

Appendix

Appendix Table 1: Search terms for theses/dissertations and research reports.

1	(East Asian or Chinese or Japanese or Korean or Hong Kong or Taiwan)
2	(Southeast Asian or Filipino or Cambodia or Vietnamese or Burmese or Indonesian or Malay or Lao or Thai)
3	(South Asian or Indian or Bengali or Fijian Indian or Tamil or Punjabi or Sikh or Sri Lankan or Sinhalese or Bangladeshi or Pakistani or Nepalese)
4	(Middle Eastern or Arab or Afghani or Assyrian or Egyptian or Iranian or Persian or Iraqi or Israeli or Jewish or Jordanian or Kurd or Lebanese or Moroccan or Palestinian or Syrian or Turkish)
5	(Latin American or Argentinian or Brazilian or Chilean or Colombian or Mexican or Peruvian or Uruguayan or Paraguayan or Ecuadorian or Venezuelan or Dominican or Haitian or Guianese or Hispanic or Latino or Chicano or Guatemalan or Salvadoran or Honduran)
6	(African or Jamaican or Kenyan or Nigerian or West Indian or Somali or Eritrean or Ethiopian or Ghanaian)
7	health
8	New Zealand
9	(Immigrant or Migrant or Refugee or Asylum Seeker)
10	(1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6) and 7
11	9 and 11

Appendix Table 2: Participant groups covered in review corpus and their intersections.

	Theses/dissertations	Government reports	NGO reports	Research reports
Participant identity				
African	Women, ¹¹³ immigrant women, ¹⁰⁸ migrants, ¹⁴⁶ East African women, ⁸³ Black migrants and refugees, ¹⁴⁹ Zimbabwean immigrants, ¹¹³ Zimbabwean households, ¹⁶⁴ Somali refugees, ⁸⁶ Eritrean refugees, ⁸⁴ parents, ¹¹⁸ leaders and members ¹⁵⁸	Living in Auckland, ¹⁶ crowded household ¹⁸¹		HIV-positive, ^{63,64} Black ^{63,65}
Middle Eastern	Women, ⁷² Muslim women ^{112,114}	Living in Auckland, ¹⁶ crowded household ¹⁸¹		
Latin American	Spanish-speaking, ¹¹⁸ Hispanic, ¹²⁴ Latino ¹²³	Living in Auckland, ¹⁶ crowded household ¹⁸¹		
Asian	Women: Chinese, ^{69,71,79,81,131} Korean, ^{74,76,94} Indian, ⁶⁹ South Asian, ^{70,80,147,175} Indo-Fijian, ⁷³ older, ⁷⁴ migrant, ^{76,79,94} recently immigrated, ¹⁷⁵ diasporic ⁸⁰ Men: men who have sex with men, ¹⁵⁰ smokers ¹⁸³ Gender diverse: sexual and gender minority ⁹¹ Children and youth: South Asian, ^{153,170} Chinese, ^{137,174} Asian, ¹⁶² Korean, ⁹⁵ Indian, ¹⁷¹ immigrant students, ⁹⁵ refugees, ^{84,128,177} healthy term infants, ¹⁷⁰ adolescents, 1.5/2nd generation, diasporic ¹⁷⁴	Living in Auckland, ¹⁶ crowded household, ¹⁸¹ suicide decedent ^{24,27}	Chinese, ⁵⁵ South Asian, ⁵⁸ Wellington, ⁵⁵ Auckland ⁵⁸	Chinese, ¹¹⁷ men who have sex with men, ⁶⁶ older migrants ¹¹⁷

Appendix Table 2 (continued): Participant groups covered in review corpus and their intersections.

