

Colorado Expenditure Study, For Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015  
 Colorado Tax Profile Study, For State Fiscal Year 2014  
 Colorado Statistics of Income, For Income  
 Tax Year 2013

# TAX PROFILE & EXPENDITURE REPORT

2016



**COLORADO**  
Department of Revenue

**This Page Intentionally Left Blank**

# Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<a href="#">4</a>
<b>Colorado Expenditure Study</b> .....	<a href="#">5</a>
Introduction .....	<a href="#">6</a>
Chapter 1: Alcohol and Fermented Malt Beverages Taxes.....	<a href="#">8</a>
Chapter 2: Cigarette and Tobacco Products Excise Taxes .....	<a href="#">11</a>
Chapter 3: Fuel Excise Taxes .....	<a href="#">14</a>
Chapter 4: Income Tax Deductions and Credits .....	<a href="#">17</a>
Chapter 5: Sales and Use Taxes .....	<a href="#">37</a>
Chapter 6: Severance Taxes.....	<a href="#">51</a>
<b>Colorado Tax Profile Study</b> .....	<a href="#">55</a>
Introduction .....	<a href="#">56</a>
State and Local Tax Collections.....	<a href="#">57</a>
Revenues, Taxes, Incidence, and Equity .....	<a href="#">63</a>
The Distribution of State and Local Taxes among Households .....	<a href="#">65</a>
Effective Tax Rates .....	<a href="#">72</a>
<b>Colorado Statistics of Income</b> .....	<a href="#">75</a>
Introduction .....	<a href="#">76</a>
Individual Income Tax, Income Tax Year 2013.....	<a href="#">77</a>
Corporate Income Tax, Income Tax Year 2013 .....	<a href="#">118</a>

## Executive Summary

---

This is the third in the series of Colorado Tax Profile and Expenditure reports, published in conformance with Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.) §39-21-303. This statutory provision was enacted in 2011 during the sixty-eighth Colorado General Assembly. The Colorado Department of Revenue is required to prepare, every odd-numbered year, a tax profile and expenditure report for the state. This report is to include the Colorado Expenditure Study (CES), the Colorado Tax Profile Study (CTPS), and the Colorado Statistics of Income (SOI) reports. The CES shows information identifying and describing tax expenditures administered by the Department as well as estimates of the state revenue impact of identified tax expenditures. The CTPS model was developed to assess the burden of state and local taxes on Colorado households. In particular, the study estimates and examines the amount of taxes paid by households at different income levels. To the extent that the Department of Revenue collects the available information by income class for individual and corporate income tax returns, the study reflects data aggregated from actual returns. Much of the data requested is not and cannot be collected by the Department; for example, vendors do not collect data on the income level of those paying sales tax at a store. In these cases, the Department has used a variety of federal data sources in order to extrapolate information and provide good faith estimates for these values. The study does not attempt to examine how Colorado's state and local tax structure affects households' economic situation, nor does it attempt to assess the impact of taxes or tax credits on work incentives, economic growth, or their effects on particular industries in the state. The SOI reports document Colorado income data by income tax year for individuals and corporations. The tables categorize households and corporations by income class and report on a variety of income information available from state and federal income tax returns.

In Colorado it is the responsibility of the Joint Budget Committee of the General Assembly to write the annual appropriations bill - called the Long Bill. This bill sets the budget for the following fiscal year for the state. The expenditures in the Long Bill are considered direct expenditures and these budgetary decisions fund the policy goals of the General Assembly. Tax expenditures are considered another form of spending in that an allowable deduction, exemption, credit or rate reduction results in reduced tax revenue. Similar to direct expenditures, tax expenditures also promote the policy goals of the General Assembly by providing favorable tax conditions for certain activities considered beneficial to the state and its residents.

The analysis and data presented in the Colorado Tax Profile and Expenditure Report cover the most

recently completed tax or calendar year for which such information is available. In particular, the 2016 CES includes income tax data from tax years 2011, 2013, and 2015 as it is the most current income data available for analysis. Although this study presents the latest data available, 2013 data will be used for purposes of tabulating a grand total of annual tax expenditures because 2015 data is not reported for income tax expenditures. Additionally, the list of expenditures included, described, and estimated throughout this study only represent those expenditures that were codified in the Colorado Revised Statutes during the aforementioned time-frames, not any that have since been eliminated or added. The latest data available for this year's CTPS is for state fiscal year 2014 and income tax year 2013 for the SOI reports because the analyses are connected to the availability of federal tax data. For a historical archive of prior studies, you may visit the Department of Revenue website at the following link: <https://www.colorado.gov/revenue/colorado-tax-profile-and-expenditure-reports>

In the CES, the total value of estimated revenue impact from all tax expenditures includes a mixture of actual data and estimates. The total value might be underestimated or overestimated because precise data to estimate the expenditures is not always available. Actual data from Colorado returns and Colorado tax collections were mostly used to determine the revenue impact of alcohol, fuel, cigarette and tobacco, income tax, sales tax, and severance tax expenditures, to the extent the information were available from the taxpayer forms. In some cases, estimates were derived using other statistical methodologies.

In December 2012, the Department of Revenue completed the migration of accounting functions from its legacy mainframe-based system to the server-based Colorado Integrated Tax Architecture (CITA). This new system and the widespread adoption of electronic filing has allowed for the data capture of more detailed information from tax returns. The increase in the amount of information available, specifically with regard to income tax and alcohol excise tax expenditures, is reflected in the second and third reports of the CES series.

For the most recent year of data reported, data from Colorado returns was collected at a point in time during 2016. The current report does not reflect any activity that occurred after the data collection—including amended or late returns, audit adjustments, or other changes—and may differ substantially from reports run at a later date. Estimates based on Colorado returns are statistical and unaudited in nature. Some of the data is not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Per §39-21-113(4), C.R.S., data derived from taxpayer returns is aggregated in order to protect the confidentiality of individual taxpayers. It is the Department's practice to release aggregated data only when there are at least three taxpayers in a given category and none of them represents more than 80% of the total.

# Colorado Expenditure Study

For Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015



Prepared By  
Colorado Department of Revenue  
Office of Research and Analysis

## Introduction

---

The Colorado Expenditure Study (CES) publication reports information on each tax expenditure allowed for any tax levied and collected by the state of Colorado that is administered by the Colorado Department of Revenue. This statutorily required report is published every odd-numbered year. A tax expenditure is defined in §39-21-302, C.R.S. as, "...a tax provision that provides a gross or taxable income definition, deduction, exemption, credit, or rate for certain persons, types of income, transactions, or property that results in reduced tax revenue." Per §39-21-303, C.R.S., it is required that for each tax expenditure the following information is provided: a citation of the statutory or other legal authority for the tax expenditure, the year that the tax expenditure was enacted, a description of the tax expenditure, and an estimate of the tax expenditure's effect on revenue for the most recently completed tax or calendar year, as appropriate, for which such information is available. Additionally, each chapter provides a brief overview of the collections, distributions, history, and tax rate definitions for each tax type in order to help provide further insight into the tax expenditures.

The information presented in this report describing the various tax expenditures is only meant to help the reader understand the nature of the tax expenditure. Actual taxability is determined by statutory language and regulations. The reader is advised to use the Department's online tax library to answer questions regarding taxability. Each chapter of this expenditure study groups tax expenditures by the type of tax against which the expenditure is made. Additionally, individual expenditures in each section are assigned an identification number so that the expenditure can be cross referenced between the narrative and the table which provides estimates or values of the expenditure. The expenditures in each section are listed in the order in which they appear in the Colorado Revised Statutes to aid in statutory research.

Tax expenditures presented in this study are grouped by tax type: excise tax (alcohol and fermented malt beverages, cigarette and tobacco, fuel), income tax, sales and use tax, and severance tax. Reporting of an estimate for a tax expenditure's revenue impact is dependent on whether the expenditure is systematically tracked on taxpayer returns or through collections data. Deductions, exemptions, and credits are often self-reported by taxpayers either on a taxpayer return or a

separate form, but the data is not always available for extraction. As for tax collections, it is often the case that the data is aggregated at a higher level than amount collected per tax expenditure. For these reasons, itemized estimates are not always available. In some cases, however, an estimate can be provided using a different statistical methodology.

A few special cases should be noted about this study. First, there are no retail marijuana excise tax expenditures that have an effect of reduced state revenue. Certain marijuana tax expenditures are found in the income taxes and sales and use taxes sections. Second, all chapters except income tax provide estimates of revenue impacts per tax expenditures for calendar years 2011, 2013, and 2015. Income tax expenditure estimates are reported only up to the year for which Colorado Statistics of Income (SOI) are available (income tax year 2013 data is provided in this year's report). Lastly, the sales and use taxes chapter is unique in comparison to other chapters in the way that the revenue impacts are estimated. In many cases, revenue impact estimates for sales and use tax expenditures are formulated based on data from the Economic Census. This is because the majority of Colorado sales and use tax expenditures are not able to be tracked individually due to the nature of state sales tax forms and the Department's tax exemption processing procedures. In most cases, retailers are not required to provide the level of information on sales tax returns necessary to report the impact of the numerous sales exemptions and deductions. Therefore, estimates for most sales tax expenditures used various sources of data at the state and national level, including census and other industry-related reports. Even though an attempt has been made to develop the best estimates of the tax expenditures specified in this report, the applicability of the source data used to develop each estimate can result in a wide range of certainty for the various estimates.

It should also be noted for when the legislative body reviews the estimated tax expenditure impacts, that the elimination of certain tax expenditures may not result in an increase in revenues equal to the reported amounts because the resulting collection of revenues is dependent on several factors including enforcement, compliance, the ability of taxpayers to change their behavior, vendor discounts, and the specific statutory language used to eliminate the expenditure. These factors would be considered by Legislative Council staff in determining the fiscal impact of bill proposals to modify or eliminate a tax expenditure provision.

### Total Estimated Tax Expenditure Impact

Expenditure Numbers	Tax Expenditure Chapter	Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact <sup>1</sup>
<a href="#">1.01 through 1.08</a>	Alcohol and Fermented Malt Beverages Excise Taxes	NAV	\$66,000	\$2,096,000
<a href="#">2.01 through 2.10</a>	Cigarette and Tobacco Products Excise Taxes	\$4,452,000	\$4,491,000	\$16,969,000
<a href="#">3.01 through 3.09</a>	Fuel Excise Taxes	\$74,481,000	\$73,332,000	\$72,477,000
<a href="#">4.01 through 4.98</a>	Income Tax Deductions and Credits	\$799,853,000 <sup>2</sup>	\$7,844,518,000 <sup>2</sup>	NA
<a href="#">5.01 through 5.82</a>	Sales and Use Taxes	\$3,697,442,000	\$4,090,541,000	\$4,107,904,000
<a href="#">6.01 through 6.15</a>	Severance Taxes	\$115,432,000	\$118,174,000	\$136,063,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,691,660,000</b>	<b>\$12,131,122,000</b>	<b>\$4,335,509,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> The total estimated 2015 revenue impact does not include income tax expenditures. Therefore, the total is understated. It will be revised with the next Colorado Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated 2011 revenue impacts for corporate income tax deductions are only calculated for companies which do not apportion income. As a result, the total estimated 2011 revenue impact of income tax deductions and credits is understated. Estimated 2013 revenue impacts for corporate income tax deductions are calculated for all companies. As a result, the total estimated 2013 revenue impact of income tax deductions and credit is overstated. If the estimated 2013 revenue impacts of income tax deductions and credits utilized the previous methodology, then the total would be \$1,032,518,000.

NA = Not applicable

NAV = Not available; data are unable to be collected.

# Chapter 1: Alcohol and Fermented Malt Beverages Taxes

## Collections

In state fiscal year 2016, alcohol beverages tax collections were \$44.1 million.

## Distributions

Through the Old Age Pension Fund, liquor tax revenue is allocated to the General Fund for spending on general operations at the discretion of the General Assembly. The excise tax surcharges collected on wine and fortified wine are credited to the Colorado Wine Industry Development Fund.

Pursuant to Article XXIV, Section 2 of the Colorado Constitution, 85 percent of the revenue from excise taxes (excluding transportation-related excise taxes) is constitutionally required to be credited to the Old Age Pension Fund, which funds a program offering financial assistance and medical benefits to low-income adults aged 60 or older who meet certain eligibility requirements. The amount of revenue collected from excise taxes exceeds the amount required to fully fund the Old Age Pension program. This excess revenue is allocated to the General Fund for spending on general operations at the discretion of the General Assembly.

## History

Prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating beverages, states and local governments collected considerable revenue from the levy of liquor license fees and occupation taxes. When the ratification of the Twenty-First Amendment (repealing the Eighteenth Amendment) was announced on December 5, 1933, the sale of all alcoholic beverages became legal and Colorado was one of 13 states that immediately imposed a tax through Colorado's Liquor Control Act (August 1933). Its hasty enactment, numerous inconsistencies and defective provisions in the Liquor Control Act led to its repeal and the enactment of a new law called the Liquor Code of 1935.

"Intoxicating liquors" were first taxed in 1935 at 3¢ per gallon on fermented malt beverages and malt liquor; 3¢ per quart on wine less than 14 percent alcohol by volume; 6¢ per quart on wine more than 14 percent alcohol by volume; and 20¢ per pint on spirits. Tax rates were increased in 1959 and again in 1976 for all types of alcohol beverages. The 1976 increase on beer was to the current rate of 8¢ per gallon. In 1981, the tax rate was increased for all strengths of wine to the current level of 7.33¢ per liter. At the same time, the tax rate for spirits was increased to the current rate of 60.26¢ per liter. In 1997, hard cider was added to the liquor code and is taxed like beer at 8¢ per gallon.

## Tax Base

An excise tax is due on the liters or gallons of alcohol beverages that are first sold, used or consumed in Colorado. The types of alcohol beverages that are taxed include fermented malt beverages (commonly known as 3.2 beer), malt liquors (typically beer with an alcohol content greater than 3.2 percent by weight), hard cider, vinous liquors, and spirituous liquors. The tax is imposed upon manufacturers or wholesalers. In recent years, the term manufacturer has been expanded to include retail operations that manufacture, such as brewpubs, distillery-pubs, and vintner restaurants.

## Computation of the Tax §12-47-503 (1), C.R.S.

Colorado liquor excise tax rates are as follows:

- 8¢ per gallon for fermented malt beverages
- 8¢ per gallon for malt liquors
- 8¢ per gallon for hard cider (apple and pear only)
- 7.33¢ per liter for vinous liquors <sup>1</sup>
- 60.26¢ per liter for spirituous liquors
- \$10 per ton for winery grapes (produce tax)

<sup>1</sup> Surcharges: 1¢ for all wine. In addition, a graduated annual rate applicable for the 12 month period beginning July 1 ending June 30 is collected on all Colorado wine based on the amount produced. The graduated rate is 5¢ for 0-9,000 liters produced, 3¢ for 9,001-45,000 liters produced, and 1¢ for liters produced over 45,000.

## Expenditures

### 1.01 – Sales of sacramental wines

§12-47-106(1), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1935

No tax is imposed on the sale or distribution of sacramental wines used for religious purposes.

### 1.02 – Alcohol beverages produced by individuals for personal use

§12-47-106(2), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1971

Fermented malt beverage, malt, or vinous liquors produced for family use is exempt from excise tax. Family producers are not required to obtain a liquor license. Personal use alcohol is not to be sold or consumed by the general public although it can be consumed at home brew contests, tastings, or judgments.

### 1.03 – Sales at public auction under certain circumstances

§12-47-106(3), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1935

The occasional sale of alcohol beverage at public auction is exempt from state liquor excise tax. The alcohol sold must originate from sources such as foreclosure, salvage, or donation.



**1.04 - Limited amounts brought in by air from a foreign country**

§12-47-106(4), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1976

Colorado law allows any passenger age 21 or older arriving at any airport in this state on an air flight originating in a foreign country to lawfully bring up to four liters of wine, beer or spirituous liquor without liability for Colorado liquor excise tax.

**1.05 - Products used in enology research by a state institution of higher education**

§12-47-106(5), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2008

No tax is imposed on vinous liquor when institutions of higher education are engaged in the manufacture of vinous liquor used for the purpose of enology research and education.

**1.06 - Export sales deduction**

§12-47-503(1)(a), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1935

Alcohol beverages transported by a manufacturer or wholesaler to a point outside of the state and there disposed of shall not be subject to excise tax.

**1.07 - Credit for unsalable alcohol beverages**

§12-47-503(8), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1953

Credit shall be given for excise taxes paid on alcohol beverages that are rendered unsalable by reason of destruction or damage upon submission of evidence satisfactory to the state licensing authority that such excise tax has actually been paid.

**1.08 - Sales exempt by federal law**

§12-47-503(9)(b), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1981

A refund or a credit is allowed for the excise tax paid on the sale and delivery of vinous and spirituous liquors to federally ceded property within the boundaries of this state.

## Alcohol and Fermented Malt Beverages Excise Taxes

Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015

Expenditure Number	Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Year Enacted	Tax Expenditure Description	Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact
1.01	§12-47-106(1)	1935	Sales of sacramental wines	NAV	NAV	NAV
1.02	§12-47-106(2)	1971	Alcohol beverages produced by individuals for personal use	Not Previously Published	\$0	\$0
1.03	§12-47-106(3)	1935	Sales at public auction under certain circumstances	Not Previously Published	\$0	\$0
1.04	§12-47-106(4)	1976	Limited amounts brought in by air from a foreign country	NAV	NAV	NAV
1.05	§12-47-106(5)	2008	Products used in enology research by a state institution of higher education	NAV	NAV	NAV
1.06	§12-47-503(1)(a)	1935	Export sales deduction	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$2,032,000
1.07	§12-47-503(8)	1953	Credit for unsalable merchandise	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$15,000
1.08	§12-47-503(9)(b)	1981	Sales exempt by federal law	NAV	\$66,000	\$49,000
			<b>Total</b>	NAV	<b>\$66,000</b>	<b>\$2,096,000</b>

NAV = Not available; data are unable to be collected.

## Chapter 2: Cigarette and Tobacco Products Excise Taxes

### Collections

In state fiscal year 2016, cigarette tax revenue was \$162.4 million and tobacco products tax revenue was \$38.7 million.

### Distributions

Through the Old Age Pension Fund, revenue from the original excise tax on cigarettes (1¢ per cigarette, since 1986) and the original excise tax on tobacco products (20 percent of the manufacturer's list price, since 1986) are allocated to the General Fund for spending on general operations at the discretion of the General Assembly. Of the amount allocated to the General Fund, twenty-seven percent of the cigarette tax revenue is required to go to local governments based on the amount of revenue collected within a given city or county. If local governments and special districts levy a cigarette tax then they are not entitled to an allocation of the state cigarette tax revenue.

A subsequent tax of 3.2¢ per cigarette and an additional 20 percent tax on tobacco products were approved by voters in 2004 through Amendment 35. Revenue from the additional taxes created through Amendment 35 is distributed to state and local government health care and tobacco use prevention programs, as required by the Colorado Constitution.

Pursuant to Article XXIV, Section 2, of the Colorado Constitution, 85 percent of the revenue from excise taxes (excluding transportation-related excise taxes) is constitutionally required to be credited to the Old Age Pension Fund, which funds a program offering financial assistance and medical benefits to low-income adults age 60 or older who meet certain eligibility requirements. The amount of revenue collected from excise taxes exceeds the amount required to fully fund the Old Age Pension program. This excess revenue is allocated to the General Fund for spending on general operations at the discretion of the General Assembly.

### History

Prior to Colorado's levy of excise taxes on cigarettes, by 1956, 42 states taxed cigarettes and Colorado was one of eleven states that allowed its municipalities the power to impose a tax on cigarettes. Local governments in Colorado initially imposed a tax on cigarettes during World War II. By 1956, about 28 municipalities in Colorado levied a tax on cigarettes that ranged from 1¢ to 3¢ per pack.

In 1956, of the 33 states that had a state sales tax, only 17 included cigarettes in their state sales tax base.<sup>1</sup> Colorado was not one of the states that included cigarettes in its sales tax base at that time.<sup>2</sup> In 1959, cigarettes became officially

included in Colorado statute as exempt from Colorado state sales and use tax by Colorado statute from that point and thereafter. Although a temporary suspension of the cigarette sales tax exemption occurred during July 2009 through June 2013, due to legislation enacted in 2013, a permanent elimination of the cigarette sales tax exemption has been in place since July 2013.

Colorado's state cigarette excise tax was first enacted in 1964 at a rate of 3¢ per pack of 20 cigarettes (one and one half mills per cigarette). In 1986, the cigarette tax was increased to 1¢ per cigarette and the first tobacco products excise tax was levied at a rate of 20 percent of the manufacturer's list price, which is the invoice price paid by the distributor to a manufacturer or supplier. In 2004, the voters approved a Constitutional measure (Amendment 35) that increased the cigarette and tobacco products excise taxes. As a result, the current cigarette tax rate is 4.2¢ per cigarette (84¢ per pack of 20 cigarettes) and the tobacco products excise tax is equal to 40 percent of the manufacturer's list price.

### Tax Base

The cigarette excise tax is based on volume, and the tobacco products excise tax is based on wholesale price. Examples of tobacco products include chewing tobaccos, cigars, pipe tobaccos, cheroots, stogies, snuff, and plug or twist tobacco. E-cigarettes and nicotine patches are not considered tobacco products under taxation statute, therefore are not subject to the tobacco products excise tax.

### Computation of the Tax §39-28-103, C.R.S.; §39-28.5-102, C.R.S.; Colorado Constitution, Article X, § 21

Colorado cigarette and tobacco products excise tax rates are as follows:

- The total cigarette excise tax rate is 42 mills per cigarette or 84¢ per 20-pack of cigarettes. The tax is paid by the distributor by purchasing stamps that are affixed to the packages.
- The total of the tobacco products tax is 40 percent of the manufacturer's list price. The tax is paid by the distributor.

### Expenditures

#### 2.01 - Vendor's discount on cigarette sales

§39-28-104(1)(a), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1964

If payment for the stamps is made on or before the tenth day of the month following the month in which the stamp purchase is made, then a discount is allowed on the stamps' face value. The vendor's discount is provided to cover the licensed wholesaler's expense in the collection and remittance of the cigarette tax. Since Amendment 35 passed in 2004, the allowable vendor's discount on cigarette sales is 0.9524% of the stamps' face value.

<sup>1</sup> Governor's Tax Study Group (1959). *Financing Government in Colorado*. State of Colorado

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

## **2.02 – Credit for returned stamps on cigarettes**

§39-28-104(3), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1964

Credit shall be given for all taxes levied on unsalable merchandise when the cigarettes have been returned to the manufacturer or destroyed by the wholesaler. The department shall redeem any unused and uncanceled stamps presented by any wholesaler within one year after the date of issue of said stamps and refund at the price paid.

## **2.03 – Bad debt allowance on cigarettes**

§39-28-104(4), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2004

Credit shall be given by the department to a wholesaler for all taxes paid on cigarettes that are bad debts. The credit is prohibited unless the bad debt has been charged off as uncollectible on the books of the wholesaler.

## **2.04 – Cigarette sales to the United States government, interstate sales, and sales exempt under United States law**

§39-28-111, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1964

The sale of cigarettes to the United States government or any of its agencies, sales within interstate commerce, or transactions the taxation of which is prohibited by the constitution of the United States are exempt from Colorado's cigarette tax.

## **2.05 – Tobacco product sales exempt under United States law**

§39-28.5-103, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1986

No tax is imposed on tobacco products that are exempt under the constitution and laws of the United States.

## **2.06 – Vendor's discount on tobacco product sales**

§39-28.5-106(2), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1986

The amount of tobacco products excise tax paid to the department may be reduced to cover the distributor's expense in the collection and remittance of the tax if the return is filed by the twentieth day of the month following the month reported and therewith remit the amount of tax due. Since Amendment 35 passed in 2004, the allowable vendor's discount on tobacco product sales is 1.665% of the tax due.

## **2.07 – Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state retailers**

§39-28.5-107(1), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1986

Where tobacco products, upon which tax has been reported and paid, are shipped or transported by the distributor to retailers without the state to be sold by those retailers, credit of such tax may be made to the distributor in accordance with regulations prescribed by the department.

## **2.08 – Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state consumers**

§39-28.5-107(1), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2015

Where tobacco products, upon which tax has been reported and paid, are shipped or transported by the distributor to a consumer without the state on or after September 1, 2015, but prior to September 1, 2018, credit of such tax may be made to the distributor in accordance with regulations prescribed by the department.

## **2.09 – Credit for tobacco products returned to manufacturer or destroyed by distributor**

§39-28.5-107(1), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1986

Where tobacco products, upon which the tax imposed by this article has been reported and paid, are returned to the manufacturer by the distributor or destroyed by the distributor, a credit of such tax may be made to the distributor in accordance with regulations prescribed by the department.

## **2.10 – Bad debt allowance on tobacco products**

§39-28.5-107(2), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2004

Credit shall be given by the department to a wholesaler for all taxes paid on tobacco products that are bad debts. The credit is prohibited unless the bad debt has been charged off as uncollectible on the books of the wholesaler.

## Cigarette and Tobacco Products Excise Taxes

Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015

Expenditure Number	Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Year Enacted	Tax Expenditure Description	Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact
2.01	§39-28-104(1)(a)	1964	Vendor's discount on cigarette sales	\$1,650,000	\$1,575,000 <sup>1</sup>	\$1,555,000
2.02	§39-28-104(3)	1964	Credit for returned stamps on cigarettes	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$305,000
2.03	§39-28-104(4)	2004	Bad debt allowance on cigarettes	\$0	NR	\$0
2.04	§39-28-111	1964	Cigarette interstate sales, sales to U.S. government, and sales exempt under U.S. law	\$2,113,000	\$1,705,000	NAV <sup>2</sup>
2.05	§39-28.5-103	1986	Tobacco product sales exempt under United States law	\$334,000	\$830,000	\$7,529,000 <sup>3</sup>
2.06	§39-28.5-106(2)	1986	Vendor's discount on tobacco product sales	\$355,000	\$386,000	\$434,000
2.07	§39-28.5-107(1)	1986	Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state retailers	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	NR
2.08	§39-28.5-107(1)	2015	Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state consumers	NA	NA	NR
2.09	§39-28.5-107(1)	1986	Credit for tobacco products returned to manufacturer or destroyed by distributor	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$937,000
2.10	§39-28.5-107(2)	2004	Bad debt allowance on tobacco products	\$0	NR	\$0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,452,000</b>	<b>\$4,491,000</b>	<b>\$16,969,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> The estimated 2013 revenue impact for the vendor's discount on cigarette sales has been revised since the previous Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

<sup>2</sup> Both 2011 and 2013 revenue impacts for this exemption were estimates of the revenue impact of exempt cigarette sales to military installations within Colorado. These figures estimated only a subset of the revenue impact of exempt cigarette sales to U.S. government agencies. These estimates did not include any estimation of the revenue impact of exempt interstate cigarette sales or other cigarette sales exempt under U.S. law. The Department of Revenue currently does not collect data on total cigarette exemptions for interstate sales, sales to U.S. government agencies, and sales exempt under U.S. law. The total revenue impact from these three components of the exemption are unknown, so no estimated value is reported for 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Both 2011 and 2013 revenue impacts for this exemption were estimates of the revenue impact of exempt tobacco sales to military installations within Colorado. These figures estimated only a subset of the revenue impact of all tobacco sales exempt under U.S. law. The total revenue impact from tobacco sales exempt under U.S. law is estimated using a new methodology for 2015 because total tobacco sales exempt under U.S. law are reported to the Department of Revenue by distributors on state tobacco returns.

NAV = Not available; data are unable to be collected.

NR = Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total 2015 Revenue Impact includes NR data.

## Chapter 3: Fuel Excise Taxes

---

### Collections

In state fiscal year 2016, highway gasoline and special fuel revenue was \$611.3 million and aviation fuel revenue was \$16.5 million.

### Distributions

All revenue from motor fuel taxes goes into the Highway Users Tax Fund and is then allocated to the state, counties, and cities according to a statutory formula. Motor fuel tax revenue is divided into two “pots” prior to allocation: the first 7¢ of the tax rate and everything else (above 7¢). The first 7¢ is distributed 65 percent to the State Highway Fund, 25 percent to counties, and 9 percent to cities after off-the-top deductions occur. Off-the-top deductions fund the Ports of Entry under the Department of Revenue, the Colorado State Patrol, and the Department of Public Safety. Funds above 7¢ are distributed to the State Highway Fund, counties, and cities at proportions of 60 percent, 22 percent, and 18 percent, respectively.

### History

Oregon introduced the first state gasoline tax in 1919. Three weeks afterwards in April of 1919, Colorado was the second state to impose an excise tax on gasoline at a rate of 1¢ per gallon. Over the next decade, all other states followed by imposing a gas tax. The primary purpose of the tax was to fund a modern highway and road system. In addition to these taxes, states received substantial financial help from the federal government to fund these transportation systems. At the time, Colorado’s excise tax was imposed on gasoline, kerosene, and other fluid substances derived from petroleum for the sole purpose of propelling motor vehicles.

The rate has been increased over ten times (often in 1¢ increments) since its inception. The current excise tax rate on gasoline has been 22¢ per gallon since 1991. The tax on special fuels has been 20.5¢ per gallon since 1992. In 1988, a tax of 6¢ per gallon was imposed on aviation gasoline and a tax of 4¢ per gallon on aviation jet fuel.

Excise taxes for liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and compressed natural gas fuels were separated from other special fuels in 2013 and are phased-in over six years. Starting in 2014, the excise tax imposed on liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and compressed natural gas fuels was 3¢ per gallon. By 2019, the excise tax imposed on compressed natural gas will be 18.3¢ per gallon, 12¢ per gallon for liquefied natural gas, and 13.5¢ per gallon for liquefied petroleum gas.

### Tax Base

An excise tax is imposed per gallon only once on all gasoline and special fuel acquired, sold, offered for sale, or used in this state for any purpose whatsoever. This includes fuel used in motor vehicles, motor boats, or aircraft.

### Computation of the Tax §39-27-102, C.R.S.

Colorado fuel excise tax rates are as follows:

- The gasoline excise tax rate is 22¢ per gallon.
- A rate of 20.5¢ applies to special fuels (diesel fuel and kerosene).
- Liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas, and compressed natural gas are special fuels that each has graduated taxes starting calendar year 2014, going through calendar year 2019.
- Excise tax on gasoline used as fuel for non-jet engine aircraft is 6¢ per gallon and is 4¢ per gallon for jet engine aircraft.

### Expenditures

#### 3.01 – Two percent allowance

§39-27-102(1)(b)(I), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1929

The two percent allowance covers any losses in transit and in unloading the fuel and costs of collection. Of this allowance, the licensed distributor shall make to each retailer an allowance of one percent of the amount of gasoline or special fuel delivered during each calendar month as shown by delivery invoices signed by the retailer.

#### 3.02 – Government agencies fuel tax exemption for gas and special fuels

§39-27-102(1)(b)(II), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1931

Gasoline and special fuels can only be sold without excise tax to federal and state government entities. The gasoline or special fuel must be requisitioned and used by the government entity and paid for with funds drawn from the government entity.

#### 3.03 – Dyed diesel fuel exemption

§39-27-102.5(2), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1998

Dyed diesel fuel can be sold without excise tax when the fuel will be used for exempt purposes such as to propel farm vehicles and vehicles for highway construction projects. Dyed diesel fuel purchased by any Colorado government entity that is used exclusively by the governmental entity in performing its governmental functions and activities is exempt from excise tax.

### **3.04 – Special fuel used by nonprofit transit agencies**

§39-27-102.5(7), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1994

Motor vehicles that are owned or operated by a nonprofit transit agency that receives public funds and that are used exclusively in performing the agency's nonprofit functions and activities shall be exempt from special fuel tax. A person who purchases special fuels for these purposes may apply for a refund of the excise tax paid.

### **3.05 – Compressed natural gas for vehicles on the highways supplied to residential homes**

§39-27-102.5(9), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2013

Compressed natural gas used to propel a motor vehicle on the highways of this state that is supplied to the user at a residential home is exempt from special fuel tax.

### **3.06 – Credit for taxes paid on gasoline or special fuel that is lost or destroyed**

§39-27-103(1), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1929

A credit or refund shall be allowed for taxes paid or accrued on gasoline or special fuel that is lost or destroyed by fire, lightning, flood, windstorm, explosion, accident, or other cause beyond the control of the distributor or transporter of such gasoline or special fuel. This credit or refund shall be allowed only on gasoline or special fuel in quantities of one hundred gallons or more lost or destroyed at any one time.

### **3.07 – Gasoline and special fuel tax exemptions**

§39-27-103(3)(a)(I)(A), (3)(a)(I)(B), (3)(a)(I)(C), (3)(a)(I)(E), (3)(a)(I)(G), (3)(a)(I)(H), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1931

A refund may be claimed for fuel tax paid on gasoline or special fuel purchased in Colorado and used for the following purposes: operating stationary engines, motor boats or motor vehicles on or over fixed rails for commercial purposes; operating tractors, trucks, or other farm implements or machinery off-road when used for agricultural purposes on farms or ranches; cleaning and dyeing; any other use of equipment or machinery; any other use of equipment or machinery for commercial purposes off public roads.

### **3.08 – Aviation fuel exemptions**

§39-27-103(3)(a)(I)(D), (3)(a)(I)(F), (3)(a)(I)(H), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2002

A refund may be claimed for fuel tax paid on aviation fuels purchased in Colorado and used for the following purposes: operating a state licensed agricultural applicator aircraft from a private landing facility used solely and exclusively for agricultural applications, to the extent of fifty percent of taxes payable; aircraft operated by scheduled air carriers or commuter airlines operating flights on a regular schedule; any other commercial use for the operation of any aircraft.

### **3.09 – Bad debt allowance/expense of collection**

§39-27-105(2), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1969

When reporting the acquisition of gasoline and special fuel and determining the amount of excise tax due, Colorado law provides for a one-half percent allowance of the total amount of fuel to be deducted by the licensed distributor.

**Fuel Excise Taxes**  
Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015

Expenditure Number	Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Year Enacted	Tax Expenditure Description	Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact
3.01	§39-27-102(1)(b)(I)	1929	Two percent allowance	\$11,521,000	\$11,808,000	\$12,732,000
3.02	§39-27-102(1)(b)(II)	1931	Government agencies fuel tax exemption	\$6,821,000	\$6,699,000	\$6,407,000
3.03	§39-27-102.5(2)	1998	Dyed diesel fuel	\$42,233,000	\$43,712,000	\$43,178,000
3.04	§39-27-102.5(7)	1994	Special fuel used by nonprofit transit agencies	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	NAV
3.05	§39-27-102.5(9)	2013	Compressed natural gas for vehicles on the highways supplied to residential homes	NA	NA	NAV
3.06	§39-27-103(1)	1929	Credit for taxes paid on gasoline or special fuel that is lost or destroyed	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$0
3.07	§39-27-103(3)(a)(I)(A), (3)(a)(I)(B), (3)(a)(I)(C), (3)(a)(I)(E), (3)(a)(I)(G), (3)(a)(I)(H)	1931	Gasoline and special fuel tax exemptions	\$10,948,000	\$8,131,000	\$6,816,000
3.08	§39-27-103(3)(a)(I)(D), (3)(a)(I)(F), (3)(a)(I)(H)	2002	Aviation fuel exemptions	\$114,000	\$90,000	\$266,000
3.09	§39-27-105(2)	1969	Bad debt allowance/expense of collection	\$2,844,000	\$2,892,000	\$3,078,000
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$74,481,000</b>	<b>\$73,332,000</b>	<b>\$72,477,000</b>

NA = Not applicable  
NAV = Not available; data are unable to be collected.



# Chapter 4: Income Tax Deductions and Credits

---

## Collections

In state fiscal year 2016, the net revenue was \$6.5 billion from individual income taxes and \$626 million from corporate income taxes.

## Distributions

When Colorado's income tax was first levied in 1937, it was initially used to fund public schools, thereby reducing the dependence on Colorado's primary revenue source at the time (property tax). Two years after enactment of the income tax system, the General Assembly disbursed 65 percent of the revenue to the State General Fund. After 1947, the entire revenue from this tax was distributed into the general fund. Since the 1992 enactment of Article X, Section 20 of the State Constitution, also known as Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), individual and corporate income tax revenue is subject to limitations on state revenue and spending. In 2000, Amendment 23 to the State Constitution created the State Education Fund which receives one-third of one percent of Colorado individual income taxes. The remaining income tax revenue is credited to the General Fund.

## Individual Income Tax

### History

In 1911, Wisconsin enacted the first comprehensive income tax system adopted by any state. By 1912, the newly created Colorado Tax Commission began advocating that Colorado enact an income tax based on it being an equitable tax tied to a taxpayer's ability-to-pay. Nearly 25 years later in 1937, Colorado adopted an income tax that applied to individuals, corporations, partnerships, and fiduciaries.

When enacted, the individual income tax levied at a graduated rate schedule was applied to state-defined taxable income with exemptions for single and married filers. The Colorado income tax was levied at 1.0 percent on the first \$1,000 up to 6.0 percent for income over \$10,000. Initially in 1937, Colorado assessed an additional surtax of 2.0 percent (without exemptions) on all income received from interest and dividends in lieu of property tax assessed on intangibles.

Although many changes were made to the individual income tax over the years, the structure of the tax remained basically the same from 1937 through 1964. In 1964, the General Assembly passed the Colorado Income Tax Act of 1964 wherein Colorado adjusted gross income became based on federal adjusted gross income. Specific modifications to federal adjusted gross income as well as specific Colorado exemptions were part of the 1964 tax structure. This tax structure remained in effect until 1987 when the Colorado Income Tax Act of 1987 was enacted.

In 1987, state taxable income became officially tied to federal taxable income. State income taxes have since then been determined according to specific modifications that increase or reduce the base level of federal taxable income, as well as allowable credits that reduce income tax liabilities on the state taxable income. Additionally through the Colorado Income Tax Act of 1987, a flat rate of 5 percent was imposed. In 1999, the General Assembly reduced the tax rate to 4.75 percent and decreased it again to the current rate of 4.63 percent in 2000.

### Tax Base

Colorado individual income tax is determined based on the calculated Colorado taxable income. The starting point for the calculation for Colorado taxable income is federal taxable income. Certain components of income are then allowed to be added and/or subtracted from the amount of federal taxable income used to compute Colorado taxable income.

### Computation of the Tax

#### §39-22-104, C.R.S.

A flat rate of 4.63 percent is levied against individuals' Colorado taxable income to compute their Colorado income tax liability. Non-refundable credits may be used against an individual's gross income tax liability only to the extent the liability is exhausted. Refundable credits may be claimed regardless of the incidence of a positive gross income tax liability.

## Corporate Income Tax

### History

The Colorado corporate income tax became effective on July 1, 1937 and was levied at 4 percent of corporate taxable net income. Efforts by various tax commissions advocated for this tax since 1912 and the main argument for the tax was based on the insufficient assessment of intangible and real property owned by individuals. Thus, it was advocated that a corporate tax on these two categories of property would be more effective than the continued practice of assessing a property tax that was extremely difficult and inadequate.

By 1947, the rate was increased to 5 percent; through 1980 a flat rate was in effect. In 1981, the General Assembly enacted a graduated tax rate on corporations. The legislature would adjust the graduated corporate tax rate for various economic needs. Thus, the business cycle influenced corporate rates year to year.

A graduated rate remained in effect until July 1993, wherein the General Assembly re-enacted a flat tax rate of 5 percent. The flat rate was lowered by the General Assembly to 4.75 percent in 1999 and the rate was lowered again to its current rate of 4.63 percent in 2000.

### Tax Base

The tax base is designed in conformance with the federal tax code, which defines net earnings as gross income minus allowable costs and deductions. In determining Colorado

taxable income, certain income modifications can be added and subtracted from the federal taxable income base. A corporation doing business only in Colorado will compute its tax on 100 percent of Colorado taxable income. However, a corporation doing business in more than one state must determine the amount of federal taxable income that is apportioned to Colorado. Apportionment of income to Colorado is determined by comparing certain Colorado revenue, expenses, and assets to the total revenue, expenses, and assets of the corporation.

## **Computation of the Tax**

### **§39-22-301, C.R.S.**

A flat rate of 4.63 percent is levied against corporations' Colorado taxable income to compute their Colorado gross tax liability. Non-refundable credits may be used against a corporation's gross tax liability only to the extent the liability is exhausted. Refundable credits may be claimed regardless of the incidence of a positive gross income tax liability.

## **Expenditures**

### **4.01 - United States government interest deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1964

Interest income earned from United States government obligations is taxable by the federal government. Interest from U.S. government obligations is generally exempt from Colorado income tax.

### **4.02 - Deduction of interest income earned on Colorado investment deposits for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(a.5), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1990

For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 1990, interest income earned on Colorado investments deposits issued by qualified financial institutions can be subtracted from federal taxable income up to \$20,000 in any taxable year.

### **4.03 - Deduction for income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(b), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1964

An individual, estate, trust, or partnership claiming income from the portion of any gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property having a higher adjusted basis for Colorado income tax purposes than for federal income tax purposes on the date such property was sold or disposed of in a transaction in which gain or loss was recognized for purposes of federal income tax that does not exceed such difference in basis, may subtract that amount from the federal

taxable income in computing the Colorado taxable income. If a gain is considered a long-term capital gain for federal income tax purposes, the modification shall be limited to the portion of such gain which is included in federal taxable income.

### **4.04 - Deduction for PERA contribution made in 1984-1986/DPSRS contributions made in 1986 for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(c), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1982

These contributions were subject to state income tax in the years they were paid, but were tax-deferred for federal income tax purposes. This means the taxpayer must pay federal income tax when they receive benefit payments upon retirement or termination. The subtraction on their Colorado return enables taxpayers to subtract from taxable income the amount of pension benefits on which state income tax was already paid.

### **4.05 - Repayment deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(c), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1982

A subtraction is allowed to prevent the taxation of any annuity or income or gain that was properly included as income and taxed in a prior tax year.

### **4.06 - Deduction for IRC 1341 Credit (Repayment)**

§39-22-104(4)(c), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1982

If you claim the federal I.R.C. 1341 credit for a repayment of prior year income you can subtract the amount of the income on the "Other Subtractions" line of the Colorado return if the income was taxed in Colorado in the prior year. Write "I.R.C.1341 credit" as the explanation for this subtraction. There is no state credit comparable to the federal credit for this circumstance. If you deducted the income on your federal return rather than claiming the credit, no Colorado subtraction is allowed since the income is not included in your federal taxable income.

### **4.07 - Colorado net operating loss deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(d), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1964

The Colorado net operating loss for any given tax year is the portion of the federal net operating loss allocated and/or apportioned to Colorado. A net operating loss deduction shall be allowed in the same manner that it is allowed under the internal revenue code unless otherwise stated in this section. Different limitations on net operating loss deductions are applied to C corporations pursuant to §39-22-304(3)(g) than to individuals, estates and trusts pursuant to §39-22-504(2).

**4.08 – State income tax refund deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(e), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1964

Colorado individual, estate and trust taxpayers are not allowed to claim a deduction on the Colorado income tax return for state income tax paid during the taxable year (via withholding or otherwise). Therefore, any Colorado or other state income tax refund is not subject to tax by Colorado and, to the extent included in federal taxable income, such refunds may be subtracted from federal taxable income in determining Colorado taxable income.

**4.09 – Pension or annuity deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(f), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1982

This subtraction allows all or a portion of pension or annuity income taxable on the federal return to be exempt from Colorado tax.

**4.10 – Deduction for railroad benefit subtraction, tier I or II only**

§39-22-104(4)(f), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1982

Railroad retirement benefits (Tier 1 and Tier 2) and disability payments are exempt from state taxation under Section 231m of the Railroad Retirement Act. To the extent included in federal taxable income, railroad retirement benefits are listed on the specified line of Form 104. Claiming a subtraction for railroad retirement benefits does not use up any of the pension subtraction. The limitations of 55 years of age and a pension subtraction of \$20,000/\$24,000 do not apply to railroad retirement beneficiaries.

**4.11 – Medical savings employer contribution deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(h), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1994

To the extent not otherwise claimed as a deduction in arriving at federal taxable income, amounts contributed to an employee's medical savings account created under the provisions of 39-22-507.4, C.R.S. may be claimed by the employee as a subtraction in determining Colorado taxable income.

**4.12 – Tuition program contribution deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104 (4)(i), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1997

For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 1998, taxpayers can deduct on the Colorado income tax return the payments or contributions you made to certain qualified state tuition programs.

**4.13 – Qualifying charitable contribution deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(m), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2000

Individuals who claim the federal standard deduction instead of itemizing their deductions on their federal return may be able to subtract a portion of their charitable contributions from their Colorado taxable income.

**4.14 – Wildfire mitigation measures deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(n), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2008

For income tax years 2009 through 2013 individuals, estates and trusts may subtract from federal taxable income 50 percent of the costs incurred in performing wildfire mitigation measures. The amount subtracted from federal taxable income shall not exceed \$2,500 in any taxable year.

**4.15 – Wildfire mitigation measures deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(n.5), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2013

For income tax years 2014 through 2025 individuals, estates and trusts may subtract from federal taxable income 50 percent of the costs incurred in performing wildfire mitigation measures. The amount subtracted from federal taxable income shall not exceed \$2,500 in any taxable year.

**4.16 - Deduction for employer matching contributions to an adult learner individual trust account or savings account**

§39-22-104(4)(o), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2010

For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2011, individuals, estates, and trusts may subtract from federal taxable income an amount equal to any amount received as employer matching contributions to an adult learner's individual trust account or savings account.

**4.17 – Military family relief fund grants deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(p), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2013

For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2014, any amount received by a Colorado taxpayer as a grant from the Military Family Relief Fund that is included in the taxpayer's federal taxable income may be subtracted from the federal taxable income of the taxpayer for purposes of determining the taxpayer's Colorado income tax liability.

**4.18 – Exonerated persons deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(q), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2013

For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2013, an amount equal to any amount received as compensation for an exonerated person pursuant to §13-65-103, C.R.S., on or after January 1, 2014, except as to those portions of the judgment awarded as attorney fees for bringing a claim under such section, may be subtracted from the federal taxable income of the taxpayer for purposes of determining the taxpayer's Colorado income tax liability.

**4.19 – Colorado medical marijuana code deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(r), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2013

For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2014, if an individual, estate, trust, or corporation is licensed under the "Colorado Retail Marijuana Code", article 43.4 of title 12, C.R.S., an amount equal to any expenditure that is eligible to be claimed as a federal income tax deduction but is disallowed by section 280E of the federal internal revenue code because marijuana is a controlled substance under federal law.

**4.20 – Colorado retail marijuana code deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(s), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2013

For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2014, if an individual, estate, trust, or corporation is licensed under the "Colorado Retail Marijuana Code", article 43.4 of title 12, C.R.S., an amount equal to any expenditure that is eligible to be claimed as a federal income tax deduction but is disallowed by section 280E of the federal internal revenue code because marijuana is a controlled substance under federal law.

**4.21 – Non-resident disaster relief worker deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(t), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2014

For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2015, a nonresident individual that received income from performing disaster-related work in the state of Colorado during a disaster period may subtract that income on their Colorado income tax return.

**4.22 – Deduction for active duty military service persons who reacquired Colorado residency for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-104(4)(u), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2015

An individual in active duty military service whose home of record is Colorado and whose state of legal residence on or after January 1, 2016, is a state other than Colorado is allowed to reacquire legal residence in the state if the individual intends to make Colorado his or her state of legal residence. For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2016, any compensation received for active duty military service by a person who reacquires legal residence pursuant to §39-22-110.5, C.R.S. may be subtracted from their federal taxable income.

**4.23 – Catastrophic health insurance deduction**

§39-22-104.5, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1994

Any employer who does not offer other health insurance may offer catastrophic health insurance to its employees. Any Catastrophic Health Insurance Premiums withheld by an employer can be subtracted from the employees' taxable income on the "Other Subtractions" line of the Colorado Individual Income Tax return. Self-employed persons cannot claim this subtraction.

**4.24 – Colorado minimum tax credit**

§39-22-105, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1987

For income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, taxpayers may claim a credit of 12 percent of the federal prior year minimum tax credit actually claimed on their current year federal income tax return. The credit is limited to the tax due (Colorado normal tax plus AMT). Any excess credit cannot be carried forward to another tax year.

**4.25 – Credit for income tax paid to another state for individuals, estates, and trusts**

§39-22-108, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1937

If a taxpayer has income that was earned and is taxable in another state, but was received while a resident of Colorado, the income is taxed in both states, which results in the income being taxed twice. To alleviate this double taxation, Colorado residents can claim a credit for taxes paid to another state beginning on or after January 1, 1987.

#### **4.26 – Dual resident trust tax credit**

§39-22-108.5, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2006

An income tax credit is available to any qualifying trust that is a resident of both Colorado and another state. The dual resident trust credit and the credit for tax paid to another state may not be claimed in the same tax year, and the credit is not available to a trust that became a Colorado resident trust prior to May 26, 2006. Any excess credit is not refundable and may not be carried forward or back to another tax year.

#### **4.27 – Deduction for insurance companies subject to a gross premiums levy**

§39-22-112(1), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1937

Insurance companies are exempt from Colorado income tax if they are subject to a gross premiums levy by the State of Colorado Division of Insurance. An insurance agency is not an insurance company.

#### **4.28 – Deduction for non-profit corporations that file federal form 990**

§39-22-112(2), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1937

Nonprofit corporations that file federal form 990 and are therefore exempt from filing a federal income tax return are also exempt from filing a Colorado income tax return.

#### **4.29 – Plastic recycling investment tax credit**

§39-22-114.5, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1989

The plastic recycling investment tax credit is equal to 20 percent of the first \$10,000 of net expenditures to third parties for rent, wages, supplies, consumable tools, equipment, test inventory and utilities made for new plastic recycling technology in Colorado. The credit is available to Colorado resident individuals only for income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1989. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to five years.

#### **4.30 – Colorado child care tax credit**

§39-22-119, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1996

The Colorado child care credit is a percentage of the child care credit claimed for federal income tax purposes. The federal credit is a child and dependent care credit. It is allowed for expenses incurred in the care of children under the age of 13 and for expenses incurred in the care of disabled dependents over the age of 12. However, the Colorado child care credit is allowed only with respect to the federal credit allowed for the care of children under the age of 13, depending on the resident individual's federal adjusted gross income. This credit became available for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 1996. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit will be refunded.

#### **4.31 – Child care expenses tax credit**

§39-22-119.5, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2014

For income tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2014, but prior to January 1, 2017, a refundable income tax credit is available to resident individuals with a federal adjusted gross income of \$25,000 or less who have expenses for the care of a dependent less than 13 years old. This credit applies to individuals that have insufficient tax liability to claim the federal child care credit and the Colorado child care tax credit allowed pursuant to §39-22-119, C.R.S. The state credit is 25 percent of the resident individual's expenses, but the maximum allowable amount is \$500 for a single dependent or \$1,000 for two or more dependents.

#### **4.32 – Child care contribution tax credit**

§39-22-121, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1998

Taxpayers that make a monetary contribution to promote child care in Colorado may claim an income tax credit of 50 percent of the total contribution. For tax years 2011 and thereafter, the availability of this credit is contingent upon sufficient revenue growth for the tax year. This is determined by the revenue estimate provided by the December legislative council revenue forecast, issued prior to the fiscal year, which determines general fund appropriation. The refund is only allowable if the forecasted revenue and general fund appropriation is at least six percent above the prior fiscal year. This credit was not available for tax years 2011 and 2012 due to insufficient revenue growth. The amount of credit generated in any one tax year may not exceed \$100,000. If the amount of credit generated in one tax year exceeds the amount of tax, the excess may be carried forward for up to five tax years. A credit carry forward does not restrict additional credits from being generated in future years.

#### **4.33 – Long term care insurance tax credit**

§39-22-122, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1999

An income tax credit is available for Colorado residents who purchase or pay premiums on a long-term care insurance policy. The credit is equal to 25 percent of the amount paid for the insurance during the year limited to \$150 per policy. This credit became available for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2000. The credit amount cannot exceed the total Colorado income tax liability for the period. Any unused portion of the credit may not be carried forward to a future tax period nor shall it be refunded.

#### **4.34 – Colorado earned income tax credit**

§39-22-123, C.R.S.; §39-22-123.5, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1999; 2013

For any income tax year commencing on or after January 1, 2000, if the amount of state revenues for the state fiscal year ending in that income tax year exceeds the limitation on state fiscal year spending imposed by section 20 (7) (a) of article X of the state constitution and the voters statewide have authorized a refund or a portion thereof for the excess state revenues for that fiscal year, then a resident individual or part-year resident individual shall be allowed an earned income tax credit against the taxes due on the individual's income by an amount equal to ten percent of the amount of the federal earned income tax credit claimed on the individual's federal tax return. If the earned income credit is larger than the tax liability calculated on the tax return, the difference will be refunded to the taxpayer. Beginning January 1, 2013 a permanent and refundable state earned income tax credit for eligible Colorado taxpayers equal to ten percent of the federal earned income tax credit will be allowed for all income tax years after the first income tax year for which the Colorado earned income tax credit under §39-22-123, C.R.S. becomes available.

