Remote Work in Pharmacy Academia and Implications for the New-Normal
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Bottom-Line
• During the pandemic, 94% of US pharmacy faculty worked remotely at least "some-of-the-time", a 5-fold increase compared to pre-pandemic.
• Most faculty indicated no change or an improvement in their productivity (85%) and effectiveness (80%). Similarly, most administrators indicated no change or an increase in their unit’s productivity (81%) and effectiveness (85%).
• Faculty who worked remotely at least "some-of-the-time" perceived they were more productive (p<.0001) and effective (p<.005), and perceived better work-life balance (p<.0001), than those who "never/rarely" worked remotely.
• Considering most faculty and administrators believe productivity and effectiveness were not compromised, and that there appear to be benefits to work-life balance, schools of pharmacy should consider permitting some amount of remote work.

Objectives
To determine the extent pharmacy faculty engaged in remote-work during the COVID-19 pandemic, and secondarily to characterize faculty and administrator perceptions of remote-work.

Methods
• A 28-question online survey was piloted and distributed to AACP members during May 2021. Questions centered on the extent of remote-work and perceptions of its impact on productivity, effectiveness, and work-life balance.
• Overall productivity and effectiveness were determined by calculating the mean Likert score for each respondent based on their ratings in didactic teaching, experiential teaching, research, clinical practice, college/school service, professional service, and administration.
• Data pertaining to the extent of remote-work and perceived productivity, effectiveness, and work-life balance were analyzed statistically, with sub-analyses run by demographics.

Results
Response Rate: 1293/6322 (21%) - At least one faculty and administrator response were received from 139/141 (99% response rate) and 126/141 (89% response rate) schools, respectively.

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