



**Allocation Committee  
Meeting  
February 12<sup>th</sup>, 2025**

## Funding Process: big picture

Metrics	2019-20	2024-25	% change
Number of Applications	116	168	45%
Total \$ requested 3 years	\$114 M	\$222 M	95%
Total \$ available 3 years	\$68.4 M	\$64.7 M	- 5.4%
Total reviewers	64	96	50%
Number and % of applications from organizations without PCL \$	25	76	204%

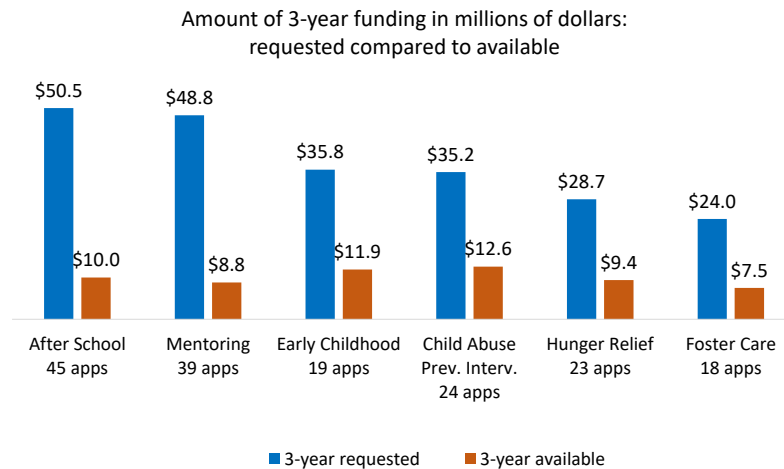
- PCL received 168 total applications, 45% increase over 2019
- \$222m in total funding requested over 3 years, nearly double the amount requested in 2019.
- The total 3-year funding available is \$64.7 million. This is a 5 ½% decrease compared to 2019 and a decrease from current grant funding levels. This is partly due to projected revenue decline and partly due to spending down fund balance we allocated in 2019.
- To review a greater number of applications, we recruited and trained 96 community volunteers with lived and professional experience in PCL's program areas and priority populations. This was 50% more reviewers than in 2019.
- This overall growth in applications likely comes from PCL staff's outreach to ensure potential applicants knew about this funding opportunity. We tried to identify organizations working in PCL program areas, serving PCL priority populations, and serving children and families in Portland. We had a 200% increase in the number of applications from organizations without a current PCL grant.

## Funding Process: big picture

Current Annual Large Grants Budget Total (FY 25)	Projected Average Annual Resources (FY26-28)	% change (FY 26)
\$27.2 million	\$21.56 million	-21%

- Current annual grant budgets for large grants (excluding small grants and the Community Childcare Initiative) total \$27.2 million.
- One-third of the resources projected to be available over the next 3-year grant period is \$21.56 million.
- On an annual basis, total funds for large grants will decline approximately 21% next year.
- The combination of declining resources and a 46% increase in applications for programs that are not currently funded by PCL means difficult choices lie ahead.

## Program areas: \$ and total applications



This graph looks at the program area application characteristics. It compares the total annual grant dollars (over 3 years) requested by applicants to the total annual amount the Levy has to grant (3 year), in each of PCL's 6 program areas.

The dark blue bars on left are the amount of funds requested over 3 years. Keep in mind, the Allocation Committee allocated funding ranges for each program area: a low and high end. The orange bars represent the low end available over 3 years. There is not enough funding to fund the high end across the board. Under the bars are the number of applications received in each program area.

- The After School and Mentoring program areas received over half of the total applications submitted and nearly half of the total dollars requested.
- The gap between funding requested and available is largest for those 2 program areas.
- The gap between total funds requested and total funds available is smallest for Foster Care and Hunger relief.

## Median application scores: Program Areas

Program Area	Number of applications	Median score of applications
Foster care	18	136
Early childhood	19	127
After school	45	125
Mentoring	39	124
Hunger relief	23	123
Child abuse prev./interv.	24	121

Maximum score possible= 152

This slide shows you the number of applications in each program area and the median score of applications in each program area.

The maximum score possible was 152.

- Median score is highest for foster care applications and lowest for child abuse prevent/intervention applications.

Scores vary based on several factors, including quality of applications and grant writing, and quality of reviewers and their interpretation of scoring criteria.

While demand for dollars and number of applications is higher in after school and mentoring, median scores on those applications are not the highest.

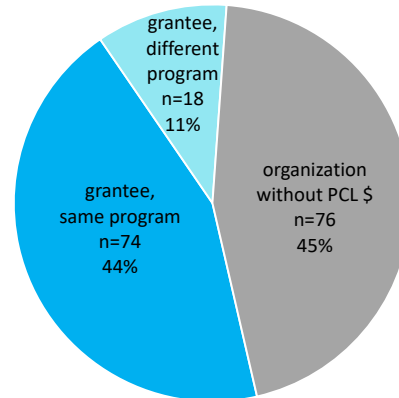
## Applications: Recent PCL \$ status

Total applications by recent PCL funding status

Total number of applications: 168

From grantee organizations,  
same or different program: 92

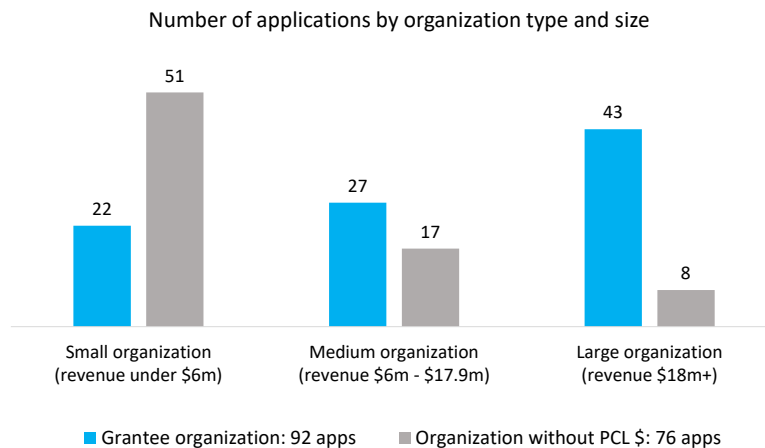
From organizations without PCL \$,  
program exists or is new: 76



This graph looks at recent PCL funding status. The total number of applications PCL received is 168. This slide shows the number and portion of applications based on organizations' recent funding status with PCL: applications from grantee organizations for the same program PCL currently funds, applications from grantee organizations for a different program (that PCL is not funding), and applications from organizations without PCL funds.

