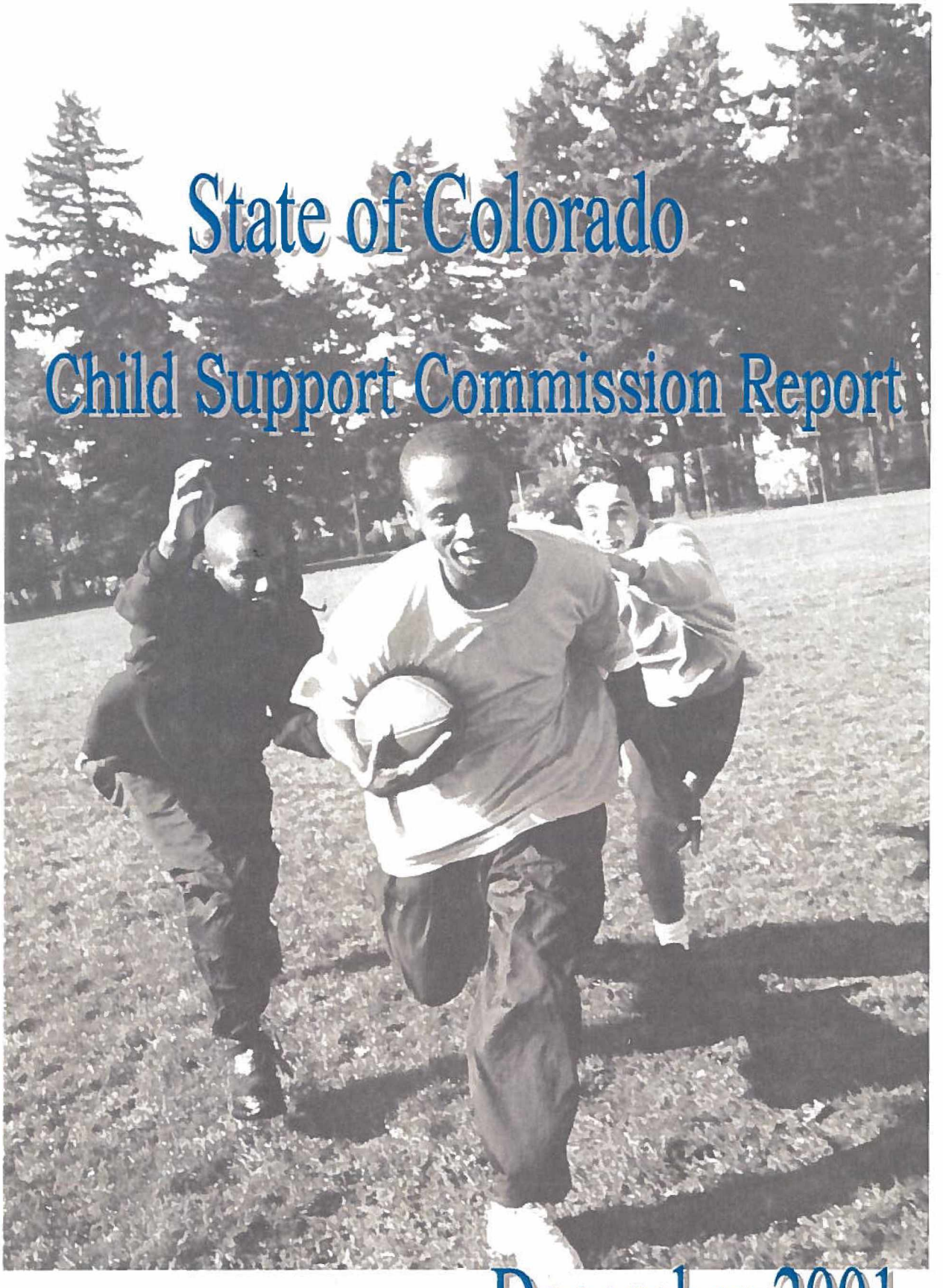

State of Colorado

Child Support Commission Report

December 2001

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CHILD SUPPORT COMMISSION

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Introduction

The two parts of this report present the findings of the 2001 Colorado Child Support Commission in its review of the Colorado Child Support Guidelines and other issues referred by the Colorado Legislature. The Child Support Guidelines constitute the formula that is presumptively used to set the amount of child support for children whose parents are unmarried, separated, or divorced. With 139,000 single parent households in Colorado (2000 Census), the child support guidelines are an important instrument in reducing child poverty, improving the self-sufficiency of single parent households, and generally providing for the economic well-being of children in the State. In addition, fair and equitable guidelines help promote voluntary settlement of legal actions involving child support, thereby reducing the demands on court time and mitigating the adversarial impact of such proceedings.

Because of the technical complexity of the Child Support Guidelines, as well as their significance in the family law system, review and updating of the Guidelines was the primary focus of the 2001 Child Support Commission. However, as requested by the Legislature, the Commission also investigated and developed a recommendation concerning the State's implementation of federal welfare reform requirements for programs to reduce out-of-wedlock births and prevent teen pregnancy. In addition, the Commission took testimony and performed research on another issue referred by the Legislature involving burden of proof in cases with contests of child support arrears.

The Commission report is composed of two parts. This Part I presents the Commission's findings and recommendations, including a summary of its recommendations for changes to the Child Support Guidelines. Part II is a detailed report on the proposed changes to the Child Support Guidelines, including a Technical Appendix.

Purpose of the Child Support Commission

The Child Support Commission was created pursuant to Colorado Statute §14-10-115(18)(a). The statute states that the commission is to review the child support guidelines and general child support issues and make any recommendations for changes to the governor and to the general assembly. The statute also states that the commission must consider economic data on the cost of raising children and analyze case data on the applications of, and deviations from the guidelines to be used in the commission's review, to ensure that deviations from the guidelines are limited.

The review conducted by the Child Support Commission also meets the requirement of the Family Support Act of 1988 [P.L. 100-485], which mandates that states must review their guidelines every four years. Furthermore, the review is consistent with federal regulations [45 CFR 302.56], which require that the review must include an assessment of the most recent economic data on child-rearing costs and a review of case data to ensure that deviations from guidelines are limited.

During 2001, as noted above, the Commission also analyzed two issues specifically referred by the Legislature: 1) the State's efforts to reduce out-of-wedlock births and reduce teen pregnancy; and 2) burden of proof issues in cases involving contested child support arrears.

Overview of the Commission Findings

During 2001, the Commission met ten times, with its meetings publicized under the requirements of the State's sunshine laws. The Commission:

- ✓ Reviewed data on deviations from the guidelines compiled by the Division of Child Support Enforcement (DCSE) and the Judicial Department;
- ✓ Took limited public testimony on selected issues;
- ✓ Analyzed issues relating to low-income obligors with assistance from DCSE staff and data from the National Council of State Legislatures;
- ✓ Performed a thorough economic analysis of the guidelines with staff assistance from Policy Studies Inc.; and
- ✓ Analyzed issues relating to State policies and programs for reduction of out-of-wedlock births and teen pregnancy with assistance from DCSE staff.

Based on information and analyses developed by the Commission, some of the major findings of the Child Support Commission include the following.

- ✓ *Child Support Schedule.* The Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations is the heart of the guidelines. The fairness and credibility of the Schedule would be enhanced by an update based on more current economic data on child rearing costs, current Consumer Price Index data, and current tax data.

- ✓ *Low-income adjustment.* In its initial form, the Schedule incorporated a low-income adjustment that was designed to keep a child support obligation from impoverishing a low-income obligor. Generally described as a "self support reserve", this adjustment was originally based on a figure of $438 per month, which was the poverty level for a single individual in 1985, the year before initial adoption of the guidelines. Unfortunately, this figure has never been updated. In addition, the tax code has evolved since 1985 to provide custodial parents with more favorable tax treatment including income subsidies through the Earned Income Tax Credit. As a result, the

Commission has found that an obligor earning minimum wage can be pushed well below the poverty line by application of the current guidelines, even as the custodial parent with children ends up slightly above poverty. The Commission has proposed a major revision to the low-income range of the Schedule to produce more equitable and realistically payable results.

- ✓ *Application to parents with higher incomes.* More recent economic data allows the Schedule to be extended up to combined gross incomes of $20,000 per month, compared with the current level of $15,000 per month. This enables the Guidelines to be applied in a larger proportion of child support cases than currently.

- ✓ *Extraordinary medical expenses.* The current definition of extraordinary medical expenses [CRS §14-10-115(13.5)(h)(II)], defined as medical expenses in excess of $100 for a single illness or condition, is not consistent with the $250 level assumed in the proposed Child Support Schedule. Making the definition consistent would not only eliminate this anomaly, but would also reduce the number of cases in which courts are required to adjudicate disputes involving medical expenses.

- ✓ *Adjustment for additional dependents.* Prior to 1998, the Child Support Guidelines allowed a parent's current dependents to be taken into account in the child support calculation, but only in certain limited situations. For example, an adjustment in the Guidelines could limit the amount of an upward modification in consideration of the needs of an obligor's children in a current household. The current guidelines limit use of this adjustment to children born prior to those for whom support is being determined. Based on testimony and analysis, the Commission finds that a return to the pre-1998 version of the Guidelines would lead to more equitable results.

- ✓ *Deviations from the Guidelines.* Deviations from the child support guidelines are infrequent. The deviation rate among child support orders established by the Colorado Department of Human Services Title IV-D Program (IV-D) was six percent in 1999. The deviation rate among IV-D modified orders was seven percent in 1999. The IV-D information was obtained from the IV-D automated system that includes data fields for whether a deviation was entered and the reason for the deviation. To obtain the deviation rate for non IV-D orders, judges and magistrates were surveyed in the 22 Colorado Judicial Districts. Responses were obtained from 20 of the Colorado Judicial Districts. The results from the survey indicate that the deviation rate among non- IV-D cases is about five percent. The most common reason for deviations in IV-D cases was gross disparity in income between the parents. The reason was not recorded in non- IV-D cases. The low rate of deviations suggests that the Guidelines are being applied consistently in the courts. The absence of a large number of deviations for any given factor does not point to any particular element of the Guidelines that would need to be changed.

- ✓ *Burden of proof in cases of contested arrears.* The Legislature referred an issue to the Commission concerning burden of proof where an obligor is contesting the amount of child support that has been paid in the past. The question is whether the obligor should continue to bear the burden of proof that payments have been made even after seven years when bank records can no longer be retrieved. A child support judgment is valid for twenty years, therefore an obligor may not be able to prove past payments because bank records are no longer available. This issue has very complex ramifications. Although the Commission has taken testimony and has performed analysis on this issue, it has not yet been able to formulate a recommendation and it has decided to carry this issue into 2002 for further study.

- ✓ *State policies and programs for reducing out-of-wedlock births and teen pregnancies.* Based on staff interviews in the relevant State agencies, the Commission has determined that State policies and programs in these areas would be more effective if a lead Agency were designated. This would enable the State to develop a comprehensive and coordinated program that would strengthen efforts in these important areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In consideration of these findings, the Child Support Commission has developed seven recommendations, which follow in this section. The recommendations concerning the Child Support Guidelines are summarized here, and a detailed analysis is provided in Part II.

Recommendation 1: Updated Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations

The proposed new Schedule is presented in Table 3, Part II. This Schedule:

- ✓ Uses more recent data on child rearing costs;
- ✓ Incorporates current federal and State tax rates; and
- ✓ Updates for inflation.

In addition, the proposed Schedule corrects for certain anomalies that were introduced in the existing Schedule when the Legislature spliced parts of two Schedules together when the last revision was made.

The existing Schedule was developed by the Commission and adopted by the Legislature in 1991. It is based on economic estimates in a study of child rearing expenditures published in 1984, which was at that time the study most commonly used for development and revision of state guidelines. For combined parental income levels exceeding $1,700 per month, the estimates in the 1984 study were adjusted to 1991 levels based on the Consumer Price Index, and were then used as the basis for the Schedule of Basic Support Obligations.

For combined parental income levels of $1,700 per month or less, the existing Schedule is based on the original version developed in 1985. When the Legislature enacted the current Schedule in 1991, it did not want to change the portion used for lower income obligors. As a result, it spliced the lower income part of the original Schedule onto the Commission's proposal for an updated version. As a result, child rearing costs in that lower income portion of the existing Schedule are based on 1985 price levels and have never been updated either for newer data on child rearing costs, or for the effects of inflation.

The economic data in the existing Schedule have been superceded by a more recent study, conducted by Dr. David Betson of Notre Dame University, which was published in 1990. This study was mandated by Congress in the Family Support Act of 1988 to provide data to states for the express purpose of updating their child support guidelines. The data in the 1990 Betson study, as updated to 2001 price levels, have been used to develop the proposed Schedule. The Commission considers the Betson study to be the most recent credible data on child rearing costs available for the development of child support guidelines.

The economic estimates from the Betson study are initially used to develop a guidelines schedule as a proportion of net income, that is, income after payment of withholding for federal and Colorado income and payroll taxes. By incorporating withholding tables for federal and Colorado income taxes into the final version of the Schedule, application of the guidelines is simplified by using gross income for the calculation. The existing Schedule uses 1990 tax rates, whereas the proposed Schedule incorporates 2001 tax rates. The taxes considered in developing this recommended amount are: 1) federal income tax; 2) FICA; 3) Earned Income Tax Credit; and 4) Colorado income tax.

In summary, the existing Schedule is based on: 1) a 1984 study on child rearing costs; 2) 1985 and 1991 price levels; and 3) 1985 and 1991 tax rates. Updating the Schedule for current economic and tax data will maintain the credibility of the Guidelines and ensure that they continue to provide adequate and equitable outcomes for children and their parents.

A detailed analysis of the economic data, a proposed new Schedule, and a comparison of existing and proposed Schedules are provided in Part II of this Report.

Recommendation 2: Low-income adjustment

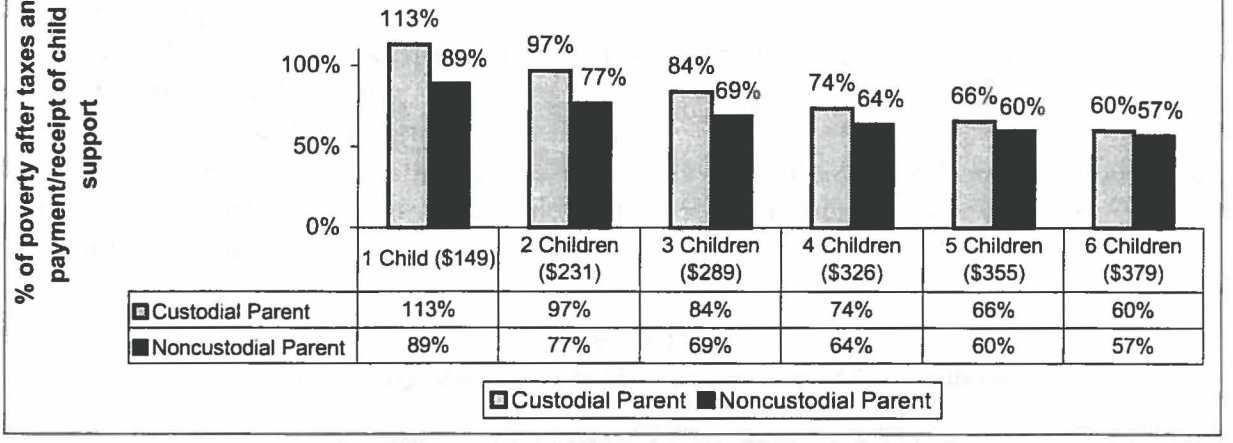
The existing Schedule incorporates a "self support reserve" that is intended to keep noncustodial parent income from being lowered below the poverty line due to the impact of the child support obligation. This means that:

1) Child support is set only at a minimum level below the poverty line; and

2) For income levels not far above the poverty line, child support is set at reduced levels to prevent a situation in which payment of the child support will reduce the noncustodial parent's income below the poverty line.

This concept is sound, but the current guidelines use a self-support reserve based on the 1985 poverty guideline for one person, $438 per month, which has become seriously out of date. The 2001 poverty level for one person is $716 per month. Thus, the current guidelines no longer protect a poverty level of income for one person. Instead, routine application of the guidelines for low-income noncustodial parents can reduce their incomes well below the current poverty level.

Exhibit 1
% of Poverty After Taxes and Payment/Receipt of Child Support Based on Existing Schedule
(Each parent's income is based on full-time, minimum wage earnings)



	1 Child ($149)	2 Children ($231)	3 Children ($289)	4 Children ($326)	5 Children ($355)	6 Children ($379)
Custodial Parent	113%	97%	84%	74%	66%	60%
Noncustodial Parent	89%	77%	69%	64%	60%	57%

In addition, changes to the federal tax code, particularly the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), have improved the after-tax status of low-income custodial parents relative to noncustodial parents. With more low-income custodial parents working rather than relying on welfare, this has resulted in further inequities for low-income noncustodial parents. As shown in Exhibit 1, application of the existing guidelines for two parents who both earn minimum wage results in a situation where a noncustodial parent paying support for one child is reduced to an income level of 89 percent of poverty, whereas the custodial parent and child have their household income increased to 113 percent of poverty. In this example, both parents are earning $893 per month, but the noncustodial parent's after-tax income is $784 per month, whereas the custodial parent's after tax income is $946 per month (as a result of the Earned Income Tax Credit). After payment of $149 in child support calculated under the existing guidelines, the custodial parent has monthly income of $1,095 – 113 percent of the two-person poverty level – and the noncustodial parent has income of $635, or 89 percent of the one-person poverty level. For two children, the custodial parent and child are slightly below poverty, even if child support is paid, but the noncustodial parent is

reduced to 77 percent of poverty. For three or more children, both households are below the poverty level, but the noncustodial parent is reduced proportionately further.

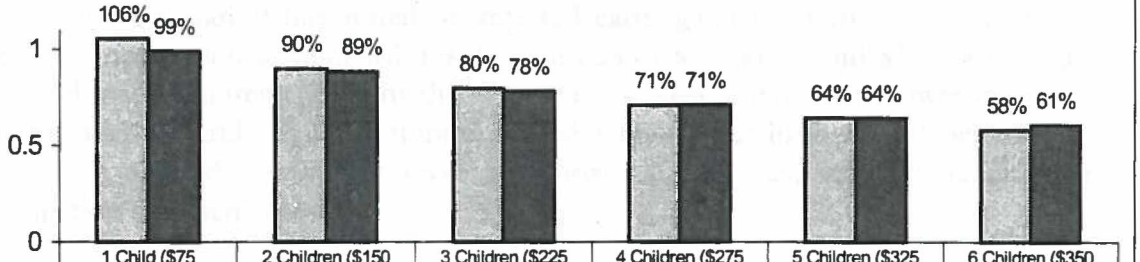
As is apparent from these results, the current guidelines can have the effect of impoverishing low-income noncustodial parents and can also create inequitable results relative to low-income custodial parents. This leads to the establishment of unrealistic orders that foster non-compliance, or create a punitive result if they are paid.

To correct these problems, the Commission recommends that a new low-income adjustment be incorporated into the guidelines. The adjustment is based on an updated self support reserve amount and application of the self support reserve concept to the custodial parent household as well as the noncustodial parent. The self support reserve is based on federal poverty guidelines for the respective family sizes:

- ✓ $716 for the noncustodial parent, which is the federal poverty level for one person;
- ✓ $968 for the custodial parent with one child, which is the federal poverty level for two persons;
- ✓ $1,219 for the custodial parent with two children, which is the federal poverty level for three children; and
- ✓ $252 per month for each additional child.

The objective is to establish minimum support awards that leave both the noncustodial parent and the custodial parent household with equivalent after-tax, after-payment/receipt of child support award incomes relative to their respective poverty levels.

Exhibit 2
% of Poverty After Taxes and Payment/Receipt of Child Support
Using the Proposed Schedule
(Each parent's income is based on full-time, minimum wage earnings)



	1 Child ($75 minimum)	2 Children ($150 minimum)	3 Children ($225 minimum)	4 Children ($275 minimum)	5 Children ($325 minimum)	6 Children ($350 minimum)
Custodial Parent	1.055	0.899	0.796	0.709	0.644	0.582
Noncustodial Parent	0.99	0.885	0.781	0.711	0.641	0.606

Custodial Parent ■ Noncustodial Parent

As shown in Exhibit 2, above, the impact of child support awards on living standards of low-income noncustodial and custodial parents is almost equalized under this proposed adjustment. If both parents have full-time employment at the minimum wage, both the

noncustodial and custodial parent households have living standards at 99 and 100 percent of the poverty level for one and two persons, respectively. Similarly, for two children at the same income level, the noncustodial and custodial parent households have after-tax living standards of 89 and 90 percent of the poverty level for one and three persons, respectively. The Commission is acutely aware that minimum wage incomes do not keep either parent's household above the poverty level in these situations. Rather, the proposed low-income adjustment simply comes closer to equalizing the pain than does the current version of the guidelines.

There are two elements to the low-income adjustment: 1) revised table amounts at lower income levels, and 2) a revised worksheet that incorporates a low-income adjustment. The revised table amounts are incorporated into the proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations presented in Part II. A prototype of the revised worksheet, with examples, is shown in Part II, Appendix IV.

Recommendation 3: Set a minimum order of $50 per month

The current Schedule provides for a minimum order of $20 to $50 per month, depending on the obligor's resources and living expenses. In practice, the minimum order applies in very few cases. If an obligor is unemployed and deemed capable of working, the child support order is calculated using imputed income, which is based on full-time employment at the minimum wage -- or higher, if justified by the obligor's qualifications or work experience. In practice, the minimum order is used only for cases in which the noncustodial parent is physically or mentally disabled and does not qualify for social security disability or other insurance benefits; or is a minor and still in school; or – in some courts – is incarcerated and unable to pay a higher amount.

Where the noncustodial parent has actual or imputed earnings at the minimum wage level, the proposed low-income adjustment will result in orders of $75, $150, and $225 per month for one, two, and three children, respectively. For noncustodial parents with lower incomes, the Commission recommends that the minimum order be standardized at $50 per month. This should be an attainable payment level in almost all instances, and will result in a consistent obligation for such cases.

Recommendation 4: High Income Cases

Based on updated economic calculations, the proposed Schedule extends upward to combined monthly gross incomes of $20,000 per month. This compares with an upper limit for the current Schedule of $15,000 per month. This will recognize the effect of inflation and will increase the number of cases that will fall within the guidelines.

The Child Support Commission recommends that the General Assembly adopt the following language that will clarify how the amount of child support should be determined in cases where the parents' combined gross income exceeds the highest amount considered in the Schedule.

> **14-10-115(10)(a)(II), C.R.S.,** ~~The Judge may use discretion to determine child support in circumstances where combined adjusted gross income exceeds the uppermost levels of the guideline.~~ Where combined adjusted gross income exceeds the uppermost levels of the guideline, the court may use discretion to determine child support except that the presumptive basic child support obligation shall not be less than it would be based on the highest amount of adjusted gross income considered in the schedule.

This language makes it clear that cases involving combined gross earnings above the top of the guidelines range should have child support set no lower than the highest child support amount in the Schedule. This top guidelines amount is not intended to be a limit, but instead to serve as a floor for orders set in these high income cases. This change should help ensure that the children involved are not disadvantaged by the absence of a formula covering their situations.

Recommendation 5: Extraordinary medical expenses

The proposed Schedule is constructed under the assumption that the custodial parent incurs uninsured health care expenses of no more than $250 per child per year. Above that level, health care expenses are considered to be extraordinary and divided between the parents. This means that the proposed guidelines are higher than they would have been had a lower threshold been used in their design. The statutory language for the existing guideline is not consistent with this assumption because it defines extraordinary medical expenses as uninsured expenses in excess of $100 per child for a single illness or condition.

The Child Support Commission recommends that the General Assembly adopt the following language that is consistent with the underlying assumption about extraordinary medical expenses in the Schedule.

> **14-10-115(13.5)(h)(II), C.R.S**
>
> (h) Extraordinary medical expenses. (I) Any extraordinary medical expenses incurred on behalf of the children shall be added to the basic child support obligation and shall be divided between the parents in proportion to their adjusted gross incomes.

(II) Extraordinary medical expenses are uninsured expenses, **INCLUDING CO-PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIBLES** in excess of ~~one hundred~~ **TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY** dollars **PER CHILD PER YEAR.** ~~for a single illness or condition~~. Extraordinary medical expenses shall include, but need not be limited to, such reasonable costs as are reasonably necessary for orthodontia, dental treatment, asthma treatments, physical therapy, **VISION CARE** and any uninsured chronic health problem. At the discretion of the court, professional counseling or psychiatric therapy for diagnosed mental disorders may also be considered as an extraordinary medical expense.

Adoption of the language will make the statute consistent with the economic assumptions underlying the new Schedule. In addition, increasing the threshold for extraordinary medical expenses will not only take into account the impact of inflation since original enactment of the guidelines, but will also reduce the number of cases covered under the extraordinary medical expense definition. Reducing the number of cases will simplify application of the guidelines and reduce the burden on child support agencies and the courts.

Recommendation 6: Adjustment for Additional Dependents

The subject of which children for whom parties are legally responsible should be included in the guideline calculation and how this should be done is a complex issue that the legislature and the Child Support Commission have frequently considered.

During the 1989 legislative session, HB89-1180 amended section 14-10-115, (7) (d.5) (I) Colorado Revised Statutes. The amendment authorized an adjustment to each responsible parent's gross income for children for whom each parent was legally responsible. The adjustment was determined from the Schedule of Basic Support Obligation. One hundred percent of the amount reflected on the Schedule was deducted from the responsible parent's gross income. This amendment was determined to be a balanced compromise in its treatment of first families and subsequent children.

The 1991 Commission reviewed the guideline treatment of other children for whom a parent is legally responsible. The Commission supported the statute as written determining that the statute provided that the needs of subsequent children were not given precedence over the needs of prior born children. The Commission concluded that this approach allowed parents to plan for new children but not at the expense of decreasing support to the first children.

During the 1998 legislative session, SB98-139 amended section 14-10-115, (7) (d.5) (I), Colorado Revised Statutes. The amendment authorized only an adjustment to a parent's income prior to the calculation of the basic child support obligation if that parent is legally

responsible for children BORN PRIOR TO THE CHILDREN WHO ARE THE SUBJECT OF THE CHILD SUPPORT ORDER.

Since the July 1, 1998 implementation of SB98-139, the Colorado Child Support Commission, the Division of Child Support Enforcement (CSE), the county CSE units, and the Judiciary have received numerous complaints regarding the hardships of supporting secondary families as a result of the change in the law. Seventy-five percent of divorced persons remarry and have additional children after they remarry.1

The 2000 Child Support Commission reviewed the written complaints and heard public testimony from two citizens who expressed the hardships to their families as a result of the current law.

In its review of the guideline treatment of other children for whom a parent is legally responsible, the 2000 Commission reviewed other states' statutory language concerning adjustments to a parent's income in the guideline calculation for children for whom the parties are legally responsible. South Carolina's guideline schedule uses a 75 percent adjustment, North Carolina's guideline schedule uses a 50 percent adjustment, Vermont's guideline schedule uses a 100 percent adjustment. Colorado's 2000 Commission concluded that an amount that equalizes support between two sets of children is the most fair. Various statistical scenarios were reviewed. The 50 percent adjustment favors the children subject to the order. Higher amounts work in situations where the obligee has no or low-income. Lower amounts work in situations when the obligee's income is equal to or greater than the obligor's income or when the obligor's income is high. The relative number of dependents had a smaller impact than income. Lower amounts work better with more additional dependents. After careful consideration, the 2000 Commission agreed on a 75 percent adjustment to the responsible parent's gross income. It is the most fair and it treats all children equally.

Amend section 14-10-115,(7)(d.5)(I), Colorado Revised Statutes, to allow a deduction in the amount of 75 percent of the amount listed on the Schedule for other children for whom the parent is legally responsible and for whom the parents do not share joint legal responsibility.

> **14-10-115 (7)(d.5) (I), C.R.S.,** At the time of the initial establishment of a child support order, or in any proceeding to modify a support order, if a parent is also legally responsible for the support of other children ~~born prior to the children~~ who are the subject of the child support order and for whom the parents do not share joint legal responsibility, an adjustment shall be made revising such parent's income prior to calculating the basic child support obligation for the children who are the subject of the support order if the children are living in the home of the parent seeking the

[1] Final Report, "Evaluation of Child Support Guidelines" OCSE, 3/96

adjustment or if the children are living out of the home, and the parent seeking the adjustment provides documented proof of money payments of support of those children. The amount shall not exceed the guidelines listed in this section. An amount equal to **SEVENTY FIVE PER CENT OF** the amount listed under the schedule of basic child support obligations in paragraph (b) of subsection (10) of this section which would represent a support obligation based only upon the responsible parent's gross income, without any other adjustments, for the number of such other children for whom such parent is also responsible shall be subtracted from the amount of such parent's gross income prior to calculating the basic child support obligation based on both parents' gross income as provided in subsection (10) of this section.

(II) The adjustment pursuant to this paragraph (d.5), based on the responsibility to support other children, shall not be made to the extent that the adjustment contributes to the calculation of a support order lower than a previously existing support order for the children who are the subject of the modification hearing at which an adjustment is sought.

Recommendation 7: Out-of-Wedlock Births and Teen Pregnancy Prevention

The Commission recommends that Governor Owens issue an Executive Order designating the Department of Public Health and Environment as the lead state agency for coordinating issues pertaining to out-of-wedlock births and the prevention of teen pregnancy. The Commission was charged in 14-10-115 (18)(a) with the review of federal welfare reform requirements concerning out-of-wedlock births and teen pregnancy prevention.

The Commission found that federal welfare reform law at 42 US Code Sec. 602(a)(1)(A)(v), and Sec. 401(a)(3) and state law at 26-2-712(5)(d), C.R.S. specifically charge the state Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) agency with setting numeric goals for the calendar years 1996 through 2005 and with monitoring the state's progress toward meeting such goals for the reduction in the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies, with a special emphasis on teenage pregnancies.

However, in interviews conducted by DCSE staff with staff in the many state agencies, private agencies and foundations that are concerned with these issues, it was generally agreed that the state agency that has the most program expertise in these areas is the Department of Public Health and Environment. Many of its sub agencies are involved in related issues – abstinence promotion, administration of school-based health clinics, maternal and child health issues, Medicaid funding for family planning services, and prevention and intervention

services for children and youth. All staff interviewed agreed that there is no current lead agency and that a designated lead agency for coordination of efforts to reduce out-of-wedlock childbearing and teen pregnancy is important to success. Most volunteered and all agreed that the Department of Public Health and Environment would be a very good candidate for lead agency.

