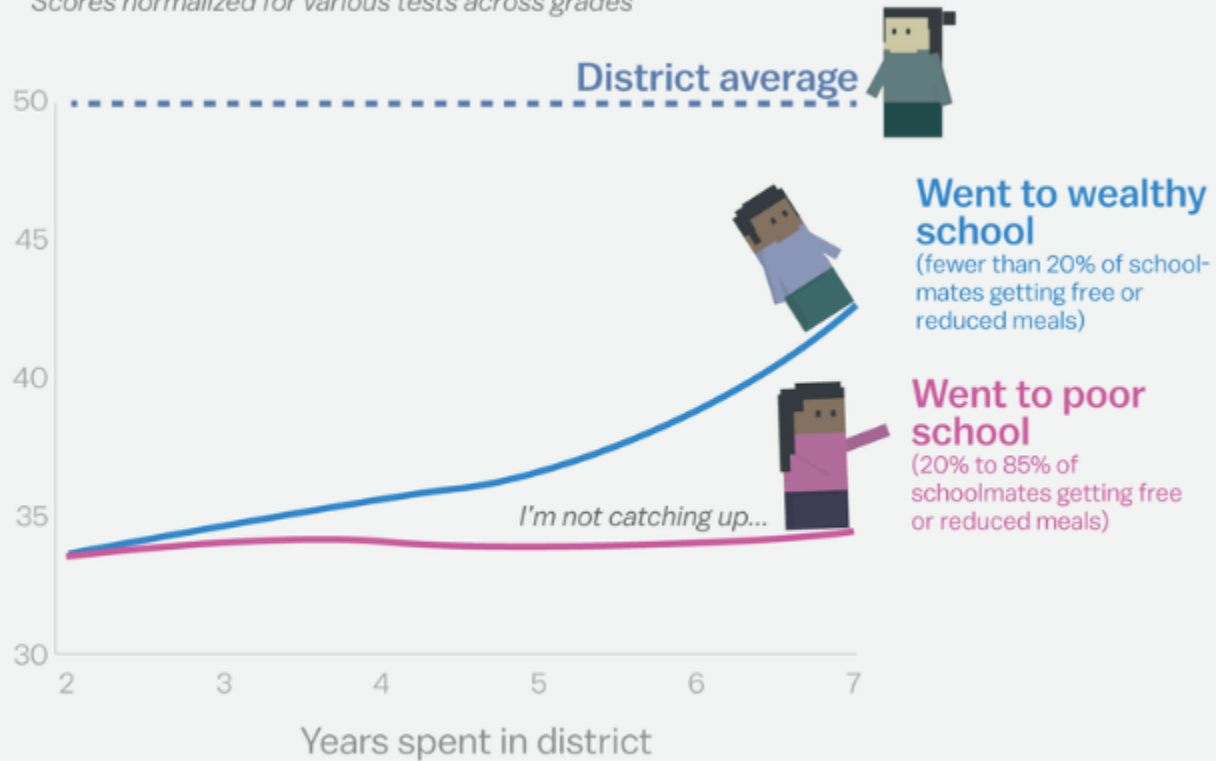
Yes



<http://www.vox.com/2016/6/6/11852640/cartoon-poor-neighborhoods>

## Math scores for students in public housing

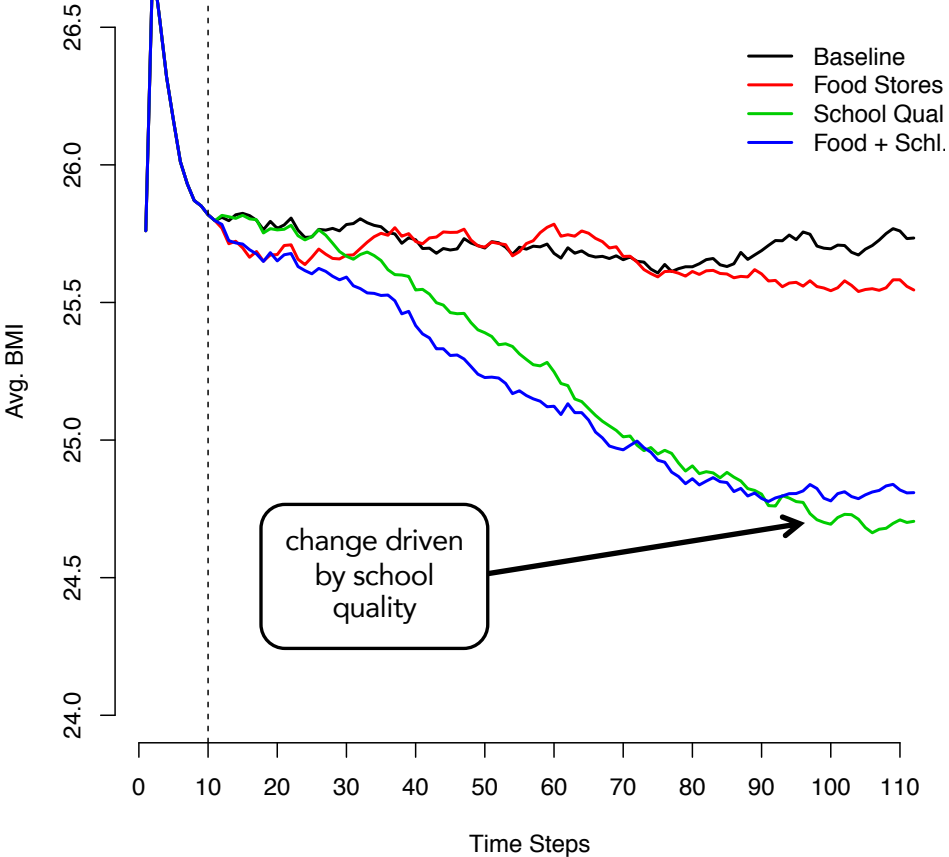
Scores normalized for various tests across grades



