

2024

ARCHULETA 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 prominent initial "H".

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 Archuleta County in the following report.

Historical Information

Archuleta County has approximately 716.7 square miles and an estimated population of approximately 14,029 people, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 estimated census data. This represents a 16.1 percent change from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019.

The portion of Colorado that is now Archuleta County was originally occupied by the Anasazi, then by the Ute, Navajo and Apache. This area was first claimed for Spain by the early Spanish explorers. After the Mexican revolution it was in the Territory of Northern Mexico. Upon conclusion of the war with Mexico in 1848, it became a possession of the United States and was part of the Utah Territory. While a part of the Utah Territory this area was included in Iron County and later a portion was part of Washington County. Congress recognized the Colorado Territory in 1861 and at that time it became part of Conejos County, Colorado. Archuleta County was formed April 14, 1885. It was named in honor of State Senator Antonio D. Archuleta.

The Escalante Trail and later the Spanish Trail traversed this area and was a trade route

between Santa Fe and California. The Spanish Trail was traveled by many now famous persons such as Pratt, Wolfskill and Carson.

Other than Native Americans, the earliest inhabitants of the area were miners, fur trappers and traders seeking their fortunes. The military made several expeditions into and through the area. One expedition was led by Lt. Col. E. H. Bergman to locate a suitable spot to construct Fort Plummer. Prior to the fort's construction, however, Col. William Henry Lewis, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and a distinguished veteran of the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass was killed in a battle on the Kansas frontier. The fort was subsequently named in his honor. Fort Lewis was established near the sacred Pagosa Hot Springs in 1878. Fort Lewis was moved to Hesperus Colorado in 1881 and on January 21, 1881 the military issued a general order to change the name of the temporary camp from Fort Lewis to Pagosa Springs. The Town of Pagosa Springs, the county seat and only municipality in the county, was incorporated on March 2, 1891.

(pagosamuseum.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 Archuleta County are:

Archuleta County Ratio Grid						
Property Class	Number of Qualified Sales	Unweighted Median Ratio	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Time Trend Analysis	
*Commercial/Industrial	29	0.959	1.043	10.8	Compliant	
Single Family	1,114	0.986	1.021	11.3	Compliant	
Vacant Land	977	1.000	1.069	17.6	Compliant	

**County Sales File augmented by one supplemental appraisals*

After applying the above described methodologies, it is concluded from the sales ratios that Archuleta 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 Archuleta County has complied with the statutory requirements to analyze the effects of time on value in their county. Archuleta 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

Archuleta 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

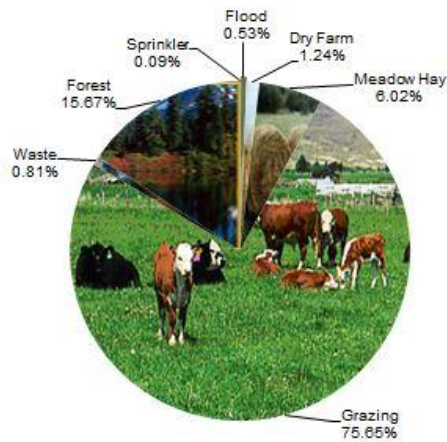
After applying the above described methodologies, it is concluded that Archuleta County is reasonably treating its sold and unsold properties in the same manner.

Recommendations

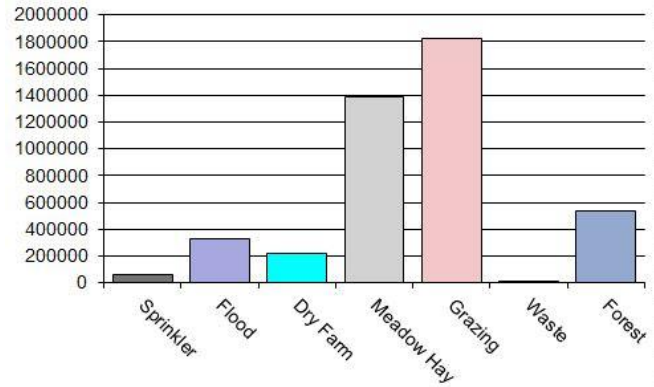
None

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:

Archuleta 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	214	263.29	56,345	56,345	1.00
4117	Flood	1,234	269.72	332,839	332,254	1.00
4127	Dry Farm	2,902	81.72	214,986	214,986	1.00
4137	Meadow Hay	14,145	98.04	1,386,852	1,386,852	1.00
4147	Grazing	177,664	10.28	1,826,771	1,826,771	1.00
4177	Forest	36,809	14.60	537,300	537,062	1.00
4167	Waste	1,895	2.19	4,147	4,147	1.00
Total/Avg		234,864	18.32	4,302,894	4,302,072	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

Archuleta 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

Archuleta 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
- Written Correspondence other than Questionnaire

- Personal Knowledge of Occupants at Assessment Date
- Aerial Photography/Pictometry

Archuleta 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.:

- 2 acres automatically applied

Archuleta 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 Archuleta County. This study was conducted by checking selected sales from the master sales list for the current valuation period. Specifically EWE selected 42 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

Archuleta 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

No

ECONOMIC AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION

Methodology

Archuleta County has submitted a written narrative describing the economic areas that make up the county's market areas. Archuleta 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 Archuleta 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 Archuleta 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

Archuleta 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.

Archuleta 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

Archuleta 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

Archuleta 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.

