



2024

DENVER 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, reading "Harry J. Fuller". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Harry" and last name "Fuller" clearly distinguishable.

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.

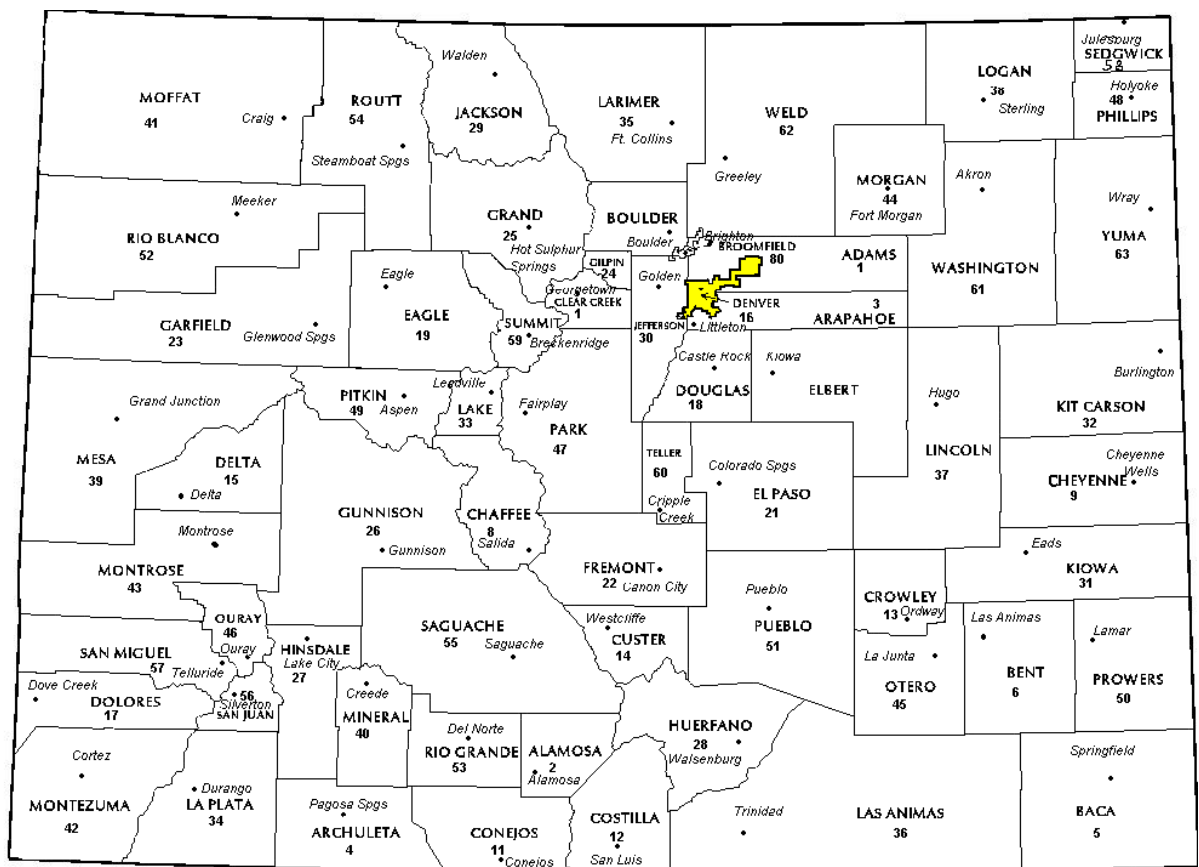
East West Econometrics has completed the Property Assessment Study for 2024 and is pleased to report its findings for Denver County in the following report.

REGIONAL/HISTORICAL SKETCH OF DENVER COUNTY

Regional Information

Denver 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

Denver County has approximately 153 square miles and an estimated population of approximately 727,211 people, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 estimated census data. This represents a 21.2 percent change from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019.

Denver is the capital and the most populous city of the state of Colorado. Denver is a consolidated city-county located in the South Platte River Valley on the High Plains just east of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains.

Denver City was founded in November 1858 as a mining town during the Pikes Peak Gold Rush in western Kansas Territory. That summer, a group of gold prospectors from Lawrence, Kansas, arrived and established Montana City on the banks of the South Platte River. This was the first settlement in what was later to become the city of Denver. The site faded quickly, however, and was abandoned in favor of Auraria (named after the gold-mining town of Auraria, Georgia) and St. Charles City by the summer of 1859. The Montana City site is now Grant-Frontier Park and includes mining equipment and a log cabin replica.

On November 22, 1858, General William Larimer, a land speculator from eastern Kansas, placed cottonwood logs to stake a claim on the hill overlooking the confluence of the South Platte River and Cherry Creek, across the creek from the existing mining settlement of Auraria. Larimer named the town site Denver City to curry favor with Kansas Territorial Governor James W. Denver. Larimer hoped that the town's name would help make it the county seat of Arapaho County, but ironically Governor Denver had already resigned from office. The location was accessible to existing trails and was across the South Platte River

from the site of seasonal encampments of the Cheyenne and Arapaho. The site of these first towns is now the site of Confluence Park in downtown Denver. Larimer, along with associates in the St. Charles City Land Company, sold parcels in the town to merchants and miners, with the intention of creating a major city that would cater to new emigrants. Denver City was a frontier town, with an economy based on servicing local miners with gambling, saloons, livestock and goods trading. In the early years, land parcels were often traded for grubstakes or gambled away by miners in Auraria.

The Colorado Territory was created on February 28, 1861. Arapahoe County was formed on November 1, 1861 and Denver City was incorporated on November 7, 1861. Denver City served as the Arapahoe County Seat from 1861 until consolidation in 1902. In 1865, Denver City became the Territorial Capital and became the State Capital when Colorado was admitted to the Union.

In 1901 the Colorado General Assembly voted to split Arapahoe County into three parts: a new consolidated City and County of Denver, a new Adams County, 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 the City and County of Denver until November 15, 1902.

Denver has hosted the Democratic National Convention twice, during the years of 1908 and again in 2008, taking the opportunity to promote the city's status on the national, political, and socioeconomic stage.

(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 Denver County are:

Denver County Ratio Grid					
Property Class	Number of Qualified Sales	Unweighted Median Ratio	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Time Trend Analysis
Commercial/Industrial	584	0.969	1.033	14.1	Compliant
Single Family	30,307	1.000	1.003	5.7	Compliant
Vacant Land	719	0.953	1.065	15.3	Compliant

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

Denver 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 Denver County is reasonably treating its sold and unsold properties in the same manner.

Recommendations

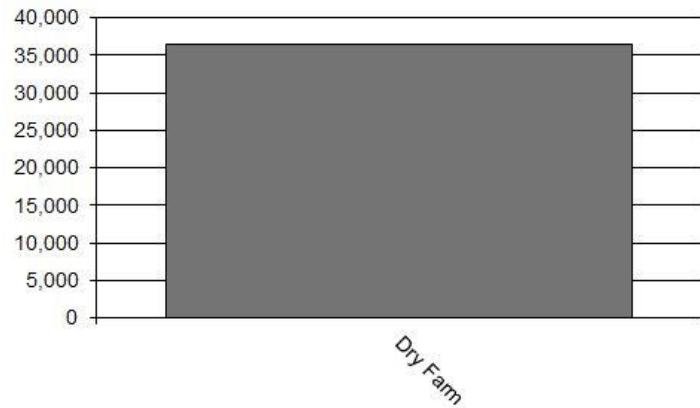
None

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:

Denver County Agricultural Land Ratio Grid						
Abstract Code	Land Class	Number Of Acres	County Value Per Acre	County Assessed Total Value	WRA Total Value	Ratio
4127	Dry Farm	746	48.87	36,458	36,458	1.00
Total/ Avg		746	48.87	36,458	36,458	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

Denver 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

Denver 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
- Written Correspondence other than Questionnaire
- Personal Knowledge of Occupants at Assessment Date

Denver 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.:

- Field Inspections
- Phone Interviews
- Written Correspondence other than Questionnaire
- Personal Knowledge of Occupants at Assessment Date
- Aerial Photography/Pictometry

Denver 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 Denver County. This study was conducted by checking selected sales from the master sales list for the current valuation period. Specifically EWE selected 65 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

Denver 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

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

Denver County is exempt from the Natural Resources Study.