	Theses/dissertations	Government reports	NGO reports	Research reports
	Ageing: Chinese, ^{115,148,167,178} Filipina, ¹³⁹ type 2 diabetes ¹⁶⁹ Migrant and refugee: Korean, ^{93,143} Indian, ¹⁷³ South Asian, ^{107,151} Chinese, ^{104,138} raising children with disabilities ¹⁴³ Other: Chinese, ^{155,163} East Asian and Indian adults, ¹⁸⁰ adults with pre-diabetes and type 2 diabetes ¹⁸⁰			
Migrant and refugee	Asian, ⁸² African, ⁸² Middle Eastern, ⁸² Somali, ⁸⁴ Eritrean, ⁸⁴ Indonesian, ⁸⁴ Kurdish, ⁸⁴ youths, ^{88,122} mothers, ^{60,77} inter- national students, ¹³⁶ living with FGM, ⁸⁴ survivors of family violence ⁸²	Living in Auckland, ²² women, ²⁵ men who use violence, ²⁸ former refugees who arrived in New Zealand between 1993 and 1999, ³⁴ recent migrants, ²² victims of family violence ³⁶	Living in Auckland, ⁵⁹ living in Wellington, ⁴⁷ living in Manawatū, ⁴⁷ Colombian, ⁴⁷ Myan- mar, ⁴⁷ Bhutanese, ⁴⁷ women, ⁴⁹ recent migrants, ⁵⁹ former ref- ugees, ⁴⁷ refugee-background communities, ⁴⁶ refugee youth in the first 12 months after arrival in New Zealand, ⁴⁸ victims of family violence ⁴⁹	African, ¹⁶⁸ Middle Eastern, ¹⁶⁸ Asian, ¹⁶⁸ refugee women, ^{75,168} subjected to FGM ¹⁶⁸
Other		Living in Auckland, ³³ Muslim ³³		
Professional participants				
	Health service providers, ¹⁵⁸ Chi- nese, ⁹⁸ Indian, ⁹⁸ Fijian-Indian, ⁹⁹ mental health professionals, ^{96,103} TCM practitioners, ¹⁸⁵ professional translators (Chinese–English/	Service providers of community initiatives targeting family violence in refugee and migrant commu- nities, ¹⁹ healthcare practitioners working with refugees, ⁴³	Overseas-trained nurses, ¹⁰⁰ community members and ther- apists working to prevent and respond to sexual violence ^{50–53}	Healthcare practitioners enrolled in CALD Cross Cultural Training Course, ¹⁵⁹ A/EM healthcare practi- tioners working within an Auckland district health board ¹⁰⁵

Appendix Table 2 (continued): Participant groups covered in review corpus and their intersections.

	Theses/dissertations	Government reports	NGO reports	Research reports
	English–Chinese), ¹¹⁵ female nurses, ⁹⁹ elder care delivery, ¹⁰¹ key stakeholders in refugee healthcare, ¹⁴⁴ international medical graduates, ¹⁰² maternity care and health providers ⁷⁹	healthcare practitioners working in emergency quota refugee areas who have completed CALD training ³²		
Service users				
Asian	Chinese, ^{130,145,152,156,166,176} Korean, ^{152,166} Filipino, ¹³⁰ Indian, ¹²⁰ South Asian, ¹²⁰ East Asian, ¹⁶⁵ Southeast Asian, ¹⁶⁵ migrant healthcare users, ¹⁴² palliative care patients, ¹⁷⁶ health consumers in Christchurch, ¹⁶⁶ adult hospital patients, ^{120,130,145} primary care patients with mental health issues, ¹⁵² participants of a low-intensity CBT programme called Living Life to the Full ¹⁶⁵	Living in Auckland district health boards, ^{10,11,18} living within Counties Manukau District Health Board, ^{38,39} living within Waitematā District Health Board, ^{11,18,26,42} living in Christchurch, ²⁰ AMHCSC service users, ²³ East Asian, ²⁰ utilising palliative care and hospice services, ²⁰ Asian Advance Care Planning patients, ⁴² first time users of inpatient mental health services, ²⁶ undergoing cervical screening ^{13,44,45}	Patients with dementia who utilise AACT services ⁵⁴	
Migrant and refugee	Access play therapy at Parentline Services in Hamilton ⁸⁹	Living in Auckland district health boards, ^{30,31,40,41} living within Waitematā District Health Board, ^{40,41} new migrants, ^{31,40,41} former refugee, ^{40,41} refugee Muslim women, ³¹ current asylum seekers, ^{40,41} participants in The Muslim Women’s Swimming Project, ³¹ participants of Auckland District Health Board		

Appendix Table 2 (continued): Participant groups covered in review corpus and their intersections.

