

APPENDIX
BRYN MAWR REHABILITATION



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This CHNA was completed using a data and partnership driven approach to inform its development. As part of this process, MLH contracted with Public Health Management Corporation's (PHMC) Research & Evaluation Group (REG), to collect and analyze data, as well as engage the Greater Delaware Valley community residents, key stakeholders and constituents serving the community. Multiple data sources and a variety of data collection methods were used to comprehensively characterize the populations and inform understanding of community health needs. Data sources included:

- **The 2018 Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey (SEPA HHS)**, R&E Group developed and has fielded the SEPA HHS for the past 35 years. The 2018 SEPA HHS was administered to 7,501 households, using a random-digit dial phone survey method, across Montgomery, Chester, Delaware, Philadelphia, and Bucks Counties. The SEPA HHS provides a unique and comprehensive source of health-related data, solely focused on the SEPA region. Additionally, the SEPA HHS offers unique insights into the local health and social services issues and landscapes, and includes questions unavailable from other sources. It is the principal data source for this CHNA report. In-depth survey methodology and accompanying documentation can be found at <http://www.chdbdata.org/> Due to sampling, older adult variables related to falls, IADLs, ADLs, social support, and home care services represent only older adults in Montgomery and Philadelphia counties.
- **2018 United States Census** data estimates provided by Claritas Pop-Facts® Premier provided a picture of the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of BMRH's service area. Census-based demographic data are derived from 2018 Claritas Pop-Facts® Premier and processed by PHMC. Claritas Pop-Facts® Premier is a proprietary database comprised of demographic data adapted from the U.S. Census, American Community Survey (ACS) and other known and highly utilized data sources, such as residential data from the U.S. Postal Service, utility companies and marketing firms.
- **Vital Statistics** data from the Pennsylvania Department of Health details trends in leading causes of death and cancer incidence for the communities served by BMRH.¹
- **2013-2017 American Community Survey** data on mobility and cognitive disabilities²
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division for Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention** data on stroke hospitalization rates by county, as well as race and ethnicity.³
- **Key Informant Interview and Focus Group** data from key community members and constituents was also collected from patients and community stakeholders in the BMRH service area. MLH staff identified a list of potential key informants and focus group

¹ Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Registries. (2018). *2012-2016 Mortality* [Data file]. These data were provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations, or conclusions.

² U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2013-2017 5 year estimates. *Disability characteristics*. <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division for Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention. (2018). *2013-2015 Stroke hospitalization all* [Data file] https://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/maps/national_maps/stroke_hospitalization_all.htm

participants based on their knowledge and involvement in the community. MLH and PHMC co-developed all relevant guides to elicit information and perspective across multiple stakeholders about community health needs. Thematic and descriptive analysis of data elucidated additional, unique health-related barriers, needs, resources, and strengths of prominent population subgroups for example, otherwise limited in scope or unable to be captured by broadband, quantitative means.

Fifteen key informant interviews were conducted for the BMRH and the accompanying acute care hospital CHNA reports; one key informant was an MLH staff member at BMRH and three others were representatives from community organizations serving older adults. Seventeen individuals participated in PHMC led focus groups; the focus group at BMRH contained three patient representatives, and participants in the other focus groups shared comments relevant for the populations receiving rehabilitation services.

Representatives from the following organizations participated in focus groups or key informant interviews: Radnor Police Department, Merrill Lynch, Montgomery County Children and Youth, Regional EMS Delaware County, Montgomery County Office of Aging and Older Adult Services, Chester County Health Department, EarthSmart Consulting Rails to Trails program, PALM Senior Center of Ardmore, The Foundation for Delaware County, West Philadelphia Library Cluster, Montgomery County Health & Human Services, Delaware and Chester Counties Medical Society, Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, Surrey Services for Seniors, Alzheimer's Association Greater PA Chapter, representatives from Chester County District Attorney's Office, Drexel University College of Health Professions, Philadelphia Corporation for Aging, The Food Trust.

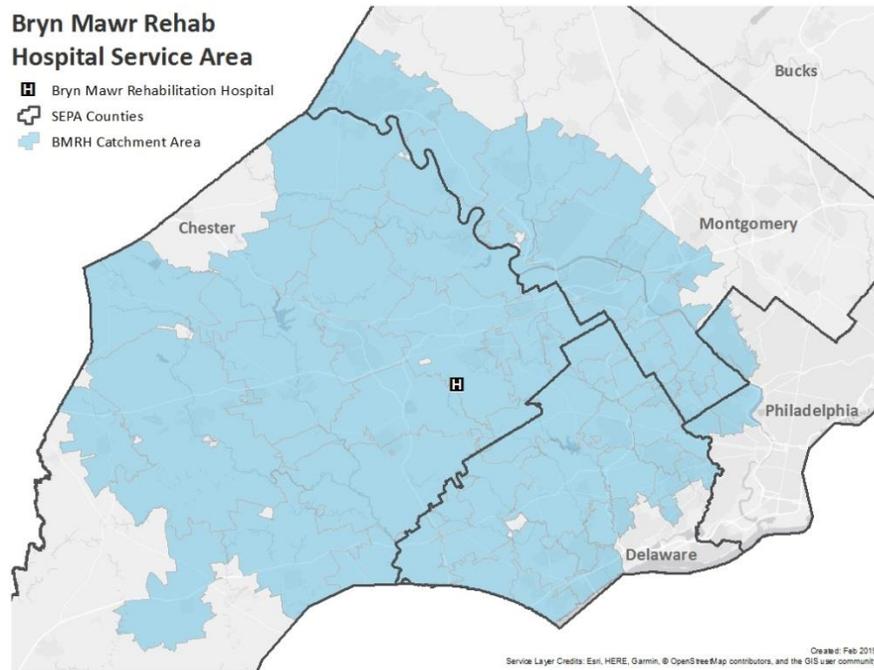
MLH representatives from the following facilities also participated in key informant interviews: Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation Hospital, Lankenau Medical Center, Paoli Hospital, Main Line Health Centers, Riddle Hospital, Bryn Mawr Hospital.

- **Community Leader and Member Survey** data on a convenience sample of community partners and residents was collected to assess perceptions of global community health, health equity, local resources and utilization of health care services. Additional questions were developed about rehab specific needs. MLH and PHMC co-developed survey questions to elicit information and perspective across multiple stakeholders about community health needs. The convenience sample of community members was identified from a MLH e-newsletter mailing list containing current and prior patients, as well as other individuals connected to MLH. Respondents were selected to answer additional rehabilitation specific survey questions based on their response to the question "Have you or a family member ever received rehabilitation treatment and/or services?" The sample of community leaders came from a list of individuals nominated by various MLH staff members as people knowledgeable about local health care and social issues.

The CHNA additionally incorporates broad measures related to health and well-being, including Healthy People 2020 goals, as a comparator for findings from secondary data analyses, and to assist with prioritization of health needs in BMRH's community.