- Over half of all applications are from PCL grantee organizations. Most of those applications (74) are to keep funding program services that PCL currently funds at those organizations. A small number (18 or 11% of all applications) are to fund a different program at an organization that currently has a PCL grant.
- We received 76 applications (45% of the total applications) from organizations that currently do not receive PCL funds. Further analysis shows that the majority of these applications are in After School and Mentoring.
- For the other program areas, the majority of applications are from organizations that have current PCL grants.

## Applications: size of organization



This slide looks at the size of the organization and their recent PCL funding status. This slide shows the number of applications based on the size of the organization, according to their annual revenues in their last closed fiscal year. The blue bars show the number of applications from grantee organizations and the gray bars show the number of applications from organizations without PCL funds.

Please note that organizations with revenues under \$750k were not eligible to apply (those organizations are eligible for PCL's future small grants round).

- These data illustrate that applications from organizations without PCL funds tend to be smaller organizations, and applications from organizations with current PCL grants tend to be larger organizations.
- Further analysis indicates that After School and Mentoring have proportionally more applications from smaller organizations, compared to the other 4 program areas.

## Median application scores: recent PCL \$ status and size of organization

Organization type	Median score of applications
Applications from Grantee organizations	132
Applications from organizations without PCL \$	118
Applications from large organizations	133
Applications from medium organizations	127
Applications from small organizations	120

Maximum score possible= 152



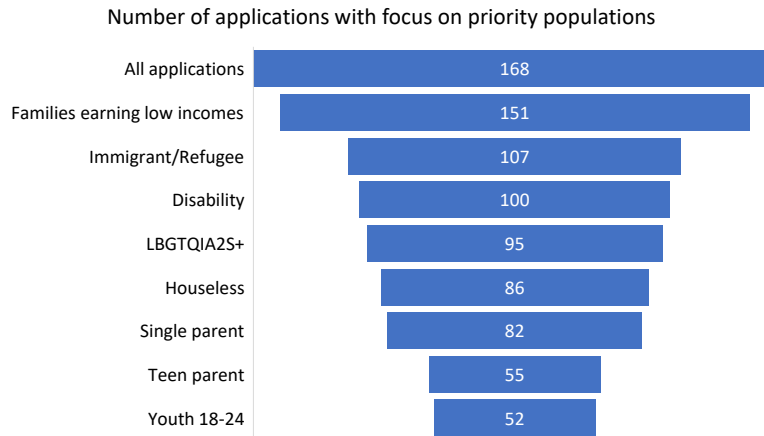
This slide shows median score for applications based on recent PCL funding status and size of organization.

- Applications from grantee organizations had a higher median score than applications from organizations without PCL \$.
- Similarly, applications from large organizations had a higher median score than applications from small organizations.

These results do not seem surprising. As we saw in the previous slides, the organizations with PCL history tend to be larger organizations. They have experience with past PCL grant application processes. In general, larger organizations tend to have more grantwriting capacity and experience, compared to smaller organizations.



## Applications: focus population(s)



\*Many applications serve multiple priority populations; each was counted separately.

The next 3 graphs look at focus populations. This graph shows the number of applications that propose to serve PCL priority populations.

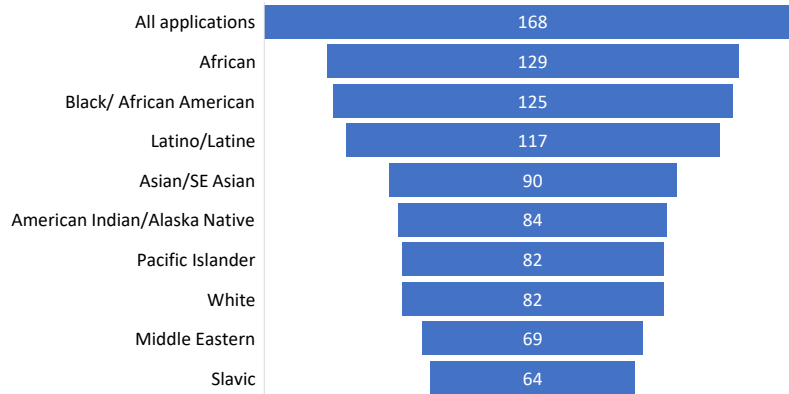
Of the 168 applications received, 151 proposed to serve families earning low incomes. This does not mean that the remaining 17 are proposing to serve families earning high-incomes. It means those 17 selected other focus populations other than income.

Please keep in mind that many applications proposed to serve multiple priority populations, each of which was counted separately for this graph. For example, a single application may have proposed to serve every group on this slide, while some applications may have proposed to serve some or very few of the priority populations on this slide.

This slide helps you understand the number of times each of these populations was selected as a focus population, across all applications.

## Applications: focus population(s)

Number of applications with focus on racial/ethnic populations



\*Many applications serve multiple priority populations; each was counted separately.



This graph shows the number of applications that propose to serve PCL priority populations by race/ethnicity.

Of the 168 applications received, 129 proposed to serve African children/youth. This does not mean they only propose to serve that population.

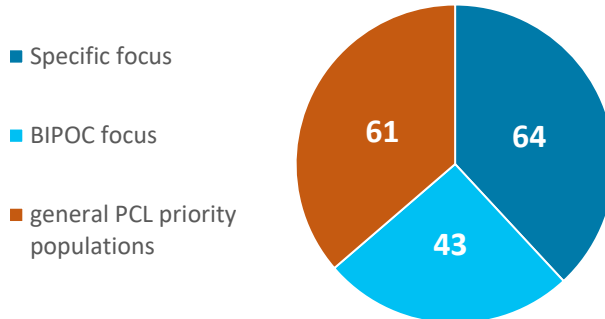
Please keep in mind that many applications proposed to serve multiple priority populations. For example, a single application may have proposed to serve every group on this slide, while some applications may have proposed to serve some or very few of the priority populations on this slide.

This slide helps you understand the number of times these populations were selected as a focus population, across all applications.

## Applications: focus populations

Number of applications by type of focus populations

Total number of applications = 168



This graph shows the number of applications based on whether they proposed to reach PCL priority populations in general or focus on specific populations.

