





# BMJ Open Knowledge translation in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research contexts in Australia: scoping review protocol

Makayla-May Brinckley <sup>1</sup>, Sarah Bourke <sup>1</sup>, Felecia Watkin Lui <sup>2</sup>,  
Raymond Lovett <sup>1</sup>

**To cite:** Brinckley M-M, Bourke S, Watkin Lui F, *et al.* Knowledge translation in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research contexts in Australia: scoping review protocol. *BMJ Open* 2022;**12**:e060311. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2021-060311

► Prepublication history and additional supplemental material for this paper are available online. To view these files, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2021-060311>).

Received 05 January 2022  
Accepted 06 July 2022



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2022. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

<sup>1</sup>National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, Australian National University, ACTON, Australian Capital Territory, Australia  
<sup>2</sup>Indigenous Education and Research Centre, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia

**Correspondence to**  
Ms Makayla-May Brinckley;  
makayla-may.brinckley@anu.edu.au

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction** Knowledge translation (KT) involves bridging the gaps between research knowledge and research application or practice, by sharing this knowledge with knowledge-users. KT is increasingly being used in research with Indigenous peoples globally to address the top-down and inappropriate research approaches commonly used in Indigenous research. Employing KT in Indigenous research in Australia is an emergent field, despite Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples having conducted KT for generations. There is limited evidence which demonstrates how KT is applied in the Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander context. Results will benefit researchers by demonstrating ways of appropriately translating research findings to knowledge-users, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, researchers and policy makers. The scoping review will also inform a KT definition, method and practices used in a large-scale, longitudinal cohort study of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults: the Mayi Kuwayu Study.

**Methods and analysis** Under guidance of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander governance committee, we will conduct a scoping review on KT in Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander research. We will follow the scoping review method outlined by the Joanna Briggs Institute. We will search the ANU SuperSearch, and grey and hard to find literature in June 2022. Abstracts and full-text articles will be screened by two independent reviewers. We will include studies that relate to KT in Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander research, regardless of the research topic. Results will be used to inform the KT definition, method and practices that can be used in Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander research contexts in Australia.

**Ethics and dissemination** The Mayi Kuwayu Study has ethics approvals from the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, 12 Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisations, and the Australian National University Human Research Ethics Committee. Results will be disseminated through peer-review publication and community workshops. Protocol registration is available online (10.17605/OSF.IO/JMFQ3).

## INTRODUCTION

### Background

Indigenous peoples in colonised countries have unique cultures and

### STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

- ⇒ Recent work reports on and evaluates the promising and wise knowledge translation (KT) practices in Indigenous health contexts internationally. The present study will be the first scoping review to map, report and discuss the literature on KT specifically for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia.
- ⇒ A potential limitation of this study is that the search terms are “knowledge translation” or “knowledge exchange” or “knowledge transfer” or “knowledge mobilisation” as these are commonly used phrases in the literature. There are possibly other phrases that have been used in the literature that will not be captured in this search.
- ⇒ This scoping review is limited to KT in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australia, which is necessary as the scoping review must be specific for the cultural context of an Australian national Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health study.
- ⇒ This scoping review will not review the quality of the studies; it will provide new evidence on how KT is described and what types of methods are used in employing KT in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australia.

socio-environmental contexts, but share a common history of being inappropriately researched, with little to no cultural acknowledgement or respect, and limited corresponding improvements in health and well-being outcomes as a result of the research.<sup>1,2</sup> Such inappropriate research ‘has neither been asked for, nor has it any relevance for the communities being studied’.<sup>3</sup> Historically, research has been used as a way for colonisers to regulate and control Indigenous peoples, and for researchers to advance their own agendas and careers, leading to the present-day cynicism and distrust of research in many Indigenous communities.<sup>1</sup> The Indigenous research field, however, is shifting, with Indigenous

bodies internationally recommending participatory research as a way to move from top-down research to instead involve Indigenous peoples throughout the research process.<sup>4</sup>

At the core of participatory research is an equal research partnership where researchers and Indigenous peoples make research decisions together.<sup>5</sup> These partnerships aim to shift the balance of research to have 'equal-opportunity' for all involved in sharing and generating knowledge.<sup>5</sup> Participatory research is upheld as standard practice for Indigenous research as it aims to give Indigenous communities autonomy and agency throughout research that involves them.<sup>4</sup> However, while its importance is internationally understood, the implementation of participatory research varies, and specific processes of participatory research with Indigenous peoples are still unclear.<sup>5</sup>