VACANT LAND

Subdivision Discounting

Subdivisions were reviewed in 2024 in Denver 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

Denver 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.

Denver 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

Denver 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

Denver 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.

Denver 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
- 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

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.

Denver 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
- Businesses with no deletions or additions for 2 or more years
- Non-filing Accounts - Best Information Available
- As part of sales tax audits

Denver 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

Denver 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*

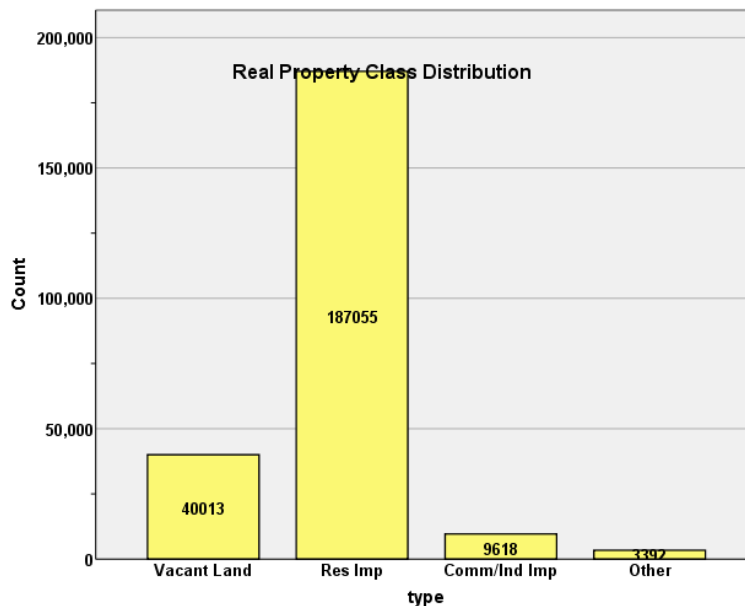
J. Andrew Rodriguez, *Field Analyst*

APPENDICES

STATISTICAL COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR DENVER COUNTY 2024

I. OVERVIEW

Denver County is an urban county located along Colorado’s Front Range. The county has a total of 240,078 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 1112 and 1130) accounted for 65.1% of all vacant land parcels.

For residential improved properties, single family properties accounted for **78.3%** of all residential properties, while condominiums accounted for **18.7%** of all residential properties. We broke down our residential analysis by both economic area and residential subclass.

Commercial and industrial properties represented a much smaller proportion of property classes in comparison. Commercial/industrial properties accounted for 4.0% 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 Denver 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 30,307 qualified residential sales in the 24-month sale period ending June 30, 2022. The sales ratio analysis results were as follows:

Median	1.000
Price Related Differential	1.003
Coefficient of Dispersion	5.7

We stratified the sales ratio results by residential subclass and economic area, as follows:

SINGLE FAMILY Ratio Statistics for currtot / tasp

N = 21,692

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion
1.00	.999	1.003	.039
2.00	1.000	1.003	.045
3.00	1.000	1.006	.053
4.00	.997	1.012	.073
5.00	1.000	1.007	.071
6.00	1.000	1.003	.041
7.00	1.000	1.011	.070
8.00	.999	1.010	.067
9.00	.998	1.008	.063
10.00	1.000	1.009	.070
11.00	1.000	1.006	.058
12.00	1.000	1.009	.070
13.00	1.000	1.007	.058
14.00	1.000	1.011	.070
15.00	.997	1.011	.065
16.00	1.000	1.005	.052
17.00	1.000	1.011	.070
18.00	.996	1.012	.084
19.00	1.000	1.007	.059
20.00	.997	1.008	.064
21.00	1.000	1.005	.040
22.00	1.000	1.005	.049
23.00	.999	1.005	.056
24.00	1.000	1.005	.050
25.00	.999	1.004	.048
26.00	1.000	1.005	.062
27.00	1.002	1.007	.073
28.00	.998	1.007	.059
29.00	1.000	1.006	.061
30.00	1.000	1.007	.063
31.00	.997	1.004	.060
32.00	1.000	1.006	.054
33.00	.998	1.008	.062
34.00	1.000	1.011	.068
51.00	1.000	1.006	.056
52.00	.997	1.008	.057
53.00	1.002	1.004	.048

54.00	.997	1.006	.054
55.00	1.000	1.008	.053
56.00	1.000	1.006	.048
57.00	1.000	1.015	.055
58.00	1.000	1.006	.052
59.00	1.000	1.004	.052
Overall	1.000	1.007	.057

ROWHOUSE/TOWN HOMES Ratio Statistics for currtot / tasp
N = 122

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion
1.00	1.128	1.025	.144
Overall	1.128	1.025	.144

1220 Ratio Statistics for currtot / tasp
N = 120

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion
1.00	1.104	1.034	.124
2.00	1.067	1.013	.085
Overall	1.087	1.025	.106

1225 Ratio Statistics for currtot / tasp
N = 157

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

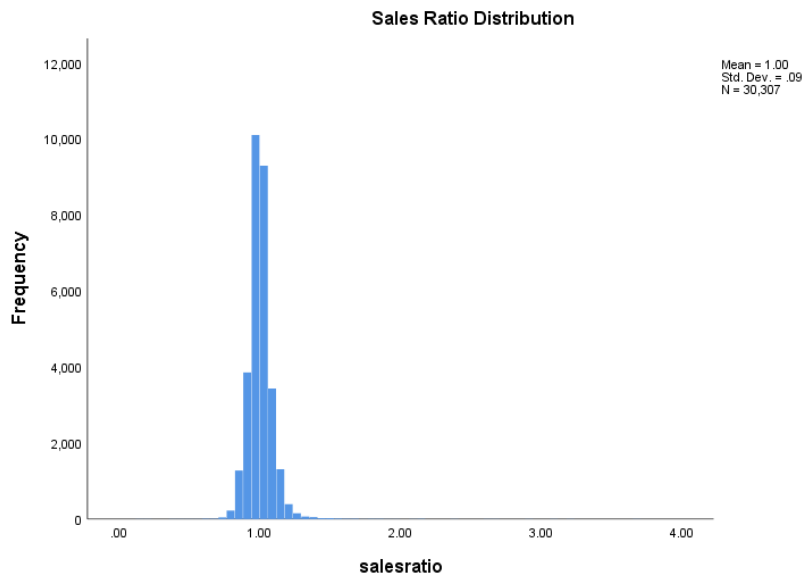
Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion
2.00	1.060	1.031	.083
3.00	1.060	.995	.089
Overall	1.060	1.015	.085

