

Residents' Perceptions of Faculty Behaviors and Resident Burnout: a Cross-Sectional Survey Study Across a Large Health Care Organization



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BACKGROUND: Data suggests the learning environment factors influence resident well-being. The authors conducted an assessment of how residents' perceptions of faculty-resident relationships, faculty professional behaviors, and afforded autonomy related to resident burnout.

METHODS: All residents at one organization were surveyed in 2019 using two items from the Maslach Burnout Inventory and the faculty relationship subscale of the Johns Hopkins Learning Environment Scale (JHLES, range 6 to 30). Residents were also asked about faculty professional behaviors (range 0 to 30), and satisfaction with autonomy across various clinical settings.

RESULTS: A total of 762/1146 (66.5%) residents responded to the survey. After adjusting for age, gender, postgraduate year, and specialty, lower (less favorable) JHLES-faculty relationship subscale score (parameter estimate, -3.08, 95% CI -3.75, -2.41, $p < 0.0001$), fewer observed faculty professional behaviors (parameter estimate, -3.34, 95% CI -4.02, -2.67, $p < 0.0001$), and lower odds of satisfaction with autonomy in the intensive care settings (OR 0.46, 95% CI 0.30, 0.70, $p = 0.001$), but not other care settings, were reported by residents with burnout in comparison to those without. Similar relationships were observed when emotional exhaustion and depersonalization were analyzed separately as continuous variables.

CONCLUSION: In this cohort, resident perceptions of faculty relationships, faculty professional behaviors, and satisfaction with autonomy in the intensive care unit were associated with resident burnout. Additional longitudinal studies are needed to elucidate the direction of these relationships and determine if faculty development can reduce resident burnout.

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There is a high prevalence of burnout among residents.¹⁻⁴ This is grounds for concern, as resident well-being impacts quality of patient care and residents' competency, career satisfaction, specialty choice, and personal health.^{1,2,4-8} A complex array of factors within the clinical learning environment influence resident well-being.^{4,9,10} Conceptually, burnout results when job demands (e.g., excessive workload, administrative burdens, inadequate technology usability) exceed job resources (e.g., professional relationships, autonomy, meaning and purpose in work, professional development, organizational culture).¹¹ Specifically within the learning environment, high faculty demands, inadequate emotional support from faculty, stressful faculty relationships, hostile faculty behaviors, poor mentorship relationships, and insufficient autonomy are associated with higher risk of burnout among residents.^{3,4,12,13} On the other hand, residents who report greater opportunities for learning, better teaching quality, and more frequent direct observation and feedback—all of which increase “job resources”—are less likely to have burnout.^{1,13-15} Although previous studies are informative, most included small numbers of learners, involved one specialty, were conducted outside the USA, or did not control for potential confounders.

The Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) common program requirements state that clinical settings where graduate medical education occurs must ensure learning environments promote resident well-being and that the health of learning environments must be monitored.¹⁶ Additionally, the ACGME common program requirements specify that faculty have a direct role in creating and sustaining an effective learning environment, and faculty development must occur to equip the faculty with the capacity to do so.¹⁶ To guide such efforts, we surveyed residents in all specialty training programs across a large health system to identify faculty behaviors associated with resident burnout. We hypothesized that poor faculty-resident relationships, suboptimal faculty professional behaviors, and dissatisfaction with autonomy would be associated with resident burnout.

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METHODS

As previously described,¹⁷ we surveyed all 1146 residents at Mayo Clinic (training sites in Rochester, Minnesota; Scottsdale and Phoenix, Arizona; and Jacksonville, Florida and community-based hospitals and health care facilities in the Midwest) in early 2019. The residents received an e-mail with a link to the web survey. Residents who did not respond to the electronic survey were mailed a paper survey. Participation was optional and anonymous. The study was approved by the Mayo Clinic Institutional Review Board.