Such a coordinated effort may be very important to Colorado in achieving success in another area of federal welfare reform law regarding out-of-wedlock childbearing and teen pregnancy prevention. Up to $100 million in federal funds per year is appropriated by 42 U.S.C. Sec. 603(a)(2) to be shared by as many as five states or territories per year for fiscal years 1996 through 2002 for states who reduce their "illegitimacy ratio". If fewer than five states achieve such a reduction, each state reducing its ratio will be given a bonus of $25 million. To qualify, a state's out-of-wedlock birth rate must be lower for the most recent two-year period for which data is available than for the two-year period immediately preceding. In addition, any qualifying state must demonstrate that its induced pregnancy termination rate for the most recent year is less than that for 1995. $100 million in federal bonus funds was shared by five states in 1999 (Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Michigan) and by five states in 2000 (Alabama, District of Columbia, Michigan, Arizona, and Illinois). The three states (Alabama, District of Columbia and Michigan) reducing their illegitimacy ratios from 1996/97 to 1998/99 each received $25 million in 2001. Colorado's out-of-wedlock birthrate fell from 25.5% in 1998 to 25.4% in 1999. Preliminary data for 2000 shows another drop to 25%. These two consecutive decreases in the out of wedlock birth rate should qualify Colorado for contention for the bonus in 2002. Actual bonus awards will depend on final rates as determined by the National Center for Health Statistics and on the performance of other states.

Because there has been recent publicity about successes in the reduction of teen pregnancy, Commission members were eager to learn about national and Colorado statistics in the areas of out-of-wedlock births and teen pregnancy. Following are data compiled by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and the National Center for Health Statistics:

- ✓ In 1999, Colorado ranked 48th of 51 states and territories in out-of-wedlock births with a rate of 25.5%. The U.S. rate was 33%.
- ✓ Colorado's out-of-wedlock birth rate 30 years earlier – in 1969- was 9.4% and the U.S. rate in that year was 10%.
- ✓ From 1990 to 1999, Colorado's out-of-wedlock birthrate rose from 21.2% to 25.5%.
- ✓ In that same period, Colorado's teen birth rate (total live births per 1000 women) decreased from 39.9 to 35.2 births.
- ✓ Nationally, the pregnancy rate for teens age 15-19 fell from 116.5 pregnancies per 1000 teens in 1991 to 94.3 pregnancies in 1997, the lowest rate since the government

began keeping records in 1976. Despite this drop, the United States has the highest teenage pregnancy rate of all developed countries.

- ✓ Nationally, the teen birth rate fell from 62.1 live births per 1000 teens 15-19 years old in 1991 to 52.3 live births in 1997.
- ✓ Nationally, in 1999, while the out-of-wedlock birthrate for all births was 32.9%, the out-of-wedlock birth rate for teens, ages 15-19, was 78.5%. The proportion of teenage births that are non-marital continues to rise.
- ✓ Nationally, most births to unmarried women are not to teenagers. In 1998, 70% were to women aged 20 or older.

While some of the recent data are encouraging, there is clearly much work to be done. As the lead agency, the Department of Public Health and Environment should be charged with assembling stakeholders interested in the issues of reduction of out-of-wedlock births and teen pregnancy prevention. Public agency stakeholders who should be participants in the effort include, at a minimum, the state TANF agency; the State Division of Child Support Enforcement; the Department of Education, including that Department's Office of Prevention Initiatives; all appropriate divisions or sections in the Department of Public Health and Environment, such as the Division of Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Youth, Women's Health, Maternal and Child Health. Community organizations and private agencies with an interest in the issues of teen pregnancy prevention and out-of-wedlock birth reduction should also have seats at the table. The Department, as lead agency, should be charged with producing a comprehensive program to achieve statewide reductions in the out-of-wedlock birthrate and in teen pregnancies, including a responsibility to become knowledgeable about the federal illegitimacy bonus and to determine what efforts should be made to assure qualification for the award.

Part II
Proposed Changes to Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations

Part II, Chapter I
Introduction

Part II of this Report presents the background analysis and detailed description of the proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations. The Child Support Commission believes it important to document carefully how the proposed Schedule was derived. There are two major tasks involved in developing the new Schedule:

- ✓ Incorporating more recent estimates of child-rearing expenditures, and
- ✓ Re-building the schedule on the new base using the same methodology as was followed for the existing version.

As discussed in more detail, several steps are necessary to convert estimates of child-rearing expenditures that are expressed as a percentage of total household expenditures to a child support schedule based on gross income. Some of the more important steps entail adjustments to the child-rearing estimates to incorporate current federal and state income taxes and price levels.

Economic Basis for Existing Guidelines

The current Colorado Child Support Guidelines are based on the Income Shares model, which was developed under the Child Support Guidelines Project funded by the U.S. Office of Child Support Enforcement and administered by the National Center for State Courts. Recommended for state usage by the national Child Support Guidelines Advisory Council, the Income Shares model has been described as follows:

> The Income Shares model is based on the concept that the child should receive the same proportion of parental income that he or she would have received if the parents lived together. In an intact household, the income of both parents is generally pooled and spent for the benefit of all household members, including any children. A child's portion of such expenditures includes spending for goods used only by the child, such as clothing, and also a share of goods used in common by the family, such as housing, food, household furnishings, and recreation.[1]

Because household spending on behalf of children is commingled with spending on behalf of adults for the largest expenditure categories (i.e., food, housing, and transportation), the proportion allocated to children cannot be directly observed even if the specific spending patterns are examined. This commingling of household expenditures is the most important reason that equitable child support awards are so difficult to set on a case-by-case basis.

[1] Robert G. Williams, *Development of Guidelines for Child Support Orders, Part II, Final Report*, Report to U.S. Office of Child Support Enforcement, Policy Studies Inc., (March 1987) p. II-69.

Since the child's share of household consumption cannot be directly observed, it must be estimated based on the best available economic evidence on child-rearing expenditures. This evidence provides estimates of expenditures on children as proportions of parental income levels across a broad spectrum of family incomes.

The existing Colorado Schedule was developed in 1990. It is based on economic estimates of child-rearing expenditures as a proportion of household consumption developed by Dr. Thomas Espenshade. The Espenshade estimates, which are published in *Investing in Children* (Urban Institute Press: Washington, D.C., 1984), were derived from national data on household expenditures from the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. They were the most current and most reliable economic estimates at the time.

Starting from the Espenshade parameters, the following steps were taken to arrive at a child support schedule:

- ✓ Estimates of parental income spent on children as a proportion of net income were derived for specified ranges of income;
- ✓ These estimates were converted into a Schedule suitable for use in guidelines;
- ✓ Average amounts for child care and children's health care (actual costs are added back into a child support obligation on an individual basis) were deducted; and
- ✓ The net income table was converted to a gross income base.[2]

New Economic Data on Child-Rearing Expenditures

The only credible study to update the Espenshade child-rearing estimates since Colorado adapted its Schedule was conducted by Dr. David Betson of the University of Notre Dame, through the University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty. Dr. Betson is in the process of updating this study, with the new estimates scheduled for release in early 2002. Dr. Betson's original study fulfilled a requirement of The Family Support Act of 1988 [P.L. 100-485, §128] mandating that the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services "...conduct a study of the patterns of expenditures on children in 2-parent families, in single-parent families following divorce or separation, and in single-parent families in which the parents were never married... ." For his research, Dr. Betson used data from the national 1980-86 Consumer Expenditure Survey.

His updated estimates were published in one report and further analyzed in another.[3] Dr. Betson developed new estimates using five different estimating models, with detailed national

[2] See Development of Guidelines, pp. II-67— II-80, and II-131— II-140.

data on household expenditures drawn from the 1980-86 Consumer Expenditure Survey administered by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the models used by Dr. Betson for estimating child-rearing expenditures, the "Rothbarth estimator" appear to have the most economic validity and plausibility. As discussed in more detail below, this estimator defines equivalent well-being between households (with and without children, for example) in terms of their level of spending on "adult goods." In Dr. Betson's judgment, estimates based on this Rothbarth model constitute the best available evidence on child-rearing expenditures for use in the development of child support guidelines Schedules. They currently form the bases of 18 states' child support guidelines. No other economic estimate is used more.

In Chapter II, we discuss the economic data in more depth, provide an overview of the approaches used to estimate economic parameters for the existing and proposed Schedules, and provide resulting estimates of the proportion of parental net income spent on children.

Development of a New Schedule

Using the economic findings from Dr. Betson's research, a proposed new economic table for the Colorado Child Support Guidelines has been developed using a methodology similar to the one used to develop the Schedule for the existing guidelines by Policy Studies Inc. (PSI) staff, a Colorado firm nationally known for its work in child support. Dr. Betson's research provides estimates of the proportion of household *consumption* expenditures ascribed to children. Using the same data set from which he derived estimates of these parameters, PSI staff developed estimates of the proportion of household *net* income spent on children across a broad income spectrum. PSI staff also deducted average expenditures on child care, estimated health insurance, and estimated children's extraordinary medical expenses from these proportions. (In the Income Shares model, these child-rearing costs are added to the basic child support calculation as actually incurred.) The final Schedule is developed by converting it from net income to gross income using withholding tables for a single obligor.[4]

Report Organization

Chapter II provides an overview of the existing Schedule and the economic data underlying it.

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[3] David M. Betson, *Alternative Estimates of the Cost of Children from the 1980-86 Consumer Expenditure Survey*, Report to U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation), University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty (September 1990); Lewin/ICF, *Estimates of Expenditures on Children and Child Support Guidelines*, Report to U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation), Lewin/ICF (October 1990).

[4] As discussed later in this report, the conversion assumes all income is earned by a single parent with no dependents and that all income is taxable at the same rate. Appropriate federal and state taxes and FICA are calculated using 2000 federal and state employer withholding schedules.

Chapter III discusses the economic estimates of child-rearing expenditures we considered in updating the Schedule.

Chapter IV describes the steps involved in developing the proposed Schedule based on relevant economic evidence, as well as the specific assumptions made in the course of that development. Further detail is provided in Appendix I, Technical Computations.

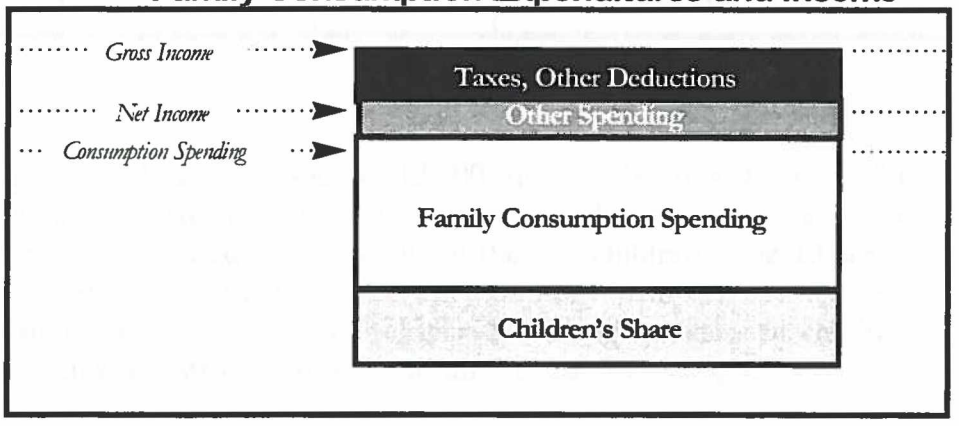
Chapter V summarizes the key assumptions implicit in the development of the proposed Schedule that are likely to have the most impact on how the tables are used.

Chapter VI compares the existing Schedule to the proposed Schedule.

Part II, Chapter II
New Economic Data on Child-Rearing Costs

As previously discussed, economic estimates of the costs of child rearing are the foundation of guidelines schedules. Child-rearing costs are estimated as a proportion of total family spending on consumption. By relating a family's consumption expenditures to total income, we can then derive estimates of spending on children as a proportion of net or gross family income. The relationship between consumption spending on children to total household consumption spending, and thus to net and gross family income, is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1
Family Consumption Expenditures and Income



General Economic Approach to Measuring Child-Rearing Costs

Most household spending on children cannot be directly observed. Parents can separately track, and account for, spending on such categories as children's clothing, educational expenses, and child care. However, for those expenditure categories accounting for the bulk of child-related costs, spending on children is inextricably intertwined with spending on adults. These categories of pooled family expenditures include food, housing, utilities, home furnishings, transportation, most recreation, and most health insurance. To determine how much of the household budget is spent on children, it is necessary to devise and apply an estimation methodology that indirectly calculates the children's share.

Several economic methodologies have been developed to produce such estimates. Most attempt to estimate the marginal, or extra, costs of child rearing relative to expenditures in the absence of any children. They do so by comparing expenditures between two households that are equally well off economically, one with children and one without. The additional expenditures by the household with children are deemed to be the costs of child rearing.

An example, shown below, illustrates this method. In this example, the households are both assumed to have two adults and are considered to be equally well off. Family A has no children, while Family B has two children:

	Family A	Family B	
Number of Children	0	2	
Income	$18,000	$30,000	
Children's Additional Cost		$12,000	
Children's Share of Total		$12,000	/ $30,000 = 40%

In this example, Family B must spend $12,000 more to be as well off as Family A. That $12,000 can be considered as the marginal cost of the children. Since $12,000 is 40 percent of $30,000, we would estimate the total cost of the two children to be 40 percent of parental income at this level of earnings. The methodology can also be applied to compare expenditures by equally well off households with varying numbers of children. This yields estimates of additional costs of a second and third child, for example.

In order to estimate the children's share of expenditures in this manner, it is necessary to construct a standard of well-being that is independent of income. Only with such a standard can we consider two families to be equally well off, one with children and one without, even though they have different incomes. Several such standards of well-being have emerged from the economic literature on child-rearing costs.

Rothbarth Estimator

The Rothbarth estimator, which was mentioned in the previous chapter, uses the proportion of family expenditures on luxury goods as a standard of well-being. As stated by Lewin/ICF, economist Erwin Rothbarth "... argued that the best way to measure expenditures on children is to assess children's impact on their parents' consumption."[5] Rothbarth assumed that well-being should be determined by comparing the levels of "excess income" available once necessary expenditures on all family members have been made, with excess income defined to include luxuries (alcohol, tobacco, entertainment, and sweets) and savings.

[5] *Estimates of Expenditures on Children.* p. 2-16.

Studies which have used the Rothbarth methodology to estimate child-rearing costs — including Dr. Betson's — have limited the definition of excess income to those goods which are assumed to be used only by adults, usually adult clothing, alcohol, and tobacco. In fact, Dr. Betson tested the sensitivity of his estimates to several alternative definitions of "adult goods:" adult clothing alone, and adult clothing plus tobacco and alcohol. He found there was little variation in results with these changes in definition. This finding suggests that his estimates have not been significantly compromised by any data inadequacies in the measurement of spending for tobacco and alcohol.

Dr. Betson used this standard of well-being (i.e., household expenditures on adult clothing, tobacco, and alcohol) as well as others to compare spending by families with and without children, who were equally well off. He then derived estimates of spending for two children compared with one, and three children compared with two. His estimates of the average proportion of consumption expenditures allocated to children are 25 percent for one child, 35 percent for two, and 39 percent for three. Currently, there are 18 states that base their child support schedules on the Betson-Rothbarth estimates.

Other Estimators

In addition to the Rothbarth estimator, other estimators of child-rearing costs have been considered in child support schedules. The Engel estimator was used in 1984 by Espenshade and in 1990 by Betson to develop estimates of child-rearing costs. As discussed in the previous section, Espenshade's estimates form the basis of several states' child support schedules, particularly those that were initially adopted in the 1980s and have not been updated. The existing Colorado Schedule is based on Espenshade's estimates. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates are also frequently considered in guidelines reviews. In addition to the Rothbarth and Engel estimators, Betson also used three other methods to estimate child-rearing costs.

Engel Estimator

Over a century ago, economist, Ernst Engel, found that as a family's income increases (holding family size constant), the percentage of the family's expenditures on food decrease, even though total spending increases. This means that a family's spending on food increases more slowly than income. Under this standard, total expenditures devoted to food are deemed to be a valid indicator of economic well-being. Thus, if two families of different size spend the same proportions of their incomes on food, they are deemed to be equally well off.

In addition to being used by Espenshade to estimate child-rearing costs in 1984, this methodology was used in the development of the U.S. poverty standard, the Bureau of Labor

Statistics equivalency scale.[6] In his research, Espenshade used 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Espenshade's Engel estimates of child-rearing expenditures were used in most of the Income Shares schedules adopted by states in the 1980s. At that time, Espenshade's estimates were the best, available estimates on child-rearing expenditures.

As part of his contract with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Betson also developed Engel estimates based on the 1980-86 Consumer Expenditure Survey data when he developed the Rothbarth estimates. In an analysis of the various economic methods for measuring child-rearing expenditures including Betson's estimates, Lewin/ICF find that the Betson-Engel estimates are greater than the Espenshade-Engel estimates based on 1972-73 data.[7] Specifically, the Betson-Engel estimates found that families allocate 33 percent of their consumption to one child, 49 percent to two children and 59 percent to three children. The Espenshade-Engel estimates found that families allocate 24 percent of their consumption to one child, 41 percent to two children and 51 percent to three children. Lewin/ICF could not discern whether the difference results from changes in child-rearing expenditures over time or differences in the procedures used by Drs. Betson and Espenshade.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Estimates

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP) develops economic estimates for the major categories of child-rearing expenditures (i.e., housing, food, transportation, clothing, health care, child care and education and miscellaneous child-rearing expenditures). CNPP's most recently published figures are based on data from the 1990-92 Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX), updated to 2000 dollar levels using the Consumer Price Index (CPI).[8] The appeal of the CNPP data is that it provides estimates by expenditure category. Furthermore, it controls for regional differences and age of the child. Yet, unlike the Rothbarth and Betson estimators, it does not measure the marginal cost of children to a household; that is, how much more a childless family would have to spend to maintain their current well-being if they did have children. Generally, the CNPP estimates are based on an average cost approach.

The CNPP estimates child-rearing expenditures for each category separately, then adds them together to arrive at a total amount of child-rearing expenditures. How expenditures are measured for each category varies. Nonetheless, CNPP limits their analysis to CEX families with children. The Rothbarth and Engel methods examine childless families and families

[6] Thomas J. Espenshade, *Investing in Children: New Estimates of Parental Expenditures* (Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press, 1984).

[7] Lewin/ICF, *Estimates of Expenditures on Children and Child Support Guidelines* (Chapter IV: The Empirical Literature on Expenditures on Children).

[8] Mark Lino, *Expenditures on Children by Families: 2000 Annual Report* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion. Miscellaneous Publication No. 1528-2000 (2001).

with children. Expenditures of childless families provide a baseline to estimate what is the marginal (i.e. extra) cost of children.

The CNPP first apportions housing, transportation, clothing services (e.g., dry cleaning) and miscellaneous other expenses among all members of the household on a simple per capita basis. For example, in a household with two parents and two children, the total housing costs would be equally divided among all four family members. Assuming the baseline family consists of a husband and wife and two children, CNPP then uses multivariate analysis to adjust these estimates for one-child and three or more children families.

Food and health care expenditures are allocated among each family member using proportions derived from the National Food Consumption Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Expenditures on children's clothing, education, and child care, which are directly reported in the CEX, are divided equally among each child in CNPP's baseline family (i.e., the two children). Multivariate analysis is then used to adjust these estimates for one child and three or more children.

Based on this approach, CNPP estimates child-rearing expenditures for a range of gross incomes. The CNPP estimates are also presented as a proportion of total household expenditures; they average: 26 percent of household expenditures for one child; 42 percent of household expenditures for two children; and 48 percent of household expenditures for three children. These amounts are between the Betson-Engel and Betson-Rothbarth estimates.

Other Estimators Using Marginal Cost Approach

In addition to the Rothbarth and Engel estimates, Betson developed estimates using less common methods (e.g., alternative iso-prop estimators and the Barten-Gorman estimator). None of these estimators yielded reliable results.[9] These estimates along with all of Betson's estimates are further explained and compared to estimates developed with earlier data and results from other researchers in the Lewin/ICF report.

CHOICE OF ESTIMATORS

Among economists, no consensus has emerged that any single estimator is better than another. All have their limitations and biases. As a result, the Lewin/ICF report issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services does not express any opinion

[9]Lewin/ICF, Estimates of Expenditures on Children and Child Support Guidelines (page 4-8).

concerning the single best estimator of child-rearing costs. Rather, it states that the various estimates should be considered as expressing a range of results. Of the estimates derived, however, which include several other formulations, only the Rothbarth and Engel methodologies are without serious problems of empirical specification. The primary bias of the Engel methodology, according to the Lewin/ICF Report, is that it is theoretically most likely to overstate child-rearing expenditures. In contrast, the primary bias of the Rothbarth methodology is that it is likely to understate child-rearing expenditures.

From a theoretical point of view, the Rothbarth methodology seems to be at least as strong as the Engel methodology. Indeed, there seems to be growing support for the Rothbarth methodology among economists. Not only does Dr. Betson favor the Rothbarth estimates as the best single source of data on child-rearing expenditures, but the most recently published study using the earlier 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey also relied on a Rothbarth type of methodology.

An additional consideration is that the Rothbarth estimates are approximately in the middle of the range of the estimates constructed by Betson using an array of different models. Of the various methodologies used by Betson to develop estimates of child-rearing costs using data from the 1980-86 Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX), the Rothbarth approach seems to have yielded the most plausible results. In contrast, the Engel estimates based on this data set are lacking in plausibility, sometimes even exceeding per capita shares (a equal division of household costs between all family members). Thus, in our view, the sound theoretical basis of the Rothbarth methodology, in conjunction with the implausible results from the Engel methodology, renders the Rothbarth estimator the preferred choice for revision of the guidelines schedule based on the most current research on child-rearing costs.

The CNPP estimates are not deemed suitable because they rely on an average cost approach. The division of some expenditures between parents and children assumes a conclusion about the real allocation of those costs, which is particularly bothersome for setting child support awards. Child support is commonly understood to provide for the additional costs of children. It seems very unlikely that the costs of children would proportionately equal the adult's initial costs in those categories of expenditures. For purposes of child support, a marginal cost approach to estimating costs of child rearing is a more appropriate method.

Other Issues Pertaining to Estimates of Child-Rearing Costs

(1) Use of national data for state guidelines

Most state child support schedules using economic studies on child-rearing expenditures rely upon estimates from national data. The specific source of the data is one of the periodic Consumer Expenditure Surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These surveys

are used because they are the most detailed available source of data on household expenditures. They track household expenditures and income through two components: (1) a diary of household spending; and (2) an interview survey. This produces in-depth information on household expenditures and income. The Consumer Expenditure Survey is conducted for a large sample of households. For Betson's research, for example, he was able to begin with data on a sample of more than 26,000 households. Even after excluding irrelevant groups (e.g., single individuals, widowed single parent households), he was left with an analysis sample of 8,519 observations for the research relating to child-rearing expenditures.

Data of this depth and quality are simply not available at the state level. Moreover, replication of the Consumer Expenditure Survey at the state level would be extremely costly. Because of the methods that must be used to estimate child-rearing costs, the absence of such data precludes the development of accurate estimates specific to a given state. This is why no state has attempted to develop such a data source and conduct its own research on child-rearing expenditures.

(2) Use of data from intact families to determine child support levels

The child-rearing expenditures discussed in this report are estimates from samples of two-parent households. This is appropriate since the Income Shares model (upon which the Colorado guidelines are based) seeks to apportion to the child the amount that the parents would have spent if the household were intact.

Since child support is required only when the household is not intact, some have argued that child-rearing expenditure data from single-parent families should be used as the basis for child support levels. Although such data have generally not been available in the past, Betson did formulate such estimates in his research. However, those estimates are based on much smaller sample sizes than the estimates for two-parent households.

Unfortunately, even if valid data exist on expenditure patterns in one-parent households, such data do not provide meaningful guidance for setting child support awards. In economic terms, the "costs" of child rearing are defined by what parents actually spend on their children, at least above a minimum (i.e., poverty) level. For a middle class child, for example, the only way of determining whether part of that child's costs should include a new bicycle, Nintendo game, or own bedroom is by observing how other parents at that same income level divide their income between their own needs and those of their children. All economic studies on child-rearing costs have found that parents spend more on children as they have more income available. The relevant question is, how much of that additional income do they spend on the children?

It is well known that single-parent households with children have less money to spend than intact families. Therefore, any study of such households will observe a lower level of

spending on children overall than would be observed in two-parent households. The fact that single-parent households actually do spend less income on children than two-parent households does not mean that they should spend less if the other parent has the means to provide more child support.

A simple example will help to illustrate this point. Assume that two different single-parent households exist, each with two children, and each with income before child support of $1,000 per month. Assume also, that in the absence of child support each of these households would spend $600 per month on the two children. Finally, assume that the non-custodial parent in the first case had monthly income of $5,000, while the non-custodial parent in the second case had monthly income of $1,000. Clearly, the non-custodial parent in the first case should pay substantially more child support than the non-custodial parent in the second case. This reflects the greater ability to pay, and the fact that the children's standard of living would have been much higher if the first household were intact than if the second household were intact.

That spending on the children in the two single-parent households in this example was the same level (and much lower than it should be given the incomes of the non-custodial parents) has no relevance to the child support determination except as it reflects the custodial parent's ability to contribute. This demonstrates why it is appropriate to rely on child-rearing data from two-parent households rather than one-parent households for determination of child support obligations.

Expenditures on Children as a Proportion of Net Income

Our discussion has focused up to now on the proportion of consumption expenditures allocated to children. Of more interest is the estimated proportion of net income spent on children, which we have derived from Betson's findings on child-rearing expenditures. Using the same database he used for his earlier research, Betson for the purposes of the child support schedules estimated the proportion of net income spent on one, two, and three children in fourteen income categories (inflated to 2001 dollars from a 1983 constant dollar base).

As depicted in Figure 2, the proportion of net income spent on children declines as income increases, although the level of spending (i.e. actual dollars) on children increases as income increases.

- For one child, spending is estimated to be approximately 26 percent in the lowest income category, declining to 15 percent in the highest.

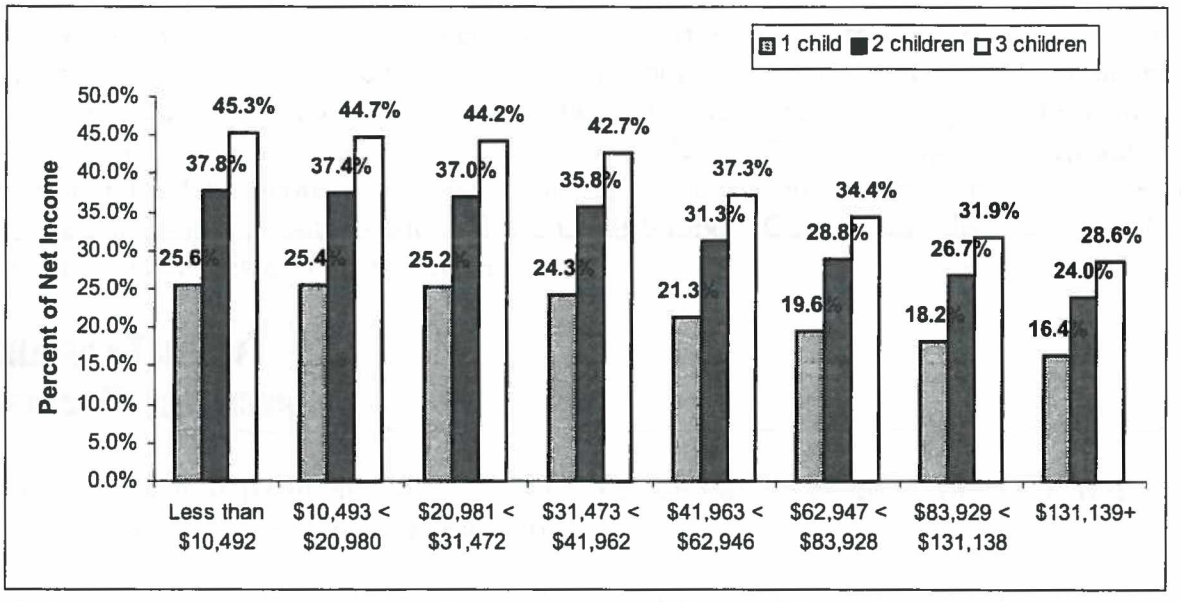
- For two children, spending is estimated to be 38 percent in the lowest income category, declining to 23 percent in the highest.

- For three children, spending is estimated to be 45 percent in the lowest income category, declining to 27 percent in the highest.

These proportions include average spending for child care and children's health care. As discussed in Chapter III, these amounts are deducted from the estimates prior to construction of a guidelines Schedule.

Like Espenshade's estimates and the CNPP estimates, Betson's Rothbarth estimates show consumption spending declining as a proportion of net income as income increases. Yet, Betson's estimates show those proportions declining more rapidly than the Espenshade estimates, with the result that expenditures on children as a proportion of net income are somewhat lower using the Rothbarth parameters than they are using the Espenshade parameters.

Figure 2
Proportion of Net Income Spent on Children



Part II, Chapter III
Developing a Support Schedule from Estimates of Child Expenditures

Estimating expenditures on children in intact households is only one step in developing a Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations. The purpose of this chapter is to describe the additional procedures and assumptions used to move from child expenditures to a Schedule. A more technical discussion of the material in this chapter is presented in Appendix I.

There are two stages in the development of a Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations that build upon the estimates of child-rearing expenditures. The first stage is the development of a table of support proportions that relates child expenditures in different household sizes to net income. This relationship uses the Betson-Rothbarth estimates shown in Figure 2 in the previous chapter. Further adjustments were made to those proportions (1) to exclude the portion of expenditures for child care and the child's share of health insurance premiums and extraordinary medical expenses; (2) to extend the proportions to households with four, five, and six children; and (3) to develop a method of smoothing the proportions between income ranges to eliminate the gaps in support obligations that would otherwise exist.

The second stage is the development of a support schedule from the table of support proportions. Specifically, since the table of proportions is specified in terms of net income, a method of translating gross to net income must be defined. Finally, a child support worksheet is developed to accompany the schedule. The worksheet incorporates an adjustment for low income. Currently, that adjustment is incorporated into the schedule. Yet, the adjustment is out-of-date and the Child Support Commission decided it would be more effective if visible in the worksheet.

Building a Table of Support Proportions

There are seven steps in developing a table of support proportions from the Rothbarth estimates of child expenditures. These steps include:

1. Updating the net income brackets for changes in the cost of living since the time the data were collected;

2. Deducting from child expenditures the portion attributable to child care;

3. Deducting from child expenditures the child's portion of medical expenses (i.e. health insurance premiums and extraordinary medical expenses);

4. Calculating the relationship between consumption spending and net income;

5. Computing child expenditures as a proportion of net income;

6. Extending the estimates for one, two, and three-child households to households with four, five, and six children; and

7. Computing marginal proportions between income ranges to avoid notches in support obligations.

1. Updating the Net Income Brackets

The Rothbarth estimates are based on annual Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX) data from 1980 through 1986 compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CEX income data specified in constant 1983 dollars were updated to May 2001 dollars using statistics on changes in the consumer price index (CPI) since the time the data were collected.