#### **4.35 – Partnership modification deduction**

§39-22-202, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1937

This provision allows qualified adjustments relating to partnership income made in determining the income subject to tax by Colorado to be apportioned among the partners based on a determination of the partners' distributive share.

#### **4.36 – Deduction for foreign source income of export taxpayers**

§39-22-206, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1993

Certain foreign income of partners in an export partnership is exempt from Colorado income tax.

#### **4.37 – Crop and livestock contribution tax credit**

§39-22-301(3), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1982

The crop and livestock contribution credit is available to C corporations that donate crops or livestock to certain charitable organizations for use in Colorado. The credit is equal to 25 percent of the contribution valued at wholesale market price or the most recent sale price. The contribution must be made to a charitable organization that has been granted income tax exempt status for federal income tax purposes. The credit may not exceed \$1,000 per year, nor may it exceed any tax liability remaining after previous credits have been claimed. Any unclaimed credit may be carried forward and claimed for up to five tax years.

#### **4.38 – Deduction for excludable foreign source income**

§39-22-303(10), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1985

If, for federal income tax purposes, a C corporation has elected to claim foreign taxes paid or accrued as a deduction, an amount of foreign source income equal to such deduction shall be subtracted from federal taxable income.

#### **4.39 – Exempt federal interest deduction for C Corporations**

§39-22-304(3)(a), (3)(b), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1964

Any C corporation claiming interest income on obligations of the United States government or any interest income earned on obligations or securities of any authority, commission, or instrumentality of the United States reported on the federal income tax return as taxable, but is exempt from state taxation under the laws of the United States, can be deducted from federal taxable income when computing the Colorado taxable income.

#### **4.40 – Deduction for income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis for C corporations**

§39-22-304(3)(c), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1964

A C corporation claiming income from the portion of any gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property having a higher adjusted basis for Colorado income tax purposes than for federal income tax purposes on the date such property was sold or disposed of in a transaction in which gain or loss was recognized for purposes of federal income tax that does not exceed such difference in basis, may subtract that amount from the federal taxable income in computing the Colorado taxable income. If a gain is considered a long-term capital gain for federal income tax purposes, the modification shall be limited to the portion of such gain which is included in federal taxable income.

**4.41 - Deduction for gain from a qualified sale under threat of condemnation**

§39-22-304(3)(d), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1977

To the extent included in federal taxable income of a C corporation, any gain received from a qualified sale is exempt from Colorado income tax. A qualified sale is a sale made in good faith, but not between persons defined in §267(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, where the buyer had, or could have obtained, the power to condemn the property, but where such gain did not qualify for the deferral of gain under §1033 of the Internal Revenue Code.

**4.42 - Deduction for previously taxed income or gain for C corporations**

§39-22-304(3)(e), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1964

To the extent included in federal taxable income of a C corporation, any income or gain previously taxed by Colorado prior to 1965 either to the corporation, a decedent, an estate, or trust, from which the corporation acquired the income or gain is exempt from Colorado income tax.

**4.43 - Colorado income tax refund deduction for C corporations**

§39-22-304(3)(f), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1964

Any refund of Colorado income tax to the extent included in federal taxable income of a C corporation is exempt from Colorado income tax. Income tax refunds from other states may not be subtracted.

**4.44 - Colorado net operating loss deduction for C corporations**

§39-22-304(3)(g), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1964

The Colorado net operating loss for any given tax year is the portion of the federal net operating loss allocated and/or apportioned to Colorado. A net operating loss deduction shall be allowed in the same manner that it is allowed under the internal revenue code unless otherwise stated in this section. Different limitations on net operating loss deductions are applied to C corporations pursuant to §39-22-304(3)(g) than to individuals, estates and trusts pursuant to §39-22-504(2).

**4.45 - Excess oil shale depletion deduction for C corporations**

§39-22-304(3)(h), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1964

The difference between the depletion allowed on oil produced from oil shale and the depletion that would have been permitted if the allowable depletion rate were 27 ½ percent is exempt from Colorado income tax for C corporations.

**4.46 - Deduction for wages and salaries not deducted on federal return due to IRC Section 280C**

§39-22-304(3)(i), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1979

The portion of wages or salaries paid or incurred by a C corporation that cannot be deducted on the federal return is exempt from Colorado income tax. Wages and salaries that qualify for this subtraction include those for which the following federal credit(s) was taken on the federal return: Indian Employment, Work Opportunity, Empowerment Zone Employment, Orphan Drug, Research Expense, Employee Retention, Welfare-To-Work, Mine Rescue Team Training, and the Employer Social Security credit.

**4.47 - Deduction for gross-up provisions of section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code**

§39-22-304(3)(j), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1977

Any amounts included in federal taxable income of a C corporation as dividend income due to the provisions of section 78 of the internal revenue code are exempt from Colorado income tax.

**4.48 - Medical savings employer contribution deduction for C corporations**

§39-22-304(3)(k), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1994

To the extent not otherwise claimed as a deduction in arriving at federal taxable income, amounts contributed to an employee's medical savings account created under the provisions of 39-22-507.4, C.R.S. may be claimed by the employee as a subtraction in determining Colorado taxable income.

**4.49 - Colorado medical marijuana code deduction for C corporations**

§39-22-304(3)(m), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2013

For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2014, if an individual, estate, trust, or corporation is licensed under the "Colorado Retail Marijuana Code", article 43.4 of title 12, C.R.S., an amount equal to any expenditure that is eligible to be claimed as a federal income tax deduction but is disallowed by section 280E of the federal internal revenue code because marijuana is a controlled substance under federal law.

#### **4.50 - Colorado retail marijuana code deduction for C corporations**

§39-22-304(3)(n), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2013

For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2014, if an individual, estate, trust, or corporation is licensed under the "Colorado Retail Marijuana Code", article 43.4 of title 12, C.R.S., an amount equal to any expenditure that is eligible to be claimed as a federal income tax deduction but is disallowed by section 280E of the federal internal revenue code because marijuana is a controlled substance under federal law.

#### **4.51 - Fiduciary subtraction/ Fiduciary or partnership modification deduction**

§39-22-402, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1964

This provision allows qualified adjustments made in determining the income subject to tax by Colorado to be apportioned between an estate or trust and its beneficiaries.

#### **4.52 - Deduction for medical savings account contributions**

§39-22-504.7(2)(e), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1994

Employer contributions to employee medical savings accounts constitute a deduction from the employer's federal taxable income applicable for individuals and corporations.

#### **4.53 - Old investment tax credit**

§39-22-507.5, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1979

The old investment tax credit is 10 percent of the current year federal investment credit, which includes the rehabilitation, energy and reforestation investment credits on assets located in Colorado. The current year credit is the sum of the old investment tax credit carryforward, the current year old investment tax credit and the old investment tax credit carryback. The credit is limited to the first \$5,000 of tax liability plus 25 percent of the tax in excess of \$5,000. The credits must be utilized in the order they were created. Excess credit may be carried back three years and forward seven. The credit is available only to C corporations and it became available on or after income tax year commencing January 1, 1979.

#### **4.54 - New investment tax credit**

§39-22-507.6, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1987

The new Colorado investment tax credit (ITC) is allowed in an amount equal to 1 percent of the total qualified investment as determined under section 46(c) of the internal revenue code in qualified property as defined in section 38 of the internal revenue code as such sections existed prior to the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990. The new ITC is basically 10 percent of what the federal regular percentage ITC would be if it were still in effect. This credit was implemented in 1988 to provide an ITC on equipment that no longer qualified for the old ITC that was reduced by federal law changes in 1986. The new investment tax credit is limited to \$1,000 reduced by the amount of the old investment tax credit claimed for the same tax year. Any excess new investment tax credit remaining may be carried forward for a period of three years. It may not be carried back to an earlier year.

#### **4.55 - Deduction for ride-sharing or mass transit expenses**

§39-22-509, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1979

To the extent not claimed as a deduction on the taxpayer's federal tax return, a deduction is allowed for the amount of the corporation's contribution as an employer to: a) free or partially subsidized ridesharing arrangements for employees, cash incentives for participation in ridesharing arrangements, and the payment of all or part of the administrative cost incurred in organizing, establishing or administering a ridesharing program; b) free or partially subsidized mass transit fares for use by employees in going to and returning from their places of employment.



#### **4.56 – Historic property preservation tax credit**

§39-22-514, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1990

Colorado offers an income tax credit to Colorado resident individuals and C corporations for the preservation and rehabilitation of a qualified historic property for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 1991, but prior to January 1, 2020. The structure must be at least 50 years old, and must be: a) designated individually or as a contributing property in the State Register of Historic Places; b) designated as a landmark by a certified local government; or c) designated as a contributing property in a designated historic district of a certified local government. The state income tax credit is 20 percent of qualified rehabilitation costs up to a maximum \$50,000 credit per qualified property. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to 10 years. For tax years 2011 and thereafter, the availability of this credit is contingent upon sufficient revenue growth for the tax year. This is determined by the revenue estimate provided by the December legislative council revenue forecast, issued prior to the fiscal year, which determines general fund appropriation. The refund is only allowable if the forecasted revenue and general fund appropriation is at least six percent above the prior fiscal year. This credit was not available for tax years 2011 and 2012 due to insufficient revenue growth. Unused credit from tax year 2010 and earlier can be carried forward and used in later tax years regardless of whether there is sufficient revenue growth.

#### **4.57 – Credit for qualified costs incurred in the preservation of historic structures**

§39-22-514.5, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2014

For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2016, but prior to January 1, 2020, there shall be allowed an income tax credit to each owner of a qualified historic structure for the costs of preserving the property. The Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) must approve the owner's application and rehabilitation plan and reserve tax credits in the order in which it receives completed applications and rehabilitation plans. The tax credit cannot exceed 25 percent of the actual qualified rehabilitation expenditures that are less than two million dollars. No tax credit may be earned before July 1, 2016. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to 10 years.

#### **4.58 – Nonrefundable alternative fuel vehicle tax credit**

§39-22-516(2.5), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1992

Colorado income tax credits were available to taxpayers who purchased an alternative fuel vehicle, converted a motor vehicle to use alternative fuel, or replaced a vehicle's power source with an alternative fuel power source. The statutory qualifications and calculations of the credit were amended several times since its enactment. This credit was available for tax years beginning July 1, 1992, but prior to January 1, 2010. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to five years. The carryforward credit will no longer be applicable starting income tax year 2015.

#### **4.59 – Refundable alternative fuel vehicle tax credit**

§39-22-516(2.6), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2009

Colorado income tax credits were available to taxpayers who purchased an alternative fuel vehicle, converted a motor vehicle to use an alternative fuel, or replaced a vehicle's power source with an alternative fuel power source. The credit in excess of the tax due cannot be carried forward and shall be refunded to the taxpayer up to six thousand dollars. This credit was available for tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2010 but prior to January 1, 2012. The innovative motor vehicle credit was enacted to replace this credit after its sunset.

#### **4.60 – Alternative fuel refueling facility tax credit**

§39-22-516(2.7), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1998

Colorado income tax credits were available for the construction, reconstruction, or acquisition of an alternative fuel refueling facility that was directly attributable to the storage, compression, charging or dispensing of alternative fuels to motor vehicles. The aggregate amount of credit claimed by a person for any one alternative fuel refueling facility could not exceed four hundred thousand dollars during any period of five consecutive tax years. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to five years. This credit was available for tax years beginning January 1, 1998, but prior to January 1, 2011. The carryforward credit will no longer be applicable starting income tax year 2016.

#### **4.61 – Innovative motor vehicle tax credit**

§39-22-516.5, C.R.S.; §39-22-516.7 C.R.S.

Enacted: 2009; 2013

A refundable income tax credit is allowed for each motor vehicle purchased, leased, or converted to use a qualifying alternative fuel source. The credit in excess of the tax due cannot be carried forward and shall be refunded to the taxpayer up to six thousand dollars. This credit is available for tax years beginning January 1, 2012, but prior to January 1, 2022. The statutory qualifications and calculations of the credit have been amended several times since its enactment.

#### **4.62 – Innovative truck tax credit**

§39-22-516.8, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2014

A refundable income tax credit is allowed for the purchase, lease, or conversion of a light, medium, or heavy duty truck that operates using a qualifying alternative fuel source or other energy saving device. The credit in excess of the tax due cannot be carried forward and shall be refunded to the taxpayer up to the statutory maximum allowable amount, depending on income tax year, weight of the truck, and category of energy saving innovation. This credit is available for tax years beginning January 1, 2014, but prior to January 1, 2022.

#### **4.63 – Child care investment tax credit**

§39-22-517(1), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1992

Taxpayers who operate a child care center, family child care home, or foster care home and who invest in qualified tangible personal property to be used in the operation of such facility may claim an investment tax credit equal to 20 percent of the investment. The facility must be licensed pursuant to the provisions of §26-6-104, C.R.S. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to three years.

#### **4.64 – Employer child care facility investment tax credit**

§39-22-517(2), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1992

Employers who provide child care facilities for the benefit of their employees can claim an investment tax credit. The tax credit is equal to 10 percent of the employer's investment during the tax year in qualified tangible personal property to be used in the operation of the child care facility. The facility must be incidental to the employer's business and must be licensed pursuant to §26-6-104, C.R.S. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to three years.

#### **4.65 – Colorado source capital gain deduction**

§39-22-518, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1994

Qualified Colorado taxpayers including individuals, estates, trusts, partnerships, and corporations may subtract certain net capital gain income to the extent the gains are included in their federal taxable income. Statutory qualifications and limitations to the allowable credit depend upon the tax year in which the subtraction is claimed.

#### **4.66 – School-to-career investment tax credit**

§39-22-520, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1997

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, Colorado taxpayers are allowed to claim a credit of 10 percent of their current year investment in a qualified school-to-career program. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to five years.

#### **4.67 – Colorado works program tax credit**

§39-22-521, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1997

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, Colorado employers are allowed to claim a credit of 20 percent of their annual expenditures made to provide eligible services for their employees who receive public assistance pursuant to the Colorado Works Program. The credit may not be claimed for more than two years with respect to each individual employee. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to three years.

#### **4.68 – Gross conservation easement tax credit**

§39-22-522, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1999

An income tax credit is available for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, for the donation of a perpetual conservation easement in gross on real property located in Colorado. The credit is based on the fair market value of the easement. The donation must be made to a governmental entity or a charitable organization that is exempt under section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and created at least two years prior to receipt of the easement. The donation must also qualify as a qualified conservation contribution pursuant to section 170 of the federal "Internal Revenue Code of 1986." The statutory requirements for the qualification, calculation, and maximum allowance of the credit have been amended many times since its original enactment. Depending on specific criteria, excess credit that exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year could be refunded or carried forward for a period of up to 20 years.

#### **4.69 – Contaminated land redevelopment tax credit**

§39-22-526, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2000

For any tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, but prior to January 1, 2011, an income tax credit is available for taxpayers who redevelop contaminated land in Colorado. The amount of credit available is a percentage of the amount expended for the approved remediation based on \$100,000 increments. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to five years. The carryforward credit will no longer be applicable starting income tax year 2016.

#### **4.70 – Remediation of contaminated land tax credit**

§39-22-526, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2014

For any tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2014, but prior to January 1, 2023, an income tax credit is available for taxpayers who expended approved environmental remediation of contaminated land in Colorado. The remediation need not be for land that will be redeveloped. The amount of credit available is a percentage of the amount expended for the approved remediation based on \$75,000 increments with a \$1,500,000 expenditure limit on any individual project. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to five years.

#### **4.71 – Developmental disability employee credit**

§39-22-530, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2008

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, through January 1, 2011, employers in Adams, Arapahoe, El Paso, Jefferson, Logan, Montrose and Morgan counties who hire a qualified person with a developmental disability will qualify for a tax credit. The credit is equal to 50 percent of the qualified employee's gross wages paid during the employee's first three months of continuous employment plus 30 percent of the employee's gross wages paid during the subsequent nine months of continuous employment. The availability of the credit is contingent upon sufficient revenue growth for the tax year. This is determined by the revenue estimate provided by the December legislative council revenue forecast, issued prior to the fiscal year, which determines general fund appropriation. The refund is only allowable if the forecasted revenue and general fund appropriation is at least six percent above the prior fiscal year. This credit was not available for tax years 2009, 2010, and 2011 due to insufficient revenue growth.

#### **4.72 – Job growth incentive tax credit**

§39-22-531, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2009

For tax years beginning on or after 1, 2009, but prior to January 1, 2027, an income tax credit is available to any taxpayer doing business in Colorado who receives certification from the Colorado Economic Development Commission (EDC) for a project that creates qualified job growth over a credit period not to exceed 60 months. The job growth must occur as a result of this credit and meet certain requirements established by the EDC. The statutory qualifications of the credit have been amended a few times since its enactment. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to 10 years.

#### **4.73 – Colorado innovation investment tax credit**

§39-22-532, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2009

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, but prior to January 1, 2011, this credit is available to qualified taxpayers other than C corporations who invest in a small qualified business involved primarily in research and development or manufacturing of new technologies, products or processes as designated by the Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT). The tax credit is 15 percent of the qualified investment made during calendar year 2010, but may not exceed \$20,000 per investor per qualified business. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to five years.

#### **4.74 – Advanced industry investment tax credit**

§39-22-532, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2014

For qualified investments made at any time on or after July 1, 2014, but before January 1, 2018, this credit is available to qualified taxpayers other than C corporations who invest in a small qualified business that is considered an advanced industry as defined in §24-48.5-117(2)(a), C.R.S. The credit must be approved by the Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT). The tax credit is 25 percent of the qualified investment or 30 percent of the qualified investment if the qualified small business is located in a rural area or economically distressed area of the state, as determined by OEDIT. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to five years.

#### **4.75 – Instream flow incentive tax credit**

§39-22-533, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2009

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, but prior to January 1, 2015, a taxpayer who donates a permanent water right to the Colorado Water Conservation Board may be granted a refundable tax credit by the Board of up to one-half the value of the donated water right. The availability of the credit is contingent upon sufficient revenue growth for the tax year. This is determined by the revenue estimate provided by the December legislative council revenue forecast, issued prior to the fiscal year, which determines general fund appropriation. The refund is only allowable if the forecasted revenue and general fund appropriation is at least six percent above the prior fiscal year. This credit was not available for tax years 2009, 2010, and 2011 due to insufficient revenue growth. Any excess credit is not refundable and may not be carried forward or back to another tax year.

#### **4.76 – Inherited agricultural land tax credit**

§39-22-534, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2012

A refundable income tax credit is allowed for a person who inherits agricultural land within Colorado based on the amount of Colorado estate taxes that are attributable to the transfer of the agricultural property. A taxpayer must claim the credit for the income tax year in which the estate taxes are paid. The credit becomes effective if congress enacts legislation that has the effect of delaying the state estate tax. After the delay is over and there is a state estate tax again, the credit may be claimed.

#### **4.77 – Certified auction group license fee tax credit**

§39-22-535, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2013

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a person who buys a motor vehicle registration number is allowed a credit against their income taxes for up to 20 percent of the portion of the purchase price that the license plate auction group certifies exceeds the registration number's fair market value. Any excess credit beyond the taxpayer's income tax liability may be carried forward for up to five succeeding income tax years.

#### **4.78 – Tax credit for food contributed to hunger-relief charitable organizations**

§39-22-536, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2014

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, but before January 1, 2020, a taxpayer who makes a food contribution during the tax year to a hunger-relief charitable organization and receives a credit certificate issued by a food bank is allowed a credit against their income tax liability. The credit is either 25 percent of the wholesale market price or 25 percent of the most recent sales price of the food contributions during the tax year, but it cannot exceed \$5,000. Any excess credit beyond the taxpayer's income tax liability may be carried forward for up to five succeeding income tax years.

#### **4.79 – Business personal property tax credit**

§39-22-537, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2014

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, but before January 1, 2020, a taxpayer who has \$15,000 or less worth of personal property on which property taxes are paid in Colorado during an income tax year commencing in 2015, or has less than an inflation-adjusted amount for each income tax year thereafter, is allowed a credit against their tax liability that is equal to a percentage of the property taxes paid. The amount of the credit that exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability is refunded to the taxpayer. For purposes of the credit, the term "taxpayer" includes an exempt 501 (c) organization, and the amount of the allowable credit for these organizations is equal to 100 percent of the personal property taxes paid.

#### **4.80 – Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax**

§39-22-627, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2005

For any fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 2010, if the amount of state revenues for the state fiscal year ending in that income tax year exceeds the limitation on state fiscal year spending imposed by section 20 (7) (a) of article X of the state constitution and the voters statewide have authorized a refund or a portion thereof for the excess state revenues for that fiscal year, then the state income tax rate will be temporarily reduced from the current rate of 4.63 percent to 4.50 percent. The application of this tax reduction is contingent upon other refund mechanisms of TABOR.

#### **4.81 – State sales tax refund**

§39-22-2001, C.R.S.; §39-22-2002, C.R.S.; §39-22-2003, C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1999

For any fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 1998, if the amount of state revenues for the state fiscal year ending in that income tax year exceeds the limitation on state fiscal year spending imposed by section 20 (7) (a) of article X of the state constitution and the voters statewide have authorized a refund or a portion thereof for the excess state revenues for that fiscal year, then full-year Colorado residents will claim the refund in the form of a “state sales tax refund” on the Colorado 104 Income Tax Return. Property Tax/Rent/Heat Rebate (PTC) applicants who are not required to file an income tax return may claim the refund on the 104PTC form.

#### **4.82 – Low-income housing income tax credit**

§39-22-2102, C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2000

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, an income tax credit is available for owners of qualified low-income housing developments that receive a credit allocation from Colorado Housing and Finance Authority (CHFA) before December 31, 2002. This credit is allocated by CHFA. Any excess credit beyond the taxpayer’s income tax liability may be carried forward for up to income tax year 2012. The credit was unavailable for income tax years 2013 and 2014. Legislation in 2014 reinstated this credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015 and ending December 31, 2016. Any excess credit beyond the taxpayer’s income tax liability may be carried forward for up to eleven succeeding income tax years.

#### **4.83 – Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit**

§39-30-103.5, C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1989

For income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1996, any taxpayer who makes monetary or in-kind contributions to an enterprise zone administrator or to an agent designated by the enterprise zone administrator for the purpose of implementing the economic development plan of the enterprise zone may claim an income tax credit of 25 percent of the value of the contribution up to a maximum credit of \$100,000. Any excess credit beyond the taxpayer’s income tax liability may be carried forward for up to five succeeding income tax years. The \$100,000 credit limit can be generated each year whether or not there is any carryover from prior years.

#### **4.84 – Enterprise zone investment tax credit**

§39-30-104(1)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1986

The enterprise zone investment tax credit is 3 percent of any qualified investment in section 38 property, acquired and placed in service or constructed during the tax year, and used exclusively (100 percent) in a Colorado enterprise zone for the first year of its ownership by the taxpayer. Certain limitations to the allowable credit depend on the income tax year for which the credit is being claimed. Excess credit may be carried back three years and carried forward 12 years. The credit became available on or after income tax year commencing January 1, 1986.

#### **4.85 – Commercial vehicle enterprise zone investment tax credit**

§39-30-104(1)(b), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2009

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, a commercial truck, truck tractor, tractor, or semitrailer and any parts for such vehicle purchased at the same time may qualify for a limited enterprise zone investment tax credit if it meets certain conditions. The vehicle must be predominantly housed and based at the taxpayer’s business trucking facility located within an enterprise zone for at least the first year of its ownership by the taxpayer. The credit is limited to 1.5 percent of the qualified investment and is subject to allocated funding. Excess credit may be carried back three years and carried forward 12 years.

#### **4.86 – Enterprise zone renewable energy tax credit**

§39-30-104(2.6), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2015

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015 but prior to January 1, 2021, a taxpayer who places a new renewable energy investment in service that qualifies for an enterprise zone investment tax credit pursuant to §39-30-104(1), C.R.S., may elect to receive a refund of 80 percent of the amount of the credit and forego the remaining 20 percent as a cost of the election. If 80 percent of the credit is \$750,000 or less, the taxpayer receives the full refund in the first year. If 80 percent of the credit is more than \$750,000, the taxpayer annually receives a refund not to exceed \$750,000 per income tax year until 80 percent of the credit is completely refunded to the taxpayer. The act specifies that a taxpayer may make such an election for more than one qualified investment per income tax year, but that under no circumstances may the taxpayer making such elections receive refunds totaling more than \$750,000 per income tax year.

**4.87 – Enterprise zone qualified job training program investment tax credit**

§39-30-104(4), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1996

Colorado taxpayers are allowed to claim a credit of 10 percent of their total current year investment in a qualified job training program for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 1997, but prior to January 1, 2014. For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2014, a credit equal to 12 percent of the total investment in a qualified job training program is allowed.. Excess credit may be carried forward 12 years.

**4.88 – Enterprise zone new business facility employee tax credit**

§39-30-105(1)(a)(I), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1986

Any taxpayer who establishes a new business facility in an enterprise zone can claim an income tax credit of \$500 for each new business facility employee who is working within the zone, prorated according to the number of months of employment during the tax year. For subsequent tax years, a credit of \$500 shall be allowed for any increase in the average number of new business facility employees working in the zone in excess of the maximum number employed in any prior tax year. This credit is only available as a carryforward for up to five years starting with income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2014.

**4.89 – Enhanced rural enterprise zone new business facility employee tax credit**

§39-30-105(1)(a)(III), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2002

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, an additional \$2,000 credit for each new business facility employee is available to businesses located in an enhanced rural enterprise zone. The enhanced portion of the new business facility employee credit not used to offset tax can be carried forward for a period of up to seven years. This tax credit is in addition to the \$500 tax credit available to employers in enterprise zones for employees that meet the requirements for the new business facility employee credit. This credit is only available as a carryforward for up to seven years starting with income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2014.

**4.90 – Enterprise zone employee health insurance tax credit**

§39-30-105(1)(b), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1987

For the first two full income tax years while located in an enterprise zone, taxpayers are allowed a credit of \$200 for each new business facility employee insured under a health insurance plan or program. At least 50 percent of the cost must be paid by the employer. Such plan or program may be any health insurance, health maintenance organization or pre-paid health plan that is approved by the State Insurance Commissioner for sale in Colorado or it may be a self- insurance program. The program must be reduced to writing, and it must be legally enforceable against the taxpayer. This credit is only available as a carryforward for up to five years starting with income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2014.

**4.91 – Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee tax credit**

§39-30-105(3)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1987

If a new business facility established by a taxpayer in an enterprise zone on or after January 1, 1989 is engaged in a business that adds value through manufacturing or processing to agricultural commodities, an additional credit of \$500 per new business facility employee is allowed. The enterprise zone new business facility agricultural processing employee credit is computed the same as the enterprise zone basic new business facility employee credit and is allowed in addition thereto. This credit is only available as a carryforward for up to five years starting with income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2014.

**4.92 – Enhanced rural enterprise zone agricultural processing employee tax credit**

§39-30-105(3)(b), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2002

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, an additional \$500 credit for each new business facility agricultural processing employee is available to businesses located in an enhanced rural enterprise zone. The enhanced portion of the new business facility employee credit not used to offset tax can be carried forward for a period of up to seven years. This tax credit is in addition to the \$500 tax credit available to employers in enterprise zones for employees that meet the requirements for the enterprise zone agricultural employee processing credit. This credit is only available as a carryforward for up to seven years starting with income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2014.

#### **4.93 – Enterprise zone new employee tax credit**

§39-30-105.1, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2013

The enterprise zone new employee credit was enacted to replace the enterprise zone new business facility employee credit, enhanced rural new business facility employee credit, agricultural processing employee credit, enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit, and employee health insurance credit in §39-30-105, C.R.S. The prior credits are now all incorporated into the new employee credit effective for any income tax year commencing on or after January 1, 2014. The credits have remained the same except for the requirements of meeting the “new business facility” definition; instead it is only required that the employees are new to the qualifying business facility.

#### **4.94 – Enterprise zone research and experimental credit**

§39-30-105.5, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1988

Taxpayers who make expenditures on research and experimental activities in an enterprise zone qualify for an income tax credit. The 3 percent credit is based on the increase of a company’s research and experimental expenditures within an enterprise zone over the average of such expenditures conducted in the same enterprise zone during the previous two income tax years. The expenditures must meet the research and experimental activities as defined in section 174 of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. For any credit generated on or after January 1, 2012, most enterprise zone credits must be pre-certified by the zone administrator prior to any business activity that would generate the enterprise zone credit. This includes the investment tax credit, commercial vehicle investment tax credit, new business facility jobs credits, research and development credit, qualified job training credit, and rehabilitation of vacant commercial buildings credit. The total amount of the calculated credit must be divided equally over four years. The taxpayer may claim 25 percent of the tax credit in the year the expenditure is made and 25 percent in each of the following three years.

#### **4.95 – Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit**

§39-30-105.6, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1989

The owner or tenant of a building in an enterprise zone that is at least 20 years old and that has been completely vacant for at least two years can claim a tax credit of 25 percent of the cost of rehabilitating such building for commercial use. The credit is limited to \$50,000 per building. Any taxpayer who claims the historic preservation credit or is allowed a credit for costs incurred in the rehabilitation of property through the provisions of section 38 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, shall not be

allowed to claim the tax credit for rehabilitation of vacant buildings in an enterprise zone. The taxpayer is allowed to claim the enterprise zone investment tax credit for such rehabilitation. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer’s tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to five years.

#### **4.96 – Rural technology enterprise zone credit**

§39-32-105, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1998

This credit is available as a carryforward only to those who have claimed the credit during income tax years ending on or after March 30, 2001 and beginning prior to January 1, 2005. Any taxpayer that makes a qualified capital investment in technology infrastructure in Rural Technology Enterprise Zones may claim an income tax credit of 10 percent of the total investment made during the year. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer’s tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to 10 years.

#### **4.97 – Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit**

§39-35-104, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2005

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, but prior to January 1, 2023, any aircraft manufacturers located in a Colorado aviation development zone, that employs at least ten full-time employees within the zone, and that hires one or more new employees during the income tax year shall be allowed an income tax credit of \$1,200 per employee.. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer’s tax liability in a given income tax year, the excess credit is not refundable but may be carried forward for a period of up to five years.

#### **4.98 – Deduction for qualified reservation income**

Department of Revenue Regulation 39-22-110 (1)(a)(ii)(D),  
1 Code Colo. Reg. 201-2

Enacted: 1973

Income earned by a Native American Indian is usually subject to Colorado taxes just as it would be for any other taxpayer. However, there is an exception for income if it is earned on the Indian Reservation, and by a reservation tribal member (enrolled member) while domiciled on the reservation. This income can be subtracted from taxable income on the “Other Subtractions” line of Form 104 as qualified reservation income. This would include casino winnings if won in a casino located on the reservation on which the tribal member resides when the income is received. Other income earned off the reservation by the taxpayer will still be subject to Colorado tax. The deduction for qualified reservation income became effective per Supreme Court case, McClanahan v. Arizona State Tax Commission, 411 U.S.164 (1973).

**Income Tax Deductions and Credits**  
**Individual, Fiduciary, Partnership, and Corporate Taxes**  
**Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015**

Expenditure Number	Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Year Enacted	Tax Expenditure Description	Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact
4.01	§39-22-104(4)(a)	1964	United States government interest deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	\$26,063,000	Combination 2013-1	
4.02	§39-22-104(4)(a.5)	1990	Deduction of interest income earned on Colorado investment deposits for individuals, estates, and trusts	Not Previously Published	NAV	
4.03	§39-22-104(4)(b)	1964	Deduction for income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis for individuals, estates, and trusts	Not Previously Published	NAV	
4.04	§39-22-104(4)(c)	1982	Deduction for PERA contribution made in 1984-1986 / DPSRS contributions made in 1986 for individuals, estates, and trusts	Combination 2011-1	\$541,000	
4.05	§39-22-104(4)(c)	1982	Repayment deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	Combination 2011-1	NAV	
4.06	§39-22-104(4)(c)	1982	Deduction for IRC 1341 Credit (Repayment)	Not Previously Published	Combination 2013-2	
4.07	§39-22-104(4)(d)	1964	Colorado net operating loss deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	Not Previously Published	NAV	
4.08	§39-22-104(4)(e)	1964	State income tax refund deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	\$38,533,000	\$16,073,000	
4.09	§39-22-104(4)(f)	1982	Pension or annuity deduction, taxpayer and spouse for individuals, estates, and trusts	\$359,666,000	\$396,888,000	
4.10	§39-22-104(4)(f)	1982	Deduction for railroad benefit subtraction, tier I or II only	Not Previously Published	\$3,413,000	
4.11	§39-22-104(4)(h)	1994	Medical savings employer contribution deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	Combination 2011-1	NAV	
4.12	§39-22-104(4)(i)	1997	Tuition program contribution deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	\$11,657,000	\$15,878,000	
4.13	§39-22-104(4)(m)	2000	Qualifying charitable contribution deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	\$8,193,000	\$10,851,000	
4.14	§39-22-104(4)(n)	2008	Wildfire mitigation measures deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	Combination 2011-1	\$82,000	
4.15	§39-22-104(4)(n.5)	2013	Wildfire mitigation measures deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	NA	NA	
4.16	§39-22-104(4)(o)	2010	Deduction for employer matching contributions to an adult learner individual trust account or savings account	Not Previously Published	NAV	



**Income Tax Deductions and Credits (cont'd)**  
**Individual, Fiduciary, Partnership, and Corporate Taxes**  
**Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015**

Expenditure Number	Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Year Enacted	Tax Expenditure Description	Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact
4.17	§39-22-104(4)(p)	2013	Military family relief fund grants deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	NA	NA	
4.18	§39-22-104(4)(q)	2013	Exonerated persons deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	NA	Combination 2013-2	
4.19	§39-22-104(4)(r)	2013	Colorado medical marijuana code deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	NA	NA	
4.20	§39-22-104(4)(s)	2013	Colorado retail marijuana code deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	NA	NA	
4.21	§39-22-104(4)(t)	2014	Non-resident disaster relief worker deduction for individuals, estates, and trusts	NA	NA	
4.22	§39-22-104(4)(u)	2015	Deduction for active duty military service persons who reacquired Colorado residency for individuals, estates, and trusts	NA	NA	
4.23	§39-22-104.5	1994	Catastrophic health insurance deduction	Combination 2011-1	Combination 2013-2	
4.24	§39-22-105	1987	Colorado minimum tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.25	§39-22-108	1937	Credit for income tax paid to another state for individuals, estates, and trusts	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.26	§39-22-108.5	2006	Dual resident trust credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.27	§39-22-112(1)	1937	Deduction for insurance companies subject to a gross premiums levy	If this deduction were taken, it would appear in Combination 1 or Combination 2	NAV	
4.28	§39-22-112(1)	1937	Deduction for non-profit corporations that file federal form 990	If this deduction were taken, it would appear in Combination 1 or Combination 2	NAV	
4.29	§39-22-114.5	1989	Plastic recycling investment tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.30	§39-22-119	1996	Colorado child care tax credit	\$3,111,000	\$2,806,000	
4.31	§39-22-119.5	2014	Child care expenses tax credit	NA	NA	
4.32	§39-22-121	1998	Child care contribution tax credit	\$3,664,000	Combination 2013-3	
4.33	§39-22-122	1999	Long-term care insurance tax credit	\$3,503,000	\$3,413,000	
4.34	§39-22-123, §39-22-123.5	1999, 2013	Colorado earned income tax credit	NA	NA	
4.35	§39-22-202	1937	Partnership modification deduction	NAV	NAV	
4.36	§39-22-206	1993	Deduction for foreign source income of export taxpayers	NAV	NAV	

**Income Tax Deductions and Credits (cont'd)**  
**Individual, Fiduciary, Partnership, and Corporate Taxes**  
**Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015**

Expenditure Number	Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Year Enacted	Tax Expenditure Description	Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact
4.37	§39-22-301(3)	1982	Crop and livestock contribution tax credit	\$0	Combination 2013-3	
4.38	§39-22-303(10)	1985	Deduction for excludable foreign source income	Combination 2011-2	Combination 2013-1	
4.39	§39-22-304(3)(a), (3)(b)	1964	Exempt federal interest deduction for C corporations	\$445,000	\$418,864,000	
4.40	§39-22-304(3)(c)	1964	Deduction for income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis for C corporations	Combination 2011-2	NAV	
4.41	§39-22-304(3)(d)	1977	Deduction for gain from a qualified sale under threat of condemnation	Combination 2011-2	NAV	
4.42	§39-22-304(3)(e)	1964	Deduction for previously taxed income or gain for C corporations	Combination 2011-2	NAV	
4.43	§39-22-304(3)(f)	1964	Colorado income tax refund deduction for C corporations	\$14,222,000	Combination 2013-2	
4.44	§39-22-304(3)(g)	1964	Colorado net operating loss deduction for C corporations	\$9,707,000	\$25,465,000	
4.45	§39-22-304(3)(h)	1964	Excess oil shale depletion deduction for C corporations	Combination 2011-2	NAV	
4.46	§39-22-304(3)(i)	1979	Deduction for wages and salaries not deducted on federal return due to IRC Section 280C	Combination 2011-2	Combination 2013-2	
4.47	§39-22-304(3)(j)	1977	Deduction for gross-up provisions of section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code	Combination 2011-2	Combination 2013-2	
4.48	§39-22-304(3)(k)	1994	Medical savings employer contribution deduction for C corporations	Not previously published	NAV	
4.49	§39-22-304(3)(m)	2013	Colorado medical marijuana code deduction for C corporations	NA	NA	
4.50	§39-22-304(3)(n)	2013	Colorado retail marijuana code deduction for C corporations	NA	NA	
4.51	§39-22-402	1964	Fiduciary subtraction/ Fiduciary or partnership modification deduction	\$109,948,000	NAV	
4.52	§39-22-504.7(2)(e)	1994	Deduction for medical savings account contributions	Combination 2011-2	Combination 2013-2	
4.53	§39-22-507.5	1979	Old investment tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.54	§39-22-507.6	1987	New investment tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.55	§39-22-509	1979	Deduction for ride-sharing or mass transit expenses	Combination 2011-2	NAV	
4.56	§39-22-514	1990	Historic property preservation tax credit	\$418,000	Combination 2013-3	
4.57	§39-22-514.5	2014	Credit for qualified costs incurred in the preservation of historic structures	NA	NA	
4.58	§39-22-516(2.5)	1992	Nonrefundable alternative fuel vehicle tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.59	§39-22-516(2.6)	2009	Refundable alternative fuel vehicle tax credit	\$4,866,000	NA	

**Income Tax Deductions and Credits (cont'd)**  
**Individual, Fiduciary, Partnership, and Corporate Taxes**  
**Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015**

<b>Expenditure Number</b>	<b>Statute Citation, C.R.S.</b>	<b>Year Enacted</b>	<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact</b>	<b>Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact</b>	<b>Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact</b>
4.60	§39-22-516(2.7)	1998	Alternative fuel refueling facility tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.61	§39-22-516.5; §39-22-516.7	2009; 2013	Innovative motor vehicle tax credit	NA	\$4,504,000	
4.62	§39-22-516.8	2014	Innovative truck tax credit	NA	NA	
4.63	§39-22-517(1)	1992	Child care investment tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.64	§39-22-517(2)	1992	Employer child care facility investment tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.65	§39-22-518	1994	Colorado source capital gain deduction	\$2,651,000	Combination 2013-1	
4.66	§39-22-520	1997	School-to-career investment tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.67	§39-22-521	1997	Colorado works program tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.68	§39-22-522	1999	Gross conservation easement tax credit	\$15,234,000	Combination 2013-3	
4.69	§39-22-526	2000	Contaminated land redevelopment tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.70	§39-22-526	2014	Remediation of contaminated land tax credit	NA	NA	
4.71	§39-22-530	2008	Developmental disability employee tax credit	NA	NAV	
4.72	§39-22-531	2009	Job growth incentive income tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.73	§39-22-532	2009	Colorado innovation investment tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.74	§39-22-532	2014	Advanced industry investment tax credit	NA	NA	
4.75	§39-22-533	2009	Instream flow incentive tax credit	NA	Combination 2013-3	
4.76	§39-22-534	2012	Inherited agricultural land tax credit	NA	NA	
4.77	§39-22-535	2013	Certified auction group license fee tax credit	NA	Combination 2013-3	
4.78	§39-22-536	2014	Tax credit for food contributed to hunger relief charitable organizations	NA	NA	
4.79	§39-22-537	2014	Business personal property tax credit	NA	NA	
4.80	§39-22-627	2005	Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	NA	NA	
4.81	§39-22-2001, §39-22-2002, §39-22-2003	1999	State sales tax refund	NA	NA	
4.82	§39-22-2102	2000	Low-income housing income tax credit	Combination 2011-3	NA	
4.83	§39-30-103.5	1989	Contribution to enterprise zone administrator tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.84	§39-30-104(1)(a)	1986	Enterprise zone investment tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.85	§39-30-104(1)(b)	2009	Commercial vehicle enterprise zone investment tax credit	\$54,000	Combination 2013-3	
4.86	§39-30-104(2.6)	2015	Enterprise zone renewable energy tax credit	NA	NA	
4.87	§39-30-104(4)	1996	Enterprise zone qualified job training program investment tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.88	§39-30-105(1)(a)(I)	1986	Enterprise zone new business facility employee tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	

**Income Tax Deductions and Credits (cont'd)**  
**Individual, Fiduciary, Partnership, and Corporate Taxes**  
**Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015**

Expenditure Number	Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Year Enacted	Tax Expenditure Description	Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact
4.89	§39-30-105(1)(a)(III)	2002	Enhanced rural enterprise zone new business facility employee tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.90	§39-30-105(1)(b)	1987	Enterprise zone employee health insurance tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.91	§39-30-105(3)(a)	1987	Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.92	§39-30-105(3)(b)	2002	Enhanced rural enterprise zone agricultural processing employee tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.93	§39-30-105.1	2013	Enterprise zone new employee tax credit	NA	NA	
4.94	§39-30-105.5	1988	Enterprise zone research and experimental tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.95	§39-30-105.6	1989	Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.96	§39-32-105	1998	Rural technology enterprise zone tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.97	§39-35-104	2005	Aircraft manufacturer new employee tax credit	Combination 2011-3	Combination 2013-3	
4.98	Department of Revenue Regulation 39-22-110 (1)(a)(ii)(D), 1 CCR 201-2 <sup>1</sup>	1973 <sup>2</sup>	Deduction for qualified reservation income	Not Previously Published	\$3,610,000	
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>\$611,935,000</b>	<b>\$902,388,000</b>	
Combination	Expenditure Numbers			Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact
<b>2011-1</b>	4.04, 4.05, 4.11, 4.14, and 4.23			\$7,638,000	NA	
<b>2011-2</b>	4.38, 4.40 to 4.42, 4.45 to 4.47, 4.52, and 4.55			\$318,000	NA	
<b>2011-3</b>	4.24 to 4.26, 4.29, 4.53, 4.54, 4.58, 4.60, 4.63, 4.64, 4.66, 4.67, 4.69, 4.72, 4.73, 4.82 to 4.84, 4.87 to 4.92, and 4.94 to 4.97			\$179,962,000	NA	
<b>2013-1</b>	4.01, 4.38, and 4.65			NA	\$4,771,638,000	
<b>2013-2</b>	4.06, 4.18, 4.23, 4.43, 4.46, 4.47, and 4.52			NA	\$1,990,990,000	
<b>2013-3</b>	4.24 to 4.26, 4.29, 4.32, 4.37, 4.53, 4.54, 4.56, 4.58, 4.60, 4.63, 4.64, 4.66 to 4.69, 4.72, 4.73, 4.75, 4.77, 4.83 to 4.85, 4.87 to 4.92, 4.94 to 4.97			NA	\$179,502,000	
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>\$187,918,000</b>	<b>\$6,942,130,000</b>	
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$799,853,000</b>	<b>\$7,844,518,000</b>	

<sup>1</sup> The deduction for qualified reservation income is an allowable tax expenditure per Code of Colorado Regulations (CCR) rather than Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.).

<sup>2</sup> The deduction for qualified reservation income became effective per Supreme Court case, McClanahan v. Arizona State Tax Commission, 411 U.S. 164 (1973).

Note: Estimated 2011 revenue impacts for corporate income tax deductions are only calculated for companies which do not apportion income. As a result, the 2011 estimates provided are understated. Estimated 2013 revenue impacts for corporate income tax deductions are calculated for all companies. As a result, the 2013 estimates provided are overstated. If the estimated 2013 revenue impacts utilized the previous methodology, then the total estimated 2013 revenue impact would be \$1,032,518,000.

NA = Not applicable.

NAV = Not available; data are unable to be collected.

## Chapter 5: Sales and Use Taxes

---

### Collections

In state fiscal year 2016, the net revenue from state sales and use taxes was \$2.8 billion.

### Distributions

Through the Old Age Pension Fund, revenue from the 2.9 percent state sales and use taxes are distributed into the General Fund.

### History

The first modern version of the state sales tax was implemented in Virginia in 1921. Triggered by the Great Depression, since the early 1930s, broad-based sales taxes became the leading source of tax revenue in 33 states.

In Colorado, state sales taxes were introduced in 1935. State use tax became levied in 1937, at the same rate as state sales tax, on tangible personal property when sales tax was due but had not been collected. The Colorado retail sales tax was originally enacted under the provisions of the "Emergency Retail Sales Tax Act of 1935." Due to the Great Depression, the establishment of the state sales tax was initially passed to fund the "Emergency Relief Fund of 1935," which was money expended for the purpose of relieving distress and suffering among the indigent unemployable residents of the state. This law was set to expire in 1937. In 1937, however, legislation passed that effectively made the retail sales tax permanent and changed the distribution of retail sales tax revenue to go towards a pension program that had been implemented in 1936, called the Old Age Pension Fund. 85 percent of all net revenue from retail sales taxes, as well as all other excise taxes, were distributed into the pension fund. Thus, the role of the state sales tax was identified as Colorado's pension system. Substantial changes were made to the revenue distribution in 1956 and as a result, almost all retail sales taxes are now distributed into the General Fund.

The Colorado general sales and use tax was enacted in 1935 at a rate of 2 percent. The rate was increased to 3 percent in July 1965, 3.5 percent in 1983, and back down to 3 percent in August of 1984. In 2001, the General Assembly decreased the rate to its current level of 2.9 percent.

Specific exemptions to Colorado sales tax have gradually been added over time. Other than wholesale sales, the largest state sales tax exemption adopted by the General Assembly was the exemption of food for off-premises consumption, which was enacted in 1979. That same year, the General Assembly also removed the sales tax from residential utilities for heat, light, and power.

### Tax Base

The sales tax is a consumption tax levied on sales of tangible personal property and some services. The tax is paid by consumers and collected by vendors on the state's behalf. Generally, vendors remit sales tax returns to the Colorado Department of Revenue on a monthly basis, though some vendors with very few sales file returns each quarter or annually.

Colorado statute lists six broad categories of taxable goods and the various exclusions to the broad list. A tax is levied: 1) on the purchase price charged or paid for all sales and purchases of tangible personal property, 2) on the net value of exchanged property, 3) upon telephone and telegraphs services, 4) for commercial consumption of gas and electric services, 5) upon the amount paid for food or beverages served or furnished by restaurants, cafes, and similar places of business, and 6) on the amount charged for the rental of lodging.

Colorado sales tax law requires state sales or use tax be paid on all tangible personal property that is sold, leased, used, stored, distributed or consumed in Colorado. Generally, the vendor is liable for collecting and remitting sales taxes. If a business sells tangible personal property, either retail or wholesale, they must obtain a Colorado sales tax license to show proof that the business is properly registered with the Department of Revenue and is authorized to make tax-free purchases of merchandise for resale and collect tax on the sales on the merchandise. Vendors of taxable goods and services must obtain a Colorado sales tax license and must charge sales tax on these services.

Consumer use tax is a complement to state sales tax. Consumer use tax is payable to the state by individuals and businesses when sales tax is due but has not been collected. Individuals and businesses have always been required to pay sales or use tax on taxable purchases from out-of-state vendors if the item is sold, leased, or delivered in Colorado for use, storage, distribution, or consumption in the state. For out-of-state and online vendors, the responsibility for collecting and remitting either Colorado state sales tax or retailer's use tax depends upon the extent to which they are "doing business in this state" as defined in §39-26-102(3), C.R.S.

### Computation of the Tax §39-26-105, C.R.S.

The state sales tax rate is 2.9 percent on taxable goods and services.

### Expenditures

#### 5.01 – Transfer of assets

§39-26-102(10), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1977

Transfers of assets in certain types of business formations or dissolutions are not included in the statutory definition of sale and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes.

## **5.02 – Newspapers**

§39-26-102(15)(a)(I), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1943

Newspapers as defined in §24-70-102, C.R.S. are not included in the statutory definition of tangible personal property and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes.

## **5.03 – Preprinted newspaper supplements**

§39-26-102(15)(a)(I), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1985

Preprinted newspaper supplements that become attached to or inserted in and distributed with newspapers are not included in the statutory definition of tangible personal property and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes.

## **5.04 – Direct mail advertising materials**

§39-26-102(15)(a)(I), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1990

Direct mail advertising materials distributed by persons engaged solely and exclusively in providing cooperative direct mail advertising are not included in the statutory definition of tangible personal property and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes. This statute was repealed effective March 1, 2010.

## **5.05 – Downloadable software**

§39-26-102(15)(c)(I)(C), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2012

Computer software provided through an application service provider, delivered by electronic computer software delivery, or transferred by load and leave computer software delivery are not included in the statutory definition of tangible personal property and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes.

## **5.06 – Wholesale sales**

§39-26-102(19)(a), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1935

Sales by wholesalers to retailers or other wholesalers for resale are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

## **5.07 – Materials used in the pre-press printing process**

§39-26-102(19)(b), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1992

Sales of all pre-press preparation materials, such as paper, ink, and other materials, that are used by a printer for a specific printing contract where the printed product is sold at retail to a customer are included in the statutory definition of wholesale sales and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes.

## **5.08 – Wholesale adjuvants, bull semen, and agricultural compounds**

§39-26-102(19)(c), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2012

Effective July 1, 2012, all sales and purchases of spray adjuvants, semen for agricultural or ranching purposes, and agricultural compounds that are consumed by, administered to, or otherwise used in caring for livestock are considered wholesale sales and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes. “Agricultural compounds” includes the following: insecticides, fungicides, growth-regulating chemicals, enhancing compounds, vaccines, and hormones; drugs that are used for the prevention or treatment of disease or injury in livestock; and animal pharmaceuticals that have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration. This exemption was enacted based on a previously stand-alone exemption (§39-26-716(2)(d), C.R.S.) that was repealed effective July 1, 2012.

## **5.09 – Wholesale pesticides**

§39-26-102(19)(d), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2012

Effective July 1, 2012, all sales and purchases of pesticides or other substances registered by the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture as agricultural use pesticides are considered wholesale sales and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes when purchased from a dealer licensed and registered under §35-9-115, C.R.S. of the act. This exemption was enacted based on previously a stand-alone exemption (§39-26-716(2)(e), C.R.S.) that was repealed effective July 1, 2012.

## **5.10 – Ingredients and component parts**

§39-26-102(20)(a), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1935

Sales of tangible personal property that become an ingredient or component part of a product or service being manufactured, compounded, or furnished, and the container or packaging thereof, are included in the statutory definition of wholesale sales and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes.

## **5.11 – Ingredients and components parts, food manufacturing**

§39-26-102(20)(b), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1982

Sales of tangible personal property for use in food manufacturing when such property becomes an integral or constituent part of the food product intended for retail sale for human consumption, or is a chemical, solvent, agent, mold skin casing, or other material that after the processing of the food product is left unfit for further use, are included in the statutory definition of wholesale sales and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**5.12 – Energy used for industrial, manufacturing, and similar purposes**

§39-26-102(21)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1937

Sales and purchases of electricity, coal, gas, fuel oil, steam, coke, or nuclear fuel used in processing, manufacturing, mining, refining, irrigation, construction, telegraph, telephone, radio communication, street transportation services, and all industrial uses are considered wholesale sales and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes. This exemption was temporarily ineffective between March 1, 2010 and June 30, 2012 in its entirety per §39-26-102(21)(b), C.R.S., except for the sales and purchases of diesel fuel purchased for off-road use, energy sources used for agricultural purposes, and for energy sources used in generating electricity.

**5.13 – Newsprint and printer’s ink**

§39-26-102(21)(a), C.R.S.; §39-26-705(1), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1943

Newsprint and printer’s ink are considered wholesale sales and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes. The storage, use or consumption of newsprint and printer’s ink are also exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**5.14 – Interstate telephone services**

§39-26-104(1)(c)(I), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2002

Mobile telecommunications service to customers whose place of primary use is outside Colorado is exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**5.15 – Vendor fee**

§39-26-105(1)(c)(II)(A), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1935

The amount of sales tax collected by a vendor and paid to the department may be reduced to cover the vendor’s expense in the collection and remittance of the tax if the returns are filed by the due date on Department of Revenue approved forms. The vendor fee allowed to retailers has been amended multiple times since its original enactment. Effective July 1, 2014, the allowable vendor fee is 3.33 percent of the tax due.