Archuleta 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
- MLS Listing and/or Sold Books
- 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
- Facebook
- VRBO
- Google
- AirBNB
- Colorado State Website
- Pagosa Springs/Archuleta County Websites
- Instagram

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.

Archuleta 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:

- Businesses in a selected area
 - 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

Conclusions

Archuleta 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*

Steve Kane, *Audit Statistician*

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

J. Andrew Rodriguez, *Field Analyst*

APPENDICES

**STATISTICAL COMPLIANCE REPORT
FOR ARCHULETA COUNTY
2024**

I. OVERVIEW

Archuleta County is located in southwestern Colorado. The county has a total of 17,195 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 81.5% of all vacant land parcels.

For residential improved properties, single family properties accounted for 89.0% of all residential properties.

Commercial and industrial properties represented a much smaller proportion of property classes in comparison. Commercial/industrial sales accounted for 3.4% 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 Archuleta 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 1,114 qualified residential sales for the 24-month period ending June 30, 2022. The sales ratio analysis results were as follows:

Median	0.986
Price Related Differential	1.021
Coefficient of Dispersion	11.3

We next stratified the sale ratio analysis by economic area. The following is the result of this stratification analysis:

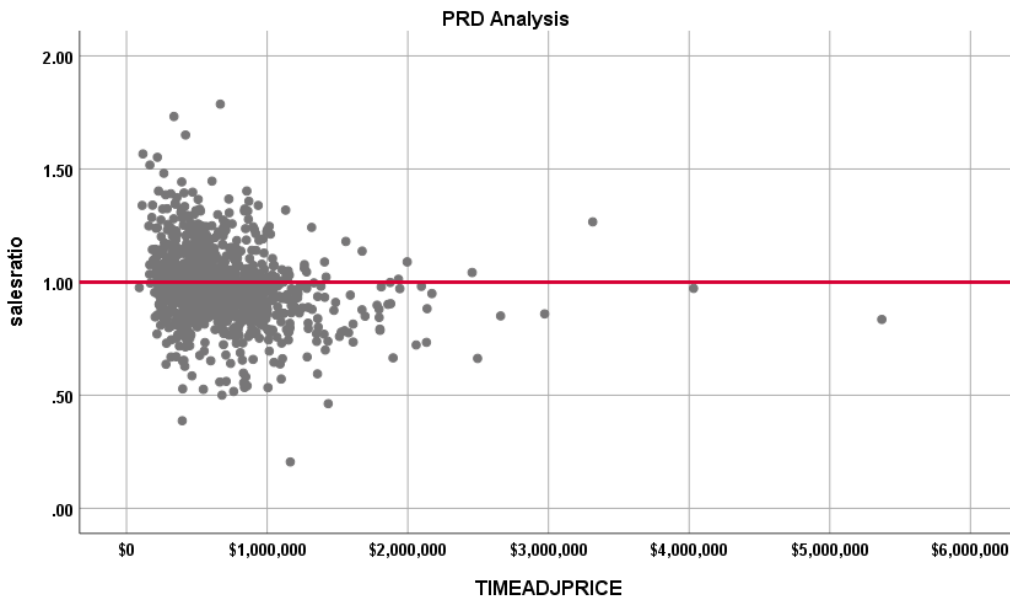
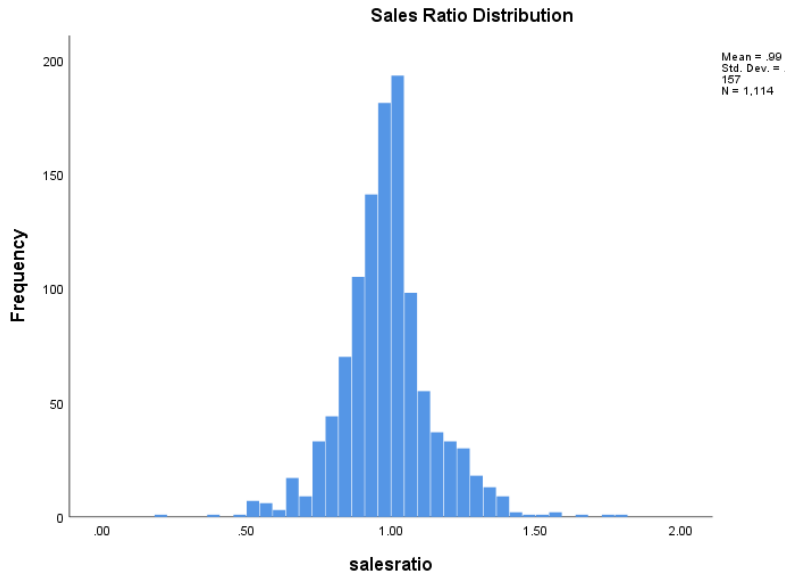
Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ECONAREA	1.00	694	69.1%
	2.00	113	11.2%
	3.00	121	12.0%
	5.00	8	0.8%
	10.00	67	6.7%
	200.00	2	0.2%
Overall		1005	100.0%
Excluded		109	
Total		1114	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion
1.00	.988	1.020	.104
2.00	.949	1.029	.121
3.00	.995	1.010	.147
5.00	1.005	1.013	.087
10.00	.971	1.012	.148
200.00	1.132	.919	.119
Overall	.985	1.022	.114