Service area zip codes used in this CHNA report included:

19453, 19355, 19014, 19008, 19060, 19341, 19073, 19335, 19373, 19087, 19380, 19382, 19010, 19083, 19301, 19312, 19064, 19063, 19003, 19342, 19333, 19041, 19425, 19460, 19372, 19081, 19061, 19015, 19026, 19036, 19317, 19018, 19406, 19086, 19096, 19320, 19405, 19004, 19072, 19085, 19066, 19426, 19035, 19475, 19468, 19013, 19403, 19082, 19428, 19050, 19319, 19465, 19151, 19127, 19401, 19131, 19464, 19128, 19383, 19343, 19348, 19390, 19365, 19344, 19462



Health needs were identified and prioritized by chi-square tests of significance comparing the health status, access to care, health behaviors, and utilization of services for residents to results for SEPA in the 2018 SEPA HHS. Mortality and indicators from the HHS were compared to state and national benchmarks, such as Healthy People 2020 (H.P. 2020) goals, where possible. Input from community stakeholders was used to fill information gaps and to further identify and prioritize unmet needs, particularly for populations of interest. Additional data sources were also considered, such as the online surveys, and contributed to the evidence base behind identified need.

Appendix C. PHMC qualifications

Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation founded in 1972. PHMC serves as a facilitator, developer, [intermediary](#), manager, [advocate](#), innovator, and researcher in the field of public health.

The Research & Evaluation Group (R&E Group) at PHMC has extensive experience working in applied research and evaluation of health services, public health, social services, and education systems in the Southeastern Pennsylvania region. With more than 50 successfully completed Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNA) since 2013—including Main Line Health's CHNA reports in 2013 and 2016—R&E Group brings a wealth of expertise and content knowledge to the CHNA process.

R&E Group develops CHNAs in partnership with our clients, using a number of data-oriented approaches, to best integrate secondary and primary data in order to describe the most pressing health-related needs of hospitals' service populations. We leverage data to produce actionable CHNAs that detail the health-related characteristics, real world implications, and community health needs of hospitals' communities. For more information about R&E Group, please visit us at www.phmcresearch.org

Core CHNA Team

Diana Harris, MBe, PhD, CHNA Director – gave oversight to the CHNA process, including, budget management, as well leading the data collection and analytic processes, and guiding the overarching architecture and design of all MLH CHNA report writing from pre-to post-production. Dr. Harris is a Research Scientist with 15+ years of combined professional work experience in nationally ranked academic medical settings, as well as public and private industry sectors. She is a health disparities researcher with excellent qualitative data and research design skills; an ability to conceptualize, initiate, and foster R&E collaborations with multiple stakeholders and constituents; as well as disseminate data orally and through peer reviewed publications to wide-ranging audiences. Dr. Harris has a PhD in Public Health from Temple University and a Masters in Bioethics from University of Pennsylvania.

Gary Klein, Senior Data Analyst, PhD – responsible for creating all data files and performing all statistical analyses of the quantitative data. Dr. Klein has over 25 years of experience working on diverse research and evaluation projects, including the Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey and supportive demographic-based files. He specializes in programming tasks to clean, merge, aggregate and analyze data as well as weighting survey data. Dr. Klein has a PhD in Sociology from Temple University.

Sarah String, M.P.H., Project Manager- earned her M.P.H. from Arcadia University in 2016; she also has a B.S. in Biology with a minor in Chemistry from Houghton College. Sarah has worked on the Community Health Database team since 2015, processing data and working with members to conduct meaningful program evaluations using the Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey data and supportive demographic files.

Mattie Bodden, Research Coordinator, B.S. - assisted with scheduling focus groups, development of qualitative instruments, facilitation of focus groups and interviews, extracting themes, and report writing. Ms. Bodden has also developed data visualization for the CHNAs, coordinated tasks around building reports, and assisted with technical logistics of CHNA implementation. Ms. Bodden has five years of experience in implementing research and program evaluation including qualitative and quantitative data coding, analysis and interpretation skills; visualization of both qualitative and quantitative data findings; ability to disseminate data orally and in writing; as well as ability to

communicate and collaborate with stakeholders broadly. Ms. Bodden has a Bachelor of Science in Public Health from Rutgers University- New Brunswick.

Darion Porter, Research Assistant, B.A. – assisted with the logistics of CHNA implementation, including developing flyers and recruitment materials, screening and tracking participants, and scheduling focus groups. He also assisted with focus group and interview development, facilitation, analysis, and report writing. Mr. Porter assisted Dr. Klein in secondary data file preparation and analysis and prepared maps that describe geovisualization of data findings. Mr. Porter also has experience in qualitative research including developing interview guides; conducting interviews, focus groups, and observations; and coding and analyzing data. Mr. Porter has a BA in Environmental Studies from Temple University.

Acknowledgements:

Shyanne Ruiz, Operations Assistant (formatting and visualization)

Emma Pitcher, B.S. Candidate 2019, Project Assistant (data and review)

Andrew Jones, M.P.A. Candidate 2019, Intern (data and review)

Venise Salcedo, M.P.H. Candidate 2020, Intern (data and review)

Justine Wilson, B.S. Candidate 2019, Intern (data and review)

Appendix D. Focus group interview guide

Hello! My name is (facilitator name) and I will be facilitating today's discussion [introduce additional staff as appropriate]. We work for the Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC), as part of the Research & Evaluation Group. We are a private nonprofit public health institute and PHMC's R&E Group tagline, *Where Numbers Count and Communities Matter*, reflects our commitment to engaging a diverse set of external stakeholders and constituents and making meaning of that data accordingly. We are partnering with Main Line Health to develop its 2018 Community Health Needs Assessment report.

You were all invited to participate in this group and SPEAK UP FOR HEALTH because of the work you do in your business organizations and government agencies, and services you provide to Main Line communities. This discussion will take about an hour and a half. As you know, there are no right or wrong answers, we want to hear your gut reactions and perspectives. We will be recording what you say and taking notes. We are not taking down who said what, and everything you say here is confidential. Your name will never be used in connection with anything you say in either our report, to any agency, or to any foundation staff. The information from the focus groups and other sources will be used to help the Main Line CHNA team to consider what types of health programs are needed for residents, how to prioritize, etc. While a final CHNA report will be made publicly available on our website in 2019, the real work rests with all of us, as we continue to strive to improve the quality of life and health of all of fellow Main Line Health community members – which is why we have asked you to, together, engage in this dialogue today!

Before we start, I'll share some housekeeping info and basic ground rules. Please feel free to use the rest room at any point during the discussion. We have refreshments for you, take freely. We have quite a few questions to cover, so I may need to cut short the discussion of a question or move on, a bit more abruptly than I would like. Also, because we want to get as many viewpoints as possible, let's please be mindful when a fellow participant is speaking. Any questions before we get started?

Ice breaker (if group of <10) otherwise start w/ Q1 below.

Please, 1) share your name, 2) a little bit about the community(ies) you see yourself as a part of, 3) where you work and the role you play in the communities you serve day-to-day 3) and 4) TOP 3 most pressing unmet health (or other) related needs you believe the communities you serve are experiencing

1. For starters, we are interested in hearing about how you think about “the community,” since we want to make sure that everyone knows how everyone else in our group understands or defines community. So, let's begin with a brief conversation ...When we say ‘the community’ what do you think about? How do you define community? *(This should be a brief conversation—intended to gain focus, get everyone thinking about community in the same way...).*

Everyone defines community in different ways, as we have just heard. For the remainder of the discussion, when we say community, we would like for you to think about and reflect on the communities that you work with, that surrounding area, and that your organization serves.

2. When we say ‘your community’ within this “revised” scope, what do you think about? (Brief)
3. Sometimes in communities, there are groups of people who cluster together. Who are the ‘groups’ within your community?

