

Supplemental ERAS® 2022-2023 Application Cycle: Results of the Program Director Reaction Survey

Overview

Program directors from the programs participating in the supplemental ERAS application for the 2022-2023 cycle were invited to complete a survey about their experiences from Nov. 17, 2022, to Dec. 16, 2022. The purpose of the survey was to collect feedback from program directors to better understand their experience with the supplemental ERAS application data within the Program Director's Workstation (PDWS). The survey took about 15 minutes to complete.

Responses were analyzed in aggregate and by specialty. This report summarizes overall and select specialty-specific results from the program directors' survey. Specialty-specific results are included in the supplemental appendices. Results with smaller sample sizes should be interpreted with caution. (Percentage values in tables may not total 100% due to rounding and cells with fewer than five observations. Results for Internal Medicine/Psychiatry and Public Health and General Preventive Medicine were not included due to small sample sizes.)

Sample

Program directors from 985 programs responded (34% program response rate). Response rates by participating specialties varied (Table 1). Five percent of respondents indicated they did not use the supplemental ERAS application data, so results from these respondents were excluded from the analysis.

Table 1. Survey Response Rate, Overall and by Specialty

Specialty	Percentage (Number) of Programs That Responded	Number of Programs That Participated in the Supplemental ERAS® Application
Adult Neurology	27% (42)	155
Anesthesiology	46% (71)	154
Dermatology	29% (36)	123
Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology	30% (80)	271
Emergency Medicine	45% (117)	261
General Surgery	30% (86)	283
Internal Medicine - Categorical	30% (154)	512
Internal Medicine/Psychiatry	15% (2)	13
Neurological Surgery	21% (23)	110
Obstetrics and Gynecology	37% (100)	272



Specialty	Percentage (Number) of Programs That Responded	Number of Programs That Participated in the Supplemental ERAS® Application
Orthopedic Surgery	27% (49)	182
Pediatrics	40% (80)	200
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	42% (40)	95
Psychiatry	37% (95)	255
Public Health and General Preventive Medicine	38% (10)	26
Overall percentage (total number) of respondents and number of programs that participated in the supplemental ERAS application	34% (985)	2,912

Findings

Past Experiences

Emergency Medicine and Obstetrics and Gynecology did not participate in the Past Experiences or Geographic Preferences sections of the supplemental ERAS application, so directors of programs in those specialties were not presented with survey questions about those sections. Of the directors who responded from the other 13 specialties:

- Seventy percent used data from the meaningful and impactful experiences information of the supplemental ERAS application during their admissions process (Table 2).
- Nearly 70% found the type of information applicants provided about meaningful experiences and other impactful experiences was neither insufficient nor extraneous (Table 3).

Table 2. Did you use the meaningful and impactful experiences information during the application review process?

Choice	Percentage (n)
Yes	70% (537)
No	30% (230)
Total number	767



Table 3. The type of information provided by the most meaningful and impactful experiences responses was:

Choice	Percentage (n)
Lacking important information	11% (51)
Just about right	69% (326)
Included extraneous information	21% (98)
Total number	475

Most Meaningful Experiences

- Respondents used or planned to use the meaningful experiences information through various stages of the application process: as part of a holistic application review to decide whom to interview (94% of respondents), as a tiebreaker to help decide whom to interview (79% of respondents), as part of their preparation for the interview (87% of respondents), and as part of rank order list (ROL) discussions (71% of respondents) (Table 4).
- Seventy percent of respondents thought the meaningful experiences responses helped them get a better picture of each applicant (Table 5).
- Forty-three to 54% of respondents thought the meaningful experiences responses provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the Experience section of the MyERAS® application, Noteworthy Characteristics section of the Medical Student Performance Evaluation (MSPE), personal statement, or letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation (Table 6).
- Forty-nine percent of respondents found it was more efficient to use the meaningful experiences data than data from the Experience section of the MyERAS application (Table 7).



Table 4. How important is the most meaningful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	pplication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
528	6% (33)	94% (495)	9% (45)	45% (224)	32% (156)	14% (70)	46% (226)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
524	21% (112)	79% (412)	35% (144)	37% (154)	21% (88)	6% (26)	28% (114)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
526	13% (69)	87% (457)	13% (61)	37% (167)	35% (162)	15% (67)	50% (229)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
521	29% (152)	71% (369)	34% (125)	42% (155)	19% (71)	5% (18)	24% (89)
Other	Other						
187	71% (133)	29% (54)	54% (29)	24% (13)	15% (8)	7% (4)	22% (12)

Table 5. The most meaningful experiences responses helped me get a better picture of each applicant.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
518	4% (22)	96% (496)	4% (20)	7% (34)	19% (96)	60% (296)	10% (50)	70% (346)



Table 6. The most meaningful experiences provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagree % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
		. ,	f the MyERAS ap		76 (11)	76 (11)	76 (1.)	75 (1.1)	
481	3% (16)	97% (465)	7% (33)	16% (76)	23% (105)	45% (210)	9% (41)	54% (251)	
	` ,	` ,	ction of the MSPE	` ,	2070 (100)	1070 (210)	070(11)	0170 (201)	
481	4% (18)	96% (463)	6% (29)	17% (78)	24% (112)	42% (196)	10% (48)	53% (244)	
	` ,	, ,	0 % (29)	17 /0 (70)	24/0 (112)	42 /6 (190)	10 % (46)	55 /6 (244)	
perso	onal statem	nent.							
481	3% (16)	97% (465)	6% (29)	20% (93)	31% (144)	35% (165)	7% (34)	43% (199)	
letter	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
481	4% (17)	96% (464)	6% (28)	18% (82)	23% (105)	41% (189)	13% (60)	54% (249)	

Table 7. It was more efficient to use information from the most meaningful experiences than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
exist	ing experie	nces section	of the MyERA	AS application).				
476	3% (14)	97% (462)	9% (40)	19% (86)	24% (109)	35% (164)	14% (63)	49% (227)	
Note	worthy Cha	aracteristics s	ection of the l	MSPE.					
477	4% (19)	96% (458)	10% (44)	24% (108)	29% (134)	29% (131)	9% (41)	38% (172)	
perso	onal statem	nent.							
478	3% (15)	97% (463)	13% (59)	29% (136)	31% (143)	21% (96)	6% (29)	27% (125)	
letter	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
476	4% (17)	96% (459)	12% (56)	25% (114)	28% (127)	25% (113)	11% (49)	35% (162)	



Other Impactful Experiences

- Respondents used or planned to use the other impactful experiences information through various stages of the application process: as part of a holistic application review to decide whom to interview (90% of respondents), as a tiebreaker to help decide whom to interview (76% of respondents), as part of their preparation for the interview (82% of respondents), and as part of rank order list (ROL) discussions (69% of respondents) (Table 8).
- Seventy percent of respondents thought the other impactful experiences responses helped put the main ERAS application in context (Table 9).
- Forty-two to 55% of respondents thought the other impactful experiences essay provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the Experience section of the MyERAS application, Noteworthy Characteristics section of the MSPE, personal statement, or letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation (Table 10).

Table 8. How important is the other impactful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
526	10% (52)	90% (474)	13% (61)	48% (229)	29% (136)	10% (48)	39% (184)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
519	24% (126)	76% (393)	36% (143)	40% (158)	19% (76)	4% (16)	23% (92)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
520	18% (95)	82% (425)	16% (70)	43% (181)	31% (130)	10% (44)	41% (174)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
518	31% (160)	69% (358)	39% (138)	41% (147)	17% (60)	4% (13)	20% (73)
Other							
208	69% (143)	31% (65)	57% (37)	23% (15)	15% (10)	5% (3)	20% (13)



Table 9. The other impactful experiences essay helped put the main ERAS application in context.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
511	6% (31)	94% (480)	4% (17)	8% (36)	29% (140)	49% (233)	11% (54)	60% (287)

Table 10. The other impactful experiences essay provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
existir	ng experien	ces section o	f the MyERAS	application.					
474	5% (25)	95% (449)	6% (26)	14% (64)	25% (112)	41% (186)	14% (61)	55% (247)	
Notev	vorthy Char	acteristics se	ction of the MS	SPE.					
474	6% (28)	94% (446)	6% (27)	14% (64)	28% (126)	40% (179)	11% (50)	51% (229)	
perso	nal stateme	ent.							
473	5% (26)	95% (447)	7% (32)	18% (79)	33% (149)	33% (149)	9% (38)	42% (187)	
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
470	6% (27)	94% (443)	7% (30)	15% (67)	28% (124)	37% (164)	13% (58)	50% (222)	

Key Characteristics and Primary Focus Areas

- More than 80% of respondents used the key characteristics and primary focus areas (Table 11).
- Twenty-four to 33% of respondents found it was more efficient to use the key characteristics and primary focus areas than to use the Experience section of the MyERAS application, Noteworthy Characteristics section of the MSPE, personal statement, or letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation (Table 12).



Table 11. Responses to the Experiences Questions

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
The I	key characte	eristics helped m	e get a better μ	oicture of each	applicant.				
515	16% (82)	84% (433)	7% (30)	11% (47)	36% (154)	42% (184)	4% (18)	47% (202)	
The p	The primary focus area helped me better understand applicant's alignment to my program's mission.								
512	19% (96)	81% (416)	8% (33)	14% (57)	40% (166)	34% (142)	4% (18)	38% (160)	

Table 12. It was more efficient to use the experience types, key characteristics, and primary focus areas to better understand applicant qualities than the information from the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed	
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	
exist	ing experien	ces section o	f the MyERAS a	pplication.					
473	14% (64)	86% (409)	12% (48)	22% (92)	33% (133)	25% (103)	8% (33)	33% (136)	
Note	worthy Char	racteristics se	ction of the MSP	PE.					
474	14% (67)	86% (407)	12% (49)	25% (101)	36% (145)	20% (83)	7% (29)	28% (112)	
perso	onal stateme	ent.							
472	14% (65)	86% (407)	13% (53)	29% (119)	34% (137)	18% (75)	6% (23)	24% (98)	
letter	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
472	14% (65)	86% (407)	12% (50)	26% (107)	35% (144)	19% (76)	7% (30)	26% (106)	



Geographic Preferences

Emergency Medicine and Obstetrics and Gynecology did not participate in the Geographic Preferences sections of the supplemental ERAS application and were not presented with survey questions about this section. Of the directors who responded from the other 13 specialties:

- Most respondents (82%) used the Geographic Preferences section during their admissions process (Table 13) and reported that it helped them identify applicants whom they would have otherwise overlooked (Table 14).
- Sixty-three percent of respondents found their program's geographic division as designated by the U.S. Census accurately represented the location of their program (Table 14).
- Respondents used geographic preferences information during various stages of the application process: as a screening tool before a more thorough application review (86% of respondents), to send interview invitations to every applicant who selected their region (58% of respondents), to include in a composite filter to conduct holistic review (74% of respondents), as part of a holistic application review to decide whom to interview (94% of respondents), as a tiebreaker to help decide whom to interview (88% of respondents), to prepare for the interview (70% of respondents) (Table 15).
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents answered that they plan to use geographic preferences
 information during rank order list (ROL) discussion. Geographic preferences are not intended to
 be used during ROL discussion. The AAMC is updating communications about the appropriate
 use of geographic preferences information and sending them to programs throughout the
 remaining cycle.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents thought applicants who selected their region were more likely to accept interview invitations (Table 16).

Table 13. Did you use geographic preference information during the application review process?

Choice	Percentage (n)
Yes	82% (582)
No	18% (128)
Total number	710



Table 14. Responses to Geographic Preferences Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)				
	Geographic preference information helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.									
568	6% (35)	15% (87)	20% (112)	45% (254)	14% (80)	59% (334)				
My program's geographic division as designated by the U.S. Census accurately represents the location of my program.										
563	7% (42)	12% (68)	18% (101)	47% (262)	16% (90)	63% (352)				

Table 15. How important was the geographic preference information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)		
As a sc	reening tool, b	efore a more	thorough applic	ation review					
575	14% (79)	86% (496)	11% (57)	35% (173)	28% (140)	25% (126)	54% (266)		
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant tha	t selected my reg	iion				
575	42% (240)	58% (335)	50% (167)	30% (99)	14% (47)	7% (22)	21% (69)		
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view					
571	26% (147)	74% (424)	20% (85)	36% (154)	28% (117)	16% (68)	44% (185)		
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide whom to	o interview					
574	6% (37)	94% (537)	6% (31)	42% (224)	31% (169)	21% (113)	53% (282)		
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview						
571	12% (71)	88% (500)	13% (66)	36% (179)	33% (166)	18% (89)	51% (255)		
To prep	are for the inte	erview							
572	30% (174)	70% (398)	38% (151)	36% (143)	21% (85)	5% (19)	26% (104)		
Plan to	Plan to use during ROL discussion								
570	32% (183)	68% (387)	32% (122)	41% (160)	22% (84)	5% (21)	27% (105)		
Other									
176	77% (135)	23% (41)	49% (20)	20% (8)	20% (8)	12% (5)	32% (13)		



Table 16. In general, applicants who stated a preference for my region were more likely to accept interview invitations.

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
565	4% (23)	8% (46)	41% (232)	35% (199)	12% (65)	47% (264)

Interpreting a Blank or No Geographic Preference

- More than 75% of respondents interpreted a "No geographic preference" response as the
 applicant was willing to go anywhere; 45% of respondents thought the applicant was more
 interested in factors other than in geography. More than 20% of respondents thought the
 applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response, or they did not draw any conclusions
 (Table 17).
- More than 40% of respondents interpreted a blank geographic preference as the applicant was
 willing to go anywhere or that the applicant was less interested in their program's region. More
 than 25% of respondents thought the applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response,
 the applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography or did not draw any
 conclusions (Table 18).

Table 17. How did you interpret a "No geographic preference" response? (Select all that apply)

Choice	% (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	9% (53)
Applicant was less interested in my program	4% (23)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	78% (449)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	45% (255)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	23% (130)
Did not draw any conclusions	21% (123)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	15% (86)
Other	1% (7)
Total number	573 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table 18. How did you interpret a blank geographic preference? (Select all that apply)

Choice	% (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	40% (227)
Applicant was less interested in my program	16% (93)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	43% (249)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	27% (156)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	28% (162)
Did not draw any conclusions	26% (152)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	9% (53)
Other	2% (13)
Total number	574¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Program Signals

- Eighty-two percent of respondents used program signals data during their application review process (Table 19).
- Respondents used program signals during various stages of the application process: as a
 screening tool before a more thorough application review (88% of respondents), to send interview
 invitations to every applicant who signaled their program (61% of respondents), to include in a
 composite filter to conduct holistic review (78% of respondents), as part of a holistic application
 review to decide who to interview (91% of respondents), as a tiebreaker to help decide whom to
 interview (86% of respondents), and during the interview to learn more about why an applicant
 signaled their program (64% of respondents) (Table 20).
- Sixty-three percent of respondents answered that they plan to use program signals information
 during rank order list (ROL) discussion. Program signals are not intended to be used during ROL
 discussion. The AAMC is updating and sending communications to programs throughout the
 remaining cycle on appropriate use of program signals information.
- Seventy-five percent of respondents agreed that program signals "helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked" (Table 21).
- Fifty percent of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed about whether applicants who signaled their program were better aligned than those who did not (Table 21). The survey was administered during the middle of the interview season when there would be more uncertainty.
- Respondents were asked whether the number of program signals available to applicants in their specialty were sufficient. Forty-five to 73% of respondents whose specialties allotted three to eight signals thought the number of signals was sufficient (Table 22).



Interpreting Signals

- More than 50% of respondents interpreted a blank value for the program signal as the applicant being less interested in their program (Table 23).
- For Obstetrics and Gynecology programs, more than 70% of respondents interpreted Gold signals as more valuable than Silver signals (Table 24).
- For programs that used both geographic preferences and program signals, more than 50% of respondents gave more weight to program signals than to geographic preferences (Table 25).

Table 19. Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Choice	Percentage (n)
Yes	90% (830)
No	10% (89)
Total number	919

Table 20. How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)		
				, ,	70 (11)	70 (11)	70 (11)		
AS a SC	reening tool, be	eiore a more	thorough applic	alion review					
824	12% (102)	88% (722)	9% (63)	21% (152)	25% (183)	45% (324)	70% (507)		
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant wh	o signaled my pro	ogram				
817	39% (318)	61% (499)	43% (214)	29% (147)	16% (82)	11% (56)	28% (138)		
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view					
814	22% (176)	78% (638)	13% (81)	26% (163)	34% (214)	28% (180)	62% (394)		
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview					
819	9% (71)	91% (748)	6% (46)	27% (199)	34% (257)	33% (246)	67% (503)		
As a tie	As a tie breaker when deciding who to interview								
816	14% (116)	86% (700)	10% (73)	25% (175)	33% (228)	32% (224)	65% (452)		
During	During the interview to learn more about why an applicant signaled my program								
815	36% (292)	64% (523)	25% (130)	33% (173)	25% (132)	17% (88)	42% (220)		



N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)		
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion							
814	37% (299)	63% (515)	28% (144)	35% (182)	24% (124)	13% (65)	37% (189)		
Other	Other								
241	73% (175)	27% (66)	36% (24)	33% (22)	15% (10)	15% (10)	30% (20)		

Table 21. Responses to Program Signals Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)				
Program	Program signals helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.									
801	4% (32)	7% (58)	14% (109)	44% (350)	31% (252)	75% (602)				
Based o		neir application, ap	plicants who sign	aled my progra	m were better aligr	ned than those				
801	4% (30)	18% (142)	50% (402)	22% (177)	6% (50)	28% (227)				
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.										
799	3% (25)	6% (48)	31% (250)	31% (250)	28% (226)	60% (476)				



Table 22. The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total Number
Adult Neurology (3 signals)	33% (12)	47% (17)	3% (1)	17% (6)	36
Anesthesiology (5 signals)	44% (27)	45% (28)	3% (2)	8% (5)	62
Dermatology (3 signals)	36% (10)	61% (17)	4% (1)	0% (0)	28
Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology (6 signals)	7% (5)	68% (48)	7% (5)	18% (13)	71
Emergency Medicine (5 signals)	13% (13)	66% (67)	4% (4)	18% (18)	102
General Surgery (5 signals)	18% (11)	69% (43)	3% (2)	10% (6)	62
Internal Medicine (7 signals)	10% (12)	51% (63)	22% (27)	18% (22)	124
Neurological Surgery (8 signals)	7% (1)	73% (11)	0% (0)	20% (3)	15
Obstetrics and Gynecology (3 Gold, 15 Silver)	1% (1)	58% (52)	26% (23)	15% (13)	89
Orthopedic Surgery (30 signals)	3% (1)	60% (24)	30% (12)	8% (3)	40
Pediatrics (5 signals)	3% (2)	64% (41)	6% (4)	27% (17)	64
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (4 signals)	19% (7)	65% (24)	0% (0)	16% (6)	37
Psychiatry (5 signals)	21% (16)	56% (44)	1% (1)	22% (17)	78



Table 23. How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program	53% (427)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	15% (125)
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	9% (77)
Did not draw any conclusions	38% (312)
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	11% (87)
Other	4% (31)
Total number	812 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Table 24. How did you interpret gold and silver signals? (For Ob-Gyn only)

Choice	Percentage (n) ¹
Did not differentiate between gold and silver signals	21% (19)
Gold and silver signals had equal value	4% (4)
Gold signals were more valuable than silver signals	71% (63)
Other	3% (3)
Total number	89

^{1.} Only Obstetrics and Gynecology offered Gold and Silver program signal distinctions.