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

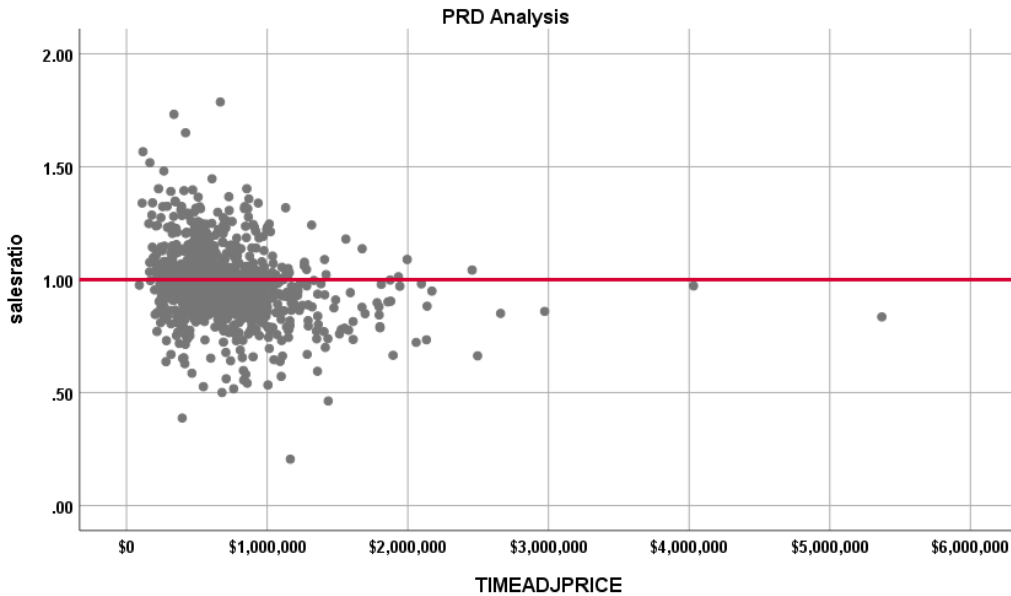


The above graphs indicate that the distribution of the sale ratios was within state mandated limits. No sales were trimmed.

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:

ALL 1212 SALES



The Price-Related Differential (PRD) for all 1212 sales is 1.023, 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 B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.974	.010		92.931	.000
	CURRTOT	1.545E-8	.000	.036	1.118	.264

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio

The statistical relationship was not significant based on the t value of 1.118, which reflects that there is virtually no slope in the regression line. This indicates that sales ratios are similar across the entire sale price array.

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

Case Processing Summary

SPRec		Count	Percent
	LT \$200K	12	1.2%
	\$200K to \$300K	82	8.3%
	\$300K to \$400K	83	8.4%
	\$400K to \$500K	126	12.8%
	\$500K to \$600K	159	16.1%
	\$600K to \$700K	148	15.0%
	\$700K to \$800K	105	10.6%
	\$800K to \$900K	79	8.0%
	\$900K to \$1,000K	52	5.3%
	Over \$1,000K	142	14.4%

Overall	988	100.0%
Excluded	0	
Total	988	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion
LT \$200K	1.196	1.003	.138
\$200K to \$300K	1.002	1.001	.099
\$300K to \$400K	.985	1.003	.138
\$400K to \$500K	1.008	.998	.113
\$500K to \$600K	1.005	1.001	.090
\$600K to \$700K	.986	1.000	.086
\$700K to \$800K	.985	1.000	.106
\$800K to \$900K	.967	.999	.129
\$900K to \$1,000K	.945	1.001	.110
Over \$1,000K	.900	1.004	.130
Overall	.985	1.023	.113

Based on the above analysis, we concluded that there was no consistent pattern of regressivity or progressivity in the residential sale data for Archuleta County.

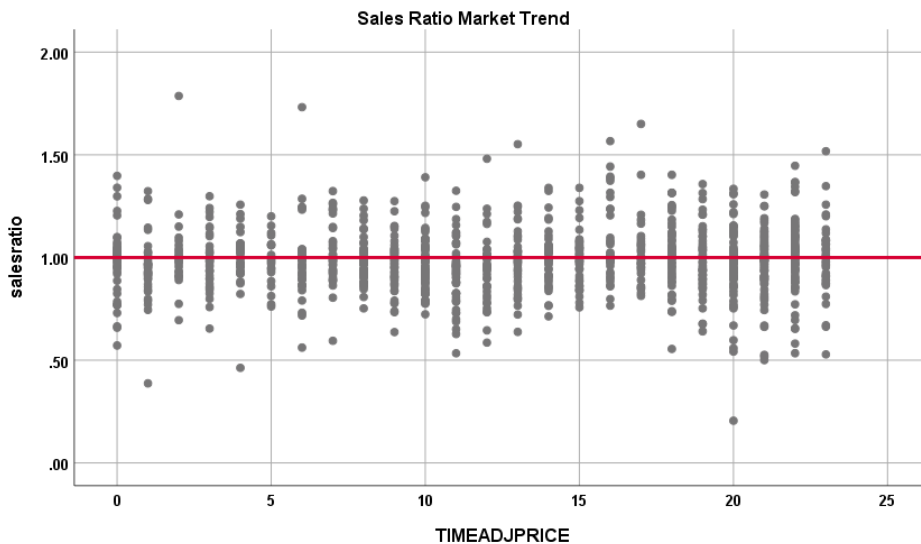
Residential Market Trend Analysis

We next analyzed the residential dataset using the 24-month sale period for any residual market trending, with the following results:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.974	.010		98.300	.000
	SalePeriod	.001	.001	.040	1.329	.184