2. Deducting Costs of Child Care

The Income Shares model currently used in Colorado is meant to be a basic support obligation to which are added the costs of child care and extraordinary medical expenses. The table of support proportions specifically excludes the child's share of expenditures related to these items. Adjustments for these expenditures can be accommodated because the CEX database identifies expenditures for each commodity. To make the adjustment, child care expenses are computed as a proportion of consumption spending and then subtracted from the Rothbarth estimates of child expenditures as a proportion of consumption spending. Child care costs per child ranged from 0.62 percent of consumption spending in households with annual net incomes less than $10,587 to 1.30 percent of consumption spending in households with annual net incomes between $63,528 and $74,115.

3. Deducting the Child's Share of Certain Medical Expenses

The adjustment for health insurance and extraordinary medical expenses is similar to the adjustment for child care costs, although not as easily computed since medical expenses are not itemized for each household member. Therefore, to compute an adjustment for medical expenses, we assumed that the child's share of those expenditures was the same as the child's share of all consumption spending. Once this share was computed and defined as a proportion of consumption, it was subtracted from the Rothbarth estimates of child expenditures as a proportion of consumption spending. The children's share of extraordinary medical expenses in two-child households ranged from 0.53 percent of consumption spending for households with annual net incomes between $10,588 and $15,880 to 1.00 percent in households with annual net incomes between $21,175 and $26,467.

4. Calculating the Relationship Between Consumption and Net Income

Net income using CEX data was defined as gross income, less adjustments for federal, state, and local taxes; social security (FICA) taxes; and union dues. For all but relatively low income households, net income generally exceeds consumption spending. The difference takes the form of savings and increases in household net worth (e.g. principal payments on a mortgage). In order to convert expenditures on children as a proportion of consumption spending to child expenditures as a function of net income, the relationship between consumption and net income must be computed. Not surprisingly, that ratio decreases as net income increases. Thus, while consumption spending consumes all of net income for households with annual net incomes below $37,057, it represents only about 63 percent of net income for households with annual net incomes in excess of $132,352.

5. Computing Child Expenditures as a Proportion of Net Income

Once the previous steps have been completed, the computation of child expenditures as a proportion of net income is straightforward. That is, the costs of child care and extraordinary medical expenses are subtracted from the Rothbarth estimates of child expenditures as a proportion of consumption, and the revised proportions are multiplied by the ratio of consumption to household net income. The resulting proportion relates child expenditures to net income.

6. Extending the Rothbarth Estimates to Larger Household Sizes

The CEX data do not allow estimates of child expenditures to be developed for households with more than three children because the number of households on which the estimates would be based is too small. Yet estimates for four, five and six-child households were developed as part of an earlier study. That study used the Espenshade parameters to estimate child-rearing expenditures and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data on equivalent consumption levels for different family sizes to project consumption levels for households with more children. The study developed ratios to extend the proportion of net income spent on three-child households to households with larger numbers of children. The ratios were assumed to be constant across income ranges and were used as multipliers to extend the Espenshade estimates.

This information guided the assumptions used to extend the Rothbarth estimates to larger household sizes. As in the earlier study, the assumption was that although child expenditures as a proportion of consumption spending increase as more children are added to the household, the expenditures per child decrease. This fact is consistent with the Rothbarth estimates for one, two, and three-child households.

A further assumption was made to account for the finding that the Rothbarth estimates showed smaller increases in child expenditures as a proportion of consumption spending relative to the Espenshade estimates. For example, the Rothbarth estimates show child expenditures increasing an average of approximately 47 percent as a second child is added to the household and 20 percent for the addition of a third child. The comparable Espenshade estimates were 55 and 25 percent respectively. As a result, we assumed that the Rothbarth estimates for four, five, and six-child households would continue to be lower than the Espenshade estimates. We further assumed that they would be lower in approximately the same proportion that they were lower for one, two, and three-child households.

7. Computing Marginal Proportions Between Income Ranges

The previous adjustments result in a table that relates levels of net income to the proportion of income spent on children in one to six-child households. One further adjustment, however, is needed before the table can be used to prepare a Schedule of Support Obligations that will not result in "notches" in obligation amounts as income increases. The method adopted for the Rothbarth estimates is the same approach that was used in developing the current Colorado Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations. That is, the Rothbarth estimates are assumed to apply at the midpoint of each net income range. For net incomes that lie between these midpoints, marginal proportions were computed so that obligations would increase gradually as income increases.

An example will illustrate why this method of smoothing the support Schedule is needed. Assume we have two, two-child households, one earning between $47,646 and $52,939 per year ($3,971 and $4,411 per month) and the other earning between $52,940 and $63,527 per year ($4,412 and $5,294 per month). The proportion of net income spent on the two children in the lower income household is estimated to be 28.42 percent. The comparable proportion in the higher income household is estimated to be 27.60 percent. If actual income in the first household were $4,400, the total support obligation would be $1,250 monthly ($4,400 x .2842). If actual income in the second household were $4,420, the total monthly support obligation would be $1,220 ($4,420 x .2760); $30 less per month than the support obligation in the lower income household. The use of marginal proportions between the midpoints of income ranges eliminates this effect and creates a smooth increase in the total support obligation as household income increases.

Summary

After this last adjustment, the table of support proportions, shown below in Table 1, can be prepared. (Table 1 is derived from Figure 2.) This table of support proportions is analogous to a tax rate schedule. Each net income midpoint in the table is associated with two proportions for each number of children being supported. The first proportion is applied to the income midpoint and the proportion just below it is applied to income between that midpoint and the next highest midpoint. An example best illustrates how this procedure results in a basic support obligation if the net income and the number of children are known.

Table 1
PROPOSED TABLE OF SUPPORT PROPORTIONS

Monthly Income	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children	Six Children
441.18	24.58%	35.93%	42.62%	47.09%	51.05%	54.62%
	24.35%	35.44%	41.94%	46.35%	50.24%	53.76%
1102.95	24.44%	35.64%	42.21%	46.64%	50.56%	54.10%
	23.58%	34.35%	40.64%	44.90%	48.68%	52.08%
1544.13	24.19%	35.27%	41.76%	46.15%	50.02%	53.52%
	21.79%	31.13%	36.23%	40.04%	43.40%	46.44%
1985.31	23.66%	34.35%	40.53%	44.79%	48.55%	51.95%
	22.33%	31.77%	36.79%	40.66%	44.07%	47.16%
2426.49	23.42%	33.88%	39.85%	44.04%	47.74%	51.08%
	23.40%	33.81%	39.81%	43.99%	47.69%	51.03%
2867.67	23.41%	33.87%	39.85%	44.03%	47.73%	51.07%
	14.63%	21.73%	26.26%	29.01%	31.45%	33.65%
3308.85	22.24%	32.25%	38.03%	42.03%	45.56%	48.75%
	10.65%	14.05%	14.89%	16.45%	17.83%	19.08%
3750.03	20.88%	30.11%	35.31%	39.02%	42.30%	45.26%
	9.56%	14.05%	16.72%	18.48%	20.03%	21.43%
4191.21	19.69%	28.42%	33.36%	36.86%	39.95%	42.75%
	15.86%	22.41%	25.93%	28.65%	31.05%	33.23%
4852.98	19.17%	27.60%	32.34%	35.74%	38.74%	41.45%
	14.50%	20.60%	23.74%	26.23%	28.43%	30.42%
5735.34	18.45%	26.52%	31.02%	34.28%	37.15%	39.76%
	13.58%	19.77%	23.48%	25.94%	28.12%	30.09%
6617.70	17.80%	25.62%	30.01%	33.16%	35.95%	38.47%
	12.53%	18.20%	21.46%	23.71%	25.71%	27.51%
7500.06	17.18%	24.75%	29.01%	32.05%	34.74%	37.18%
	12.34%	18.06%	21.71%	23.99%	26.00%	27.82%
8382.43	16.67%	24.05%	28.24%	31.20%	33.82%	36.19%
	13.70%	20.27%	24.42%	26.98%	29.25%	31.29%
9926.56	16.21%	23.46%	27.64%	30.55%	33.11%	35.43%
	9.27%	13.25%	15.42%	17.04%	18.48%	19.77%
13235.41	14.47%	20.91%	24.59%	27.17%	29.45%	31.51%

Assume that the noncustodial parent has monthly net income of $1,500 and the custodial parent has $1,000. The computation of a child support obligation for two children using the information in Table 1 involves the following three basic steps.

Step 1: Add the monthly net incomes of both parents ($1,500 + $1,000 = $2,500) and compute their proportionate share of combined income. Custodial parent earns 40 percent of combined net ($1,000/$2,500), while noncustodial parent's share is 60 percent.

Step 2: Use the combined income from Step 1 to compute a basic support obligation using the proportions in Table 1.

- Find the income midpoint just below the combined net income (i.e. $2,426 per month) and multiply the amount by the proportional support for two children: [$2,426 x .3388] = $822.

- Subtract the midpoint from the combined net income of the parents and multiply by the marginal proportion: [($2,500-$2,426) x .3381] = $25.

- Add the two obligation amounts: $822 + $25 = $847. This obligation represents the monthly amount estimated to have been spent on the children jointly by the parents if the household had remained intact.

Step 3: Pro-rate the basic support obligation between the parents based on their proportionate shares of net income: (1) noncustodial parent's share is $847 x .60 = $508, (2) custodial parent's share is $847 x .40 = $339. The noncustodial parent's computed obligation is payable as child support. The custodial parent's computed obligation is retained and is presumed to be spent directly on the child. This procedure simulates spending patterns in an intact household in which the proportion of income allocated to the children depends on total family income.

Building a Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations

The two additional steps involved in building a Schedule are (1) converting net to gross income, (2) developing a low-income adjustment. The proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations (gross income version) that incorporates these adjustments is displayed in Table 2 attached at the conclusion of this chapter.

Converting Net to Gross Income

The Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations is specified in terms of gross monthly income. Yet, the support obligations using the table of proportions are computed for the equivalent net income. Thus, some method must be defined for converting net to gross income. The method could be made complex by treating earned and unearned income differently and attempting to simulate the tax effects for alternative assumptions about the noncustodial parent's share of income and alternative household circumstances. Such an approach, however, is likely to be cumbersome to administer. The approach used to build the Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations shown in this report makes the following assumptions to simplify the conversion process:

- All income is treated as earned income subject to taxes;
- All income is assumed to be earned by a noncustodial parent with no dependents; and,
- Only adjustments for federal, state, local taxes and FICA are considered. For federal taxes, two federal withholdings are assumed. For state and local taxes, the standard deduction and one state withholding exemption is assumed. Tax rates formulas are based on tax formulas for employer withholding effective 2001. Federal taxes incorporate the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).[10]

A table showing these net to gross income conversions is provided in Appendix II.

Obviously, these assumptions ignore situations where not all income is fully taxable (e.g. tax breaks for home mortgages), where both parents have income and claim different numbers of dependents, and where other taxes (e.g., local taxes) further reduce net income. Nevertheless, in modeling the differential tax impacts associated with different family situations including the new child tax credit, we have found that adjustments to account for the actual tax impacts generally serve to increase the total net income available for support, increase the total support obligation, and, except in unusual circumstances (e.g. all income is earned by the custodial parent), increase the noncustodial parent's share of that obligation.

Minimum Orders and Low-Income Adjustment

The lowest combined monthly income considered in the Schedule is $850 per month. The next combined monthly income considered in the Schedule is $900 per month. The remainder of the Schedule is at $50 income increments. The amount, $850 per month, is the income bracket below what monthly earnings from full-time minimum wage employment would be ($5.15 per hour times 40 hours per week times 4.33 weeks per month = $892). In other words, the lowest combined monthly income considered in the Schedule approximates the scenario where the obligor has minimum wage earnings and the obligee has no earnings. It is assumed that situations when combined monthly incomes are below $850 reflect scenarios where:

(a) the obligor cannot work full-time due to physical or mental incapacity or the parent is caring for a child under the age of 30 months for whom the parents have a joint legal responsibility; or,
(b) the obligor's income is below minimum wage due to a good faith career choice or it is temporary and reasonably intended t
(c)
(d) o result in a higher income within the foreseeable future.

[10] Individuals without children do not qualify for advanced EITC based on the federal wage withholding guide. Their EITC is considered as part of their annual personal income tax filing.

This is consistent with Colorado Child Support Guideline Section 14-10-115(7) (b) (III) (A) and (B), Colorado Revised Statutes that suggests that income should be imputed at least at minimum wage to obligors who are voluntarily unemployed or underemployed. In the permissible exceptions, the proposed Schedule suggests that the minimum order be applied and that the minimum order be $50 per month. Currently, the minimum order amount is $20-$50 per month.

Above combined incomes of $850 per month, an additional adjustment is made because after-tax income from minimum wage employment is close to the federal poverty guidelines. The after-tax income from minimum wage employment, $784 per month for a single tax filer, is somewhat more than the federal poverty guidelines for one person ($716 per month). This is true of both the obligor and the obligee-household. The federal poverty guidelines for:

- two-persons, as is the case of an obligee and one child, is $968 per month;
- three persons, such as an obligee and two children is $1,219 per month; and
- four persons, such as an obligee and three children is $1,471 per month .

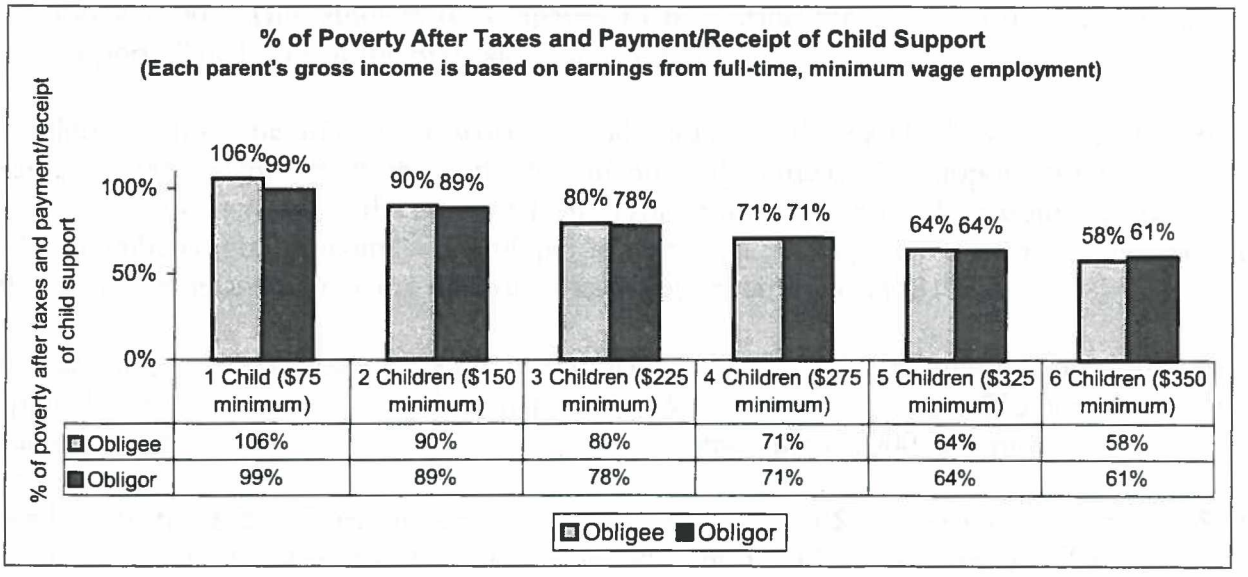
The after-tax income for an obligee household assuming the obligee files as a head of household, claims the children, and receives the advanced federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is $964 per month. This amount exceeds the gross income amount because of the EITC. It does not vary with the number of children until the obligee has slightly more income and then the federal earned income tax credit is phased out.

The Child Support Commission sought a low-income adjustment that balanced the after-tax, after-child support incomes relative to poverty levels of the obligor and obligee-household, assuming both parents earn minimum wage. (The poverty level of the obligee would vary with the number of children to factor in the children; whereas, it is assumed that the obligee only supports him or herself.) Figure 3 displays child support order amounts that balance these incomes as a proportion of each parent's household's respective poverty level. It shows that the after-tax, after-payment of child support income of the obligor relative to the obligor's poverty level is approximately equal to the after-tax, after-receipt of child support income of the obligee relative to the obligee's poverty level for cases involving one through six children given the following order amount levels:

- $75 per month for one child;
- $150 per month for two children;
- $225 per month for three children;
- $275 per month for four children;
- $325 per month for five children; and
- $350 per month for six children.

In constructing a formula for obligor gross incomes of $850 per month and above, these are the minimum order amounts. The Child Support Commission also considered minimum order amounts that were slightly higher than these amounts (displayed in Appendix III). These alternative amounts tip the ratio between the parents' after-tax, after-payment/receipt income relative to poverty, such that it slightly favors the obligee household.

Figure 3



The minimum order amounts for obligor gross incomes at $850 per month are just the first step in constructing a formula to be applied at the low-income area of the schedule. The second step consists of developing a phase-in between the minimum order amounts to the amounts in the Schedule that reflect child-rearing costs in intact families. The phase-in is set at 40 percent; that is, for every dollar of gross income above the next income bracket ($900 per month), an additional forty cents is added to the minimum order amounts.

This adjustment is incorporated into the proposed Worksheet displayed in Appendix IV. An example of the calculation is provided below.

Summary of Minimum Orders and Low-Income Adjustments

There are two components of the low-income adjustment.

- In situations where the obligor cannot work full-time (e.g., parent is physically incapacitated), the order amount shall be set at $50 per month. This is reflected in the Schedule by showing a minimum order amount of $50 per month for incomes $0-$800 (see Table 2).

- In situations, where the obligor can work full-time, but has low income another adjustment is applied. This adjustment occurs in the worksheet (see Appendix IV). It is based on the assumption that the minimum order amount shall be set at an amount that approximates each parent's after-tax, after-payment/receipt of child support income as a proportion of each parent's respective poverty level when both parents earn minimum wage. These amounts are listed on the previous page and shown in Figure 3. In turn, as the obligor's income increases above minimum wage, the support obligations displayed on page II-23 are phased in using the adjustment in the worksheet that assigns an additional 40 cents to child support for every dollar of obligor gross monthly income above $900. This amount is compared to that using the normal calculation of basic support. The lesser of the two calculations is used.

To illustrate how the adjustment works consider a case with one child in which each parent earns $1,000 per month. Without the low-income adjustment, the support order would be $192 per month. ($383 is the amount from Table 2 (basic support obligation) for one child when combined gross income is $2,000 per month. Since each parent's income is one half of the combined gross income the obligor's basic support obligation is $192.)

In this case, since the obligor has income above $850, the minimum amount for $850 is first applied. As shown in the worksheet (Appendix IV and Figure 3), this is $75 per month. An additional amount is added for obligor gross income above $900 per month. Since the obligor has $100 in gross income above $900 per month, 40 percent of that ($40 per month) is added to the $75. Thus, the low-income adjusted order is $115 per month ($75 plus $40 per month). This is less than what the order amount would be using the regular guidelines calculation.

OTHER ADJUSTMENTS

The support obligation computed using the Betson-Rothbarth parameters is meant to be a basic obligation. To that obligation should be added the costs of other necessary expenditures, such as child care costs and extraordinary medical expenses in excess of $250 per year per child. As mentioned above, these additional costs of child rearing are not factored into the table of support proportions (Table 2).

Table 2

Colorado

Proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligation

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
0-800	$50 per month based on resources and living expenses of obligor and number of children due support					
850	184	269	319	352	382	409
900	193	282	334	369	400	428
950	202	294	349	386	418	447
1000	211	307	364	402	436	467
1050	220	320	379	419	455	486
1100	228	333	395	436	473	506
1150	237	346	410	453	491	525
1200	246	359	425	470	509	545
1250	255	372	440	487	528	565
1300	264	385	456	504	546	584
1350	273	397	471	520	564	603
1400	281	410	486	537	582	622
1450	290	422	500	553	599	641
1500	298	435	515	569	617	660
1550	307	447	530	586	635	679
1600	315	460	545	602	652	698
1650	324	472	559	618	670	717
1700	333	485	574	634	688	736
1750	341	497	589	651	705	755
1800	350	510	604	667	723	774
1850	358	522	619	683	741	793
1900	367	535	633	700	759	812
1950	375	547	648	716	776	830
2000	383	558	661	730	792	847
2050	391	570	674	745	807	864
2100	399	581	687	759	823	881
2150	407	592	700	774	839	898
2200	415	604	714	789	855	915
2250	423	615	727	803	871	931
2300	431	626	740	818	886	948
2350	439	638	753	832	902	965
2400	447	649	766	847	918	982
2450	455	660	779	861	934	999

Table 2

Colorado

Proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligation

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
2500	462	672	793	876	949	1016
2550	470	683	806	890	965	1033
2600	479	694	819	905	981	1050
2650	487	706	833	920	997	1067
2700	495	718	846	935	1013	1084
2750	503	729	859	950	1029	1101
2800	511	741	873	964	1045	1119
2850	519	752	886	979	1061	1136
2900	527	763	898	993	1076	1151
2950	533	772	910	1005	1089	1166
3000	540	782	921	1017	1103	1180
3050	547	792	932	1030	1116	1194
3100	554	801	943	1042	1130	1209
3150	560	811	954	1054	1143	1223
3200	567	821	965	1067	1156	1237
3250	574	831	977	1080	1171	1253
3300	581	841	989	1093	1185	1268
3350	589	851	1002	1107	1200	1284
3400	596	862	1014	1120	1214	1299
3450	603	872	1026	1133	1229	1315
3500	610	882	1038	1147	1243	1330
3550	617	892	1050	1160	1258	1346
3600	624	903	1062	1173	1272	1361
3650	631	913	1074	1187	1287	1377
3700	638	923	1086	1200	1301	1392
3750	645	934	1098	1214	1315	1408
3800	652	944	1110	1227	1330	1423
3850	660	954	1122	1240	1344	1439
3900	667	964	1135	1254	1359	1454
3950	673	973	1145	1266	1372	1468
4000	677	980	1153	1274	1381	1478
4050	682	987	1161	1283	1391	1488
4100	686	993	1169	1292	1400	1498
4150	691	1000	1177	1301	1410	1509
4200	695	1006	1185	1310	1420	1519
4250	700	1013	1193	1318	1429	1529
4300	704	1020	1201	1327	1439	1539

Table 2

Colorado

Proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligation

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
4350	708	1026	1209	1336	1448	1550
4400	713	1033	1217	1345	1458	1560
4450	717	1039	1225	1354	1467	1570
4500	722	1046	1233	1362	1477	1580
4550	726	1053	1241	1371	1486	1590
4600	731	1059	1249	1380	1496	1601
4650	735	1066	1257	1389	1505	1611
4700	739	1071	1262	1395	1512	1618
4750	742	1075	1267	1400	1517	1623
4800	745	1079	1271	1405	1523	1629
4850	748	1083	1276	1410	1528	1635
4900	751	1088	1280	1415	1533	1641
4950	755	1092	1285	1420	1539	1647
5000	758	1096	1289	1425	1544	1652
5050	761	1100	1294	1430	1550	1658
5100	764	1105	1298	1435	1555	1664
5150	768	1109	1303	1440	1560	1670
5200	771	1113	1307	1445	1566	1676
5250	774	1117	1312	1450	1571	1681
5300	777	1122	1316	1455	1577	1687
5350	781	1126	1321	1460	1582	1693
5400	784	1130	1326	1465	1588	1699
5450	787	1135	1331	1470	1594	1705
5500	790	1139	1336	1476	1600	1712
5550	792	1143	1341	1482	1606	1718
5600	795	1147	1346	1487	1612	1725
5650	798	1152	1351	1493	1618	1731
5700	801	1156	1356	1498	1624	1738
5750	804	1160	1361	1504	1630	1744
5800	807	1164	1365	1509	1636	1750
5850	809	1168	1370	1514	1641	1756
5900	812	1172	1375	1520	1647	1762
5950	815	1176	1380	1525	1653	1769
6000	818	1180	1385	1530	1659	1775
6050	820	1184	1390	1536	1664	1781
6100	823	1188	1394	1541	1670	1787
6150	826	1193	1400	1547	1677	1794

Table 2

Colorado

Proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligation

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
6200	831	1199	1407	1555	1686	1804
6250	836	1206	1415	1563	1695	1813
6300	840	1212	1422	1572	1704	1823
6350	845	1219	1430	1580	1713	1833
6400	849	1225	1437	1588	1722	1842
6450	854	1232	1445	1597	1731	1852
6500	858	1238	1452	1605	1740	1861
6550	863	1245	1460	1613	1749	1871
6600	868	1251	1467	1621	1758	1881
6650	872	1258	1475	1630	1767	1890
6700	877	1264	1482	1638	1775	1900
6750	882	1271	1491	1647	1785	1910
6800	887	1278	1499	1656	1795	1921
6850	892	1285	1507	1665	1805	1932
6900	897	1293	1515	1675	1815	1942
6950	902	1300	1524	1684	1825	1953
7000	907	1307	1532	1693	1835	1963
7050	912	1314	1540	1702	1845	1974
7100	917	1321	1549	1711	1855	1985
7150	922	1328	1557	1720	1865	1995
7200	927	1336	1565	1729	1875	2006
7250	932	1343	1573	1738	1884	2016
7300	937	1349	1581	1747	1893	2026
7350	942	1356	1588	1755	1902	2036
7400	946	1362	1596	1763	1912	2045
7450	951	1369	1603	1772	1921	2055
7500	955	1375	1611	1780	1930	2065
7550	960	1382	1619	1789	1939	2075
7600	965	1389	1626	1797	1948	2084
7650	969	1395	1634	1805	1957	2094
7700	974	1402	1641	1814	1966	2104
7750	979	1408	1649	1822	1975	2113
7800	983	1415	1657	1830	1984	2123
7850	988	1422	1664	1839	1993	2133
7900	993	1428	1672	1847	2002	2143
7950	997	1435	1679	1856	2011	2152
8000	1002	1441	1687	1864	2021	2162

Table 2

Colorado

Proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligation

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
8050	1006	1448	1694	1872	2030	2172
8100	1011	1454	1702	1881	2039	2181
8150	1016	1461	1710	1889	2048	2191
8200	1020	1468	1717	1898	2057	2201
8250	1025	1474	1725	1906	2066	2211
8300	1030	1481	1732	1914	2075	2220
8350	1034	1487	1740	1923	2084	2230
8400	1039	1494	1748	1931	2093	2240
8450	1043	1501	1755	1939	2102	2250
8500	1048	1507	1763	1948	2111	2259
8550	1053	1514	1770	1956	2121	2269
8600	1057	1520	1778	1965	2130	2279
8650	1062	1527	1785	1973	2139	2288
8700	1066	1533	1793	1981	2148	2298
8750	1070	1539	1800	1989	2157	2308
8800	1075	1546	1808	1998	2166	2317
8850	1079	1552	1815	2006	2175	2327
8900	1083	1558	1823	2014	2184	2336
8950	1088	1565	1830	2023	2193	2346
9000	1092	1571	1838	2031	2202	2356
9050	1096	1577	1845	2039	2211	2365
9100	1101	1583	1853	2048	2220	2375
9150	1105	1590	1860	2056	2228	2384
9200	1110	1596	1868	2064	2237	2394
9250	1114	1602	1875	2072	2246	2404
9300	1118	1609	1883	2081	2255	2413
9350	1123	1615	1890	2089	2264	2423
9400	1127	1621	1898	2097	2273	2433
9450	1131	1628	1905	2106	2282	2442
9500	1136	1634	1913	2114	2291	2452
9550	1140	1640	1920	2122	2300	2461
9600	1144	1647	1928	2130	2309	2471
9650	1149	1653	1935	2139	2318	2481
9700	1153	1659	1943	2147	2327	2490
9750	1157	1666	1950	2155	2336	2500
9800	1162	1672	1958	2164	2345	2510
9850	1166	1678	1965	2172	2354	2519

Table 2

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Proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligation

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
9900	1170	1685	1973	2180	2363	2529
9950	1175	1691	1981	2188	2372	2538
10000	1179	1697	1988	2197	2381	2548
10050	1183	1703	1995	2204	2389	2557
10100	1187	1709	2002	2212	2398	2565
10150	1191	1715	2008	2219	2406	2574
10200	1195	1720	2015	2227	2414	2583
10250	1199	1726	2022	2234	2422	2592
10300	1203	1732	2029	2242	2430	2601
10350	1207	1738	2036	2250	2439	2609
10400	1211	1744	2043	2257	2447	2618
10450	1215	1749	2050	2265	2455	2627
10500	1219	1755	2056	2272	2463	2636
10550	1223	1761	2063	2280	2471	2644
10600	1227	1767	2070	2288	2480	2653
10650	1231	1773	2077	2295	2488	2662
10700	1235	1778	2084	2303	2496	2671
10750	1239	1784	2091	2310	2504	2680
10800	1243	1790	2098	2318	2513	2688
10850	1247	1796	2104	2325	2521	2697
10900	1251	1802	2111	2333	2529	2706
10950	1255	1808	2118	2341	2537	2715
11000	1259	1813	2125	2348	2545	2724
11050	1263	1819	2132	2356	2554	2732
11100	1267	1825	2139	2363	2562	2741
11150	1271	1831	2146	2371	2570	2750
11200	1275	1837	2152	2378	2578	2759
11250	1279	1842	2159	2386	2586	2768
11300	1283	1848	2166	2394	2595	2776
11350	1287	1854	2173	2401	2603	2785
11400	1291	1860	2180	2409	2611	2794
11450	1295	1866	2187	2417	2619	2803
11500	1299	1871	2194	2424	2628	2812
11550	1303	1877	2201	2432	2636	2821
11600	1307	1883	2208	2440	2644	2830
11650	1311	1889	2215	2447	2653	2838
11700	1315	1895	2222	2455	2661	2847

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Proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligation

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
11750	1319	1900	2229	2463	2669	2856
11800	1322	1906	2235	2470	2678	2865
11850	1326	1912	2242	2478	2686	2874
11900	1330	1918	2249	2486	2694	2883
11950	1334	1923	2256	2493	2703	2892
12000	1338	1929	2263	2501	2711	2901
12050	1342	1935	2270	2508	2719	2909
12100	1346	1940	2276	2515	2726	2917
12150	1349	1945	2283	2522	2734	2925
12200	1353	1951	2289	2529	2742	2934
12250	1357	1956	2295	2536	2749	2942
12300	1360	1961	2302	2543	2757	2950
12350	1364	1967	2308	2551	2765	2958
12400	1367	1972	2315	2558	2772	2966
12450	1371	1977	2321	2565	2780	2975
12500	1375	1983	2327	2572	2788	2983
12550	1378	1988	2334	2579	2795	2991
12600	1382	1993	2340	2586	2803	2999
12650	1386	1998	2347	2593	2811	3007
12700	1389	2004	2353	2600	2818	3016
12750	1393	2009	2359	2607	2826	3024
12800	1397	2014	2366	2614	2834	3032
12850	1400	2020	2373	2622	2842	3041
12900	1405	2026	2380	2630	2851	3050
12950	1409	2032	2387	2638	2859	3059
13000	1413	2038	2394	2646	2868	3069
13050	1417	2044	2402	2654	2877	3078
13100	1421	2050	2409	2662	2885	3087
13150	1425	2056	2416	2670	2894	3096
13200	1429	2062	2423	2678	2902	3106
13250	1433	2068	2430	2685	2911	3115
13300	1437	2074	2437	2693	2920	3124
13350	1441	2080	2445	2701	2928	3133
13400	1445	2086	2452	2709	2937	3142
13450	1449	2092	2459	2717	2945	3152
13500	1453	2098	2466	2725	2954	3161
13550	1457	2104	2473	2733	2963	3170