**5.16 – Sales of motor vehicles for use by nonresidents outside Colorado**

§39-26-113(5)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1977

Sales of a new or used automobile to a nonresident of Colorado to be used outside the state of Colorado are exempt from state sales and use taxes. The vehicle cannot to be licensed or registered in Colorado and must be removed from the state within 30 days of purchase.

**5.17 – Sales tax refund for commercial vehicles used in interstate commerce**

§39-26-113.5, C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2009

A refund of state sales or use tax may be available for commercial vehicles used in interstate commerce. The refund availability is dependent on allocated funds collected from certain fines. The refund is calculated based on the specific ownership tax on the vehicle and issued over three years. Maximum amount of the allowable sales tax refund is limited by the amount allocated for the credit annually pursuant to §42-1-225, C.R.S.

**5.18 – Rural broadband equipment refund**

§39-26-129, C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2014

A broadband provider is allowed to claim a refund for state sales and use taxes paid on equipment used in providing broadband service in a target area. The total amount of all refunds is limited to one million dollars.

**5.19 – Wireless telecommunications equipment**

§39-26-202(1)(c), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1996

The transfer of wireless telecommunications equipment as an inducement to enter into or continue a contract for telecommunication services is not considered to be storage, use, or consumption of such equipment by the transferor, and is therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**5.20 – Biotechnology equipment**

§39-26-402(1), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1999

Qualified biotechnology taxpayers are allowed to claim a refund for state sales and use taxes paid for tangible personal property used in Colorado directly and predominately in research and development in biotechnology.

### **5.21 – Clean technology and medical devices**

§39-26-403, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2009

Qualified clean or medical technology taxpayers are allowed to claim a refund for state sales and use taxes paid on tangible personal property used in Colorado directly and predominately in research and development in clean technology or medical devices. For calendar years 2009 through 2014, the availability of the refund for clean technology and medical devices research and development was contingent upon sufficient revenue growth for the tax year. This was determined by the revenue estimate provided by the December legislative council revenue forecast, issued prior to the fiscal year, which determined general fund appropriation. The refund was only allowable if the forecasted revenue and general fund appropriation was at least six percent above the prior fiscal year. In 2015, the act was recreated and reenacted with amendments including an expanded definition for “clean technology.” For calendar years 2015 through 2017, the maximum refund a qualified medical technology or clean technology taxpayer is eligible to receive in a calendar year is fifty thousand dollars.

### **5.22 – Sales to governmental entities**

§39-26-704(1), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1937

All sales to the United States government and the state of Colorado, its departments and institutions, and its political subdivisions (county and local governments, school districts and special districts) in their governmental capacities only are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.23 – Sales to residents of bordering states that do not impose sales tax**

§39-26-704(2), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1963

Sales to residents of a bordering state are exempt from state sales and use taxes if the sale occurs within 20 miles of the Colorado border and the bordering state does not have a sales tax, as long as the residents of the adjoining state are in Colorado for the express purpose of making purchases and not as tourists.

### **5.24 – Lodging for permanent residents**

§39-26-704(3), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1959

All sales and purchases of commodities and services to an occupant who is a permanent resident of an accommodation and enters into a short-term lodging agreement for 30 consecutive days or more are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Short term lodging includes hotels, motels, bed-and-breakfast inns, guesthouses, campsites, and time shares of any lodging unit.

### **5.25 – Sales to public schools**

§39-26-704(4), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1969

Sales to public schools, as defined in statute, are exempt from state sales and use taxes. The exemption does not apply to schools held or conducted for private or corporate profit.

### **5.26 – Donations by manufacturers to government and tax exempt organizations**

§39-26-705(2), C.R.S.; §39-26-713(1)(d), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1998

The storage, use, or consumption of manufactured goods, as well as the sales and purchases of tangible personal property used as component parts of manufactured goods that are donated to government entities or to tax-exempt charitable organizations are exempt from state sales and use taxes to the extent that the aggregate value of the goods included in a single donation exceeds one thousand dollars.

### **5.27 – Internet access services**

§39-26-706(2)(a), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1998

Internet access services that provide or enable computer access by multiple users (e.g., e-mail services, website hosting, and domain name registration) are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.28 – Certain materials used in the manufacturing or processing of iron, steel, and uranium-vanadium ores**

§39-26-706(3), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1982

All sales, purchases, storage, use, and consumption of refractory materials and carbon electrodes used in manufacturing iron and steel, and inorganic chemicals used in processing uranium-vanadium ores are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.29 – Coins and precious metal bullion**

§39-26-706(4), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1999

All sales, storage, use, or consumption of precious metal bullion coins are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Not all numismatic pieces are exempt. Only precious metal bullion and coins that are or were at one time used as currency or as a medium of exchange in the United States or a foreign country are exempt.



**5.30 – Waste tire fee**

§39-26-706(5), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2010

The waste tire fee of one dollar and fifty cents collected by retailers from consumers for each new tire purchased is exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**5.31 – Food purchased with food stamps**

§39-26-707(1)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1987

All sales of food purchased with food stamps are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Colorado’s principal sales tax exemption guideline is based upon what can be purchased for home consumption with food stamps. Exempt items eligible for purchase with food stamps include food purchased for human consumption at home, and seeds and plants which produce food for human consumption.

**5.32 – Food purchased with funds from the supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC)**

§39-26-707(1)(b), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1987

All sales of food purchased with vouchers funded by the federal supplemental food program for women, infants, and children are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**5.33 – Sales of certain items provided with food and beverage items**

§39-26-707(1)(c), (1)(d), (2)(b), (2)(c), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1978

Sales, storage, use, or consumption of essential food items and packaging provided with purchased food and beverage items are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Examples of essential articles or containers include, but are not limited to, non-reusable plates, cups, or bowls (and lids for such items) on, or in which, unwrapped or unpackaged hot or prepared food and beverages are served to the consumer; cups used in vending machines dispensing beverages; and disposable containers or packaging material on, or in which, food is transferred to the consumer, including pizza delivery boxes, sleeves for French fries, buckets, clamshells or other containers.

**5.34 – Food for home consumption**

§39-26-707(1)(e), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1979

All sales of food for home consumption as defined by the federal food stamps program in 7 U.S.C. sec. 2012(g) are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Beginning May 1, 2010, sales of candy and soft drinks are taxable.

**5.35 – Food service employer-provided meals**

§39-26-707(2)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1978

The storage, use, or consumption of food or meals provided by restaurants or similar businesses to employees free of charge or at a reduced charge is exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**5.36 – Construction and building materials for use by contractors on public works projects, tax-exempt organizations, and public schools**

§39-26-708(1), (2), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1979

Sales of construction and building materials to contractors and the storage, use, and consumption of building materials by contractors for construction work on property owned and used by tax-exempt organizations – schools, charitable and governmental – are exempt from state sales and use taxes. The sales and use tax exemption applies to materials that become part of the structure, highway, road, street or other public works owned and used by the tax-exempt organization. Also, electricity and most fuels consumed in performing real property construction are exempt.

**5.37 – Machinery or machine tools used in the manufacturing process**

§39-26-709(1)(a)(II), (1)(a)(IV), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1979

Purchases of machinery or machine tools, or parts in excess of five hundred dollars to be used in manufacturing, or used in the production of electricity in a facility with a long-term power purchase agreement executed between February 5, 2001 and November 7, 2006 are exempt from state sales and use taxes. The exemption was modified with different exceptions for businesses operating in enterprise zones (§39-30-106, C.R.S.).

**5.38 – Construction materials for use by a common carrier by rail**

§39-26-710(1)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1977

Sales of construction materials to be used in construction and maintenance of railroad tracks to a common carrier by rail operating in interstate or foreign commerce are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**5.39 – Railroad capital equipment**

§39-26-710(1)(b), (1)(c), (2)(a), (2)(b), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1992

Sales, storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property that is to be affixed to railroad equipment and sales, storage, use, or consumption of railroad rolling stock that is for use in interstate commerce by a railroad company are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**5.40 – Aircraft used in interstate commerce by commercial airlines**

§39-26-711(1)(a), (2)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1984

Sales, storage, use or consumption of aircraft used in interstate commerce by a commercial airline are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**5.41 – Aircraft component parts used in interstate commerce by commercial airlines**

§39-26-711(1)(b), (2)(b), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1991

Sales, storage, use or consumption of tangible personal property that is to be permanently affixed or attached as a component part of an aircraft are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**5.42 – New or used aircraft to a non-resident**

§39-26-711.5 (1), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2008

Sales of new or used aircraft to non-residents are exempt from state sales and use taxes if the aircraft will be removed from the state within 120 days of the sale and the aircraft will not be in the state more than 73 days in any of the three calendar years following the calendar year the aircraft is removed from the state.

**5.43 – Aircraft used outside state by on-demand air carriers**

§39-26-711.8(1), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 2014

On or after July 1, 2014, but prior to July 1, 2019, sales of new or used aircraft to on-demand carriers are exempt from state sales and use taxes if the aircraft will remain in the state only for the purpose of final assembly, will be removed from the state within 120 days of the sale, and will not be in the state more than 73 days in any of the three calendar years following the calendar year the aircraft is removed from the state.

**5.44 – Commercial trucks and trailers licensed out-of-state**

§39-26-712, C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1976

Sales, storage, or use of new and used commercial trucks and trailers that are manufactured and purchased in Colorado for use exclusively outside Colorado or in interstate commerce, intended to be permanently licensed and registered outside this state, and removed from the state within thirty days of delivery are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**5.45 – Leases of personal property**

§39-26-713(1)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1976

Any leases on tangible personal property for three years or less are exempt from state sales and use taxes if tax is paid upon original acquisition.

**5.46 – Complimentary marketing property to out-of-state vendors**

§39-26-713(1)(b), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1978

Property that is provided free-of-charge by a supplier to out-of-state vendors for use in selling the supplier's products is exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**5.47 – Testing property used for short-term out-of-state testing**

§39-26-713(1)(c), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1977

The sale of tangible personal property for testing, modification, or inspection in the state is exempt from state sales and use taxes if the ultimate use of the property in manufacturing or similar type of activities occurs outside of this state and if the test, modification, or inspection period does not exceed ninety days.

**5.48 – Certain personal property sold through vending machines**

§39-26-714(1), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1986

Individual items of personal property sold through vending machines are exempt from state sales and use taxes if the items are selling for 15 cents or less.

**5.49 – Food sold through vending machines**

§39-26-714(2), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1999

Sales and purchases of food sold through vending machines are exempt from state sales and use taxes. However, the following items are not considered food and would therefore be taxable: sales of candy, soft drinks, chewing gum, prepared sales, package and unpacked cold sandwiches, and hot and cold beverages in unsealed containers.

**5.50 – Gasoline, special fuel, and aviation fuel**

§39-26-715(1)(a)(I), (1)(a)(III), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1935

Sales of gasoline, aviation fuel, and dyed diesel are exempt from state sales and use tax. Special fuel is exempt from state sales and use taxes when the product is used for propelling a motor vehicle on Colorado highways and for which the excise tax was charged and collected.

### **5.51 – Fuel for residential heat, light, and power**

§39-26-715(1)(a)(II), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1979

Sales of gas, electricity, coal, fuel oil and other energy sources to occupants of residences for residential heating, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, cooling and power purposes are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.52 – Special fuel for farm vehicles**

§39-26-715(2)(a)(I), C.R.S.; §39-26-716(2)(a), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1977

The sale, storage, use, and consumption of special fuel is exempt from state sales and use taxes when it is used to operate tractors, trucks, or other farm implements or machinery off-highway and when being used for agricultural purposes on farms or ranches. Storage, use, and consumption of gasoline used for farm vehicles are also exempt.

### **5.53 – Farm equipment and parts**

§39-26-716(2)(b), (3)(b), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1999

Sales, storage, use, or consumption of farm equipment are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

Farm equipment includes non-registered farm vehicles, towable equipment, trailers, and the attachments to these vehicles, irrigation equipment, aircraft used in crop dusting. The statute also exempts farm use of bailing wire, binders twine, surface wrap, pallets and crates. Shipping pallets, aids, and crates are exempt when used in the transfer or shipping of agricultural products. Qualified parts used for the maintenance and repair of farm equipment are also exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.54 – Dairy equipment**

§39-26-716(2)(b), (3)(b), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2001

Dairy equipment and parts used at a dairy farm for raw milk production qualify for an exemption from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.55 – Agricultural compounds and bull semen**

§39-26-716(2)(d), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1999

All sales and purchases of agricultural compounds that are consumed by, administered to, or otherwise used in caring for livestock are exempt from state sales and use taxes. This exemption also applies to all sales and purchases of semen for agricultural or ranching purposes. "Agricultural compounds" includes the following: insecticides, fungicides, growth-regulating chemicals, enhancing compounds, vaccines, and hormones; drugs that are used for the prevention or treatment of disease or injury in livestock; and animal pharmaceuticals that have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration. This exemption was a stand-alone exemption prior to July 1, 2012. It became included in the statutory definition of wholesale sales (§39-26-102(19)(c), C.R.S.), effective July 1, 2012.

### **5.56 – Pesticides**

§39-26-716(2)(e), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1999

Purchases of pesticides or other substances registered by the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture as agricultural use pesticides are exempt from state sales and use taxes when purchased from a dealer licensed and registered under §35-9-115, C.R.S. of the act. This exemption was a stand-alone exemption prior to July 1, 2012. It became included in the statutory definition of wholesale sales (§39-26-102(19)(d), C.R.S.), effective July 1, 2012.

### **5.57 – Certain livestock**

§39-26-716(3)(a), (4)(a), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1943

The storage and use of neat cattle, sheep, lambs, poultry, swine, and goats used for breeding purposes are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Sales and purchases of livestock raised for food, fiber, or hide production are also exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.58 – Farm auction close-out sales**

§39-26-716(4)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1945

To be eligible for an exemption from state sales and use taxes, a farm close-out sale must be for the sale of all tangible personal property used in the farming or ranching operation. The farmer or rancher must be abandoning operations of the farm or ranch.

### **5.59 – Fish for stocking**

§39-26-716(4)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1970

All sales and purchases of live fish for stocking purposes are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.60 – Feed for livestock, seeds, and orchard trees**

§39-26-716(4)(b), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1943

All sales, purchases, storage, use or consumption of feed for livestock, seeds for farm operations (whether they are food-producing or not), and all orchard trees are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.61 – Straw for livestock and poultry bedding**

§39-26-716(4)(c), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1961

All sales, purchases, storage, use, or consumption of straw and other bedding for use in the care of livestock or poultry are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.62 – Prescription drugs**

§39-26-717(1)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1965

All sales of prescription drugs dispensed by a licensed provider or furnished by a licensed provider as part of professional services to a patient or client are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.63– Insulin**

§39-26-717(1)(b), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1977

All sales of insulin in all its forms dispensed by the direction of a licensed provider are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.64 – Glucose for treatment of insulin reactions**

§39-26-717(1)(c), (1)(e), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1979

All sales of glucose for treatment of insulin reactions are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.65 – Prosthetic devices**

§39-26-717(1)(f), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1965

All sales of prosthetic devices are exempt from state and state-administered sales and use taxes.

### **5.66– Medical equipment and devices**

§39-26-717(1)(d), (1)(e), (1)(g), (1)(h), (1)(i), (1)(j), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1979

All sales of medical equipment and devices listed as follows are exempt from state sales and use taxes: urine and blood testing kits and materials; insulin measuring and injecting devices; oxygen delivery equipment and disposable medical supplies related to oxygen delivery dispensed by a prescription; medical, feeding, and disposable supplies related to incontinence, infusion, enteral nutrition, ostomy, urology, diabetic care, and wound care dispensed by a prescription; equipment and related accessories for sleep therapy, inhalation therapy, and electrotherapy dispensed by a prescription; durable medical equipment and mobility enhancing equipment.

### **5.67– Nonprescription drugs or materials when furnished by a licensed provider as part of professional services**

§39-26-717(1)(k), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1980

All sales of qualifying nonprescription drugs or materials furnished by a licensed provider as part of professional services are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.68 – Corrective eyeglasses, contact lenses, or hearing aids**

§39-26-717(1)(l), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1980

All sales of corrective eyeglasses, contact lenses, or hearing aids are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.69 – Sales to charitable organizations**

§39-26-718(1)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1937

All sales to charitable organizations to be used in the conduct of their regular charitable functions and activities are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.70 – Special events sales by veterans’ organizations**

§39-26-718(1)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1999

All sales made to qualifying veterans’ organizations for a special event, meeting or other function that is not part of the organization’s regular activities are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.71 – Occasional sales by charitable organizations**

§39-26-718(1)(b), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1995

Occasional sales by a charitable organization are exempt from state sales and use taxes if during any one calendar year the charitable organization conducts sales for a total of 12 days or less and the net proceeds raised through such sales do not exceed \$25,000.

### **5.72 – Sales that benefit Colorado schools made by school organizations or parent teacher associations**

§39-26-718(1)(c), C.R.S.; §39-26-725(2), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2008

Starting on or after September 1, 2008, sales made by schools, school activity booster organizations, and student classes or organizations are exempt from state sales tax if all proceeds of the sale are for the benefit of a school or school-approved student organization. Sales by a parent teacher association for the benefit of a public school, or organized public school activities, or to pay the reasonable expenses of the association are exempt if the association is a charitable organization and the school that it supports is a public school.

### **5.73 – Low-emitting trucks**

§39-26-719(1), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1999

Sales of any motor vehicle, power source for any motor vehicle, or parts used for converting the power source of any motor vehicle occurring on or before June 30, 2014 are exempt from state sales and use taxes if the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of the motor vehicle is greater than 10,000 pounds and the motor vehicle, power source, or parts used to convert the power source are certified by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or any state provided in the federal “Clean Air Act” as meeting an emission standard equal to or more stringent than the low-emitting vehicle (LEV) standard. For sales occurring after July 1, 2014, the exemption applies if the GVWR is greater than 26,000 pounds and the motor vehicle, power source, or parts used to convert the power source are certified by the EPA, or if the GVRW is greater than 10,000 pounds and the motor vehicle, power source, or parts for converting the power source meet the definition of a category 4, 4A, 4B, 4C, 7, or 7A truck as defined in §39-22-516.8, C.R.S.

### **5.74 – Bingo and raffle equipment**

§39-26-720, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2001

Bingo equipment as defined in §12-9-102(5), C.R.S., purchased, stored, used, or consumed by a bingo-raffle licensee are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.75 – Manufactured homes**

§39-26-721, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1979

Forty-eight percent of the purchase price of factory-build housing and the storage, use, or consumption of a manufactured home in which the unit is not registered as a vehicle are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

### **5.76 – Machinery that comprises a cleanroom**

§39-26-722, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2007

Between July 1, 2007 and July 1, 2017, all sales, storage, and use of machinery that comprise a cleanroom are exempt from state sales and use taxes when the cleanroom will be used to produce hi-tech tangible property. Beginning June 2008 and each June thereafter through June 2016, the availability of the cleanroom equipment exemption for a given fiscal year is contingent upon sufficient revenue growth for the fiscal year.

### **5.77 – Wood from salvaged trees killed or infested in Colorado by certain beetles**

§39-26-723(1), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2008

For fiscal years commencing on or after July 1, 2008, but prior to July 1, 2020, all sales, storage, and use of wood salvaged from Colorado trees that have been killed or infested by certain beetles are exempt from state sales and use taxes. This exemption applies to products such as lumber from salvaged trees, furniture built with wood from salvaged trees, wood chips or wood pellets generated from salvaged trees, or other products made substantially with wood from salvaged trees, such as pencils. Prior to July 1, 2012, only trees infested with mountain pine beetles were qualified for this exemption. Since July 1, 2012, trees infested with both mountain pine beetles and spruce beetles are qualified for this exemption.

### **5.78 – Components used in the production of electricity from a renewable energy source**

§39-26-724(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c), C.R.S.

Enacted: 2007

All sales, storage, and use of components used in the production of electricity from a renewable energy source, including but not limited to wind, are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2017, all sales, storage, and use of components used in solar thermal systems are exempt from state sales and use tax. On and after May 17, 2014, all sales, storage, and use of components used in biogas production systems for the production of biogas used for sales to a power generator, as a transportation fuel, or as renewable natural gas are exempt from state sales and use tax.

**5.79 – Medical marijuana to indigent patients**

§39-26-726, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2010

All sales of medical marijuana to a patient who is determined to be indigent for purpose of waiving the fee required by §25-1.5-106, C.R.S., are exempt from state sales and use taxes. The patient must present their registry identification card indicating tax exempt status marked by the Colorado Department of Health and Environment (CDPHE) to the licensed medical marijuana center to receive the tax exemption.

**5.80 – Tribal exemption**

§39-26-727, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2014

Sales of goods and services to the Ute Indian Tribes and tribal members are exempt from state sales and use taxes if the vendor is located on a reservation or if the property or service is delivered by a vendor outside a reservation and received by the tribe or tribal member on the reservation.

**5.81 – Property for use in space flight**

§39-26-728, C.R.S.

Enacted: 2014

All sales, storage, and use of qualified property for use in space flight are exempt from state sales and use taxes, on and after July 1, 2014. “Qualified property for use in space flight” means a space vehicle and any component thereof, any tangible personal property to be placed or used aboard a space vehicle, and fuel of a quality that is produced, sold, and used exclusively for space flight.

**5.82 – Enterprise zone manufacturing machinery**

§39-30-106, C.R.S.

Enacted: 1986

Purchases of machinery or machinery tools or parts in excess of five hundred dollars are exempt from state sales and use taxes, if the machinery, parts, and tools used for the construction and repair of said machinery are used exclusively in an enterprise zone for the manufacturing of tangible personal property. For businesses in an enterprise zone, the statewide sales and use tax manufacturing exemption is expanded to include the purchase of machinery and machine tools used in certain mining or oil and gas operations.

**Sales and Use Taxes**  
**Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015**

<b>Expenditure Number</b>	<b>Statute Citation, C.R.S.</b>	<b>Year Enacted</b>	<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact</b>	<b>Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact</b>
5.01	§39-26-102(10)	1977	Transfers of assets	NAV	NAV	NAV
5.02	§39-26-102(15)(a)(I)	1943	Newspapers	\$5,918,000	\$4,564,000	\$4,890,000
5.03	§39-26-102(15)(a)(I)	1985	Preprinted newspaper supplements	\$372,000	\$490,000	\$426,000
5.04	§39-26-102(15)(a)(I)	1990	Direct mail advertising materials	NA	NA	NA
5.05	§39-26-102(15)(c)(I)(C)	2012	Downloadable software	NA	\$21,252,000	\$25,870,000
5.06	§39-26-102(19)(a)	1935	Wholesale sales	\$1,700,211,000	\$1,942,374,000	\$2,008,182,000
5.07	§39-26-102(19)(b)	1992	Materials used in the pre-press printing process	\$6,000	\$12,000	\$11,000
5.08	§39-26-102(19)(c)	2012	Wholesale adjuvants, bull semen, and agricultural compounds	NA	\$1,567,000	\$1,737,000
5.09	§39-26-102(19)(d)	2012	Wholesale pesticides	NA	\$3,716,000	\$3,701,000
5.10	§39-26-102(20)(a)	1935	Ingredients and component parts	\$601,482,000	\$641,417,000	\$600,530,000
5.11	§39-26-102(20)(b)	1982	Ingredients and component parts, food manufacturing	\$9,252,000	\$10,927,000	\$11,149,000
5.12	§39-26-102(21)(a)	1937	Energy used for industrial uses, manufacturing, and similar purposes	NA	\$17,266,000	\$14,145,000
5.13	§39-26-102(21)(a); §39-26-705(1)	1943	Newsprint and printer's ink	\$1,344,000	\$567,000	\$571,000
5.14	§39-26-104(1)(c)(I)	2002	Interstate telephone services	NAV	NAV	NAV
5.15	§39-26-105(1)(c)(II)(A)	1935	Vendor Fee	\$27,697,000	\$50,990,000	\$87,935,000
5.16	§39-26-113(5)(a)	1977	Sales of motor vehicles for use by nonresidents outside Colorado	\$2,477,000	\$2,461,000	\$3,105,000
5.17	§39-26-113.5	2009	Sales tax refund for commercial vehicles used in interstate commerce	\$9,000	\$8,000	NR
5.18	§39-26-129	2014	Rural broadband equipment refund	NA	NA	NAV
5.19	§39-26-202(1)(c)	1996	Wireless telecommunications equipment	\$1,490,000	\$1,374,000	\$1,114,000
5.20	§39-26-402(1)	1999	Biotechnology equipment	\$637,000	\$433,000	\$478,000
5.21	§39-26-403	2009	Clean technology and medical devices	NA	NAV	NAV
5.22	§39-26-704(1)	1937	Sales to governmental entities	\$130,384,000	\$159,281,000	\$165,629,000
5.23	§39-26-704(2)	1963	Sales to residents of bordering states that do not impose a sales tax	NAV	NAV	NAV
5.24	§39-26-704(3)	1959	Lodging for permanent residents	\$185,000	\$401,000	\$431,000
5.25	§39-26-704(4)	1969	Sales to public schools	\$26,697,000	\$21,169,000	\$22,013,000
5.26	§39-26-705(2); §39-26-713(1)(d)	1998	Donations by manufacturers to governments and tax-exempt organizations	NR	\$441,000	\$459,000
5.27	§39-26-706(2)(a)	1998	Internet access service	\$7,034,000	\$9,058,000	\$9,097,000

**Sales and Use Taxes (cont'd)**  
**Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015**

<b>Expenditure Number</b>	<b>Statute Citation, C.R.S.</b>	<b>Year Enacted</b>	<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact</b>	<b>Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact</b>
5.28	§39-26-706(3)	1982	Certain materials used in the manufacturing or processing of iron, steel, and uranium-vanadium ores	\$8,000	\$16,000	\$16,000
5.29	§39-26-706(4)	1999	Coins and precious metal bullion	\$1,159,000	\$1,088,000	\$649,000
5.30	§39-26-706(5)	2010	Waste tire fee	\$151,000	\$179,000	\$191,000
5.31	§39-26-707(1)(a)	1987	Food purchased with food stamps	\$22,784,000	\$23,882,000	\$22,387,000
5.32	§39-26-707(1)(b)	1987	Food purchased with funds from the supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC)	\$1,475,000	\$1,369,000	\$1,309,000
5.33	§39-26-707(1)(c), (1)(d), (2)(b), (2)(c)	1978	Sales of certain items provided with food and beverage items	NAV	NAV	NAV
5.34	§39-26-707(1)(e)	1979	Food for home consumption	\$224,870,000	\$247,939,000	\$254,346,000
5.35	§39-26-707(2)(a)	1978	Food service employer-provided meals	\$445,000	\$547,000	\$572,000
5.36	§39-26-708(1), (2)	1979	Construction and building materials used by contractors on public works projects, tax-exempt organizations, and public schools	\$74,088,000	\$58,172,000	\$59,351,000
5.37	§39-26-709(1)(a)(II), (1)(a)(IV)	1979	Machinery or machine tools used in manufacturing process	\$54,245,000	\$64,645,000	\$65,505,000
5.38	§39-26-710(1)(a)	1977	Construction materials for use by a common carrier by rail	\$1,273,000	\$1,321,000	\$1,362,000
5.39	§39-26-710(1)(b), (1)(c), (2)(a), (2)(b)	1992	Railroad capital equipment	Combined with 5.38	Combined with 5.38	Combined with 5.38
5.40	§39-26-711(1)(a), (2)(a)	1984	Aircraft used in interstate commerce by commercial airlines	NR	NR	NAV
5.41	§39-26-711(1)(b), (2)(b)	1991	Aircraft component parts used in interstate commerce by commercial airlines	\$641,000	\$531,000	\$735,000
5.42	§39-26-711.5(1)	2008	New or used aircraft to a non resident	\$286,000	\$1,950,000	NR
5.43	§39-26-711.8(1)	2014	Aircraft used outside state by on-demand air carriers	NA	NA	NAV
5.44	§39-26-712	1976	Commercial trucks and trailers licensed out-of-state	\$5,992,000	\$7,555,000	\$7,873,000
5.45	§39-26-713(1)(a)	1976	Leases of personal property	NAV	NAV	NAV
5.46	§39-26-713(1)(b)	1978	Complimentary marketing property to out-of-state vendors	\$73,000	\$158,000	\$158,000
5.47	§39-26-713(1)(c)	1977	Testing property used for short-term out-of-state testing	NAV	NAV	NAV
5.48	§39-26-714(1)	1986	Certain personal property sold through vending machines	NAV	NAV	NAV
5.49	§39-26-714(2)	1999	Food sold through vending machines	\$10,413,000	\$1,285,000	\$1,344,000
5.50	§39-26-715(1)(a)(I), (1)(a)(III)	1935	Gasoline, special fuel, and aviation fuel	\$276,632,000	\$246,453,000	\$171,120,000
5.51	§39-26-715(1)(a)(II)	1979	Fuel for residential heat, light, and power	\$99,717,000	\$108,110,000	\$108,462,000



**Sales and Use Taxes (cont'd)**  
**Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015**

Expenditure Number	Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Year Enacted	Tax Expenditure Description	Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact <sup>1</sup>	Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact
5.52	§39-26-715(2)(a)(I); §39-26-716(2)(a)	1977	Special fuel for farm vehicles	\$4,946,000	\$3,611,000	\$2,507,000
5.53	§39-26-716(2)(b), (3)(b)	1999	Farm equipment and parts	\$5,949,000	\$14,090,000	\$14,496,000
5.54	§39-26-716(2)(b), (3)(b)	2001	Dairy equipment	\$74,000	\$65,000	\$66,000
5.55	§39-26-716(2)(d)	1999	Agricultural compounds and bull semen	\$838,000	NA	NA
5.56	§39-26-716(2)(e)	1999	Pesticides	\$1,420,000	NA	NA
5.57	§39-26-716(3)(a), (4)(a)	1943	Certain livestock	\$223,583,000	\$215,474,000	\$233,607,000
5.58	§39-26-716(4)(a)	1945	Farm auction close-out sales	NR	\$4,510,000	\$4,640,000
5.59	§39-26-716(4)(a)	1970	Fish for stocking	\$64,000	\$34,000	\$36,000
5.60	§39-26-716(4)(b)	1943	Feed for livestock, seeds, and orchard trees	\$58,612,000	\$63,440,000	\$52,977,000
5.61	§39-26-716(4)(c)	1961	Straw for livestock and poultry bedding	Combined with 5.60	Combined with 5.60	Combined with 5.60
5.62	§39-26-717(1)(a)	1965	Prescription drugs	\$53,389,000	\$55,179,000	\$59,759,000
5.63	§39-26-717(1)(b)	1977	Insulin	\$1,377,000	\$1,931,000	\$2,091,000
5.64	§39-26-717(1)(c)	1979	Glucose for treatment of insulin reactions	\$877,000	\$1,052,000	\$1,039,000
5.65	§39-26-717(1)(f)	1965	Prosthetic devices	Combined with 5.66	Combined with 5.66	Combined with 5.66
5.66	§39-26-717(1)(d), (1)(e), (1)(g), (1)(h), (1)(i), (1)(j)	1979	Medical equipment and devices	\$11,562,000	\$13,829,000	\$13,653,000
5.67	§39-26-717(1)(k)	1980	Nonprescription drugs or materials when furnished by a licensed provider as part of professional services	Combined with 5.66	Combined with 5.66	Combined with 5.66
5.68	§39-26-717(1)(l)	1980	Corrective eyeglasses, contact lenses, or hearing aids	Combined with 5.66	\$5,492,000	\$5,422,000
5.69	§39-26-718(1)(a)	1937	Sales to charitable organizations	\$39,367,000	\$44,575,000	\$46,352,000
5.70	§39-26-718(1)(a)	1999	Special events sales by veterans' organizations	\$1,201,000	\$914,000	\$950,000
5.71	§39-26-718(1)(b)	1995	Occasional sales by charitable organizations	Combined with 5.70	Combined with 5.70	Combined with 5.70
5.72	§39-26-718(1)(c); §39-26-725(2)	2008	Sale that benefit Colorado schools made by school organizations or parent teacher associations	\$218,000	\$228,000	\$237,000
5.73	§39-26-719(1)	1999	Low-emitting heavy vehicles	NAV	\$6,473,000	\$7,197,000
5.74	§39-26-720(1)	2001	Bingo and raffle equipment	\$122,000	\$120,000	\$132,000
5.75	§39-26-721	1979	Manufactured homes	\$2,693,000	\$1,178,000	\$1,223,000
5.76	§39-26-722	2007	Machinery that comprises a cleanroom	NA	NAV	NAV
5.77	§39-26-723(1)	2008	Wood from salvaged trees killed or infested in Colorado by certain beetles	\$1,703,000	\$667,000	\$680,000
5.78	§39-26-724(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c)	2007	Components used in the production of electricity from a renewable energy source	NA	NAV	\$432,000
5.79	§39-26-726	2010	Medical marijuana to indigent patients	NA	\$2,711,000	\$2,878,000

**Sales and Use Taxes (cont'd)**  
**Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015**

<b>Expenditure Number</b>	<b>Statute Citation, C.R.S.</b>	<b>Year Enacted</b>	<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact</b>	<b>Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact</b>
5.80	§39-26-727	2014	Tribal exemption	NA	NA	NAV
5.81	§39-26-728	2014	Property for use in space flight <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	\$19,000
5.82	§39-30-106	1986	Enterprise zone manufacturing machinery	Combined with 5.37	Combined with 5.37	Combined with 5.37
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,697,442,000</b>	<b>\$4,090,541,000</b>	<b>\$4,107,904,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Some figures reported under the Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact were revised with the availability of 2012 Economic Census data since the previous Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

<sup>2</sup> The estimated 2015 revenue impact of the exemption for property for use in space flight is based on businesses' self-reported sales tax information submitted via the Colorado Retail Sales Tax Return (Form DR 0100). Data is not available for each individual claiming the exemption when purchasing qualified property for use in space flight from businesses.

NA = Not Applicable

NAV = Not available; data are unable to be collected.

NR = Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total 2015 Revenue Impact includes NR data.

# Chapter 6: Severance Taxes

## Collections

In state fiscal year 2016, the net revenue from state severance taxes was \$84 million.

## Distributions

Between May 1, 2015 and June 30, 2015, the first twenty million dollars of gross receipts realized from severance tax imposed on minerals and mineral fuels went to the general fund. In addition, \$1.5 million in severance tax revenue was transferred annually to the Innovative Energy Fund during July 1, 2012 through July 1, 2016.

Of the remaining severance tax receipts received, fifty percent goes to the State Severance Tax Trust Fund and fifty percent goes to the Local Government Severance Tax Fund. The revenue transferred to the State Severance Tax Trust Fund is then split equally between the severance tax perpetual base fund and the severance tax operational fund.

Of the revenue transferred to the Local Government Severance Tax Fund, seventy percent is distributed to political subdivisions based on social or economic impacts of the severance industry in the area. Thirty percent of the local government severance tax fund is credited to local governments on the basis of three factors: 1) the proportion of severance facility employees who reside in the county to the total number of severance facility employees in the state; 2) the proportion of severance permits issued in the county to the total number of severance permits issued in the state; and 3) the proportion of overall quantity of mineral production in the county compared to aggregate statewide quantity of production.

## History

The state severance tax was first enacted in Colorado in 1913. It levied a low tax on each ton of Coal mined in the state at a rate of 0.33¢ per ton. The purpose of the initial tax was to finance state regulatory and inspection measures. At the time, the revenue source was minimal due to an economic climate of declining coal mining production.

A second severance tax was adopted in 1951 and imposed a levy of 2 mills per barrel on oil and 2 mills on each 50,000 cubic feet of gas produced. The tax was meant to fund state conservation activities in the oil and gas industries. Revenue from the tax was distributed into a special conservation fund and was considered minimal.

The third severance tax – The 1953 Oil and Gas Severance Tax – was based on gross income from oil and gas production and provided for significant revenue when compared to the prior two versions of the tax. The 1953 tax was modified by credits and an exemption – specifically, certain property taxes worked as a credit to offset severance tax liabilities. By 1957, there were 28 states that imposed a severance tax, although for all of these states the tax provided a minor source of revenue when compared to other tax sources.

In 1977, when Article 29 (Severance Tax) was added to Title 39 of the Colorado statutes, the income-based tax on the severance of oil and gas was moved from the income tax article to the new severance tax article.

## Tax Base

Taxes are levied on the production or extraction of coal, metallic minerals, molybdenum, oil and gas, and oil shale. The tax rates and any exemptions or credits are specific to the type of material extracted.

## Computation of the Tax

**§39-29-103, C.R.S.; §39-29-104, C.R.S.; §39-29-105, C.R.S.; §39-29-106, C.R.S.; §39-29-107, C.R.S.**

Colorado severance tax rates are as follows:

- Coal: The tax rate levied on the extraction of coal over 300,000 tons is based on changes in the Department of Labor’s Producer Price Index and is published quarterly by the Department of Revenue.
- Metallic Minerals: A tax of 2.25 percent is levied against the extraction of metallic minerals and is based on gross income that exceeds \$19 million.
- Molybdenum: A tax of 5¢ per ton of ore over 625,000 tons is levied against the extraction of molybdenum.
- Oil and Gas: A graduated rate of 2 to 5 percent is levied against the net gross income derived from the production of oil and gas in Colorado.
- Oil Shale: A tax is levied on each commercial oil shale facility at the rate of 1 to 4 percent on the gross proceeds beginning 180 days after commercial viability. The rate increases depending on the length of time that commercial production of oil shale commenced.

## Expenditures

### 6.01 – Deduction for oil and gas transportation costs

§39-29-102(3)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1985

For oil and gas, “gross income” means the net amount realized by the taxpayer. “Net amount” is calculated based on the gross lease revenues, less deductions for any transportation costs borne by the taxpayer.

### 6.02 – Deduction for oil and gas processing and manufacturing costs

§39-29-102(3)(a), C.R.S.  
Enacted: 1985

For oil and gas, “gross income” means the net amount realized by the taxpayer. “Net amount” is calculated based on the gross lease revenues, less deductions for any manufacturing and processing costs borne by the taxpayer.

### **6.03 – Oil shale equipment and machinery deduction**

§39-29-102(4)(a), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1977

By definition, “gross proceeds” for oil shale means the value of the oil shale at the point of severance. Such value shall be determined by deducting from the first sales price of the shale oil all costs, including direct and indirect expenditures for equipment and machinery.

### **6.04 – Oil shale fragmenting, crushing, conveying, beneficiating, pyrolysis, retorting, refining, and transporting deductions**

§39-29-102(4)(b), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1977

By definition, “gross proceeds” for oil shale means the value of the oil shale at the point of severance. Such value shall be determined by deducting from the first sales price of the shale oil all costs, including direct and indirect expenditures for fragmenting, crushing, conveying, beneficiating, pyrolysis, retorting, refining, and transporting.

### **6.05 – Oil shale royalty payment deduction**

§39-29-102(4)(c), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1977

By definition, “gross proceeds” for oil shale means the value of the oil shale at the point of severance. Such value shall be determined by deducting from the first sales price of the shale oil all costs, including direct and indirect expenditures for royalty payments.

### **6.06 – Metallic minerals threshold exemption**

§39-29-103(1), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1977

No tax is levied on the first \$19 million on gross income.

### **6.07 – Metallic minerals tax ad valorem credit**

§39-29-103(2), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1977

A credit equal to the total amount of ad valorem taxes assessed or paid during the taxable year not to exceed 50 percent of the gross tax liability is allowed.

### **6.08 – Tax exempt molybdenum tonnage**

§39-29-104(1), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1999

No tax shall be imposed on the first 625,000 tons of molybdenum ore produced each quarter of the taxable year.

### **6.09 – Deduction for oil and gas stripper well production**

§39-29-105(1), C.R.S.

Enacted: 1977

Oil produced from any well that produces fifteen barrels per day or less of oil, and gas produced from wells that produce ninety thousand cubic feet or less of gas per day, for the average of all producing days for such oil and gas production during the taxable year, shall be exempt from tax.

### **6.10 – Oil and gas ad valorem credit**

§39-29-105(2), C.R.S.

Enacted:1977

A credit is allowed, equal to 87.5 percent of all ad valorem taxes assessed or paid during the taxable year for crude oil, natural gas, carbon dioxide, and oil and gas leaseholds and leasehold interests and oil and gas royalties and royalty interests for state, county, municipal, school district, and special district purposes except the ad valorem taxes paid or assessed on stripper wells.

### **6.11 – Tax exempt coal tonnage**

§39-29-106(2), C.R.S.

Enacted:1977

No tax is levied on the first 300,000 tons of coal produced in each quarter of the taxable year.

### **6.12 – Underground coal production credit**

§39-29-106(3), C.R.S.

Enacted:1977

A credit is allowed equal to 50 percent of the severance tax imposed on coal produced from underground mines.

### **6.13 – Lignitic coal production credit**

§39-29-106(4), C.R.S.

Enacted:1977

A credit is allowed equal to 50 percent of the severance tax for the production of lignitic coal.

### **6.14 – Oil shale tonnage/barrels exemption**

§39-29-107(3), C.R.S.

Enacted:1977

The production of the first 15,000 tons per day of oil shale or 10,000 barrels per day of oil shale shall be exempt from tax.

### **6.15 – Impact assistance credit**

§39-29-107.5, C.R.S.

Enacted:1979

A credit against the severance tax is allowed with respect to contributions to local government that are deemed to be necessary because of a new severance operation or the increase in production at an existing operation. The amount of the credit must be certified by the Executive Director of the Department of Local Affairs.

**Severance Taxes**  
Calendar Years 2011, 2013, and 2015

Expenditure Number	Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Year Enacted	Tax Expenditure Description	Estimated 2011 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2013 Revenue Impact	Estimated 2015 Revenue Impact
6.01	§39-29-102(3)(a)	1985	Deduction for oil and gas transportation costs	NAV	NAV	NAV
6.02	§39-29-102(3)(a)	1985	Deduction for oil and gas processing and manufacturing costs	NAV	NAV	NAV
6.03	§39-29-102(4)(a)	1977	Oil shale equipment and machinery deduction	\$0	\$0	\$0
6.04	§39-29-102(4)(b)	1977	Oil shale fragmenting, crushing, conveying, beneficiating, pyrolysis, retorting, refining, and transporting deductions	\$0	\$0	\$0
6.05	§39-29-102(4)(c)	1977	Oil shale royalty payment deduction	\$0	\$0	\$0
6.06	39-29-103(1)	1977	Metallic minerals threshold exemption	NR	NR	NR
6.07	§39-29-103(2)	1977	Metallic minerals ad valorem credit	NR	NR	NR
6.08	§39-29-104(1)	1999	Tax exempt molybdenum tonnage	NR	NR	NR
6.09	§39-29-105(1)	1977	Deduction for oil and gas stripper well production	NAV	NAV	NAV
6.10	§39-29-105(2)	1977	Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Credit	\$101,764,000	\$106,630,000	\$134,915,000
6.11	§39-29-106(2)	1977	Tax exempt coal tonnage	\$7,375,000	\$6,107,000	NR
6.12	§39-29-106(3)	1977	Underground coal production credit	\$6,293,000	\$5,437,000	NR
6.13	§39-29-106(4)	1977	Lignitic coal production credit	\$0	\$0	\$0
6.14	§39-29-107(3)	1977	Oil shale tonnage/barrels exemption	\$0	\$0	\$0
6.15	§39-29-107.5	1979	Impact assistance credit	\$0	\$0	NR
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$115,432,000</b>	<b>\$118,174,000</b>	<b>\$136,063,000</b>

NAV = Not available; data are unable to be collected.

NR = Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total 2015 Revenue Impact includes NR data.

**This Page Intentionally Left Blank**

# Colorado Tax Profile Study

For State Fiscal Year 2014



Prepared By  
Colorado Department of Revenue  
Office of Research and Analysis

## Introduction

---

This is the 12th in the series of Colorado Tax Profile Studies (CTPS), first published in 1973. The CTPS model was developed to assess the level of taxation of state and local taxes on Colorado households. In particular, the study estimates and examines the amount of taxes paid by households at different income levels. The study does not attempt to examine how Colorado's state and local tax structure affects households' economic status. Nor does it attempt to assess the impact of taxes or tax expenditures on work incentives, economic growth, or their effects on particular industries in the state.

It is crucial to note that while this study incorporates all available Colorado data collected by the Department of Revenue that can be used to determine the level of taxation by income class, most taxes are not and cannot be collected this way. For example, vendors who collect and submit sales tax on behalf of the state do not collect or remit information on all of their customers income levels. With the exception of state income tax, the Department does not have state data that can be used to assess the amount of taxes paid by income level. The model was developed using other state, federal, and local data sources to estimate taxes paid by income level.

### How Colorado Compares With Other States

In terms of state taxes, Colorado's tax structure has had a long tradition of having a decentralized local government tax system that has resulted in state taxes that rank among the lowest in the country, while local government taxes rank among the highest. In 2013, while Colorado ranked 14th among the 50 states for the amount of personal income per capita, it ranked 37th for the amount of taxes collected per \$1,000 of personal income by state and local governments. Colorado ranked among the top for its expenditures on parks and recreation as well as sewerage, libraries, and airports. It ranked 24th in the nation for spending on higher education and was ranked 37th for elementary and secondary education. On per capita expenditures for public welfare and health, the state ranked 48th and 26th, respectively.

### Tax Collections

The income tax revenue documented in this study pertains mostly to calendar year (CY) 2013. The state income tax returns for income tax year 2013 are submitted during fiscal year (FY) 2013-14. Most income tax year 2013 returns cover a CY 2013 filling period. Revenues from local governments are based on calendar years rather than fiscal years and are therefore reported as such. Taxes collected by state and local governments in this study reflect collections during the economic recovery after the 2008/2009 recession caused by the U.S. housing market correction.

During income tax year 2012 and 2013, income tax collections grew 12.6 percent then decreased 4.6 percent, respectively.

The average inflation rate for these two years was 2.4 percent. While wage income rose 4.9 percent over the two-year span between the two studies, capital gains and business income decreased by 53.6 and 12.2 percent, respectively. Since the last study period, growth in pension and social security income was the largest among the various types of household income earned in the state at 21.8 percent

Sales tax revenues increased at an average annual rate of 6.6 percent since the last study. The two retail sectors in the state which drove the increase were motor vehicle and parts dealers, and food and beverage stores.

The assessed value of residential property in CY 2014 was nearly 99 percent of its CY 2012 value. Property tax revenues collected by local governments increased 1.7 percent between CY 2012 and CY 2014. The residential assessment rate (RAR) for property CY 2014 was 9.13 percent. However, Colorado's State Constitution does not allow this rate to increase and has been set at 7.96 percent since 2003, while the average mill levy increased from 77.69 in CY 2012 to 78.57 mills in CY 2014.

### Proportional Distribution of Income and Taxes

The estimated distribution of income in the state increased from the previous study. The previous study showed that in FY 2012 approximately 14 percent of the households with the greatest income in Colorado had acquired 50 percent of the adjusted family money income in the state. The FY 2014 data in this study shows that the 14 percent of households in the highest income category earn nearly 56 percent of the adjusted family money income in the state. The payment pattern of state taxes among households indicated that households in the lowest income group paid a greater proportion of taxes than the proportion of statewide income they received. Households with the highest incomes paid a smaller proportion of taxes compared to the proportion of statewide income they received. Thus, this relationship shows an overall regressive tax system.

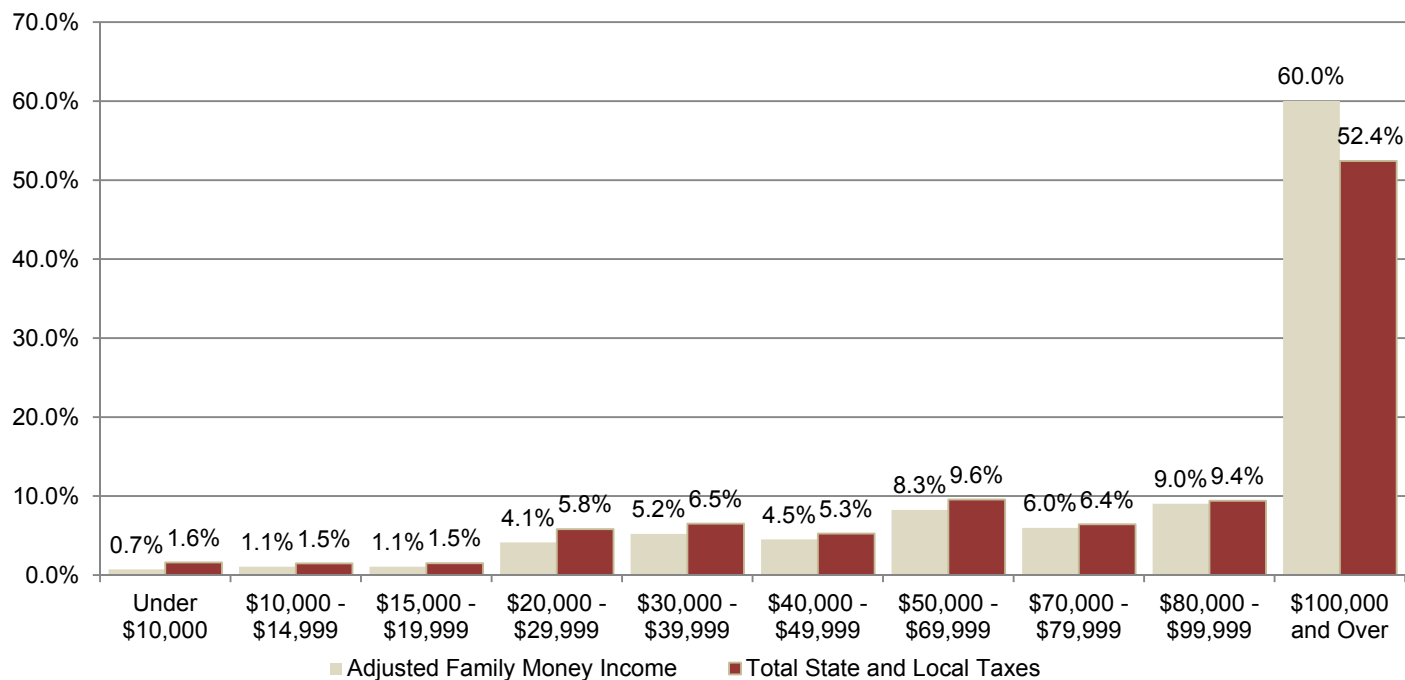
In prior studies, with the exception of the study published in 2004, using mostly data from CY 2000, which showed the effect of a redistribution of surplus revenues, data has shown that households in the highest income groups paid a smaller proportion of combined state and local taxes than their share of statewide income, thus, hinting at a somewhat regressive tax system.

### Average Income and Taxes

The average adjusted family money income modeled in this study was \$74,374. However, given the concentration of modeled income among the wealthiest households, the average deviates significantly from the median, which was \$48,117. The modal adjusted family money income of households in Colorado, when categorized by \$10,000 increments, was between \$20,000 and \$30,000. The average amount of state taxes paid by households was \$3,190. However, given the disparity in income, the average state taxes paid, excluding the households in the highest income group, was \$1,694. In computing the average amount of



**Chart 1. Distribution of Adjusted Family Money Income and Tax Payments by Income Group, 2014**



Source: Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid, Colorado Individual Income Tax Booklet.

Note: The Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid is required by C.R.S. §24-35-108.5. Federal data and other data sources are used to estimate average taxes paid because actual data are unavailable.

local taxes paid, the average including households in the highest income group was \$2,505. Excluding that group, the average amount of local taxes paid was \$1,789.

### Effective Tax Rates

The estimated distribution of the effective rate of state taxes varied from slightly regressive to more proportional during the period covered by this study. The effective rate of taxes levied by local governments, on the other hand, was substantially regressive. The more proportional nature of the distribution of the effective rate of state taxes, however, was not large enough to mitigate the regressivity of the taxes levied by local governments. A comparison of the modeled combined effective rate of state and local taxes among income classes shows that the state and local tax systems are regressive. The lowest income category had the highest effective rate of combined state and local taxes at nearly 17.0 percent and the rate decreased to about 6.7 percent for households in the highest income category.

As with past studies, measures of vertical equity—or the relationship that shows that persons with higher incomes pay more taxes—showed that the progressive nature of the income tax moderates the regressive nature of the consumption taxes (sales and excise) levied by the state. The proportional nature of state taxes overall typically blunts the regressivity of taxes levied by local governments, mainly reflecting Colorado’s

decentralized tax systems. Despite this, as in past studies, the distribution of the effective rate of state and local taxes on households remained markedly regressive.

The model presented in this study provides a foundation for an informed discussion of the distributive effects on tax policy in statutes and the equity of the distribution of state and local level of taxes on the residents in Colorado.