One process of participatory research is knowledge translation (KT). Our working definition of KT is that it is about bridging the gaps between research knowledge or findings, and research application or practice.<sup>6,7</sup> KT in research is the practice of sharing research knowledge with knowledge-users, who are the people, communities or organisations who use knowledge gathered by research to improve health systems, outcomes, services and products.<sup>8</sup> Knowledge-users may include the Indigenous communities involved in the research, academics or researchers, and policy makers. KT in research is therefore the dynamic and iterative process of how what researchers know becomes more widely known across populations.<sup>9</sup>

KT and participatory research both aim to cocreate knowledge through committed partnerships between knowledge-users and researchers.<sup>10</sup> While participatory research involves partnerships with knowledge-users throughout the whole research journey, KT is just one aspect of this participatory research journey. Effective KT is embedded in the whole research journey and occurs when research knowledge is translated to people who were involved in producing the knowledge.

While KT in research is a growing field, it has been practiced in Indigenous communities for generations.<sup>11</sup> Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are the First People of Australia, having lived on and from the land for tens of thousands of years. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have survived ongoing colonisation since 1788, keeping cultures, languages and customs alive and strong. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have always used KT to pass on knowledge about health, well-being, culture, environmental sustainability, and all aspects of life through stories, music, dance and other practices.<sup>11</sup> However, the application of KT in Indigenous research in Australia is still an emergent field, with limited evidence available on how to appropriately conduct KT with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the research context in Australia. Indigenist KT models and practices can be used as one tool to address the history of

research that has been detrimental to the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

### Rationale for the scoping review

Scoping reviews explore a defined body of literature, identify the type(s) of evidence available and summarise the evidence. This scoping review aims to map, report and discuss the available evidence on KT in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research in Australia, to assist in understanding how KT can be conducted in the context of a large-scale national survey of health and well-being across Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, policy and research landscapes.

A scoping review was selected for this research because we are interested in mapping, reporting, and discussing KT concepts to provide an overview of the available evidence. Scoping reviews allow for a broader research question than other types of reviews, which is useful for emergent fields such as KT with Indigenous populations.<sup>12</sup> Our research seeks to give an overview of the evidence and the diversity of knowledge available in this area.

This scoping review will be conducted from June 2022. Scoping review findings will demonstrate how researchers in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander contexts can appropriately translate research findings to a range of knowledge-users. A scoping review is necessary to ensure that KT definition, method and practices are, from the outset, created from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander needs and interests, with culture at the centre. Adapting Western methods, practices or tools does not produce the same quality of outcomes as designing methods, practices and tools within an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander worldview from the outset.<sup>13</sup> Further, commonly cited definitions, methods and practices of KT are inadequate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research contexts as they were not developed for these contexts; a scoping review is necessary as the first step to addressing these issues.

The scoping review findings will be relevant to all researchers working in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research contexts. The scoping review findings will also be used to inform KT in *Mayi Kuwayu: the National Study of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Wellbeing (the Mayi Kuwayu Study)*. The *Mayi Kuwayu Study* is a large-scale, national longitudinal cohort study of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples aged 16 years and older.<sup>14</sup> It aims to understand the links between culture and health and well-being outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The Study was developed for and by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, with their active involvement and input into the Study at every stage.

To date, the key focus of the *Mayi Kuwayu Study* has been on the survey development, survey rollout and validation of measures.<sup>14</sup> KT has been implemented in the *Mayi Kuwayu Study* where possible, including community workshops, participant fact sheets, presentations at

conferences and policy settings, and a strong social media presence. These practices have ensured that knowledge-users have been involved in the design, development and distribution of the Study, and have access to preliminary Study results.

As of December 2021, over 10 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people had participated in the Mayi Kuwayu Study. Now that the first wave of data has been collected, the focus of the Mayi Kuwayu Study has recently turned to translating data and results to key knowledge-users: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, policy-makers and other researchers. Developing KT practices for the Mayi Kuwayu Study has only been possible since the influx of participant data. The impetus for this scoping review is to inform the KT practices of the Mayi Kuwayu Study, however, results will also be relevant to researchers working in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research contexts more broadly.

