



Pomona Hope Kids!

...equipping youth to act powerfully to transform their community

Mission Statement: Pomona Hope Kids is dedicated to working alongside parents and community members on behalf of Pomona's youth. We aim to provide resources and a safe, affirming environment for youth to grow and learn. We understand that each child is unique, and seek to unlock their unique potential.

Contact Info:

Pomona Hope Kids Coordinator: Emily Peine

909-921-3618 (Pomona Hope cell)

e-mail: erpeine@pomonahope.org

Dates and Times:

Monday-Wednesday

September 27th, 2010 – June 15th, 2011

Mondays and Tuesdays

Elementary: 2:30-5:00

Junior High & High School: 2:30-6:00

Wednesdays

Elementary: 1:30-5:00

Junior High & High School: 2:30-6:00

Pomona Hope Website: www.pomonahope.org

Pomona Hope Kids 2010-2011

	Red: 1st - 3rd Graders	Green: 4 th & 5 th Graders	
	Blue: 6 th - 8 th Graders	High School	
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1:30 PM			Sign In, Snack, Reading Games
			Arrive, Snack, Rec
			Sign In, Snack, Rec
2:00 PM			Homework
			Gym Games
			Help Red Group (Homework)
2:30 PM	Sign In, Snack, Reading Games	Sign In, Snack, Reading Games	Homework
			Homework
			Help Red Group (Homework)
3:00 PM	Homework	Homework	Store Time
	Sign In, Snack, Rec	Sign In, Snack, Rec	Homework
	Sign In, Snack, Rec	Sign In, Snack, Rec	Store Time
3:30 PM	Homework	Homework	Computer Lab
	Individualized Tutoring	Individualized Tutoring	Store Time
	Help Red Group (Homework)	Help Red Group (Homework)	Art
	Sign In, Snack, Rec	Sign In, Snack, Rec	Sign In, Snack, Rec
4:00 PM	Gym Games	Gym Games	Art
	Homework	Homework	Computer Lab
	Homework	Homework	Homework
	Sign In, Snack, Rec	Sign In, Snack, Rec	Sign In, Snack, Rec
4:30 PM	Individualized Tutoring	Individualized Tutoring	Gym Games
	Homework	Homework	Art
	Homework	Homework	Homework
	Help Red Group (Individualized Tutoring)	Help Red Group (Individualized Tutoring)	Help Red Group (Gym Games) & Green Group (Art)
5:00 PM	Dismissal	Dismissal	Dismissal
	Dismissal	Dismissal	Dismissal
	Individualized Tutoring	Gym Games	Computer Lab
	Homework	Homework	Homework
5:30 PM	Gym Games	Individualized Tutoring	Gym Games
	Homework	Homework	Homework
6:00 PM	Dismissal	Dismissal	Dismissal
	Dismissal	Dismissal	Dismissal

Your Role as a Volunteer:

Our success in loving these kids and *equipping* them to act powerfully to transform their lives and the lives of their community is built on the character and commitment of our volunteers and staff.

1. **Be committed**
 - Show up on time
 - If you can't come, please call Emily as soon as possible
2. **Take your role seriously**
 - *You may be one of the only consistent adults in these kids' lives*
 - *Your consistency in encouragement and discipline are among the most valuable gifts you can give them*
3. **Be a good role model to the kids**
 - Follow all of the rules of the program
 - Adhere to the dress code
 - Do not share inappropriately with students (or in front of students)

Dress Code: All staff and volunteers must dress modestly

- No bare midriffs, low cut shirts, or short shorts
- No clothing promoting alcohol or drugs, or bearing obscene logos

Notes about program:

Check In

- As students enter, Check-In Volunteer notes attendance on record and each child retrieves his/ her assignment sheet and wallet/ name-tag from cubby

Assignment sheets *(See Example Assignment sheet on page four)*

Purpose: Students set goals for homework he/ she plans to complete during program

- Upon check-in, student fills out assignment sheet for the day
 - If student attended on a previous day that week and his/ her assignment sheet is missing or forgotten, student loses one dollar
- Student reviews goals with Check-In Volunteer before proceeding to snack/game time
 - If student brings assignment sheet from school, with current day's assignments already written and teacher's initials confirming work assigned, Check In Volunteer gives student five dollars

NAME: _____

Monday Date:	Subject	Assignment	Teacher Initials	Volunteer Initials
_____	Math	_____		

	Geography/ Social Studies/ History	_____		

	Homework Pack	_____		

	ESL/ Language Arts/ Handwriting, Spelling	_____		

Science	_____			

Other	_____			

		NO Homework: PHK READING		

Tuesday's Date	Subject	Assignment	Teacher Initials	Volunteer Initials
_____	Math	_____		