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Proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligation

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
13600	1461	2110	2481	2741	2971	3179
13650	1465	2116	2488	2749	2980	3189
13700	1469	2122	2495	2757	2989	3198
13750	1473	2128	2502	2765	2997	3207
13800	1477	2134	2509	2773	3006	3216
13850	1481	2140	2517	2781	3014	3225
13900	1485	2146	2524	2789	3023	3235
13950	1489	2152	2531	2797	3032	3244
14000	1493	2158	2538	2805	3040	3253
14050	1497	2164	2545	2813	3049	3262
14100	1501	2170	2553	2821	3058	3272
14150	1505	2176	2560	2829	3066	3281
14200	1509	2181	2567	2836	3075	3290
14250	1514	2187	2574	2844	3083	3299
14300	1518	2193	2581	2852	3092	3308
14350	1522	2199	2589	2860	3101	3318
14400	1526	2205	2596	2868	3109	3327
14450	1530	2211	2603	2876	3118	3336
14500	1534	2217	2610	2884	3126	3345
14550	1538	2223	2617	2892	3135	3354
14600	1542	2229	2624	2900	3144	3364
14650	1546	2235	2632	2908	3152	3373
14700	1550	2241	2639	2916	3161	3382
14750	1554	2247	2646	2924	3170	3391
14800	1558	2253	2653	2932	3178	3401
14850	1562	2259	2660	2940	3187	3410
14900	1566	2265	2668	2948	3195	3419
14950	1570	2271	2675	2956	3204	3428
15000	1574	2277	2682	2964	3213	3437
15050	1578	2283	2689	2972	3221	3447
15100	1582	2289	2696	2980	3230	3456
15150	1586	2295	2704	2987	3238	3465
15200	1590	2301	2711	2995	3247	3474
15250	1594	2307	2718	3003	3256	3484
15300	1598	2313	2725	3011	3264	3493
15350	1602	2319	2732	3019	3273	3502
15400	1606	2325	2740	3027	3282	3511

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Proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligation

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
15450	1610	2330	2746	3034	3289	3519
15500	1613	2334	2750	3039	3294	3525
15550	1615	2338	2755	3044	3300	3531
15600	1618	2342	2759	3049	3305	3537
15650	1621	2346	2764	3054	3311	3542
15700	1624	2350	2768	3059	3316	3548
15750	1626	2353	2773	3064	3322	3554
15800	1629	2357	2778	3069	3327	3560
15850	1632	2361	2782	3074	3332	3566
15900	1634	2365	2787	3079	3338	3572
15950	1637	2369	2791	3084	3343	3577
16000	1640	2373	2796	3089	3349	3583
16050	1643	2377	2800	3094	3354	3589
16100	1645	2381	2805	3099	3360	3595
16150	1648	2385	2809	3104	3365	3601
16200	1651	2389	2814	3109	3371	3607
16250	1654	2392	2818	3114	3376	3612
16300	1656	2396	2823	3119	3381	3618
16350	1659	2400	2828	3124	3387	3624
16400	1662	2404	2832	3129	3392	3630
16450	1665	2408	2837	3134	3398	3636
16500	1667	2412	2841	3140	3403	3641
16550	1670	2416	2846	3145	3409	3647
16600	1673	2420	2850	3150	3414	3653
16650	1675	2424	2855	3155	3420	3659
16700	1678	2428	2859	3160	3425	3665
16750	1681	2431	2864	3165	3430	3671
16800	1684	2435	2868	3170	3436	3676
16850	1686	2439	2873	3175	3441	3682
16900	1689	2443	2878	3180	3447	3688
16950	1692	2447	2882	3185	3452	3694
17000	1695	2451	2887	3190	3458	3700
17050	1697	2455	2891	3195	3463	3706
17100	1700	2459	2896	3200	3469	3711
17150	1703	2463	2900	3205	3474	3717
17200	1705	2467	2905	3210	3479	3723
17250	1708	2471	2909	3215	3485	3729

Table 2

Colorado

Proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligation

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
17300	1711	2474	2914	3220	3490	3735
17350	1714	2478	2918	3225	3496	3740
17400	1716	2482	2923	3230	3501	3746
17450	1719	2486	2928	3235	3507	3752
17500	1722	2490	2932	3240	3512	3758
17550	1725	2494	2937	3245	3518	3764
17600	1727	2498	2941	3250	3523	3770
17650	1730	2502	2946	3255	3528	3775
17700	1733	2506	2950	3260	3534	3781
17750	1736	2510	2955	3265	3539	3787
17800	1738	2513	2959	3270	3545	3793
17850	1741	2517	2964	3275	3550	3799
17900	1744	2521	2968	3280	3556	3805
17950	1746	2525	2973	3285	3561	3810
18000	1749	2529	2978	3290	3567	3816
18050	1752	2533	2982	3295	3572	3822
18100	1755	2537	2987	3300	3577	3828
18150	1757	2541	2991	3305	3583	3834
18200	1760	2545	2996	3310	3588	3839
18250	1763	2549	3000	3315	3594	3845
18300	1766	2552	3005	3320	3599	3851
18350	1768	2556	3009	3325	3605	3857
18400	1771	2560	3014	3330	3610	3863
18450	1774	2564	3018	3335	3616	3869
18500	1776	2568	3023	3340	3621	3874
18550	1779	2572	3027	3345	3626	3880
18600	1782	2576	3032	3350	3632	3886
18650	1785	2580	3037	3355	3637	3892
18700	1787	2584	3041	3360	3643	3898
18750	1790	2588	3046	3365	3648	3904
18800	1793	2592	3050	3370	3654	3909
18850	1796	2595	3055	3376	3659	3915
18900	1798	2599	3059	3381	3664	3921
18950	1801	2603	3064	3386	3670	3927
19000	1804	2607	3068	3391	3675	3933
19050	1807	2611	3073	3396	3681	3938
19100	1809	2615	3077	3401	3686	3944

Table 2
Colorado
Proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligation

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
19150	1812	2619	3082	3406	3692	3950
19200	1815	2623	3087	3411	3697	3956
19250	1817	2627	3091	3416	3703	3962
19300	1820	2631	3096	3421	3708	3968
19350	1823	2634	3100	3426	3713	3973
19400	1826	2638	3105	3431	3719	3979
19450	1828	2642	3109	3436	3724	3985
19500	1831	2646	3114	3441	3730	3991
19550	1834	2650	3118	3446	3735	3997
19600	1837	2654	3123	3451	3741	4003
19650	1839	2658	3127	3456	3746	4008
19700	1842	2662	3132	3461	3752	4014
19750	1845	2666	3137	3466	3757	4020
19800	1847	2670	3141	3471	3762	4026
19850	1850	2674	3146	3476	3768	4032
19900	1853	2677	3150	3481	3773	4037
19950	1856	2681	3155	3486	3779	4043
20000	1858	2685	3159	3491	3784	4049

Part II, Chapter IV
Summary of Key Assumptions

The design of the Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations is based on a number of key economic decisions and assumptions that are documented throughout the text of the report and the technical appendix. In this chapter, we have highlighted the design assumptions that may be the most significant for application of the guidelines to individual cases.

(1) Guidelines based on net income, then converted to gross income. These guidelines are designed to provide child support as a specified proportion of an obligor's net income. As discussed in Chapter III, a table of child support based on obligor net income is developed before converting the tables to gross income. The tables are converted to gross income for three reasons:

- Use of gross income greatly simplifies use of the child support guidelines because it prevents the need for a complex gross to net calculation in individual cases;
- Use of gross income can be more equitable because it avoids non-comparable deductions that may arise in making the gross to net calculation in individual cases; and
- Use of gross income does not cause child support to be increased when an obligor acquires additional dependents, claims more exemptions, and therefore has a higher net income for a given level of gross income.

In converting the schedule to a gross income base, we have assumed that the obligor claims one exemption (for filing, two for withholding) and the standard deduction. This is the most favorable assumption that can be made concerning an obligor's filing status. Obligors with more than one exemption, or with itemized deductions, would have a slightly higher obligation under an equivalent net income guideline.

(2) Tax exemptions for child(ren) due support. The Schedule presumes that the non-custodial parent does not claim the tax exemptions for the child(ren) due support. In computing federal tax obligations, the custodial parent is entitled to claim the tax exemption(s) for any divorce occurring after 1984, unless the custodial parent signs over the exemption(s) to the non-custodial parent each year. Given this provision, the most realistic presumption for development of the Schedule is that the custodial parent claims the exemption(s) for the child(ren) due child support.

(3) Income assumed to be taxable. Because the Schedule has withholding tables built into it, the design assumes that all income of both parents is taxable.

(4) Low-incomes. Incorporated into the worksheet is an adjustment for low-income obligors. Minimum order amounts for one through six children are established by approximately equalizing the hardship of low income between the custodial and non-custodial parents. Added to the minimum order amount is a phase-in of 40 percent of the obligor's gross income above $900.

(5) Schedule does not include expenditures on child care, extraordinary medical, and children's share of health insurance costs. The Schedule is based on economic data that represent estimates of total expenditures on child-rearing costs up to age 18. The major categories of expenditures include food, housing, home furnishings, utilities, transportation, clothing, education, and recreation. Excluded from these figures are average expenditures for child care, children's extraordinary medical care, and the children's share of health insurance. These costs are deducted from the base amounts used to establish the Schedule because they are added to child support obligations as actually incurred in individual cases. Deducting these expenditures from the base amounts avoids double-counting them in the child support calculation.

(6) Schedule includes expenditures on ordinary medical care. Although expenditures for the children's extraordinary medical care and the children's share of health insurance are to be added to the child support obligation as actually incurred in individual cases, it is assumed that parents will make some expenditures on behalf of the children for ordinary medical care. The Schedule amounts in this report are based on the assumption that expenditures on ordinary medical care are $250 per year per child.

(7) Schedule is based on average expenditures on children 0 - 17 years. Child-rearing expenditures are averaged for children across the entire age range of 0 - 17 years. Expenditures would be higher for teen-aged children, and lower for pre-teen children. For various technical reasons, Betson was unable to provide reliable estimates on child-rearing expenditures for teen-aged children. Based on estimates provided by Espenshade, however, the relative cost associated with children aged 12 to 17 is 1.146 above the average.

(8) Visitation costs are not factored into the schedule. Since the Schedule is based on expenditures for children in intact households, there is no consideration given for visitation costs. Taking such costs into account would be further complicated by the variability in actual visitation patterns and the duplicative nature of many costs incurred for visitation (e.g. housing, home furnishings).

Part II, Chapter V
Comparison of Existing and Proposed Schedules

This chapter discusses the differences between the existing and proposed Colorado Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations. As is evident in comparisons of the two schedules, some areas of the proposed Schedule are greater than the existing Schedule, some are less, and still other areas are almost equal. The differences and the variation of the change result from the numerous factors considered in developing the schedule. The five most important sources of variation come from the following:

- Adjustments for current price levels;
- Use of new estimates of child-rearing expenditures;
- Replacing the self support reserve with a low-income adjustment in the worksheet;
- Changes in table deductions for average child care and children's health costs; and
- Incorporating revisions in personal income tax rates (i.e., federal taxes and FICA).

Changes in the Price Level

The existing Schedule is based on 1990 price levels. From 1990 to 2001, price levels have increased by about 36 percent. This does not translate into a 36 percent increase in order amounts because the schedule is developed similar to a tax schedule; that is, adjustments for price levels are accounted for by changing the income brackets to which the proportions of child-rearing expenditures, as shown in Table 1, are applied. Generally, the increase in price levels causes an increase in the Schedule, but as discussed later some of this increase if offset by changes in other factors.

Estimates of Child-Rearing Expenditures

The existing Schedule is based on the Espenshade estimates of child-rearing expenditures; whereas, the proposed Schedule is based on the Betson-Rothbarth. Table 3 compares the average proportions of consumption spending allocated to one, two, and three children between the Espenshade and Betson-Rothbarth estimates.

As is evident in Table 3, the average Betson-Rothbarth estimates are generally lower than the Espenshade estimates. The Betson-Rothbarth and Espenshade estimates are almost identical for one child (24 and 25 percent, respectively). For two-child households the

Rothbarth estimates show expenditures on children about 6 percentage points less than the Espenshade estimates (35 versus 41 percent); and about 12 percentage points less than the Espenshade estimates for households with three children (39 versus 51 percent).

Despite the Betson-Rothbarth estimates being generally lower than the Espenshade estimates, particularly for one and two children, the differences are eroded away due to changes in the price levels in most areas of the schedule. Yet, for three children, the lower economic estimates are still evident when all factors used to develop the schedule are considered.

Table 3
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON CHILDREN
AS AN AVERAGE PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

	One Child	Two Children	Three Children
Espenshade	24%	41%	51%
Betson-Rothbarth	25%	35%	39%

Low Income Adjustment

The existing Schedule incorporates a self support reserve equivalent to $438 net per month, the 1985 federal poverty guideline for one person. The proposed Schedule does not incorporate a self support reserve for low income obligors. Rather, all of the obligations in the Schedule are calculated from the table of proportions, and there is a low-income adjustment in the proposed worksheet when either parent has income below $1,850. The proposed low-income adjustment is aimed at equalizing after tax, after payment/receipt of child support income between the two households (the obligor and the obligee household) when both parents have incomes near the poverty level.

Below, we compare support obligations for one-child households under the existing Schedule, and the Proposed Schedule with and without the low-income adjustment applied for selected levels of monthly gross income. In the existing schedule, when the combined income is under $500, the minimum order is $20 to $50 per month. In the proposed schedule found in Table 2 (Chapter III), the minimum order of $50 per month is applied to incomes up to $850 per month.

Table 4
COMPARISON OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED SCHEDULES FOR LOW INCOMES

Monthly Gross Income	Existing Colorado Support Schedule	Proposed Colorado Support Schedule	Proposed Colorado Support Schedule with Low-Income Adjustment
$700	$157	$50	$50
$800	$171	$50	$50
$ 900	$184	$193	$75
$1,000	$198	$211	$115
$1,100	$210	$228	$155
$1,200	$223	$246	$195
$1,300	$235	$264	$235

Changes in Child Care and Children's Health Costs

Except at low income, Betson's estimates of average expenditures for child care and children's health costs based on 1980-86 data are somewhat higher than the estimates incorporated into the existing Schedule which are based on 1972-73 data. This is not surprising, since health care costs have increased at a much higher rate than other consumer expenditure categories.

Revisions in Personal Income Tax Rates

Table 5 displays changes in the federal tax burden between 1991 and 2001 for various levels of monthly gross income. (A net-to-gross conversion table, which considers state and federal taxes and FICA, is shown in Appendix II.) For all incomes, the effective personal income tax rate is less now (2001) than the rate in effect when the existing Schedule was developed (1991). Most of the decrease results in changes in the federal personal income tax rates that have been reformed several times since the existing Schedule was developed. The decrease in federal taxes is partially offset by the elimination of the Medicare cap in FICA. Among high incomes, the elimination of the Medicare cap offsets the decrease in federal taxes.

Table 5

CHANGES IN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL TAXES and FICA from 1991 to 2001

Monthly Gross Income	1991				2001			
	Federal Tax[1]	FICA[2]	State Tax	Total	Federal Tax[1]	FICA[3]	State Tax	Total
$ 1,000	$ 81	$ 77	$ 36	$194	$ 44	$ 77	$ 18	$ 139
$ 2,000	$ 231	$ 153	$ 86	$470	$ 194	$ 153	$ 64	$ 411
$ 3,000	$ 490	$ 230	$ 136	$856	$ 359	$ 230	$ 111	$ 700
$ 4,000	$ 770	$ 306	$ 186	$1,262	$ 629	$ 306	$ 157	$1,092
$ 6,000	$ 1,373	$ 363	$ 286	$2,022	$1,179	$ 459	$ 249	$1,887
$ 8,000	$ 1,993	$ 392	$ 386	$2,771	$1,779	$ 531	$ 342	$2,652
$10,000	$ 2,613	$ 421	$ 483	$3,520	$2,379	$ 560	$ 435	$3,374

[1]The assumptions used to compute federal taxes were (1) two withholding allowances; and (2) all income earned by a single person.
[2]FICA rates in 1991: 7.65 percent up to gross annual income of $4,450, plus 1.45 percent of gross annual incomes above $4,450.
[3]FICA rates in 2001: 7.65 percent up to gross annual income of $7,600, plus 1.45 percent of gross annual incomes above $7,600.

Comparison of Existing and Alternative Support Schedules

This section compares Colorado's existing support Schedule against the updated proposed Schedule. This is done first by graphically comparing support obligations as a proportion of obligor net income throughout a range of incomes and under different assumptions about the obligee's income. Second, support obligations are computed from the two Schedules for selected case scenarios: low income, middle income, and high income cases.

Graphical Comparison of Support Schedules

Figures 4, 5 and 6 display levels of support obligations as percentages of obligor monthly net income across a range of incomes from $800 to $6,000. Net income rather than gross income is used to exclude effects caused by tax rate changes. Comparisons are presented for two children, with comparisons for one and three children displayed in Appendix V. In addition, Appendix V provides a comparison based on gross income. For each

comparison, three figures with accompanying tables are shown under the following assumptions about obligee income:

- The first figure for each comparison depicts support order levels under the assumption that the obligee has zero income.

- The second figure depicts order levels under the assumption that the obligee has half as much income as the obligor. That is, if the obligor has net income of $2,000 per month, the obligee is assumed to have net income of $1,000 per month; if the obligor has net income of $3,000 per month, the obligee is assumed to have net income of $1,500 per month. We would expect this to be the most typical income ratio.

- The third figure depicts order levels under the assumption that the obligee has the same amount of net income as the obligor across the entire income range.

It is useful to note that these comparisons assume there are no additional expenses, such as child care costs or children's extraordinary medical expenses. A further point to consider is that the existing Colorado support obligations displayed in the net income versions of the table and figures are net of current taxes. Thus, the curves compare directly what obligors are paying as a proportion of net income under the existing Schedule against what they would pay under the proposed Schedule.

Since the relationship between the support Schedules shifts across the income spectrum and with different ratios of obligor and obligee net income, this type of comparison provides a broad picture of the relative order levels resulting from application of the alternative Income Shares models. Although we have no empirical data from Colorado which defines the relative income ratios of obligors and obligees, use of the three ratios provides insight for a range of possible income combinations. As noted above, the most typical combination is likely to be the second (i.e. obligee income equal to half the income of the obligor), based on average national ratios of men's and women's earnings.

In reading the figures, one important consideration is that the x-axis is not an interval level scale. That is, although support is shown as a proportion of net income for each $100 increase in income through $2,500 per month, the scale changes to $500 income increases through the remainder of the income range. As a result, the fairly rapid descent of the curves after $2,000 per month is an artifact of the income scale used in the figures. The actual curves would decline much more slowly if $100 income increments had been used throughout the income range. For all three figures, the low-income adjustment in the proposed worksheet is applied where applicable.

Figure 4: Two Supported Children, Obligee Has No Income

One of the first observations that can be made with regards to Figure 4 is the effect of the low-income adjustment. There is a wide gap between the proposed and existing Schedules' amounts for obligor net monthly incomes below $1,200 due to the proposed change from a $438 per month self support reserve to the low-income adjustment. For example, when the obligor's net monthly income is $1,000, the support amount as a proportion of obligor net income is 27 percent under the proposed Schedule and 34 percent under the existing Schedule. After obligor net income reaches $1,200 per month, the low-income adjustment is no longer applied, and the obligations based on the proposed Schedule are slightly more than those under the existing Schedule until obligor net income reaches $4,500 per month. At this point, the existing Schedule results in order amounts higher than the proposed Schedule. This occurs because the new child-rearing expenditures as a percent of net income are estimated to decrease more precipitously than the estimates used to develop the existing schedule.

Figure 5: Two Supported Children, Obligee's Income Is Half the Obligor's

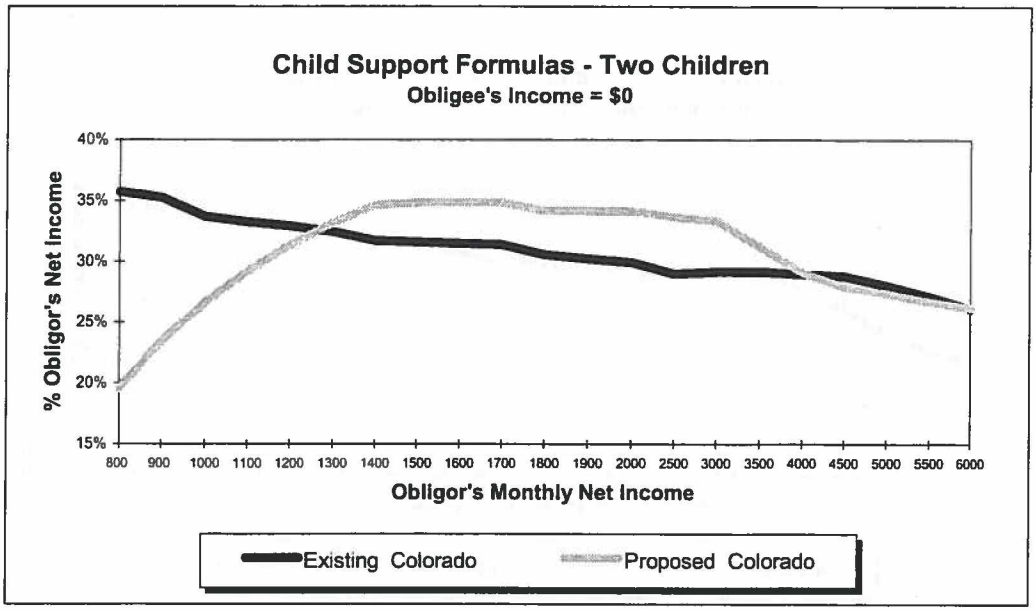
In this scenario, the low-income adjustment is again applied to incomes below $1,200 per month. As in Figure 4, when obligor income is between $1,200 and $3,000 per month, obligations under the proposed Schedule are higher than the existing Schedule, lower between $3,000 and $4,000, and then slightly higher again for obligor income above $4,000.

In comparing obligations in Figure 5 to Figure 4; that is, the situation when the obligee has income to that of when the obligee does not have income, obligations are less when the obligee has income when the low-income adjustment is not applied. For example, the support obligation as a proportion of obligor income under the proposed Schedule if obligor income is $1,500 per month is 33 percent under the existing Schedule when the obligee has income and 35 percent when the obligee has no income (see Figure 4). This occurs because the obligee now shares in the financial responsibility of the child.

Figure 6: Two Supported Children, Obligee's Income = Obligor's Income

The trends evidenced in Figure 5 are also evident in Figure 6. That is, (1) the obligor's share of the support obligation is invariable to obligee income if the low-income adjustment is applied; (2) support as a proportion of obligor net income is less as the obligee's income increases relative to the obligor's income; and (3) obligations under the proposed Schedule are higher. In addition, support obligations are no longer calculated under the existing Schedule once obligor income is over $5,000 net per month because the existing Schedule stops at combined gross monthly incomes of $15,000.

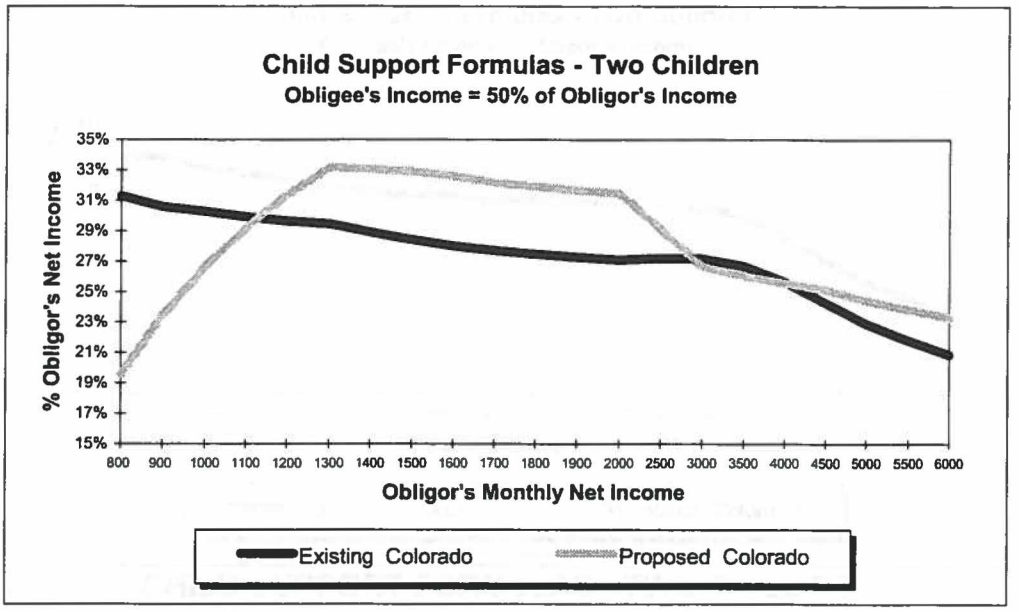
Figure 4



CHILD SUPPORT FORMULAS - TWO CHILDREN
Obligee's Income = $0

	Support Due ($$ per month)			% of Obligor's Net Income	
Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment	Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment
800	286	156	800	36%	20%
900	317	211	900	35%	23%
1000	337	266	1000	34%	27%
1100	366	321	1100	33%	29%
1200	395	376	1200	33%	31%
1300	422	431	1300	32%	33%
1400	444	485	1400	32%	35%
1500	474	522	1500	32%	35%
1600	504	558	1600	31%	35%
1700	533	592	1700	31%	35%
1800	550	615	1800	31%	34%
1900	574	649	1900	30%	34%
2000	599	683	2000	30%	34%
2500	724	841	2500	29%	34%
3000	875	1000	3000	29%	33%
3500	1021	1092	3500	29%	31%
4000	1158	1164	4000	29%	29%
4500	1296	1258	4500	29%	28%
5000	1401	1369	5000	28%	27%
5500	1491	1468	5500	27%	27%
6000	1567	1571	6000	26%	26%

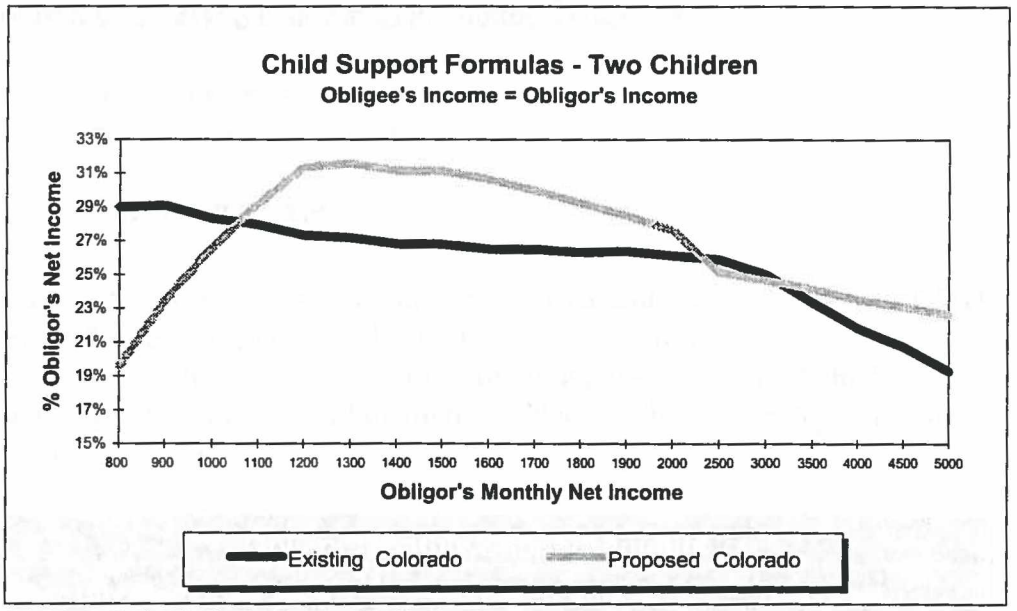
Figure 5



CHILD SUPPORT FORMULAS - TWO CHILDREN
Obligee's Income = 50% of Obligor's Income

Support Due ($$ per month)			% of Obligor's Net Income		
Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment	Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment
800	250	156	800	31%	20%
900	275	211	900	31%	23%
1000	303	266	1000	30%	27%
1100	329	321	1100	30%	29%
1200	356	376	1200	30%	31%
1300	383	431	1300	29%	33%
1400	405	463	1400	29%	33%
1500	426	494	1500	28%	33%
1600	448	521	1600	28%	33%
1700	471	547	1700	28%	32%
1800	495	574	1800	27%	32%
1900	518	602	1900	27%	32%
2000	542	629	2000	27%	31%
2500	681	728	2500	27%	29%
3000	815	800	3000	27%	27%
3500	934	913	3500	27%	26%
4000	1026	1022	4000	26%	26%
4500	1093	1131	4500	24%	25%
5000	1145	1221	5000	23%	24%
5500	1200	1311	5500	22%	24%
6000	1252	1399	6000	21%	23%

Figure 6



CHILD SUPPORT FORMULAS - TWO CHILDREN
Obligee's Income = Obligor's Income

Support Due ($$ per month)			% of Obligor's Net Income		
Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment	Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment
800	232	156	800	29%	20%
900	262	211	900	29%	23%
1000	283	266	1000	28%	27%
1100	308	321	1100	28%	29%
1200	328	381	1200	27%	32%
1300	353	410	1300	27%	32%
1400	375	436	1400	27%	31%
1500	402	467	1500	27%	31%
1600	424	490	1600	27%	31%
1700	451	510	1700	27%	30%
1800	474	526	1800	26%	29%
1900	502	542	1900	26%	29%
2000	523	552	2000	26%	28%
2500	648	629	2500	26%	25%
3000	750	740	3000	25%	25%
3500	818	845	3500	23%	24%
4000	874	941	4000	22%	24%
4500	934	1040	4500	21%	23%
5000	965	1133	5000	19%	23%

Case Examples Comparing Existing to Proposed Schedule

Below are three case examples (a low, middle and high income case) to compare further the levels of support under the existing and proposed Colorado Schedules.

Case Example 1: Low Income Case

In this example, the mother has custody of the two children and receives TANF. The father earns $900 gross per month, which approximates earnings from a full-time minimum wage job. The lower order amount under the proposed Schedule reflects the application of the low-income adjustment. Absent the low-income adjustment, the proposed order would be $282 per month.