(Probe: For example, is there an immigrant population in your community? Who are they? Elderly? A particular ethnic or racial group?)

4. We are interested in first identifying the communities that your organization serves, and we will follow with a discussion about needs.
5. Along these lines, who, if anyone would be considered a part of a vulnerable population in your community?
6. Based on your experiences, what makes the community you serve a healthy place to live?
(Probe – health care services, health clinic, hospital, walking paths, access to nature, access to healthy foods)
7. What are some strengths of the existing resources, including health care resources in the area?
(Probes – as needed)
 - i. Place to go for help with heating or cooling a home
 - ii. Place to go with a sick elderly friend
 - iii. Place to go for health care when someone has no health insurance
 - iv. Place to go for help with getting food
 - v. Place to go for help with getting a mammogram? Diabetes treatment?
 - vi. Place to go to learn about health and wellness?
8. In general, what types of problems, if any, do you see or hear about among the communities you serve?
9. What are the health and wellness, social and basic needs that are currently unmet in the communities you serve?
10. What are some other important health and wellness needs of your community?
11. What is the TOP health care issue in this community that you think people are the most concerned about? Why?
12. What do you think keeps people in the communities you serve from achieving “exceptional” health and wellness?

This last set of questions will focus on how Main Line Health partners with you.

13. In what ways, if any, does MLH work with you?
14. Does MLH have a responsibility to work with you and others in the community? Why or why not? *Should also inquire about community-based hospital systems broadly.
15. Where are the opportunities for future partnership with MLH to meet community needs?
16. What else can you tell us about community needs, how MLH is doing in the community, or other community concerns related to health and quality of life that we have not addressed?

Appendix E. Key informant interview guide

Introduction

Hello. May I speak with [INSERT INTERVIEWEE NAME]? This is _____ from the Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC), is now a good time? Thank you for your time and agreeing to participate in this key informant interview.

As you are aware, Main Line Health is conducting this Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) to inform population health and social services planning for the Delaware Valley region. The purpose of the CHNA is to identify and prioritize community health needs so that Main Line Health can develop strategies and implementation plans that benefit the public as well as satisfy the requirements of the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

We at the Public Health Management Corporation (PHMC), a non-profit public health institute, are partnering closely with Main Line Health, and, as part of this robust process, we are engaging the community at large area service providers, community leaders, professionals, and community residents], through surveys, focus groups, and 1:1 conversations such as this one. You were invited to participate in this interview because of your knowledge and experience with the community.

The interview will last about 30-45 minutes. There are no right or wrong answers, you do not have to respond to any questions that you do not wish to, and we can stop the interview at any time. Findings from this interview will be reported in aggregate only (such that your name will not be used in connection to anything said during the interview); combined with findings from the other key informant interviews we are conducting, and summarized in a report that will available in the public domain (Main Line Health's website) summer 2019. We will be recording what you say and taking notes (with your permission), although as I mentioned, we will not be taking down who said what, and your name will not be used in connection with the CHNA report, or any agency. Your contribution is very important!!

Ice Breaker

First, please share, a bit about where you work and the role you play in the organization, the populations that your organization/agency/church serves and in 1-3 words, a pressing unmet health (or other) related needs you believe the communities you serve are experiencing. –

Next, we are interested in hearing about how you think about “the community, so, let’s begin with a brief conversation ...When we say ‘the community’ what do you think about? How do you define community?

Everyone defines community in different ways. For the remainder of the discussion, when we say community, we would like for you to think about and reflect on the communities that you work with, that surrounding area, and that your organization serves.

COMMUNITY HEALTH/HEALTH DISPARITIES

Our next questions are about community health. What would you say are surrounding service areas that you/r organization serves?

1. What makes the communities you serve a healthy place to live?
(Probe – health care services, health clinic, hospital, walking paths, access to nature, access to healthy food, community spirit, social supports)
 - a. What are some strengths of the existing health care resources in the ... area?

2. In general, what types of health concerns do you see among the communities you serve (and/or residents of surrounding area)?
 - a. What factors contribute to health concerns/problems among residents in this area?
 - i. Why do you think their health/quality of life is not as good as others?
3. What type of problems, if any, do residents of ... have getting health care services?
 - a. Are there people in ... area who have more difficulty than others in getting health care services?
 - i. Who are these people/groups?
 - ii. Why do you think they have more trouble getting health care services than others?
4. What barriers, if any, exist to improving health and quality of life in ... community?
5. From your perspective, what are the most pressing health care issues in this community (that you would like to elaborate on)?
 - a. What can be done to address these health care issues?

COMMUNITY HEALTH/HEALTH EQUITY

Now I would like to ask about ways to improve community health.

6. What are some of your ideas to help the ... area community get or stay healthy or otherwise improve their quality of life?
 - a. Where are the opportunities for future partnership with MLH to meet community needs?
 - b. c. specific programming that they are aware of in the community...

FINAL QUESTION

We have discussed all the questions that I planned to go through. Is there anything else that I have not asked you that is important to know about the health in the ... area? What else can you tell us about how MLH is doing in the community, or other community concerns related to health and quality of life that we have not addressed?

Close:

Thanks so much for sharing your thoughts about health and quality of life for Main Line area residents. The information you have provided will contribute to a better understanding about factors impacting health and quality of life in this community. Should you have any additional comments or questions about Main Line Health's community health needs assessment, please feel free to reach out.

Appendix F. Community leader online survey

Speak up for health!

2018-2019 community health needs assessment survey

Please take five minutes to complete this survey. At the end of the survey, you may enter into a raffle for a chance to win 1 of five \$30 gift cards.

Thank you for your time and consideration!

Everyone defines community in different ways. When we say community, we would like for you to think about and reflect on the communities that you work with, that surrounding area, and that your organization serves.

1. What do you think are the three most important factors for a "Healthy Community"?

Select up to THREE choices.

- Low crime/safe neighborhoods
- Good jobs and healthy economy
- Good schools
- Good place to raise children
- Affordable housing
- Access to health care
- Clean environment
- Presence of religious or spiritual facilities
- Parks and recreation
- Race/ethnic diversity
- Arts and cultural events
- Other (fill in)

2. What do you think are the three most pressing health conditions in the communities you serve? Select up to THREE choices.

- Mental health problems
- Cancer
- Aging problems (e.g. arthritis, health/vision loss, etc)
- Heart disease and stroke
- High blood pressure
- Alcohol use disorder
- HIV/AIDS
- Diabetes
- Respiratory/lung disease
- Infectious Diseases (e.g. hepatitis, TB, etc)
- Dental problems
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Infant death
- Opioid use disorder (Fentanyl, oxycodone, Vicodin, etc)
- Other Illicit substance use disorder (marijuana, Cocaine, Methamphetamine, etc)
- Other (fill in)

3. What do you think are the three most pressing social issues related to health in the communities you serve? Select up to THREE choices.

- Access to affordable and safe housing
- Access to healthy food
- Access to mass media and emerging technologies (e.g., cell phones, the Internet, and social media)
- Domestic violence
- Education
- Jobs
- Literacy
- English as second language
- Violence against children
- Teenage pregnancy
- Transportation options
- Suicide
- Motor vehicle crash injuries
- Homicide
- Public Safety
- Rape/sexual assault
- Residential segregation
- Social norms and attitudes (e.g., discrimination, racism, and distrust of government)
- Social Support and contact (isolation)
- Socioeconomic conditions (e.g., concentrated poverty and the stressful conditions that accompany it)
- Firearm related injuries
- Other (fill in)

4. Below were the top health needs identified for Main Line Health's 2016 hospital CHNAs. What, if any, improvements have you seen in the communities you serve for the following health needs over the last 3 years?

