

Appendix 1: Literature searching strategies

Databases
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Australian Medical Index• BIDS (Science Citation Index)• BNI (British Nursing Index)• CDSR (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews)• CENTRAL/CCTR (Cochrane Controlled Trials Register)• CINAHL (Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature)• CRIW (Current Research Worldwide)• CRIB (Current Research in Britain)• DoH POINT (Department of Health Publications on the Internet)• EMBASE• ERIC (Educational Resource Information Centre Database)• HealthSTAR• HealthPromis (health promotion database that incorporates both grey and published literature): http://healthpromis.hda-online.org.uk/• HMIC (Health Management Information Consortium)• National Research Register and Health Technology Assessment• NHS CRD DARE: (Centre for Reviews and Dissemination Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effectiveness)• NHS CRD HTA (Health Technology Assessment)• NHS CRD NHS EED (NHS Economic Evaluation Database)• Index to Theses• ISTP (Index of Scientific and Technical Proceedings)• NRR (National Research Register)• PsycINFO• PubMed• Scisearch• Scopus• ScienceDirect• SSCI (Social Sciences Citation Index)• SCI (Science Citation – expanded)• Web of Science

Appendix 1: Databases that were searched to facilitate literature retrieval

Stage	Application to this study
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the chosen topic(s) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valuing children 2. Ethnography 3. Photo elicitation 4. Assets/asset mapping 5. Wellbeing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the common terms or key words associated with the topic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valuing Children: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Childhood b. Involving c. Participation 2. Ethnography: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observation b. Interview c. Reflexivity 3. Photo elicitation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Camera b. Photographs 4. Assets: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Positivity 5. Wellbeing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Feeling good b. Feeling well c. Doing good d. Doing well e. Happiness f. Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List any synonyms 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valuing Child/ren: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child* • Baby; bab* • Infan* • Toddler* • Adolescent; adolescent* • Young person; young pe* • Youth* • Childhood • Involving • Consultat* • Participat* • Working with • Engagag* 2. Ethnography: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnograph* • Interview* • Unstructured; semi-structured • Observ* • Data analysis 3. Photo elicitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pictures • Photo* 4. Assets/asset mapping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset* • Asset map* • Health asset* • Wellbeing Asset* • Public health asset* • Asset model • Glass half full • Positiv* 5. Wellbeing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-being • Wellbeing • Well being • Feeling good

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doing good • Feeling well • Doing Well
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List relevant subheadings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valuing Children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family • Friends • Peers • Gender • Upbringing • Early years • Culture • Nurture • Rearing 2. Ethnography: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical • Critical • Interpretive • Systematic 3. Photo elicitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autodriving • Photovoice • Photo novella • Reflexive photo* • Phenomenol* • Ethnograph* • Grounded theory 4. Assets/asset mapping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developmental asset* • Community asset* • Internal asset* • External asset* • Asset model • Salutogenesis 5. Wellbeing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eudaimic • Hedonic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide the precise terms that will be used in the search process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each of the synonyms was initially individually searched • Combinations of synonyms (and subheadings) were then searched utilising all feasible and realistic groupings, for example: <i>Child*</i> <i>Child* and asset*</i> <i>Child* and wellbeing* and asset*</i> <i>Child* and well-being* and asset*</i> <i>Child* and well being* and asset*</i>

Appendix 1: Application of McSweeney's (1990) framework for the generation of terms for the literature searching process

- A comprehensive and extensive range of websites were accessed, examples include: Department of Health; World Health Organization; Participation Works; Unicef; nef; The Children's Rights Alliance for England; National Children's Bureau; The National Participation Forum
- Bibliographic searching – unpublished research has been referenced and some work has been retrieved via library services or individual author contact (for example, Coad, 2008; Close, 2008)
- SIGLE: System for Information Retrieval on Grey Literature
- British National Bibliography for Report Literature
- Search of theses and dissertations in accessible libraries and via CINAHL
- Search engines, such as Google and Google Scholar

Appendix 1: Search strategies used for the retrieval of grey literature

Focus	Acquisition of literature
Valuing Children	Literature was retrieved electronically and hard copies of texts (including books) were accessed from the UH Learning Resource Centre [LRC]. A comprehensive range of websites were accessed (for example, National Children's Bureau, The Children's Society; The National Youth Agency; Participation Works). 41 sources were used to inform and plan the involvement of children in this Doctoral work.
Ethnography	Literature was retrieved electronically and hard copies of texts (including books) were accessed from the UH LRC. 49 sources were used to inform the selection of an ethnographic approach, 15 of these were primary research studies that had been undertaken with children and which had drawn upon ethnography.
Photo elicitation	Literature was retrieved electronically and hard copies of texts (including books) were accessed from the UH LRC. 31 sources were used to inform the selection of the photo elicitation method, 11 of these were primary research studies that had been undertaken with children and which had incorporated photography.
Assets/asset mapping	Literature was retrieved electronically, via databases, websites, the UH LRC or the British Lending Library. 126 items of literature were scrutinised. 69 of these had a direct focus upon assets within a health context [56 of the 69 were journal articles, 28 being primary research relating to assets; the remaining 13 were either other published texts or documents retrieved from relevant websites such as the World Health Organization]. The remaining 45 items (37 journal articles and 10 other published texts or documents from both the UH LRC and relevant websites) were related to assets and included work focussing upon salutogenesis and public health indicators.
Wellbeing	Literature was retrieved electronically, via databases, websites, the UH LRC or the British Lending Library. 137 items of literature were scrutinised, 55 were journal articles, with 21 being primary research relating to children's wellbeing. The remaining items were documents retrieved from a comprehensive range of websites, such as the Office for National Statistics and nef, these focussed upon both child and adult wellbeing.

Appendix 1: Acquisition of literature

