

	Author, year	Country	Domain	Aim	Method	Participants	Results	QR ¹
Body-mapping conducted primarily for research or community development purposes	STEVENS & LE ROUX, 2011	South Africa	HIV/AIDS	To understand the experience of HIV positive women who undergo forced sterilization.	One-day body-mapping workshop.	Four HIV positive women who reported coerced sterilization.	Themes: 1. The struggle of learning to live with HIV as a struggle of learning to love oneself; 2. being positive in life; 3. sterilization as an extreme loss. Body-mapping as a means of sharing stories with stakeholders.	10
	MacGREGOR, 2009; MacGREGOR & MILLS, 2011			To examine the personal and political dimensions of HIV/AIDS in Khayelitsha through examination of the Bambanani women's group's work.	2009: body-mapping examined within a human rights framework. 2011: Follow up interviews with women who completed body-mapping as part of the Bambanani women's group initiative in 2003.	2009: all members of the group who completed body-mapping; 2011: five members who completed follow-up interviews.	2009: reflections on political impact; 2011: women expressed difficulties negotiating sexual health in the context of being HIV-positive.	10
	HORNE, 2011			To consider the significance of illness narratives by people living with a life-threatening condition (HIV).	Narratives and body-maps created by Bambanani women's group. Analyzed by researcher within framework of myths and other narrative frameworks.	Minimum of five South African women who were HIV positive.	Elements of myths and FRANK's (1995) ² illness narratives present in the women's narratives.	10

¹ Quality rating: extent to which method concurred with SOLOMON's (2002) body-mapping guide

² FRANK's seminal 1995 work on the body, illness and ethics identified narrative typologies or types of illness story: restitution, chaos and quest narratives.

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Body-mapping conducted primarily for research or community development purposes	BRETT-MacLEAN, 2009	Canada	HIV/AIDS	To better understand embodied experience of living with AIDS and communicate findings to the community.	Community workshop on representing embodied experience of living with AIDS through body-mapping. Personal reflection facilitated, symbols included.	Three adult male HIV positive participants.	Body-maps created, art exhibited in a public space (the Community Arts Coffeehouse).	9
	ORCHARD et al., 2014			To explore how gender and ideas about the body affect medication practices.	Two 4-day body-mapping workshops.	Eleven HIV positive participants (5 men and 6 women).	Body-mapping contributed uniquely to the research. Medication practices were described as complex and influenced by culture, the person's view of health and bodily response to medication.	9
	NÖSTLINGER et al., 2015	Belgium		To support HIV-positive migrants in coping with HIV. To better understand their experiences and communicate that to the community through art.	3-day body-mapping workshop. Facilitated exploration and sharing of lived experience of HIV.	Ten sub-Saharan migrants living with HIV in Belgium.	Results demonstrated the influence of structural factors on the ability of participants to cope with HIV. The culture of silence among African migrant communities in relation to HIV limits social support.	10

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Body-mapping conducted primarily for research or community development purposes	LUDLOW, 2014	Canada	End-stage renal disease	To learn about how patients cope with hemodialysis therapy and how they communicate their health concerns.	Patients provided with a paper template with a thin line drawing of a person in a dialysis chair. Patients used basic art materials to map their experiences. Researcher created own visual "memos" which reflected how she perceived patients were feeling.	Five geriatric inpatients who were receiving hemodialysis therapy six days a week.	Patterns of (dis)connection with the dialysis unit. Visual expression aided communication. Some expressed overwhelming pain, others denial and others hope/resiliency.	5
	CHENHALL et al., 2013	Australia	Sexual health	To understand young Australians' understandings of sexual health.	Workshops including body-mapping with body-map of a hypothetical teenager; aim to elicit information about sexual health.	118 female and male school-aged participants.	Workshops appeared effective.	7
	SENIOR et al., 2014			To understand young people's perceptions of risks from sexually transmitted infections.	Body outline of a hypothetical teenager drawn and used to facilitate interviews and workshop on sexual health.	Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians aged between 16 and 25 years from remote, rural and regional areas.	Knowledge of STIs was low. Young people perceived their risk of contracting an STI from someone their age was low. Young women described difficulty negotiating safe sexual relationships. Alcohol and drugs were associated with unsafe practices. Sexual education was viewed as ineffective.	6