Obligor Monthly Support Amount		
Monthly Gross Income	Existing Schedule	Proposed Schedule
$900	$286	$150

Case Example 2: Middle Income Case

The father's monthly gross income is $2,400. The mother's gross monthly income is $1,600. She has custody of the couple's two children and has work-related child care expenses of $200 per month. The parents' combined gross income is $4,000 per month. The father's share of the combined gross income is 60 percent. The basic support obligation as computed from the existing and proposed Colorado Schedules is shown in the table below. As the obligor, the father's share of the basic obligation would be 60 percent of the amounts in the table. To the basic support obligation would be added the father's share of child care costs: $120 per month ($200 x .60).

Combined Gross Monthly Income = $4,000		
	Existing Schedule	Proposed Schedule
(1) Basic Obligation	$848	$980
(2) Child Care	$200	$200
(3) Basic Obligation and Child Care	$1,048	$1,180
(4) Father's Monthly Obligation (0.60 x row 3)	$629	$708

Case Example 3: High Income Case

Before their divorce, the parents had two children, who now live with the mother. The mother earns $4,400 per month. Her child care expenses are $300 per month. The father earns $3,600 per month gross. The parents' combined gross income is $8,000 per month. As the obligor, the father's share of the basic obligation would be 45 percent of the amounts in the table. To the basic support obligation would be added the father's share of child care costs: $135 per month ($300 x .45). The father's total monthly support obligation under the two Schedules would therefore be:

Combined Gross Monthly Income = $8,000		
	Existing Schedule	Proposed Schedule
(1) Basic Obligation	$1,472	$1,441
(2) Child Care	$ 300	$ 300
(3) Basic Obligation and Child Care	$1,772	$1,741
(4) Father's Monthly Obligation (0.45 x row 3)	$ 797	$ 783

APPENDIX I:
TECHNICAL APPENDIX

Appendix I
Technical Considerations in Developing Schedule of Support Obligations

The development of a schedule of child support obligations is fairly complex in that it requires (1) the use of multiple data sources (e.g., Consumer Expenditure Surveys); (2) decisions about how to treat certain classes of expenditures (e.g., medical care); (3) intermediate calculations (e.g., how to translate expenditures on children to a proportion of net income); and (4) assumptions (e.g., how to estimate expenditures on children, computation of taxes in estimating net income). The purpose of this technical appendix is to explain the procedures used in developing the table of support proportions (i.e., expenditures on children as a proportion of household net income for various levels of income and numbers of children) and, therefore, the proposed Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations.

Parental Expenditures on Children

The effort to build a schedule of support obligations begins with decisions about how to measure parental expenditures on children. Obviously, those expenditures cannot be observed directly, primarily because many expenditures (e.g., shelter, transportation) are shared among household members. For example, in a two-adult, two-child household, what proportion of a new car's cost should be attributed to the children? Since child expenditures cannot be measured directly, an indirect method must be defined to estimate those expenditures. The common element of all the estimation methods is that they attempt to allocate expenditures to the children based on a comparison of expenditure patterns in households with and without children and which are deemed to be equally well off.

There are numerous estimation techniques available and they are described succinctly in a 1990 Lewin/ICF report to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The two techniques that appear to offer the most sound theoretical bases are the Engel and Rothbarth estimators. The Engel approach estimates child expenditures based on total household expenditures on food. Economists believe child expenditure estimates using this approach represent an upper bound to those expenditures. The Rothbarth approach, on the other hand, estimates of child expenditures based on the level of household expenditures on adult goods (e.g., adult clothing, alcohol, tobacco). Child expenditures using this approach are believed to represent a lower bound to expenditures. Again, the Lewin/ICF report cited above presents a clear description of the approaches and of their merits and limitations as estimators of child expenditures. The support schedule defined in this report is based on the Rothbarth approach.

Data on Household Expenditures

The ideal database for estimating child-rearing expenditures would be one that itemized household consumption expenses by cost category and by each individual in the household. There is no existing database that provides this level of detail. Moreover, since 90 percent of household expenditures are shared, it is unlikely that such a database will ever exist if only because it would be impossible to allocate expenditures with any level of precision to individual household members.

The database most commonly used to estimate child expenditures is the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX). As the aforementioned Lewin/ICF report says of the CEX, "It is by far the best available source of information for implementing the techniques for estimating expenditures on children...." (p. 3-1). The Espenshade and Rothbarth models presented in this report are based on household expenditure data reported in the CEX.

Even though the CEX may be the best database to estimate child expenditures, it has some limitations that are important to the development of a schedule of child support obligations, especially a schedule based on an income shares concept. They include:

- Only a few items in the CEX (i.e., adult clothing, alcohol, tobacco) are solely "adult" expenditures;
- It is impossible to distinguish between "necessary" child care expenses (e.g., those incurred to allow someone to work) from "discretionary" expenses;
- Medical expenses on children cannot be distinguished from expenses on adult household members; and
- The CEX likely understates total household income.

The first issue is of concern because the Rothbarth technique estimates child expenditures by examining how adult expenditures are affected by the addition of a child to the household; that is, asking how much of total expenditures is displaced (i.e., transferred from the adults to the children) when a child is added to the household. The precision of the technique would be improved if there were more items that were clearly adult expenses.

The second and third issues are of concern because the support schedule developed for Colorado establishes a "basic" support obligation to which is added the parental share of expenditures for child care and unreimbursed medical expenses. The assumptions used to deal with these limitations are discussed later in this appendix.

The CEX is much like every survey that attempts to capture income information; that is, there is likely to be underreporting or nonreporting of income. Staff at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which administers the survey, suggest that income reported in the CEX is too low relative to expenditures. There are, however, no theoretically-based methods to adjust income for this problem and so no adjustment is applied.

Child Expenditures as a Proportion of Net Income

Using the Rothbarth estimation technique and CEX data from 1980-86, David Betson computed child expenditures for 1, 2 and 3-child households. These expenditures are related to total consumption spending in the expression EC/C, where EC = expenditures on children and C = total consumption expenditures. In order to estimate EC as a proportion of net income (NI), the relationship between NI and C must be computed. This can be done from the CEX because of the detailed itemization of expenditures.

Under the approach used to develop the income shares model, net income is computed independently using CEX data on gross income (GI) and on itemized deductions for (1) federal, state and local taxes, including personal property taxes; (2) social security (FICA) taxes; and (3) union dues, which are considered to be mandatory employment expenses. Thus,

$$NI = GI - taxes - FICA - union\ dues$$

In relation to consumption, net income is greater by the amount of spending that is not related to consumption. This includes, for example, spending on contributions, savings, personal insurance and pensions. Included in the category of savings are principal payments on a home mortgage (interest payments are counted as household consumption) and changes in net worth (i.e., net change in assets - net change in liabilities).

For low income households, consumption expenditures may exceed the net income figure derived by subtracting taxes and other items from gross income. Thus, consumption as a proportion of net income (C/NI) exceeds 100 percent. In these instances, the C/NI ratio is set at 1.0. For example, in Betson's calculations, consumption expenditures exceeded net income for the lowest four income ranges (i.e., all households with annual net incomes below $37,057 per year in May 2001 dollars). This outcome may be partially related to reported difficulties of measuring income in the CEX as discussed above. As shown in Table I-1 below, the measured ratio of consumption expenditures to net income ranged from 3.5 for households with annual net incomes less than $10,587 to 0.627 for households with annual net incomes above $132,352.

Total consumption expenditures are related to net income by the expression C/NI. Expenditures on children are related to consumption by the expression EC/C.

Multiplying the two expressions provides a ratio of child expenditures to net income (EC/NI).

$$EC/C \times C/NI = EC/NI$$

Table I-1

NET INCOME AND CONSUMPTION AT SELECTED NET INCOME INTERVALS

Net Income Interval (2001 $)	Income Midpoint (1983 $)	Number of Observations	Consumption Spending (C) (1983)	C/NI
less than $10,587	$2,966	184	$10,387	3.502
$10,588 - $15,880	$7,415	235	$12,042	1.624
$15,881 - $21,174	$10,381	374	$14,669	1.413
$21,175 - $26,467	$13,348	513	$15,136	1.134
$26,468 - $31,762	$16,314	612	$17,162	1.052
$31,763 - $37,056	$19,280	709	$19,280	1.000
$37,057 - $42,349	$22,246	727	$21,067	0.947
$42,350 - $47,645	$25,212	781	$22,716	0.901
$47,646 - $52,939	$28,178	704	$23,867	0.847
$52,940 - $63,527	$32,627	1211	$27,113	0.831
$63,528 - $74,115	$38,560	846	$31,002	0.804
$74,116 - $84,704	$44,492	547	$34,526	0.776
$84,705 - $95,291	$50,424	361	$37,768	0.749
$95,292 - $105,880	$56,356	219	$40,689	0.722
$105,881 - $132,351	$66,738	284	$46,716	0.700
$132,352 or more	$88,984	212	$55,793	0.627

Treatment of Selected Factors

Specific questions have been raised in other states that have incorporated the new Rothbarth/Betson estimates about the treatment of various types of expenditures. Specifically, there have been questions about adjustments for (1) teenage clothing; (2) child care; (3) medical expenses; (4) durable goods, particularly housing; and (5) savings.

Teenage Clothing

Clothing expenditures in the CEX for children beyond the age of 15 years are classified with other adult clothing expenditures. Therefore, it is necessary to estimate expenditures for 16-18 year old children based on clothing expenditure data for other children. The Rothbarth clothing cost estimates for teenagers get smaller as the child ages and actually are negative for 16-18 year old children. To correct for this anomaly, Betson assumed that the costs for children ages 13-18 years were the same as the costs for a 12 year old child.

Child Care

The current Colorado support schedule and the Rothbarth version of the model presented in this report exclude the costs of child care. Instead, in the child support calculation, the actual costs are prorated between the parents based on their relative proportions of net income and added to the basic support obligation. There are several reasons for this approach:

- They represent a large variable expenditure and are not incurred by all households; usually only in households with a working custodial parent and one or more young children.

- Where child care costs occur, they generally represent a large proportion of total child expenditures, particularly in households with children under 6 years of age.

- Treating child care costs separately maximizes the custodial parent's marginal benefits of working. If not treated separately, the economic benefits of working are reduced substantially. One of the principles incorporated into the Income Shares model is that the method of computing a child support obligation should not be a deterrent to participation in the work force.

Since the CEX itemizes child care expenditures, an adjustment can be made directly to EC/C. For example, Table I-3 at the end of this appendix shows that for two-child households in the $31,763-$37,056 income range, EC/C = 36.78 percent. Child care (CC) as a proportion of consumption for that same income range is 2.02 percent (1.01 percent x 2 children). For this income range, a revised EC/C which excludes child care costs is:

$$\text{Revised EC/C} = 36.78 - 2.02 = 34.76 \text{ percent}$$

Medical Expenses

Like expenses for child care, the current Colorado support schedule and the Rothbarth version of the model presented in this report exclude the child's share of costs for some medical expenses, specifically including the costs of health insurance premiums and

extraordinary, or unreimbursed medical expenses. There are two principal reasons these costs are excluded from the model:

- Federal regulations (45 CFR §306.51) require that the obligor carry health insurance that covers the child if available through the employer at a reasonable cost.

- Unreimbursed medical expenses (i.e., those not covered by or that exceed insurance reimbursement) are highly variable across households and can constitute a large proportion of expenditures on a child. Orthodontia, psychiatric therapy, asthma treatments, and extended physical therapy may be among the expenses not covered.

Deciding what proportion of unreimbursed medical expenses might be considered extraordinary is difficult. We have elected to assume that some unreimbursed medical expenses (e.g., non-prescription medications, well visits to doctors) should be considered routine and not extraordinary. For the purposes of estimating support proportions, extraordinary medical expenses are defined as the amount of expenditures that exceed $250 per family member. This amount, deflated to 1983 dollars, was subtracted from the reported costs of unreimbursed medical expenses in computing the proportion of medical expenses that should be considered extraordinary.

While the CEX itemizes unreimbursed medical expenses and health insurance premium costs, it does not allocate expenses to individual household members. Thus, a method must be developed for excluding those expenditures from EC/C. There are two steps in this process. First, the child's share of those medical expenses (M) must be determined. That calculation assumes that the child's share is the same as his/her share of all household expenditures (EC/C). Thus, for a two-child household in the $31,763-$37,056 net annual income range, the child's share of these expenses would be 36.78 percent (i.e., EC/C for two children) of 2.42 percent (i.e., medical expenses as a proportion of consumption for a household in that income range). The children's share of medical expenses is therefore 0.89 percent of consumption expenditures. This proportion is subtracted from EC/C to arrive at an adjusted EC/C.

Revised EC/C = 36.78 - 0.89 = 35.89 percent

Durable Goods

The largest durable goods expenditures are for housing and transportation. Housing costs are treated in the following manner:

- For housing that is owned or being purchased: only taxes and interest payments are counted as expenditures. Payments of principal are counted as savings.

- For housing that is rented: all rental costs are counted as consumption expenditures.

The purchase price of an automobile is not counted as an expenditure, however the interest payments made on an automobile loan are counted. This approach may underestimate total expenditures, particularly in the situation where the automobile is purchased for cash. The ideal approach to counting such a purchase would be to include as consumption the rental value of the automobile, not the net purchase price. The rental value, however, cannot be defined by the data.

With regard to other durable goods (e.g., television, toaster oven), their purchase prices are counted as consumption expenditures. The interest payments on consumer debt associated with those purchases are also counted as expenditures, since there is no way to link interest payments to individual purchases. Therefore, there is some double counting of expenditures for these durable goods items.

Savings

Savings are not counted as consumption expenditures. Rather, they are counted as residual expenditures; that is, part of all non-consumption spending which is the difference between net income and consumption. Income specifically itemized as savings and retirement contributions fall into this residual category. Also, as noted above, the category includes principal payments on home mortgages and the purchase price of automobiles. Since savings are a residual and therefore not calculated independently, there is no implicit savings rate that is applied to the calculation of expenditures on children as a proportion of net income.

Effect of Adjustments on Proportional Expenditures

Table I-4 at the end of this appendix illustrates for two children how adjustments for child care expenditures and medical expenses (health insurance and unreimbursed medical costs) are factored into the computation of a proportion that relates expenditures on children to net income. The table uses a two-child household as an example, but the same procedure was applied to one and three-child households using the information presented in Table I-3. Thus, for two-child households in $31,763-$37,056 annual income range, child expenditures were estimated at 36.78 percent of consumption expenditures (EC/C). Child care (CC/C = 2.02 percent of household consumption expenditures) and medical expenses attributable to the child (M/C = 0.89 percent of household consumption expenditures) were subtracted from EC/C. This new amount (33.87 percent) was multiplied by the ratio of household consumption to net income (C/NI = 1.00) of that net income range. The resulting figureXEC*/NI = 33.87 percentX relates child expenditures to net income for the $31,763-$37,056 net annual income range.

Adjustments for the Number of Children

Betson's estimates of child expenditures for one, two, and three-child households are based on actual household income and expenditure data for 8,519 two-parent families with at least one child under 18 years of age. He did not compute proportions for households with greater numbers of children because of the small sample sizes in the database. Betson computed his proportions for one, two and three-child households in the following manner:

- Take the midpoint of the annual net income ranges expressed in May 2001 dollars and deflate the amount to 1983 dollars by the Consumer Price Index (1.777/0.996 = 1.784). The top interval uses the average net income ($132,352 in 2001 dollars) of households in that interval rather than the midpoint.

- Multiply the net income midpoint by the average ratio of consumption expenditures to net income. For income ranges where the ratio exceeded 1.0, expenditures were assumed to equal net income.

- Take the level of annual expenditures and determine what proportion is spent on one, two and three children. Using his Rothbarth estimates, Betson computed the average percentage spent over all the years the children were with their parents. That is, for one child he computed the average over 18 years. For two and three-child households, he assumed that the children differed in age by two years. Thus, for two-child households, he computed the average over a 16-year period when both children were in the household. Similarly, for three-child households, he computed the average over 14 years.

Adjustments to these data were necessary to extend the support proportions for one, two, and three children to four, five, and six-child households. However, there were no clear guides about how to accomplish this task. Based on a comparison of the Espenshade and Rothbarth parameters, however, we observed that on average the Rothbarth parameters produced estimates that were about 83 percent of those produced using the Espenshade parameters. For example, Espenshade's estimates showed a 55 percent increase in child expenditures as a second child was added to the household and a 25 percent increase for the addition of a third child. Betson's Rothbarth estimates showed an average 47 percent increase with the addition of a second child and a 20 percent increase with the addition of a third child. We assumed there would be an equivalent difference between the Espenshade and Rothbarth proportions as the number of children in the household increased. Based on this assumption, Betson's findings were extended to four, five and six-child households using the multipliers shown in Table I-2 below.

Table I-2
EXTENDING THE ROTHBARTH SUPPORT PROPORTIONS TO FOUR, FIVE AND SIX-CHILD HOUSEHOLDS

Number of Children	Espenshade Increase (As % of 3-Child Proportion)[1]	Rothbarth Increase Computation	Rothbarth Multipliers
4	12.74%	12.74% x .827[2] = 10.5%	1.105 x 3 child proportion
5	22.93%	(22.93%-12.74%) x .827 = 8.4%	1.084 x 4 child proportion
6	31.42%	(31.42%-22.93%) x .827 = 7.0%	1.070 x 5 child proportion

[1]Development of Guidelines for Child Support Orders: Final Report, p.II-37.
[2]For one to three children, the Rothbarth parameters yield increases in child-rearing expenditures as a proportion of net income that average about 82.7 percent of the increase in proportions yielded by the Espenshade parameters.

The multipliers were used as constants for all income ranges. The decreasing size of the multiplier as the number of children increases reflects two phenomena: (1) economies of scale as more children are added to the household (e.g., sharing of household items); and (2) reallocation of expenditures. The reallocation occurs as adults reduce their share of expenditures to provide for more children and as each child's share of expenditures is reduced to accommodate the needs of additional children. That is, as there are more people to share the economic pie, the share for each family member must decrease.

TABLE OF SUPPORT PROPORTIONS

The result of the computations and adjustments discussed above is a table of support proportions that relates child expenditures in one to six-child households to various levels of net income. These relationships are displayed in Table I-5 at the end of this appendix.

Adjusting Income Brackets

The data Betson used for his computations were from the time period 1980 through 1986. The database included both nominal and constant dollar amounts, with the base period being May 1993. In order to develop a table of support proportions aligned to 2001 income ranges, Betson used a Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) inflator and applied it to the 1983 incomes on the database.

Computing Marginal Proportions

The table of support proportions shown in Table I-5 links the proportion of net income spent on one to six children to different annual net income ranges. The proportions, however, are meant to apply only at the midpoints of each income range. In order to obtain a smooth transition in support obligations between income ranges, marginal

proportions were computed. This adjustment eliminates notches in support obligations that would otherwise be created as parents move from one income range to another.

For example, assume we have two, two-child households, one at the $31,763-$37,056 net annual range and the second at the next highest range ($37,057-$42,349). The proportion of net income spent on the two children in the lower income household is estimated to be 33.87 percent. The comparable proportion in the higher income household is estimated to be 32.25 percent. If actual income in the first household were $37,000 per year, the total support obligation would be $12,532 annually ($37,000 x .3387). If actual income in the second household were $37,100 per year, the total annual support obligation would be $12,076 per year ($37,100 x .3255); $456 less per year than the support obligation in the lower income household. The use of marginal proportions between the midpoints of income ranges eliminates this effect and creates a smooth increase in the total support obligation as household income increases.

The marginal proportions between income midpoints are established by computing the support obligation at the two midpoints and dividing the difference in the support obligation amounts by the income difference between the two midpoints. For example, the marginal proportion between the midpoints of the above income ranges, $33,409 and $38,550 net income for two-child households, would be computed in the following manner:

	Annual Net Income Ranges	
Income midpoints	$34,410	$39,703
Midpoint difference	$5,293	
Support proportion	33.87%	32.25%
Support obligation	$11,655	$12,804
Obligation difference	$1,149	
Marginal proportion	21.73%	

Using the example above of one two-child household with $37,000 and another with $37,100 of annual net income, support obligations using the marginal proportion approach results in a annual support obligation for the lower income household of $12,217 ($1,018 per child per month) compared to $12,239 for the higher income household ($1,020 per child per month).

Translating Gross to Net Income

Since the table of support proportions is defined in terms of net income, it can be applied regardless of how tax structures change. To use the table to develop a schedule of support obligations, however, requires that the tax structure be defined so that net income can be calculated. It would, of course, be possible to discard the support schedule and use the table of support proportions to compute a support obligation for each individual household. This approach would be able to accommodate the unique tax situation of each household. Yet, it would also involve complexities in terms of the time required to gather all the relevant information and the staff to administer the process.

The support schedule defined in this report represents a general approach to computing support obligations that can be applied quickly and easily. As with other general approaches, however, it has limitations, the greatest being that it requires assumptions about how to measure gross income and how to estimate net income from a given gross income.

Measuring Gross Income

The assumptions made about gross income are that it is all taxable and that it is taxable at the same rate. That is, all income is treated as if it is earned income subject to federal and state and local withholding and FICA taxes. Tax rates prevailing in 2001, including tax reform changes for wages paid after June 30, 2001, were used to convert gross income to net.

The following sources and assumptions were used to estimate taxes for a given gross income. The percentage tax schedule used by employers to withhold income tax and FICA was the basis for calculating withholding.

- Using the employer schedule, taxes are computed assuming (1) all income is earned by the obligor (i.e., the tax rates for a single person are used); and (2) two withholding allowances, based on instructions in the employer tax guide. (The use of two withholding allowances simulates the effect of one standard deduction and one exemption allowed when filing personal income tax returns). Income tax and FICA rates defined in the 2001 employer schedule were used to estimate total taxes on a given gross income.

- State income taxes are computed also using the employer schedule. One withholding exemption and the standard deduction were assumed. The 2000 Colorado Wage Withholding Tables (revised October 2000) is used to compute taxes on a given gross income.

- Beginning in calendar year 1994, the Earned Income Tax Credit is available to single wage earners. The credit applies only to low income wage earners and only affects gross incomes up to about $800 per month. Thus, its inclusion does not substantially affect net income, as shown in Appendix III.

Impact of Assumptions on Net Income

If anything, the generalized approach to computing net income from gross income underestimates total household net income. The reason is that accounting for the income of two parents and/or additional exemptions for children reduces total income taxes and thus increases net income. The result is that total support obligations using the table of support proportions are usually higher when an attempt is made to accommodate the actual tax situation of individual households.

Table I-3
PARENTAL EXPENDITURES ON CHILDREN

Net Income Ranges	Consumption as a % of Net Income	Expenditures on Children as a % of Total Consumption Expenditures (Rothbarth Parameters)			Child Care $ as a % of Consumption (per child)	Medical $ as a % of Consumption
		One Child	Two Children	Three Children		
less than $10,587	350.2%	25.64%	37.82%	45.26%	.62%	1.73%
$10,588 - $15,880	162.4%	25.50%	37.57%	44.95%	.70%	1.42%
$15,881 - $21,174	141.3%	25.33%	37.29%	44.58%	.66%	1.88%
$21,175 - $26,467	113.4%	25.21%	37.09%	44.34%	.87%	2.70%
$26,468 - $31,762	105.2%	25.11%	36.92%	44.12%	1.04%	2.60%
$31,763 - $37,056	100.0%	25.03%	36.78%	43.94%	1.01%	2.42%
$37,057 - $42,349	94.7%	24.98%	36.70%	43.84%	.85%	2.57%
$42,350 - $47,645	90.1%	24.94%	36.64%	43.76%	1.18%	2.35%
$47,646 - $52,939	84.7%	24.91%	36.60%	43.71%	1.13%	2.15%
$52,940 - $63,527	83.1%	24.85%	36.48%	43.56%	1.21%	2.32%
$63,528 - $74,115	80.4%	24.77%	36.36%	43.40%	1.30%	2.12%
$74,116 - $84,704	77.6%	24.71%	36.26%	43.28%	1.20%	2.32%
$84,705 - $95,291	74.9%	24.66%	36.18%	43.17%	1.14%	2.37%
$95,292 - $105,880	72.2%	24.62%	36.10%	43.08%	1.03%	2.04%
$105,881 - $132,351	70.0%	24.50%	35.90%	42.82%	.78%	2.31%
$132,352 or more	62.7%	24.50%	35.90%	42.82%	.90%	2.11%

Table I-4
CHILD EXPENDITURES AS A PROPORTION OF NET INCOME
Based on Betson/Rothbarth Estimates

Net Income Range	EC/C (2 children)	CC/C	M/C	C/NI	EC*/NI
less than $10,587	37.82%	1.24%	0.65%	>1.0	35.93%
$10,588 - $15,880	37.57%	1.40%	0.53%	>1.0	35.64%
$15,881 - $21,174	37.29%	1.32%	0.70%	>1.0	35.27%
$21,175 - $26,467	37.09%	1.74%	1.00%	>1.0	34.35%
$26,468 - $31,762	36.92%	2.08%	0.96%	>1.0	33.88%
$31,763 - $37,056	36.78%	2.02%	0.89%	>1.0	33.87%
$37,057 - $42,349	36.70%	1.70%	0.94%	.947	32.25%
$42,350 - $47,645	36.64%	2.36%	0.86%	.901	30.11%
$47,646 - $52,939	36.60%	2.26%	0.79%	.847	28.42%
$52,940 - $63,527	36.48%	2.42%	0.85%	.831	27.60%
$63,528 - $74,115	36.36%	2.60%	0.77%	.804	26.52%
$74,116 - $84,704	36.26%	2.40%	0.84%	.776	25.62%
$84,705 - $95,291	36.18%	2.28%	0.86%	.749	24.75%
$95,292 - $105,880	36.10%	2.06%	0.74%	.722	24.05%
$105,881 - $132,351	35.90%	1.56%	0.83%	.700	23.46%
$132,352 or more	35.90%	1.80%	0.76%	.627	20.91%

EC/C = Expenditures on children as a proportion of consumption expenditures
CC/C = Child care expenditures as a proportion of consumption expenditures
M/C = Medical expenditures as a proportion of consumption expenditures
C/NI = Consumption expenditures as a function of net income
EC*/NI = Adjusted expenditures on children as a proportion of net income
EC*/NI = (EC/C - CC/C - M/C) x C/NI

Table I-5
TABLE OF SUPPORT PROPORTIONS
Rothbarth Parameters

Net Income Ranges	Number of Children					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
less than $10,587	0.2458	0.3593	0.4262	0.4709	0.5105	0.5462
$10,588 - $15,880	0.2444	0.3564	0.4221	0.4664	0.5056	0.5410
$15,881 - $21,174	0.2419	0.3527	0.4176	0.4615	0.5002	0.5352
$21,175 - $26,467	0.2366	0.3435	0.4053	0.4479	0.4855	0.5195
$26,468 - $31,762	0.2342	0.3388	0.3985	0.4404	0.4774	0.5108
$31,763 - $37,056	0.2341	0.3387	0.3985	0.4403	0.4773	0.5107
$37,057 - $42,349	0.2224	0.3225	0.3803	0.4203	0.4556	0.4875
$42,350 - $47,645	0.2088	0.3011	0.3531	0.3902	0.4230	0.4526
$47,646 - $52,939	0.1969	0.2842	0.3336	0.3686	0.3995	0.4275
$52,940 - $63,527	0.1917	0.2760	0.3234	0.3574	0.3874	0.4145
$63,528 - $74,115	0.1845	0.2652	0.3102	0.3428	0.3715	0.3976
$74,116 - $84,704	0.1780	0.2562	0.3001	0.3316	.3595	0.3847
$84,705 - $95,291	0.1718	0.2475	0.2901	0.3205	0.3474	0.3718
$95,292 - $105,880	0.1667	0.2405	0.2824	0.3120	0.3382	0.3619
$105,881 - $132,351	0.1621	0.2346	0.2764	0.3055	0.3311	0.3543
$132,352 or more	0.1447	0.2091	0.2459	0.2717	0.2945	0.3152

APPENDIX II:
GROSS TO NET INCOME CONVERSION TABLE FOR TAXES

Colorado 2001 Federal and State Taxes Gross to Net Income Conversion Table									
Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
525	-	575	0.00	23.92	0.00	2.39	42.08	15.77	534.23
575	-	625	0.00	20.08	0.00	2.01	45.90	23.81	576.19
625	-	675	0.00	16.25	1.71	1.63	49.73	33.56	616.44
675	-	725	0.00	12.50	4.03	1.25	53.55	43.83	656.17
725	-	775	6.85	8.67	6.34	0.87	57.38	61.03	688.97
775	-	825	14.35	4.83	8.66	0.48	61.20	78.89	721.11
825	-	875	21.85	1.00	10.97	0.10	65.03	96.75	753.25
875	-	925	29.35		13.29		68.85	111.49	788.51
925	-	975	36.85		15.60		72.68	125.13	824.87
975	-	1,025	44.35		17.92		76.50	138.77	861.23
1,025	-	1,075	51.85		20.23		80.33	152.41	897.59
1,075	-	1,125	59.35		22.55		84.15	166.05	933.95
1,125	-	1,175	66.85		24.86		87.98	179.69	970.31
1,175	-	1,225	74.35		27.18		91.80	193.33	1006.67
1,225	-	1,275	81.85		29.49		95.63	206.97	1043.03
1,275	-	1,325	89.35		31.81		99.45	220.61	1079.39
1,325	-	1,375	96.85		34.12		103.28	234.25	1115.75
1,375	-	1,425	104.35		36.44		107.10	247.89	1152.11
1,425	-	1,475	111.85		38.75		110.93	261.53	1188.47
1,475	-	1,525	119.35		41.07		114.75	275.17	1224.83
1,525	-	1,575	126.85		43.38		118.58	288.81	1261.19
1,575	-	1,625	134.35		45.70		122.40	302.45	1297.55
1,625	-	1,675	141.85		48.01		126.23	316.09	1333.91
1,675	-	1,725	149.35		50.33		130.05	329.73	1370.27
1,725	-	1,775	156.85		52.64		133.88	343.37	1406.63
1,775	-	1,825	164.35		54.96		137.70	357.01	1442.99
1,825	-	1,875	171.85		57.27		141.53	370.65	1479.35
1,875	-	1,925	179.35		59.59		145.35	384.29	1515.71
1,925	-	1,975	186.85		61.90		149.18	397.93	1552.07