	Geography/ Social Studies/ History	_____		

	Homework Pack	_____		

	ESL/ Language Arts/ Handwriting, Spelling	_____		

Science	_____			

Other	_____			

		NO Homework: PHK READING		

Wednesday's Date:	Subject	Assignment	Teacher Initials	Volunteer Initials
_____	Math	_____		

	Geography/ Social Studies/ History	_____		

	Homework Pack	_____		

	ESL/ Language Arts/ Handwriting/ Spelling	_____		

Science	_____			

Other	_____			

		No Homework: PHK READING		

After Check-In

- Red group goes to Kitchen for Snack/ Reading Games
- Blue, Green and Yellow Groups go to Cave for Snack/ Recreational Time

Hallway Passes:

- There is one hallway pass in each room
- All students must use a pass if he/ she need to leave their classroom/ activity for any reason
- Red Group should only leave their classroom in the case of a *pressing* need
- Green and Blue groups should not leave their classroom to use the restroom
- Only 1 child is allowed to use the pass at a time

Lavatory:

- Red Group may use the lavatory whenever the need arises
- Green, Blue and Yellow Groups will *not* be allowed to use the lavatory during classes (unless *dire* emergency)
 - *Encourage older students to take advantage of lavatory use during transition times*

Walkee-Talkies:

- Use to communicate *any* needs & report *all* warnings to Emily
- Emily uses walkee-talkie to announce program transition times
- **How to use walkee-talkies**
 - **Black walkee-talkies**
 - Change channel using arrows on left
 - Change volume using arrows on right
 - **Bold color walkee-talkies**
 - **Change channel**
 - Press on/off button, then press “plus” or “minus” button while number is flashing
 - Begin speaking after arriving at the correct channel and number stops blinking
 - **Change volume**
 - Press “plus” or “minus” button (WITHOUT PRESSING ON/OFF BUTTON FIRST)
- **Keep on channel 3, UNLESS communicating with Emily**
 - *Emily makes all announcements on channel #3*
- **To communicate with Emily,**
 - Turn to channel 6
 - Speak while pressing button on left side of walkee-talkie
 - When finished speaking, let up on button
- **Walkee-Talkies are not to be used by students**

Homework/ Reading Time

Beginning Homework Time...

Two Minute Math Test

- As students arrive at homework time, instruct them to sit down quietly and take out a pencil while waiting to receive a 2-minute Math test
- Tests are in a folder in the room (folder's color is same as the student group color)
- Time students, instructing them when to start and stop (*be sure no student begins prematurely*)
- Upon hearing "stop," students must put pencils down and *quietly* get out homework
- Throughout homework time, correct tests as time permits
- Directly after homework time, students who earn 100% on test may go to Emily's office for candy

Homework

- Students work on the homework indicated on his/ her assignment sheet
 - If student completes *all* homework indicated
 1. Initial in the "Volunteer's Initials" column
 2. Reward student with two dollars
 3. Instruct student to return assignment sheet to his/ her cubby after homework time
- **If kids don't have homework**
 - He/ she must read
 - If he/ she is unwilling to read, he/ she receives a warning
 - If any student in Blue, Green or Yellow Groups do not bring homework, he/ she must go home

Structure for Reading:

Books and Reading

- Each student must have one to two appropriate* books in their boxes.
*To determine the appropriateness of the book look for the numbered white sticker on the student's wallet. This is the student's reading level. The number on the white sticker must match the number on the binding of the book
 - Students must complete a book and write a summary before obtaining another book
 - Whenever possible, a student should read aloud to a volunteer
 - **Logging Reading Time**
 - After reading, student fills out his/ her reading log
 - Volunteer signature on log confirms that student wrote a number of pages compatible with amount of time he/ she read
 - **Writing a Summary**
 - Upon completing a book, student writes summary
 - **Red Group** writes three-sentence summaries
 - **Green Group** writes one-paragraph (five sentence minimum) summaries
 - **Blue Group** writes three paragraph summaries (five sentences/ paragraph)
 - Volunteer signature on summary verifies summary is sufficient in length and cohesive
- Note:** *It is not acceptable for students to copy sentences out of the book for their summary*

Pomona Hope Kids Reading Program:

- Monthly 'Star Readers' for each group (listed below) are posted in group's homework room
- Students keep reading logs* of all reading done during program
 - Volunteer signs these when student reads
 - Upon completing a book, students write a brief summary*
 - Volunteer signs off on summaries
- Students place completed reading logs and summaries in tray in their room

Incentives are awarded monthly, as follows:

Red Group

# Books	With Summaries	Without Summaries
6	\$ 20	\$10
10	\$20+End-of-Month Ice Cream Social	Free Prize worth \$40
20	\$40, End-of-Month Ice Cream Social, Reading Prize**	Free Prize worth \$80