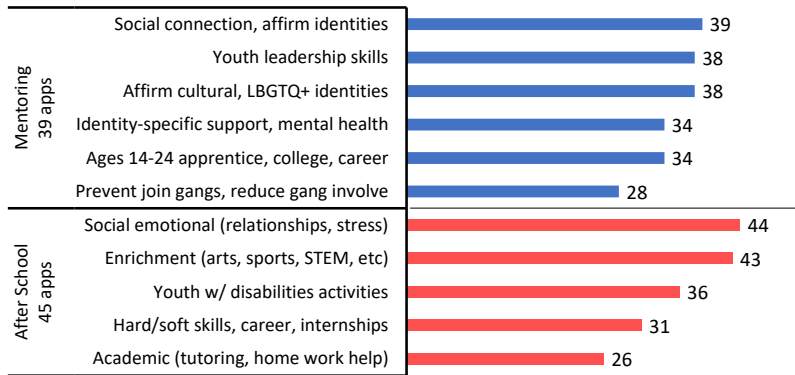
Using responses in applications, PCL staff grouped applications into 3 categories:

- Applications that propose to serve all of PCL's priority populations.
- Applications that focus on serving Black, Indigenous, and Children of color, and one or a few other PCL priority populations.
- Applications that focus on serving only a few PCL priority populations, typically 1- 2 racial/ethnic population and 1-2 other PCL priority populations.

Many, but not all, of the applications with BIPOC focus and specific focus came from culturally specific programs. Similarly, some culturally specific programs proposed to serve a general/multicultural population (not a specific focus). The groupings we created based on application data are not perfect or exact, but they allow us some understanding of the applicant pool's variation in applications by population served.

## Applications: funding priorities

Number of applications\* addressing funding priorities  
Mentoring and After school



\*Many applications addressed several priorities; each priority is counted separately.

The next 3 slides focus on the funding priorities. The funding priorities on this slide are short-hand wording for the 2024-25 funding priorities. Keep in mind the funding priorities came from the community engagement process that Community Council shaped, Council discussion and edits, and Allocation Committee edits and approval.

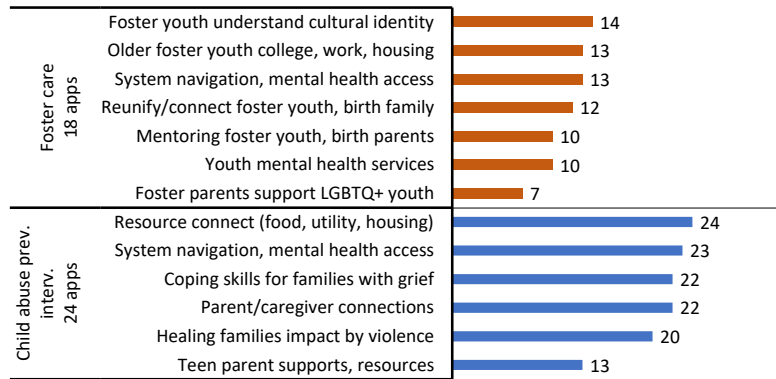
This graph looks at the number of applications addressing each funding priority in Mentoring and After school program areas. The program areas and their funding priorities are listed on the left. The bars show the number of applications that propose to address a funding priority.

A funding priority was counted each time an application addressed it. For example, if an application proposed to address 3 funding priorities, each priority is counted in the graph.

- This graph illustrates that in these 2 program areas, all funding priorities are well covered across the applications.
- In fact, most applications in these program areas proposed to address most or all of the funding priorities.

## Applications: funding priorities

Number of applications\* addressing funding priorities  
Foster care and Child abuse prev./interv.



\*Many applications addressed several priorities; each priority is counted separately.

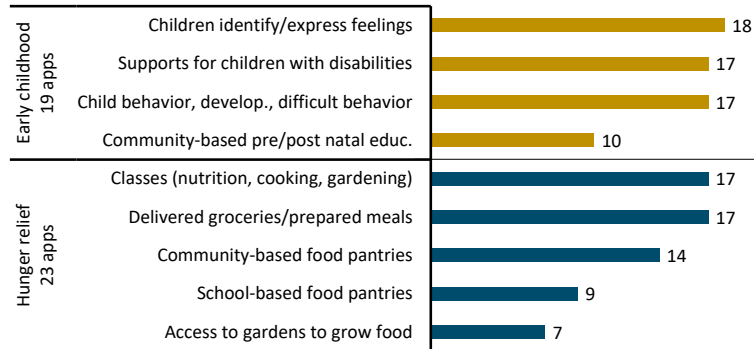
Like the previous graph, this graph focuses on 2 program areas and their funding priorities: Foster care and child abuse prevention/intervention.

A funding priority was counted each time an application addressed it. For example, if an application proposed to address 3 funding priorities, each priority is counted in the graph.

- This graph illustrates that in these 2 program areas, all funding priorities are well covered across the applications.
- Of the 24 applications in Child Abuse Prevention and Intervention, the majority are addressing 5 funding priorities.
- The funding priorities where fewer applications addressed them are still covered by at least 7 applications in those program areas. Altogether this means no funding priority is unaddressed or only addressed by a few applications.

## Applications: funding priorities

Number of applications\* addressing funding priorities  
Early childhood and Hunger relief



\*Many applications addressed several priorities; each priority is counted separately.

Again, in keeping with the 2 previous graphs, this graph focuses on 2 program areas and their funding priorities: Early childhood and Hunger relief.

A funding priority was counted each time an application addressed it. For example, if an application proposed to address 3 funding priorities, each priority is counted in the graph.

- This graph illustrates that in these 2 program areas, all funding priorities are well covered across the applications.
- Of the applications in Early childhood, most address at least 3 funding priorities.
- Hunger relief applications had more variation in which funding priorities the applications address, with the majority addressing 3 or more of the 5 priorities.
- The funding priorities where fewer applications addressed them are still covered by at least 7 applications in those program areas. Altogether this means no funding priority is unaddressed or only addressed by a few applications.



**portland  
children's  
levy**



**Community Council  
update**

\* KATRINA INTRODUCES KAMLA HURST

## Community Council Update

- January 24<sup>th</sup> meeting
  - Provided staff with guidance on which application characteristics to prioritize in creating two portfolios of applications to recommend for funding
  - The results outline the priorities of a majority, or close to a majority, of Community Council members
- Limitations of using only score to make funding recommendations

The Community Council met on January 24 to provide staff guidance on which application characteristics to prioritize in creating two portfolios of applications to recommend for funding.

To achieve the outcome, council members discussed and voted on 3 questions. The results are listed in the following slides and outline the priorities of a majority, or close to a majority, of Community Council members.

In discussion, council members also expressed the desire for staff to create portfolios with a balance of investments across program areas as aligned with allocations previously set by the Allocation Committee.