Colorado 2001 Federal and State Taxes Gross to Net Income Conversion Table									
Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
1,975	-	2,025	194.35		64.22		153.00	411.57	1588.43
2,025	-	2,075	201.85		66.53		156.83	425.21	1624.79
2,075	-	2,125	209.35		68.85		160.65	438.85	1661.15
2,125	-	2,175	216.85		71.16		164.48	452.49	1697.51
2,175	-	2,225	224.35		73.48		168.30	466.13	1733.87
2,225	-	2,275	231.85		75.79		172.13	479.77	1770.23
2,275	-	2,325	239.35		78.11		175.95	493.41	1806.59
2,325	-	2,375	246.85		80.42		179.78	507.05	1842.95
2,375	-	2,425	254.35		82.74		183.60	520.69	1879.31
2,425	-	2,475	261.85		85.05		187.43	534.33	1915.67
2,475	-	2,525	269.35		87.37		191.25	547.97	1952.03
2,525	-	2,575	276.85		89.68		195.08	561.61	1988.39
2,575	-	2,625	284.35		92.00		198.90	575.25	2024.75
2,625	-	2,675	291.85		94.31		202.73	588.89	2061.11
2,675	-	2,725	299.35		96.63		206.55	602.53	2097.47
2,725	-	2,775	306.85		98.94		210.38	616.17	2133.83
2,775	-	2,825	314.35		101.26		214.20	629.81	2170.19
2,825	-	2,875	321.85		103.57		218.03	643.45	2206.55
2,875	-	2,925	332.31		105.89		221.85	660.05	2239.95
2,925	-	2,975	345.81		108.20		225.68	679.69	2270.31
2,975	-	3,025	359.31		110.52		229.50	699.33	2300.67
3,025	-	3,075	372.81		112.83		233.33	718.97	2331.03
3,075	-	3,125	386.31		115.15		237.15	738.61	2361.39
3,125	-	3,175	399.81		117.46		240.98	758.25	2391.75
3,175	-	3,225	413.31		119.78		244.80	777.89	2422.11
3,225	-	3,275	426.81		122.09		248.63	797.53	2452.47
3,275	-	3,325	440.31		124.41		252.45	817.17	2482.83
3,325	-	3,375	453.81		126.72		256.28	836.81	2513.19
3,375	-	3,425	467.31		129.04		260.10	856.45	2543.55

Colorado 2001 Federal and State Taxes Gross to Net Income Conversion Table									
Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
3,425	-	3,475	480.81		131.35		263.93	876.09	2573.91
3,475	-	3,525	494.31		133.67		267.75	895.73	2604.27
3,525	-	3,575	507.81		135.98		271.58	915.37	2634.63
3,575	-	3,625	521.31		138.30		275.40	935.01	2664.99
3,625	-	3,675	534.81		140.61		279.23	954.65	2695.35
3,675	-	3,725	548.31		142.93		283.05	974.29	2725.71
3,725	-	3,775	561.81		145.24		286.88	993.93	2756.07
3,775	-	3,825	575.31		147.56		290.70	1,013.57	2786.43
3,825	-	3,875	588.81		149.87		294.53	1,033.21	2816.79
3,875	-	3,925	602.31		152.19		298.35	1,052.85	2847.15
3,925	-	3,975	615.81		154.50		302.18	1,072.49	2877.51
3,975	-	4,025	629.31		156.82		306.00	1,092.13	2907.87
4,025	-	4,075	642.81		159.13		309.83	1,111.77	2938.23
4,075	-	4,125	656.31		161.45		313.65	1,131.41	2968.59
4,125	-	4,175	669.81		163.76		317.48	1,151.05	2998.95
4,175	-	4,225	683.31		166.08		321.30	1,170.69	3029.31
4,225	-	4,275	696.81		168.39		325.13	1,190.33	3059.67
4,325	-	4,375	710.31		170.71		328.95	1,209.97	3090.03
4,375	-	4,425	723.81		173.02		332.78	1,229.61	3120.39
4,425	-	4,475	737.31		175.34		336.60	1,249.25	3150.75
4,475	-	4,525	750.81		177.65		340.43	1,268.89	3181.11
4,525	-	4,575	764.31		179.97		344.25	1,288.53	3211.47
4,575	-	4,625	777.81		182.28		348.08	1,308.17	3241.83
4,625	-	4,675	791.31		184.60		351.90	1,327.81	3272.19
4,675	-	4,725	804.81		186.91		355.73	1,347.45	3302.55
4,725	-	4,775	818.31		189.23		359.55	1,367.09	3332.91
4,775	-	4,825	831.81		191.54		363.38	1,386.73	3363.27
4,825	-	4,875	845.31		193.86		367.20	1,406.37	3393.63
4,875	-	4,925	858.81		196.17		371.03	1,426.01	3423.99

Colorado
2001 Federal and State Taxes
Gross to Net Income Conversion Table

Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
4,925	-	4,975	872.31		198.49		374.85	1,445.65	3454.35
4,975	-	5,025	885.81		200.80		378.68	1,465.29	3484.71
5,025	-	5,075	899.31		203.12		382.50	1,484.93	3515.07
5,075	-	5,125	912.81		205.43		386.33	1,504.57	3545.43
5,125	-	5,175	926.31		207.75		390.15	1,524.21	3575.79
5,175	-	5,225	939.81		210.06		393.98	1,543.85	3606.15
5,225	-	5,275	953.31		212.38		397.80	1,563.49	3636.51
5,275	-	5,325	966.81		214.69		401.63	1,583.13	3666.87
5,325	-	5,375	980.31		217.01		405.45	1,602.77	3697.23
5,375	-	5,425	993.81		219.32		409.28	1,622.41	3727.59
5,425	-	5,475	1007.31		221.64		413.10	1,642.05	3757.95
5,475	-	5,525	1020.81		223.95		416.93	1,661.69	3788.31
5,525	-	5,575	1034.31		226.27		420.75	1,681.33	3818.67
5,575	-	5,625	1047.81		228.58		424.58	1,700.97	3849.03
5,625	-	5,675	1061.31		230.90		428.40	1,720.61	3879.39
5,675	-	5,725	1074.81		233.21		432.23	1,740.25	3909.75
5,725	-	5,775	1089.32		235.53		436.05	1,760.90	3939.10
5,775	-	5,825	1104.32		237.84		439.88	1,782.04	3967.96
5,825	-	5,875	1119.32		240.16		443.70	1,803.18	3996.82
5,875	-	5,925	1134.32		242.47		447.53	1,824.32	4025.68
5,925	-	5,975	1149.32		244.79		451.35	1,845.46	4054.54
5,975	-	6,025	1164.32		247.10		455.18	1,866.60	4083.40
6,025	-	6,075	1179.32		249.42		459.00	1,887.74	4112.26
6,075	-	6,125	1194.32		251.73		462.83	1,908.88	4141.12
6,125	-	6,175	1209.32		254.05		466.65	1,930.02	4169.98
6,175	-	6,225	1224.32		256.36		470.48	1,951.16	4198.84
6,225	-	6,275	1239.32		258.68		474.30	1,972.30	4227.70
6,275	-	6,325	1254.32		260.99		478.13	1,993.44	4256.56
6,325	-	6,375	1269.32		263.31		481.95	2,014.58	4285.42

Colorado 2001 Federal and State Taxes Gross to Net Income Conversion Table									
Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
6,375	-	6,425	1284.32		265.62		485.78	2,035.72	4314.28
6,425	-	6,475	1299.32		267.94		489.60	2,056.86	4343.14
6,475	-	6,525	1314.32		270.25		493.43	2,078.00	4372.00
6,525	-	6,575	1329.32		272.57		497.25	2,099.14	4400.86
6,575	-	6,625	1344.32		274.88		501.08	2,120.28	4429.72
6,625	-	6,675	1359.32		277.20		504.90	2,141.42	4458.58
6,675	-	6,725	1374.32		279.51		508.73	2,162.56	4487.44
6,725	-	6,775	1389.32		281.83		512.55	2,183.70	4516.30
6,775	-	6,825	1404.32		284.14		513.28	2,201.74	4548.26
6,825	-	6,875	1419.32		286.46		514.00	2,219.78	4580.22
6,875	-	6,925	1434.32		288.77		514.73	2,237.82	4612.18
6,925	-	6,975	1449.32		291.09		515.45	2,255.86	4644.14
6,975	-	7,025	1464.32		293.40		516.18	2,273.90	4676.10
7,025	-	7,075	1479.32		295.72		516.90	2,291.94	4708.06
7,075	-	7,125	1494.32		298.03		517.63	2,309.98	4740.02
7,125	-	7,175	1509.32		300.35		518.35	2,328.02	4771.98
7,175	-	7,225	1524.32		302.66		519.08	2,346.06	4803.94
7,225	-	7,275	1539.32		304.98		519.80	2,364.10	4835.90
7,275	-	7,325	1554.32		307.29		520.53	2,382.14	4867.86
7,325	-	7,375	1569.32		309.61		521.25	2,400.18	4899.82
7,375	-	7,425	1584.32		311.92		521.98	2,418.22	4931.78
7,425	-	7,475	1599.32		314.24		522.70	2,436.26	4963.74
7,475	-	7,525	1614.32		316.55		523.43	2,454.30	4995.70
7,525	-	7,575	1629.32		318.87		524.15	2,472.34	5027.66
7,575	-	7,625	1644.32		321.18		524.88	2,490.38	5059.62
7,625	-	7,675	1659.32		323.50		525.60	2,508.42	5091.58
7,675	-	7,725	1674.32		325.81		526.33	2,526.46	5123.54
7,725	-	7,775	1689.32		328.13		527.05	2,544.50	5155.50
7,775	-	7,825	1704.32		330.44		527.78	2,562.54	5187.46

Colorado
2001 Federal and State Taxes
Gross to Net Income Conversion Table

Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
7,825	-	7,875	1719.32		332.76		528.50	2,580.58	5219.42
7,875	-	7,925	1734.32		335.07		529.23	2,598.62	5251.38
7,925	-	7,975	1749.32		337.39		529.95	2,616.66	5283.34
7,975	-	8,025	1764.32		339.70		530.68	2,634.70	5315.30
8,025	-	8,075	1779.32		342.02		531.40	2,652.74	5347.26
8,075	-	8,125	1794.32		344.33		532.13	2,670.78	5379.22
8,125	-	8,175	1809.32		346.65		532.85	2,688.82	5411.18
8,175	-	8,225	1824.32		348.96		533.58	2,706.86	5443.14
8,225	-	8,275	1839.32		351.28		534.30	2,724.90	5475.10
8,275	-	8,325	1854.32		353.59		535.03	2,742.94	5507.06
8,325	-	8,375	1869.32		355.91		535.75	2,760.98	5539.02
8,375	-	8,425	1884.32		358.22		536.48	2,779.02	5570.98
8,425	-	8,475	1899.32		360.54		537.20	2,797.06	5602.94
8,475	-	8,525	1914.32		362.85		537.93	2,815.10	5634.90
8,525	-	8,575	1929.32		365.17		538.65	2,833.14	5666.86
8,575	-	8,625	1944.32		367.48		539.38	2,851.18	5698.82
8,625	-	8,675	1959.32		369.80		540.10	2,869.22	5730.78
8,675	-	8,725	1974.32		372.11		540.83	2,887.26	5762.74
8,725	-	8,775	1989.32		374.43		541.55	2,905.30	5794.70
8,775	-	8,825	2004.32		376.74		542.28	2,923.34	5826.66
8,825	-	8,875	2019.32		379.06		543.00	2,941.38	5858.62
8,875	-	8,925	2034.32		381.37		543.73	2,959.42	5890.58
8,925	-	8,975	2049.32		383.69		544.45	2,977.46	5922.54
8,975	-	9,025	2064.32		386.00		545.18	2,995.50	5954.50
9,025	-	9,075	2079.32		388.32		545.90	3,013.54	5986.46
9,075	-	9,125	2094.32		390.63		546.63	3,031.58	6018.42
9,125	-	9,175	2109.32		392.95		547.35	3,049.62	6050.38
9,175	-	9,225	2124.32		395.26		548.08	3,067.66	6082.34
9,225	-	9,275	2139.32		397.58		548.80	3,085.70	6114.30

Colorado 2001 Federal and State Taxes Gross to Net Income Conversion Table									
Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
9,275	-	9,325	2154.32		399.89		549.53	3,103.74	6146.26
9,325	-	9,375	2169.32		402.21		550.25	3,121.78	6178.22
9,375	-	9,425	2184.32		404.52		550.98	3,139.82	6210.18
9,425	-	9,475	2199.32		406.84		551.70	3,157.86	6242.14
9,475	-	9,525	2214.32		409.15		552.43	3,175.90	6274.10
9,525	-	9,575	2229.32		411.47		553.15	3,193.94	6306.06
9,575	-	9,625	2244.32		413.78		553.88	3,211.98	6338.02
9,625	-	9,675	2259.32		416.10		554.60	3,230.02	6369.98
9,675	-	9,725	2274.32		418.41		555.33	3,248.06	6401.94
9,725	-	9,775	2289.32		420.73		556.05	3,266.10	6433.90
9,775	-	9,825	2304.32		423.04		556.78	3,284.14	6465.86
9,825	-	9,875	2319.32		425.36		557.50	3,302.18	6497.82
9,875	-	9,925	2334.32		427.67		558.23	3,320.22	6529.78
9,925	-	9,975	2349.32		429.99		558.95	3,338.26	6561.74
9,975	-	10,025	2364.32		432.30		559.68	3,356.30	6593.70
10,025	-	10,075	2379.32		434.62		560.40	3,374.34	6625.66
10,075	-	10,125	2394.32		436.93		561.13	3,392.38	6657.62
10,125	-	10,175	2409.32		439.25		561.85	3,410.42	6689.58
10,175	-	10,225	2424.32		441.56		562.58	3,428.46	6721.54
10,225	-	10,275	2439.32		443.88		563.30	3,446.50	6753.50
10,275	-	10,325	2454.32		446.19		564.03	3,464.54	6785.46
10,325	-	10,375	2469.32		448.51		564.75	3,482.58	6817.42
10,375	-	10,425	2484.32		450.82		565.48	3,500.62	6849.38
10,425	-	10,475	2499.32		453.14		566.20	3,518.66	6881.34
10,475	-	10,525	2514.32		455.45		566.93	3,536.70	6913.30
10,525	-	10,575	2529.32		457.77		567.65	3,554.74	6945.26
10,575	-	10,625	2544.32		460.08		568.38	3,572.78	6977.22
10,625	-	10,675	2559.32		462.40		569.10	3,590.82	7009.18
10,675	-	10,725	2574.32		464.71		569.83	3,608.86	7041.14

Colorado 2001 Federal and State Taxes Gross to Net Income Conversion Table									
Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
10,725	-	10,775	2589.32		467.03		570.55	3,626.90	7073.10
10,775	-	10,825	2604.32		469.34		571.28	3,644.94	7105.06
10,825	-	10,875	2619.32		471.66		572.00	3,662.98	7137.02
10,875	-	10,925	2634.32		473.97		572.73	3,681.02	7168.98
10,925	-	10,975	2649.32		476.29		573.45	3,699.06	7200.94
10,975	-	11,025	2664.32		478.60		574.18	3,717.10	7232.90
11,025	-	11,075	2679.32		480.92		574.90	3,735.14	7264.86
11,075	-	11,125	2694.32		483.23		575.63	3,753.18	7296.82
11,125	-	11,175	2709.32		485.55		576.35	3,771.22	7328.78
11,175	-	11,225	2724.32		487.86		577.08	3,789.26	7360.74
11,225	-	11,275	2739.32		490.18		577.80	3,807.30	7392.70
11,275	-	11,325	2754.32		492.49		578.53	3,825.34	7424.66
11,325	-	11,375	2769.32		494.81		579.25	3,843.38	7456.62
11,375	-	11,425	2784.32		497.12		579.98	3,861.42	7488.58
11,425	-	11,475	2799.32		499.44		580.70	3,879.46	7520.54
11,475	-	11,525	2814.32		501.75		581.43	3,897.50	7552.50
11,525	-	11,575	2829.32		504.07		582.15	3,915.54	7584.46
11,575	-	11,625	2844.32		506.38		582.88	3,933.58	7616.42
11,625	-	11,675	2859.32		508.70		583.60	3,951.62	7648.38
11,675	-	11,725	2874.32		511.01		584.33	3,969.66	7680.34
11,725	-	11,775	2889.32		513.33		585.05	3,987.70	7712.30
11,775	-	11,825	2904.32		515.64		585.78	4,005.74	7744.26
11,825	-	11,875	2919.32		517.96		586.50	4,023.78	7776.22
11,875	-	11,925	2934.32		520.27		587.23	4,041.82	7808.18
11,925	-	11,975	2949.32		522.59		587.95	4,059.86	7840.14
11,975	-	12,025	2964.32		524.90		588.68	4,077.90	7872.10
12,025	-	12,075	2979.32		527.22		589.40	4,095.94	7904.06
12,075	-	12,125	2996.00		529.53		590.13	4,115.66	7934.34
12,125	-	12,175	3013.50		531.85		590.85	4,136.20	7963.80

Colorado
2001 Federal and State Taxes
Gross to Net Income Conversion Table

Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
12,175	-	12,225	3031.00		534.16		591.58	4,156.74	7993.26
12,225	-	12,275	3048.50		536.48		592.30	4,177.28	8022.72
12,275	-	12,325	3066.00		538.79		593.03	4,197.82	8052.18
12,325	-	12,375	3083.50		541.11		593.75	4,218.36	8081.64
12,375	-	12,425	3101.00		543.42		594.48	4,238.90	8111.10
12,425	-	12,475	3118.50		545.74		595.20	4,259.44	8140.56
12,475	-	12,525	3136.00		548.05		595.93	4,279.98	8170.02
12,525	-	12,575	3153.50		550.37		596.65	4,300.52	8199.48
12,575	-	12,625	3171.00		552.68		597.38	4,321.06	8228.94
12,625	-	12,675	3188.50		555.00		598.10	4,341.60	8258.40
12,675	-	12,725	3206.00		557.31		598.83	4,362.14	8287.86
12,725	-	12,775	3223.50		559.63		599.55	4,382.68	8317.32
12,775	-	12,825	3241.00		561.94		600.28	4,403.22	8346.78
12,825	-	12,875	3258.50		564.26		601.00	4,423.76	8376.24
12,875	-	12,925	3276.00		566.57		601.73	4,444.30	8405.70
12,925	-	12,975	3293.50		568.89		602.45	4,464.84	8435.16
12,975	-	13,025	3311.00		571.20		603.18	4,485.38	8464.62
13,025	-	13,075	3328.50		573.52		603.90	4,505.92	8494.08
13,075	-	13,125	3346.00		575.83		604.63	4,526.46	8523.54
13,125	-	13,175	3363.50		578.15		605.35	4,547.00	8553.00
13,175	-	13,225	3381.00		580.46		606.08	4,567.54	8582.46
13,225	-	13,275	3398.50		582.78		606.80	4,588.08	8611.92
13,275	-	13,325	3416.00		585.09		607.53	4,608.62	8641.38
13,325	-	13,375	3433.50		587.41		608.25	4,629.16	8670.84
13,375	-	13,425	3451.00		589.72		608.98	4,649.70	8700.30
13,425	-	13,475	3468.50		592.04		609.70	4,670.24	8729.76
13,475	-	13,525	3486.00		594.35		610.43	4,690.78	8759.22
13,525	-	13,575	3503.50		596.67		611.15	4,711.32	8788.68
13,575	-	13,625	3521.00		598.98		611.88	4,731.86	8818.14

Colorado
2001 Federal and State Taxes
Gross to Net Income Conversion Table

Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
13,625	-	13,675	3538.50		601.30		612.60	4,752.40	8847.60
13,675	-	13,725	3556.00		603.61		613.33	4,772.94	8877.06
13,725	-	13,775	3573.50		605.93		614.05	4,793.48	8906.52
13,775	-	13,825	3591.00		608.24		614.78	4,814.02	8935.98
13,825	-	13,875	3608.50		610.56		615.50	4,834.56	8965.44
13,875	-	13,925	3626.00		612.87		616.23	4,855.10	8994.90
13,925	-	13,975	3643.50		615.19		616.95	4,875.64	9024.36
13,975	-	14,025	3661.00		617.50		617.68	4,896.18	9053.82
14,025	-	14,075	3678.50		619.82		618.40	4,916.72	9083.28
14,075	-	14,125	3696.00		622.13		619.13	4,937.26	9112.74
14,125	-	14,175	3713.50		624.45		619.85	4,957.80	9142.20
14,175	-	14,225	3731.00		626.76		620.58	4,978.34	9171.66
14,225	-	14,275	3748.50		629.08		621.30	4,998.88	9201.12
14,275	-	14,325	3766.00		631.39		622.03	5,019.42	9230.58
14,325	-	14,375	3783.50		633.71		622.75	5,039.96	9260.04
14,375	-	14,425	3801.00		636.02		623.48	5,060.50	9289.50
14,425	-	14,475	3818.50		638.34		624.20	5,081.04	9318.96
14,475	-	14,525	3836.00		640.65		624.93	5,101.58	9348.42
14,525	-	14,575	3853.50		642.97		625.65	5,122.12	9377.88
14,575	-	14,625	3871.00		645.28		626.38	5,142.66	9407.34
14,625	-	14,675	3888.50		647.60		627.10	5,163.20	9436.80
14,675	-	14,725	3906.00		649.91		627.83	5,183.74	9466.26
14,725	-	14,775	3923.50		652.23		628.55	5,204.28	9495.72
14,775	-	14,825	3941.00		654.54		629.28	5,224.82	9525.18
14,825	-	14,875	3958.50		656.86		630.00	5,245.36	9554.64
14,875	-	14,925	3976.00		659.17		630.73	5,265.90	9584.10
14,925	-	14,975	3993.50		661.49		631.45	5,286.44	9613.56
14,975	-	15,025	4011.00		663.80		632.18	5,306.98	9643.02
15,025	-	15,075	4028.50		666.12		632.90	5,327.52	9672.48

Colorado
2001 Federal and State Taxes
Gross to Net Income Conversion Table

Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
15,075	-	15,125	4046.00		668.43		633.63	5,348.06	9701.94
15,125	-	15,175	4063.50		670.75		634.35	5,368.60	9731.40
15,175	-	15,225	4081.00		673.06		635.08	5,389.14	9760.86
15,225	-	15,275	4098.50		675.38		635.80	5,409.68	9790.32
15,275	-	15,325	4116.00		677.69		636.53	5,430.22	9819.78
15,325	-	15,375	4133.50		680.01		637.25	5,450.76	9849.24
15,375	-	15,425	4151.00		682.32		637.98	5,471.30	9878.70
15,425	-	15,475	4168.50		684.64		638.70	5,491.84	9908.16
15,475	-	15,525	4186.00		686.95		639.43	5,512.38	9937.62
15,525	-	15,575	4203.50		689.27		640.15	5,532.92	9967.08
15,575	-	15,625	4221.00		691.58		640.88	5,553.46	9996.54
15,625	-	15,675	4238.50		693.90		641.60	5,574.00	10026.00
15,675	-	15,725	4256.00		696.21		642.33	5,594.54	10055.46
15,725	-	15,775	4273.50		698.53		643.05	5,615.08	10084.92
15,775	-	15,825	4291.00		700.84		643.78	5,635.62	10114.38
15,825	-	15,875	4308.50		703.16		644.50	5,656.16	10143.84
15,875	-	15,925	4326.00		705.47		645.23	5,676.70	10173.30
15,925	-	15,975	4343.50		707.79		645.95	5,697.24	10202.76
15,975	-	16,025	4361.00		710.10		646.68	5,717.78	10232.22
16,025	-	16,075	4378.50		712.42		647.40	5,738.32	10261.68
16,075	-	16,125	4396.00		714.73		648.13	5,758.86	10291.14
16,125	-	16,175	4413.50		717.05		648.85	5,779.40	10320.60
16,175	-	16,225	4431.00		719.36		649.58	5,799.94	10350.06
16,225	-	16,275	4448.50		721.68		650.30	5,820.48	10379.52
16,275	-	16,325	4466.00		723.99		651.03	5,841.02	10408.98
16,325	-	16,375	4483.50		726.31		651.75	5,861.56	10438.44
16,375	-	16,425	4501.00		728.62		652.48	5,882.10	10467.90
16,425	-	16,475	4518.50		730.94		653.20	5,902.64	10497.36
16,475	-	16,525	4536.00		733.25		653.93	5,923.18	10526.82

Colorado
2001 Federal and State Taxes
Gross to Net Income Conversion Table

Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
16,525	-	16,575	4553.50		735.57		654.65	5,943.72	10556.28
16,575	-	16,625	4571.00		737.88		655.38	5,964.26	10585.74
16,625	-	16,675	4588.50		740.20		656.10	5,984.80	10615.20
16,675	-	16,725	4606.00		742.51		656.83	6,005.34	10644.66
16,725	-	16,775	4623.50		744.83		657.55	6,025.88	10674.12
16,775	-	16,825	4641.00		747.14		658.28	6,046.42	10703.58
16,825	-	16,875	4658.50		749.46		659.00	6,066.96	10733.04
16,875	-	16,925	4676.00		751.77		659.73	6,087.50	10762.50
16,925	-	16,975	4693.50		754.09		660.45	6,108.04	10791.96
16,975	-	17,025	4711.00		756.40		661.18	6,128.58	10821.42
17,025	-	17,075	4728.50		758.72		661.90	6,149.12	10850.88
17,075	-	17,125	4746.00		761.03		662.63	6,169.66	10880.34
17,125	-	17,175	4763.50		763.35		663.35	6,190.20	10909.80
17,175	-	17,225	4781.00		765.66		664.08	6,210.74	10939.26
17,225	-	17,275	4798.50		767.98		664.80	6,231.28	10968.72
17,275	-	17,325	4816.00		770.29		665.53	6,251.82	10998.18
17,325	-	17,375	4833.50		772.61		666.25	6,272.36	11027.64
17,375	-	17,425	4851.00		774.92		666.98	6,292.90	11057.10
17,425	-	17,475	4868.50		777.24		667.70	6,313.44	11086.56
17,475	-	17,525	4886.00		779.55		668.43	6,333.98	11116.02
17,525	-	17,575	4903.50		781.87		669.15	6,354.52	11145.48
17,575	-	17,625	4921.00		784.18		669.88	6,375.06	11174.94
17,625	-	17,675	4938.50		786.50		670.60	6,395.60	11204.40
17,675	-	17,725	4956.00		788.81		671.33	6,416.14	11233.86
17,725	-	17,775	4973.50		791.13		672.05	6,436.68	11263.32
17,775	-	17,825	4991.00		793.44		672.78	6,457.22	11292.78
17,825	-	17,875	5008.50		795.76		673.50	6,477.76	11322.24
17,875	-	17,925	5026.00		798.07		674.23	6,498.30	11351.70
17,925	-	17,975	5043.50		800.39		674.95	6,518.84	11381.16

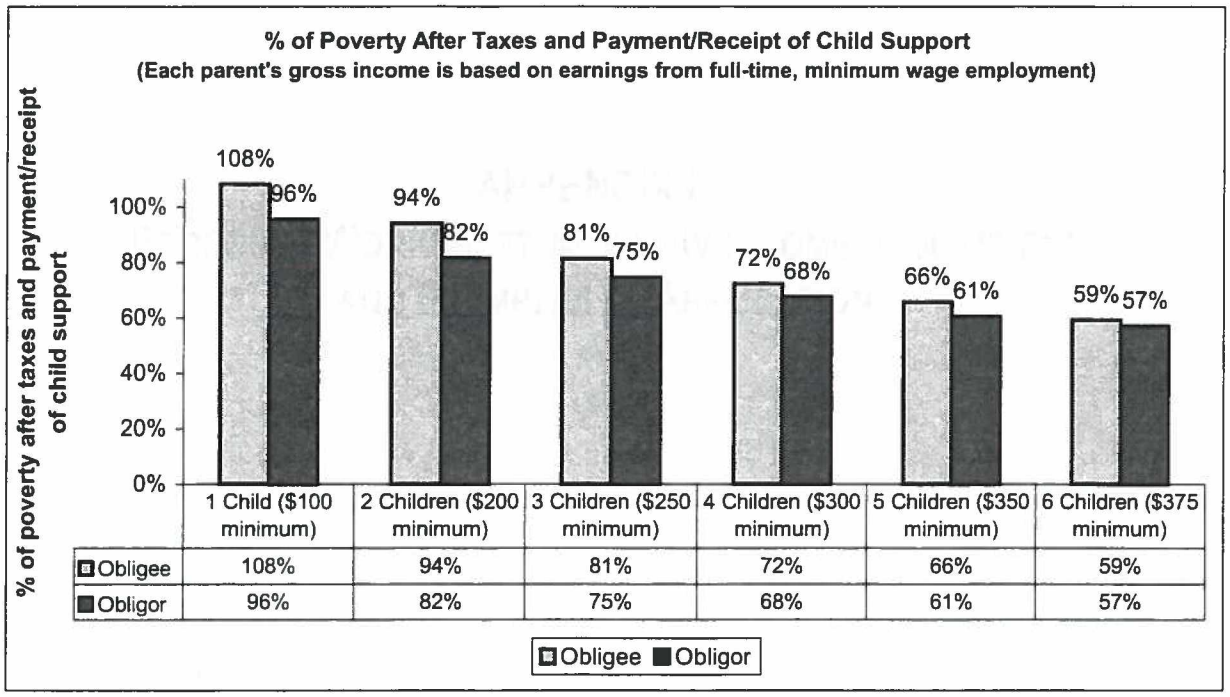
Colorado
2001 Federal and State Taxes
Gross to Net Income Conversion Table

Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
17,975	-	18,025	5061.00		802.70		675.68	6,539.38	11410.62
18,025	-	18,075	5078.50		805.02		676.40	6,559.92	11440.08
18,075	-	18,125	5096.00		807.33		677.13	6,580.46	11469.54
18,125	-	18,175	5113.50		809.65		677.85	6,601.00	11499.00
18,175	-	18,225	5131.00		811.96		678.58	6,621.54	11528.46
18,225	-	18,275	5148.50		814.28		679.30	6,642.08	11557.92
18,275	-	18,325	5166.00		816.59		680.03	6,662.62	11587.38
18,325	-	18,375	5183.50		818.91		680.75	6,683.16	11616.84
18,375	-	18,425	5201.00		821.22		681.48	6,703.70	11646.30
18,425	-	18,475	5218.50		823.54		682.20	6,724.24	11675.76
18,475	-	18,525	5236.00		825.85		682.93	6,744.78	11705.22
18,525	-	18,575	5253.50		828.17		683.65	6,765.32	11734.68
18,575	-	18,625	5271.00		830.48		684.38	6,785.86	11764.14
18,625	-	18,675	5288.50		832.80		685.10	6,806.40	11793.60
18,675	-	18,725	5306.00		835.11		685.83	6,826.94	11823.06
18,725	-	18,775	5323.50		837.43		686.55	6,847.48	11852.52
18,775	-	18,825	5341.00		839.74		687.28	6,868.02	11881.98
18,825	-	18,875	5358.50		842.06		688.00	6,888.56	11911.44
18,875	-	18,925	5376.00		844.37		688.73	6,909.10	11940.90
18,925	-	18,975	5393.50		846.69		689.45	6,929.64	11970.36
18,975	-	19,025	5411.00		849.00		690.18	6,950.18	11999.82
19,025	-	19,075	5428.50		851.32		690.90	6,970.72	12029.28
19,075	-	19,125	5446.00		853.63		691.63	6,991.26	12058.74
19,125	-	19,175	5463.50		855.95		692.35	7,011.80	12088.20
19,175	-	19,225	5481.00		858.26		693.08	7,032.34	12117.66
19,225	-	19,275	5498.50		860.58		693.80	7,052.88	12147.12
19,275	-	19,325	5516.00		862.89		694.53	7,073.42	12176.58
19,325	-	19,375	5533.50		865.21		695.25	7,093.96	12206.04
19,375	-	19,425	5551.00		867.52		695.98	7,114.50	12235.50