Health Needs	No improvement	Some improvement	Significant improvement	I don't know
Weight management				
Diabetes				
Metabolic Syndrome				
Cardiovascular Health/ Stroke				
Smoking and tobacco use				
Cancer				
Lung disease				
Transportation				
Senior Health				
Behavioral (or Mental) Health				

Injury Prevention

Substance use disorder
(substance abuse/mis(use))

Pre-natal care

Low birth weight infants

Disparity of Care

5. Where do you usually go when you are sick or want advice about health? (Select one)

- Private doctor's office
 Community health center/Public health clinic Hospital emergency department
 Hospital outpatient clinic Other (Please specify): _____

6. Would you say in general that your health is... (Select one)

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

7. Please select your current employer (or agency) type:

- Business
- Government
- Faith-based
- Hospital/ Clinic
- Rehabilitation Hospital
- Social Services/Schools
- Other (fill in)

8. What do you think are the three most important factors that make it difficult to get healthcare in the communities you serve?

- Cost of insurance
- Cost of healthcare
- Cost of medications
- Lack of child care
- Lack of doctors
- Lack of information about available services
- Healthcare community not welcoming
- Lack of non-emergency services
- Lack of transportation to services
- Language barriers
- Long wait times
- No healthcare services available on nights/weekends
- No pharmacy close by
- Other (fill in)

9. Please select your age category

- 18 to 34

- 35 to 49
- 50 to 64
- 65+

10. What is your gender? (fill in)

11. Which one of these groups would you say best represents your race?

- White
- Black or African American
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Biracial/Multiracial
- Other

12. Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent?

- Yes
- No

13. Within the past 12 months, when receiving health care, do you feel your experiences were worse than, the same as, or better than for people of other races?

- Worse than other races
- The same as other races
- Better than other races
- Worse than some races, better than others
- Only encountered people of the same race
- No healthcare in past 12 months
- Don't know/not sure

14. Do you provide rehabilitation treatment or services to the communities you serve?

- Yes (skip logic pattern, move to rehab questions below)
- No

Rehabilitation treatment and services are in place to support the basic needs of people with disabilities, enhance the quality of life for people with disabilities and their families, and ensure their inclusion and participation in the community.

15. Below were the top health needs identified for Main Line Health's (MLH) 2016 Bryn Mawr rehab hospital CHNA. What, if any, improvements have you seen in the communities you serve (receiving rehabilitation treatment and/or services) for the following health needs over the last 3 years?

Health Needs	No improvement	Some improvement	Significant improvement	I don't know
Community education and resources for healthy living (existing MLH education programs in the community and support groups)				
Injury prevention				

Public transportation

Behavioral (or mental) health

Disparity of Care

16. Your perspective about rehabilitation treatment and services is best represented by which category(ies).

- Person with disability
- Family care provider to person(s) with disability
- Healthcare Professional
- I do not wish to answer
- None of the above

17. Which of the following rehabilitation services are needed in the communities you serve?

- Amputation treatment
- Brain injury and concussion
- Orthopedic
- Spinal cord
- Drug and alcohol treatment
- Neurological (e.g., MS, Parkinson's, Guillain-Barre)
- Transitional care after hospital
- Pain management
- Stroke recovery
- Recovery after surgery
- Other outpatient services
- Other (Please fill in)

18. How important are the following outcomes to people living with or caring for someone with a disability:

Outcomes	Not important	Important	Critical
Fewer hospital admissions			
Increased independence			
Reduce burden of care			
Improved quality of life			
Increasing access to rehabilitation services			

Improving use of
rehabilitation services

19. Please share any additional comments:

Appendix G. Community member online survey

Speak up for health!

2018-2019 community health needs assessment survey

Greetings! Please take about 5 minutes of your time to complete this brief survey and speak up for the health of the communities you live. At the end of the survey, you may enter into a raffle for a chance to win a \$30 gift card. Ten winners will be selected.

Thank you for your time and consideration!

19. What do you think are the three most important factors for a "Healthy Community"?

Select up to THREE choices.

- Low crime/safe neighborhoods
- Good jobs and healthy economy
- Good schools
- Good place to raise children
- Affordable housing
- Access to health care
- Clean environment
- Presence of religious or spiritual facilities
- Parks and recreation
- Race/ethnic diversity
- Arts and cultural events
- Other (fill in)

20. What do you think are the three most pressing health conditions in your community?

Select up to THREE choices.

- Mental health problems
- Cancer
- Aging problems (e.g. arthritis, health/vision loss, etc)
- Heart disease and stroke
- Alcohol use disorder
- High blood pressure
- HIV/AIDS
- Diabetes
- Opioid use disorder (Fentanyl, oxycodone, Vicodin, etc)
- Respiratory/lung disease
- Infectious Diseases (e.g. hepatitis, TB, etc)
- Dental problems
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Infant death
- Other illicit substance use disorder (marijuana, Cocaine, Methamphetamine, etc)
- Other (fill in)

21. What do you think are the three most pressing social issues related to health in the communities you serve? Select up to THREE choices.

- Access to affordable and safe housing
- Access to healthy food
- Access to mass media and emerging technologies (e.g., cell phones, the Internet, and social media)

- Domestic violence
- Education
- Jobs
- Literacy
- English as second language
- Violence against children
- Teenage pregnancy
- Transportation options
- Suicide
- Motor vehicle crash injuries
- Homicide
- Public Safety
- Rape/sexual assault
- Residential segregation
- Social norms and attitudes (e.g., discrimination, racism, and distrust of government)
- Social Support and contact (isolation)
- Socioeconomic conditions (e.g., concentrated poverty and the stressful conditions that accompany it)
- Firearm related injuries
- Other (fill in)

22. How would you rate the overall health of your community?

- Very healthy
- Healthy
- Unhealthy
- Very unhealthy

23. Where do you usually go when you are sick or want advice about health? (Select one)

- Private doctor's office
 Hospital emergency department
 Community health center/public health clinic
 Hospital outpatient clinic
 Other (Please specify): _____

24. Would you say in general that your health is... (Select one)

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

25. What do you think are the three most important factors that make it difficult to get healthcare in your community?

- Cost of insurance
- Cost of healthcare
- Cost of medications
- Lack of child care
- Lack of doctors
- Lack of information about available services
- Healthcare community not welcoming
- Lack of non-emergency services
- Lack of transportation to services
- Language barriers
- Long wait times
- No healthcare services available on nights/weekends

- No pharmacy close by
- Other (fill in)

26. Please select your age category

- 18 to 34
- 35 to 49
- 50 to 64
- 65+

27. What is your gender? (fill in)

28. What was the last grade of school that you completed?

- Less than high school (0-11 years)
- High school graduate (grade 12 or GED certificate)
- Some college (includes Associates degree, technical, trade or vocational school AFTER high school)
- College graduate (B.S., B.A. or other four –year degree)
- Post-graduate (M.S, MD, JD, PhD, etc.)

