

## Original Research




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# Willingness to Work amongst Australian Frontline Healthcare Workers during Australia's First Wave of Covid-19 Community Transmission: Results of an Online Survey

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## Abstract

**Objectives:** The majority of research investigating healthcare workers' (HCWs) willingness to work during public health emergencies, asks participants to forecast their perceptions based on hypothetical emergencies, rather than in response to the actual public health emergencies they have experienced. This research explored frontline HCWs willingness to work during Australia's first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic among frontline HCWs.

**Methods:** Participants ( $n = 580$ ) completed an online questionnaire regarding their willingness to work during the pandemic.

**Results:** A total of 42% of participants reported being less willing to work during the pandemic compared to before. Availability of personal protective equipment (PPE), concern expressed by family members, and viral exposure were significant barriers. A third of participants disagreed that some level of occupational risk for exposure to infectious disease was acceptable while a quarter of participants had received communications from their workplace concerning obligations to work during COVID-19.

**Conclusions:** The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted Australian frontline HCWs' willingness to work. Scarcity of PPE and exposure to the virus were the most cited reasons impacting on willingness to work. Appropriate policies and practices should be implemented and communicated efficiently to frontline HCW's. This research provides insight into the lived experiences of Australian healthcare professionals' willingness to work during a pandemic.

## Introduction

Australian health authorities responded promptly to the COVID-19 pandemic, minimizing community transmission of the virus.<sup>1</sup> However, transmission of SARS-CoV-2, the coronavirus that causes COVID-19, was not completely halted. On March 16, 2021, Australia had recorded 29137 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 909 deaths.<sup>2</sup> In the state of Victoria alone, 3561 Healthcare workers (HCWs) were confirmed COVID-19 positive by January 2021, with 1 death.<sup>3,4</sup>

A total of 2 distinct spikes in Australian COVID-19 cases were reported during 2020; the first spike occurred between March and April, followed by a reduction in community transmission in May and June. A subsequent second spike ensued in July, waning throughout September. Victoria primarily contributed to this second wave of cases.<sup>2</sup>

### On the frontline

HCWs are on the frontline when responding to public health emergencies. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, medical doctors (MDs), nurses, and paramedics are at increased risk of occupational exposure.<sup>5</sup> In addition to the ever-present threat to physical health, COVID-19 has also had an impact on the mental health of HCW's, including elevated risk of anxiety,<sup>6–12</sup> insomnia,<sup>7,9,11–13</sup> depression,<sup>7,9</sup> secondary or vicarious trauma, and severe stress reactions.<sup>14,15</sup> Diminished job satisfaction,<sup>10</sup> and increased burnout and demoralization,<sup>16,17</sup> add to the mental health burden associated with the pandemic.

The long-term physical and mental health consequences for frontline HCWs may not be fully understood for many years. As seen with other disasters such as 9/11 and the Australian Black Saturday bush fires,<sup>18</sup> frontline workers are susceptible to post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, and substance abuse.<sup>19</sup> A key lesson learned during the Ebola outbreak in West Africa between 2014 and 2016, was the need to enable frontline HCW's to feel heard.<sup>20</sup> The World Health Organization (WHO) advised that engaging with, and supporting HCWs was key to overcoming the outbreak, and believes these insights are crucial in the frontline response to COVID-19.<sup>21,22</sup> During the evolving COVID-19 pandemic, it is critical to explore novel ways to engage with frontline HCW's and discover, synchronously, what their concerns are.

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Key lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic are emerging, including timely access to personal protective equipment (PPE).<sup>8,23–31</sup> There is a need for improved workplace communications, surge planning, and expansion of roles for HCWs. Organizations need to aid HCWs with provision of temporary accommodation and childcare facilities, and explicit policies to protect workers from harm.<sup>32,33</sup>

### *Willingness to work*

HCW willingness to work during disasters has been explored in a number of different reviews and studies.<sup>34–39</sup> This growing evidence-base has identified a number of key barriers and enablers to frontline HCW's willingness to work during disasters.