Green Group

1	\$ 20	\$10
2	\$20+End-of-Month Ice Cream Social	Free Prize worth \$40
3	\$40, End-of-Month Ice Cream Social, Reading Prize**	Free Prize worth \$80

Blue Group

1	\$ 20	\$10
2	\$20+End-of-Month Ice Cream Social	Free Prize worth \$40
3	\$40, End-of-Month Ice Cream Social, Reading Prize**	Free Prize worth \$80

Red Group Book Summaries

Title: _____

Author: _____

Summary (3 sentences): _____

Volunteer Signature: _____

Green Group Book Summaries

Title: _____

Author: _____

Summary (5 sentences): _____

Volunteer Signature: _____

Pomona Hope Kids Student Reading Log			
Date	Book Title	Pages Read	Volunteer Signature

Expectations and Incentives

Rules (if violated, students will receive a warning)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Listen to & respect all volunteers & student leaders 2. Use appropriate language (no cussing) 3. Do not say or do things to hurt others' feelings 4. Fighting, 'playing rough', & pretend fighting are not allowed 5. Keep all food in the Cave or Kitchen 6. Keep all food off the game tables in the Cave 7. During snack time, finish eating before you get up from your seat 8. Work quietly in class so everyone can concentrate 9. In class, raise your h& with questions or needs 10. Participate in all activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Walk (don't run) in hallways 12. Stay in class unless you have a pass & permission 13. Take care of things in your box & church property 14. Only play w/ PHK toys/ games (do not bring toys) 15. Keep a pencil sharpener in your wallet all the time 16. After each activity, sharpen & replace the pencil you used & clean up room so it's ready for next time 17. Only go upstairs when you have permission 18. Do not play w/drums in Cave or stage curtain in gym 19. Only write on white/ chalkboards w/ permission 20. When you hear "Attention Pomona Hope Kids" listen to <i>all</i> announcements before you move/speak |
|--|--|

Behavior Warranting Immediate Suspension (For All Students):

Exceedingly violent words or actions will result in an automatic dismissal for the rest of the week. *e.g. throwing an dangerous object; violent hitting, kicking or biting; enraged screaming ;threats, racist/ bigoted comments, etc.*

Warnings

1 warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 dollar taken away
2 warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 dollars taken away (totaling -\$3) • Child isolated from the group
3 warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 dollars taken away (totaling -\$6) • Parent called, comes to pick up student • If we cannot contact parent, child is suspended the following day
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each student keeps his/ her own Pomona Hope Dollars in his/ her wallet • After receiving a warning, student gives appropriate amount of money to volunteer • Volunteer informs Emily soon after giving warning (Emily will track all warnings.) 	

Incentives

Pomona Hope Dollars (For Students in 1st through 8th grade):

Upon arrival at PHK, each volunteer takes a wallet, wallets contain Pomona Hope Dollars

Good Attitude \$1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each activity a child performs with a good attitude, <i>without receiving a warning</i> • When the time is up for any activity, volunteers distribute dollars
Teacher- Initialed Assignment Sheet \$5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If student brings assignment sheet with day's assignments already written & teacher's initials confirming work assigned • Check-In Volunteer distributes this money
Homework: \$2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When student successfully completes homework written on assignment sheet • Volunteer signs assignment sheet, then gives the student \$2
Bringing Report Card: \$6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If student brings report card & shows it to the Check-In Volunteer • Check-In Volunteer gives report card to Emily to copy
Attending all 3 days: \$6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check-In Volunteer distributes this money

When You Want To Give A Special Reward...

At times, you may want to reward a child with something special. Perhaps a child worked exceptionally hard, was helpful or thoughtful toward yourself or another student, or won a group game. In this case, please consider choosing a small prize from the prize bucket. *(Please reserve this for very special rewards, as we don't want it to become an expectation on the part of the students)*

Child Abuse Reporting

Volunteers are not mandated reporters. (Paid staff who work with children ARE mandated reporters). However, as someone who works with children, it is important to be aware of the issues related to child abuse & to know how to make a report. When you file a report, you are saying that you *suspect* that a child has been abused. It is the responsibility of the Dept. of Children & Family Services to investigate & make a determination about what will be best for the child.

If a child is being or has been abused, he needs help

If you have reason to believe a child in the program has been abused, please talk to Emily before filing a report. She will help you determine whether or not a report should be filed & will go through the process with you. Remember that this is a confidential issue & should not be discussed with anyone else.

If a child wants to tell you something but wants you to promise to keep it a secret, let her know that you will not tell anyone unless she tells you that someone has or is going to hurt her, that she is going to hurt someone else, or that she is going to hurt herself. Then you will have to tell someone who can help her. This will allow you to maintain trust with that child if you have to make a report based on something she tells you.