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio



With no significant statistical trend evident in the sales ratio data, the above analysis indicated 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 2024 median value per square foot between each group, as follows:

Report
VALSF

sold	N	Median	Mean
UNSOLD	7034	\$306	\$322
SOLD	1116	\$316	\$312

We also stratified this analysis by economic area, as follows:

Report
VALSF

ECONAREA	sold	N	Median	Mean
1.00	UNSOLD	3660	\$324	\$321
	SOLD	694	\$324	\$316
2.00	UNSOLD	888	\$295	\$305
	SOLD	113	\$315	\$394
3.00	UNSOLD	1337	\$193	\$366
	SOLD	121	\$184	\$212
5.00	UNSOLD	60	\$266	\$268
	SOLD	8	\$208	\$261
10.00	UNSOLD	735	\$288	\$293
	SOLD	67	\$284	\$289
200.00	UNSOLD	45	\$177	\$178
	SOLD	2	\$166	\$166

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

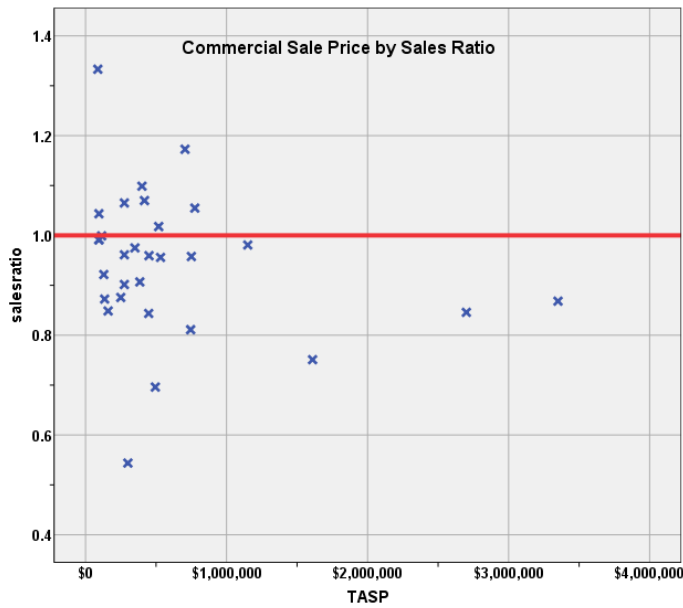
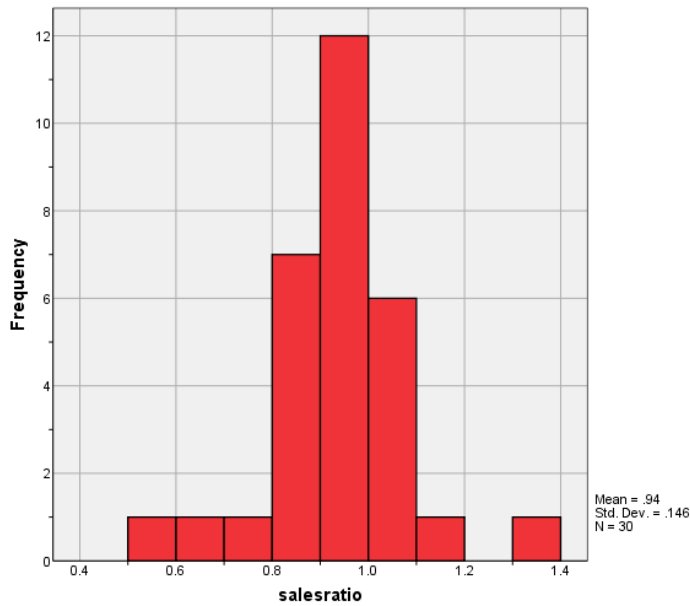
IV. COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL SALE RESULTS

There were 29 qualified commercial/industrial sales for the 24-month period ending June 30, 2022. We augmented these sales with one supplemental appraisal of a commercial property, bringing the total of analyzed properties to 30 for this analysis. The 29 sales will be used exclusively for the market trend and sold/unsold analysis.

The sales ratio analysis results were as follows:

Median	0.959
Price Related Differential	1.043
Coefficient of Dispersion	10.8

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



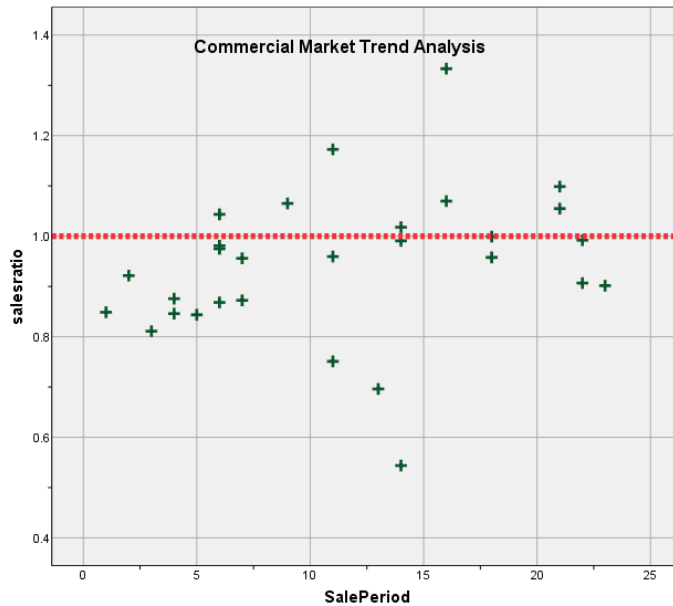
Commercial Market Trend Analysis

The commercial/industrial sales were next analyzed by subclass for any residual market trending, examining the sale ratios across the 24-month sale period with the following results:

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Coefficients Beta			
1	(Constant)	.876	.054		16.217	.000
	SalePeriod	.006	.004	.267	1.441	.161

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio



Based on a lack of a residual market trend, we concluded that the assessor adequately considered market trending in their valuation of commercial and industrial properties.