Table 25. How did your program interpret program signals and geographic preferences?

Choice	Percentage (n) ¹
Considered geographic preference and program signals separately	24% (127)
Viewed applicants who reported a preference for my region <u>and</u> signaled my program more favorably	21% (113)
Gave more weight to program signals than geographic preference	53% (280)
Gave more weight to geographic preference than program signals	2% (10)
Total number	530

^{1.} Only programs that used both program signals and geographic preferences answered this question.

Using Supplemental ERAS® Application Data in the PDWS

- More than 70% of respondents used the AAMC's supplemental ERAS application resources (Table 26).
- More than 50% of respondents thought the supplemental application data on the PDWS were easy to use (Table 27).



Table 26. How useful were the following resources in helping you prepare for the 2023 ERAS season?

		Did Not Use	Used	Not Useful	Somewhat Useful	Useful	Somewhat Useful or Useful
Resource	N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Program Director's Workstation (PDWS) Job Aids	836	73% (612)	27% (224)	29% (65)	54% (122)	17% (37)	71% (159)
Supplemental ERAS application: Guide for Residency Programs	837	29% (243)	71% (594)	5% (32)	62% (368)	33% (194)	95% (562)
Supplemental ERAS Application Job Aids	829	70% (582)	30% (247)	24% (59)	55% (136)	21% (52)	76% (188)
Supplemental ERAS Application Resource Webpage on the ERAS PDWS Community Site	831	56% (467)	44% (364)	11% (41)	65% (236)	24% (87)	89% (323)
AAMC webinars on the supplemental ERAS application	831	39% (326)	61% (505)	9% (45)	56% (281)	35% (179)	91% (460)
Specialty-specific or specialty-developed guidance	715	40% (287)	60% (428)	6% (25)	48% (206)	46% (197)	94% (403)
Other(s)	187	86% (161)	14% (26)	27% (7)	46% (12)	27% (7)	73% (19)

Table 27. The supplemental application data was easy to filter and export on the PDWS.

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
843	7% (56)	10% (88)	30% (256)	40% (339)	12% (104)	53% (443)



Appendix A Results for Adult Neurology



Survey Response Rate

Table A.1. Survey Response Rate (N = 155)

Specialty	Percentage (n)
Adult Neurology	27% (42)

Past Experiences

Table A.2. Did you use the meaningful and impactful experiences information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total	
	% (n)	% (n)	number	
Adult Neurology	79% (33)	21% (9)	42	

Table A.3. For Adult Neurology: The type of information provided by the most meaningful and impactful experiences responses was:

Choice	Percentage (n)
Lacking important information	11% (3)
Just about right	43% (12)
Included extraneous information	46% (13)
Total number	28



Table A.4. For Adult Neurology: How important is the most meaningful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)				
As part	As part of a holistic application review to decide whom to interview										
33	9% (3)	91% (30)	10% (3)	60% (18)	20% (6)	10% (3)	30% (9)				
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview								
32	22% (7)	78% (25)	40% (10)	44% (11)	8% (2)	8% (2)	16% (4)				
To prep	are for the inte	erview									
33	21% (7)	79% (26)	8% (2)	42% (11)	42% (11)	8% (2)	50% (13)				
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion									
32	34% (11)	66% (21)	33% (7)	48% (10)	14% (3)	5% (1)	19% (4)				
Other	Other										
11	55% (6)	45% (5)	40% (2)	40% (2)	0% (0)	20% (1)	20% (1)				

Table A.5. For Adult Neurology: The most meaningful experiences responses helped me get a better picture of each applicant.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
33	6% (2)	94% (31)	3% (1)	19% (6)	19% (6)	55% (17)	3% (1)	58% (18)



Table A.6. For Adult Neurology: The most meaningful experiences provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed		
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)		
existin	ng experie	nces sectio	on of the MyE	RAS applicat	ion.					
31	3% (1)	97% (30)	13% (4)	27% (8)	13% (4)	40% (12)	7% (2)	47% (14)		
Notew	orthy Cha	aracteristic	s section of th	e MSPE.						
31	3% (1)	97% (30)	10% (3)	30% (9)	20% (6)	33% (10)	7% (2)	40% (12)		
persor	nal staten	nent.								
30	3% (1)	97% (29)	7% (2)	28% (8)	38% (11)	24% (7)	3% (1)	28% (8)		
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.									
31	3% (1)	97% (30)	3% (1)	27% (8)	33% (10)	30% (9)	7% (2)	37% (11)		



Table A.7. For Adult Neurology: It was more efficient to use information from the most meaningful experiences than the information from the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed		
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)		
existir	ng experie	ences sectio	on of the MyE	RAS applicat	ion.					
29	3% (1)	97% (28)	7% (2)	32% (9)	21% (6)	36% (10)	4% (1)	39% (11)		
Notew	orthy Cha	aracteristic	s section of th	e MSPE.						
30	7% (2)	93% (28)	7% (2)	43% (12)	25% (7)	18% (5)	7% (2)	25% (7)		
persoi	nal staten	nent.								
29	3% (1)	97% (28)	4% (1)	43% (12)	32% (9)	18% (5)	4% (1)	21% (6)		
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.									
29	3% (1)	97% (28)	7% (2)	36% (10)	39% (11)	14% (4)	4% (1)	18% (5)		



Table A.8. For Adult Neurology: How important is the other impactful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
33	3% (1)	97% (32)	19% (6)	59% (19)	16% (5)	6% (2)	22% (7)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
32	19% (6)	81% (26)	42% (11)	35% (9)	19% (5)	4% (1)	23% (6)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
33	12% (4)	88% (29)	24% (7)	34% (10)	38% (11)	3% (1)	41% (12)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
32	31% (10)	69% (22)	41% (9)	50% (11)	5% (1)	5% (1)	9% (2)
Other							
12	58% (7)	42% (5)	40% (2)	60% (3)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)

Table A.9. For Adult Neurology: The other impactful experiences essay helped put the main ERAS application in context.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agree % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
31	0% (0)	100% (31)	6% (2)	26% (8)	29% (9)	29% (9)	10% (3)	39% (12)



Table A.10. For Adult Neurology: The other impactful experiences essay provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existin	g experie	nces section o	f the MyERAS a	pplication.				
30	3% (1)	97% (29)	10% (3)	17% (5)	34% (10)	28% (8)	10% (3)	38% (11)
Notew	orthy Cha	racteristics se	ction of the MSF	PE.				
29	3% (1)	97% (28)	11% (3)	21% (6)	25% (7)	39% (11)	4% (1)	43% (12)
persor	nal statem	ent.						
30	3% (1)	97% (29)	10% (3)	17% (5)	38% (11)	28% (8)	7% (2)	34% (10)
letters	of recomi	mendation or s	tandardized lett	er of evaluation	on.			
29	3% (1)	97% (28)	11% (3)	18% (5)	36% (10)	32% (9)	4% (1)	36% (10)

Table A.11. For Adult Neurology: Responses to the Experiences Questions

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
The k	ey characte	eristics helped	me get a bett	er picture of	each applicant.			
32	28% (9)	72% (23)	9% (2)	22% (5)	30% (7)	35% (8)	4% (1)	39% (9)
The primary focus area helped me better understand applicant's alignment to my program's mission.							ion.	
31	23% (7)	77% (24)	13% (3)	21% (5)	50% (12)	17% (4)	0% (0)	17% (4)



Table A.12. For Adult Neurology: It was more efficient to use the experience types, key characteristics, and primary focus areas to better understand applicant qualities than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
existing	g experienc	es section of th	e MyERAS ap	plication.				
29	17% (5)	83% (24)	4% (1)	50% (12)	29% (7)	13% (3)	4% (1)	17% (4)
Notewo	orthy Chara	acteristics sectio	on of the MSPL	Ξ.				
29	17% (5)	83% (24)	8% (2)	42% (10)	42% (10)	8% (2)	0% (0)	8% (2)
person	al stateme	nt.						
29	17% (5)	83% (24)	8% (2)	46% (11)	33% (8)	13% (3)	0% (0)	13% (3)
letters	of recomm	endation or star	ndardized lette	r of evaluation	n.			
30	17% (5)	83% (25)	4% (1)	44% (11)	40% (10)	8% (2)	4% (1)	12% (3)

Geographic Preferences

Table A.13. Did you use geographic preference information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Adult Neurology	85% (34)	15% (6)	40



Table A.14. For Adult Neurology: Responses to Geographic Preferences Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
Geographic preference information helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.					otherwise	
33	3% (1)	18% (6)	15% (5)	61% (20)	3% (1)	64% (21)
My program's geographic division as designated by the U.S. Census accurately represents the location of my program.						sents the location
33	12% (4)	15% (5)	15% (5)	42% (14)	15% (5)	58% (19)

Table A.15. For Adult Neurology: How important was the geographic preference information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As a sc	reening tool, be	efore a more	thorough applic	ation review			
32	13% (4)	88% (28)	18% (5)	32% (9)	21% (6)	29% (8)	50% (14)
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant tha	t selected my reg	ion		
32	38% (12)	63% (20)	50% (10)	35% (7)	15% (3)	0% (0)	15% (3)
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view			
32	31% (10)	69% (22)	23% (5)	23% (5)	45% (10)	9% (2)	55% (12)
As part	of a holistic pro	ocess to help	decide who to	interview			
32	9% (3)	91% (29)	0% (0)	48% (14)	31% (9)	21% (6)	52% (15)
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview				
32	6% (2)	94% (30)	7% (2)	37% (11)	40% (12)	17% (5)	57% (17)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
33	21% (7)	79% (26)	42% (11)	50% (13)	4% (1)	4% (1)	8% (2)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
32	22% (7)	78% (25)	16% (4)	60% (15)	24% (6)	0% (0)	24% (6)
Other							
8	38% (3)	63% (5)	40% (2)	60% (3)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)



Table A.16. For Adult Neurology: In general, applicants who stated a preference for my region were more likely to accept interview invitations.

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
32	3% (1)	13% (4)	41% (13)	28% (9)	16% (5)	44% (14)

Table A.17. For Adult Neurology: How did you interpret a "No geographic preference" response? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	6% (2)
Applicant was less interested in my program	0% (0)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	82% (27)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	42% (14)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	21% (7)
Did not draw any conclusions	18% (6)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	6% (2)
Other	0% (0)
Total number	33 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table A.18. For Adult Neurology: How did you interpret a blank geographic preference? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	48% (16)
Applicant was less interested in my program	6% (2)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	48% (16)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	24% (8)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	27% (9)
Did not draw any conclusions	21% (7)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	6% (2)
Other	0% (0)
Total number	33¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Program Signals

Table A.19. Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Adult Neurology	93% (37)	8% (3)	40



Table A.20. For Adult Neurology: How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

	Did Not Use	Used	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Important or Very Important			
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)			
As a sc	As a screening tool, before a more thorough application review									
36	17% (6)	83% (30)	10% (3)	17% (5)	30% (9)	43% (13)	73% (22)			
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant wh	o signaled my pro	gram					
36	42% (15)	58% (21)	38% (8)	33% (7)	14% (3)	14% (3)	29% (6)			
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view						
35	26% (9)	74% (26)	8% (2)	31% (8)	31% (8)	31% (8)	62% (16)			
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview						
36	8% (3)	92% (33)	3% (1)	39% (13)	21% (7)	36% (12)	58% (19)			
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview							
36	6% (2)	94% (34)	3% (1)	32% (11)	41% (14)	24% (8)	65% (22)			
During t	the interview to	learn more a	about why an ap	oplicant signaled i	my program					
35	37% (13)	63% (22)	18% (4)	55% (12)	18% (4)	9% (2)	27% (6)			
Plan to	Plan to use during ROL discussion									
35	31% (11)	69% (24)	17% (4)	46% (11)	25% (6)	13% (3)	38% (9)			
Other							_			
6	67% (4)	33% (2)	50% (1)	50% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)			



Table A.21. For Adult Neurology: Responses to Program Signals Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)			
			icants whom I wo		. ,				
Trogram	signais neipeu i	ne identity appli	canto whom i wo	ulu Have Olli	erwise overloc	Meu.			
35	3% (1)	9% (3)	14% (5)	51% (18)	23% (8)	74% (26)			
	a review of the who did not.	ir application, aj	oplicants who sig	naled my pro	ogram were be	tter aligned			
35	6% (2)	31% (11)	43% (15)	20% (7)	0% (0)	20% (7)			
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.									
35	0% (0)	6% (2)	51% (18)	20% (7)	23% (8)	43% (15)			

Table A.22. The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total number
Adult Neurology (3 signals)	33% (12)	47% (17)	3% (1)	17% (6)	36

Table A.23. For Adult Neurology: How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program	39% (14)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	17% (6)
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	6% (2)
Did not draw any conclusions	53% (19)
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	17% (6)
Other	0% (0)
Total number	36 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table A.24. For Adult Neurology: How did your program interpret program signals and geographic preferences?

Choice	Percentage (n) ¹
Considered geographic preference and program signals separately	44% (14)
Viewed applicants who reported a preference for my region <u>and</u> signaled my program more favorably	9% (3)
Gave more weight to program signals than geographic preference	41% (13)
Gave more weight to geographic preference than program signals	6%(2)
Total number	32

^{1.} Only respondents in programs that used both program signals and geographic preferences answered this question.



Appendix B Results for Anesthesiology



Survey Response Rate

Table B.1. Survey Response Rate (N = 154)

Specialty	Percentage (n)
Anesthesiology	46% (71)

Past Experiences

Table B.2. Did you use the meaningful and impactful experiences information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total	
	% (n)	% (n)	number	
Anesthesiology	61% (43)	39% (28)	71	

Table B.3. For Anesthesiology: The type of information provided by the most meaningful and impactful experiences responses was:

Choice	Percentage (n)
Lacking important information	10% (4)
Just about right	50% (20)
Included extraneous information	40% (16)
Total number	40



Table B.4. For Anesthesiology: How important is the most meaningful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)	
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview				
43	14% (6)	86% (37)	14% (5)	49% (18)	19% (7)	19% (7)	38% (14)	
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview					
43	35% (15)	65% (28)	39% (11)	36% (10)	14% (4)	11% (3)	25% (7)	
To prep	are for the inte	erview						
43	7% (3)	93% (40)	13% (5)	43% (17)	33% (13)	13% (5)	45% (18)	
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion						
43	30% (13)	70% (30)	43% (13)	37% (11)	13% (4)	7% (2)	20% (6)	
Other	Other							
14	86% (12)	14% (2)	100% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	

Table B.5. For Anesthesiology: The most meaningful experiences responses helped me get a better picture of each applicant.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
43	9% (4)	91% (39)	8% (3)	5% (2)	28% (11)	54% (21)	5% (2)	59% (23)



Table B.6. For Anesthesiology: The most meaningful experiences provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
exis	existing experiences section of the MyERAS application.								
38	11% (4)	89% (34)	18% (6)	29% (10)	9% (3)	41% (14)	3% (1)	44% (15)	
Note	eworthy Chara	acteristics section	on of the MSP	E.					
38	11% (4)	89% (34)	15% (5)	35% (12)	18% (6)	29% (10)	3% (1)	32% (11)	
pers	sonal stateme	nt.							
38	11% (4)	89% (34)	15% (5)	29% (10)	26% (9)	29% (10)	0% (0)	29% (10)	
lette	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
38	13% (5)	87% (33)	15% (5)	21% (7)	12% (4)	42% (14)	9% (3)	52% (17)	

Table B.7. For Anesthesiology: It was more efficient to use information from the most meaningful experiences than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
exist			n of the MyER		. ,	75 (57)	70 (3)	70 (11)	
38	5% (2)	95% (36)	22% (8)	11% (4)	25% (9)	39% (14)	3% (1)	42% (15)	
Note	worthy Cha	racteristics	section of the	MSPE.					
38	5% (2)	95% (36)	25% (9)	22% (8)	19% (7)	33% (12)	0% (0)	33% (12)	
perso	onal statem	ent.							
38	5% (2)	95% (36)	25% (9)	33% (12)	28% (10)	14% (5)	0% (0)	14% (5)	
lette	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
38	8% (3)	92% (35)	26% (9)	17% (6)	17% (6)	34% (12)	6% (2)	40% (14)	



Table B.8. For Anesthesiology: How important is the other impactful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
42	21% (9)	79% (33)	15% (5)	42% (14)	27% (9)	15% (5)	42% (14)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview		1	I	
42	33% (14)	67% (28)	43% (12)	29% (8)	18% (5)	11% (3)	29% (8)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
42	17% (7)	83% (35)	9% (3)	60% (21)	17% (6)	14% (5)	31% (11)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
42	43% (18)	57% (24)	38% (9)	42% (10)	8% (2)	13% (3)	21% (5)
Other					•		
15	73% (11)	27% (4)	75% (3)	25% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)

Table B.9. For Anesthesiology: The other impactful experiences essay helped put the main ERAS application in context.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
43	14% (6)	86% (37)	5% (2)	5% (2)	24% (9)	54% (20)	11% (4)	65% (24)



