## Sample of Qualitative Findings from Glenton et al. 2013 (LHW Review)

Groups 1-2	
	<ol> <li>LHWs were compared favourably with health professionals, whom recipients often regarded as less accessible, less friendly, more intimidating, and less respectful.</li> </ol>
Groups 3-4	
	<ol> <li>LHWs reported difficulties in managing emotional relationships and boundaries with recipients.</li> </ol>
Groups 5-6	
	<ol> <li>LHWs, particularly those working in urban settings, reported difficulties maintaining personal safety when working in dangerous settings or at night.</li> </ol>
Groups 7-8	
	25. Some studies suggested that the closer the collaboration was between the health professional and the LHW, the better the relationship was likely to be.
Groups 9-10	
	30. Changes in tasks could influence expectations regarding incentives. For instance, while some LHWs were willing to work as volunteers when tasks could be done at their leisure, activities that demanded that they were present during labour and birth implied irregular and unpredictable working conditions, and led to demands for monetary incentives.