Staff sought Council's input on priorities because using only score to make funding recommendations has shortcomings. For example, some applications score highly due to strong grant writing, but the proposed program may have substantial design flaws or had past performance challenges. Similarly, some applications score low due to lack of grant writing experience, though they may excel in engaging their focus population and delivering effective services.



## Community Council Update: Voting

1. **In general, after score**, council members voted to prioritize applications:

- a. focused on serving Black and Indigenous children and families, and children and families of color + a range of other PCL priority populations
- b. from organizations with annual revenues under \$6 million
- c. focused on serving 1-2 specific racial/ethnic PCL priority populations and/or 1-2 other PCL priority populations

The first question that council members voted on was:

In general, after score, what are the top three application characteristics you want to prioritize for funding?

- 8 council members voted to prioritize applications focused on serving Black and Indigenous children and families, and children and families of color along with a range of other priority populations such as LGBTQIA+, immigrant and refugee, disability
- 5 council members voted to prioritize applications from organizations with annual revenues under \$6 million. This is the category that characterizes 'small applicant organizations.'
- 4 council members voted to prioritize applications focused on serving 1-2 specific racial/ethnic PCL priority populations and/or 1-2 other PCL priority populations

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If they ask, other results include:

- 2 votes for: recent PCL funding status – orgs without PCL \$, size of org – balance of all (no priority), 1-2 funding priorities addressed in application, ensure all funding priorities covered in portfolios
- 1 vote for: program area – after school, recent PCL funding status – grantee org, same program

## Community Council Update: Voting

2. If an application scored at or above the median, council members voted to deprioritize applications:

- a. from organizations with annual revenues over \$18 million
- b. serving general/multicultural populations (no specific focus)
- c. from current PCL grantees seeking funding for a program PCL doesn't currently fund

The second question that council members voted on was:

If an application scores at or above the median, what are the top three application characteristics that would deprioritize it for funding?

- 6 council members voted to deprioritize applications from organizations with annual revenues over \$18 million. This is the category that characterizes 'large applicant organizations.'
- 6 council members voted to deprioritize applications serving general/multicultural populations (no specific focus)
- 4 council members voted to deprioritize applications from current PCL grantees seeking funding for a program PCL doesn't currently fund

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If they ask, other results include:

- 2 votes for: recent PCL funding status – grantee org, same program, 3+ funding priorities addressed in application
- 1 vote for: population to serve – focus on BIPOC children and families, population to serve – specific focus populations, 1-2 funding priorities addressed in application, ensure all funding priorities covered in portfolios

## Community Council Update: Voting

3. If an application scored below the median, council members voted to prioritize applications:

- a. from organizations that don't currently receive PCL funding
- b. from organizations with annual revenues under \$6 million
- c. focused on serving Black and Indigenous children and families, and children and families of color + range of other priority populations
- d. focused on serving 1-2 specific racial/ethnic PCL priority populations and/or 1-2 other PCL priority populations



The third question that council members voted on was:

If an application scores below the median, what are the top three application characteristics that would prioritize it for funding?

- 5 council members voted to prioritize applications from organizations that don't currently receive PCL funding
- 5 council members voted to prioritize applications from organizations with annual revenues under \$6 million. This is the category that characterizes 'small applicant organizations.'
- 4 council members voted to prioritize applications focused on serving Black and Indigenous children and families, and children and families of color along with a range of other priority populations such as LGBTQIA+, immigrant and refugee, disability
- 4 council members voted to prioritize applications focused on serving 1-2 specific racial/ethnic PCL priority populations and/or 1-2 other PCL priority populations

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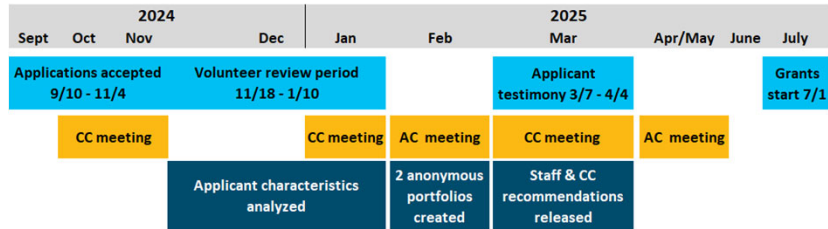
If they ask, other results include:

- 3 votes for: 1-2 funding priorities addressed in application
- 2 votes for: program area – hunger relief
- 1 vote for: program area – foster care, recent PCL funding status – grantee org, same program, 3+ funding priorities addressed in application, ensure all funding priorities covered in portfolios



**Funding process update**

# Large Grants Funding Process Timeline



- This slide shows the overall timeline for the large grants funding process.

## Funding Process Next Steps

Develop 2 funding portfolios for Community Council consideration using:

- Application score
- Community Council priorities
- Program feasibility and scale
- Past performance of current grantees' programs
- Cost of the proposed program in the context of program scale and size
- Applicant organizations' financial health



- Staff is currently working on creating two anonymous portfolios of funding recommendations for the Community Council to consider at their March meeting.
- To create recommendations, staff will consider:
  - Application score
  - **Community Council priorities**
  - **Program feasibility and scale**
  - **Past performance of current grantees' programs**
  - **Cost of the proposed program in the context of program scale and size**
  - **Applicant organizations' financial health**

## Example Portfolios

Council prioritized:

- Applications from organizations without current PCL grants
- Applications from small organizations

- To help Committee members understand how Council priorities could result in two different portfolios to consider for funding, we created a simplified hypothetical example using only two Council priorities:
  - Applications from organizations without current PCL grants
  - Applications from small organizations (annual revenues of under \$6 million)

## Example Portfolios

Hypothetical Portfolios: Similarities between Portfolios 1 and 2	
40 applications from organizations without current PCL grants	
50% of funding recommended for current grantee programs (strong performance)	
45 grants to large-sized orgs	
Differences between portfolios	
Portfolio 1	Portfolio 2
102 grants total	90 grants total
17 grants to medium-sized orgs	10 grants to medium-sized orgs
40 grants/\$23M to small orgs	35 grants/\$21M to small orgs

- In this example, both portfolios may include: 40 applications that scored median or higher and from organizations without PCL grants, over half of funding recommended for applications from grantee organizations for their same PCL programs due to strong performance, 45 applications from large organizations,
- The differences between the two portfolios may include:
  - Portfolio 1 recommends funding more grants overall than portfolio 2,
  - Different number of grants for medium-size organizations,
  - More grants for high scoring applications serving a general population in portfolio 1 and fewer of them in portfolio 2,
  - The first portfolio may include 40 applications totaling \$23 million for small organizations whereas the second portfolio may have 35 applications totaling \$21 million for small organizations
- The example helps illustrate the ways portfolios may differ while using the same priorities. The examples also show how staff will present the 2 portfolios to Council using descriptive, summary data without providing the names of recommended



applications. Council will consider the different portfolios and chose one during the March 3 meeting.