Sold/Unsold Analysis

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

Report

DIFF				
		N	Median	Mean
sold				
UNSOLD		541	1.08	1.42
SOLD		29	1.41	1.49

Report

DIFF				
ABSTRIMP		N	Median	Mean
2220.00	UNSOLD	35	1.08	1.85
	SOLD	3	1.46	1.46
2230.00	UNSOLD	134	1.07	1.15
	SOLD	8	1.14	1.19
2245.00	UNSOLD	147	1.04	1.18
	SOLD	7	1.52	1.42

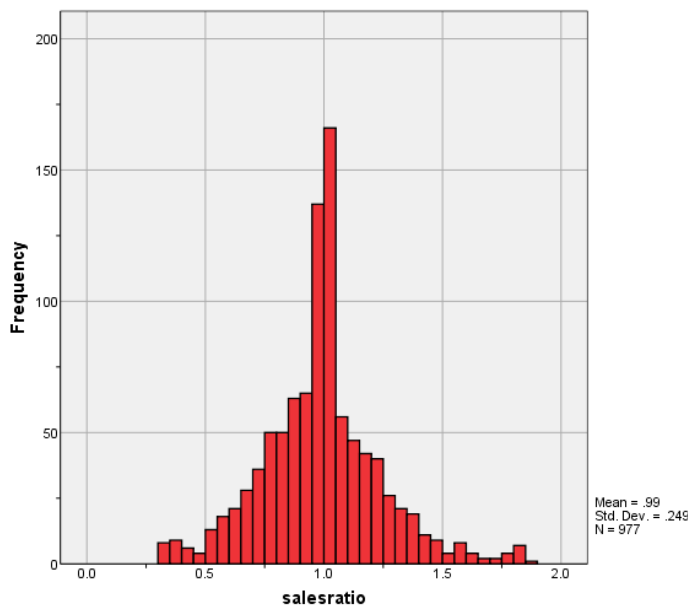
Although Subclass 2245 indicated that sold properties were on the average valued at a greater rate than unsold properties, there was sufficient overlap when both distributions were compared. The number of sold properties at the subclass level for any subclass was insufficient to perform a valid comparison test. Based on the above results, we concluded that there was no statistically significant difference between the percent change in value between sold and unsold commercial properties in Archuleta County.

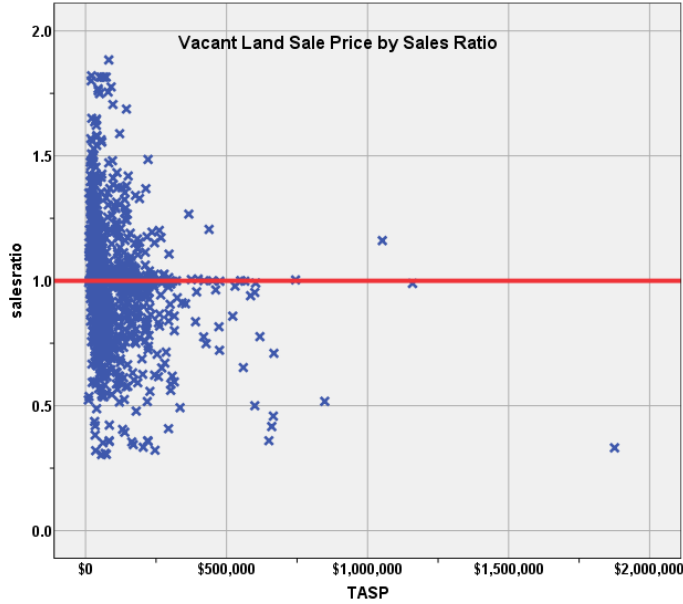
V. VACANT LAND SALE RESULTS

There were 977 qualified vacant land sales initially in our analysis for the 24-month period ending June 30, 2022. The vacant land sales ratio analysis results were as follows:

Median	1.000
Price Related Differential	1.069
Coefficient of Dispersion	17.6

The above table indicates that the Archuleta County vacant land sale ratios were in compliance with the SBOE standards. The following histogram and scatter plot describe the sales ratio distribution further:





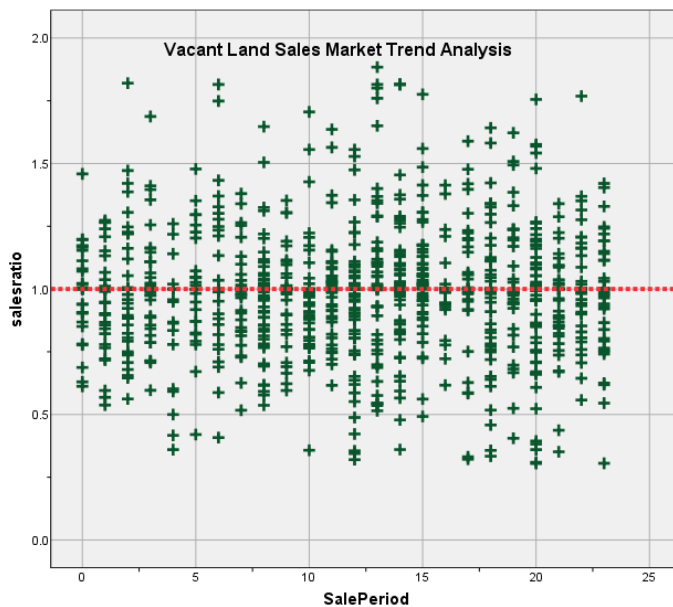
Vacant Land Market Trend Analysis

The vacant land sales were analyzed for residual market trending, 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)	.983	.017		58.119	.000
	SalePeriod	.000	.001	.008	.263	.793

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio



There was not a significant statistical trend evident in the sales ratio data; we concluded that the assessor has adequately accounted for market trending in their vacant land valuation analysis.