Data from *Housing Policy Is School Policy: Economically Integrative Housing Promotes Academic Success in Montgomery County, Maryland*, by Heather Schwartz



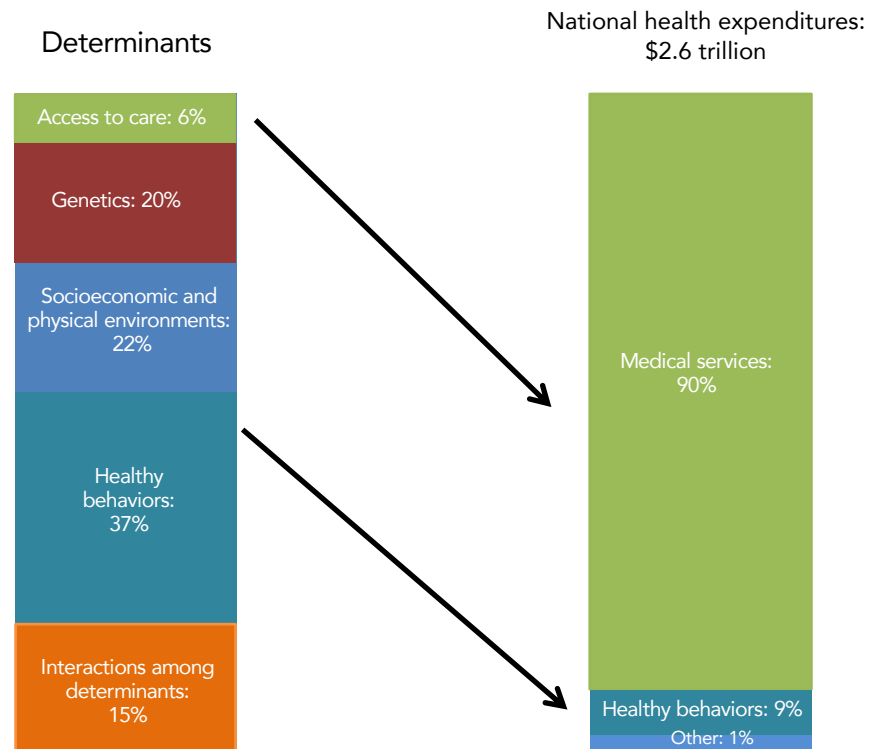
# Black Body Mass Index change by policy