1230 Ratio Statistics for currtot / tasp
N = 8,132

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion
37.00	1.000	1.004	.056
38.00	1.000	1.004	.046
39.00	.994	1.006	.055
41.00	1.001	1.006	.054
42.00	1.000	1.004	.048
43.00	1.000	1.005	.047
44.00	1.000	1.007	.058
45.00	.999	1.005	.054
46.00	.999	1.007	.050
47.00	1.000	1.000	.048
48.00	1.000	1.006	.066
50.00	1.000	1.011	.051
253.00	.958	1.007	.045
Overall	1.000	1.005	.052

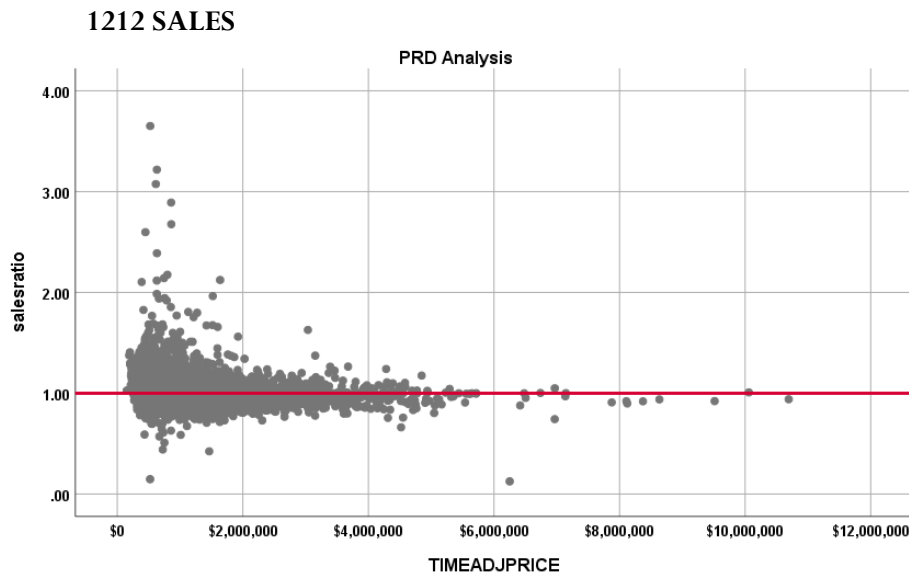
The above ratio statistics were in compliance with the standards set forth by the Colorado State Board of Equalization (SBOE) for the overall residential sales. The following graph describes further the sales ratio distribution for these properties:



The above graph indicates 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 1.007, 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)	.998		877.335	.000
	CURRTOT	.00000000586	.036	5.280	.000

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio

The slope of the line at 0.00000000586 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.

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
SPRec	LT \$300K	112	0.5%
	\$300K to \$400K	882	4.1%
	\$400K to \$500K	2997	13.8%
	\$500K to \$600K	3574	16.5%
	\$600K to \$750K	4616	21.3%
	\$750K to \$1000K	4758	21.9%
	\$1000K to \$2000K	3871	17.8%
	Over \$2000K	883	4.1%
Overall		21693	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		21693	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
LT \$300K	1.087	1.005	.078	10.0%
\$300K to \$400K	1.030	1.000	.058	8.6%
\$400K to \$500K	1.007	1.000	.052	8.2%
\$500K to \$600K	1.000	1.000	.052	8.8%
\$600K to \$750K	.999	1.000	.054	9.6%
\$750K to \$1000K	.997	1.000	.055	9.2%
\$1000K to \$2000K	.994	1.001	.065	9.7%
Over \$2000K	.985	1.003	.062	9.0%
Overall	1.000	1.007	.057	9.2%

The above table indicates no evidence of regressivity or progressivity in the sales ratios across sale price range.

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 subclass and economic area, as follows:

SINGLE FAMILY ANALYSIS Coefficients^a

ECONAREA	Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1.00	1	(Constant)	.960	.004		259.630	.000
		SalePeriod	.004	.000	.491	12.939	.000
2.00	1	(Constant)	.964	.005		197.302	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.000	.364	8.834	.000
3.00	1	(Constant)	.974	.009		103.507	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.001	.180	3.781	.000
4.00	1	(Constant)	.997	.013		75.099	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.001	.077	1.603	.110
5.00	1	(Constant)	.975	.019		52.519	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.001	.152	1.829	.069
6.00	1	(Constant)	.962	.003		325.286	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.000	.408	15.627	.000
7.00	1	(Constant)	.965	.010		98.222	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.001	.194	4.501	.000
8.00	1	(Constant)	.986	.014		69.274	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.001	.082	1.882	.060
9.00	1	(Constant)	.977	.010		96.701	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.001	.159	3.106	.002
10.00	1	(Constant)	.971	.008		118.661	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.001	.229	5.246	.000
11.00	1	(Constant)	.962	.007		147.006	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.000	.256	6.324	.000
12.00	1	(Constant)	.977	.010		95.321	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.001	.168	3.518	.000
13.00	1	(Constant)	.979	.010		97.752	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.001	.132	3.039	.002
14.00	1	(Constant)	1.001	.011		90.597	.000
		SalePeriod	.001	.001	.043	.921	.358
15.00	1	(Constant)	.962	.011		86.176	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.001	.196	3.512	.001
16.00	1	(Constant)	.976	.006		173.238	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.000	.248	6.052	.000
17.00	1	(Constant)	.979	.015		66.789	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.001	.122	2.763	.006
18.00	1	(Constant)	.953	.018		52.036	.000
		SalePeriod	.005	.001	.221	3.982	.000
19.00	1	(Constant)	.974	.007		135.709	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.001	.194	5.028	.000

20.00	1	(Constant)	.974	.009		108.147	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.001	.196	3.578	.000
21.00	1	(Constant)	.966	.008		121.106	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.001	.354	5.228	.000
22.00	1	(Constant)	.973	.004		253.496	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.000	.263	8.832	.000
23.00	1	(Constant)	.963	.005		205.546	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.000	.333	9.532	.000
24.00	1	(Constant)	.965	.005		208.103	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.000	.320	8.459	.000
25.00	1	(Constant)	.973	.006		170.909	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.000	.268	5.611	.000
26.00	1	(Constant)	.969	.009		110.267	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.001	.221	4.211	.000
27.00	1	(Constant)	.991	.012		85.874	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.001	.139	2.887	.004
28.00	1	(Constant)	.974	.009		107.337	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.001	.220	4.021	.000
29.00	1	(Constant)	.964	.009		101.857	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.001	.261	4.921	.000
30.00	1	(Constant)	.983	.008		123.926	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.001	.151	3.278	.001
31.00	1	(Constant)	.971	.009		105.689	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.001	.210	3.615	.000
32.00	1	(Constant)	.979	.006		168.687	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.000	.170	4.547	.000
33.00	1	(Constant)	.974	.009		105.898	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.001	.211	3.578	.000
34.00	1	(Constant)	.968	.014		68.682	.000
		SalePeriod	.004	.001	.241	3.419	.001
51.00	1	(Constant)	.969	.008		114.524	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.001	.230	4.391	.000
52.00	1	(Constant)	.971	.010		94.026	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.001	.244	3.784	.000
53.00	1	(Constant)	.946	.004		238.003	.000
		SalePeriod	.005	.000	.558	16.366	.000
54.00	1	(Constant)	.968	.004		218.173	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.000	.230	7.757	.000
55.00	1	(Constant)	.972	.005		201.383	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.000	.262	7.868	.000
56.00	1	(Constant)	.959	.006		158.448	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.000	.313	7.893	.000
57.00	1	(Constant)	.956	.006		165.242	.000
		SalePeriod	.004	.000	.314	8.874	.000
58.00	1	(Constant)	.948	.005		195.851	.000
		SalePeriod	.004	.000	.356	11.526	.000
59.00	1	(Constant)	.936	.006		147.844	.000
		SalePeriod	.007	.001	.655	12.814	.000