There are few other scoping or literature reviews on KT for Indigenous peoples internationally. Morton Ninomiya *et al*<sup>15</sup> conducted an international review of KT in Indigenous health research to inform their work in Canada, and Shibasaki *et al*<sup>11</sup> conducted an international scoping review of KT models and frameworks which could be applied in the Torres Strait. While work is progressing for KT in Indigenous research contexts, to date, a review of KT for research with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples specifically has not been conducted. The present review will be the first to explore KT across Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australia, which aims to fill the gap in understanding the definitions, methods and processes implemented in KT with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia.

### Methodology

This scoping review is conducted under an Indigenous research methodology. As a protocol of an Indigenous research methodology, all stages of this research are guided by an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander governance committee. The *Thiitu Tharrmay Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Research Governance Committee* provides independent advice on research and evaluation activities conducted by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander well-being team at the Australian National University. *Thiitu Tharrmay* consists of at least 10 Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander members who are involved in the analyses, interpretations and outputs of work conducted by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander well-being team, including this scoping review. While it is not possible to represent the full diversity of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, members of *Thiitu Tharrmay* collectively represent a diversity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander lived experiences, come from different communities, cultures and countries, and different research backgrounds and expertise. Governance by *Thiitu Tharrmay* ensures that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander epistemologies (ways of knowing),

axiologies (ways of doing) and ontologies (ways of being) are centred throughout the review.<sup>16 17</sup>

As another protocol of an Indigenous research methodology, we will also conduct the scoping review and its analyses under Australian Indigenous Data Sovereignty principles, as outlined by the *Maiam nayri Wingara* Indigenous Data Sovereignty Collective.<sup>18</sup> Under these principles, we will have Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples control the data ecosystem; contextualise the scoping review findings; present data in ways that are relevant and empower self-determination; and ensure results are protective, strengths-based and accountable to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities. For details on how Indigenous Data Sovereignty Principles will be met throughout the scoping review, see online supplemental file 1.

## METHODS AND ANALYSIS

### Patient and public involvement

No patients involved.

### Objective

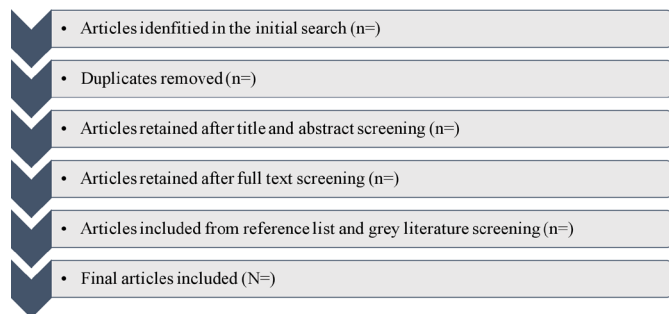
Our research question is: *what are the KT practices used in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research contexts?* Our objective is to map, report and discuss the literature on KT in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australia.

### Inclusion criteria

To answer this research question, we will conduct a scoping review following methods outlined by the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI).<sup>12</sup> The JBI method provides the principles of how to conduct a scoping review, including developing the inclusion criteria, conducting the search strategy and charting the results. This method was selected due to JBI's extensive work on evidence-based tools and resources, which are updated in line with methodological developments, making these methods the leading standards of practice.<sup>19</sup> This method has also been implemented in other scoping reviews in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research (eg, see Usher *et al*<sup>20</sup>).

Scoping reviews intend to have a broad scope and less restrictive inclusion criteria than other types of reviews.<sup>12</sup> To develop our inclusion criteria, the authors developed a list of common terms for “knowledge translation”, and worked with *Thiitu Tharrmay* to identify any additional terms used in academic and research settings to refer to “knowledge translation”. Members of *Thiitu Tharrmay* agreed that “knowledge translation” is an academic and research term that may not resonate with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members, but is appropriate for conducting the scoping review. *Thiitu Tharrmay* did not identify any additional search terms for the scoping review that were not already identified by the authors.

