

R. Bianchi<sup>1</sup>, I.S. Schonfeld<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Franche-Comté, Besançon, France ; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, The City College of the City University of New York, New York, USA

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**Introduction.** Burnout is usually viewed as a combination of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and reduced personal accomplishment. The link between burnout and anxiety is not well understood.

**Objectives.** We examined the extent to which history of anxiety disorders (HAD) and current anxiety symptoms (CAS) predict burnout.

**Methods.** The present study included 5575 French teachers (mean age: 41; mean job tenure: 15 years). The Maslach Burnout Inventory was used to assess emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and reduced personal accomplishment. Participants indicated whether they had ever been diagnosed for an anxiety disorder by a health expert and self-reported their CAS by using the 7-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder scale. A multiple regression analysis was carried out with HAD, CAS, age, and job tenure as predictors.

**Results.** CAS predicted both emotional exhaustion ( $\beta = 0.67$ ; 95% CI: 0.65-0.69), depersonalization ( $\beta = 0.36$ ; 95% CI: 0.33-0.39), and reduced personal accomplishment ( $\beta = 0.25$ ; 95% CI: 0.23-0.28), all  $ps < .0001$ . HAD only predicted emotional exhaustion ( $\beta = 0.03$ ; 95% CI: 0.01-0.05),  $p < .01$ , and reduced personal accomplishment ( $\beta = 0.03$ ; 95% CI: 0.00-0.06),  $p < .05$ . Age and job tenure did not predict burnout. The tested model accounted for about 46% of the variance in emotional exhaustion, 13% of the variance in depersonalization, and 7% of the variance in reduced personal accomplishment.

**Conclusions.** CAS predicted all dimensions of burnout, particularly the emotional exhaustion dimension. Although HAD may be a risk factor for burnout, its importance seems much more limited.