Faculty-Resident Relationships

We measured resident perceptions of their relationships with faculty using the faculty relationship subscale of the Johns Hopkins Learning Environment Scale (JHLES).^{18,19} Although developed to measure the learning environment within medical schools, the underlying construct and domains represented apply broadly to medical learners in general. The word “Mayo Clinic” was used to replace the term “SOM” (school of medicine) in the original JHLES. These six items explore specific faculty behaviors and attitudes related to provision of support, genuine interest in the resident, concern about resident well-being, role-modeling behaviors, accessibility, and trustworthiness. Responses to the JHLES-faculty relationship subscale were summed, with a higher score indicating more positive faculty-resident relationships (range 6 to 30).^{18,19} In this cohort of residents, the Cronbach alpha for the JHLES-faculty relationship subscale was 0.93. Description of the development of the JHLES and supporting validity evidence in samples of medical students has been published.^{18,19}

Faculty Professional Behaviors

Using an iterative process involving all authors, we selected and developed items to measure faculty professional behaviors hypothesized to influence resident well-being. Items exploring faculty respect, time management, and feedback originated from the Association of American Medical Colleges questionnaires administered to medical students assessing the educational environment.^{20,21} We supplemented these questions with items measuring faculty role-modeling of well-being/self-care, role-modeling self-directed learning, and encouraging diversity of viewpoints. Collectively, these items covered aspects of professional behaviors expected by the ACGME of faculty.¹⁶ Residents were asked how often the six professional behaviors/attitudes were demonstrated by the teaching faculty (never, almost never, sometimes, fairly often, very often, and always). We summed residents' responses to the items (including only those who had responded to all the faculty behavior items) with a higher score representing greater exposure to faculty professional behaviors (range 0 to 30).

Satisfaction with Autonomy

In addition, we developed four items to explore resident satisfaction with the degree of autonomy typically afforded during clinical decision-making for patients in the following clinical contexts: intensive care, undergoing a procedure or surgery, admitted to a non-intensive care hospital bed, and outpatient, non-procedural setting. Medical and surgical intensive care units are closed and run by intensivists who are on-site 24/7. Fellows are often part of the surgical and inpatient care team apart from general medical services. Residents were asked to rate their level of satisfaction across a 5-point Likert scale or indicate the setting was not applicable to them. Responses were dichotomized to satisfied (“very satisfied” and “satisfied”) and not satisfied (“neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,” “dissatisfied,” and “very dissatisfied”). All of these items were reviewed, edited, and approved by the authors and can be found in the Appendix.

Burnout

We measured symptoms of burnout using two items from the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI; licensed for use by mindgarden.com). These two items were chosen due to the length and cost of using the full MBI and because previous validity work in over 10,000 physicians and medical students supports that endorsing symptoms weekly or more often to either of these two items (i.e., having a high score) strongly relates to patient care and physician outcomes with magnitudes of association comparable to when the full 22-item MBI is used.^{22,23} When compared to the corresponding emotional exhaustion and depersonalization subscales of the full MBI, each of these two items had areas under the receiver operating characteristic curve of over 0.90 and strongly positive likelihood ratios (14.9 and 23.4 respectively). For these items, the response options ranged from “never” to “every day” on a 7-point scale with those who endorse a frequency of once or more per week considered to have high emotional exhaustion or high depersonalization; individuals with a high score on either item were considered to have symptoms of burnout.^{22,23}

Demographics

Available demographic information included age, gender, postgraduate year, and specialty. Residents were categorized into 1 of 8 specialty areas: primary care (general internal medicine, family medicine, and general pediatrics and adolescent medicine), general surgery, surgical specialty (neurologic surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, orthopedics, otolaryngology, peripheral nerve surgery, plastics, thoracic, vascular, oral and maxillofacial, orthodontics, surgical critical care, urology), radiology (diagnostic radiology, interventional radiology-integrated), anesthesiology, pathology/laboratory medicine, other medical specialties (dermatology, neurology [child and adolescent neurology, multiple sclerosis, and neurology], physical medicine/rehabilitation, psychiatry,

emergency medicine, and radiation oncology), or other (transitional year).

Statistical Analysis

The primary analysis involved descriptive summary statistics. We used Kruskal-Wallis, Fisher exact, and chi-squared tests to explore associations between variables. Simple logistic and linear regression was used to evaluate relationships. We conducted multivariable logistic and linear regression analysis to evaluate associations between variables and (a) JHLES-faculty relationship subscale score, (b) observed faculty professional behaviors collectively (summed number of professional behaviors observed) and individually, and (c) satisfaction with autonomy at the individual item level. Multivariable models included age, gender, postgraduate year, and specialty in addition to one of the three burnout-related variables at a time: (a) burnout as a dichotomous variable; (b) emotional exhaustion as a continuous variable; or (c) depersonalization as a continuous variable. We used a 5% type I error rate and two-sided alternative hypotheses using SAS version 9 (SAS Institute, Inc.) for all analyses.

