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Mapping the Impacts of COVID-19 on the Work-Life Balance of Academic Librarians Who Are Parents of School-Aged Children

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MAPPING THE IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON THE WORK-LIFE BALANCE OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANS WHO ARE PARENTS OF SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

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OBJECTIVE

Academic librarians at three public universities in the Southern United States who are all parents of school-aged children have experienced changes in their work, parenting, and the balance between them during the lockdowns, quarantines, and school and university closures necessitated by the current pandemic. While many librarians have been affected by these conditions, there are variations in the support and guidance provided by institutions depending on their own internal policies, and the impact of policies implemented at the local, state, and Federal government levels. The intent of this initial research is to examine these policies and discuss their potential impacts.

H.R.6201 About H.R.6201 Families First Coronavirus Response Act 1. FFCRA--the Federal Families First Coronavirus Response Act--mandated emergency paid sick leave and extended FMLA leave for employees of many organizations, including universities. 2. Division C: The Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion (EFMLA) Act applies to people who, among other things, are: a. unable to work (or telework) due to a need for leave to care for the son or daughter under 18 years of age of such employee if the school or place of care has been closed, or the child care provider of such son or daughter is unavailable, due to a public health emergency. 3. Division E: The Emergency Paid Sick Leave (EPSL) Act applies to people who, among other things, are:

who, among other things, are:

• Caring for for an individual who is subject to a Federal, State, or local

quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19

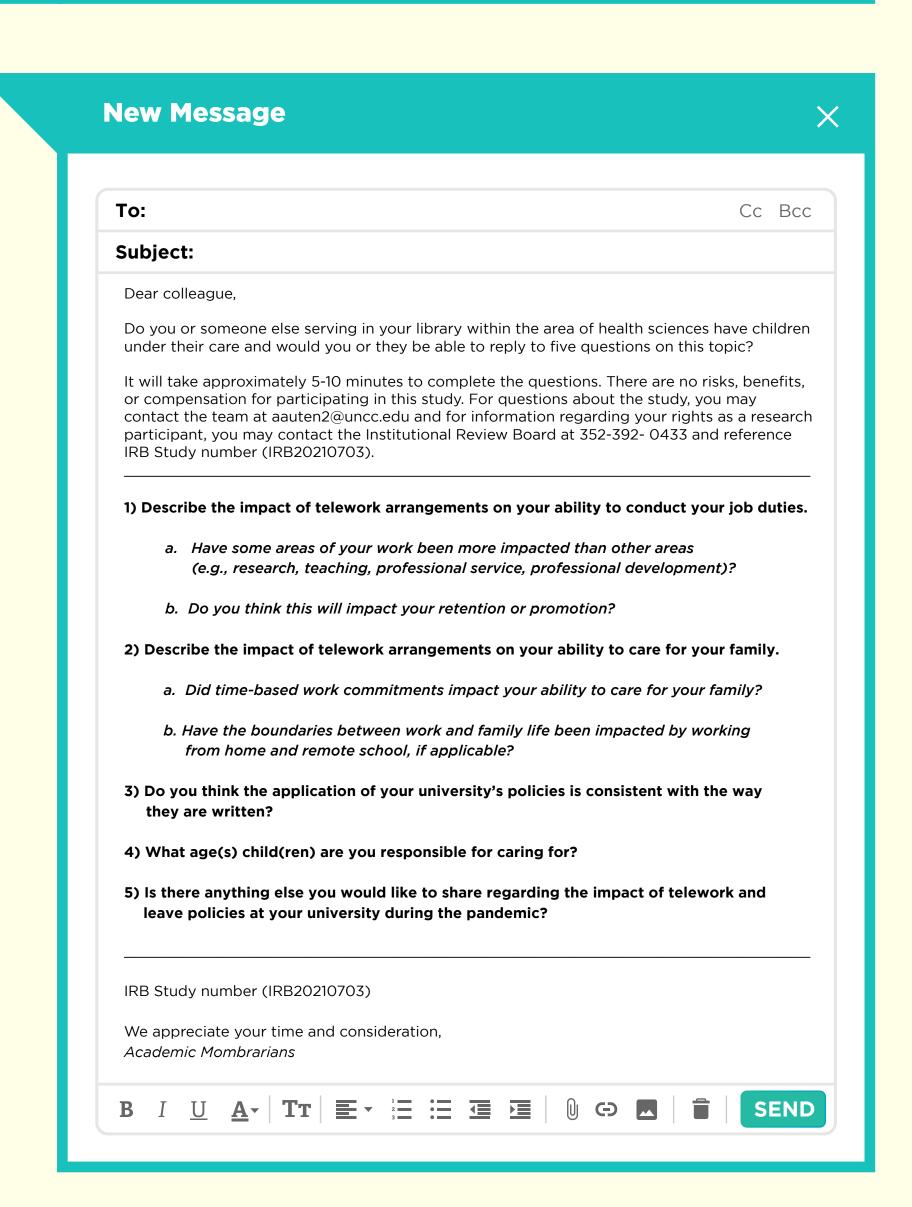
- **b.** Caring for a child if the child's school or place of care has been closed, or the child care provider of such son or daughter is unavailable, due to COVID-19 precautions.
- **4.** Many working parents were eligible for up to 80 hours of EPS leave paid at two-thirds their normal rate of pay, followed by 12 weeks of EFMLA leave paid at two-thirds their normal rate of pay if their child(ren)'s school or child care provider closed due to COVID-19 precautions.
- **5.** Mandated leave under FFCRA ended December 31, 2020, but:
- **a.** The FFCRA tax credit had been extended through March 31, 2021 to qualifying employers that voluntarily chose to continue to provide Emergency Paid Sick Leave (EPSL) or Emergency Paid Family Leave (EPFL).
- **b.** The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), signed into law on March 11, 2021, has now extended the tax credits for FFCRA from April 1, 2021 through September 30, 2021.

