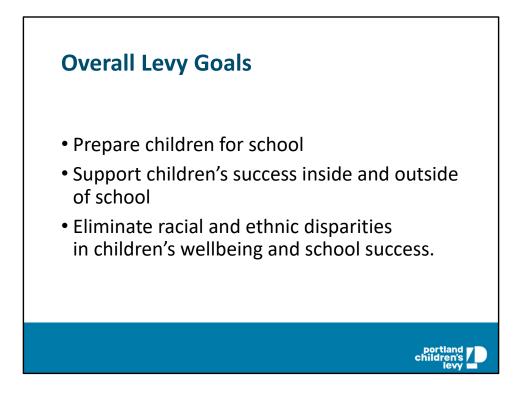


These slides present a summary of Levy performance highlights for July 1, 2023- June 30, 2024.

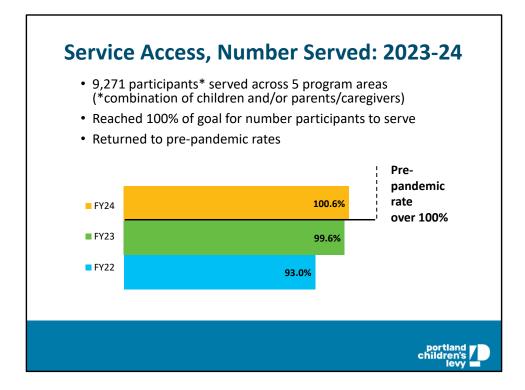
- For this report, staff analyzed typical Levy performance data (used in city budget process, required by Act authorized by voters), and performance trends in program areas.
- We have not included photos and quotes from grantees in this report since the current funding round has not concluded and nearly 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: <u>www.portlandchildrenslevy.org</u>



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

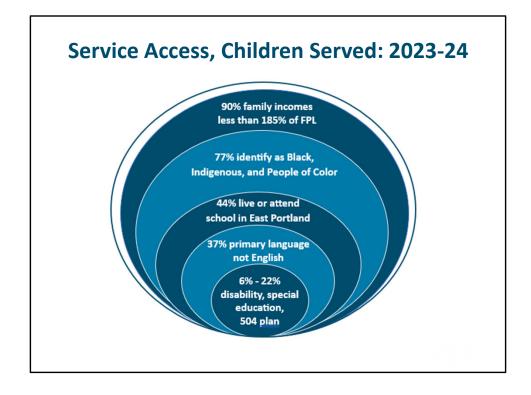
Main sections of this presentation/PCL performance data to gauge PCL progress with its goals:

- 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



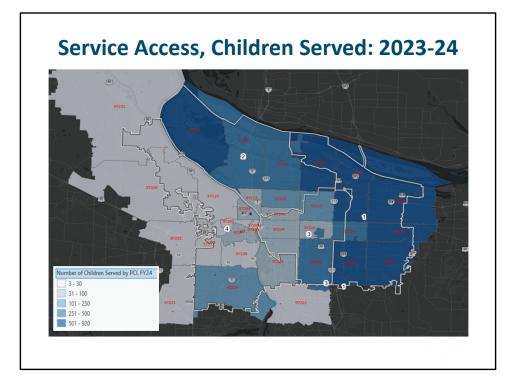
These data aggregated from 73 grants in 5 program areas- Early Childhood, Child Abuse Prevention & Intervention, Foster Care, After School, Mentoring

- 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.



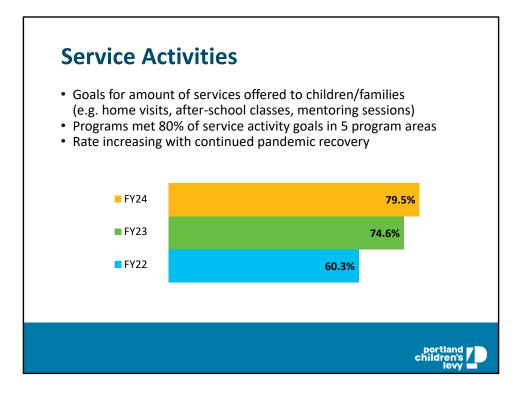
This graph helps illustrate how programs are reaching PCL priority populations, who are disproportionately affected by racial inequities.

- 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.

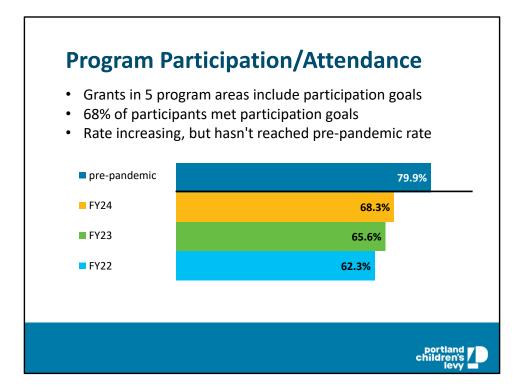


This slide looks more closely at the geography of 9,638 children served by PCL in FY24.

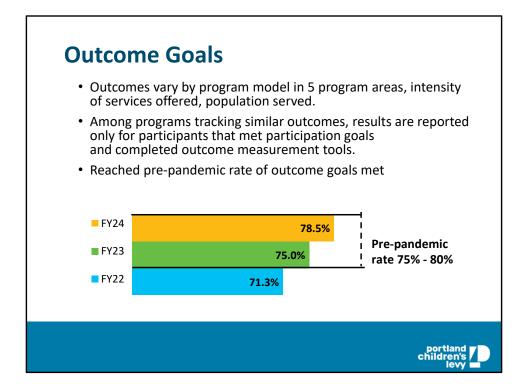
- The map shows the concentration of children served by PCL based on the zip code of where they live or where they attend school.
- The darker colors show the greatest number of children served and the lighter colors show the least number of children served. This map also includes overlays of city council's 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.



