Rural and non-rural differences in membership of the American Society of Bioethics and Humanities

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Objective: To determine whether bioethicists are distributed along a rural-to-urban continuum in a way that reflects potential need of those resources as determined by the general population, hospital facilities and hospital beds.

Methods: US members of a large, multidisciplinary professional society, the American Society of Bioethics and Humanities (ASBH), the US population, hospital facilities and hospital beds were classified across a four-tier rural-to-urban continuum. The proportion of each group in rural settings was compared with that in urban settings, and odds ratios were calculated with 95% confidence intervals.

Results: Although 91% of ASBH members live or work in urban settings, only 66% of the US population did so. In contrast, 2% of ASBH members live or work in rural settings compared with 13% of the population. ASBH members were 10.7 times (95% CI 6.6 to 17.3) as likely to be represented in urban than in rural settings when compared with the general population, 25.6 times (95% CI 15.8 to 41.5) and 6.9 times (95% CI 4.3 to 11.1) as likely with regard to hospital facilities and hospital beds, respectively.

Conclusions: Using various comparisons it was found that ASBH members are under-represented in rural as compared with urban settings. Although not all bioethicists are ASBH members, these findings suggest that the availability of professional bioethical resources may be inadequate in rural America. The disparities that were found may have considerable effect on ethics scholarship, research, ethical committees and education, and adds to the argument that rural American communities are under-served.

Abbreviation: ASBH, American Society of Bioethics and Humanities
Resources and Service Administration’s Federal Office of Rural Health Policy the Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service, and the WWAMI Rural Health Research Center at the University of Washington School Of Medicine. We used the Washington State Department of Health’s four-tiered Rural–Urban Commuting Area consolidation system to classify and compare urban core areas, suburban areas, large town areas and small town and isolated rural areas.\(^*\) In this study, we refer to small town and isolated rural area as rural areas. We matched zipcodes from all registries (ASBH, American Hospital Association and 2000 US census) to rural–urban commuting area codes, and then from all registries (ASBH, American Hospital Association and isolated rural area as rural areas. We matched zipcodes according to the four-tier codes (table 1). We calculated odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for ASBH members residing or working in rural and urban (urban core areas) settings and compared three different measures of potential engagement with ASBH members: the general population, hospital facilities and hospital beds.

**RESULTS**

The 2004 ASBH membership dataset included 1009 members. Ninety one per cent of the members were found to live or work in urban areas, 4% in suburban areas, 3% in large town areas and only 2% in rural areas. In contrast, 13% of the total US population was found to live in rural areas and 66% in urban settings (table 1).

Fifty four per cent of general medical and surgical hospitals were located in urban settings and 26% in rural areas (table 1). Those urban facilities, however, accounted for 76% of the beds compared with only 10% in rural areas (table 1). We found that the disparities in the distribution of ASBH members were more dramatic when examining the allocation of ASBH members to hospitals and hospital beds. In urban locations, there is about one ASBH member for every three hospitals, whereas in rural settings, about one ASBH member for every 100 hospitals. When hospital beds are taken as the denominator, there is one ASBH member for every 780 urban hospital beds, but only one for every 5360 rural hospital beds (table 1).

ASBH members were 10.7 times (95% CI 6.6 to 17.3) more likely to be represented in urban than in rural settings when compared with the general population, 25.6 times (95% CI 15.8 to 41.5) and 6.9 times (95% CI 4.3 to 11.1) as likely with regard to hospital facilities and hospital beds, respectively.

**DISCUSSION**

Using several methods of comparison, we consistently found that ASBH members are under-represented in rural than in urban settings. Although not all bioethicists are ASBH members, these findings suggest that the availability of bioethics resources in rural settings may be inadequate. The disparities that we found may affect ethics scholarship, research, ethics committees, publications and education.

The literature on rural health emphasises unique characteristics that are reflective of rural settings compared with American non-rural settings. The rural characteristics considerably influenced the nature of ethical conflicts in rural healthcare,\(^*\)\(^{11,15–21}\) including overlapping or dual provider–patient relationships, limited healthcare services and specialists, caregiver stress and a population that has a lower per capita income and poorer health status.\(^*\)\(^{1,15,19–21}\) The small number of rural ASBH members may hinder a robust dialogue of the relationship and influence of the rural context on the analysis of ethical issues or conflicts. This may explain the limited publications especially focusing on rural healthcare ethics issues.\(^*\)

Additionally, if bioethics conferences or meetings are dominated by bioethicists from non-rural settings, as this study indicates, probably conference planners would focus on topics of interest to most attendees from urban settings. The rural bioethicists could arguably feel out of place because attending the conference is of minimum relevance to the challenges they experience. This may add credence to the perspective that much of ethics training is less relevant for those practising in rural setting.\(^*\)

The study has several important limitations. Firstly, although ASBH is a leading professional organisation for bioethicists, membership is voluntary, so not all professionals engaged in various bioethics activities are members. Also, despite ASBH’s stated mission to promote professionals engaged in ‘clinical and academic bioethics and the health-related humanities’\(^*\)\(^{16}\) we can not assume that all the members are bioethicists and work in healthcare facilities. All data on ASBH membership used for analysis was self-reported information, based on the member’s preferred mailing address. It is possible that the preferred address may not match that of their actual work site. For example, a preferred address could be a home address in a metropolitan community and they commute to a rural site to work, or vice versa. At the time we analysed the 2004 ASBH data, data from the American Hospital Association for 2004 were not available yet, and therefore we used the 2003 dataset. For the general population, we used the 2000 US census data, which are the latest census population data available.

Despite these limitations, our findings suggest that the availability of limited rural healthcare ethics resources should also include bioethicists. Professional healthcare organisations and ethics educators should be aware of this potential problem and seek avenues to increase their focus and

| Table 1  Summary statistics across rural–urban continuum |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| **RUCA**        | **ASBH members, n (%)** | **General US population (%)** | **Hospital facilities, n (%)** | **Hospital beds, n (%)** | **Ratio of member to hospital facilities** |
| Urban core areas | 919 (91) | 66.1 | 3221 (54) | 0.29 | 717 151 (76) | 1.780 |
| Suburban areas   | 40 (4)  | 11.3 | 334 (6)   | 0.12 | 33 287 (4)  | 1.832 |
| Large town areas | 33 (3)  | 9.5  | 835 (14)  | 0.04 | 106 637 (11)| 1.3231|
| Small town and isolated rural areas | 17 (2)  | 13.1 | 1525 (26) | 0.01 | 91 120 (10)| 1.5360|
| Total            | 1009 (100)| 100 | 5915 (100)| 948 195 (100)† |

ASBH, American Society of Bioethics and Humanity; RUCA, Rural–Urban Community Area.

*RUCA codes are defined according to Washington’s State Department of Health’s four-tier RUCA consolidation system. †Does not add up to exactly 100% because of approximation.
availability regarding ethical issues that uniquely affect a large segment of the US population and healthcare professionals working in rural America. Strategies should be implemented that meet the needs of rural professionals.

How the rural characteristics affect both ethical conflicts and the responses to those conflicts have to be clearly understood. Research is needed to quantify ethical issues to a rural and non-rural stratification. Once such research has been carried out, ethics resources can be developed that are both culturally attuned and evidence based.

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REFERENCES