Table B.10. For Anesthesiology: The other impactful experiences essay provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
exist	ing experien	ces section	of the MyERAS	S application.				
37	8% (3)	92% (34)	18% (6)	18% (6)	15% (5)	44% (15)	6% (2)	50% (17)
Note	worthy Char	acteristics se	ection of the M	ISPE.				
37	8% (3)	92% (34)	18% (6)	15% (5)	32% (11)	35% (12)	0% (0)	35% (12)
perso	onal stateme	ent.						
37	8% (3)	92% (34)	15% (5)	24% (8)	32% (11)	29% (10)	0% (0)	29% (10)
letter	rs of recomm	nendation or	standardized l	letter of evalua	tion.			
37	11% (4)	89% (33)	15% (5)	12% (4)	24% (8)	36% (12)	12% (4)	48% (16)

Table B.11. For Anesthesiology: Responses to the Experiences Questions

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
The	key charact	eristics helpe	ed me get a be	tter picture of	each applicant	•		
43	23% (10)	77% (33)	15% (5)	9% (3)	42% (14)	30% (10)	3% (1)	33% (11)
The	The primary focus area helped me better understand applicant's alignment to my program's mission.							
43	28% (12)	72% (31)	16% (5)	13% (4)	48% (15)	19% (6)	3% (1)	23% (7)



Table B.12. For Anesthesiology: It was more efficient to use the experience types, key characteristics, and primary focus areas to better understand applicant qualities than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
existing			the MyERAS ap				()	,
38	18% (7)	82% (31)	29% (9)	10% (3)	35% (11)	26% (8)	0% (0)	26% (8)
Notewo	orthy Chara	cteristics sec	tion of the MSPI	<u> </u>	l			
38	18% (7)	82% (31)	32% (10)	13% (4)	39% (12)	16% (5)	0% (0)	16% (5)
persona	al statemen	t.						
38	18% (7)	82% (31)	35% (11)	16% (5)	32% (10)	13% (4)	3% (1)	16% (5)
letters o	of recomme	endation or s	tandardized lette	r of evaluation	n.			
37	19% (7)	81% (30)	37% (11)	3% (1)	40% (12)	13% (4)	7% (2)	20% (6)

Geographic Preferences

Table B.13. Did you use geographic preference information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Anesthesiology	88% (56)	13% (8)	64



Table B.14. For Anesthesiology: Responses to Geographic Preferences Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
Geogra	Geographic preference information helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.						
55	5% (3)	15% (8)	22% (12)	45% (25)	13% (7)	58% (32)	
My prog	My program's geographic division as designated by the U.S. Census accurately represents the location of my program.						
54	4% (2)	9% (5)	22% (12)	44% (24)	20% (11)	65% (35)	

Table B.15. For Anesthesiology: How important was the geographic preference information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As a screening tool, before a more thorough application review							
56	9% (5)	91% (51)	4% (2)	31% (16)	37% (19)	27% (14)	65% (33)
Sending	interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant tha	t selected my reg	iion		
56	48% (27)	52% (29)	52% (15)	31% (9)	17% (5)	0% (0)	17% (5)
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view			
55	11% (6)	89% (49)	14% (7)	37% (18)	33% (16)	16% (8)	49% (24)
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview			
55	7% (4)	93% (51)	4% (2)	39% (20)	31% (16)	25% (13)	57% (29)
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview				
56	21% (12)	79% (44)	5% (2)	45% (20)	27% (12)	23% (10)	50% (22)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
56	32% (18)	68% (38)	34% (13)	55% (21)	11% (4)	0% (0)	11% (4)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
56	38% (21)	63% (35)	34% (12)	43% (15)	23% (8)	0% (0)	23% (8)
Other							
11	82% (9)	18% (2)	50% (1)	0% (0)	50% (1)	0% (0)	50% (1)



Table B.16. For Anesthesiology: In general, applicants who stated a preference for my region were more likely to accept interview invitations.

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
55	7% (4)	11% (6)	33% (18)	36% (20)	13% (7)	49% (27)

Table B.17. For Anesthesiology: How did you interpret a "No geographic preference" response? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	5% (3)
Applicant was less interested in my program	2% (1)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	80% (45)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	48% (27)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	18% (10)
Did not draw any conclusions	20% (11)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	25% (14)
Other	0% (0)
Total number	56¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table B.18. For Anesthesiology: How did you interpret a blank geographic preference? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	46% (26)
Applicant was less interested in my program	18% (10)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	41% (23)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	30% (17)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	25% (14)
Did not draw any conclusions	27% (15)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	13% (7)
Other	4% (2)
Total number	56¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Program Signals

Table B.19. Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Anesthesiology	98% (62)	2% (1)	63



Table B.20. For Anesthesiology: How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

	Did Not Use	Used	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Important or Very Important
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
As a sc	reening tool, b	efore a more	thorough applic	ation review			
62	8% (5)	92% (57)	0% (0)	12% (7)	28% (16)	60% (34)	88% (50)
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant wh	o signaled my pro	ogram		
62	39% (24)	61% (38)	37% (14)	37% (14)	18% (7)	8% (3)	26% (10)
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view			
61	8% (5)	92% (56)	5% (3)	23% (13)	38% (21)	34% (19)	71% (40)
As part	of a holistic pro	ocess to help	decide who to i	interview			
61	5% (3)	95% (58)	3% (2)	22% (13)	31% (18)	43% (25)	74% (43)
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview				
62	15% (9)	85% (53)	4% (2)	25% (13)	30% (16)	42% (22)	72% (38)
During t	he interview to	learn more a	about why an ap	pplicant signaled i	my program		
62	37% (23)	63% (39)	28% (11)	26% (10)	31% (12)	15% (6)	46% (18)
Plan to use during ROL discussion							
62	42% (26)	58% (36)	25% (9)	36% (13)	19% (7)	19% (7)	39% (14)
Other							
13	62% (8)	38% (5)	40% (2)	20% (1)	40% (2)	0% (0)	40% (2)



Table B.21. For Anesthesiology: Responses to Program Signals Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)			
Program s	Program signals helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.								
62	2% (1)	3% (2)	11% (7)	40% (25)	44% (27)	84% (52)			
	Based on a review of their application, applicants who signaled my program were better aligned than those who did not.								
62	6% (4)	15% (9)	56% (35)	21% (13)	2% (1)	23% (14)			
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.									
62	10% (6)	6% (4)	39% (24)	21% (13)	24% (15)	45% (28)			

Table B.22. The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total number
Anesthesiology (5 signals)	44% (27)	45% (28)	3% (2)	8% (5)	62

Table B.23. For Anesthesiology: How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program	66% (41)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	10% (6)
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	5% (3)
Did not draw any conclusions	32% (20)
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	3% (2)
Other	2% (1)
Total number	62 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table B.24. For Anesthesiology: How did your program interpret program signals and geographic preferences?

Choice	Percentage (n) ¹
Considered geographic preference and program signals separately	20% (11)
Viewed applicants who reported a preference for my region <u>and</u> signaled my program more favorably	28% (15)
Gave more weight to program signals than geographic preference	52% (28)
Gave more weight to geographic preference than program signals	0% (0)
Total number	54

^{1.} Only programs that used both program signals and geographic preferences answered this question.



Appendix C Results for Dermatology



Survey Response Rate

Table C.1. Survey Response Rate by Specialty (N = 123)

Specialty	Percentage (n)
Dermatology	29% (36)

Past Experiences

Table C.2. Did you use the meaningful and impactful experiences information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Dermatology	83% (30)	17% (6)	100% (36)

Table C.3. For Dermatology: The type of information provided by the most meaningful and impactful experiences responses was:

Choice	Percentage (n)
Lacking important information	4% (1)
Just about right	85% (22)
Included extraneous information	12% (3)
Total number	26



Table C.4. For Dermatology: How important is the most meaningful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)	
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview				
26	0% (0)	100% (26)	8% (2)	35% (9)	38% (10)	19% (5)	58% (15)	
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview					
26	8% (2)	92% (24)	38% (9)	33% (8)	21% (5)	8% (2)	29% (7)	
To prep	are for the inte	erview						
26	8% (2)	92% (24)	13% (3)	29% (7)	46% (11)	13% (3)	58% (14)	
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion						
25	28% (7)	72% (18)	39% (7)	39% (7)	11% (2)	11% (2)	22% (4)	
Other	Other							
10	80% (8)	20% (2)	50% (1)	50% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	

Table C.5. For Dermatology: The most meaningful experiences responses helped me get a better picture of each applicant.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
27	0% (0)	100% (27)	0% (0)	4% (1)	15% (4)	70% (19)	11% (3)	81% (22)



Table C.6. For Dermatology: The most meaningful experiences provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existin	g experien	ces section of	the MyERAS	application.				
24	4% (1)	96% (23)	0% (0)	22% (5)	26% (6)	39% (9)	13% (3)	52% (12)
Notewo	orthy Chai	acteristics sec	tion of the MS	SPE.				
24	0% (0)	100% (24)	0% (0)	21% (5)	17% (4)	54% (13)	8% (2)	63% (15)
person	al stateme	ent.						
24	0% (0)	100% (24)	4% (1)	21% (5)	33% (8)	33% (8)	8% (2)	42% (10)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
24	0% (0)	100% (24)	0% (0)	29% (7)	21% (5)	38% (9)	13% (3)	50% (12)

Table C.7. For Dermatology: It was more efficient to use information from the most meaningful experiences than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
existing	g experien	ces section	of the MyERA	S application.				
24	4% (1)	96% (23)	4% (1)	22% (5)	26% (6)	35% (8)	13% (3)	48% (11)
Notewo	orthy Char	acteristics s	ection of the M	ISPE.				
24	4% (1)	96% (23)	4% (1)	26% (6)	26% (6)	35% (8)	9% (2)	43% (10)
person	al stateme	ent.						
24	4% (1)	96% (23)	9% (2)	30% (7)	26% (6)	26% (6)	9% (2)	35% (8)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
24	4% (1)	96% (23)	9% (2)	26% (6)	17% (4)	39% (9)	9% (2)	48% (11)



Table C.8. For Dermatology: How important is the other impactful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
26	8% (2)	92% (24)	8% (2)	42% (10)	29% (7)	21% (5)	50% (12)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
25	16% (4)	84% (21)	33% (7)	43% (9)	14% (3)	10% (2)	24% (5)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
25	8% (2)	92% (23)	22% (5)	39% (9)	30% (7)	9% (2)	39% (9)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
25	20% (5)	80% (20)	35% (7)	45% (9)	15% (3)	5% (1)	20% (4)
Other							
12	75% (9)	25% (3)	67% (2)	33% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)

Table C.9. For Dermatology: The other impactful experiences essay helped put the main ERAS application in context.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
27	4% (1)	96% (26)	0% (0)	4% (1)	35% (9)	38% (10)	23% (6)	62% (16)



Table C.10. For Dermatology: The other impactful experiences essay provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existin	g experienc	es section of	the MyERAS	application.				
24	8% (2)	92% (22)	5% (1)	9% (2)	27% (6)	41% (9)	18% (4)	59% (13)
Notew	orthy Chara	cteristics sec	tion of the MS	PE.				
24	8% (2)	92% (22)	5% (1)	9% (2)	27% (6)	50% (11)	9% (2)	59% (13)
person	al statemer	nt.						
24	8% (2)	92% (22)	5% (1)	14% (3)	41% (9)	32% (7)	9% (2)	41% (9)
letters	of recomme	endation or st	andardized let	tter of evaluat	ion.			
24	8% (2)	92% (22)	5% (1)	14% (3)	23% (5)	50% (11)	9% (2)	59% (13)

Table C.11. For Dermatology: Responses to the Experiences Questions

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed no Disagree % (n)		Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
The k	ey characte	eristics helped	l me get a bett	er picture of ea	ch applicant	•		
27	7% (2)	93% (25)	4% (1)	4% (1)	36% (9)	48% (12)	8% (2)	56% (14)
The primary focus area helped me better understand applicant's alignment to my program's mission.						n.		
27	7% (2)	93% (25)	4% (1)	4% (1)	28% (7)	56% (14)	8% (2)	64% (16)



Table C.12. For Dermatology: It was more efficient to use the experience types, key characteristics, and primary focus areas to better understand applicant qualities than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
existing	g experiences	s section of th	e MyERAS ap	plication.				
24	8% (2)	92% (22)	14% (3)	14% (3)	45% (10)	18% (4)	9% (2)	27% (6)
Notewo	orthy Charact	eristics sectio	n of the MSPI	Ξ.				
24	8% (2)	92% (22)	14% (3)	9% (2)	45% (10)	23% (5)	9% (2)	32% (7)
person	al statement.							
24	8% (2)	92% (22)	14% (3)	23% (5)	45% (10)	14% (3)	5% (1)	18% (4)
letters (of recommen	dation or star	ndardized lette	r of evaluation	n.			
24	8% (2)	92% (22)	14% (3)	23% (5)	45% (10)	14% (3)	5% (1)	18% (4)

Geographic Preferences

Table C.13. Did you use geographic preference information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Dermatology	81% (25)	19% (6)	31



Table C.14. For Dermatology: Responses to Geographic Preferences Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
Geographic preference information helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.					otherwise	
24	13% (3)	0% (0)	21% (5)	58% (14)	8% (2)	67% (16)
	My program's geographic division as designated by the U.S. Census accurately represents the location of my program.					sents the location
22	0% (0)	9% (2)	23% (5)	64% (14)	5% (1)	68% (15)

Table C.15. For Dermatology: How important was the geographic preference information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As a sc	reening tool, b	efore a more	thorough applic	ation review			
23	17% (4)	83% (19)	26% (5)	32% (6)	26% (5)	16% (3)	42% (8)
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant tha	t selected my reg	iion		
24	42% (10)	58% (14)	57% (8)	29% (4)	14% (2)	0% (0)	14% (2)
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view			
24	42% (10)	58% (14)	29% (4)	43% (6)	21% (3)	7% (1)	29% (4)
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview			
24	4% (1)	96% (23)	9% (2)	52% (12)	17% (4)	22% (5)	39% (9)
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview				
24	8% (2)	92% (22)	18% (4)	50% (11)	32% (7)	0% (0)	32% (7)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
23	26% (6)	74% (17)	59% (10)	29% (5)	12% (2)	0% (0)	12% (2)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
24	33% (8)	67% (16)	56% (9)	19% (3)	25% (4)	0% (0)	25% (4)
Other							
10	70% (7)	30% (3)	67% (2)	0% (0)	33% (1)	0% (0)	33% (1)



Table C.16. For Dermatology: In general, applicants who stated a preference for my region were more likely to accept interview invitations.

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
24	17% (4)	4% (1)	42% (10)	33% (8)	4% (1)	38% (9)

Table C.17. For Dermatology: How did you interpret a "No geographic preference" response? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	17% (4)
Applicant was less interested in my program	4% (1)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	83% (20)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	38% (9)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	42% (10)
Did not draw any conclusions	8% (2)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	4% (1)
Other	4% (1)
Total number	24 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table C.18. For Dermatology: How did you interpret a blank geographic preference? (Select all that apply)

Choice	% (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	58% (14)
Applicant was less interested in my program	13% (3)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	38% (9)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	17% (4)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	50% (12)
Did not draw any conclusions	8% (2)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	0% (0)
Other	8% (2)
Total number	24 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Program Signals

Table C.19. Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Dermatology	94% (29)	6% (2)	31



Table C.20. For Dermatology: How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

	Did Not Use	Used	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Important or Very Important	
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	
As a sci	reening tool, b	efore a more	thorough applic	ation review				
28	18% (5)	82% (23)	4% (1)	17% (4)	22% (5)	57% (13)	78% (18)	
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant wh	o signaled my pro	gram			
27	48% (13)	52% (14)	57% (8)	14% (2)	7% (1)	21% (3)	29% (4)	
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view				
28	29% (8)	71% (20)	20% (4)	20% (4)	25% (5)	35% (7)	60% (12)	
As part	of a holistic pro	ocess to help	decide who to	interview				
28	4% (1)	96% (27)	7% (2)	22% (6)	30% (8)	41% (11)	70% (19)	
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview					
28	4% (1)	96% (27)	11% (3)	30% (8)	26% (7)	33% (9)	59% (16)	
During t	the interview to	learn more a	about why an ap	oplicant signaled i	my program			
28	25% (7)	75% (21)	24% (5)	38% (8)	14% (3)	24% (5)	38% (8)	
Plan to	Plan to use during ROL discussion							
28	43% (12)	57% (16)	38% (6)	31% (5)	19% (3)	13% (2)	31% (5)	
Other								
10	60% (6)	40% (4)	75% (3)	25% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	



Table C.21. For Dermatology: Responses to Program Signals Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)			
Program s	Program signals helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.								
28	0% (0)	0% (0)	14% (4)	36% (10)	50% (14)	86% (24)			
	Based on a review of their application, applicants who signaled my program were better aligned than those who did not.								
28	7% (2)	4% (1)	43% (12)	32% (9)	14% (4)	46% (13)			
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.									
28	0% (0)	7% (2)	54% (15)	18% (5)	21% (6)	39% (11)			

Table C.22. The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total number
Dermatology (3 signals)	36% (10)	61% (17)	4% (1)	0% (0)	28

Table C.23. For Dermatology: How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program	46% (13)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	21% (6)
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	14% (4)
Did not draw any conclusions	29% (8)
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	0% (0)
Other	14% (4)
Total number	28 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table C.24. For Dermatology: How did your program interpret program signals and geographic preferences?

Choice	Percentage (n) ¹
Considered geographic preference and program signals separately	22% (5)
Viewed applicants who reported a preference for my region <u>and</u> signaled my program more favorably	17% (4)
Gave more weight to program signals than geographic preference	61% (14)
Gave more weight to geographic preference than program signals	0% (0)
Total number	23

^{1.} Only programs that used both program signals and geographic preferences answered this question.