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio

1215 ANALYSIS

Coefficients^a

ECONAREA	Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1.00	1	(Constant)	1.007	.029		34.589	.000
		SalePeriod	.016	.002	.518	6.631	.000

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio

1220 ANALYSIS

Coefficients^a

ECONAREA	Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1.00	1	(Constant)	.961	.041		23.276	.000
		SalePeriod	.015	.003	.529	4.711	.000
2.00	1	(Constant)	1.003	.026		38.346	.000
		SalePeriod	.007	.002	.391	3.260	.002

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio

1225 ANALYSIS

Coefficients^a

ECONAREA	Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
2.00	1	(Constant)	.953	.019		49.313	.000
		SalePeriod	.010	.002	.476	5.721	.000
3.00	1	(Constant)	.926	.052		17.686	.000
		SalePeriod	.008	.004	.297	1.994	.053

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio

1230 ANALYSIS

Coefficients^a

ECONAREA	Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
.	1	(Constant)	.956	.024		40.363	.000
		SalePeriod	-.001	.002	-.038	-.342	.733
37.00	1	(Constant)	.986	.006		157.697	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.000	.134	3.388	.001
38.00	1	(Constant)	.986	.005		189.302	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.000	.159	4.031	.000
39.00	1	(Constant)	.967	.006		166.843	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.000	.219	5.048	.000
41.00	1	(Constant)	.982	.005		186.057	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.000	.174	4.793	.000
42.00	1	(Constant)	.968	.004		263.628	.000
		SalePeriod	.003	.000	.322	10.489	.000
43.00	1	(Constant)	.970	.005		210.798	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.000	.261	7.198	.000
44.00	1	(Constant)	.975	.005		183.474	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.000	.185	5.546	.000

45.00	1	(Constant)	.972	.005		208.206	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.000	.223	7.020	.000
46.00	1	(Constant)	.979	.005		184.062	.000
		SalePeriod	.002	.000	.147	4.241	.000
47.00	1	(Constant)	.994	.005		196.036	.000
		SalePeriod	.001	.000	.074	2.121	.034
48.00	1	(Constant)	1.003	.008		123.691	.000
		SalePeriod	.001	.001	.045	.923	.356
50.00	1	(Constant)	.992	.015		67.669	.000
		SalePeriod	.001	.001	.067	.598	.551

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio

The above indicates that market trending was insignificant from either a statistical or a relative magnitude perspective for each subclass and economic area. Based on this analysis, we concluded that Denver County adequately addressed market trending for residential properties.

Sold/Unsold Analysis

In terms of the valuation consistency between sold and unsold residential properties, we compared the median change in value between the prior base year and the current base year between sold and unsold groups. The data was analyzed by subclass and economic area, as follows:

OVERALL ANALYSIS

Report

DIFF	N	Median	Mean
UNSOLD	178183	1.33	1.43
SOLD	30266	1.33	1.35

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	.391	Retain the null hypothesis.

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

SINGLE FAMILY ANALYSIS

Report

DIFF				
ECONAREA	sold	N	Median	Mean
1.00	UNSOLD	4147	1.40	1.44
	SOLD	105	1.40	1.40
2.00	UNSOLD	6478	1.32	1.33
	SOLD	117	1.37	1.38
3.00	UNSOLD	3173	1.39	1.41
	SOLD	121	1.43	1.44
4.00	UNSOLD	3359	1.41	1.42
	SOLD	220	1.45	1.51

5.00	UNSOLD	2053	1.38	1.39
	SOLD	35	1.39	1.38
6.00	UNSOLD	5492	1.38	2.05
	SOLD	182	1.39	1.41
7.00	UNSOLD	3405	1.39	1.42
	SOLD	105	1.41	1.51
8.00	UNSOLD	3595	1.36	1.38
	SOLD	89	1.41	1.51
9.00	UNSOLD	2254	1.34	1.36
	SOLD	59	1.39	1.44
10.00	UNSOLD	3152	1.26	1.27
	SOLD	92	1.29	1.36
11.00	UNSOLD	5512	1.35	1.35
	SOLD	166	1.42	1.49
12.00	UNSOLD	2573	1.31	1.32
	SOLD	84	1.40	1.47
13.00	UNSOLD	3409	1.36	1.38
	SOLD	105	1.41	1.46
14.00	UNSOLD	2990	1.35	1.37
	SOLD	75	1.38	1.49
15.00	UNSOLD	2066	1.39	1.42
	SOLD	55	1.46	1.53
16.00	UNSOLD	5249	1.37	1.38
	SOLD	151	1.39	1.43
17.00	UNSOLD	3376	1.30	1.33
	SOLD	97	1.34	1.42
18.00	UNSOLD	2251	1.36	1.38
	SOLD	53	1.43	1.50
19.00	UNSOLD	5027	1.39	1.40
	SOLD	161	1.45	1.50
20.00	UNSOLD	1982	1.33	1.36
	SOLD	86	1.41	1.47
21.00	UNSOLD	1315	1.33	1.33
	SOLD	90	1.34	1.37
22.00	UNSOLD	4902	1.34	1.60
	SOLD	612	1.35	1.53
23.00	UNSOLD	6609	1.35	1.35
	SOLD	193	1.40	1.45
24.00	UNSOLD	5671	1.39	1.39
	SOLD	159	1.45	1.51
25.00	UNSOLD	3706	1.39	1.44
	SOLD	87	1.43	1.45
26.00	UNSOLD	2768	1.30	1.32
	SOLD	57	1.33	1.36
27.00	UNSOLD	3148	1.34	1.36
	SOLD	91	1.37	1.46
28.00	UNSOLD	3008	1.39	1.40
	SOLD	64	1.44	1.52
29.00	UNSOLD	2599	1.41	1.42
	SOLD	69	1.45	1.49
30.00	UNSOLD	2759	1.36	1.37
	SOLD	128	1.46	1.49
31.00	UNSOLD	1998	1.36	1.39
	SOLD	45	1.43	1.50
32.00	UNSOLD	5074	1.30	1.32
	SOLD	139	1.32	1.38
33.00	UNSOLD	1655	1.22	1.23

	SOLD	55	1.28	1.38
34.00	UNSOLD	1619	1.40	1.41
	SOLD	36	1.41	1.48
51.00	UNSOLD	1685	1.29	1.32
	SOLD	76	1.37	1.44
52.00	UNSOLD	843	1.27	1.46
	SOLD	94	1.29	1.34
53.00	UNSOLD	2997	1.23	1.57
	SOLD	136	1.28	1.55
54.00	UNSOLD	3872	1.27	1.28
	SOLD	293	1.25	1.34
55.00	UNSOLD	3997	1.35	2.98
	SOLD	235	1.32	1.33
56.00	UNSOLD	1964	1.33	1.69
	SOLD	245	1.32	1.34
57.00	UNSOLD	1970	1.30	1.37
	SOLD	236	1.29	1.33
58.00	UNSOLD	2341	1.32	1.34
	SOLD	292	1.32	1.36
59.00	UNSOLD	1137	1.34	3.00
	SOLD	57	1.32	2.18