What should be reported to Children's Services?

Child abuse & neglect occurs when a child is mistreated, resulting in injury or risk of harm. Abuse can be physical, verbal, emotional or sexual.

- **Physical Abuse:** Non-accidental physical trauma or injury inflicted by a parent or caretaker on a child.
 - Includes a parent's or a caretaker's failure to protect child from another person who perpetrated physical abuse on a child
 - In its most severe form, physical abuse is likely to cause great bodily harm or death
- **Physical Neglect:** Failure to provide for a child's physical survival needs to the extent that there is harm or risk of harm to the child's health or safety.
 - May include, but is not limited to abandonment, lack of supervision, life endangering physical hygiene, lack of adequate nutrition that places the child below the normal growth curve, lack of shelter, lack of medical or dental that results in health threatening conditions, & the inability to meet basic clothing needs of a child
 - In its most severe form, physical neglect may result in great bodily harm or death
- **Sexual Abuse:** Any inappropriate sexual contact between an adult & child. Child sexual abuse is also the willful failure of the parent or the child's caretaker to make a reasonable effort to stop child sexual abuse by another person.
- **Emotional Abuse:** Verbal assaults, ignoring & indifference or constant family conflict. If a child is degraded enough, the child will begin to live up to the image communicated by the abusing parent or caretaker.

What if a child talks about hurting him/herself?

- Talk to Emily. Together you can decide on a plan of action. You will probably need to talk with the parents, & then to have them take the child to a local emergency room or psychiatric hospital for an evaluation to determine whether or not he/ she need further assistance.

Keeping Kids Safe at Pomona Hope

- Make sure that, when you are alone in a room with a child, the door is open & someone is close by. This will protect you from false allegations.
- Be aware to keep any physical contact appropriate. Patting on the back, touching the top of the head, etc. This will depend on the age of the child.
- If you need to take a child to the restroom, wait outside the restroom until he/ she are finished.
- In the event of minor injury, a First Aid Kit can be found in the lower, right-h& drawer of the desk in the Pomona Hope Kids Check-In Room.
- If, under your supervision, a child incurs any significant physical harm, notify another adult & immediately tend to the child's safety. After taking appropriate measures to care for the child, please discuss the incident with Emily & fill out an incident report form (follows).



401 N. Gibbs Street, Pomona, CA. 91767

Phone: (909) 921-3618 Email: erpeine@pomonahope.org

INCIDENT REPORT

(Confidential)

Date: _____ Time of Incident: _____ Time report written _____

Pomona Hope Kids Staff/ volunteer Reporting: _____ Phone: _____

Other adults present at the time: _____

Name of child: _____ Age of child: _____

Description of the Incident: _____

Are there any marks, bruises or injuries on the child? (Please list) _____

What, if any, medical care was given to the child? _____

Follow Up: _____

Notes: _____

Signatures of all adults present: _____

An Introduction to The Pomona Valley & its cities of Claremont, LaVerne & Pomona

The Sessions of First Presbyterian Church of Pomona & LaVerne Heights Presbyterian Church created a joint task force to conduct a statistical study of the Pomona Valley, concentrating upon the cities of Pomona, LaVerne & Claremont (because the predominance of membership of both churches are in these three contiguous cities). This is their report.

Region:
The Pomona Valley is a twelve-square mile region, centered on the cities of Pomona & LaVerne, but also including most of Diamond Bar, Claremont, San Dimas & the Kellogg Ranch areas, & portions of Ontario & Glendora.

Population & Growth:
Population within the valley has grown from 364,000 in 2000 to 392,000 by 2008. 2013 estimated population is 414,000. The city of Pomona dominates the remainder of the valley, occupying about twice the square mileage of the other cities & exceeding more than half of the population of the entire region. The population within a two-mile radius of First Presbyterian Church of Pomona has grown from 24,807 (17,479 plus 7,328 estimated undocumented immigrants)¹ in 2000 to 26,296 in 2006. In a comparable radius around LaVerne Heights Presbyterian Church, the population has grown from its 2000 level of 21,918 (including an estimated 6,475 undocumented) to 22,544. The Pomona Valley is considered a totally urbanized region.

One of the difficulties in working statistically with the Pomona Valley is the possibility that there are a number of undocumented workers & their families living & working within the valley (see the above paragraph & footnote 1). For most federal government statistics, they “fly below the radar”. Therefore, working with population statistics can be tricky. Thus, the 2000 population of the Pomona Valley reported by the federal government was 364,000, but they also estimated that there were an additional 63,500 undocumented workers for an actual total of 427,500. In 2008, there were 392,000 people estimated to live in this area, but using the same formula for undocumented workers, that would put the actual population at closer to 505,680. Likewise, it is estimated by the federal government that there will be a projected population of 414,000 by 2013. Adding undocumented workers would put it closer to 534,060.

