



2024

ADAMS COUNTY PROPERTY ASSESSMENT STUDY





September 15, 2024

Ms. Natalie Castle
Director of Research
Colorado Legislative Council
Room 029, State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado 80203

RE: Final Report for the 2024 Colorado Property Assessment Study

Dear Ms. Castle:

East West Econometrics.-Audit Division is pleased to submit the Final Reports for the 2024 Colorado Property Assessment Study.

These reports are the result of two analyses: A procedural audit and a statistical audit.

The procedural audit examines all classes of property. It specifically looks at how the assessor develops economic areas, confirms and qualifies sales, develops time adjustments and performs periodic physical property inspections. The audit reviews the procedures for determining subdivision absorption and subdivision discounting. Valuation methodology is examined for residential properties and commercial properties. Procedures are reviewed for producing mines, oil and gas leaseholds and lands producing, producing coal mines, producing earth and stone products, severed mineral interests, and non-producing patented mining claims.

Statistical audits are performed on vacant land, residential properties, commercial/industrial properties and agricultural land. A statistical analysis is performed for personal property compliance on the eleven largest counties: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo and Weld. The remaining counties receive a personal property procedural study.

East West Econometrics – Audit Division appreciates the opportunity to be of service to the State of Colorado. Please contact us with any questions or concerns.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Harry J. Fuller". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "H" and "F".

Harry J. Fuller
Project Manager
East West Econometrics. – Audit Division

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INTRODUCTION



Colorado

The State Board of Equalization (SBOE) reviews assessments for conformance to the Constitution. The SBOE will order revaluations for counties whose valuations do not reflect the proper valuation period level of value.

The statutory basis for the audit is found in C.R.S. 39-1-104 (16)(a)(b) and (c).

The legislative council sets forth two criteria that are the focus of the audit group:

To determine whether each county assessor is applying correctly the constitutional and statutory provisions, compliance requirements of the State Board of Equalization, and the manuals published by the State Property Tax Administrator to arrive at the actual value of each class of property.

To determine if each assessor is applying correctly the provisions of law to the actual values when arriving at valuations for assessment of all locally valued properties subject to the property tax.

The property assessment audit conducts a two-part analysis: A procedural analysis and a statistical analysis.

The procedural analysis includes all classes of property and specifically looks at how the assessor develops economic areas, confirms and qualifies sales, and develops time adjustments. The audit also examines the procedures for adequately discovering, classifying and valuing agricultural outbuildings, discovering subdivision build-out and subdivision discounting procedures. Valuation methodology for vacant land, improved residential properties and commercial properties is examined. Procedures for producing mines, oil and gas leaseholds and lands producing, producing coal mines, producing earth and stone products, severed mineral interests and non-producing patented mining claims are also reviewed.

Statistical analysis is performed on vacant land, residential properties, commercial/industrial properties, agricultural land, and personal property. The statistical study results are compared with State Board of Equalization compliance requirements and the manuals published by the State Property Tax Administrator.

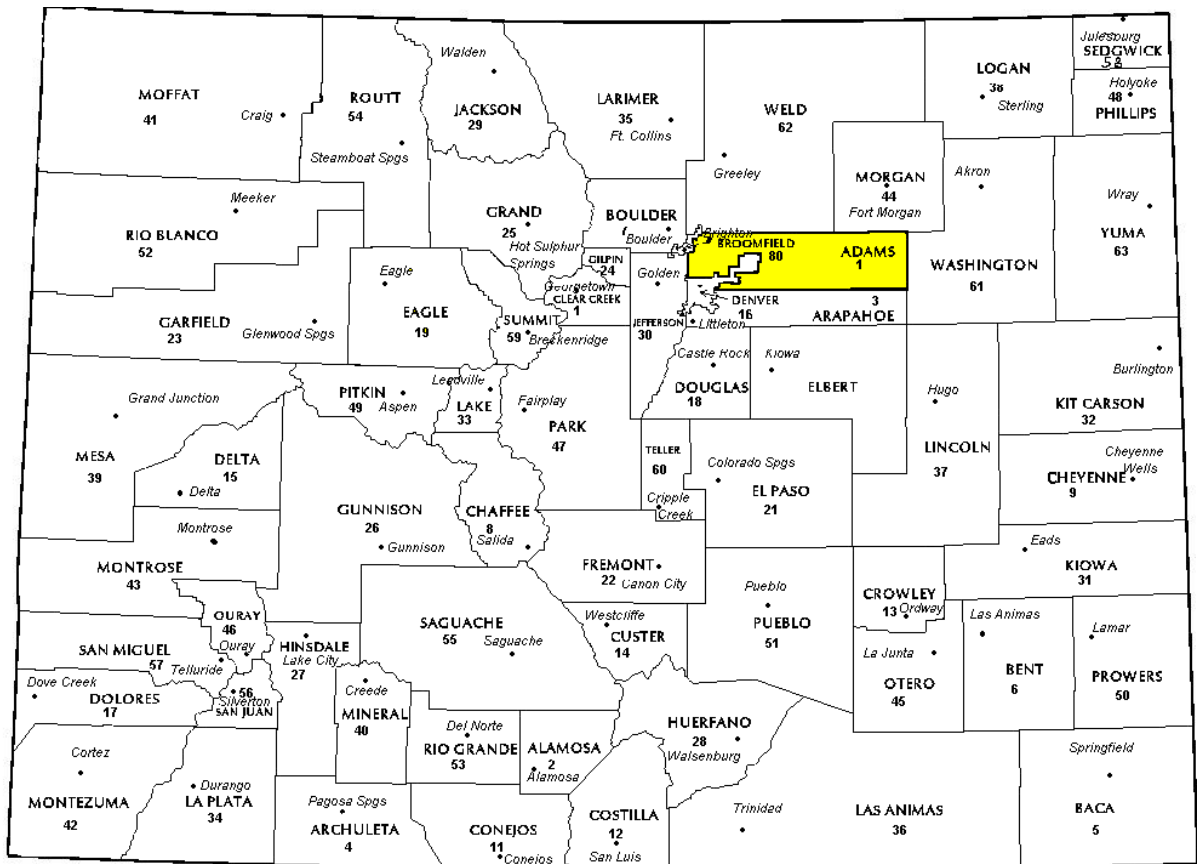
East West Econometrics has completed the Property Assessment Study for 2024 and is pleased to report its findings for Adams County in the following report.

REGIONAL/HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ADAMS COUNTY

Regional Information

Adams County is located in the Front Range region of Colorado. The Colorado Front Range is a colloquial geographic term for the populated areas of the State that are just east of the foothills of the Front Range. It includes

Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Pueblo, and Weld counties.



Historical Information

Adams County has approximately 1,167.7 square miles and an estimated population of approximately 517,421 people, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 estimated census data. This represents a 17.1 percent change from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019.

Adams County is the fifth most populous of the 64 counties of the State of Colorado. It is named for Alva Adams, Governor of the State of Colorado 1887-1889, 1897-1899, and 1905. The county seat is Brighton.

On May 30, 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska Act created the Territory of Nebraska and Territory of Kansas, divided by the Parallel 40° North (168th Avenue in present-day Adams County). The future Adams County, Colorado, occupied a strip of northern Arapahoe County, Kansas Territory, immediately south of the Nebraska Territory.

In 1859, John D. "Colonel Jack" Henderson built a ranch, trading post, and hotel on Henderson Island in the South Platte River in Arapahoe County, Kansas Territory. Jack Henderson was the former editor and proprietor of the Leavenworth (Kansas Territory) Journal and an outspoken pro-slavery politician who had been accused of vote fraud in eastern Kansas. Henderson sold meat and provisions to gold seekers on their way up the South Platte River Trail to the gold fields during the Pike's Peak Gold Rush. Henderson Island was the first permanent settlement in the South Platte River Valley between Fort Saint Vrain in the Nebraska Territory and the Cherry Creek Diggings in the Kansas Territory. Jack Henderson eventually returned to eastern Kansas and (ironically) fought for the Union in the American Civil War. Henderson Island is today the site of the Adams County Regional Park and Fairgrounds.

The eastern portion of the Kansas Territory was admitted to the Union as the State of Kansas on January 29, 1861, and on February 28, 1861, the remaining western portion of the territory was made part of the new Colorado Territory. The Colorado Territory created Arapahoe County, on November 1, 1861, and Colorado was admitted to the Union on August 1, 1876.

In 1901, the Colorado General Assembly voted to split Arapahoe County into three parts: a new Adams County, a new consolidated City and County of Denver, and the remainder of the Arapahoe County to be renamed South Arapahoe County. A ruling by the Colorado Supreme Court, subsequent legislation, and a referendum delayed the creation of Adams County until November 15, 1902. Governor James Bradley Orman designated Brighton as the temporary Adams County Seat. Adams County originally stretched 160 miles from present-day Sheridan Boulevard to the Kansas state border. On May 12, 1903, the eastern 88 miles of Adams County was transferred to the new Washington County and the new Yuma County, reducing the length of Adams County to the present 72 miles. On November 8, 1904, Adams County voters chose Brighton as the permanent county seat.

A 1989 vote transferred 53 square miles of Adams County to the City and County of Denver for the proposed Denver International Airport, leaving the densely populated western portion of the county as two oddly-shaped peninsulas. Adams County lost the tip of its northwest corner when the consolidated City and County of Broomfield was created on November 15, 2001.

