



A Collection of Recent NGO, Think Tank, and International Government Reports

Issue 112, 2023, June

Welcome to Grey Matter, the Ministry of Health Library's Grey Literature Bulletin. In each issue, we provide access to a selection of the most recent NGO, Think Tank, and International Government reports that are relevant to the health context. The goal of this newsletter is to facilitate access to material that may be more difficult to locate (in contrast to journal articles and the news media). Information is arranged by topic, allowing readers to quickly identify their key areas of interest. Email library@health.govt.nz to subscribe.

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Public Health

[Integrating psychosocial interventions and support into HIV services for adolescents and young adults](#)

"This technical brief seeks to establish the importance of implementing psychosocial interventions to optimize HIV outcomes and support mental health for adolescents and young people living with HIV; to provide evidence included in the recent WHO guidelines to educate on how this can and has been done; and to chart a way forward for the integration of mental health and HIV services for this population. It provides approaches and examples of integration of interventions within health services. This brief also aims to identify emerging best practices and strategic actions to ensure that

sustained investments in the health and well-being of this important demographic group can be realized at a pivotal global moment.” *Source: World Health Organization*

Fighting cold, damp housing – a big tick for Warmer Kiwi programme

“New research shows heat pumps are effective in reducing electricity use, result in warmer, drier living areas in winter, and can help to lower respiratory illness.” *Source: Public Health Communication Centre (New Zealand)*

Healthy living on a healthy planet

“Our lifestyle is making us ill and is destroying the natural life-support systems. In the vision of ‘healthy living on a healthy planet’, human spheres of life – what we eat, how we move, where we live – are designed to be both healthy and environmentally compatible, and planetary risks – climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution – have been overcome.” *Source: German Advisory Council on Global Change*

Global research agenda for antimicrobial resistance in human health

“The global research agenda for antimicrobial resistance in human health prioritizes 40 research topics for evidence generation to inform policy by 2030. It aims to guide policy-makers, researchers, funders, implementing partners, industry and civil society in generating new evidence to inform antimicrobial resistance policies and interventions as part of efforts to address antimicrobial resistance, especially in low-and-middle-income countries.” *Source: World Health Organization*

How can the EU support sustainable innovation and access to effective antibiotics?: Policy options for existing and new medicines

The key messages of this policy brief published by the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies are as follows: Antimicrobial and particularly antibiotic resistance is one of the biggest public health challenges the world faces. Over 1 million years of life are lost each year in the European Union (EU)/European Economic Area (EEA) alone due to antibiotic resistance, and it costs healthcare systems about €1.1 billion annually. These health and economic impacts are expected to worsen. Urgent steps are needed and this policy brief focuses on one area where the EU and its Member States can take effective action, fostering sustainable innovation and improving access to effective antibiotics. *Source: European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies*

After the pandemic: is the new public health system in England fit for purpose? The perspective of England’s Directors of Public Health

“The CHPI has been commissioned by the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust to conduct research on the new public health structures which have been put in place in England since it was announced Public Health England was to be abolished in 2020. As the current pandemic has shown an effective, well organised accountable public health system is not only key to controlling the spread of a disease – permitting the wider economy and public services to function – but is also vital in addressing growing health inequalities.” *Source: Centre for Health in the Public Interest (UK)*

Lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic

“This document aims to collate and present the lessons identified from the public health stakeholders who responded to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is intended to serve as input for

countries revising their pandemic or emergency preparedness plans.” *Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control*

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Equity

[A fair chance for all: Breaking the cycle of persistent disadvantage](#)

“The Productivity Commission was asked to look at the persistence of disadvantage, influenced by the quality of economic inclusion and social mobility.” *Source: Productivity Commission (New Zealand)*

[Cultivating the Power of Influencers to Advance Equity in Healthcare](#)

“While there is ample information on who innovators and change agents are, there is a lack of information on how influencers can fuel the adoption of innovation. This series seeks to understand who influencers are and the ways which they can spread approaches to equity. Organizations supporting innovation to advance equity in healthcare will benefit from a more intentional approach to identify and support influencers.” *Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (US)*

[Measuring Health Equity: A State Measure Set to Assess and Improve Equity](#)

“The State Health Equity Measure Set provides a standard set of health equity measures that states can use to assess their performance against other states, and inform interventions that strive to improve equity in healthcare access and outcomes within their state.” *Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (US)*

[Understanding the drivers of healthy life expectancy: report](#)

“The Department of Health and Social Care’s (DHSC) priorities include “protecting and levelling up the nation’s health through reducing health disparities.” Healthy life expectancy (HLE) has been identified as a key outcome measure in assessing the extent to which health is improving and disparities are narrowing. It can be defined as ‘a measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health’.” *Source: Department of Health and Social Care (UK)*