51% of the population has lived in the same house for the past five years, & 33% have moved into their home within these same five years from the same county, while 10% have moved into their home over these five years but come from outside Los Angeles County but from within California.

Projected population change over the next five years will be greatest in Pomona & the western portion of Claremont, with about a 1.4% change. LaVerne will face an estimated 0.4% population shift. Diamond Bar will experience almost no shift at all – below -0.7%. Within the parish area of First-Pomona, the population is experiencing only limited growth (-0.1%- 0.4%).

The parish area around LaVerne Heights Church is not at all uniform (as it is, relatively, surrounding First-Pomona). North of Baseline & west of LVHPC is a community of more expensive homes & desirable community amenities (parks, schools, city services, etc.). The area south of Baseline represent much of “Old Town” LaVerne where people remain settled longer, stability is motivated by desirability to live in this part of town & housing is more modest. But east of the church is a pie-shaped area south of Baseline, north of Foothill & west of the city of Claremont shows the greatest likelihood of population change or growth (more than 1.4%). This pie-shaped area represents the potential for greatest change because it contains within it many of the town-homes/apartments available in LaVerne as well as two large mobile home developments hiding behind retail stores, supermarkets & restaurants fronting Foothill Boulevard. 41.9% of the people in the region do not claim any religious affiliation.

Culture/Ethnicity:
The Pomona Valley is much more ethnically diverse than is typical America. Whereas 69.1% of an average US community is Anglo, only 33.5% of the Pomona Valley meets that measurement. Whereas only 12.5% of a typical American community is Hispanic, 45.3% of Pomona Valley is Hispanic. Whereas the typical American community contains only 3.6% Asians, in the Pomona Valley 11.8% are Asian. Like the Anglo population, the Pomona Valley black community is also smaller than the national average: 6.4% versus 12%. In actual numbers, 121,980 are non-Hispanic white, 23,451 are non-Hispanic black, 42,935 are Asians, & the total

¹ The population of a city or community determined by the US Census Bureau consists of all American citizens and legal residents who, by law, must submit required census data. What the Census Bureau cannot accurately determine is the number of undocumented residents who are in the United States illegally. Consequently, the Census Bureau makes an educated estimate of undocumented residents based upon a number of city, school and community indices.

Hispanic ancestry population is 164,482. Of this Hispanic population, 65,312 are of Mexican heritage & 57,825 are fluent only in Spanish (some may speak English but are not fluent in that language).

Culture/ Ethnicity

Pomona. The city of Pomona is 64.5% Hispanic, 10% African-American, 7.2% Asian & 9.6% Anglo. The community immediately surrounding First Presbyterian Church of Pomona (one-mile radius) is 80% Hispanic, 8% African-American, 7% white & 5% Asian.

LaVerne. The community surrounding LaVerne Heights Church is 50% to 79% White (non-Hispanic). 22% of the population (or 3300 people) are Hispanic, while 7% (or 1100 people) claim Asian ancestry. African-Americans are the smallest ethnic group at 2% (or 360 people).

Claremont has statistics comparable to LaVerne – 55% White, 23% Hispanic, 9% Asian & 7% African American. This makeup is relatively stable & is not expected to change significantly in the next 15 years.

One of the two most integrated communities with no dominant racial or ethnic groups is the area between Orange Grove & Arrow Highways, & Towne & White in LaVerne. The other is in southwest Pomona, west of the 71.

Age Groups Report

The region is evenly divided in population between young to middle-aged adults & senior citizens. The United States population as a whole includes a “Busters” generation (15-34) of 32.6%, in the Pomona Valley Region, it is 33%. Likewise, whereas in most of the United States, the largest adult population is between 35 & 54 (“Boomers”), totaling 49.5%, it is actually the second largest population in the Pomona Valley – 50%. Thus, 81% of the Pomona Valley population is between 15 & 54 years of age.

The number of senior citizens has increased significantly since 2000, currently the number of senior citizens in the Pomona Valley (55+ years of age), partly contributed to by the large number of retirement homes in the region (eight in Claremont & one in LaVerne), is 50.3% of the Pomona Valley is over 55 years of age, as compared to a national average of 46.5%.

It is intriguing to note that the division of the younger generation (0 to 14) is almost identical to the US norm – 33.1%.

Pomona. Almost the entirety of Pomona below Orange Grove Avenue is among the youngest in the entire region. According to the specific neighborhood, the percentage of the population that is between 21 & 34 ranges from 18.7% to higher than 22%. In the parish area around First Church-Pomona, 48% are below 21 years of age, while 32% are between 21 & 39 years of age, but the pocket next to the church has a slightly lower young adult population, between 16.6% & 18.7% (according to the specific neighborhood). Intriguingly, a similar pattern occurs in LaVerne between Arrow & Foothill Blvds. East of White.