Appendix D

Results for Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology



Survey Response Rate

Table D.1. Survey Response Rate by Specialty (N = 271)

Specialty	Percentage (n)
Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology	30% (80)

Past Experiences

Table D.2. Did you use the meaningful and impactful experiences information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology	75% (60)	25% (20)	80

Table D.3. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: The type of information provided by the most meaningful and impactful experiences responses was:

Choice	Percentage (n)
Lacking important information	7% (4)
Just about right	82% (46)
Included extraneous information	11% (6)
Total number	56



Table D.4. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: How important is the most meaningful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)	
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview				
60	2% (1)	98% (59)	10% (6)	39% (23)	34% (20)	17% (10)	51% (30)	
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview					
59	22% (13)	78% (46)	30% (14)	22% (10)	37% (17)	11% (5)	48% (22)	
To prep	are for the inte	erview						
59	10% (6)	90% (53)	13% (7)	36% (19)	38% (20)	13% (7)	51% (27)	
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion						
58	22% (13)	78% (45)	31% (14)	38% (17)	24% (11)	7% (3)	31% (14)	
Other	Other							
20	70% (14)	30% (6)	83% (5)	17% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	

Table D.5. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: The most meaningful experiences responses helped me get a better picture of each applicant.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
61	2% (1)	98% (60)	2% (1)	2% (1)	12% (7)	65% (39)	20% (12)	85% (51)



Table D.6. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: The most meaningful experiences provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
existin		nces section o			()	()	()	,	
57	2% (1)	98% (56)	2% (1)	11% (6)	27% (15)	50% (28)	11% (6)	61% (34)	
Notew	orthy Cha	racteristics se	ction of the MS	SPE.					
57	4% (2)	96% (55)	2% (1)	15% (8)	27% (15)	42% (23)	15% (8)	56% (31)	
persor	nal statem	ent.							
57	2% (1)	98% (56)	2% (1)	14% (8)	36% (20)	36% (20)	13% (7)	48% (27)	
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
57	2% (1)	98% (56)	4% (2)	11% (6)	27% (15)	43% (24)	16% (9)	59% (33)	

Table D.7. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: It was more efficient to use information from the most meaningful experiences than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
existin			of the MyERAS	. ,	()	()	()		
57	2% (1)	98% (56)	7% (4)	13% (7)	30% (17)	34% (19)	16% (9)	50% (28)	
Notew	orthy Cha	racteristics s	ection of the M	ISPE.					
57	4% (2)	96% (55)	5% (3)	16% (9)	38% (21)	27% (15)	13% (7)	40% (22)	
persor	nal statem	ent.							
57	2% (1)	98% (56)	7% (4)	25% (14)	39% (22)	18% (10)	11% (6)	29% (16)	
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
57	2% (1)	98% (56)	7% (4)	20% (11)	32% (18)	25% (14)	16% (9)	41% (23)	



Table D.8. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: How important is the other impactful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
60	3% (2)	97% (58)	10% (6)	52% (30)	24% (14)	14% (8)	38% (22)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
58	19% (11)	81% (47)	40% (19)	23% (11)	28% (13)	9% (4)	36% (17)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
58	14% (8)	86% (50)	16% (8)	40% (20)	30% (15)	14% (7)	44% (22)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
58	26% (15)	74% (43)	33% (14)	37% (16)	23% (10)	7% (3)	30% (13)
Other							
21	62% (13)	38% (8)	75% (6)	25% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)

Table D.9. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: The other impactful experiences essay helped put the main ERAS application in context.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
59	8% (5)	92% (54)	2% (1)	6% (3)	30% (16)	48% (26)	15% (8)	63% (34)



Table D.10. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: The other impactful experiences essay provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
existin	g experier	nces section o	f the MyERAS a				. ,	
57	5% (3)	95% (54)	2% (1)	13% (7)	30% (16)	39% (21)	17% (9)	56% (30)
Notew	orthy Cha	racteristics se	ction of the MS	PE.				
57	7% (4)	93% (53)	2% (1)	21% (11)	28% (15)	32% (17)	17% (9)	49% (26)
person	nal statem	ent.						
56	5% (3)	95% (53)	4% (2)	19% (10)	34% (18)	28% (15)	15% (8)	43% (23)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
56	5% (3)	95% (53)	2% (1)	19% (10)	25% (13)	36% (19)	19% (10)	55% (29)

Table D.11. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: Responses to the Experiences Questions

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
The k	ey character	ristics helped	l me get a bett	er picture of ea	ach applicant.			
60	13% (8)	87% (52)	4% (2)	8% (4)	27% (14)	46% (24)	15% (8)	62% (32)
The primary focus area helped me better understand applicant's alignment to my program's mission.								
60	27% (16)	73% (44)	5% (2)	7% (3)	45% (20)	32% (14)	11% (5)	43% (19)



Table D.12. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: It was more efficient to use the experience types, key characteristics, and primary focus areas to better understand applicant qualities than the information from the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existing	experience	es section of	the MyERAS a	application.				
56	14% (8)	86% (48)	6% (3)	25% (12)	40% (19)	19% (9)	10% (5)	29% (14)
Notewo	orthy Charac	cteristics sec	tion of the MSI	PE.				
56	14% (8)	86% (48)	6% (3)	27% (13)	38% (18)	21% (10)	8% (4)	29% (14)
persona	al statemen	t.						
56	14% (8)	86% (48)	8% (4)	31% (15)	33% (16)	19% (9)	8% (4)	27% (13)
letters	of recomme	ndation or st	andardized let	ter of evaluation	on.			
55	15% (8)	85% (47)	6% (3)	30% (14)	36% (17)	17% (8)	11% (5)	28% (13)

Geographic Preferences

Table D.13. Did you use geographic preference information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology	92% (70)	8% (6)	76



Table D.14. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: Responses to Geographic Preferences Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
Geographic preference information helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.						otherwise
68	4% (3)	10% (7)	18% (12)	38% (26)	29% (20)	68% (46)
My program's geographic division as designated by the U.S. Census accurately represents the location of my program.						
68	6% (4)	10% (7)	16% (11)	44% (30)	24% (16)	68% (46)

Table D.15. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: How important was the geographic preference information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

	Did Not Use	Used	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Important or Very Important
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
As a sci	reening tool, b	efore a more	thorough applic	ation review			
70	9% (6)	91% (64)	8% (5)	33% (21)	17% (11)	42% (27)	59% (38)
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant tha	t selected my reg	ion		
70	33% (23)	67% (47)	45% (21)	28% (13)	17% (8)	11% (5)	28% (13)
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view			
69	17% (12)	83% (57)	9% (5)	32% (18)	33% (19)	26% (15)	60% (34)
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview			
70	1% (1)	99% (69)	3% (2)	39% (27)	29% (20)	29% (20)	58% (40)
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview				
69	6% (4)	94% (65)	12% (8)	31% (20)	29% (19)	28% (18)	57% (37)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
70	23% (16)	77% (54)	43% (23)	37% (20)	17% (9)	4% (2)	20% (11)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
69	28% (19)	72% (50)	30% (15)	38% (19)	24% (12)	8% (4)	32% (16)
Other							
22	86% (19)	14% (3)	33% (1)	33% (1)	0% (0)	33% (1)	33% (1)



Table D.16. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: In general, applicants who stated a preference for my region were more likely to accept interview invitations.

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
68	1% (1)	6% (4)	37% (25)	34% (23)	22% (15)	56% (38)

Table D.17. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: How did you interpret a "No geographic preference" response? (Select all that apply)

Choice	% (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	13% (9)
Applicant was less interested in my program	13% (9)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	86% (59)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	54% (37)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	22% (15)
Did not draw any conclusions	13% (9)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	10% (7)
Other	1% (1)
Total number	69 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table D.18. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: How did you interpret a blank geographic preference? (Select all that apply)

Choice	% (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	62% (43)
Applicant was less interested in my program	38% (26)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	35% (24)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	25% (17)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	33% (23)
Did not draw any conclusions	9% (6)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	6% (4)
Other	0% (0)
Total number	69 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Program Signals

Table D.19. Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology	96% (72)	4% (3)	75



Table D.20. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

	Did Not Use	Used	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Important or Very Important	
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	
As a sci	As a screening tool, before a more thorough application review							
72	7% (5)	93% (67)	3% (2)	15% (10)	24% (16)	58% (39)	82% (55)	
Sending	Sending interview invitations to every applicant who signaled my program							
71	34% (24)	66% (47)	17% (8)	28% (13)	36% (17)	19% (9)	55% (26)	
Includin	Including in a composite filter to conduct holistic review							
72	15% (11)	85% (61)	8% (5)	18% (11)	38% (23)	36% (22)	74% (45)	
As part	As part of a holistic process to help decide who to interview							
72	4% (3)	96% (69)	1% (1)	19% (13)	45% (31)	35% (24)	80% (55)	
As a tie	As a tie breaker when deciding who to interview							
72	14% (10)	86% (62)	5% (3)	23% (14)	34% (21)	39% (24)	73% (45)	
During t	During the interview to learn more about why an applicant signaled my program							
72	32% (23)	68% (49)	16% (8)	35% (17)	31% (15)	18% (9)	49% (24)	
Plan to use during ROL discussion								
71	32% (23)	68% (48)	13% (6)	33% (16)	33% (16)	21% (10)	54% (26)	
Other								
24	79% (19)	21% (5)	20% (1)	20% (1)	20% (1)	40% (2)	60% (3)	



Table D.21. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: Responses to Program Signals Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
Program signals helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.						
69	0% (0)	3% (2)	12% (8)	36% (25)	49% (34)	86% (59)
Based on a review of their application, applicants who signaled my program were better aligned than those who did not.						
69	0% (0)	12% (8)	43% (30)	32% (22)	13% (9)	45% (31)
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.						
69	3% (2)	9% (6)	28% (19)	26% (18)	35% (24)	61% (42)

Table D.22. The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total number
Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology (6 signals)	7% (5)	68% (48)	7% (5)	18% (13)	71



Table D.23. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	% (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program	75% (53)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	14% (10)
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	8% (6)
Did not draw any conclusions	24% (17)
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	4% (3)
Other	0% (0)
Total number	71 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Table D.24. For Diagnostic Radiology and Interventional Radiology: How did your program interpret program signals and geographic preferences?

Choice	Percentage (n) ¹	
Considered geographic preference and program signals separately	22% (14)	
Viewed applicants who reported a preference for my region <u>and</u> signaled my program more favorably	20% (13)	
Gave more weight to program signals than geographic preference	55% (36)	
Gave more weight to geographic preference than program signals	3% (2)	
Total number	65	

^{1.} Only programs that used both program signals and geographic preferences answered this question.



Appendix E Results for Emergency Medicine



Survey Response Rate

Table E.1. Survey Response Rate by Specialty (N = 261)

Specialty	Percentage (n)
Emergency Medicine	45% (117)

Program Signals

Table E.2. Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Emergency Medicine	92% (108)	8% (9)	117

Table E.3. For Emergency Medicine: How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)		
Asas	screening to	ol, before a mo	re thorough a	oplication review	,				
107	21% (23)	79% (84)	15% (13)	38% (32)	20% (17)	26% (22)	46% (39)		
Sendi	ing interview	invitations to e	every applican	t who signaled m	ny program				
106	31% (33)	69% (73)	45% (33)	30% (22)	10% (7)	15% (11)	25% (18)		
Includ	ling in a com	posite filter to	conduct holisti	ic review					
106	34% (36)	66% (70)	20% (14)	39% (27)	27% (19)	14% (10)	41% (29)		
As pa	rt of a holisti	c process to h	elp decide who	o to interview					
105	14% (15)	86% (90)	12% (11)	37% (33)	22% (20)	29% (26)	51% (46)		
As a t	tie breaker w	hen deciding v	vho to intervie	W					
107	20% (21)	80% (86)	14% (12)	31% (27)	29% (25)	26% (22)	55% (47)		
Durin	During the interview to learn more about why an applicant signaled my program								
107	33% (35)	67% (72)	19% (14)	36% (26)	21% (15)	24% (17)	44% (32)		



N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)		
Plan t	to use during	ROL discussi	on						
107	36% (38)	64% (69)	33% (23)	35% (24)	22% (15)	10% (7)	32% (22)		
Other	Other								
30	77% (23)	23% (7)	43% (3)	29% (2)	0% (0)	29% (2)	29% (2)		

Table E.4. For Emergency Medicine: Responses to Program Signals Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)			
Program s	Program signals helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.								
101	6% (6)	10% (10)	15% (15)	54% (55)	15% (15)	69% (70)			
	Based on a review of their application, applicants who signaled my program were better aligned than those who did not.								
101	4% (4)	21% (21)	59% (60)	12% (12)	4% (4)	16% (16)			
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.									
100	0% (0)	4% (4)	18% (18)	32% (32)	46% (46)	78% (78)			



Table E.5. The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total number
Emergency Medicine (5 signals)	13% (13)	66% (67)	4% (4)	18% (18)	102

Table E.6. For Emergency Medicine: How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program	29% (30)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	13% (13)
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	3% (3)
Did not draw any conclusions	62% (64)
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	15% (15)
Other	5% (5)
Total number	103¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Appendix F Results for General Surgery



Survey Response Rate

Table F.1. Survey Response Rate by Specialty (N = 283)

Specialty	Percentage (n)		
General Surgery	30% (86)		

Past Experiences

Table F.2. Did you use the meaningful and impactful experiences information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
General Surgery	62% (53)	38% (33)	86

Table F.3. For General Surgery: The type of information provided by the most meaningful and impactful experiences responses was:

Choice	Percentage (n)
Lacking important information	18% (9)
Just about right	63% (31)
Included extraneous information	18% (9)
Total number	49



Table F.4. For General Surgery: How important is the most meaningful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)		
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview					
52	4% (2)	96% (50)	4% (2)	50% (25)	42% (21)	4% (2)	46% (23)		
As a tie	breaker in dec	ciding who to	interview						
51	20% (10)	80% (41)	37% (15)	39% (16)	24% (10)	0% (0)	24% (10)		
To prep	are for the inte	erview							
52	8% (4)	92% (48)	17% (8)	35% (17)	42% (20)	6% (3)	48% (23)		
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion							
52	23% (12)	77% (40)	33% (13)	40% (16)	28% (11)	0% (0)	28% (11)		
Other	Other								
18	50% (9)	50% (9)	33% (3)	44% (4)	22% (2)	0% (0)	22% (2)		

Table F.5. For General Surgery: The most meaningful experiences responses helped me get a better picture of each applicant.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
51	6% (3)	94% (48)	2% (1)	10% (5)	21% (10)	58% (28)	8% (4)	67% (32)



Table F.6. For General Surgery: The most meaningful experiences provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existin	g experie	nces sectio	on of the MyE	RAS applicati	on.			
49	4% (2)	96% (47)	9% (4)	11% (5)	30% (14)	45% (21)	6% (3)	51% (24)
Notew	orthy Cha	racteristics	s section of th	e MSPE.				
49	2% (1)	98% (48)	6% (3)	13% (6)	27% (13)	52% (25)	2% (1)	54% (26)
persor	nal statem	ent.						
49	2% (1)	98% (48)	6% (3)	29% (14)	38% (18)	25% (12)	2% (1)	27% (13)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
49	2% (1)	98% (48)	6% (3)	21% (10)	33% (16)	38% (18)	2% (1)	40% (19)



Table F.7. For General Surgery: It was more efficient to use information from the most meaningful experiences than the information from the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existin	g experie	nces sectio	on of the MyE	RAS applicati	on.			
49	2% (1)	98% (48)	13% (6)	15% (7)	23% (11)	38% (18)	13% (6)	50% (24)
Notew	orthy Cha	racteristics	s section of the	e MSPE.				
48	2% (1)	98% (47)	9% (4)	21% (10)	36% (17)	26% (12)	9% (4)	34% (16)
persor	nal statem	ent.						
49	2% (1)	98% (48)	15% (7)	29% (14)	31% (15)	21% (10)	4% (2)	25% (12)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
49	2% (1)	98% (48)	17% (8)	29% (14)	31% (15)	15% (7)	8% (4)	23% (11)



Table F.8. For General Surgery: How important is the other impactful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
52	4% (2)	96% (50)	12% (6)	52% (26)	30% (15)	6% (3)	36% (18)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview		I		
52	19% (10)	81% (42)	36% (15)	40% (17)	24% (10)	0% (0)	24% (10)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
52	13% (7)	87% (45)	27% (12)	33% (15)	33% (15)	7% (3)	40% (18)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
52	27% (14)	73% (38)	39% (15)	42% (16)	16% (6)	3% (1)	18% (7)
Other							
21	67% (14)	33% (7)	29% (2)	29% (2)	29% (2)	14% (1)	43% (3)

Table F.9. For General Surgery: The other impactful experiences essay helped put the main ERAS application in context.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
53	6% (3)	94% (50)	4% (2)	6% (3)	28% (14)	54% (27)	8% (4)	62% (31)



Table F.10. For General Surgery: The other impactful experiences essay provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	
existing	experienc	ces section	of the MyERAS	S application.				
47	0% (0)	100% (47)	6% (3)	15% (7)	28% (13)	43% (20)	9% (4)	51% (24)
Notewo	orthy Chara	acteristics s	ection of the M	ISPE.				
47	0% (0)	100% (47)	6% (3)	15% (7)	32% (15)	38% (18)	9% (4)	47% (22)
persona	al stateme	nt.						
47	0% (0)	100% (47)	6% (3)	19% (9)	45% (21)	21% (10)	9% (4)	30% (14)
letters o	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
47	0% (0)	100% (47)	6% (3)	17% (8)	40% (19)	26% (12)	11% (5)	36% (17)

Table F.11. For General Surgery: Responses to the Experiences Questions

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
The k	The key characteristics helped me get a better picture of each applicant.							
53	17% (9)	83% (44)	2% (1)	7% (3)	36% (16)	52% (23)	2% (1)	55% (24)
The p	The primary focus area helped me better understand applicant's alignment to my program's mission.						ion.	
53	19% (10)	81% (43)	5% (2)	19% (8)	42% (18)	30% (13)	5% (2)	35% (15)



Table F.12. For General Surgery: It was more efficient to use the experience types, key characteristics, and primary focus areas to better understand applicant qualities than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
existing	g experienc	es section	of the MyERA	AS application).			
48	17% (8)	83% (40)	15% (6)	20% (8)	25% (10)	23% (9)	18% (7)	40% (16)
Notewo	orthy Chara	acteristics s	ection of the I	MSPE.				
48	17% (8)	83% (40)	15% (6)	25% (10)	33% (13)	20% (8)	8% (3)	28% (11)
person	al stateme	nt.						
48	17% (8)	83% (40)	15% (6)	23% (9)	40% (16)	18% (7)	5% (2)	23% (9)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
48	17% (8)	83% (40)	18% (7)	20% (8)	38% (15)	20% (8)	5% (2)	25% (10)

Geographic Preferences

Table F.13. Did you use geographic preference information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
General Surgery	80% (66)	20% (16)	82



Table F.14. For General Surgery: Responses to Geographic Preferences Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)		
	Geographic preference information helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.							
63	5% (3)	24% (15)	24% (15)	44% (28)	3% (2)	48% (30)		
	My program's geographic division as designated by the U.S. Census accurately represents the location of my program.							
63	5% (3)	10% (6)	16% (10)	57% (36)	13% (8)	70% (44)		

Table F.15. For General Surgery: How important was the geographic preference information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

	Did Not Use	Used	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Important or Very Important
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
As a sci	reening tool, b	efore a more	thorough applic	ation review			
66	15% (10)	85% (56)	18% (10)	43% (24)	34% (19)	5% (3)	39% (22)
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant tha	t selected my reg	ion		
66	44% (29)	56% (37)	65% (24)	22% (8)	11% (4)	3% (1)	14% (5)
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view			
65	23% (15)	77% (50)	36% (18)	30% (15)	24% (12)	10% (5)	34% (17)
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview			
66	6% (4)	94% (62)	11% (7)	47% (29)	27% (17)	15% (9)	42% (26)
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview				
66	17% (11)	83% (55)	25% (14)	36% (20)	25% (14)	13% (7)	38% (21)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
66	30% (20)	70% (46)	50% (23)	26% (12)	22% (10)	2% (1)	24% (11)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
65	28% (18)	72% (47)	34% (16)	38% (18)	21% (10)	6% (3)	28% (13)
Other							
17	76% (13)	24% (4)	75% (3)	0% (0)	25% (1)	0% (0)	25% (1)



Table F.16. For General Surgery: In general, applicants who stated a preference for my region were more likely to accept interview invitations.

