

Promoting Equity in Outdoor Recreation and Community Engagement around Arsenal Wildlife Refuge



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Executive Summary

The Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge located in Denver, Colorado in partnership with the Friends of the Front Range Wildlife Refuge have made creating equitable and sustainable partnerships with local communities a priority. Two projects, Promoting Equity in Outdoor Recreation and Community Engagement around Arsenal Wildlife Refuge project, and the Listening to the Community-Social Science Research module have begun the first steps in establishing those partnerships through identifying demographics in the local area. This demographic report was prepared by Lacy Consulting Services to establish a baseline understanding of population characteristics to provide insight on four adjacent communities to the Refuge: Commerce City, Aurora, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch. A combination of data from the U.S Census Bureau, State Demography Office of Colorado, the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA), and the American Community Survey were used. The demographic attributes targeted included age, race and ethnicity, educational attainment, housing characteristics, poverty threshold, means of transportation, primary language spoken at home, and disability.

Statistics on the different demographics in adjacent areas to the Refuge provide an initial context for each community. Although near one another, the demographic data indicated key differences in the racial and ethnic composition of the four areas. As well as means of transportation access is predominantly through individual modes of transport. The data also indicated that while most of the areas' resident housing is owner occupied, renters spend a large portion of their monthly income on rent. For disability groups, most of the demographic is elderly age groups with ambulatory difficulties. A key takeaway is, while near one another, ultimately the racial and ethnic composition of each area and difference in size will need to be in consideration in beginning to establish the Refuge's projects aims. A recommendation is to identify key stakeholders of the groups identified within the report and prioritize engagement through those avenues. In combination with insight from interviews and focus groups, there is a strong foundation for creating tailored engagement and outreach programming that can begin to mitigate some aspects of historical and current barriers that promote equitable lasting partnerships.

Introduction

This demographic report was prepared for the FWS Promoting Equity in Outdoor Recreation and Community Engagement project and the Friends of the Front Range Wildlife Refuge's Listening to the Community-Social Science Research module. Both groups have prioritized establishing meaningful partnerships with their neighboring communities in Denver, Colorado. The pursuit in expanding engagement and outreach into communities directly surrounding the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge (the Refuge) developed as a portion of the larger aims of U.S Fish and Wildlife's Urban Wildlife Conservation Program 10-year strategic plan. As defined in [U.S Fish and Wildlife's Urban Wildlife Conservation Program 10-year Strategic Plan](#), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is dedicated to understanding and dismantling the historical limitations that prevent certain communities from accessing urban refuges to create potential partnerships, engagement opportunities, and future stewardship. However, the establishment of precisely these equitable and sustainable partnerships by the Refuge requires a deeper understanding of the characteristics of its neighboring communities.

This demographic report, then, provides key insight into the current demographic makeup of four adjacent communities to the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge. The report establishes a baseline understanding of basic population characteristics, racial demographics, educational attainment, and other highly relevant factors to uplift the socioeconomic reality of the people neighboring the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge. In applying this information, the FWS Promoting Equity in Outdoor Recreation and Community Engagement project and the Friends of the Front Range Wildlife Refuge's Listening to the Community-Social Science Research module can gain the footing needed to discern the perceptions, needs, and desired participation of neighboring communities with the Refuge; ultimately preparing the foundation for strong relationship building and the provision of equitable access to natural space.

The scope of this report focused on demographic information for the following four communities in the Denver, Colorado region: Commerce City, Montbello, Gateway-Green Valley Ranch, and Aurora. These communities were identified as areas of primary interest for establishing or strengthening partnerships given their proximity to the Refuge. In addition, their location grants a valuable entry-point for usership information, feedback about previous programming, and commonly held perceptions about the Refuge. Therefore, to better tailor future programming and meet local community needs, an understanding of the nearest communities is

an ideal starting point. By comprehending nearby community usage, limitations in engagement, and needs from the Refuge, future programming is equipped with a good foundation for expansion and effective outreach.

The data used for the four areas were dictated by the municipality status of Commerce City and Aurora, the Denver City neighborhood boundaries of Montbello and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch, and the data organization methods used for the 2020 U.S Census. Because Commerce City and Aurora are defined as municipalities within the state of Colorado, the Census Bureau, State Demography Office of Colorado, and the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) provide readily accessible data on the demographics of interest for these two areas. Other data sets used included the following: [2020 U.S Census](#), [U.S Census Bureau's American Community Survey 1 year estimates and 5 year estimate](#), and [State Demography Office of Colorado's Demographic profiles for Aurora and Commerce City](#). Montbello and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch, on the other hand, are considered neighborhoods within the greater Denver metro area. To identify granular demographic data for these two areas of focus, Census tract data was extracted from the U.S. Census Bureau's pre-tabulated American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables and Data Profiles and aggregated together. Further elaboration on the methodology and limitations of all the data sets used can be found in the Discrepancies and Limitations section. The extensive list of resources used are outlined in further detail in the Resources section.

Funding for the preparation of this demographic report was provided by the Friends of the Front Range Wildlife Refuges. This report was prepared by Lacy Consulting Services as outlined in the contract of deliverables established December 6, 2021. By integrating the aims of the Listening to the Community project and Lacy Consulting Services' scope of work, the demographic report informs the direction of engagement the consulting team will take. The information in this document will be used, in combination with a gap analysis generated from community member and staff surveys, to create recommendations for effective and tailored engagement tactics. As a component of Lacy Consulting Services' work, the demographic report provides specific population information to begin informed and equitable engagement with the neighboring communities. Additionally, the demographic report provides a crucial backdrop against which other Lacy Consulting deliverables, such as the Gap Analysis and Final Report, are set thereby creating a holistic picture for the desired outcomes of the project.

The conclusions generated from this demographic report will be useful in developing an engagement plan. The demographic data for the four areas indicated nuances between each area of interest's racial and ethnic composition. Regarding modes of transport, the data indicated transportation usage to be dominated by individual modes of transport. It was also noted that while most of the areas' resident housing are owner occupied, renters spend a large proportion of their monthly income on rent. For disability groups, most of the demographic are elderly residents with ambulatory difficulties. Many of the highlights from this report are useful in providing background and context. These conclusions emphasize factors impacting the daily life of communities adjacent to the Refuge and will assist in shaping both the work Lacy Consulting Services is conducting and future engagement plans for the Refuge.

Data Presented

To promote clarity and accessibility, it is necessary to highlight context regarding the data presented. This report relied on published summary data—otherwise known as pre-tabulated or aggregate data—produced by the U.S. Census Bureau from the most recent Decennial Census conducted in 2020 and the 5-year ACS Summary File spanning 2016-2020. Summary data is distinct to microdata and each subset offers precise advantages and limitations. When using summary data, estimates of population and housing characteristics are provided for geographic areas as small as census tracts and block groups or as large as counties and states, among other geographic entities (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021d). This is particularly useful as smaller units, like tracts, can be combined into custom geographic areas—such as a neighborhood—otherwise not captured within the [Standard Hierarchy of Census Geographic Entities](#). But while these tract estimates can be added, the combination of each corresponding margin of error can only be approximated in the absence of statistical software, creating limitations in the types of comparisons and conclusions that can be drawn (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021d; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020e). Careful consideration of this limitation, in combination with the project aim to effectively focus on target communities surrounding the Refuge, was taken when determining whether to aggregate tract-level data into neighborhood subdivisions or use pre-tabulated data for the larger surrounding municipality.

The inclusion of targeted demographic information was additionally limited to designated population characteristics that were both readily available from Census data and applicable to the

aims of this report. Furthermore, the presentation of data was dictated by the methodological precedent set by the Census in terms of (1) population estimate calculations and (2) organization for demographic characteristics. For instance, following the Census methodologies, demographic percentages were frequently calculated using larger population totals rather than subpopulation totals within the corresponding category. It merits emphasizing that the decision to derive percentages in this way was based on the standard underlying Census Bureau summary data. The format in which data is presented has the power to obscure or shed light on relevant trends. Without statistical software for robust analysis and manipulation, Lacy Consulting Services could not deviate from and necessarily followed the model dictated by the Census for the purpose of data consistency. Every effort was taken to ensure the data presented portrayed the subtleties of the social and economic phenomena within these communities as accurately as possible given these constraints. Additional information on the methodology and data preparation are elaborated in the Data and Limitations section of the report.

Commerce City

Basic Characteristics

Commerce City is located in Adams County, Colorado (U.S Census Bureau., 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c; DOLA, 2022b). The Department of Labor for the State of Colorado (DOLA) estimates the population to be 62,699 as of June 2022 (DOLA, 2022b). However, in the 2020 Census, the population was estimated to be 55,891 residents (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). Commerce City is currently growing at a rate of 3.1% annually and its population has increased by 44.6% since the last census in 2010, which previously recorded a population of 46,142 (U.S Census Bureau, 2022a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c; DOLA, 2022b).

Age Characteristics

The median age in Commerce City is 32.6 years (U.S Census Bureau, 2022a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c; DOLA, 2022b). 32.4 years for males, and 32.8 years for females (U.S Census Bureau, 2022a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c; DOLA, 2022b). Commerce City's median age is 1.8 years younger than the average population of Adams County (DOLA, 2022b). Statistically, women are younger within Commerce City than in comparison to the rest of Adams County (DOLA, 2022b). Men do not indicate a significant age difference compared to the rest of the county (DOLA, 2022b).

Commerce City Median Age		
	Estimate (Years)	Margin of Error
Total	32.6	±1.3
Male	32.4	±1.6
Female	32.8	±1.4

Table 1. Commerce City median age

The sex composition is 50.2% female and 49.2% male (DOLA, 2022b). 68.1% of the population is 18 and over, 31.9% is under 18 years, 8.7% is under 5 years old, and 8.5% is 65 years and over (U.S Census Bureau, 2022a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c; DOLA, 2022b).

Commerce City Sex Composition & Age Dependency	
Total Population	62,699
Female	50.6%
Male	49.4%
Persons under 5 years	8.7%
Persons under 18 years	31.9%
Persons 18 years and over	68.1%
Persons 65 years and over	8.5%

Table 2. Sex composition and age dependency of Commerce City

Race and Ethnicity

As of 2020, the largest ethnicity group represented in Commerce City is Hispanic constituting 48.9% of the population (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c; DOLA, 2022b). Of the non-Hispanic demographic, 43.2% identify as White, 3.2% identify as Black, 1.7% identify as Asian, and 0.3% as Native American/Alaska Native (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c; DOLA, 2022b). 0.1% identify as Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and 2.5% identify as two or more races (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c; DOLA, 2022). No residents identify as another race in Commerce City (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c; DOLA, 2022).

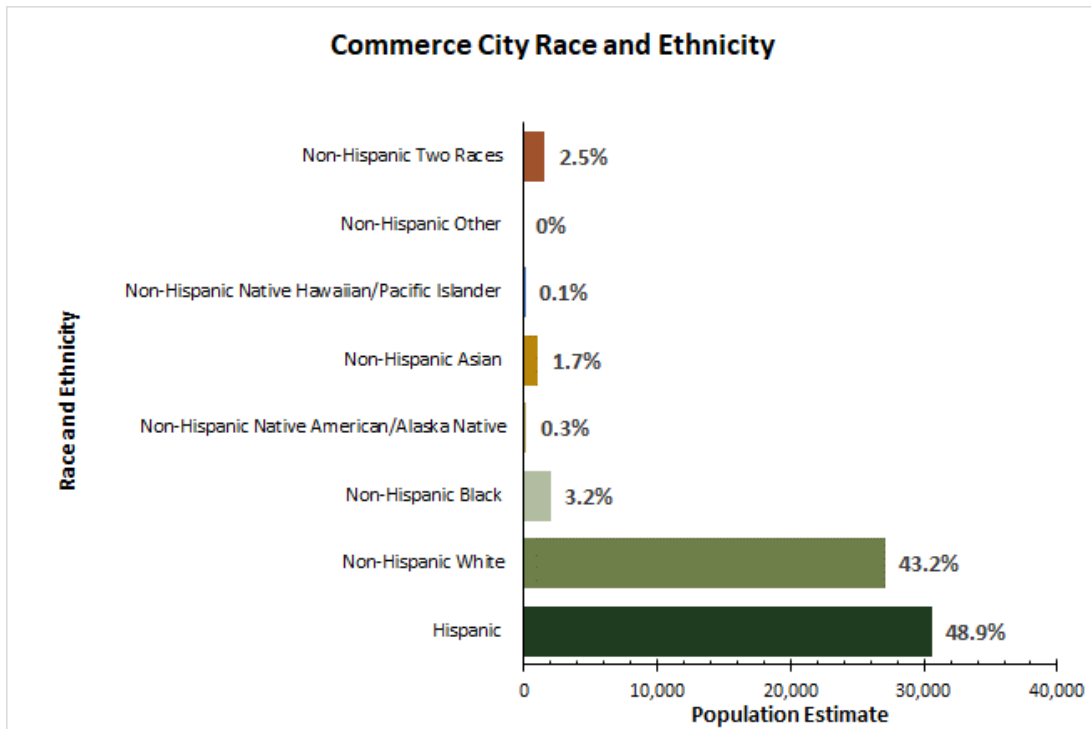


Figure 1. Commerce City race and ethnicity demographics

Origin of Citizens

The natural born population (referred to as native by the U.S Census Bureau) is defined as anyone born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S Island Area, or abroad of a U.S citizen parent or parents (United Census Bureau, 2021c). The foreign-born population includes anyone who is not a U.S citizen at birth including those who have become U.S. citizens through naturalization, lawful permanent residents, temporary migrants, refugees and asylees, and undocumented migrants (United Census Bureau, 2021c). In Commerce City, 77.3%, or 25,076 residents, are natural born (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 22.7% or 7,329 of the population is foreign-born (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). Out of the total population, 6% are naturalized citizens (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). An estimated 16.7% of the total population are not citizens (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c).

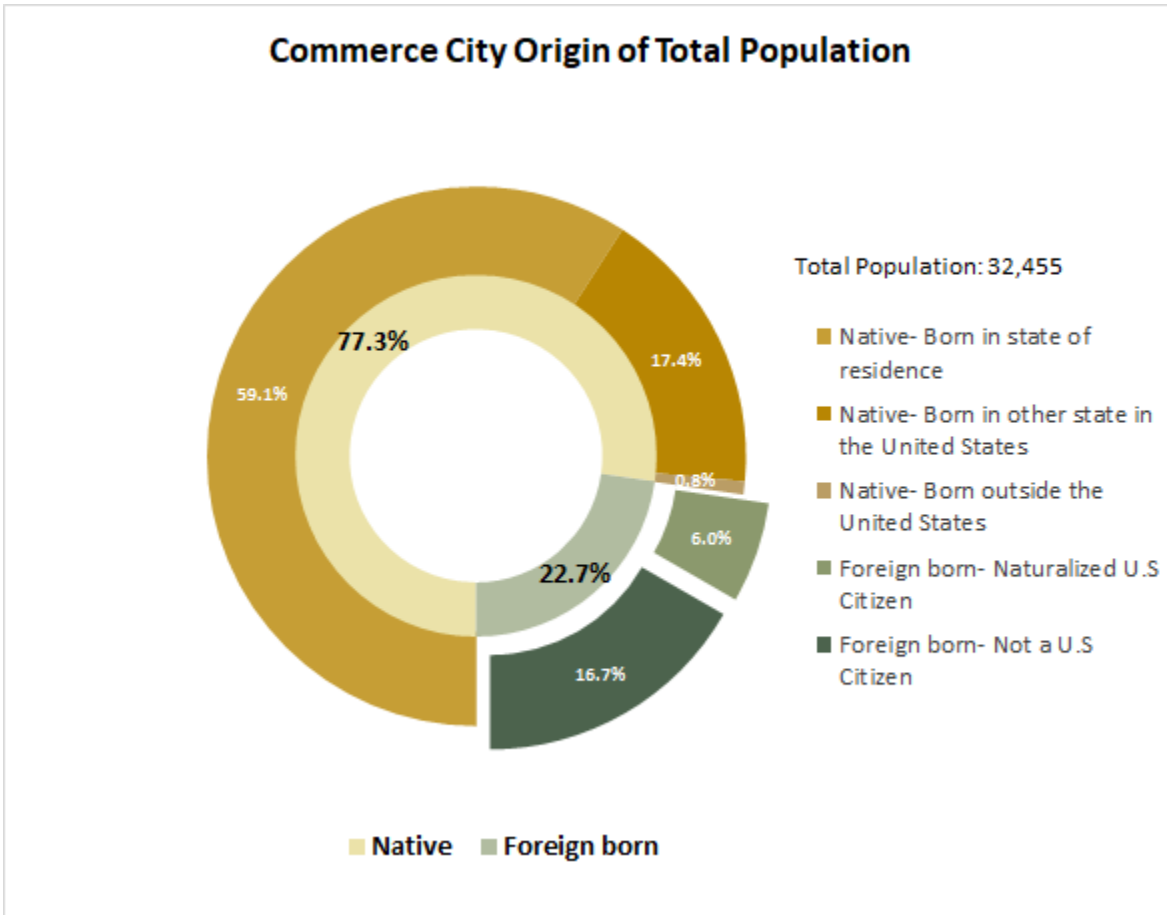


Figure 2. Commerce City origin of total population: natural-born (native) vs. foreign born (n=32,455)

Naturalized citizens make up 6% of the total population (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). Of the naturalized citizens subpopulation group, 95.2% are from Latin America (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). The remaining naturalized citizen population origin is as follows: 4.0% are from Africa, 0.6% are from North America, and 0.2% are from Asia (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). There are no naturalized citizens estimated from Europe and Oceania in Commerce City (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). An estimated 16.7% of the total population are not naturalized citizens (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). Of this demographic, 95.2% are from Latin America (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 2.5% are from Africa, 1.2% from Asia, and 1.1% of Europe (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). There are no unnaturalized citizens estimated to be from Oceania and Northern America in Commerce City (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c).

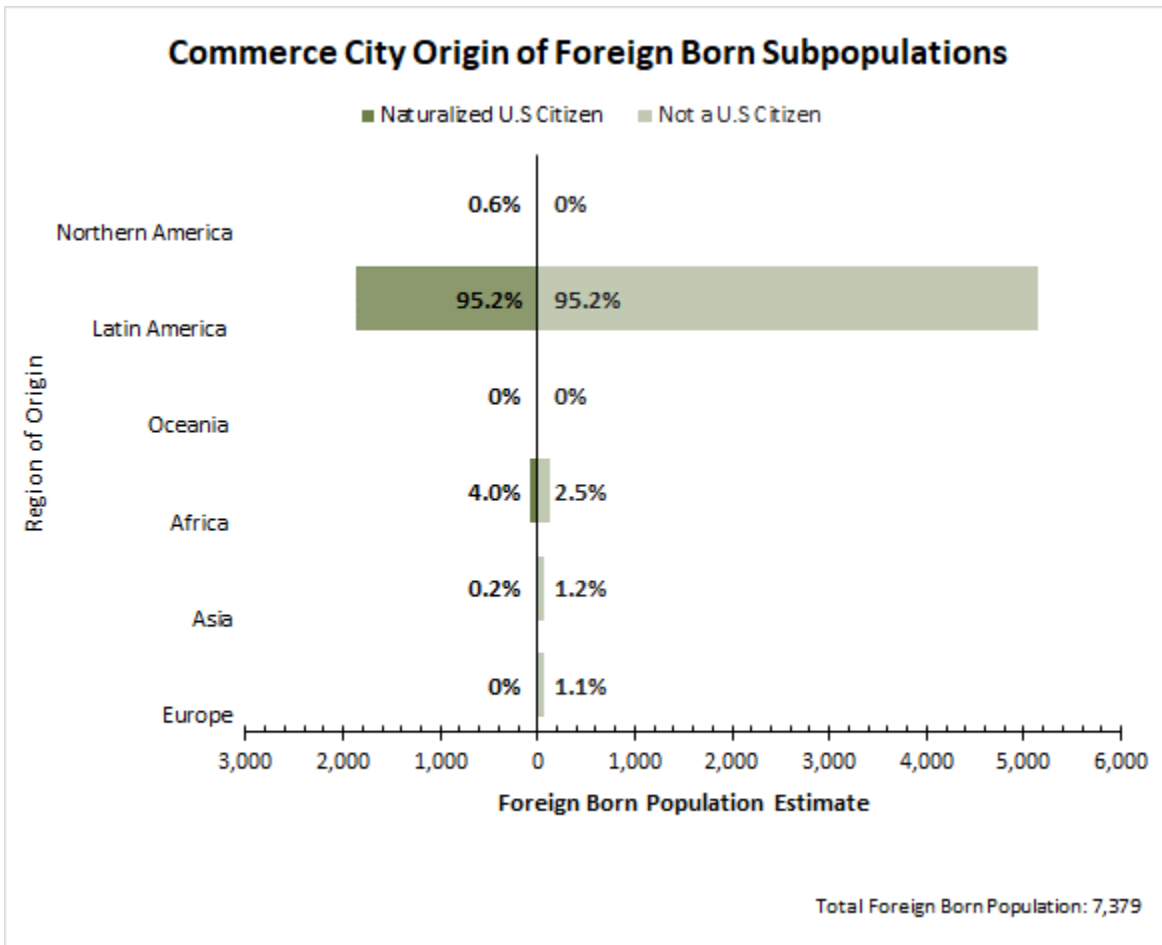


Figure 3. Commerce City origin of foreign-born subpopulation (n=7,329)

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment as per the Census Bureau methodology was only estimated for the population over 25 years of age or 34,088 residents (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 7.6% of the population have an educational attainment of less than the 9th grade (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 9.7% have 9th to 12th grade education with no diploma (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 28.2% are high school graduates or equivalent and 21.3% have some college education, but no degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 8.3% have an associate's degree and 17.6% have a bachelor's degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 7.4% of the

population have attained a graduate or professional degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c).