We use the truncated “Aborig\*” to refer to common variations of “Aboriginal”. We specify “Torres Strait” to include only peoples from the Torres Strait and exclude



**Figure 1** Source selection process.

other Islander groups. We also include “Indigenous”, “First Nations” and “First Peoples” as these terms are commonly used to refer to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Australia. Studies will be included if they purposefully focus on Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander participants. Studies that include Indigenous participants internationally will only be included if they also include Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander participants. Studies will be included if they describe research with either ongoing or completed KT processes. Discussion papers, literature reviews, commentaries and thesis will be included, while protocol papers will be excluded. We additionally restrict to ‘Australia’ and English language only. We do not restrict to any research area to keep the scope as broad as possible. The inclusion criteria for this scoping review are:

1. Population: (“*Aborig\**” or “*Torres Strait\**” or “*Indigenous*” or “*First Nation\**” or “*First People\**”).
2. Concept: (“*knowledge translation*” or “*knowledge exchange*” or “*knowledge transfer*” or “*knowledge mobilisation*”).
3. Context: (*Australia*).

### Search strategy

Step 1 is an initial search in the ANU SuperSearch online database, an all-in-one academic search engine that includes 568 electronic resources. The full list of e-resources and databases is available at: <http://library-admin.anu.edu.au/e-resources/index.html?showAll=GO>. In step 2, search results will be imported into EndNote, with duplicates removed. Step 3 is a two-stage screening

process by two separate reviewers, using the inclusion criteria described earlier. Titles and abstracts will be scanned for eligibility for full-text review. To be eligible for full-text review, resources must be about KT, and must include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the study population. Any discrepancies will be discussed between the two reviewers to come to a final decision. If a decision cannot be made, advice will be sought from an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander researcher. In step 4, all included resources will then undergo a full-text review. Finally, step 5 involves reviewing grey and hard to find literature that are not peer-reviewed, by searching the reference lists of included material, searching Indigenous research databases (Lowitja Institute Lit.Search, Trove, Aboriginal and Islander health worker journal, and Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet), and hand-searching books and chapters.

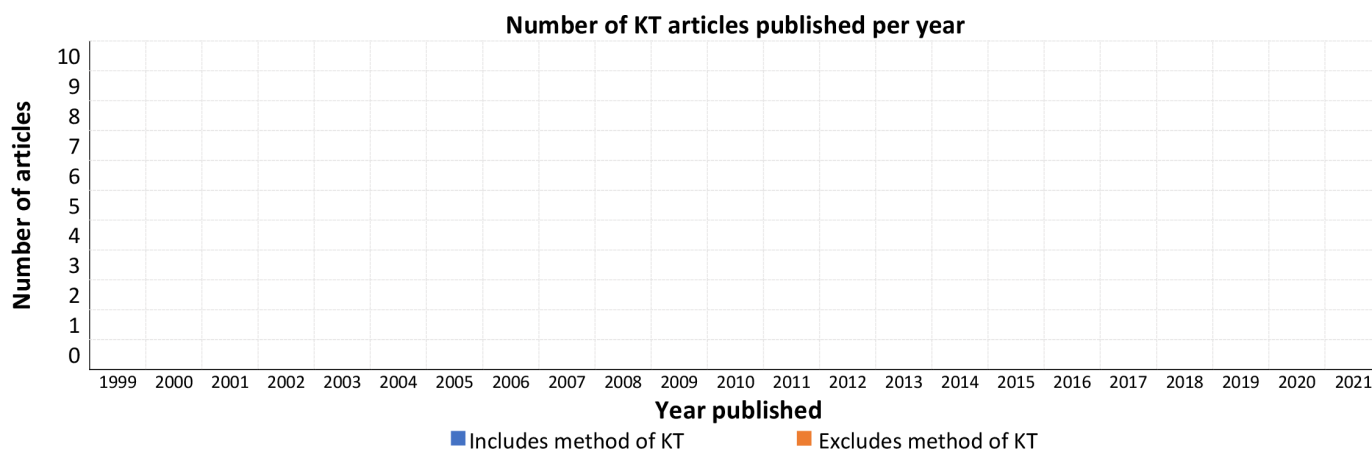
### Source of evidence selection

The source selection process is detailed in [figure 1](#).

### Presentation of evidence

We use the JBI method in conjunction with an Indigenous research methodology to first map and summarise the overall evidence, and to second present evidence that are aligned with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander worldviews. All scoping review analysis and presentation of evidence will be conducted in collaboration with *Thiitu Tharmay*.

