### Introduction

## Prepared by: Prepared for:

**Purpose:** This document provides a synthesis of existing evidence. This synthesis is designed with an intent to:

- 1. be useful to you, because it represents the evidence base the intervention is grounded in and helps give a language to that;
- 2. be something you can share to demonstrate the evidence base to external stakeholders;
- 3. guide future development and evaluation within the tool and its use

**Using this resource:** To do that, these documents are designed to:

- 1. provide a summary of the key evidence;
- 2. highlight key implications in tool design and implementation;
- 3. point towards lessons for future evaluation work.

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### Desktop Research – Overview

The following sample of desktop research approach aims to provide an indicative document for discussion, feedback and dialogue to inform the further research. It focuses on one of the key questions identified through the mapping of key drivers and outlined below and presented previously. A list of the key questions and themes for the desktop research are also outlined below.

### **MODEL** questions inserted here

Figure 1: primary and secondary drivers research mapping

# Desktop Research/Literature Review **Topic:** How do ...[key question from feature:outcome model]?

**Key questions:** key subquestions

### Background assumptions and context

There are some key provisos in this review:

- The majority of evidence-based studies (particularly Random Controlled Trial RCT's) focus on intervening in or improving mental health for students rather than focusing on building general resilience and wellbeing.
- Many of the findings referenced below are from research with technology x not y...
- Many studies are primarily run with cohort x not y
- Relatedly, many studies focus on interventions with characteristic x not y

### Subsection 1 addressing a question?

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### Subsection 2 addressing a question?

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### What are the UX/design implications for ....?

The literature has a number of potential implications. *However* it is important to remember that any recommendations from literature are based on the specific aims and theories of change being evaluated and investigated in that literature. The intervention adopts a different model to much of this literature, and therefore the recommendations are not directly transferable.

Design Implication	status	Comment
*	$\sum$	Less suitable in your context.
	<b>✓</b>	Core function,
	$\sum$	Unclear status
	0	Priority area
	0	Priority area
	0	(will be part of above responses)
	$\sum$	Explicitly in the model.
	<b>✓</b>	Largely present, may need some framing
	0	
	$\sum$	See below

DRAW ON KEY LITERATURE WITH DESIGN IMPLICATIONS, E.G.:

<sup>\*</sup>Mental Health Smartphone Apps: Review and Evidence-Based Recommendations for Future Development, (Bakker et al., 2016), specifically targeted at MHapp development;

<sup>+</sup> Noting also the provisos, and limitations in systematic evidence syntheses thus far noted above, and in Punukollu and Marques (2019), who specifically reviewed evidence around apps for young people.

### What are potential implications of these findings?

This table is intended to provide an overview summary of the evidence synthesis, mapping the key takeaways to the driving questions.

# Explanatory note. Solution Solution Simple strength of evidence, with 3\* indicating very strong evidence (e.g. from systematic reviews, meta-analyses, and multiple robust randomised control trials); 2\* indicating multiple experimental or quasi experimental designs; and 1 \* other studies such as observational or correlational work. This approach is informed by van der Bles et al.'s discussion (2019)

Driver	Evidence	Comment
Are x a valid measure?	$\oplus$	
Do x support behaviour change?	$ \oplus_{\bullet} \oplus_{\bullet} \ominus_{\bullet} $	
Do x support belief change?	$ \oplus_{\bullet} \oplus_{\bullet} \ominus_{\bullet} $	
Do x contribute to positive measure y?	$\Theta$ $\Theta$ $\Theta$	Positive small effects, stronger for outcome x than y, with provisos in evidence as below
Does tool x support stakeholders y in practice?	⊕ 🎝	
What are the key concerns and preferences for young people in using y?		

### Area of exploration and future evaluation:

Issue	Implication
There is a gap in the research in the area of	consider establishing an ongoing research evaluation, investigating This should include use of validated instruments regarding
Stakeholders may not feel prepared to implement	The priority UX area around provides a useful step forward here, these resources must consider how x will interact with them.
A key recommendation in the literature is evaluation of any tool against its intended outcomes	

a.

### **Bibliography**

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- Punukollu, M., & Marques, M. (2019). Use of mobile apps and technologies in child and adolescent mental health: A systematic review. *Evidence-Based Mental Health*, 22(4), 161–166. https://doi.org/10.1136/ebmental-2019-300093
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