Colorado 2001 Federal and State Taxes Gross to Net Income Conversion Table									
Gross Income Range			Federal Tax	EITC	CO State Tax	CO EITC	FICA	Total Taxes	Net Monthly Income
19,425	-	19,475	5568.50		869.84		696.70	7,135.04	12264.96
19,475	-	19,525	5586.00		872.15		697.43	7,155.58	12294.42
19,525	-	19,575	5603.50		874.47		698.15	7,176.12	12323.88
19,575	-	19,625	5621.00		876.78		698.88	7,196.66	12353.34
19,625	-	19,675	5638.50		879.10		699.60	7,217.20	12382.80
19,675	-	19,725	5656.00		881.41		700.33	7,237.74	12412.26
19,725	-	19,775	5673.50		883.73		701.05	7,258.28	12441.72
19,775	-	19,825	5691.00		886.04		701.78	7,278.82	12471.18
19,825	-	19,875	5708.50		888.36		702.50	7,299.36	12500.64
19,875	-	19,925	5726.00		890.67		703.23	7,319.90	12530.10
19,925	-	19,975	5743.50		892.99		703.95	7,340.44	12559.56
19,975	-	20,025	5761.00		895.30		704.68	7,360.98	12589.02

APPENDIX III:
ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM ORDER AMOUNTS IN MINIMUM WAGE CASES

Alternative Minimum Order Amounts In Minimum Wage Cases



APPENDIX IV:
PROPOSED WORKSHEET WITH LOW-INCOME ADJUSTMENT AND EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION

DISTRICT COURT: _____ COUNTY: _____ ,COLORADO

CASE NO. _____ Div/CtRm _____

WORKSHEET A - CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION: SOLE PHYSICAL CUSTODY

Children	Date of Birth	Children	Date of Birth

PART I. CHILD SUPPORT ORDER	Mother	Father	Combined
1. MONTHLY GROSS INCOME	$	$	
a. Minus preexisting child support payment	-	-	
b. Minus maintenance paid	-	-	
c. Minus responsibility for other children	-	-	
d. Minus ordered post-secondary education contributions*	-	-	
2. MONTHLY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME	$	$	$
3. PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INCOME (Each parent's income from line 2 divided by Combined Income)			100%
4. BASIC OBLIGATION (Use Line 2 combined to find amount from schedule.)			$
5. EACH PARENT=S SHARE OF THE BASIC OBLIGATION (Line 3 x Line 4 for each parent)			
PART II. LOW-INCOME ADJUSTMENT (Complete only if either parent's income is less than $1,850/mo)			
6. BASIC MINIMUM SUPPORT AMOUNT 1 child Λ $75 2 children Λ $150 3 children Λ $225 4 children Λ $275 5 children Λ $325 6 children Λ $350			
7. ADDITIONAL INCOME AVAILABLE FOR SUPPORT (Each parent=s line 2 minus $900. If less than $0, enter $0)	$	$	
8. ADDITIONAL MINIMUM SUPPORT (Line 7 x 0.40)	$	$	
9. TOTAL MINIMUM SUPPORT (Add line 6 and line 8)	$	$	
10. ADJUSTED BASIC OBLIGATION (Lessor of Line 5 and Line 9 for each parent)	$	$	
PART III. ADDITIONAL CHILD EXPENSES			
11. ADJUSTMENTS (Expenses paid directly by each parent) a. (1) Education related Child Care Costs [CRS 14-10-115(11)]	$	$	
a. (2) Work-Related Child Care Costs [Actual costs minus Federal Tax Credit. CRS 14-10-115(11)]	$	$	
b. Health Insurance premium costs - Children's portion only [CRS 14-10-115 (13.5)] (See back of form)	$	$	
c. Extraordinary Medical Expenses [Uninsured only. CRS 14-10-115 (13.5)]	$	$	
d. Extraordinary Expenses [Agreed to by parents or by order of the court. CRS 14-10-115(13)]	$	$	
e. Minus Extraordinary Adjustments [CRS 14-10-115(13)(b)]	$	$	
f. Total Adjustments (For each column, add 11a1, 11a2, 11b, 11c and 11d. Subtract Line 11e. Add the parent's totals together for Combined amount.)	$	$	$
12. EACH PARENT=S SHARE OF ADDITIONAL CHILD EXPENSES (Line 11f combined x line 3 for each parent)	$	$	
PART IV. RECOMMENDED ORDER			
13. TOTAL SUPPORT OBLIGATION (Add line 10 and line 12 for each parent.)	$	$	
14. EACH PARENT=S ADDITIONAL CHILD EXPENSES (Line 11f for each parent)	-	-	
15. RECOMMENDED CHILD SUPPORT ORDER (Subtract line 14 from line 13 for the parent with whom the child does not reside the majority of the time. Leave the other parent column blank.)		$	

Comments, calculations, or rebuttals to schedule or adjustments if noncustodial parent directly pays extraordinary expenses.	
*This adjustment applies only to modification of child support orders entered between 7/1/91 and 7/1/97 that provide for post-secondary education expenses prusuant to CRS 14-10-115(1.5).	
PREPARED BY:	Date:

HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUM CALCULATION

If the actual amount of the health insurance premium that is attributable to the child(ren) who is the subject of the order is not available or cannot be verified, the total cost of the premium should be divided by the number of persons covered by the policy to determine a per person cost. This amount is then multiplied by the number of children who are the subject of this order and are covered by the policy. This amount is then entered on line 5b on the front of this form.

$	/	=$	x	=$
Total Premium	Number of Persons Covered by the Policy	Per Person Cost	Number of Children Who are the Subject of this Order	Children's Portion of Cost of health Insurance Premium (Enter on Line 5b)

DISTRICT COURT:_____ COUNTY: _____,COLORADO

CASE NO. _____ Div/CtRm _____

WORKSHEET A - CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION: SOLE PHYSICAL CUSTODY

Example 1 – One Child

Children	Date of Birth	Children	Date of Birth

PART I. CHILD SUPPORT ORDER	Mother	Father	Combined
1. MONTHLY GROSS INCOME	$ 3,000	$ 1,000	
a. Minus preexisting child support payment	-	-	
b. Minus maintenance paid	-	-	
c. Minus responsibility for other children	-	-	
d. Minus ordered post-secondary education contributions*	-	-	
2. MONTHLY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME	$ 3,000	$ 1,000	$ 4,000
3. PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INCOME (Each parent's income from line 2 divided by Combined Income)	75%	25%	100%
4. BASIC OBLIGATION (Use Line 2 combined to find amount from schedule.)			$ 677
5. EACH PARENT=S SHARE OF THE BASIC OBLIGATION (Line 3 x Line 4 for each parent)	$508	$169	
PART II. LOW-INCOME ADJUSTMENT (Complete only if either parent's income is less than $1,850/mo)			
6. BASIC MINIMUM SUPPORT AMOUNT 1 child Λ $75 2 children Λ $150 3 children Λ $225 4 children Λ $275 5 children Λ $325 6 children Λ $350	$75	$75	
7. ADDITIONAL INCOME AVAILABLE FOR SUPPORT (Each parent's line 2 minus $900. If less than $0, enter $0)	$ 2,100	$ 100	
8. ADDITIONAL MINIMUM SUPPORT (Line 7 x 0.40)	$ 840	$ 40	
9. TOTAL MINIMUM SUPPORT (Add line 6 and line 8)	$ 915	$ 115	
10. ADJUSTED BASIC OBLIGATION (Lessor of Line 5 and Line 9 for each parent)	$ 508	$ 115	
PART III. ADDITIONAL CHILD EXPENSES			
11. ADJUSTMENTS (Expenses paid directly by each parent) a. (1) Education related Child Care Costs [CRS 14-10-115(11)]	$	$	
a. (2) Work-Related Child Care Costs [Actual costs minus Federal Tax Credit. CRS 14-10-115(11)]	$	$	
b. Health Insurance premium costs – Children's portion only [CRS 14-10-115 (13.5)] (See back of form)	$	$	
c. Extraordinary Medical Expenses [Uninsured only. CRS 14-10-115 (13.5)]	$	$	
d. Extraordinary Expenses [Agreed to by parents or by order of the court. CRS 14-10-115(13)]	$	$	
e. Minus Extraordinary Adjustments [CRS 14-10-115(13)(b)]	$	$	
f. Total Adjustments (For each column, add 11a1, 11a2, 11b, 11c and 11d. Subtract Line 11e. Add the parent's totals together for Combined amount.)	$	$	$
12. EACH PARENT=S SHARE OF ADDITIONAL CHILD EXPENSES (Line 11f combined x line 3 for each parent)	$	$	
PART IV. RECOMMENDED ORDER			
13. TOTAL SUPPORT OBLIGATION (Add line 10 and line 12 for each parent.)	$ 508	$ 115	
14. EACH PARENT=S ADDITIONAL CHILD EXPENSES (Line 11f for each parent)	-0	-0	
15. RECOMMENDED CHILD SUPPORT ORDER (Subtract line 14 from line 13 for the parent with whom the child does not reside the majority of the time. Leave the other parent column blank.)		$ 115	

DISTRICT COURT:_____ COUNTY: _____,COLORADO

CASE NO. _____ Div/CtRm _____

WORKSHEET A - CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION: SOLE PHYSICAL CUSTODY

Example 2 – One Child

Children	Date of Birth	Children	Date of Birth

PART I. CHILD SUPPORT ORDER	Mother	Father	Combined
1. MONTHLY GROSS INCOME	$ 1,200	$ 1,200	
a. Minus preexisting child support payment	-	-	
b. Minus maintenance paid	-	-	
c. Minus responsibility for other children	-	-	
d. Minus ordered post-secondary education contributions*	-	-	
2. MONTHLY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME	$ 1,200	$ 1,200	$ 2,400
3. PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INCOME (Each parent's income from line 2 divided by Combined Income)	50%	50%	100%
4. BASIC OBLIGATION (Use Line 2 combined to find amount from schedule.)			$ 447
5. EACH PARENT=S SHARE OF THE BASIC OBLIGATION (Line 3 x Line 4 for each parent)	$223.50	$223.50	
PART II. LOW-INCOME ADJUSTMENT (Complete only if either parent's income is less than $1,850/mo)			
6. BASIC MINIMUM SUPPORT AMOUNT 1 child Λ $75 2 children Λ $150 3 children Λ $225 4 children Λ $275 5 children Λ $325 6 children Λ $350	$75	$75	
7. ADDITIONAL INCOME AVAILABLE FOR SUPPORT (Each parent's line 2 minus $900. If less than $0, enter $0)	$ 300	$ 300	
8. ADDITIONAL MINIMUM SUPPORT (Line 7 x 0.40)	$ 120	$ 120	
9. TOTAL MINIMUM SUPPORT (Add line 6 and line 8)	$ 195	$ 195	
10. ADJUSTED BASIC OBLIGATION (Lessor of Line 5 and Line 9 for each parent)	$ 195	$ 195	
PART III. ADDITIONAL CHILD EXPENSES			
11. ADJUSTMENTS (Expenses paid directly by each parent) a. (1) Education related Child Care Costs [CRS 14-10-115(11)]	$	$	
a. (2) Work-Related Child Care Costs [Actual costs minus Federal Tax Credit. CRS 14-10-115(11)]	$	$	
b. Health Insurance premium costs - Children's portion only [CRS 14-10-115 (13.5)] (See back of form)	$	$	
c. Extraordinary Medical Expenses [Uninsured only. CRS 14-10-115 (13.5)]	$	$	
d. Extraordinary Expenses [Agreed to by parents or by order of the court. CRS 14-10-115(13)]	$	$	
e. Minus Extraordinary Adjustments [CRS 14-10-115(13)(b)]	$	$	
f. Total Adjustments (For each column, add 11a1, 11a2, 11b, 11c and 11d. Subtract Line 11e. Add the parent's totals together for Combined amount.)	$	$	$
12. EACH PARENT=S SHARE OF ADDITIONAL CHILD EXPENSES (Line 11f combined x line 3 for each parent)	$	$	
PART IV. RECOMMENDED ORDER			
13. TOTAL SUPPORT OBLIGATION (Add line 10 and line 12 for each parent.)	$ 195	$ 195	
14. EACH PARENT=S ADDITIONAL CHILD EXPENSES (Line 11f for each parent)	-0	-0	
15. RECOMMENDED CHILD SUPPORT ORDER (Subtract line 14 from line 13 for the parent with whom the child does not reside the majority of the time. Leave the other parent column blank.)		$ 195	

DISTRICT COURT:_____ COUNTY: _____,COLORADO

CASE NO. _____ Div/CtRm _____

WORKSHEET A - CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION: SOLE PHYSICAL CUSTODY

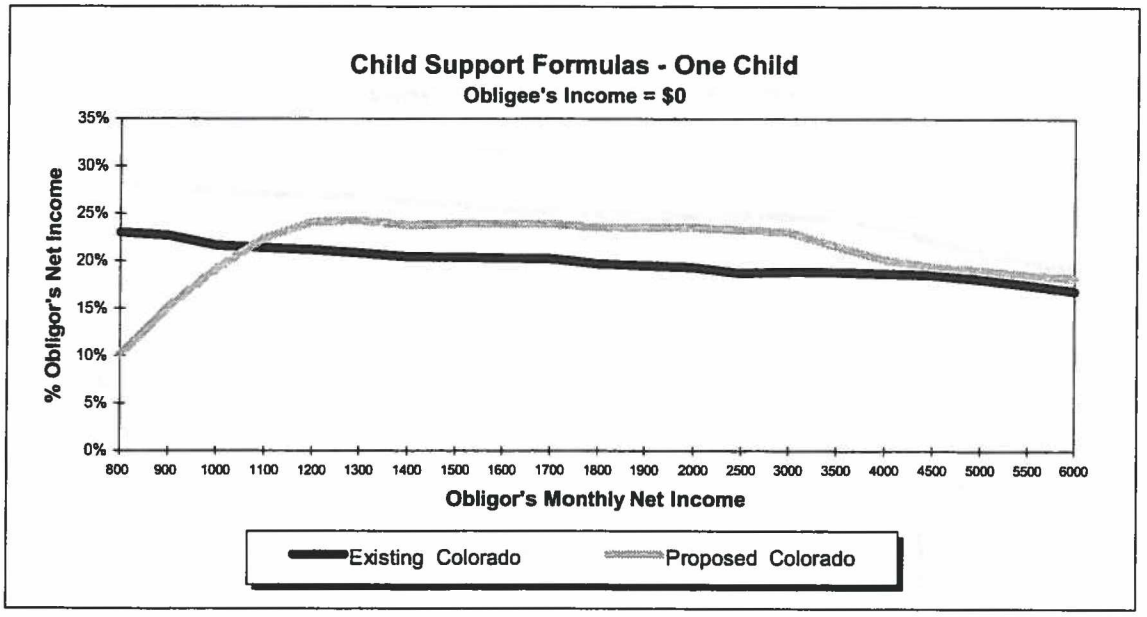
Example 3 – Two Children

Children	Date of Birth	Children	Date of Birth

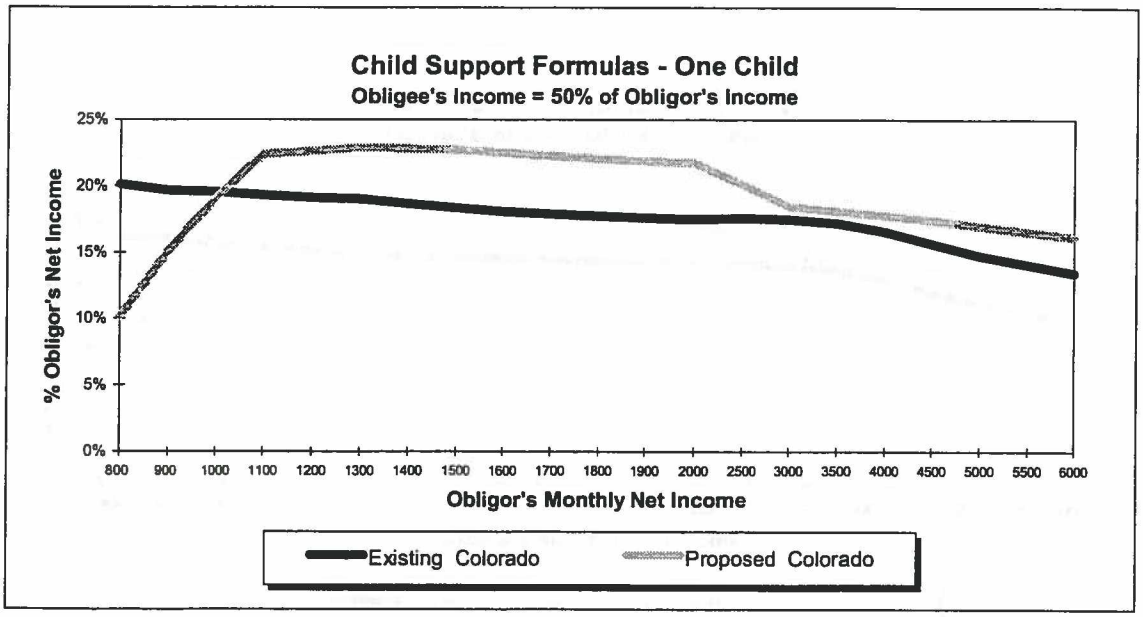
PART I. CHILD SUPPORT ORDER	Mother	Father	Combined
1. MONTHLY GROSS INCOME	$ 1,000	$ 4,000	
a. Minus preexisting child support payment	-	-	
b. Minus maintenance paid	-	-	
c. Minus responsibility for other children	-	-	
d. Minus ordered post-secondary education contributions*	-	-	
2. MONTHLY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME	$ 1,000	$ 4,000	$ 5,000
3. PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INCOME (Each parent's income from line 2 divided by Combined Income)	20%	80%	100%
4. BASIC OBLIGATION (Use Line 2 combined to find amount from schedule.)			$ 1,092
5. EACH PARENT=S SHARE OF THE BASIC OBLIGATION (Line 3 x Line 4 for each parent)	$218	$874	
PART II. LOW-INCOME ADJUSTMENT (Complete only if either parent's income is less than $1,850/mo)			
6. BASIC MINIMUM SUPPORT AMOUNT 1 child Λ $75 2 children Λ $150 3 children Λ $225 4 children Λ $275 5 children Λ $325 6 children Λ $350	$150	$150	
7. ADDITIONAL INCOME AVAILABLE FOR SUPPORT (Each parent's line 2 minus $900. If less than $0, enter $0)	$ 100	$ 3,100	
8. ADDITIONAL MINIMUM SUPPORT (Line 7 x 0.40)	$ 40	$ 1,240	
9. TOTAL MINIMUM SUPPORT (Add line 6 and line 8)	$ 190	$ 1,390	
10. ADJUSTED BASIC OBLIGATION (Lessor of Line 5 and Line 9 for each parent)	$ 190	$ 874	
PART III. ADDITIONAL CHILD EXPENSES			
11. ADJUSTMENTS (Expenses paid directly by each parent) a. (1) Education related Child Care Costs [CRS 14-10-115(11)]	$ 120	$	
a. (2) Work-Related Child Care Costs [Actual costs minus Federal Tax Credit. CRS 14-10-115(11)]	$	$ 300	
b. Health Insurance premium costs - Children's portion only [CRS 14-10-115 (13.5)] (See back of form)	$	$ 15	
c. Extraordinary Medical Expenses [Uninsured only. CRS 14-10-115 (13.5)]	$	$	
d. Extraordinary Expenses [Agreed to by parents or by order of the court. CRS 14-10-115(13)]	$	$	
e. Minus Extraordinary Adjustments [CRS 14-10-115(13)(b)]	$	$	
f. Total Adjustments (For each column, add 11a1, 11a2, 11b, 11c and 11d. Subtract Line 11e. Add the parent's totals together for Combined amount.)	$ 120	$ 315	$ 435
12. EACH PARENT=S SHARE OF ADDITIONAL CHILD EXPENSES (Line 11f combined x line 3 for each parent)	$ 87	$ 348	
PART IV. RECOMMENDED ORDER			
13. TOTAL SUPPORT OBLIGATION (Add line 10 and line 12 for each parent.)	$ 277	$ 1,222	
14. EACH PARENT=S ADDITIONAL CHILD EXPENSES (Line 11f for each parent)	-120	-315	
15. RECOMMENDED CHILD SUPPORT ORDER (Subtract line 14 from line 13 for the parent with whom the child does not reside the majority of the time. Leave the other parent column blank.)		$ 907	

APPENDIX V:

COMPARISONS OF EXISTING SCHEDULE AND PROPOSED LOW-INCOME ADJUSTMENT FOR ONE AND THREE CHILDREN

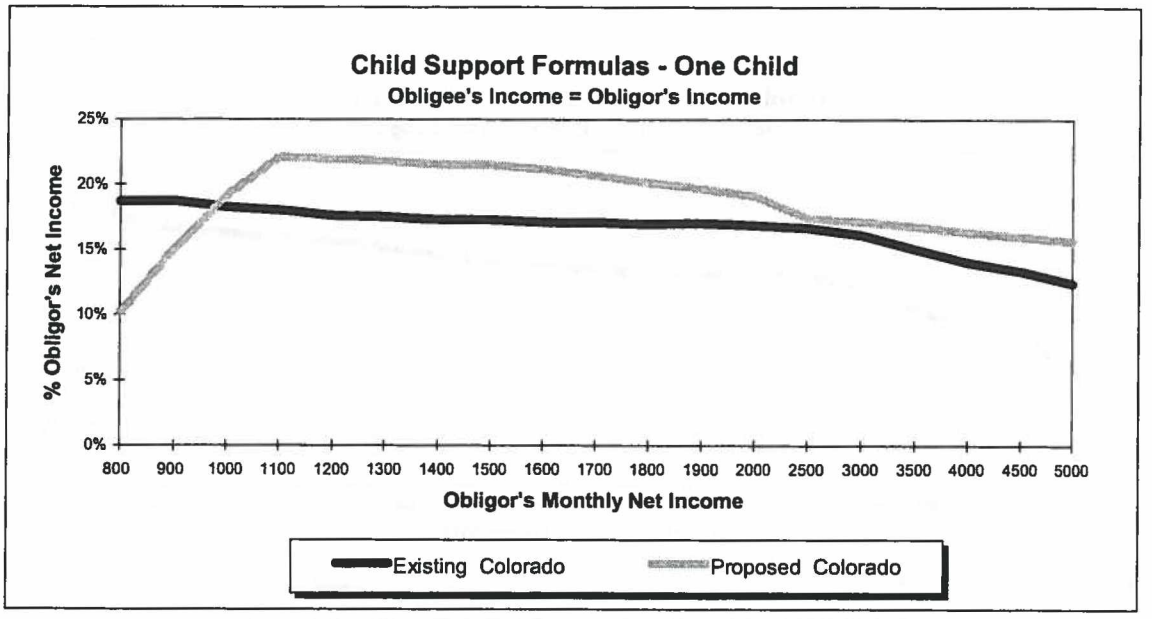


CHILD SUPPORT FORMULAS - ONE CHILD Obligee's Income = $0					
Support Due ($$ per month)			% of Obligor's Net Income		
Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment	Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment
800	184	81	800	23%	10%
900	204	136	900	23%	15%
1000	217	191	1000	22%	19%
1100	235	246	1100	21%	22%
1200	254	290	1200	21%	24%
1300	271	315	1300	21%	24%
1400	286	333	1400	20%	24%
1500	306	358	1500	20%	24%
1600	325	383	1600	20%	24%
1700	344	407	1700	20%	24%
1800	355	423	1800	20%	23%
1900	371	447	1900	20%	24%
2000	386	470	2000	19%	24%
2500	468	581	2500	19%	23%
3000	565	691	3000	19%	23%
3500	660	755	3500	19%	22%
4000	747	807	4000	19%	20%
4500	834	872	4500	19%	19%
5000	904	951	5000	18%	19%
5500	962	1,020	5500	17%	19%
6000	1,011	1,092	6000	17%	18%



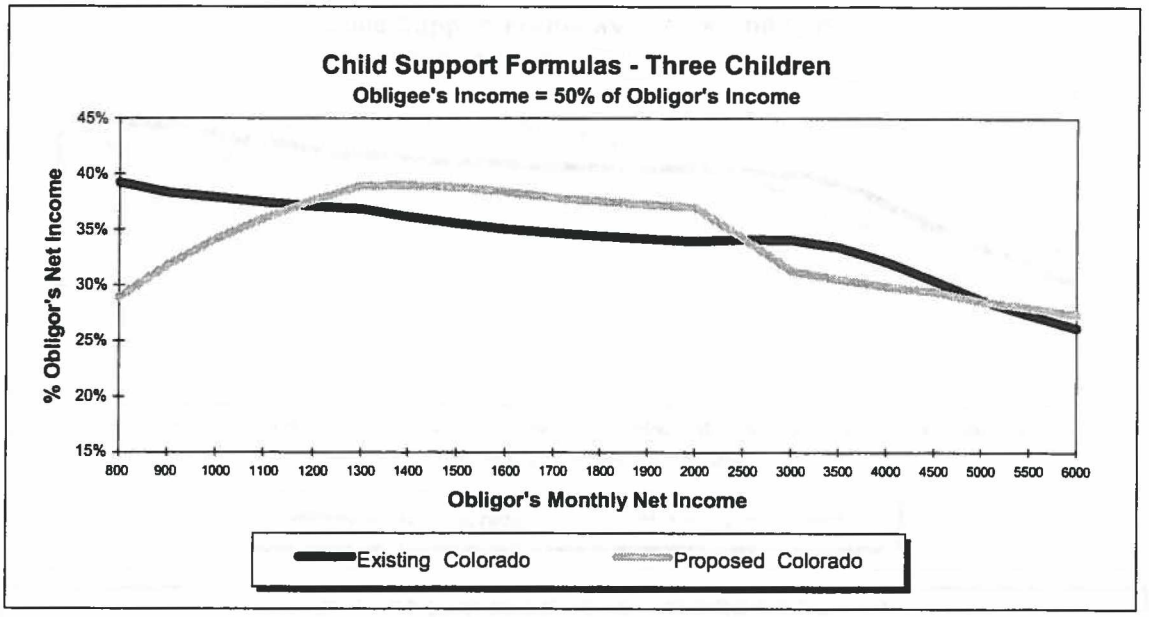
CHILD SUPPORT FORMULAS - ONE CHILD
Obligee's Income = 50% of Obligor's Income

Support Due ($$ per month)			% of Obligor's Net Income		
Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment	Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment
800	161	81	800	20%	10%
900	177	136	900	20%	15%
1000	195	191	1000	20%	19%
1100	212	246	1100	19%	22%
1200	229	271	1200	19%	23%
1300	247	298	1300	19%	23%
1400	261	319	1400	19%	23%
1500	275	341	1500	18%	23%
1600	289	360	1600	18%	23%
1700	304	378	1700	18%	22%
1800	319	397	1800	18%	22%
1900	335	416	1900	18%	22%
2000	350	435	2000	17%	22%
2500	440	503	2500	18%	20%
3000	525	554	3000	18%	18%
3500	603	634	3500	17%	18%
4000	662	711	4000	17%	18%
4500	705	786	4500	16%	17%
5000	738	847	5000	15%	17%
5500	773	909	5500	14%	17%
6000	806	969	6000	13%	16%



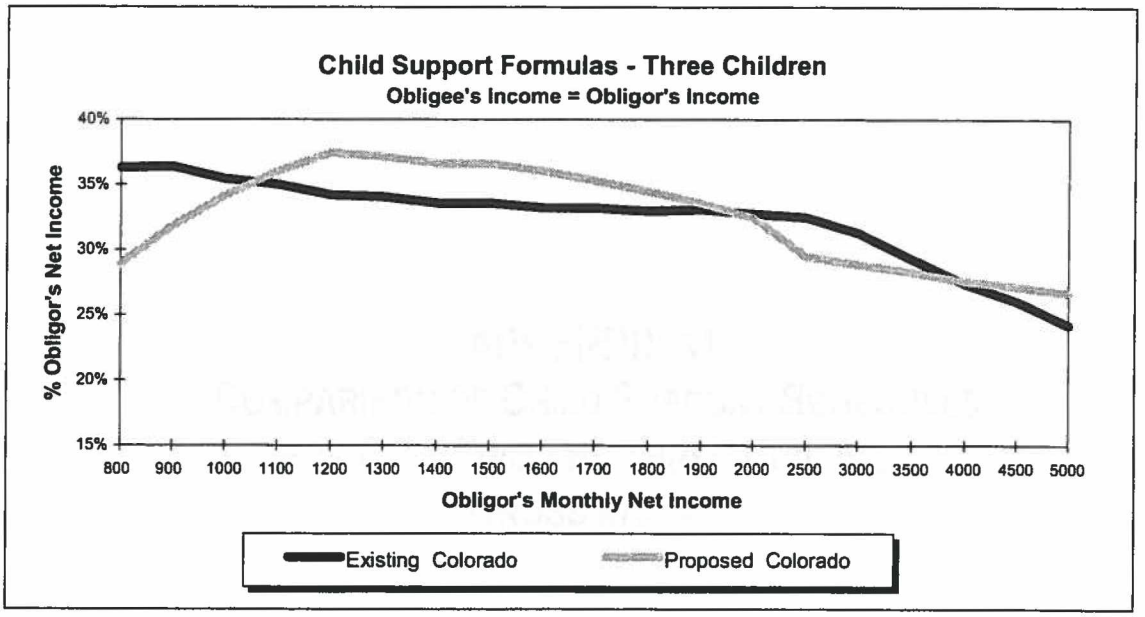
CHILD SUPPORT FORMULAS - ONE CHILD
Obligee's Income = Obligor's Income

Support Due ($$ per month)			% of Obligor's Net Income		
Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment	Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment
800	150	81	800	19%	10%
900	169	136	900	19%	15%
1000	183	191	1000	18%	19%
1100	198	243	1100	18%	22%
1200	212	263	1200	18%	22%
1300	228	284	1300	18%	22%
1400	242	301	1400	17%	22%
1500	260	323	1500	17%	22%
1600	274	339	1600	17%	21%
1700	291	352	1700	17%	21%
1800	306	363	1800	17%	20%
1900	324	374	1900	17%	20%
2000	338	382	2000	17%	19%
2500	417	436	2500	17%	17%
3000	484	515	3000	16%	17%
3500	528	587	3500	15%	17%
4000	563	653	4000	14%	16%
4500	601	720	4500	13%	16%
5000	622	783	5000	12%	16%