METHODS

To begin, we selected a purposive sample of 11 public, SACS-accredited universities from the 11 states in the Southeastern U.S.

We compiled university policies related to the Federal Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) and, where available, other institutional support and guidance made available to librarians and other university faculty and staff. Since leave policies have been updated and changed since FFCRA provisions ended on December 31, 2020, we compared archived policies with policies in effect in 2021. We reviewed the text of these policies to determine how FFCRA was applied, and whether any other provisions were made for working parents after FFCRA ended.

In order to see how these policies were implemented and applied in practice, we surveyed librarians at the institutions we chose.



RESULTS

To determine what policies have been in place related to COVID-19 and leave for parents who are impacted by school and child care closures, we searched the websites of the selected institutions for information related to FFCRA, EPSL, EFMLA and any similar leave offered by the institution. Table of Policies Link

As of May 2021, we have received responses from seven states. Themes have been drawn from the open-ended answers we have received so far, and are included in a table, and several relevant quotes have been broken out to authentically express the experiences of the people we interviewed. Responses Link

TABLE OF POLICIES

INSTITUTION	WEBPAGE	OTHER PROGRAM AFTER 12/31/2020	ARE TEMPORARILY CLOSED DUE TO OUTBREAK	DUE TO LOCAL ORDERS OR SCHOOL BOARD/ ADMINISTRATION DECISION	CHOOSES TO KEEP CHILD OUT OF SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA	YES	YES, 2021 COVID leave	YES	YES	NO
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA	YES	PARTIALLY, extension of EPSL but not of EFMLA	YES	YES	NO
AUGUSTA UNIVERSITY / MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA	NO, current information does not reference eligibility for extended FMLA	NO, flex schedule or unpaid work only	YES, 2020	YES, 2020	NO
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY	YES	NO, schedule or unpaid leave only	YES, 2020 only	YES, 2020 only	NO
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY HEALTH - NEW ORLEANS	YES	YES, Until 3/31/2021	YES, until 3/31/2021	YES, until 3/31/2021	NO
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI MEDICAL CENTER	YES	NO	YES, 2020 only	YES, 2020 only	NO
EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	YES	YES, up to 80 hours of paid administrative leave	YES, through 6/30/2021	YES, 2020 only	NO
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	NO, leave information in addendum on leave policy document	МО	YES, 2020 only	YES, 2020 only	NO
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER	YES	YES, up to 64 hours of emergency paid sick leave	YES, 2020 only	YES, 2020 only	NO
UT HEALTH SAN ANTONIO	NO, leave information in addendum on leave policy document	YES, up to 80 hours of paid administrative leave related	YES, through 6/31/2021	YES, 2020 only	NO
VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY	YES, with extensive information including example flex schedules and other leave options	YES, Public Health Emergency Leave (PHEL) under leave tab	YES	YES	NO

Click on the corner triangle in the cell to explore the suggested external link

CHILD SCHOOL NUMBER OF CHILD SCHOOL GRADE CATEGORIES

Pre-K

3 Middle (6-8)

Elementary (K-5)