A systematic review regarding willingness to work during influenza pandemics ascertained females were less willing to work than their male counterparts.<sup>34,40</sup> Childcare responsibilities increased the probability that a HCW would not want to work.<sup>34,39</sup> HCWs based in urban locations or working part-time were less inclined to work.<sup>34</sup> Several studies identified fear of infection,<sup>38,41,42</sup> chemical or radiation exposure,<sup>39,43</sup> and fear of infecting family,<sup>36,38,42,43</sup> as key barriers regarding willingness to work. Feelings of isolation and a desire for compensation if infected were also concerns.<sup>41</sup>

Feelings of professional obligation to work during a health emergency has been reported in several studies,<sup>36,38,39,42,44</sup> as well as the perception of the importance of the HCWs role during a pandemic,<sup>34</sup> both of which have positive effects on willingness to work. HCWs professional obligation to work is subtly different from preparedness to work. Willingness to work explores personal motivation to work and is influenced by risk perception. Preparedness to work refers more to their actual ability to work (i.e., enough training, access to PPE etc.). If a workplace was regarded as safe, had plans for surge capacity, and adequate protective measures had been undertaken, HCWs were more prepared to work.<sup>34,44</sup> Trust in the employer and provision of timely information from organizations were linked with willingness to work.<sup>41,42</sup> HCWs who were adequately trained in pandemic awareness, had good knowledge of their role,<sup>34,40</sup> and who were good communicators reported increased willingness to work during a pandemic.<sup>34</sup> Many existing studies explore hypothetical public health emergencies, and may not necessarily provide an accurate reflection of willingness to work in the event of an actual emergency.

Often previous research exploring healthcare workers perceptions of willingness to work was based on hypothetical scenarios.<sup>38–40,43</sup> Given ongoing reports and concerns regarding HCWs access to PPE and reported negative psychological impacts from responding to this healthcare crisis, this research sought to investigate the extent to which the first wave of COVID-19 impacted on the willingness of frontline HCWs in Australia to work, and if there were any notable differences in willingness to work between MDs, nurses, and paramedics. This research will provide actual unfolding data on the perceptions of frontline HCWs willingness to work during a public health emergency.

## **Methods**

### *Study design*

Participants completed a mixed-methods questionnaire delivered through Qualtrics software (Qualtrics Inc., Provo, Utah) and disseminated via social media (Facebook and Twitter). A multi-modal

sampling methodology was utilized, which included initial convenience sampling and subsequent snowball sampling. Snowball sampling was included to increase the number of research participants. Based on the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA) data, there are 125641 medical doctors, 415433 nurses, and midwives, and 19838 paramedics registered in Australia.<sup>45</sup> With a total potential sample pool of 561000 participants, an appropriate sample size would be 384 respondents.<sup>46</sup> Medical practitioners represent 15.7% of all registered healthcare professionals, nurses and midwives represent 56.3% and paramedics, 2.5%. Women account for 75.3% of all registered Australian healthcare professionals.<sup>46</sup> Participants were drawn from all 8 Australian States and Territories. Whilst individual workplaces were not recorded, the sample was widespread throughout Australia and likely drawn from multiple workplaces.

The questionnaire was active between April 16 to 30, 2020 immediately following the first wave of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Australia. Potential participants included any licensed MD, nurse/midwife, or paramedic working within the Australian healthcare system during the research period. Participants read an online information letter then selected an option confirming they consented to participate in the research. The questionnaire was comprised of 2 sections: (1) demographic factors, (2) perceptions of professional obligation, and willingness to work during the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants were asked to what extent the following aspects were impacting their willingness to work during the pandemic:

- 1) Availability of PPE,
- 2) Risk of COVID-19 exposure,
- 3) Inability to socially distance from family,
- 4) Inability to socially distance from other community members,
- 5) Concern expressed from family members, and
- 6) Caring responsibilities.

These questions were posed on a 7-point Likert scale (1 = low impact, 7 = high impact). Questions were either forced response (utilizing Likert scales or dichotomous response options), or optional open-ended questions. The questions utilized in the online survey are included in the supplementary material.

The research was approved by the Edith Cowan University Human Research Ethics Committee (#2020-01397). Appropriate informed consent was obtained from participants via Qualtrics software (Qualtrics Inc., Provo, Utah) survey tool.

## **Analysis**

### *Quantitative data*

Questionnaire data was downloaded into IBM SPSS 24.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA). 1-Way ANOVA and independent samples t-tests compared differences in means of continuous (Likert-scale) variables between groups. Fisher's Exact and Chi Square tests compared differences in proportions between categorical variables. Significance level was set at  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

### *Qualitative data*

A coding protocol was established to identify key themes in the survey's descriptive open-ended questions. Preliminary manual coding by 2 independent researchers identified relevant themes. Subsequent coding then identified overarching themes within the data.