29. Which one of these groups would you say best represents your race?

- White
- Black or African American
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Biracial/Multiracial
- Other

30. Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent?

- Yes
- No

31. Which of the following best describes your current employment status?

- Full time (30 or more hours per week)
- Part-time
- Retired
- Unemployed
- Other (fill in)

32. How do you pay for your health care? (Check all that apply)

- Pay cash (no insurance)
- Health insurance (eg, private insurance, Blue Shield, HMO)
- Medicaid
- Medicare
- Other (fill in)

33. Which of the following income categories best describes your total 2017 family income?

1=\$0-10,000

2=\$10,001-\$20,000

3=\$20,001-\$40,000

4=\$40,001-\$60,000

5=\$60,001-80,000

6=\$80,001+

99=I do not want to answer this question

34. Within the past 12 months, when receiving health care, do you feel your experiences were worse than, the same as, or better than for people of other races?

- Worse than other races
- The same as other races
- Better than other races
- Worse than some races, better than others
- Only encountered people of the same race
- No healthcare in past 12 months
- Don't know/not sure

35. What zip code do you live in? (fill in)

36. If you receive primary care or other patient related services at Main Line Health, please check which hospital(s) you currently go to.

- Lankenau
- Paoli
- Riddle
- Bryn Mawr
- Bryn Mawr Rehab
- Not applicable

37. Have you or a family member ever received rehabilitation services?

- Yes (skip logic pattern, move to rehab questions below)
- No (if no, survey end – takes you to raffle page)

Rehabilitation treatment and services are in place to support the basic needs of people with disabilities, enhance the quality of life for people with disabilities and their families, and ensure their inclusion and participation in the community.

38. Your perspective about rehabilitation treatment and services is best represented by which category(ies).

- Person with disability
- Family care provider to person(s) with disability
- I do not wish to answer
- None of the above (end survey)

39. Which of the following rehabilitation services are needed in your community?

- Amputation treatment
- Brain injury and concussion
- Orthopedic
- Spinal cord
- Drug and alcohol treatment
- Neurological (e.g., MS, Parkinson's, Guillain-Barre)
- Pain management
- Stroke recovery
- Recovery after surgery
- Other outpatient services
- Other (Please fill in)

40. Have you or your family/significant others discussed the need for respite care?

- No. I have no need for respite care.
- Yes. I or a family member are currently receiving respite care.

41. How important are the following outcomes to people living with or caring for someone with a disability:

Outcomes	Not important	Important	Really Important
Fewer hospital admissions			
Increased independence			
Reduce burden of care			
Improved quality of life			
Increasing access to rehabilitation services			
Improving use of rehabilitation services			

42. Do you require assistance with your activities of daily living (includes work and play)?

- Yes (skip logic)

43. If yes, who generally helps you with your activities of daily living?

- Family members
- Paid home health aides
- Someone else
- Neighbors or friends
- No

44. Which activities of daily living are currently limited for you? (check all that apply)

- Mobility
- Self Care
- Learning new skills or activities
- Communicating your needs or communicating with others
- Social interactions (going out, "play-time")
- Working
- Wheelchair mobility
- Not applicable
- Other (Please specify)

27. Please share any additional comments:

Appendix H. Chi-square tests of significance data table

BMRH service area & remainder of southeastern Pennsylvania (SEPA) comparison

Key: **ns** = not significant, **.05** = statistically significant,
.01 = very statistically significant, **.001** = very highly statistically significant
Green = region is statistically significantly better than the other
Red = region is statistically significantly worse than the other

Health Measure	Bryn Mawr Service Area	Remainder of SEPA	P Value
	%	%	
ADULT (18 – 64)	2,529	4,901	
In fair or poor health	15.5	21.1	.001
Has ever been told by a health professional they have or had high blood pressure	30.6	32.1	ns
Has ever been told by a health professional they have or had Diabetes	11.3	13.0	.05
Has ever been told by a health professional they have or had Asthma	17.0	18.7	ns (p=.07)
Currently overweight or obese (BMI 25+) compared to neither (BMI < 25)	64.0	64.1	ns
Currently obese (BMI 30+) compared to not obese (BMI < 30)	28.7	30.7	ns (p=.09)
Ever been diagnosed with a mental health condition	22.4	22.3	ns
Is NOT currently receiving treatment for said mental health condition	41.3	44.1	ns
Did not seek health care due to the cost during a time they were sick or injured in the past year	8.3	11.4	.001
Did not fill a prescription due to the cost in the past year	11.8	14.0	.01
Currently uninsured	7.8	12.2	.001
Does not have a USUAL person or place of care to go when they are sick or need health advice	12.3	14.1	.05
Has not visited a healthcare provider in the past year	11.4	12.9	ns (p=.07)
Has not seen a dentist in the past year	24.6	32.0	.001

Has visited the emergency room in the past year	24.1	28.7	.001
Has not had a blood pressure reading in the past year	6.7	7.7	ns
Adult 50 years or older that has not had a sigmoid/colonoscopy in the past 10 years	24.3	28.0	.01
Women 18 to 64 years old that have not had a pap test in the past 3 years	13.2	20.6	.001
Women ages 50 to 74 that have not had a mammogram in the past 2 years	18.0	20.8	ns
Men over the age of 45 that have not had a prostate exam in the past year	42.9	51.8	.001
Usually has LESS than 4 servings of fruits or vegetables a day	72.8	79.5	.001
Usually exercises for 30+ minutes LESS than 3 days a week	40.2	43.4	.01
Currently smokes cigarettes	11.8	17.0	.001
Smokes and has NOT tried to quit in the past year	53.7	48.0	ns (p=.09)
Smokes and has used an e-cigarette in the past month	7.3	8.3	ns
Rated as having low social capital	24.1	32.4	.001
Has drank soda, a fruit drink, or bottled tea once or more a day in the past month	22.6	28.2	.001
OLDER ADULTS (65+)	1,037	2,050	
In fair or poor health	19.7	24.1	.01
Has an ADL limitation	10.2	15.5	.05
Has an IADL limitation	23.3	31.5	.01
Has signs of major depression	9.0	13.1	.01
Talks with friends or relatives less than once a week	7.2	5.1	ns
CHILDREN (0-17)	100	1,136	
In fair or poor health	3.4	3.8	ns
Participates in physical activity less than 3 times per	10.3	13.7	ns

week (Ages 3+)			
Currently obese (BMI 95-100 percentile) (Ages 6+)	23.1	27.3	ns
Currently overweight (BMI 85-94 percentile) (Ages 6+)	24.4	27.1	ns
Has NOT seen a dentist in the past year	20.7	25.1	ns (p=.09)

Appendix I. Additional data tables: Demographic characteristics and mortality rates

Table 1. 2018 U.S. Census Socio-Demographic Indicators: Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation Hospital Service Area

	<u>Bryn Mawr Rehab</u>	<u>SEPA</u>
Total Population N (%)	1,378,665	4,111,194
<u>Age</u>		
0-17	299,427 (21.7)	897,970 (21.8)
18-34	308,637 (22.4)	968,461 (23.6)
35-64	542,947 (39.4)	1,592,845 (38.7)
65+	227,654 (16.5)	651,918 (15.9)
<u>Gender</u>		
Male	667,274 (48.4)	1,981,595 (48.2)
Female	711,391 (51.6)	2,129,598 (51.8)
<u>Race/Ethnicity*</u>		
White	1,003,668 (72.8)	2,622,941 (63.8)
Black	221,965 (16.1)	916,796 (22.3)
Asian	86,856 (6.3)	279,561 (6.8)
Other	66,176 (4.8)	287,783 (7.0)
Latino	79,963 (5.8)	374,118 (9.1)

Ethnicity determines whether a person is of Hispanic or Latino descent. Source: Claritas 2018 Pop-Facts Data Base. Calculations prepared by PHMC.