1215 ANALYSIS

Report

DIFF

ECONAREA	sold	N	Median	Mean
1.00	UNSOLD	2912	1.45	1.46
	SOLD	122	1.48	1.50

1220 ANALYSIS

Report

DIFF

ECONAREA	sold	N	Median	Mean
1.00	UNSOLD	504	1.44	1.46
	SOLD	59	1.43	1.46
2.00	UNSOLD	335	1.18	1.20
	SOLD	61	1.22	1.25

1225 ANALYSIS

Report

DIFF

ECONAREA	sold	N	Median	Mean
2.00	UNSOLD	1106	1.24	1.32
	SOLD	114	1.25	1.25
3.00	UNSOLD	518	1.39	2.56
	SOLD	43	1.34	1.37

1230 ANALYSIS

Report

DIFF

ECONAREA	sold	N	Median	Mean
37.00	UNSOLD	2331	1.12	1.13
	SOLD	633	1.12	1.14
38.00	UNSOLD	3179	1.14	1.14
	SOLD	625	1.15	1.16
39.00	UNSOLD	2087	1.20	1.20
	SOLD	507	1.23	1.25

41.00	UNSOLD	3622	1.30	1.36
	SOLD	741	1.31	1.31
42.00	UNSOLD	5085	1.31	1.34
	SOLD	953	1.33	1.34
43.00	UNSOLD	3253	1.29	1.29
	SOLD	712	1.31	1.32
44.00	UNSOLD	3571	1.20	1.21
	SOLD	871	1.23	1.24
45.00	UNSOLD	3417	1.21	1.21
	SOLD	943	1.21	1.21
46.00	UNSOLD	2293	1.20	1.21
	SOLD	814	1.20	1.20
47.00	UNSOLD	1674	1.15	1.17
	SOLD	822	1.11	1.13
48.00	UNSOLD	2236	1.27	1.27
	SOLD	428	1.28	1.31
50.00	UNSOLD	319	1.11	1.14
	SOLD	81	1.15	1.19

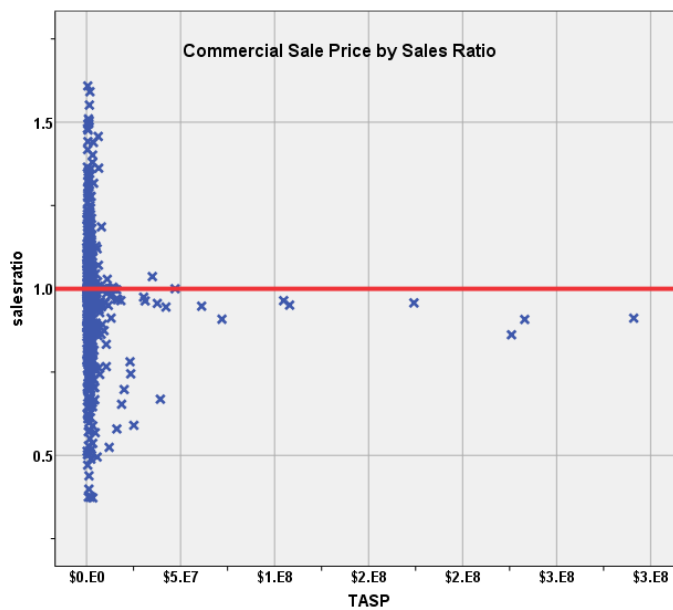
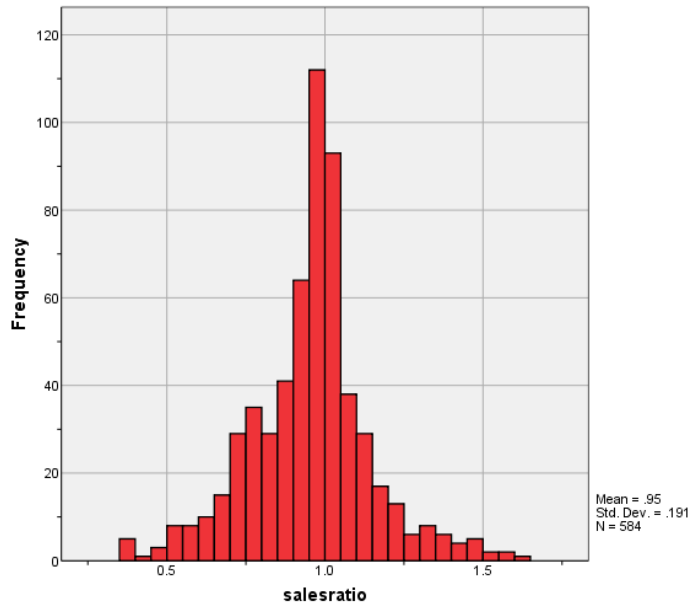
The above results indicate that sold and unsold residential properties were valued in a consistent manner.

IV. COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL SALE RESULTS

There were 584 qualified commercial/industrial sales in the 24-month sale period ending June 30, 2022. We performed the following sales ratio analysis, as follows:

Median	0.969
Price Related Differential	1.033
Coefficient of Dispersion	14.1

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



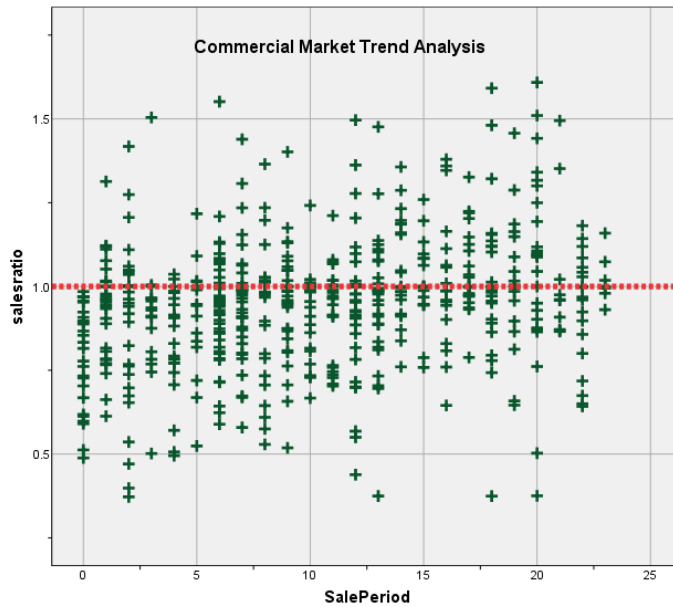
Commercial/Industrial Market Trend Analysis

The commercial/industrial sales were 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)	.872	.015		60.120	.000
	SalePeriod	.008	.001	.258	6.451	.000

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio



There was a statistically significant trend, but when the market trend analysis was stratified by subclass, 7 of the 8 commercial subclasses had market trends that were not statistically significant; therefore, we concluded that the assessor has overall 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 unsold and sold commercial/industrial properties overall and by subclass, as follows:

Report

DIFF				
	DIFF	N	Median	Mean
UNSOLD	9405	1.15	1.18	
SOLD	568	1.23	1.31	

Report

DIFF				
ABSTRIMP	DIFF	N	Median	Mean
2212.00	UNSOLD	1542	1.16	1.20
	SOLD	8	1.30	1.27
2220.00	UNSOLD	2016	1.16	1.18
	SOLD	15	1.25	1.28
2225.00	UNSOLD	856	1.18	1.22
	SOLD	2	1.38	1.38
2230.00	UNSOLD	1582	1.14	1.18
	SOLD	10	1.15	1.29
2235.00	UNSOLD	2165	1.15	1.19
	SOLD	19	1.13	1.18
3215.00	UNSOLD	142	1.13	1.20
	SOLD	1	1.05	1.05