[Racism and Indigenous wellbeing, mental health and suicide](#)

The development and implementation of well-designed cultural safety programs across the health system is critical to providing a safe environment, free of racism, for Indigenous Australians. However, robust evidence on best approaches to cultural safety programs, and on initiatives that reduce the impacts of racism on healthcare provision, is lacking. In the context of mental health, this article provides an overview of how racism affects Indigenous Australians, their access to care and the policies and programs that address cultural safety in the health system. *Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare*

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Mental Health & Wellbeing

[Pacific connectedness and wellbeing in the pandemic](#)

“This report looks at the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the wellbeing of Pacific peoples in Aotearoa and shows how Pacific peoples’ connection – to family, community, culture and faith – has been a key source of strength and resilience in the pandemic.” *Source: Te Hiringa Mahara (New Zealand)*

[Navigating workload and wellbeing in Aotearoa New Zealand](#)

“This report is a snapshot of how working Kiwis perceive their workload, with insights for organisations to create healthy workplaces that promote wellbeing.” *Source: Umbrella (New Zealand)*

[Intergenerational trauma and mental health](#)

“The review highlights that there is a strong policy framework to address Indigenous Australians’ social and emotional wellbeing (SEWB), but few that explicitly address the interaction between intergenerational trauma and SEWB. Additionally, trauma-informed and healing-aware approaches are essential to program success in addressing intergenerational trauma. Finally, there should be a focus on funding locally developed and Indigenous-led programs that promote community governance and self-determination.” *Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare*

[Going the distance: making mental health support work better for regional communities](#)

“This project aims to better understand what is different about living in regional areas that leads to poorer mental health and difficulties accessing support, and what further support is needed to improve the lives and wellbeing of people living in those communities.” *Source: Centre for Social Impact (Australia)*

[Challenges to social cohesion](#)

“In this discussion paper [the authors] explore in detail, and with direct reference to New Zealand, those factors that are potentially threatening to our society’s resilience. Depending on how we react to a broad range of stresses, this increasingly fragile cohesion could be pushed past a tipping point. The challenges are interacting and complex, and we will need to find solutions that are specific to the cultural, social, and political context of Aotearoa New Zealand. We conclude by suggesting a range of actions by multiple players that focus not only on enhancing social trust but also on protecting institutional trust. The latter raises questions about how our democracy should evolve, and whether new institutions and approaches are needed.” *Source: Koi Tū: The Centre for Informed Futures (New Zealand)*

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Family Violence

[Indigenous domestic and family violence, mental health and suicide](#)

This report discusses the complexities regarding DFV and mental health for Indigenous Australians and highlights relevant policies and programs that demonstrate best practice. It also highlights the work to be done to ensure that mental health is effectively integrated to demonstrate better and more culturally safe outcomes. *Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare*

[Coercive control literature review](#)

“Drawing from a range of quantitative and qualitative studies across scholarly and grey literature, including non-government reports, government and parliamentary reports, peak body reports, and position papers, this review captures the growing recognition of coercively controlling behaviour in the context of family and domestic violence.” *Source: Australian Institute of Family Studies*

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Health Systems, Costs, & Reforms

[Health is the best investment: shifting from a sickcare system to a healthcare system](#)

“The AMA Vision for Australia’s Health provides a blueprint for healthcare investment across five pillars: general practice, public hospitals, private health, a health system for all, and a health system for the future. This report outlines several costed, targeted, and implementable initiatives that demonstrate why health is the best investment governments can make. It is clear from these examples that investing in health — whether it be in public health, primary care, public hospitals, private health, or future reform — is an investment in our future and the wisest decision we can make as a nation. The AMA is committed to working with governments, healthcare professionals, and communities to achieve this paradigm shift in how we perceive and prioritise health.” *Source: Australian Medical Association*

[Population health management in primary health care: a proactive approach to improve health and well-being: primary health care policy paper series](#)

“Population health management can play a critical role in strengthening primary health care (PHC) by providing a data-driven, people-centred and proactive approach to managing the health and well-being of a defined population. By identifying subgroups with similar characteristics and needs, population health management can enable PHC providers to move from a one-size-fits-all approach to targeted and tailored interventions that account for the needs of different groups and individuals. By focusing on the social determinants of health and psychosocial needs, population health management can help PHC providers in adopting a holistic and proportionate universalism approach to address health inequalities at the community level. This publication identifies key success factors at the system, organizational and clinical levels to enable population health management in PHC.” *Source: World Health Organization*

[Unprecedented and unfinished: Policy lessons and recommendations from COVID-19](#)