## State and Local Tax Collections

### Comparison of Colorado Taxes and Expenditures with Other States

According to data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, during CY 2013, Colorado was ranked 14th in the nation for the amount of personal income per capita.<sup>1</sup> Since the dot-com bubble burst in March 2000, the state’s personal income per capita ranking has slipped. Prior to the recession in 2001, only six states had more income per capita than Colorado. During CY 2013, the top three states ranked by personal income per capita were Connecticut, Massachusetts, and North Dakota, respectively.

<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Economic Analysis. (2016). SA1 *Personal income summary*. Retrieved November 2016, from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: [http://bea.gov/itable/index\\_regional.cfm](http://bea.gov/itable/index_regional.cfm)

**Table I. State and Local Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income  
Thirteen Western States, Fiscal Year 2013**

State	State and Local Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income		Local Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income		Share of Local Taxes as a Percent of State and Local Taxes	
	Amount	National Rank	Amount	National Rank	Percent <sup>1</sup>	National Rank
Alaska	\$179	1	\$44	14	24%	45
Arizona	\$94	36	\$38	28	41%	21
California	\$110	15	\$38	26	35%	33
<b>Colorado</b>	<b>\$93</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>\$47</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>3</b>
Hawaii	\$128	4	\$31	40	24%	46
Idaho	\$89	42	\$26	47	30%	41
Montana	\$96	32	\$30	41	31%	39
Nevada	\$100	26	\$35	32	35%	32
New Mexico	\$106	16	\$34	33	32%	37
Oregon	\$99	27	\$40	20	40%	22
Utah	\$97	29	\$37	30	38%	28
Washington	\$92	38	\$36	31	39%	24
Wyoming	\$110	14	\$39	23	35%	31

<sup>1</sup> Percentages presented in this table were calculated based on the actual Amounts, not the rounded Amounts shown in this table.  
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. State and Local Government Finances.  
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Personal Income data.

Table I summarizes selected data from the most current U.S. Census Bureau publication and shows that during FY 2013, Colorado ranked 37th among the 50 states for the amount of taxes collected per \$1,000 of personal income by state and local governments. <sup>2</sup> This means that the state and local government entities of 36 out of the 50 states collected more taxes per \$1,000 of personal income than did state and local government entities in Colorado.

Table II breaks out the amount of state and local taxes collected by the state of Colorado per \$1,000 of personal income. <sup>3</sup> State taxes collected were ranked even lower, with 45 states collecting more, and Texas, Florida, South Dakota, and New Hampshire collecting less, respectively. On the other hand, Colorado local governments ranked higher than most in the proportion and the amount of taxes collected per \$1,000 of personal income.

Due to the nature of Colorado's decentralized governance, the construct of tax collections in the state is quite different from other states. Table II illustrates the revenue collected by local governments as a percentage of revenue collected by both state and local governments. Colorado continues to be ranked among the top 10 states for the proportion of tax revenues collected by local governments and was ranked 3rd highest during FY 2013. It was also ranked 6th for the amount of tax revenues collected by local governments for every \$1,000 of personal income.

Based on U.S. Census Bureau data, for most state tax systems, state governments collect the larger share of tax revenues

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of the Census. (2015, September). *Federal, state, and local governments, state and local government finances*. Retrieved October 2016, from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: <http://www.census.gov/govs/local>

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

compared to local governments. <sup>4</sup> In fact, during FY 2013, only Colorado, New York, and New Hampshire experienced local government tax collections per \$1,000 of personal income which exceeded 50 percent of total state and local tax collections. In Colorado, municipal government's main source of revenue is sales taxes. Property taxes largely fund county governments and school districts. Due to the larger role of local governments in tax collection in Colorado, the state government collects proportionally less in total taxes than other state governments.

In terms of expenditures, ranking is one approach to comparing the relative priorities of various programs in Colorado to that of other states. Despite Colorado's low ranking for the amount of combined state and local revenues per \$1,000 of personal income, during FY 2013, its expenditures per capita by state and local governments was ranked 24th (see Table III). <sup>5</sup> Colorado ranked 3rd on the list for per capita spending on parks and recreation. Other per capita expenditures that were ranked comparatively high were expenditures on sewerage, libraries and airports. Per capita funding for higher education was ranked 24th in the nation and spending on elementary and secondary education per capita was ranked 37th. During FY 2013, the lowest among the relative rankings was the state's per capita expenditures on public welfare and solid waste management with rankings of 48th and 50th, respectively. A notable change from the past study is that the state ranked 14th with regard to per capita expenditures on health for FY 2011, yet ranked 26th during FY 2013.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

**Table II. Colorado Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income State, Local, and Total Taxes, 1990-2013**

Fiscal Year	State Taxes		Local Taxes		Combined Total		Local as a % of State and Local	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Percent	Rank
1990	\$51	48	\$54	5	\$105	31	52%	2
1991	\$49	48	\$52	5	\$101	33	51%	3
1992	\$51	48	\$51	8	\$102	37	50%	3
1993	\$51	48	\$51	6	\$102	39	50%	4
1994	\$52	48	\$50	6	\$102	41	49%	4
1995	\$53	48	\$49	12	\$102	42	48%	4
1996	\$52	48	\$48	13	\$100	45	48%	4
1997	\$53	48	\$48	10	\$101	44	48%	3
1998	\$54	47	\$47	11	\$101	42	46%	6
1999	\$55	45	\$47	8	\$102	40	46%	7
2000	\$55	46	\$48	7	\$103	43	47%	5
2001	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV
2002	\$44	49	\$44	11	\$88	45	50%	3
2003	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV	NAV
2004	\$42	49	\$45	10	\$86	46	52%	3
2005	\$43	49	\$45	12	\$87	46	51%	4
2006	\$44	49	\$45	10	\$89	46	51%	4
2007	\$45	48	\$46	10	\$91	46	50%	4
2008	\$45	48	\$46	9	\$91	42	51%	4
2009	\$42	49	\$55	3	\$98	36	57%	2
2010	\$40	49	\$56	3	\$96	31	58%	1
2011	\$42	47	\$55	3	\$96	31	57%	1
2012	\$44	46	\$46	5	\$90	37	51%	3
2013	\$46	46	\$47	6	\$93	37	51%	3

NAV = Not available; data are unable to be collected.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. State and Local Government Finances.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Personal Income data.

**Table III. Ranking of Colorado State and Local Government Expenditures and Revenues, Fiscal Year 2013**

EXPENDITURES (Per Capita)	Colorado's Rank Among the States	REVENUES (Per \$1,000 Personal Income)	Colorado's Rank Among the States
Total State and Local Government Expenditures	24	Total Revenues	37
Current Operations	28	From Federal Government	44
Capital Outlay	15	Total (State and Local) Tax Collections	37
Education	36	State Tax Collections	46
<i>Higher Education</i>	24	Local Tax Collections	6
<i>Elementary and Secondary Education</i>	37	Property Taxes	27
Public Welfare	48	Sales and Gross Receipts (State and Local)	26
Hospitals	17	Income Taxes	30
Health	26	Current Charges	16
Highways	29	Interest Earnings	11
Police Protection	14		
Fire	16		
Corrections	19		
Parks and Recreation	3		
Sewerage	6		
Interest on General Debt	9		
Salaries and Wages	19		
Utility Expenditures	9		

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. State and Local Government Finances.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Regional GDP and Personal Income data.

## Changes in the Colorado Economy: Between CY 2009 and CY 2014

Because CY 2014 is the year for which tax incidence is being modeled, it is important to consider this model in the economic context of that period. Since the National Bureau of Economic Research announced that June 2009 was the trough of the recession caused by the U.S. housing market correction,<sup>6</sup> many economic indicators have grown. After the December 2008 Case-Shiller index showed a record 19 percent year-over-year decline in housing prices among 20 major cities, the declines eventually turned into gains.<sup>7</sup> The December 2014 Case-Shiller index reported a 4 percent increase in housing prices, continuing a consecutive three year increase in prices. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics also reported improvement in the nation's unemployment rate. After a peak of 10.0 percent during October 2009, the nation's unemployment rate declined and, by December 2014, it was 5.6 percent.<sup>8</sup> This decline in unemployment was, in part, due to the addition of 10.6 million jobs nationwide.<sup>9</sup>

Similar to nationwide trends, Colorado's economy experienced many improvements since the end of the last recession. Colorado Legislative Council's December 2014 forecast<sup>10</sup> noted that Colorado's recovery continued to be stronger than the nation's. Overall, Colorado housing prices increased, with expectations that both residential and non-residential construction would also continue to increase. The forecast reported that job growth occurred in most employment sectors, with construction, health care and social assistance, accommodation and food services adding the majority of jobs during CY 2014 relative to CY 2013. During the first five months of CY 2014 relative to CY 2013, retail sales increased by 7.5 percent. Personal income also experienced gains by 5.5 percent in CY 2014 relative to CY 2013.

After record employment losses in 2009, Colorado's experience has changed; employment continuously grew every month since 2012 with a total of 158.2 thousand more employed during CY 2013 through CY 2014.<sup>11</sup> Chart 2 displays Colorado employment gains in thousands each month from January 2013 through December 2014.

<sup>6</sup> National Bureau of Economic Research. (2010, September 20). Business Cycle Dating Committee. Retrieved October 2014, from the National Bureau of Economic Research: <http://www.nber.org/cycles/sept2010.html>

<sup>7</sup> S&P Dow Jones Indices, McGraw Hill Financial, "S&P/Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price Index Month-End Factsheet," S&P Dow Jones Indices website, <http://us.spindices.com/index-family/realstate/sp-case-shiller>. accessed November 30, 2016.

<sup>8</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bureau of Labor Statistics data, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Retrieved November 2016, from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: <http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS14000000>

<sup>9</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bureau of Labor Statistics data, Employment, Hours, and Earnings from the Current Employment Statistics survey (National). Retrieved November 2016, from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: [http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/CES0000000001?output\\_view=net\\_1mth](http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/CES0000000001?output_view=net_1mth)

<sup>10</sup> Colorado Legislative Council Staff, Economics Section. Focus Colorado: Economic and Revenue Forecast. December 22, 2014. Retrieved from: [http://www.leg.state.co.us/clics/clics2014A/cslFrontPages.nsf/FileAttachVw/Forecast/\\$File/forecast.pdf](http://www.leg.state.co.us/clics/clics2014A/cslFrontPages.nsf/FileAttachVw/Forecast/$File/forecast.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bureau of Labor Statistics data, State and Area Employment, Hours, and Earnings. Retrieved November 2016, from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/dsrv>

The Federal Reserve produces the monthly state coincident index which measures the condition of each state's economy based on employment, unemployment, wage data, and the number of manufacturing hours worked. The coincident index combines the four previously mentioned state level indicators into a single statistic summarizing economic conditions. The index usually tracks with state GDP growth over time. Chart 3 shows the coincident index for both Colorado and the U.S.<sup>12</sup>

The coincident index shows that during the recession, between January 2008 and January 2010, Colorado's economic activity decreased by 7.5 percent, nearly 3.3 percent more of a decrease than the U.S. during the same time period. However, as the economy recovered between January 2010 and December 2014, economic activity in Colorado increased 21.4 percent, 5.6 percent more than the U.S. overall. Colorado's economic activity was ranked 6th in the nation during this recovery time; North Dakota was ranked 1st, experiencing a growth rate of 49.0 percent.

## Changes in Tax Collections

Between 2001 and 2010, U.S. Bureau of Census data show that after recovering from the recession that ended in November 2001, Colorado's state and local government tax collections increased at a fairly strong pace from FY 2004 to FY 2008.<sup>13</sup> However, state collections, in particular, decreased by nearly 10 percent in FY 2009 and continued to decrease an additional 1 percent in FY 2010. During FY 2011, the Dow Jones Industrial Average increased by nearly 18 percent<sup>14</sup> and 31.1 thousand jobs were added to the state.<sup>15</sup> Accordingly, state collections began to reflect the recovery in the economy. From FY 2011 to FY 2013 state collections increased by 18.8 percent.

Property tax comprises the majority of local government tax collections. Because there is a lag in the valuation of the residential housing stock and assessed values, the decrease in local government collections was not evident until the FY 2012 U.S. Bureau of Census data. The local government collections in the most recent U.S. Bureau of Census data covering FY 2013 began to increase. In FY 2013, local government collections from property tax increased by 1.5 percent from FY 2012.

## Income Taxes

The Colorado Statistics of Income (SOI) studies from tax years 2000 and 2009 show that income tax revenues were 7 percent greater in tax year 2009, an average annual growth rate of approximately 1 percent.<sup>16</sup> Over the last two SOI

<sup>12</sup> Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. (2016, September). State Coincident Indexes. Retrieved November 2016, from Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Research & Data: <http://www.philadelphiafed.org/research-and-data/regional-economy/indexes/coincident/>

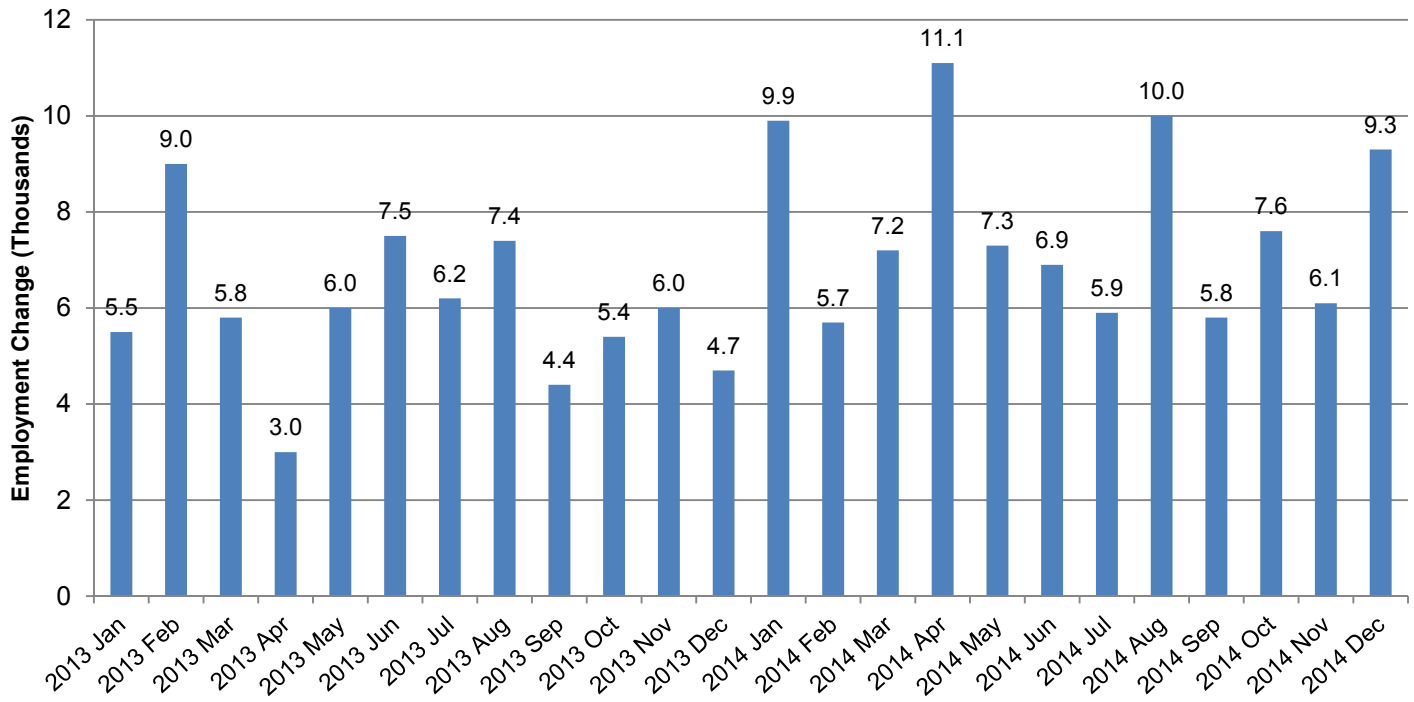
<sup>13</sup> Bureau of the Census. (2013, July). Federal, state, and local governments, state and local government finances.

<sup>14</sup> S&P Dow Jones Indices, McGraw Hill Financial. Dow Jones Industrial Average. Retrieved October 2014, from S&P Dow Jones Averages: <http://www.djindexes.com/averages/>

<sup>15</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bureau of Labor Statistics data, State and Area Employment, Hours and Earnings.

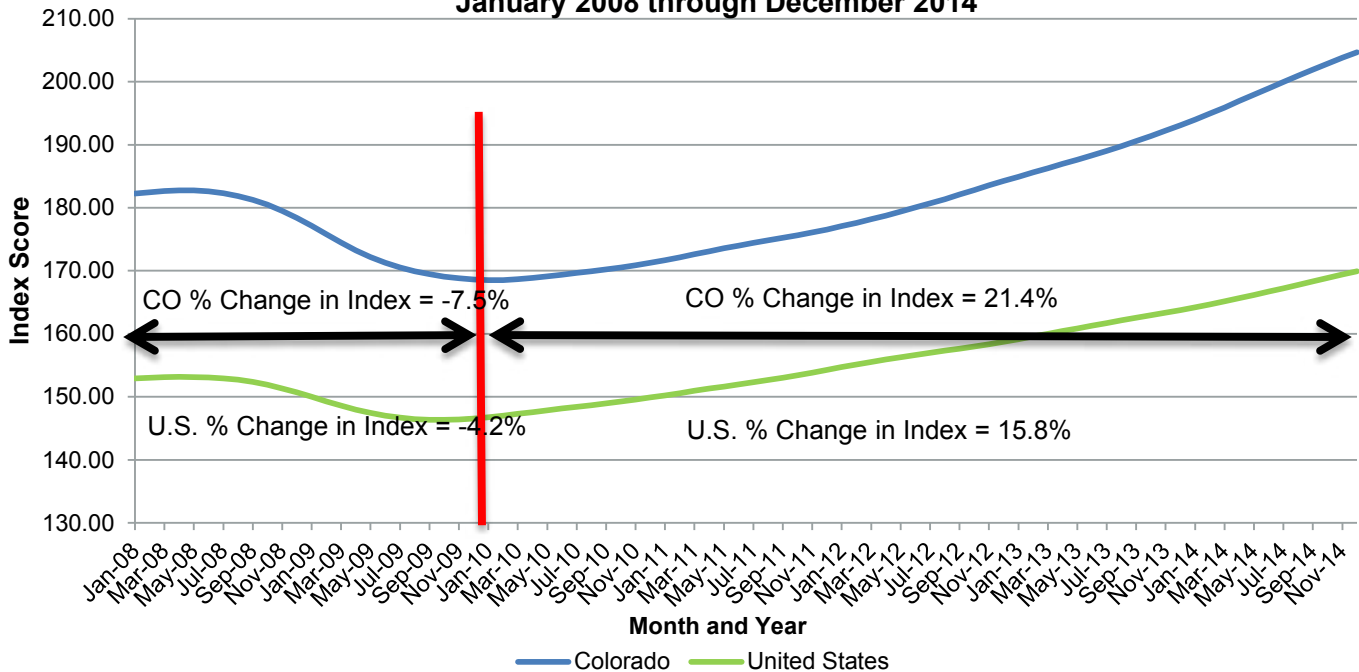
<sup>16</sup> Office of Research and Analysis. (n.d.). Statistics of Income. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Revenue, Office of Research and Analysis.

**Chart 2. Colorado Monthly Non-Farm Employed Changes (In Thousands)  
January 2013 to December 2014**



Source: Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid, Colorado Individual Income Tax Booklet.  
 Note: The Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid is required by C.R.S. §24-35-108.5. Federal data and other data sources are used to estimate average taxes paid because actual data are unavailable.

**Chart 3. Historical Tracking of the Colorado Coincident Index  
Compared To United States  
January 2008 through December 2014**



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. State Coincident Indexes.

publications, income tax revenues grew 12.6 percent from tax year 2011 to 2012 then decreased 4.6 percent from tax year 2012 to 2013. Data used to calculate “Average Taxes Paid” in the Department of Revenue’s Income Tax Filing Guide indicate the number of households increased by 0.9 percent when 2012 tax year collections were due, and by 2.4 percent when 2013 tax year collections were due. According to data published by the Colorado Legislative Council, the average inflation rate for these years was 2.4 percent for the Denver-Boulder-Greeley combined metropolitan statistical area.<sup>17</sup>

The Colorado SOI studies from tax years 2000 and 2009 demonstrate the effects of the recession. Capital gains and business income decreased by 58 percent and 9 percent, respectively, while wage income increased by 29 percent. Capital gains made up a smaller proportion of income, from 10.9 percent in tax year 2000 to 3.8 percent in tax year 2009, and wage income made up a greater proportion of income in tax year 2009 at 72.4 percent as opposed to 66.9 percent in tax year 2000. Results from the most recent SOI data show business income grew 10.6 percent during tax year 2012 relative to tax year 2011, and then decreased 12.2 percent during tax year 2013. Capital gains income grew 52.9 percent during tax year 2012 relative to tax year 2011, and then decreased 53.6 percent during tax year 2013. The proportion of capital gains income to total income grew during tax year 2012, making up 8.0 percent of the total income. In tax year 2013, capital gains income made up only 3.9 percent of total income. Wage income proportionate to total income decreased to 61.7 percent of income in tax year 2012, and then increased to 69.1 percent of total income in tax year 2013.

## Sales Taxes

From FY 2001 through FY 2010 the compound annual growth rate for sales and use tax collections was less than 1.0 percent. The state went through two recessions during this time, each of which negatively impacted state sales and use tax collections during FY 2002, FY 2003, FY 2009, and FY 2010. The Colorado Department of Revenue’s Annual Report shows sales and use tax growing more strongly during FY 2011 through FY 2014. State sales and use taxes increased by 6.6 percent during FY 2011, 5.9 percent during FY 2012, 5.0 percent during FY 2013 and 8.1 percent during FY 2014.

National retail trade and food services sales data shows that businesses classified as motor vehicle and parts dealers made up the largest proportion of these sales at 19.6 percent during CY 2014.<sup>18</sup> After suffering a 14.6 percentage point loss in sales between CY 2008 and CY 2009, sales have been steadily increasing, with an average annual increase of 4.9

percent from CY 2009 through CY 2014. The next two largest sectors also experienced average annual growth in sales from CY 2009 through CY 2014, with food and beverage stores at 2.8 percent and general merchandise stores at 1.9 percent, respectively.

Similar to the national retail trade and food services rankings, Colorado’s motor vehicle and parts dealers sector made up the largest proportion of sales in the retail trade and food services group in CY 2014.<sup>19</sup> Colorado’s motor vehicle and parts dealers sector suffered a 15.6 percent loss in retail sales between CY 2008 and CY 2009, but experienced an average annual increase in sales of 6.8 percent from CY 2009 through CY 2014. Colorado’s second largest sector among the retail trade and food services group, food and beverage stores, experienced a moderate 2.9 percent loss in retail sales between CY 2008 and CY 2009. Since then, its average annual increase in sales from CY 2009 through CY 2014 has been 3.6 percent.

## Property Taxes

Residential assessed values published by the Division of Property Taxation in the Department of Local Affairs show that between CY 2012 and CY 2014, the assessed value of residential property declined at an average annual rate of nearly 0.5 percent.<sup>20</sup> In total, the assessed value of residential property in CY 2014 was approximately 99 percent of what its value was during CY 2012. Property tax revenues to local governments slowly increased between CY 2012 and CY 2014 by an average rate of 1.7 percent. Housing stock increased 0.7 percent from CY 2012 to CY 2014. The spending limit amendment, Section 20 of Article X in the state constitution, prohibits the collection of annual revenues by government entities that exceed the amount collected in the previous year adjusted for the growth in population and the consumer price index. The Gallagher amendment froze the non-residential assessment rate to 21 percent allowing the residential assessment rate to float to maintain a consistent ratio between total statewide assessed values of residential and non-residential property. Since the passage of the Gallagher Amendment, Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TABOR) does not allow the residential assessment rate (RAR) to increase since its passage in 1992. For example, the RAR since CY 2003 has remained at 7.96 percent, and the average mill levy increased from 77.69 mills in CY 2012 to 78.57 mills in CY 2014. However, the estimated RAR for CY 2014 was 9.13 percent by the Department of Local Affairs.<sup>21</sup>

## Specific Ownership Taxes

Specific ownership taxes (SOT) are levied as a personal property tax on the taxable value of vehicles. For example,

<sup>17</sup> Colorado Legislative Council Staff. (2016, September). *Consumer Price Index*. Retrieved December 2016, from Colorado General Assembly – Colorado Legislative Council Economics: [http://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/cpi\\_september\\_2016.pdf](http://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/cpi_september_2016.pdf).

<sup>18</sup> Bureau of the Census. (2016, March). Monthly and Annual Retail Trade data. Retrieved December 2016, from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: <https://www.census.gov/retail/>

<sup>19</sup> Office of Research and Analysis. (n.d.). *Sales Tax Statistical Summary*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Revenue, Office of Research and Analysis.

<sup>20</sup> Division of Property Taxes. (2016, May). *2014 Forty-fourth Annual Report*. Retrieved December 2016, from Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Division of Local Affairs: <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dola/annual-reports>

<sup>21</sup> Department of Local Affairs. (2013, April). Estimated Residential Assessment Rate for 2013-2014. Retrieved December 2016, from Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Division of Local Affairs: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B6gVatVqDPX4NFE3a3BQUEZKOFk/view>

for passenger motor vehicles, the tax is levied as a percentage applied to 85 percent of the manufacturer's suggested retail price of the vehicle. According to the Department of Revenue's Annual Report, SOT collections increased about 13 percent from \$445 million in CY 2012 to \$501 million in CY 2014; the number of cars registered increased by 6 percent. Given that the value of SOT collections grew more quickly than the number of vehicles registered implies that the value of registered vehicles in the state has increased between CY 2012 and CY 2014. The implied increase in value of registered vehicles corroborates the recovery in the Colorado economy.

## Revenues, Taxes, Incidence, and Equity

This study focuses on a modeled distribution of the taxes paid by Colorado citizens to their state and local governments. Using estimates, the study evaluates which groups of households, by income class, pay the greatest and the least amounts of taxes, and also examines the proportion of taxes they pay. In these sections, estimates of total taxes paid to state and local governments by resident households will be examined. In the following sections, the distribution of taxes paid among households with different income levels is analyzed.

### Taxes and Tax Incidence

Taxes, for purposes of this study, are revenues collected by Colorado's state and local governments from individuals or businesses. Charges by government entities for services, such as tuition at state colleges or universities or charges to riders of local transit systems are excluded. Licenses and fees for activities such as those for driver's licenses and vehicle registrations (fees that are paid by the majority of residents) are included in order to align with the concept of taxes defined for use in the "Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid," in Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), §24-35-108.5.

Taxes are levied on both individuals/households and businesses. Taxes are paid directly to governments or, in the case of sales taxes or income tax withholding, to sellers or employers who in turn remit the taxes they have collected to the government. The purpose of taxation is to provide government with the revenue needed to fund public goods and services. This income would otherwise be available to private citizens and to businesses to meet the needs of customers and equity holders.

This study will estimate the distribution of taxes paid by Colorado residents by income class. In other words, this study will look at the "incidence" of taxation in Colorado during the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014, which covers most tax returns from tax year 2013. Since businesses are only intermediaries between suppliers of the factors of production, such as labor and capital, and consumers who purchase final products or services, it is ultimately individuals as consumers

and the suppliers of resources who pay the taxes levied on businesses. Given the complexity of the makeup of businesses and the lack of data that can unravel how each business shifts its tax liability, this study focuses only on the direct state and local taxes paid by Colorado residents.

State and local governments receive funds from a number of sources including transfers from the Federal government, charges for services, and taxes. The revenues examined in this study are only those that are collected as a result of a direct tax upon Colorado residents, and are comprised of a combination of Colorado data collected by the Department of Revenue (for income tax) and other local and federal sources.

### State Tax Collections

The U.S. Census Bureau's most recently published report shows that the state of Colorado received \$43.5 billion in general revenues during FY 2013.<sup>22</sup> The intergovernmental revenues reported as \$7.8 billion and the miscellaneous general revenues reported as \$3.8 billion are not attributable to tax collections and are therefore excluded from this report. State tax revenues solely from businesses such as the corporate income tax and unemployment trust fund revenues were not included in this study as they are not direct taxes on individuals. Additionally, some taxes collected by the state from individuals were excluded as well. For example, gaming taxes and pari-mutuel taxes are considered levies on voluntary activities and therefore excluded.

Further adjustments to the amount of taxes collected by the state were necessary to arrive at the amount of taxes actually paid by residents. The individual income tax was adjusted to reflect the tax liability of full year residents for CY 2013 rather than the amount of income taxes collected by the state during FY 2014. Income tax revenues collected in FY 2014 are a mixture of final payments and refunds for the income tax liability of CY 2013 and the withholding and estimated payments for the liability of individuals in CY 2014. To isolate a single liability period, the amount of income taxes paid for purposes of this tax study is the liability reported for CY 2013. Collections on behalf of the state from individuals filing part-year and non-resident income tax returns were not included in this study.

Businesses pay a portion of sales and excise taxes as well as vehicle registrations. This study utilizes information from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) to determine only the amount of vehicle registrations, sales and excise taxes paid by households.

While the Department of Revenue keeps data related to sales and use tax collections and registrations, the data does not include information related to the income level of the individuals paying those taxes. The CES provides a reasonable proxy for many different consumer

<sup>22</sup> Bureau of the Census. (2016, July). *Federal, state, and local governments, state and local government finances.*

expenditures during a year and is presented by income level of the consumer reporting. The survey provides a reasonable proxy for consumer spending that can be adjusted to match the Colorado sales tax base as closely as possible and then be used to derive average taxes paid by consumers in each income level by applying the state tax rate of 2.9 percent.

## Local Tax Collections

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, local government entities in Colorado reported receiving \$26.4 billion in general revenues during FY 2013.<sup>23</sup> Of this amount more than \$7 billion were intergovernmental transfers from the state and federal government and another \$7.5 billion were from miscellaneous sources such as charges for education, hospitals, and the provision of sewerage services, as well as interest earnings. Total taxes collected by local governments for the year was \$11.6 billion. This figure includes taxes paid to counties, municipalities, school districts, and special districts.

Special districts, as the term is used here, include local improvement and service districts which are administered by cities or counties which levy property and/or sales taxes. Special districts not included in the Census Bureau's report are multi-jurisdictional quasi-governmental entities such as the Regional Transportation District and Scientific and Cultural Facilities Districts. The sales taxes collected for these types of special districts were also included in this tax profile study.

As with the sales and excise taxes levied by state government, businesses also pay sales and specific ownership taxes to local governments. The expenditure survey mentioned above was used to determine only the portion of sales and specific ownership taxes paid by households to local governments. In conjunction with information from the Colorado Division of Local Governments' Annual Report on Property Taxation, data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013 American Community Survey and a study by the Northwest Colorado Council of Governments on second home owners was used to estimate the amount of property taxes paid solely by resident households in the state.

## Tax Equity

The issue of tax equity—or tax fairness in terms of who should pay and how much taxes should be paid—is a challenging policy issue that lawmakers deal with in all levels of government. The decision ultimately depends on the values of society. A fair system of taxation to some would be one in which every person would spend the same proportion of their income on taxes; thus, taxes paid would be proportional. Another version of a fair tax system might focus on a taxpayer's "ability to pay." Prior to the development of Colorado's income tax systems, legislative and business tax commissions dealt

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

with these issues to advocate for a fair income tax system that was built on fundamentals of tax equity. Proponents of this concept would argue that the wealthiest, who have the greatest accumulation of income/wealth and therefore have the greatest "ability to pay" for the goods and services provided by state and local governments, should pay more taxes than persons of lesser income. Taxes in this case would function as a tool to reduce the differences in income among households. The proponents of this viewpoint favor progressive tax structures. The federal and many state income taxes fall under this philosophy of taxation. Tax fairness to others is a tax based on use—persons should be taxed according to the amount of benefits they receive from government services.

For example, the additional excise taxes on cigarettes and tobacco products in Colorado that were approved by voters in 2004 addressed the tax issue of "fairness" based on use. In 2004, voters imposed a constitutional levy of an additional 64¢ per pack of 20 cigarettes and 20 percent of the manufacturer's list price on other tobacco products. The revenue from these taxes is distributed to designated health-related programs administered by the state with several goals, including mitigating health-related problems associated with smoking and providing smoking prevention and cessation programs for Colorado residents. Those who do not use cigarettes or tobacco products would generally have less use for these programs, and those who do use cigarettes or tobacco products provide more financial support for these programs through the tax.

For governments to charge user fees, it is requisite not only to know the monetary value of the services they are offering but also how to measure and assess the charges for those services. For instance, the Environmental Protection Agency is charged with the responsibility of safeguarding the environment, yet what is the price of clean air and who should be charged and how should they be charged? Additionally, user charges are typically associated with the consumption of tangible goods rather than services. Excise taxes are charged on gallons of gasoline, the number of cigarettes in a package, and gallons/liters of spirits, wine, and beer. The types of products that are customarily subject to excise taxes are items for which the amounts consumed do not vary widely among income groups. And since excise taxes are usually based on quantity consumed, and usage does not typically increase as incomes increase, user charges typically result in persons with lower incomes paying a larger share of their disposable income than persons with higher incomes on these user fees. The gasoline excise taxes and the cigarette taxes are good examples of this tendency. In this study, households in the lowest income category pay the highest percentage of their incomes towards taxes for these goods. Gasoline and cigarette excise taxes constitute a smaller proportion of adjusted family money income as income increases.



Other concepts of tax equity include horizontal and vertical equity. Horizontal equity indicates that households of similar income pay an equal amount of taxes. Vertical equity pertains to the manner in which taxes paid vary among households of different income classes. Discussions of vertical equity often involve the concepts of proportional vs. progressive or regressive taxation. In essence, will the proportion of taxes to income be the greatest among families in the highest income groups, families in the lowest income groups, or will taxes as a proportion of income be evenly distributed among all families? Horizontal equity occurs when households earning the same amount of income pay the same amount of taxes. Discussions of horizontal equity typically involve questions concerning the use of tax incentives or penalties for specific taxpayer behavior. The federal government allows certain expenses to be deducted from taxable income thereby lowering the amount of taxes owed by households with targeted expenses. Medical expenses greater than 7.5 percent of adjusted gross income (AGI), and the interest portion of a home mortgage are examples of qualified deductible expenses. The federal government also offers tax credits to families with child or dependent care expenses. The various rules that allow certain types of spending to qualify as deductions to taxable income and the credits proffered to reduce tax liabilities produce a myriad of exceptions that preclude horizontal equity among the corporations and individuals that pay income taxes.

Governments may also use taxes as a tool to rectify market failures such as negative or positive externalities. Externalities occur when the purchase price of a good does not fully reflect the costs or benefits of consumption of that good to society. For an example of a negative externality, cigarette use has been proven to increase the chance of cancer in individuals. Some states, in an effort to pay for the higher costs of medical care that result from the use of cigarettes and to curtail cigarette smoking in order to avoid future additional medical care costs, impose a steep excise tax on cigarettes. As of January 2016, New York had the highest state excise tax rate at \$4.35 per pack of 20 cigarettes; Colorado was ranked 37th in the nation with an excise tax of \$0.84 per pack of 20 cigarettes.<sup>24</sup>

Just as taxes can be used to curtail certain types of consumption, tax credits or deductible allowances can be used, at the cost of horizontal equity, to induce or subsidize certain types of behavior. For example, in the early 2000s, Colorado provided a tax incentive for persons who purchased long-term care policies. This incentive was aimed at people taking an interest in the provision of their health care needs in midlife, thus, incentivizing persons to take an interest in providing for their own health care.

Because of the various strategies involving taxation/non-taxation, assessing the equity of the distribution of the burden of taxes is very complex. Taxes must be examined individually regarding the intention or objective of the tax, whether the objectives are being met, and finally, the burden of the combined taxes need to be examined to determine whether a group of taxpayers is being inadvertently and/or unjustifiably burdened by taxes.

Given the subjective quality of determining tax equity, it is the goal of this study only to provide the tools for citizens and policy makers to make informed decisions regarding the structure of major state and local taxes. The following section examines the vertical equity of the distribution of state and local taxes assessed on households of various income classes. This requires an analysis of not only how much is paid nominally by each income group, but also the amount each group pays proportionally, the average amount of state and local taxes paid by each group, and the percent of income each group paid to state and local governments.

## The Distribution of State and Local Taxes among Households

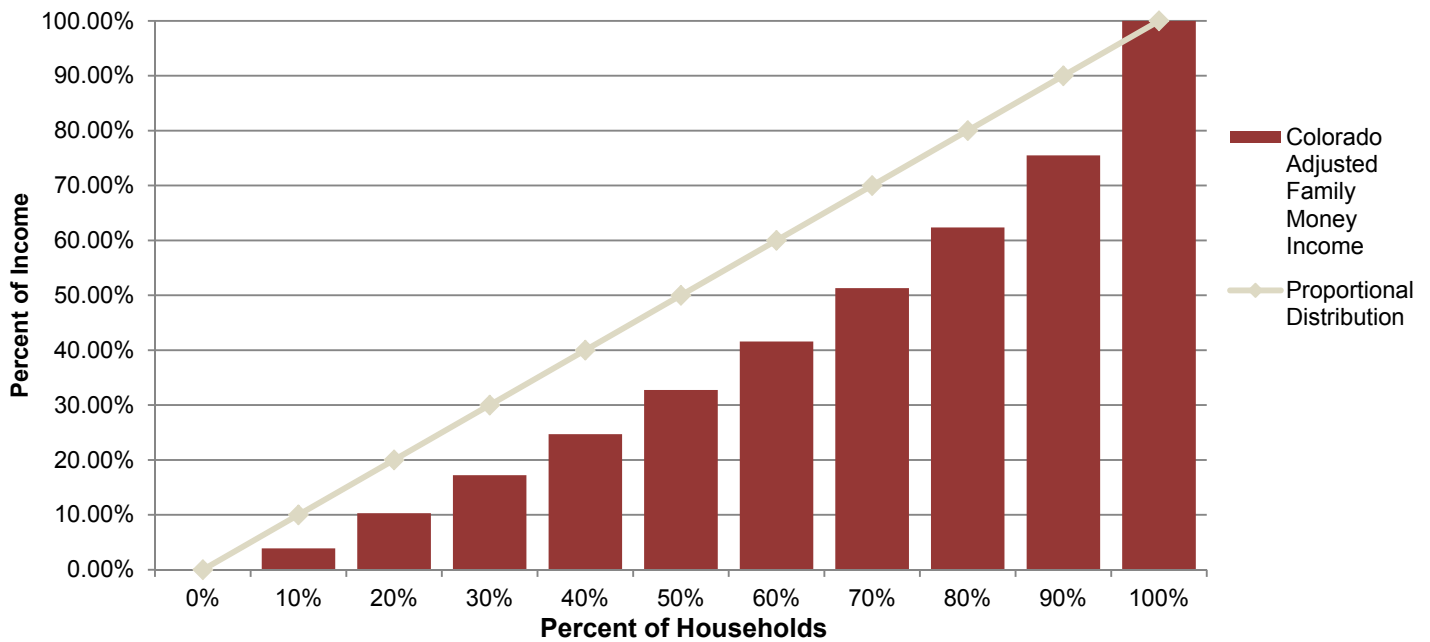
---

This section covers the estimated distribution of the state and local taxes paid by Colorado residents by income level. Using the Colorado Tax Profile model, this section estimates the amount of taxes paid by each income class. Income classes range from households that receive under \$10,000 of annual income to households that receive over \$100,000 of annual income. The income concept this chapter is based on is adjusted family money income. This income concept is broadly based. It includes income earned from wages and profits of businesses, persons, and farmers along with earnings from savings or investments such as dividends, rent or interest. Capital gains from the sales of assets are also included. Transfer payments (such as public assistance with the exception of in-kind services such as public housing), pension and retirement income, and alimony are also included in adjusted family money income.

The earning, spending and tax paying unit analyzed in this study is the household, which consists of all persons who occupy a house, an apartment or other housing unit. Households include families, individuals living alone, and groups of one or more unrelated individuals. All data for the model related to income amounts, consumer spending, and taxes that are not directly collected by the Department of Revenue (all data besides income tax data) are collected from other federal and local sources in order to estimate the distribution of taxes based on income level. All of the following sections which discuss distributions of income and taxpayers are only accurate insofar as the model accurately describes the actual tax situation of taxpayers in Colorado.

<sup>24</sup> Federation of Tax Administrators. (2014, January). *State Cigarette Excise Tax Rates*. Retrieved December 2016, from Federation of Tax Administrators: <http://www.taxadmin.org/assets/docs/Research/Rates/cigarette.pdf>

**Chart 4. Cumulative Distribution of Colorado Income, 2014**



Source: Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid, Colorado Individual Income Tax Booklet.  
 Note: The Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid is required by C.R.S. §24-35-108.5. Federal data and other data sources are used to estimate average taxes paid because actual data are unavailable.

## Distribution of Income

Chart 4 shows the estimated cumulative distribution of income and households in Colorado. The bars of the graph show the share of households in Colorado (the horizontal axis) receiving a given share of income (the vertical axis). For example, the chart shows that 30 percent of the households in the state with the lowest incomes received a little more than 17.2 percent of all income. The straight line connecting the corners of the chart represents an equal distribution of income. The area between the bars and the diagonal line show how the estimated distribution of income deviates from a perfectly proportional distribution of income. The greater the area contained between the bars and the diagonal line, the greater the inequality of income. Reports by the Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Economic Analysis<sup>25</sup> show personal income in Colorado increased from \$234.0 billion in 2012 to \$266.5 billion in 2014, a 13.9 percent increase. In the previous study, using FY 2012 data, approximately 14 percent of the households with the greatest incomes held 50 percent of the income. There is an increase in this study, using FY 2014 data; the wealthiest 14 percent received nearly 56 percent of the income in the state.

Due in part to inflation, income tends to rise over time. As a result, there are fewer households in the lower income categories than in previous studies as inflation has gradually driven households out of the lower nominal categories. In FY 2012, around 22 percent of the households in the state received less than \$20,000 in income in comparison to about 27 percent in the study published in 2004 using mostly CY 2000 data. FY

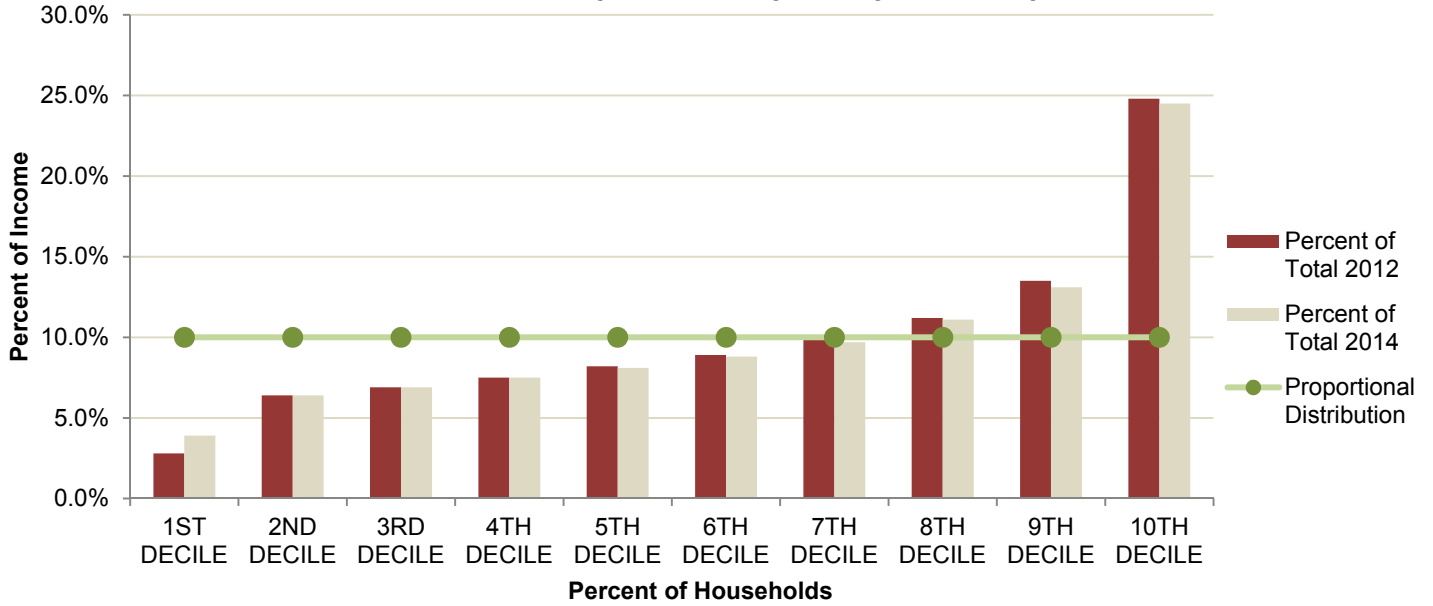
2014 data shows that about 19 percent of households earned less than \$20,000. It is important to note that these comparisons are based on nominal categories of income and do not account for inflation. With an inflation adjustment of 5.63 percent (calculated using the Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index<sup>26</sup>) between 2012 and 2014, the median household income in 2012 of roughly \$43,640 would represent \$46,095 in 2014 dollars. This is slightly below the actual 2014 median income of \$48,117. Chart 5 displays another view of the distribution of income, showing that the top 20 percent of earners generally captured the majority of the income.

For further historical perspective, Chart 6 provides a comparison of the distribution of households compared to the distribution of income during the 12 year period from 2003 through 2014. Chart 6 shows a gradual shrinking of the number of households in lower income classes which is consistent with what would be expected due to inflation. As inflation drives up the price of goods and wages, families move through the nominal income categories toward higher levels. Chart 6 also shows that there is a decrease of income concentrated in the \$50,000 to \$79,999 category over time. The proportion of income for households earning \$80,000 and over grew in the years before the 2008/2009 recession, from approximately 50 percent to nearly 68 percent from 2003 to 2008. The effects of the recession decreased the proportion of income for households in this category in 2010 to 61 percent, a decrease of 7.3 percent from the year before, however the proportion of households earning \$80,000 and over has grown to 69 percent in 2014.

<sup>25</sup> Bureau of Economic Analysis. (2016, November). *SA1 Personal income summary*. Retrieved November 2016, from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: [http://www.bea.gov/iTable/index\\_regional.cfm](http://www.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm)

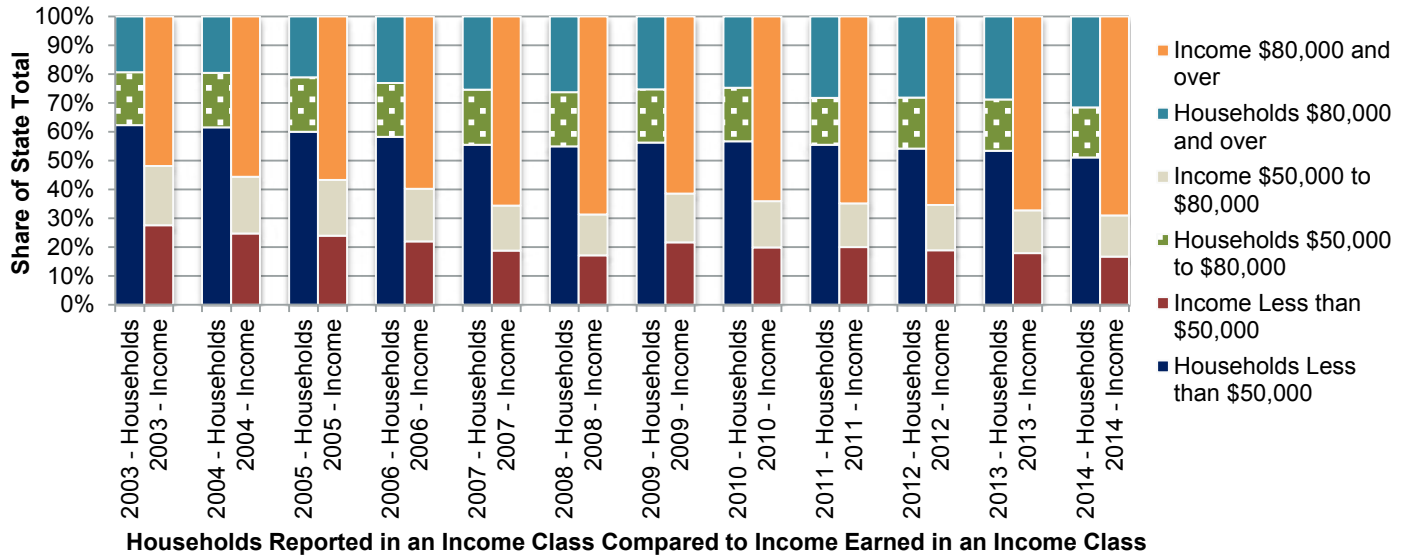
<sup>26</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2016, November). *Bureau of Labor Statistics data, Consumer Price Index, 2010 to 2016*. Retrieved November 2016, from United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/#data>

**Chart 5. Comparison of 2012 to 2014  
Distribution of Colorado Adjusted Family Money Income by Decile**



Source: Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid, Colorado Individual Income Tax Booklet.  
 Note: The Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid is required by C.R.S. §24-35-108.5. Federal data and other data sources are used to estimate average taxes paid because actual data are unavailable.

**Chart 6. Share of Households and Their Adjusted Family Money Income by  
Income Group, 2003 - 2014**



Source: Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid, Colorado Individual Income Tax Booklet.  
 Note: The Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid is required by C.R.S. §24-35-108.5. Federal data and other data sources are used to estimate average taxes paid because actual data are unavailable.

**Table IV. Distribution of Major State and Local Taxes (Dollars In Thousands) by Adjusted Family Money Income Classes, Fiscal Year 2014**

	<b>Less than \$10,000</b>	<b>\$10,000 to \$14,999</b>	<b>\$15,000 to \$19,999</b>	<b>\$20,000 to \$29,999</b>	<b>\$30,000 to \$39,999</b>	<b>\$40,000 to \$49,999</b>	<b>\$50,000 to \$69,999</b>	<b>\$70,000 to \$79,999</b>	<b>\$80,000 to \$99,999</b>	<b>\$100,000 and over</b>	<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>
Number of Families	175,773	129,135	94,756	274,381	249,656	169,885	234,890	135,939	171,884	501,698	2,137,995
Adjusted Family Money Income	\$1,141,634	\$1,697,193	\$1,699,169	\$6,589,238	\$8,284,206	\$7,181,357	\$13,135,651	\$9,495,598	\$14,347,670	\$95,438,995	\$159,010,711
<b>State Taxes on Households:</b>											
Individual Income	\$10,600	\$11,658	\$19,701	\$104,572	\$167,960	\$170,002	\$329,422	\$256,649	\$422,860	\$3,098,154	\$4,591,578
Sales	\$34,589	\$30,294	\$25,955	\$98,455	\$102,120	\$78,043	\$134,064	\$89,663	\$125,491	\$587,269	\$1,305,942
Gasoline and Special Fuels	\$11,806	\$11,609	\$10,205	\$35,323	\$39,711	\$30,713	\$49,205	\$29,985	\$41,333	\$149,434	\$409,323
Licenses and Registrations	\$8,521	\$9,099	\$8,028	\$29,220	\$28,682	\$25,712	\$44,192	\$23,911	\$34,113	\$142,186	\$353,663
Alcoholic Beverages	\$656	\$488	\$503	\$2,074	\$2,042	\$1,729	\$2,584	\$1,388	\$2,662	\$11,835	\$25,960
Cigarettes and Tobacco	\$10,645	\$7,074	\$4,600	\$15,130	\$17,807	\$11,502	\$14,932	\$10,332	\$13,396	\$27,897	\$133,315
<b>Total State Taxes<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$76,817</b>	<b>\$70,221</b>	<b>\$68,991</b>	<b>\$284,773</b>	<b>\$358,321</b>	<b>\$317,701</b>	<b>\$574,399</b>	<b>\$411,928</b>	<b>\$639,855</b>	<b>\$4,016,775</b>	<b>\$6,819,781</b>
<b>Local Taxes on Households:</b>											
Residential Property	\$53,391	\$50,891	\$65,500	\$236,739	\$240,883	\$182,299	\$336,678	\$205,959	\$281,201	\$1,316,508	\$2,970,049
Sales and Use	\$52,811	\$46,254	\$39,629	\$150,324	\$155,920	\$119,158	\$204,692	\$136,899	\$191,602	\$896,658	\$1,993,947
Specific Ownership	\$10,450	\$11,989	\$8,872	\$32,789	\$33,554	\$18,269	\$44,577	\$24,046	\$27,613	\$122,446	\$334,604
Occupation	\$312	\$603	\$643	\$2,677	\$3,518	\$3,131	\$5,481	\$3,983	\$6,236	\$29,487	\$56,071
<b>Total Local Taxes<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$116,964</b>	<b>\$109,737</b>	<b>\$114,644</b>	<b>\$422,529</b>	<b>\$433,875</b>	<b>\$322,857</b>	<b>\$591,428</b>	<b>\$370,886</b>	<b>\$506,653</b>	<b>\$2,365,099</b>	<b>\$5,354,671</b>
<b>Total State and Local Taxes<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$193,781</b>	<b>\$179,958</b>	<b>\$183,635</b>	<b>\$707,302</b>	<b>\$792,196</b>	<b>\$640,557</b>	<b>\$1,165,826</b>	<b>\$782,814</b>	<b>\$1,146,508</b>	<b>\$6,381,875</b>	<b>\$12,174,452</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

Sources: Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid, Colorado Individual Income Tax Booklet.