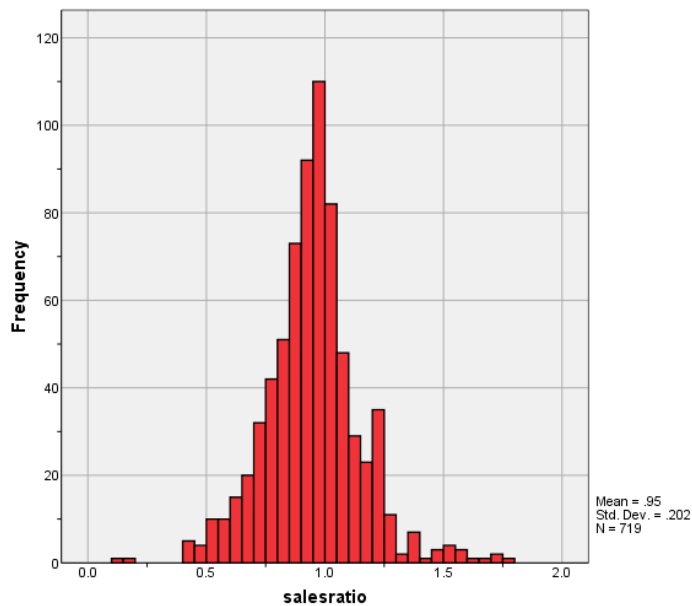
The above results indicated that sold and unsold commercial/industrial properties were valued consistently.

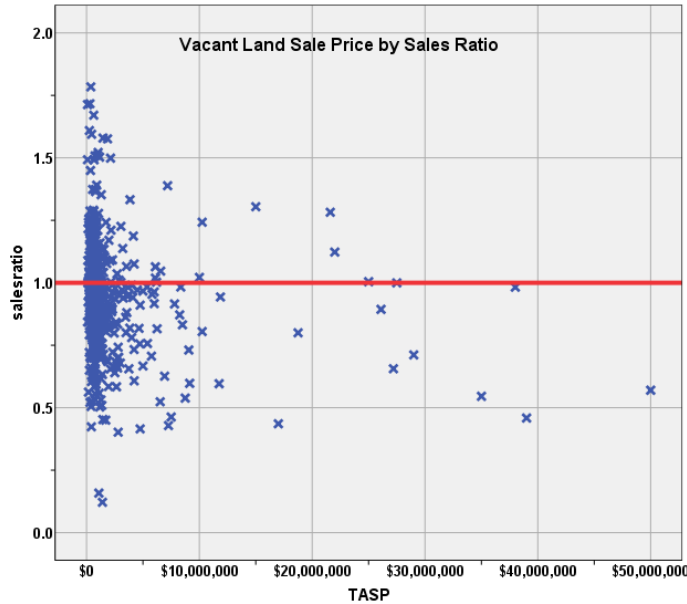
V. VACANT LAND SALE RESULTS

There were 719 qualified vacant land sales in the 24-month sale period ending June 30, 2022. The following sales ratio analysis was performed:

Median	0.953
Price Related Differential	1.065
Coefficient of Dispersion	15.3

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.

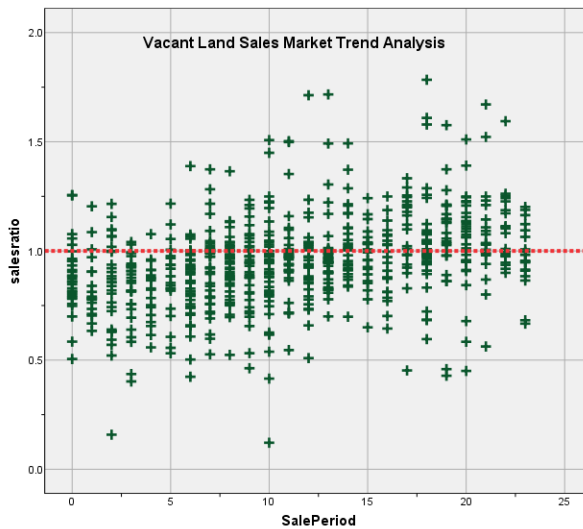
Vacant Land Market Trend Analysis

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

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.822	.014		58.289	.000
	SalePeriod	.011	.001	.360	10.324	.000

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio



There was a clear statistically significant trend in the vacant land data. **We have consulted with the assessor concerning this residual market trending in the vacant land sales.**

Sold/Unsold Analysis

In terms of the valuation consistency between sold and unsold vacant land properties, we compared the median change in actual value for the prior base year and the current base year between each group. We stratified the vacant land properties by neighborhoods with at least 10 sales and found overall consistency. The following results present the overall comparison results:

Report

DIFF				
NBHD	sold	N	Median	Mean
4	UNSOLD	416	1.00	1.04
	SOLD	13	1.00	1.18
211	UNSOLD	176	1.29	1.24
	SOLD	13	1.36	1.38
212	UNSOLD	175	1.36	1.21
	SOLD	16	1.36	1.28
218	UNSOLD	250	1.18	1.16
	SOLD	10	1.18	1.17
244	UNSOLD	72	1.16	1.17
	SOLD	11	1.16	1.32
266	UNSOLD	159	.84	.92
	SOLD	14	.84	.86
504	UNSOLD	533	1.09	1.13
	SOLD	11	1.16	1.39
508	UNSOLD	73	1.12	1.20
	SOLD	11	1.30	1.36
526	UNSOLD	342	1.18	1.16
	SOLD	53	1.23	1.25
529	UNSOLD	76	1.26	1.25
	SOLD	13	1.26	1.27
530	UNSOLD	268	1.16	1.17
	SOLD	48	1.20	1.29
531	UNSOLD	150	1.21	1.17
	SOLD	11	1.21	1.21
532	UNSOLD	397	1.20	1.16
	SOLD	25	1.20	1.22
543	UNSOLD	216	1.00	1.09
	SOLD	10	1.31	1.29
544	UNSOLD	251	1.50	1.42
	SOLD	10	1.50	1.43
545	UNSOLD	206	1.16	1.15
	SOLD	17	1.16	1.18
606	UNSOLD	451	1.25	1.21
	SOLD	13	1.25	1.27
674	UNSOLD	166	1.29	1.26
	SOLD	15	1.29	1.29
680	UNSOLD	69	1.47	1.49
	SOLD	10	1.47	1.52
681	UNSOLD	137	1.47	1.38
	SOLD	13	1.37	1.40



There was sufficient consistency in many of the neighborhoods that indicated the assessor was valuing sold and unsold vacant land properties consistently in Denver County.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on this 2024 audit statistical analysis, residential, commercial, and vacant land properties were found to be in compliance with state guidelines. **As noted, have consulted with the county assessor concerning the evidence of significant market trending in the vacant land sale data.**

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

Residential

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP													
ABSTRPRD	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			
1212	1.003	1.002	1.004	1.000	1.000	1.000	95.1%	.997	.995	.998	1.007	.057	9.2%
1215	1.165	1.126	1.204	1.128	1.075	1.163	96.3%	1.137	1.100	1.174	1.025	.144	18.5%
1220	1.100	1.070	1.129	1.087	1.063	1.118	96.5%	1.073	1.042	1.104	1.025	.106	14.8%
1225	1.037	1.014	1.059	1.060	1.045	1.075	96.2%	1.021	.960	1.082	1.015	.085	13.8%
1230	1.001	.999	1.002	1.000	.999	1.000	95.0%	.995	.992	.997	1.006	.052	7.5%

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.