RESULTS

Demographics, professional characteristics (postgraduate year, specialty, training site), and prevalence of burnout of the 762/1146 (66.5%) residents who responded to the survey and how responders compared to non-responders have been previously published.¹⁷

The mean (SD) JHLES-faculty relationship subscale score was 24.9 (4.56). Distribution of responses to each of the six JHLES questions is shown in Table 1. The vast majority of residents “strongly agreed” or “agreed” with each of the items. However, 9.6% (72/750) “disagreed” or “strongly disagreed” that there were faculty in whom they felt comfortable confiding and 8.5% (64/751) “disagreed” or “strongly disagreed” that faculty take the time to get to know them.

The mean (SD) faculty professional behavior score was 23.0 (4.7). Over three-quarters of residents reported that faculty were “very often” or “always” respectful of house staff and other physicians (650/755, 86.1%), managed their time and schedule well (583/754, 77.3%), and demonstrated self-directed learning (590/754, 78.2%). Approximately two-thirds (508/755, 67.3%) indicated faculty “very often” or “always” encouraged diversity of viewpoints. Just over half reported that faculty “very often” or “always” provided direction and constructive feedback (430/755, 56.9%) and role-modeled well-being/self-care behaviors (436/754, 57.8%).

Most were “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the level of autonomy provided in any of the four clinical settings. Satisfaction with provided autonomy was greatest in non-intensive care unit hospital (567/626, 90.5%) and outpatient settings (580/649, 89.4%).

Association Between Faculty-Resident Relationships and Resident Burnout

Less favorable JHLES-faculty subscale scores were reported by residents who had burnout (mean [SD], 22.7 [4.9] vs 25.9 [4.0], $p < 0.001$) in comparison to residents without burnout. This relationship persisted after adjusting for age, gender, postgraduate year, and specialty with lower ratings of relationships with faculty independently associated with burnout (JHLES-faculty relationship subscale score parameter estimate, -3.08 , 95% CI -3.75 , -2.40 , $p < 0.0001$). The strength of the relationship is substantial and likely educationally important given the clinically meaningful effect size (as the SD for the JHLES was 4.56, the parameter estimate reflects a 0.67 SD effect size).²⁴

Figure 1 shows that lower scores on the JHLES-faculty relationship subscale were associated with greater severity of both emotional exhaustion and depersonalization (both $p < 0.001$). These relationships remained statistically significant after adjusting for age, sex, postgraduate year, and specialty. In these multivariable models, each 1-point higher emotional exhaustion score was independently associated with less favorable faculty-resident relationships (parameter estimate, -1.08 , 95% CI -1.28 , -0.89 , $p < 0.0001$). Similarly, each 1-point higher depersonalization score was independently associated with less favorable faculty-resident relationships (parameter estimate, -0.98 , 95% CI -1.16 , -0.80 , $p < 0.0001$).

Association Between Faculty Professional Behaviors and Resident Burnout

Fewer faculty professional behaviors were reported by residents with burnout (mean scale score 20.5 [4.32] vs. 24.2 [4.12], $p < 0.0001$) versus those without burnout. On multivariable analysis adjusting for age, gender, postgraduate year, and specialty, fewer observed faculty professional behaviors remained independently associated with resident burnout (parameter estimate, -3.34 , 95% CI -4.02 , -2.67 , $p < 0.0001$). The observed effect size is clinically meaningful.²⁴

As the frequency of observed faculty professional behaviors decreased, the severity of both emotional exhaustion and depersonalization increased (both $p < 0.001$; Fig. 1b). After adjusting for age, sex, postgraduate year, and specialty, each 1-point higher emotional exhaustion score was independently associated with lower total observed faculty professional behavior score (parameter estimate, -1.11 , 95% CI -1.31 , -0.92 , $p < 0.0001$). Similarly, each 1-point higher depersonalization score was independently associated with lower total observed faculty professional behavior score (parameter estimate, -1.20 , 95% CI -1.37 , -1.02 , $p < 0.0001$).