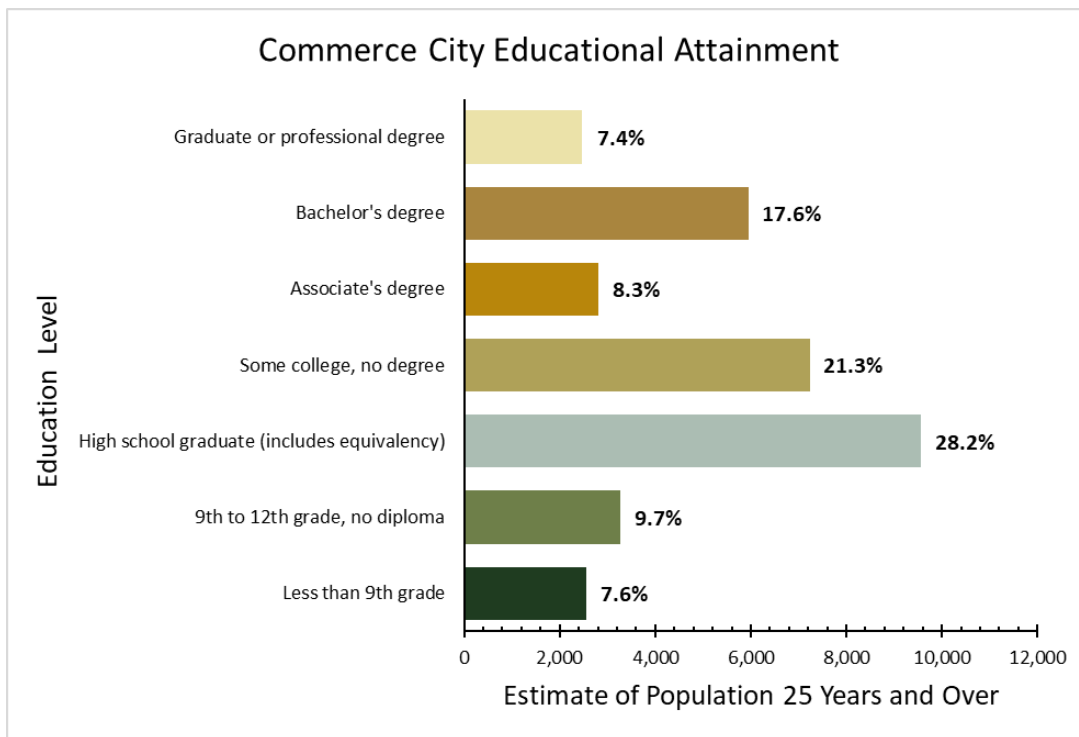


Figure 4. Commerce City educational attainment for population 25 years and over (n= 34,088)

Educational Attainment by Race

The following educational attainment by race is for Commerce City residents 25 years or older. This is the age group selected by the U.S Census (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). It is divided into two categories of high school graduate or higher and bachelor's degree or higher. The race demographic with the largest amount of educational attainment is White (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 26,974 White residents have obtained either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 84.7% of White residents are high school graduates or higher and 26.8% obtained a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 17,142 White alone, not Hispanic or Latino residents have obtained either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 92.9% are high school graduates or higher and 34.3% have a bachelor's

degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 14,260 Hispanic or Latino residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 70.1% are high school graduates and 12.4% have a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 2,271 residents who identify as another race alone have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 62.5% are high school graduates or higher and 12.4% have a bachelor's degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c).

Residents who identify as two or more races, 2,255 people, have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 87.8% are high school graduates or higher and 15.3% have a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 1,029 Black residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 83.6% are high school graduates and 30.6% have a bachelor's degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 715 Asian residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 75.5% are high school graduates or higher and 29.4% have a bachelor's degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 309 American Indian or Alaska Native alone have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 58.6% are high school graduates and 21.4% have a bachelor's degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 85 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c). 100% of the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander population in Commerce City are high school graduates and none have a bachelor's degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2020c).

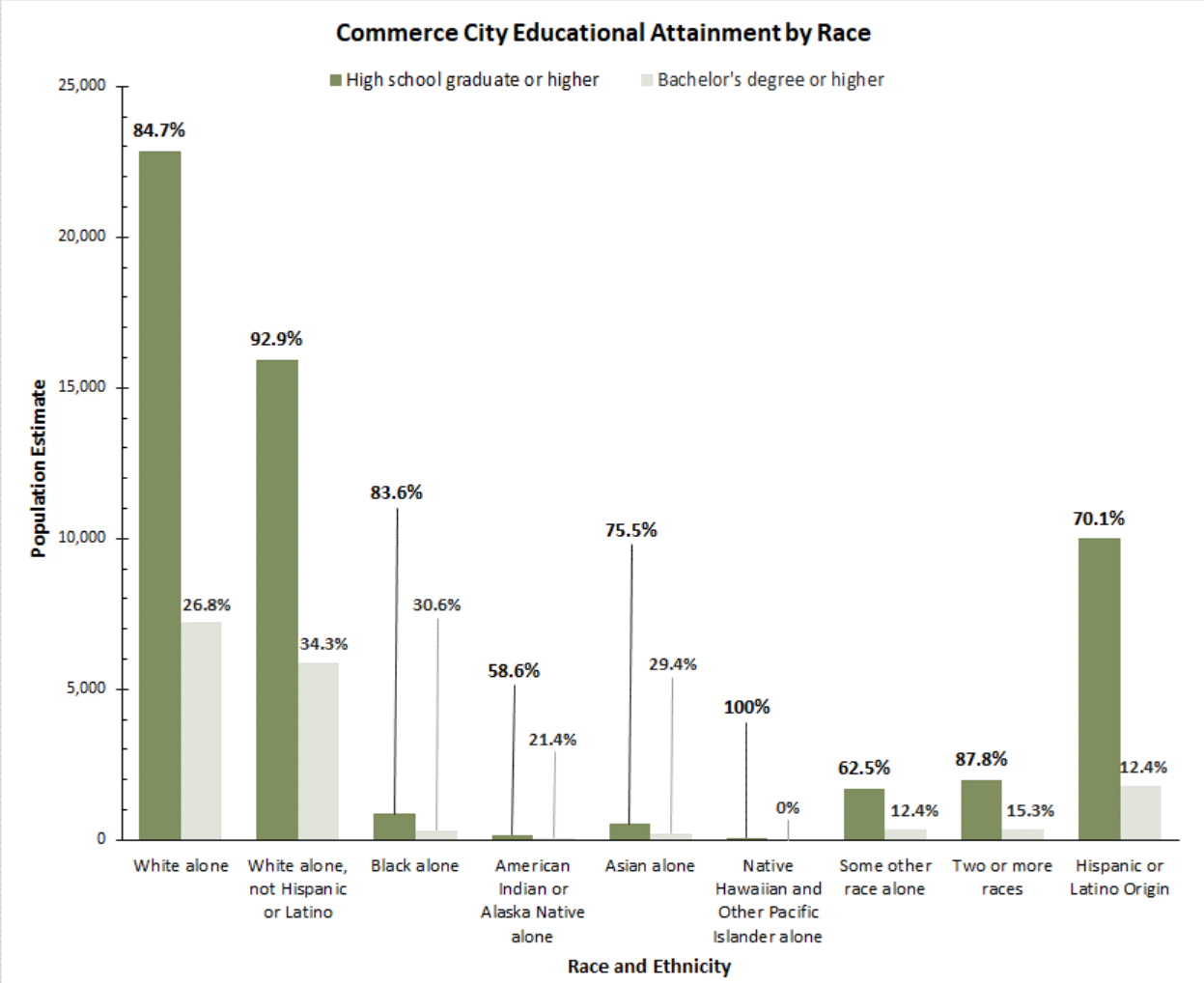


Figure 5. Commerce City educational attainment by race for population 25 years and older (n=7,329)

Housing Characteristics

Updated as of June 2022 by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs, the median gross rent in Commerce City is \$1,400 per month and the median house value is \$340,100 (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). 59.7% of housing is owner-occupied (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). 40.3% is renter occupied (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). On average there are 3.22 people per household in Commerce City (DOLA, 2022b).

Commerce City Occupied Housing Units			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
Housing Tenure			
Occupied housing units	9,426	±581	(X)
Owner-occupied	5,631	±431	59.7%
Renter-occupied	3,795	±466	40.3%

Table 3. Commerce City occupied housing units: owner vs. renter occupied

11.4% of owner-occupied households pay 30-35% of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). 21.2% of owner-occupied households pay 35% or more of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). 10% of rental households pay 30-35% of income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). 50.8% of renters pay 35% or more of income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b).

Commerce City Housing Values			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)			
<i>Median Housing Value</i>	\$340,000	(X)	(X)
Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households paying 30-35% of income on housing	352	±183	11.4%
Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households paying 35% or more	656	±173	21.2%
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)			
<i>Median Gross Monthly Rent</i>	\$1,400	(X)	(X)
Percentage of Rental Households paying 30-35% of income on housing	361	±166	10.0%
Percentage of Rental-Occupied Households paying 35% or more	1,827	±385	50.8%

Table 4. Commerce City comparative housing values: owner vs. renter occupied

Primary Language Spoken at Home

51.5% or 15,507 residents of the population of Commerce City primarily speak a language other than English at home (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). 48.5% or 14,598 residents, speak English only (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). Out of the total population of Commerce City, 48.8% or 14,681 residents speak Spanish, 0.5% or 150 residents speak Other Indo-European languages, 2.1% or 622 residents speak other languages outside of those groups, and 0.2% or 54 residents speak Asian-Pacific languages (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a).

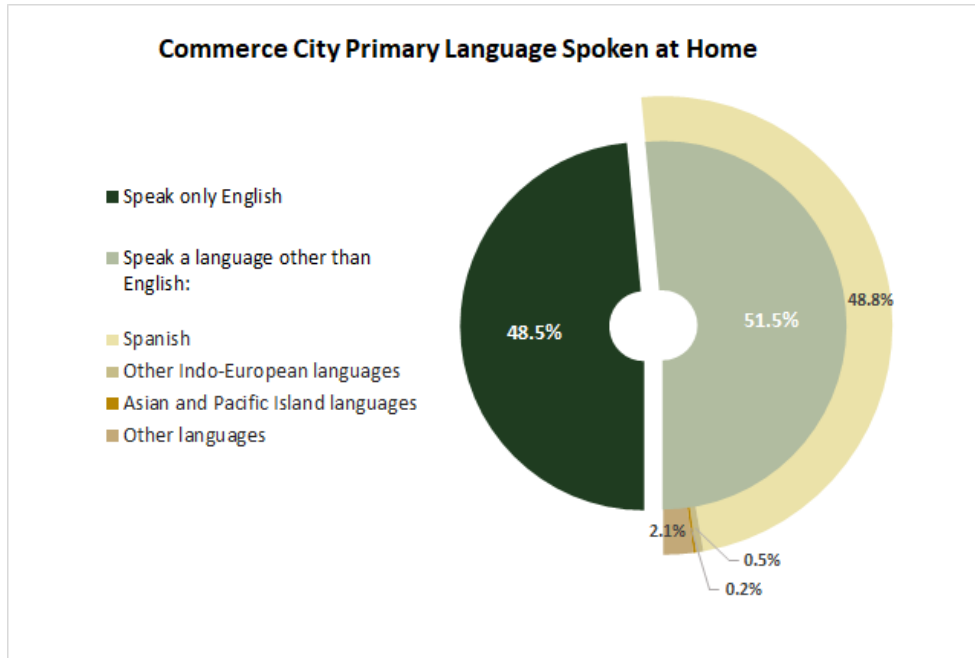


Figure 6. Commerce City primary language spoken at home

Poverty Threshold by Race

The U.S Census Bureau determines poverty thresholds based on gross income before taxes (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b). Thresholds are updated annually for inflation (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b). The Census Bureau assigns each person 1 out of 48 poverty thresholds which are calculated based on family size and age of family members (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b). As of 2021, the poverty threshold for individuals under the age of 65 with no children is below \$14,097 annually (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b). For individuals over the age of 65 with children it is below \$12,996 annually (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b).

In Commerce City, the poverty threshold by race out of the population estimate of each racial group approximated that 36.5% of Black residents, 29.5% of residents of two or more races, 20.9% of residents who identified as one other race, and 20.6% of Hispanics or Latinos live below the poverty threshold (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). 16.3% of White residents, 15.9% of American Indian and Alaska Native residents, 12.7% of White alone, not Hispanic or Latino residents, and 9.1% of Asian residents also live below the poverty threshold (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). No Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander within the population of Commerce City were estimated to live below the poverty threshold (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a).

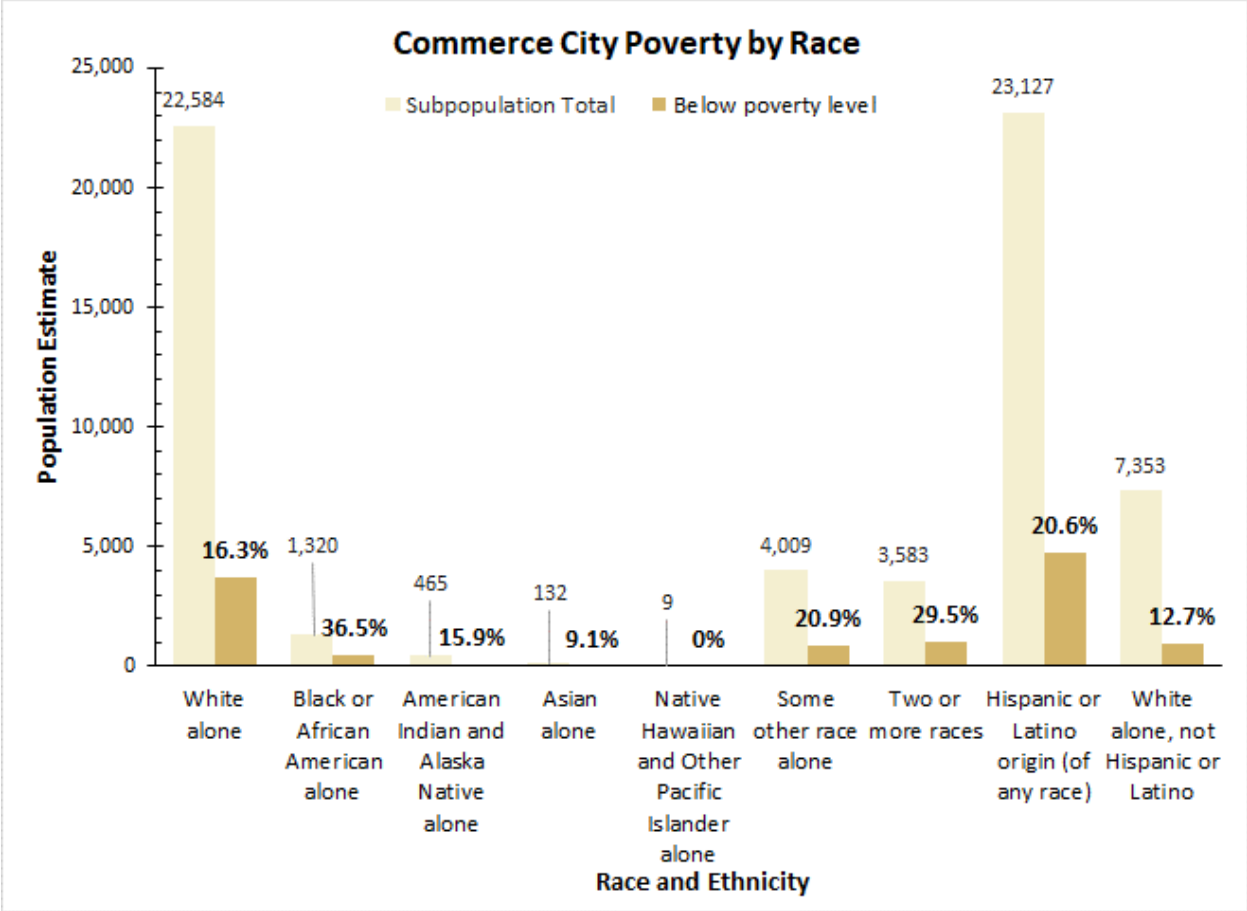


Figure 7. Commerce City poverty threshold by race compared to each subpopulation total

Means of Transportation

The following means of transportation data is estimated for Commerce City workers 16 years or older. This age group was selected by the U.S Census (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). Of 14,491 citizens, workers 16 years and over, 73% drove alone using a car, truck, or van, 17.4% carpoled using a car, truck, or van, and 2.3% used public transportation (excluding taxicab) (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). Totals displayed as per readily available Census data and did not include, biking, walking, or other man powered transport.

Means of Transportation: Commerce City		
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	14,491	±1,026
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	2,525	±594
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	10,573	±970
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	337	±236

Table 5. Means of transportation for Commerce City for workers 16 years and over

Disability

The estimated total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability of Commerce City is 4,590 or 14.3% of the total population (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). 13.3% of all males and 15.2% of all females in Commerce City reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). 69.3% of the population 75 and older, 30.5% of the population ages 65-74, 20.4% of the population ages 35-64 reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). The lowest percentages were reported in younger age groups. 5.2% of the population ages 18-34, 6% of ages 5-17, and 0.4% of residents under 5 reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a).

Age & Sex of Disabled Residents in Commerce City			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability	4,590	±677	14.3%
<i>Sex</i>			
Male	2,138	±389	13.3%
Female	2,452	±552	15.2%
Under 5 years	9	±14	0.4%
5 to 17 years	484	±241	6.0%
18 to 34 years	395	±187	5.2%
35 to 64 years	2,304	±519	20.4%
65 to 74 years	473	±138	30.5%
75 years and over	925	±296	69.3%

Table 6. Disability demographics per age group and sex of Commerce City

Disability by Race

Percentages were calculated for each race and ethnic group, as per Census methodology, by dividing the number of residents of each racial/ethnic group, who reported having a disability, by each racial/ethnic group's total subpopulation. It is estimated that 26.8% of residents that identify as two races or more, 22.4% of residents that are White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, and 20.5% of Asian residents reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). 18.9% of American Indian or Alaskan Native residents, 17% of Black residents, 13.2% of White residents, 11.4% of Hispanic or Latino (of any race) residents, and 7.3% of another race reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). No Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander residents reported living with a disability in Commerce City (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a).

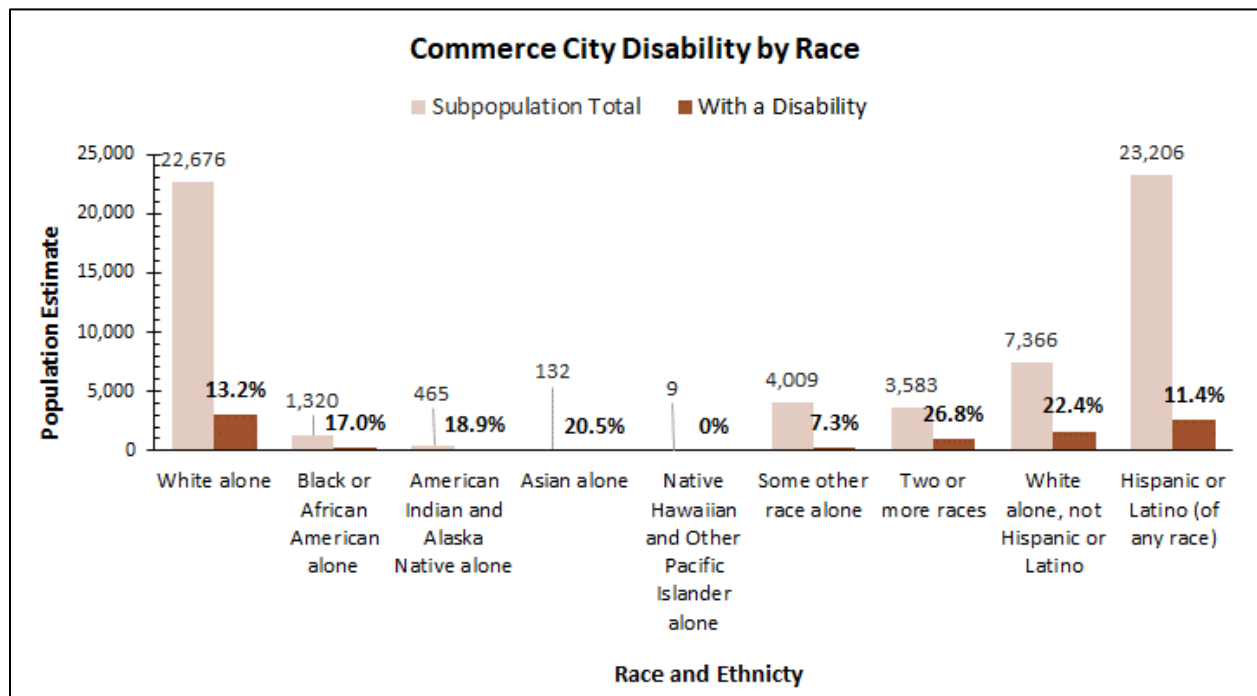


Figure 8. Commerce City disability by race compared to each subpopulation total

Disability Type

The percentages for the types of disabilities documented were calculated, as per Census methodology, by dividing the total subpopulation of each type of disability by the total

subpopulation of residents living with a disability.¹ In Commerce City, 8.7% of people living with disabilities have ambulatory difficulty, 5.0% live with cognitive difficulty, 4.9% have difficulty living independently, 3.3% have difficulty with self-care, 3.4% have vision difficulty, and 3.0% have hearing difficulty (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a).

Types of Disabilities in Commerce City			
Disability Type	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
With a hearing difficulty	965	±224	3.0%
With a vision difficulty	1,100	±428	3.4%
With a cognitive difficulty	1,500	±338	5.0%
With an ambulatory difficulty	2,589	±524	8.7%
With a self-care difficulty	977	±338	3.3%
With an independent living difficulty	1,059	±250	4.9%

Table 7. Types of disabilities and percentages of total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability in Commerce City (n=4,590)

Aurora

Basic Characteristics

The city of Aurora’s population, updated by Department of Labor for the State of Colorado (DOLA), estimates the population to be 386,913 as of June 2022 (DOLA, 2022b). However, in the 2020 Census the population was estimated to be 379,434 residents (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c;). The growth rate, estimated in the 2020 Census, was 1.3% per year (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022a). The growth rate in Aurora is slightly higher, 0.8% per annum, in comparison to the rest of Arapahoe County (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022a). In comparison to the State of Colorado, Aurora’s growth rate is only 0.1% higher. (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022a). Since the 2010 Census, Aurora's population has increased from 326,419 residents or by 2.1% (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022a).

¹ As per Census methodology, percentages for hearing difficulty and independent living difficulty were calculated differently. For hearing difficulty, percentages were calculated from the total population. For independent living difficulty percentages were calculated out of the population 18 and older.

Age Characteristics

The median age in Aurora is 34.8 years old (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022a). 33.9 years for males, and 36.0 years for females (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022a). Aurora’s median age is 2.1 years younger than the average population of Arapahoe County (DOLA, 2022a). Statistically, women and men are significantly younger in Aurora in comparison to the rest of Arapahoe County (DOLA, 2022a).