## Funding Process Next Steps

- **March 3:** Community Council meeting
- **March 7:** Recommendations sent to applicants/AC
- **April 4:** Testimony due from applicants
- **April 23:** Allocation Committee makes funding decisions

### Community Council Meeting

Staff will present the two portfolios to the Community Council on March 3<sup>rd</sup> using descriptive, high-level summary graphics.

- The Community Council will discuss the two options and vote to recommend one to the Allocation Committee for funding.
- Throughout the process, the Community Council will not receive identifying applicant information and will not discuss individual applications.

### Recommendations

Applicants and the Allocation Committee will receive the funding recommendations for the portfolio Council selects

that includes all applications submitted in the program area.

- The recommendation list will include all application scores, amount of funding recommended and rationale for recommendation.
- Applicants will also receive reviewers' score sheets for their individual application.

### **Testimony**

- Applicants have the option to submit written, audio or video testimony in support of their application.
- Testimony will be provided to the Allocation Committee for their review before funding decision meetings.

### **Funding Decisions**

- The Committee will make funding decisions at the April 23 meeting
- The Allocation Committee's funding decisions will be submitted for City Council approval in May.



**Levy Performance FY24**

## Summary and Data

- Levy-wide performance highlights
- Performance trends
- Performance Data Appendix available



These slides present a summary of Levy performance highlights for July 1, 2023- June 30, 2024.

- For this report, staff analyzed typical Levy performance data (used in city budget process, required by Act authorized by voters), and performance trends in program areas.
- We have not included photos and quotes from grantees in this report since the current funding round has not concluded and nearly all grantee partners have submitted applications.
- Thank you to PCL grantee partners for their work with annual reports. The data and narrative they report to PCL makes this performance summary possible.
- Detailed data by program area is in Data Appendix available on PCL website: [www.portlandchildrenslevy.org](http://www.portlandchildrenslevy.org)

## Overall Levy Goals

- Prepare children for school
- Support children's success inside and outside of school
- Eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in children's wellbeing and school success.



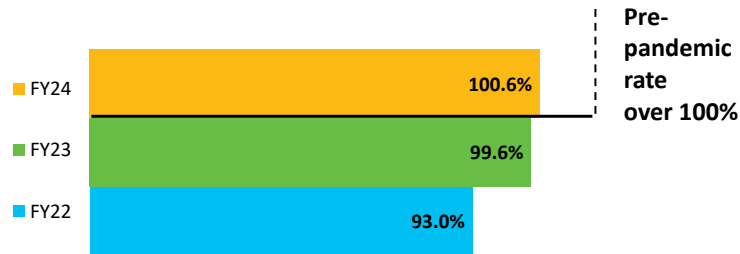
PCL's Goals come from the Act that was included in the City ordinance referring reauthorization of the Levy to voters.

Main sections of this presentation/PCL performance data to gauge PCL progress with its goals:

- Access to Services: Number of Children Served and Demographics
- Amount/Types of Service Activities Provided
- Child/Family attendance/participation in program services
- Program, Child/Family Outcomes
- Demographics of staff/board in Organizations receiving PCL grants

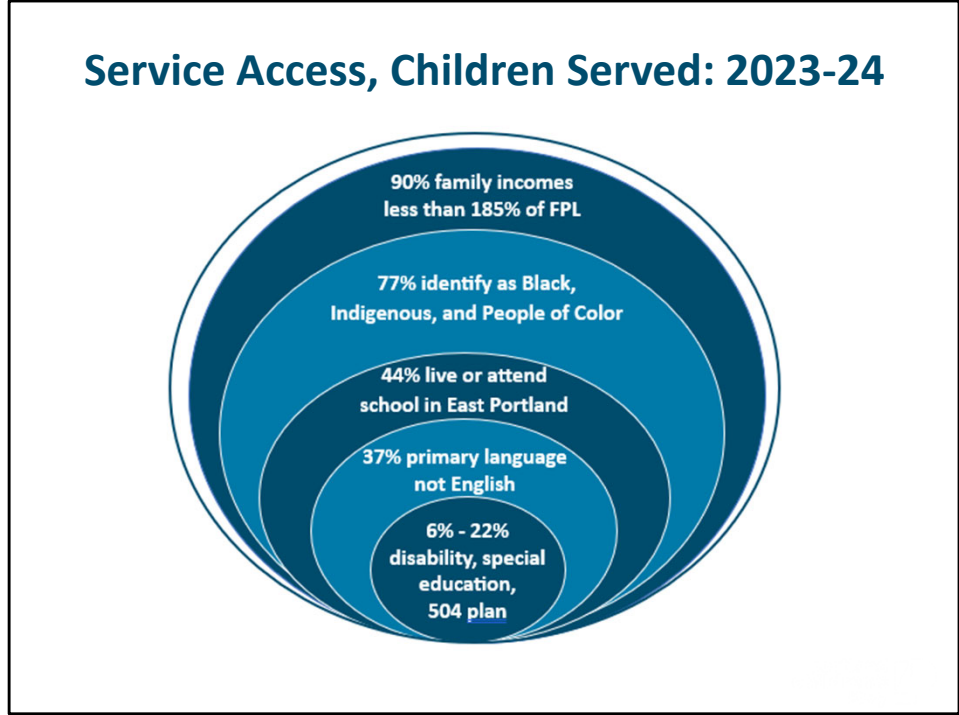
## Service Access, Number Served: 2023-24

- 9,271 participants\* served across 5 program areas (\*combination of children and/or parents/caregivers)
- Reached 100% of goal for number participants to serve
- Returned to pre-pandemic rates



These data aggregated from 73 grants in 5 program areas- Early Childhood, Child Abuse Prevention & Intervention, Foster Care, After School, Mentoring

- All offering primarily relationship-based programming over time
- Includes Small Grants Fund (6 of 7 grantees in those 5 program areas) and Community Childcare Initiative, but we also highlight specific data on that program later in this report.
- Hunger relief is discussed separately in this report due the unique nature of services
- Programs set goals for the number of participants they plan to serve- children or parents/caregivers depending on the program model.
- Programs reached the number of participants they had planned to serve.
- Over the past 3 years, collectively reaching pre-pandemic rate of 100% of more of goals.
- Slightly under goals in After School and Foster Care (both 96%) and in Mentoring (98%). Over the past 3 years, these 3 program areas have not reached their goal for number of children to serve.



