Impact of Physical Activity and Sport Participation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children's Health and Broader Social Outcomes



THE AUSTRALIAN *

Sport a learning benefit for Indigenous children, according to world-first study

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By REBECCA URBAN ROOM, ANNIANY 32, 203

Indigenous children who play regular organised sport perform better academically than their peers, a world-first study has revealed, rising

Dr Rona Macniven, Research Fellow Acknowledgement to Country: Bidjigal & Gadigal lands





Background

Across life-course (ABS/AIHW)

- High child physical activity
- Low adult physical activity

70

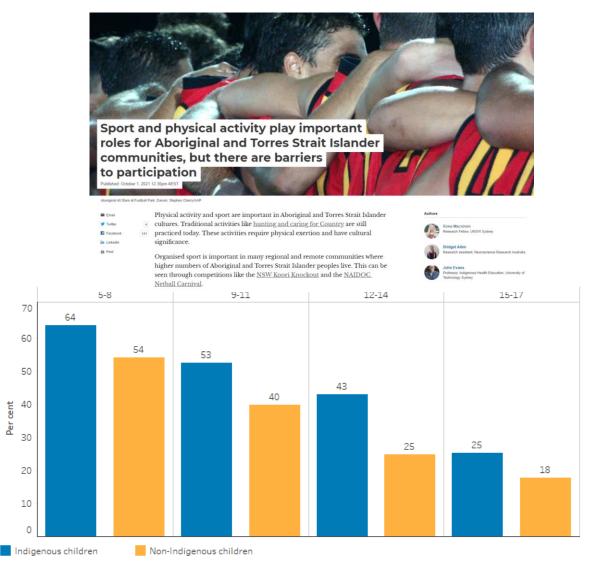
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10

- Adolescents?
- Identified priority by Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander adolescents





Background

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander physical activity:

- Connection to culture
- Social & emotional wellbeing
- Higher male participation
- Screen time correlate
- Family & group participation





NextGen study

Aboriginal-led



March 2018 - March 2020

Western Australia, WA

Central Aus, **Northern Territory** (NT)

New South Wales (NSW)

BMJ Open 'Next Generation Youth Well-being Study:' understanding the health and social well-being trajectories of Australian Aboriginal adolescents aged 10-24 years: study protocol

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Introduction Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (hereafter referred to as 'Aboriginal') adolescents (10-24 years) experience multiple challenges to their health and well-being. However, limited evidence is available on factors influencing their health trajectories. Given the needs of this group, the young age profile of the Aboriginal population and the long-term implications of issues during adolescence, reliable longitudinal data are

Methods and analysis The 'Next Generation: Youth Wellbeing Study' is a mixed-methods cohort study aiming to recruit 2250 Aboriginal adolescents aged 10-24 years from rural, remote and urban communities in Central Australia, Western Australia and New South Wales. The study assesses overall health and well-being and consists of two phases. During phase 1, we qualitatively explored the meaning of health and well-being for adolescents and accessibility of health services. During phase 2, participants are being recruited into a longitudinal cohort.

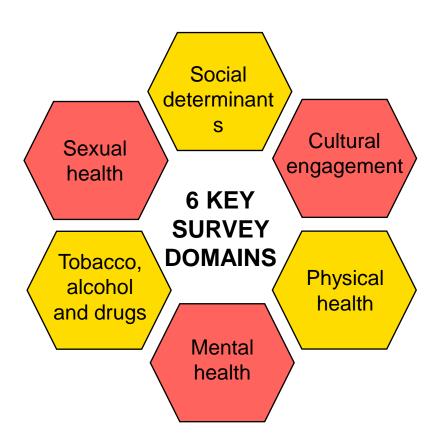
Strengths and limitations of this study

- ▶ This is a large Aboriginal-led prospective cohort study of Aboriginal adolescents aged 10-24 years of age from rural, remote and urban areas, supported by foundational qualitative work.
- ► Collection of a wide range of health and social well-being information through a survey, age-specific clinical assessments and linkage to administrative data sources will allow a holistic examination of the health and well-being of Aboriginal adolescents.
- ▶ This ongoing cohort with follow-up will examine trajectories and data linkage to routinely collected health and social data.
- We have established strong community partnerships and relationships with Aboriginal adolescents.
- A limitation of this study is that the survey is being conducted only in English, which may exclude some participants in remote regions who speak primarily Aboriginal languages and English as a second of



NextGen study

- Health survey + clinical assessment
- 1244 surveys complete
- Wave 2 follow-up planning underway





Methods

Physical activity
WA Aboriginal Child Health Survey
Recreational screen time (weekday, weekend)
Sleep, smoking, alcohol
Peer influences
Self-rated health (SF1)
Strengths & Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ)
"Activities for young people to do in community"
Team & individual sport; church & religious
Aboriginal culture & language