Orr MG, Galea S, Kaplan GA. Neighborhood food, physical activity, and educational environments and black/white disparities in obesity: A complex systems simulation analysis. Under review.

9. Looking back, the bigger picture

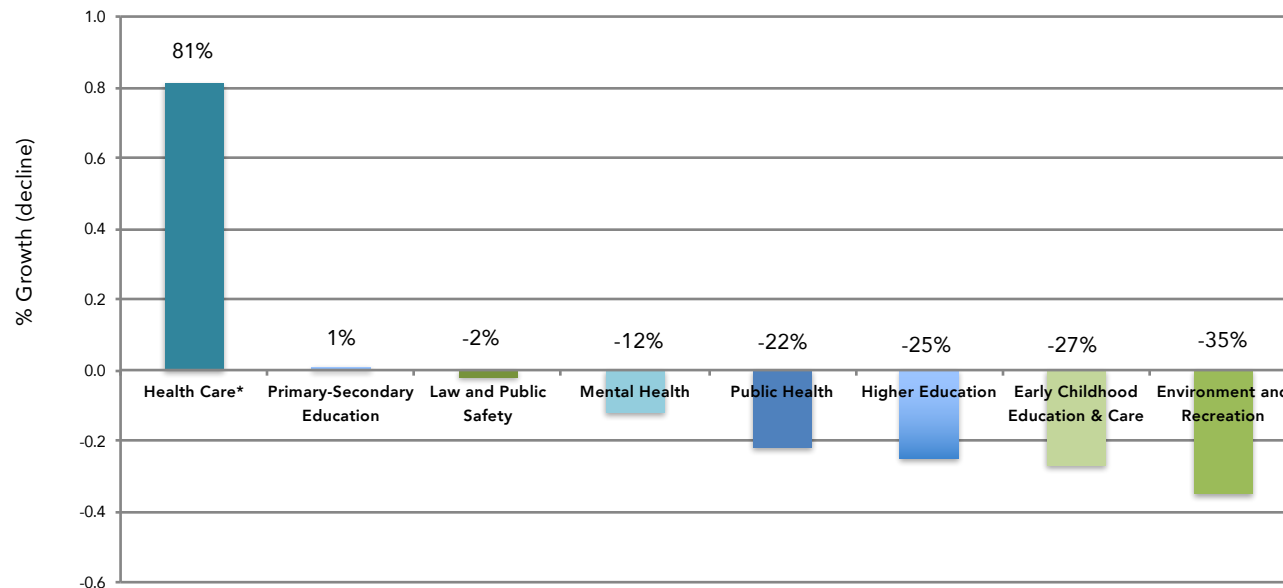
## The spending mismatch: Health determinants vs. health expenditures



"Healthy People/Healthy Economy: An Initiative to Make Massachusetts the National Leader in Health and Wellness." 2015. Data from NEHI 2013. <<http://www.tbf.org/tbf/56/hphe/Health-Crisis>>