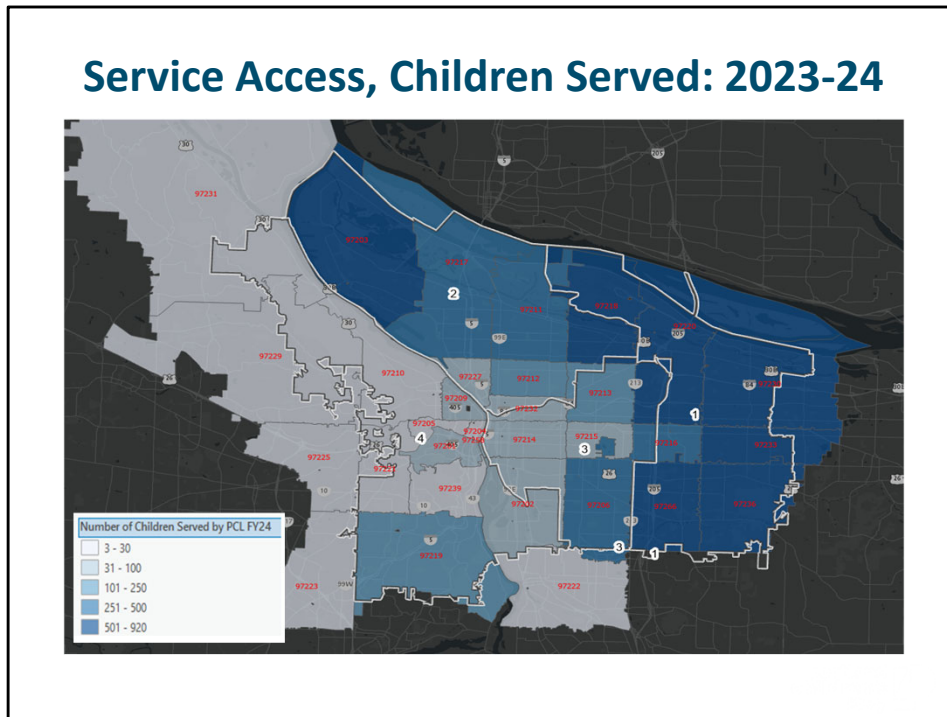
This graph helps illustrate how programs are reaching PCL priority populations, who are disproportionately affected by racial inequities.

- Based on 9,638 children served. The number of children served is greater than total participants on the previous slide because where services are provided to caregivers as the program focus, programs also collect data on number and demographics of children served. This slide focuses only on children served directly or in family programs.
- Data from 73 grants in 5 program areas: Early Childhood, Foster Care, Child Abuse Prevention/Intervention, Mentoring, After School, including small grants and CCI.
- 90% of children served are from families with incomes at 185% of the federal poverty level or less (Note for 2024: 185% of FPL = \$57,720 for family of 4 while Portland area median income was 2x greater at \$116,900 for a family of 4.)
- 77% of children served identified as Black, Indigenous and People of Color
- 44% live or attend school in East Portland
- 37% speak a primary language at home other than English (over 50 languages reported by grantees);
- 6% had a disability according to data reported by PCL grantees, but many programs didn't collect information on the disability status of children/youth served or families didn't provide that information to programs at time of enrollment. PCL worked with grantee partners and Multnomah Education School District to report special education and Section 504 plan status of students participating in afterschool and mentoring programs. MESD data helps PCL better understand whether/how PCL programs reach children/youth with disabilities. Those data indicated 22% of children served in After



School and Mentoring programs qualified for special education or a 504 plan.

## Service Access, Children Served: 2023-24



This slide looks more closely at the geography of 9,638 children served by PCL in FY24.

- The map shows the concentration of children served by PCL based on the zip code of where they live or where they attend school.
- The darker colors show the greatest number of children served and the lighter colors show the least number of children served. This map also includes overlays of city council's new district boundaries (using the white lines).
- The map illustrates that in FY24, zip codes in North and East Portland had the highest concentration of children served by PCL, while zip codes closest to downtown had the fewest. These results are not surprising because higher concentrations of lower income families and BIPOC families in Portland live and attend schools in those areas and PCL funded programs are focused on reaching those children and families.
- This map does not show the number of homeless children served by PCL, which was 292 or 3% of all children served. In addition, there were 1,308 children for whom no zip code data were reported.

## Service Activities

- Goals for amount of services offered to children/families (e.g. home visits, after-school classes, mentoring sessions)
- Programs met 80% of service activity goals in 5 program areas
- Rate increasing with continued pandemic recovery



- Grant agreements have service activity goals for the amount of service a program will offer to children/families.
- Service activity goal example: offering twenty 1-hour group mentoring sessions during the year; providing an after-school class that is 12 sessions, each 1.5 hours long
- Service activity goals help PCL staff understand: Did the staff/program implement the activities as planned?
- In FY24 grantees met 80% of service activity goals
- Factor most affecting unmet goals was staffing turnover and vacancies. Other factors include site-based challenges, including school closures during last year's teachers strike and winter storms.
- PCL did not aggregate progress on these activities before the pandemic because typically programs met most of their program activity goals. During the pandemic and as pandemic recovery occurred, PCL began aggregating these data to better understand overall progress in programs being able to implement their planned activities.
- Overall, programs have continued to improve with reaching activity goals and implementing activities as planned.
- Programs in child abuse prevention/intervention and in foster care have had more

challenges and reached 70% of goals mainly due to staffing turnover and vacancies limiting the program's ability to implement services. Those 2 program areas had lower rates of reaching activity goals the past 3 years, compared to the other PCL program areas. In general, staffing has been a consistent challenge.