(Wikipedia.org)

RATIO ANALYSIS

Methodology

All significant classes of property were analyzed. Sales were collected for each property class over the eighteen month period from January 1, 2019 through June 30th, 2020. Property classes with less than thirty sales had the sales period extended in six month increments up to an additional forty-two months. If this extended sales period did not produce the minimum thirty qualified sales, the Audit performed supplemental appraisals to reach the minimum.

Although it was required that we examine the median and coefficient of dispersion for all counties, we also calculated the weighted mean and price-related differential for each class of property. Counties were not passed or failed by these latter measures, but were counseled if there were anomalies noted during our analysis. Qualified sales were based on the qualification code used by each county, which were typically coded as either “Q” or “C.” The ratio analysis included all sales. The data was trimmed for counties with obvious outliers using IAAO standards for data analysis. In every case, we examined the loss in data from

trimming to ensure that only true outliers were excluded. Any county with a significant portion of sales excluded by this trimming method was examined further. No county was allowed to pass the audit if more than 5% of the sales were “lost” because of trimming.

All sixty-four counties were examined for compliance on the economic area level. Where there were sufficient sales data, the neighborhood and subdivision levels were tested for compliance. Although counties are determined to be in or out of compliance at the class level, non-compliant economic areas, neighborhoods and subdivisions (where applicable) were discussed with the Assessor.

Data on the individual economic areas, neighborhoods and subdivisions are found in the STATISTICAL APPENDIX.

Conclusions

For this final analysis report, the minimum acceptable statistical standards allowed by the State Board of Equalization are:

ALLOWABLE STANDARDS RATIO GRID		
Property Class	Unweighted Median Ratio	Coefficient of Dispersion
Commercial/Industrial	Between .95-1.05	Less than 20.99
Condominium	Between .95-1.05	Less than 15.99
Single Family	Between .95-1.05	Less than 15.99
Vacant Land	Between .95-1.05	Less than 20.99

The results for Adams County are:

Adams County Ratio Grid					
Property Class	Number of Qualified Sales	Unweighted Median Ratio	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Time Trend Analysis
Commercial/Industrial	219	0.974	1.056	14.4	Compliant
Single Family	23,462	0.973	1.021	6.9	Compliant
Vacant Land	81	0.979	1.000	5.2	Compliant

After applying the above described methodologies, it is concluded from the sales ratios that Adams County is in compliance with

SBOE, DPT, and Colorado State Statute valuation guidelines.

Recommendations

None

TIME TRENDING VERIFICATION

Methodology

While we recommend that counties use the inverted ratio regression analysis method to account for market (time) trending, some counties have used other IAAO-approved methods, such as the weighted monthly median approach. We are not auditing the methods used, but rather the results of the methods used. Given this range of methodologies used to account for market trending, we concluded that the best validation method was to examine the sale ratios for each class across the appropriate sale period. To be specific, if a county has considered and adjusted correctly for market trending, then the sale ratios should remain stable (i.e. flat) across the sale period. If a residual market trend is detected, then the county may or may not have addressed market

trending adequately, and a further examination is warranted. This validation method also considers the number of sales and the length of the sale period. Counties with few sales across the sale period were carefully examined to determine if the statistical results were valid.

Conclusions

After verification and analysis, it has been determined that Adams County has complied with the statutory requirements to analyze the effects of time on value in their county. Adams County has also satisfactorily applied the results of their time trending analysis to arrive at the time adjusted sales price (TASP).

Recommendations

None

SOLD / UNSOLD ANALYSIS

Methodology

Adams County was tested for the equal treatment of sold and unsold properties to ensure that “sales chasing” has not occurred. The auditors employed a multi-step process to determine if sold and unsold properties were valued in a consistent manner.

We test the hypothesis that the assessor has valued unsold properties consistent with what is observed with the sold properties based on several units of comparison and tests. The units of comparison include the actual value per square foot and the change in value from the previous base year period to the current base year. The first test compares the actual value per square foot between sold and unsold properties by class. The median and mean value per square foot is compared and tested for any significant difference. This is tested using non-parametric methods, such as the Mann-Whitney test for differences in the distributions or medians between sold and unsold groups. It is also examined graphically and from an appraisal perspective. Data can be stratified based on location and subclass. The second test compares the difference in the median change in value from the previous base year to the current base year between sold and unsold properties by class. The same combination of non-parametric and appraisal testing is used as with the first test. A third test employing a valuation model testing a sold/unsold binary variable while controlling for property attributes such as location, size, age and other attributes. The model determines if the sold/unsold variable is statistically and empirically significant. If all three tests indicate a significant difference between sold and unsold properties for a given class, the Auditor may meet with the county to determine if sale chasing is actually occurring,

or if there are other explanations for the observed difference.

If the unsold properties have a higher median value per square foot than the sold properties, or if the median change in value is greater for the unsold properties than the sold properties, the analysis is stopped and the county is concluded to be in compliance with sold and unsold guidelines. All sold and unsold properties in a given class are first tested, although properties with extreme unit values or percent changes can be trimmed to stabilize the analysis. The median is the primary comparison metric, although the mean can also be used as a comparison metric if the distribution supports that type of measure of central tendency.

The first test (unit value method) is applied to both residential and commercial/industrial sold and unsold properties. The second test is applied to sold and unsold vacant land properties. The second test (change in value method) is also applied to residential or commercial sold and unsold properties if the first test results in a significant difference observed and/or tested between sold and unsold properties. The third test (valuation modeling) is used in instances where the results from the first two tests indicate a significant difference between sold and unsold properties. It can also be used when the number of sold and unsold properties is so large that the non-parametric testing is indicating a false rejection of the hypothesis that there is no difference between the sold and unsold property values.

These tests were supported by both tabular and graphics presentations, along with written documentation explaining the methodology used.

Sold/Unsold Results	
Property Class	Results
Commercial/Industrial	Compliant
Single Family	Compliant
Vacant Land	Compliant

Conclusions

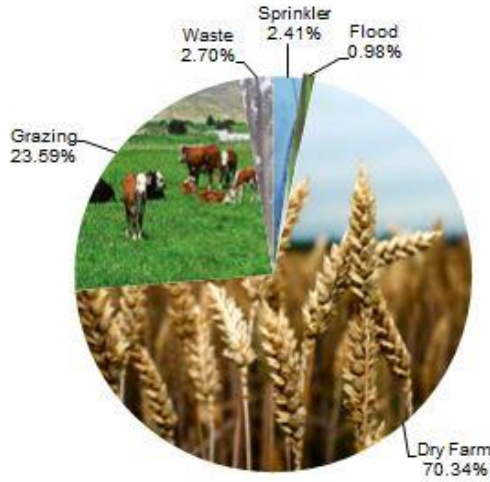
After applying the above described methodologies, it is concluded that Adams County is reasonably treating its sold and unsold properties in the same manner.

Recommendations

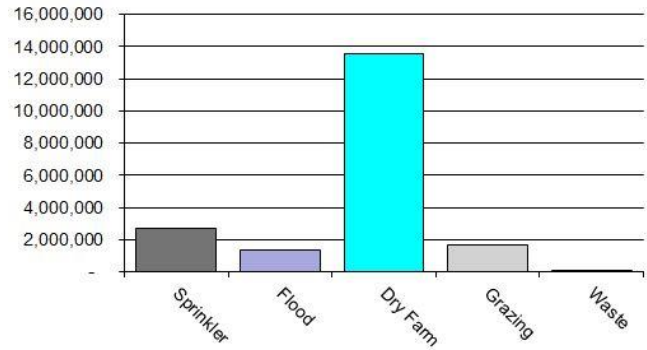
None

AGRICULTURAL LAND STUDY

Acres By Subclass



Value By Subclass



Agricultural Land

County records were reviewed to determine major land categories such as irrigated farm, dry farm, meadow hay, grazing and other lands. In addition, county records were reviewed in order to determine if: Aerial photographs are available and are being used; soil conservation guidelines have been used to classify lands based on productivity; crop rotations have been documented; typical commodities and yields have been determined; orchard lands have been properly classified and valued; expenses reflect a ten year average and are typical landlord expenses; grazing lands have been properly classified and valued; the number of acres in each class and subclass have been determined; the capitalization rate was properly applied. Also, documentation was required for the valuation methods used and any locally developed yields, carrying capacities, and expenses. Records were also checked to ensure that the commodity prices and expenses, furnished by the Property Tax

Administrator (PTA), were applied properly. (See Assessor Reference Library Volume 3 Chapter 5.)

Conclusions

An analysis of the agricultural land data indicates an acceptable appraisal of this property type. Directives, commodity prices and expenses provided by the PTA were properly applied. County yields compared favorably to those published by Colorado Agricultural Statistics. Expenses used by the county were allowable expenses and were in an acceptable range. Grazing lands carrying capacities were in an acceptable range. The data analyzed resulted in the following ratios:

Adams County Agricultural Land Ratio Grid						
Abstract Code	Land Class	Number Of Acres	County Value Per Acre	County Assessed Total Value	WRA Total Value	Ratio
4107	Sprinkler	13,494	198.55	2,679,305	2,693,349	0.99
4117	Flood	5,485	245.47	1,346,376	1,341,300	1.00
4127	Dry Farm	394,562	34.29	13,528,948	13,474,868	1.00
4147	Grazing	132,310	12.76	1,687,693	1,687,553	1.00
4167	Waste	15,123	2.19	33,092	33,092	1.00
Total/ Avg		560,975	34.36	19,275,416	19,230,162	1.00

Recommendations

None

Agricultural Outbuildings

Methodology

Data was collected and reviewed to determine if the guidelines found in the Assessor's Reference Library (ARL) Volume 3, pages 5.74 through 5.77 were being followed.