Aurora Median Age		
	Estimate (Years)	Margin of Error
Total	34.8	±0.3
Male	33.9	±0.4
Female	36	±0.5

Table 8. Aurora median age

The sex composition is 50.3% female and 49.7% male (DOLA, 2022a). 75.1% of the population is 18 years or over, 24.9% is under 18 years old, 11.9% is 65 years or older, and 6.8% is under 5 years old (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022a).

Aurora Sex Composition & Age Dependency	
Total Population	386,913
Female	50.3%
Male	49.7%
Persons under 5 years	6.8%
Persons under 18 years	24.9%
Persons 18 years and over	75.1%
Persons 65 years and over	11.9%

Table 9. Aurora sex composition and age dependency

Race and Ethnicity

As of 2020, the largest racial group represented in Aurora is White constituting 44.2% of the population (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022a). Hispanic is the next largest creating

28.3% of the total population (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022a). 16.1% identify as Black, 6.7% of the population as Asian, 0.4% of the population identify as another race, and 0.3% are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022a) 3.5% identify as two or more races (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022a).

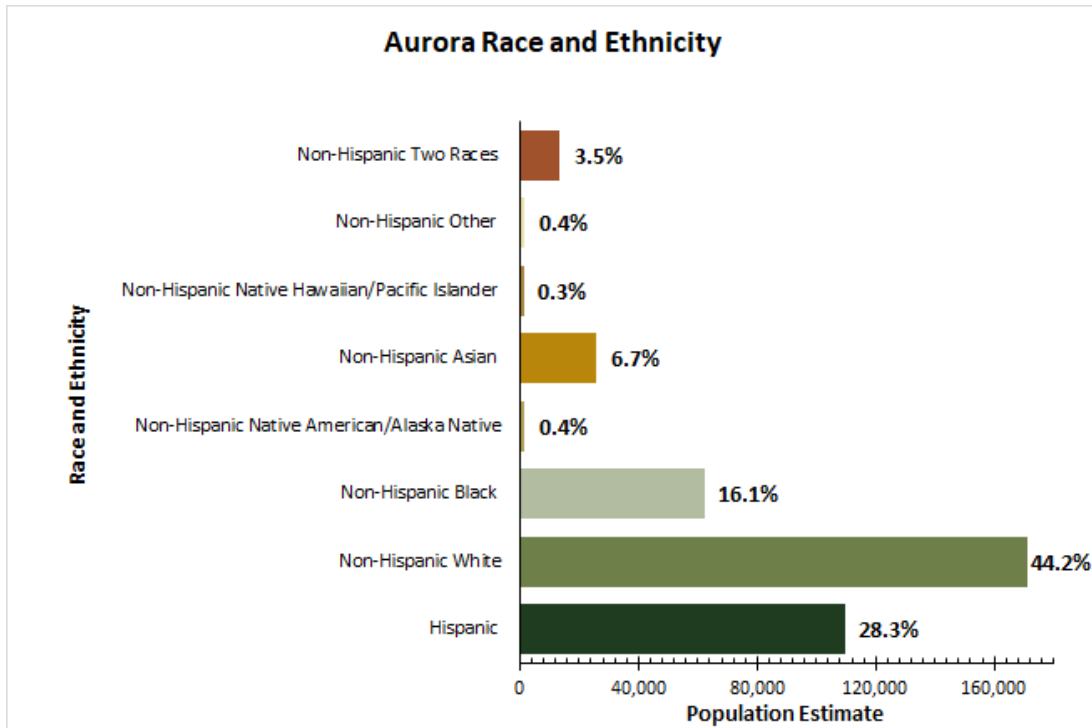


Figure 9. Aurora race and ethnicity demographics

Origin of Citizens

The natural-born citizen population (referred to as native by the U.S Census Bureau) is defined as anyone born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S Island Area, or abroad of a U.S citizen parent or parents (United Census Bureau, 2021c). The foreign-born population includes anyone who is not a U.S citizen at birth including those who have become U.S citizens through naturalization, lawful permanent residents, temporary migrants, refugees and asylees, and undocumented migrants (United Census Bureau, 2021c). In Aurora, 79.4% or 301,241 residents are natural-born (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 20.6% or 78,193 residents are foreign born inhabitants (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c).

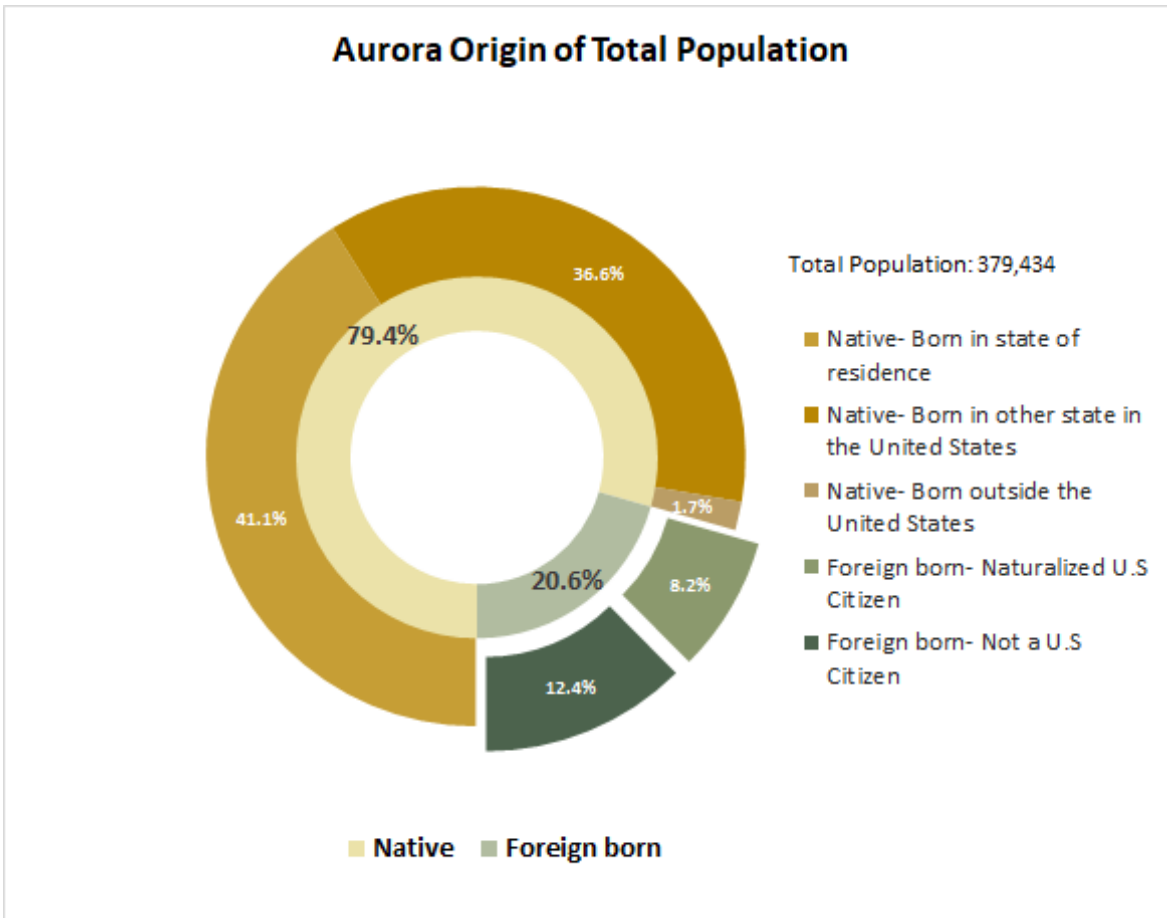


Figure 10. Aurora origin of total population: natural born (native) vs. foreign born (n= 379,434)

8.2% or 31,018 residents are naturalized citizens (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). In the population of naturalized citizens, 35.7% or 11,074 residents are from Asia, 27.5% or 8,527 are from Latin America, 22.5% or 6,980 residents are from Africa, 12.6% or 3,904 residents are from Europe (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 1.1% or 356 residents are from North America, and 0.6% or 177 residents are from Oceania (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c).

It is estimated that out of the total population, 12.4% or 47,175 residents are not naturalized citizens (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). Of this demographic, 64.1% or 30,222 residents are from Latin America (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 19.6% or 9,256 residents are from Asia, 11.6% or 5,479 residents are from Africa, 3.3% or 1,543 residents are European, 1% or 460 residents are from Oceania,

0.5% or 215 residents are from North America (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c).

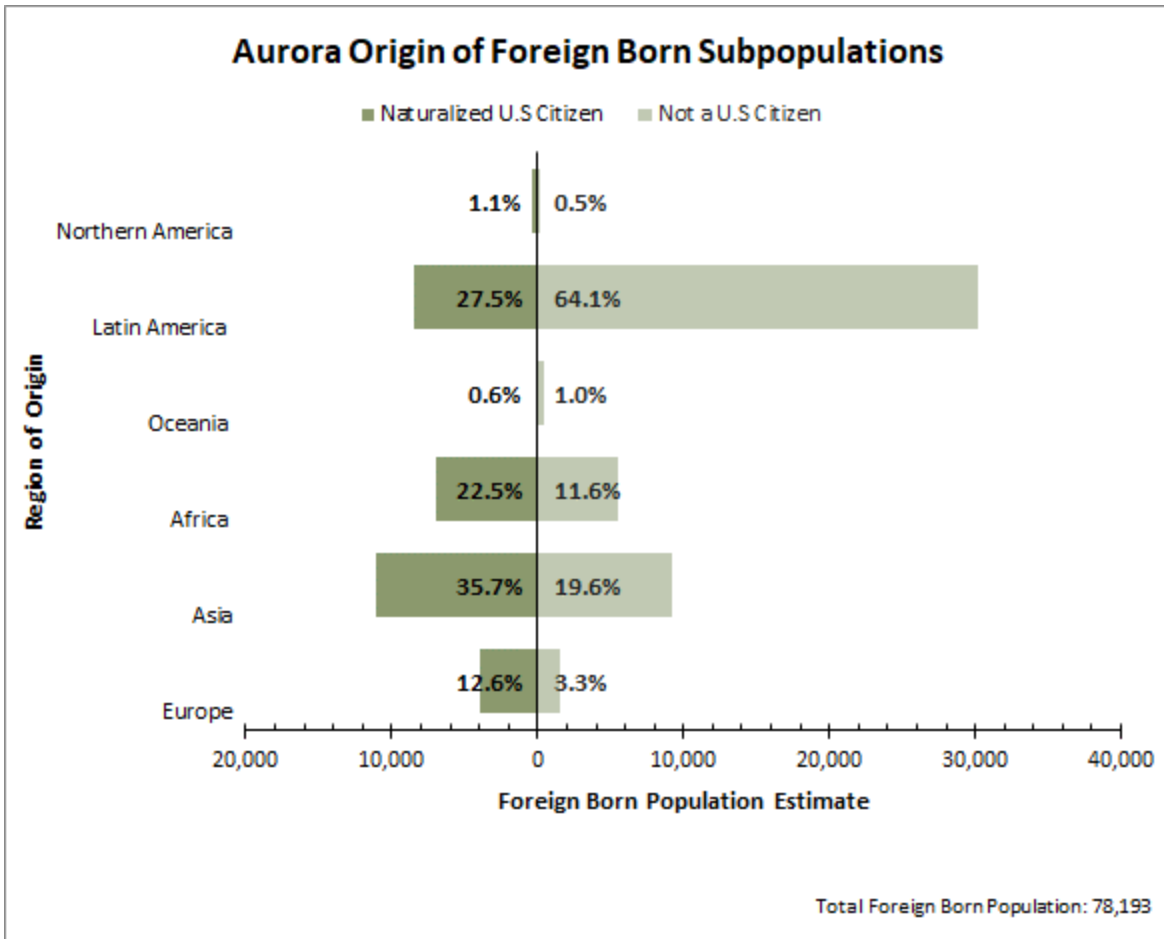


Figure 11. Aurora origin of foreign born subpopulation (n=78,193)

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment, as per the Census Bureau methodology, is only estimated for the population over 25 years of age or 251,550 residents (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). In the population over 25 years of age in Aurora, 5.9% have an educational attainment of less than the 9th grade (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). 6.7% have 9th to 12th grade education, but no diploma, 26.5% are high school graduates or equivalent, 21.3% have some college education, but no degree, 9.6% have an associate's degree, and 19.7% have a bachelor's

degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). 10.3% of the population attained graduate or professional level degrees (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a).

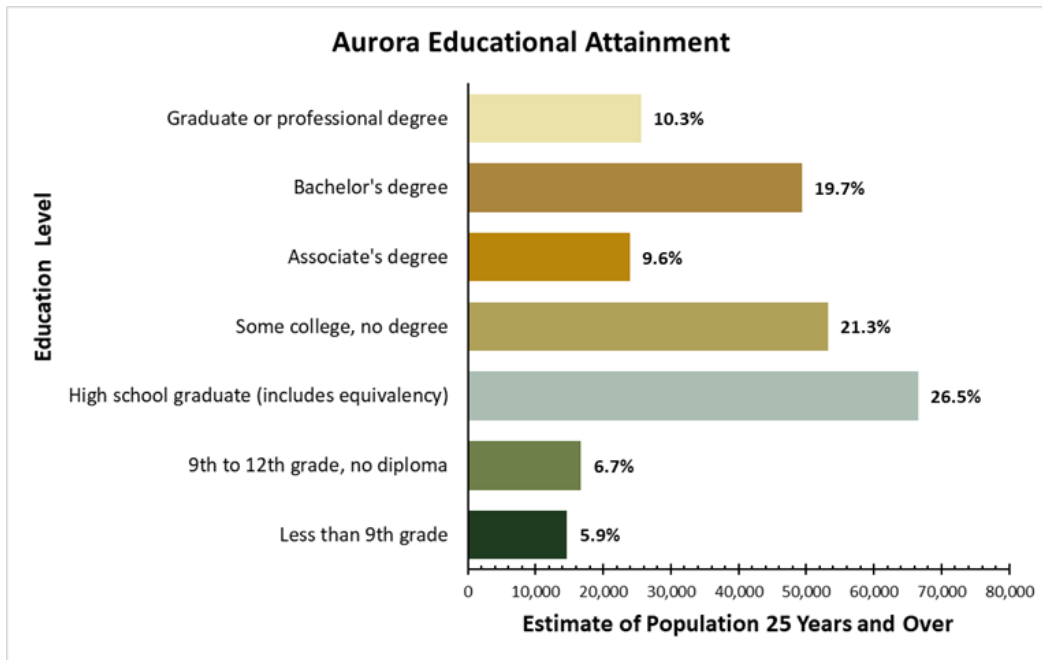


Figure 12. Aurora educational attainment for population 25 years and over (n=251,550)

Educational Attainment by Race

Educational attainment, as per the Census Bureau methodology, is only estimated for the population over 25 years of age or 251,550 residents (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). Educational attainment by race is divided into two categories of high school graduate or higher and bachelor’s degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 156,173 White residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 90.8% are high school graduates and 34.3% have a bachelor’s degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 128,421 White alone, not Hispanic or Latino residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 95.8% are high school graduates and 39.1% have a bachelor’s degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 56,916 Hispanic or Latino residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 68.7% are high school graduates and 12.1% have a bachelor’s degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 40,907 Black residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau,

2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 91.3% are high school graduates and 24.8% have a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c).

68.8% are high school graduates and 8.6% have bachelor's degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 17,767 Asian residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 73.2% are high school graduates and 34.6% have a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 12,406 residents of two or more races have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 83.8% are high school graduates and 24.9% have a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 2,145 American Indian or Alaska Native alone residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 83.4% are high school graduates and 20.5% have a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 754 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 87% are high school graduates and 22.9% have bachelor's degrees or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c).

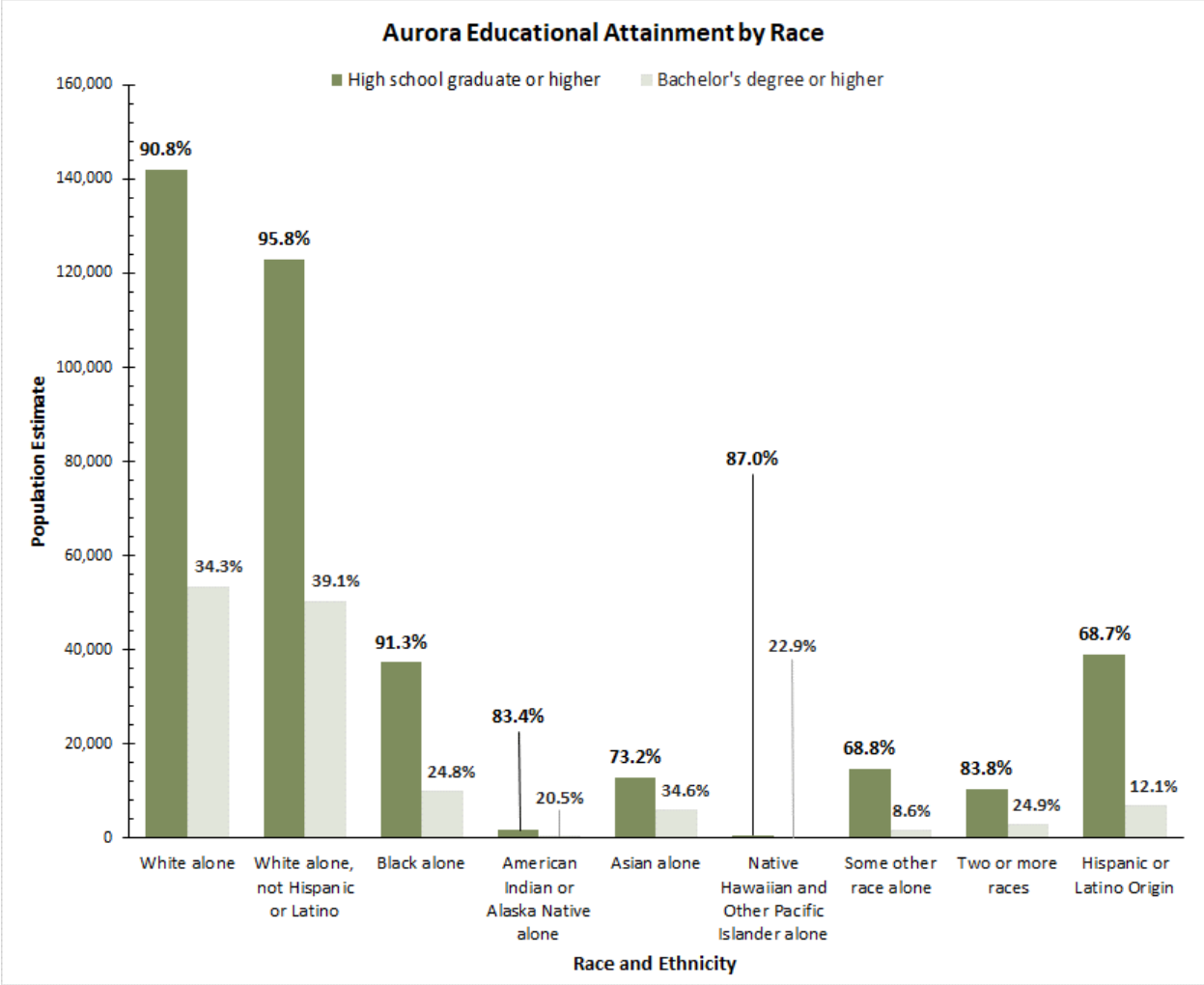


Figure 13. Aurora educational attainment by race for population 25 years and older (n=251,550)

Housing Characteristics

Updated in June 2022 by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs, the median gross rent for renting households in Aurora is \$1,401 per month and the median house value is \$322,200 (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). 61.6% of housing is owner-occupied (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022a). 38.4% of housing is renter occupied (State Demography Office, 2022a; DOLA, 2022a). On average there are 2.4 people per household in Aurora (State Demography Office, 2022a; DOLA, 2022a).

Aurora Occupied Housing Units			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
Housing Tenure			
Occupied housing units	133,062	±1,306	(X)
Owner-occupied	82,030	±1,324	61.6%
Renter-occupied	51,032	±1,309	38.4%

Table 10. Aurora occupied housing units: owner occupied vs. renter occupied

2% of owners pay 30-35% of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). 8.4% of owners pay 35% or more of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). 11.6% of renters pay 30-35% of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). 46.1% of renters pay 35% or more of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b).

Aurora Housing Values			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)			
<i>Median Housing Value</i>	\$322,200	(X)	(X)
Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households paying 30-35% of income on housing	387	±108	2.0%
Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households paying 35% or more	1,606	±274	8.4%
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)			
<i>Median Gross Monthly Rent</i>	\$1,401	(X)	(X)
Percentage of Rental Households paying 30-35% of income on housing	5,707	±603	11.6%
Percentage of Rental-Occupied Households paying 35% or more	22,719	±1,061	46.1%

Table 11. Aurora occupied housing units: owner vs. renter occupied

Primary Language Spoken at Home

67.2% or 237,818 of Aurora citizens speak only English (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). 32.8% or 115,965 residents speak a language other than English (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). Out of the total population of Aurora, 20.5% or 72,449 residents speak Spanish, 4.5% or 15,983 residents speak Asian-Pacific languages, and 3.9% or 13,3964 residents speak Other Indo-

European languages (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). 3.8% or 13,569 residents speak other languages outside of those groups (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a).

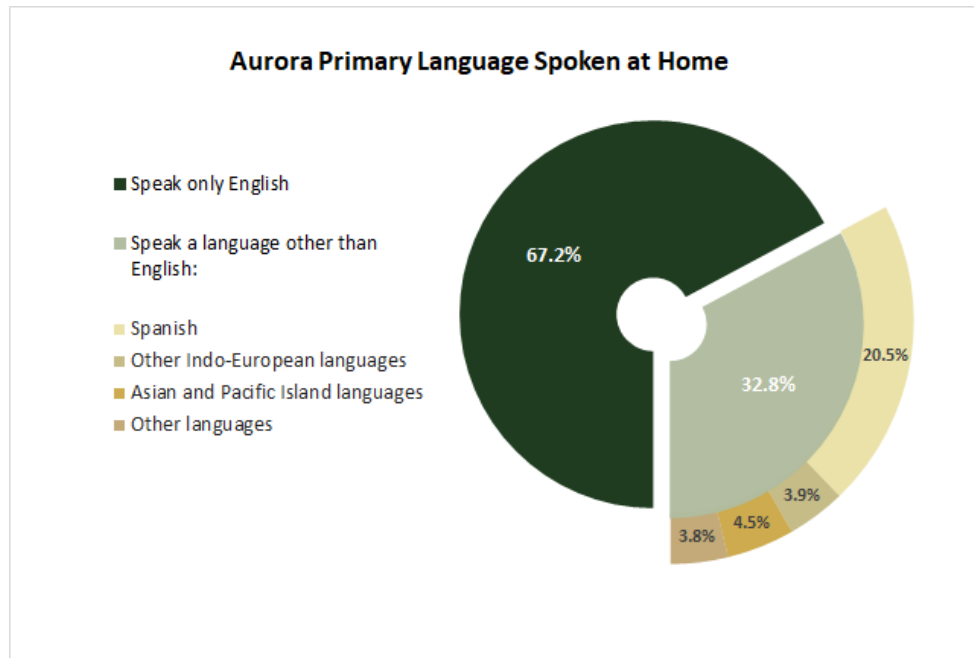


Figure 14. Commerce City primary language spoken at home

Poverty Threshold by Race

The U.S Census Bureau determines poverty thresholds based on gross income before taxes (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b). The Census Bureau assigns each person 1 out of 48 poverty thresholds which are dictated by family size and age of members (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b). In Aurora, the poverty threshold by race out of the population of each racial group indicated that 15.9% of residents who identify as another race, 14.7% of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, 14.6% of Hispanics or Latinos, 14.4% of Black residents, 14.1% of Asian residents, and 11.3% of residents who identify as two or more races live below the poverty threshold (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). 9.9% of American Indian and Alaska Native residents, 7.9% of White residents and 6.0% of White alone, not Hispanic or Latino residents live below the poverty level as well (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a).