LaVerne. The area surrounding LaVerne Heights Church has a far lower percentage of the population between 21 & 34 (ranging from between 14% & 18%, according to neighborhood). Boomers (35-55) & Builders (55+) comprise almost 70% of the population. The primary exception, of course is the “pie area” east of the church between Baseline & Foothill to Fruit, which is higher than 22%, representing both transitional housing & high retail. The central portion of the region along the 10 corridor & north to Arrow is between 16.6% & 18.7%.

Family Structure:

It is important to understand what constitutes a statistical “family”. Every occupied house, apartment or mobile home is a “household”, & someone is always designated as “head of household”. If someone else lives in that unit *who is related by blood or marriage* to the “head”, then that household is a “family”. “Non-married partners” are not considered a “family”.

24.6% of “families” in the region are married without children (the USA average is 28.2%). 34.7% are married with children (the US average is 24.3%). 10.3% are single parents (the US average is 9.1%). 9% are other family households (e.g. newlyweds, those with grown children no longer living at home or adult brothers & sisters living together) & 26.9% are non-family households (room-mates, same-sex couples, singles).

There are currently 228,567 people who are singles in this region. This includes 83,210 who have never married, 20,322 were married but are separated & 21,503 who are divorced. 30.8% of the population has never married (as opposed to a national average of 27.1%), 15.5% are separated or divorced (as opposed to a national average of 15.1%) & 4.8% are widowed (as opposed to a national average of 6.6%). This indicates a considerably higher population of singles than is the norm. This may reflect, among other factors, the large number of college & graduate students in the many institutions of higher education in the community.

Distribution of the population indicates that in Diamond Bar, San Dimas & Glendora, 74.9% to 81.3% of the households are “families”. The eastern portion of LaVerne & western section of Claremont have the highest family populations, greater than 81.3% of the population. Claremont comes closest to mirroring the averaged family distribution throughout the United States, with only 28% of households either being married but without children at home, singles, widowed or divorced.

LaVerne. In the parish area surrounding LaVerne Heights Church, the percentage of the population that is constituted as “families” is the lowest in the Pomona Valley. In the area north of the church & Baseline, it is still high – 81%. But in the “pie” area south of Baseline, north of Foothill & east to the city of Claremont, it is less than 59%. SE of the church in “Old Town”, it is between 68.4% & 74.9% (according to the specific neighborhood), with long-term, stable (not transient) households with older (high school/college) youth or young adults no longer at home.

Pomona. The “family” population around First Presbyterian Church of Pomona is more family oriented than is the LaVerne statistics. While the population immediately S & E of the church is under 58.9% family, the area W of the church is 74.9% to 81.3%. & the population N, NW & SW of the church is more than 81.3% families – actually higher than the area north of Baseline in LaVerne. However, although these are “families” statistically, only 54.7% of the couples heading families are married. & nearly 22% of all households have neither a father nor a mother present (i.e., children are being raised by gr&parents, older siblings or other relatives). Therefore, although the concentration of families is higher, many of these families are troubled.

Housing

In most of the United States, single-family houses are the most common housing type. This is also true within the Pomona Valley region, but not at the same percentage. Whereas 60.3% of the housing in the US is single-family homes, in the Pomona Valley, it is only 55%. The difference is made up in apartment buildings, duplexes & mobile homes. 35.7% of the people living in the Pomona Valley live in apartments or duplexes, while 9% live in mobile homes (in the US, it is 31.9% & 7.8% respectively). In actual numbers, 19,911 buildings are single-family houses, 3,009 are duplexes or townhouses, & 9904 buildings are apartments (ranging between 2 & 10 or more units per address). 3,300 are mobile homes.

Over 80% of all the housing was built before 1980, as opposed to the national average of 67.2%. The primary locus of homes built since 1990 is in the Diamond Bar area, with small pockets of construction in western Claremont & eastern Pomona. Throughout Claremont, 95% of all homes were built before 1989.

Pomona. Throughout Pomona, 57.3% of the householders own or are purchasing their homes, while 42.7% rent their dwellings. In the parish area surrounding Pomona First Church, the pattern continues of housing stock primarily built before 1990, with less than 0.9% of the homes built since 1990. In fact, 49% of the housing was built before 1959. In this target area, there are 2,266 households. 73% rent their dwellings, while only 28% own or are purchasing their homes, a considerably skewed reality compared with Pomona as a whole.

