



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

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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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Equity

[Equally Well evaluation: Final evaluation report](#)

"Equally Well is a well-established collaborative, operating consistently with a collective impact approach. champions are passionate, motivated, and open about the work they are doing to promote physical health equity. The backbone team (BBT) was identified by champions as providing vital coordination, connection and motivation for champions, particularly at times when action was at a low ebb. champions also are becoming active in enabling change by mirroring at a local level the enablers that the BBT are contributing to nationally." *Source: Te Pou (New Zealand)*

[Making change: what works?](#)

“Over the last year, IPPR and the Runnymede Trust have sought to understand what can be learnt from movements that have made change – as well as those who have fallen short – for our efforts to create change today. The researchers did this by exploring what worked and didn’t work for four movements from recent decades. These were: LGBTQ+ rights, race equality, climate action, and health inequality.” *Source: Institute for Public Policy Research (UK)*

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Mental Health, Drug Use, & Wellbeing

[Better together: A public health model for mentally healthier integrated care systems](#)

“Better together: A public health model for mentally healthier integrated care systems outlines how integrated care systems can adopt a public health model to use their budgets, powers and influence to support better mental health outcomes for all.” *Source: Centre for Mental Health (UK)*

[What Works? Collaborative Police and Health Interventions for Mental Health Distress](#)

“This evidence review looks at collaborative interventions which help support people in mental health distress. It aims to outline ‘what works’ when individuals present in mental health distress to the police. The key objective is to examine interventions that have been utilised internationally and, where evaluations are available, identify what aspects of the approach work well/not so well.” *Source: Scottish Government*

[Supporting Telehealth and Technology-assisted Services for People Who Use Drugs: A Resource Guide](#)

“This guide provides recommendations, tips, examples from the field and resources related to overcoming challenges associated with telehealth and technology-assisted services to better serve people who use drugs, with a focus on improving access to MAT and harm reduction services.” *Source: National Council for Mental Wellbeing (US)*

[COVID-19, Mental Wellness, and the Homelessness Workforce – Policy Brief](#)

“This brief analyzes the impacts and policy considerations of the pandemic for people providing services to individuals who experience homelessness or precarious housing. It is intended for policy makers and organizations working across the mental health, substance use, and homelessness sectors — since throughout the pandemic success across various sets of systems (including housing, mental health, and substance use) relies on coordination.” *Source: Mental Health Commission of Canada*

[Wellbeing at work: apprenticeships and mental health](#)

“Despite the importance of apprenticeships, almost half of young people who commence an apprenticeship will not finish it. One of the reasons for this is the impact of apprenticeships on a young person’s mental health. Apprentices can face challenging working conditions, poor pay, and bullying. This report examines how the mental health and wellbeing of apprentices can best be supported. This policy paper has been informed through stakeholder engagement and existing scientific literature.” *Source: Orygen (Australia)*

[Lockdown on Loneliness](#)

“The Covid-19 pandemic has created a common experience of loneliness, however for many people with a learning disability, this is not a new feeling simply linked to the pandemic. Lockdown on Loneliness highlights the enduring loneliness experienced by many people with a learning disability and seeks action to tackle the barriers to friendship and connection that they face.” *Source: HF Trust (UK)*

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Cancer

[Opportunities and Challenges for Using Digital Health Applications in Oncology](#)

“To examine key policy issues for the effective and safe development, implementation, and use of digital health technologies in oncology research and care, the National Cancer Policy Forum of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine held a virtual workshop in collaboration with the Forum on Cyber Resilience... This publication summarizes the presentations and discussions from the workshop.” *Source: National Academies Press*

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Health Systems, Costs, & Reforms

[The global use of medicines 2022: outlook to 2026](#)

“The largest driver of medicine spending through the next five years is expected to be global COVID-19 vaccinations, which are unprecedented both because of the number of people being inoculated and the speed with which it is expected to be achieved and then repeated with frequent booster shots. But even leaving aside the pandemic, global spending on medicines continues to be driven by innovation and offset by losses of exclusivity and the lower costs of generics and biosimilars.” *Source: IQVIA Institute for Human Data Science*