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
63	2% (1)	8% (5)	56% (35)	30% (19)	5% (3)	35% (22)

Table F.17. For General Surgery: How did you interpret a "No geographic preference" response? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	6% (4)
Applicant was less interested in my program	2% (1)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	70% (45)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	42% (27)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	17% (11)
Did not draw any conclusions	34% (22)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	17% (11)
Other	2% (1)
Total number	64 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table F.18. For General Surgery: How did you interpret a blank geographic preference? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	15% (10)
Applicant was less interested in my program	6% (4)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	46% (30)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	31% (20)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	26% (17)
Did not draw any conclusions	37% (24)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	12% (8)
Other	3% (2)
Total number	65¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Program Signals

Table F.19. Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
General Surgery	77% (62)	23% (19)	81



Table F.20. For General Surgery: How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

	Did Not Use	Used	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Important or Very Important		
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)		
As a sci	As a screening tool, before a more thorough application review								
62	15% (9)	85% (53)	23% (12)	21% (11)	32% (17)	25% (13)	57% (30)		
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant wh	o signaled my pro	ogram				
62	35% (22)	65% (40)	63% (25)	28% (11)	8% (3)	3% (1)	10% (4)		
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view					
61	10% (6)	90% (55)	24% (13)	33% (18)	25% (14)	18% (10)	44% (24)		
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to i	interview					
62	3% (2)	97% (60)	12% (7)	32% (19)	43% (26)	13% (8)	57% (34)		
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview						
62	10% (6)	90% (56)	13% (7)	23% (13)	46% (26)	18% (10)	64% (36)		
During t	he interview to	learn more a	about why an ap	oplicant signaled i	my program				
62	24% (15)	76% (47)	30% (14)	34% (16)	30% (14)	6% (3)	36% (17)		
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion							
62	32% (20)	68% (42)	31% (13)	31% (13)	29% (12)	10% (4)	38% (16)		
Other									
18	72% (13)	28% (5)	60% (3)	40% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)		

Table F.21. For General Surgery: Responses to Program Signals Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
Program s	signals helped r	me identify appl	icants whom I wo	uld have oth	erwise overloc	ked.	
59	2% (1)	8% (5)	24% (14)	49% (29)	17% (10)	66% (39)	
Based on those who		ir application, a _l	oplicants who sig	naled my pro	ogram were be	tter aligned than	
59	5% (3)	24% (14)	53% (31)	19% (11)	0% (0)	19% (11)	
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.							
59	3% (2)	5% (3)	46% (27)	32% (19)	14% (8)	46% (27)	



Table F.22. The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total number
General Surgery (5 signals)	18% (11)	69% (43)	3% (2)	10% (6)	62

Table F.23. For General Surgery: How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program	37% (23)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	11% (7)
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	5% (3)
Did not draw any conclusions	56% (35)
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	8% (5)
Other	5% (3)
Total number	62 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Table F.24. For General Surgery: How did your program interpret program signals and geographic preferences?

Choice	% (n)¹
Considered geographic preference and program signals separately	27% (14)
Viewed applicants who reported a preference for my region <u>and</u> signaled my program more favorably	21% (11)
Gave more weight to program signals than geographic preference	50% (26)
Gave more weight to geographic preference than program signals	2% (1)
Total number	52

^{1.} Only programs that used both program signals and geographic preferences answered this question.



Appendix G Results for Internal Medicine



Survey Response Rate

Table G.1. Survey Response Rate by Specialty (N = 512)

Specialty	Percentage (n)	
Internal Medicine	30% (154)	

Past Experiences

Table G.2. Did you use the meaningful and impactful experiences information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Internal Medicine	69% (105)	31% (48)	153

Table G.3. For Internal Medicine: The type of information provided by the most meaningful and impactful experiences responses was:

Choice	Percentage (n)
Lacking important information	10% (9)
Just about right	71% (64)
Included extraneous information	19% (17)
Total number	90



Table G.4. For Internal Medicine: How important is the most meaningful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
103	6% (6)	94% (97)	15% (15)	41% (40)	28% (27)	15% (15)	43% (42)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
103	17% (18)	83% (85)	34% (29)	36% (31)	22% (19)	7% (6)	29% (25)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
103	12% (12)	88% (91)	14% (13)	35% (32)	36% (33)	14% (13)	51% (46)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
103	32% (33)	68% (70)	34% (24)	43% (30)	19% (13)	4% (3)	23% (16)
Other							
39	72% (28)	28% (11)	73% (8)	27% (3)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)

Table G.5. For Internal Medicine: The most meaningful experiences responses helped me get a better picture of each applicant.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
99	4% (4)	96% (95)	5% (5)	5% (5)	26% (25)	55% (52)	8% (8)	63% (60)



Table G.6. For Internal Medicine: The most meaningful experiences provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existin	g experie	nces sectio	on of the MyE	RAS applicati	on.			
92	3% (3)	97% (89)	9% (8)	10% (9)	20% (18)	48% (43)	12% (11)	61% (54)
Notew	orthy Cha	racteristics	s section of th	e MSPE.				
92	4% (4)	96% (88)	7% (6)	11% (10)	25% (22)	43% (38)	14% (12)	57% (50)
persor	nal statem	ent.						
93	4% (4)	96% (89)	8% (7)	15% (13)	25% (22)	42% (37)	11% (10)	53% (47)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
92	4% (4)	96% (88)	6% (5)	17% (15)	18% (16)	41% (36)	18% (16)	59% (52)



Table G.7. For Internal Medicine: It was more efficient to use information from the most meaningful experiences than the information from the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existin	g experie	nces sectio	n of the MyE	RAS applicati	on.			
91	4% (4)	96% (87)	6% (5)	18% (16)	18% (16)	37% (32)	21% (18)	57% (50)
Notew	orthy Cha	racteristics	section of the	e MSPE.				
92	5% (5)	95% (87)	9% (8)	22% (19)	26% (23)	31% (27)	11% (10)	43% (37)
persor	nal statem	ent.						
92	4% (4)	96% (88)	10% (9)	28% (25)	24% (21)	26% (23)	11% (10)	38% (33)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
92	4% (4)	96% (88)	7% (6)	23% (20)	28% (25)	27% (24)	15% (13)	42% (37)



Table G.8. For Internal Medicine: How important is the other impactful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
103	13% (13)	87% (90)	17% (15)	42% (38)	28% (25)	13% (12)	41% (37)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
101	24% (24)	76% (77)	34% (26)	39% (30)	23% (18)	4% (3)	27% (21)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
102	18% (18)	82% (84)	18% (15)	35% (29)	37% (31)	11% (9)	48% (40)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
102	29% (30)	71% (72)	47% (34)	36% (26)	15% (11)	1% (1)	17% (12)
Other							
50	68% (34)	32% (16)	81% (13)	13% (2)	0% (0)	6% (1)	6% (1)

Table G.9. For Internal Medicine: The other impactful experiences essay helped put the main ERAS application in context.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
98	5% (5)	95% (93)	4% (4)	5% (5)	32% (30)	46% (43)	12% (11)	58% (54)



Table G.10. For Internal Medicine: The other impactful experiences essay provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
existin	ng experie	nces section o	f the MyERAS	S application.				
91	7% (6)	93% (85)	7% (6)	14% (12)	21% (18)	36% (31)	21% (18)	58% (49)
Notew	orthy Cha	aracteristics se	ction of the M	SPE.				
92	9% (8)	91% (84)	8% (7)	11% (9)	23% (19)	43% (36)	15% (13)	58% (49)
persoi	nal statem	nent.						
92	8% (7)	92% (85)	8% (7)	16% (14)	25% (21)	39% (33)	12% (10)	51% (43)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
90	8% (7)	92% (83)	7% (6)	17% (14)	20% (17)	40% (33)	16% (13)	55% (46)

Table G.11. For Internal Medicine: Responses to the Experiences Questions

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
The k	The key characteristics helped me get a better picture of each applicant.							
97	15% (15)	85% (82)	7% (6)	7% (6)	41% (34)	43% (35)	1% (1)	44% (36)
The p	The primary focus area helped me better understand applicant's alignment to my program's mission.							
97	13% (13)	87% (84)	8% (7)	11% (9)	37% (31)	39% (33)	5% (4)	44% (37)



Table G.12. For Internal Medicine: It was more efficient to use the experience types, key characteristics, and primary focus areas to better understand applicant qualities than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagree d % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
existing	g experience	s section	of the MyERAS	S application.				
90	14% (13)	86% (77)	9% (7)	12% (9)	31% (24)	34% (26)	14% (11)	48% (37)
Notewo	orthy Charac	teristics s	ection of the M	ISPE.				
91	16% (15)	84% (76)	8% (6)	14% (11)	36% (27)	26% (20)	16% (12)	42% (32)
persona	al statement							
89	16% (14)	84% (75)	11% (8)	23% (17)	32% (24)	23% (17)	12% (9)	35% (26)
letters o	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
91	15% (14)	85% (77)	8% (6)	21% (16)	38% (29)	22% (17)	12% (9)	34% (26)

Geographic Preferences

Table G.13. For Internal Medicine: Did you use geographic preference information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Internal Medicine	86% (125)	14% (20)	145



Table G.14. For Internal Medicine: Responses to Geographic Preferences Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)		
Geographic preference information helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.								
122	5% (6)	13% (16)	21% (26)	51% (62)	10% (12)	61% (74)		
	My program's geographic division as designated by the U.S. Census accurately represents the location of my program.							
120	11% (13)	18% (21)	21% (25)	41% (49)	10% (12)	51% (61)		

Table G.15. For Internal Medicine: How important was the geographic preference information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As a sci	reening tool, b	efore a more	thorough applic	ation review			
123	12% (15)	88% (108)	12% (13)	36% (39)	31% (33)	21% (23)	52% (56)
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant tha	t selected my reg	iion		
121	40% (49)	60% (72)	47% (34)	33% (24)	14% (10)	6% (4)	19% (14)
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view			
122	34% (41)	66% (81)	21% (17)	36% (29)	32% (26)	11% (9)	43% (35)
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview			
122	7% (8)	93% (114)	6% (7)	38% (43)	40% (46)	16% (18)	56% (64)
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview				
119	13% (16)	87% (103)	8% (8)	38% (39)	39% (40)	16% (16)	54% (56)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
121	33% (40)	67% (81)	32% (26)	31% (25)	28% (23)	9% (7)	37% (30)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
121	31% (38)	69% (83)	28% (23)	43% (36)	23% (19)	6% (5)	29% (24)
Other							
45	89% (40)	11% (5)	60% (3)	40% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)



Table G.16. For Internal Medicine: In general, applicants who stated a preference for my region were more likely to accept interview invitations.

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
121	2% (3)	12% (15)	40% (48)	37% (45)	8% (10)	45% (55)

Table G.17. For Internal Medicine: How did you interpret a "No geographic preference" response? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	10% (13)
Applicant was less interested in my program	2% (3)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	77% (96)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	42% (52)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	27% (34)
Did not draw any conclusions	24% (30)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	13% (16)
Other	1% (1)
Total number	124 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table G.18. For Internal Medicine: How did you interpret a blank geographic preference? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	36% (45)
Applicant was less interested in my program	14% (17)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	46% (57)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	28% (35)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	27% (33)
Did not draw any conclusions	31% (38)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	10% (12)
Other	3% (4)
Total number	124 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Program Signals

Table G.19. Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Internal Medicine	89% (128)	11% (16)	144



Table G.20. For Internal Medicine: How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

	Did Not Use	Used	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Important or Very Important	
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	
As a sci	As a screening tool, before a more thorough application review							
126	10% (13)	90% (113)	6% (7)	22% (25)	30% (34)	42% (47)	72% (81)	
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant wh	o signaled my pro	ogram			
123	41% (51)	59% (72)	49% (35)	26% (19)	17% (12)	8% (6)	25% (18)	
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view				
125	20% (25)	80% (100)	12% (12)	25% (25)	37% (37)	26% (26)	63% (63)	
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to i	interview				
125	10% (12)	90% (113)	6% (7)	28% (32)	32% (36)	34% (38)	65% (74)	
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview					
120	14% (17)	86% (103)	10% (10)	27% (28)	35% (36)	28% (29)	63% (65)	
During t	he interview to	o learn more a	about why an ap	oplicant signaled i	my program			
124	36% (45)	64% (79)	23% (18)	34% (27)	23% (18)	20% (16)	43% (34)	
Plan to	Plan to use during ROL discussion							
123	33% (40)	67% (83)	27% (22)	33% (27)	29% (24)	12% (10)	41% (34)	
Other								
43	79% (34)	21% (9)	33% (3)	44% (4)	11% (1)	11% (1)	22% (2)	

Table G.21. For Internal Medicine: Responses to Program Signals Questions

N	Strongly Disagree % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
Program s	signals helped r	ne identify appl	icants whom I wo	uld have oth	erwise overloo	oked.	
124	1% (1)	8% (10)	10% (13)	45% (56)	35% (44)	81% (100)	
Based on those who		ir application, a	pplicants who sig	naled my pro	ogram were be	tter aligned than	
124	3% (4)	16% (20)	44% (55)	30% (37)	6% (8)	36% (45)	
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.							
124	2% (3)	6% (8)	31% (39)	31% (39)	28% (35)	60% (74)	



Table G.22. The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total number
Internal Medicine (7 signals)	10% (12)	51% (63)	22% (27)	18% (22)	124

Table G.23. For Internal Medicine: How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program	51% (63)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	23% (28)
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	14% (17)
Did not draw any conclusions	33% (41)
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	12% (15)
Other	5% (6)
Total number	123 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Table G.24. For Internal Medicine: How did your program interpret program signals and geographic preferences?

Choice	Percentage (n) ¹
Considered geographic preference and program signals separately	23% (25)
Viewed applicants who reported a preference for my region <u>and</u> signaled my program more favorably	23% (25)
Gave more weight to program signals than geographic preference	54% (60)
Gave more weight to geographic preference than program signals	1% (1)
Total number	111

^{1.} Only programs that used both program signals and geographic preferences answered this question.



Appendix H Results for Neurological Surgery



Survey Response Rate

Table H.1. Survey Response Rate by Specialty (N = 110)

Specialty	Percentage (n)
Neurological Surgery	21% (23)

Past Experiences

Table H.2. Did you use the meaningful and impactful experiences information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Neurological Surgery	39% (9)	61% (14)	23

Table H.3. For Neurological Surgery: The type of information provided by the most meaningful and impactful experiences responses was:

Choice	Percentage (n)
Lacking important information	10% (1)
Just about right	90% (9)
Included extraneous information	0% (0)
Total number	10



Table H.4. For Neurological Surgery: How important is the most meaningful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part of a holistic application review to decide whom to interview							
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	13% (1)	38% (3)	38% (3)	13% (1)	50% (4)
As a tie	As a tie breaker in deciding who to interview						
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	13% (1)	38% (3)	38% (3)	13% (1)	50% (4)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	25% (2)	38% (3)	38% (3)	75% (6)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	13% (1)	25% (2)	63% (5)	0% (0)	63% (5)
Other	Other						
2	100% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)

Table H.5. For Neurological Surgery: The most meaningful experiences responses helped me get a better picture of each applicant.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
10	20% (2)	80% (8)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (8)	0% (0)	100% (8)



Table H.6. For Neurological Surgery: The most meaningful experiences provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed	
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	
existing	g experience	es section	of the MyERA	AS application.					
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	0% (0)	13% (1)	75% (6)	13% (1)	88% (7)	
Notewo	orthy Charac	cteristics s	section of the I	MSPE.					
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	13% (1)	25% (2)	50% (4)	13% (1)	63% (5)	
persona	al statemen	t.							
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	13% (1)	25% (2)	50% (4)	13% (1)	63% (5)	
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	25% (2)	25% (2)	38% (3)	13% (1)	50% (4)	



Table H.7. For Neurological Surgery: It was more efficient to use information from the most meaningful experiences than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existi	ng experie	nces sectic	n of the MyE	RAS applicati	on.			
8	13% (1)	88% (7)	0% (0)	43% (3)	29% (2)	0% (0)	29% (2)	29% (2)
Note	worthy Cha	aracteristics	section of the	e MSPE.				
8	13% (1)	88% (7)	14% (1)	29% (2)	43% (3)	0% (0)	14% (1)	14% (1)
perso	nal statem	nent.						
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	13% (1)	25% (2)	38% (3)	13% (1)	13% (1)	25% (2)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
8	13% (1)	88% (7)	0% (0)	71% (5)	14% (1)	0% (0)	14% (1)	14% (1)



Table H.8. For Neurological Surgery: How important is the other impactful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)			
As part	As part of a holistic application review to decide whom to interview									
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	13% (1)	50% (4)	38% (3)	0% (0)	38% (3)			
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview							
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	13% (1)	38% (3)	50% (4)	0% (0)	50% (4)			
To prep	are for the inte	erview								
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	50% (4)	50% (4)	0% (0)	50% (4)			
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion								
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	13% (1)	38% (3)	50% (4)	0% (0)	50% (4)			
Other	Other									
2	50% (1)	50% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (1)	0% (0)	100% (1)			