Sold/Unsold Analysis

We compared the median change in actual value between the prior base year and the current base year for vacant land properties to determine if sold and unsold properties were valued consistently, as follows:

Report

DIFF				
	sold	N	Median	Mean
UNSOLD		3743	1.98	1.91
SOLD		772	1.95	1.94

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	.317	Retain the null hypothesis.

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

We also stratified this analysis by subdivisions with at least 10 sales, as follows:

Report

DIFF				
SUBDIVNO	sold	N	Median	Mean
20	UNSOLD	143	2.59	2.38
	SOLD	12	2.15	2.12
30	UNSOLD	224	2.20	2.16
	SOLD	26	2.19	1.97
40	UNSOLD	130	2.11	2.01
	SOLD	19	2.11	1.91
50	UNSOLD	190	2.29	2.17
	SOLD	35	2.29	2.07
60	UNSOLD	170	2.04	2.05
	SOLD	22	2.04	2.05
70	UNSOLD	571	1.67	1.81
	SOLD	48	1.67	1.85
92	UNSOLD	8	2.49	2.24
	SOLD	10	2.49	2.09
112	UNSOLD	127	1.63	1.83
	SOLD	29	1.79	1.88
121	UNSOLD	12	1.88	1.97
	SOLD	13	1.88	1.83
285	UNSOLD	53	2.93	2.59
	SOLD	18	2.56	2.29
287	UNSOLD	51	2.49	2.33

	SOLD	27	2.49	2.28
288	UNSOLD	22	1.44	1.55
	SOLD	10	1.78	1.82
289	UNSOLD	57	2.42	2.38
	SOLD	12	2.42	2.47
290	UNSOLD	72	1.94	1.73
	SOLD	27	1.95	1.81
294	UNSOLD	13	2.19	2.22
	SOLD	14	2.20	2.27
340	UNSOLD	41	1.75	1.81
	SOLD	24	1.75	1.90
399	UNSOLD	96	1.99	1.99
	SOLD	36	1.91	1.93
400	UNSOLD	63	2.09	2.04
	SOLD	22	2.28	2.14
413	UNSOLD	58	1.73	1.84
	SOLD	27	1.39	1.59
490	UNSOLD	52	1.00	1.31
	SOLD	14	1.79	1.54
589	UNSOLD	19	2.66	2.32
	SOLD	13	1.99	1.93
765	UNSOLD	92	1.77	2.03
	SOLD	31	2.23	2.20

The above results indicated that sold and unsold vacant land properties were valued consistently overall.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on this statistical analysis, there were no significant compliance issues concluded for Archuleta County as of the date of this report.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

Residential

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			
.985	.976	.995	.986	.980	.995	95.5%	.965	.954	.976	1.021	.113	15.9%

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/Industrial

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			
.944	.889	.998	.959	.876	.992	95.7%	.905	.852	.957	1.043	.108	15.5%

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			
.987	.971	1.002	1.000	.991	1.000	95.3%	.923	.894	.952	1.069	.176	25.3%

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	700.00	1	0.1%
	1212.00	987	88.6%
	1212.25	1	0.1%
	1212.33	1	0.1%
	1213.50	3	0.3%
	1215.00	9	0.8%
	1220.00	2	0.2%
	1225.00	1	0.1%
	1230.00	109	9.8%
Overall		1114	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		1114	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
700.00	.463	1.000	.000	.
1212.00	.985	1.022	.113	15.8%
1212.25	1.072	1.000	.000	.
1212.33	.528	1.000	.000	.
1213.50	1.104	1.047	.111	21.8%
1215.00	.985	1.036	.135	19.0%
1220.00	1.019	.997	.022	3.1%
1225.00	1.266	1.000	.000	.
1230.00	.992	1.019	.103	15.2%
Overall	.986	1.021	.113	15.9%

Age

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
AgeRec	0	1	0.1%
	Over 100	3	0.3%
	75 to 100	5	0.4%
	50 to 75	12	1.1%
	25 to 50	370	33.2%
	5 to 25	571	51.3%
	5 or Newer	152	13.6%
Overall		1114	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		1114	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
0	.995	1.000	.000	.
Over 100	1.067	1.008	.147	22.1%
75 to 100	.821	1.155	.244	31.6%
50 to 75	.996	1.101	.180	26.1%
25 to 50	.999	1.014	.121	16.9%
5 to 25	.983	1.022	.107	14.7%
5 or Newer	.966	1.010	.101	15.6%
Overall	.986	1.021	.113	15.9%

