

3 Burnout at work (Oldenburg Burnout Inventory)

3.1 Risk of burnout

- The majority of respondents (88% 1268/1441) were at *high risk of burnout*, as measured by the Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (Demerouti, 2010), a standardised tool for measuring burnout in healthcare professionals (Table 2). This figure is consistent with figures from previous years, where the risk of burnout was 89% (both in 2021 and 2020).
- Burnout scores across England, Scotland and Wales in 2022 appear very similar. However, there is a statistically significant difference between burnout scores in Great Britain and international respondents ($p < 0.01$), where only 55% were at high risk of burnout.
- If we only include responses from those working in community pharmacy (49% of our 2022 survey sample), the figure increases significantly to 96% (693/725) of respondents being at high risk of burnout compared to 80% (575/716) of respondents from all other sectors, excluding community pharmacy ($p < 0.01$). Similar trends were found in 2020 and 2021, where the risk of burnout was also highest in community pharmacy at 96% and 95% respectively.
- Interestingly, if we only include responses from students and trainees, the figure decreases to 81% (90/111). In contrast, the figure increases to 97% (111/114) if we include responses from those who have identified themselves as having a disability.

	Burnout scores year-on-year (%)		
	2020	2021	2022
All respondents	89%	89%	88%
Breakdown by sector			
Community pharmacy	96%	95%	96%
Other sectors	82%	85%	80%
Breakdown by sex			
Female	91%	90%	90%
Male	85%	83%	84%

Table 2: Burnout in pharmacy professionals, year-on-year (2020 to 2022), measured by the Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (Demerouti, 2010).