Table 2. 2018 U.S. Census Socio-Economic Indicators: Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation Hospital Service Area

	<u>Bryn Mawr Rehab</u>	<u>SEPA</u>
Total Population N(%)	1,378,665	4,111,194
<u>Income</u>		
Median Household Income	\$89,308	\$70,807

Source: Claritas 2018 Pop-Facts Data Base. Calculations prepared by PHMC.

Table 2.1 2018 U.S. Census Socio-Economic Indicators: Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation Hospital

	<u>Bryn Mawr Rehab</u>	<u>SEPA</u>
Total Population 25+ N(%)	944,634	2,824,892
<u>Education</u>		
Less than HS	67,069 (7.1)	302,263 (10.7)
HS Graduate	448,701 (47.5)	1,474,593 (52.2)
College or More	429,808 (45.5)	1,048,034 (37.1)

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed, and is asked of all civilians 25 years old and over.

Source: Claritas 2018 Pop-Facts Data Base. Calculations prepared by PHMC.

Table 2.2 2018 U.S. Census Socio-Economic Indicators: Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation Hospital

	<u>Bryn Mawr Rehab</u>	<u>SEPA</u>
Total Population 16+ N(%)	1,114,968	3,317,575
<u>Employment</u>		
Employed	1,050,300 (94.2)	3,062,122 (92.3)
Unemployed	64,668 (5.8)	255,453 (7.7)

Employment is calculated as all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work" or (2) "with a job but not at work"

Source: Claritas 2018 Pop-Facts Data Base. Calculations prepared by PHMC.

Table 2.3 2018 U.S. Census Socio-Economic Indicators: Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation Hospital

	<u>Bryn Mawr Rehab</u>	<u>SEPA</u>
Total Families with children n(%)	163,508	478,192
<u>Poverty Status*</u>		
Families living in poverty WITH children	15,697 (9.6)	77,947 (16.3)

Source: Claritas 2018 Pop-Facts Data Base

	<u>Bryn Mawr Rehab</u>	<u>SEPA</u>
Total Families without children n(%)	182,828	535,454
<u>Poverty Status*</u>		
Families living in poverty WITHOUT children	5,495 (3.0)	26,855 (5.0)

Source: Claritas 2018 Pop-Facts Data Base. Calculations prepared by PHMC.

Table 2.4 2018 U.S. Census Socio-Economic Indicators: Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation Hospital

	<u>Bryn Mawr Rehab</u>	<u>SEPA</u>
Total Households N(%)	526,919	1,582,081
<u>Housing Unit Type</u>		
Renter-occupied	154,387 (29.3)	537,681 (34.0)
Owner-occupied	372,532 (70.7)	1,044,400 (66.0)

Household Type is calculated from all occupied housing units

Source: Claritas 2018 Pop-Facts Data Base. Calculations prepared by PHMC.

Table 3. 2018 U.S. Census Language Spoken at Home: Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation Hospital Service Areas

	<u>Bryn Mawr Rehab</u>	<u>SEPA</u>
Total Population 5+ N(%)	944,634	3,864,457
<u>Language Spoken at Home</u>		
English	830,333 (87.9)	3,249,121 (84.1)
Spanish	35,896 (3.8)	231,712 (6.0)
Asian Language	30,228 (3.2)	154,549 (4.0)
Indo-European Language	41,564 (4.4)	193,466 (5.0)
Other Language	7,557 (0.8)	35,609 (0.9)

Language spoken at home is calculated for all citizens 5 years and over

Source: Claritas 2018 Pop-Facts Data Base. Calculations prepared by PHMC.

Table 4. 2012- 2016 Age-Adjusted Annualized Mortality Rates for Selected Causes of Death: Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation Hospital Service Area

	<u>Healthy People</u> <u>2020 Goal</u>	<u>Bryn Mawr Rehab Service</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>SEPA</u>
All Causes of Death (Rate per 100,000)		660.0	732.4
All Cancers	161.4	155.2	168.4
Female Breast Cancer	20.7	21.8	22.9
Lung Cancer	45.5	38.6	43.2
Colorectal Cancer	14.5	14.0	15.2
Prostate Cancer	21.8	17.6	21.6
Cervical Cancer	2.2	1.5	2.2
Heart Disease	.	155.0	167.8
Stroke	34.8	38.4	39.2
Diabetes	.	14.9	17.9
Kidney Disease	.	12.8	15.5
Liver Disease	.	7.2	7.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	.	31.9	34.1
Influenza and Pneumonia	.	13.3	13.7
Septicemia	.	10.6	14.3
HIV/AIDS	3.3	1.5	2.6
Alzheimer's Disease	.	13.5	14.1
Homicide	5.5	5.3	8.7
Homicide by firearm	.	4.2	7.0
Firearm Deaths	9.3	8.1	11.4
Suicide	10.2	10.3	10.6
Suicide by Firearm	.	3.8	4.0
Fatal Injuries	53.7	55.0	65.7
Drug Overdose (all substances)	.	21.3	26.0
Drug -Induced Causes	11.3	21.7	26.8
All Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	36.4	37.6	44.9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	.	5.2	5.9

Note: *Diabetes-related mortality data are derived from the multiple-cause-of-death files. Data include all mentions of diabetes on the death certificate, whether as an underlying cause or a multiple cause of death. Diabetes is approximately three times as likely to be listed as multiple cause of death than as underlying cause. Mortality rates are calculated per 100,000 population. Denominators to calculate age-adjusted rates to the Standard 2000 population derive from 2010 Census Zip Code Tabulation Area data broken down into 11 age groups. -=Not displayed. Source: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Research. Calculations prepared by PHMC.

Appendix J. Leading causes of death: Rationale and data table

Causes of death in this report are ranked by following procedures consistent with CDC National Vital Statistics Reports and are defined by their international classification of diseases, tenth edition (i.e. ICD-10) codes. Causes that had overlapping ICD-10 codes were not included in the ranking of the top ten causes of death for the BMRH service area. For example, lung cancer accounted for an average annual number of 654 in the area, which would have made it the fourth leading cause of death, but was omitted due to its inclusion under malignant neoplasms (i.e. cancer). Colorectal cancer accounted for 236 average annual deaths, more than that of kidney disease which attributed to 237 deaths in the BMRH service area.⁴

Cause of death (based on ICD-10)	Rank	Average annual number of deaths	Age-Adjusted Annualized Mortality Rates	Percent of total deaths
All causes		11,361	660.0	100.0
Diseases of the heart	1	2,771	155.0	24.4
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	2	2,626	155.2	23.1
Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	3	691	38.4	6.1
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	4	563	37.6	5.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	5	549	31.9	4.8
Drug Overdose	6	292	21.3	2.6
Diabetes mellitus	7	252	14.9	2.2
Alzheimer's Disease	8	251	13.5	2.2
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis (kidney disease)	9	237	12.8	2.1
Influenza and Pneumonia	10	226	13.3	2.0

Similarly, “fatal injuries” was not included in the top ten leading causes of death due to its close definition to accidents (i.e. unintentional injuries). Fatal injuries include all unintentional injuries, as well as injuries for which the cause was deemed intentional (i.e. homicide, suicide, undetermined, or other). Fatal injuries accounted for 807 average annual deaths, which would have made it the third leading cause of death in the BMRH service area.