We first follow the JBI guidance on presenting search results (eg, charting the descriptive criteria of each included source). JBI note that presenting the evidence can be an ‘iterative process’ for additional data that can be usefully charted, and that the presentation of the results is ‘expected to be further refined toward the end of the review’.<sup>19</sup> After charting JBI’s recommended criteria, in line *Thiitu Tharmay*’s advice, we therefore also report on evidence relevant under our Indigenous research methodology. This will include whether the study worked with a community reference group during the research, and whether the study centred what was important to the community in the translation activities.



**Figure 2** Number of KT articles published each year by inclusion/exclusion of KT method. KT, knowledge translation.

**Table 1** Overview of scoping review results

Author	Title	Research area	KT definition	KT method	Indigeneity of participants	Indigeneity of author/s
KT as the primary focus of the research						
KT as a component of the research						
*Indigeneity of authors is unknown. KT, knowledge translation.						

Presentation of scoping review results will also include calculating the distribution of articles based on extracted topics. This will include the distribution of articles published per year against the type of KT method (figure 2). It will also include evidence on the research area (eg, health, education, social science), the KT definition and method for each study, and Indigeneity of participants (ie, Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander). Where possible we will also report whether the article was authored by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander individuals and we will privilege the articles by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in our analyses, through more detailed reporting and examination of KT theory and methods used, as part of the Indigenous research methodology (table 1). Other additional evidence to extract, collate and present on according to our Indigenous research methodology is an ongoing and iterative process with *Thiitu Tharrmay*.

Transparency and readability of the scoping review results are of utmost importance for the benefit of other Indigenous health researchers. As such, reporting of the scoping review results will follow the PRISMA-ScR (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews) guidelines. The PRISMA-ScR contains a 20-item checklist for reporting results of a scoping review, developed by experts following best-practice guidance on increasing quality and transparency of research. The PRISMA-ScR guidelines helps scoping review readers ‘develop a greater understanding of relevant terminology, core concepts, and key items’.<sup>21</sup>

## ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION

The Mayi Kuwayu Study has ethics approvals from the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, the ANU Human Research Ethics Committee, and from an additional 12 State and Territory committees, including relevant Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations:

- ▶ Aboriginal Health and Medical Research Council (AH&MRC) NSW: 1268/17.

- ▶ Aboriginal Health Research Ethics Committee SA: AHREC 04-17-723.
- ▶ ACT Health 2018/ETH/00205.
- ▶ Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS): E030/22052015.
- ▶ Australian National University Human Research Ethics Committee: 2016/787.
- ▶ Central Australian Human Research Ethics Committee (CAHREC) CA-17-2810.
- ▶ Metro South, Queensland: HREC/2019/QMS/56115.
- ▶ NT Department of Health & Menzies: 2017-2804.
- ▶ Nunkuwarrin Yunti.
- ▶ St Vincent’s Hospital Melbourne HREC: 132/17.
- ▶ University of Tasmania (UTAS): H0016473.
- ▶ Western Australian Aboriginal Health Ethics Committee (WAAHEC): 787.

This protocol is registered with The Open Science Framework and is available online ([osf.io/asmp6](https://osf.io/asmp6)). The results of this scoping review will be discussed with *Thiitu Tharrmay* and disseminated through a peer-review publication and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, info sheets, workshops and presentations.

**Acknowledgements** The authors acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and their continuing connection to culture, land and seas. We acknowledge and thank all contributors to the development of the Mayi Kuwayu Study, the Study Chief Investigators and Partners, members of the Mayi Kuwayu Study team, and all Mayi Kuwayu Study participants. The authors, M-MB (Wiradjuri), RL (Wongaibon), SB (Gamilaroi, Jaru, and Gidja) and FWL (Torres Strait Islander with giz from Erub, Mabuag and Badu), are all Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples from Australia who also acknowledge their own connections to their cultures, ancestors and communities.

**Contributors** M-MB and RL conceptualised this work. M-MB drafted the manuscript. RL, SB, FW conducted the critical review of the manuscript. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding** M-MB (Ian Potter Foundation scholarship, ref: 31110439); RL (NHMRC Fellowship, ref: 1122273).

**Competing interests** None declared.

**Patient and public involvement** Patients and/or the public were not involved in the design, or conduct, or reporting, or dissemination plans of this research.