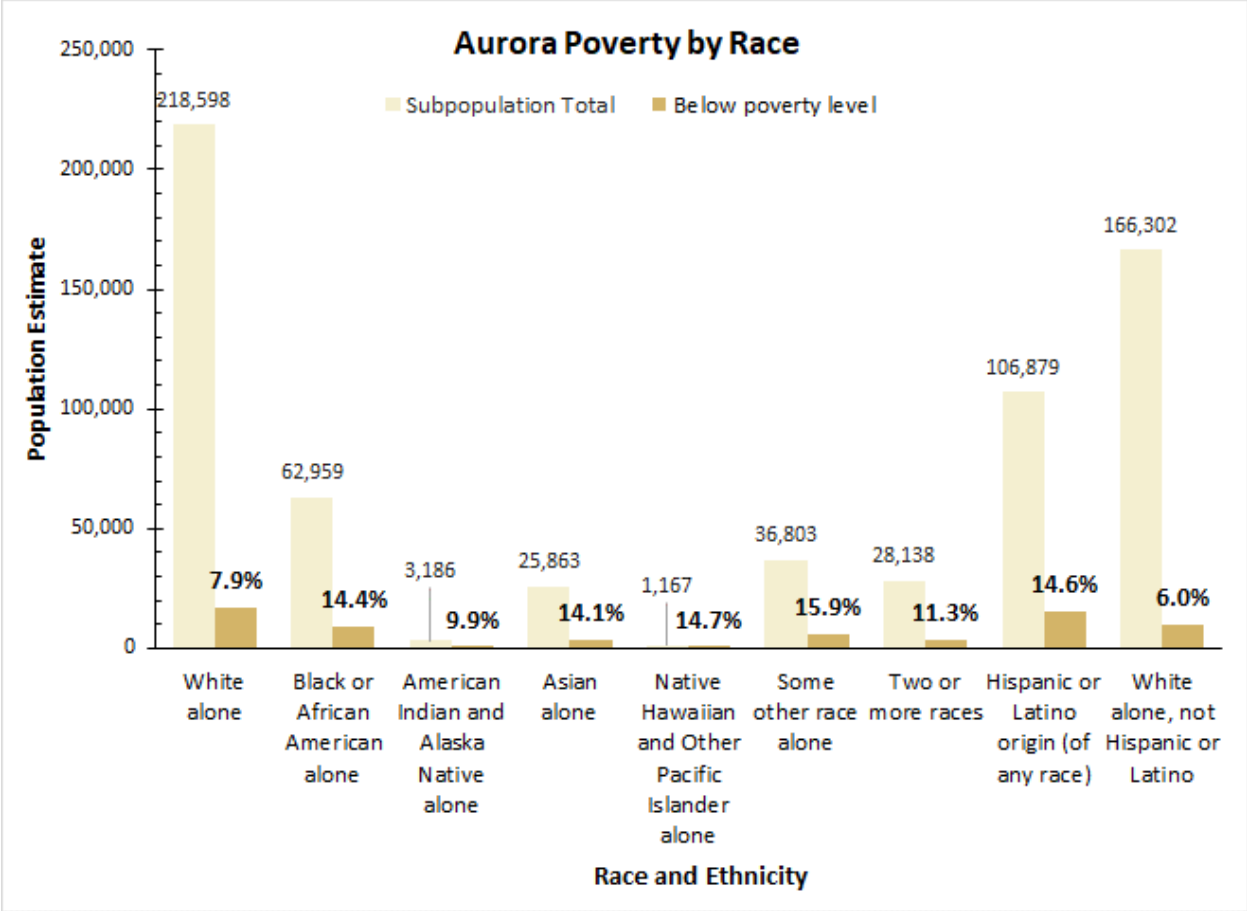


Figure 15. Aurora poverty threshold by race compared to subpopulation totals

Means of Transportation

The following means of transportation data is estimated for Aurora workers 16 years or older. This is the age group selected by the U.S Census (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). In assessment of workers 16 and over, 195,135 citizens, 74.2% drove alone using a car, truck, or van, 10.4% carpooled using a car, truck, or van, and 4.2% used public transportation (excluding taxicab) (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). Totals displayed as per readily available Census data and did not include, biking, walking, or other man powered transport.

Means of Transportation: Aurora		
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	195,135	±2,225
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	21,146	±1,405
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	144,790	±2,188
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	8,288	±757

Table 12. Aurora means of transportation for workers 16 years and over

Disability

The total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability of Aurora is 38,865 or 10.3% of the total population (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; Table 8). 10.1% of all males and 10.5% of all females in Aurora reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; Table 8). 52.4% of residents 75 years and over, 21.9% of ages 35 to 64, and 11.1% of ages 35 to 64 reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; Table 8). The lowest percentages were reported in younger age groups. 5.9% ages 18 to 34 years, 4.4% ages 5-17 years old, and 0.3% under 5 years reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; Table 8).

Age & Sex of Disabled Residents in Aurora			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability	38,865	±1,505	10.3%
<i>Sex</i>			
Male	18,849	±1,160	10.1%
Female	20,016	±1,000	10.5%
Under 5 years	74	±63	0.3%
5 to 17 years	3013	±436	4.4%
18 to 34 years	5622	±528	5.9%
35 to 64 years	15,833	±1,103	11.1%
65 to 74 years	6273	±516	21.9%
75 years and over	8050	±619	52.4%

Table 13. Disability demographics per age group and sex of Aurora

Disability by Race

Percentages were calculated for each race and ethnic group, as per Census methodology, by dividing the number of residents of each racial/ethnic group, who reported having a disability, by each racial/ethnic group’s total subpopulation. It is estimated that 13.4% of White alone, not Hispanic or Latino residents, 12.0% of American Indian and Alaska Native alone residents, 11.5% of White residents, and 9.7% of Asian residents live with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). 9.9% of Black residents, 7.7% of residents who identify as another race, 6.5% of residents who identify as two or more races, 6.2% of Hispanic or Latino residents, and 3.2% of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander residents reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a).

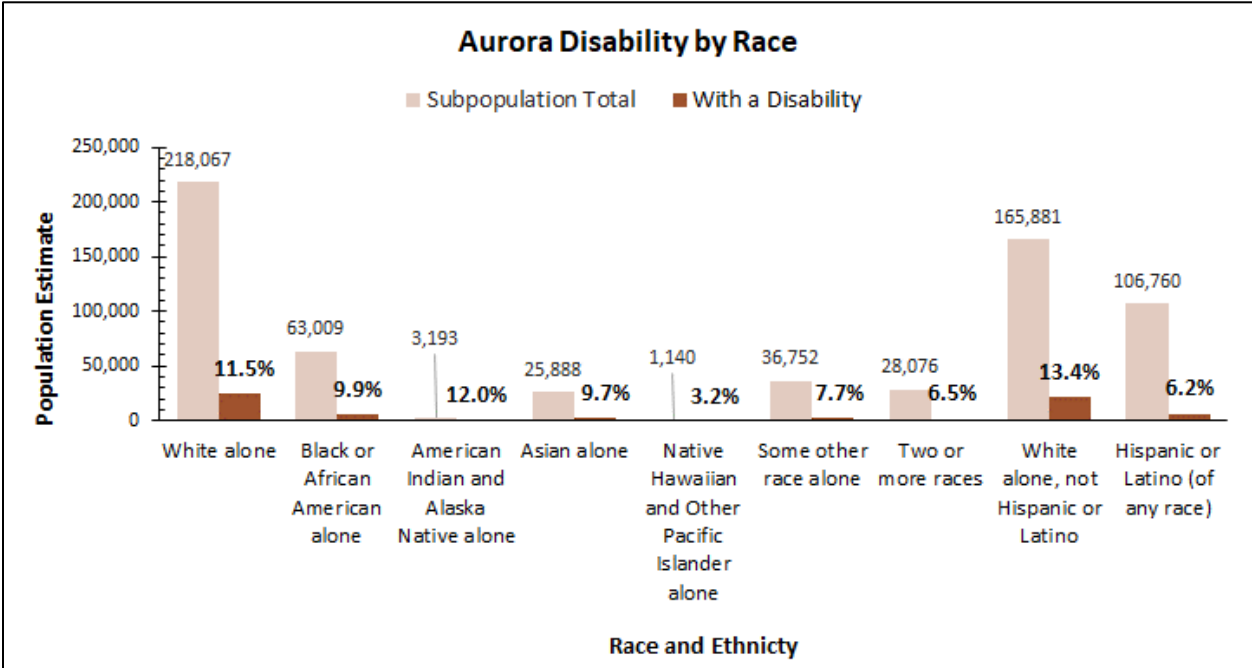


Figure 16. Aurora disability by race compared to each subpopulation total

Disability Type

The percentages were calculated, as per Census methodology, by dividing the total subpopulation of each type of disability by the total subpopulation of residents living with a disability.² In Aurora, 5.1% of people living with a disability have ambulatory difficulty, 4.9% have

² As per Census methodology, percentages for hearing difficulty and independent living difficulty were calculated differently. For hearing difficulty, percentages were calculated from the total population. For independent living difficulty percentages were calculated out of the population 18 and older.

difficulty living independently, 4.4% have cognitive difficulty, 3.0% have hearing difficulty, and 2.2% have vision difficulty, and 1.9% have difficulty with self-care (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a).

Types of Disabilities in Aurora			
Disability Type	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
With a hearing difficulty	11,262	±847	3.0%
With a vision difficulty	8,159	±736	2.2%
With a cognitive difficulty	15,422	±1,101	4.4%
With an ambulatory difficulty	17,819	±904	5.1%
With a self-care difficulty	6595	±689	1.9%
With an independent living difficulty	13,892	±857	4.9%

Table 14. Types of disabilities and percentages of total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability in Aurora (n= 38,865)

Montbello

Basic Characteristics

As of 2020, the population for Montbello Colorado, located in Denver County, was 36,622 (U.S Census Bureau, 2020). Readily available Census data did not provide population growth percentages for Montbello.

Age Characteristics

The median age in Montbello is 25.4 years (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).24.5 years for males, and 26.2 years for females (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

Montbello Median Age		
	Estimate (Years)	Margin of Error
Total	25.4	(X)
Male	24.5	(X)
Female	26.2	(X)

Table 15. Montbello median age

The sex composition is 49.2% female and 50.8% male (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 70.2% of the population are 18 and over, 29.8% are under 18 years old,

8.5% are 65 years and over, 6.7% are under 5 years old (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

Montbello Sex Composition & Age Dependency	
Total Population	36,622
Female	49.2%
Male	50.8%
Persons under 5 years	6.7%
Persons under 18 years	29.8%
Persons 18 years and over	70.2%
Persons 65 years and over	8.5%

Table 16. Sex composition and age dependency of Montbello

Race and Ethnicity

As of 2020, 64.2% of Montbello’s population is Hispanic or Latino (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 9.1% identify as Black, 3.2% identify as two races or more, and 3.0% identify as Asian (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). Both Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and residents of another race compose 0.4% of the population (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 0.5% identify as Native American or Alaska Native (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

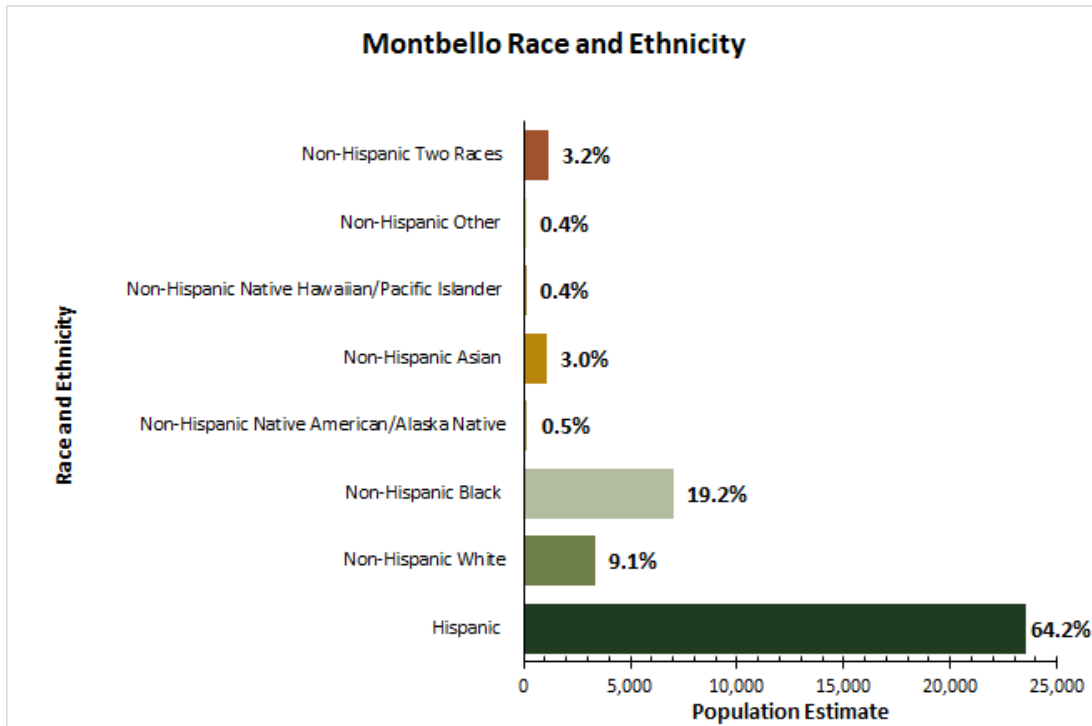


Figure 17. Montbello race and ethnicity demographics

Origin of Citizens

The natural-born citizen population (referred to as native by the U.S Census Bureau) is defined as anyone born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S Island Area, or abroad of a U.S citizen parent or parents (United Census Bureau, 2021c). The foreign-born population includes anyone who is not a U.S citizen at birth including those who have become U.S citizens through naturalization, lawful permanent residents, temporary migrants, refugees and asylees, and undocumented migrants (United Census Bureau, 2021c). In Montbello, 25,984 or 71% of the population is natural born and 10,638 or 29% of inhabitants are foreign born (United Census Bureau, 2021c).

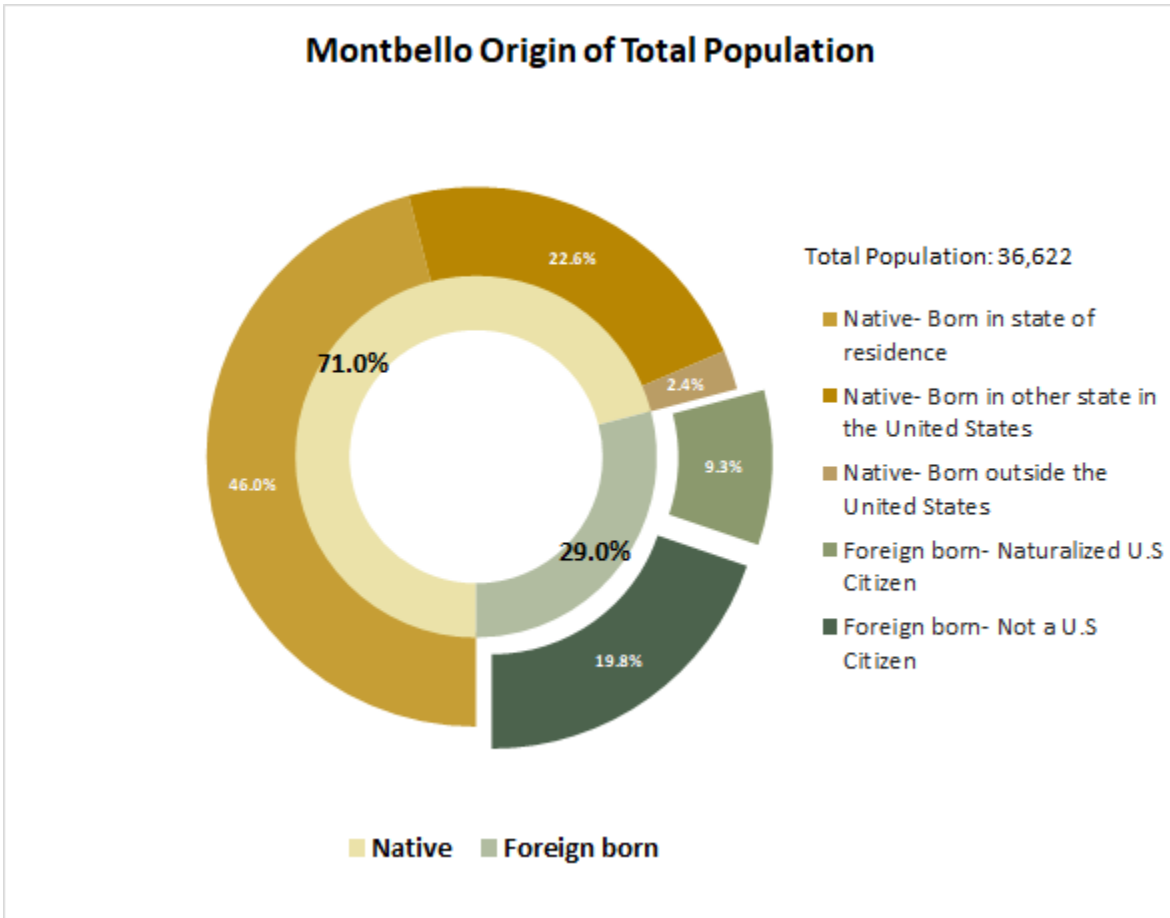


Figure 18. Montbello origin of total population: natural born (native) vs. foreign born (n= 36,622)

Of the total population, 9.3% or 10,638 residents are naturalized citizens (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 72.3% or 2,456 naturalized citizens are from Latin America (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). For the remaining naturalized citizen population: 20.7% or 705 are from Asia, 4.5% or 153 are from Africa, and 2.5% or 84 are from Europe (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). There are no estimated naturalized citizens from Oceania or Northern America. (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). Of the total population, 19.8% or 17,240 residents are estimated not to be naturalized citizens (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). Of this demographic, 93.5% or 6,766 are from Latin America (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 3.7% or 268 are from Asia, 1.9% or 268 are from Africa, and 1% or 71 are from Oceania (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). There are no non-citizens

estimated from Oceania or Northern America (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c).