Property Taxation for the valuation of agricultural outbuildings.

Recommendations

None

Conclusions

Adams County has complied with the procedures provided by the Division of

Agricultural Land Under Improvements

Methodology

Data was collected and reviewed to determine if the guidelines found in the Assessor's Reference Library (ARL) Volume 3, pages 5.19 and 5.20 were being followed.

Conclusions

Adams County has used the following methods to discover land under a residential improvement on a farm or ranch that is determined to be not integral under 39-1-102, C.R.S.:

- Questionnaires
- Field Inspections
- Phone Interviews
- In-Person Interviews with Owners/Tenants
- Personal Knowledge of Occupants at Assessment Date
- Aerial Photography/Pictometry

Adams County has used the following methods to discover the land area under a residential improvement that is determined to be not integral under 39-1-102, C.R.S.:

- Questionnaires
- Field Inspections
- Phone Interviews
- In-Person Interviews with Owners/Tenants
- Personal Knowledge of Occupants at Assessment Date
- Aerial Photography/Pictometry

Adams County has complied with the procedures provided by the Division of Property Taxation for the valuation of land under residential improvements that may or may not be integral to an agricultural operation.

Recommendations

None

SALES VERIFICATION

According to Colorado Revised Statutes:

A representative body of sales is required when considering the market approach to appraisal.

(8) In any case in which sales prices of comparable properties within any class or subclass are utilized when considering the market approach to appraisal in the determination of actual value of any taxable property, the following limitations and conditions shall apply:

(a)(I) Use of the market approach shall require a representative body of sales, including sales by a lender or government, sufficient to set a pattern, and appraisals shall reflect due consideration of the degree of comparability of sales, including the extent of similarities and dissimilarities among properties that are compared for assessment purposes. In order to obtain a reasonable sample and to reduce sudden price changes or fluctuations, all sales shall be included in the sample that reasonably reflect a true or typical sales price during the period specified in section 39-1-104 (10.2). Sales of personal property exempt pursuant to the provisions of sections 39-3-102, 39-3-103, and 39-3-119 to 39-3-122 shall not be included in any such sample.

(b) Each such sale included in the sample shall be coded to indicate a typical, negotiated sale, as screened and verified by the assessor. (39-1-103, C.R.S.)

The assessor is required to use sales of real property only in the valuation process.

(8)(f) Such true and typical sales shall include only those sales which have been determined on an individual basis to reflect the selling price of the real property only or which have been adjusted on an individual basis to reflect the selling price of the real property only. (39-1-103, C.R.S.)

Part of the Property Assessment Study is the sales verification analysis. WRA has used the above-cited statutes as a guide in our study of the county's procedures and practices for verifying sales.

EWE reviewed the sales verification procedures in 2024 for Adams County. This study was conducted by checking selected sales from the master sales list for the current valuation period. Specifically EWE selected 50 sales listed as unqualified.

All of the sales in the unqualified sales sample had reasons that were clear and supportable.

For residential, commercial, and vacant land sales with considerations over \$100,000, the contractor has examined and reported the ratio of qualified sales to total sales by class and performed the following analyses of unqualified sales:

The contractor has examined the manner in which sales have been classified as qualified or unqualified, including a listing of each step in the sales verification process, any adjustment procedures, and the county official responsible for making the final decision on qualification.

The contractor has reviewed with the assessor any analysis indicating that sales data are inadequate, fail to reflect typical properties, or have been disqualified for insufficient cause. In addition, the contractor has reviewed the disqualified sales by assigned code. If there appears to be any inconsistency in the coding, the contractor has conducted further analysis to

determine if the sales included in that code have been assigned appropriately.

Conclusions

Adams County appears to be doing an adequate job of verifying their sales. EWE agreed with

the county's reason for disqualifying each of the sales selected in the sample. There are no recommendations or suggestions.

Recommendations

None

ECONOMIC AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION

Methodology

Adams County has submitted a written narrative describing the economic areas that make up the county's market areas. Adams County has also submitted a map illustrating these areas. Each of these narratives have been read and analyzed for logic and appraisal sensibility. The maps were also compared to the narrative for consistency between the written description and the map.

Conclusions

After review and analysis, it has been determined that Adams County has adequately

identified homogeneous economic areas comprised of smaller neighborhoods. Each economic area defined is equally subject to a set of economic forces that impact the value of the properties within that geographic area and this has been adequately addressed. Each economic area defined adequately delineates an area that will give "similar values for similar properties in similar areas."

Recommendations

None

NATURAL RESOURCES

Earth and Stone Products

Methodology

Under the guidelines of the Assessor's Reference Library (ARL), Volume 3, Natural Resource Valuation Procedures, the income approach was applied to determine value for production of earth and stone products. The number of tons was multiplied by an economic royalty rate determined by the Division of Property Taxation to determine income. The income was multiplied by a recommended Hoskold factor to determine the actual value. The Hoskold factor is determined by the life of the reserves or the lease. Value is based on two variables: life and tonnage. The operator determines these since there is no other means to obtain production data through any state or private agency.

Conclusions

The County has applied the correct formulas and state guidelines to earth and stone production.

Recommendations

None

Producing Oil and Gas

Methodology

Assessors Reference Library (ARL) Volume 3, Chapter 6: Valuation of Natural Resources

STATUTORY REFERENCES

Section § 39-1-103, C.R.S., specifies that producing oil or gas leaseholds and lands are valued according to article 7 of title 39, C.R.S. Actual value determined - when.

(2) The valuation for assessment of leaseholds and lands producing oil or gas shall be determined as provided in article 7 of this title. § 39-1-103, C.R.S.

Article 7 covers the listing, valuation, and assessment of producing oil and gas leaseholds and lands.

Valuation:

Valuation for assessment.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, on the basis of the information contained in such statement, the assessor shall value such oil and gas leaseholds and lands for assessment, as real property, at an amount equal to eighty-seven and one-half percent of:

(a) The selling price of the oil or gas sold there from during the preceding calendar year, after excluding the selling price of all oil or gas delivered to the United States government or any agency thereof, the state of Colorado or any agency thereof, or any political subdivision of the state as royalty during the preceding calendar year;

(b) The selling price of oil or gas sold in the same field area for oil or gas transported from the premises which is not sold during the preceding calendar year, after excluding the selling price of all oil or gas delivered to the United States government or any agency thereof, the state of Colorado or any agency thereof, or any political subdivision of the state as royalty during the preceding calendar year. § 39-7-102, C.R.S.

Conclusions

The county applied approved appraisal procedures in the valuation of oil and gas.

Recommendations

None

VACANT LAND

Subdivision Discounting

Subdivisions were reviewed in 2024 in Adams County. The review showed that subdivisions were discounted pursuant to the Colorado Revised Statutes in Article 39-1-103 (14) and by applying the recommended methodology in ARL Vol 3, Chap 4. Subdivision Discounting in the intervening year can be accomplished by reducing the absorption period by one year.

In instances where the number of sales within an approved plat was less than the absorption

rate per year calculated for the plat, the absorption period was left unchanged.

Conclusions

Adams County has implemented proper procedures to adequately estimate absorption periods, discount rates, and lot values for qualifying subdivisions.

Recommendations

None

POSSESSORY INTEREST PROPERTIES

Possessory Interest

Possessory interest property discovery and valuation is described in the Assessor's Reference Library (ARL) Volume 3 section 7 in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 39-1-103 (17)(a) (II) C.R.S. Possessory Interest is defined by the Property Tax Administrator's Publication ARL Volume 3, Chapter 7: A private property interest in government-owned property or the right to the occupancy and use of any benefit in government-owned property that has been granted under lease, permit, license, concession, contract, or other agreement.

Adams County has been reviewed for their procedures and adherence to guidelines when assessing and valuing agricultural and

commercial possessory interest properties. The county has also been queried as to their confidence that the possessory interest properties have been discovered and placed on the tax rolls.

Conclusions

Adams County has implemented a discovery process to place possessory interest properties on the roll. They have also correctly and consistently applied the correct procedures and valuation methods in the valuation of possessory interest properties.

Recommendations

None

PERSONAL PROPERTY AUDIT

Adams County was studied for its procedural compliance with the personal property assessment outlined in the Assessor's Reference Library (ARL) Volume 5, and in the State Board of Equalization (SBOE) requirements for the assessment of personal property. The SBOE requires that counties use ARL Volume 5, including current discovery, classification, documentation procedures, current economic lives table, cost factor tables, depreciation table, and level of value adjustment factor table.

The personal property audit standards narrative must be in place and current. A listing of businesses that have been audited by the assessor within the twelve-month period reflected in the plan is given to the auditor. The audited businesses must be in conformity with those described in the plan.

Aggregate ratio will be determined solely from the personal property accounts that have been physically inspected. The minimum assessment sample is one percent or ten schedules, whichever is greater, and the maximum assessment audit sample is 100 schedules.

For the counties having over 100,000 population, WRA selected a sample of all personal property schedules to determine whether the assessor is correctly applying the provisions of law and manuals of the Property Tax Administrator in arriving at the assessment levels of such property. This sample was selected from the personal property schedules audited by the assessor. In no event was the sample selected by the contractor less than 30 schedules. The counties to be included in this study are Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo, and Weld. All other counties received a procedural study.

Adams County is compliant with the guidelines set forth in ARL Volume 5 regarding discovery procedures, using the following methods to discover personal property accounts in the county:

- Public Record Documents
- Chamber of Commerce/Economic Development Contacts
- Local Telephone Directories, Newspapers or Other Local Publications
- Personal Observation, Physical Canvassing or Word of Mouth
- Questionnaires, Letters and/or Phone Calls to Buyer, Seller and/or Realtor
- Canvassing the County November to March

The county uses the Division of Property Taxation (DPT) recommended classification and documentation procedures. The DPT's recommended cost factor tables, depreciation tables and level of value adjustment factor tables are also used.