	Theses/dissertations	Government reports	NGO reports	Research reports
		RHC, ³⁰ participants of community initiatives addressing family violence in refugee and migrant communities ¹⁹		
Other		Living in Canterbury, ¹⁴ MELAA patients within Auckland district health boards, ¹⁰ disabled Muslim individuals and their families accessing Waitematā District Health Board services, ²¹ Child Disability Service Project, ²⁹ culturally and linguistically diverse patients ^{14,29}		Ghandi Nivas clients, ¹⁸⁷ secondary school students ^{67,68}

NGO = non-governmental organisation; FGM = female genital mutilation; TCM = traditional Chinese medicine; CALD = cultural and linguist diversity; A/EM = Asian and other ethnic minority; CBT = cognitive behavioural therapy ; AMHCSC = Asian Mental Health Cultural Support Coordination Service; AACT = Alzheimer’s Auckland Charitable Trust; RHC = Refugee Health Collaborative; MELAA = Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African.

Appendix Table 3: Social determinants of health and barriers to health.

	Theses/dissertations	Government reports	NGO reports	Research reports
Barriers to service utilisation				
Access	141	11,14,29	-	61,63,64,67,68,75
Cost	-	11,14-18,26,40,41,181	46,51,52,54	61,67,75,168,187
Transportation	167	11,14,15,17,26,40,41	-	67,68
Language barrier	79,83,88,92,104,115,124,141,143,156,167	10,11,11,14-17,19,20,22,23,26-28,30,34,36,37,39,41-45	46-48,52,54-56,59	61,66,75,187
Different cultural understanding of health	79,83,88,118,134,148,155,156,163	14-16,21,32,35,43,44	49,50,52	63,66,75,116,159
Lack of culturally competent healthcare	79,91,123,145,156,163,165,167,183	11,14-18,21,23,24,27-30,32-35,37-45	46,47,49-52,54,56,58	61,63,65,66,75,116,159,168
Lack of trust/previous negative experience	107,118,143,169,178	14-16,21,24,26,29,33,38,42,44,45	46,50-52,59	63,65,66,68,75,116
Racism and discrimination	60,123,158	12,26-28,33,34,37,38	46,50,59	61,63,65
Lack of empowering interactions with health providers	107,183	-	46	63,75
Lack of knowledge about New Zealand health system and services	143	11,14,15,17-20,22,23,26,28,29,35-37,39-41	47-49,51,52,54,59	67,75
Service providers and users have differing perceptions of standards of care and expectations for treatment	60,88,143,156,163	14,15,43	46	75

Appendix Table 3 (continued): Social determinants of health and barriers to health.

	Theses/dissertations	Government reports	NGO reports	Research reports
Practitioner lacks understanding of patients' specific cultural context/issue	83,156,158	14,32,34,43	-	61,63,65,66,168
Lack of culturally appropriate and/or preferred hospital foods	120,130,145	-	-	-
Barriers to seeking help				
Spiritual, cultural and/or traditional beliefs	81,88,93,96,113,114,119,131,144,152,158,165	19-21,26,33,37,43,44	54,57	63,65,66,75,116,117
Stigma	88,91,137,146,158,165	14,15,17,19,21,22,25-28,33,110	49-51,54,56,57,59	63,65,66,75,116
Believed problem was not severe enough to seek help	-	26	-	68
Different understanding of health issue	-	-	32,54	75

Appendix Table 4: Key themes on recommendations for future research.

Specific area	Theses/dissertations	Government reports	NGO reports	Research reports
Child and youth health				
Ethnic differences in fat mass	170	-	-	-
Risk factors for raised blood pressure	153	-	-	-
Westernisation of dietary habits	128	-	-	-
User-friendly mental health services	-	-	-	-
Prevalence and factors associated with depressive symptoms	95	-	-	-
Oppression experienced by sexual and gender minority youth and their therapy needs	91	-	-	-
Sexual health services, gender equality and racial discrimination	174	-	-	-
Skills and confidence of parents around sex education for children	119	-	-	67
Identify and address risks, adverse outcomes and unmet youth health needs	-	33	-	67
Experience of racism by migrant generation, the role of social media, potential of education system to improve inclusion	-	27	-	-
Reasons for high rates of hospitalisations for respiratory diseases among MELAA	-	16	-	-
Women's health				
Theory and practice of cultural safety to support diverse groups of mothers	60	-	-	-

Appendix Table 4 (continued): Key themes on recommendations for future research.