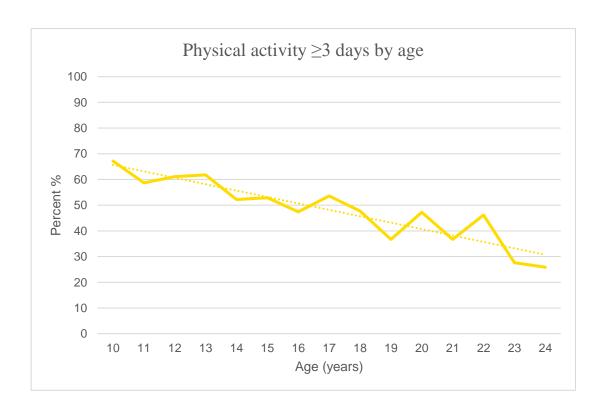
LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODELS (≥3 days/week)

"outside of school hours, in the past week, how many days did you exercise or play sport or games that made you sweat and breath hard"





Higher physical activity in younger adolescents





Results

Higher physical activity (after adjusting for all other variables)

- Males
- Weekday recreational screen time
- Non-smoking friends
- Less friends drinking alcohol

	AOR (95 % CI)
	Higher physical
	activity (≥3 days)
Gender (ref male)	
Female	0.57 (0.40-0.80)
Age (years; ref 16-24)	
10 – 15	1.40 (0.80-2.43)
State site (ref New South Wales)	
Central Australia	1.15 (0.61-2.19)
Western Australia	1.11 (0.78-1.58)
Weekday recreational screen time (ref high ≥3hr/day)	
Low 0-2hr/day	1.79 (1.16-2.76)
Don't remember	0.70 (0.26-1.88)
Weekend recreational screen time (ref high ≥3hr/day)	
Low 0-2hr/day	1.27 (0.83-1.94)
Don't remember	0.84 (0.35-2.00)
Sleep quality (ref fairly/very bad)	(
Very good	1.18 (0.73-1.89)
Fairly good	1.71 (0.79-3.71)
Ever tried smoking (ref yes, prefer not to answer)	(6 6 6 1)
No	1.50 (0.95-2.35)
How many friends smoke (ref all of most)	
None	2.27 (1.03-5.00)
A few	1.59 (0.81-3.14)
About half	2.08 (0.97-4.42)
Ever tried a full serve of alcohol (ref yes)	
No	0.78 (0.45-1.36)
How many friends drink alcohol (ref all or most)	31.0 (3.10 1.30)
None None	0.88 (0.43-1.80)
Don't know	0.54 (0.22-1.29)
A few	0.85 (0.48-1.50)
About half	2.08 (1.05-4.14)



Results

Higher physical activity (after adjusting for all other variables)

- Better self-rated health (SF1)
- "Activities for young people to do in community" perceptions
- High resilience (strengths; SDQ)
- Team & individual sport; church & religious

	AOR (95 % CI)
Social and emotional well-being	
Self-rated health (ref fair/poor)	
Good	1.56 (1.04-2.33)
Very good	2.86 (1.88-4.34)
Excellent	3.35 (2.13-5.26)
Strengths and Difficulties score (10-15y; ref high risk (17-40))	
Low risk (0-13)	2.12 (1.40-3.22)
Borderline (14-16)	1.65 (0.99-2.76)
Resilience (CYRM score; ref low 0-19)	
High (20-24)	1.74 (1.24-2.44)
Cultural engagement, community connections and activities	
Speaks Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander language (10-15	
only; ref no)	
Yes	1.51 (1.07-2.12)
Activities for young people to do in community (ref none)	
A little	1.62 (0.83-3.16)
Some	2.10 (1.10-4.02)
A lot	2.80 (1.45-5.41)
Don't know	0.62 (0.29-1.34)
In the last 12 months, have you been regularly involved in any	of the following
activities? (10-15 only)	
Community group or club (ref no)	
Yes	1.84 (1.21-2.79)
Team sport (ref no)	
Yes	2.50 (1.78-3.50)
Individual sport (ref no)	
Yes	2.10 (1.27-3.46)
Church / Religious classes (ref no)	
Yes	1.77 (1.06-2.95)



Conclusion

Physical activity, health & wellbeing cross-sectional associations with:

- Lower weekday screen time, peer smoking & alcohol levels
- Better self-rated health and higher wellbeing
- Higher engagement in community, sport and cultural activities







Practical implications

- Support Aboriginal females & older adolescents to engage in physical activity
- Target screen time and other health behaviours in physical activity strategies
- Greater support for Aboriginal community sport and cultural activities to engage groups of peers