“The objectives of this edition are, firstly, to inform policy-makers and the public about the wide-ranging, long-term impacts of COVID-19 to help elucidate the key decisions and actions that could shift societies towards more positive and equitable outcomes. Secondly, it should inform planning and policy responses to other existential crises, whether they are pandemics, natural disasters, or the impacts of climate change.” *Source: International Science Council*

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Research & Innovation

[Engaging citizens in innovation policy: Why, when and how?](#)

“Innovation policies need to be socially embedded for them to effectively contribute to addressing major societal challenges. Engaging citizens in innovation policymaking can help define long-term policy priorities, enhance the quality and legitimacy of policy decisions, and increase the visibility of innovation in society. However, engaging all groups in society and effectively integrating citizens' inputs in policy processes is challenging. This paper discusses why, when and how to engage citizens in innovation policy making. It also addresses practical considerations for organising these processes, such as reaching out to diverse publics and selecting the optimal mix of methods and tools.” *Source: OECD*

[The State of Organizations 2023: Ten shifts transforming organizations](#)

“The report is an account of an ongoing research initiative that seeks both to pinpoint the most important shifts that organizations are grappling with and to provide some ideas and suggestions about how to approach them.” *Source: McKinsey Institute*

[Patient empowerment: what is the role of technology in transforming care?](#)

“In empowering patients and forging a new social contract with the public, expanding the use and range of digital alternatives alongside face-to-face care – including telecare, virtual wards, remote monitoring, wearables and hands-free tech, among others – presents a range of opportunities. These technologies can help to support citizens and communities in prevention, early diagnosis, long-term condition management and general wellbeing.” *Source: NHS Confederation (UK)*

[Realizing the Potential of Genomics across the Continuum of Precision Health Care: Proceedings of a Workshop](#)

“The National Academies Roundtable on Genomics and Precision Health, in collaboration with the National Cancer Policy Forum, hosted a public workshop that examined how genomic data are used in health care, outside of the traditional settings for clinical genetics. The workshop identified opportunities for advancement of precision health care delivery. The event also explored how patients, clinicians, and payers assess and act upon the risks and benefits of genomic screening and diagnostic testing. Discussions focused on strategies to ensure that genomic applications are responsibly and equitably adopted to benefit populations as well as individuals over time. This Proceedings of a Workshop summarizes content from the event.” *Source: National Academies Press*

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Non-Communicable Disease

[Paying the Price: A deep dive into the household economic burden of care experienced by people living with noncommunicable diseases](#)

“This policy report, authored by the NCD Alliance and The George Institute for Global Health, provides a thorough examination of the economic burden of noncommunicable diseases on households and the mechanisms to reduce out of pocket payments experienced by people living with NCDs.” *Source: NCD Alliance, George Institute for Global Health*

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Child & Youth Wellbeing

[Ka whakahuatau te rangatahi mō te Toiora / Youth wellbeing insights report](#)

“This report grows our collective understanding of the systems and determinants that affect rangatahi Māori and young people’s wellbeing, which in turn, influences mental health. It elevates the voices of young people and draws from their experiences and expertise.” *Source: Te Hiringa Mahara (New Zealand)*

[Relationships with parents, peers and special adults](#)

“Young people reported their experiences of their relationships with their parents, peers and non-parental special adults. These three types of relationships are considered to be the central relationships that influence adolescent wellbeing. Examining these is important for understanding relational ties beyond the nuclear family, particularly for Māori where the concept of whānau encompasses a wider familial and non-familial system of connectedness and a collective responsibility for children.” *Source: Growing up in New Zealand*

[Young people's experiences of depression and anxiety symptoms](#)

“Mental health includes emotional, psychological, and social wellbeing and affects our thoughts, feelings, behaviour and physical health. Depression and anxiety are two of the most prevalent mental health conditions worldwide (1-3). When experienced during adolescence, there can be declines in quality of life, cognitive and socioemotional development, ability to perform daily tasks, maintain relationships and enjoy activities. There is also an increased risk of substance abuse, unemployment, self-harm and suicide (4-25). As these mental health concerns affect approximately 20% of New Zealanders (26-28), understanding factors associated with mental health is critical for informing interventions, public health programmes, and policies that may promote wellbeing.”
Source: Growing Up in New Zealand

[Making Ourselves Visible: The Experiences of Takatāpui and Rainbow Rangatahi in Care](#)

“Young people told [the researchers] that too often, they are not safe and supported in their takatāpui and rainbow identities. Their needs for healthcare and social support are not being met, and too many experience abuse and being placed in unsafe and violent situations. [The researchers] also heard that when they were supported and loved, even by just one adult, it was life changing.”
Source: Te Ngākau Kahukura

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