Table H.9. For Neurological Surgery: The other impactful experiences essay helped put the main ERAS application in context.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
8	25% (2)	75% (6)	0% (0)	0% (0)	17% (1)	67% (4)	17% (1)	83% (5)



Table H.10. For Neurological Surgery: The other impactful experiences essay provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
existii	existing experiences section of the MyERAS application.								
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	13% (1)	38% (3)	25% (2)	25% (2)	50% (4)	
Notev	Noteworthy Characteristics section of the MSPE.								
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	13% (1)	63% (5)	13% (1)	13% (1)	25% (2)	
perso	nal statem	ent.							
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	13% (1)	63% (5)	13% (1)	13% (1)	25% (2)	
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	25% (2)	38% (3)	25% (2)	13% (1)	38% (3)	

Table H.11. For Neurological Surgery: Responses to the Experiences Questions

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
The k	The key characteristics helped me get a better picture of each applicant.								
10	20% (2)	80% (8)	0% (0)	0% (0)	25% (2)	75% (6)	0% (0)	75% (6)	
The p	The primary focus area helped me better understand applicant's alignment to my program's mission.								
10	30% (3)	70% (7)	0% (0)	0% (0)	43% (3)	57% (4)	0% (0)	57% (4)	



Table H.12. For Neurological Surgery: It was more efficient to use the experience types, key characteristics, and primary focus areas to better understand applicant qualities than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
existin	existing experiences section of the MyERAS application.								
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	38% (3)	25% (2)	38% (3)	0% (0)	38% (3)	
Notew	orthy Chara	acteristics s	ection of the N	MSPE.					
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	38% (3)	38% (3)	25% (2)	0% (0)	25% (2)	
persor	nal stateme	nt.							
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	38% (3)	38% (3)	25% (2)	0% (0)	25% (2)	
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	0% (0)	50% (4)	25% (2)	25% (2)	0% (0)	25% (2)	

Geographic Preferences

Table H.13. Did you use geographic preference information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Neurological Surgery	41% (9)	59% (13)	22



Table H.14. For Neurological Surgery: Responses to Geographic Preferences Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)		
	Geographic preference information helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.							
9	11% (1)	22% (2)	11% (1)	44% (4)	11% (1)	56% (5)		
My program's geographic division as designated by the U.S. Census accurately represents the location of my program.								
9	0% (0)	0% (0)	11% (1)	67% (6)	22% (2)	89% (8)		

Table H.15. For Neurological Surgery: How important was the geographic preference information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)	
As a sci	. ,		thorough applic		,	,		
9	22% (2)	78% (7)	14% (1)	57% (4)	0% (0)	29% (2)	29% (2)	
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant tha	t selected my reg	ion			
9	44% (4)	56% (5)	20% (1)	40% (2)	20% (1)	20% (1)	40% (2)	
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view				
9	11% (1)	89% (8)	13% (1)	50% (4)	13% (1)	25% (2)	38% (3)	
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview				
9	0% (0)	100% (9)	11% (1)	44% (4)	11% (1)	33% (3)	44% (4)	
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview					
9	0% (0)	100% (9)	0% (0)	22% (2)	44% (4)	33% (3)	78% (7)	
To prep	are for the inte	erview						
8	25% (2)	75% (6)	50% (3)	33% (2)	17% (1)	0% (0)	17% (1)	
Plan to	Plan to use during ROL discussion							
9	22% (2)	78% (7)	0% (0)	71% (5)	14% (1)	14% (1)	29% (2)	
Other	Other							
1	100% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	



Table H.16. For Neurological Surgery: In general, applicants who stated a preference for my region were more likely to accept interview invitations.

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
9	0% (0)	0% (0)	44% (4)	33% (3)	22% (2)	56% (5)

Table H.17. For Neurological Surgery: How did you interpret a "No geographic preference" response? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	0% (0)
Applicant was less interested in my program	0% (0)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	100% (9)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	33% (3)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	22% (2)
Did not draw any conclusions	0% (0)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	0% (0)
Other	0% (0)
Total number	91

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table H.18. For Neurological Surgery: How did you interpret a blank geographic preference? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	11% (1)
Applicant was less interested in my program	0% (0)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	67% (6)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	0% (0)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	22% (2)
Did not draw any conclusions	22% (2)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	0% (0)
Other	0% (0)
Total number	91

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Program Signals

Table H.19. Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Neurological Surgery	68% (15)	32% (7)	22



Table H.20. For Neurological Surgery: How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

	Did Not Use	Used	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Important or Very Important	
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	
As a sci	reening tool, b	efore a more	thorough applic	ation review				
15	33% (5)	67% (10)	50% (5)	20% (2)	10% (1)	20% (2)	30% (3)	
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant wh	o signaled my pro	ogram			
15	33% (5)	67% (10)	60% (6)	30% (3)	10% (1)	0% (0)	10% (1)	
Includin	Including in a composite filter to conduct holistic review							
15	13% (2)	87% (13)	38% (5)	23% (3)	23% (3)	15% (2)	38% (5)	
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview				
15	13% (2)	87% (13)	23% (3)	23% (3)	31% (4)	23% (3)	54% (7)	
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview					
14	0% (0)	100% (14)	7% (1)	29% (4)	21% (3)	43% (6)	64% (9)	
During t	the interview to	learn more a	about why an ap	oplicant signaled i	my program			
15	27% (4)	73% (11)	27% (3)	45% (5)	18% (2)	9% (1)	27% (3)	
Plan to	Plan to use during ROL discussion							
14	21% (3)	79% (11)	9% (1)	55% (6)	36% (4)	0% (0)	36% (4)	
Other	Other							
1	100% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	



Table H.21. For Neurological Surgery: Responses to Program Signals Questions

	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed			
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)			
Program s	Program signals helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.								
14	29% (4)	0% (0)	29% (4)	29% (4)	14% (2)	43% (6)			
	Based on a review of their application, applicants who signaled my program were better aligned than those who did not.								
14	14% (2)	29% (4)	36% (5)	21% (3)	0% (0)	21% (3)			
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.									
12	0% (0)	8% (1)	33% (4)	25% (3)	33% (4)	58% (7)			

Table H.22. The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total number
Neurological Surgery (8 signals)	7% (1)	73% (11)	0% (0)	20% (3)	15

Table H.23. For Neurological Surgery: How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program	33% (5)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	27% (4)
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	13% (2)
Did not draw any conclusions	47% (7)
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	13% (2)
Other	0% (0)
Total number	15 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table H.24. For Neurological Surgery: How did your program interpret program signals and geographic preferences?

Choice	Percentage (n) ¹
Considered geographic preference and program signals separately	44% (4)
Viewed applicants who reported a preference for my region <u>and</u> signaled my program more favorably	44% (4)
Gave more weight to program signals than geographic preference	11% (1)
Gave more weight to geographic preference than program signals	0% (0)
Total number	9

^{1.} Only programs that used both program signals and geographic preferences answered this question.



Appendix I Results for Obstetrics and Gynecology



Survey Response Rate

Table I.1. Survey Response Rate by Specialty (N = 272)

Specialty	Percentage (n)
Obstetrics and Gynecology	37% (100)

Program Signals

Table I.2. Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Obstetrics and Gynecology	93% (93)	7% (7)	100

Table I.3. For Obstetrics and Gynecology: How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As a sci			thorough applic			. ,	. ,
93	6% (6)	94% (87)	6% (5)	22% (19)	23% (20)	49% (43)	72% (63)
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant wh	o signaled my pro	ogram		
92	41% (38)	59% (54)	50% (27)	35% (19)	6% (3)	9% (5)	15% (8)
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view	1	I	
91	24% (22)	76% (69)	12% (8)	20% (14)	39% (27)	29% (20)	68% (47)
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview	1	1	"
92	9% (8)	91% (84)	5% (4)	20% (17)	42% (35)	33% (28)	75% (63)
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview				
92	13% (12)	87% (80)	9% (7)	23% (18)	31% (25)	38% (30)	69% (55)
During t	During the interview to learn more about why an applicant signaled my program						
89	44% (39)	56% (50)	46% (23)	24% (12)	24% (12)	6% (3)	30% (15)



N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
92	33% (30)	67% (62)	32% (20)	44% (27)	21% (13)	3% (2)	24% (15)
Other							
23	87% (20)	13% (3)	67% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	33% (1)	33% (1)

Table I.4. For Obstetrics and Gynecology: Responses to Program Signals Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
Program s		, ,	icants whom I wo	, ,		. ,
89	6% (5)	15% (13)	12% (11)	44% (39)	24% (21)	67% (60)
	Based on a review of their application, applicants who signaled my program were better aligned than those who did not.					
89	3% (3)	20% (18)	51% (45)	17% (15)	9% (8)	26% (23)
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.						
89	4% (4)	9% (8)	26% (23)	30% (27)	30% (27)	61% (54)

Table I.5. The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total number
Obstetrics and Gynecology (3 Gold, 15 Silver)	1% (1)	58% (52)	26% (23)	15% (13)	89



Table I.6. For Obstetrics and Gynecology: How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program	69% (61)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	17% (15)
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	8% (7)
Did not draw any conclusions	25% (22)
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	12% (11)
Other	6% (5)
Total number	89 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Table I.7. For Obstetrics and Gynecology Only: How did you interpret gold and silver signals?

Choice	Percentage (n)
Did not differentiate between gold and silver signals	21% (19)
Gold and silver signals had equal value	4% (4)
Gold signals were more valuable than silver signals	71% (63)
Other	3% (3)
Total number	89



Appendix J Results for Orthopedic Surgery



Survey Response Rate

Table J.1. Survey Response Rate by Specialty (N = 182)

Specialty	Percentage (n)
Orthopedic Surgery	27% (49)

Past Experiences

Orthopedic Surgery

Table J.2. Did you use the meaningful and impactful experiences information during the application review process?

Yes No
Specialty % (n) % (n)

Table J.3. For Orthopedic Surgery: The type of information provided by
the most meaningful and impactful experiences responses was:

49% (24)

51% (25)

Total

number

49

Choice	Percentage (n)
Lacking important information	5% (1)
Just about right	70% (14)
Included extraneous information	25% (5)
Total number	20



Table J.4. For Orthopedic Surgery: How important is the most meaningful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	pplication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
23	0% (0)	100% (23)	4% (1)	52% (12)	26% (6)	17% (4)	43% (10)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
23	13% (3)	87% (20)	45% (9)	20% (4)	25% (5)	10% (2)	35% (7)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
23	13% (3)	87% (20)	35% (7)	35% (7)	10% (2)	20% (4)	30% (6)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
23	22% (5)	78% (18)	50% (9)	33% (6)	6% (1)	11% (2)	17% (3)
Other					,		
7	29% (2)	71% (5)	100% (5)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)

Table J.5. For Orthopedic Surgery: The most meaningful experiences responses helped me get a better picture of each applicant.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
21	0% (0)	100% (21)	5% (1)	5% (1)	29% (6)	52% (11)	10% (2)	62% (13)



Table J.6. For Orthopedic Surgery: The most meaningful experiences provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagree	1	Strongly ed Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (r) % (n)	% (n)
existing	g experience	es section o	f the MyERAS	application.				
19	0% (0)	100% (19)	5% (1)	16% (3)	53% (10)	21% (4)	5% (1)	26% (5)
Notewo	orthy Charac	cteristics se	ction of the MS	SPE.				
19	5% (1)	95% (18)	11% (2)	17% (3)	44% (8)	22% (4)	6% (1)	28% (5)
persona	al statement	t.						
19	0% (0)	100% (19)	5% (1)	21% (4)	47% (9)	16% (3)	11% (2)	26% (5)
letters o	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
19	0% (0)	100% (19)	11% (2)	16% (3)	37% (7)	26% (5)	11% (2)	37% (7)



Table J.7. For Orthopedic Surgery: It was more efficient to use information from the most meaningful experiences than the information from the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existir	ng experiei	nces sectior	of the MyER	AS applicatio	n.			
19	0% (0)	100% (19)	11% (2)	21% (4)	42% (8)	16% (3)	11% (2)	26% (5)
Notev	vorthy Cha	racteristics	section of the	MSPE.				
19	5% (1)	95% (18)	11% (2)	17% (3)	39% (7)	28% (5)	6% (1)	33% (6)
perso	nal statem	ent.						
19	0% (0)	100% (19)	21% (4)	26% (5)	32% (6)	16% (3)	5% (1)	21% (4)
letters	of recomi	mendation c	or standardize	d letter of eva	luation.			
19	0% (0)	100% (19)	21% (4)	21% (4)	32% (6)	16% (3)	11% (2)	26% (5)



Table J.8. For Orthopedic Surgery: How important is the other impactful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
23	9% (2)	91% (21)	10% (2)	67% (14)	24% (5)	0% (0)	24% (5)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
23	17% (4)	83% (19)	37% (7)	53% (10)	11% (2)	0% (0)	11% (2)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
23	13% (3)	87% (20)	30% (6)	65% (13)	0% (0)	5% (1)	5% (1)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
23	26% (6)	74% (17)	59% (10)	35% (6)	6% (1)	0% (0)	6% (1)
Other							
10	30% (3)	70% (7)	86% (6)	14% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)

Table J.9. For Orthopedic Surgery: The other impactful experiences essay helped put the main ERAS application in context.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
21	14% (3)	86% (18)	6% (1)	17% (3)	33% (6)	44% (8)	0% (0)	44% (8)



Table J.10. For Orthopedic Surgery: The other impactful experiences essay provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
existir			of the MyER			. ,	. ,	. ,
19	11% (2)	89% (17)	6% (1)	35% (6)	35% (6)	18% (3)	6% (1)	24% (4)
Notev	vorthy Chara	acteristics	section of the	MSPE.				
19	11% (2)	89% (17)	6% (1)	29% (5)	35% (6)	24% (4)	6% (1)	29% (5)
perso	nal stateme	nt.						
19	11% (2)	89% (17)	6% (1)	35% (6)	29% (5)	24% (4)	6% (1)	29% (5)
letters	of recomm	endation o	r standardized	l letter of eval	uation.			
19	11% (2)	89% (17)	12% (2)	24% (4)	41% (7)	18% (3)	6% (1)	24% (4)

Table J.11. For Orthopedic Surgery: Responses to the Experiences Questions

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
The k	ey character	ristics helpe	d me get a bei	tter picture of e	each applicant.				
21	14% (3)	86% (18)	6% (1)	17% (3)	44% (8)	28% (5)	6% (1)	33% (6)	
The p	The primary focus area helped me better understand applicant's alignment to my program's mission.								
20	15% (3)	85% (17)	6% (1)	18% (3)	29% (5)	47% (8)	0% (0)	47% (8)	



Table J.12. For Orthopedic Surgery: It was more efficient to use the experience types, key characteristics, and primary focus areas to better understand applicant qualities than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
existir	ng experier	ces section	of the MyERA	AS application).			
19	0% (0)	100% (19)	11% (2)	16% (3)	42% (8)	32% (6)	0% (0)	32% (6)
Notev	vorthy Chai	racteristics s	ection of the	MSPE.				
19	5% (1)	95% (18)	11% (2)	17% (3)	50% (9)	22% (4)	0% (0)	22% (4)
perso	nal stateme	ent.						
19	0% (0)	100% (19)	11% (2)	32% (6)	42% (8)	5% (1)	11% (2)	16% (3)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
19	0% (0)	100% (19)	11% (2)	21% (4)	47% (9)	16% (3)	5% (1)	21% (4)

Geographic Preferences

Table J.13. Did you use geographic preference information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Orthopedic Surgery	55% (24)	45% (20)	44



Table J.14. For Orthopedic Surgery: Responses to Geographic Preferences Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)		
	Geographic preference information helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.							
23	26% (6)	22% (5)	26% (6)	22% (5)	4% (1)	26% (6)		
	My program's geographic division as designated by the U.S. Census accurately represents the location of my program.							
23	9% (2)	4% (1)	17% (4)	48% (11)	22% (5)	70% (16)		

Table J.15. For Orthopedic Surgery: How important was the geographic preference information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As a sc	reening tool, b	efore a more	thorough applic	ation review			
24	17% (4)	83% (20)	10% (2)	55% (11)	20% (4)	15% (3)	35% (7)
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant tha	t selected my reg	ion		
24	38% (9)	63% (15)	60% (9)	27% (4)	7% (1)	7% (1)	13% (2)
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to coi	nduct holistic re	view			
24	29% (7)	71% (17)	35% (6)	41% (7)	24% (4)	0% (0)	24% (4)
As part	of a holistic pro	ocess to help	decide who to i	nterview			
24	13% (3)	88% (21)	14% (3)	52% (11)	29% (6)	5% (1)	33% (7)
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview				
24	8% (2)	92% (22)	18% (4)	45% (10)	32% (7)	5% (1)	36% (8)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
24	33% (8)	67% (16)	44% (7)	38% (6)	13% (2)	6% (1)	19% (3)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
24	42% (10)	58% (14)	50% (7)	29% (4)	14% (2)	7% (1)	21% (3)
Other							
10	60% (6)	40% (4)	75% (3)	25% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)



Table J.16. For Orthopedic Surgery: In general, applicants who stated a preference for my region were more likely to accept interview invitations.