Adams County submitted their personal property written audit plan and was current for the 2024 valuation period. The number and listing of businesses audited was also submitted and was in conformance with the written audit plan. The following audit triggers were used by the county to select accounts to be audited:

- Accounts with obvious discrepancies
- New businesses filing for the first time
- Accounts with greater than 10% change
- Incomplete or inconsistent declarations
- Accounts with omitted property
- Same business type or use

- Businesses with no deletions or additions for 2 or more years
- Non-filing Accounts - Best Information Available
- Accounts close to the \$52,000 actual value exemption status
- Lowest or highest quartile of value per square foot
- Accounts protested with substantial disagreement

Adams County's median ratio is 1.00. This is

in compliance with the State Board of Equalization (SBOE) compliance requirements which range from .90 to 1.10 with no COD requirements.

Conclusions

Adams County has employed adequate discovery, classification, documentation, valuation, and auditing procedures for their personal property assessment and is in statistical compliance with SBOE requirements.

Recommendations

None



EAST WEST ECONOMETRICS AUDITOR STAFF

Harry J. Fuller, *Audit Project Manager*

Suzanne Howard, *Audit Administrative Manager*

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Carl W. Ross, *Agricultural/Natural Resource Analyst*

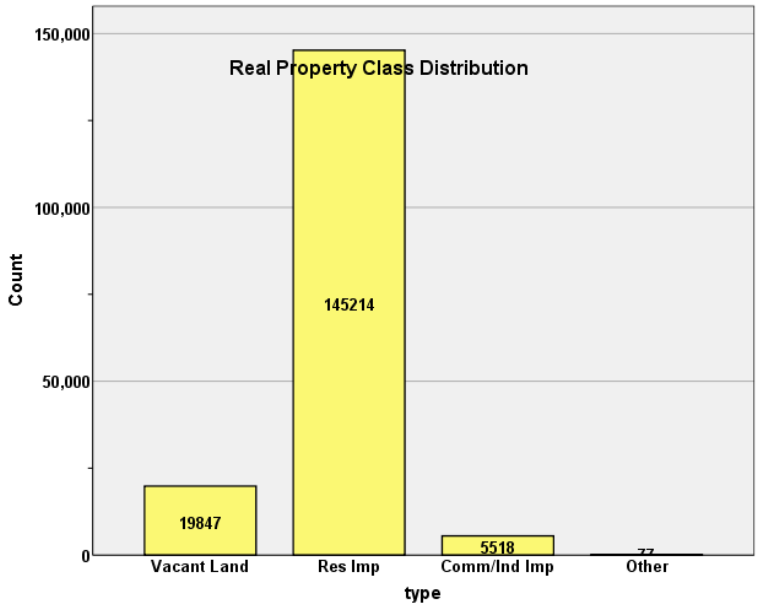
J. Andrew Rodriguez, *Field Analyst*

APPENDICES

**STATISTICAL COMPLIANCE REPORT
FOR ADAMS COUNTY
2024**

I. OVERVIEW

Adams County is an urban county located along Colorado’s Front Range. The county has a total of 170,656 real property parcels, according to data submitted by the county assessor’s office in 2024. The following provides a breakdown of property classes for this county:



The vacant land class of properties was dominated by residential land. Residential lots (coded 100) accounted for 63.9% of all vacant land parcels.

For residential improved properties, single family properties accounted for 82.4% of all residential properties.

Commercial and industrial properties represented a much smaller proportion of property classes in comparison. Commercial/industrial properties accounted for 3.2% of all such properties in this county.

II. DATA FILES

The following sales analyses were based on the requirements of the 2024 Colorado Property Assessment Study. Information was provided by the Adams Assessor’s Office in May 2024. The data included all 5 property record files as specified by the Auditor.

III. RESIDENTIAL SALES RESULTS

There were 23,462 qualified residential sales for the 24-month period ending June 30, 2022. The sales ratio analysis results were as follows:

Median	0.973
Price Related Differential	1.021
Coefficient of Dispersion	6.9

We next stratified the sale ratio analysis by economic area and neighborhood. The minimum count for the neighborhood stratification is 30 sales. The following are the results of this stratification analysis:

Economic Area Case Processing Summary

	Count	Percent
ECONAREA 1	973	4.1%
2	6409	27.3%
3	5822	24.8%
4	6264	26.7%
5	1649	7.0%
6	2343	10.0%
Overall	23460	100.0%
Excluded	2	
Total	23462	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion
1	.994	1.009	.066
2	.973	1.014	.063
3	.974	1.013	.063
4	.966	1.033	.065
5	.959	1.018	.091
6	.998	1.044	.091
Overall	.973	1.021	.069

Neighborhoods with 35 or more sales

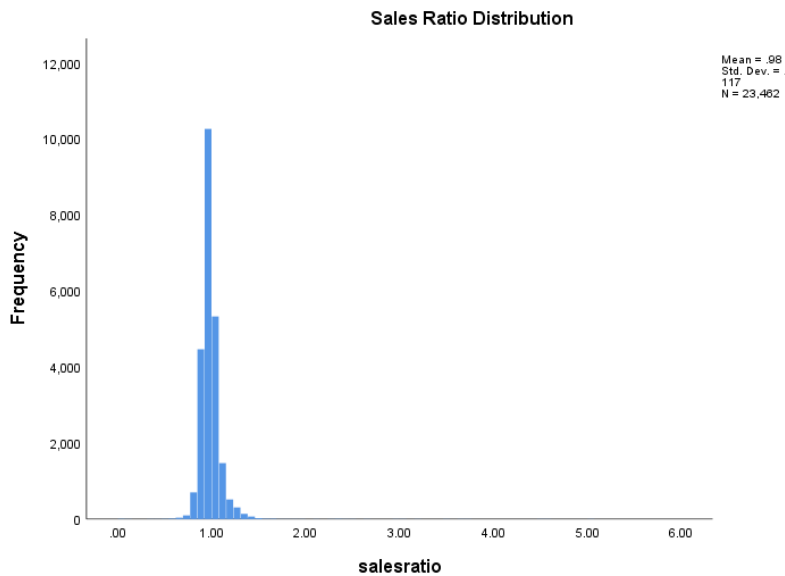
Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

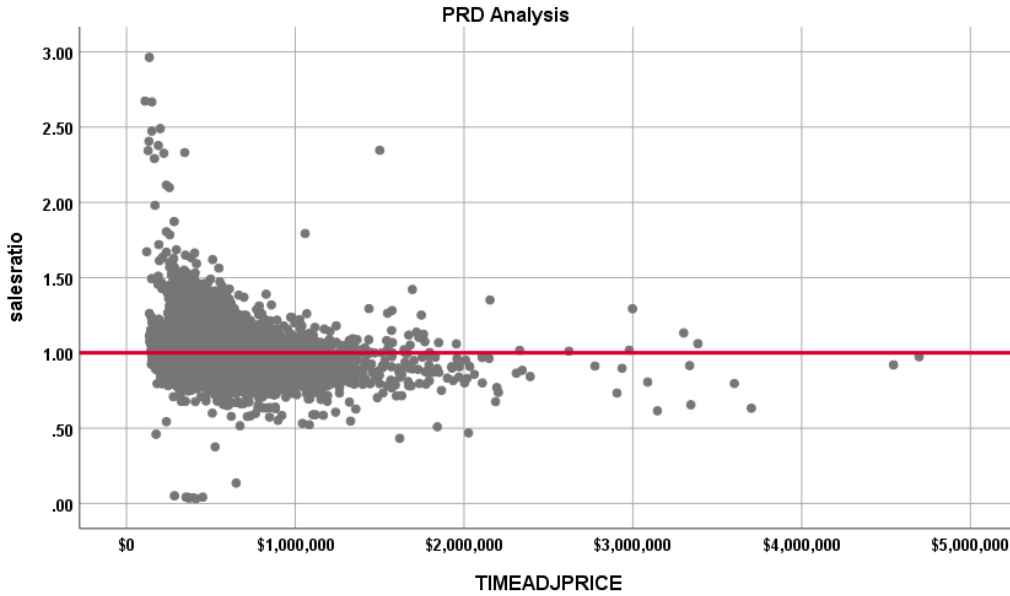
Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion
64	.949	1.112	.089
66	.973	1.011	.128
101	.992	1.005	.111
102	.961	1.010	.076
115	.984	1.016	.064
119	.975	1.009	.068
122	.965	1.015	.088
124	.979	1.004	.050
130	.999	1.014	.075
140	.995	1.004	.060
150	.999	1.004	.052

200	.964	1.030	.105
210	.970	1.009	.070
220	.963	1.010	.074
225	.973	1.008	.073
230	.955	1.004	.050
240	.956	1.008	.066
300	.957	1.011	.068
400	.968	1.005	.060
420	.968	1.003	.054
425	.980	1.005	.064
430	.971	1.006	.053
500	.949	1.006	.074
520	.943	1.013	.090
530	.973	1.008	.059
600	.986	1.020	.089
610	.985	1.041	.118
620	1.007	1.014	.088
Overall	.974	1.018	.069

The above sales ratio analysis indicates that both from an overall perspective and broken down by economic area and neighborhood, the county was in compliance in terms of the median sales ratio and COD for residential sales.