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Body-mapping conducted primarily for research or community development purposes	GAMLIN, 2011	Mexico	Child health	To explore how indigenous Mexican children understand the effects of agricultural labor on their bodies.	Body-mapping exercise; children asked to draw how their bodies looked and felt after work; then asked what they had drawn and why.	28 children aged between 7 and 12 years.	Three main themes: 1. type and state of clothing, 2. dirt or <i>goma</i> and 3. redness in the eyes.	4
	MITCHELL 2006 (two articles published in 2006 based on the same research)	Philippines		1. To examine children's perspectives on body and illness in the context of poverty, social marginalization and unsanitary living conditions. 2. To examine body mapping as a child-centered research method.	Children traced around each other's bodies and were then interviewed based on their body map about their ideas about and experiences of their body, health and illness. Some children participated in focus groups on health and illness.	Children who lived in Purok Dagat (Bacolod City, Philippines) and who expressed an interest in taking part in the research.	1. Children described the embodied effects of their living conditions, including physical effects perceived as "minor" by adults (in comparison to life-threatening medical conditions). 2. Body-mapping posed several methodological and ethical issues; but was nonetheless useful and did not privilege adult knowledge, creating an opportunity for children's perspectives to be expressed.	6
	GASTALDO et al., 2013	Canada	Undocumented workers' employment and health	To explore the experiences and circumstances of undocumented workers in the Greater Toronto Area.	Body-mapping workshop and public display of body-maps and testimonies in the town hall.	20 Latin American undocumented workers working in Canada for 18+ months.	Institutional and socio-demographic factors, gender kinship relations influenced migratory trends. Canada seen as a gateway to a better life. Anticipated economic benefit was the most common reason for migrating, followed by difficulties in country of origin. Demand for undocumented workers high and likely to increase.	10

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Body-mapping conducted primarily for research or community development purposes	SWEET & ORTIZ ESCALANTE, 2015	US, Mexico, Spain	Embodied experience of social space / place.	1. To explore the use of body mapping to understand gender violence and fear, as well as its use as a therapeutic process. 2. To advocate for the inclusion of body-mapping in safety audits and familiarize planners with this method.	Two hour-long workshops. Participants asked to represent on their body maps feelings that reduce or increase their rights in the city—inside and outside of the body outline—and to narrate the meaning of their body map.	Ten feminist planners in New York City, Mexico City and Barcelona.	Body-map storytelling observed to be a useful tool in the context of planning, to understand women's embodied experiences of cities. Researchers noted several means of varying its intensity noted.	9
	VINCENT, 2014	Australia		To examine notions of self, other and place and representations of these in a social history museum.	Two day-long body mapping workshops. Body maps turned into three dimensional body sculptures and exhibited. Public invited to engage with the ideas.	Eight residents of Wagga Wagga (Australia): six women and two men. Visitors to the museum.	Personal geography body maps—places near and far that shape a life. Complexities of place, embodied social experience and identity described. Witnessing. Relational understanding of body maps/sculptures.	8
	GRIFFIN, 2011	Canada	Teacher training	To examine how music teacher trainees' experiences of music inform their teaching practices.	Body mapping activities and visual reflection incorporated into course work. Group reflection on results.		Five themes emerged: 1. process of body mapping and musical experience, 2. music everywhere, 3. school influences, 4. family, and 5. fear.	7

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Body-mapping conducted with an explicit therapeutic purpose	LU & YUEN, 2012	Canada	Domestic violence	The research project aimed to gain an understanding of Aboriginal women's process of healing from domestic violence.	Women participated in 3-day arts-based workshop over two weekends. This included body mapping. Process documented and analyzed by researchers. Body maps exhibited at a local commercial gallery.	Aboriginal (First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples) women who had experienced domestic violence.	Art therapy workshops including body mapping appeared to be helpful in the women's healing process. Knowledge translation achieved through exhibition of works.	10
	HEMMINGS 1995	UK	Grief (children)	Describes the use of body mapping to help bereaved child reconnect with their emotions.	Body of child traced onto large piece of paper, art materials used to decorate and paint it. Child presented with list of feelings.	No specific participants—procedure described from clinical experience.	Body mapping suggested as a useful tool in communicating with children about their emotions.	6
	CRAWFORD, 2010	Canada	Trauma	Describes body-mapping as a therapeutic intervention for people who have experienced trauma which encourages processing of embodied experience.	Describes therapeutic process and course of therapy with deidentified “composite” client representing several clinical cases. Body-mapping conducted over four sessions.	Unspecified number of clinical cases.	Body-mapping noted to hold potential as a therapeutic tool.	9

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Body-mapping conducted	SANTEN 2014, 2015	South Africa	Trauma (children)	To describe a therapeutic process involving body-mapping to treat trauma in children and adolescents.	Describes therapeutic process and course of 90 sessions of therapy with deidentified client.	Children and adolescents who had experienced trauma.	Body-mapping noted to hold potential as a therapeutic tool.	7
					Describes body-mapping as used with several clients.		Body-mapping noted to hold potential as a therapeutic tool.	7