## Results

### Demographics

A total of 735 participants commenced the questionnaire, of which 150 did not answer all forced response questions. Out of these 150 participants, there were no differences between age ( $P = 0.594$ ), gender ( $P = 0.277$ ), or healthcare discipline ( $P = 0.155$ ) amongst those who provided demographic data ( $n = 95$ ), compared to participants who completed all forced response questions. With no noticeable relationships for those not completing all forced response questions, we considered this missing data completely at random and therefore appropriate to exclude from the analysis. The remaining 585 participants answered all forced response questions. Out of these participants, 5 were not licensed MDs, paramedics, or nurses hence were also removed from the analysis, leaving a total of 580 participants.

Participants were comprised of 82 MDs (14.14%), 237 nurses, nurse practitioners, or midwives (subsequently referred to as nurses, 40.86%), and 261 paramedics (45%). The entire sample was 72% female. Females represented 95% of the nursing cohort, 61% of the MD cohort, and 56% of the paramedic cohort. MDs either worked in hospitals (73%), or in General Practice (GP) clinics (27%), while nurses worked in hospitals (68%), GP clinics (17%), aged-care facilities (7%), or in community care positions (8%). All (100%) paramedics worked for an ambulance service. The entire sample's mean age was 41.2 years ( $\pm 10.8$  years). Paramedics were significantly younger ( $\mu = 37.2$  years) than both MDs ( $\mu = 44.1$  years;  $P < 0.001$ ) and nurses ( $\mu = 44.6$  years;  $P < 0.001$ ). The mean years of work experience in participants' primary profession was 12.7 years ( $\pm 9.2$  years) for the entire sample. Correspondingly, paramedics had significantly less work experience ( $\mu = 9.8$  years) than nurses ( $\mu = 15.3$  years;  $P < 0.001$ ) and MDs ( $\mu = 14.7$  years;  $P < 0.001$ ).

### Perceptions of professional obligation and willingness to work during the covid-19 pandemic

Participants were asked 'Have you received any communication from your workplace concerning obligation to work during the pandemic?' A quarter of participants (26%) suggested they had. Nurses were more likely to suggest they had compared to paramedics (31% vs. 22%,  $\chi^2 = 6.232$ ,  $P = 0.044$ ). MDs (27%) were no more likely to suggest they had, compared to nurses or paramedics. Open-ended responses indicated 11% ( $n = 64$ ) of participants felt there was a lack of information provided, while 9.7% ( $n = 56$ ) suggested there was information overload. Another 8.4% ( $n = 49$ ) indicated a lack of clarity in communications from workplaces.

Participants were asked the extent to which they had weighed their professional obligation ('I should work') with personal risk ('I could get infected, I could infect my family'). A total of 75% of participants agreed they had considered this. More MDs expressed they had contemplated this statement than paramedics (MDs 81%, paramedics 72%,  $P = 0.003$ ).

Another question examined the extent to which participants agreed that as a HCW, some level of risk regarding workplace exposure to infectious disease is acceptable. A third of the participants (35%) disagreed with this statement. MDs were less likely to agree with this statement than nurses (MDs 32%, nurses 39%,  $P = 0.037$ ).

Additionally, participants were asked if their willingness to work had changed during the pandemic compared to pre-pandemic times. A total of 42% of participants suggested they felt

their willingness to work during the pandemic was less than pre-pandemic times. MDs were more likely to suggest this compared to both nurses ( $P = 0.032$ ), and paramedics ( $P = 0.034$ ) (MDs 54%, nurses 44%, paramedics 44%).

Table 1 below depicts the results of various factors such as the Access to PPE and Risk of exposure to COVID-19, and the impact these factors have had on HCWs willingness to work during the pandemic.

Participants suggested that Access to PPE was the factor most heavily impacting on their willingness to work at the present time. Paramedics were less concerned about Access to PPE than MDs and nurses ( $P < 0.001$  respectively). Access to PPE was suggested to impact on willingness to work to a significantly greater extent than all other items with the exceptions of Concern expressed by family members and Risk of Exposure to COVID-19. Access to PPE was more strongly positively correlated to Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 ( $r = 0.572$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) than to Concern expressed by family members ( $r = 0.356$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). Similarly, Concern from family members ( $P = 0.001$ ) and Exposure to COVID-19 ( $P = 0.016$ ) was suggested to impact willingness to work significantly greater than all other items with the exception of Access to PPE. While Inability to socially distance from family was not impacting willingness to work to the same extent as Access to PPE, Concern from family members, and Risk of Exposure to COVID-19, it was suggested to impact more than one's ability to Maintain social distancing from other members of the community, and Caring responsibilities. Being able to maintain social distancing from other members of the community was suggested to impact on willingness to work significantly less than all other items.