Commercial

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP												
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean			95% Confidence Interval for Median				95% Confidence Interval for Weighted Mean				Coefficient of Variation
Mean	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Median	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Actual Coverage	Weighted Mean	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Mean Centered
.952	.936	.967	.969	.958	.982	95.7%	.922	.904	.940	1.033	.141	20.1%

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.

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			
.948	.933	.963	.952	.939	.966	95.6%	.871	.820	.921	1.089	.154	21.3%

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

Improvement Age

Case Processing Summary

ABSTRPRD			Count	Percent
1212	AgeRec	0	16039	73.9%
		Over 100	632	2.9%
		75 to 100	666	3.1%
		50 to 75	1460	6.7%
		25 to 50	363	1.7%
		5 to 25	908	4.2%
		5 or Newer	1625	7.5%
		Overall	21693	100.0%
		Excluded	0	
		Total	21693	
1215	AgeRec	0	102	83.6%
		Over 100	6	4.9%
		75 to 100	5	4.1%
		50 to 75	9	7.4%
		Overall	122	100.0%
		Excluded	0	
1220	AgeRec	0	113	94.2%
		Over 100	5	4.2%
		75 to 100	1	0.8%
		50 to 75	1	0.8%
		Overall	120	100.0%
		Excluded	0	
1225	AgeRec	0	137	87.3%
		Over 100	3	1.9%
		75 to 100	1	0.6%
		50 to 75	9	5.7%
		25 to 50	4	2.5%
		5 or Newer	3	1.9%
1230	AgeRec	0	6568	80.0%
		Over 100	92	1.1%
		75 to 100	38	0.5%
		50 to 75	364	4.4%
		25 to 50	445	5.4%
		5 to 25	325	4.0%
		5 or Newer	383	4.7%
		Overall	8215	100.0%
		Excluded	0	
		Total	8215	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

ABSTRPRD	Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
1212	0	1.000	1.006	.057	8.8%
	Over 100	.993	1.012	.070	10.5%
	75 to 100	.996	1.010	.063	9.6%
	50 to 75	.999	1.004	.058	10.5%
	25 to 50	.998	1.009	.050	7.3%
	5 to 25	.998	1.003	.048	6.6%
	5 or Newer	1.000	1.012	.050	12.6%
	Overall	1.000	1.007	.057	9.2%
1215	0	1.114	1.023	.148	20.1%
	Over 100	1.248	1.014	.130	18.2%
	75 to 100	1.000	1.062	.135	31.2%
	50 to 75	1.167	1.006	.071	10.0%
	Overall	1.128	1.025	.144	19.4%
1220	0	1.090	1.025	.106	15.0%
	Over 100	1.075	1.008	.059	9.6%
	75 to 100	1.037	1.000	.000	.
	50 to 75	1.421	1.000	.000	.
	Overall	1.087	1.025	.106	15.0%
1225	0	1.060	.996	.079	12.3%
	Over 100	.967	1.029	.090	13.5%
	75 to 100	1.112	1.000	.000	.
	50 to 75	1.012	1.014	.076	11.7%
	25 to 50	.996	1.515	.265	45.9%
	5 or Newer	1.051	.941	.081	14.3%
	Overall	1.060	1.015	.085	13.7%
1230	0	1.000	1.005	.052	7.5%
	Over 100	.979	1.010	.071	9.8%
	75 to 100	.993	1.004	.058	7.7%
	50 to 75	.995	1.004	.058	8.0%
	25 to 50	.997	1.007	.057	8.0%
	5 to 25	.995	1.002	.048	6.8%
	5 or Newer	.994	1.014	.036	5.4%
	Overall	1.000	1.006	.052	7.5%

Improvement Size

Case Processing Summary

ABSTRPRD			Count	Percent
1212	ImpSFRec	0	16039	73.9%
		LE 500 sf	5	0.0%
		500 to 1,000 sf	1079	5.0%
		1,000 to 1,500 sf	1844	8.5%
		1,500 to 2,000 sf	1197	5.5%
		2,000 to 3,000 sf	1107	5.1%
		3,000 sf or Higher	422	1.9%
		Overall	21693	100.0%
	Excluded	0		
	Total	21693		
1215	ImpSFRec	0	102	83.6%
		1,000 to 1,500 sf	3	2.5%

		1,500 to 2,000 sf	5	4.1%
		2,000 to 3,000 sf	11	9.0%
		3,000 sf or Higher	1	0.8%
		Overall	122	100.0%
		Excluded	0	
		Total	122	
	1220	ImpSFRec 0	113	94.2%
		2,000 to 3,000 sf	2	1.7%
		3,000 sf or Higher	5	4.2%
		Overall	120	100.0%
		Excluded	0	
		Total	120	
	1225	ImpSFRec 0	137	87.3%
		3,000 sf or Higher	20	12.7%
		Overall	157	100.0%
		Excluded	0	
		Total	157	
	1230	ImpSFRec 0	6568	80.0%
		LE 500 sf	101	1.2%
		500 to 1,000 sf	802	9.8%
		1,000 to 1,500 sf	531	6.5%
		1,500 to 2,000 sf	162	2.0%
		2,000 to 3,000 sf	43	0.5%
		3,000 sf or Higher	8	0.1%
		Overall	8215	100.0%
		Excluded	0	
		Total	8215	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

ABSTRPRD	Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
1212	0	1.000	1.006	.057	8.8%
	LE 500 sf	1.000	1.006	.027	5.4%
	500 to 1,000 sf	.998	1.006	.057	8.0%
	1,000 to 1,500 sf	.996	1.009	.051	8.0%
	1,500 to 2,000 sf	.999	1.005	.047	7.4%
	2,000 to 3,000 sf	1.000	1.010	.061	12.7%
	3,000 sf or Higher	1.000	1.026	.084	20.5%
	Overall	1.000	1.007	.057	9.2%
1215	0	1.114	1.023	.148	20.1%
	1,000 to 1,500 sf	1.193	.999	.129	25.6%
	1,500 to 2,000 sf	1.210	1.003	.074	11.0%
	2,000 to 3,000 sf	1.058	1.034	.151	23.2%
	3,000 sf or Higher	1.136	1.000	.000	.
	Overall	1.128	1.025	.144	19.4%
1220	0	1.090	1.025	.106	15.0%
	2,000 to 3,000 sf	1.013	1.006	.061	8.6%
	3,000 sf or Higher	1.082	1.022	.106	17.4%
	Overall	1.087	1.025	.106	15.0%
1225	0	1.060	.996	.079	12.3%
	3,000 sf or Higher	1.013	1.155	.121	20.9%
	Overall	1.060	1.015	.085	13.7%
1230	0	1.000	1.005	.052	7.5%

LE 500 sf	.975	1.012	.047	7.1%
500 to 1,000 sf	.995	1.006	.050	7.2%
1,000 to 1,500 sf	.995	1.008	.051	7.0%
1,500 to 2,000 sf	.991	1.020	.052	7.6%
2,000 to 3,000 sf	1.000	1.018	.083	12.3%
3,000 sf or Higher	1.023	1.005	.058	7.6%
Overall	1.000	1.006	.052	7.5%