Drug overdose includes deaths where a drug or multiple drugs were the underlying causes, whether it is of unintentional, suicidal, homicidal, undetermined, or other intent. Given the overlap with accidents, suicide, and undetermined manner, the National Vital Statistics Reports produced by the CDC do not include drug overdose deaths as a leading cause of death. Given that drug overdose deaths are a public health crisis nationally, statewide and locally PHMC decided that it was important to include drug overdose deaths when analyzing leading causes of death.

Drug-induced deaths were not included in the leading cause of death table. Drug-induced cause is a broader category which also encompasses deaths due to medical conditions resulting from chronic drug use. Drug-induced cause of death had an average of 6 more annual deaths than drug overdoses alone (i.e., 298 deaths compared to 292).

⁴ Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Health Statistics and Registries. (2018). 2012-2016 Mortality [Data file]. Calculations by PHMC.; Heron, M. (2018). Deaths: Leading causes for 2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 6. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018.

Appendix K. American Community Survey definitions for disability related variables

Since 1999 the American Community Survey (ACS) has collected data on various disabilities, and over time has adapted questions to reflect the current clinical understanding of disabilities. Questions found in the current ACS have remained the same since 2008, but should not be compared to data collected previous to that time. Below are the ACS definitions of the six disability types identified in the survey.

- **Hearing difficulty**- deaf or having serious difficulty hearing
- **Vision difficulty**- blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses
- **Cognitive difficulty**- because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions
- **Ambulatory difficulty**- having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs
- **Self-care difficulty**- having difficulty bathing or dressing
- **Independent living difficulty**- because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping

Further information can be found at <https://www.census.gov/topics/health/disability/guidance/data-collection-ac.html>

Appendix L. Community resources index

In order to identify any existing community health resources throughout the BMRH service area, organizations were identified using 2-1-1 SEPA, an online database of health services and providers. The following is a list of the community health resources with the highest total referrals in their respective zip codes, along with a list of services they offer taken directly from the 2-1-1 SEPA database. This list is not exhaustive, but rather a snapshot of other organizations meeting community needs. A complete listing and further information is available online at <http://211sepa.org/>

- 1. 19004 – Jewish Relief Agency (10 total referrals)**
200 Monument Road, Bala Cynwyd
 - Food pantry; hunger/food issues
 - Kosher food
- 2. 19008 – Community Interactions, Main Line Health – Behavioral Health (1 referral each)**
 - a. Community Interactions**
388 Reed Road, Broomall
 - Disabilities and health conditions
 - Supported employment
 - b. Main Line Health – Behavioral Health**
600 Abbott Drive, Broomall
 - General counseling services
 - Mental health counselors
- 3. 19010 – ElderNet of Lower Merion and Narberth (44 total referrals)**
9 South Bryn Mawr Avenue, Bryn Mawr
 - Escorted rides
 - Emergency assistance
 - Emergency housing assistance
 - Community resource center and food pantry
- 4. 19013 – CityTeam Ministries (108 total referrals)**
634 Sproul Street, Chester
 - Second chance program
 - Family services ministry
 - Mother and baby care program
 - Homeless shelter
 - Food services
- 5. 19014 – St. Matthew’s CME Church (20 total referrals)**
2349 Thomas Ave, Upper Chichester
 - Food pantry
- 6. 19023 – Blessed Virgin Mary Church and Parish (139 total referrals)**
1101 Main Street, Darby
 - Food pantry
- 7. 19061 – Community Action Agency of Delaware County, Inc. (CAADC) (1,216 total referrals)**
1414 Meetinghouse Road, Boothwyn
 - Transportation assistance
 - Pharmacy technician training program
 - CAADC water conservation measures
 - Welfare to work programs
 - Food assistance
 - Rental assistance

- Building trades training program
 - Fuel assistance
 - Transitional housing and rapid re-housing
 - Rental housing
 - Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF)
 - Temporary shelter program
 - Case management
 - CAADC homeowners assistance – renovations and energy efficiency
 - CAADC utility assistance
 - Emergency shelter
- 8. 19063 – Pennsylvania Department of Military and Veteran Affairs (36 total referrals)**
201 W. Front Street, Media
- Active military
 - Burial benefits
 - Families of military personnel/veterans
 - Government information lines
 - Memorials/monuments
 - Military reserves
 - Military transition assistance programs
 - Property tax exemption information
- 9. 19064 – Crozer Keystone Community Foundation, Divine Providence Village (1 referral each)**
- a. Crozer Keystone Community Foundation**
1260 Woodland Ave, Suite 211, Springfield
 - Pregnant women
 - b. Divine Providence Village**
686 Old Marple Road, Springfield
 - Supported living for adults with disabilities
- 10. 19072 – Lower Merion – Narberth Community Coalition (1 referral)**
P. O. Box 23, Narberth
- Summer program
- 11. 19073 – Pennsylvania Agency of Nurses (PAN) (1 referral)**
15 Saint Albans Circle, Newtown Square
- In-home special needs and disability care
- 12. 19081 – Horizon House (6 total referrals)**
1601 Parklane Road, Swarthmore
- Mental retardation services
 - Homeless services
- 13. 19082 – Community Action Agency of Delaware County, Inc. (CAADC) (55 total referrals)**
6310 Market Street, Upper Darby
- Case management
 - Daily feeding program
 - Homeless shelter
 - Emergency shelter
- 14. 19083 – Child Guidance Resource Centers, Sunny Days Early Childhood Developmental Service, Surrey Services for Seniors (1 referral each)**
- a. Child Guidance Resource Centers**
2000 Old West Chester Pike, Havertown
 - Community behavioral health
 - b. Sunny Days Early Childhood Developmental Service**

1 North Belfield Avenue, Havertown

- Child care providers
- Early intervention for children with disabilities
- Occupational therapy
- Physical therapy
- Speech therapy

c. Surrey Services for Seniors

1105 Earlington Road, Havertown

- Escort programs
- Non-emergency medical transportation
- Older adults
- Ride sharing programs
- Transportation issues

15. 19085 – Devereux Pennsylvania (1 total referral)

444 Devereux Drive, P. O. Box 638, Villanova

- Special needs care for children and adults

16. 19087 – Wayne Senior Center (3 total referrals)

108 Station Road, Wayne

- Healthy living, living well, and enrichment programs

17. 19096 – Alex’s Lemonade Stand Foundation, Center for Advancement in Cancer Education, Council for Relationships (1 referral each)

a. Alex’s Lemonade Stand Foundation

333 East Lancaster Ave. #414, Wynnewood

- Cancer
- Funding
- Travel issues

b. Center for Advancement in Cancer Education

300 E. Lancaster Avenue, Suite 100, Wynnewood

- Alternative medicine
- Cancer clinics

c. Council for Relationships

300 Lancaster Avenue, Suite 211, Wynnewood

- Couples
- Existential therapy
- Families
- Family/individual counseling

18. 19104 – Intercultural Family Services (73 total referrals)