In the neighborhood immediately around the church, however, there are pockets of considerable newer home construction (e.g., 23.3%) within a larger aged housing stock. This is an indication of “in-fill” housing, in which individual homes (or several homes in close proximity) are purchased, razed & replaced by newer homes (usually gated). In-fill housing is a sign of an aging & often poorly constructed or maintained housing stock, which is being condemned & is being slowly replaced (rather than the urban development of an entire neighborhood).

LaVerne. In the parish area of LaVerne Heights Church, the percentage of homes built since 1990 makes up about 5%, indicating that the community is “built out” (i.e., no longer is room available for new housing construction). Most homes are owner occupied (which leads to stability & long term residency) & valued (even in today’s depressed market) at \$200,000 & up. LaVerne is not an inexpensive community in which to live. An inevitable result of such stability is that there is little transiency & consequently, little loss – or gain – in membership.

Claremont. The housing that predominates in Claremont is single-family dwellings. The city contains 12,139 single-family homes, the average household size is 2.55 & the median home value is \$637,968. 11,500 of these homes were built prior to 1989, indicating that the city is experiencing very slow growth & that the population is very stable. If economic data for the cities of the Pomona Valley indicates high-income data, this may be an indicator of a stable & relatively affluent region (e.g., Claremont). However, the renter population is also quite sizable, making up nearly 40% of the Pomona Valley population, versus 30% as the national average. This is balanced with high owner occupied housing – over 56% of the population live in the homes they own.

There is no accurate, up-to-date information we discovered on the impact the present mortgage foreclosure & job-loss phenomena of southern California is having on home ownership in the Pomona Valley. However, given the severe developments in both fields, this reality bears vigilant watching.

Education Levels:

Except for some significant pockets (see below), the Pomona Valley region is a moderately well educated region. For example, whereas nearly 29% of the American population holds a high school diploma as their terminal degree, only 19% of the Pomona Valley does. However, one of the reasons is made clear in the next statistic: 30% of the Pomona Valley population has done some college work, & 23.5% have graduated from college.

Claremont. As would be expected, Claremont (with its seven private colleges, Graduate University & theological seminary) has the most highly educated populace. 52% of its adults hold a bachelor's degree or higher, 28% hold a graduate or professional degree. 76% of its adults have some type of college education. LaVerne also is a highly educated community, but not equal to Claremont.

LaVerne. About 30% of LaVerne adult population holds a bachelor's degree. In the area immediately east of LaVerne Heights Church, more than 35.9% of the population holds bachelor's degrees, & the remainder of the community around the church has between 21.4% to 35.9% holding such degrees, according to the specific neighborhood.

Pomona. The high level of education is not reflected evenly throughout the region, however. Less than 8% of Pomona's population (south of Orange Grove) of adults 25 or older hold a bachelor's degree. In the larger Pomona community, 50% of all students are classified as having Limited English Proficiency; nearly 50% drop out of high school before graduation. In the parish area around First-Pomona, 39% of the adults (21 years of age or older) have less than a ninth-grade education & only 27% have graduated from high school. Recent assessment of student work made by the Pomona Unified School District reveals basic deficiencies in reading, writing & math skills; computer literacy is negligible.

Economic Indicators:

The distribution of household income reported in 2008, followed a pattern for Pomona Valley almost identical to the rest of the United States. 9.4% had household incomes below \$15,000, 17.5% between \$15,000 & \$34,999. 13.2% had incomes between \$35,000 & \$49,999; 18.9% incomes between \$50,000 & \$74,999, & 41% of incomes above \$75,000.

However, the poverty level is far higher than in the remainder of the nation. The poverty level is computed based on household size & community costs of living. For the Pomona valley, 13.9% were classified as living in poverty in 2008. Another 9.9% were considered close to the poverty level. Thus, 24% of the Pomona Valley population was living in poverty in 2008.

The economic divisions in the Pomona Valley are more obvious when one considers the type of employment. 49.7% of the working population fill professional positions, (white-collar workers). 25.1% are employed in service industries & 24.9% are blue-collar workers. The wealth of the Pomona Valley is created by a professional/administrative division of labor of 49.7% which is slightly above the national average of 49.1%, The remainder is generated by people working in the labor, production & service industries, some of whom hold high-wage/benefit union positions but most of whom do not. This division of labor, combined with the high level of poverty, is clearly geographical.

Pomona. Household income across Pomona is \$52,914. Some sections, of course, are considerably higher. Three sections west of the 71 report incomes in excess of \$69,102 a year. The remainder of Pomona below Orange Grove indicates average annual household income of between \$35,051 & \$43,423. But there is significant poverty, as well. Throughout Pomona, median income for families was \$30,000 in 2000 while only \$26,000 for a family headed by a female. 22% of the population lives below the poverty level (currently at \$18,100 for a family of four).