Note: The Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid is required by C.R.S. §24-35-108.5. Federal data and other data sources are used to estimate average taxes paid because actual data are unavailable.

**Table V. Proportion of State and Local Taxes Paid by Residents by Adjusted Family Money Income Classes, Fiscal Year 2014**

	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Total <sup>1</sup>
Number of Families	8.2%	6.0%	4.4%	12.8%	11.7%	7.9%	11.0%	6.4%	8.0%	23.5%	100.0%
Adjusted Family Money Income	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	4.1%	5.2%	4.5%	8.3%	6.0%	9.0%	60.0%	100.0%
<b>State Taxes on Households:</b>											
Individual Income	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	2.3%	3.7%	3.7%	7.2%	5.6%	9.2%	67.5%	100.0%
Sales	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	7.5%	7.8%	6.0%	10.3%	6.9%	9.6%	45.0%	100.0%
Gasoline and Special Fuels	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%	8.6%	9.7%	7.5%	12.0%	7.3%	10.1%	36.5%	100.0%
Licenses and Registrations	2.4%	2.6%	2.3%	8.3%	8.1%	7.3%	12.5%	6.8%	9.6%	40.2%	100.0%
Alcoholic Beverages	2.5%	1.9%	1.9%	8.0%	7.9%	6.7%	10.0%	5.3%	10.3%	45.6%	100.0%
Cigarettes and Tobacco	8.0%	5.3%	3.5%	11.3%	13.4%	8.6%	11.2%	7.7%	10.0%	20.9%	100.0%
<b>Total State Taxes</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>58.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Local Taxes on Households:</b>											
Residential Property	1.8%	1.7%	2.2%	8.0%	8.1%	6.1%	11.3%	6.9%	9.5%	44.3%	100.0%
Sales	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	7.5%	7.8%	6.0%	10.3%	6.9%	9.6%	45.0%	100.0%
Specific Ownership	3.1%	3.6%	2.7%	9.8%	10.0%	5.5%	13.3%	7.2%	8.3%	36.6%	100.0%
Occupation	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%	4.8%	6.3%	5.6%	9.8%	7.1%	11.1%	52.6%	100.0%
<b>Total Local Taxes</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total State and Local Taxes</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

Sources: Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid, Colorado Individual Income Tax Booklet.

Note: The Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid is required by C.R.S. §24-35-108.5. Federal data and other data sources are used to estimate average taxes paid because actual data are unavailable.

## Nominal Taxes Paid by Households

Table IV shows the estimated amount of state and local taxes paid by Colorado residents by income class. The table is categorized into ten major income classes. The income groups used in this profile study are the same as the income groups used in the Bureau of Labor Statistic's CES. These estimates show that the largest amount of taxes paid by households in the lowest income groups were for property and sales/excise (consumption) taxes. The single largest estimated tax paid by families with less than \$40,000 in income was property taxes levied by local governments, including special districts, cities, and counties. Households that earned less than \$40,000 numbered 923,701 or over 43 percent of the households in the state. Together, they paid an estimated \$647.4 million in property taxes to local government entities. The largest nominal amount of taxes paid to a single source by households with incomes equal to or greater than \$40,000 was state income taxes. These households, which numbered over 1.2 million, paid \$4.3 billion in state income taxes. Property tax was the second largest payment made by households with incomes greater than \$40,000.

As with previous studies, estimates show households in the highest income category nominally paid the largest amount of taxes in all categories, including cigarette and tobacco products excise taxes. The group of households that earned over \$100,000 consisted of the greatest number of households

at 501,698 (over 23 percent of households), while the group that earned \$20,000 to \$29,999 had the second highest concentration of households at 274,381 (about 13 percent of households).

Taxes on consumption levied by both state and local governments, specifically sales taxes, excise taxes on gas, cigarettes, and alcohol, accounted for an estimated 52 percent of total taxes paid by households in the income groupings under \$20,000. In contrast, taxes on consumption accounted for 26 percent of estimated taxes paid by the highest income class. The largest estimated amount of taxes paid by families in the highest income class was the state income tax, followed by property taxes.

## Proportion of Taxes Paid by Households by Income Class

Because the CES income classes do not divide households into equal groups, it is difficult to determine, using the nominal distribution, if an income group is paying a proportion of taxes equal to the proportion of households they represent or in proportion to their income. A comparison of the estimated proportion of each tax paid with the proportion of income received by households in each group (shown in Table V) provides some insight on the amount of various taxes paid by families with increasing incomes for state and local government taxes (vertical distribution of the taxes

**Table VI. Comparison of Adjusted Family Money Income and Tax Distributions by Income Class  
Fiscal Year 2014**

Income Class	Distribution of Income and Taxes Among Households				Ratio of Percent Distribution of Taxes to Percent Distribution of Income		
	Adjusted Family Money Income	State Taxes	Local Taxes	Total State and Local Taxes	State Taxes to Income	Local Taxes to Income	Combined Taxes to Income
\$0 to \$10,000	0.7%	1.1%	2.2%	1.6%	1.57	3.04	2.22
\$10,000 to \$15,000	1.1%	1.0%	2.0%	1.5%	0.96	1.92	1.38
\$15,000 to \$20,000	1.1%	1.0%	2.1%	1.5%	0.95	2.00	1.41
\$20,000 to \$30,000	4.1%	4.2%	7.9%	5.8%	1.01	1.90	1.40
\$30,000 to \$40,000	5.2%	5.3%	8.1%	6.5%	1.01	1.56	1.25
\$40,000 to \$50,000	4.5%	4.7%	6.0%	5.3%	1.03	1.34	1.17
\$50,000 to \$70,000	8.3%	8.4%	11.0%	9.6%	1.02	1.34	1.16
\$70,000 to \$80,000	6.0%	6.0%	6.9%	6.4%	1.01	1.16	1.08
\$80,000 to \$99,999	9.0%	9.4%	9.5%	9.4%	1.04	1.05	1.04
\$100,000 and over	60.0%	58.9%	44.2%	52.4%	0.98	0.74	0.87
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

Sources: Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid, Colorado Individual Income Tax Booklet.

Note: The Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid is required by C.R.S. §24-35-108.5. Federal data and other data sources are used to estimate average taxes paid because actual data are unavailable.

paid for taxes levied by state and local governments). As in past studies, households in the highest income group, which accounted for 23.5 percent of resident households in the state, are estimated to have accumulated the largest portion of adjusted family money income, 60 percent. Not surprisingly, given the proportion of income acquired by the highest income group, it paid the largest estimated share of combined state and local taxes, 52.4 percent. This group also paid the largest estimated proportion of taxes in each category of state and local taxes. The distribution of state taxes paid by households is nearly proportional. While the bulk of state taxes were paid by those households in the highest income category, estimates show the lowest income groups paid a higher proportion toward state taxes than the proportion of income they earned, thus, illustrating the concept of regressive taxation.

In this study, only the households in the highest income category paid a lesser proportion of state and local taxes combined than the income they received, with households in the \$100,000 and over category paying 52.4 percent of the taxes while earning 60 percent of the income. This trend is a continuation of previous study periods, where estimates show that state and local taxes are generally regressive.

### Proportionality Index

To facilitate the analysis of vertical equity among income groups, Table VI presents an index of the distribution of estimated taxes paid by households as a proportion of the share of income received. The closer the estimated index is to 1.0, the closer the share of taxes paid by an income group is to the share of income they received. A number less than 1 shows that households in a group paid less in taxes than their share of income earned by households statewide. And,

**Table VII. Households' Average State and Local Taxes Paid by Income Class, Fiscal Year 2014**

	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Cumulative Average
Average Adjusted Family Money Income	\$6,495	\$13,143	\$17,932	\$24,015	\$33,183	\$42,272	\$55,923	\$69,852	\$83,473	\$190,232	\$74,374
<b>Average State Taxes on Households:</b>											
Individual Income	\$60	\$90	\$208	\$381	\$673	\$1,001	\$1,402	\$1,888	\$2,460	\$6,175	\$2,148
Sales	\$197	\$235	\$274	\$359	\$409	\$459	\$571	\$660	\$730	\$1,171	\$611
Gasoline and Special Fuels	\$67	\$90	\$108	\$129	\$159	\$181	\$209	\$221	\$240	\$298	\$191
Licenses and Registrations	\$48	\$70	\$85	\$106	\$115	\$151	\$188	\$176	\$198	\$283	\$165
Alcoholic Beverages	\$4	\$4	\$5	\$8	\$8	\$10	\$11	\$10	\$15	\$24	\$12
Cigarettes and Tobacco	\$61	\$55	\$49	\$55	\$71	\$68	\$64	\$76	\$78	\$56	\$62
<b>Total Average State Taxes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$437</b>	<b>\$544</b>	<b>\$728</b>	<b>\$1,038</b>	<b>\$1,435</b>	<b>\$1,870</b>	<b>\$2,445</b>	<b>\$3,030</b>	<b>\$3,723</b>	<b>\$8,006</b>	<b>\$3,190</b>
<b>Average Local Taxes on Households:</b>											
Residential Property	\$304	\$394	\$691	\$863	\$965	\$1,073	\$1,433	\$1,515	\$1,636	\$2,624	\$1,389
Sales	\$300	\$358	\$418	\$548	\$625	\$701	\$871	\$1,007	\$1,115	\$1,787	\$933
Specific Ownership	\$59	\$93	\$94	\$120	\$134	\$108	\$190	\$177	\$161	\$244	\$157
Occupation	\$2	\$5	\$7	\$10	\$14	\$18	\$23	\$29	\$36	\$59	\$26
<b>Total Average Local Taxes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$665</b>	<b>\$850</b>	<b>\$1,210</b>	<b>\$1,540</b>	<b>\$1,738</b>	<b>\$1,900</b>	<b>\$2,518</b>	<b>\$2,728</b>	<b>\$2,948</b>	<b>\$4,714</b>	<b>\$2,505</b>
<b>Total Average State and Local Taxes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$1,102</b>	<b>\$1,394</b>	<b>\$1,938</b>	<b>\$2,578</b>	<b>\$3,173</b>	<b>\$3,771</b>	<b>\$4,963</b>	<b>\$5,759</b>	<b>\$6,670</b>	<b>\$12,721</b>	<b>\$5,694</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

Sources: Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid, Colorado Individual Income Tax Booklet.

Note: The Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid is required by C.R.S. §24-35-108.5. Federal data and other data sources are used to estimate average taxes paid because actual data are unavailable.

accordingly, a number greater than 1.0 indicates that the income group paid a greater share of taxes than the share of income they received.

A review of Table VI shows the index number decreased steadily as household income increased. The lowest index number, 0.87, was for households in the highest income group, whereas the highest index number, 2.22 was for households whose incomes were less than \$10,000.

### Average Household Income and Taxes

The average adjusted family money income of households in Colorado, as shown in Table VII, was \$74,374. Median income, which shows the income amount wherein half of the residents received more income and half received less, was \$48,117. If income groups were divided into \$10,000 increments, the income group with the most number

of households was that which included residents who earned between \$20,000 and \$30,000. It is more likely that the median of \$48,117 and mode of \$20,000-\$30,000 more realistically depict the typical amount of income earned by resident households in FY 2014. Estimates show the average amount of state taxes paid by households in Colorado was approximately \$3,190. However, when residents in the \$100,000 and higher income category are removed, the estimated average amount of state taxes paid drops to \$1,713. Estimates show the average amount of local taxes paid by households in Colorado was \$2,505. If the residents in the \$100,000 and higher income category are removed the estimated average amount of local taxes paid is \$1,827.

A comparison based on the computation of an income group's average income and taxes as a percentage of the highest income group's corresponding averages is another

**Table VIII. Average Adjusted Family Money Income and Taxes Paid by Households in the Lowest and Highest Income Classes, Fiscal Year 2014**

	Income Classes		Lowest Income Class as a Percent of the Highest Class
	Under \$10,000	Over \$100,000	
Number of Families	175,773	501,698	35.0%
Average Adjusted Family Money Income	\$6,495	\$190,232	3.4%
<b>Average State Taxes by Category:</b>			
Individual Income	\$60	\$6,175	1.0%
Sales	\$197	\$1,171	16.8%
Gasoline and Special Fuels	\$67	\$298	22.6%
Licenses and Registrations	\$48	\$283	17.1%
Alcoholic Beverages	\$4	\$24	15.8%
Cigarette and Tobacco	\$61	\$56	108.9%
<b>Total Average State Taxes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$437</b>	<b>\$8,006</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
<b>Average Local Taxes by Category:</b>			
Residential Property	\$304	\$2,624	11.6%
Sales and Use	\$300	\$1,787	16.8%
Specific Ownership	\$59	\$244	24.4%
Occupation	\$2	\$59	3.0%
<b>Total Average Local Taxes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$665</b>	<b>\$4,714</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
<b>Total Average State and Local Taxes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$1,102</b>	<b>\$12,721</b>	<b>8.7%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

Sources: Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid, Colorado Individual Income Tax Booklet.

Note: The Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid is required by C.R.S. §24-35-108.5. Federal data and other data sources are used to estimate average taxes paid because actual data are unavailable.

way of determining the proportionality of the state and local taxes imposed on Colorado residents. The data in Table VIII shows that the income of households in the lowest income group was equal to only 3.4 percent of the amount of income attributable to households in the highest income category. This estimate index is a benchmark for comparison between these two groups. If a tax is proportionally distributed among those two groups of taxpayers, then the index for the tax will be 3.4 percent of the average amount paid by households in the highest income group. Any amount less than 3.4 percent shows that households in the lowest income group paid proportionally less towards a tax than households in the highest income group and vice versa.

The average state and local taxes paid by households in the lowest income group were 8.7 percent of the average amount of state and local taxes paid by households in the highest income group. These estimates are similar to the last study which showed an income ratio of 3.1 to a state and local taxes ratio of 8.5 percent. The comparison between the two income groups for excise taxes paid on cigarettes and tobacco showed the greatest disparity. The average amount of excise taxes on cigarettes and tobacco products paid by households earning less than \$10,000 was 108.9 percent of the average amount paid by the highest income group on these items. However, this tax does not account for a large portion of the overall taxes levied on Colorado taxpayers.

Families in the lowest income group on average paid only \$61 in cigarette and tobacco excise taxes. The total taxes paid for both groups were comprised of a more significant amount of property and sales taxes. Households in the lowest income group paid 11.6 and 16.8 percent, respectively, of the amounts paid by the highest income groups for property and local sales and use taxes. Income tax is the only significant tax in which households in the lowest income group paid less than 3.4 percent of the amount paid by households in the highest income group. The average income tax paid by households in the lowest income group was 1.0 percent of the amount paid by the highest income group.

## Effective Tax Rates

Effective tax rates measure how much people pay in taxes as a percentage of their pretax income. The measure of income used in this study is Colorado adjusted family money income.

The next sections cover the distribution of FY 2014 estimated effective tax rates by tax components, by income class and the relative taxes paid of the effective tax rates on the bottom and top income classes.

### Distribution of Effective Tax Rates

The information presented in Table IX and Chart 7 is FY 2014



**Table IX. State and Local Taxes as a Percentage of Adjusted Family Money Income, Fiscal Year 2014**

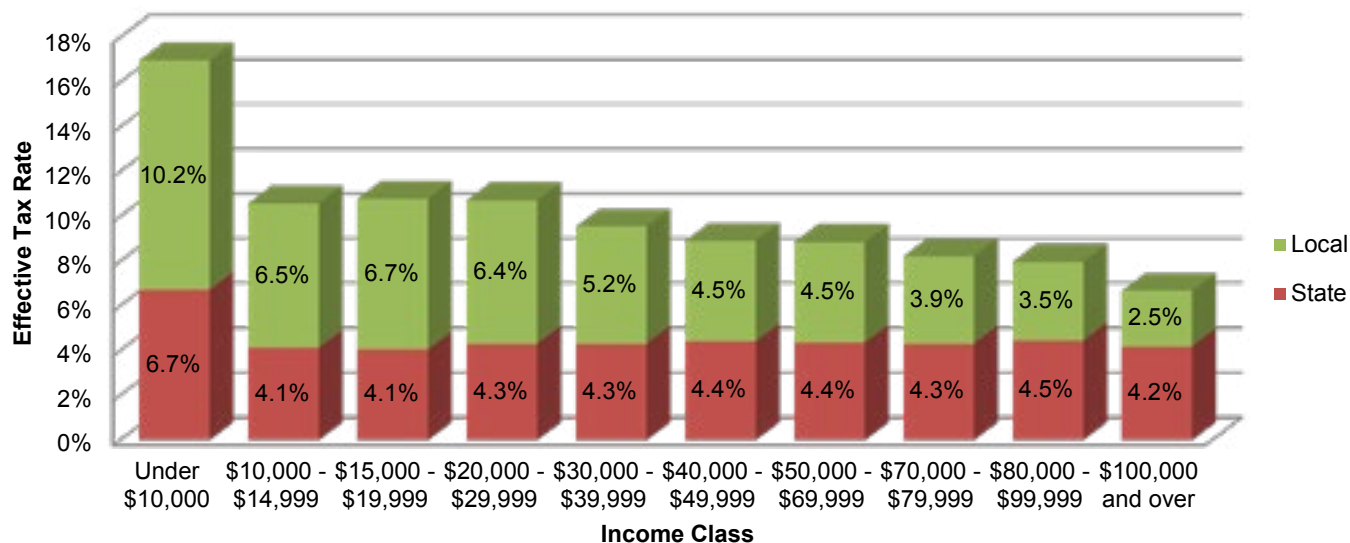
	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 and over	Average
<b>State Taxes on Households:</b>											
Individual Income	0.93%	0.69%	1.16%	1.59%	2.03%	2.37%	2.51%	2.70%	2.95%	3.25%	2.89%
Sales	3.03%	1.78%	1.53%	1.49%	1.23%	1.09%	1.02%	0.94%	0.87%	0.62%	0.82%
Gasoline and Special Fuels	1.03%	0.68%	0.60%	0.54%	0.48%	0.43%	0.37%	0.32%	0.29%	0.16%	0.26%
Licenses and Registrations	0.75%	0.54%	0.47%	0.44%	0.35%	0.36%	0.34%	0.25%	0.24%	0.15%	0.22%
Alcoholic Beverages	0.06%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%
Cigarettes and Tobacco	0.93%	0.42%	0.27%	0.23%	0.21%	0.16%	0.11%	0.11%	0.09%	0.03%	0.08%
<b>Total State Taxes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>6.73%</b>	<b>4.14%</b>	<b>4.06%</b>	<b>4.32%</b>	<b>4.33%</b>	<b>4.42%</b>	<b>4.37%</b>	<b>4.34%</b>	<b>4.46%</b>	<b>4.21%</b>	<b>4.29%</b>
<b>Local Taxes on Households:</b>											
Residential Property	4.68%	3.00%	3.85%	3.59%	2.91%	2.54%	2.56%	2.17%	1.96%	1.38%	1.87%
Sales and Use	4.63%	2.73%	2.33%	2.28%	1.88%	1.66%	1.56%	1.44%	1.34%	0.94%	1.25%
Specific Ownership	0.92%	0.71%	0.52%	0.50%	0.41%	0.25%	0.34%	0.25%	0.19%	0.13%	0.21%
Occupation	0.03%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%
<b>Total Local Taxes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10.25%</b>	<b>6.47%</b>	<b>6.75%</b>	<b>6.41%</b>	<b>5.24%</b>	<b>4.50%</b>	<b>4.50%</b>	<b>3.91%</b>	<b>3.53%</b>	<b>2.48%</b>	<b>3.37%</b>
<b>Total State and Local Taxes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>16.97%</b>	<b>10.60%</b>	<b>10.81%</b>	<b>10.73%</b>	<b>9.56%</b>	<b>8.92%</b>	<b>8.88%</b>	<b>8.24%</b>	<b>7.99%</b>	<b>6.69%</b>	<b>7.66%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

Sources: Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid, Colorado Individual Income Tax Booklet.

Note: The Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid is required by C.R.S. §24-35-108.5. Federal data and other data sources are used to estimate average taxes paid because actual data are unavailable.

**Chart 7. Effective State and Local Tax Rates, Fiscal Year 2014**



Source: Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid, Colorado Individual Income Tax Booklet.

Note: The Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid is required by C.R.S. §24-35-108.5. Federal data and other data sources are used to estimate average taxes paid because actual data are unavailable.

effective tax rates by income class and tax type. An examination of the FY 2014 combined state and local effective tax rate across income classes revealed that households with incomes less than \$10,000 paid 16.97 percent of their income in taxes while households with over \$100,000 in income paid 6.69 percent of their income in taxes.

The effective state tax rate ranged from 4.06 percent for

households that earned between \$15,000 and \$19,999, to 6.73 percent for households that earned less than \$10,000. All income groups except households with incomes less than \$10,000 have an effective state tax rate close to the average effective state tax rate of 4.29 percent. Households in the lowest income class paid an estimated 3.03 percent of their income in state sales taxes while households in the highest income class paid only an estimated 0.62 percent of their income in state

**Table X. Effective Tax Rates and Progressivity Index , Fiscal Year 2014**

	Income Classes		Percent Paid by Lowest Group as a Ratio of Percent Paid by Highest
	Below \$10,000	Over \$100,000	
<b>State Taxes:</b>			
Individual Income	0.93%	3.25%	0.3
Sales	3.03%	0.62%	4.9
Gasoline and Special Fuels	1.03%	0.16%	6.6
Licenses and Registrations	0.75%	0.15%	5.0
Alcoholic Beverages	0.06%	0.01%	4.6
Cigarettes and Tobacco	0.93%	0.03%	31.9
<b>Total State Taxes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>6.73%</b>	<b>4.21%</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Local Taxes:</b>			
Residential Property	4.68%	1.38%	3.4
Sales and Use	4.63%	0.94%	4.9
Specific Ownership	0.92%	0.13%	7.1
Occupation	0.03%	0.03%	0.9
<b>Total Local Taxes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10.25%</b>	<b>2.48%</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Total State and Local Taxes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>16.97%</b>	<b>6.69%</b>	<b>2.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
Sources: Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid, Colorado Individual Income Tax Booklet.  
Note: The Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid is required by C.R.S. §24-35-108.5. Federal data and other data sources are used to estimate average taxes paid because actual data are unavailable.

sales taxes. Although Colorado has a flat income tax rate of 4.63 percent, using federal taxable income as a starting point in determining Colorado taxable income results in relatively progressive estimated effective rates. The standard exemption and deductions amounts used to determine federal and, consequently, Colorado taxable income appear to benefit the lower income households.

Effective local tax rates decreased from an estimated 10.25 percent for households in the lowest income group to an estimated 2.48 percent for households in the highest income group. Property taxes are the largest source of revenue for counties and school districts and the majority of households in all income classes pay property taxes through their mortgage payments, directly to these local governments, or through rental payments. The estimated effective local sales and use tax rates decreased from 4.63 percent for households that earned less than \$10,000 in income to 0.94 percent for households with incomes over \$100,000. Sales taxes are a major funding source for many municipalities in Colorado.

### The Progressivity and Regressivity of Taxes

A Lorenz curve measure is another tool for analyzing the progressivity/regressivity of taxes. This measure is expressed as a ratio using the effective tax rate to measure the relative amount of taxes paid by households in different income groups. Specifically, the measure compares the effective rate of a tax on households in the lowest income group to that imposed on households in the highest group. A ratio or index number equal to 1.0 indicates that of total taxes paid it is a proportional amount. If the ratio is less than 1.0, the tax is progressive and if the ratio is greater than 1.0, the tax is regressive.

The Lorenz curve estimates on Table X indicate that the effective rate of the cigarette and tobacco excise tax was nearly 32 times greater than the effective rate of the tax on households in the

highest income class. In general, sales, use, and excise taxes are regressive but excise taxes are the most regressive. In November 2009, the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy published the study *Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All 50 States*.<sup>27</sup> The study reported that sales taxes are usually calculated as a percentage of the price of a fairly broad base of taxable items. Excise taxes, by contrast, are imposed on a small number of goods, typically ones for which demand has a practical per-person maximum. Thus, people in the highest income class don't buy a proportionate amount of these goods as their income increases. Moreover, excise taxes are typically based on volume sales rather than taxable value. As a result, excise taxes are usually the most regressive kind of tax since consumption by volume does not increase appreciably as incomes rise. The Lorenz curve index of 4.9 for state sales taxes was lower than the gasoline and special fuels index of 6.6 and the licenses and registrations index of 5.0. Similarly, the index of 4.9 for local sales and use taxes was lower than the specific ownership tax index of 7.1. The Lorenz curve estimates also indicate that the estimated property taxes paid by households in the lowest income group was nearly 3.4 times larger than the property taxes paid by households in the highest income group. Although home ownership is not as prominent among households in the lowest income group in comparison to the highest, most households pay property taxes either directly to county governments or as an embedded cost in their rental payments. The exception to households paying some form of property tax would be those living in fully subsidized housing.

The various measures of proportionality are useful tools in analyzing the structure of taxes levied by the taxing jurisdictions in the state. They answer questions with regard to vertical equity. The estimates presented in this study provide a foundation for an informed discussion of tax equity.

<sup>27</sup> Davis, C., Davis, K., Gardner, M., McIntyre, R. S., McLynch, J., & Sapozhnikova, A. (November 2009). *Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All 50 States*. Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy.

# Colorado Statistics of Income

For Income Tax Year 2013



Prepared By  
Colorado Department of Revenue  
Office of Research and Analysis

## Introduction

---

This Colorado Statistics of Income (SOI) publication reports on income and taxes for individuals filing income tax returns for tax year 2013. The data used in this report are drawn from a merged file of state and federal tax returns. Information reported in the following tables pertains to only full year resident returns. Information from returns filed by part year residents who have moved into or out of the state, as well as those filed by nonresidents who are required to pay Colorado income taxes, are not included in the merged file used to compile this report. Tables 1A, 1B, and 1C report the number of returns, federal Adjusted Gross Income (AGI), gross and net state income taxes, and federal taxes filed by all Colorado residents.

Returns filed by dependents, typically children with jobs who still live with their parents, are excluded from the data reported in the remaining tables. In this manner, the information reported in these tables more closely approximates the income data of households filing tax returns. The tables in the SOI report federal adjusted gross income, sources of income, modifications, deductions,

federal and state income tax, and several other key variables from the merged tax returns. Tables of regional and county level information are also in this report.

Colorado adjusted gross income is no longer used in the SOI reports as a measure of income for Colorado residents. Rather, the tables in this publication use federal adjusted gross income as a measure of the income of Colorado residents. Federal adjusted gross income is a standard measure of income and facilitates the comparison of Colorado income data to that of other states as well as national income data. This change may hamper the comparison of income data with SOI reports prior to 1999. The largest single group affected is likely to be seniors that receive taxable pensions. Up to \$24,000 of taxable pension income per spouse (this amount has changed over time) was an allowable deduction under the Colorado adjusted gross income measure. This income is not exempted from taxation under federal codes and is included in federal adjusted gross income

# Statistics of Income

## Individual Income Tax, Income Tax Year 2013

<b>Table</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
1A	Federal AGI and Taxes, All Full-year Resident Returns .....	<a href="#">78</a>
1B	Federal AGI and Taxes, Taxable Full-year Resident Returns .....	<a href="#">79</a>
1C	Federal AGI and Taxes, Non-Taxable Full-year Resident Returns.....	<a href="#">80</a>
2	Colorado Returns Classified by Type of Deduction.....	<a href="#">81</a>
3	Colorado Returns Classified by Filing Status.....	<a href="#">82</a>
4	Federal AGI Classified by Filing Status .....	<a href="#">83</a>
5	Colorado Net Tax Classified by Filing Status.....	<a href="#">84</a>
6	Colorado Returns Classified by Number of Exemptions .....	<a href="#">85</a>
7	Federal AGI Classified by Number of Exemptions .....	<a href="#">86</a>
8	Colorado Net Tax Classified by Number of Exemptions .....	<a href="#">87</a>
9	Federal AGI and Taxes, Returns of Residents 65 and Older .....	<a href="#">88</a>
10	Number of Returns by Type of Deduction to Total Income.....	<a href="#">89</a>
11	Adjustments to Total Income by Type of Deduction.....	<a href="#">90</a>
12	Amount of Federal Exemptions, Deductions, and Taxable Income.....	<a href="#">91</a>
13	Number of Returns Classified by Source of Taxable Income.....	<a href="#">92</a>
14	Colorado Income by Source of Taxable Income.....	<a href="#">93</a>
15	Number of Returns by Type of Itemized Deduction.....	<a href="#">94</a>
16	Type and Amount of Itemized Deductions .....	<a href="#">95</a>
17	Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region.....	<a href="#">96-104</a>
18	Federal AGI and Taxes by County .....	<a href="#">105</a>
19	Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County.....	<a href="#">106-111</a>
20	Number of Returns Claiming Colorado Modifications .....	<a href="#">112</a>
21	Amount of Colorado Modifications .....	<a href="#">113</a>
22	Colorado Returns by Liability Status .....	<a href="#">114</a>
23	Amount and Number of Colorado Tax Checkoff Donations.....	<a href="#">115-116</a>
24	Amount and Number of Income Tax Credits Claimed .....	<a href="#">117</a>

**Table 1A. Federal AGI and Taxes, All Full-Year Resident Returns  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Taxes</b>
Negative Income	20,745	(\$1,478,518)	\$214	\$337	\$9,031
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	75,579	\$196,150	\$685	\$670	\$7,821
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	116,468	\$894,451	\$497	\$494	\$19,777
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	143,151	\$1,797,216	\$8,748	\$8,706	\$47,616
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	147,443	\$2,578,781	\$26,898	\$26,738	\$83,940
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	142,264	\$3,197,100	\$46,249	\$46,024	\$130,133
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	253,592	\$7,569,935	\$144,141	\$143,416	\$403,090
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	288,777	\$12,134,442	\$288,483	\$286,520	\$840,928
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	324,317	\$19,990,028	\$537,754	\$532,315	\$1,789,692
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	214,588	\$18,590,767	\$551,682	\$544,654	\$1,903,496
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	350,750	\$50,815,382	\$1,760,643	\$1,727,285	\$7,219,319
\$ 250,000 and over	60,321	\$32,807,169	\$1,378,152	\$1,274,419	\$8,491,156
<b>Subtotal</b> <sup>1</sup>	2,137,995	\$149,092,903	\$4,744,146	\$4,591,578	\$20,946,000
Returns with zero exemptions	133,136	\$931,916	\$17,478	\$17,085	\$53,319
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	2,271,132	\$150,024,818	\$4,761,624	\$4,608,663	\$20,999,319

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class (excludes returns with zero exemptions)**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Taxes</b>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	5.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	6.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	7.0	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.4
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	6.7	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.6
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	12.0	5.0	3.0	3.1	1.9
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	13.6	8.1	6.1	6.2	4.0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	15.3	13.3	11.3	11.6	8.5
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	10.1	12.3	11.6	11.9	9.1
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	16.6	33.7	37.1	37.6	34.5
\$ 250,000 and over	2.8	21.8	29.1	27.8	40.6
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return (excludes returns with zero exemptions)**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Taxes</b>
Negative Income	(\$71,270)	\$10	\$16	\$435
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,595	\$9	\$9	\$103
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,680	\$4	\$4	\$170
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,555	\$61	\$61	\$333
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,490	\$182	\$181	\$569
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,473	\$325	\$324	\$915
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,851	\$568	\$566	\$1,590
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$42,020	\$999	\$992	\$2,912
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,637	\$1,658	\$1,641	\$5,518
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,635	\$2,571	\$2,538	\$8,870
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$144,876	\$5,020	\$4,925	\$20,582
\$ 250,000 and over	\$543,881	\$22,847	\$21,127	\$140,767
<b>Average</b>	\$69,735	\$2,219	\$2,148	\$9,797

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

**Table 1B. Federal AGI and Taxes, Taxable Full-Year Resident Returns  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Taxes</b>
Negative Income	115	(\$10,031)	\$214	\$209	\$513
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	1,021	\$2,235	\$685	\$664	\$1,017
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	1,624	\$12,509	\$497	\$474	\$319
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	73,116	\$919,657	\$8,748	\$8,705	\$23,892
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	88,437	\$1,556,120	\$26,898	\$26,736	\$59,484
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	103,045	\$2,320,532	\$46,249	\$46,017	\$108,470
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	209,856	\$6,286,028	\$144,141	\$143,412	\$359,807
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	266,306	\$11,208,068	\$288,483	\$286,518	\$804,646
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	312,489	\$19,288,743	\$537,754	\$532,306	\$1,751,323
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	212,579	\$18,420,023	\$551,682	\$544,643	\$1,894,698
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	349,743	\$50,684,969	\$1,760,643	\$1,727,242	\$7,209,622
\$ 250,000 and over	60,253	\$32,737,789	\$1,378,152	\$1,274,372	\$8,477,074
<b>Subtotal <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,678,584</b>	<b>\$143,426,642</b>	<b>\$4,744,146</b>	<b>\$4,591,297</b>	<b>\$20,690,866</b>
Returns with zero exemptions	62,853	\$720,373	\$17,478	\$17,084	\$51,759
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,741,437</b>	<b>\$144,147,015</b>	<b>\$4,761,624</b>	<b>\$4,608,382</b>	<b>\$20,742,624</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class (excludes returns with zero exemptions)**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Taxes</b>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	4.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	5.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	6.1	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.5
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	12.5	4.4	3.0	3.1	1.7
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	15.9	7.8	6.1	6.2	3.9
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	18.6	13.4	11.3	11.6	8.5
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	12.7	12.8	11.6	11.9	9.2
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	20.8	35.3	37.1	37.6	34.8
\$ 250,000 and over	3.6	22.8	29.1	27.8	41.0
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average per Return (excludes returns with zero exemptions)**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Taxes</b>
Negative Income	(\$86,994)	\$1,855	\$1,808	\$4,445
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,189	\$671	\$650	\$996
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,701	\$306	\$292	\$196
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,578	\$120	\$119	\$327
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,596	\$304	\$302	\$673
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,520	\$449	\$447	\$1,053
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,954	\$687	\$683	\$1,715
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$42,087	\$1,083	\$1,076	\$3,022
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,726	\$1,721	\$1,703	\$5,604
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,650	\$2,595	\$2,562	\$8,913
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$144,921	\$5,034	\$4,939	\$20,614
\$ 250,000 and over	\$543,342	\$22,873	\$21,150	\$140,692
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$85,445</b>	<b>\$2,826</b>	<b>\$2,735</b>	<b>\$12,326</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

**Table 1C. Federal AGI and Taxes, Non-Taxable Full-Year Resident Returns  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Taxes</b>
Negative Income	20,630	(\$1,468,487)	\$0	\$128	\$8,518
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	74,558	\$193,916	\$0	\$6	\$6,804
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	114,844	\$881,942	\$0	\$20	\$19,458
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	70,035	\$877,559	\$0	\$1	\$23,724
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	59,006	\$1,022,660	\$0	\$3	\$24,456
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	39,219	\$876,568	\$0	\$7	\$21,663
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	43,736	\$1,283,907	\$0	\$4	\$43,283
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	22,471	\$926,374	\$0	\$3	\$36,282
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	11,828	\$701,285	\$0	\$9	\$38,369
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	2,009	\$170,744	\$0	\$11	\$8,798
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	1,007	\$130,413	\$0	\$43	\$9,697
\$ 250,000 and over	68	\$69,380	\$0	\$47	\$14,082
<b>Subtotal <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>459,411</b>	<b>\$5,666,261</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$281</b>	<b>\$255,134</b>
Returns with zero exemptions	70,284	\$211,542	\$0	\$1	\$1,560
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>529,695</b>	<b>\$5,877,803</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$281</b>	<b>\$256,695</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class (excludes returns with zero exemptions)**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Taxes</b>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	17.0	2.7	NA	3.7	2.8
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	26.2	12.4	NA	13.3	7.9
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	16.0	12.3	NA	0.5	9.6
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	13.4	14.3	NA	1.7	9.9
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	8.9	12.3	NA	4.3	8.8
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	10.0	18.0	NA	2.6	17.6
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	5.1	13.0	NA	1.7	14.7
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	2.7	9.8	NA	6.0	15.6
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	0.5	2.4	NA	7.2	3.6
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	0.2	1.8	NA	28.4	3.9
\$ 250,000 and over	0.0	1.0	NA	30.6	5.7
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average per Return (excludes returns with zero exemptions)**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Taxes</b>
Negative Income		(\$71,182)	\$0	\$6	\$413
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000		\$2,601	\$0	\$0	\$91
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000		\$7,679	\$0	\$0	\$169
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000		\$12,530	\$0	\$0	\$339
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000		\$17,332	\$0	\$0	\$414
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000		\$22,351	\$0	\$0	\$552
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000		\$29,356	\$0	\$0	\$990
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000		\$41,225	\$0	\$0	\$1,615
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000		\$59,290	\$0	\$1	\$3,244
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000		\$85,006	\$0	\$5	\$4,380
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000		\$129,455	\$0	\$43	\$9,626
\$ 250,000 and over		\$1,021,440	\$0	\$687	\$207,323
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$12,334</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1</b>	<b>\$555</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable



**Table 2. Colorado Returns Classified by Type of Deduction  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Standard Deduction Returns			Itemized Returns		
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	14,103	(\$608,153)	\$57	6,643	(\$870,364)	\$280
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	69,768	\$182,828	\$358	5,811	\$13,323	\$311
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	109,492	\$841,003	\$401	6,977	\$53,448	\$94
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	132,160	\$1,658,225	\$8,445	10,992	\$138,991	\$260
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	134,781	\$2,356,646	\$25,690	12,662	\$222,135	\$1,049
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	127,669	\$2,867,480	\$43,403	14,595	\$329,620	\$2,621
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	214,929	\$6,398,635	\$127,209	38,663	\$1,171,300	\$16,207
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	210,353	\$8,782,062	\$215,606	78,425	\$3,352,381	\$70,915
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	181,365	\$11,062,138	\$301,924	142,952	\$8,927,890	\$230,391
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	86,287	\$7,412,345	\$219,466	128,301	\$11,178,422	\$325,188
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	64,817	\$8,367,611	\$277,143	285,934	\$42,447,771	\$1,450,142
\$ 250,000 and over	1,931	\$1,147,796	\$44,162	58,390	\$31,659,373	\$1,230,257
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	1,347,654	\$50,468,614	\$1,263,864	790,342	\$98,624,288	\$3,327,714

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Standard Deduction Returns			Itemized Returns		
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	5.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	8.2	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	9.9	3.2	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.0
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	10.1	4.6	2.0	1.6	0.2	0.0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	9.6	5.6	3.4	1.9	0.3	0.1
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	16.1	12.5	10.1	4.9	1.2	0.5
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	15.8	17.2	17.1	10.0	3.4	2.1
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	13.6	21.7	23.9	18.2	9.0	6.9
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	6.5	14.5	17.4	16.4	11.2	9.8
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	4.9	16.4	21.9	36.5	42.7	43.6
\$ 250,000 and over	0.1	2.2	3.5	7.5	31.8	37.0
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Standard Deduction Returns		Itemized Returns	
	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	(\$43,123)	\$4	(\$131,029)	\$42
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,621	\$5	\$2,293	\$54
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,681	\$4	\$7,661	\$13
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,547	\$64	\$12,645	\$24
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,485	\$191	\$17,544	\$83
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,460	\$340	\$22,585	\$180
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,771	\$592	\$30,295	\$419
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$41,749	\$1,025	\$42,747	\$904
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$60,994	\$1,665	\$62,454	\$1,612
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$85,903	\$2,543	\$87,127	\$2,535
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$129,096	\$4,276	\$148,453	\$5,072
\$ 250,000 and over	\$594,530	\$22,875	\$542,206	\$21,070
<b>Average</b>	\$37,449	\$938	\$124,787	\$4,210

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

**Table 3. Colorado Returns Classified by Filing Status  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Number of Returns**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Single</b>	<b>Married Joint</b>	<b>Married Separate</b>	<b>Head of Household</b>	<b>Widow/ Widower</b>	<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>
Negative Income	11,835	7,489	505	897	19	20,745
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	58,510	8,626	1,488	6,898	56	75,579
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	85,678	11,807	1,827	17,094	63	116,468
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	95,122	17,718	2,144	28,088	79	143,151
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	91,001	22,574	2,441	31,358	69	147,443
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	83,706	26,506	2,592	29,382	79	142,264
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	141,487	56,393	5,271	50,290	151	253,592
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	152,504	86,813	7,034	42,246	179	288,777
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	132,556	153,380	6,201	31,999	181	324,317
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	52,665	147,009	2,530	12,285	98	214,588
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	44,832	292,677	2,064	11,068	110	350,750
\$ 250,000 and over	6,032	52,533	330	1,404	22	60,321
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>955,928</b>	<b>883,524</b>	<b>34,428</b>	<b>263,010</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>2,137,995</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Single</b>	<b>Married Joint</b>	<b>Married Separate</b>	<b>Head of Household</b>	<b>Widow/ Widower</b>	<b>Total</b>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	6.2	1.0	4.4	2.6	5.2	3.6
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	9.1	1.3	5.4	6.5	5.8	5.5
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	10.1	2.0	6.3	10.7	7.3	6.8
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	9.6	2.6	7.2	12.0	6.4	7.0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	8.9	3.0	7.6	11.2	7.2	6.7
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	15.0	6.4	15.5	19.2	13.9	12.0
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	16.2	9.9	20.7	16.1	16.5	13.6
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	14.0	17.5	18.3	12.2	16.7	15.3
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	5.6	16.8	7.5	4.7	9.0	10.1
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	4.7	33.4	6.1	4.2	10.1	16.6
\$ 250,000 and over	0.6	6.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	2.8
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Percentage Distribution of Returns Within Income Classes**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Single</b>	<b>Married Joint</b>	<b>Married Separate</b>	<b>Head of Household</b>	<b>Widow/ Widower</b>	<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>
Negative Income	57.1	36.1	2.4	4.3	0.1	100.0
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	77.4	11.4	2.0	9.1	0.1	100.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	73.6	10.1	1.6	14.7	0.1	100.0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	66.4	12.4	1.5	19.6	0.1	100.0
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	61.7	15.3	1.7	21.3	0.0	100.0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	58.8	18.6	1.8	20.7	0.1	100.0
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	55.8	22.2	2.1	19.8	0.1	100.0
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	52.8	30.1	2.4	14.6	0.1	100.0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	40.9	47.3	1.9	9.9	0.1	100.0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	24.5	68.5	1.2	5.7	0.0	100.0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	12.8	83.4	0.6	3.2	0.0	100.0
\$ 250,000 and over	10.0	87.1	0.5	2.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

**Table 4. Federal AGI Classified by Filing Status  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Single</b>	<b>Married Joint</b>	<b>Married Separate</b>	<b>Head of Household</b>	<b>Widow/ Widower</b>	<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>
Negative Income	(\$409,348)	(\$964,890)	(\$36,668)	(\$66,680)	(\$932)	(\$1,478,518)
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$152,061	\$20,539	\$3,084	\$20,343	\$125	\$196,150
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$653,137	\$91,251	\$14,132	\$135,450	\$481	\$894,451
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$1,189,805	\$224,317	\$26,822	\$355,287	\$985	\$1,797,216
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$1,589,852	\$396,721	\$42,986	\$547,986	\$1,235	\$2,578,781
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$1,878,986	\$597,537	\$58,316	\$660,515	\$1,746	\$3,197,100
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$4,219,252	\$1,694,623	\$158,508	\$1,493,047	\$4,504	\$7,569,935
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$6,389,816	\$3,685,408	\$295,475	\$1,756,211	\$7,532	\$12,134,442
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$8,040,195	\$9,619,405	\$376,469	\$1,942,895	\$11,063	\$19,990,028
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$4,502,860	\$12,812,997	\$216,616	\$1,049,881	\$8,413	\$18,590,767
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$6,173,726	\$42,818,869	\$281,973	\$1,525,718	\$15,096	\$50,815,382
\$ 250,000 and over	\$3,552,426	\$28,263,027	\$251,951	\$726,201	\$13,564	\$32,807,169
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$37,932,768</b>	<b>\$99,259,804</b>	<b>\$1,689,665</b>	<b>\$10,146,853</b>	<b>\$63,813</b>	<b>\$149,092,903</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Single</b>	<b>Married Joint</b>	<b>Married Separate</b>	<b>Head of Household</b>	<b>Widow/ Widower</b>	<b>Total</b>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	1.7	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.6
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	3.1	0.2	1.6	3.5	1.5	1.2
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	4.1	0.4	2.5	5.4	1.9	1.7
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	4.9	0.6	3.4	6.5	2.7	2.1
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	11.0	1.7	9.2	14.6	7.0	5.0
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	16.7	3.7	17.1	17.2	11.6	8.1
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	21.0	9.6	21.8	19.0	17.1	13.3
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	11.7	12.8	12.5	10.3	13.0	12.3
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	16.1	42.7	16.3	14.9	23.3	33.7
\$ 250,000 and over	9.3	28.2	14.6	7.1	20.9	21.8
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average per Return**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Single</b>	<b>Married Joint</b>	<b>Married Separate</b>	<b>Head of Household</b>	<b>Widow/ Widower</b>	<b>Total</b>
Negative Income	(\$34,587)	(\$128,835)	(\$72,622)	(\$74,340)	(\$49,649)	(\$71,270)
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,599	\$2,381	\$2,072	\$2,949	\$2,225	\$2,595
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,623	\$7,729	\$7,735	\$7,924	\$7,663	\$7,680
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,508	\$12,660	\$12,512	\$12,649	\$12,421	\$12,555
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,471	\$17,574	\$17,610	\$17,475	\$17,807	\$17,490
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,448	\$22,544	\$22,495	\$22,481	\$22,219	\$22,473
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,821	\$30,050	\$30,070	\$29,689	\$29,873	\$29,851
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$41,899	\$42,452	\$42,004	\$41,571	\$42,014	\$42,020
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$60,655	\$62,716	\$60,709	\$60,717	\$61,085	\$61,637
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$85,500	\$87,158	\$85,611	\$85,460	\$85,537	\$86,635
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$137,708	\$146,301	\$136,647	\$137,846	\$137,750	\$144,876
\$ 250,000 and over	\$588,976	\$538,010	\$762,535	\$517,073	\$627,424	\$543,881
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$39,682</b>	<b>\$112,345</b>	<b>\$49,078</b>	<b>\$38,580</b>	<b>\$57,716</b>	<b>\$69,735</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

**Table 5. Colorado Net Tax Classified by Filing Status  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Single</b>	<b>Married Joint</b>	<b>Married Separate</b>	<b>Head of Household</b>	<b>Widow/ Widower</b>	<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>
Negative Income	\$80	\$244	\$3	\$9	\$0	\$337
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$350	\$248	\$20	\$52	\$0	\$670
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$346	\$66	\$29	\$54	\$0	\$494
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$8,307	\$64	\$224	\$109	\$1	\$8,706
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$25,051	\$83	\$649	\$955	\$0	\$26,738
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$39,881	\$575	\$1,173	\$4,392	\$3	\$46,024
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$108,838	\$8,639	\$3,932	\$21,971	\$36	\$143,416
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$189,267	\$48,486	\$8,595	\$40,060	\$114	\$286,520
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$256,620	\$206,395	\$12,252	\$56,806	\$242	\$532,315
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$154,361	\$348,155	\$7,445	\$34,465	\$227	\$544,654
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$225,603	\$1,435,544	\$10,322	\$55,334	\$482	\$1,727,285
\$ 250,000 and over	\$134,973	\$1,101,036	\$9,308	\$28,530	\$572	\$1,274,419
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$1,143,677</b>	<b>\$3,149,535</b>	<b>\$53,951</b>	<b>\$242,737</b>	<b>\$1,677</b>	<b>\$4,591,578</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Single</b>	<b>Married Joint</b>	<b>Married Separate</b>	<b>Head of Household</b>	<b>Widow/ Widower</b>	<b>Total</b>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	2.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.6
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	3.5	0.0	2.2	1.8	0.2	1.0
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	9.5	0.3	7.3	9.1	2.2	3.1
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	16.6	1.5	15.9	16.5	6.8	6.2
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	22.4	6.6	22.7	23.4	14.4	11.6
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	13.5	11.1	13.8	14.2	13.5	11.9
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	19.7	45.6	19.1	22.8	28.8	37.6
\$ 250,000 and over	11.8	35.0	17.3	11.8	34.1	27.8
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average per Return**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Single</b>	<b>Married Joint</b>	<b>Married Separate</b>	<b>Head of Household</b>	<b>Widow/ Widower</b>	<b>Total</b>
Negative Income	\$7	\$33	\$6	\$10	\$0	\$16
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$6	\$29	\$13	\$7	\$0	\$9
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$4	\$6	\$16	\$3	\$0	\$4
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$87	\$4	\$105	\$4	\$16	\$61
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$275	\$4	\$266	\$30	\$2	\$181
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$476	\$22	\$452	\$149	\$36	\$324
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$769	\$153	\$746	\$437	\$240	\$566
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$1,241	\$559	\$1,222	\$948	\$633	\$992
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$1,936	\$1,346	\$1,976	\$1,775	\$1,337	\$1,641
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$2,931	\$2,368	\$2,942	\$2,805	\$2,310	\$2,538
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$5,032	\$4,905	\$5,002	\$4,999	\$4,401	\$4,925
\$ 250,000 and over	\$22,378	\$20,959	\$28,172	\$20,314	\$26,440	\$21,127
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1,196</b>	<b>\$3,565</b>	<b>\$1,567</b>	<b>\$923</b>	<b>\$1,517</b>	<b>\$2,148</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

**Table 6. Colorado Returns Classified by Number of Exemptions  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Number of Returns**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Exemptions						Total <sup>1</sup>
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	
Negative Income	12,130	6,284	1,038	831	325	138	20,745
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	57,729	12,682	3,109	1,370	475	214	75,579
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	82,432	22,271	7,316	3,131	970	349	116,468
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	91,066	28,252	14,020	6,746	2,234	832	143,151
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	88,346	29,427	16,088	8,964	3,320	1,299	147,443
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	82,241	28,977	14,444	10,242	4,446	1,914	142,264
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	141,157	54,664	24,565	17,331	9,897	5,977	253,592
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	154,833	67,151	26,164	20,662	10,937	9,031	288,777
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	134,955	101,805	34,955	30,290	13,673	8,639	324,317
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	53,652	86,234	29,483	29,612	10,682	4,926	214,588
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	45,238	147,150	57,721	70,968	22,162	7,512	350,750
\$ 250,000 and over	6,199	23,496	9,040	14,658	5,312	1,616	60,321
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>949,979</b>	<b>608,393</b>	<b>237,944</b>	<b>214,803</b>	<b>84,432</b>	<b>42,445</b>	<b>2,137,995</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Exemptions						Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	6.2	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.6
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	8.8	3.7	3.1	1.5	1.2	0.8	5.5
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	9.7	4.7	5.9	3.2	2.7	2.0	6.8
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	9.4	4.9	6.8	4.2	3.9	3.1	7.0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	8.8	4.8	6.1	4.8	5.3	4.5	6.7
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	15.1	9.1	10.4	8.1	11.8	14.1	12.0
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	16.5	11.2	11.0	9.7	13.0	21.3	13.6
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	14.4	16.9	14.8	14.2	16.3	20.4	15.3
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	5.7	14.3	12.4	13.8	12.7	11.6	10.1
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	4.8	24.4	24.4	33.2	26.3	17.8	16.6
\$ 250,000 and over	0.7	3.9	3.8	6.9	6.3	3.8	2.8
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Percentage Distribution of Federal AGI Within Income Classes**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Exemptions						Total <sup>1</sup>
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	
Negative Income	58.5	30.3	5.0	4.0	1.6	0.7	100.0
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	76.4	16.8	4.1	1.8	0.6	0.3	100.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	70.8	19.1	6.3	2.7	0.8	0.3	100.0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	63.6	19.7	9.8	4.7	1.6	0.6	100.0
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	59.9	20.0	10.9	6.1	2.3	0.9	100.0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	57.8	20.4	10.2	7.2	3.1	1.3	100.0
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	55.7	21.6	9.7	6.8	3.9	2.4	100.0
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	53.6	23.3	9.1	7.2	3.8	3.1	100.0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	41.6	31.4	10.8	9.3	4.2	2.7	100.0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	25.0	40.2	13.7	13.8	5.0	2.3	100.0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	12.9	42.0	16.5	20.2	6.3	2.1	100.0
\$ 250,000 and over	10.3	39.0	15.0	24.3	8.8	2.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NA = Not Applicable