Additionally, each faculty professional behavior was reported less often by residents with burnout in comparison to residents without burnout (Table 2). After adjusting for age, gender, postgraduate year, and specialty, each 1-point lower score (indicating lower frequency) for exposure to each faculty

Table 1 Resident-Reported Faculty-Resident Relationships, Faculty Professional Behaviors, and Satisfaction with Autonomy

Faculty-resident relationships *	Strongly agree, N (%)	Agree, N (%)	Neither, N (%)	Disagree, N (%)	Strongly disagree, N (%)
I feel that the faculty I encounter are supportive of my professional goals	340 (45.3%)	338 (45.0%)	57 (7.6%)	10 (1.3%)	6 (0.8%)
I feel that faculty members have taken the time to get to know me	230 (30.6%)	334 (44.5%)	123 (16.4%)	52 (6.9%)	12 (1.6%)
I feel that the faculty I encounter genuinely care about my well-being	271 (36.1%)	319 (42.5%)	118 (15.7%)	30 (4.0%)	12 (1.6%)
I've encountered an abundance of positive, inspiring faculty role models	326 (43.4%)	295 (39.3%)	95 (12.6%)	25 (3.3%)	10 (1.3%)
There are faculty members that I feel comfortable confiding in when important concerns come up	291 (38.8%)	291 (38.8%)	96 (12.8%)	52 (6.9%)	20 (2.7%)
There are faculty advisors that are readily accessible and interested in residents	352 (47.0%)	312 (41.7%)	57 (7.6%)	19 (2.5%)	9 (1.2%)
Faculty professional behaviors	Always	Very often	Fairly often	Sometimes	Almost never
Being respectful of house staff and other physicians	277 (36.7%)	373 (49.4%)	84 (11.1%)	19 (2.5%)	2 (0.3%)
Being on time and managing a schedule well	176 (23.3%)	407 (54.0%)	135 (17.9%)	30 (4.0%)	6 (0.8%)
Providing direction and constructive feedback	140 (18.5%)	290 (38.4%)	201 (26.6%)	107 (14.2%)	16 (2.1%)
Role-modeling wellness/self-care behaviors	149 (19.8%)	287 (38.1%)	183 (24.3%)	107 (14.2%)	24 (3.2%)
Finding resources in the moment needed to provide patient care	249 (33.0%)	341 (45.2%)	116 (15.4%)	44 (5.8%)	3 (0.4%)
Encouraging free and open discussion of viewpoints, ideas, and beliefs	193 (25.6%)	315 (41.7%)	135 (17.9%)	80 (10.6%)	30 (4.0%)
Satisfaction with autonomy	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Patients in an intensive care unit	208 (37.6%)	217 (39.2%)	86 (15.6%)	33 (6.0%)	9 (1.6%)
Patients undergoing a procedure or surgery	266 (41.8%)	261 (41.0%)	71 (11.2%)	32 (5.0%)	6 (0.9%)
Patients admitted to a non-intensive care unit hospital bed	369 (58.9%)	198 (31.6%)	43 (6.9%)	13 (2.1%)	3 (0.5%)
Patients seen in the outpatient setting (non-procedural)	357 (55.0%)	223 (34.4%)	56 (8.6%)	6 (0.9%)	7 (1.1%)
					198

*Faculty relationship subscale of the Johns Hopkins Learning Environment Scale

professional behavior item was associated with a 1.79–2.07 higher odds of burnout (Table 3).

Association Between Satisfaction with Autonomy and Resident Burnout

Residents with burnout were less likely to report being satisfied with the level of autonomy afforded to them to provide care for patients in an intensive care unit (OR 0.51, 95% CI 0.27–0.97, $p = 0.04$), patients undergoing a procedure or surgery (OR 0.41, 95% CI 0.21–0.80, $p = 0.01$), and patients admitted to a non-intensive care unit hospital bed (OR 0.37, 95% CI 0.14–1.00, $p = 0.05$; Table 4) relative to the residents without burnout. After adjusting for age, gender, postgraduate year, and specialty, residents with burnout had lower odds of being satisfied with autonomy provided for patients in an intensive care unit (OR 0.46, 95% CI 0.30, 0.70, $p < 0.001$).