[Integrated care systems and social care: the opportunities and challenges](#)

“This practical guide, supported by Home Instead UK, aims to encourage partnership-working between NHS and social care stakeholders as ICSs develop. The suggestions it contains are based on The King’s Fund’s work with ICSs and a roundtable discussion, held with Home Instead UK, to explore these issues with stakeholders working in and with the social care sector.” *Source: King’s Fund (UK)*

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Family Violence

[Community-led culture-centered prevention of family violence and sexual violence](#)

“This report presents findings from research into the primary prevention needs of diverse communities, (a) older people; (b) disabled people; (c) rainbow communities; and (d) new migrant communities, to address family violence and sexual violence (FVSV). The research is based on 197 in-depth interviews with members of diverse communities, 31 in-depth interviews with sector stakeholders, fifty-four hours of participant observations, nineteen advisory group meetings across five communities, seven national-level workshops with sector stakeholders, and one community hui

with diverse place-based advisory groups.” *Source: Center for Culture-Centred Approach to Research and Education (CARE) (New Zealand)*

[Do violent teens become violent adults? Links between juvenile and adult domestic and family violence](#)

“Previous research exploring pathways into domestic and family violence (DFV) has primarily examined associations between early victimisation and future offending. Less is known about the relationship between adolescent DFV offending and adult DFV offending. This study examined the offending pathways of 8,465 young offenders aged 13–17, who were followed until age 23. Only seven percent of young people in the sample had been proceeded against for a DFV offence before the age of 18. However, relative to other offenders who had been proceeded against for other forms of violent or non-violent offending, adolescent DFV offenders were much more likely to become adult DFV offenders, and reoffended more frequently. These findings further highlight the need for interventions focusing on DFV offending among adolescents, and provide key evidence for identifying ideal points of intervention to prevent DFV in the community.” *Source: Australian Institute of Criminology*

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Research Ethics

[Children and clinical research: ethical issues](#)

“This report looks at how children and young people can ethically be involved in research, and makes recommendations about the roles and responsibilities of children, their parents or guardians, researchers and others.” *Source: Nuffield Council on Bioethics*

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Health of Older People

[Ageing and Health: The Politics of Better Policies](#)

“Must ageing populations create conflict between generations and crisis for health systems? Our answer is no. The problem is not so much demographic change as the political and policy challenge of creating fair, sustainable and effective policies for people of all ages. This book, based on a large European Observatory study, uses new evidence to challenge some of the myths surrounding ageing and its effects on economies and health systems. Divisive and alarmist views of population ageing are often based on stereotypes and anecdotes unsupported by evidence. How we address ageing societies is a choice. Societies can choose policies that benefit people of all ages, promoting equity both within and between generations, and political coalitions can be built to support such policies.” *Source: European Observatory*

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Immunisation

[Māori Māmā views and experiences of vaccinating their pēpi and tamariki: A qualitative Kaupapa Māori study](#)

“This report explores the complex social and cultural reasons that Māori may be less likely to engage with childhood vaccination services. Delayed immunisation is a factor strongly associated with increasing rate of infectious diseases. The New Zealand Work Research Institute at Auckland University of Technology, in collaboration with Te Hiringa Hauora | Health Promotion Agency, engaged WotMatters Consulting and Dr Terryann Clark to conduct qualitative Kaupapa Māori research with Māori parents/caregivers on Māori childhood immunisations. The recommendations in the report are relevant for policy, practice, programmes, services and campaigns related to Māori childhood immunisations.” *Source: Te Hiringa Hauora Health Promotion Agency*

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COVID-19

[Lessons from COVID-19 on Executing Communications and Engagement at the Community Level During a Health Crisis](#)

“On May 20, 2021, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine held a virtual convening of public health and communications practitioners to examine the challenges, opportunities, and lessons they saw while executing effective communications and community engagement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic....This paper captures the lessons and insights shared during the convening. It summarizes key themes identified by the participants and their perspectives on issues to further explore or consider in strengthening the communications and community engagement capacity of the public health sector when anticipating and responding to future crises.” *Source: National Academies Press*

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