**Table 7. Federal AGI Classified by Number of Exemptions  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Exemptions						
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	Total <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	(\$439,355)	(\$603,895)	(\$152,951)	(\$186,636)	(\$60,816)	(\$34,866)	(\$1,478,518)
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$148,494	\$32,924	\$8,954	\$3,879	\$1,317	\$582	\$196,150
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$627,827	\$174,280	\$57,453	\$24,596	\$7,596	\$2,699	\$894,451
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$1,139,084	\$353,687	\$178,522	\$86,526	\$28,620	\$10,777	\$1,797,216
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$1,544,038	\$515,150	\$280,831	\$157,367	\$58,478	\$22,917	\$2,578,781
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$1,846,437	\$651,667	\$324,343	\$230,799	\$100,587	\$43,267	\$3,197,100
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$4,212,270	\$1,633,050	\$731,565	\$516,201	\$295,416	\$181,433	\$7,569,935
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$6,488,910	\$2,835,816	\$1,100,419	\$870,720	\$459,976	\$378,602	\$12,134,442
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$8,186,350	\$6,349,135	\$2,178,442	\$1,897,665	\$849,152	\$529,284	\$19,990,028
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$4,587,210	\$7,497,330	\$2,564,608	\$2,587,248	\$929,002	\$425,369	\$18,590,767
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$6,219,133	\$21,242,512	\$8,430,231	\$10,560,568	\$3,279,176	\$1,083,762	\$50,815,382
\$ 250,000 and over	\$3,717,521	\$12,657,194	\$4,877,185	\$7,627,169	\$2,970,731	\$957,368	\$32,807,169
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$38,277,918</b>	<b>\$53,338,852</b>	<b>\$20,579,602</b>	<b>\$24,376,102</b>	<b>\$8,919,234</b>	<b>\$3,601,195</b>	<b>\$149,092,903</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Exemptions						
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	Total
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	2.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	4.0	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.7
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	4.8	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.1
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	10.9	3.0	3.5	2.1	3.3	5.0	5.0
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	16.8	5.3	5.3	3.5	5.1	10.4	8.1
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	21.1	11.8	10.5	7.7	9.5	14.6	13.3
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	11.8	13.9	12.4	10.5	10.3	11.7	12.3
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	16.1	39.4	40.7	43.0	36.5	29.8	33.7
\$ 250,000 and over	9.6	23.5	23.5	31.1	33.1	26.3	21.8
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Exemptions						
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	Total
Negative Income	(\$36,222)	(\$96,106)	(\$147,325)	(\$224,511)	(\$187,382)	(\$252,526)	(\$71,270)
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,572	\$2,596	\$2,880	\$2,831	\$2,770	\$2,724	\$2,595
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,616	\$7,825	\$7,853	\$7,857	\$7,833	\$7,741	\$7,680
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,508	\$12,519	\$12,733	\$12,825	\$12,811	\$12,956	\$12,555
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,477	\$17,506	\$17,456	\$17,556	\$17,616	\$17,647	\$17,490
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,452	\$22,489	\$22,455	\$22,535	\$22,623	\$22,611	\$22,473
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,841	\$29,874	\$29,780	\$29,785	\$29,848	\$30,354	\$29,851
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$41,909	\$42,231	\$42,058	\$42,141	\$42,058	\$41,922	\$42,020
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$60,660	\$62,366	\$62,321	\$62,651	\$62,106	\$61,267	\$61,637
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$85,499	\$86,942	\$86,987	\$87,373	\$86,969	\$86,359	\$86,635
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$137,476	\$144,359	\$146,051	\$148,808	\$147,966	\$144,276	\$144,876
\$ 250,000 and over	\$599,666	\$538,704	\$539,508	\$520,358	\$559,264	\$592,376	\$543,881
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$40,293</b>	<b>\$87,672</b>	<b>\$86,489</b>	<b>\$113,481</b>	<b>\$105,638</b>	<b>\$84,844</b>	<b>\$69,735</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NA = Not Applicable

**Table 8. Colorado Net Tax Classified by Number of Exemptions  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Exemptions						Total <sup>1</sup>
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	
Negative Income	\$83	\$153	\$15	\$71	\$12	\$3	\$337
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$183	\$412	\$28	\$17	\$30	\$0	\$670
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$388	\$92	\$7	\$6	\$0	\$2	\$494
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$8,485	\$163	\$43	\$14	\$1	\$0	\$8,706
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$25,300	\$1,303	\$91	\$29	\$11	\$5	\$26,738
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$40,159	\$4,810	\$973	\$61	\$16	\$5	\$46,024
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$110,033	\$21,849	\$8,353	\$2,671	\$451	\$59	\$143,416
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$193,322	\$51,888	\$21,317	\$13,063	\$5,009	\$1,922	\$286,520
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$262,612	\$142,416	\$56,555	\$44,884	\$17,509	\$8,339	\$532,315
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$157,935	\$198,103	\$78,407	\$75,411	\$24,831	\$9,968	\$544,654
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$228,170	\$694,223	\$297,951	\$365,796	\$108,327	\$32,818	\$1,727,285
\$ 250,000 and over	\$140,350	\$482,561	\$196,263	\$303,551	\$116,976	\$34,717	\$1,274,419
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$1,167,019</b>	<b>\$1,597,973</b>	<b>\$660,002</b>	<b>\$805,575</b>	<b>\$273,172</b>	<b>\$87,837</b>	<b>\$4,591,578</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Exemptions						Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	9.4	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.1
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	16.6	3.2	3.2	1.6	1.8	2.2	6.2
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	22.5	8.9	8.6	5.6	6.4	9.5	11.6
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	13.5	12.4	11.9	9.4	9.1	11.3	11.9
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	19.6	43.4	45.1	45.4	39.7	37.4	37.6
\$ 250,000 and over	12.0	30.2	29.7	37.7	42.8	39.5	27.8
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Exemptions						Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	
Negative Income	\$7	\$24	\$15	\$86	\$37	\$19	\$16
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$3	\$32	\$9	\$12	\$63	\$2	\$9
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$5	\$4	\$1	\$2	\$0	\$5	\$4
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$93	\$6	\$3	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$61
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$286	\$44	\$6	\$3	\$3	\$4	\$181
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$488	\$166	\$67	\$6	\$4	\$2	\$324
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$780	\$400	\$340	\$154	\$46	\$10	\$566
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$1,249	\$773	\$815	\$632	\$458	\$213	\$992
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$1,946	\$1,399	\$1,618	\$1,482	\$1,281	\$965	\$1,641
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$2,944	\$2,297	\$2,659	\$2,547	\$2,325	\$2,024	\$2,538
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$5,044	\$4,718	\$5,162	\$5,154	\$4,888	\$4,369	\$4,925
\$ 250,000 and over	\$22,640	\$20,538	\$21,710	\$20,710	\$22,022	\$21,481	\$21,127
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1,228</b>	<b>\$2,627</b>	<b>\$2,774</b>	<b>\$3,750</b>	<b>\$3,235</b>	<b>\$2,069</b>	<b>\$2,148</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NA = Not Applicable

**Table 9. Federal AGI and Taxes, Returns of Residents 65 and Older  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Taxes</b>
Negative Income	7,559	(\$582,082)	\$119	\$137	\$2,476
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	16,039	\$36,801	\$77	\$67	\$1,252
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	18,128	\$138,239	\$74	\$56	\$2,103
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	23,811	\$298,582	\$254	\$250	\$3,854
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	21,073	\$366,836	\$805	\$790	\$7,730
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	18,405	\$413,453	\$1,056	\$1,034	\$11,711
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	31,584	\$942,832	\$3,669	\$3,579	\$41,610
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	39,207	\$1,659,681	\$12,094	\$11,743	\$106,948
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	57,497	\$3,566,406	\$46,881	\$45,468	\$321,911
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	41,359	\$3,585,116	\$65,488	\$63,336	\$370,158
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	60,602	\$8,685,845	\$238,032	\$228,708	\$1,213,799
\$ 250,000 and over	10,491	\$5,940,571	\$237,366	\$210,700	\$1,445,919
<b>Subtotal <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>345,754</b>	<b>\$25,052,280</b>	<b>\$605,915</b>	<b>\$565,867</b>	<b>\$3,529,470</b>
Returns with zero exemptions	484	\$3,948	\$81	\$49	\$356
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>346,239</b>	<b>\$25,056,227</b>	<b>\$605,996</b>	<b>\$565,916</b>	<b>\$3,529,826</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class (excludes returns with zero exemptions)**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Taxes</b>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	7.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	6.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	5.4	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	9.3	3.7	0.6	0.6	1.2
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	11.6	6.5	2.0	2.1	3.0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	17.0	13.9	7.7	8.0	9.1
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	12.2	14.0	10.8	11.2	10.5
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	17.9	33.9	39.3	40.4	34.4
\$ 250,000 and over	3.1	23.2	39.2	37.2	41.0
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average per Return (excludes returns with zero exemptions)**

<b>Adjusted Gross Income Classes</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Taxes</b>
Negative Income	(\$77,008)	\$16	\$18	\$328
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,294	\$5	\$4	\$78
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,626	\$4	\$3	\$116
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,540	\$11	\$11	\$162
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,408	\$38	\$37	\$367
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,465	\$57	\$56	\$636
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,851	\$116	\$113	\$1,317
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$42,331	\$308	\$300	\$2,728
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$62,028	\$815	\$791	\$5,599
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,683	\$1,583	\$1,531	\$8,950
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$143,326	\$3,928	\$3,774	\$20,029
\$ 250,000 and over	\$566,272	\$22,626	\$20,085	\$137,829
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$72,457</b>	<b>\$1,752</b>	<b>\$1,637</b>	<b>\$10,208</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable



**Table 10. Number of Returns by Type of Deduction to Total Income  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Number of Returns**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Educator Expenses	IRA Deduction	Student Loan	Health Savings	Domestic Production	Moving Expenses	Self-Emp'd Tax Dedn	Self-Emp'd Health Ins	Self-Emp'd Retirement	Alimony Paid	Tuition Deduction	Other Deduction	Total <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	118	195	1,405	394	114	153	3,653	1,985	51	257	1,629	194	7,414
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	186	229	NR	193	53	230	11,642	2,028	33	105	2,920	418	16,913
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	443	440	5,094	267	95	516	18,941	2,544	75	181	4,314	502	27,799
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	768	840	7,421	425	114	705	22,157	3,007	110	240	1,655	670	32,126
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	1,143	1,320	10,269	606	130	899	18,208	3,174	132	250	1,397	594	31,494
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	1,377	1,601	12,757	801	170	1,037	14,863	3,132	169	289	1,168	607	30,863
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	4,295	4,215	29,358	2,074	314	1,785	23,357	5,714	417	634	1,903	1,200	60,479
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	8,353	7,200	41,669	3,907	660	2,056	28,045	7,989	628	1,371	2,329	1,602	82,431
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	11,797	10,363	51,133	6,782	1,299	2,202	37,145	11,792	1,288	2,737	5,381	3,069	107,848
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	9,921	8,453	29,581	5,885	1,480	1,249	28,576	9,425	1,441	2,380	2,006	1,788	73,519
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	17,988	14,410	40,496	14,371	4,817	1,871	56,515	22,793	6,665	4,758	10,665	4,208	136,892
\$ 250,000 and over	1,122	1,817	NR	5,571	3,550	304	16,303	10,940	4,594	1,339	0	491	26,845
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>57,512</b>	<b>51,083</b>	<b>231,830</b>	<b>41,276</b>	<b>12,795</b>	<b>13,008</b>	<b>279,405</b>	<b>84,523</b>	<b>15,602</b>	<b>14,539</b>	<b>35,366</b>	<b>15,341</b>	<b>634,622</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Educator Expenses	IRA Deduction	Student Loan	Health Savings	Domestic Production	Moving Expenses	Self-Emp'd Tax Dedn	Self-Emp'd Health Ins	Self-Emp'd Retirement	Alimony Paid	Tuition Deduction	Other Deduction	Total <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.3	0.4	NR	0.5	0.4	1.8	4.2	2.5	0.2	0.7	8.7	2.8	2.7
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	0.8	0.9	2.2	0.7	0.7	4.0	6.9	3.1	0.5	1.3	12.8	3.3	4.4
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	1.3	1.7	3.2	1.0	0.9	5.5	8.0	3.6	0.7	1.7	4.9	4.4	5.1
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	2.0	2.6	4.5	1.5	1.0	7.0	6.6	3.8	0.8	1.8	4.1	3.9	5.0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	2.4	3.1	5.5	2.0	1.3	8.1	5.4	3.8	1.1	2.0	3.5	4.0	4.9
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	7.5	8.3	12.7	5.1	2.5	13.9	8.5	6.9	2.7	4.4	5.6	7.9	9.6
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	14.6	14.1	18.1	9.6	5.2	16.0	10.2	9.7	4.0	9.6	6.9	10.6	13.1
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	20.6	20.4	22.2	16.6	10.2	17.1	13.5	14.3	8.3	19.2	15.9	20.3	17.2
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	17.3	16.6	12.8	14.4	11.7	9.7	10.4	11.4	9.3	16.7	5.9	11.8	11.7
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	31.3	28.3	17.6	35.2	38.0	14.6	20.5	27.6	42.9	33.3	31.6	27.8	21.8
\$ 250,000 and over	2.0	3.6	NR	13.6	28.0	2.4	5.9	13.3	29.5	9.4	0.0	3.2	4.3
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Percentage Distribution of Itemized Deductions Within Income Classes <sup>3</sup>**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Educator Expenses	IRA Deduction	Student Loan	Health Savings	Domestic Production	Moving Expenses	Self-Emp'd Tax Dedn	Self-Emp'd Health Ins	Self-Emp'd Retirement	Alimony Paid	Tuition Deduction	Other Deduction
Negative Income	1.6	2.6	19.0	5.3	1.5	2.1	49.3	26.8	0.7	3.5	22.0	2.6
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	1.1	1.4	15.6	1.1	0.3	1.4	68.8	12.0	0.2	0.6	17.3	2.5
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	1.6	1.6	18.3	1.0	0.3	1.9	68.1	9.2	0.3	0.7	15.5	1.8
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	2.4	2.6	23.1	1.3	0.4	2.2	69.0	9.4	0.3	0.7	5.2	2.1
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	3.6	4.2	32.6	1.9	0.4	2.9	57.8	10.1	0.4	0.8	4.4	1.9
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	4.5	5.2	41.3	2.6	0.6	3.4	48.2	10.1	0.5	0.9	3.8	2.0
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	7.1	7.0	48.5	3.4	0.5	3.0	38.6	9.4	0.7	1.0	3.1	2.0
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	10.1	8.7	50.6	4.7	0.8	2.5	34.0	9.7	0.8	1.7	2.8	1.9
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	10.9	9.6	47.4	6.3	1.2	2.0	34.4	10.9	1.2	2.5	5.0	2.8
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	13.5	11.5	40.2	8.0	2.0	1.7	38.9	12.8	2.0	3.2	2.7	2.4
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	13.1	10.5	29.6	10.5	3.5	1.4	41.3	16.7	4.9	3.5	7.8	3.1
\$ 250,000 and over	4.2	6.8	0.0	20.8	13.2	1.1	60.7	40.8	17.1	5.0	0.0	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> The total is not a sum of the twelve types of deductions presented. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of deductions. Multiple deductions can be claimed on a single return.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> For each income class, the percentages represent the number of returns claiming each deduction out of the total number of returns claiming any number of deductions (see footnote 1) per income class.

NR = Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

NA = Not Applicable

**Table 11. Adjustments to Total Income by Type of Deduction**

**2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Educator Expenses	IRA Deduction	Student Loan	Health Savings	Domestic Production	Moving Expenses	Self-Empd Tax Dedn	Self-Empd Health Ins	Self-Empd Retirement	Alimony Paid	Tuition Deduction	Other Deduction	Total <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	\$27	\$898	\$1,605	\$1,506	\$3,549	\$532	\$6,846	\$10,240	\$547	\$5,716	\$5,874	\$1,446	\$35,378
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$37	\$761	NR	\$599	\$41	\$531	\$6,128	\$6,444	\$193	\$1,078	\$9,687	\$297	\$24,855
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$99	\$1,411	\$4,223	\$748	\$74	\$994	\$18,520	\$8,738	\$323	\$1,710	\$13,148	\$245	\$40,948
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$157	\$2,636	\$5,958	\$1,182	\$75	\$1,120	\$30,856	\$10,581	\$571	\$2,216	\$4,588	\$312	\$44,779
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$254	\$4,231	\$8,852	\$1,557	\$231	\$1,484	\$31,174	\$12,021	\$709	\$2,071	\$3,565	\$475	\$51,015
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$299	\$5,350	\$11,358	\$2,048	\$392	\$1,832	\$28,787	\$12,494	\$1,307	\$2,840	\$2,774	\$413	\$55,506
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$984	\$14,328	\$27,931	\$4,722	\$635	\$3,017	\$50,401	\$24,532	\$2,507	\$5,595	\$4,315	\$999	\$114,729
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$1,968	\$27,561	\$43,712	\$9,375	\$1,226	\$3,806	\$64,960	\$37,766	\$5,084	\$13,313	\$4,677	\$1,373	\$182,306
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$2,905	\$45,421	\$49,649	\$19,097	\$3,086	\$4,720	\$93,667	\$60,261	\$11,854	\$32,023	\$10,138	\$2,157	\$288,178
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$2,578	\$41,001	\$34,730	\$18,816	\$4,823	\$3,118	\$82,215	\$54,792	\$15,522	\$33,715	\$3,580	\$1,477	\$255,290
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$4,667	\$81,753	\$40,355	\$56,239	\$25,092	\$6,558	\$229,056	\$168,288	\$108,775	\$100,450	\$19,712	\$3,739	\$730,254
\$ 250,000 and over	\$272	\$17,969	NR	\$28,821	\$126,329	\$1,937	\$140,680	\$118,859	\$144,605	\$71,094	\$0	\$1,257	\$581,612
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$14,248</b>	<b>\$243,320</b>	<b>\$230,595</b>	<b>\$144,709</b>	<b>\$165,554</b>	<b>\$29,648</b>	<b>\$783,290</b>	<b>\$525,015</b>	<b>\$291,997</b>	<b>\$271,822</b>	<b>\$82,057</b>	<b>\$14,190</b>	<b>\$2,404,850</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Educator Expenses	IRA Deduction	Student Loan	Health Savings	Domestic Production	Moving Expenses	Self-Empd Tax Dedn	Self-Empd Health Ins	Self-Empd Retirement	Alimony Paid	Tuition Deduction	Other Deduction	Total
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.3	0.3	NR	0.4	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.4	12.7	2.3	1.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.5	3.4	3.4	2.4	1.7	0.1	0.6	17.3	1.9	1.7
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	1.1	1.1	2.6	0.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	2.1	0.2	0.8	6.0	2.4	1.9
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	1.8	1.7	3.9	1.1	5.1	5.1	4.0	2.3	0.2	0.8	4.7	3.7	2.2
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	2.1	2.2	5.0	1.4	6.3	6.3	3.7	2.4	0.4	1.1	3.6	3.2	2.3
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	6.9	5.9	12.2	3.3	10.4	10.4	6.5	4.8	0.9	2.1	5.7	7.8	4.8
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	13.8	11.4	19.1	6.5	13.1	13.1	8.4	7.3	1.7	5.0	6.1	10.8	7.7
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	20.4	18.7	21.7	13.3	16.2	16.2	12.1	11.7	4.1	12.0	13.3	16.9	12.2
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	18.1	16.9	15.2	13.1	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	5.3	12.7	4.7	11.6	10.8
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	32.8	33.7	17.6	39.3	22.5	22.5	29.5	32.7	37.3	37.7	25.9	29.3	30.8
\$ 250,000 and over	1.9	7.4	NR	20.1	6.7	6.7	18.1	23.1	49.6	26.7	0.0	9.9	24.5
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Educator Expenses	IRA Deduction	Student Loan	Health Savings	Domestic Production	Moving Expenses	Self-Empd Tax Dedn	Self-Empd Health Ins	Self-Empd Retirement	Alimony Paid	Tuition Deduction	Other Deduction	Total
Negative Income	\$230	\$4,605	\$1,142	\$3,822	\$31,209	\$3,469	\$1,874	\$5,158	\$10,793	\$22,263	\$3,606	\$7,449	\$4,772
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$200	\$3,325	NR	\$3,102	\$766	\$2,308	\$526	\$3,179	\$5,832	\$10,284	\$3,318	\$710	\$1,470
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$224	\$3,211	\$829	\$2,799	\$781	\$1,926	\$978	\$3,435	\$4,330	\$9,454	\$3,048	\$487	\$1,473
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$204	\$3,137	\$803	\$2,777	\$661	\$1,588	\$1,393	\$3,519	\$5,201	\$9,241	\$2,773	\$466	\$1,394
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$223	\$3,204	\$862	\$2,569	\$1,782	\$1,651	\$1,712	\$3,788	\$5,383	\$8,271	\$2,553	\$801	\$1,620
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$217	\$3,342	\$890	\$2,555	\$2,311	\$1,766	\$1,937	\$3,990	\$7,746	\$9,831	\$2,375	\$681	\$1,798
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$229	\$3,400	\$951	\$2,277	\$2,022	\$1,690	\$2,158	\$4,293	\$6,012	\$8,824	\$2,267	\$833	\$1,897
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$236	\$3,828	\$1,049	\$2,400	\$1,857	\$1,851	\$2,316	\$4,727	\$8,095	\$9,713	\$2,008	\$857	\$2,212
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$246	\$4,383	\$971	\$2,816	\$2,376	\$2,144	\$2,522	\$5,110	\$9,202	\$11,701	\$1,884	\$703	\$2,672
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$260	\$4,851	\$1,174	\$3,197	\$3,258	\$2,496	\$2,877	\$5,813	\$10,773	\$14,167	\$1,785	\$826	\$3,472
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$259	\$5,673	\$997	\$3,913	\$5,209	\$3,504	\$4,053	\$7,383	\$16,319	\$21,111	\$1,848	\$889	\$5,335
\$ 250,000 and over	\$243	\$9,890	NR	\$5,174	\$35,585	\$6,374	\$8,629	\$10,864	\$31,477	\$53,113	\$0	\$2,563	\$21,666
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$248</b>	<b>\$4,763</b>	<b>\$995</b>	<b>\$3,506</b>	<b>\$12,939</b>	<b>\$2,279</b>	<b>\$2,803</b>	<b>\$6,211</b>	<b>\$18,715</b>	<b>\$18,696</b>	<b>\$2,320</b>	<b>\$925</b>	<b>\$3,789</b>

<sup>1</sup> The total is not a sum of the twelve types of deductions presented. The total represents the dollar amounts of any number of deductions claimed. Multiple deductions can be claimed on a single return.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR = Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

NA = Not Applicable

**Table 12. Amount of Federal Exemptions, Deductions, and Taxable Income  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Personal Exemption	Standard Deduction	Itemized Deduction	Total Deductions	Federal Taxable Income
Negative Income	(\$1,478,518)	\$131,260	\$124,270	\$162,140	(\$1,480,678)	\$2,161
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$196,150	\$396,492	\$516,424	\$87,014	\$187,735	\$8,416
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$894,451	\$657,282	\$806,874	\$106,603	\$891,130	\$3,321
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$1,797,216	\$908,889	\$1,014,683	\$161,690	\$1,600,516	\$196,700
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$2,578,781	\$999,006	\$1,061,423	\$204,308	\$1,946,334	\$632,447
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$3,197,100	\$1,009,482	\$1,027,263	\$1,219,249	\$2,102,024	\$1,095,075
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$7,569,935	\$1,875,832	\$1,775,744	\$574,597	\$4,100,906	\$3,469,028
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$12,134,442	\$2,201,886	\$1,845,573	\$1,265,592	\$5,143,889	\$6,990,553
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$19,990,028	\$2,692,954	\$1,823,250	\$2,391,496	\$6,848,970	\$13,141,058
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$18,590,767	\$2,021,534	\$979,484	\$2,451,387	\$5,433,562	\$13,157,205
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$50,815,382	\$3,725,861	\$783,904	\$7,727,322	\$11,502,839	\$39,312,543
\$ 250,000 and over	\$32,807,169	\$685,577	\$25,444	\$3,371,197	\$3,753,631	\$29,053,538
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	\$149,092,903	\$17,306,055	\$11,784,335	\$19,722,597	\$42,030,858	\$107,062,045

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Personal Exemption	Standard Deduction	Itemized Deduction	Total Deductions	Federal Taxable Income
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.1	2.3	4.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	0.6	3.8	6.9	0.5	2.0	0.0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	1.2	5.3	8.7	0.8	3.7	0.2
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	1.7	5.8	9.1	1.0	4.5	0.6
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	2.1	5.9	8.8	6.2	4.8	1.0
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	5.0	10.9	15.2	2.9	9.4	3.2
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	8.1	12.8	15.8	6.5	11.8	6.5
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	13.3	15.7	15.6	12.2	15.7	12.3
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	12.3	11.8	8.4	12.5	12.5	12.3
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	33.7	21.7	6.7	39.5	26.4	36.7
\$ 250,000 and over	21.8	4.0	0.2	17.2	8.6	27.1
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Personal Exemption	Standard Deduction	Itemized Deduction	Total Deductions	Federal Taxable Income
Negative Income	(\$71,270)	\$6,327	\$5,990	\$7,816	(\$71,374)	\$104
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,595	\$5,246	\$6,833	\$1,151	\$2,484	\$111
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,680	\$5,643	\$6,928	\$915	\$7,651	\$29
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,555	\$6,349	\$7,088	\$1,130	\$11,181	\$1,374
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,490	\$6,776	\$7,199	\$1,386	\$13,201	\$4,289
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,473	\$7,096	\$7,221	\$8,570	\$14,776	\$7,698
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,851	\$7,397	\$7,002	\$2,266	\$16,171	\$13,680
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$42,020	\$7,625	\$6,391	\$4,383	\$17,813	\$24,207
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,637	\$8,303	\$5,622	\$7,374	\$21,118	\$40,519
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,635	\$9,421	\$4,564	\$11,424	\$25,321	\$61,314
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$144,876	\$10,623	\$2,235	\$22,031	\$32,795	\$112,081
\$ 250,000 and over	\$543,881	\$11,366	\$422	\$55,888	\$62,228	\$481,652
<b>Average</b>	\$69,735	\$8,095	\$5,512	\$9,225	\$19,659	\$50,076

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

**Table 13. Number of Returns Classified by Source of Taxable Income  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Number of Returns**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Wage Income	Taxable Interest	Dividend Income	Capital Gains	Pension & Social Sec	Business Income	Farm Income	Rents/Royalties	Other Income	Total <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	7,075	9,494	6,516	9,147	4,671	9,248	1,810	9,630	11,978	20,317
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	45,660	14,145	8,600	7,884	10,294	15,117	613	5,094	10,343	71,812
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	88,745	17,249	11,218	10,373	17,178	21,659	736	7,146	16,537	116,462
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	111,118	22,534	14,036	12,382	25,060	25,229	829	8,699	23,877	143,149
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	121,455	22,686	14,329	12,353	25,810	21,505	914	8,822	26,497	147,439
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	121,160	22,667	14,120	12,342	26,282	18,293	916	9,021	27,757	142,263
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	221,664	45,740	28,284	24,296	51,439	30,256	1,731	18,338	59,855	253,587
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	253,659	69,204	43,347	36,958	69,648	37,590	2,651	29,010	100,786	288,776
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	279,759	113,417	73,086	63,915	104,609	51,029	4,125	51,054	164,126	324,315
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	187,214	96,304	65,721	58,275	79,478	38,854	3,233	46,523	139,225	214,588
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	315,486	208,580	159,813	148,402	132,269	72,935	5,888	103,368	294,656	350,749
\$ 250,000 and over	53,230	51,938	44,145	45,553	19,678	15,123	1,563	32,929	58,901	60,321
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,806,226</b>	<b>693,959</b>	<b>483,214</b>	<b>441,881</b>	<b>566,417</b>	<b>356,837</b>	<b>25,009</b>	<b>329,634</b>	<b>934,539</b>	<b>2,133,776</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Wage Income	Taxable Interest	Dividend Income	Capital Gains	Pension & Social Sec	Business Income	Farm Income	Rents/Royalties	Other Income	Total <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.3	2.6	1.6	1.1	3.4
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	4.9	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.1	6.2	3.2	2.2	1.8	5.5
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	6.2	3.3	2.9	2.9	4.5	7.3	3.6	2.7	2.6	6.8
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	6.8	3.3	3.0	2.9	4.6	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.9	7.0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	6.7	3.3	3.0	2.9	4.7	5.3	3.9	2.8	3.0	6.7
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	12.3	6.7	5.9	5.6	9.2	8.7	7.5	5.7	6.5	12.0
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	14.1	10.1	9.1	8.5	12.4	10.8	11.4	9.1	10.9	13.7
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	15.5	16.6	15.3	14.8	18.6	14.7	17.8	16.0	17.8	15.3
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	10.4	14.1	13.8	13.5	14.1	11.2	13.9	14.5	15.1	10.2
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	17.5	30.5	33.5	34.3	23.5	21.0	25.4	32.3	31.9	16.6
\$ 250,000 and over	3.0	7.6	9.3	10.5	3.5	4.4	6.7	10.3	6.4	2.9
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Percentage Distribution of Sources of Income Within Income Classes <sup>3</sup>**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Wage Income	Taxable Interest	Dividend Income	Capital Gains	Pension & Social Sec	Business Income	Farm Income	Rents/Royalties	Other Income
Negative Income	34.8	46.7	32.1	45.0	23.0	45.5	8.9	47.4	59.0
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	63.6	19.7	12.0	11.0	14.3	21.1	0.9	7.1	14.4
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	76.2	14.8	9.6	8.9	14.8	18.6	0.6	6.1	14.2
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	77.6	15.7	9.8	8.6	17.5	17.6	0.6	6.1	16.7
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	82.4	15.4	9.7	8.4	17.5	14.6	0.6	6.0	18.0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	85.2	15.9	9.9	8.7	18.5	12.9	0.6	6.3	19.5
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	87.4	18.0	11.2	9.6	20.3	11.9	0.7	7.2	23.6
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	87.8	24.0	15.0	12.8	24.1	13.0	0.9	10.0	34.9
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	86.3	35.0	22.5	19.7	32.3	15.7	1.3	15.7	50.6
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	87.2	44.9	30.6	27.2	37.0	18.1	1.5	21.7	64.9
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	89.9	59.5	45.6	42.3	37.7	20.8	1.7	29.5	84.0
\$ 250,000 and over	88.2	86.1	73.2	75.5	32.6	25.1	2.6	54.6	97.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>43.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> The total is not a sum of the sources of income presented. The total represents the number of returns reporting any source of income. Multiple sources of income can be reported on a single return.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> For each income class, the percentages represent the number of returns reporting each source of income out of the total number of returns reporting any source of income (see footnote 1) per income class.

NA = Not Applicable

**Table 14. Colorado Income by Source of Taxable Income  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Wage Income	Taxable Interest	Dividend Income	Capital Gains	Pension & Social Sec	Business Income	Farm Income	Rents/Royalties	Other Income	Total <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	\$187,879	\$25,285	\$30,533	\$77,185	\$67,564	(\$86,400)	(\$60,253)	(\$304,893)	(\$1,161,758)	(\$1,224,857)
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$194,423	\$6,959	\$11,227	(\$2,567)	\$34,419	\$28,057	(\$3,992)	(\$7,476)	(\$12,899)	\$248,151
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$674,771	\$11,971	\$20,416	\$1,123	\$103,357	\$109,751	(\$4,816)	\$3,565	\$33,992	\$954,129
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$1,308,486	\$17,958	\$28,853	\$7,687	\$229,356	\$191,379	(\$4,872)	\$10,629	\$73,707	\$1,863,182
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$2,004,144	\$18,267	\$31,476	\$11,138	\$291,057	\$187,907	(\$4,076)	\$18,367	\$104,643	\$2,662,924
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$2,564,900	\$18,511	\$31,918	\$16,846	\$353,312	\$165,929	(\$4,992)	\$20,129	\$107,053	\$3,273,607
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$6,233,222	\$35,748	\$64,879	\$38,150	\$844,574	\$275,700	(\$10,262)	\$55,512	\$207,149	\$7,744,671
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$9,889,441	\$55,161	\$109,494	\$76,421	\$1,558,131	\$343,801	(\$15,677)	\$113,392	\$403,155	\$12,533,318
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$15,399,076	\$105,698	\$221,149	\$187,647	\$3,338,799	\$481,332	(\$20,428)	\$282,407	\$797,946	\$20,793,626
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$14,051,145	\$97,733	\$232,530	\$248,053	\$3,206,563	\$429,213	(\$9,779)	\$359,836	\$683,082	\$19,298,377
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$38,144,070	\$294,944	\$867,812	\$1,342,061	\$6,744,209	\$1,344,923	\$2,324	\$2,288,866	\$2,247,628	\$53,276,838
\$ 250,000 and over	\$17,663,513	\$408,313	\$1,676,084	\$4,175,282	\$1,281,620	\$963,334	\$22,684	\$6,722,016	\$2,428,470	\$35,341,316
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$108,315,071</b>	<b>\$1,096,547</b>	<b>\$3,326,371</b>	<b>\$6,179,026</b>	<b>\$18,052,960</b>	<b>\$4,434,927</b>	<b>(\$114,139)</b>	<b>\$9,562,349</b>	<b>\$5,912,169</b>	<b>\$156,765,282</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Wage Income	Taxable Interest	Dividend Income	Capital Gains	Pension & Social Sec	Business Income	Farm Income	Rents/Royalties	Other Income	Total
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.2	0.6	0.3	(0.0)	0.2	0.6	7.4	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.2
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.4	8.9	0.0	0.5	0.6
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.1	1.3	4.2	9.0	0.1	1.0	1.2
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.2	1.6	4.2	7.6	0.2	1.5	1.7
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	2.4	1.7	1.0	0.3	2.0	3.7	9.3	0.2	1.5	2.1
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	5.8	3.3	2.0	0.6	4.7	6.1	19.0	0.6	2.9	4.9
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	9.1	5.1	3.3	1.3	8.7	7.6	29.1	1.1	5.7	7.9
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	14.2	9.9	6.7	3.1	18.6	10.6	37.9	2.9	11.3	13.2
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	13.0	9.1	7.1	4.1	17.8	9.5	18.1	3.6	9.7	12.2
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	35.3	27.5	26.3	22.0	37.5	29.7	(4.3)	23.2	31.8	33.7
\$ 250,000 and over	16.3	38.1	50.9	68.4	7.1	21.3	(42.1)	68.1	34.3	22.4
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Percentage Distribution By Source of Income**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Wage Income	Taxable Interest	Dividend Income	Capital Gains	Pension & Social Sec	Business Income	Farm Income	Rents/Royalties	Other Income	Total <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	71.3	2.6	4.1	(0.9)	12.6	10.3	NA	NA	NA	100.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	70.4	1.2	2.1	0.1	10.8	11.4	NA	0.4	3.5	100.0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	70.0	1.0	1.5	0.4	12.3	10.2	NA	0.6	3.9	100.0
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	75.1	0.7	1.2	0.4	10.9	7.0	NA	0.7	3.9	100.0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	78.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	10.8	5.1	NA	0.6	3.3	100.0
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	80.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	10.9	3.6	NA	0.7	2.7	100.0
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	78.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	12.4	2.7	NA	0.9	3.2	100.0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	74.0	0.5	1.1	0.9	16.0	2.3	NA	1.4	3.8	100.0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	72.8	0.5	1.2	1.3	16.6	2.2	NA	1.9	3.5	100.0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	71.6	0.6	1.6	2.5	12.7	2.5	NA	4.3	4.2	100.0
\$ 250,000 and over	50.0	1.2	4.7	11.8	3.6	2.7	NA	19.0	6.9	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**D. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Wage Income	Taxable Interest	Dividend Income	Capital Gains	Pension & Social Sec	Business Income	Farm Income	Rents/Royalties	Other Income	Total
Negative Income	\$26,557	\$2,663	\$4,686	\$8,438	\$14,464	(\$9,343)	(\$33,288)	(\$31,662)	(\$96,990)	(\$60,288)
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$4,258	\$492	\$1,305	(\$326)	\$3,344	\$1,856	(\$6,514)	(\$1,468)	(\$1,247)	\$3,456
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,603	\$694	\$1,820	\$108	\$6,017	\$5,067	(\$6,543)	\$499	\$2,056	\$8,193
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$11,776	\$797	\$2,056	\$621	\$9,152	\$7,586	(\$5,874)	\$1,222	\$3,087	\$13,016
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$16,501	\$805	\$2,197	\$902	\$11,277	\$8,738	(\$4,461)	\$2,082	\$3,949	\$18,061
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$21,169	\$817	\$2,260	\$1,365	\$13,443	\$9,071	(\$5,450)	\$2,231	\$3,857	\$23,011
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$28,120	\$782	\$2,294	\$1,570	\$16,419	\$9,112	(\$5,930)	\$3,027	\$3,461	\$30,541
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$38,987	\$797	\$2,526	\$2,068	\$22,371	\$9,146	(\$5,913)	\$3,909	\$4,000	\$43,401
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$55,044	\$932	\$3,026	\$2,936	\$31,917	\$9,432	(\$4,952)	\$5,532	\$4,862	\$64,116
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$75,054	\$1,015	\$3,538	\$4,257	\$40,345	\$11,047	(\$3,024)	\$7,734	\$4,906	\$89,932
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$120,906	\$1,414	\$5,430	\$9,043	\$50,989	\$18,440	\$395	\$22,143	\$7,628	\$151,894
\$ 250,000 and over	\$331,834	\$7,862	\$37,968	\$91,658	\$65,130	\$63,699	\$14,510	\$204,134	\$41,229	\$585,892
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$59,968</b>	<b>\$1,580</b>	<b>\$6,884</b>	<b>\$13,983</b>	<b>\$31,872</b>	<b>\$12,428</b>	<b>(\$4,564)</b>	<b>\$29,009</b>	<b>\$6,326</b>	<b>\$73,468</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

**Table 15. Number of Returns by Type of Itemized Deduction  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Number of Returns**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Medical Expense	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage	Other Interest	Contributions	Other Deductions	Total <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	5,029	4,687	5,539	3,720	4,507	1,660	27	4,150	6,641
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	4,125	4,627	4,063	3,115	3,310	884	3,214	2,644	5,811
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	4,864	5,990	5,269	4,099	4,209	1,183	4,478	2,767	6,977
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	7,553	9,772	8,432	6,882	6,827	1,945	7,421	3,618	10,992
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	7,719	11,637	9,663	8,152	7,926	2,369	8,643	3,843	12,664
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	7,673	13,720	11,266	9,766	9,638	3,156	10,254	4,344	14,595
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	16,476	37,312	30,812	27,209	28,268	10,819	27,145	10,803	38,663
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	22,722	77,273	66,493	59,462	63,780	26,338	56,440	20,097	78,424
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	32,540	141,899	127,837	115,570	122,663	49,756	111,685	34,775	142,953
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	21,325	127,919	119,219	108,858	114,061	46,169	107,017	28,756	128,301
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	22,843	285,607	271,917	251,420	254,515	54,159	257,155	55,974	285,934
\$ 250,000 and over	876	58,345	55,503	48,315	45,614	16,020	55,119	10,677	58,390
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>153,743</b>	<b>778,788</b>	<b>716,015</b>	<b>646,567</b>	<b>665,318</b>	<b>214,459</b>	<b>648,597</b>	<b>182,447</b>	<b>790,343</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Medical Expense	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage	Other Interest	Contributions	Other Deductions	Total <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.7
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	3.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.9
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	5.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.4
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	5.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.2	1.6
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	5.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.4	1.9
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	11.1	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.3	5.1	4.2	6.1	4.9
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	15.3	10.0	9.4	9.2	9.7	12.4	8.7	11.3	10.0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	21.9	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.6	23.4	17.2	19.5	18.2
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	14.3	16.5	16.8	16.9	17.3	21.7	16.5	16.1	16.4
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	15.4	36.9	38.3	39.1	38.5	25.5	39.6	31.4	36.5
\$ 250,000 and over	0.6	7.5	7.8	7.5	6.9	7.5	8.5	6.0	7.5
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Percentage Distribution of Itemized Deductions Within Income Classes <sup>3</sup>**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Medical Expense	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage	Other Interest	Contributions	Other Deductions
Negative Income	75.7	70.6	83.4	56.0	67.9	25.0	0.4	62.5
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	71.0	79.6	69.9	53.6	57.0	15.2	55.3	45.5
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	69.7	85.9	75.5	58.8	60.3	17.0	64.2	39.7
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	68.7	88.9	76.7	62.6	62.1	17.7	67.5	32.9
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	61.0	91.9	76.3	64.4	62.6	18.7	68.3	30.3
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	52.6	94.0	77.2	66.9	66.0	21.6	70.3	29.8
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	42.6	96.5	79.7	70.4	73.1	28.0	70.2	27.9
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	29.0	98.5	84.8	75.8	81.3	33.6	72.0	25.6
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	22.8	99.3	89.4	80.8	85.8	34.8	78.1	24.3
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	16.6	99.7	92.9	84.8	88.9	36.0	83.4	22.4
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	8.0	99.9	95.1	87.9	89.0	18.9	89.9	19.6
\$ 250,000 and over	1.5	99.9	95.1	82.7	78.1	27.4	94.4	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>23.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> The total is not a sum of the deductions presented. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of deductions. Multiple deductions can be claimed on a single return.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> For each income class, the percentages represent the number of returns claiming each deduction out of the total number of returns claiming any number of deductions (see footnote 1) per income class.

NA = Not Applicable

**Table 16. Type and Amount of Itemized Deductions****2013 Individual Income Tax Returns****A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Medical Expense	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage Interest	Other Interest	Contributions	Other Deductions	Total <sup>2</sup>
Negative Income	\$51,360	\$13,479	\$18,762	\$2,015	\$52,389	\$4,796	\$70	\$19,372	\$162,164
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$39,369	\$4,685	\$7,244	\$1,207	\$25,361	\$1,048	\$2,536	\$6,006	\$87,413
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$44,151	\$5,602	\$9,077	\$1,633	\$30,876	\$1,522	\$6,087	\$8,776	\$107,609
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$64,146	\$7,151	\$13,503	\$2,502	\$47,802	\$2,197	\$12,369	\$13,129	\$162,671
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$67,659	\$21,836	\$15,584	\$3,410	\$56,873	\$2,588	\$16,299	\$21,095	\$205,273
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$70,159	\$12,559	\$18,170	\$4,270	\$69,795	\$3,791	\$20,789	\$24,190	\$223,578
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$138,228	\$44,080	\$47,119	\$10,169	\$200,793	\$13,356	\$55,848	\$67,001	\$576,511
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$186,182	\$199,987	\$99,586	\$19,037	\$471,148	\$35,500	\$117,524	\$140,201	\$1,268,914
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$276,448	\$311,588	\$215,155	\$35,748	\$980,858	\$73,468	\$271,009	\$227,846	\$2,391,942
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$190,581	\$398,108	\$236,730	\$37,945	\$1,014,619	\$73,848	\$308,256	\$194,879	\$2,454,724
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$239,123	\$1,661,594	\$736,161	\$119,247	\$2,672,296	\$51,252	\$1,043,197	\$474,098	\$6,996,156
\$ 250,000 and over	\$24,617	\$1,514,406	\$312,623	\$2,311,814	\$703,794	\$94,795	\$818,963	\$300,520	\$6,080,861
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$1,392,024</b>	<b>\$4,195,074</b>	<b>\$1,729,713</b>	<b>\$2,548,999</b>	<b>\$6,326,605</b>	<b>\$358,161</b>	<b>\$2,672,947</b>	<b>\$1,497,114</b>	<b>\$20,717,815</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Medical Expense	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage Interest	Other Interest	Contributions	Other Deductions	Total <sup>2</sup>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	2.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	3.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	4.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	5.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	5.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.1
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	10.3	1.1	2.8	0.4	3.2	3.8	2.1	4.5	2.8
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	13.9	4.8	5.8	0.7	7.5	10.0	4.4	9.5	6.2
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	20.6	7.5	12.6	1.4	15.6	20.8	10.1	15.4	11.6
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	14.2	9.5	13.8	1.5	16.2	20.9	11.5	13.2	11.9
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	17.8	39.7	43.0	4.7	42.6	14.5	39.0	32.1	34.0
\$ 250,000 and over	1.8	36.2	18.3	90.8	11.2	26.8	30.6	20.3	29.6
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average Deductions**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Medical Expense	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage Interest	Other Interest	Contributions	Other Deductions	Total <sup>2</sup>
Negative Income	\$10,212	\$2,876	\$3,387	\$542	\$11,623	\$2,890	\$0	\$4,668	\$24,417
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$9,544	\$1,013	\$1,783	\$388	\$7,661	\$1,185	\$789	\$2,272	\$15,043
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$9,077	\$935	\$1,723	\$398	\$7,336	\$1,286	\$1,359	\$3,172	\$15,424
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$8,493	\$732	\$1,601	\$364	\$7,002	\$1,130	\$1,667	\$3,628	\$14,799
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$8,766	\$1,876	\$1,613	\$418	\$7,176	\$1,092	\$1,886	\$5,490	\$16,209
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$9,144	\$915	\$1,613	\$437	\$7,242	\$1,201	\$2,027	\$5,568	\$15,319
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$8,390	\$1,181	\$1,529	\$374	\$7,103	\$1,234	\$2,057	\$6,202	\$14,911
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$8,194	\$2,588	\$1,498	\$320	\$7,387	\$1,348	\$2,082	\$6,976	\$16,180
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$8,496	\$2,196	\$1,683	\$309	\$7,996	\$1,477	\$2,427	\$6,552	\$16,732
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$8,937	\$3,112	\$1,986	\$349	\$8,895	\$1,600	\$2,880	\$6,777	\$19,133
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$10,468	\$5,818	\$2,707	\$474	\$10,500	\$946	\$4,057	\$8,470	\$24,468
\$ 250,000 and over	\$28,101	\$25,956	\$5,633	\$47,849	\$15,429	\$5,917	\$14,858	\$28,147	\$104,142
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$9,054</b>	<b>\$5,387</b>	<b>\$2,416</b>	<b>\$3,942</b>	<b>\$9,509</b>	<b>\$1,670</b>	<b>\$4,121</b>	<b>\$8,206</b>	<b>\$26,214</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.<sup>2</sup> Filers may claim itemized deductions; however, unless specifically requested otherwise, the IRS assigns standard deductions to filers when their itemized deductions are less than applicable standard deductions.

NA = Not Applicable

**Table 17. Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>	<b>Average Federal AGI</b>	<b>Average Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Average Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Average Federal Tax</b>
Region 1	26,570	\$1,457,818	\$42,582	\$39,386	\$186,205	\$54,868	\$1,603	\$1,482	\$7,008
Region 2	239,278	\$15,822,707	\$487,330	\$475,156	\$2,043,766	\$66,127	\$2,037	\$1,986	\$8,541
Region 3	1,220,859	\$92,090,560	\$3,020,485	\$2,938,700	\$13,561,196	\$75,431	\$2,474	\$2,407	\$11,108
Region 4	239,186	\$15,182,297	\$448,864	\$438,257	\$1,869,138	\$63,475	\$1,877	\$1,832	\$7,815
Region 5	13,406	\$929,815	\$28,896	\$27,680	\$122,162	\$69,359	\$2,155	\$2,065	\$9,113
Region 6	16,484	\$736,535	\$19,144	\$18,067	\$81,312	\$44,681	\$1,161	\$1,096	\$4,933
Region 7	60,065	\$2,903,692	\$75,492	\$74,297	\$302,921	\$48,343	\$1,257	\$1,237	\$5,043
Region 8	16,403	\$697,881	\$17,686	\$16,392	\$70,540	\$42,546	\$1,078	\$999	\$4,300
Region 9	34,173	\$2,060,857	\$59,406	\$51,818	\$271,607	\$60,306	\$1,738	\$1,516	\$7,948
Region 10	37,005	\$1,891,893	\$52,306	\$48,939	\$215,246	\$51,126	\$1,413	\$1,323	\$5,817
Region 11	87,338	\$5,140,437	\$151,929	\$146,922	\$622,274	\$58,857	\$1,740	\$1,682	\$7,125
Region 12	55,248	\$3,874,124	\$129,425	\$121,926	\$574,514	\$70,122	\$2,343	\$2,207	\$10,399
Region 13	26,051	\$1,276,432	\$33,114	\$31,621	\$137,500	\$48,998	\$1,271	\$1,214	\$5,278
Region 14	7,342	\$313,915	\$7,744	\$7,349	\$30,978	\$42,755	\$1,055	\$1,001	\$4,219
Region 15	58,588	\$4,713,939	\$169,743	\$155,067	\$856,641	\$80,459	\$2,897	\$2,647	\$14,621
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	2,137,995	\$149,092,903	\$4,744,146	\$4,591,578	\$20,946,000	\$69,735	\$2,219	\$2,148	\$9,797
<b>Percent of State Total</b>					<b>Percent of State Average</b>				
<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>	<b>Average Federal AGI</b>	<b>Average Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Average Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Average Federal Tax</b>
Region 1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	78.7	72.2	69.0	71.5
Region 2	11.2	10.6	10.3	10.3	9.8	94.8	91.8	92.5	87.2
Region 3	57.1	61.8	63.7	64.0	64.7	108.2	111.5	112.1	113.4
Region 4	11.2	10.2	9.5	9.5	8.9	91.0	84.6	85.3	79.8
Region 5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	99.5	97.1	96.1	93.0
Region 6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	64.1	52.3	51.0	50.3
Region 7	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	69.3	56.6	57.6	51.5
Region 8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	61.0	48.6	46.5	43.9
Region 9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	86.5	78.3	70.6	81.1
Region 10	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	73.3	63.7	61.6	59.4
Region 11	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	84.4	78.4	78.3	72.7
Region 12	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	100.6	105.6	102.8	106.1
Region 13	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	70.3	57.3	56.5	53.9
Region 14	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	61.3	47.5	46.6	43.1
Region 15	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.4	4.1	115.4	130.6	123.2	149.2
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

(Table 17 continued on next page)



**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 1					Region 2				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	454	(\$31,393)	\$48	\$42	\$561	2,385	(\$168,892)	\$2	\$10	\$912
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	1,002	\$2,709	\$2	\$2	\$97	8,301	\$21,980	\$35	\$34	\$765
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	1,538	\$11,857	\$3	\$3	\$249	13,172	\$101,212	\$30	\$30	\$1,940
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	1,921	\$24,141	\$97	\$95	\$552	15,799	\$198,274	\$1,012	\$1,008	\$4,564
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	1,974	\$34,598	\$300	\$291	\$1,133	16,338	\$285,552	\$3,120	\$3,109	\$8,910
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	1,884	\$42,371	\$540	\$522	\$1,664	15,543	\$349,096	\$5,181	\$5,158	\$14,094
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	3,972	\$118,697	\$2,028	\$1,974	\$5,580	27,915	\$832,600	\$15,577	\$15,515	\$43,290
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	4,129	\$172,751	\$3,704	\$3,556	\$10,557	31,172	\$1,311,054	\$30,034	\$29,849	\$86,785
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	4,079	\$250,689	\$6,227	\$5,937	\$20,159	37,475	\$2,317,165	\$60,340	\$59,748	\$193,013
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	2,483	\$214,490	\$6,306	\$5,991	\$21,387	26,536	\$2,299,106	\$67,090	\$66,330	\$221,702
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	2,731	\$381,661	\$13,203	\$12,171	\$57,464	39,341	\$5,587,181	\$192,247	\$188,798	\$773,699
\$ 250,000 and over	403	\$235,246	\$10,123	\$8,803	\$66,803	5,302	\$2,688,380	\$112,663	\$105,567	\$694,091
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	26,570	\$1,457,818	\$42,582	\$39,386	\$186,205	239,278	\$15,822,707	\$487,330	\$475,156	\$2,043,766

Region 1 contains Logan, Morgan, Yuma, Washington, Phillips, and Sedgwick counties.  
Region 2 contains Larimer and Weld counties.