Statistically significant relationships were found between satisfaction with autonomy providing care for patients in the intensive care unit and non-intensive care unit hospital setting and severity of emotional exhaustion and depersonalization. After adjusting for age, gender, postgraduate year, and specialty, satisfaction with autonomy provided for patients in an intensive care unit was associated with lower emotional

exhaustion (for each 1-point higher score for satisfaction with autonomy, OR 0.82, 95% CI 0.71, 0.93, $p = 0.003$) and depersonalization (for each 1-point higher score for satisfaction with autonomy, OR 0.79, 95% CI 0.70, 0.89, $p = 0.001$) scores. Similarly, satisfaction with autonomy provided for patients in a non-intensive care unit hospital setting was associated with a lower emotional exhaustion (for each 1-point higher score for satisfaction with autonomy, OR 0.82, 95% CI 0.69, 0.98, $p = 0.03$) and depersonalization (for each 1-point higher score for satisfaction with autonomy, OR 0.78, 95% CI 0.67, 0.91, $p = 0.002$) scores, after adjusting for age, gender, postgraduate year, and specialty.

DISCUSSION

In this large cohort of residents in all specialty training programs across a large health system, resident perceptions of their relationships with faculty, observed faculty professional behaviors, and satisfaction with the degree of autonomy afforded to them during patient care were associated with resident burnout. These findings persisted after adjusting for age, gender, postgraduate year, and specialty. Similar findings