Improvement Quality

Case Processing Summary

ABSTRPRD		Count	Percent
1212	QUALITY	16039	73.9%
	A	210	1.0%
	A+	1	0.0%
	B	2065	9.5%
	B+	132	0.6%
	C	3160	14.6%
	C+	2	0.0%
	D	67	0.3%
	X	15	0.1%
	X+	2	0.0%
	Overall	21693	100.0%
	Excluded	0	
	Total	21693	
1215	QUALITY	102	83.6%
	C	19	15.6%
	C+	1	0.8%
	Overall	122	100.0%
	Excluded	0	
	Total	122	
1220	QUALITY	113	94.2%
	C	7	5.8%
	Overall	120	100.0%
	Excluded	0	
	Total	120	
1225	QUALITY	137	87.3%
	A	1	0.6%
	B	1	0.6%
	C	16	10.2%
	D	1	0.6%
	X	1	0.6%
	Overall	157	100.0%
	Excluded	0	
	Total	157	
1230	QUALITY	6568	80.0%
	A	105	1.3%
	A+	5	0.1%
	B	572	7.0%
	B+	14	0.2%
	C	918	11.2%
	D	29	0.4%

	X	4	0.0%
Overall		8215	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		8215	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

ABSTRPRD	Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
1212		1.000	1.006	.057	8.8%
	A	1.000	1.017	.067	14.8%
	A+	1.005	1.000	.000	.
	B	1.000	1.011	.053	12.3%
	B+	1.000	1.008	.063	9.5%
	C	.996	1.006	.056	8.6%
	C+	.958	1.005	.011	1.6%
	D	.979	1.006	.068	8.9%
	X	.987	1.005	.061	9.7%
	X+	.935	1.004	.014	2.0%
	Overall	1.000	1.007	.057	9.2%
1215		1.114	1.023	.148	20.1%
	C	1.163	1.025	.109	14.9%
	C+	1.623	1.000	.000	.
	Overall	1.128	1.025	.144	19.4%
1220		1.090	1.025	.106	15.0%
	C	1.075	1.021	.094	15.4%
	Overall	1.087	1.025	.106	15.0%
1225		1.060	.996	.079	12.3%
	A	1.099	1.000	.000	.
	B	.845	1.000	.000	.
	C	1.010	1.560	.123	22.6%
	D	1.173	1.000	.000	.
	X	1.051	1.000	.000	.
	Overall	1.060	1.015	.085	13.7%
1230		1.000	1.005	.052	7.5%
	A	.962	1.014	.052	8.5%
	A+	.976	.978	.057	8.3%
	B	.997	1.001	.047	6.9%
	B+	.983	1.000	.027	3.7%
	C	.997	1.006	.053	7.4%
	D	.985	1.011	.061	9.4%
	X	.956	1.006	.039	5.5%
	Overall	1.000	1.006	.052	7.5%

Improvement Condition

Case Processing Summary

ABSTRPRD		Count	Percent
1212	CONDITION	1	17
		2	84
		3	3448
		4	2021
		5	8
		7	7
			0.1%

	Overall		5585	100.0%
	Excluded		16108	
	Total		21693	
1215	Overall		0	100.0%
	Excluded		122	
	Total		122	
1220	Overall		0	100.0%
	Excluded		120	
	Total		120	
1225	Overall		0	100.0%
	Excluded		157	
	Total		157	
1230	CONDITION	2	5	0.3%
		3	956	58.1%
		4	685	41.6%
	Overall		1646	100.0%
	Excluded		6569	
	Total		8215	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

ABSTRPRD	Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
1212	1	1.016	1.018	.064	8.8%
	2	1.000	1.039	.088	21.9%
	3	.998	1.008	.059	10.4%
	4	.999	1.008	.048	9.5%
	5	.994	.987	.037	6.0%
	7	.976	1.055	.073	10.0%
	Overall	.998	1.008	.056	10.4%
1230	2	.991	.989	.053	9.7%
	3	.997	1.006	.053	7.6%
	4	.993	1.010	.049	6.9%
	Overall	.994	1.009	.052	7.4%

Commercial Median Ratio Stratification

Sale Price

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
SPRec	\$50K to \$100K	1	0.2%
	\$100K to \$150K	2	0.3%
	\$150K to \$200K	5	0.9%
	\$200K to \$300K	6	1.0%
	\$300K to \$500K	46	7.9%
	\$500K to \$750K	65	11.1%
	\$750K to \$1,000K	73	12.5%
	Over \$1,000K	386	66.1%
Overall		584	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		584	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
\$50K to \$100K	1.124	1.000	.000	.
\$100K to \$150K	.935	.994	.057	8.1%
\$150K to \$200K	.888	1.001	.076	12.3%
\$200K to \$300K	.921	1.009	.183	25.7%
\$300K to \$500K	1.000	1.001	.115	16.5%
\$500K to \$750K	.999	.999	.171	22.7%
\$750K to \$1,000K	.983	1.002	.126	19.1%
Over \$1,000K	.959	1.019	.140	19.8%
Overall	.969	1.033	.141	19.8%

Vacant Land Median Ratio Stratification

Sale Price

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
SPRec	\$50K to \$100K	3	0.4%
	\$100K to \$150K	5	0.7%
	\$150K to \$200K	6	0.8%
	\$200K to \$300K	37	5.1%
	\$300K to \$500K	93	12.9%
	\$500K to \$750K	226	31.4%
	\$750K to \$1,000K	125	17.4%
	Over \$1,000K	224	31.2%
Overall		719	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		719	

Ratio Statistics for CURRLND / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
\$50K to \$100K	1.493	1.004	.194	32.5%
\$100K to \$150K	1.007	1.002	.076	11.9%
\$150K to \$200K	.998	.997	.140	23.4%
\$200K to \$300K	1.006	1.002	.159	23.0%
\$300K to \$500K	.984	.998	.160	21.8%
\$500K to \$750K	.965	1.002	.124	16.6%
\$750K to \$1,000K	.946	1.000	.135	18.1%
Over \$1,000K	.904	1.052	.181	24.7%
Overall	.952	1.089	.154	21.2%

Subclass

Case Processing Summary

	Count	Percent
ABSTRLND	100	74
	101	21
	200	33
	300	6
	510	2
	520	4
	530	1
	540	1
	1112	459
	1115	4
	1125	24
	2112	11
	2115	2
	2120	23
	2125	2
	2130	35
	2135	13
	3115	4
Overall	719	100.0%
Excluded	0	
Total	719	

Ratio Statistics for CURRLND / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
100	.930	1.070	.155	22.1%
101	.875	1.032	.143	19.5%
200	.947	1.115	.152	21.5%
300	.906	.950	.215	28.2%
510	1.158	1.055	.111	15.8%
520	1.038	1.127	.123	17.6%
530	1.036	1.000	.000	.
540	.959	1.000	.000	.
1112	.962	1.035	.140	19.3%
1115	.795	.956	.083	13.0%

1125	.925	1.235	.230	31.2%
2112	.905	1.081	.194	28.9%
2115	1.067	.998	.030	4.2%
2120	.958	1.071	.215	28.8%
2125	.891	1.012	.049	6.9%
2130	.908	1.081	.185	25.4%
2135	1.003	.853	.226	31.8%
3115	.863	.980	.095	13.1%
Overall	.952	1.089	.154	21.2%