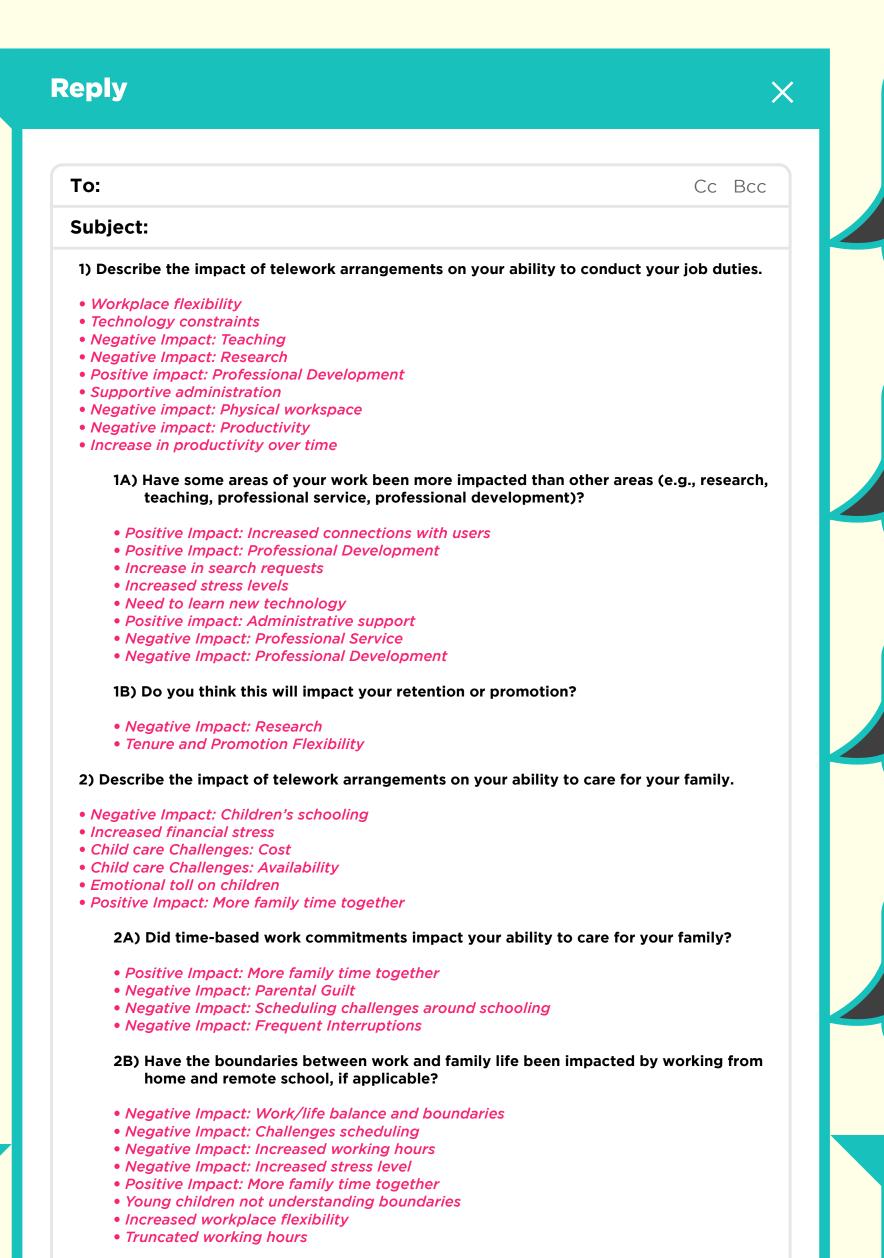
9 High (9-12)

2

DISCUSSION

Data collection is ongoing for this study, since we hope to receive responses from all eleven states that were included in the policy analysis. Based on the responses we have received at this time, there have been positive and negative impacts resulting from the leave policies, and the remote and flexible work arrangements, that were implemented in response to the pandemic.

Many participants observed a breakdown of boundaries between work and family time, and that there were frequent interruptions to their work. However, most participants were not concerned that their promotion or tenure would be impacted, due to extensions and other flexible policies implemented by their institutions. Participants also indicated that flexible leave policies are well received and appreciated, and have made it possible for them to learn new skills and remain productive.



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QUESTION 1

"My research interests have had to take a backseat to the more pressing research of the [blank] faculty...because of the larger number of requests for literature searches that I've been receiving since the pandemic began."

QUESTION

"I felt like there were more webinars being offered, and I tried to take advantage of this and attend more webinars than usual."

QUESTION

"In that sense, I felt like it was a gift to work from home and spend more time together."

QUESTION 2

"I feel like the boundaries are even more blurred. I felt like I needed to respond to emails at all hours."

There is variability in the ages of children the respondents are responsible for caring for. Most children of participants in the study were in elementary school, and several participants mentioned that older children were able to work more autonomously.