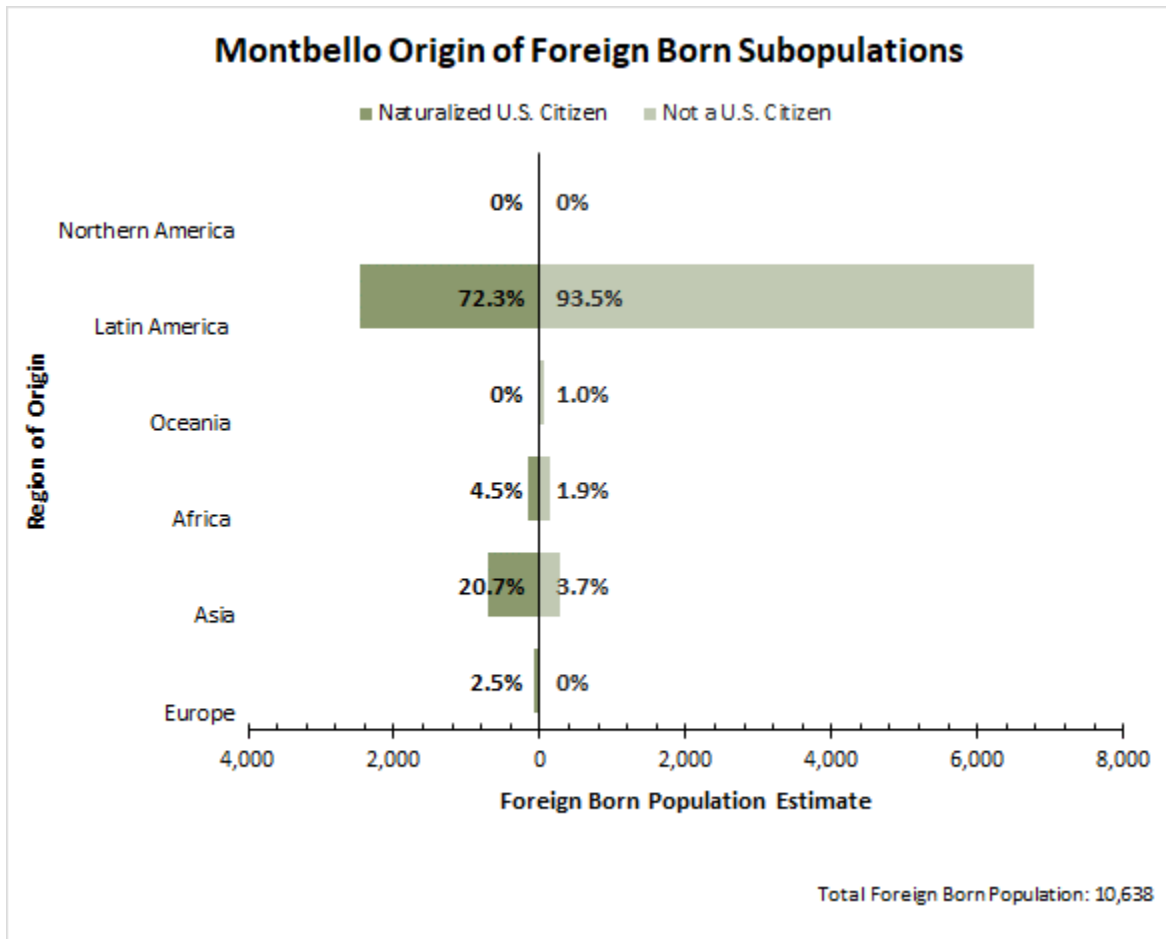


Figure 19. Montbello origin of foreign-born subpopulation (n=10,638)

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment, as per the Census Bureau methodology, is only estimated for the population over 25 years of age or 21,800 residents (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). 17.2% or 3,720 residents have an educational attainment of less than the 9th grade (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 13.6% or 2,969 residents have 9th to 12th grade education with no diploma (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 28.8% or 6,283 residents are high school graduates or equivalent, 6.9% or 1,493 residents have an associate’s degree, and 10.1% or 2,192 residents have a bachelor’s degree

(U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 3.7% or 809 residents have attained graduate or professional level degrees (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

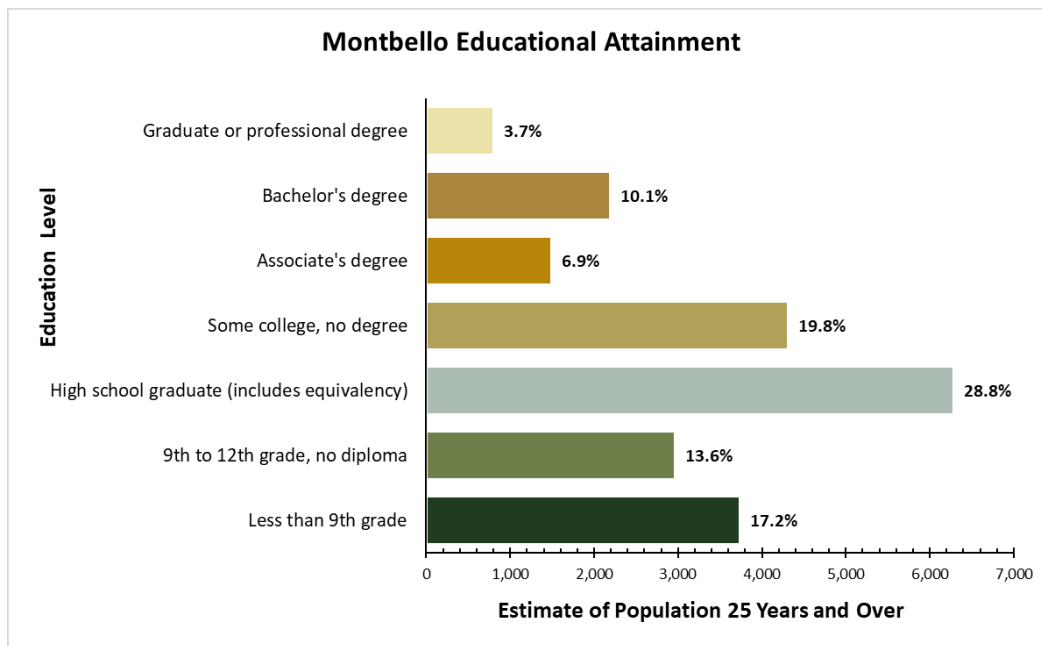


Figure 20. Montbello educational attainment for population 25 years and over (n=21,088)

Educational Attainment by Race

Educational attainment by race is also only estimated for the population over 25 years of age or 21,800 residents (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). It is divided into two categories of high school graduate or higher and bachelor’s degree or higher. The race demographic with the largest educational attainment in Montbello is Hispanic or Latino, 12,085 residents, (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 53.1% are high school graduates and 5.1% have bachelor’s degrees or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 9,883 White residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 68% are high school graduates and 15.8% have bachelor’s degrees or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 5,266 Black residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 90.4% are high school graduates and 17.5% have bachelor’s degrees or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 3,984 residents that identify as another race alone have either degree

(U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 39.2% are high school graduates and 2.7% have bachelor's degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 1,476 residents who identify as two races or more have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 82.4% are high school graduates and 9.4% have bachelor's degrees or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 834 Asian residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 63.5% are high school graduates and 21.7% have bachelor's degrees or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 204 American Indian or Alaska Native alone residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 76% are high school graduates and 25% have bachelor's degrees or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 152 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 96.7% are high school graduates and 24.3% have bachelor's degrees or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

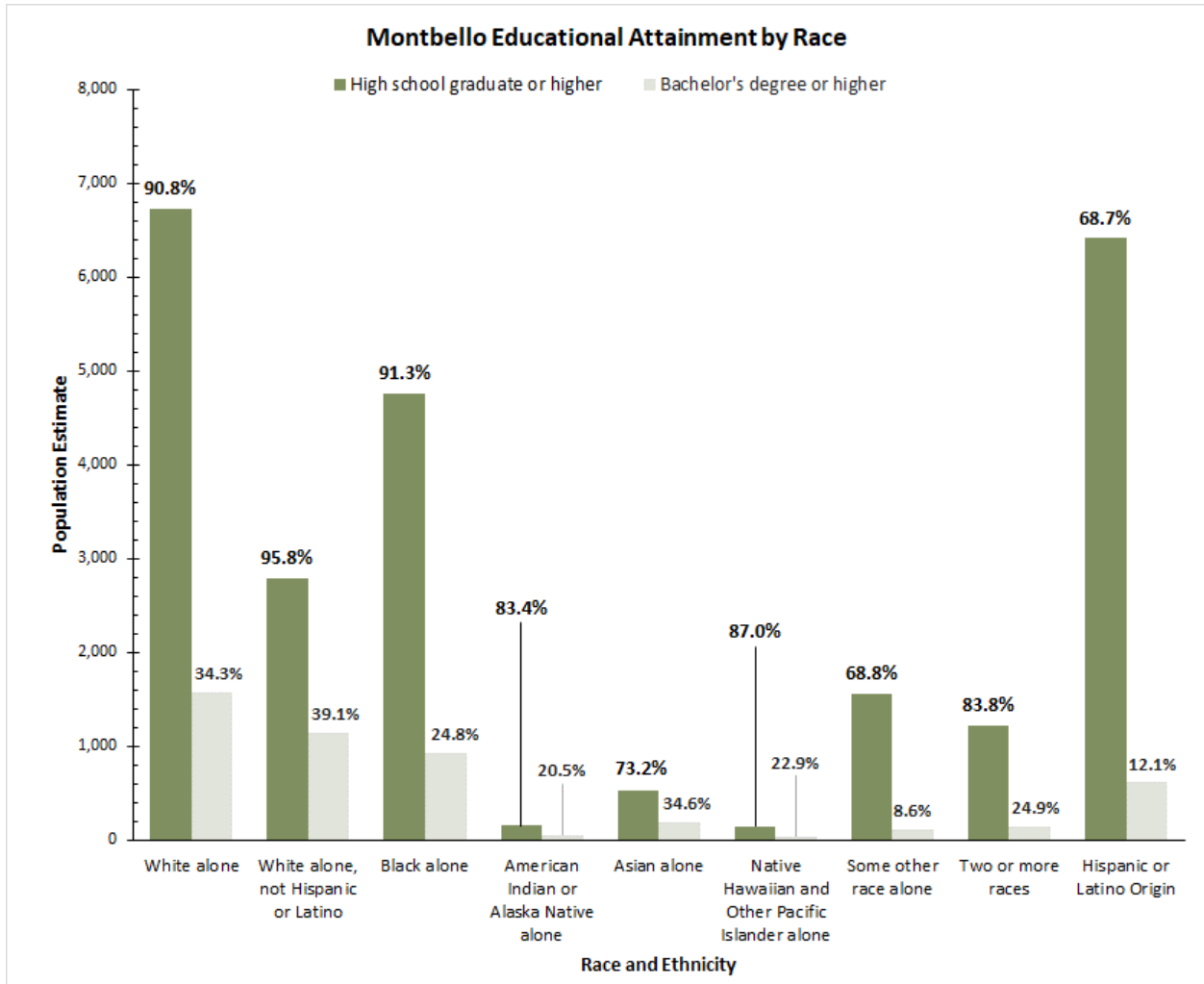


Figure 21. Montbello educational attainment by race (n=21,088)

Housing Characteristics

As of 2020, Montbello’s median gross monthly rent was \$1,210 and the median house value \$208,886 (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). 62% of housing is owner-occupied (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). 38% is renter occupied (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b).

Montbello Occupied Housing Units			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
Housing Tenure			
Occupied housing units	8,705	±463	(X)
Owner-occupied	5,400	±366	62.0%
Renter-occupied	3,305	±425	37.9%

Table 17. Montbello occupied housing: owner vs. renter occupied

2.7% of owners pay 30-35% of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). 22% of owners pay 35% or more of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). 10.2% of renters pay 30-35% of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b). 46.4% of renters pay 35% or more of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; DOLA, 2022b).

Montbello Housing Values			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)			
<i>Median Housing Value</i>	\$208,886	(X)	(X)
Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households paying 30-35% of income on housing	365	±147	2.7%
Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households paying 35% or more	1,203	±227.4	22.3%
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)			
<i>Median Gross Monthly Rent</i>	\$1,210	(X)	(X)
Percentage of Rental Households paying 30-35% of income on housing	338	±150.1	10.2%
Percentage of Rental-Occupied Households paying 35% or more	1,535	±310.3	46.4%

Table 18. Montbello comparative housing values: owner vs. renter occupied

Primary Language Spoken at Home

58.4% or 22,535 resident citizens speak English only (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 41.6% or 16,031 residents speak a language other than English (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). Out of the total population of Montbello, 30.5% or 11,768 residents of the total population speak Spanish, 4.5% or 1,730 residents speak Asian-Pacific languages, 2.7% or 1,054 residents speak other Indo-European languages, and 3.8% or 1,479 residents speak other languages outside of those groups (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

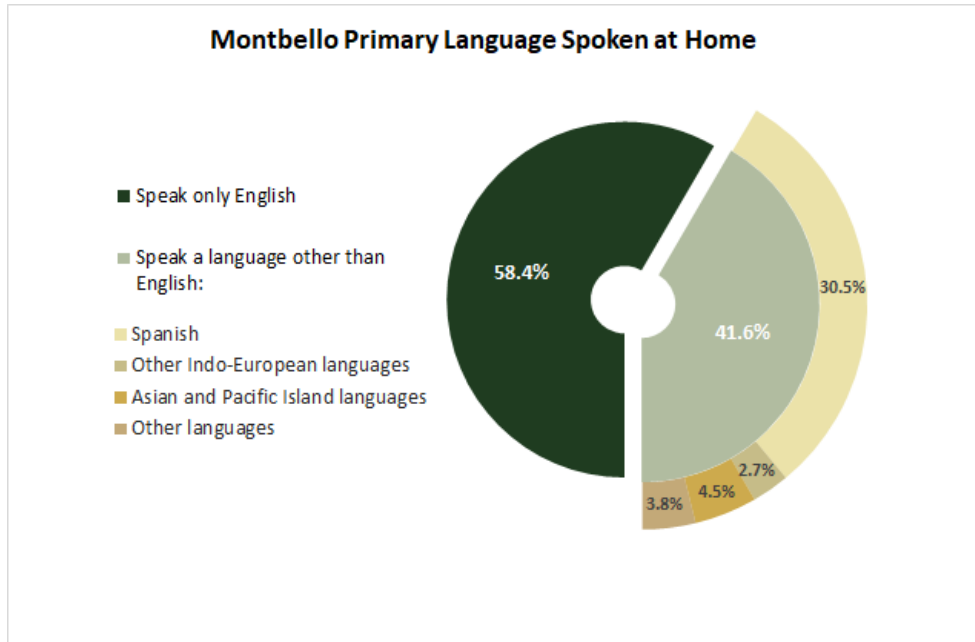


Figure 22. Montbello primary language spoken at home

Poverty Threshold by Race

The U.S Census Bureau determines poverty thresholds based on gross income before taxes (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b). The Bureau assigns each person 1 out of 48 poverty thresholds which are dictated by family size and age of members (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b). As of 2021, the poverty threshold for individuals under the age of 65 with no children is 14,097 and for individuals over the age of 65 with children, 12,996 (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b). In Montbello, the poverty threshold by race out of the total population of each racial subpopulation demonstrated that 24.9% or 3,133 residents of two or more races, 23.4% or 5,186 Black residents, and 19.8% or 19,096 Hispanic or Latino residents are under the poverty threshold (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). Additionally, 17.1% or 13,686 White residents, 8.1% or 2,716 White alone, not Hispanic or Latino residents, and 2.4% or 634 Asian residents are under the poverty threshold (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 15% or 6,014 residents of another race and 1.6% or 316 American Indian residents are under the poverty threshold (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). No Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander are estimated to live below the poverty threshold in Montbello (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

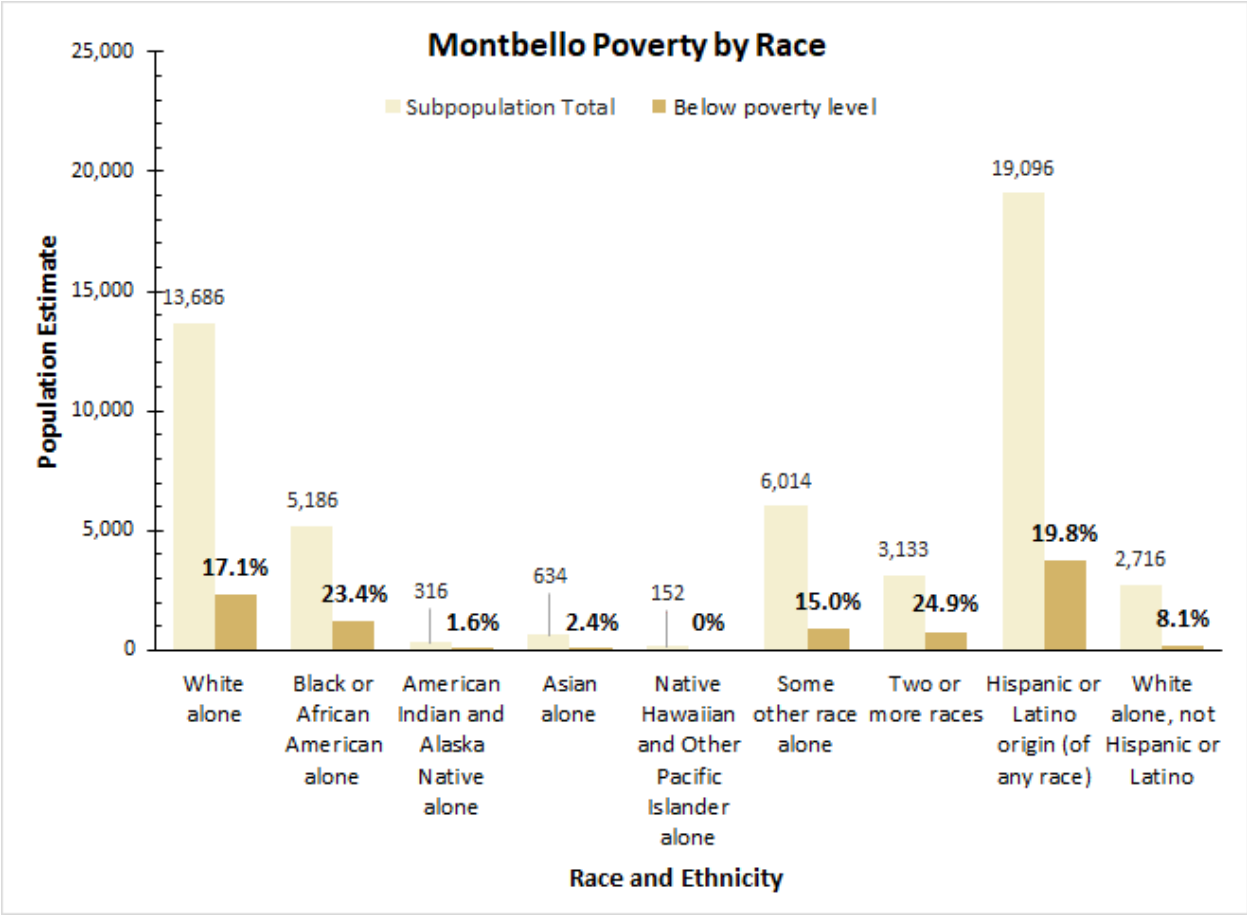


Figure 23. Montbello poverty threshold by race compared to subpopulation totals

Means of Transportation

The following means of transportation data is estimated for Montbello workers 16 years and older. This is the age group selected by the U.S Census (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). In assessment of workers 16 and over, 16,242 citizens, 14.8% carpooled using a car, truck, or van, 76.7% drove alone using a car, truck, or van, and 4.3% used public transportation (excluding taxicab) (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). Totals displayed as per readily available Census data and did not include, biking, walking, or other man powered transport.

Means of Transportation: Montbello		
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	16,242	±1,161
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	2,411	±1,029
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	12,464	±403
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	693	±188

Table 19. Means of transportation for Montbello for workers 16 years and over

Disability

The total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability is 3,311 residents or 9.1% of the total population (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 7.8% of males and 10.4% of females reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 33.3% of residents ages 65-74 and 32.4% of resident ages 35-64 reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). The lowest percentages were reported in younger age groups. 11.5% of residents ages 18-34, 4.5% of residents ages 5-17, and 1.3% of residents under 5 years old reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

Age & Sex of Disabled Residents in Montbello			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability	3,311	±490	9.1%
<i>Sex</i>			
Male	1,441	±250	7.8%
Female	1,870	±375	10.4%
Under 5 years	32	±64	1.3%
5 to 17 years	383	±161	4.5%
18 to 34 years	464	±166	4.5%
35 to 64 years	1,406	±292	11.5%
65 to 74 years	681	±210	33.3%
75 years and over	345	±119	32.4%

Table 20. Disability demographics per age group and sex of Montbello

Disability by Race

Percentages were calculated for each race and ethnic group, as per Census methodology, by dividing the number of residents of each racial/ethnic group, who reported having a disability, by each racial/ethnic group's total subpopulation. It is estimated that 9.4% of White alone, not Hispanic or Latino residents, 13.8% of Black residents, 9.9% of Asian residents, and 9.4% of American Indian and Alaska Native residents reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 6.4% of residents who identify as two races or more, 6.1% of Hispanic or Latino residents, 5.1% of residents who identify as another race, and 4.6% of Native Hawaiian or other Pacific islander residents reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

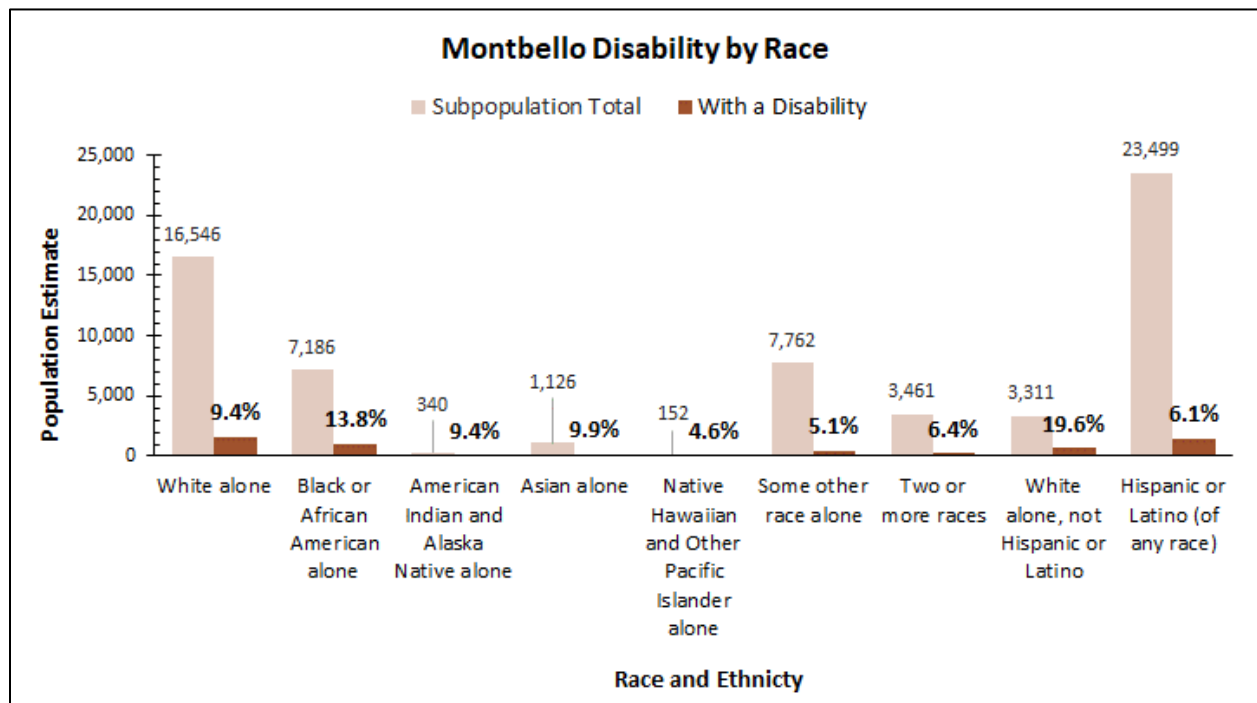


Figure 24. Montbello disability by race compared to each subpopulation total

Disability Type

The percentages for types of disabilities were calculated, as per Census methodology, by dividing the total subpopulation of each type of disability by the total subpopulation of

residents living with a disability.³ In Montbello, 3.8% of people living with a disability have ambulatory or independent living difficulty (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 3.4% have cognitive difficulty, 2.9% have vision difficulty, 2.2% have hearing difficulty, and 1.3% have difficulty with self-care (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

Types of Disabilities in Montbello			
Disability Type	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
With a hearing difficulty	822	±196.1	2.2%
With a vision difficulty	1,045	±270.1	2.9%
With a cognitive difficulty	1,229	±285.7	3.4%
With an ambulatory difficulty	1,402	±282.2	3.8%
With a self-care difficulty	477	±141.2	1.3%
With an independent living difficulty	970	±197.5	3.8%

Table 21. Types of disabilities and percentages of total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability in Montbello (n=3,311)

Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

Basic Characteristics

As of 2020, the population for Gateway-Green Valley Ranch, Colorado, located in Denver County, was 42,142. Readily available Census data did not provide population growth percentages for Gateway-Green Valley Ranch.

Age Characteristics

The median age is 32.2, 33.2 for males and 31.3 for females (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

³ As per Census methodology, percentages for hearing difficulty and independent living difficulty were calculated differently. For hearing difficulty, percentages were calculated from the total population. For independent living difficulty percentages were calculated out of the population 18 and older.