Participants were asked if there were any other aspects currently impacting on their willingness to work at the present time via open-ended text box. From 217 unique responses, 6 themes arose through analysis: (1) discontent with their employer, (2) the government, (3) concerns expressed by HCWs with pre-existing medical conditions, (4) mental health concerns, (5) staff morale, and (6) stigma from the community associated with being an HCW. Table 2 provides some examples of open-text responses under each of the 6 themes.

## Discussion

This research identified that during the first wave of COVID-19 in Australia, frontline HCWs surveyed in April 2020 had several concerns impacting their willingness to work. Compared to pre-pandemic circumstances, over 40% of HCWs were less inclined to work. By April 20, 2020 (the last day the online survey was open for completion) Australia had recorded 6798 cumulative cases, substantially less than the 28000+ recorded by the latter end of January 2021.<sup>2</sup> It is uncertain if more HCWs would be disinclined to work the longer the pandemic lasts. Organizational processes and procedures are likely to be more streamlined now than they were at the start of the pandemic, weighed against factors such as fatigue and burnout.

As the pandemic continues, the risks of ongoing physical, psychological, and emotional toll on frontline workers, and their families is of great concern.<sup>47</sup> The prevalence of traumatic stress in HCWs during the pandemic has been reported as ranging from 7.4–35% with women, nurses, and frontline workers particularly at risk.<sup>48</sup> It has been recommended that organizations recognize early symptoms of psychological trauma in order to establish appropriate interventions and protective factors to prevent or help alleviate conditions such as severe depression, post-traumatic stress

**Table 1.** Mean scores for rating of importance placed on factors impacting clinician's willingness to work during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Australia (low impact = 1, high impact = 7)

|                      | PPE*#       | Exposure*   | Social distance - family | Social distance - other | Concern - family# | Caring      |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Total sample         | 4.60 (2.04) | 4.52 (1.86) | 3.96 (2.08)              | 2.99 (1.73)             | 3.78 (2.08)       | 3.69 (2.07) |
| Mean Medical Doctors | 5.36 (1.91) | 4.87 (1.95) | 4.22 (2.11)              | 3.06 (1.64)             | 3.81 (2.13)       | 3.66 (1.89) |
| Mean Nurses          | 4.86 (2.05) | 4.67 (1.91) | 3.93 (2.14)              | 3.15 (1.84)             | 4.16 (2.04)       | 3.82 (2.07) |
| Mean Paramedics      | 4.14 (1.97) | 4.28 (1.76) | 3.90 (2.02)              | 2.83 (1.64)             | 3.43 (2.05)       | 3.59 (2.12) |
| P                    | < 0.001     | 0.016       | 0.531                    | 0.147                   | 0.001             | 0.502       |

\*statistically significant difference between medical doctors and paramedics

#statistically significant difference between nurses and paramedics

**Table 2.** Themes and examples of open-ended responses from open-ended question asking participants if there were any other aspects currently impacting their willingness to work during the COVID-19 pandemic