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
23	13% (3)	4% (1)	57% (13)	22% (5)	4% (1)	26% (6)

Table J.17. For Orthopedic Surgery: How did you interpret a "No geographic preference" response? (Select all that apply)

Choice	% (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	5% (1)
Applicant was less interested in my program	5% (1)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	82% (18)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	27% (6)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	18% (4)
Did not draw any conclusions	32% (7)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	14% (3)
Other	0% (0)
Total number	22 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table J.18. For Orthopedic Surgery: How did you interpret a blank geographic preference? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	41% (9)
Applicant was less interested in my program	9% (2)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	41% (9)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	18% (4)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	18% (4)
Did not draw any conclusions	36% (8)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	9% (2)
Other	0% (0)
Total number	22 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Program Signals

Table J.19. For Orthopedic Surgery: Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Orthopedic Surgery	95% (40)	5% (2)	42



Table J.20. For Orthopedic Surgery: How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

	Did Not Use	Used	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Important or Very Important
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
As a sci	reening tool, b	efore a more	thorough applic	ation review			
40	5% (2)	95% (38)	8% (3)	16% (6)	21% (8)	55% (21)	76% (29)
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant wh	o signaled my pro	ogram		
40	55% (22)	45% (18)	39% (7)	28% (5)	17% (3)	17% (3)	33% (6)
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view			
40	23% (9)	78% (31)	10% (3)	23% (7)	32% (10)	35% (11)	68% (21)
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview			
40	8% (3)	93% (37)	3% (1)	30% (11)	27% (10)	41% (15)	68% (25)
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview				
40	25% (10)	75% (30)	17% (5)	17% (5)	30% (9)	37% (11)	67% (20)
During t	he interview to	learn more a	about why an ap	oplicant signaled i	my program		
40	45% (18)	55% (22)	18% (4)	32% (7)	32% (7)	18% (4)	50% (11)
Plan to	Plan to use during ROL discussion						
40	50% (20)	50% (20)	40% (8)	25% (5)	15% (3)	20% (4)	35% (7)
Other							
14	64% (9)	36% (5)	60% (3)	20% (1)	0% (0)	20% (1)	20% (1)



Table J.21. For Orthopedic Surgery: Responses to Program Signals Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
Program s	signals helped r	me identify appl	icants whom I wo	uld have oth	erwise overloc	ked.
37	8% (3)	5% (2)	16% (6)	43% (16)	27% (10)	70% (26)
	Based on a review of their application, applicants who signaled my program were better aligned than those who did not.					
38	3% (1)	8% (3)	63% (24)	16% (6)	11% (4)	26% (10)
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.						
38	0% (0)	3% (1)	32% (12)	42% (16)	24% (9)	66% (25)

Table J.22. The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total % number
Orthopedic Surgery (30 signals)	3% (1)	60% (24)	30% (12)	8% (3)	40

Table J.23. For Orthopedic Surgery: How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program	75% (30)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	8% (3)
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	10% (4)
Did not draw any conclusions	18% (7)
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	0% (0)
Other	5% (2)
Total number	40¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table J.24. For Orthopedic Surgery: How did your program interpret program signals and geographic preferences?

Choice	Percentage (n) ¹
Considered geographic preference and program signals separately	4% (1)
Viewed applicants who reported a preference for my region <u>and</u> signaled my program more favorably	22% (5)
Gave more weight to program signals than geographic preference	74% (17)
Gave more weight to geographic preference than program signals	0% (0)
Total number	23

^{1.} Only programs that used both program signals and geographic preferences answered this question.



Appendix K Results for Pediatrics



Survey Response Rate

Table K.1. Survey Response Rate by Specialty (N = 200)

Specialty	Percentage (n)
Pediatrics	40% (80)

Past Experiences

Table K.2. Did you use the meaningful and impactful experiences information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Pediatrics	86% (69)	14% (11)	80

Table K.3. For Pediatrics: The type of information provided by the most meaningful and impactful experiences responses was:

Choice	Percentage (n)
Lacking important information	11% (7)
Just about right	61% (37)
Included extraneous information	28% (17)
Total number	61



Table K.4. For Pediatrics: How important is the most meaningful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
68	7% (5)	93% (63)	10% (6)	52% (33)	25% (16)	13% (8)	38% (24)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
68	28% (19)	72% (49)	41% (20)	41% (20)	14% (7)	4% (2)	18% (9)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
68	19% (13)	81% (55)	9% (5)	29% (16)	33% (18)	29% (16)	62% (34)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
68	37% (25)	63% (43)	40% (17)	37% (16)	16% (7)	7% (3)	23% (10)
Other							
23	83% (19)	17% (4)	50% (2)	0% (0)	25% (1)	25% (1)	50% (2)

Table K.5. For Pediatrics: The most meaningful experiences responses helped me get a better picture of each applicant.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
66	3% (2)	97% (64)	6% (4)	9% (6)	13% (8)	63% (40)	9% (6)	72% (46)



Table K.6. For Pediatrics: The most meaningful experiences provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
IN	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existin	g experie	nces sectio	on of the MyE	RAS applicati	on.			
60	2% (1)	98% (59)	8% (5)	20% (12)	19% (11)	46% (27)	7% (4)	53% (31)
Notew	orthy Cha	racteristics	section of th	e MSPE.				
60	2% (1)	98% (59)	8% (5)	14% (8)	27% (16)	39% (23)	12% (7)	51% (30)
persor	nal statem	ent.						
60	2% (1)	98% (59)	10% (6)	17% (10)	27% (16)	42% (25)	3% (2)	46% (27)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
60	2% (1)	98% (59)	8% (5)	14% (8)	17% (10)	49% (29)	12% (7)	61% (36)



Table K.7. For Pediatrics: It was more efficient to use information from the most meaningful experiences than the information from the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existin	g experie	nces sectio	on of the MyE	RAS applicati	on.			
60	2% (1)	98% (59)	12% (7)	17% (10)	19% (11)	37% (22)	15% (9)	53% (31)
Notew	orthy Cha	racteristics	section of the	e MSPE.				
60	2% (1)	98% (59)	10% (6)	22% (13)	25% (15)	36% (21)	7% (4)	42% (25)
persor	nal statem	ent.						
60	2% (1)	98% (59)	14% (8)	27% (16)	31% (18)	22% (13)	7% (4)	29% (17)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
59	2% (1)	98% (58)	14% (8)	21% (12)	31% (18)	24% (14)	10% (6)	34% (20)



Table K.8. For Pediatrics: How important is the other impactful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	As part of a holistic application review to decide whom to interview						
68	7% (5)	93% (63)	10% (6)	44% (28)	35% (22)	11% (7)	46% (29)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
68	26% (18)	74% (50)	36% (18)	48% (24)	12% (6)	4% (2)	16% (8)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
67	24% (16)	76% (51)	10% (5)	35% (18)	35% (18)	20% (10)	55% (28)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
68	28% (19)	72% (49)	33% (16)	47% (23)	16% (8)	4% (2)	20% (10)
Other							
22	82% (18)	18% (4)	25% (1)	0% (0)	50% (2)	25% (1)	75% (3)

Table K.9. For Pediatrics: The other impactful experiences essay helped put the main ERAS application in context.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
66	5% (3)	95% (63)	5% (3)	8% (5)	22% (14)	56% (35)	10% (6)	65% (41)



Table K.10. For Pediatrics: The other impactful experiences essay provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existin	g experie	nces section	of the MyERAS	application.				
60	2% (1)	98% (59)	3% (2)	7% (4)	24% (14)	53% (31)	14% (8)	66% (39)
Notew	orthy Cha	racteristics s	section of the M	SPE.				
60	2% (1)	98% (59)	3% (2)	7% (4)	29% (17)	54% (32)	7% (4)	61% (36)
persor	nal statem	ent.						
60	2% (1)	98% (59)	5% (3)	14% (8)	27% (16)	49% (29)	5% (3)	54% (32)
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.							
59	2% (1)	98% (58)	5% (3)	9% (5)	24% (14)	50% (29)	12% (7)	62% (36)

Table K.11. For Pediatrics: Responses to the Experiences Questions

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
The k	ey characte	eristics helpe	d me get a bei	tter picture of e	each applicant.				
65	14% (9)	86% (56)	9% (5)	20% (11)	25% (14)	45% (25)	2% (1)	46% (26)	
The p	The primary focus area helped me better understand applicant's alignment to my program's mission.								
66	23% (15)	77% (51)	10% (5)	22% (11)	31% (16)	35% (18)	2% (1)	37% (19)	



Table K.12. For Pediatrics: It was more efficient to use the experience types, key characteristics, and primary focus areas to better understand applicant qualities than the information from the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed	
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	
existin	g experience	s section of the	MyERAS app	lication.					
60	17% (10)	83% (50)	18% (9)	26% (13)	26% (13)	26% (13)	4% (2)	30% (15)	
Notew	orthy Charac	teristics section	n of the MSPE.						
60	17% (10)	83% (50)	18% (9)	24% (12)	32% (16)	18% (9)	8% (4)	26% (13)	
person	al statement	t.							
60	17% (10)	83% (50)	16% (8)	24% (12)	32% (16)	26% (13)	2% (1)	28% (14)	
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
60	17% (10)	83% (50)	16% (8)	22% (11)	30% (15)	24% (12)	8% (4)	32% (16)	

Geographic Preferences

Table K.13. Did you use geographic preference information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Pediatrics	83% (59)	17% (12)	71



Table K.14. For Pediatrics: Responses to Geographic Preferences Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)		
	Geographic preference information helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.							
58	3% (2)	22% (13)	14% (8)	34% (20)	26% (15)	60% (35)		
My program's geographic division as designated by the U.S. Census accurately represents the location of my program.								
58	12% (7)	16% (9)	17% (10)	43% (25)	12% (7)	55% (32)		

Table K.15. For Pediatrics: How important was the geographic preference information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As a sci	. ,		thorough applic		()	()	
59	17% (10)	83% (49)	18% (9)	24% (12)	29% (14)	29% (14)	57% (28)
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant tha	t selected my reg	ion		
59	42% (25)	58% (34)	47% (16)	32% (11)	9% (3)	12% (4)	21% (7)
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view			
59	24% (14)	76% (45)	18% (8)	40% (18)	24% (11)	18% (8)	42% (19)
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview			
59	8% (5)	92% (54)	2% (1)	37% (20)	43% (23)	19% (10)	61% (33)
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview				
59	12% (7)	88% (52)	15% (8)	35% (18)	29% (15)	21% (11)	50% (26)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
59	39% (23)	61% (36)	28% (10)	33% (12)	28% (10)	11% (4)	39% (14)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
58	43% (25)	57% (33)	36% (12)	36% (12)	18% (6)	9% (3)	27% (9)
Other							
16	75% (12)	25% (4)	25% (1)	0% (0)	25% (1)	50% (2)	75% (3)



Table K.16. For Pediatrics: In general, applicants who stated a preference for my region were more likely to accept interview invitations.

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
57	2% (1)	4% (2)	46% (26)	39% (22)	11% (6)	49% (28)

Table K.17. For Pediatrics: How did you interpret a "No geographic preference" response? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	3% (2)
Applicant was less interested in my program	3% (2)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	69% (40)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	53% (31)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	22% (13)
Did not draw any conclusions	22% (13)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	24% (14)
Other	0% (0)
Total number	58 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table K.18. For Pediatrics: How did you interpret a blank geographic preference? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	34% (20)
Applicant was less interested in my program	17% (10)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	40% (23)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	29% (17)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	26% (15)
Did not draw any conclusions	33% (19)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	12% (7)
Other	0% (0)
Total number	58 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Program Signals

Table K.19. Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	(number
Pediatrics	93% (65)	7% (5)	70



Table K.20. For Pediatrics: How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

	Did Not Use	Used	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Important or Very Important	
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	
As a sci	reening tool, b	efore a more	thorough applic	ation review				
64	16% (10)	84% (54)	9% (5)	19% (10)	33% (18)	39% (21)	72% (39)	
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant wh	o signaled my pro	ogram			
64	42% (27)	58% (37)	49% (18)	24% (9)	19% (7)	8% (3)	27% (10)	
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view				
64	25% (16)	75% (48)	8% (4)	25% (12)	38% (18)	29% (14)	67% (32)	
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview				
64	13% (8)	88% (56)	4% (2)	20% (11)	46% (26)	30% (17)	77% (43)	
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview					
64	19% (12)	81% (52)	12% (6)	27% (14)	31% (16)	31% (16)	62% (32)	
During t	the interview to	learn more a	about why an ap	oplicant signaled i	my program			
63	48% (30)	52% (33)	33% (11)	21% (7)	21% (7)	24% (8)	45% (15)	
Plan to	Plan to use during ROL discussion							
63	51% (32)	49% (31)	32% (10)	32% (10)	23% (7)	13% (4)	35% (11)	
Other								
19	79% (15)	21% (4)	25% (1)	25% (1)	25% (1)	25% (1)	50% (2)	



Table K.21. For Pediatrics: Responses to Program Signals Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)				
	% (n)	% (n)		% (n)	()					
Program s	signais neiped r	ne identity appl	icants whom I wo	uld have oth	erwise overloc	oked.				
64	11% (7)	5% (3)	5% (3)	47% (30)	33% (21)	80% (51)				
	Based on a review of their application, applicants who signaled my program were better aligned than those who did not.									
64	2% (1)	19% (12)	52% (33)	22% (14)	6% (4)	28% (18)				
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.										
64	0% (0)	0% (0)	27% (17)	50% (32)	23% (15)	73% (47)				

Table K.22. The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total number
Pediatrics (5 signals)	3% (2)	64% (41)	6% (4)	27% (17)	64

Table K.23. For Pediatrics: How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program	44% (28)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	13% (8)
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	20% (13)
Did not draw any conclusions	48% (31)
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	16% (10)
Other	3% (2)
Total number	64 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table K.24. For Pediatrics: How did your program interpret program signals and geographic preferences?

Choice	Percentage (n) ¹
Considered geographic preference and program signals separately	33% (18)
Viewed applicants who reported a preference for my region <u>and</u> signaled my program more favorably	15% (8)
Gave more weight to program signals than geographic preference	53% (29)
Gave more weight to geographic preference than program signals	0% (0)
Total number	55

^{1.} Only programs that used both program signals and geographic preferences answered this question.



Appendix L

Results for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation



Survey Response Rate

Table L.1. Survey Response Rate by Specialty (N = 95)

Specialty	Percentage (n)
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	42% (40)

Past Experiences

Table L.2. Did you use the meaningful and impactful experiences information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	78% (31)	23% (9)	40

Table L.3. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: The type of information provided by the most meaningful and impactful experiences responses was:

Choice	Percentage (n)
Lacking important information	14% (4)
Just about right	75% (21)
Included extraneous information	11% (3)
Total number	28



Table L.4. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: How important is the most meaningful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revi	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
31	3% (1)	97% (30)	7% (2)	30% (9)	37% (11)	27% (8)	63% (19)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
31	19% (6)	81% (25)	28% (7)	40% (10)	20% (5)	12% (3)	32% (8)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
31	26% (8)	74% (23)	17% (4)	35% (8)	39% (9)	9% (2)	48% (11)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
31	42% (13)	58% (18)	17% (3)	50% (9)	22% (4)	11% (2)	33% (6)
Other	Other						
13	69% (9)	31% (4)	0% (0)	25% (1)	50% (2)	25% (1)	75% (3)

Table L.5. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: The most meaningful experiences responses helped me get a better picture of each applicant.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
30	7% (2)	93% (28)	0% (0)	4% (1)	25% (7)	50% (14)	21% (6)	71% (20)



Table L.6. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: The most meaningful experiences provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed	
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	
existir	ng experienc	es section o	f the MyERAS	application.					
30	3% (1)	97% (29)	0% (0)	28% (8)	17% (5)	45% (13)	10% (3)	55% (16)	
Noten	vorthy Chara	cteristics se	ction of the MS	SPE.					
30	3% (1)	97% (29)	3% (1)	14% (4)	14% (4)	59% (17)	10% (3)	69% (20)	
perso	nal statemer	nt.							
30	3% (1)	97% (29)	0% (0)	24% (7)	31% (9)	31% (9)	14% (4)	45% (13)	
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
30	3% (1)	97% (29)	7% (2)	10% (3)	21% (6)	45% (13)	17% (5)	62% (18)	

Table L.7. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: It was more efficient to use information from the most meaningful experiences than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
existir	existing experiences section of the MyERAS application.								
30	3% (1)	97% (29)	0% (0)	21% (6)	24% (7)	34% (10)	21% (6)	55% (16)	
Notev	vorthy Cha	aracteristics s	section of the I	MSPE.					
30	3% (1)	97% (29)	0% (0)	28% (8)	34% (10)	28% (8)	10% (3)	38% (11)	
perso	nal staten	nent.							
30	3% (1)	97% (29)	10% (3)	28% (8)	31% (9)	31% (9)	0% (0)	31% (9)	
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
30	3% (1)	97% (29)	14% (4)	31% (9)	31% (9)	17% (5)	7% (2)	24% (7)	



Table L.8. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: How important is the other impactful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview			
31	10% (3)	90% (28)	14% (4)	43% (12)	36% (10)	7% (2)	43% (12)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
31	35% (11)	65% (20)	35% (7)	55% (11)	10% (2)	0% (0)	10% (2)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
31	35% (11)	65% (20)	15% (3)	55% (11)	25% (5)	5% (1)	30% (6)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
31	52% (16)	48% (15)	27% (4)	53% (8)	13% (2)	7% (1)	20% (3)
Other							
16	69% (11)	31% (5)	20% (1)	0% (0)	80% (4)	0% (0)	80% (4)

Table L.9. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: The other impactful experiences essay helped put the main ERAS application in context.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
30	7% (2)	93% (28)	0% (0)	7% (2)	39% (11)	32% (9)	21% (6)	54% (15)



Table L.10. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: The other impactful experiences essay provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
		. ,	of the MyER			70 (11)	70 (11)	70 (11)
Oxiotii	I CAPOTION	1000 00011011	or the myErt		,, 	T	T	
30	10% (3)	90% (27)	0% (0)	11% (3)	22% (6)	52% (14)	15% (4)	67% (18)
Notev	vorthy Cha	racteristics s	section of the	MSPE.				
30	7% (2)	93% (28)	0% (0)	14% (4)	36% (10)	32% (9)	18% (5)	50% (14)
perso	nal stateme	ent.						
30	7% (2)	93% (28)	11% (3)	18% (5)	29% (8)	36% (10)	7% (2)	43% (12)
letters	s of recomn	nendation o	r standardized	d letter of eva	luation.			
30	7% (2)	93% (28)	11% (3)	14% (4)	32% (9)	36% (10)	7% (2)	43% (12)

Table L.11. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: Responses to the Experiences Questions

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagree % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
The k	ey characte	eristics helpe	d me get a bei	tter picture o	f each applica	nt.		
30	17% (5)	83% (25)	0% (0)	24% (6)	40% (10)	32% (8)	4% (1)	36% (9)
The p	The primary focus area helped me better understand applicant's alignment to my program's mission.							
30	17% (5)	83% (25)	0% (0)	20% (5)	56% (14)	20% (5)	4% (1)	24% (6)



Table L.12. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: It was more efficient to use the experience types, key characteristics, and primary focus areas to better understand applicant qualities than the information from the ...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existin	g experien	ces section o	f the MyERAS	application.				
30	13% (4)	87% (26)	0% (0)	31% (8)	42% (11)	23% (6)	4% (1)	27% (7)
Notewo	orthy Chara	acteristics se	ction of the M	SPE.				
30	13% (4)	87% (26)	0% (0)	38% (10)	38% (10)	15% (4)	8% (2)	23% (6)
person	al stateme	nt.						
30	13% (4)	87% (26)	8% (2)	42% (11)	27% (7)	19% (5)	4% (1)	23% (6)
letters	of recomm	endation or s	tandardized le	etter of evalua	ntion.			
30	13% (4)	87% (26)	8% (2)	38% (10)	31% (8)	19% (5)	4% (1)	23% (6)

Geographic Preferences

Table L.13. Did you use geographic preference information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	77% (30)	23% (9)	39



Table L.14. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: Responses to Geographic Preferences Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
Geographic preference information helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.					otherwise	
30	3% (1)	27% (8)	13% (4)	53% (16)	3% (1)	57% (17)
My program's geographic division as designated by the U.S. Census accurately represents the location of my program.						
30	7% (2)	3% (1)	20% (6)	50% (15)	20% (6)	70% (21)

Table L.15. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: How important was the geographic preference information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As a sc	reening tool, b	efore a more	thorough applic	ation review			
29	21% (6)	79% (23)	4% (1)	43% (10)	22% (5)	30% (7)	52% (12)
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant tha	t selected my reg	ion		
30	60% (18)	40% (12)	33% (4)	50% (6)	17% (2)	0% (0)	17% (2)
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view			
30	37% (11)	63% (19)	16% (3)	47% (9)	16% (3)	21% (4)	37% (7)
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview			
30	3% (1)	97% (29)	7% (2)	55% (16)	17% (5)	21% (6)	38% (11)
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview				
30	7% (2)	93% (28)	11% (3)	32% (9)	46% (13)	11% (3)	57% (16)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
29	38% (11)	62% (18)	39% (7)	39% (7)	22% (4)	0% (0)	22% (4)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
30	33% (10)	67% (20)	15% (3)	60% (12)	20% (4)	5% (1)	25% (5)
Other							
11	55% (6)	45% (5)	40% (2)	20% (1)	20% (1)	20% (1)	40% (2)



Table L.16. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: In general, applicants who stated a preference for my region were more likely to accept interview invitations.