Gateway-Green Vally Ranch Median Age		
	Estimate (Years)	Margin of Error
Total	32.2	(X)
Male	33.2	(X)
Female	31.3	(X)

Table 22. Gateway-Green Valley Ranch median age

The sex composition is 51.8% female and 48.2% male (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 72.2% of the population are 18 and over, 27.8% are under 18 years old, 8.5% are under 5 years old, and 7.1% are 65 years and older (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

Gateway-Green Valley Ranch Sex Composition & Age Dependency	
Total Population	42,142
Female	51.8%
Male	48.2%
Persons under 5 years	8.5%
Persons under 18 years	27.8%
Persons 18 years and over	72.2%
Persons 65 years and over	7.1%

Table 23. Gateway-Green Valley Ranch sex composition and age dependency

Race and Ethnicity

As of 2020, 41.7% of the population identify as Hispanic or Latino, 29.4% identify as Black, 20.0% identify as White, 6.3% identify as Asian, 2.3% identify as two races or more, 0.2% identify as another race, 0.1% identify as Native American/Alaska Native (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). There were no Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander residents estimated in Gateway-Green Valley Ranch (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

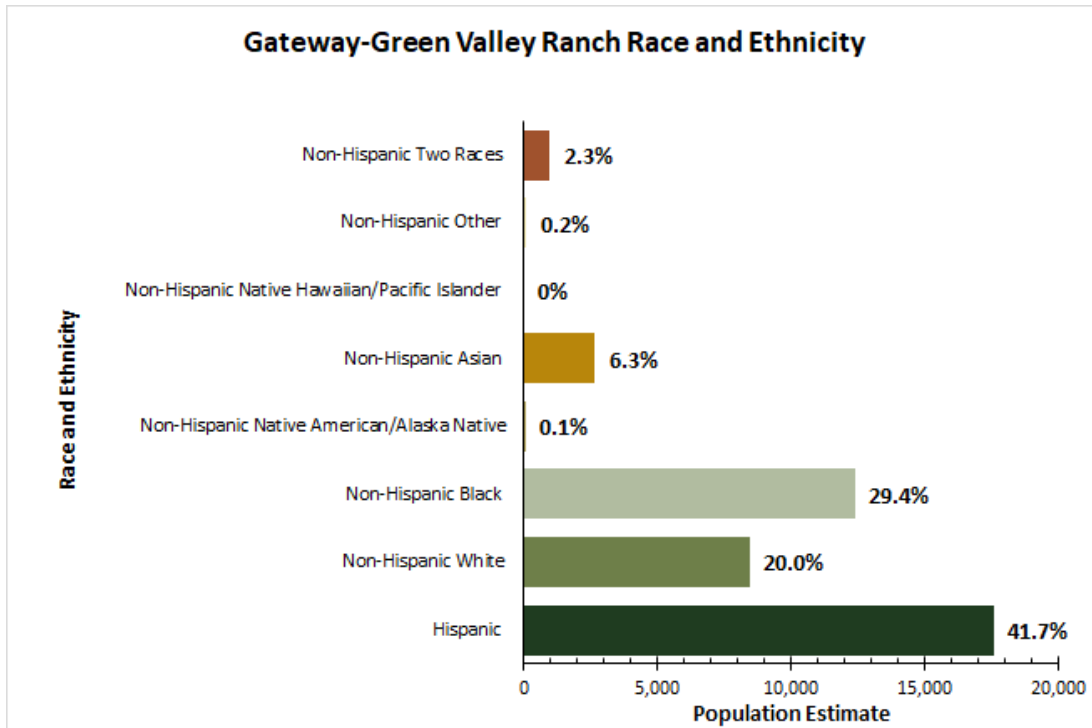


Figure 25. Gateway-Green Valley Ranch race and ethnicity demographics

Origin of Citizens

The natural-born population (referred to as native by the U.S Census Bureau) is defined as anyone born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S Island Area, or abroad of a U.S citizen parent or parents (United Census Bureau, 2021c). The foreign-born population includes anyone who is not a U.S citizen at birth including those who have become U.S citizens through naturalization, lawful permanent residents, temporary migrants, refugees and asylees, and undocumented migrants (United Census Bureau, 2021c). In Gateway-Green Valley Ranch, 77.3% of the population, 32, 582 residents, are natural born (United Census Bureau, 2021c). 22.7% of the population, 9,560 residents, are foreign born.

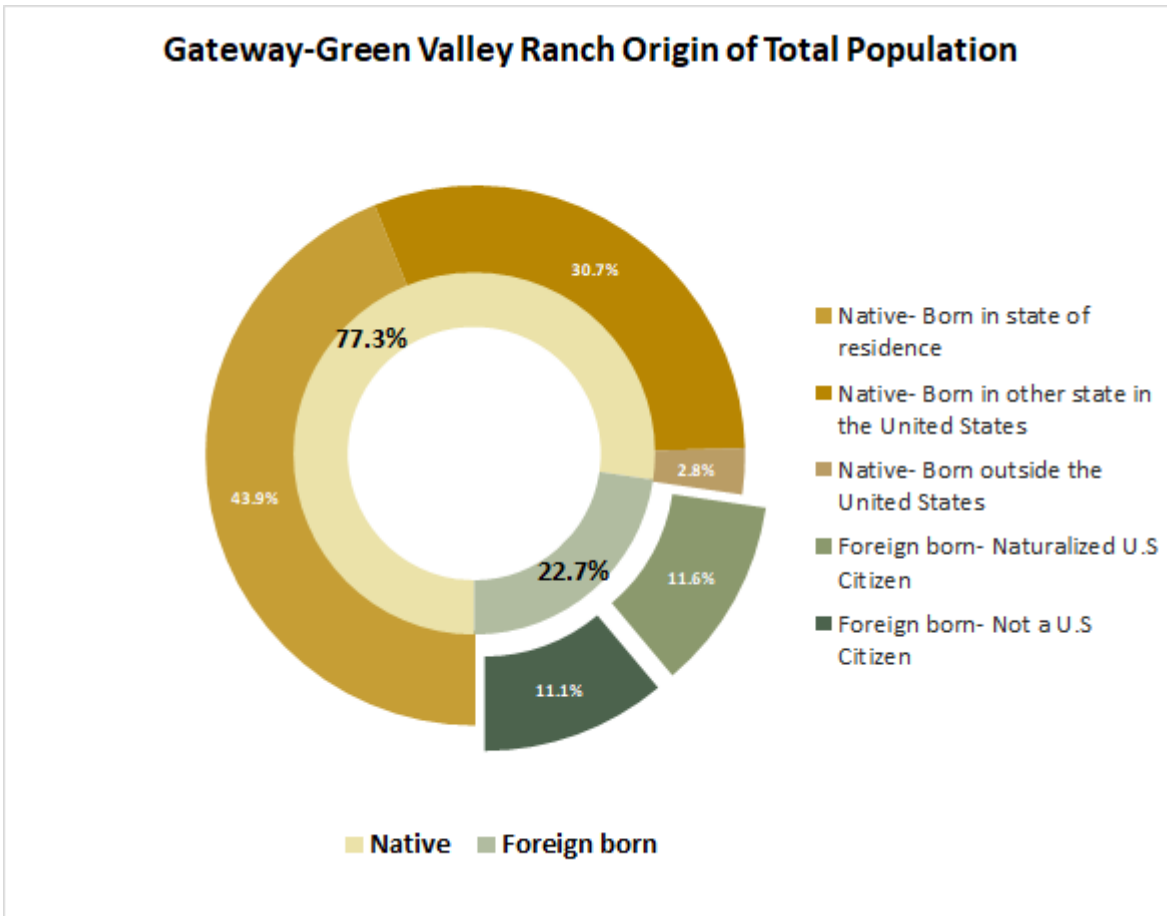


Figure 26. Gateway-Green Valley Ranch origin of total population: natural born (native) vs. foreign born. (n=42,142)

11.6% are naturalized citizens (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). Most naturalized citizens are from Latin America, 45.3% or 2,206 residents (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). For the remaining naturalized citizen population, 25.4% or 1,239 residents are from Africa, 25.2% or 1,229 residents are from Asia, 3.7% or 181 residents are from Europe, and 0.3% or 17 residents are from Northern American (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). There are no naturalized citizens reported from Oceania (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c).

11.1% of the population are estimated to not be naturalized citizens, 4,688 residents (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). Of this demographic, 72.5% or 3,397 residents are from Latin America (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c).

20.1% or 944 residents are from Asia, 4.0% or 188 residents are from Africa, 2.4% or 114 residents are from Europe, 1.0% or 45 residents are from Northern America (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). There are no non-citizens documented from Oceania (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c).

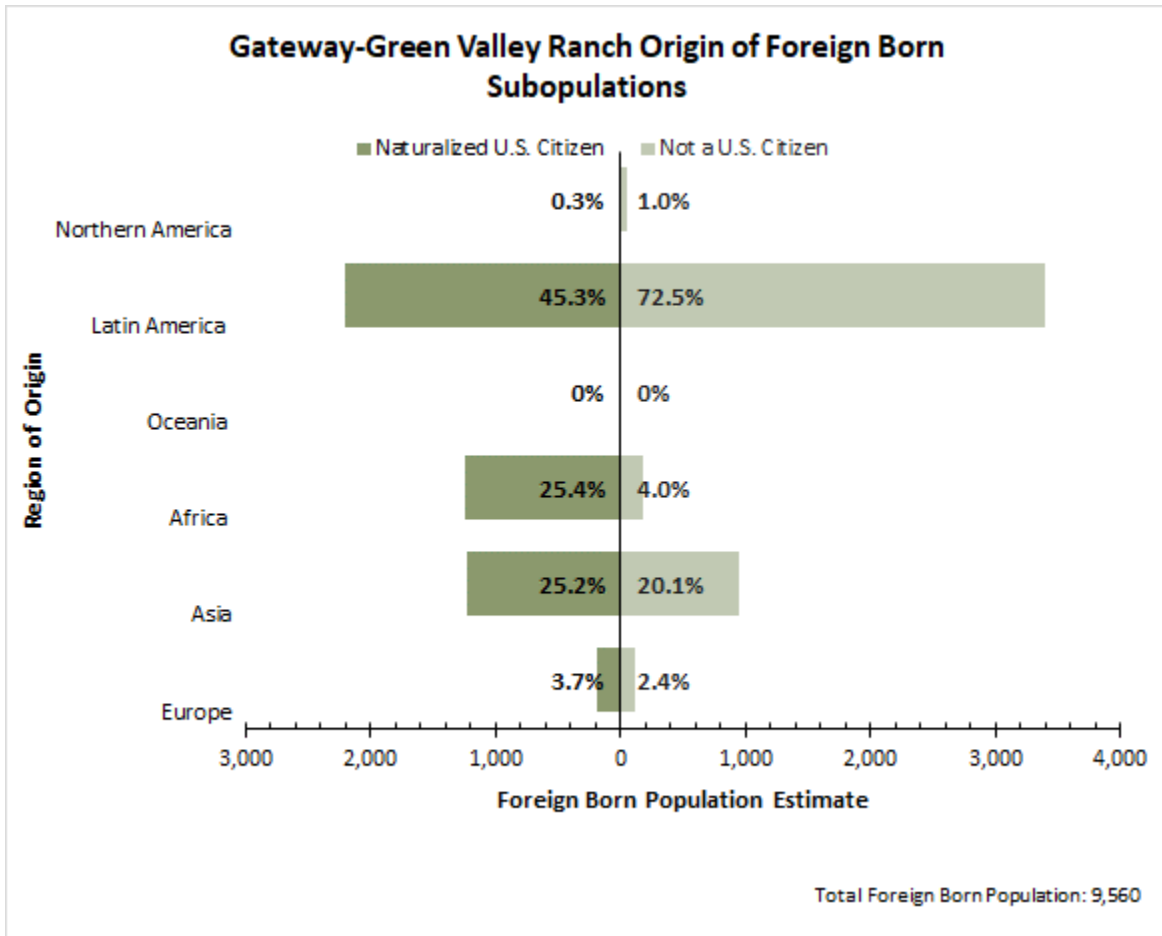


Figure 27. Gateway-Green Valley Ranch origin of foreign born subpopulation (n= 9,560)

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment, as per the Census Bureau methodology, was only estimated for the population over 25 years of age, 26,014 people (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 9.1% or 2,365 residents have an educational attainment of less than the 9th grade (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 6.9% or 1,805 residents have 9th to 12th grade education, but no diploma (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 23.7% or 6,168 residents are high school graduates or equivalent, 8.6% or 2,235

residents have an associate degree, and 18.9% or 4,923 residents have a bachelor’s degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 11.1% or 2,894 residents have attained higher education degrees of a graduate or professional level (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

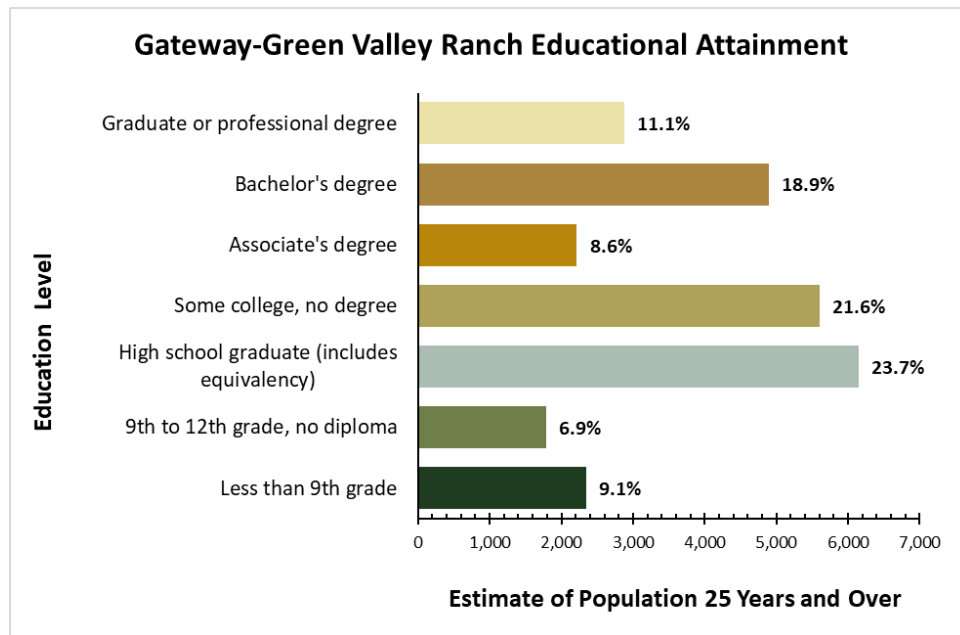


Figure 28. Gateway Green Valley Ranch education attainment for population 25 years and over (n= 26,014)

Educational Attainment by Race

Educational attainment by race is also for the resident population of 25 years or older. It is distinguished by two categories of high school graduate or higher and bachelor’s degree or higher. 12,152 White residents, have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 83.2% are high school graduates and 33.2% have a bachelor’s degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 8,498 Hispanic or Latino residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 66.5% are high school graduates and 8.9% have a bachelor’s degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 8,056 Black residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 91.5% are high school graduates and 34.2% have bachelor’s degrees or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 6,699 White alone,

not Hispanic or Latino residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 98.7% are high school graduates and 52.5% have bachelor's degrees or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 1,962 residents who identify as two or more races have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 84.1% are high school graduates and 19% have bachelor's degrees or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 1,917 Asian residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 74.8% are high school graduates and 29% have bachelor's degrees (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 1,793 residents who identify as another race alone have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 64.6% are high school graduates and 4.4% have bachelor's degrees or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 131 American Indian or Alaska Native alone residents have either degree (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 86.3% are high school graduates and 3.8% have a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 13 or 100% of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander in Gateway Green valley Ranch are high school graduates and have bachelor's degrees (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

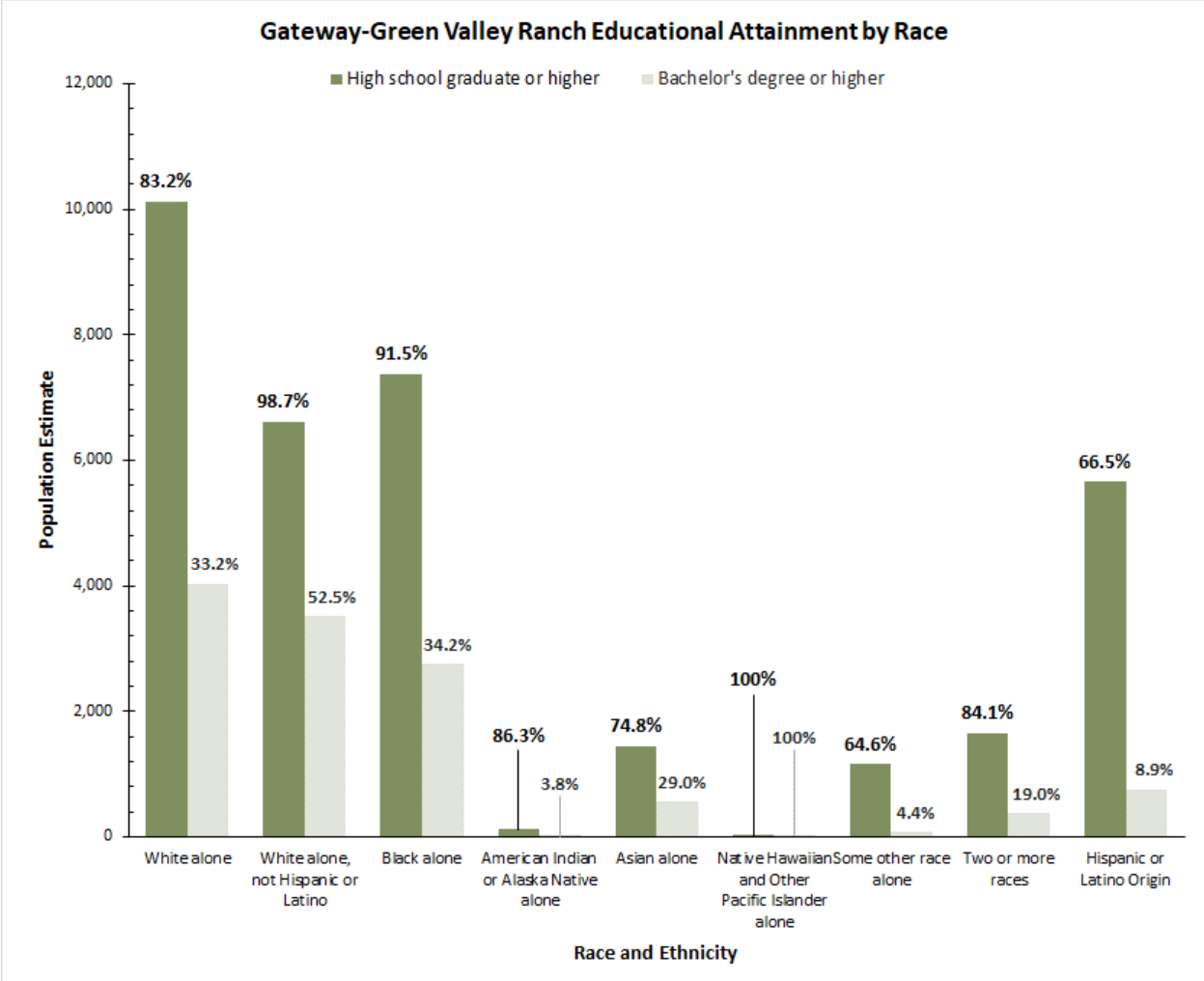


Figure 29. Gateway-Green Valley Ranch educational attainment by race for population 25 years and over (n= 26,014)

Housing Characteristics

There are 12,518 occupied units in Gateway-Green Valley Ranch (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).72.8% of housing is owner-occupied (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 27.2% is renter occupied (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022).