4225 Chestnut St, Philadelphia

- Housing counseling program

19. 19118 – Chestnut Hill Health System (2 total referrals)

8835 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia

- Freedom from smoking
- CPR Heartsaver with AED

20. 19119 – Germantown SDA Church (19 referrals)

200 East Cliveden Street, Philadelphia

- Emergency food cupboard

21. 19127 – North Light Community Center (5 total referrals)

175 Green Lane, Philadelphia

- Summer day camp
- FISH community food cupboard

22. 19128 – Fairmount Behavioral Health System (38 total referrals)

561 Fairthorne Avenue, Philadelphia

- Inpatient adult psychiatric services
 - Acute partial program
 - Chemical dependency treatment
 - 224 hour assessment center
- 23. 19129 – Visiting Nurse Association (VNA) of Greater Philadelphia (6 total referrals)**
3300 Henry Avenue, Suite 500, Philadelphia
- House calls
 - Hospice of Philadelphia
 - Home care for chronically ill patients
 - Home health care
- 24. 19131 – Belmont Behavioral Health for Comprehensive Treatment (43 total referrals)**
4200 Monument Road, Philadelphia
- General psychiatric help
 - Outpatient program
 - Substance abuse treatment
- 25. 19139 – Pennsylvania Department of Human Services (191 total referrals)**
5740 Market Street, Philadelphia
- Early learning resource center
 - Telephone assistance programs
 - Burial and cremation services payment
 - Emergency shelter allowance
 - LIHEAP (energy assistance, utility help)
 - Food stamps/SNAP – Delancey District
- 26. 19142 – Southwest Community Development Corporation (301 total referrals)**
6328 Paschall Avenue, Philadelphia
- Resource center
 - Housing retention program (HRP)
 - Strengthening multi-ethnic families and communities
 - REACH homeless prevention
 - Housing counseling
 - Utility service payment assistance
- 27. 19143 – Catholic Social Services – Southeast Pennsylvania (100 total referrals)**
6214 Grays Avenue, Philadelphia
- Kids Stop summer camp
 - Emergency food cupboard
- 28. 19151 – Good Samaritan Baptist Church (22 total referrals)**
6148 Lansdowne Avenue, Philadelphia
- Emergency food cupboard
- 29. 19301 – Paoli Presbyterian Church (8 total referrals)**
225 South Valley Road, Paoli
- Food closet
 - Furniture donations/ministry
- 30. 19312 – Daemion Counseling Center (6 total referrals)**
95 Howelville Road, Berwyn
- Counseling
- 31. 19320 – Connect Points (164 total referrals)**
1003 East Lincoln Highway, Coatesville
- Homelessness services
- 32. 19333 – Main Line Meals on Wheels (2 total referrals)**
235 Lancaster Avenue, Devon
- Convalescents

- Disabilities and health conditions
 - Homebound
 - Home-delivered meals
- 33. 19335 – Salvation Army, Philadelphia (23 total referrals)**
(No Address), Downington
- Emergency utility/rental assistance
- 34. 19341 – Home of the Sparrow (46 total referrals)**
969 East Swedesford Road, Exton
- Housing search assistance
 - Counseling
 - Personal financing counseling
- 35. 19342 – Aardvark Child Care and Learning Program (1 total referral)**
335 Cheyney Road, Glen Mills
- Summer camp
- 36. 19355 – Malvern Institute (7 total referrals)**
940 King Road, Malvern
- Outpatient/inpatient substance abuse treatment
 - Outpatient services
 - Detoxification
- 37. 19372 – Pennsylvania Department of Human Services (54 total referrals)**
100 James Buchanan Drive, Thorndale
- LIHEAP (energy assistance, utility help)
 - Emergency shelter allowance (ESA)
 - Medical assistance/Medicaid
 - Food stamps/SNAP
- 38. 19380 – Safe Harbor of Chester County (28 total referrals)**
20 North Matlack Street, West Chester
- Overnight shelter
 - Emergency homeless shelter
- 39. 19382 – Act In Faith of Greater West Chester (117 total referrals)**
212 S. High Street, West Chester
- Transportation
 - Medical care expense assistance
 - Rent payment assistance
 - Rental deposit assistance
 - Food pantry
 - Utility service payment assistance
- 40. 19401 – Montgomery County Community Action Development Commission (CADCOM) (624 total referrals)**
113 East Main Street, Norristown
- Emergency food program
 - Emergency utility assistance
 - Budget and credit counseling
 - Weatherization programs
 - Food stamps
 - Fatherhood initiative program
 - Self-sufficiency/case management programs
 - Family savings account
- 41. 19403 – Adventist Community Service Center (103 total referrals)**
3253 West Germantown Pike, Norristown
- Clothing

- CPR instruction
 - Disease/disability specific screening
 - Food pantries
 - Furniture
 - Neighborhood multipurpose centers
 - Nutrition education
- 42. 19406 – Pennsylvania Assistive Technology Foundation (8 total referrals)**
1004 West 9th Avenue, King of Prussia
- Financing for assistive technology services and equipment
- 43. 19426 – Tri-State Advocacy Project (1 referral)**
345 Beverly Drive, Collegeville
- Advocacy
- 44. 19428 – Cradles to Crayons (46 total referrals)**
30 Clipper Road, PO Box 799, West Conshohocken
- Clothing donations for babies and children
 - School supplies
 - Children’s need collection drive
 - Diapers
- 45. 19444 – Action Alliance for Parents of the Deaf, Hearing Loss Association of America – Pennsylvania State Office (1 referral each)**
- a. Action Alliance for Parents of the Deaf**
3033 Mathers Mill Road, Lafayette Hill
- Support group
- b. Hearing Loss Association of America – Pennsylvania State Office**
4051 Joshua Road, William Jeanes Library, Lafayette Hill
- Advocacy
 - Audiology
 - Deafness
 - Hearing loss
 - Speech and hearing volunteer opportunities
 - Speech and language pathology
- 46. 19460 – Phoenixville Area Community Services (57 total referrals)**
257 Church Street, Phoenixville
- Food pantry
 - Basic needs assistance – food, rent payment, clothing, diapers, utility service payment assistance, advocacy, mortgage payment assistance, heating fuel payment assistance
 - Interpretation/translation
 - Emergency services
- 47. 19464 – Pennsylvania Department of Human Services (109 total referrals)**
24 Robinson Street, Pottstown
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance
 - Food stamps/SNAP – Pottstown
 - Burial and cremation services payment – Pottstown
 - Medical assistance/Medicaid – Pottstown
 - LIHEAP (energy assistance, utility help) – Pottstown
 - Emergency shelter allowance (ESA) - Pottstown
- 48. 19465 – North Coventry Food Pantry (4 total referrals)**
845 South Hanover Street, Pottstown
- Food pantry
- 49. 19468 – Spring-Ford Project Outreach (49 total referrals)**

410 Washington Street, Royersford

- Rent payment assistance
- Heating oil assistance program

50. 19473 – New Life Youth and Family Services (2 total referrals)

585 Freeman School Road, Schwenksville

- Residential programs
- Independent living program

51. 19475 – Open Hearth (9 total referrals)

101 North Main Street, Suite A-1, Spring City

- Emergency housing
- Financial Insight and resource Management (FIRM)
- Family savings partner program
- Rental deposit assistance