

checklist item completion. Limitations include size and lack of controls for preparedness measures.

## 5 Anticipated Versus Actual Use of EMRA Match Filters

Jarou Z, Davis B, Kellogg A, /Denver Health Medical Center/University of Colorado, Denver, Colorado; Technology Services, American College of Emergency Physicians, Irving, Texas; Baystate Medical Center/ University of Massachusetts, Springfield, Massachusetts

**Background:** EMRA Match is a collaborative, crowd-sourced, searchable, filterable emergency medicine residency program directory endorsed by EMRA, CORD, CDEM, and ACEP. In 2015, third and fourth year medical student members of EMRA were surveyed to determine which program attributes they considered most important when selecting a residency program. The program attributes indicated as being most important to students were included as search filters in EMRA Match.

**Objectives:** The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the use of filters on EMRA Match, and to compare actual use to anticipated use from the student preferences survey conducted prior to the addition of the filtering function.

**Methods:** The 2015 student survey used to develop EMRA Match evaluated the importance of 16 attributes that could be used to select an emergency medicine residency program. Preference for geographic location, length of training, and program accreditation type were omitted as the importance of these has previously been validated. EMRA Match currently contains 23 filters that could be applied to search for residency programs. The overall number of searches and use of each filter was tracked for all visitors to EMRAMatch.org. There were ten program attributes for which both survey perceived importance, prior to the launch of EMRA Match, and actual usage patterns were available.

**Results:** Between June and November of 2017, 202,307 searches made. Applying a new filter also counts as a search. Forty-thousand searches were made by 1310 users with EMRA.org accounts. Twenty-one percent of logged in users applied filters to their searches. Overall, the actual usage of filters was less than anticipated. Between one-third and 40% of students used the ACGME/AOA Accreditation, Name or Location, and Program Length filters. Students used the Step 1 Cutoff, Percent Osteopath, and Training Environment filters more than anticipated, and the Shift Length and Shifts Per Month filters less than anticipated.

**Conclusions:** The actual usage of filters on EMRA Match differs from what would have been anticipated based on prior survey data. Further efforts may be required to educate students that using filters can help them develop a targeted application strategy. These results may also warrant updating the EMRA Match user interface to make it easier to apply the most popular filters.

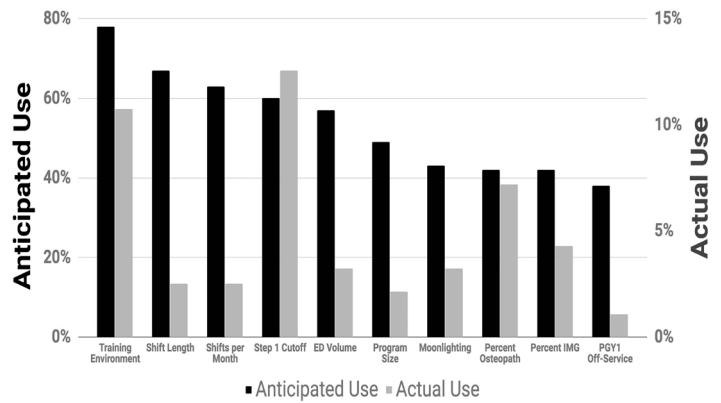


Figure 1. Anticipated versus actual use of filters by logged-in users of EMRA Match.

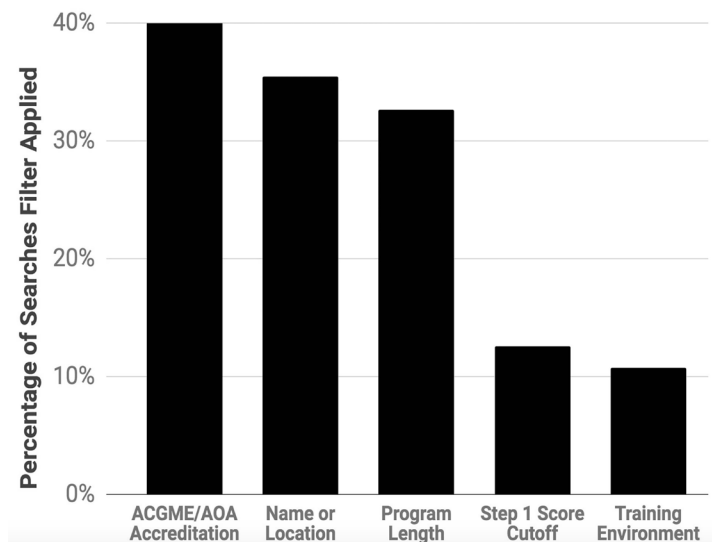


Figure 2. The top five filters applied by logged-in users of EMRA Match.

## 6 Applicant Attitudes Towards the Standardized Video Interview - An Interim Analysis

Winfield-Dial A, Chhabra N, Schindlbeck M, Bowman S, / John H. Stroger Hospital of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois

**Background:** The Standardized Video Interview (SVI) was developed by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) with the goal of allowing applicants to include objective information beyond traditional academic measures. The SVI is comprised of six questions with the goal of evaluating applicant knowledge of professional behaviors, and interpersonal and communication skills. During the 2018