Gateway-Green Valley Ranch Occupied Housing Units			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
Housing Tenure			
Occupied housing units	12,518	±729	(X)
Owner-occupied	9,119	±718	72.8%
Renter-occupied	3,399	±558	27.2%

Table 24. Gateway-Green Valley Ranch occupied housing units: owner vs. renter occupied

2.4% of owners pay 30-35% of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 26.6% of owners pay 35% or more of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 9.4% of renters pay 30-35% of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 38.4% of renters pay 35% or more of their income on housing (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

Gateway-Green Valley Ranch Housing Values			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)			
<i>Median Housing Value</i>	\$1,741	(X)	(X)
Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households paying 30-35% of income on housing	642	±223.1	2.4%
Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households paying 35% or more	2,426	±436.1	26.6%
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)			
<i>Median Gross Monthly Rent</i>	\$292, 825	(X)	(X)
Percentage of Rental Households paying 30-35% of income on housing	319	±178.1	9.4%
Percentage of Rental-Occupied Households paying 35% or more	1,306	±381.9	38.4%

Table 25. Gateway-Green Valley Ranch comparative housing values: owner vs. renter occupied

Primary Language Spoken at Home

57.5% citizens speak a language other than English (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 42.5% speak English only (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). Out of the total population of Gateway-Green Valley Ranch, 53.1% of the total population speak Spanish, 3.2% speak Asian-Pacific languages, 0.6% speak Other Indo-

European languages, and 0.5% other languages outside of those groups (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

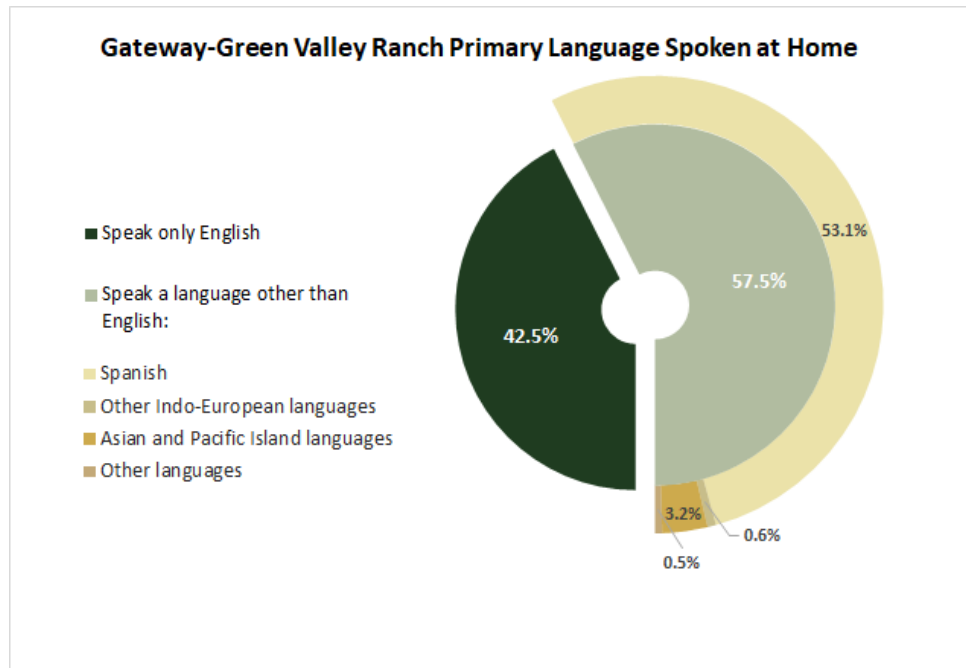


Figure 30. Gateway-Green Valley Ranch primary language spoken at home

Poverty Threshold by Race

The U.S Census Bureau determines poverty thresholds based on gross income before taxes (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b). The Census Bureau assigns each person 1 out of 48 poverty thresholds which are dictated by family size and age of members (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b). As of 2021, the poverty threshold for individuals under the age of 65 with no children is below \$14,097 annually (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b). For individuals over the age of 65 with children it is below \$12,996 annually (U.S Census Bureau, 2021b). In Gateway-Green Valley Ranch, the poverty threshold by race out of the population estimate of each racial group approximated that 24.6% of American Indian and Alaska Native residents, 11% of Black residents, 10.2% of residents who identify as another race, and 7.7% of Hispanic or Latino residents live below the poverty threshold (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 5.9% of White residents, 5.5% of residents who identify as two or more races, 4.2% of White alone, not Hispanic or Latino residents, and 3.4% Asian residents live below the poverty line (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S

Census Bureau, 2022a). No Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander were estimated as living below the poverty level in Gateway-Green Valley Ranch (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

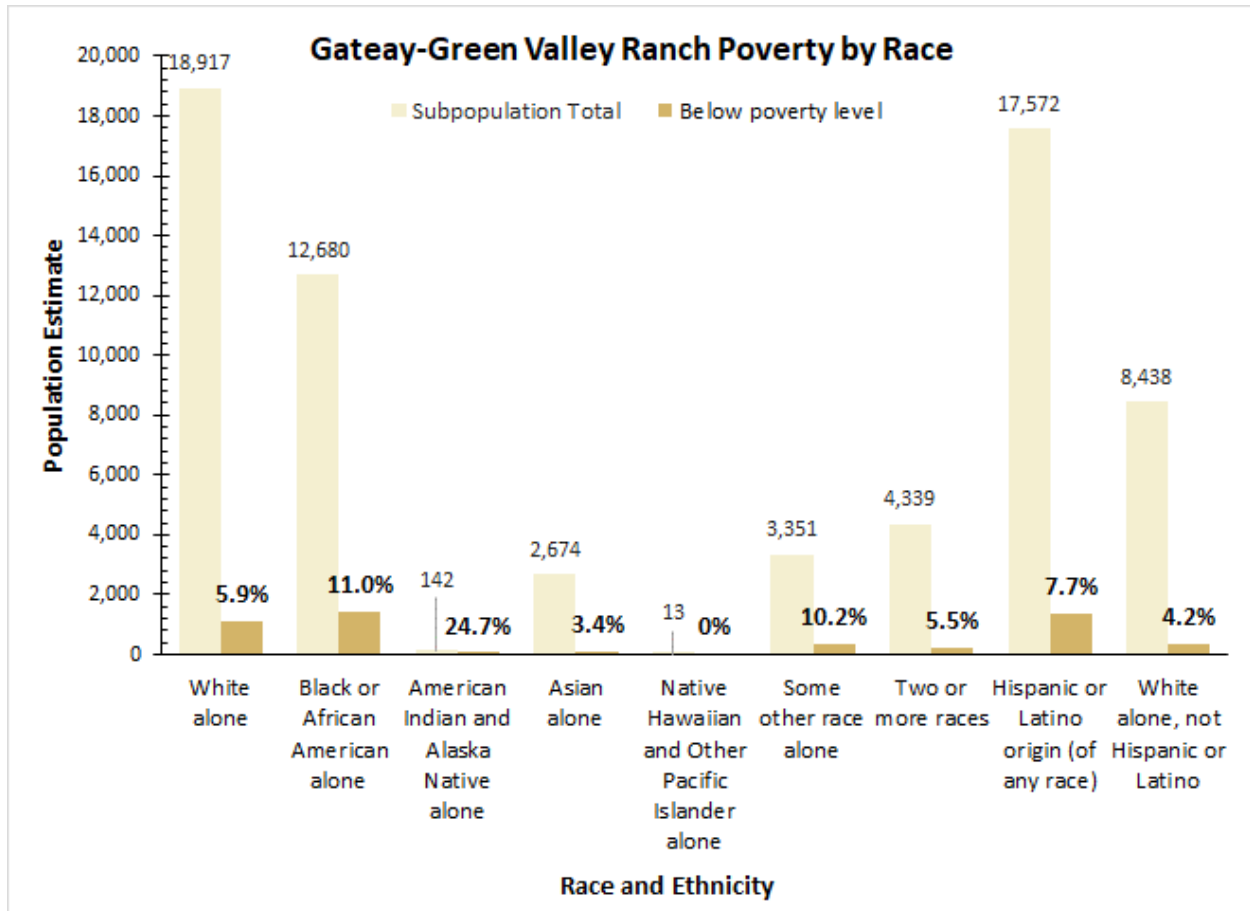


Figure 31. Percentage estimate of poverty level by race in Green Valley Ranch

Means of Transportation

The following means of transportation data is estimated for Commerce City workers 16 years or older. This is the age group selected by the U.S Census (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020c). In assessment of workers 16 and over, 20,977 citizens, 76% drove alone using a car, truck, or van, 2,040 residents, 9.7%, carooled using a car, truck, or van, and 625 residents, 3%, used public transportation excluding taxicab) (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a;

U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). Totals displayed as per readily available Census data and did not include, biking, walking, or other man powered transport.

Means of Transportation: Gateway Green Valley Ranch		
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	20,977	±1,449
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	2,040	±1,158
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	15,945	±468
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	625	±213

Table 26. Means of Transportation in Gateway-Green Valley Ranch for population of workers 16 years old and over

Disability

The total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability is 3,603 or 8.6% of the total population (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 7.5% of males and 9.6% of females reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 57.3% of residents ages 75 years and older, 25.8% of residents ages 65 to 74 years of age, and 9.3% of residents ages 35 to 64 years reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). The lowest percentages were reported in younger age groups. 5.6% of residents ages 18 to 34 years, 3.9% of residents ages 5 to 17 years old, and 1.9% of residents under 5 years old reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

Age & Sex of Disabled Residents in Gateway-Green Valley Ranch			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability	3,603	±650	8.6%
<i>Sex</i>			
Male	1,515	±390	7.5%
Female	2,088	±449	9.6%
Under 5 years	68	±85	1.9%
5 to 17 years	315	±172	3.9%
18 to 34 years	685	±267	5.6%
35 to 64 years	1,401	±345	9.3%
65 to 74 years	487	±185	25.8%
75 years and over	647	±317	57.3%

Table 27. Disability demographics per age group and sex of Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

Disability by Race

Percentages were calculated for each race and ethnic group, as per Census methodology, by dividing the number of residents of each racial/ethnic group, who reported having a disability, by each racial/ethnic group's total subpopulation. It is estimated that 13 Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander residents, 100% of the demographic present in Gateway-Green Valley Ranch, reported living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 24.6% of American Indian or Alaska Native residents, 13.2% of Black residents, 8.8% White alone, not Hispanic or Latino residents, 7.6% White residents, 5.7% Hispanic or Latino residents, 4.9% of residents who identify as two or more races, and 3.8% of residents who identify as another race reported to be living with a disability (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

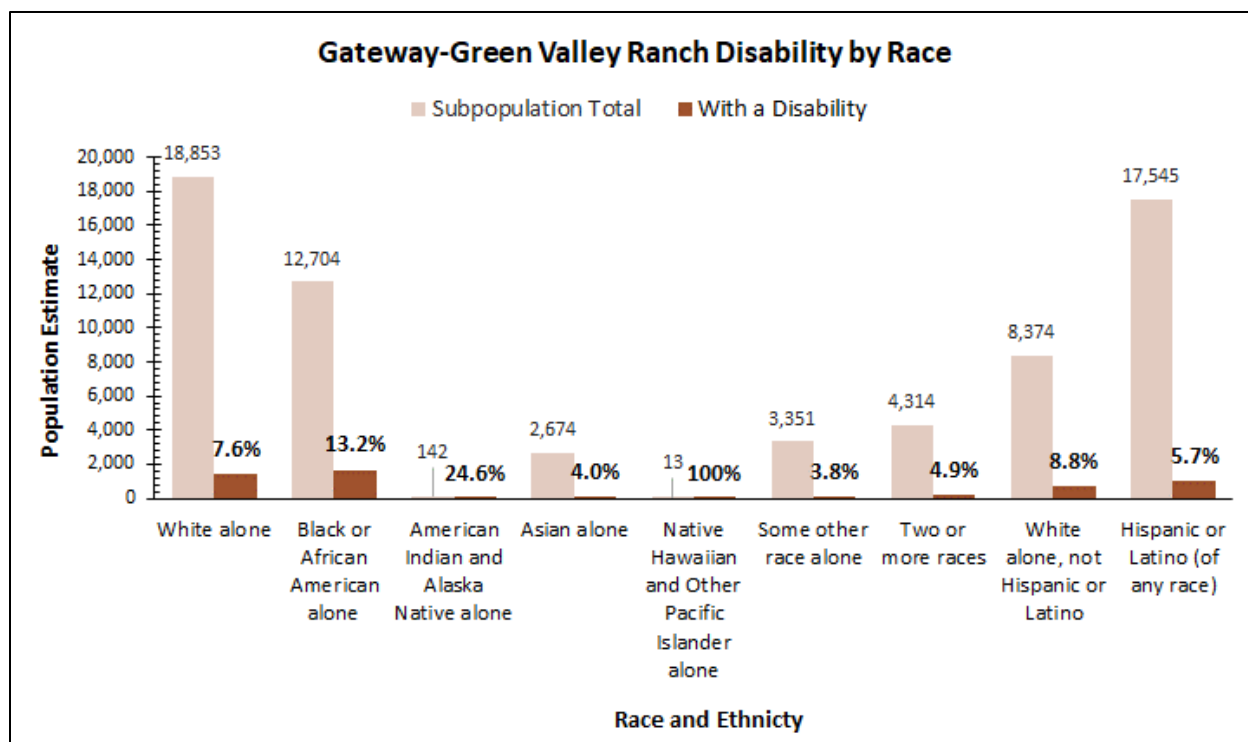


Figure 32. Gateway-Green Valley Ranch disability by race compared to each subpopulation total

Disability Type

The percentages for types of disabilities were calculated, as per Census methodology, by dividing the total subpopulation of each type of disability by the total subpopulation of residents living with a disability.⁴ 4.6% have independent living difficulty, 3.5% have ambulatory difficulty, 3.2% have cognitive difficulty, and 2.0% have vision difficulty (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a). 2.3% have hearing difficulty and 1.9% have difficulty with self-care (U.S Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S Census Bureau, 2022a).

⁴ As per Census methodology, percentages for hearing difficulty and independent living difficulty were calculated differently. For hearing difficulty, percentages were calculated from the total population. For independent living difficulty percentages were calculated out of the population 18 and older.

Types of Disabilities in Gateway-Green Valley Ranch			
Disability Type	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
With a hearing difficulty	954	±331.2	2.3%
With a vision difficulty	850	±373.8	2.0%
With a cognitive difficulty	1,342	±342.6	3.2%
With an ambulatory difficulty	1,487	±399.9	3.5%
With a self-care difficulty	812	±275.6	1.9%
With an independent living difficulty	1,400	±393.1	4.6%

Table 28. Types of disabilities and percentages of total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability in Gateway-Green Valley Ranch (n=3,603)

Methodology

This demographic report aimed to develop baseline insight on local communities in proximity to the Refuge. The U.S Census, most recently conducted in 2020, provides comprehensive information for a variety of attributes. The U.S Census Bureau’s data collection methodology is dictated by current county, township, municipality, and school districts delineations (U.S Census Bureau, 2022b). Therefore, the first factor considered in data compilation for the four areas of interest was the difference in municipality and neighborhood status of the four areas since the Department of Local Affairs State Demography Office only compiles data at the county or municipality level for the state of Colorado (SDO,2022). Aurora and Commerce City have municipality status within Adams and Arapahoe County. As such, summary data for these geographies were readily organized and accessible through the U.S Census Data, American Survey 5-year Estimates Detailed Tables, and the Department of Local Affairs State Demography Office Demographic Report.

On the other hand, Montbello and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch are neighborhoods within Denver County and the greater Denver metro area (SDO, 2022c). Summary data for these geographic areas were then not readily available. To create the datasets for the two desired custom geographic areas, the neighborhood boundaries of Montbello and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch were identified using the Denver Open Data Catalog. After the boundaries were identified, the U.S. Census Data Bureau’s data dissemination platform was used to identify tracts nested within each neighborhood boundary. Tracts that comprised Montbello included: tract 83.04, 83.05,

83.06, 83.12, 83.86, 83.87, and 9801. Tracts that comprised Gateway-Green Valley Ranch included: tract 83.88, 83.89, 83.90, and 83.91.

Once the data sets were extracted, the data was cleaned, aggregated, and organized to include only the attributes of interest or attributes included in Aurora and Commerce City's Census and American Community Survey data to ensure comparable information between the four data sets. To this aim, 14 pertinent data tables were identified from the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables and ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables that captured the demographic characteristics of interest to the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge.

Margins of Error

Because the data sets used for Aurora and Commerce City were readily available whereas those for Montbello and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch were not, one discrepancy when comparing all four datasets was the availability of margins of error (MOE). No statistical analysis was conducted in the production of this demographic report. Therefore, MOE was included when available from the extracted Census data and left blank for the attributes where information was not provided. In the case of Montbello and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch, when MOE was available, estimates of an approximate count of MOEs or sum of errors was calculated using the U.S Census Bureau's recommended formula (U.S Census Bureau, 2020e).

Approximating Count MOE:

$$\underline{MOE}(Est_1 + Est_2) = \sqrt{MOE(Est_1)^2 + MOE(Est_2)^2}$$

Source: U.S Census Bureau. (2020e). *Calculating Margins of Error the ACS Way*.
<https://www.census.gov/library/video/2020/calculating-margins-of-error-the-acs-way.html>

This approximation has a compounding effect potentially resulting in larger MOE totals which diverge from the true MOE values (U.S Census Bureau, 2020e). No MOEs were calculated for percentages or averaged estimates.

Another methodology available is the Variance Replicate Estimate (VRE) Table method, which calculates the variance of the estimate and then the MOE. This formula is another method the U.S Census Bureau recommends for calculating sums of errors for custom geographic areas

and for mitigating error propagation (U.S Census Bureau, 2020e). The Bureau prefers this methodology as it is not an approximation and can be used for estimate counts, means, and ratios (U.S Census Bureau, 2020e). However, statistical software is required.

Variance Replicate Estimate:

$$Variance = \frac{4}{80} \sum_{i=1}^{80} (Var_Rep_i - Estimate)^2$$

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2020e). *Calculating Margins of Error the ACS Way*.
<https://www.census.gov/library/video/2020/calculating-margins-of-error-the-acs-way.html>

Discussion

Summary of Demographics

In summary the demographic data reviewed demonstrated several general aspects within the target areas of Commerce City, Aurora, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch, Colorado. The populations for the four areas are vastly different in size. Racial and ethnic makeup demonstrated that the largest ethnic group is Hispanic and Latinx groups in Commerce City, Montebello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch (Appendix Table 3). In Aurora, the largest racial/ethnic group is White (Figure 9). In all four areas, Hispanic and Latinx, White, and Black are the three largest racial and ethnic groups (Appendix Table 3). The primary language spoken at home other than English is Spanish in all four areas (Appendix Table 6). The majority of residents were born in the United States with no more than 29% of the population in the areas being outside of the U.S (Appendix Table 6). The residents born outside of the U.S are mainly from Latin America followed by Asia (Appendix Table 6).

A large portion of the populations have a high school diploma (Appendix Table 4). Less than 20% of the population in all four areas have a bachelor's degree and roughly 11% have graduate degrees (Appendix Table 4). Census data indicated Black residents, residents identifying as another race, and resident identifying as two or more races to be the most prevalent racial and ethnic groups to be beneath the poverty threshold (Appendix Tables 8A and 8B). The type of disability most reported is ambulatory (Tables 7, 14, 21, and 28). The racial or ethnic

groups that reported most prevalently to be living with a disability are White residents, Black residents, American Indian/Alaska Native, and residents that identify as two or more races (Appendix Tables 10A and 10B)

Application of Community Context

Understanding a project area's specific community context can cultivate strong relationships and lasting project impacts. Attention to relationships in conservation programming promote project viability through emphasizing focus on more nuanced community aspects, such as understanding community voice and an area's social motivations (Asah and Blahna, 2012; Stern and Baird, 2015). Historically these aspects have been excluded in project implementation, however in recent years, conservation in urban landscapes has sought to integrate more interdisciplinary components (Asah and Blahna, 2012; Parker, 2015). Population size is a basic standard of demographic measurement, but an important factor for urban conservation to consider (Parker, 2015). In the comparison of attributes of the four areas highlighted in this demographic report, it is important to note the difference in population size. Aurora's population is much larger in comparison to the other three areas (Appendix Table 2). In order of descending size, Commerce City is next largest, followed by Gateway-Green Valley Ranch, and Montbello (Appendix Table 2). Each area's population size is important to factor when planning engagement and outreach tactics. In areas with a higher population, it is important to identify and tailor engagement components to the properties and traits that shape the specific targeted area and demographic.

Cultural and racial context can also influence a community's perceptions on conservation. It is necessary to consider these attributes for cultural sensitivity, appropriately interfacing with the stakeholders, and ensuring effective resource use (Parker 2015). In Commerce City and Montbello, Hispanic and Latinx groups constitute almost half of the population (Appendix Table 3). This is further emphasized in all four areas where Latinx groups represent a considerable amount of the population (Appendix Table 3). The lowest number of Latinx inhabitants, roughly 20% of the population, is in Aurora (Appendix Table 3). Additionally, in all targeted areas, most foreign-born residents are from Latin America (Appendix Table 7). Highlighting these cultural and racial attributes in the population emphasizes the need for more resource allocation for creating culturally sensitive, relevant and language accessible materials. Further expansion of and highlighting already existing Hispanic and Latinx representation in Refuge staff and partnerships could be an initial step to align with the demographic context. Apart from the Latinx community,

the Black community is also a substantial part of the population in Gateway-Green Valley Ranch and Aurora (Appendix Table 3). Another sizable subpopulation is the Asian community in Aurora of approximately 25,923 residents (Appendix Table 3). Understanding demographics are essential to project success as projects without the insight of contextual population scope or size usually result in underutilizing potential opportunities for trust building and engagement, strengthen collaboration, and mitigate future challenges (Asah and Blahna, 2012; Stern and Baird, 2015). Strategies therefore must prioritize the interests of the desired engagement audience, otherwise efforts could be ineffective to project goals.

Transportation and accessibility are often limiting factors in engagement activities for some demographics. A high percentage of residents within the four areas use individual transport, however roughly 5% or less within the areas use public transit as their main form of transportation (Appendix Table 9). In tandem with the greater aims of the FWS 10-year strategic plan, if funding were to be targeted towards transportation accessibility, potentially evaluating public transit routes would be a starting point for effective engagement. Ensuring accessibility of public transport route stops are a necessary factor, because in some cases stops are not directly at access points for natural spaces. Patrons must then walk longer distances from drop off points in potentially pedestrian inaccessible terrain to reach entrances. Based on the data presented in this report, as most of the population relies on individual transport methods, potentially a more effective tactic would be to work directly with organizations to create partnerships for direct transport to the Refuge. Target demographics are youth and elderly groups, but could be expanded through partnerships with libraries, community centers, and community colleges. Transportation funding could then serve the demographics of interest by creating direct avenues of transport where accessibility to individual transport can be a limiting factor.

Another aspect in cultivating accessibility is understanding the physical limitations of certain populations. In attempting to engage with groups with disabilities, safety and comfort must be considered. In all four areas, the largest age group with disabilities is ages 34-64 years (Appendix Tables 10A and 10B). Many of which have ambulatory difficulty, therefore certain measures such as wheelchair access, shaded areas, seating areas, the distance between resting locations, restroom access, ramp and handrail availability are some features to be considered prior to inviting these groups to the Refuge (Appendix Tables 10A and 10B). More importantly engaging with and taking recommendations from entities that work with disability groups is the highest priority in cultivating effective outreach plans. Listening to the concerns of those who

advocate for the disabled community regularly will assist in creating spaces and outreach tactics that will ensure accessibility for all.

Discrepancies and Limitations

In compiling data from areas of various recognized delineations, there were certain limitations to compiling and creating tract aggregates for the data sets. The datasets for Montbello and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch were ultimately created by the Lacy Consulting Services Social Science staff using the American Community Survey Census data. No data manipulation was used in assessment and organization of the data. To promote consistency with the Aurora and Commerce City's data sets and be able to provide easily accessible figures, percent estimates were calculated for certain attributes in the Montbello and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch data sets if not originally provided by the American Community Survey. Margin of Error (MOE) was not calculated where missing as this would require statistical analysis and manipulation. The limitation in this decision results in possible discrepancy between attributes that have percentage MOEs calculated by the U.S Census Bureau and some that do not.

Another limitation documented are the discrepancies and potential biases acknowledged by the Census Bureau in the 2020 Census, and in particular, the American Community Survey (Reese et al., 2021). Due to several disruptions in data collection, the American Community Survey was only able to collect roughly two thirds of the responses usually collected (Reese et al., 2021). This resulted in high levels of non-responsive bias and non-representative results as described by the Census Bureau (Rothbaum et al, 2021). The Bureau acknowledged receiving a lower response rate and instead produced American Community Survey 1 year estimates (Rothbaum et al., 2021; Villa Ross et al., 2021). Although statistically sanctioned, the data produced indicated discrepancies with administrative data and population benchmarks (Villa Ross et al., 2021).