CHILD SUPPORT FORMULAS - THREE CHILDREN
Obligee's Income = 50% of Obligor's Income

Support Due ($$ per month)			% of Obligor's Net Income		
Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment	Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment
800	314	231	800	39%	29%
900	345	286	900	38%	32%
1000	379	341	1000	38%	34%
1100	412	396	1100	37%	36%
1200	445	451	1200	37%	38%
1300	479	506	1300	37%	39%
1400	506	546	1400	36%	39%
1500	534	582	1500	36%	39%
1600	561	614	1600	35%	38%
1700	590	644	1700	35%	38%
1800	620	676	1800	34%	38%
1900	649	708	1900	34%	37%
2000	679	740	2000	34%	37%
2500	853	856	2500	34%	34%
3000	1,022	938	3000	34%	31%
3500	1,171	1,069	3500	33%	31%
4000	1,284	1,195	4000	32%	30%
4500	1,370	1,325	4500	30%	29%
5000	1,436	1,430	5000	29%	29%
5500	1,505	1,539	5500	27%	28%
6000	1,571	1,644	6000	26%	27%



CHILD SUPPORT FORMULAS - THREE CHILDREN
Obligee's Income = Obligor's Income

Support Due ($$ per month)			% of Obligor's Net Income		
Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment	Obligor's Net Monthly Income	Existing Colorado	Proposed Colorado with low-income adjustment
800	290	231	800	36%	29%
900	328	286	900	36%	32%
1000	354	341	1000	35%	34%
1100	385	396	1100	35%	36%
1200	410	449	1200	34%	37%
1300	443	483	1300	34%	37%
1400	470	513	1400	34%	37%
1500	504	549	1500	34%	37%
1600	531	577	1600	33%	36%
1700	565	601	1700	33%	35%
1800	594	620	1800	33%	34%
1900	629	638	1900	33%	34%
2000	655	649	2000	33%	32%
2500	812	737	2500	32%	29%
3000	939	866	3000	31%	29%
3500	1,025	990	3500	29%	28%
4000	1,096	1,104	4000	27%	28%
4500	1,173	1,222	4500	26%	27%
5000	1,211	1,334	5000	24%	27%

APPENDIX VI:
COMPARISON OF CHILD SUPPORT SCHEDULES FOR ONE, TWO AND THREE CHILDREN GROSS INCOME

Comparison of Existing to Proposed Schedule (Gross Income)

State of Colorado

Combined Adjusted Gross Income	One Child				Two Children				Three Children			
	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)
900	184	193	9	4.9%	286	282	-4	-1.5%	359	334	-25	-7.0%
1000	198	211	13	6.4%	307	307	0	0.1%	385	364	-21	-5.4%
1100	210	228	18	8.8%	327	333	6	1.9%	410	395	-15	-3.7%
1200	223	246	23	10.4%	346	359	13	3.7%	434	425	-9	-2.0%
1300	235	264	29	12.3%	366	385	19	5.1%	459	456	-3	-0.7%
1400	248	281	33	13.4%	385	410	25	6.5%	483	486	3	0.5%
1500	260	298	38	14.7%	404	435	31	7.7%	506	515	9	1.8%
1600	271	315	44	16.4%	422	460	38	9.0%	528	545	17	3.2%
1700	286	333	47	16.3%	444	485	41	9.2%	555	574	19	3.5%
1750	293	341	48	16.4%	454	497	43	9.6%	568	589	21	3.7%
1800	299	350	51	17.0%	464	510	46	9.9%	581	604	23	3.9%
1850	306	358	52	17.1%	474	522	48	10.2%	593	619	26	4.3%
1900	312	367	55	17.6%	484	535	51	10.5%	606	633	27	4.5%
1950	319	375	56	17.7%	494	547	53	10.7%	618	648	30	4.8%
2000	325	383	58	17.9%	504	558	54	10.8%	630	661	31	4.9%
2050	331	391	60	18.2%	514	570	56	10.8%	643	674	31	4.8%
2100	338	399	61	18.1%	524	581	57	10.9%	655	687	32	4.9%
2150	344	407	63	18.3%	533	592	59	11.1%	668	700	32	4.9%
2200	350	415	65	18.6%	542	604	62	11.4%	678	714	36	5.3%
2250	355	423	68	19.1%	550	615	65	11.8%	688	727	39	5.6%
2300	360	431	71	19.7%	558	626	68	12.2%	699	740	41	5.9%
2350	365	439	74	20.2%	566	638	72	12.7%	709	753	44	6.2%
2400	371	447	76	20.4%	574	649	75	13.1%	719	766	47	6.6%
2450	376	455	79	20.9%	583	660	77	13.3%	729	779	50	6.9%
2500	381	462	81	21.4%	591	672	81	13.6%	739	793	54	7.3%
2550	386	470	84	21.9%	599	683	84	14.0%	749	806	57	7.6%
2600	392	479	87	22.1%	607	694	87	14.4%	760	819	59	7.8%
2650	397	487	90	22.6%	615	706	91	14.8%	770	833	63	8.1%
2700	402	495	93	23.1%	623	718	95	15.2%	780	846	66	8.5%
2750	407	503	96	23.6%	631	729	98	15.5%	790	859	69	8.8%
2800	413	511	98	23.7%	639	741	102	15.9%	800	873	73	9.1%
2850	418	519	101	24.2%	648	752	104	16.1%	811	886	75	9.3%
2900	423	527	104	24.5%	656	763	107	16.3%	821	898	77	9.4%
2950	428	533	105	24.6%	664	772	108	16.3%	831	910	79	9.5%
3000	434	540	106	24.5%	672	782	110	16.4%	841	921	80	9.5%
3050	439	547	108	24.6%	680	792	112	16.4%	852	932	80	9.4%
3100	445	554	109	24.4%	689	801	112	16.3%	863	943	80	9.3%
3150	450	560	110	24.5%	698	811	113	16.2%	874	954	80	9.2%
3200	456	567	111	24.4%	707	821	114	16.1%	885	965	80	9.1%
3250	462	574	112	24.3%	716	831	115	16.0%	896	977	81	9.1%
3300	468	581	113	24.2%	724	841	117	16.2%	907	989	82	9.1%
3350	473	589	116	24.4%	733	851	118	16.2%	918	1002	84	9.1%
3400	479	596	117	24.3%	742	862	120	16.1%	930	1014	84	9.0%
3450	485	603	118	24.3%	751	872	121	16.1%	941	1026	85	9.0%
3500	491	610	119	24.2%	760	882	122	16.1%	952	1038	86	9.0%
3550	496	617	121	24.4%	769	892	123	16.1%	963	1050	87	9.0%
3600	502	624	122	24.3%	777	903	126	16.2%	974	1062	88	9.0%
3650	508	631	123	24.2%	786	913	127	16.2%	985	1074	89	9.0%
3700	513	638	125	24.4%	795	923	128	16.1%	996	1086	90	9.1%
3750	519	645	126	24.3%	804	934	130	16.1%	1007	1098	91	9.1%
3800	525	652	127	24.3%	813	944	131	16.1%	1018	1110	92	9.1%
3850	531	660	129	24.2%	822	954	132	16.1%	1029	1122	93	9.1%
3900	536	667	131	24.4%	831	964	133	16.0%	1041	1135	94	9.0%
3950	542	673	131	24.1%	839	973	134	16.0%	1052	1145	93	8.9%
4000	548	677	129	23.6%	848	980	132	15.6%	1063	1153	90	8.5%
4050	554	682	128	23.1%	857	987	130	15.1%	1074	1161	87	8.1%

Comparison of Existing to Proposed Schedule (Gross Income)

State of Colorado

Combined Adjusted Gross Income	One Child				Two Children				Three Children			
	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)
4100	559	686	127	22.8%	866	993	127	14.7%	1085	1169	84	7.8%
4150	565	691	126	22.2%	875	1000	125	14.3%	1096	1177	81	7.4%
4200	571	695	124	21.7%	884	1006	122	13.8%	1107	1185	78	7.1%
4250	576	700	124	21.4%	892	1013	121	13.6%	1118	1193	75	6.7%
4300	582	704	122	21.0%	901	1020	119	13.2%	1129	1201	72	6.4%
4350	588	708	120	20.5%	910	1026	116	12.8%	1140	1209	69	6.1%
4400	594	713	119	20.0%	919	1033	114	12.4%	1152	1217	65	5.6%
4450	599	717	118	19.8%	928	1039	111	12.0%	1163	1225	62	5.3%
4500	606	722	116	19.1%	938	1046	108	11.5%	1175	1233	58	4.9%
4550	612	726	114	18.7%	947	1053	106	11.2%	1187	1241	54	4.5%
4600	618	731	113	18.2%	957	1059	102	10.7%	1199	1249	50	4.2%
4650	624	735	111	17.8%	966	1066	100	10.3%	1211	1257	46	3.8%
4700	630	739	109	17.2%	975	1071	96	9.8%	1222	1262	40	3.3%
4750	636	742	106	16.6%	985	1075	90	9.1%	1234	1267	33	2.6%
4800	642	745	103	16.0%	994	1079	85	8.6%	1246	1271	25	2.0%
4850	648	748	100	15.5%	1003	1083	80	8.0%	1258	1276	18	1.4%
4900	655	751	96	14.7%	1013	1088	75	7.4%	1270	1280	10	0.8%
4950	660	755	95	14.4%	1021	1092	71	6.9%	1280	1285	5	0.4%
5000	665	758	93	14.0%	1029	1096	67	6.5%	1290	1289	-1	-0.1%
5050	670	761	91	13.6%	1037	1100	63	6.1%	1300	1294	-6	-0.5%
5100	675	764	89	13.2%	1045	1105	60	5.7%	1310	1298	-12	-0.9%
5150	680	768	88	12.9%	1054	1109	55	5.2%	1320	1303	-17	-1.3%
5200	685	771	86	12.5%	1062	1113	51	4.8%	1331	1307	-24	-1.8%
5250	691	774	83	12.0%	1070	1117	47	4.4%	1341	1312	-29	-2.2%
5300	696	777	81	11.7%	1078	1122	44	4.1%	1351	1316	-35	-2.6%
5350	701	781	80	11.4%	1086	1126	40	3.7%	1361	1321	-40	-2.9%
5400	706	784	78	11.0%	1094	1130	36	3.3%	1371	1326	-45	-3.3%
5450	711	787	76	10.6%	1102	1135	33	3.0%	1381	1331	-50	-3.6%
5500	716	790	74	10.3%	1110	1139	29	2.6%	1391	1336	-55	-4.0%
5550	721	792	71	9.9%	1118	1143	25	2.2%	1401	1341	-60	-4.3%
5600	826	795	-31	-3.7%	1126	1147	21	1.9%	1412	1346	-66	-4.7%
5650	732	798	66	9.1%	1134	1152	18	1.6%	1422	1351	-71	-5.0%
5700	737	801	64	8.7%	1142	1156	14	1.2%	1432	1356	-76	-5.3%
5750	742	804	62	8.3%	1150	1160	10	0.8%	1442	1361	-81	-5.6%
5800	747	807	60	8.0%	1158	1164	6	0.5%	1452	1365	-87	-6.0%
5850	752	809	57	7.6%	1166	1168	2	0.2%	1462	1370	-92	-6.3%
5900	757	812	55	7.3%	1175	1172	-3	-0.3%	1472	1375	-97	-6.6%
5950	762	815	53	6.9%	1183	1176	-7	-0.6%	1483	1380	-103	-6.9%
6000	767	818	51	6.6%	1191	1180	-11	-0.9%	1493	1385	-108	-7.2%
6050	773	820	47	6.1%	1199	1184	-15	-1.2%	1503	1390	-113	-7.5%
6100	778	823	45	5.8%	1207	1188	-19	-1.6%	1513	1394	-119	-7.8%
6150	783	826	43	5.5%	1215	1193	-22	-1.8%	1523	1400	-123	-8.1%
6200	788	831	43	5.5%	1223	1199	-24	-1.9%	1533	1407	-126	-8.2%
6250	793	836	43	5.4%	1231	1206	-25	-2.0%	1543	1415	-128	-8.3%
6300	798	840	42	5.3%	1239	1212	-27	-2.2%	1553	1422	-131	-8.4%
6350	803	845	42	5.2%	1247	1219	-28	-2.3%	1564	1430	-134	-8.6%
6400	808	849	41	5.1%	1255	1225	-30	-2.4%	1574	1437	-137	-8.7%
6450	814	854	40	4.9%	1263	1232	-31	-2.5%	1584	1445	-139	-8.8%
6500	819	858	39	4.8%	1271	1238	-33	-2.6%	1594	1452	-142	-8.9%
6550	824	863	39	4.7%	1279	1245	-34	-2.7%	1604	1460	-144	-9.0%
6600	829	868	39	4.7%	1288	1251	-37	-2.9%	1614	1467	-147	-9.1%
6650	834	872	38	4.6%	1296	1258	-38	-3.0%	1624	1475	-149	-9.2%
6700	839	877	38	4.5%	1304	1264	-40	-3.1%	1635	1482	-153	-9.3%
6750	844	882	38	4.5%	1310	1271	-39	-3.0%	1643	1491	-152	-9.3%
6800	848	887	39	4.6%	1317	1278	-39	-2.9%	1651	1499	-152	-9.2%
6850	853	892	39	4.6%	1323	1285	-38	-2.8%	1660	1507	-153	-9.2%

Comparison of Existing to Proposed Schedule (Gross Income)

State of Colorado

Combined Adjusted Gross Income	One Child				Two Children				Three Children			
	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)
6900	857	897	40	4.7%	1330	1293	-37	-2.8%	1668	1515	-153	-9.1%
6950	861	902	41	4.8%	1336	1300	-36	-2.7%	1676	1524	-152	-9.1%
7000	865	907	42	4.9%	1343	1307	-36	-2.7%	1684	1532	-152	-9.0%
7050	870	912	42	4.9%	1349	1314	-35	-2.6%	1692	1540	-152	-9.0%
7100	874	917	43	5.0%	1356	1321	-35	-2.6%	1700	1549	-151	-8.9%
7150	878	922	44	5.0%	1362	1328	-34	-2.5%	1708	1557	-151	-8.9%
7200	883	927	44	5.0%	1369	1336	-33	-2.4%	1716	1565	-151	-8.8%
7250	887	932	45	5.1%	1375	1343	-32	-2.4%	1724	1573	-151	-8.8%
7300	891	937	46	5.2%	1382	1349	-33	-2.4%	1732	1581	-151	-8.7%
7350	895	942	47	5.2%	1388	1356	-32	-2.3%	1740	1588	-152	-8.7%
7400	900	946	46	5.1%	1395	1362	-33	-2.3%	1748	1596	-152	-8.7%
7450	904	951	47	5.2%	1401	1369	-32	-2.3%	1756	1603	-153	-8.7%
7500	908	955	47	5.2%	1408	1375	-33	-2.3%	1764	1611	-153	-8.7%
7550	913	960	47	5.2%	1414	1382	-32	-2.3%	1772	1619	-153	-8.7%
7600	917	965	48	5.2%	1421	1389	-32	-2.3%	1780	1626	-154	-8.6%
7650	921	969	48	5.2%	1427	1395	-32	-2.2%	1788	1634	-154	-8.6%
7700	925	974	49	5.3%	1434	1402	-32	-2.2%	1796	1641	-155	-8.6%
7750	930	979	49	5.2%	1440	1408	-32	-2.2%	1804	1649	-155	-8.6%
7800	934	983	49	5.3%	1447	1415	-32	-2.2%	1812	1657	-155	-8.6%
7850	938	988	50	5.3%	1453	1422	-31	-2.2%	1820	1664	-156	-8.6%
7900	943	993	50	5.2%	1460	1428	-32	-2.2%	1828	1672	-156	-8.5%
7950	947	997	50	5.3%	1466	1435	-31	-2.1%	1836	1679	-157	-8.5%
8000	950	1002	52	5.4%	1472	1441	-31	-2.1%	1843	1687	-156	-8.5%
8050	953	1006	53	5.6%	1477	1448	-29	-2.0%	1849	1694	-155	-8.4%
8100	956	1011	55	5.8%	1482	1454	-28	-1.9%	1855	1702	-153	-8.2%
8150	959	1016	57	5.9%	1486	1461	-25	-1.7%	1861	1710	-151	-8.1%
8200	962	1020	58	6.1%	1491	1468	-23	-1.6%	1867	1717	-150	-8.0%
8250	965	1025	60	6.2%	1496	1474	-22	-1.5%	1873	1725	-148	-7.9%
8300	968	1030	62	6.4%	1501	1481	-20	-1.3%	1879	1732	-147	-7.8%
8350	971	1034	63	6.5%	1505	1487	-18	-1.2%	1885	1740	-145	-7.7%
8400	974	1039	65	6.7%	1510	1494	-16	-1.1%	1891	1748	-143	-7.6%
8450	977	1043	66	6.8%	1515	1501	-14	-1.0%	1897	1755	-142	-7.5%
8500	980	1048	68	6.9%	1519	1507	-12	-0.8%	1903	1763	-140	-7.4%
8550	983	1053	70	7.1%	1524	1514	-10	-0.7%	1909	1770	-139	-7.3%
8600	987	1057	70	7.1%	1529	1520	-9	-0.6%	1915	1778	-137	-7.2%
8650	990	1062	72	7.2%	1534	1527	-7	-0.5%	1921	1785	-136	-7.1%
8700	993	1066	73	7.4%	1538	1533	-5	-0.3%	1926	1793	-133	-6.9%
8750	996	1070	74	7.5%	1543	1539	-4	-0.2%	1932	1800	-132	-6.8%
8800	999	1075	76	7.6%	1548	1546	-2	-0.2%	1938	1808	-130	-6.7%
8850	1002	1079	77	7.7%	1552	1552	-0	-0.0%	1944	1815	-129	-6.6%
8900	1005	1083	78	7.8%	1557	1558	1	0.1%	1950	1823	-127	-6.5%
8950	1008	1088	80	7.9%	1562	1565	3	0.2%	1956	1830	-126	-6.4%
9000	1011	1092	81	8.0%	1567	1571	4	0.2%	1962	1838	-124	-6.3%
9050	1014	1096	82	8.1%	1571	1577	6	0.4%	1968	1845	-123	-6.2%
9100	1017	1101	84	8.2%	1576	1583	7	0.5%	1974	1853	-121	-6.1%
9150	1020	1105	85	8.3%	1581	1590	9	0.6%	1980	1860	-120	-6.0%
9200	1023	1110	87	8.5%	1586	1596	10	0.6%	1986	1868	-118	-5.9%
9250	1025	1114	89	8.7%	1589	1602	13	0.8%	1991	1875	-116	-5.8%
9300	1027	1118	91	8.9%	1592	1609	17	1.1%	1995	1883	-112	-5.6%
9350	1030	1123	93	9.0%	1596	1615	19	1.2%	1999	1890	-109	-5.4%
9400	1032	1127	95	9.2%	1599	1621	22	1.4%	2003	1898	-105	-5.2%
9450	1034	1131	97	9.4%	1602	1628	26	1.6%	2008	1905	-103	-5.1%
9500	1036	1136	100	9.6%	1606	1634	28	1.7%	2012	1913	-99	-4.9%
9550	1038	1140	102	9.8%	1609	1640	31	1.9%	2016	1920	-96	-4.7%
9600	1040	1144	104	10.0%	1612	1647	35	2.1%	2020	1928	-92	-4.6%
9650	1042	1149	107	10.2%	1616	1653	37	2.3%	2025	1935	-90	-4.4%

Comparison of Existing to Proposed Schedule (Gross Income)

State of Colorado

Combined Adjusted Gross Income	One Child				Two Children				Three Children			
	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)
9700	1044	1153	109	10.4%	1619	1659	40	2.5%	2029	1943	-86	-4.2%
9750	1047	1157	110	10.5%	1622	1666	44	2.7%	2033	1950	-83	-4.1%
9800	1049	1162	113	10.7%	1626	1672	46	2.8%	2037	1958	-79	-3.9%
9850	1051	1166	115	10.9%	1629	1678	49	3.0%	2042	1965	-77	-3.7%
9900	1053	1170	117	11.1%	1632	1685	53	3.2%	2046	1973	-73	-3.6%
9950	1055	1175	120	11.3%	1636	1691	55	3.4%	2050	1981	-69	-3.4%
10000	1057	1179	122	11.5%	1639	1697	58	3.5%	2054	1988	-66	-3.2%
10050	1059	1183	124	11.7%	1642	1703	61	3.7%	2059	1995	-64	-3.1%
10100	1061	1187	126	11.9%	1646	1709	63	3.8%	2063	2002	-61	-3.0%
10150	1064	1191	127	11.9%	1649	1715	66	4.0%	2067	2008	-59	-2.8%
10200	1066	1195	129	12.1%	1653	1720	67	4.1%	2072	2015	-57	-2.7%
10250	1068	1199	131	12.3%	1656	1726	70	4.2%	2076	2022	-54	-2.6%
10300	1070	1203	133	12.4%	1659	1732	73	4.4%	2080	2029	-51	-2.5%
10350	1072	1207	135	12.6%	1663	1738	75	4.5%	2084	2036	-48	-2.3%
10400	1074	1211	137	12.7%	1666	1744	78	4.7%	2089	2043	-46	-2.2%
10450	1076	1215	139	12.9%	1669	1749	80	4.8%	2093	2050	-43	-2.1%
10500	1079	1219	140	13.0%	1673	1755	82	4.9%	2097	2056	-41	-1.9%
10550	1081	1223	142	13.1%	1676	1761	85	5.1%	2102	2063	-39	-1.8%
10600	1083	1227	144	13.3%	1680	1767	87	5.2%	2106	2070	-36	-1.7%
10650	1085	1231	146	13.4%	1683	1773	90	5.3%	2110	2077	-33	-1.6%
10700	1087	1235	148	13.6%	1686	1778	92	5.5%	2115	2084	-31	-1.5%
10750	1089	1239	150	13.8%	1690	1784	94	5.6%	2119	2091	-28	-1.3%
10800	1092	1243	151	13.8%	1693	1790	97	5.7%	2123	2098	-25	-1.2%
10850	1094	1247	153	14.0%	1697	1796	99	5.8%	2128	2104	-24	-1.1%
10900	1096	1251	155	14.1%	1700	1802	102	6.0%	2132	2111	-21	-1.0%
10950	1098	1255	157	14.3%	1704	1808	104	6.1%	2136	2118	-18	-0.8%
11000	1100	1259	159	14.5%	1707	1813	106	6.2%	2141	2125	-16	-0.7%
11050	1102	1263	161	14.6%	1710	1819	109	6.4%	2145	2132	-13	-0.6%
11100	1105	1267	162	14.7%	1714	1825	111	6.5%	2149	2139	-10	-0.5%
11150	1107	1271	164	14.8%	1717	1831	114	6.6%	2154	2146	-8	-0.4%
11200	1109	1275	166	15.0%	1721	1837	116	6.7%	2158	2152	-6	-0.3%
11250	1111	1279	168	15.1%	1724	1842	118	6.9%	2162	2159	-3	-0.1%
11300	1113	1283	170	15.3%	1727	1848	121	7.0%	2167	2166	-1	-0.0%
11350	1116	1287	171	15.3%	1731	1854	123	7.1%	2171	2173	2	0.1%
11400	1118	1291	173	15.5%	1734	1860	126	7.3%	2176	2180	4	0.2%
11450	1120	1295	175	15.6%	1738	1866	128	7.3%	2180	2187	7	0.3%
11500	1122	1299	177	15.8%	1741	1871	130	7.5%	2184	2194	10	0.4%
11550	1124	1303	179	15.9%	1745	1877	132	7.6%	2189	2201	12	0.5%
11600	1126	1307	181	16.0%	1748	1883	135	7.7%	2193	2208	15	0.7%
11650	1129	1311	182	16.1%	1751	1889	138	7.9%	2197	2215	18	0.8%
11700	1131	1315	184	16.2%	1755	1895	140	7.9%	2202	2222	20	0.9%
11750	1133	1319	186	16.4%	1758	1900	142	8.1%	2206	2229	23	1.0%
11800	1135	1322	187	16.5%	1762	1906	144	8.2%	2210	2235	25	1.2%
11850	1137	1326	189	16.7%	1765	1912	147	8.3%	2215	2242	27	1.2%
11900	1139	1330	191	16.8%	1769	1918	149	8.4%	2219	2249	30	1.4%
11950	1142	1334	192	16.8%	1772	1923	151	8.5%	2223	2256	33	1.5%
12000	1144	1338	194	17.0%	1775	1929	154	8.7%	2228	2263	35	1.6%
12050	1146	1342	196	17.1%	1779	1935	156	8.7%	2232	2270	38	1.7%
12100	1148	1346	198	17.2%	1782	1940	158	8.9%	2236	2276	40	1.8%
12150	1150	1349	199	17.3%	1786	1945	159	8.9%	2241	2283	42	1.9%
12200	1153	1353	200	17.3%	1789	1951	162	9.0%	2245	2289	44	2.0%
12250	1155	1357	202	17.4%	1793	1956	163	9.1%	2250	2295	45	2.0%
12300	1157	1360	203	17.6%	1796	1961	165	9.2%	2254	2302	48	2.1%
12350	1159	1364	205	17.7%	1799	1967	168	9.3%	2258	2308	50	2.2%
12400	1161	1367	206	17.8%	1803	1972	169	9.4%	2263	2315	52	2.3%
12450	1163	1371	208	17.9%	1806	1977	171	9.5%	2267	2321	54	2.4%

Comparison of Existing to Proposed Schedule (Gross Income)

State of Colorado

Combined Adjusted Gross Income	One Child				Two Children				Three Children			
	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)	Existing	Proposed	Difference ($)	Difference (%)
12500	1166	1375	209	17.9%	1810	1983	173	9.5%	2271	2327	56	2.5%
12550	1168	1378	210	18.0%	1813	1988	175	9.6%	2276	2334	58	2.5%
12600	1170	1382	212	18.1%	1817	1993	176	9.7%	2280	2340	60	2.6%
12650	1172	1386	214	18.2%	1820	1998	178	9.8%	2284	2347	63	2.7%
12700	1174	1389	215	18.3%	1823	2004	181	9.9%	2289	2353	64	2.8%
12750	1176	1393	217	18.4%	1827	2009	182	10.0%	2293	2359	66	2.9%
12800	1179	1397	218	18.5%	1830	2014	184	10.1%	2297	2366	69	3.0%
12850	1181	1400	219	18.6%	1834	2020	186	10.2%	2302	2373	71	3.1%
12900	1183	1405	222	18.7%	1837	2026	189	10.3%	2306	2380	74	3.2%
12950	1185	1409	224	18.9%	1840	2032	192	10.4%	2310	2387	77	3.3%
13000	1187	1413	226	19.0%	1844	2038	194	10.5%	2315	2394	79	3.4%
13050	1190	1417	227	19.0%	1847	2044	197	10.7%	2319	2402	83	3.6%
13100	1192	1421	229	19.2%	1851	2050	199	10.8%	2323	2409	86	3.7%
13150	1194	1425	231	19.3%	1854	2056	202	10.9%	2328	2416	88	3.8%
13200	1196	1429	233	19.5%	1858	2062	204	11.0%	2332	2423	91	3.9%
13250	1198	1433	235	19.6%	1861	2068	207	11.1%	2337	2430	93	4.0%
13300	1200	1437	237	19.7%	1864	2074	210	11.3%	2341	2437	96	4.1%
13350	1203	1441	238	19.8%	1868	2080	212	11.3%	2345	2445	100	4.2%
13400	1205	1445	240	19.9%	1871	2086	215	11.5%	2350	2452	102	4.3%
13450	1207	1449	242	20.0%	1875	2092	217	11.6%	2354	2459	105	4.5%
13500	1208	1453	245	20.3%	1878	2098	220	11.7%	2356	2466	110	4.7%
13550	1210	1457	247	20.4%	1880	2104	224	11.9%	2358	2473	115	4.9%
13600	1211	1461	250	20.6%	1881	2110	229	12.2%	2360	2481	121	5.1%
13650	1212	1465	253	20.9%	1883	2116	233	12.4%	2363	2488	125	5.3%
13700	1213	1469	256	21.1%	1885	2122	237	12.6%	2365	2495	130	5.5%
13750	1215	1473	258	21.2%	1887	2128	241	12.8%	2368	2502	134	5.7%
13800	1216	1477	261	21.5%	1889	2134	245	13.0%	2370	2509	139	5.9%
13850	1217	1481	264	21.7%	1891	2140	249	13.2%	2372	2517	145	6.1%
13900	1218	1485	267	21.9%	1893	2146	253	13.3%	2375	2524	149	6.3%
13950	1220	1489	269	22.1%	1895	2152	257	13.5%	2377	2531	154	6.5%
14000	1221	1493	272	22.3%	1897	2158	261	13.7%	2379	2538	159	6.7%
14050	1222	1497	275	22.5%	1898	2164	266	14.0%	2382	2545	163	6.9%
14100	1223	1501	278	22.8%	1900	2170	270	14.2%	2384	2553	169	7.1%
14150	1225	1505	280	22.9%	1902	2176	274	14.4%	2387	2560	173	7.2%
14200	1226	1509	283	23.1%	1904	2181	277	14.6%	2389	2567	178	7.4%
14250	1227	1514	287	23.4%	1906	2187	281	14.8%	2391	2574	183	7.7%
14300	1228	1518	290	23.6%	1908	2193	285	15.0%	2394	2581	187	7.8%
14350	1230	1522	292	23.7%	1910	2199	289	15.2%	2396	2589	193	8.0%
14400	1231	1526	295	23.9%	1912	2205	293	15.3%	2398	2596	198	8.2%
14450	1232	1530	298	24.2%	1914	2211	297	15.5%	2401	2603	202	8.4%
14500	1233	1534	301	24.4%	1915	2217	302	15.8%	2403	2610	207	8.6%
14550	1235	1538	303	24.5%	1917	2223	306	16.0%	2405	2617	212	8.8%
14600	1236	1542	306	24.7%	1919	2229	310	16.2%	2408	2624	216	9.0%
14650	1237	1546	309	25.0%	1921	2235	314	16.4%	2410	2632	222	9.2%
14700	1238	1550	312	25.2%	1923	2241	318	16.5%	2413	2639	226	9.4%
14750	1240	1554	314	25.3%	1925	2247	322	16.7%	2415	2646	231	9.6%
14800	1241	1558	317	25.5%	1927	2253	326	16.9%	2417	2653	236	9.8%
14850	1242	1562	320	25.8%	1929	2259	330	17.1%	2420	2660	240	9.9%
14900	1243	1566	323	26.0%	1931	2265	334	17.3%	2422	2668	246	10.1%
14950	1245	1570	325	26.1%	1932	2271	339	17.5%	2424	2675	251	10.3%
15000	1246	1574	328	26.3%	1934	2277	343	17.7%	2427	2682	255	10.5%