- 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.



- 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.



- 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.

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

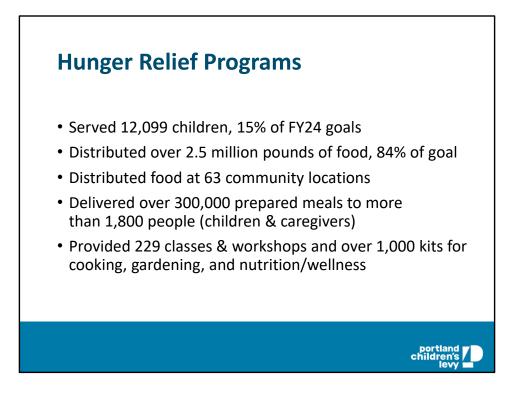
- Data in each program area where similar types of programs track & report similar types of outcomes.
- Table shows number of grantees in program area that track/report that outcome, out of the total number of grantees in that program area.
- Of those that track/report the outcome, the table shows the 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.

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

- 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

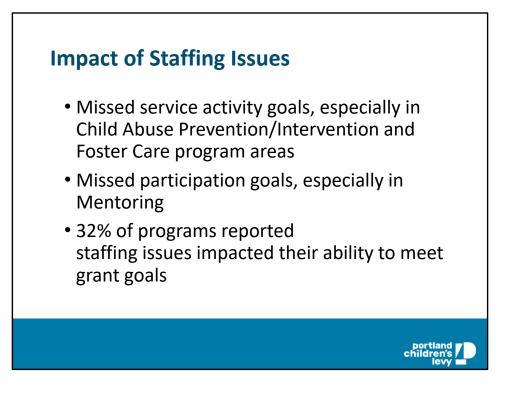
Outcome	% met outcome 2023-24	% met outcome 2022-23	% met outcome 2018-19
Youth attend 90% of school days	63%	62%	82%
Youth have no behavior referrals for suspension or expulsion	90%	91%	90%
9th – 11th grade students earn 6 credits	83%	76%	78%
High school seniors graduate	78%	76%	79%

- 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.

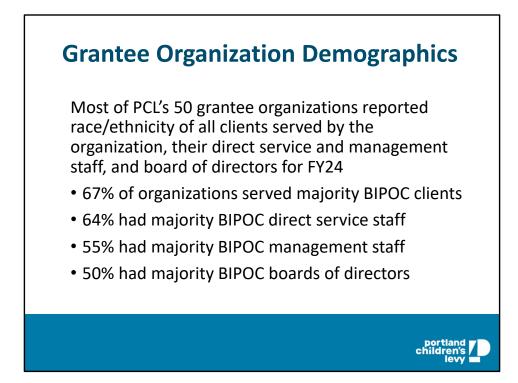


Next few slides focus on PCL's 12 hunger relief grants, which collectively served 12,099 individual children. Goals were missed due to school closures during November's teacher's strike and during winter weather, affecting many school food pantries. Those sites had fewer days open for distribution so 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.

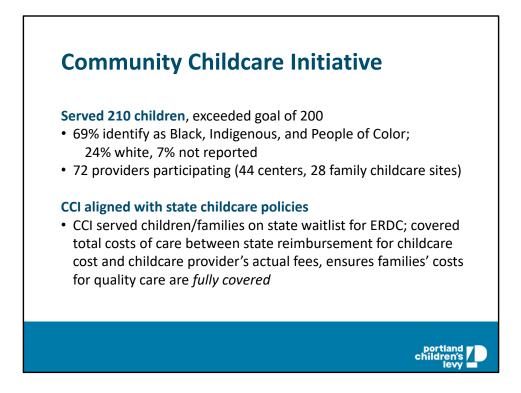


- As you hear across the earlier slides focused on 5 program areas and in the previous slide on the hunger relief program areas, staff turnover and vacancies had many impacts in the past few years.
- It affected grantee's ability to meet service activity goals, especially in Child Abuse Prevention/Intervention 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.



- 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.

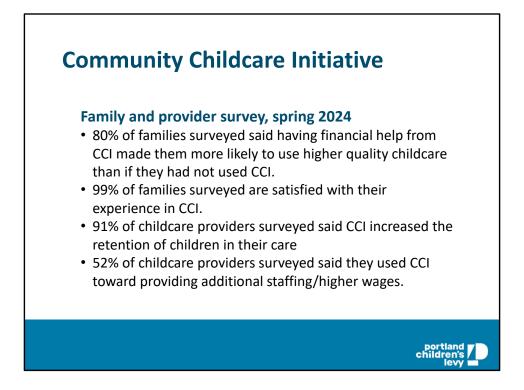


Community Childcare Initiative is a "special initiative" of the Levy; addresses program areas of Early Childhood and After School

- Provides subsidy to ensure working families earing 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



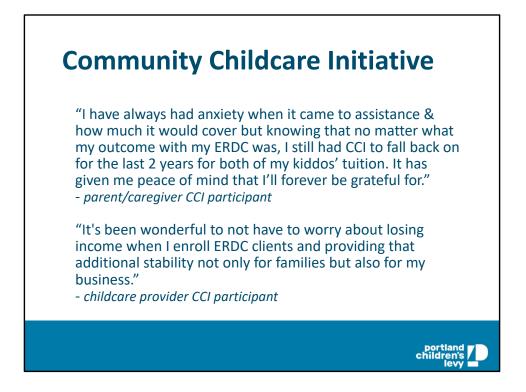
In May 2024, CCI staff and PCL staff collaborated to survey 193 parents/caregivers and 53 childcare providers (including directors who oversee multiple sites) who participated in CCI for at least 6 months during 2022- 2024.

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.



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.