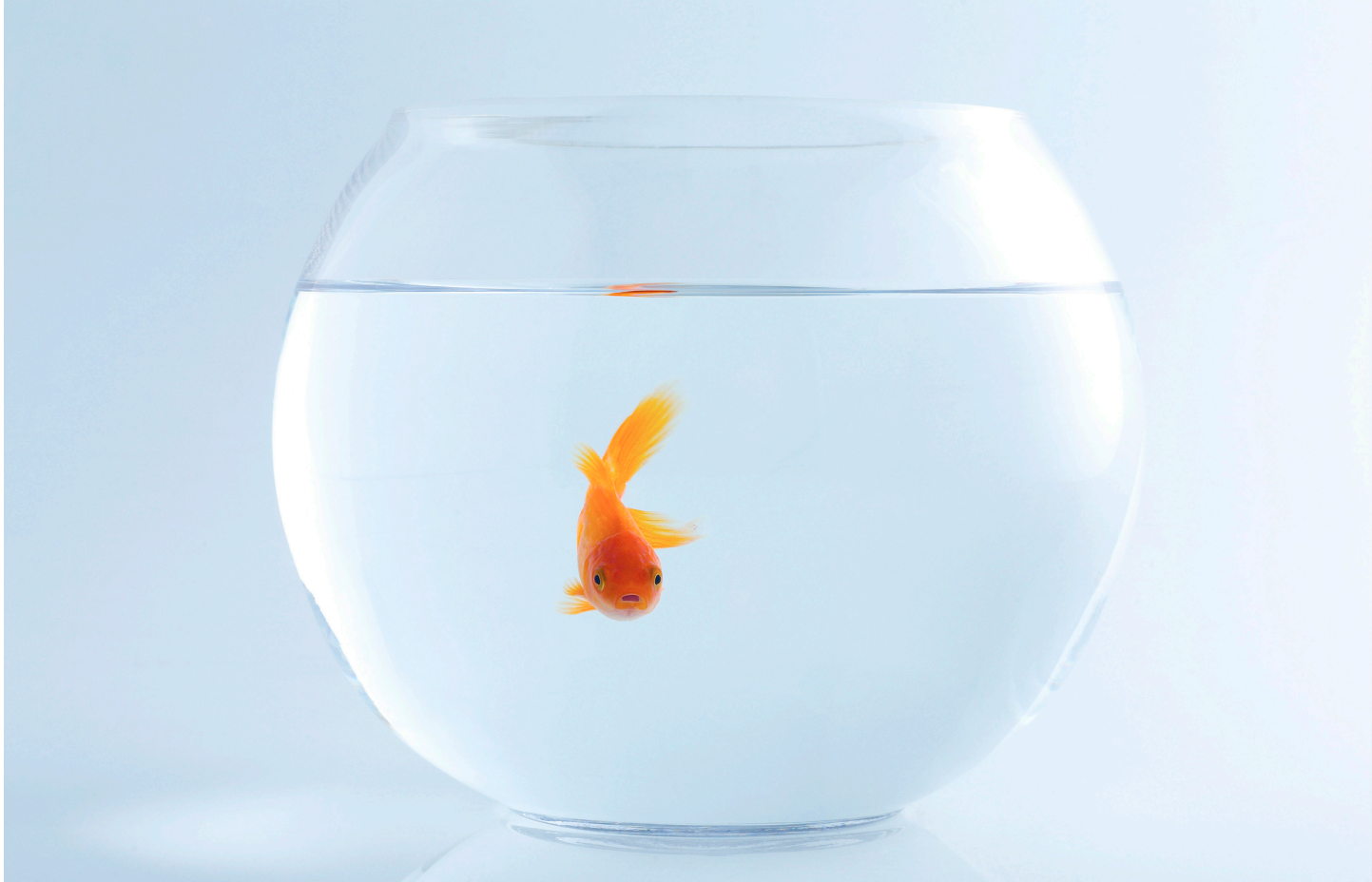
Tarlov A. Social determinants of health: the sociobiological translation. In: Blane D, Brunner E, Wilkinson R, editors. Health and social organization: towards a health policy for the 21st century. London: Routledge; 1996 pp. 71-93.

Health care spending crowds out investments in key determinants of health:  
Change in Massachusetts State Government spending, FY01-FY14, adjusted for inflation



\* Health care expenditure is Group Insurance Commission spending plus MassHealth (Medicaid)





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