Specific area	Theses/dissertations	Government reports	NGO reports	Research reports
Beauty practices among older women	74	-	-	-
Relationships and inequality and family violence	80	-	-	-
Interaction of ethnicity and obesity and pregnancy complications	69	-	-	-
Muslim women, of varying ethnicity and generational status and cervical screening uptake	114	-	-	-
Sexual violence	-	-	50-53	-
Family violence across life cycle, type, risks, ethnic specific, public discourse, intergenerational impacts	-	-	49	-
Alcohol use and harm	-	25	-	-
Reasons for higher rates of assisted deliveries and caesarean sections	-	16	-	-
Reasons for higher hospitalisations due to kidney and urine infections among MELAA groups	-	16	-	-
Reasons for discontinuation or non-participation in physical activity	-	31	-	-
Elderly care				
Impact of migrants on elder care delivery	101	-	-	-
Bridging understandings of caregiving in families caring for older adults and carer support services in New Zealand	155	-	-	-

Appendix Table 4 (continued): Key themes on recommendations for future research.

Specific area	Theses/dissertations	Government reports	NGO reports	Research reports
Long-term health conditions and risks				
Ethnic-specific tools for identification and management of chronic/long-term conditions	99	-	-	-
Diabetes and cardiovascular risks	175	16	-	-
Migrants' perceptions on current diabetes education and health information	169	-	-	-
HIV among men who have sex with men, women and younger people	-	65	-	65
Use of Asian-eCHAT to detect mental health issues and support clinicians in providing stepped-care support	152	-	-	-
Evaluation of effectiveness and performance of smoking cessation interventions	183	-	-	-
Drinking culture among migrants	138	-	-	-
Osteoporosis and sun exposure	-	15	-	-
Injury and safety				
Higher risk of adverse outcomes among injured migrants compared with non-migrants	179	-	-	-
Perceptions on feeling safe across multiple care settings	176	-	-	-
Family violence among those with disabilities and rainbow ethnic groups	-	-	49	-
Role of family and extended networks on suicide risks	-	27	-	-

Appendix Table 4 (continued): Key themes on recommendations for future research.

Specific area	Theses/dissertations	Government reports	NGO reports	Research reports
Best practice of suicide prevention and postvention based on examples from overseas	-	24	-	-
Falls and pressure sores in residential care	-	15	-	-
Theoretical or culturally appropriate models and resources				
Testing of theoretical or culturally appropriate models and resources to increase uptake of physical activity among women	112	-	-	-
New approaches to guide people towards happiness	110	-	-	-
Psychological services for migrant mothers	77	-	-	-
Support of leisure consumers to cope with critical life events	154	-	-	-
Diabetes care among older migrants	169	-	-	-
Development of palliative and hospice care models for Asians in collaboration with community	-	20	-	-
Refugee health				
Experiences of refugee men and youth	-	34	-	75
Alcohol use and harm	-	25	-	-
Problem gambling				
Online gambling and potential for dissemination of online interventions	-	-	-	116
COVID-19				
Ethnic specific information on health and social impacts	-	-	58	-

Appendix Table 4 (continued): Key themes on recommendations for future research.

Specific area	Theses/dissertations	Government reports	NGO reports	Research reports
Palliative, hospice and advanced care				
Investigate care needs, including end-of-life care, counselling and bereavement support	-	20	-	-
Health needs				
Assessment, community health needs, barriers to care, intergenerational health issues, trend analyses	-	15,16	-	-
Ethnicity coding				
Ways to improve for MELAA groups	-	16	-	-

NGO = non-governmental organisation; MELAA = Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African.

Appendix Figure 1: PRISMA flow diagram by type of grey literature.