## Program Participation/Attendance

- Grants in 5 program areas include participation goals
- 68% of participants met participation goals
- Rate increasing, but hasn't reached pre-pandemic rate

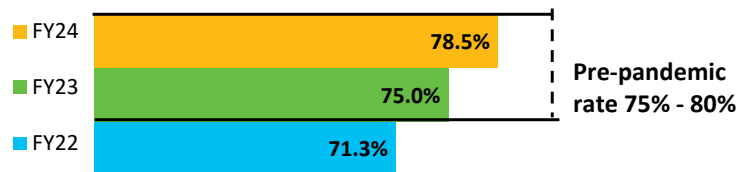


- Grant agreements include participation goals for children/youth/families
- Participation goal examples: completing 6 months of enrollment in the program and attending at least 12 group sessions in that time; or attending 8 classes out of the 12 offered
- Participation goals help PCL staff understand how much of the service offered youth/families actually attended.
- FY24 children/youth/caregiver served met 68% of participation/attendance goals.
- Rate is increasing toward pre-pandemic rates; typically, 75%- 80% of participants met program participation goals.
- Mentoring and after school programs had lower rates of participation in FY24. The rate in those program areas was 52% and 67% respectively, but in other program areas it ranged from 74% to 81%. Mentoring and after school have had the lowest participation rates compared to other PCL program areas for the past 3 years.
- Staffing vacancies had impact on missed participation goals. With after school and mentoring, other factors included sites not having space to offer for programming, PPS school closures during the strike and school closures during last year's winter storm, and illness.
- In Mentoring in particular, the programs focus on serving middle school and high school youth, who have many competing demands for their time and they can

choose whether or not to attend. Participation rates are generally higher in programs serving younger children and youth because families help children attend/participate.






## Outcome Goals

- Outcomes vary by program model in 5 program areas, intensity of services offered, population served.
- Among programs tracking similar outcomes, results are reported only for participants that met participation goals and completed outcome measurement tools.
- Reached pre-pandemic rate of outcome goals met



- Grantees have outcome goals in their grant agreements.
- Service Activity Goals + Participation Goals= Outcomes (what is offered to children/families, how much they attend/participate, produces outcomes such as changes in knowledge, attitudes, behavior)
- Outcome goal examples: 90% of youth will demonstrate positive school engagement; 85% of parents will demonstrate/increase positive parenting practices
- Most programs were able to collect data to track and report on most outcomes goals, compared to previous years with pandemic-related service disruptions
- Across all grantees, 219 outcome goals tracked- met 79% of those goals
- FY24 rate similar to PCL past rates, pre-pandemic; typically 75%-80% of outcome goals.
- Over the past 3 years, for children, youth, and parents/caregivers who attended the program regularly to meet participation goals, they also reached their client outcome goals in rates similar to those before the pandemic.
- Following slides report outcomes tracked and reported across groups of programs that offer similar services and measure similar outcomes for those services. Results are only reported on clients who reached program attendance/participation goals and who completed outcome measurement tools.






## Outcome Goals

Program Area	Results for some Common Outcomes
 Early Childhood	86% of children met expected developmental milestones. <i>11 of 15 programs, 336/392 children</i>
 Early Childhood	96% of children not on track with developmental milestone(s) referred for additional support. <i>11 of 15 programs, 54/56 children</i>
 Early Childhood	94% of parents/caregivers met parenting goals. <i>10 of 15 programs, 242/258 parents/caregivers</i>
 Child Abuse Prev. & Interv.	84% of parents/caregivers met parenting practice goals. <i>7/14 programs, 172/204 parents/caregivers</i>
 Child Abuse Prev. & Interv.	75% of parents/caregivers report increased safety, stability. <i>10/14 programs, 246/327 parents/caregivers</i>

- Data in each program area where similar types of programs track & report similar types of outcomes.
- Table shows number of grantees in program area that track/report that outcome, out of the total number of grantees in that program area.
- Of those that track/report the outcome, the table shows the number of children/youth/caregivers assessed for the outcome, and the number and percent that met the outcome.
- Results similar to past years- for outcomes reported, children/families experienced positive results similar to past PCL outcome data reported.



## Outcome Goals

Program Area	Results for some Common Outcomes
 Foster Care	97% of youth met academic goals. <i>4/10 programs, 138/143 youth</i>
 Foster Care	99% of youth met positive youth development goals. <i>4/10 programs, 111/112 youth</i>
 After School	87% of children & youth met youth development outcomes. <i>11 of 19 programs, 1,368/1,569 children and youth</i>
 Mentoring	97% of youth met school engagement outcomes. <i>4 of 8 programs, 262/270 children and youth</i>
 Small Grants	100% of youth met academic goals. <i>2 of 6 programs, 36/36 youth</i>

- Data in each program area where similar types of programs track & report similar types of outcomes.
- Results similar to past years- for outcomes reported, children/families having positive results similar to past PCL outcome data reported.
- Compared to last year, the number of clients assessed for some outcomes is slightly higher

## Outcomes for School-Aged Youth

Outcome	% met outcome 2023-24	% met outcome 2022-23	% met outcome 2018-19
Youth attend 90% of school days	63%	62%	82%
Youth have no behavior referrals for suspension or expulsion	90%	91%	90%
9th – 11th grade students earn 6 credits	83%	76%	78%
High school seniors graduate	78%	76%	79%

- PCL works with grantee partners, Multnomah Education Service District and local school districts to look at school-related outcome data on participants in PCL after school and mentoring programs.
- Aggregate data on PCL program participants in afterschool and mentoring programs is provided by the Multnomah Education Service District and released by school districts to PCL.
- Only students who meet program participation goals are included in the data represented here.
- Table on slide compares rates from the last full school year before the pandemic on the far column, to the past 2 school years, focusing on students served in PCL-funded after-school and mentoring programs, including some small grants programs.
- In general, school-related outcomes improved from last year FY23.
- For most outcomes, rates in FY24 are similar to pre-pandemic results shown in the far right column.
- For attendance where rates have not returned to pre-pandemic rates, it's important to know that in 2023-24 school year, children/youth still had to stay home from school when sick. The attendance rates on this slide include absences due to illness.
- In addition, the pandemic continues to impact the overall mental health of children/youth and their school attendance. Overall, school attendance for among all

students in Portland remains low at 61% of students attending 90% of days. Youth in PCL funded programs had slightly higher school attendance, compared to local students overall.

## Hunger Relief Programs

- Served 12,099 children, 15% of FY24 goals
- Distributed over 2.5 million pounds of food, 84% of goal
- Distributed food at 63 community locations
- Delivered over 300,000 prepared meals to more than 1,800 people (children & caregivers)
- Provided 229 classes & workshops and over 1,000 kits for cooking, gardening, and nutrition/wellness

Next few slides focus on PCL's 12 hunger relief grants, which collectively served 12,099 individual children. Goals were missed due to school closures during November's teacher's strike and during winter weather, affecting many school food pantries. Those sites had fewer days open for distribution so overall number of people served was lower than projected. Among children served, demographics are similar to those served in PCL's other program areas:

- 65% identify as BIPOC, and data for 14% of children served were not provided by clients at intake.
- 60% live or attend school in East Portland and data for 11% of children served were not provided by clients at intake.
- Programs distributed over 2.5 million pounds of food at 63 locations, through on-site pantries, weekend backpacks, events, or delivery. Distribution locations include schools, parks, community-based organizations, and affordable housing communities. Programs were under goal for pounds of food distributed due to short staffing at some school food pantries in FY24 and due to school closures during November's teacher's strike and during winter weather. Like the numbers to serve goals, those closures led to distributing fewer pounds of food than projected.
- Meal delivery goals were met reaching more than 1,800 people with prepared meals or groceries
- Classes and workshop goals were met, providing over 200 classes and 1,000 kids focused on cooking, gardening, nutrition, and wellness.

