

**Table 1. A-B.** Characteristics of study groups.

**A. Number of SLOEs per category**

Annual SLOE Volume	Individual	Group	Total
1 SLOE	986	1,007	1,993
2-9 SLOEs	641	669	1,310
10+ SLOEs	353	930	1,283
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>4,586</b>

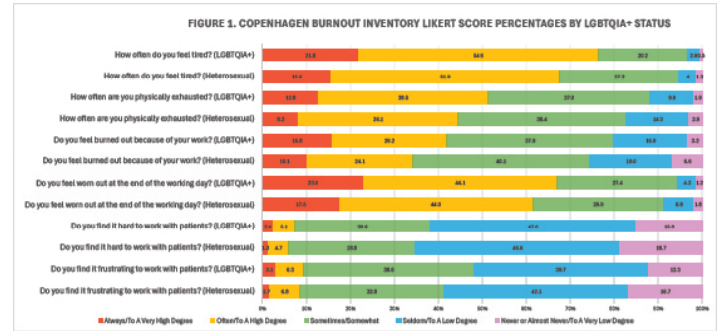
**B. Average ratings and differences in ratings by group and volume\***

Annual SLOE Volume	Individual	Group	Difference	p**
1 SLOE	3.1	2.8	0.32	<0.01
2-9 SLOEs	2.9	2.7	0.27	<0.01
10+ SLOEs	2.7	2.6	0.12	<0.01
<b>Difference</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.19</b>		
<b>p***</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>		

\* 1 = Lower 1/3, 2 = Middle 1/3, 3 = Top 1/3, 4 = Top 10%  
 \*\* two-sided t-test  
 \*\*\* one-way ANOVA

burnout difference was 3.9 (95%CI 2.60-5.25).

**Conclusions:** LGBTQIA+ EM residents had statistically significantly higher levels of burnout compared to heterosexual EM residents across all CBI domains. While these findings highlight the disproportionate burnout experienced by LGBTQIA+ EM residents, the practical and clinical impact of these differences needs further exploration.



## 4 Burnout Among LGBTQIA+ EM Trainees: It's Not All Sunshine and Rainbows

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**Background:** Burnout continues to be a serious problem among EM residents. Prior studies suggest that minority groups in medicine, including LGBTQIA+ persons, have higher rates of burnout due to unique challenges such as identity concealment, discrimination, and lack of institutional support.

**Objectives:** This study investigates the prevalence of burnout of LGBTQIA+ EM residents compared to their heterosexual peers. We hypothesized that LGBTQIA+ residents would be more likely to experience burnout.

**Methods:** The 2024 In-Training Exam (ITE) was administered to 9,485 residents from February 27 March 2 and included an optional post-ITE survey. The survey gathered demographic information, including gender and sexual orientation, and employed a validated 6-item abbreviated Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (CBI) to assess burnout among EM residents. Burnout was measured on a 5-point Likert scale across three domains: personal, work-related, and patient-related. Chi-square tests were used to analyze associations between LGBTQIA+ status and burnout. The CBI averages responses, ranging from “Always” (100) to “Never” (0), for each burnout subscale.

**Results:** Of the 9,485 residents surveyed, 6,815 to 6,849 (71.9%-72.2%) responded to the burnout questions. Burnout rates were higher among LGBTQIA+ residents compared to heterosexual peers (Figure 1), with mean CBI score differences of 4.4 (95% CI 3.0-5.9), 4.6 (95%CI 2.93-6.2), and 2.9 (95%CI 1.36-4.42) for personal, work-related, and patient-related burnout, respectively (Figure 2). The total

## 5 Baby Fever: Availability and Quality of Parental Leave Policies on Emergency Medicine Residency Websites

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**Background:** Parental leave (PL) and maternity policies are important considerations that can influence prospective residents’ selection of residency programs, yet little research has explored their transparency on program websites, often the first contact point for applicants. Accessibility is vital as policies vary widely, and related inquiries have traditionally been stigmatized.

**Objectives:** This study aimed to evaluate the availability and quality of parental leave and pregnancy accommodation information provided on the websites of EM residency programs and their related GME sites.

**Methods:** Descriptive statistics from 285 EM residency and GME websites were collected in July 2024. Chi-square tests were performed to assess associations between the availability of PL information and program director (PD) gender, program size, and program age.

**Results:** 29 EM program websites (10.2%) contained PL information: 16 (5.6%) detailed specific leave policies and 13 (4.6%) mentioned available PL. Two programs (0.7%) detailed accommodations for pregnant residents. 62 EM websites (21.8%) linked to a related GME website containing specific leave information. On their GME website, 149 programs (52.3%) had PL information: 54 mentioned leave while 94 gave detailed information about compensation and length of leave. 130 programs (37.5%) had no relevant information available on either site. Larger (>11 annual positions) and older (est. 2010 or earlier)