The following graphs describe the overall sales ratio results for Adams County:



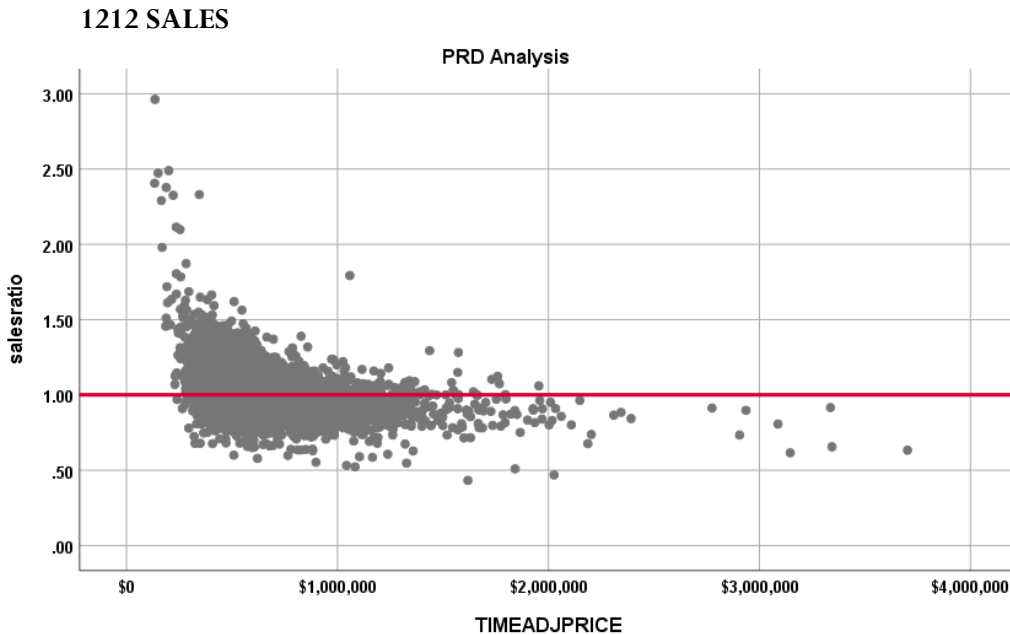


NOTE: Scale adjusted to sales less than \$5,000,000 for above chart for illustration purposes.

The above graphs indicate that the distribution of the sale ratios was within state mandated limits.

Subclass 1212 PRD Analysis

We next analyzed residential properties identified as 1212 using the state abstract code system. These include single family residences, town homes and purged manufactured homes. The following indicates the distribution of sales ratios across the sale price spectrum:



The Price-Related Differential (PRD) for 1212 sales is 1.009, which is within IAAO standards for the PRD. We also performed a regression analysis between the sales ratio and the assessor's current value to further test for regressivity or progressivity in the residential sales valuation, as follows:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.987	.003		356.224	.000
	CURRTOT	-5.957E-9	.000	-.010	-1.307	.191

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio

The t value at -1.307 indicates that there is virtually no slope in the regression line, which indicates in turn that sales ratios are similar across the entire sale price array. This indicates no regressivity or progressivity in the residential values assigned by the assessor.

We also stratified the sales ratio analysis by the sale price range, as follows:

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
SPRec	LT \$300K	76	0.4%
	\$300K to \$400K	780	4.1%
	\$400K to \$500K	4054	21.5%
	\$500K to \$600K	6380	33.8%
	\$600K to \$750K	4965	26.3%
	\$750K to \$1000K	2139	11.3%
	\$1000K to \$2000K	460	2.4%
	Over \$2000K	21	0.1%
Overall		18875	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		18875	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
LT \$300K	1.326	1.035	.233	33.8%
\$300K to \$400K	1.065	1.002	.114	15.0%
\$400K to \$500K	.996	1.001	.069	9.7%
\$500K to \$600K	.974	1.000	.054	7.7%
\$600K to \$750K	.966	1.000	.053	7.2%
\$750K to \$1000K	.945	1.000	.063	8.4%
\$1000K to \$2000K	.920	1.002	.089	12.5%
Over \$2000K	.830	1.008	.119	16.0%
Overall	.974	1.009	.066	10.2%

The above table indicates no regressivity in the sales ratios across sale price categories.

Residential Market Trend Analysis

We next analyzed the residential dataset using the 24-month sale period for any residual market trending and broken down by economic area, as follows:

Coefficients^a

ECONAREA	Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	1	(Constant)	.997	.007		149.653	.000
		SalePeriod	-1.200E-5	.001	-.001	-.024	.981
2	1	(Constant)	.978	.002		429.753	.000
		SalePeriod	.000	.000	.016	1.265	.206
3	1	(Constant)	.967	.002		424.486	.000
		SalePeriod	.001	.000	.082	6.292	.000
4	1	(Constant)	.971	.002		409.721	.000
		SalePeriod	.000	.000	.025	1.952	.051
5	1	(Constant)	.963	.006		159.957	.000
		SalePeriod	.000	.000	.011	.436	.663
6	1	(Constant)	1.008	.005		196.281	.000
		SalePeriod	.001	.000	.066	3.183	.001

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio

There was no residual market trending present in the sale ratio data for most economic areas. While Economic Areas 3 and 6 had statistically significant results, the magnitude of their trends was not significant; we therefore concluded that the assessor has adequately addressed market trending in the valuation of residential properties.

Sold/Unsold Analysis

In terms of the valuation consistency between sold and unsold residential properties, we compared the median actual value per square foot for 2024 between each group. The data was analyzed both as a whole and broken down by economic area, as follows:

Report

VALSF				
sold	N	Median	Mean	
UNSOLD	121517	\$323	\$337	
SOLD	23462	\$312	\$330	

Report

VALSF				
ECONAREA	sold	N	Median	Mean
1	UNSOLD	3884	\$294	\$294
	SOLD	973	\$297	\$298
2	UNSOLD	21498	\$281	\$289
	SOLD	6409	\$278	\$287
3	UNSOLD	31617	\$319	\$327
	SOLD	5822	\$323	\$330
4	UNSOLD	43627	\$343	\$356



	SOLD	6264	\$338	\$361
5	UNSOLD	11730	\$370	\$379
	SOLD	1649	\$378	\$390
6	UNSOLD	9154	\$345	\$352
	SOLD	2343	\$309	\$332

We next stratified this analysis by neighborhoods with at least 40 sales, as follows:

Report

VALSF

NBHD	sold	N	Median	Mean
66	UNSOLD	229	\$242	\$251
	SOLD	46	\$249	\$259
101	UNSOLD	637	\$270	\$289
	SOLD	68	\$289	\$312
102	UNSOLD	806	\$311	\$297
	SOLD	135	\$346	\$325
115	UNSOLD	2176	\$336	\$344
	SOLD	401	\$311	\$331
119	UNSOLD	3031	\$351	\$346
	SOLD	540	\$351	\$348
122	UNSOLD	4834	\$321	\$330
	SOLD	659	\$332	\$343
124	UNSOLD	4138	\$280	\$284
	SOLD	1363	\$286	\$292
130	UNSOLD	554	\$309	\$294
	SOLD	144	\$327	\$303
140	UNSOLD	817	\$286	\$292
	SOLD	390	\$266	\$278
150	UNSOLD	1006	\$317	\$312
	SOLD	305	\$323	\$319
200	UNSOLD	3739	\$393	\$410
	SOLD	638	\$399	\$421
210	UNSOLD	5023	\$407	\$393
	SOLD	574	\$417	\$413
220	UNSOLD	4386	\$428	\$430
	SOLD	476	\$442	\$443
225	UNSOLD	2659	\$414	\$404
	SOLD	393	\$416	\$415
230	UNSOLD	421	\$369	\$363
	SOLD	55	\$376	\$377
240	UNSOLD	8266	\$340	\$354
	SOLD	1126	\$345	\$358
300	UNSOLD	7142	\$392	\$380
	SOLD	771	\$430	\$413
400	UNSOLD	5686	\$351	\$352
	SOLD	713	\$376	\$377
420	UNSOLD	8548	\$322	\$331
	SOLD	1135	\$337	\$348
425	UNSOLD	9204	\$304	\$312
	SOLD	1984	\$312	\$321
430	UNSOLD	6586	\$303	\$309
	SOLD	875	\$314	\$321
500	UNSOLD	2870	\$373	\$381
	SOLD	315	\$386	\$397
520	UNSOLD	3426	\$367	\$369



	SOLD	314	\$366	\$374
530	UNSOLD	10721	\$272	\$276
	SOLD	3679	\$273	\$279
600	UNSOLD	2947	\$407	\$410
	SOLD	446	\$432	\$433
610	UNSOLD	1353	\$372	\$364
	SOLD	165	\$396	\$382
620	UNSOLD	3344	\$316	\$322
	SOLD	1296	\$288	\$303

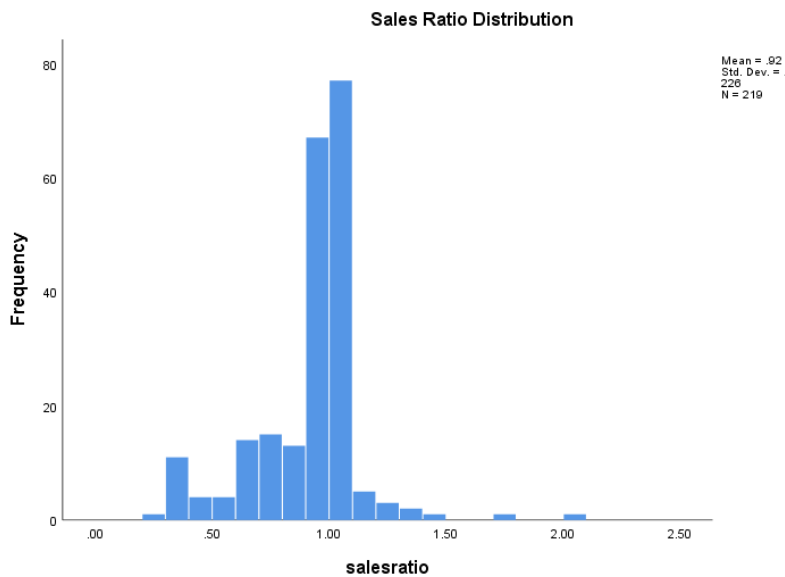
The above results indicate that sold and unsold residential properties were valued in a consistent manner.