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
30	7% (2)	10% (3)	33% (10)	33% (10)	17% (5)	50% (15)

Table L.17. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: How did you interpret a "No geographic preference" response? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	27% (8)
Applicant was less interested in my program	0% (0)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	80% (24)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	47% (14)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	33% (10)
Did not draw any conclusions	20% (6)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	17% (5)
Other	3% (1)
Total number	30¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table L.18. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: How did you interpret a blank geographic preference? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	47% (14)
Applicant was less interested in my program	13% (4)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	50% (15)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	30% (9)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	47% (14)
Did not draw any conclusions	20% (6)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	10% (3)
Other	3% (1)
Total number	30¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Program Signals

Table L.19. Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	95% (37)	5% (2)	100% (39)



Table L.20. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

	Did Not Use	Used	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Important or Very Important			
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)			
As a sci	As a screening tool, before a more thorough application review									
37	11% (4)	89% (33)	12% (4)	27% (9)	12% (4)	48% (16)	61% (20)			
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant wh	o signaled my pro	ogram					
37	46% (17)	54% (20)	45% (9)	20% (4)	20% (4)	15% (3)	35% (7)			
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view						
37	32% (12)	68% (25)	12% (3)	24% (6)	32% (8)	32% (8)	64% (16)			
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview						
37	14% (5)	86% (32)	6% (2)	25% (8)	31% (10)	38% (12)	69% (22)			
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview							
37	14% (5)	86% (32)	9% (3)	22% (7)	19% (6)	50% (16)	69% (22)			
During t	he interview to	learn more a	about why an ap	oplicant signaled i	my program					
37	35% (13)	65% (24)	21% (5)	33% (8)	29% (7)	17% (4)	46% (11)			
Plan to	Plan to use during ROL discussion									
36	39% (14)	61% (22)	23% (5)	32% (7)	18% (4)	27% (6)	45% (10)			
Other										
19	42% (8)	58% (11)	18% (2)	45% (5)	18% (2)	18% (2)	36% (4)			



Table L.21. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: Responses to Program Signals Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)				
Program signals helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.										
37	5% (2)	8% (3)	19% (7)	35% (13)	32% (12)	68% (25)				
	Based on a review of their application, applicants who signaled my program were better aligned than those who did not.									
37	8% (3)	16% (6)	51% (19)	16% (6)	8% (3)	24% (9)				
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.										
37	11% (4)	5% (2)	27% (10)	27% (10)	30% (11)	57% (21)				

Table L.22. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total number
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (4 signals)	19% (7)	65% (24)	0% (0)	16% (6)	37



Table L.23. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	% (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program	43% (16)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	19% (7)
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	16% (6)
Did not draw any conclusions	43% (16)
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	16% (6)
Other	5% (2)
Total number	37 ¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Table L.24. For Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: How did your program interpret program signals and geographic preferences?

Choice	Percentage (n) ¹
Considered geographic preference and program signals separately	23% (7)
Viewed applicants who reported a preference for my region <u>and</u> signaled my program more favorably	13% (4)
Gave more weight to program signals than geographic preference	60% (18)
Gave more weight to geographic preference than program signals	3% (1)
Total number	30

^{1.} Only programs that used both program signals and geographic preferences answered this question.



Appendix M Results for Psychiatry



Survey Response Rate

Table M.1. Survey Response Rate by Specialty (N = 255)

Specialty	Percentage (n)
Psychiatry	37% (95)

Past Experiences

Table M.2. Did you use the meaningful and impactful experiences information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Psychiatry	77% (73)	23% (22)	95

Table M.3. For Psychiatry: The type of information provided by the most meaningful and impactful experiences responses was:

Choice	Percentage (n)
Lacking important information	13% (8)
Just about right	73% (44)
Included extraneous information	13% (8)
Total number	60



Table M.4. For Psychiatry: How important is the most meaningful experiences information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)		
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	nom to interview					
73	10% (7)	90% (66)	3% (2)	47% (31)	39% (26)	11% (7)	50% (33)		
As a tie	As a tie breaker in deciding who to interview								
72	19% (14)	81% (58)	31% (18)	50% (29)	19% (11)	0% (0)	19% (11)		
To prep	are for the inte	erview							
72	11% (8)	89% (64)	11% (7)	42% (27)	33% (21)	14% (9)	47% (30)		
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion							
70	24% (17)	76% (53)	32% (17)	51% (27)	17% (9)	0% (0)	17% (9)		
Other	Other								
25	84% (21)	16% (4)	25% (1)	0% (0)	50% (2)	25% (1)	75% (3)		

Table M.5. For Psychiatry: The most meaningful experiences responses helped me get a better picture of each applicant.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
70	3% (2)	97% (68)	6% (4)	9% (6)	15% (10)	62% (42)	9% (6)	71% (48)



Table M.6. For Psychiatry: The most meaningful experiences provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
existin	existing experiences section of the MyERAS application.								
66	2% (1)	98% (65)	6% (4)	14% (9)	25% (16)	46% (30)	9% (6)	55% (36)	
Notew	orthy Cha	aracteristics	section of the M	ISPE.					
66	3% (2)	97% (64)	5% (3)	17% (11)	22% (14)	42% (27)	14% (9)	56% (36)	
persor	nal statem	nent.							
66	3% (2)	97% (64)	5% (3)	19% (12)	28% (18)	42% (27)	6% (4)	48% (31)	
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
66	3% (2)	97% (64)	5% (3)	17% (11)	19% (12)	42% (27)	17% (11)	59% (38)	

Table M.7. For Psychiatry: It was more efficient to use information from the most meaningful experiences than the information from the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)	
14	/0 (II)	/0 (11)	/6 (II)	/6 (II)	/6 (II)	/0 (11)	/0 (11)	/6 (II)	
existin	g experie	nces sectio	n of the MyE	RAS applicati	on.				
65	2% (1)	98% (64)	8% (5)	22% (14)	22% (14)	41% (26)	8% (5)	48% (31)	
Notew	orthy Cha	racteristics	section of th	e MSPE.					
65	3% (2)	97% (63)	13% (8)	27% (17)	25% (16)	25% (16)	10% (6)	35% (22)	
persor	nal statem	ent.							
65	3% (2)	97% (63)	17% (11)	29% (18)	37% (23)	14% (9)	3% (2)	17% (11)	
letters	letters of recommendation or standardized letter of evaluation.								
65	5% (3)	95% (62)	15% (9)	23% (14)	21% (13)	31% (19)	11% (7)	42% (26)	



Table M.8. For Psychiatry: How important is the other impactful experiences information at each of

the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As part	of a holistic ap	plication revie	ew to decide wh	om to interview			
72	15% (11)	85% (61)	13% (8)	48% (29)	34% (21)	5% (3)	39% (24)
As a tie	breaker in ded	ciding who to	interview				
71	28% (20)	72% (51)	37% (19)	47% (24)	16% (8)	0% (0)	16% (8)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
71	23% (16)	77% (55)	11% (6)	49% (27)	31% (17)	9% (5)	40% (22)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
70	34% (24)	66% (46)	39% (18)	37% (17)	24% (11)	0% (0)	24% (11)
Other							
23	83% (19)	17% (4)	25% (1)	50% (2)	25% (1)	0% (0)	25% (1)

Table M.9. For Psychiatry: The other impactful experiences essay helped put the main ERAS application in context.

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
69	1% (1)	99% (68)	3% (2)	6% (4)	26% (18)	57% (39)	7% (5)	65% (44)



Table M.10. For Psychiatry: The other impactful experiences essay provided valuable information beyond what is provided in the ...

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
existin	g experier	nces section o	f the MyERAS a	pplication.				
64	3% (2)	97% (62)	5% (3)	16% (10)	23% (14)	47% (29)	10% (6)	56% (35)
Notew	orthy Cha	racteristics se	ction of the MSP	PE.				
64	5% (3)	95% (61)	5% (3)	15% (9)	23% (14)	41% (25)	16% (10)	57% (35)
persor	nal statem	ent.						
64	5% (3)	95% (61)	7% (4)	15% (9)	36% (22)	34% (21)	8% (5)	43% (26)
letters	of recomr	mendation or s	tandardized lette	er of evaluation	า.			
64	5% (3)	95% (61)	5% (3)	11% (7)	28% (17)	36% (22)	20% (12)	56% (34)

Table M.11. For Psychiatry: Responses to the Experiences Questions

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
The k	ey character	istics helped	l me get a bett	er picture of ea	ach applicant.			
70	13% (9)	87% (61)	11% (7)	8% (5)	36% (22)	43% (26)	2% (1)	44% (27)
The p	The primary focus area helped me better understand applicant's alignment to my program's mission.							
68	13% (9)	87% (59)	12% (7)	14% (8)	37% (22)	34% (20)	3% (2)	37% (22)



Table M.12. For Psychiatry: It was more efficient to use the experience types, key characteristics, and primary focus areas to better understand applicant qualities than the information from the...

	Did Not Use	Used	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
existing	g experience	es section of th	e MyERAS ap	plication.				
64	8% (5)	92% (59)	14% (8)	29% (17)	29% (17)	22% (13)	7% (4)	29% (17)
Notewo	orthy Charac	teristics sectio	on of the MSPE	Ξ.				
64	8% (5)	92% (59)	14% (8)	37% (22)	27% (16)	19% (11)	3% (2)	22% (13)
persona	al statemen	t.						
64	8% (5)	92% (59)	12% (7)	41% (24)	29% (17)	15% (9)	3% (2)	19% (11)
letters o	of recomme	ndation or star	ndardized lette	r of evaluation				
64	8% (5)	92% (59)	12% (7)	37% (22)	25% (15)	19% (11)	7% (4)	25% (15)

Geographic Preferences

Table M.13. Did you use geographic preference information during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Psychiatry	92% (78)	8% (7)	100% (85)



Table M.14. For Psychiatry: Responses to Geographic Preferences Questions

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
Geographic preference information helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.					otherwise	
77	8% (6)	8% (6)	19% (15)	43% (33)	22% (17)	65% (50)
	My program's geographic division as designated by the U.S. Census accurately represents the location of my program.					
77	6% (5)	13% (10)	14% (11)	45% (35)	21% (16)	66% (51)

Table M.15. For Psychiatry: How important was the geographic preference information at each of the following stages of the application review process?

N	Did Not Use % (n)	Used % (n)	Not Important % (n)	Somewhat Important % (n)	Important % (n)	Very Important % (n)	Important or Very Important % (n)
As a sci	. ,		thorough applic		()	()	()
78	15% (12)	85% (66)	6% (4)	30% (20)	32% (21)	32% (21)	64% (42)
Sending	g interview invi	tations to eve	ry applicant tha	t selected my reg	ion		
78	41% (32)	59% (46)	54% (25)	24% (11)	11% (5)	11% (5)	22% (10)
Includin	g in a compos	ite filter to cor	nduct holistic re	view			
76	25% (19)	75% (57)	18% (10)	40% (23)	18% (10)	25% (14)	42% (24)
As part	of a holistic pr	ocess to help	decide who to	interview			
78	8% (6)	92% (72)	6% (4)	39% (28)	25% (18)	31% (22)	56% (40)
As a tie	breaker when	deciding who	to interview				
77	14% (11)	86% (66)	17% (11)	29% (19)	32% (21)	23% (15)	55% (36)
To prep	are for the inte	erview					
77	29% (22)	71% (55)	33% (18)	33% (18)	29% (16)	5% (3)	35% (19)
Plan to	use during RO	L discussion					
76	30% (23)	70% (53)	40% (21)	38% (20)	17% (9)	6% (3)	23% (12)
Other							
20	80% (16)	20% (4)	25% (1)	0% (0)	50% (2)	25% (1)	75% (3)



Table M.16. For Psychiatry: In general, applicants who stated a preference for my region were more likely to accept interview invitations.

N	Strongly Disagreed % (n)	Disagreed % (n)	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed % (n)	Agreed % (n)	Strongly Agreed % (n)	Agreed or Strongly Agreed % (n)
77	3% (2)	6% (5)	35% (27)	43% (33)	13% (10)	56% (43)

Table M.17. For Psychiatry: How did you interpret a "No geographic preference" response? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	8% (6)
Applicant was less interested in my program	5% (4)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	81% (63)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	42% (33)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	17% (13)
Did not draw any conclusions	19% (15)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	15% (12)
Other	3% (2)
Total number	78¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table M.18. For Psychiatry: How did you interpret a blank geographic preference? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)
Applicant was less interested in my program's region	36% (28)
Applicant was less interested in my program	17% (13)
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	46% (36)
Applicant was more interested in factors other than in geography	32% (25)
Applicant was hesitant or unwilling to provide a response	22% (17)
Did not draw any conclusions	29% (23)
Treated applicant with blank geographic preference the same applicants who preferred my region	9% (7)
Other	3% (2)
Total number	78¹

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.

Program Signals

Table M.19. Did you use program signals during the application review process?

Specialty	Yes	No	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	number
Psychiatry	93% (79)	7% (6)	85



Table M.20. For Psychiatry: How important were program signals at each of the following stages of the application review process?

	Did Not Use	Used	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important	Important or Very Important	
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	
As a sci	As a screening tool, before a more thorough application review							
79	11% (9)	89% (70)	4% (3)	16% (11)	24% (17)	56% (39)	80% (56)	
Sending	Sending interview invitations to every applicant who signaled my program							
79	33% (26)	67% (53)	30% (16)	36% (19)	25% (13)	9% (5)	34% (18)	
Includin	Including in a composite filter to conduct holistic review							
77	18% (14)	82% (63)	8% (5)	24% (15)	32% (20)	37% (23)	68% (43)	
As part	As part of a holistic process to help decide who to interview							
79	8% (6)	92% (73)	4% (3)	26% (19)	34% (25)	36% (26)	70% (51)	
As a tie	As a tie breaker when deciding who to interview							
79	14% (11)	86% (68)	16% (11)	19% (13)	34% (23)	31% (21)	65% (44)	
During t	During the interview to learn more about why an applicant signaled my program							
78	33% (26)	67% (52)	19% (10)	35% (18)	27% (14)	19% (10)	46% (24)	
Plan to use during ROL discussion								
78	38% (30)	62% (48)	35% (17)	33% (16)	19% (9)	13% (6)	31% (15)	
Other	Other							
19	74% (14)	26% (5)	0% (0)	60% (3)	40% (2)	0% (0)	40% (2)	



Table M.21. For Psychiatry: Responses to Program Signals Questions

	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Neither Agreed nor Disagreed	Agreed	Strongly Agreed	Agreed or Strongly Agreed	
N	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	
Program s	Program signals helped me identify applicants whom I would have otherwise overlooked.						
79	1% (1)	5% (4)	15% (12)	37% (29)	42% (33)	78% (62)	
Based on a review of their application, applicants who signaled my program were better aligned than those who did not.							
78	1% (1)	18% (14)	49% (38)	27% (21)	5% (4)	32% (25)	
Applicants who signaled my program were more likely to accept interview invitations.							
79	5% (4)	8% (6)	30% (24)	35% (28)	22% (17)	57% (45)	

Table M.22. The number of signals available to applicants in my specialty was:

Specialty (Maximum Number of Signals)	Too Few % (n)	About Right % (n)	Too Many % (n)	Not Sure % (n)	Total number
Psychiatry (5 signals)	21% (16)	56% (44)	1% (1)	22% (17)	78

Table M.23. For Psychiatry: How did you interpret a blank value for the program signal? (Select all that apply)

Choice	Percentage (n)	
Applicant was less interested in my program	62% (49)	
Applicant was willing to go anywhere	14% (11)	
Applicant was afraid or unwilling to provide a response	9% (7)	
Did not draw any conclusions	30% (24)	
Treated the same as applicants who signaled my program	15% (12)	
Other	1% (1)	
Total number	79 ¹	

^{1.} Number of unique respondents who selected at least one choice on this question.



Table M.24. For Psychiatry: How did your program interpret program signals and geographic preferences?

Choice	Percentage (n) ¹	
Considered geographic preference and program signals separately	19% (14)	
Viewed applicants who reported a preference for my region <u>and</u> signaled my program more favorably	27% (20)	
Gave more weight to program signals than geographic preference	50% (37)	
Gave more weight to geographic preference than program signals	4% (3)	
Total number	74	

^{1.} Only programs that used both program signals and geographic preferences answered this question.