## Impact of Staffing Issues

- Missed service activity goals, especially in Child Abuse Prevention/Intervention and Foster Care program areas
- Missed participation goals, especially in Mentoring
- 32% of programs reported staffing issues impacted their ability to meet grant goals

- As you hear across the earlier slides focused on 5 program areas and in the previous slide on the hunger relief program areas, staff turnover and vacancies had many impacts in the past few years.
- It affected grantee's ability to meet service activity goals, especially in Child Abuse Prevention/Intervention and Foster care program areas, and participation goals, especially Mentoring. When positions are unfilled, program services are not delivered. Children, youth and families don't have the opportunity to participate as much as they could if programs could be delivered as designed.
- A third of funded programs reported staffing issues directly affecting the ability to meet grant goals.
- PCL plans to further study wage levels across funded programs to better understand pay ranges and to what extent pay level correlates with staff retention issues over time.

## Grantee Organization Demographics

Most of PCL's 50 grantee organizations reported race/ethnicity of all clients served by the organization, their direct service and management staff, and board of directors for FY24

- 67% of organizations served majority BIPOC clients
- 64% had majority BIPOC direct service staff
- 55% had majority BIPOC management staff
- 50% had majority BIPOC boards of directors



- Community Engagement in advance of the 2019-20 funding round prioritized funding organizations with staff who reflect the cultural identity/backgrounds of families they serve, and that organizations are managed/led by people who reflect their clients' cultural identity/background.
- PCL asked organizations' demographic data during the 2019-20 application process, and as part of grantees' annual reporting.
- 42 of 50 organizations reported race/ethnicity of clients served. 44 of 50 organizations reported race/ethnicity of staff and board members.
- Data from 6-8 organizations are excluded:
  - 3 culturally specific organizations submitted incomplete data.
  - 1 small organization submitted incomplete data.
  - 3 school districts/community colleges; numerous factors influence which clients they serve, the staff they hire/retain, and the people who serve on their boards.
  - One organization serves clients statewide and the number of clients it served is nearly double the number served by all other organizations

Among organizations reporting, data suggest the majority of PCL's grantee organizations have majority Black, Indigenous, and People of Color clients, direct service staff, and management staff.

## Community Childcare Initiative

**Served 210 children**, exceeded goal of 200

- 69% identify as Black, Indigenous, and People of Color; 24% white, 7% not reported
- 72 providers participating (44 centers, 28 family childcare sites)

### **CCI aligned with state childcare policies**

- CCI served children/families on state waitlist for ERDC; covered total costs of care between state reimbursement for childcare cost and childcare provider's actual fees, ensures families' costs for quality care are *fully covered*

Community Childcare Initiative is a “special initiative” of the Levy; addresses program areas of Early Childhood and After School

- Provides subsidy to ensure working families earning low incomes and with children 6 weeks to 12 years old can afford/access high-quality childcare
- Compliments state's Employment Related Day Care subsidy (ERDC) 4 different ways: by helping families choose high-quality care, serving children/families on the waitlist for ERDC, covering copays for families receiving ERDC, and covering the gap between childcare providers' fees and the state subsidy reimbursement rate.
- CCI serves families earning up to 250% of the federal poverty rate (approx. \$85,000 for a family of 4).
- Covering that gap helps childcare providers cover true business costs of care, which continues to be especially important for pandemic recovery where many childcare providers closed and staff vacancies remain difficult to fill. In FY24, 72 childcare providers participated in CCI.
- CCI is reaching the levy's priority population, with nearly 70% identifying as Black, Indigenous and People of color.

Additional context about families participating in CCI:

- Monthly median income of families in CCI: \$3,728

- Monthly median cost of childcare for families in CCI, before subsidy: \$1,950
- Monthly median ERDC subsidy: \$1,223, monthly median CCI subsidy: \$768



## Community Childcare Initiative

### Family and provider survey, spring 2024

- 80% of families surveyed said having financial help from CCI made them more likely to use higher quality childcare than if they had not used CCI.
- 99% of families surveyed are satisfied with their experience in CCI.
- 91% of childcare providers surveyed said CCI increased the retention of children in their care
- 52% of childcare providers surveyed said they used CCI toward providing additional staffing/higher wages.

In May 2024, CCI staff and PCL staff collaborated to survey 193 parents/caregivers and 53 childcare providers (including directors who oversee multiple sites) who participated in CCI for at least 6 months during 2022- 2024.

The surveys had multiple-choice and open-ended questions based on surveys developed in 2006 by Dr. Shannon Lipscomb for the first CCI program evaluation. Survey questions asked about CCI's impact on

- parents' finances and the quality of care they obtained for their children;
- providers' finances, aspects of quality of care and business stability
- Surveys included optional demographic questions.

Survey response rate was 44% (85/193) for the family survey and they collectively had a total of 116 children served in CCI. Response rate for providers was 43% (23/53).

- 65% of family survey respondents identified as Black, Indigenous and people of color, and 44% of childcare provider survey respondents identified as BIPOC. The majority of respondents work in family childcare.
- This slide covers some of key highlights from the survey- families and providers indicated high satisfaction with the program. Their survey results also suggest that the program met its goals providing access to high quality childcare for families earning low incomes. A full report on the survey results and CCI's impacts is available on PCL's website.

## Community Childcare Initiative

“I have always had anxiety when it came to assistance & how much it would cover but knowing that no matter what my outcome with my ERDC was, I still had CCI to fall back on for the last 2 years for both of my kiddos’ tuition. It has given me peace of mind that I’ll forever be grateful for.”

- *parent/caregiver CCI participant*

“It’s been wonderful to not have to worry about losing income when I enroll ERDC clients and providing that additional stability not only for families but also for my business.”

- *childcare provider CCI participant*



These quotes illustrate the how important childcare subsidies are to helping families access and keep their children in high quality, consistent care. It ensures childcare providers are paid for their full costs of care.