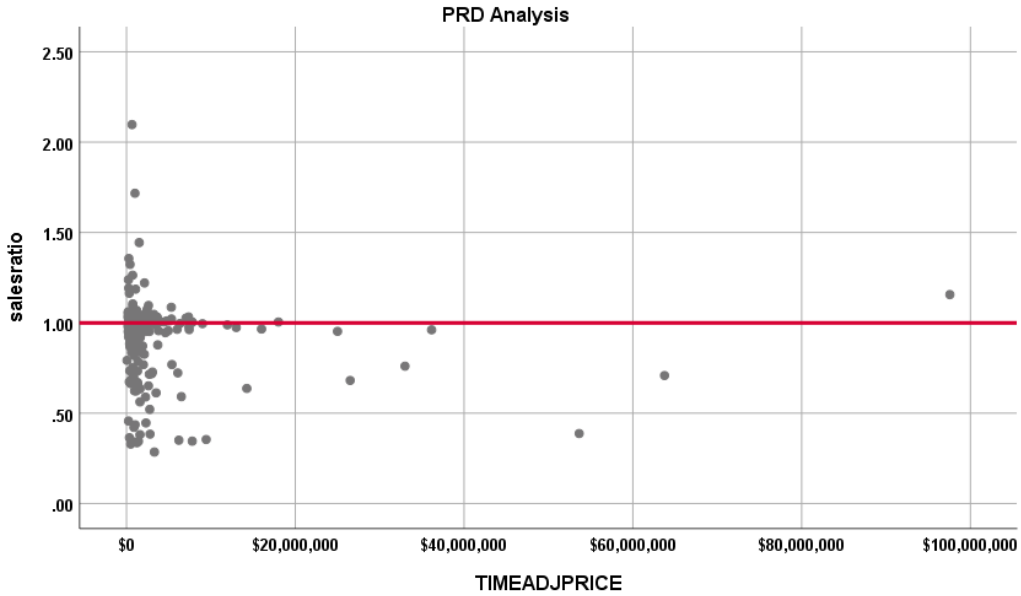
IV. COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL SALE RESULTS

There were 219 qualified commercial and industrial sales for the 24-month period ending June 30, 2022. The sales ratio analysis had the following results:

Median	0.974
Price Related Differential	1.056
Coefficient of Dispersion	14.4

The above table indicates that the Adams County commercial/industrial sale ratios were in compliance with the SBOE standards. The following histogram and scatter plot describe the sales ratio distribution further:





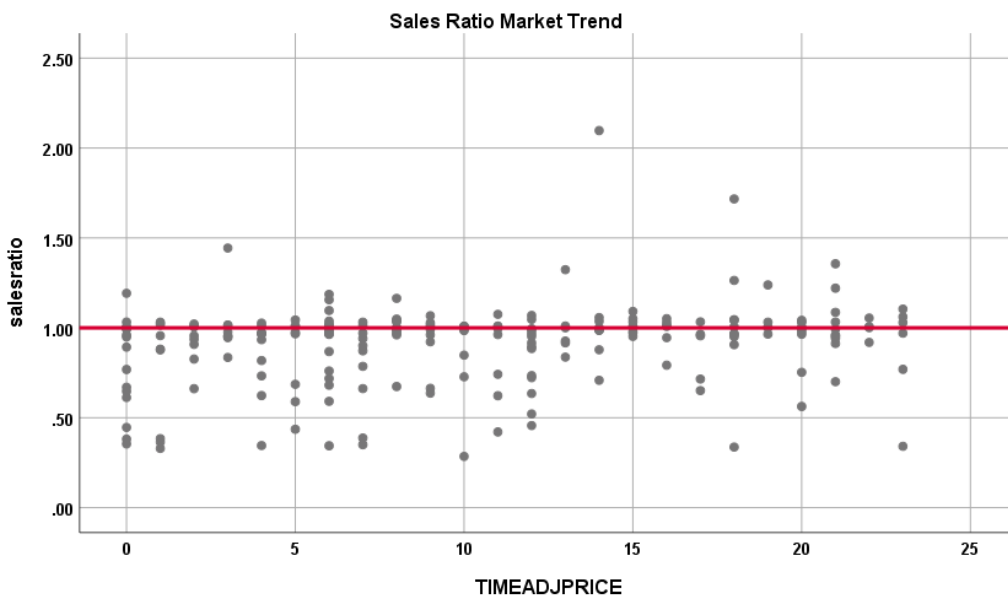
Commercial/Industrial Market Trend Analysis

The commercial/industrial sales were next analyzed, examining the sale ratios across the 24 month sale period with the following results:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.846	.027		31.216	.000
	SalePeriod	.007	.002	.204	3.077	.002

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio



There was no residual market trending present in the commercial/industrial sale ratios. We concluded that the assessor has adequately considered market trending adjustments as part of the commercial/industrial valuation.

Sold/Unsold Analysis

We compared the median change in value between the prior base year and the current base year for sold and unsold commercial/industrial properties, as follows:

Report

DIFF				
	sold	N	Median	Mean
UNSOLD		5093	1.34	1.38
SOLD		202	1.47	1.57

Hypothesis Test Summary

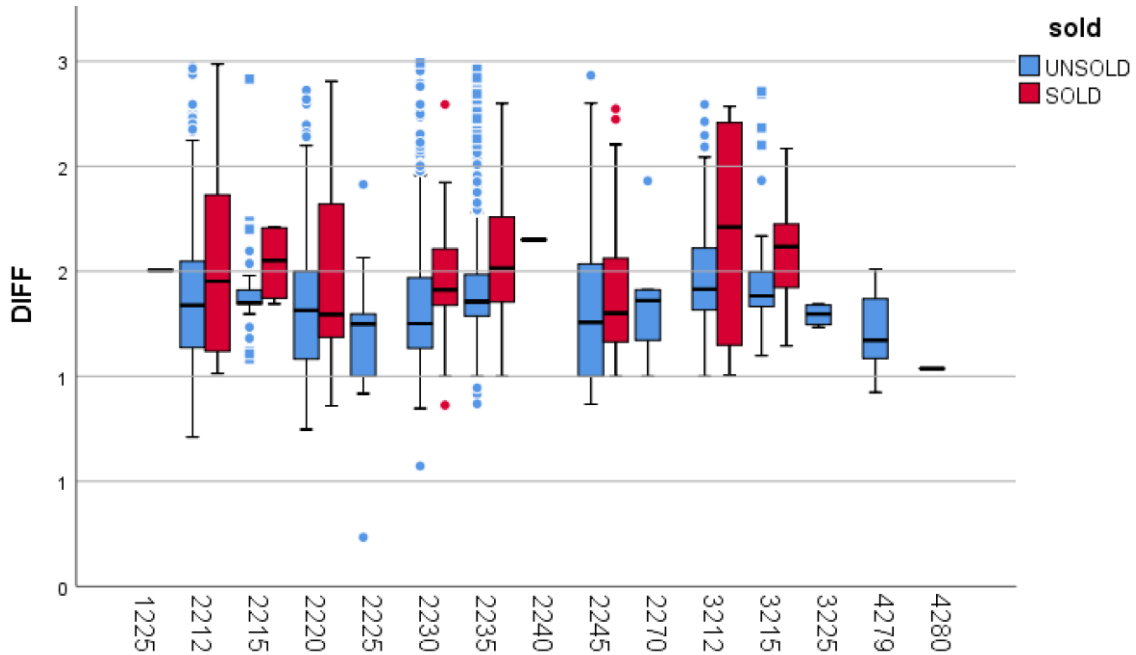
	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of DIFF is the same across categories of sold.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .00.

Given that there was a marginally significant difference between sold and unsold properties, we next stratified this comparison by subclass. The following table compared sold and unsold commercial/industrial properties for major subclasses:

Report

DIFF				
ABSTRIMP	sold	N	Median	Mean
2212.00	UNSOLD	1309	1.32	1.38
	SOLD	49	1.46	1.56
2215.00	UNSOLD	56	1.35	1.39
	SOLD	4	1.55	1.54
2220.00	UNSOLD	306	1.27	1.30
	SOLD	20	1.34	1.58
2230.00	UNSOLD	916	1.25	1.33
	SOLD	24	1.42	1.48
2235.00	UNSOLD	1232	1.36	1.41
	SOLD	41	1.62	1.72
2245.00	UNSOLD	757	1.27	1.43
	SOLD	42	1.36	1.45



The above tabular and graphic comparison indicates that when stratified by subclass, there were instances where the sold property subclass had a median value change greater than the unsold properties in the same subclass, although there was significant overlap. A portion of the difference is due to the marginally superior condition and quality of the sold commercial properties versus unsold commercial properties.