Non-response bias is a common occurrence in the Census data collection and mitigated through weighted analysis (Villa Ross et al, 2021; Rothbaum et al, 2021; U.S Census Bureau, 2020a). However, the disproportionate impact that COVID-19 had on minority communities, marginalized groups, essential, and low-income workers may have impacted the ability for these special populations to respond. Nonresponse bias impacts were demonstrated in the survey through significantly different results in social, economic, and housing characteristics (Villa Ross et al., 2021). It was noted that the size and characteristics of the interviewed population was more

economically stable than previous years (Villa Ross et al., 2021). The data from the estimates demonstrated that the U.S had higher levels of education, more married couples and never married citizens, a higher median household income, and fewer non-citizens (Villa Ross et al., 2021). The Bureau supports the statement that as the pandemic impacted several citizens the data acquired does not accurately portray the nation (Villa Ross et al., 2021). Therefore, it is important to consider the information from the 2020 Census and American Community Survey with a certain level of misrepresentation of marginalized groups. As the COVID 19 pandemic impacted some of the most vulnerable communities in multiple ways it should be acknowledged that the demographic estimates within this report may not fully depict the actual population represented.

One last aspect to highlight is the methodology used in the U.S Census Bureau's percentage calculations. In the table appendix of this report are two tables each for disability and poverty threshold. The reasoning in including two tables for each attribute is to demonstrate a difference in percentage calculation and the effects it may have on perception and granularity of the data presented. Using disability data as an example to further elaborate, Table 10A, page 4 in the Table Appendix, describes the percentage calculated as available within the Census data. The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of residents within each racial group with a disability by the total racial subpopulation. While useful in understanding the total number of people with a disability within each racial subpopulation, the data can be analyzed in another form.

Table 10B, page 4 in the Table Appendix, has a percentage calculated by dividing the number of residents within each racial group with a disability by the total population of the noninstitutionalized citizens with a disability. Rather than providing insight on the percentage of citizens living with a disability within their own racial demographic, Table 10B looks at the disabled community as a whole and highlights the racial breakdown within this specific demographic of the population. Both methods have their advantages and can be applied for different aims. In the case of some of the larger aims that this demographic report was created for, Table 10B may be a more introspective option to emphasize as a place to start for engagement. However, it is important to note that while demonstrating demographic breakdown within the population, it should be considered that the percentage calculated in Table 10B is an estimate. As well as, when understanding the data, the reader should be aware that subpopulation totals, available in Table 10A, are important for context as well. This is also applicable to the poverty threshold tables,

8A and 8B. Both methods express information on population, racial, and poverty threshold. However, each applied methodology highlights a different nuance that could be useful in considering the aims of this project and potential ones in the future. To reiterate, the data collected by the U.S Census is to survey populations on a large scale. As a result, the Census organizes and presents the collected data to represent those aims. Some data available with the Census, did not transpose accurately for the specific, smaller scale aims, of this project due to the organization of data to represent larger populations. Therefore, the data aggregates and compilation used in the creation of this document were very intentional in presentation by Lacy Consulting Services staff based on the available data.

LGBTQ+ Data

Relevant LGBTQ+ community data was difficult to source and therefore has been omitted from the Demographic report. As well as previously mentioned, the population totals for the 2020 Census are estimates (Rothbaum et al, 2021; Reese et al., 2021). MOEs of the limited information available through the 2020 Census were higher in comparison to other demographics or were missing from the data sets available. To prevent deviating too far from the Bureau's estimates when approximating MOEs for Montbello and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch, attempts were made to outsource the information to local organizations and external resources. Unfortunately, of the connections and organizations contacted, none were able to provide the information desired.

The following local resources were contacted by the Lacy Consulting Staff:

- The Center on Colfax
- Human Right Campaign
- Pflag Denver
- Colorado LGBTQ Chamber of Commerce
- Denvergov.org

Overcoming Data Limitations

Making use of the Census' Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) is one approach in overcoming the data limitations outlined above. The information available from PUMAs is more detailed than what is typically collected through the short form census used to produce Census summary data. The short form census, which is sent to every household in the United States, asks a limited number of questions about demographic, housing, family structure, and economic characteristics. The information collected through the short form census is used to produce population and housing counts at the national, state, and local levels. In contrast, PUMAs provide

access to more detailed microdata from a sample of the population. This microdata includes information on individual people and households, rather than just summary statistics. As a result, it is possible to obtain a more in-depth understanding of the characteristics of a specific area and its population. However, it is important to note that when conducting in-depth analysis of the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data from corresponding PUMAs, it is recommended the user has access to statistical software and is deeply familiar with statistical analysis techniques. To quote directly from the [Census Handbook \(2020d\)](#), “While PUMS data allow for more detailed and complex research techniques, the files are more difficult to work with than published tables. Data users need to use statistical software, such as SPSS, SAS, R, or Stata, to process PUMS data, and the responsibility for producing estimates from PUMS and judging their statistical significance is up to the data user.” Lacy Consulting Services used the [2020 Census – PUMA Reference Map](#) for the state of Colorado to identify the following PUMAs most relevant to the aims of this study: DC20PUMA_0801201, DC20PUMA_0801702, and DC20PUMA_0801301. Future direction includes a careful analysis of the corresponding PUMS data within these geographic areas.

Conclusion

Returning to the larger aims of Listening to the Community module and the USFWS 10-year strategic plan that prioritizes the need to establish equitable and sustainable partnerships, this demographic report provides insight on age, race and ethnicity, transportation, and disability aspects that will act as a starting point to begin partnership pursuits. Mapping the demographics of the area surrounding the Refuge, highlights the racial, socioeconomic, and other human dimensions that define a population and the impacts it can have for conservation. Community interest to engage with conservation efforts in urban areas has been found to be motivated usually by personal or social motivations (Asah and Blahna, 2012). By incorporating community attributes into conservation planning there can be an increase in engagement and reinforcement in stewardship (Parker, 2015). How this information is applied for engagement opportunities can take many forms, however remembering to be culturally aware and sensitive to populations is most important in ultimately overcoming limitations and cultivating effective engagement.

In highlighting the different groups present around the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge, tailored planning for engagement can begin to take form. Some main takeaways from this report are as follows. Spanish speaking communities are a large demographic and therefore resource allocation for engagement needs to be specific to this group. Representation,

understanding culturally relevant natural space use and interest, and creating accessible outreach tactics are areas to focus in light of the demographic information.

Next steps in progressing the aims of the strategic plan are to integrate the ideas, perceptions, and needs of the community into the Refuge's larger goals. While a demographic report can provide statistical assessment of the communities present, it does not provide insight into the perceptions and sentiments concerning the Refuge. Application of the information in the report, in combination with analysis of community interviews and focus groups, will fill in the gaps of community perception and needs that are creating limitations in accessing the Refuge. With this invaluable insight, the Refuge will have a firsthand look at the community ideas surrounding the Refuge. Using multi-disciplinary approaches to cultivate tailored engagement is a practice that takes time, but can have lasting effects. In investing resources into understanding the adjacent communities on multiple levels FWS can begin to create the lasting partnerships they desire and pave the road for future stewardship in urban areas.

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Table 1. Median age comparison of four areas: Aurora, Commerce City, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

Median Age								
	Aurora		Commerce City		Montbello		Gateway-Green Vally Ranch	
Sex	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	34.8	±0.3	32.6	±1.3	25.4	(X)	32.2	(X)
Male	33.9	±0.4	32.4	±1.6	24.5	(X)	33.2	(X)
Female	36	±0.5	32.8	±1.4	26.2	(X)	31.3	(X)

Sources: U.S Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey, 6/29/2022; DOLA, 2022

Table 2. Sex composition and age dependency comparison of the total population of four areas: Aurora, Commerce City, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

Sex Composition & Age Dependency				
	Aurora	Commerce City	Montbello	Gateway-Green Valley Ranch
Total Population	386,913	62,699	36,622	42,142
Persons under 5 years	6.8%	8.7%	6.7%	8.5%
Persons under 18 years	24.9%	31.9%	29.8%	27.8%
Persons 18 and over	75.1%	68.1%	70.2%	72.2%
Persons 65 years and over	11.9%	8.5%	8.5%	7.1%
Female	50.3%	50.6%	49.2%	51.8%
Male	49.7%	49.4%	50.8%	48.2%

Sources: U.S Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey, 6/29/2022

Table 3. Race and Ethnicity Demographics for the total population of four areas: Aurora, Commerce City, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

Race and Ethnicity Demographics				
	Aurora	Commerce City	Montbello	Gateway-Green Valley Ranch
Total population	386,913	62,699	36,622	42,142
Race				
<i>Hispanic</i>	28.3%	48.9%	64.2%	41.7%
<i>Non-Hispanic</i>	71.7%	51.1%	35.8%	58.3%
Non-Hispanic White	44.2%	43.2%	9.1%	20.0%
Non-Hispanic Black	16.1%	3.2%	19.2%	29.4%
Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%
Non-Hispanic Asian	6.7%	1.7%	3.0%	6.3%
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Non-Hispanic Other	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Non-Hispanic Two Races	3.5%	2.5%	3.2%	2.3%

Sources: U.S Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey, 6/29/2022

Table 4. Educational Attainment for the population 25 years and over for four areas: Aurora, Commerce City, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

	Educational Attainment											
	Aurora			Commerce City			Montbello			Gateway-Green Valley Ranch		
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
Population 25 years and over	251,550	±1,659	(X)	34,088	±952	(X)	21,800	±1,386.1	(X)	26,014	±1,575.7	(X)
Less than 9th grade	14,874	±1,198	5.9%	2,591	±489	7.6%	3,740	±619.8	17.2%	2,365	±547.6	9.1%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	16,897	±1,149	6.7%	3,296	±523	9.7%	2,969	±444.8	13.6%	1,805	±472.4	6.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	66,756	±2,072	26.5%	9,599	±752	28.2%	6,283	±698.4	28.8%	6,168	±855.7	23.7%
Some college, no degree	53,497	±1,667	21.3%	7,270	±688	21.3%	4,314	±641.4	19.8%	5,624	±451.2	21.6%
Associate's degree	24,124	±1,113	9.6%	2,838	±425	8.3%	1,493	±353.2	6.9%	2,235	±465.7	8.6%
Bachelor's degree	49,568	±1,663	19.7%	5,986	±794	17.6%	2,192	±432.3	10.1%	4,923	±689.1	18.9%
Graduate or professional degree	25,834	±1,281	10.3%	2,508	±386	7.4%	809	±229.1	3.7%	2,894	±648.2	11.1%

Sources: U.S Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey, 6/29/2022

Table 5. Housing Characteristics for four areas: Aurora, Commerce City, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

	Housing Characteristics											
	Aurora			Commerce City			Montbello			Gateway-Green Valley Ranch		
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
HOUSING TENURE												
Occupied housing units	133,062	±1,306	(X)	9,426	±581	(X)	8705	±462.7	(X)	±12,518	±728.5	(X)
Owner-occupied	82,030	±1,324	61.6%	5,631	±431	59.7%	5400	±365.5	62.0%	±9119	±717.9	72.8%
Renter-occupied	51,032	±1,309	38.4%	3,795	±466	40.3%	3305	±425.3	38.0%	±3399	±557.8	27.2%
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)												
Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households paying 30-35% of income on housing	387	±108	2.0%	29	±29	1.1%	365	±147	2.7%	±642	±223.1	2.4%
Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households paying 35% or more	1,606	±274	8.4%	563	±287	22.3%	1203	±227.4	22.3%	±2426	±436.1	26.6%
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)												
Percentage of Rental Households paying 30-35% of income on housing	5,707	±603	11.6%	361	±166	10.0%	338	±150.1	10.2%	±319	±178.1	9.4%
Percentage of Rental-Occupied Households paying 35% or more	22,719	±1,061	46.1%	1,827	±385	50.8%	1535	±310.3	46.4%	±1,306	±381.9	38.4%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), 5-Year Estimates, 2020; DOLA, 2022

Table 6. Primary language spoken at home for four areas: Aurora, Commerce City, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

	Primary Language Spoken at Home											
	Aurora			Commerce City			Montbello			Gateway-Green Valley Ranch		
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
Speak only English	237,818	±3,268	67.20%	14,589	±1,539	48.50%	22,535	±2680.6	58.40%	14,544	±1337.9	42.5%
Speak a language other than English	115,965	±3,045	32.80%	15,507	±1,691	51.50%	16,031	±1715.7	41.60%	19,638	±1687.3	57.5%
Spanish	72,449	±2,443	20.50%	14,681	±1,589	48.80%	11,768	±1442.7	30.50%	18,162	±1634.5	53.1%
Other Indo-European languages	13,964	±1,520	3.90%	150	±111	0.50%	1,054	±441.7	2.70%	195	±120.7	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	15,983	±1,418	4.50%	54	±44	0.20%	1,730	±573.9	4.50%	1,104	±381.8	3.2%
Other languages	13,569	±1,617	3.80%	622	±332	2.10%	1,479	±581.3	3.80%	177	±122.3	0.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), 5-Year Estimates, 2020.

Table 7. Origin of Citizens for four areas: Aurora, Commerce City, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

	Origin of Citizens											
	Aurora			Commerce City			Montbello			Gateway-Green Valley Ranch		
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
Total Population	379,434	±364	100.0%	32,455	±1,728	100.00%	36,622	±2360.1	100.0%	42,142	±3208.5	100.0%
Native:	301,241	±2,488	79.4%	25,076	±1,524	77.3%	25,984	±1978.3	71.0%	32,582	±3137.7	77.3%
Born in state of residence:	155,921	±3,245	41.1%	19,183	±1,367	59.1%	16,836	±1657.9	46.0%	18,501	±2570.6	43.9%
Born in other state in the United States:	138,833	±3,299	36.6%	5,638	±803	17.4%	8,281	±988.1	22.6%	12,922	±1397	30.7%
Born outside the United States:	6,487	±796	1.7%	255	±125	0.8%	867	±311.6	2.4%	1,159	±547.7	2.8%
Foreign born:	78,193	±2,457	20.6%	7,379	±995	22.7%	10,638	±1233.6	29.0%	9,560	±1262	22.7%
Naturalized U.S Citizen:	31,018	±1,642	8.2%	1,962	±480	6.0%	3,398	±571.3	9.3%	4,872	±897.7	11.6%
Europe:	3,904	±502	12.6%	0	±26	0.0%	84	±80.4	2.5%	181	±148.7	3.7%
Asia:	11,074	±918	35.7%	4	±10	0.2%	705	±271.4	20.7%	1,229	±508.5	25.2%
Africa:	6,980	±887	22.5%	79	±55	4.0%	153	±92.5	4.5%	1,239	±495.5	25.4%
Oceania:	177	±134	0.6%	0	±26	0.0%	0	±39.8	0.0%	0	±36.1	0.0%
Latin America:	8,527	±865	27.5%	1,867	±485	95.2%	2,456	±479.3	72.3%	2,206	±534.7	45.3%
Northern America:	356	±143	1.1%	12	±20	0.6%	0	±39.8	0.0%	17	±40.8	0.3%
Not a U.S Citizen	47,175	±2,246	12.4%	5,417	±846	16.7%	7,240	±1080.3	19.8%	4,688	±922.9	11.1%
Europe:	1,543	±420	3.3%	61	±74	1.1%	0	±39.8	0.0%	114	±98.6	2.4%
Asia:	9,256	±1,097	19.6%	64	±69	1.2%	268	±165.8	3.7%	944	±441.8	20.1%
Africa:	5,479	±913	11.6%	137	±122	2.5%	135	±134	1.9%	188	±155.2	4.0%
Oceania:	460	±282	1.0%	0	±26	0.0%	71	±121.5	1.0%	0	±36.1	0.0%
Latin America:	30,222	±1,783	64.1%	5,155	±804	95.2%	6,766	±1051	93.5%	3,397	±795	72.5%
Northern America:	215	±78	0.5%	0	±26	0.0%	0	±39.8	0.0%	45	±49.5	1.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), 5-Year Estimates, 2020.

Table 8A. Poverty level by race, compared to total subpopulation of each race, for four areas: Aurora, Commerce City, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

Race and Ethnicity	Below Poverty Threshold by Race (Compared to Total SubPopulation Below Poverty Threshold)											
	Aurora			Commerce City			Montbello			Commerce City		
	Subpopulation Estimate	Below Threshold Estimate	Percent	Subpopulation Estimate	Below Threshold Estimate	Percent	Subpopulation Estimate	Below Threshold Estimate	Percent	Subpopulation Estimate	Below Threshold Estimate	Percent
White alone	218,598	17,217	7.9%	22,584	3,692	16.3%	13,686	2,339	17.1%	18,917	1,116	5.9%
Black or African American alone	62,959	9,064	14.4%	1,320	482	36.5%	5,186	1,211	23.4%	12,680	1,398	11.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3,186	317	9.9%	465	74	15.9%	316	5	1.6%	142	35	24.7%
Asian alone	25,863	3,652	14.1%	132	12	9.1%	634	15	2.4%	2,674	91	3.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1,167	171	14.7%	9	0	0.0%	152	0	0.0%	13	0	0.0%
Some other race alone	36,803	5,847	15.9%	4,009	839	20.9%	6,014	902	15.0%	3,351	341	10.2%
Two or more races	28,138	3,177	11.3%	3,583	1,058	29.5%	3,133	779	24.9%	4,339	238	5.5%
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	106,879	15,655	14.6%	23,127	4,765	20.6%	19,096	3,772	19.8%	17,572	1,347	7.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	166,302	10,010	6.0%	7,353	934	12.7%	2,716	221	8.1%	8,438	352	4.2%

Sources: Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), 5-Year Estimates

Table 8B. Poverty Level by Race, compared to total population below poverty level, for four areas: Aurora, Commerce City, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

Race and Ethnicity	Below Poverty Threshold by Race (Compared to Total Population Below Poverty Threshold)											
	Aurora			Commerce City			Montebello			Gateway-Green Valley Ranch		
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
White alone	17,217	±1,569	43.6%	3,692	±796	60.0%	2339	±718.1	44.5%	1116	±642.4	34.7%
Black or African American alone	9,064	±1,372	23.0%	482	±312	7.8%	1211	±399.1	23.1%	1398	±795	43.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	317	±118	0.8%	74	±84	1.2%	5	±36.7	0.1%	35	±70.1	1.1%
Asian alone	3,652	±909	9.3%	12	±18	0.2%	15	±43.9	0.3%	91	±117.6	2.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	171	±210	0.4%	0	±26	0.0%	0	±39.8	0.0%	0	±36.1	0.0%
Some other race alone	5,847	±1,145	14.8%	839	±487	13.6%	902	±452.5	17.2%	341	±374.6	10.6%
Two or more races	3,177	±979	8.1%	1,058	±772	17.2%	779	±785.4	14.8%	238	±171.7	7.4%
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	15,655	±2,112	39.7%	4,765	±1,298	77.4%	3772	±1157.7	71.8%	1347	±750.6	41.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	10,010	±816	25.4%	934	±241	15.2%	221	±117.2	4.2%	352	±173.5	10.9%

Sources: Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), 5-Year Estimates

Table 9 Means of transportation for total population of workers 16 years and over for four areas: Aurora, Commerce City, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

	Means of Transportation							
	Aurora		Commerce City		Montbello		Gateway-Green Valley Ranch	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	195,135	±2,225	14,491	±1,026	16,242	±1160.9	20,977	±1448.9
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	21,146	±1,405	2,525	±594	2411	±1028.7	2040	±1158.1
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	144,790	±2,188	10,573	±970	12,464	±403.4	15,945	±468.3
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	8,288	±757	337	±236	693	±187.5	625	±213.1

Sources: Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), 5-Year Estimates

Table 10A. Disability Demographics compared to Total Subpopulations with a Disability for four areas: Aurora, Commerce City, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

Race and Ethnicity	Disability Demographics Compared to Total Subpopulation											
	Aurora			Commerce City			Montbello			Gateway-Green Valley Ranch		
	Subpopulation Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Subpopulation Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Subpopulation Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Subpopulation Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent
White alone	25,021	±1,096	11.5%	2,996	±438	13.2%	1554	±323.3	9.4%	1429	±390.2	7.6%
Black or African American alone	6,267	±666	9.9%	225	±121	17.0%	991	±311.2	13.8%	1681	±503.4	13.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	384	±128	12.0%	88	±82	18.9%	32	±51.6	9.4%	35	±70.1	24.6%
Asian alone	2,510	±367	9.7%	27	±28	20.5%	112	±92	9.9%	108	±84.4	4.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	36	±46	3.2%	0	±26	0.0%	7	±43.4	4.6%	13	±38.3	100.0%
Some other race alone	2,825	±559	7.7%	294	±133	7.3%	392	±161.9	5.1%	126	±110.4	3.8%
Two or more races	1,822	±384	6.5%	960	±469	26.8%	223	±124.9	6.4%	211	±118.3	4.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	22,222	±1,096	13.4%	1,649	±337	22.4%	649	±160.6	19.6%	739	±276.2	8.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6,658	±629	6.2%	2,649	±556	11.4%	1437	±334.5	6.1%	1000	±302.5	5.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), 5-Year Estimates, 2020.

Table 10B. Disability Demographics out of the total disabled population computed for four areas: Aurora, Commerce City, Montbello, and Gateway-Green Valley Ranch

	Disability Demographics Compared to Total Disabled Population											
	Aurora			Commerce City			Montbello			Gateway-Green Valley Ranch		
	Disabled Population	Margin of Error	Percent	Disabled Population	Margin of Error	Percent	Disabled Population	Margin of Error	Percent	Disabled Population	Margin of Error	Percent
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability	38,865	±1,505	100%	4,590	±677	100%	3,311	±490.5	100%	3,603	±649.9	100%
Race and Ethnicity												
White alone	25,021	±1,096	64.4%	2,996	±438	65.3%	1,554	±323	46.9%	1,429	±390	39.7%
Black or African American alone	6,267	±666	16.1%	225	±121	4.9%	991	±311	29.9%	1,681	±503	46.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	384	±128	1.0%	88	±82	1.9%	32	±52	1.0%	35	±70	1.0%
Asian alone	2,510	±367	6.5%	27	±28	0.6%	112	±92	3.4%	108	±84	3.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	36	±46	0.1%	0	±26	0.0%	7	±43	0.2%	13	±38	0.4%
Some other race alone	2,825	±559	7.3%	294	±133	6.4%	392	±162	11.8%	126	±110	3.5%
Two or more races	1,822	±384	4.7%	960	±469	20.9%	223	±125	6.7%	211	±118	5.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	22,222	±1,096	57.2%	1,649	±337	35.9%	649	±161	19.6%	739	±276	20.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6,658	±629	17.1%	2,649	±556	57.7%	1,437	±335	43.4%	1,000	±302	27.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), 5-Year Estimates, 2020