**Patient consent for publication** Not applicable.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Supplemental material** This content has been supplied by the author(s). It has not been vetted by BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) and may not have been peer-reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those

of the author(s) and are not endorsed by BMJ. BMJ disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content. Where the content includes any translated material, BMJ does not warrant the accuracy and reliability of the translations (including but not limited to local regulations, clinical guidelines, terminology, drug names and drug dosages), and is not responsible for any error and/or omissions arising from translation and adaptation or otherwise.

**Open access** This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

#### ORCID iDs

Makayla-May Brinckley <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9781-1429>

Sarah Bourke <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1700-1256>

Felecia Watkin Lui <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8402-3650>

Raymond Lovett <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8905-2135>

#### REFERENCES

- Smith LT. *Decolonizing methodologies: research and Indigenous peoples*. 2nd ed. UK: Zed Books, 2012.
- Walker M, Fredericks B, Mills K, et al. "Yarning" as a method for community-based health research with Indigenous women: the Indigenous Women's Wellness Research Program. *Health Care Women Int* 2014;35:1216–26.
- Wilson S. *Research Is Ceremony: Indigenous Research Methods: Indigenous Resistance & Decolonization, Research & Theory, Social Work*, 2008.
- Dudgeon P, Bray A, Darlaston-Jones D. *Aboriginal participatory action research: an Indigenous research methodology strengthening Decolonisation and social and emotional wellbeing*. Melbourne: Discussion Paper, The Lowitja Institute, 2020.
- Dadich A, Moore L, Eapen V. What does it mean to conduct participatory research with Indigenous peoples? A lexical review. *BMC Public Health* 2019;19:1388.
- Straus SE, Tetroe J, Graham I. Defining knowledge translation. *CMAJ* 2009;181:165–8.
- Tait H, Williamson A. A literature review of knowledge translation and partnership research training programs for health researchers. *Health Res Policy Syst* 2019;17:98.
- Canadian Institutes of Health Research. *Knowledge translation: definition*. Government of Canada, 2016.
- Leadbeater BJ, Banister EM, Marshall EA. How-What-We-Know-Becomes-More-Widely-Known is Context Dependant and Culturally Sensitive. In: Leadbeater BJ, Banister EM, Marshall EA, eds. *Knowledge translation in context: Indigenous, policy, and community settings*. University of Toronto Press, 2011.
- Jull J, Giles A, Graham ID. Community-Based participatory research and integrated knowledge translation: advancing the co-creation of knowledge. *Implement Sci* 2017;12:150.
- Shibasaki S, Sibthorpe B, Watkin Lui F, et al. Flipping the researcher knowledge translation perspective on knowledge use: a scoping study. *AlterNative: An International Journal of Indigenous Peoples* 2019;15:271–80.
- Peters M, Godfrey C, McInerney P. Chapter 11: Scoping Reviews. In: Aromataris E, Munn Z, eds. *JBI manual for evidence synthesis*, 2020.
- AIHW. *Measuring the social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Health and Wellbeing, 2009.
- Jones R, Thurber KA, Chapman J, et al. Study protocol: *Our Cultures Count*, the Mayi Kuwayu Study, a national longitudinal study of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander wellbeing. *BMJ Open* 2018;8:e023861.
- Morton Ninomiya ME, Maddox R, Brascoupe S, et al. Knowledge translation approaches and practices in Indigenous health research: a systematic review. *Soc Sci Med* 2022;301:114898.
- Moreton-Robinson A, Walter M. *Indigenous methodologies in social research*, 2009.
- Rigney L-I. Internationalization of an Indigenous Anticolonial cultural critique of research methodologies: a guide to Indigenist research methodology and its principles. *Wicazo Sa Review* 1999;14:109–21.
- Maiam nayri Wingara Indigenous Data Sovereignty Collective. Indigenous data Sovereignty Communique Canberra, ACT, 2018. Available: <https://www.maiamnayriwingara.org/key-principles>
- Aromataris EM Z. *JBI manual for evidence synthesis*. JBI, 2020.
- Usher K, Jackson D, Walker R, et al. Indigenous resilience in Australia: a scoping review using a reflective Decolonizing collective dialogue. *Front Public Health* 2021;9:630601.
- Tricco AC, Lillie E, Zarin W, et al. PRISMA extension for scoping reviews (PRISMA-ScR): checklist and explanation. *Ann Intern Med* 2018;169:467–73.