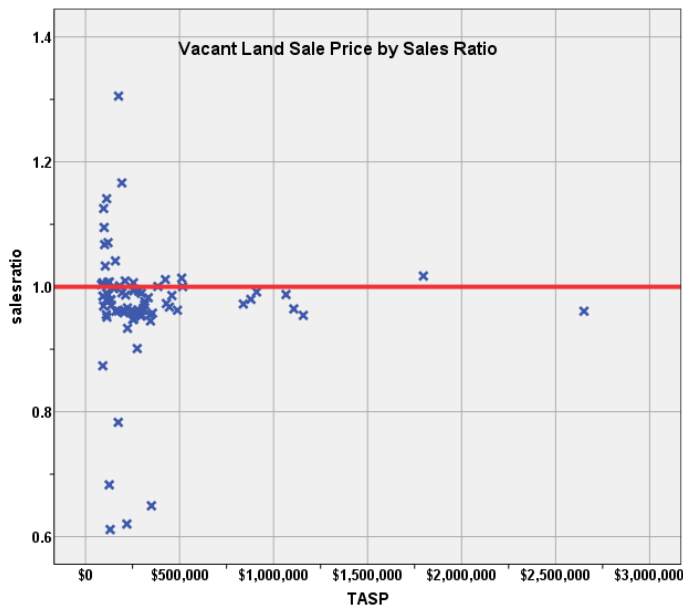
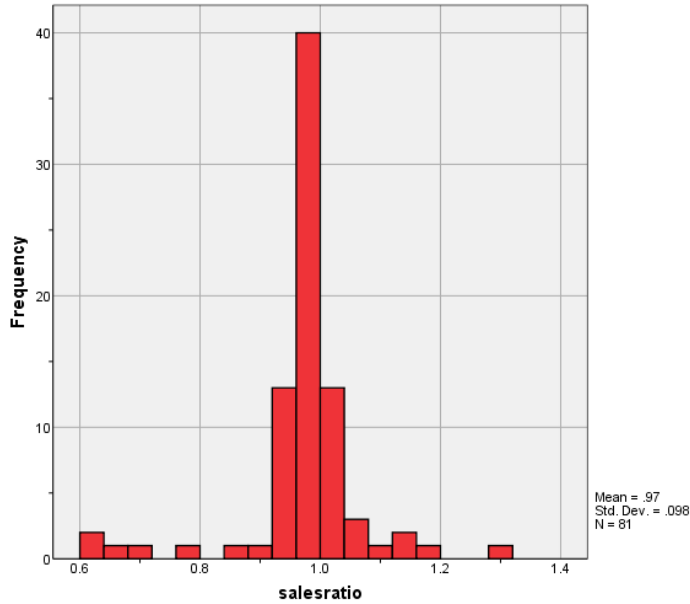
Based on the above analysis, we concluded that the assessor has valued sold and unsold commercial properties in a consistent manner.

V. VACANT LAND SALE RESULTS

There were 81 qualified vacant land sales for the 24-month period ending June 30, 2022. The sales ratio analysis results were as follows:

Median	0.979
Price Related Differential	1.00
Coefficient of Dispersion	5.2

The above ratio statistics were in compliance overall with the standards set forth by the Colorado State Board of Equalization (SBOE) for the overall vacant land sales. The following graphs describe further the sales ratio distribution for all of these properties:



The above histogram indicates that the distribution of the vacant land sale ratios was within state mandated limits. No sales were trimmed.

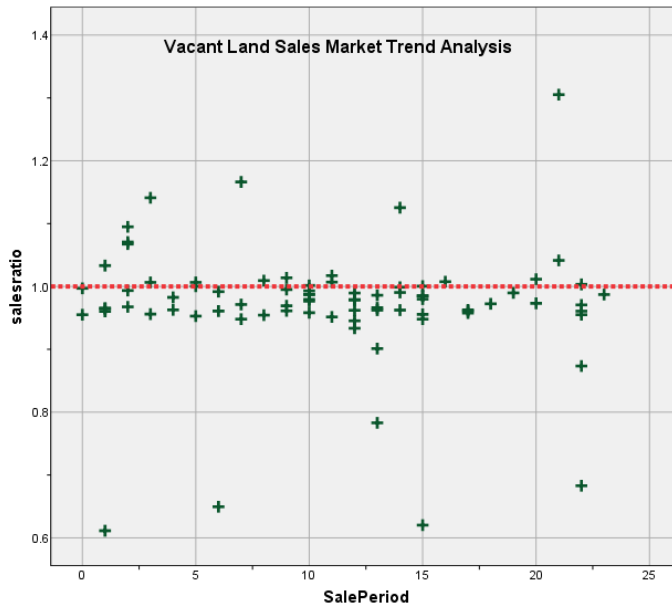
Vacant Land Market Trend Analysis

We next analyzed the vacant land dataset using the 24-month sale period, with the following results:

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	.977	.021		45.667	.000
	SalePeriod	-.001	.002	-.036	-.324	.747

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio



The above analysis indicated that no significant market trending was present in the vacant land sale data. We concluded that the assessor has adequately dealt with market trending for vacant land properties.

Sold/Unsold Analysis

In terms of the valuation consistency between sold and unsold vacant land properties, we compared the median change in actual value between the previous base year and the current base year for each group, as follows:

Report

DIFF	N	Median	Mean
UNSOLD	8202	1.17	1.44
SOLD	65	1.35	1.61

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of DIFF is the same across categories of sold.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.000	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .00.

Although there was a significant difference in the above comparison, when broken down by subdivisions with at least 3 sales, there was no pattern of sold properties being consistently adjusted at a greater rate than unsold vacant land properties:

Report

DIFF				
SUBDIVNO	sold	N	Median	Mean
017BB	UNSOLD	2	1.23	1.23
	SOLD	3	1.02	1.02
195BB	UNSOLD	10	1.02	1.02
	SOLD	5	1.05	1.07
339GA	UNSOLD	4	1.00	1.02
	SOLD	5	1.19	1.23
365RA	UNSOLD	2	1.01	1.01
	SOLD	3	1.22	1.40

Overall, we concluded that the county assessor valued sold and unsold vacant properties consistently.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of these analyses, we concluded that there were no significant compliance issues with Adams County.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

Residential

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP													
ECONAREA	Mean	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Median	95% Confidence Interval for Median			Weighted Mean	95% Confidence Interval for Weighted Mean		Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Mean Centered
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Actual Coverage		Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
.	1.117	-.758	2.992	1.117	.969	1.265	100.0%	1.123	-.749	2.995	.995	.132	18.7%
1	.997	.990	1.004	.994	.988	.998	95.3%	.988	.978	.998	1.009	.066	10.7%
2	.981	.978	.983	.973	.971	.975	95.2%	.968	.957	.979	1.013	.062	9.5%
3	.980	.977	.982	.974	.972	.976	95.2%	.967	.958	.975	1.013	.063	9.2%
4	.975	.973	.977	.966	.964	.968	95.1%	.944	.927	.962	1.032	.065	10.0%
5	.965	.959	.972	.959	.953	.963	95.4%	.951	.944	.957	1.015	.085	13.7%
6	1.022	1.016	1.027	.998	.994	1.000	95.0%	.982	.934	1.029	1.041	.088	13.0%

The confidence interval for the median is constructed without any distribution assumptions. The actual coverage level may be greater than the specified level. Other confidence intervals are constructed by assuming a Normal distribution for the ratios.

Commercial Land

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP													
Mean	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Median	95% Confidence Interval for Median			Weighted Mean	95% Confidence Interval for Weighted Mean		Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Mean Centered	
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Actual Coverage		Lower Bound	Upper Bound				
.915	.885	.946	.974	.964	.994	95.8%	.867	.762	.972	1.056	.144	24.7%	

The confidence interval for the median is constructed without any distribution assumptions. The actual coverage level may be greater than the specified level. Other confidence intervals are constructed by assuming a Normal distribution for the ratios.

Vacant Land

Ratio Statistics for CURRLND / TASP													
Mean	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Median	95% Confidence Interval for Median			Weighted Mean	95% Confidence Interval for Weighted Mean		Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Mean Centered	
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Actual Coverage		Lower Bound	Upper Bound				
.972	.950	.993	.979	.965	.987	95.5%	.971	.956	.986	1.000	.052	10.1%	

The confidence interval for the median is constructed without any distribution assumptions. The actual coverage level may be greater than the specified level. Other confidence intervals are constructed by assuming a Normal distribution for the ratios.