| Theme  | Examples  |
|--|---|
| Discontent with employer<br>(45 mentions)                  | 'Blatant lies and lack of care displayed by employer.' (Patient transport officer)  |
|  | 'I have seen first-hand how selfish admin are and they don't care about staff or patients.' (MD)  |
|  | 'Lack of transparency by Upper management and sycophantic directors and managers.' (MD)   |
| Discontent with Government<br>(11 mentions)                | 'Very annoyed by having been reprimanded by ID Professor at my hospital for simply asking if I can wear my own masks (which I have purchased myself) when dealing with non-Covid-suspect patients given the risk of asymptomatic transmission. This ID Professor then rang my boss to complain (I am an advanced trainee in a different specialty). I feel this approach is completely out of line.' (MD) |
|  | 'Lack of confidence in the public health sector to keep me safe.' (nurse)   |
| HCWs with pre-existing medical conditions<br>(20 mentions) | 'Mismanagement of government funding, greed, and unwillingness to spend money to prepare for a pandemic leads to the situation we are now in.' (nurse)  |
|  | 'Currently pregnant and workplace unwilling/unable to consider a non-clinical role. Workplace states no evidence that pregnant women are at more risk of severe infection hence no need to change practice. Workplace also states that my job attending codes/deteriorating patients is low risk.' (MD)   |
| Mental Health<br>(12 mentions)                             | 'Age, health: pre-existing factors hypertension and hydro nephrosis of kidney. Fear of dying if I contract the virus. Have 4 children.' (paramedic)   |
|  | 'I am personally in the "high risk" category, currently there are no alternate duties available, or contact from management regarding policy for at-risk workers.' (paramedic)  |
| Staff morale<br>(9 mentions)                               | 'Mental health. I do not feel safe and I do not feel supported.' (nurse)  |
|  | 'Mental health reasons. I'm scared.' (nurse)  |
| Stigma from community members<br>(5 mentions)              | 'Staff morale is terrible, management are terrible.' (paramedic)  |
|  | 'Stigma from people that you are contaminated just because you have a uniform on.' (paramedic)  |
|  | 'Community are scared and at times aggressive, thinking we may be infectious. We are not allowed to educate, only hierarchy.' (remote HCW)  |

Abbreviations: HCW, Healthcare worker; MD, Medical doctor.

disorder, and substance abuse from developing.<sup>48</sup> A 2019 investigation of American nurses concluded burnout was likely to impact on work performance.<sup>49</sup> A third of participants reported at least 1 symptom of burnout (35%), 30% had symptoms of depression, and 16% disclosed absenteeism. Work performance was self-rated as 'poor' in 10% of nurses without burnout, and 27% of nurses with burnout.<sup>49</sup> Factors such as burnout and depression could potentially impact on the quality of patient care. The investigation was conducted prior to COVID-19 and raises concerns regarding the ability of HCWs to maintain adequate standards of patient care during periods of heightened workplace stress such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

With regard to *Social distancing from family*, *Social distancing from community members*, or *Caring responsibilities*, the extent to which these factors impacted willingness to work were no different

between professions (Table 1), although paramedics had a lower mean score for all 3 categories than nurses and MDs. With respect to *Concern expressed by family members*, this impacted nurses significantly more than paramedics. This survey did not explore family and parental commitments extensively, but occupational exposure to COVID-19 could be a concern to family members of HCWs, particularly if children are part of the family unit. Influenza pandemics have shown childcare obligations can significantly affect frontline HCWs willingness to work, and even young children can be aware of the risks of their HCW parents being exposed to COVID-19 in the workplace.<sup>34,50</sup>

Some HCWs with pre-existing medical conditions reported feeling unsupported by their employers (Table 2). While there is no current evidence that pregnant HCWs are at elevated risk of infection from COVID-19,<sup>51</sup> the psychological impact from

anxiety cannot be ignored.<sup>52</sup> A recent Austrian study found that the pandemic was having a profoundly negative effect on the psychological health of pregnant women, with nearly 50% of their participants working in essential services or as HCWs. This demonstrates the need for workplaces to consider employees' physical and mental well-being and scrutinize existing policies concerning employee welfare. Various HCWs expressed a desire to work in a role away from the frontline, as they or their family members were in a 'high risk' category. It is possible some organizations are unable to do this, lacking alternative roles and suitable replacements for frontline work. However, there should be appropriate communications and policies in-situ to manage these challenges. Research has underscored the need for suitable pre-pandemic preparedness guidelines from organizations in order to handle such disasters appropriately.<sup>42</sup> Employer discontent was a frequently mentioned factor regarding willingness to work amongst our sample, with 45 open-text box comments. An additional 11 comments expressed discontent with the government's response to the pandemic. Requests for open and honest communication and timely information were frequently noted.