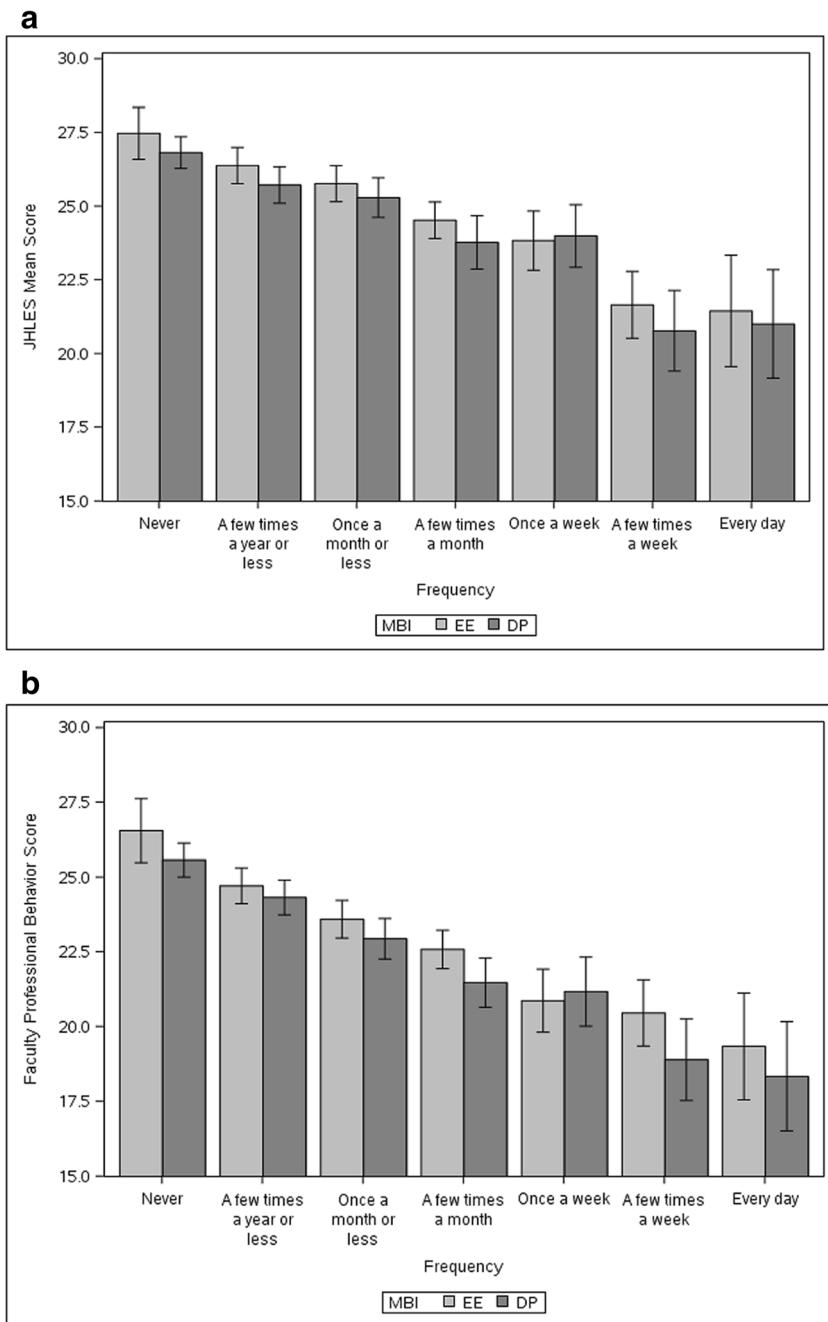


Fig. 1 Severity of emotional exhaustion (EE) and depersonalization (DP) increased as reported quality of faculty relationships decreased as measured by the faculty relationship subscale of the Johns Hopkins Learning Environment Scale (JHLES) (both $p < 0.001$, (a); error bars represent 95% CI for each category). Severity of emotional exhaustion and depersonalization increased and observe faculty professional behaviors decreased (both $p < 0.001$, (b)).

were observed when severity of emotional exhaustion or depersonalization was examined separately.

These findings add to the literature demonstrating that faculty behaviors relate to resident well-being.^{1,15,25,26} Although additional work is needed to clarify the temporal relationships between faculty behaviors and burnout, these findings suggest educational leaders should select and develop faculty who support, inspire, and connect well with trainees. Our study identifies specific areas where faculty development

may be most useful, including time management (e.g., strategies for teaching in the busy clinical/hospital setting), learning climate, feedback, role-modeling life-long learning and self-care, and facilitating open dialog. Institutional policies and other barriers that interfere with teaching, positive faculty behaviors, and being accessible to learners should be also addressed as part of a comprehensive organizational strategy to promote a culture of well-being.⁴

Among residents in this cohort, satisfaction with autonomy in clinical decision-making for patients in the intensive care

Table 2 Frequency of Resident-Observed Faculty Professional Behaviors and Burnout

	Burnout (N = 236)	No burnout (N = 520)	OR (95% CI) parameter estimate	p value
Faculty professional behaviors				
Being respectful of house staff and other physicians				< 0.001
Very often or always	169 (72.2%)	480 (92.3%)	Ref	
Fairly often	64 (27.4%)	39 (7.5%)	4.66 (3.02, 7.20)	
Never, almost never	1 (0.4%)	1 (0.2%)	2.84 (0.18, 45.66)	
Being on time and managing a schedule well				< 0.001
Very often or always	151 (64.5%)	431 (83.0%)	Ref	
Fairly often	77 (32.9%)	88 (17.0%)	2.50 (1.75, 3.57)	
Never, almost never	6 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	NA	
Providing direction and constructive feedback				< 0.001
Very often or always	97 (41.5%)	332 (63.8%)	Ref	
Fairly often	122 (52.1%)	186 (35.8%)	2.24 (1.63, 3.10)	
Never, almost never	15 (6.4%)	2 (0.4%)	25.67 (5.77, 114.20)	
Role-modeling wellness/self-care behaviors				< 0.001
Very often or always	77 (32.9%)	358 (69.0%)	Ref	
Fairly often	139 (59.4%)	151 (29.1%)	4.28 (3.05, 6.00)	
Never, almost never	18 (7.7%)	10 (1.9%)	8.37 (3.72, 18.84)	
Finding resources in the moment needed to provide patient care				< 0.001
Very often or always	144 (61.8%)	445 (85.6%)	Ref	
Fairly often	85 (36.5%)	75 (14.4%)	3.50 (2.44, 5.03)	
Never, almost never	4 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	NA	
Encouraging free and open discussion of viewpoints, ideas, and beliefs				< 0.001
Very often or always	113 (48.3%)	394 (75.8%)	Ref	
Fairly often	96 (41.0%)	119 (22.9%)	2.81 (2.00, 3.95)	
Never, almost never	25 (10.7%)	7 (1.3%)	12.45 (5.25, 29.54)	

related to the risk of burnout. It is unclear from this study why this effect was observed to a greater extent in the intensive care setting than other settings. The physical presence of intensivists 24/7 in the intensive care unit, potentially greater clinical role of fellows, and workload may have a role. It is, however, worth noting that the point estimates across clinical settings (Table 4) were all suggestive of a similar effect, and the 95% confidence intervals widely overlapped across clinical settings, suggesting the effect may not be limited to intensive care settings. These findings align with previous focus group and single-specialty studies reporting relationships between perceptions of independence, opportunities for learning, and resident well-being.^{14,27–30} Progressive autonomy is critical to residents' identity formation, sense of self-efficacy, and competency, as well as optimal patient care.³¹ Faculty must provide appropriate level of supervision¹⁶ and if too much or too little autonomy is provided tension between the faculty and the resident may increase.²⁸ We are unable to determine from our study if residents were dissatisfied with their autonomy due to being afforded too much independence or too little indepen-