Improved Area

Case Processing Summary

	Count	Percent
ImpSFRec		
LE 500 sf	2	0.2%
500 to 1,000 sf	95	8.5%
1,000 to 1,500 sf	223	20.0%
1,500 to 2,000 sf	313	28.1%
2,000 to 3,000 sf	263	23.6%
3,000 sf or Higher	218	19.6%
Overall	1114	100.0%
Excluded	0	
Total	1114	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
LE 500 sf	.719	1.458	.357	50.4%
500 to 1,000 sf	.982	1.020	.087	13.5%
1,000 to 1,500 sf	.985	1.010	.107	14.7%
1,500 to 2,000 sf	.998	1.014	.101	14.3%
2,000 to 3,000 sf	.983	1.031	.124	17.5%
3,000 sf or Higher	.985	1.017	.132	18.0%
Overall	.986	1.021	.113	15.9%

Improvement Quality

Case Processing Summary

	Count	Percent
QUALITY	1	0.1%
10 - MANUFACTURED - LOW	4	0.4%
AVG		
11 - MANUFACTURED - AVG	34	3.1%
12 - MANUFACTURED - ABOVE AVG	14	1.3%
13 - MANUFACTURED - GOOD	8	0.7%
14 - MANUFACTURED - VERY GOOD	6	0.5%

21 - Average minus 4	12	1.1%
22 - Average minus 3	31	2.8%
23 - Average minus 2	46	4.1%
24 - Average minus 1	69	6.2%
25 - Average	461	41.4%
26 - Average Plus 1	102	9.2%
27 - Average Plus 2	92	8.3%
28 - Average Plus 3	68	6.1%
29 - Average Plus 4	43	3.9%
3 - AVE	8	0.7%
3 - AVERAGE	112	10.1%
4 - ABV AVERAGE	2	0.2%
9 - MANUFACTURED - ECONOMY	1	0.1%
Overall	1114	100.0%
Excluded	0	
Total	1114	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
	.463	1.000	.000	.
10 - MANUFACTURED -LOW AVG	1.160	.998	.190	24.5%
11 - MANUFACTURED - AVG	.994	1.009	.122	15.7%
12 - MANUFACTURED - ABOVE AVG	.924	1.008	.098	14.5%
13 - MANUFACTURED - GOOD	.982	1.026	.089	11.6%
14 - MANUFACTURED - VERY GOOD	.942	1.028	.129	16.5%
21 - Average minus 4	.996	1.039	.140	22.2%
22 - Average minus 3	1.001	1.027	.097	15.9%
23 - Average minus 2	1.011	1.064	.125	17.2%
24 - Average minus 1	.998	1.026	.106	14.8%
25 - Average	.985	1.014	.116	16.1%
26 - Average Plus 1	.979	1.016	.092	14.4%
27 - Average Plus 2	.977	1.029	.114	16.5%
28 - Average Plus 3	.981	1.019	.108	13.8%
29 - Average Plus 4	1.000	1.047	.106	14.5%
3 - AVE	.839	1.060	.167	24.0%
3 - AVERAGE	.994	.998	.103	15.2%
4 - ABV AVERAGE	.841	1.000	.223	31.5%
9 - MANUFACTURED - ECONOMY	1.339	1.000	.000	.
Overall	.986	1.021	.113	15.9%

Improvement Condition

Case Processing Summary

CONDITION	Count	Percent
	13	1.2%
1 - POOR	4	0.4%
2 - FAIR	9	0.8%

	3 - AVERAGE	1085	97.4%
	4 - FAIR+	3	0.3%
Overall		1114	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		1114	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
	.843	1.093	.200	25.4%
1 - POOR	1.053	1.042	.292	34.8%
2 - FAIR	1.325	1.031	.090	13.9%
3 - AVERAGE	.985	1.019	.109	15.3%
4 - FAIR+	1.241	1.008	.091	13.7%
Overall	.986	1.021	.113	15.9%

Commercial Median Ratio Stratification

Sale Price

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
SPRec	\$50K to \$100K	4	13.3%
	\$100K to \$150K	3	10.0%
	\$150K to \$200K	1	3.3%
	\$200K to \$300K	5	16.7%
	\$300K to \$500K	7	23.3%
	\$500K to \$750K	5	16.7%
	\$750K to \$1,000K	1	3.3%
	Over \$1,000K	4	13.3%
Overall		30	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		30	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
\$50K to \$100K	1.018	1.005	.097	18.1%
\$100K to \$150K	.922	1.004	.046	7.0%
\$150K to \$200K	.849	1.000	.000	.
\$200K to \$300K	.902	1.007	.135	22.1%
\$300K to \$500K	.959	1.009	.104	14.6%
\$500K to \$750K	.958	1.003	.088	13.9%
\$750K to \$1,000K	1.055	1.000	.000	.
Over \$1,000K	.857	1.008	.074	11.0%
Overall	.959	1.043	.108	15.3%

Sub Class

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ABSTRIMP	1545.33	1	3.3%
	1556.33	1	3.3%
	1566.00	1	3.3%
	1615.20	1	3.3%
	2212.00	1	3.3%
	2220.00	3	10.0%
	2225.00	1	3.3%
	2230.00	9	30.0%
	2235.00	1	3.3%
	2245.00	7	23.3%
	3215.00	4	13.3%
Overall		30	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		30	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
1545.33	.844	1.000	.000	.
1556.33	1.055	1.000	.000	.
1566.00	.868	1.000	.000	.
1615.20	.751	1.000	.000	.
2212.00	.696	1.000	.000	.
2220.00	.907	1.039	.040	6.1%
2225.00	1.018	1.000	.000	.
2230.00	.975	1.007	.066	10.1%
2235.00	.981	1.000	.000	.
2245.00	.991	.996	.119	16.9%
3215.00	.918	.971	.174	26.4%
Overall	.959	1.043	.108	15.3%