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	5.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	7.4	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	6.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	7.6	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	6.9	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.4
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	7.2	2.8	1.3	1.3	0.9	6.6	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.7
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	15.2	8.0	4.8	5.0	3.0	11.8	5.2	3.2	3.3	2.1
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	15.8	11.6	8.7	9.0	5.7	13.2	8.2	6.2	6.3	4.2
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	15.6	16.8	14.6	15.1	10.9	15.8	14.5	12.4	12.6	9.4
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	9.5	14.4	14.8	15.2	11.5	11.2	14.4	13.8	14.0	10.9
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	10.5	25.6	31.0	30.9	31.0	16.6	34.9	39.4	39.7	37.9
\$ 250,000 and over	1.5	15.8	23.8	22.4	36.0	2.2	16.8	23.1	22.2	34.0
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$69,112)	\$105	\$93	\$1,235	(\$70,825)	\$1	\$4	\$383
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,702	\$2	\$2	\$97	\$2,648	\$4	\$4	\$92
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,709	\$2	\$2	\$162	\$7,684	\$2	\$2	\$147
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,569	\$50	\$49	\$287	\$12,549	\$64	\$64	\$289
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,531	\$152	\$148	\$574	\$17,478	\$191	\$190	\$545
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,495	\$287	\$277	\$883	\$22,460	\$333	\$332	\$907
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,885	\$511	\$497	\$1,405	\$29,827	\$558	\$556	\$1,551
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$41,834	\$897	\$861	\$2,557	\$42,058	\$963	\$958	\$2,784
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,463	\$1,527	\$1,456	\$4,942	\$61,833	\$1,610	\$1,594	\$5,150
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,382	\$2,540	\$2,413	\$8,613	\$86,641	\$2,528	\$2,500	\$8,355
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$139,743	\$4,834	\$4,456	\$21,040	\$142,020	\$4,887	\$4,799	\$19,667
\$ 250,000 and over	\$583,735	\$25,120	\$21,843	\$165,763	\$507,044	\$21,249	\$19,911	\$130,910
<b>Average</b>	\$54,868	\$1,603	\$1,482	\$7,008	\$66,127	\$2,037	\$1,986	\$8,541

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

(Table 17 continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 3					Region 4				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	9,551	(\$599,182)	\$113	\$156	\$4,229	2,055	(\$98,546)	\$6	\$32	\$808
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	39,088	\$100,851	\$293	\$289	\$4,063	8,889	\$23,083	\$107	\$103	\$829
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	60,651	\$466,539	\$244	\$241	\$11,280	13,590	\$104,162	\$35	\$35	\$2,030
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	76,041	\$955,769	\$4,668	\$4,656	\$27,118	17,023	\$213,568	\$1,006	\$1,003	\$5,232
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	79,128	\$1,383,845	\$14,382	\$14,314	\$46,084	17,322	\$303,037	\$3,156	\$3,143	\$9,473
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	77,080	\$1,733,516	\$25,254	\$25,180	\$71,189	16,200	\$363,619	\$5,134	\$5,115	\$14,364
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	141,091	\$4,216,598	\$82,578	\$82,326	\$227,528	28,273	\$842,706	\$15,456	\$15,387	\$43,664
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	166,104	\$6,984,134	\$172,657	\$171,940	\$498,540	31,196	\$1,309,222	\$29,101	\$28,918	\$86,669
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	185,233	\$11,410,168	\$319,071	\$317,009	\$1,064,909	35,868	\$2,215,585	\$55,829	\$55,353	\$188,250
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	122,460	\$10,616,250	\$321,714	\$318,917	\$1,123,653	25,035	\$2,169,505	\$61,986	\$61,345	\$211,708
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	222,149	\$32,610,132	\$1,143,201	\$1,126,438	\$4,695,341	39,302	\$5,611,825	\$189,312	\$186,209	\$774,782
\$ 250,000 and over	42,284	\$22,211,942	\$936,309	\$877,233	\$5,787,261	4,433	\$2,124,529	\$87,736	\$81,613	\$531,330
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	1,220,859	\$92,090,560	\$3,020,485	\$2,938,700	\$13,561,196	239,186	\$15,182,297	\$448,864	\$438,257	\$1,869,138

Region 3 contains Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, Jefferson, Clear Creek, and Gilpin counties.  
Region 4 contains El Paso, Teller, and Park counties.

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	6.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	6.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	7.3	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.5
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	6.4	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	6.8	2.4	1.1	1.2	0.8
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	11.6	4.5	2.7	2.8	1.7	11.9	5.5	3.4	3.5	2.3
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	13.7	7.5	5.7	5.9	3.7	13.2	8.6	6.5	6.6	4.6
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	15.3	12.3	10.6	10.8	7.9	15.1	14.5	12.4	12.6	10.1
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	10.1	11.5	10.7	10.9	8.3	10.6	14.2	13.8	14.0	11.3
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	18.3	35.2	37.8	38.3	34.6	16.6	36.7	42.2	42.5	41.5
\$ 250,000 and over	3.5	24.0	31.0	29.9	42.7	1.9	13.9	19.5	18.6	28.4
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$62,736)	\$12	\$16	\$443	(\$47,943)	\$3	\$16	\$393
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,580	\$8	\$7	\$104	\$2,597	\$12	\$12	\$93
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,692	\$4	\$4	\$186	\$7,664	\$3	\$3	\$149
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,569	\$61	\$61	\$357	\$12,546	\$59	\$59	\$307
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,489	\$182	\$181	\$582	\$17,495	\$182	\$181	\$547
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,490	\$328	\$327	\$924	\$22,445	\$317	\$316	\$887
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,886	\$585	\$583	\$1,613	\$29,806	\$547	\$544	\$1,544
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$42,047	\$1,039	\$1,035	\$3,001	\$41,968	\$933	\$927	\$2,778
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,599	\$1,723	\$1,711	\$5,749	\$61,771	\$1,557	\$1,543	\$5,248
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,692	\$2,627	\$2,604	\$9,176	\$86,660	\$2,476	\$2,450	\$8,457
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$146,794	\$5,146	\$5,071	\$21,136	\$142,789	\$4,817	\$4,738	\$19,714
\$ 250,000 and over	\$525,310	\$22,144	\$20,746	\$136,868	\$479,249	\$19,791	\$18,410	\$119,857
<b>Average</b>	\$75,431	\$2,474	\$2,407	\$11,108	\$63,475	\$1,877	\$1,832	\$7,815

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

(Table 17 continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 5					Region 6				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	284	(\$25,607)	\$0	\$1	\$170	329	(\$16,264)	\$0	\$1	\$141
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	407	\$1,092	\$0	\$0	\$44	893	\$2,216	\$0	\$0	\$139
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	647	\$5,020	\$14	\$14	\$145	1,206	\$9,231	\$0	\$1	\$253
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	809	\$10,111	\$43	\$43	\$288	1,502	\$18,735	\$60	\$60	\$465
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	795	\$13,869	\$128	\$124	\$525	1,530	\$26,796	\$214	\$210	\$806
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	816	\$18,264	\$246	\$239	\$818	1,438	\$32,312	\$369	\$367	\$1,188
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	1,394	\$41,722	\$710	\$695	\$2,315	2,423	\$72,066	\$1,113	\$1,095	\$3,367
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	1,590	\$67,003	\$1,360	\$1,315	\$4,335	2,295	\$95,927	\$1,884	\$1,824	\$5,804
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	2,066	\$128,270	\$3,111	\$2,990	\$10,268	2,365	\$144,427	\$3,420	\$3,290	\$11,793
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	1,537	\$133,756	\$3,834	\$3,695	\$12,982	1,176	\$101,444	\$2,920	\$2,806	\$10,238
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	2,717	\$390,808	\$13,402	\$12,928	\$54,748	1,168	\$163,187	\$5,532	\$5,168	\$24,193
\$ 250,000 and over	344	\$145,506	\$6,049	\$5,636	\$35,524	160	\$86,459	\$3,631	\$3,247	\$22,924
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	13,406	\$929,815	\$28,896	\$27,680	\$122,162	16,484	\$736,535	\$19,144	\$18,067	\$81,312

Region 5 contains Kit Carson, Lincoln, Elbert, and Cheyenne counties.

Region 6 contains Otero, Prowers, Baca, Bent, Crowley, and Kiowa counties.

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	4.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	6.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	9.3	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.6
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	6.1	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	9.5	3.6	1.1	1.2	1.0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	6.2	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	8.9	4.3	1.9	2.0	1.5
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	10.6	4.4	2.5	2.5	1.9	15.0	9.6	5.8	6.1	4.1
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	12.1	7.0	4.7	4.8	3.6	14.2	12.7	9.8	10.1	7.1
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	15.7	13.4	10.8	10.8	8.4	14.6	19.2	17.9	18.2	14.5
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	11.7	14.0	13.3	13.4	10.6	7.3	13.5	15.3	15.5	12.6
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	20.7	40.9	46.4	46.7	44.9	7.2	21.7	28.9	28.6	29.8
\$ 250,000 and over	2.6	15.2	20.9	20.4	29.1	1.0	11.5	19.0	18.0	28.2
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$90,278)	\$0	\$2	\$601	(\$49,441)	\$1	\$2	\$429
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,684	\$0	\$0	\$107	\$2,480	\$0	\$1	\$156
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,764	\$21	\$21	\$225	\$7,652	\$0	\$0	\$210
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,497	\$53	\$53	\$356	\$12,474	\$40	\$40	\$310
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,452	\$161	\$157	\$660	\$17,519	\$140	\$137	\$527
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,373	\$301	\$293	\$1,002	\$22,473	\$256	\$255	\$827
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,932	\$509	\$498	\$1,661	\$29,740	\$459	\$452	\$1,389
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$42,133	\$855	\$827	\$2,726	\$41,797	\$821	\$795	\$2,529
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$62,085	\$1,506	\$1,447	\$4,970	\$61,074	\$1,446	\$1,391	\$4,987
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$87,016	\$2,494	\$2,404	\$8,445	\$86,297	\$2,484	\$2,387	\$8,710
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$143,847	\$4,933	\$4,759	\$20,152	\$139,737	\$4,737	\$4,425	\$20,717
\$ 250,000 and over	\$422,398	\$17,561	\$16,360	\$103,124	\$540,511	\$22,702	\$20,296	\$143,313
<b>Average</b>	\$69,359	\$2,155	\$2,065	\$9,113	\$44,681	\$1,161	\$1,096	\$4,933

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NA = Not Applicable

(Table 17 continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 7					Region 8				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	450	(\$18,358)	\$2	\$2	\$75	319	(\$12,605)	\$9	\$9	\$143
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	2,711	\$7,509	\$9	\$8	\$127	975	\$2,622	\$3	\$3	\$111
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	4,500	\$34,403	\$10	\$10	\$480	1,439	\$10,945	\$2	\$2	\$253
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	5,472	\$68,398	\$261	\$260	\$1,304	1,577	\$19,729	\$77	\$75	\$514
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	5,349	\$93,504	\$792	\$789	\$2,338	1,579	\$27,576	\$223	\$221	\$822
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	4,738	\$106,512	\$1,249	\$1,246	\$3,492	1,509	\$33,785	\$392	\$388	\$1,145
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	8,067	\$240,834	\$3,867	\$3,858	\$10,894	2,205	\$65,411	\$1,048	\$1,029	\$3,049
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	8,283	\$346,925	\$7,239	\$7,217	\$21,880	2,255	\$94,561	\$1,887	\$1,840	\$5,561
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	9,211	\$567,433	\$13,803	\$13,704	\$47,103	2,134	\$130,584	\$3,097	\$2,977	\$10,369
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	5,406	\$467,191	\$12,994	\$12,877	\$45,505	1,106	\$95,122	\$2,633	\$2,510	\$9,278
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	5,376	\$726,185	\$24,102	\$23,632	\$99,286	1,142	\$159,019	\$5,385	\$4,912	\$23,286
\$ 250,000 and over	503	\$263,157	\$11,164	\$10,694	\$70,438	164	\$71,132	\$2,930	\$2,426	\$16,011
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	60,065	\$2,903,692	\$75,492	\$74,297	\$302,921	16,403	\$697,881	\$17,686	\$16,392	\$70,540

Region 7 contains Pueblo county.

Region 8 contains Rio Grande, Conejos, Alamosa, Saguache, Costilla, and Mineral counties.

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	7.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	9.2	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	9.8	2.8	0.4	0.5	0.7
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	9.0	3.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	9.8	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	7.9	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.2	9.4	4.8	2.2	2.4	1.6
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	13.5	8.2	5.1	5.2	3.6	13.7	9.2	5.9	6.3	4.3
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	13.9	11.9	9.6	9.7	7.2	14.0	13.3	10.7	11.2	7.9
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	15.5	19.4	18.3	18.4	15.6	13.3	18.4	17.5	18.2	14.7
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	9.1	16.0	17.2	17.3	15.0	6.9	13.4	14.9	15.3	13.2
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	9.0	24.9	31.9	31.8	32.8	7.1	22.4	30.5	30.0	33.1
\$ 250,000 and over	0.8	9.0	14.8	14.4	23.3	1.0	10.0	16.6	14.8	22.7
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$40,821)	\$5	\$5	\$168	(\$39,527)	\$29	\$29	\$450
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,770	\$3	\$3	\$47	\$2,689	\$3	\$3	\$113
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,646	\$2	\$2	\$107	\$7,604	\$1	\$2	\$176
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,500	\$48	\$48	\$238	\$12,513	\$49	\$48	\$326
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,482	\$148	\$147	\$437	\$17,469	\$141	\$140	\$521
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,478	\$263	\$263	\$737	\$22,386	\$260	\$257	\$759
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,856	\$479	\$478	\$1,351	\$29,666	\$475	\$467	\$1,383
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$41,883	\$874	\$871	\$2,642	\$41,943	\$837	\$816	\$2,466
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,604	\$1,498	\$1,488	\$5,114	\$61,198	\$1,451	\$1,395	\$4,859
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,427	\$2,404	\$2,382	\$8,418	\$85,986	\$2,381	\$2,269	\$8,387
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$135,068	\$4,483	\$4,395	\$18,467	\$139,305	\$4,717	\$4,303	\$20,399
\$ 250,000 and over	\$523,348	\$22,202	\$21,267	\$140,083	\$432,975	\$17,832	\$14,767	\$97,455
<b>Average</b>	\$48,343	\$1,257	\$1,237	\$5,043	\$42,546	\$1,078	\$999	\$4,300

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NA = Not Applicable

(Table 17 continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 9					Region 10				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	599	(\$34,961)	\$7	\$7	\$176	768	(\$55,520)	\$19	\$19	\$207
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	1,475	\$3,882	\$4	\$4	\$158	1,702	\$4,380	\$5	\$7	\$195
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	2,185	\$16,773	\$25	\$25	\$459	2,585	\$19,814	\$8	\$8	\$511
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	2,562	\$32,037	\$151	\$150	\$908	3,003	\$37,655	\$160	\$158	\$1,171
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	2,549	\$44,632	\$469	\$464	\$1,649	2,986	\$52,217	\$487	\$481	\$1,784
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	2,331	\$52,413	\$749	\$739	\$2,327	2,910	\$65,416	\$830	\$824	\$2,743
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	4,090	\$122,092	\$2,240	\$2,182	\$7,033	4,569	\$136,169	\$2,239	\$2,220	\$7,113
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	4,504	\$189,153	\$4,113	\$3,955	\$13,191	4,954	\$207,687	\$4,251	\$4,190	\$13,669
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	5,177	\$319,732	\$7,628	\$7,150	\$28,647	5,767	\$355,903	\$8,423	\$8,248	\$28,668
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	3,459	\$299,694	\$7,974	\$7,385	\$30,644	3,618	\$312,335	\$8,734	\$8,495	\$29,947
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	4,523	\$638,638	\$20,286	\$18,339	\$91,090	3,658	\$502,046	\$16,520	\$15,746	\$67,478
\$ 250,000 and over	720	\$376,770	\$15,759	\$11,418	\$95,326	484	\$253,792	\$10,628	\$8,542	\$61,759
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	34,173	\$2,060,857	\$59,406	\$51,818	\$271,607	37,005	\$1,891,893	\$52,306	\$48,939	\$215,246

Region 9 contains La Plata, Montezuma, Archuleta, San Juan, and Dolores counties.

Region 10 contains Delta, Montrose, Gunnison, San Miguel, Ouray, and Hinsdale counties.

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	6.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	7.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	8.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.5
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	7.6	2.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	8.2	2.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	6.9	2.5	1.3	1.4	0.9	8.0	3.4	1.6	1.7	1.3
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	12.2	5.8	3.8	4.2	2.6	12.6	7.0	4.3	4.5	3.3
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	13.4	9.0	6.9	7.6	4.9	13.7	10.7	8.1	8.6	6.4
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	15.4	15.3	12.8	13.8	10.6	15.9	18.3	16.1	16.9	13.3
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	10.3	14.3	13.4	14.3	11.3	10.0	16.0	16.7	17.4	13.9
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	13.5	30.5	34.2	35.4	33.6	10.1	25.8	31.6	32.2	31.4
\$ 250,000 and over	2.1	18.0	26.5	22.0	35.1	1.3	13.0	20.3	17.5	28.7
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$58,377)	\$11	\$12	\$293	(\$72,291)	\$25	\$24	\$270
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,632	\$3	\$3	\$107	\$2,573	\$3	\$4	\$114
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,678	\$11	\$11	\$210	\$7,666	\$3	\$3	\$198
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,503	\$59	\$59	\$354	\$12,539	\$53	\$53	\$390
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,507	\$184	\$182	\$647	\$17,486	\$163	\$161	\$597
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,488	\$321	\$317	\$998	\$22,480	\$285	\$283	\$943
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,849	\$548	\$533	\$1,720	\$29,801	\$490	\$486	\$1,557
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$41,995	\$913	\$878	\$2,929	\$41,922	\$858	\$846	\$2,759
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,765	\$1,474	\$1,381	\$5,534	\$61,709	\$1,460	\$1,430	\$4,971
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,650	\$2,306	\$2,135	\$8,860	\$86,332	\$2,414	\$2,348	\$8,278
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$141,195	\$4,485	\$4,055	\$20,139	\$137,233	\$4,516	\$4,304	\$18,445
\$ 250,000 and over	\$523,327	\$21,889	\$15,860	\$132,406	\$524,540	\$21,967	\$17,655	\$127,643
<b>Average</b>	\$60,306	\$1,738	\$1,516	\$7,948	\$51,126	\$1,413	\$1,323	\$5,817

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NA = Not Applicable

(Table 17 continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 11					Region 12				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,051	(\$59,501)	\$1	\$5	\$418	972	(\$113,777)	\$0	\$15	\$621
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	3,461	\$9,091	\$91	\$83	\$256	1,458	\$3,775	\$6	\$6	\$249
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	5,347	\$40,691	\$27	\$27	\$743	2,439	\$18,834	\$15	\$15	\$529
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	6,286	\$78,971	\$363	\$360	\$1,818	3,307	\$41,644	\$254	\$250	\$1,426
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	6,357	\$111,140	\$1,134	\$1,128	\$3,471	3,704	\$64,775	\$851	\$844	\$2,616
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	6,018	\$135,223	\$1,837	\$1,825	\$5,315	4,212	\$94,709	\$1,657	\$1,643	\$4,678
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	10,280	\$306,992	\$5,545	\$5,504	\$15,960	7,865	\$234,434	\$5,270	\$5,245	\$14,981
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	11,814	\$497,750	\$11,119	\$11,022	\$32,464	8,475	\$354,569	\$9,448	\$9,391	\$27,453
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	14,351	\$886,251	\$22,756	\$22,440	\$73,533	8,084	\$495,616	\$14,117	\$13,987	\$45,408
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	9,585	\$828,859	\$24,369	\$23,915	\$80,054	5,025	\$435,838	\$13,198	\$12,989	\$43,863
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	11,360	\$1,561,342	\$53,237	\$51,661	\$210,568	7,756	\$1,123,137	\$37,831	\$36,872	\$153,827
\$ 250,000 and over	1,428	\$743,627	\$31,451	\$28,952	\$197,674	1,952	\$1,120,571	\$46,779	\$40,668	\$278,864
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	87,338	\$5,140,437	\$151,929	\$146,922	\$622,274	55,248	\$3,874,124	\$129,425	\$121,926	\$574,514

Region 11 contains Mesa, Garfield, Moffat, and Rio Blanco counties.

Region 12 contains Routt, Eagle, Grand, Pitkin, Jackson, and Summit counties.

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	6.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	7.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	6.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	7.4	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	6.8	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	7.0	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.9	7.8	2.4	1.3	1.3	0.8
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	11.9	5.9	3.6	3.7	2.6	14.5	5.9	4.1	4.3	2.6
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	13.7	9.6	7.3	7.5	5.2	15.6	8.9	7.3	7.7	4.8
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	16.6	17.0	15.0	15.3	11.8	14.9	12.4	10.9	11.5	7.9
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	11.1	15.9	16.0	16.3	12.9	9.3	10.9	10.2	10.7	7.6
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	13.2	30.0	35.0	35.2	33.9	14.3	28.2	29.2	30.2	26.8
\$ 250,000 and over	1.7	14.3	20.7	19.7	31.8	3.6	28.1	36.1	33.4	48.6
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$56,598)	\$1	\$5	\$397	(\$117,026)	\$0	\$15	\$639
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,627	\$26	\$24	\$74	\$2,590	\$4	\$4	\$171
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,610	\$5	\$5	\$139	\$7,722	\$6	\$6	\$217
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,563	\$58	\$57	\$289	\$12,593	\$77	\$76	\$431
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,484	\$178	\$178	\$546	\$17,489	\$230	\$228	\$706
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,469	\$305	\$303	\$883	\$22,486	\$393	\$390	\$1,111
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,864	\$539	\$535	\$1,553	\$29,807	\$670	\$667	\$1,905
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$42,132	\$941	\$933	\$2,748	\$41,835	\$1,115	\$1,108	\$3,239
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,754	\$1,586	\$1,564	\$5,124	\$61,309	\$1,746	\$1,730	\$5,617
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,479	\$2,543	\$2,495	\$8,352	\$86,737	\$2,626	\$2,585	\$8,729
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$137,443	\$4,686	\$4,548	\$18,536	\$144,806	\$4,878	\$4,754	\$19,833
\$ 250,000 and over	\$520,791	\$22,026	\$20,276	\$138,439	\$574,174	\$23,970	\$20,838	\$142,888
<b>Average</b>	\$58,857	\$1,740	\$1,682	\$7,125	\$70,122	\$2,343	\$2,207	\$10,399

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NA = Not Applicable

(Table 17 continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 13					Region 14				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	422	(\$39,440)	\$4	\$4	\$73	153	(\$8,716)	\$0	\$0	\$41
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	1,273	\$3,312	\$1	\$1	\$115	410	\$1,156	\$1	\$1	\$48
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	1,805	\$13,837	\$3	\$3	\$317	629	\$4,832	\$1	\$1	\$85
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	2,120	\$26,583	\$118	\$118	\$722	717	\$8,987	\$33	\$33	\$201
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	2,089	\$36,466	\$313	\$312	\$1,178	665	\$11,620	\$90	\$90	\$328
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	1,812	\$40,611	\$479	\$473	\$1,552	575	\$12,876	\$129	\$127	\$437
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	3,062	\$91,064	\$1,372	\$1,363	\$4,738	948	\$28,119	\$420	\$413	\$1,308
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	3,835	\$161,767	\$3,193	\$3,158	\$10,537	956	\$40,008	\$770	\$757	\$2,651
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	4,401	\$271,169	\$6,195	\$6,105	\$22,573	1,047	\$64,470	\$1,489	\$1,444	\$5,394
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	2,541	\$218,256	\$5,824	\$5,666	\$20,976	576	\$49,571	\$1,362	\$1,310	\$4,846
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	2,426	\$328,321	\$10,505	\$10,156	\$44,560	626	\$84,782	\$2,783	\$2,635	\$11,844
\$ 250,000 and over	264	\$124,486	\$5,106	\$4,262	\$30,159	39	\$16,210	\$666	\$539	\$3,796
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>26,051</b>	<b>\$1,276,432</b>	<b>\$33,114</b>	<b>\$31,621</b>	<b>\$137,500</b>	<b>7,342</b>	<b>\$313,915</b>	<b>\$7,744</b>	<b>\$7,349</b>	<b>\$30,978</b>

Region 13 contains Fremont, Chaffee, Lake, and Custer counties.

Region 14 contains Las Animas and Huerfano counties.

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	7.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	8.3	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	10.0	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.6
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	8.1	2.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	9.2	3.6	1.2	1.2	1.1
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	7.1	3.1	1.4	1.5	1.1	8.0	4.0	1.7	1.7	1.4
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	11.9	6.9	4.1	4.3	3.4	13.2	8.7	5.4	5.6	4.2
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	15.0	12.3	9.6	10.0	7.7	13.3	12.4	9.9	10.3	8.6
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	17.2	20.6	18.7	19.3	16.4	14.6	20.0	19.2	19.7	17.4
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	9.9	16.6	17.6	17.9	15.3	8.0	15.4	17.6	17.8	15.7
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	9.5	25.0	31.7	32.1	32.4	8.7	26.3	35.9	35.9	38.3
\$ 250,000 and over	1.0	9.5	15.4	13.5	21.9	0.5	5.0	8.6	7.3	12.3
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$93,380)	\$11	\$9	\$174	(\$56,799)	\$0	\$0	\$267
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,602	\$1	\$1	\$90	\$2,820	\$3	\$3	\$117
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,667	\$2	\$2	\$175	\$7,681	\$1	\$1	\$135
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,540	\$56	\$55	\$341	\$12,526	\$46	\$46	\$280
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,459	\$150	\$149	\$564	\$17,480	\$136	\$135	\$493
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,407	\$264	\$261	\$856	\$22,408	\$224	\$221	\$760
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,736	\$448	\$445	\$1,547	\$29,647	\$443	\$436	\$1,379
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$42,185	\$833	\$824	\$2,748	\$41,858	\$805	\$792	\$2,774
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,614	\$1,408	\$1,387	\$5,129	\$61,572	\$1,422	\$1,379	\$5,152
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$85,879	\$2,292	\$2,229	\$8,253	\$86,003	\$2,364	\$2,273	\$8,407
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$135,352	\$4,331	\$4,187	\$18,370	\$135,362	\$4,443	\$4,207	\$18,910
\$ 250,000 and over	\$470,708	\$19,308	\$16,114	\$114,036	\$418,071	\$17,175	\$13,889	\$97,903
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$48,998</b>	<b>\$1,271</b>	<b>\$1,214</b>	<b>\$5,278</b>	<b>\$42,755</b>	<b>\$1,055</b>	<b>\$1,001</b>	<b>\$4,219</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NA = Not Applicable

(Table 17 continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 15					State Total				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	953	(\$195,755)	\$2	\$34	\$453	20,745	(\$1,478,518)	\$214	\$337	\$9,031
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	3,534	\$8,494	\$127	\$127	\$626	75,579	\$196,150	\$685	\$670	\$7,821
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	4,736	\$36,301	\$81	\$80	\$505	116,468	\$894,451	\$497	\$494	\$19,777
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	5,012	\$62,614	\$446	\$437	\$1,335	143,151	\$1,797,216	\$8,748	\$8,706	\$47,616
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	5,081	\$89,153	\$1,240	\$1,217	\$2,823	147,443	\$2,578,781	\$26,898	\$26,738	\$83,940
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	5,198	\$116,376	\$2,204	\$2,176	\$5,127	142,264	\$3,197,100	\$46,249	\$46,024	\$130,133
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	7,438	\$220,430	\$4,678	\$4,612	\$12,270	253,592	\$7,569,935	\$144,141	\$143,416	\$403,090
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	7,215	\$301,932	\$7,722	\$7,589	\$20,833	288,777	\$12,134,442	\$288,483	\$286,520	\$840,928
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	7,059	\$432,566	\$12,249	\$11,932	\$39,607	324,317	\$19,990,028	\$537,754	\$532,315	\$1,789,692
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	4,046	\$349,349	\$10,742	\$10,422	\$36,713	214,588	\$18,590,767	\$551,682	\$544,654	\$1,903,496
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	6,476	\$947,118	\$33,096	\$31,620	\$137,153	350,750	\$50,815,382	\$1,760,643	\$1,727,285	\$7,219,319
\$ 250,000 and over	1,841	\$2,345,361	\$97,156	\$84,821	\$599,198	60,321	\$32,807,169	\$1,378,152	\$1,274,419	\$8,491,156
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>58,588</b>	<b>\$4,713,939</b>	<b>\$169,743</b>	<b>\$155,067</b>	<b>\$856,641</b>	<b>2,137,995</b>	<b>\$149,092,903</b>	<b>\$4,744,146</b>	<b>\$4,591,578</b>	<b>\$20,946,000</b>

Region 15 contains those returns which could not be allocated to a region based on the address.

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	6.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	8.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	8.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	6.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	8.7	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	7.0	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.4
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	8.9	2.5	1.3	1.4	0.6	6.7	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.6
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	12.7	4.7	2.8	3.0	1.4	12.0	5.0	3.0	3.1	1.9
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	12.3	6.4	4.5	4.9	2.4	13.6	8.1	6.1	6.2	4.0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	12.0	9.2	7.2	7.7	4.6	15.3	13.3	11.3	11.6	8.5
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	6.9	7.4	6.3	6.7	4.3	10.1	12.3	11.6	11.9	9.1
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	11.1	20.1	19.5	20.4	16.0	16.6	33.7	37.1	37.6	34.5
\$ 250,000 and over	3.1	49.8	57.2	54.7	69.9	2.8	21.8	29.1	27.8	40.6
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$205,464)	\$2	\$36	\$475	(\$71,270)	\$10	\$16	\$435
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,403	\$36	\$36	\$177	\$2,595	\$9	\$9	\$103
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,665	\$17	\$17	\$107	\$7,680	\$4	\$4	\$170
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,492	\$89	\$87	\$266	\$12,555	\$61	\$61	\$333
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,546	\$244	\$240	\$556	\$17,490	\$182	\$181	\$569
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,391	\$424	\$419	\$986	\$22,473	\$325	\$324	\$915
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,635	\$629	\$620	\$1,650	\$29,851	\$568	\$566	\$1,590
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$41,848	\$1,070	\$1,052	\$2,888	\$42,020	\$999	\$992	\$2,912
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,281	\$1,735	\$1,690	\$5,611	\$61,637	\$1,658	\$1,641	\$5,518
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,344	\$2,655	\$2,576	\$9,074	\$86,635	\$2,571	\$2,538	\$8,870
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$146,258	\$5,111	\$4,883	\$21,180	\$144,876	\$5,020	\$4,925	\$20,582
\$ 250,000 and over	\$1,274,072	\$52,778	\$46,077	\$325,502	\$543,881	\$22,847	\$21,127	\$140,767
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$80,459</b>	<b>\$2,897</b>	<b>\$2,647</b>	<b>\$14,621</b>	<b>\$69,735</b>	<b>\$2,219</b>	<b>\$2,148</b>	<b>\$9,797</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NA = Not Applicable



**Table 18. Federal AGI and Taxes by County  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

County	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Average Federal AGI	Average Colorado Gross Tax	Average Colorado Net Tax	Average Federal Tax
Adams	198,492	\$10,850,561	\$313,122	\$309,363	\$1,156,889	\$54,665	\$1,578	\$1,559	\$5,828
Alamosa	5,646	\$254,232	\$6,671	\$6,327	\$25,638	\$45,028	\$1,181	\$1,121	\$4,541
Arapahoe	241,731	\$16,997,508	\$541,252	\$525,910	\$2,423,118	\$70,316	\$2,239	\$2,176	\$10,024
Archuleta	4,467	\$254,229	\$7,077	\$5,250	\$34,231	\$56,914	\$1,584	\$1,175	\$7,663
Baca	1,354	\$54,658	\$1,376	\$1,198	\$6,440	\$40,380	\$1,016	\$885	\$4,758
Bent	1,347	\$57,170	\$1,354	\$1,264	\$5,798	\$42,434	\$1,005	\$939	\$4,304
Boulder	116,035	\$10,463,433	\$361,996	\$350,832	\$1,721,301	\$90,175	\$3,120	\$3,024	\$14,834
Broomfield	41,735	\$3,501,863	\$116,846	\$114,287	\$499,236	\$83,908	\$2,800	\$2,738	\$11,962
Chaffee	7,142	\$382,523	\$10,440	\$9,765	\$45,091	\$53,556	\$1,462	\$1,367	\$6,313
Cheyenne	725	\$44,985	\$1,593	\$1,380	\$7,469	\$62,021	\$2,196	\$1,902	\$10,297
Clear Creek	2,465	\$126,688	\$3,680	\$3,655	\$14,060	\$51,391	\$1,493	\$1,483	\$5,703
Conejos	2,659	\$97,403	\$2,112	\$1,906	\$7,572	\$36,636	\$794	\$717	\$2,848
Costilla	1,080	\$38,699	\$858	\$768	\$3,621	\$35,832	\$795	\$711	\$3,352
Crowley	974	\$34,970	\$789	\$774	\$2,916	\$35,888	\$809	\$794	\$2,992
Custer	1,553	\$89,936	\$2,298	\$2,158	\$11,439	\$57,921	\$1,480	\$1,390	\$7,367
Delta	11,233	\$516,535	\$13,123	\$12,632	\$50,916	\$45,985	\$1,168	\$1,125	\$4,533
Denver	254,286	\$17,381,500	\$584,271	\$565,635	\$2,739,750	\$68,354	\$2,298	\$2,224	\$10,774
Dolores	659	\$31,059	\$837	\$692	\$3,168	\$47,132	\$1,270	\$1,049	\$4,807
Douglas	115,913	\$13,430,059	\$472,072	\$459,868	\$2,205,162	\$115,863	\$4,073	\$3,967	\$19,024
Eagle	20,462	\$1,398,543	\$46,244	\$43,848	\$213,383	\$68,348	\$2,260	\$2,143	\$9,842
El Paso	226,369	\$14,371,177	\$425,916	\$415,886	\$1,775,038	\$63,486	\$1,882	\$1,837	\$7,841
Elbert	7,939	\$643,463	\$20,202	\$19,788	\$84,048	\$81,047	\$2,545	\$2,492	\$10,586
Fremont	14,777	\$681,986	\$17,049	\$16,408	\$68,682	\$46,153	\$1,154	\$1,110	\$4,648
Garfield	22,511	\$1,409,922	\$42,989	\$41,797	\$176,420	\$62,634	\$1,910	\$1,857	\$7,837
Gilpin	2,083	\$120,900	\$3,634	\$3,542	\$14,241	\$58,044	\$1,744	\$1,701	\$6,837
Grand	5,553	\$321,838	\$9,697	\$9,421	\$40,293	\$57,959	\$1,746	\$1,697	\$7,256
Gunnison	5,654	\$327,661	\$10,163	\$8,718	\$42,696	\$57,957	\$1,798	\$1,542	\$7,552
Hinsdale	282	\$17,624	\$474	\$441	\$2,178	\$62,425	\$1,680	\$1,563	\$7,714
Huerfano	2,247	\$86,083	\$1,884	\$1,820	\$7,961	\$38,306	\$839	\$810	\$3,543
Jackson	542	\$25,091	\$703	\$677	\$2,698	\$46,278	\$1,297	\$1,248	\$4,976
Jefferson	248,119	\$19,218,048	\$623,613	\$605,607	\$2,787,437	\$77,455	\$2,513	\$2,441	\$11,234
Kiowa	1,732	\$113,431	\$3,611	\$3,281	\$18,118	\$65,504	\$2,085	\$1,895	\$10,463
Kit Carson	2,970	\$154,224	\$4,614	\$4,223	\$20,476	\$51,932	\$1,554	\$1,422	\$6,895
La Plata	19,513	\$1,301,392	\$38,720	\$34,627	\$178,722	\$66,693	\$1,984	\$1,775	\$9,159
Lake	2,579	\$121,988	\$3,328	\$3,290	\$12,287	\$47,302	\$1,290	\$1,276	\$4,765
Larimer	125,615	\$8,480,536	\$264,317	\$257,109	\$1,135,689	\$67,512	\$2,104	\$2,047	\$9,041
Las Animas	5,095	\$227,832	\$5,859	\$5,529	\$23,017	\$44,718	\$1,150	\$1,085	\$4,518
Lincoln	1,771	\$87,142	\$2,487	\$2,290	\$10,169	\$49,193	\$1,404	\$1,292	\$5,741
Logan	7,338	\$432,099	\$12,954	\$11,937	\$59,795	\$58,884	\$1,765	\$1,627	\$8,149
Mesa	57,541	\$3,284,918	\$95,384	\$91,947	\$395,557	\$57,088	\$1,658	\$1,598	\$6,874
Mineral	334	\$18,819	\$486	\$418	\$2,174	\$56,274	\$1,455	\$1,249	\$6,499
Moffat	4,943	\$297,948	\$9,063	\$8,870	\$33,789	\$60,271	\$1,833	\$1,794	\$6,835
Montezuma	9,275	\$463,053	\$12,481	\$10,999	\$54,154	\$49,926	\$1,346	\$1,186	\$5,839
Montrose	15,269	\$750,375	\$19,583	\$18,916	\$79,454	\$49,145	\$1,283	\$1,239	\$5,204
Morgan	11,131	\$553,646	\$15,360	\$14,955	\$60,261	\$49,738	\$1,380	\$1,344	\$5,414
Otero	6,778	\$278,343	\$6,786	\$6,590	\$26,353	\$41,067	\$1,001	\$972	\$3,888
Ouray	1,612	\$99,816	\$3,042	\$2,742	\$13,451	\$61,925	\$1,887	\$1,701	\$8,345
Park	5,384	\$326,111	\$9,229	\$9,054	\$37,594	\$60,574	\$1,714	\$1,682	\$6,983
Phillips	1,819	\$124,029	\$3,962	\$3,436	\$19,805	\$68,196	\$2,179	\$1,889	\$10,889
Pitkin	6,233	\$521,613	\$19,368	\$17,375	\$91,128	\$83,692	\$3,108	\$2,788	\$14,621
Prowers	4,300	\$197,963	\$5,229	\$4,960	\$21,686	\$46,041	\$1,216	\$1,154	\$5,044
Pueblo	60,065	\$2,903,692	\$75,492	\$74,297	\$302,921	\$48,343	\$1,257	\$1,237	\$5,043
Rio Blanco	2,343	\$147,650	\$4,493	\$4,308	\$16,508	\$63,023	\$1,918	\$1,839	\$7,046
Rio Grande	4,376	\$203,024	\$5,367	\$5,015	\$22,164	\$46,396	\$1,227	\$1,146	\$5,065
Routt	9,696	\$750,134	\$25,880	\$24,534	\$118,839	\$77,369	\$2,669	\$2,530	\$12,257
Saguache	2,308	\$85,704	\$2,191	\$1,959	\$9,372	\$37,134	\$949	\$849	\$4,061
San Juan	260	\$11,124	\$292	\$251	\$1,333	\$42,863	\$1,124	\$967	\$5,136
San Miguel	2,955	\$179,882	\$5,920	\$5,491	\$26,551	\$60,866	\$2,003	\$1,858	\$8,984
Sedgwick	878	\$42,876	\$1,180	\$1,006	\$5,052	\$48,815	\$1,343	\$1,145	\$5,752
Summit	12,763	\$856,905	\$27,532	\$26,072	\$120,173	\$67,139	\$2,157	\$2,043	\$9,416
Teller	7,433	\$485,009	\$13,718	\$13,316	\$56,505	\$65,252	\$1,846	\$1,791	\$7,602
Washington	1,644	\$84,967	\$2,459	\$2,220	\$10,593	\$51,697	\$1,496	\$1,351	\$6,445
Weid	113,663	\$7,342,171	\$223,013	\$218,047	\$908,077	\$64,596	\$1,962	\$1,918	\$7,989
Yuma	3,760	\$220,201	\$6,666	\$5,832	\$30,699	\$58,569	\$1,773	\$1,551	\$8,165
Unknown	58,588	\$4,713,939	\$169,743	\$155,067	\$856,641	\$80,459	\$2,897	\$2,647	\$14,621
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>2,137,995</b>	<b>\$149,092,903</b>	<b>\$4,744,146</b>	<b>\$4,591,578</b>	<b>\$20,946,000</b>	<b>\$69,735</b>	<b>\$2,219</b>	<b>\$2,148</b>	<b>\$9,797</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

**Table 19. Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Denver					Jefferson				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	2,039	(\$109,255)	\$20	\$29	\$829	2,017	(\$133,804)	\$15	\$26	\$711
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	9,416	\$24,285	\$115	\$114	\$906	7,543	\$19,207	\$30	\$30	\$784
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	14,714	\$113,369	\$80	\$63	\$2,912	11,510	\$88,331	\$49	\$63	\$2,046
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	18,722	\$235,550	\$1,122	\$1,119	\$7,261	14,127	\$177,491	\$893	\$891	\$4,750
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	19,492	\$340,545	\$3,538	\$3,525	\$11,297	14,809	\$259,051	\$2,846	\$2,834	\$9,068
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	18,698	\$420,809	\$6,206	\$6,197	\$17,163	14,148	\$318,114	\$4,816	\$4,801	\$13,830
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	33,777	\$1,008,751	\$20,713	\$20,650	\$56,074	26,287	\$786,159	\$15,705	\$15,661	\$45,507
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	39,058	\$1,641,149	\$43,994	\$43,821	\$126,921	32,187	\$1,355,297	\$32,743	\$32,599	\$100,495
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	37,163	\$2,268,902	\$69,524	\$69,084	\$239,900	39,560	\$2,446,304	\$66,413	\$65,898	\$230,698
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	19,728	\$1,703,107	\$55,962	\$55,393	\$211,488	27,916	\$2,421,154	\$70,947	\$70,283	\$254,134
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	32,825	\$4,890,714	\$177,836	\$174,230	\$768,589	49,648	\$7,231,679	\$250,079	\$246,502	\$1,033,810
\$ 250,000 and over	8,654	\$4,843,572	\$205,162	\$191,409	\$1,296,411	8,367	\$4,249,065	\$179,077	\$166,018	\$1,091,605
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	254,286	\$17,381,500	\$584,271	\$565,635	\$2,739,750	248,119	\$19,218,048	\$623,613	\$605,607	\$2,787,437

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	5.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	7.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	7.7	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	6.0	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.3
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	7.4	2.4	1.1	1.1	0.6	5.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.5
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	13.4	5.8	3.5	3.7	2.0	10.7	4.1	2.5	2.6	1.6
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	15.5	9.4	7.5	7.7	4.6	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.4	3.6
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	14.7	13.0	11.9	12.2	8.8	16.1	12.6	10.6	10.9	8.3
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	7.8	9.7	9.6	9.8	7.7	11.3	12.5	11.4	11.6	9.1
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	13.0	28.0	30.4	30.8	28.1	20.2	37.4	40.1	40.7	37.1
\$ 250,000 and over	3.4	27.7	35.1	33.8	47.3	3.4	22.0	28.7	27.4	39.2
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$53,595)	\$10	\$14	\$407	(\$66,353)	\$8	\$13	\$353
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,579	\$12	\$12	\$96	\$2,546	\$4	\$4	\$104
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,705	\$5	\$4	\$198	\$7,675	\$4	\$5	\$178
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,582	\$60	\$60	\$388	\$12,564	\$63	\$63	\$336
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,471	\$181	\$181	\$580	\$17,492	\$192	\$191	\$612
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,506	\$332	\$331	\$918	\$22,485	\$340	\$339	\$978
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,865	\$613	\$611	\$1,660	\$29,907	\$597	\$596	\$1,731
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$42,018	\$1,126	\$1,122	\$3,250	\$42,107	\$1,017	\$1,013	\$3,122
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,052	\$1,871	\$1,859	\$6,455	\$61,838	\$1,679	\$1,666	\$5,832
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,328	\$2,837	\$2,808	\$10,720	\$86,730	\$2,541	\$2,518	\$9,104
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$148,995	\$5,418	\$5,308	\$23,415	\$145,658	\$5,037	\$4,965	\$20,823
\$ 250,000 and over	\$559,665	\$23,706	\$22,117	\$149,798	\$507,814	\$21,402	\$19,841	\$130,460
<b>Average</b>	\$68,354	\$2,298	\$2,224	\$10,774	\$77,455	\$2,513	\$2,441	\$11,234

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

(Table 19 continued on next page)

**Table 19 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Arapahoe					El Paso				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,676	(\$110,272)	\$3	\$4	\$728	1,873	(\$92,954)	\$6	\$15	\$651
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	8,045	\$21,149	\$70	\$66	\$798	8,399	\$21,938	\$103	\$100	\$769
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	12,675	\$97,786	\$44	\$44	\$2,373	12,962	\$99,353	\$34	\$35	\$1,901
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	16,319	\$205,094	\$901	\$898	\$5,694	16,236	\$203,665	\$966	\$963	\$4,938
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	17,030	\$297,650	\$2,885	\$2,861	\$9,442	16,531	\$289,177	\$3,024	\$3,012	\$8,944
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	16,524	\$371,403	\$5,091	\$5,075	\$14,293	15,479	\$347,438	\$4,926	\$4,909	\$13,634
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	29,862	\$892,030	\$16,648	\$16,600	\$44,590	26,990	\$804,356	\$14,827	\$14,764	\$41,509
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	34,309	\$1,440,525	\$34,762	\$34,632	\$96,240	29,541	\$1,239,367	\$27,686	\$27,512	\$81,971
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	36,875	\$2,267,600	\$62,037	\$61,697	\$203,067	33,656	\$2,077,848	\$52,490	\$52,050	\$176,273
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	23,133	\$2,003,143	\$59,898	\$59,413	\$205,863	23,386	\$2,026,199	\$57,985	\$57,394	\$197,663
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	38,213	\$5,541,588	\$191,959	\$189,319	\$783,785	37,058	\$5,301,491	\$179,014	\$176,143	\$732,203
\$ 250,000 and over	7,070	\$3,969,813	\$166,954	\$155,302	\$1,056,247	4,259	\$2,053,299	\$84,856	\$78,991	\$514,582
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	241,731	\$16,997,508	\$541,252	\$525,910	\$2,423,118	226,369	\$14,371,177	\$425,916	\$415,886	\$1,775,038

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	5.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	6.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	7.1	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	7.4	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.5
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	6.9	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	6.9	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.8
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	12.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	1.8	12.0	5.6	3.5	3.6	2.3
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	14.3	8.4	6.4	6.6	4.0	13.2	8.6	6.5	6.6	4.6
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	15.4	13.3	11.5	11.7	8.4	15.0	14.4	12.3	12.5	9.9
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	9.6	11.7	11.1	11.3	8.5	10.4	14.0	13.6	13.8	11.1
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	15.9	32.4	35.5	36.0	32.4	16.5	36.7	42.0	42.4	41.3
\$ 250,000 and over	2.9	23.2	30.8	29.5	43.6	1.9	14.2	19.9	19.0	29.0
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$65,786)	\$2	\$2	\$434	(\$49,638)	\$3	\$8	\$348
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,629	\$9	\$8	\$99	\$2,612	\$12	\$12	\$92
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,715	\$3	\$3	\$187	\$7,665	\$3	\$3	\$147
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,568	\$55	\$55	\$349	\$12,544	\$59	\$59	\$304
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,478	\$169	\$168	\$554	\$17,493	\$183	\$182	\$541
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,476	\$308	\$307	\$865	\$22,445	\$318	\$317	\$881
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,872	\$558	\$556	\$1,493	\$29,802	\$549	\$547	\$1,538
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$41,987	\$1,013	\$1,009	\$2,805	\$41,955	\$937	\$931	\$2,775
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,494	\$1,682	\$1,673	\$5,507	\$61,738	\$1,560	\$1,547	\$5,238
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,593	\$2,589	\$2,568	\$8,899	\$86,641	\$2,479	\$2,454	\$8,452
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$145,019	\$5,023	\$4,954	\$20,511	\$143,060	\$4,831	\$4,753	\$19,758
\$ 250,000 and over	\$561,471	\$23,613	\$21,965	\$149,390	\$482,090	\$19,923	\$18,546	\$120,818
<b>Average</b>	\$70,316	\$2,239	\$2,176	\$10,024	\$63,486	\$1,882	\$1,837	\$7,841

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

(Table 19 continued on next page)

**Table 19 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Boulder					Adams				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,535	(\$106,560)	\$13	\$21	\$758	977	(\$46,406)	\$3	\$13	\$366
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	4,223	\$10,478	\$21	\$21	\$520	6,345	\$16,861	\$43	\$43	\$698
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	5,739	\$43,872	\$21	\$21	\$1,149	10,935	\$84,293	\$27	\$28	\$1,925
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	6,635	\$83,060	\$538	\$539	\$2,544	14,171	\$178,411	\$772	\$771	\$4,835
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	6,849	\$119,862	\$1,465	\$1,456	\$4,535	14,754	\$258,116	\$2,326	\$2,322	\$7,847
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	6,769	\$152,119	\$2,524	\$2,506	\$7,328	14,542	\$327,055	\$4,331	\$4,325	\$12,055
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	11,807	\$352,340	\$7,315	\$7,270	\$21,629	27,560	\$823,700	\$15,092	\$15,068	\$38,840
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	13,253	\$557,010	\$13,777	\$13,678	\$42,814	31,535	\$1,323,586	\$31,256	\$31,171	\$83,362
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	15,526	\$959,838	\$26,491	\$26,243	\$94,144	32,547	\$1,999,088	\$54,801	\$54,547	\$166,491
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	11,362	\$987,823	\$29,655	\$29,332	\$107,956	19,267	\$1,666,417	\$50,738	\$50,449	\$162,624
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	25,980	\$3,931,174	\$137,962	\$135,524	\$573,451	24,042	\$3,309,565	\$115,363	\$114,135	\$450,007
\$ 250,000 and over	6,356	\$3,372,418	\$142,215	\$134,223	\$864,473	1,817	\$909,873	\$38,370	\$36,493	\$227,839
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	116,035	\$10,463,433	\$361,996	\$350,832	\$1,721,301	198,492	\$10,850,561	\$313,122	\$309,363	\$1,156,889

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	5.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	5.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	6.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	7.5	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.7
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	5.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	7.4	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.0
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	10.3	3.3	2.0	2.1	1.3	14.0	7.6	4.8	4.9	3.4
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	11.6	5.3	3.8	3.9	2.5	16.0	12.1	10.0	10.1	7.2
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	13.6	9.1	7.3	7.5	5.5	16.5	18.3	17.5	17.6	14.4
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	9.9	9.3	8.2	8.4	6.3	9.8	15.3	16.2	16.3	14.1
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	22.7	37.2	38.1	38.6	33.3	12.2	30.4	36.8	36.9	38.9
\$ 250,000 and over	5.6	31.9	39.3	38.3	50.2	0.9	8.3	12.3	11.8	19.7
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$69,436)	\$8	\$14	\$494	(\$47,480)	\$3	\$14	\$374
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,481	\$5	\$5	\$123	\$2,658	\$7	\$7	\$110
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,645	\$4	\$4	\$200	\$7,709	\$3	\$3	\$176
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,518	\$81	\$81	\$383	\$12,589	\$54	\$54	\$341
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,501	\$214	\$213	\$662	\$17,495	\$158	\$157	\$532
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,472	\$373	\$370	\$1,082	\$22,491	\$298	\$297	\$829
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,842	\$620	\$616	\$1,832	\$29,888	\$548	\$547	\$1,409
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$42,029	\$1,040	\$1,032	\$3,231	\$41,972	\$991	\$988	\$2,643
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,822	\$1,706	\$1,690	\$6,064	\$61,421	\$1,684	\$1,676	\$5,115
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,941	\$2,610	\$2,582	\$9,501	\$86,490	\$2,633	\$2,618	\$8,441
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$151,315	\$5,310	\$5,216	\$22,073	\$137,655	\$4,798	\$4,747	\$18,717
\$ 250,000 and over	\$530,561	\$22,374	\$21,116	\$136,002	\$500,797	\$21,119	\$20,086	\$125,403
<b>Average</b>	\$90,175	\$3,120	\$3,024	\$14,834	\$54,665	\$1,578	\$1,559	\$5,828

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

(Table 19 continued on next page)

**Table 19 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Larimer					Pueblo				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,364	(\$87,928)	\$1	\$4	\$450	450	(\$18,358)	\$2	\$2	\$75
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	4,779	\$12,459	\$25	\$23	\$450	2,711	\$7,509	\$9	\$8	\$127
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	7,214	\$55,376	\$20	\$20	\$968	4,500	\$34,403	\$10	\$10	\$480
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	8,441	\$105,835	\$592	\$590	\$2,485	5,472	\$68,398	\$261	\$260	\$1,304
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	8,874	\$155,023	\$1,845	\$1,838	\$5,076	5,349	\$93,504	\$792	\$789	\$2,338
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	8,260	\$185,413	\$2,977	\$2,959	\$8,066	4,738	\$106,512	\$1,249	\$1,246	\$3,492
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	14,020	\$419,252	\$8,379	\$8,341	\$24,273	8,067	\$240,834	\$3,867	\$3,858	\$10,894
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	15,801	\$663,323	\$15,515	\$15,395	\$46,724	8,283	\$346,925	\$7,239	\$7,217	\$21,880
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	18,883	\$1,167,290	\$30,478	\$30,095	\$102,057	9,211	\$567,433	\$13,803	\$13,704	\$47,103
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	13,576	\$1,175,690	\$33,834	\$33,360	\$115,508	5,406	\$467,191	\$12,994	\$12,877	\$45,505
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	21,310	\$3,057,179	\$104,802	\$102,626	\$426,235	5,376	\$726,185	\$24,102	\$23,632	\$99,286
\$ 250,000 and over	3,093	\$1,571,623	\$65,848	\$61,859	\$403,396	503	\$263,157	\$11,164	\$10,694	\$70,438
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	125,615	\$8,480,536	\$264,317	\$257,109	\$1,135,689	60,065	\$2,903,692	\$75,492	\$74,297	\$302,921