dence by supervising faculty. Too little autonomy may result in disengagement and negative feeling about one's tasks or be a marker of low-value work (e.g., administrative tasks) from which it is harder to obtain a sense of achievement or meaning—all of which could increase the risk of burnout. On the other hand, too much autonomy—particularly in the setting of high challenge—could amplify work stressors and sense of isolation, also increasing the risk of burnout. Multiple factors influence how much autonomy faculty provide residents, including patient acuity, complexity of the surgical procedure or medical care, residents' historical performance, faculty teaching strategies, and institutional policies.^{32–35} Efforts to improve residents' satisfaction with their autonomy in clinical decision-making should be considered as part of system-level strategies to improve resident well-being.⁴

Limitations of this study include residents training in one organization. Our cohort, however, was large, spanning multiple specialties, training sites (academic and community-based), and states. To our knowledge, the JHLES-faculty relationship subscale has not been previously used in a sample of residents,

Table 3 Relationship Between with Frequency of Each Faculty Professional Behavior Observed by Residents and Burnout

Less frequent observation of faculty	Burnout, odds ratio (95% CI)*	p value*
Being respectful of house staff and other physicians	2.06 (1.63, 2.61)	< 0.001
Being on time and managing a schedule well	2.06 (1.64, 2.57)	< 0.001
Providing direction and constructive feedback	1.79 (1.50, 2.13)	< 0.001
Modeling wellness/self-care behaviors	2.14 (1.79, 2.55)	< 0.001
Finding resources in the moment needed to provide patient care	2.07 (1.69, 2.54)	< 0.001
Encouraging free and open discussion of viewpoints, ideas, and beliefs	2.03 (1.71, 2.42)	< 0.001

*Multivariable models controlled for age, sex, postgraduate year, and specialty. The odds ratios for burnout reflect the increased risk for burnout with a 1-unit decrease in reported frequency of the faculty professional behavior. For example, with all other factors being equal, a resident who has a 1-point lower score (less frequent) for exposure to faculty being respectful of house staff and other physicians is 2.06 times more likely to experience burnout

Table 4 Association of Satisfaction with Autonomy in Various Clinical Settings and Burnout

	Burnout status		Bivariate analysis		Multivariable analysis	
	Burnout, (N = 236)	No burnout (N = 520)	OR (95% CI)	p value	OR (95% CI)	p value*
Patients in an intensive care unit	151 (88.8%)	358 (94.0%)	0.51 (0.27, 0.96)	0.03	0.46 (0.30, 0.70)	< 0.001
Patients undergoing a procedure or surgery	180 (90.5%)	417 (95.9%)	0.41 (0.21, 0.80)	0.01	0.73 (0.46, 1.15)	0.17
Patients admitted to a non-intensive care unit hospital bed	195 (95.6%)	413 (98.3%)	0.37 (0.13, 1.00)	0.04	0.60 (0.34, 1.07)	0.08
Patients seen in the outpatient setting (non-procedural)	207 (97.6%)	428 (98.2%)	0.77 (0.25, 2.39)	0.65	0.69 (0.40, 1.20)	0.19

*Adjusted for gender, age, postgraduate year, and specialty

and we explored a limited number of faculty professional behaviors. Other factors associated with resident burnout were not accounted for in this analysis, including other relevant aspects of job demands and job resources. Additionally, as this study was cross-sectional, we cannot establish cause-effect relationships and we were unable to determine from our data if certain faculty receive low ratings by all residents, or if residents with burnout rated all their faculty low.

In conclusion, residents' perceptions of faculty-resident relationships and faculty professional behaviors and their satisfaction with autonomy in clinical decision-making were associated with resident burnout. Additional longitudinal studies are needed to determine the direction of these relationships, and if faculty development can mitigate the risk of resident burnout.

Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11606-020-06452-3>.

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Compliance with Ethical Standards:

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they do not have a conflict of interest.

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