Age

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
AgeRec	0	1	3.3%
	Over 100	2	6.7%
	75 to 100	1	3.3%
	25 to 50	9	30.0%
	5 to 25	17	56.7%
Overall		30	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		30	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
0	.975	1.000	.000	.
Over 100	1.062	1.002	.007	1.0%
75 to 100	.907	1.000	.000	.
25 to 50	.876	1.067	.125	18.0%
5 to 25	.959	1.027	.108	17.3%
Overall	.959	1.043	.108	15.3%

Improved Area

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ImpSFRec	500 to 1,000 sf	6	20.0%
	1,000 to 1,500 sf	1	3.3%
	1,500 to 2,000 sf	5	16.7%
	2,000 to 3,000 sf	4	13.3%
	3,000 sf or Higher	14	46.7%
Overall		30	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		30	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
500 to 1,000 sf	.897	1.121	.154	24.6%
1,000 to 1,500 sf	.975	1.000	.000	.
1,500 to 2,000 sf	.992	1.052	.060	9.1%
2,000 to 3,000 sf	.859	1.006	.180	25.7%
3,000 sf or Higher	.960	1.057	.085	11.6%
Overall	.959	1.043	.108	15.3%

Improvement Quality

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
QUALITY	25 - Average	3	10.0%
	3 - AVE	2	6.7%
	3 - AVERAGE	1	3.3%
	3 - AVERAGE	20	66.7%
	4 - ABOVE AVG.	4	13.3%
Overall		30	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		30	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
	.956	1.079	.114	18.0%
25 - Average	.797	1.034	.058	8.2%
3 - AVE	.975	1.000	.000	.
3 - AVERAGE	.976	1.039	.114	16.5%
4 - ABOVE AVG.	.932	.989	.059	8.4%
Overall	.959	1.043	.108	15.3%

Improvement Condition

Case Processing Summary

	Count	Percent
CONDITION	7	23.3%
2 - FAIR	1	3.3%
3 - AVERAGE	16	53.3%
4 - GOOD	2	6.7%
7 - ABOVE AVE	4	13.3%
Overall	30	100.0%
Excluded	0	
Total	30	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
	.902	1.047	.082	13.3%
2 - FAIR	1.070	1.000	.000	.
3 - AVERAGE	.986	1.060	.100	15.0%
4 - GOOD	.677	.922	.197	27.9%
7 - ABOVE AVE	.940	.994	.061	10.1%
Overall	.959	1.043	.108	15.3%

Vacant Land Median Ratio Stratification

Sale Price

Case Processing Summary

	Count	Percent
SPRec LT \$25K	95	9.7%
\$25K to \$50K	257	26.3%
\$50K to \$100K	254	26.0%
\$100K to \$150K	145	14.8%
\$150K to \$200K	89	9.1%
\$200K to \$300K	89	9.1%
\$300K to \$500K	28	2.9%
\$500K to \$750K	16	1.6%
\$750K to \$1,000K	1	0.1%
Over \$1,000K	3	0.3%

Overall	977	100.0%
Excluded	0	
Total	977	

Ratio Statistics for CURRLND / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
LT \$25K	1.114	.996	.156	21.0%
\$25K to \$50K	1.018	1.002	.184	24.7%
\$50K to \$100K	.960	.998	.195	27.8%
\$100K to \$150K	1.000	1.001	.162	22.6%
\$150K to \$200K	.987	1.000	.118	18.3%
\$200K to \$300K	.977	1.000	.145	22.4%
\$300K to \$500K	.922	.991	.158	21.0%
\$500K to \$750K	.899	1.011	.218	29.4%
\$750K to \$1,000K	.517	1.000	.000	.
Over \$1,000K	.989	1.131	.279	48.6%
Overall	1.000	1.069	.176	25.0%

Sub Class

Case Processing Summary

	Count	Percent
ABSTRLND	721	73.8%
100.00	25	2.6%
200.00	8	0.8%
300.00	3	0.3%
400.00	15	1.5%
520.00	3	0.3%
530.00	2	0.2%
540.00	9	0.9%
550.00	1	0.1%
560.00	159	16.3%
1112.00	12	1.2%
1113.00	2	0.2%
1115.00	9	0.9%
1135.00	1	0.1%
2115.00	3	0.3%
2120.00	4	0.4%
2135.00		
Overall	977	100.0%
Excluded	0	
Total	977	

Ratio Statistics for CURRLND / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
100.00	1.000	1.052	.168	23.6%
200.00	.906	1.123	.295	38.5%
300.00	1.660	1.009	.146	20.4%
400.00	1.000	1.034	.115	21.9%
520.00	.999	1.059	.093	16.6%
530.00	1.000	.988	.057	10.6%



540.00	.985	.996	.005	0.6%
550.00	.978	1.286	.130	25.6%
560.00	.991	1.000	.000	.
1112.00	1.000	1.053	.175	23.6%
1113.00	.991	1.079	.196	36.4%
1115.00	.965	1.000	.017	2.5%
1135.00	1.000	1.061	.266	33.7%
2115.00	.360	1.000	.000	.
2120.00	.806	1.080	.422	88.5%
2135.00	1.352	1.006	.216	26.5%
Overall	1.000	1.069	.176	25.0%