Residential Median Ratio Stratification

Sub-Class

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ABSTRIMP	1212.00	18634	79.5%
	1213.50	4	0.0%
	1214.00	2286	9.7%
	1214.50	199	0.8%
	1215.00	115	0.5%
	1215.33	43	0.2%
	1215.75	6	0.0%
	1216.00	1	0.0%
	1217.00	11	0.0%
	1220.00	64	0.3%
	1225.00	42	0.2%
	1225.03	1	0.0%
	1225.05	1	0.0%
	1225.06	1	0.0%
	1225.07	1	0.0%
	1225.09	1	0.0%
	1225.11	2	0.0%
	1230.00	2039	8.7%
9220.00	2	0.0%	
Overall		23453	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		23453	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
1212.00	.974	1.009	.066	10.2%
1213.50	.756	1.058	.260	34.2%
1214.00	.973	1.009	.073	10.6%
1214.50	.975	1.011	.089	12.4%
1215.00	.939	1.024	.116	15.1%
1215.33	.986	.981	.134	25.7%
1215.75	.999	1.003	.053	7.9%
1216.00	.890	1.000	.000	.
1217.00	.042	1.150	2.954	550.6%
1220.00	.949	1.007	.091	12.0%
1225.00	.975	1.201	.129	17.5%
1225.03	.685	1.000	.000	.
1225.05	.788	1.000	.000	.
1225.06	.962	1.000	.000	.
1225.07	.817	1.000	.000	.
1225.09	.841	1.000	.000	.
1225.11	.862	.974	.161	22.7%
1230.00	.967	1.007	.066	10.9%
9220.00	.920	.998	.010	1.5%
Overall	.973	1.021	.068	10.6%

Age

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
AgeRec	Over 100	106	0.5%
	75 to 100	231	1.0%
	50 to 75	3682	15.7%
	25 to 50	4541	19.4%
	5 to 25	7255	30.9%
	5 or Newer	7638	32.6%
Overall		23453	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		23453	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
Over 100	.960	1.021	.099	15.5%
75 to 100	.971	1.037	.121	19.5%
50 to 75	.963	1.011	.077	13.1%
25 to 50	.962	1.040	.066	10.3%
5 to 25	.965	1.007	.053	8.1%
5 or Newer	.997	1.025	.072	10.5%
Overall	.973	1.021	.068	10.6%

Improved Area

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ImpSFRec	LE 500 sf	22	0.1%
	500 to 1,000 sf	2511	10.7%
	1,000 to 1,500 sf	6981	29.8%
	1,500 to 2,000 sf	6533	27.9%
	2,000 to 3,000 sf	6212	26.5%
	3,000 sf or Higher	1194	5.1%
Overall		23453	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		23453	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
LE 500 sf	.982	1.128	.294	49.2%
500 to 1,000 sf	.963	1.014	.076	13.0%
1,000 to 1,500 sf	.967	1.008	.066	10.5%
1,500 to 2,000 sf	.977	1.009	.067	10.0%
2,000 to 3,000 sf	.979	1.009	.064	9.5%
3,000 sf or Higher	.983	1.095	.080	12.3%
Overall	.973	1.021	.068	10.6%

Quality

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
QUALITY	Average	12772	54.5%
	Excellent	60	0.3%
	Fair	5816	24.8%
	Good	4403	18.8%
	Low	138	0.6%
	Very Good	264	1.1%
Overall		23453	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		23453	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
Average	.974	1.015	.064	9.9%
Excellent	.949	1.030	.122	23.4%
Fair	.965	1.013	.075	12.3%
Good	.982	1.039	.068	9.9%
Low	.960	1.001	.085	10.9%
Very Good	.973	1.013	.079	10.9%
Overall	.973	1.021	.068	10.6%

Condition

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
CONDITION		1	0.0%
	Average	18747	79.9%
	Fair	288	1.2%
	Good	4381	18.7%
	Low	29	0.1%
	p	1	0.0%
	Salvage	5	0.0%
	Very Good	1	0.0%
Overall		23453	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		23453	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
	1.031	1.000	.000	.
Average	.976	1.011	.069	10.8%
Fair	.918	1.054	.103	14.9%
Good	.966	1.048	.059	8.8%
Low	.854	1.035	.173	24.7%

p	.992	1.000	.000	.
Salvage	.960	1.130	.268	36.6%
Very Good	.751	1.000	.000	.
Overall	.973	1.021	.068	10.6%

Commercial Median Ratio Stratification

Sale Price

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
SPRec	\$50K to \$100K	1	0.5%
	\$150K to \$200K	4	1.8%
	\$200K to \$300K	21	9.6%
	\$300K to \$500K	33	15.1%
	\$500K to \$750K	26	11.9%
	\$750K to \$1,000K	17	7.8%
	Over \$1,000K	117	53.4%
Overall		219	100.0%
Excluded		2	
Total		221	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
\$50K to \$100K	.792	1.000	.000	.
\$150K to \$200K	1.007	1.002	.039	4.7%
\$200K to \$300K	1.009	.999	.083	16.2%
\$300K to \$500K	.969	1.001	.113	20.3%
\$500K to \$750K	.983	.996	.125	25.7%
\$750K to \$1,000K	.934	.995	.200	32.2%
Over \$1,000K	.971	1.017	.161	25.0%
Overall	.974	1.056	.144	24.0%

Sub-Class

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ABSTRIMP	1225.00	1	0.5%
	1880.67	1	0.5%
	2212.00	58	26.5%
	2215.00	4	1.8%
	2216.00	2	0.9%
	2220.00	20	9.1%
	2221.00	3	1.4%
	2227.50	2	0.9%
	2230.00	24	11.0%
	2231.67	1	0.5%
	2235.00	44	20.1%
	2245.00	44	20.1%
	3212.00	3	1.4%
	3215.00	8	3.7%

	3230.00	3	1.4%
	3270.00	1	0.5%
Overall		219	100.0%
Excluded		2	
Total		221	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
1225.00	1.032	1.000	.000	.
1880.67	1.032	1.000	.000	.
2212.00	.958	1.092	.196	30.8%
2215.00	1.010	1.158	.095	18.9%
2216.00	.649	.826	.439	62.0%
2220.00	.967	1.133	.155	24.1%
2221.00	1.007	1.008	.109	20.7%
2227.50	.984	.986	.025	3.5%
2230.00	.817	1.074	.268	33.4%
2231.67	1.075	1.000	.000	.
2235.00	.989	1.074	.103	18.0%
2245.00	.988	1.029	.088	16.1%
3212.00	.990	.997	.006	1.2%
3215.00	1.004	1.006	.013	1.8%
3230.00	1.000	1.002	.040	6.3%
3270.00	1.054	1.000	.000	.
Overall	.974	1.056	.144	24.0%

Age

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
AgeRec	Over 100	8	3.7%
	75 to 100	6	2.7%
	50 to 75	33	15.1%
	25 to 50	78	35.6%
	5 to 25	63	28.8%
	5 or Newer	31	14.2%
Overall		219	100.0%
Excluded		2	
Total		221	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
Over 100	1.003	1.006	.051	10.2%
75 to 100	.985	1.128	.160	28.1%
50 to 75	.969	.959	.173	26.8%
25 to 50	.986	1.033	.140	24.2%
5 to 25	.969	1.066	.135	22.1%
5 or Newer	.970	1.024	.160	27.0%
Overall	.974	1.056	.144	24.0%

Improved Area

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ImpSFRec	500 to 1,000 sf	5	2.3%
	1,000 to 1,500 sf	13	5.9%
	1,500 to 2,000 sf	7	3.2%
	2,000 to 3,000 sf	27	12.3%
	3,000 sf or Higher	167	76.3%
Overall		219	100.0%
Excluded		2	
Total		221	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
500 to 1,000 sf	.457	.860	.570	85.9%
1,000 to 1,500 sf	.965	1.651	.172	28.4%
1,500 to 2,000 sf	.969	.934	.109	16.2%
2,000 to 3,000 sf	.971	1.043	.167	26.4%
3,000 sf or Higher	.983	1.070	.132	22.6%
Overall	.974	1.056	.144	24.0%

Quality

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
QUALITY	Average	184	84.0%
	Fair	2	0.9%
	Good	27	12.3%
	Low	6	2.7%
Overall		219	100.0%
Excluded		2	
Total		221	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
Average	.975	1.013	.149	24.3%
Fair	1.013	1.008	.013	1.8%
Good	.972	1.326	.109	21.7%
Low	.931	1.180	.194	32.2%
Overall	.974	1.056	.144	24.0%

Condition

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
CONDITION	Average	196	89.5%
	Good	23	10.5%
Overall		219	100.0%
Excluded		2	
Total		221	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
Average	.972	1.055	.147	24.2%
Good	1.000	1.073	.120	23.2%
Overall	.974	1.056	.144	24.0%

Vacant Land Median Ratio Stratification

Sale Price

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
SPRec	\$50K to \$100K	8	9.9%
	\$100K to \$150K	18	22.2%
	\$150K to \$200K	9	11.1%
	\$200K to \$300K	21	25.9%
	\$300K to \$500K	15	18.5%
	\$500K to \$750K	2	2.5%
	\$750K to \$1,000K	3	3.7%
	Over \$1,000K	5	6.2%
Overall		81	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		81	

Ratio Statistics for CURRLND / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
\$50K to \$100K	.994	.999	.052	7.9%
\$100K to \$150K	.988	1.004	.068	12.9%
\$150K to \$200K	.990	.999	.095	15.1%
\$200K to \$300K	.962	.998	.036	8.4%
\$300K to \$500K	.968	.998	.035	9.0%
\$500K to \$750K	1.007	1.000	.007	0.9%
\$750K to \$1,000K	.980	1.000	.007	1.0%
Over \$1,000K	.965	1.000	.019	3.0%
Overall	.979	1.000	.052	10.0%

Subclass

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ABSTRLND	100.00	43	53.1%
	200.00	13	16.0%
	300.00	3	3.7%
	520.00	1	1.2%
	530.00	2	2.5%
	700.00	2	2.5%
	1112.00	12	14.8%
	1115.00	1	1.2%
	2130.00	4	4.9%
Overall		81	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		81	

Ratio Statistics for CURRLND / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
100.00	.983	1.005	.065	12.0%
200.00	.973	1.003	.014	2.0%
300.00	.961	1.007	.011	2.1%
520.00	.968	1.000	.000	.
530.00	1.014	.998	.003	0.4%
700.00	.981	1.012	.027	3.7%
1112.00	.968	1.014	.061	12.1%
1115.00	.783	1.000	.000	.
2130.00	.971	1.000	.014	1.7%
Overall	.979	1.000	.052	10.0%