An important consideration for HCWs was the availability of PPE. MDs and nurses suggested *Access to PPE* was impacting their willingness to work more so than paramedics; however, paramedics still recorded an elevated level of concern with a mean response of 4.14 out of a possible 7 (with 7 representing 'high impact'). The reason for paramedics being less concerned than other HCWs is unclear. Many possible reasons exist, including knowledge of pre-existing stock levels within their own organization, a higher risk threshold concerning exposure to COVID-19 or potentially clearer messaging from management about how PPE supplies were going to be managed. PPE shortages have been recorded worldwide,<sup>53,54</sup> and Australian HCWs have also had difficulty with access to sufficient PPE.<sup>31</sup> It has been reported that during Australia's second wave of COVID-19 cases, up to 70% of COVID-19 infected HCWs acquired the virus through their occupation.<sup>55</sup>

Provision of adequate PPE covers multiple aspects of willingness to work: increased occupational exposure and risk of infection, greater risk of transmission to colleagues and family, as well as impacting perceived support from the employer. MDs were significantly more concerned regarding exposure to COVID-19 compared to paramedics, with both MDs and nurses recording higher mean scores (4.87 and 4.67 respectively) compared to paramedics (4.26). In Australia, under the Health and Safety Legislation, the responsibility to appropriately protect employees with PPE falls on organizations.<sup>56</sup>

HCWs being less willing to work during COVID-19 when compared with pre-pandemic times must take a toll on the workplace. Staff morale, physical, and mental health could become eroded over time, as the COVID-19 pandemic continues. Staff shortages from illness, quarantining or absence due to caregiver responsibilities reduce the pool of available workers, potentially affecting care quality, and patient outcomes.<sup>57</sup> HCWs availability and willingness to work is therefore directly related to capacity within the healthcare system,<sup>36,58</sup> and surge planning will need to incorporate contingencies for HCW availability, and adjust resources and maximum capacity ratings accordingly.<sup>59</sup>

Clearly, there is a need for open honest communications from management, and timely information on matters such as PPE supplies. The link between perceived organizational support and job performance is clear.<sup>60</sup> Policies and guidelines for public health emergencies need to include considerations on 'just in time' supply

chains and sufficient training in infection control appropriate to the disease outbreak.<sup>61,62</sup> HCWs need to feel valued and supported in their role which is becoming increasingly stressful and complex.

## Strengths and Limitations

This study has limitations associated with using convenience and snowball sampling methods, in that self-selection bias may have influenced the representability of the study sample comparative to the general Australian HCW population. Furthermore, validation of participants being HCWs was done in the online survey via self-report only. It is conceivable (albeit unlikely) that some participants may have chosen to provide fictitious data allowing them to be included as participants but not actually meet the inclusion criteria. While the extent to which this may have occurred is unable to be calculated, we deem it highly unlikely that this would have occurred to the extent of impacting on study findings. This is a common limitation of online surveys making use of snowball sampling recruitment methodologies. Lastly, no standard mental health assessment was undertaken in this questionnaire, limiting the ability to consider the relationship between HCWs mental health and their willingness to work. This provides an avenue for future research.

The strength of this research includes the timing of the survey, which immediately followed the first 4-week wave of COVID-19, limiting memory bias. At this point in time healthcare systems were not well organized and ready to respond to the scale of this pandemic. This study provides a window of insight into the perspectives of frontline HCWs working in the early months of the COVID-19 global pandemic in Australia. Given the findings in this research reflect other contemporary studies within Australia,<sup>35</sup> and internationally,<sup>6,63</sup> it is probable these findings represent a sizeable portion of the frontline Australian HCWs. This study, therefore, provides accurate data on healthcare workers' willingness to work during an emergency, providing a unique contribution to what is currently known on this subject. To our knowledge, this is the first research investigation into Australian frontline workers' willingness to work during COVID-19.

## Conclusion

COVID-19 has clearly impacted on a substantial portion of the Australian healthcare workforce's willingness to work during the pandemic, with MDs agreeing to this sentiment more than paramedics. During a time where communication is essential, only a quarter of HCWs had received correspondence from their employer regarding obligations to work during a pandemic, and many participants remarked on the lack of clarity or information provided. Scarcity of PPE and exposure to the virus were the most cited reasons impacting willingness to work, with MDs being more concerned than other HCWs. Since HCWs are the backbone of any pandemic response, organizations need to take sufficient care of the physical and mental health of their most important resource. The provision of appropriate policies and guidelines to manage resources during healthcare emergencies is also a vital consideration.

**Supplementary material.** To view supplementary material for this article, please visit <https://doi.org/10.1017/dmp.2021.288>

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**Conflict(s) of interest.** The authors report no conflict of interest.

**Ethical standards.** Edith Cowan University Human Research Ethics Committee approval (#2020-01397). Appropriate informed consent was obtained from participants via Qualtrics software (Provo, UT) survey tool.

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