A two-mile radius around First Presbyterian Church of Pomona indicates an aggregate average household income of less than \$35,051 in 2000. But a one-mile radius (the immediate parish area) paints a much more somber picture. 52% of the households live at or below the poverty level (\$18,100), while an additional 19% make between \$18,101 & \$34,999. The majorities of those who are employed are hourly-rate & mostly non-union workers in industry (42%) or service jobs (22%).

LaVerne. On the other hand, the areas east & south of LaVerne Heights Church reported in 2000 annual average household incomes between \$52,915 & \$69,102, while the area west & north of the church report household incomes in excess of \$69,102. Occupation categories are predominantly white collar or service oriented (81%) with only 19% as blue collar. Over half (54%) have a household income from \$50,000 to \$75,000. As of 2007, the unemployment level was very low (2.7%), but may now be considerably higher, given national unemployment trends. 33% of adults below 60 years of age are not in the labor force, indicating “stay-at-home” Moms or Dads.

Claremont. This city is well above the national average in economic & employment stability. 57% of households earn over \$50,000 a year (the national average is 41% of households), & 64% are employed in white-collar professions (49% national average). In contrast, 17% are classified as at or near the poverty level (as compared to 20% national average). It should be noted that there are seven private colleges & approximately 7,000 students attending. Many of the college students living in the area have an income, which by national standards would put them at or near the poverty level. Thus the poverty level in the city can be misleading by the preponderance of students. Of those of working age in the city, 55% are employed, 5% unemployed & 39% are not in the labor force.

Crime & Safety:

The city of Pomona has a significantly higher crime rate than surrounding cities. However, it is important not simply to compare & contrast cities. Pomona is more than double the geographic size of Claremont or LaVerne, & its population is three times that of Claremont or LaVerne. All things being equal, therefore, Pomona’s crime statistics should be triple those of either Claremont or LaVerne, if they are to be equal.

However, the crime statistics are far greater than triple the other cities. Whereas Claremont’s violent crime index in 2007 was 87 & LaVerne’s was 82, Pomona’s was 1,235. Likewise, whereas the property crime rate in 2007 was 975 for Claremont & 821 for LaVerne, it was 5,211 for Pomona. Violent crimes in Pomona are double the national average.

A seven day snapshot of the types of crimes being committed within a one-mile radius of First Presbyterian Church in Pomona were auto theft, theft of property, burglary, drug possession & sales, assault & domestic violence. Within a one-mile radius of LaVerne Heights Church for the same week, the crimes were auto theft, theft of property, burglary & domestic violence. For the same period, the crimes taking place within a one-mile radius of Claremont Presbyterian Church were auto theft, theft of property, burglary & domestic violence.

The California Department of Justice 2007 Crime in California report indicates that the violent crime rate & property crime rates have gone down slightly in Pomona over the past three years. The same is true for LaVerne & for Claremont. With the worsening of the economy nationally & locally, it is anticipated that the crime rate for both violent crimes & crimes against property will begin to rise at a moderate level in Pomona & at slow rates in Claremont & LaVerne until the economic trends both nationally & locally begin to improve.

Summary Overview:

The growth of the population of the Pomona Valley is projected for the next five years as follows. Much of Pomona & all of Diamond Bar will experience above average growth of many young adults & many families. LaVerne will experience low family growth & of a moderate number of young adults moving into the community. Claremont will experience growth in many young adults but not a marked increase in families.

About 34.7% of the households in the Pomona Valley have children in them. About 10.3% of the households are made up of single parents. The largest population is of Boomers at 76.8% of the population (ages 35-49), while 52.5% are Busters (25 to 34) & 50.3% are Builders (ages 55 & over). 63.4% of the housing in the valley are individual homes, while 31.2% are apartment rental units (that compares to a national average, respectively, of 60.3% & 31.9%). Average household income in the Pomona Valley in 2008 was \$65,205, the US average was \$54,814. & 33.5% of the Pomona Valley population is white, 45.3% Hispanic, 11.6% Asian & 6.4% black (as opposed to national averages, respectively, of 69.1; 12.5%; 3.6% & 12%).

The greatest disparity in the Pomona Valley is between the wealth of LaVerne & Claremont & the poverty of the city of Pomona. Although sections of Pomona are financially secure & stable, the existence of large pockets of poverty combined with a preponderance of first- & second-generation Hispanics threatens the continued viability of Pomona.

The parish area surrounding First Presbyterian Church, for example, is extremely poor with families' ill equipped to compete in the American economy, poorly educated, relatively powerless & marginalized. What it means to be the Church – & the Presbyterian manifestation of the church – in a region so economically, educationally, & culturally divided is a reality with which the five Presbyterian churches that hold parish responsibility in the Pomona Valley need to wrestle – & need to wrestle together. Perhaps we need to begin to act our way into a new way of thinking!

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(LVHPC FPCPom Region Stats.doc)