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	5.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	6.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	9.2	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	7.1	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	9.0	3.2	1.0	1.1	0.8
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	6.6	2.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	7.9	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.2
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	11.3	4.9	3.2	3.2	2.1	13.5	8.2	5.1	5.2	3.6
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	12.7	7.7	5.9	6.0	4.1	13.9	11.9	9.6	9.7	7.2
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	15.2	13.6	11.5	11.7	9.0	15.5	19.4	18.3	18.4	15.6
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	10.9	13.7	12.8	13.0	10.2	9.1	16.0	17.2	17.3	15.0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	17.2	35.7	39.7	39.9	37.5	9.0	24.9	31.9	31.8	32.8
\$ 250,000 and over	2.5	18.3	24.9	24.1	35.5	0.8	9.0	14.8	14.4	23.3
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$64,463)	\$1	\$3	\$330	(\$40,821)	\$5	\$5	\$168
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,607	\$5	\$5	\$94	\$2,770	\$3	\$3	\$47
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,676	\$3	\$3	\$134	\$7,646	\$2	\$2	\$107
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,538	\$70	\$70	\$294	\$12,500	\$48	\$48	\$238
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,469	\$208	\$207	\$572	\$17,482	\$148	\$147	\$437
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,448	\$360	\$358	\$977	\$22,478	\$263	\$263	\$737
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,904	\$598	\$595	\$1,731	\$29,856	\$479	\$478	\$1,351
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$41,980	\$982	\$974	\$2,957	\$41,883	\$874	\$871	\$2,642
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,817	\$1,614	\$1,594	\$5,405	\$61,604	\$1,498	\$1,488	\$5,114
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,600	\$2,492	\$2,457	\$8,508	\$86,427	\$2,404	\$2,382	\$8,418
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$143,465	\$4,918	\$4,816	\$20,002	\$135,068	\$4,483	\$4,395	\$18,467
\$ 250,000 and over	\$508,107	\$21,289	\$19,999	\$130,419	\$523,348	\$22,202	\$21,267	\$140,083
<b>Average</b>	\$67,512	\$2,104	\$2,047	\$9,041	\$48,343	\$1,257	\$1,237	\$5,043

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

(Table 19 continued on next page)

**Table 19 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Weld					Mesa				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,021	(\$80,964)	\$0	\$6	\$463	640	(\$33,601)	\$0	\$2	\$182
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	3,522	\$9,520	\$10	\$11	\$315	2,511	\$6,542	\$78	\$78	\$170
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	5,958	\$45,835	\$10	\$10	\$972	3,800	\$28,835	\$24	\$25	\$427
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	7,358	\$92,439	\$419	\$418	\$2,079	4,408	\$55,327	\$253	\$252	\$1,136
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	7,463	\$130,529	\$1,275	\$1,272	\$3,834	4,442	\$77,753	\$805	\$800	\$2,290
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	7,283	\$163,683	\$2,204	\$2,199	\$6,028	4,132	\$92,796	\$1,264	\$1,259	\$3,496
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	13,895	\$413,348	\$7,198	\$7,174	\$19,016	6,709	\$199,913	\$3,554	\$3,526	\$10,284
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	15,371	\$647,732	\$14,519	\$14,454	\$40,061	7,585	\$319,223	\$6,910	\$6,838	\$20,621
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	18,592	\$1,149,874	\$29,862	\$29,654	\$90,956	9,383	\$579,335	\$14,520	\$14,288	\$48,184
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	12,960	\$1,123,416	\$33,256	\$32,970	\$106,195	6,059	\$524,357	\$15,208	\$14,897	\$50,381
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	18,031	\$2,530,001	\$87,445	\$86,172	\$347,464	6,971	\$961,127	\$32,670	\$31,521	\$130,987
\$ 250,000 and over	2,209	\$1,116,757	\$46,816	\$43,708	\$290,695	901	\$473,310	\$20,097	\$18,462	\$127,399
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	113,663	\$7,342,171	\$223,013	\$218,047	\$908,077	57,541	\$3,284,918	\$95,384	\$91,947	\$395,557

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	5.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	6.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.7	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	6.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	7.8	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.6
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	6.5	2.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	7.3	2.8	1.3	1.4	0.9
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	12.3	5.6	3.2	3.3	2.1	11.8	6.0	3.7	3.8	2.6
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	13.6	8.7	6.5	6.6	4.4	13.3	9.6	7.2	7.4	5.2
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	16.5	15.5	13.4	13.6	10.0	16.5	17.5	15.2	15.5	12.2
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	11.5	15.1	14.9	15.1	11.7	10.6	15.8	15.9	16.2	12.7
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	16.0	34.1	39.2	39.5	38.3	12.3	29.0	34.3	34.3	33.1
\$ 250,000 and over	2.0	15.0	21.0	20.0	32.0	1.6	14.3	21.1	20.1	32.2
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$79,328)	\$0	\$6	\$453	(\$52,510)	\$0	\$3	\$284
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,703	\$3	\$3	\$90	\$2,605	\$31	\$31	\$68
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,693	\$2	\$2	\$163	\$7,589	\$6	\$6	\$112
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,562	\$57	\$57	\$283	\$12,551	\$58	\$57	\$258
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,489	\$171	\$170	\$514	\$17,503	\$181	\$180	\$516
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,473	\$303	\$302	\$828	\$22,459	\$306	\$305	\$846
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,749	\$518	\$516	\$1,369	\$29,799	\$530	\$526	\$1,533
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$42,139	\$945	\$940	\$2,606	\$42,088	\$911	\$902	\$2,719
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$61,849	\$1,606	\$1,595	\$4,892	\$61,743	\$1,547	\$1,523	\$5,135
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,685	\$2,566	\$2,544	\$8,194	\$86,542	\$2,510	\$2,459	\$8,315
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$140,313	\$4,850	\$4,779	\$19,270	\$137,870	\$4,686	\$4,522	\$18,790
\$ 250,000 and over	\$505,555	\$21,193	\$19,787	\$131,597	\$525,393	\$22,309	\$20,494	\$141,418
<b>Average</b>	\$64,596	\$1,962	\$1,918	\$7,989	\$57,088	\$1,658	\$1,598	\$6,874

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

(Table 19 continued on next page)

**Table 19 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Douglas					Remainder of State				
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	940	(\$72,546)	\$57	\$61	\$715	6,215	(\$585,872)	\$92	\$154	\$3,103
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	2,280	\$5,627	\$15	\$15	\$249	15,806	\$40,575	\$168	\$162	\$2,036
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	3,258	\$24,898	\$18	\$18	\$575	23,204	\$178,099	\$159	\$160	\$4,051
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	3,861	\$48,516	\$282	\$281	\$1,317	27,400	\$343,430	\$1,747	\$1,725	\$9,273
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	3,908	\$68,487	\$819	\$813	\$2,490	27,942	\$489,084	\$5,280	\$5,216	\$16,779
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	4,034	\$90,819	\$1,405	\$1,397	\$4,054	27,656	\$620,940	\$9,257	\$9,152	\$26,696
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	7,399	\$221,836	\$4,335	\$4,318	\$13,096	47,221	\$1,407,415	\$26,506	\$26,188	\$77,377
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	10,133	\$428,934	\$10,145	\$10,090	\$30,839	51,723	\$2,171,373	\$49,938	\$49,113	\$148,999
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	15,974	\$998,515	\$26,686	\$26,485	\$86,840	56,946	\$3,508,000	\$90,651	\$88,570	\$303,980
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	15,143	\$1,321,379	\$38,724	\$38,391	\$127,880	36,652	\$3,170,890	\$92,481	\$89,895	\$318,301
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	40,433	\$6,102,244	\$213,453	\$210,838	\$857,898	50,863	\$7,232,435	\$245,959	\$236,644	\$1,015,604
\$ 250,000 and over	8,551	\$4,191,350	\$176,134	\$167,162	\$1,079,210	8,540	\$5,792,932	\$241,460	\$210,097	\$1,468,861
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	115,913	\$13,430,059	\$472,072	\$459,868	\$2,205,162	380,166	\$24,369,301	\$763,698	\$717,075	\$3,395,059

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	3.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.3	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	3.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.5
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	3.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	7.4	2.5	1.2	1.3	0.8
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	6.4	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	12.6	5.6	3.5	3.7	2.3
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	8.8	3.2	2.1	2.2	1.4	13.8	8.7	6.5	6.9	4.4
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	13.9	7.4	5.7	5.8	3.9	15.2	14.1	11.9	12.4	9.0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	13.2	9.8	8.2	8.3	5.8	9.8	12.7	12.1	12.5	9.4
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	35.2	45.2	45.2	45.9	38.9	13.6	29.0	32.2	33.0	29.9
\$ 250,000 and over	7.4	31.0	37.3	36.4	49.0	2.3	23.2	31.6	29.3	43.3
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$77,146)	\$61	\$65	\$761	(\$94,270)	\$15	\$25	\$499
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,468	\$7	\$7	\$109	\$2,567	\$11	\$10	\$129
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,641	\$5	\$5	\$176	\$7,675	\$7	\$7	\$175
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,565	\$73	\$73	\$341	\$12,534	\$64	\$63	\$338
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,525	\$209	\$208	\$637	\$17,504	\$189	\$187	\$600
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,512	\$348	\$346	\$1,005	\$22,452	\$335	\$331	\$965
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$29,983	\$586	\$584	\$1,770	\$29,805	\$561	\$555	\$1,639
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$42,332	\$1,001	\$996	\$3,044	\$41,981	\$966	\$950	\$2,881
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$62,507	\$1,671	\$1,658	\$5,436	\$61,602	\$1,592	\$1,555	\$5,338
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$87,262	\$2,557	\$2,535	\$8,445	\$86,513	\$2,523	\$2,453	\$8,684
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$150,924	\$5,279	\$5,215	\$21,218	\$142,194	\$4,836	\$4,653	\$19,967
\$ 250,000 and over	\$490,172	\$20,599	\$19,549	\$126,212	\$678,368	\$28,276	\$24,603	\$172,008
<b>Average</b>	\$115,863	\$4,073	\$3,967	\$19,024	\$64,102	\$2,009	\$1,886	\$8,930

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

**Table 20. Number of Returns Claiming Colorado Modifications  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Number of Returns**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Type of Colorado Modification									Total <sup>1</sup>
	Additions		Subtractions							
	State Addback	Other Additions	State Refund	U.S. Govt Interest	Pension Exclusion	Colorado Capital Gains	Tuition Investment	Qualified Contributions	Other Subtractions	
Negative Income	2,646	1,205	1,099	587	3,803	13	113	593	67	7,529
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	1,537	931	1,250	725	7,840	7	79	2,561	72	12,674
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	2,332	1,239	1,918	1,110	13,078	9	133	4,513	98	20,210
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	4,244	1,535	3,014	1,448	19,887	17	163	6,375	138	29,858
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	6,139	1,592	4,269	1,502	20,016	15	193	7,373	154	32,466
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	8,234	1,550	5,674	1,430	19,974	28	208	7,931	154	34,553
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	26,707	3,145	18,306	2,907	38,001	61	532	17,452	375	78,152
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	63,945	5,384	44,782	4,347	50,717	134	1,191	25,770	593	130,703
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	126,632	10,041	89,749	7,755	77,685	258	3,396	35,857	880	212,074
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	120,109	9,721	81,684	6,650	58,139	327	5,105	24,263	811	172,212
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	278,335	28,315	178,339	15,940	92,874	1,074	23,475	23,766	1,906	325,899
\$ 250,000 and over	57,532	14,824	25,314	5,739	14,852	692	8,577	859	845	59,737
<b>Total</b> <sup>2</sup>	698,393	79,482	455,399	50,141	416,867	2,636	43,163	157,313	6,093	1,116,067

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Type of Colorado Modification									Total
	Additions		Subtractions							
	State Addback	Other Additions	State Refund	U.S. Govt Interest	Pension Exclusion	Colorado Capital Gains	Tuition Investment	Qualified Contributions	Other Subtractions	
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.9	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.2	1.2
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	0.3	1.6	0.4	2.2	3.2	0.3	0.3	2.9	1.6	1.6
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	0.6	2.0	0.7	2.9	4.8	0.7	0.4	4.1	2.3	2.3
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	0.9	2.0	0.9	3.0	4.8	0.6	0.4	4.7	2.6	2.6
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.9	4.8	1.1	0.5	5.1	2.6	2.6
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	3.8	4.0	4.0	5.9	9.2	2.3	1.2	11.1	6.2	6.2
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	9.2	6.9	9.9	8.8	12.3	5.1	2.8	16.4	9.8	9.8
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	18.2	12.8	19.8	15.6	18.8	9.8	7.9	22.9	14.6	14.6
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	17.3	12.4	18.0	13.4	14.1	12.5	11.9	15.5	13.5	13.5
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	40.0	36.2	39.3	32.2	22.5	41.0	54.5	15.2	31.6	31.6
\$ 250,000 and over	8.3	18.9	5.6	11.6	3.6	26.4	19.9	0.5	14.0	14.0
<b>Total</b> <sup>2</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**C. Percentage Distribution of Returns Within Income Classes <sup>3</sup>**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Type of Colorado Modification									Total
	Additions		Subtractions							
	State Addback	Other Additions	State Refund	U.S. Govt Interest	Pension Exclusion	Colorado Capital Gains	Tuition Investment	Qualified Contributions	Other Subtractions	
Negative Income	12.8	5.8	5.3	2.8	18.3	0.1	0.5	2.9	0.3	36.3
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.0	10.4	0.0	0.1	3.4	0.1	16.8
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.0	11.2	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.1	17.4
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.0	13.9	0.0	0.1	4.5	0.1	20.9
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	4.2	1.1	2.9	1.0	13.6	0.0	0.1	5.0	0.1	22.0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	5.8	1.1	4.0	1.0	14.0	0.0	0.1	5.6	0.1	24.3
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	10.5	1.2	7.2	1.1	15.0	0.0	0.2	6.9	0.1	30.8
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	22.1	1.9	15.5	1.5	17.6	0.0	0.4	8.9	0.2	45.3
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	39.0	3.1	27.7	2.4	24.0	0.1	1.0	11.1	0.3	65.4
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	56.0	4.5	38.1	3.1	27.1	0.2	2.4	11.3	0.4	80.3
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	79.4	8.1	50.8	4.5	26.5	0.3	6.7	6.8	0.5	92.9
\$ 250,000 and over	95.4	24.6	42.0	9.5	24.6	1.1	14.2	1.4	1.4	99.0
<b>Total</b>	32.7	3.7	21.3	2.3	19.5	0.1	2.0	7.4	0.3	52.2

<sup>1</sup> The total is not a sum of the modifications presented. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of modifications. Multiple modifications can be claimed on a single return.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> For each income class, the percentages represent the number of returns claiming each modification out of the total number of returns per income class. Total number of returns per income class is shown in Table 1A.

NA = Not Applicable



**Table 21. Amount of Colorado Modifications  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Type of Colorado Modification									Total <sup>1</sup>
	Additions		Subtractions							
	State Addback	Other Additions	State Refund	U.S. Govt Interest	Pension Exclusion	Colorado Capital Gains	Tuition Investment	Qualified Contributions	Other Subtractions	
Negative Income	\$11,610	\$15,154	(\$2,337)	(\$1,082)	(\$36,232)	(\$131)	(\$1,133)	(\$1,555)	(\$332)	(\$16,039)
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$3,181	\$2,971	(\$784)	(\$370)	(\$28,326)	(\$9)	(\$566)	(\$2,677)	(\$888)	(\$27,470)
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$3,381	\$2,902	(\$968)	(\$907)	(\$84,340)	(\$46)	(\$631)	(\$5,267)	(\$251)	(\$86,127)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$4,154	\$4,155	(\$1,461)	(\$1,473)	(\$195,740)	(\$122)	(\$713)	(\$7,794)	(\$323)	(\$199,317)
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$6,533	\$4,841	(\$2,087)	(\$1,396)	(\$250,127)	(\$105)	(\$653)	(\$8,920)	(\$364)	(\$252,278)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$8,372	\$4,334	(\$2,717)	(\$1,685)	(\$298,895)	(\$283)	(\$782)	(\$10,446)	(\$509)	(\$302,611)
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$30,804	\$9,458	(\$8,466)	(\$3,571)	(\$648,484)	(\$836)	(\$2,209)	(\$23,885)	(\$941)	(\$648,131)
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$173,779	\$17,388	(\$21,278)	(\$5,640)	(\$991,858)	(\$1,817)	(\$3,412)	(\$37,340)	(\$1,376)	(\$871,553)
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$260,206	\$35,965	(\$47,990)	(\$11,839)	(\$1,766,660)	(\$4,863)	(\$11,170)	(\$56,739)	(\$2,618)	(\$1,605,708)
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$336,958	\$36,193	(\$48,726)	(\$10,210)	(\$1,484,714)	(\$9,585)	(\$18,570)	(\$40,064)	(\$2,005)	(\$1,240,722)
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$1,466,022	\$127,865	(\$139,285)	(\$28,722)	(\$2,432,862)	(\$47,967)	(\$150,048)	(\$37,545)	(\$6,557)	(\$1,249,099)
\$ 250,000 and over	\$1,210,605	\$209,365	(\$71,056)	(\$21,548)	(\$353,856)	(\$42,868)	(\$153,060)	(\$2,134)	(\$8,104)	\$767,345
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$3,515,607</b>	<b>\$470,591</b>	<b>(\$347,155)</b>	<b>(\$88,445)</b>	<b>(\$8,572,093)</b>	<b>(\$108,632)</b>	<b>(\$342,947)</b>	<b>(\$234,366)</b>	<b>(\$24,268)</b>	<b>(\$5,731,709)</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Type of Colorado Modification									Total <sup>1</sup>
	Additions		Subtractions							
	State Addback	Other Additions	State Refund	U.S. Govt Interest	Pension Exclusion	Colorado Capital Gains	Tuition Investment	Qualified Contributions	Other Subtractions	
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	3.7	
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	2.3	1.0	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.7	2.3	0.1	0.2	3.3	1.3	
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	0.2	1.1	0.6	1.6	2.9	0.1	0.2	3.8	1.5	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	0.2	1.0	0.8	1.9	3.5	0.3	0.2	4.5	2.1	
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	0.9	2.1	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.8	0.6	10.3	3.9	
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	5.0	3.8	6.2	6.5	11.6	1.7	1.0	16.0	5.7	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	7.4	7.9	13.9	13.6	20.7	4.5	3.3	24.4	10.9	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	9.6	7.9	14.1	11.7	17.4	8.8	5.4	17.2	8.4	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	41.8	28.1	40.4	32.9	28.5	44.2	43.9	16.1	27.4	
\$ 250,000 and over	34.5	46.0	20.6	24.7	4.1	39.5	44.8	0.9	33.9	
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Type of Colorado Modification									Total
	Additions		Subtractions							
	State Addback	Other Additions	State Refund	U.S. Govt Interest	Pension Exclusion	Colorado Capital Gains	Tuition Investment	Qualified Contributions	Other Subtractions	
Negative Income	\$4,389	\$12,581	(\$2,126)	(\$1,844)	(\$9,527)	(\$9,889)	(\$10,058)	(\$2,623)	(\$4,928)	(\$2,130)
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,069	\$3,189	(\$627)	(\$511)	(\$3,613)	(\$1,409)	(\$7,193)	(\$1,045)	(\$12,371)	(\$2,167)
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$1,450	\$2,343	(\$505)	(\$817)	(\$6,449)	(\$5,227)	(\$4,761)	(\$1,167)	(\$2,558)	(\$4,262)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$979	\$2,707	(\$485)	(\$1,017)	(\$9,843)	(\$6,963)	(\$4,363)	(\$1,223)	(\$2,345)	(\$6,676)
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$1,064	\$3,040	(\$489)	(\$929)	(\$12,496)	(\$6,880)	(\$3,391)	(\$1,210)	(\$2,359)	(\$7,771)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$1,017	\$2,796	(\$479)	(\$1,179)	(\$14,964)	(\$9,976)	(\$3,762)	(\$1,317)	(\$3,305)	(\$8,758)
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$1,153	\$3,007	(\$462)	(\$1,228)	(\$17,065)	(\$13,731)	(\$4,149)	(\$1,369)	(\$2,509)	(\$8,293)
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$2,718	\$3,230	(\$475)	(\$1,297)	(\$19,557)	(\$13,556)	(\$2,866)	(\$1,449)	(\$2,320)	(\$6,668)
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$2,055	\$3,582	(\$535)	(\$1,527)	(\$22,741)	(\$18,829)	(\$3,290)	(\$1,582)	(\$2,975)	(\$7,571)
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$2,805	\$3,723	(\$597)	(\$1,535)	(\$25,537)	(\$29,340)	(\$3,637)	(\$1,651)	(\$2,474)	(\$7,205)
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$5,267	\$4,516	(\$781)	(\$1,802)	(\$26,195)	(\$44,644)	(\$6,392)	(\$1,580)	(\$3,441)	(\$3,833)
\$ 250,000 and over	\$21,042	\$14,124	(\$2,807)	(\$3,755)	(\$23,825)	(\$61,981)	(\$17,846)	(\$2,484)	(\$9,591)	\$12,845
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$5,034</b>	<b>\$5,921</b>	<b>(\$762)</b>	<b>(\$1,764)</b>	<b>(\$20,563)</b>	<b>(\$41,214)</b>	<b>(\$7,945)</b>	<b>(\$1,490)</b>	<b>(\$3,983)</b>	<b>(\$5,136)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
NA = Not Applicable

**Table 22. Colorado Returns by Liability Status  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Positive Tax Liability				Zero or Negative Tax Liability <sup>2</sup>			
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax	Amount Owed	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax	Amount Refunded
Negative Income	121	(\$15,746)	\$200	\$116	20,625	(\$1,462,772)	\$137	\$6,432
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	751	\$1,577	\$272	\$153	74,828	\$194,574	\$398	\$4,244
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	798	\$6,072	\$275	\$184	115,670	\$888,379	\$219	\$16,273
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	11,062	\$140,217	\$1,589	\$1,106	132,090	\$1,656,999	\$7,117	\$26,529
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	15,127	\$266,578	\$4,675	\$2,791	132,316	\$2,312,202	\$22,063	\$32,089
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	18,960	\$427,876	\$8,465	\$4,219	123,304	\$2,769,224	\$37,559	\$34,798
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	44,065	\$1,325,301	\$29,724	\$12,137	209,527	\$6,244,634	\$113,691	\$67,066
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	68,465	\$2,900,200	\$70,066	\$24,311	220,313	\$9,234,242	\$216,455	\$81,760
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	98,423	\$6,113,313	\$161,902	\$48,326	225,894	\$13,876,715	\$370,413	\$101,109
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	79,040	\$6,865,895	\$199,980	\$50,056	135,548	\$11,724,872	\$344,674	\$71,307
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	143,352	\$20,913,168	\$715,259	\$159,007	207,399	\$29,902,214	\$1,012,026	\$143,845
\$ 250,000 and over	29,007	\$15,610,533	\$623,688	\$166,731	31,314	\$17,196,636	\$650,731	\$62,040
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>509,169</b>	<b>\$54,554,984</b>	<b>\$1,816,095</b>	<b>\$469,139</b>	<b>1,628,826</b>	<b>\$94,537,918</b>	<b>\$2,775,483</b>	<b>\$647,492</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Positive Tax Liability				Zero or Negative Tax Liability			
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax	Amount Owed	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax	Amount Refunded
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.7
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.9	0.0	2.5
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	8.2	1.7	0.3	4.1
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	8.2	2.4	0.8	5.0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	3.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	7.7	2.9	1.4	5.4
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	8.7	2.4	1.6	2.6	13.0	6.5	4.1	10.5
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	13.4	5.3	3.9	5.2	13.7	9.6	7.8	12.8
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	19.3	11.2	8.9	10.3	14.0	14.5	13.3	15.8
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	15.5	12.6	11.0	10.7	8.4	12.2	12.4	11.1
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	28.2	38.3	39.4	33.9	12.9	31.1	36.5	22.4
\$ 250,000 and over	5.7	28.6	34.3	35.5	1.9	17.9	23.4	9.7
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average per Return**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Positive Tax Liability			Zero or Negative Tax Liability		
	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax	Amount Owed	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax	Amount Refunded
Negative Income	(\$130,622)	\$1,660	\$966	(\$70,923)	\$7	\$312
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$2,100	\$362	\$204	\$2,600	\$5	\$57
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$7,608	\$345	\$230	\$7,680	\$2	\$141
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$12,676	\$144	\$100	\$12,544	\$54	\$201
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$17,622	\$309	\$185	\$17,475	\$167	\$243
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$22,568	\$446	\$223	\$22,458	\$305	\$282
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$30,076	\$675	\$275	\$29,803	\$543	\$320
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$42,360	\$1,023	\$355	\$41,914	\$982	\$371
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$62,113	\$1,645	\$491	\$61,430	\$1,640	\$448
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$86,866	\$2,530	\$633	\$86,500	\$2,543	\$526
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$145,887	\$4,990	\$1,109	\$144,178	\$4,880	\$694
\$ 250,000 and over	\$538,164	\$21,501	\$5,748	\$549,176	\$20,781	\$1,981
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$107,145</b>	<b>\$3,567</b>	<b>\$921</b>	<b>\$58,041</b>	<b>\$1,704</b>	<b>\$398</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Includes zero tax liability returns where no cash was owed and negative tax liability returns resulting in refunds distributed.

NA = Not Applicable

**Table 23. Amount and Number of Colorado Tax Checkoff Donations  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Non-game Wildlife			Domestic Abuse			Homeless Prevention			Multiple Sclerosis		
	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation
Negative Income	\$144	19	\$8	\$236	20	\$12	\$187	20	\$9	\$20	8	\$3
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$819	138	\$6	\$1,015	119	\$9	\$697	124	\$6	\$251	52	\$5
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$2,396	289	\$8	\$2,646	245	\$11	\$2,466	244	\$10	\$584	115	\$5
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$3,967	421	\$9	\$3,668	356	\$10	\$3,736	344	\$11	\$885	172	\$5
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$3,408	368	\$9	\$2,955	353	\$8	\$2,529	312	\$8	\$1,274	166	\$8
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$34,410	413	\$83	\$3,784	375	\$10	\$2,957	316	\$9	\$1,284	183	\$7
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$8,099	919	\$9	\$7,210	817	\$9	\$6,507	725	\$9	\$2,549	387	\$7
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$14,618	1,467	\$10	\$10,707	1,216	\$9	\$9,300	1,117	\$8	\$4,662	612	\$8
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$23,662	2,139	\$11	\$21,202	1,845	\$11	\$17,738	1,625	\$11	\$11,018	917	\$12
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$21,057	1,603	\$13	\$18,171	1,390	\$13	\$13,992	1,164	\$12	\$7,361	707	\$10
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$51,291	3,087	\$17	\$48,363	2,646	\$18	\$38,387	2,250	\$17	\$16,967	1,285	\$13
\$ 250,000 and over	\$10,554	339	\$31	\$8,766	288	\$30	\$8,211	269	\$31	\$3,658	149	\$25
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$174,425</b>	<b>11,201</b>	<b>\$16</b>	<b>\$128,724</b>	<b>9,671</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$106,708</b>	<b>8,509</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$50,513</b>	<b>4,754</b>	<b>\$11</b>

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Veterans Cemetery			Pet Overpopulation Fund			CO Healthy Rivers Fund			Alzheimer's Association		
	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation
Negative Income	\$89	11	\$8	\$126	21	\$6	\$109	20	\$6	\$296	14	\$21
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$711	54	\$13	\$1,604	139	\$12	\$674	109	\$6	\$1,209	77	\$16
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$678	112	\$6	\$2,777	302	\$9	\$2,012	231	\$9	\$1,099	163	\$7
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$829	153	\$5	\$4,020	404	\$10	\$2,317	310	\$7	\$1,847	234	\$8
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$1,027	158	\$7	\$3,854	419	\$9	\$1,959	272	\$7	\$3,431	276	\$12
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$944	167	\$6	\$4,381	445	\$10	\$2,953	330	\$9	\$1,898	259	\$7
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$1,963	356	\$6	\$9,594	1,004	\$10	\$5,091	699	\$7	\$5,077	591	\$9
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$3,214	534	\$6	\$16,888	1,563	\$11	\$7,907	1,039	\$8	\$9,212	942	\$10
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$5,939	812	\$7	\$28,064	2,240	\$13	\$15,398	1,583	\$10	\$18,942	1,487	\$13
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$5,343	589	\$9	\$21,587	1,499	\$14	\$13,728	1,188	\$12	\$14,607	1,127	\$13
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$10,384	998	\$10	\$41,621	2,581	\$16	\$32,763	2,287	\$14	\$39,731	2,057	\$19
\$ 250,000 and over	\$2,647	114	\$23	\$7,713	273	\$28	\$7,749	271	\$29	\$9,028	218	\$41
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$33,768</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>\$8</b>	<b>\$142,228</b>	<b>10,890</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$92,660</b>	<b>8,340</b>	<b>\$11</b>	<b>\$106,378</b>	<b>7,445</b>	<b>\$14</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

(Table 23 continued on next page)

**Table 23. (cont'd) Amount and Number of Colorado Tax Checkoff Donations  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Military Family Relief			Women's Cancers Fund			Make-A-Wish Fund			Public Education Fund		
	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation
Negative Income	\$290	24	\$12	\$65	12	\$5	\$180	15	\$12	\$326	18	\$18
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$734	89	\$8	\$568	95	\$6	\$957	114	\$8	\$980	116	\$8
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$2,448	198	\$12	\$1,637	200	\$8	\$3,923	292	\$13	\$1,616	206	\$8
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$4,240	309	\$14	\$3,091	292	\$11	\$3,903	342	\$11	\$2,842	276	\$10
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$4,366	345	\$13	\$2,607	272	\$10	\$5,417	358	\$15	\$2,991	268	\$11
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$4,867	349	\$14	\$2,530	289	\$9	\$4,980	400	\$12	\$3,126	273	\$11
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$7,856	717	\$11	\$6,659	644	\$10	\$8,331	803	\$10	\$4,923	573	\$9
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$13,116	1,090	\$12	\$7,717	923	\$8	\$11,708	1,090	\$11	\$7,625	858	\$9
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$28,129	1,739	\$16	\$14,063	1,299	\$11	\$18,689	1,588	\$12	\$11,026	1,155	\$10
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$20,521	1,343	\$15	\$12,233	1,007	\$12	\$15,636	1,257	\$12	\$9,827	879	\$11
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$59,132	2,609	\$23	\$22,893	1,770	\$13	\$38,877	2,333	\$17	\$23,373	1,634	\$14
\$ 250,000 and over	\$20,029	300	\$67	\$5,627	187	\$30	\$9,034	263	\$34	\$6,062	188	\$32
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	\$165,729	9,113	\$18	\$79,691	6,991	\$11	\$121,636	8,855	\$14	\$74,717	6,443	\$12

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Unwanted Horse Fund			Goodwill Industries Fund			Mental Health Fund			Total Donations		
	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation	Amount of Donation	Number of Returns	Average Donation <sup>2</sup>
Negative Income	\$146	16	\$9	\$332	7	\$50	\$201	14	\$14	\$2,747	80	\$34
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$830	94	\$9	\$606	39	\$15	\$369	74	\$5	\$12,024	479	\$25
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$1,500	206	\$7	\$691	82	\$8	\$1,025	155	\$7	\$27,499	1,018	\$27
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$2,354	310	\$8	\$3,172	137	\$23	\$1,436	214	\$7	\$42,309	1,301	\$33
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$2,116	284	\$7	\$2,493	126	\$20	\$2,024	222	\$9	\$42,452	1,339	\$32
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$2,775	322	\$9	\$2,439	123	\$20	\$1,898	209	\$9	\$75,227	1,431	\$53
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$5,528	669	\$8	\$6,003	268	\$22	\$3,262	475	\$7	\$88,653	2,905	\$31
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$9,793	1,080	\$9	\$7,022	402	\$17	\$5,432	724	\$8	\$138,922	4,245	\$33
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$16,703	1,490	\$11	\$10,750	636	\$17	\$9,833	1,067	\$9	\$251,158	6,026	\$42
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$13,751	1,013	\$14	\$8,934	439	\$20	\$8,215	781	\$11	\$204,963	4,457	\$46
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$27,026	1,694	\$16	\$15,556	815	\$19	\$21,606	1,443	\$15	\$487,971	7,847	\$62
\$ 250,000 and over	\$5,159	194	\$27	\$1,536	92	\$17	\$6,468	189	\$34	\$112,240	858	\$131
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	\$87,682	7,372	\$12	\$59,535	3,166	\$19	\$61,768	5,568	\$11	\$1,486,163	31,986	\$46

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Average Donation in Total Donations is the average amount donated per return in total.

**Table 24. Amount and Number of Colorado Income Tax Credits Claimed  
2013 Individual Income Tax Returns**

**A. Refundable Credits**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Refundable Credits								
	Child Care Credit			Alternative Fuel Vehicle Credit			Authorized Instream Flow Credit		
	Amount	Number of Returns	Average Credit	Amount	Number of Returns	Average Credit	Amount	Number of Returns	Average Credit
Negative Income	\$0	0	\$0	\$23,652	11	\$2,141	\$0	0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$751	4	\$176	\$1,086	3	\$328	\$0	0	\$0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	NR	NR	NR	\$32,270	15	\$2,092	\$0	0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$6,126	94	\$65	\$6,327	15	\$417	\$0	0	\$0
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$130,833	1,241	\$105	\$34,455	22	\$1,598	\$0	0	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$598,225	2,923	\$205	\$27,570	29	\$947	\$0	0	\$0
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$1,314,356	7,788	\$169	\$57,081	57	\$1,005	\$0	0	\$0
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$480,074	9,190	\$52	\$186,618	119	\$1,565	\$0	0	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$274,588	5,532	\$50	\$379,491	259	\$1,465	NR	NR	NR
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	NR	NR	NR	\$565,013	293	\$1,926	NR	NR	NR
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$0	0	\$0	\$2,052,992	897	\$2,290	NR	NR	NR
\$ 250,000 and over	\$0	0	\$0	\$1,107,978	284	\$3,895	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>\$2,805,689</b>	<b>26,778</b>	<b>\$105</b>	<b>\$4,474,532</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>\$2,232</b>	<b>\$2,728</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>\$233</b>

**B. Non-Refundable Credits**

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Non-Refundable Credits								
	Enterprise Zone Credits			Colorado Minimum Tax Credit			Child Care Center Credit		
	Amount	Number of Returns	Average Credit	Amount	Number of Returns	Average Credit	Amount	Number of Returns	Average Credit
Negative Income	\$8,861	6	\$1,475	NR	NR	NR	\$0	0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	\$0	0	\$0
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$3,259	36	\$90	\$141	4	\$33	NR	NR	NR
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$14,339	69	\$207	\$483	11	\$45	\$1,107	5	\$208
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$23,112	101	\$228	\$1,916	19	\$99	\$2,656	17	\$156
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$64,447	282	\$228	\$5,236	50	\$104	\$8,134	35	\$231
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$234,009	620	\$377	\$12,782	77	\$166	\$25,982	54	\$478
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$658,745	1,325	\$497	\$29,680	163	\$182	\$54,548	112	\$487
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$803,067	1,484	\$541	\$51,887	234	\$221	\$52,146	103	\$508
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$3,583,253	5,140	\$697	\$307,805	1,881	\$164	\$79,490	146	\$546
\$ 250,000 and over	\$5,680,850	3,070	\$1,850	\$819,372	1,819	\$450	\$49,757	51	\$976
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>\$11,074,983</b>	<b>12,139</b>	<b>\$912</b>	<b>\$1,229,713</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>\$288</b>	<b>\$274,076</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>\$522</b>

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Non-Refundable Credits								
	Child Care Contribution Credit			Long-Term Care Insurance			Gross Conservation Easement		
	Amount	Number of Returns	Average Credit	Amount	Number of Returns	Average Credit	Amount	Number of Returns	Average Credit
Negative Income	\$12,573	4	\$2,867	\$6,050	39	\$156	\$0	0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	NR	NR	NR	\$6,549	42	\$156	NR	NR	NR
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	NR	NR	NR	\$8,088	56	\$144	\$0	0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$1,681	11	\$157	\$18,992	150	\$126	NR	NR	NR
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$2,074	25	\$84	\$28,900	211	\$137	NR	NR	NR
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$3,519	34	\$103	\$38,658	309	\$125	\$554	3	\$173
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$16,506	129	\$128	\$98,515	724	\$136	\$7,528	12	\$641
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$62,987	343	\$184	\$330,752	2,356	\$140	\$13,893	18	\$761
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$322,106	1,149	\$280	\$854,591	5,023	\$170	\$48,665	30	\$1,606
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$439,791	1,427	\$308	\$1,008,817	4,103	\$246	\$65,669	28	\$2,311
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$3,338,465	6,733	\$496	\$1,011,617	3,928	\$258	\$413,203	88	\$4,699
\$ 250,000 and over	\$7,994,919	4,858	\$1,646	\$1,143	4	\$263	\$4,187,305	161	\$26,063
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>\$12,194,951</b>	<b>14,717</b>	<b>\$829</b>	<b>\$3,412,671</b>	<b>16,945</b>	<b>\$201</b>	<b>\$4,745,963</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>\$13,760</b>

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Non-Refundable Credits		
	Other Non-Refundable Credits <sup>2</sup>		
	Amount	Number of Returns	Average Credit
Negative Income	\$6,263	9	\$679
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	\$11,657	10	\$1,167
\$ 5,000 to \$ 10,000	\$24,610	14	\$1,748
\$ 10,000 to \$ 15,000	\$39,493	716	\$55
\$ 15,000 to \$ 20,000	\$133,779	1,070	\$125
\$ 20,000 to \$ 25,000	\$186,708	1,145	\$163
\$ 25,000 to \$ 35,000	\$571,022	2,343	\$244
\$ 35,000 to \$ 50,000	\$1,360,709	3,924	\$347
\$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$3,542,045	6,985	\$507
\$ 75,000 to \$ 100,000	\$4,673,912	6,692	\$698
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	\$24,857,428	17,957	\$1,384
\$ 250,000 and over	\$85,343,067	9,487	\$8,995
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>\$120,750,693</b>	<b>50,352</b>	<b>\$2,398</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Other non-refundable credits include: plastic recycling investment credit, historic property preservation credit, employer child care facility investment credit, school-to-career investment credit, Colorado works program credit, contaminated land redevelopment credit, aircraft manufacturer new employee credit, job growth incentive tax credit, certified auction group license fee credit, CO Innovation tax credit, and other carry forward credits from prior periods.  
NR = Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

## Statistics of Income Corporate Income Tax, Income Tax Year 2013

<b>Table</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
1	Distribution of All Returns by Taxable Income Classes .....	<a href="#"><u>119</u></a>
2	Distribution of Intrastate Returns by Taxable Income Classes .....	<a href="#"><u>120</u></a>
3	Distribution of Interstate Returns by Taxable Income Classes .....	<a href="#"><u>121</u></a>
4	Number of Returns by Type of Credit.....	<a href="#"><u>122</u></a>
5	Type and Amount of Income Tax Credits Claimed.....	<a href="#"><u>123</u></a>
6	Number of Returns by Type of Deductions.....	<a href="#"><u>124</u></a>
7	Deductions by Taxable Income Classes .....	<a href="#"><u>125</u></a>

**Table 1. Distribution of All Returns by Taxable Income Classes  
2013 Corporate Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

<b>Colorado Taxable Income classes</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax Liability</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax Liability</b>
Non Taxable Returns	33,959	(\$111,808,584)	(\$7,411,512)	\$0	\$0
Under \$10,000	5,861	\$5,714,760	\$16,803	\$774	\$762
\$10,000 to \$25,000	2,012	\$3,805,684	\$33,617	\$1,553	\$1,518
\$25,000 to \$50,000	1,713	\$5,087,047	\$63,172	\$2,910	\$2,796
\$50,000 to \$100,000	1,493	\$8,757,531	\$105,175	\$4,842	\$4,653
\$100,000 to \$200,000	1,058	\$11,325,176	\$151,224	\$7,002	\$6,859
\$200,000 to \$500,000	1,132	\$23,846,208	\$363,304	\$16,821	\$16,478
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	577	\$40,160,218	\$414,013	\$19,169	\$18,632
\$1,000,000 and over	1,222	\$694,502,803	\$12,262,996	\$567,777	\$547,727
<b>Subtotal</b>	15,068	\$793,199,427	\$13,410,304	\$620,848	\$599,425
<b>Total</b>	49,027	\$681,390,843	\$5,998,792	\$620,848	\$599,425

**B. Percentage Distribution by Taxable Returns**

<b>Colorado Taxable Income classes</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax Liability</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax Liability</b>
Under \$10,000	38.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$10,000 to \$25,000	13.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
\$25,000 to \$50,000	11.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
\$50,000 to \$100,000	9.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
\$100,000 to \$200,000	7.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
\$200,000 to \$500,000	7.5	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	3.8	5.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
\$1,000,000 and over	8.1	87.6	91.4	91.5	91.4
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

**Table 2. Distribution of Intrastate Returns by Taxable Income Classes  
2013 Corporate Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Colorado Taxable Income classes	Number of Returns	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax Liability	Colorado Net Tax Liability
Non Taxable Returns	21,330	(\$2,804,600)	(\$2,076,481)	\$0	\$0
Under \$10,000	3,212	\$11,144	\$9,321	\$432	\$421
\$10,000 to \$25,000	1,098	\$17,418	\$18,363	\$850	\$819
\$25,000 to \$50,000	977	\$34,916	\$36,411	\$1,686	\$1,585
\$50,000 to \$100,000	758	\$51,331	\$52,558	\$2,433	\$2,266
\$100,000 to \$200,000	384	\$50,182	\$53,083	\$2,458	\$2,349
\$200,000 to \$500,000	273	\$71,035	\$86,497	\$4,005	\$3,882
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	110	\$60,349	\$76,072	\$3,522	\$3,275
\$1,000,000 and over	132	\$331,640	\$504,919	\$23,378	\$22,741
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>\$628,015</b>	<b>\$837,224</b>	<b>\$38,764</b>	<b>\$37,338</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,274</b>	<b>(\$2,176,585)</b>	<b>(\$1,239,257)</b>	<b>\$38,764</b>	<b>\$37,338</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Taxable Returns**

Colorado Taxable Income classes	Number of Returns	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax Liability	Colorado Net Tax Liability
Under \$10,000	46.3	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
\$10,000 to \$25,000	15.8	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
\$25,000 to \$50,000	14.1	5.6	4.3	4.3	4.2
\$50,000 to \$100,000	10.9	8.2	6.3	6.3	6.1
\$100,000 to \$200,000	5.5	8.0	6.3	6.3	6.3
\$200,000 to \$500,000	3.9	11.3	10.3	10.3	10.4
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	1.6	9.6	9.1	9.1	8.8
\$1,000,000 and over	1.9	52.8	60.3	60.3	60.9
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



**Table 3. Distribution of Interstate Returns by Taxable Income Classes  
2013 Corporate Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Colorado Taxable Income classes	Number of Returns	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax Liability	Colorado Net Tax Liability
Non Taxable Returns	12,629	(\$109,003,984)	(\$5,335,030)	\$0	\$0
Under \$10,000	2,649	\$5,703,616	\$7,481	\$343	\$342
\$10,000 to \$25,000	914	\$3,788,266	\$15,254	\$703	\$698
\$25,000 to \$50,000	736	\$5,052,132	\$26,761	\$1,224	\$1,211
\$50,000 to \$100,000	735	\$8,706,200	\$52,617	\$2,408	\$2,387
\$100,000 to \$200,000	674	\$11,274,994	\$98,141	\$4,544	\$4,509
\$200,000 to \$500,000	859	\$23,775,173	\$276,807	\$12,816	\$12,596
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	467	\$40,099,870	\$337,940	\$15,647	\$15,357
\$1,000,000 and over	1,090	\$694,171,163	\$11,758,077	\$544,399	\$524,987
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,124</b>	<b>\$792,571,414</b>	<b>\$12,573,078</b>	<b>\$582,084</b>	<b>\$562,087</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,753</b>	<b>\$683,567,430</b>	<b>\$7,238,048</b>	<b>\$582,084</b>	<b>\$562,087</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Taxable Returns**

Colorado Taxable Income classes	Number of Returns	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax Liability	Colorado Net Tax Liability
Under \$10,000	32.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$10,000 to \$25,000	11.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$25,000 to \$50,000	9.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
\$50,000 to \$100,000	9.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
\$100,000 to \$200,000	8.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
\$200,000 to \$500,000	10.6	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	5.7	5.1	2.7	2.7	2.7
\$1,000,000 and over	13.4	87.6	93.5	93.5	93.4
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

**Table 4. Number of Returns by Type of Credits  
2013 Corporate Income Tax Returns**

**A. Number of Returns**

<b>Colorado Taxable Income Classes</b>	<b>New Investment</b>	<b>Total Enterprise Zone Credits <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Other Credits <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total <sup>3</sup></b>
Under \$10,000 <sup>4</sup>	100	32	17	136
\$10,000 to \$25,000	44	40	NR	68
\$25,000 to \$50,000	48	65	13	89
\$50,000 to \$100,000	64	65	19	99
\$100,000 to \$200,000	43	35	7	67
\$200,000 to \$500,000	54	47	10	84
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	39	32	NR	57
\$1,000,000 and over	162	149	44	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>840</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

<b>Colorado Taxable Income Classes</b>	<b>New Investment</b>	<b>Total Enterprise Zone Credits <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Other Credits <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total <sup>3</sup></b>
Under \$10,000 <sup>4</sup>	18.1	6.9	14.4	12.0
\$10,000 to \$25,000	7.9	8.6	NR	6.0
\$25,000 to \$50,000	8.7	14.0	11.0	7.8
\$50,000 to \$100,000	11.6	14.0	16.1	8.7
\$100,000 to \$200,000	7.8	7.5	5.9	5.9
\$200,000 to \$500,000	9.7	10.1	8.5	7.4
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	7.0	6.9	NR	5.0
\$1,000,000 and over	29.2	32.0	37.3	21.1
<b>Total <sup>5</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Percentage Distribution Within Income Classes <sup>6</sup>**

<b>Colorado Taxable Income Classes</b>	<b>New Investment</b>	<b>Total Enterprise Zone Credits <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Other Credits <sup>2</sup></b>
Under \$10,000 <sup>4</sup>	73.5	23.5	12.5
\$10,000 to \$25,000	64.7	58.8	NR
\$25,000 to \$50,000	53.9	73.0	14.6
\$50,000 to \$100,000	64.6	65.7	19.2
\$100,000 to \$200,000	64.2	52.2	10.4
\$200,000 to \$500,000	39.7	56.0	11.9
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	68.4	56.1	NR
\$1,000,000 and over	67.5	62.1	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total Enterprise Zone credits include enterprise zone investment credit, employee credit, contribution credit, vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit, research and experimental credit, job training credit, and rural technology credit. Itemized enterprise zone credits are unavailable for this report.

<sup>2</sup> Other Credits includes credits for: old investment tax, crop and livestock contribution, historic property preservation, child care contribution, child care center - family care home investment, employer child care facility investment, school-to-career investment, Colorado works program, contaminated land redevelopment, aircraft manufacturer new employee, job growth incentive, gross conservation easement, certified auction group license fee credit, alternative fuel refueling facility, and alternative fuel vehicle.

<sup>3</sup> The total is not a sum of the three types of credits presented. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits. Multiple credits can be claimed on a single return.

<sup>4</sup> Under \$10,000 includes non taxable returns.

<sup>5</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>6</sup> For each income class, the percentages represent the number of returns claiming each credit out of the total number of returns claiming any number of credits (see footnote 3) per income class.

NR = Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

**Table 5. Type and Amount of Income Tax Credits Claimed  
2013 Corporate Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

<b>Colorado Taxable Income Classes</b>	<b>New Investment</b>	<b>Total Enterprise Zone Credits <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Other Credits <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b>
Under \$10,000 <sup>3</sup>	\$34	\$5	\$107	\$146
\$10,000 to \$25,000	\$18	\$18	NR	\$36
\$25,000 to \$50,000	\$31	\$77	\$7	\$115
\$50,000 to \$100,000	\$43	\$133	\$23	\$199
\$100,000 to \$200,000	\$31	\$95	\$17	\$143
\$200,000 to \$500,000	\$42	\$233	\$47	\$321
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	\$37	\$401	NR	\$506
\$1,000,000 and over	\$156	\$16,232	\$3,260	\$19,648
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$393</b>	<b>\$17,193</b>	<b>\$3,528</b>	<b>\$21,114</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

<b>Colorado Taxable Income Classes</b>	<b>New Investment</b>	<b>Total Enterprise Zone Credits <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Other Credits <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>
Under \$10,000 <sup>3</sup>	8.7	0.0	3.0	0.7
\$10,000 to \$25,000	4.7	0.1	NR	0.2
\$25,000 to \$50,000	8.0	0.4	0.2	0.5
\$50,000 to \$100,000	10.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
\$100,000 to \$200,000	8.0	0.6	0.5	0.7
\$200,000 to \$500,000	10.6	1.4	1.3	1.5
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	9.5	2.3	NR	2.4
\$1,000,000 and over	39.8	94.4	92.4	93.1
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average Per Return**

<b>Colorado Taxable Income Classes</b>	<b>New Investment</b>	<b>Total Enterprise Zone Credits <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Other Credits <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>
Under \$10,000 <sup>3</sup>	\$340	\$154	\$6,288	\$1,072
\$10,000 to \$25,000	\$415	\$445	NR	\$535
\$25,000 to \$50,000	\$653	\$1,178	\$569	\$1,296
\$50,000 to \$100,000	\$665	\$2,045	\$1,218	\$2,006
\$100,000 to \$200,000	\$727	\$2,704	\$2,376	\$2,127
\$200,000 to \$500,000	\$770	\$4,960	\$4,674	\$3,827
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	\$961	\$12,542	NR	\$8,869
\$1,000,000 and over	\$964	\$108,940	\$74,090	\$81,867
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$709</b>	<b>\$36,975</b>	<b>\$29,896</b>	<b>\$18,570</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total Enterprise Zone credits include enterprise zone investment credit, employee credit, contribution credit, vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit, research and experimental credit, job training credit, and rural technology credit. Itemized enterprise zone credits are unavailable for this report.

<sup>2</sup> Other Credits includes credits for: old investment tax, crop and livestock contribution, historic property preservation, child care contribution, child care center - family care home investment, employer child care facility investment, school-to-career investment, Colorado works program, contaminated land redevelopment, aircraft manufacturer new employee, job growth incentive, gross conservation easement, certified auction group license fee credit, alternative fuel refueling facility, and alternative fuel vehicle.

<sup>3</sup> Under \$10,000 includes non taxable returns.

<sup>4</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR = Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

**Table 6. Number of Returns by Type of Deductions  
2013 Corporate Income Tax Returns**

**A. Number of Returns**

Colorado Taxable Income Classes	Federal Interest	Foreign Source Income	CO Source Capital Gain	Net Oper. Loss	Other Subtractions	Total <sup>1</sup>
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	395	412	16	7,374	1,381	8,927
\$10,000 to \$25,000	23	29	0	348	106	460
\$25,000 to \$50,000	22	30	NR	263	99	366
\$50,000 to \$100,000	33	38	3	256	135	394
\$100,000 to \$200,000	32	61	NR	197	149	337
\$200,000 to \$500,000	49	83	NR	277	220	477
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	49	87	NR	176	163	308
\$1,000,000 and over	159	331	NR	487	568	882
<b>Total</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>12,151</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Colorado Taxable Income Classes	Federal Interest	Foreign Source Income	CO Source Capital Gain	Net Oper. Loss	Other Subtractions	Total
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	51.8	38.5	59.3	78.6	49.0	73.5
\$10,000 to \$25,000	3.0	2.7	0.0	3.7	3.8	3.8
\$25,000 to \$50,000	2.9	2.8	NR	2.8	3.5	3.0
\$50,000 to \$100,000	4.3	3.5	11.1	2.7	4.8	3.2
\$100,000 to \$200,000	4.2	5.7	NR	2.1	5.3	2.8
\$200,000 to \$500,000	6.4	7.7	NR	3.0	7.8	3.9
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	6.4	8.1	NR	1.9	5.8	2.5
\$1,000,000 and over	20.9	30.9	NR	5.2	20.1	7.3
<b>Total <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Percentage Distribution Within Income Classes <sup>4</sup>**

Colorado Taxable Income Classes	Federal Interest	Foreign Source Income	CO Source Capital Gain	Net Oper. Loss	Other Subtractions
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	4.4	4.6	0.2	82.6	15.5
\$10,000 to \$25,000	5.0	6.3	0.0	75.7	23.0
\$25,000 to \$50,000	6.0	8.2	NR	71.9	27.0
\$50,000 to \$100,000	8.4	9.6	0.8	65.0	34.3
\$100,000 to \$200,000	9.5	18.1	NR	58.5	44.2
\$200,000 to \$500,000	10.3	17.4	NR	58.1	46.1
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	15.9	28.2	NR	57.1	52.9
\$1,000,000 and over	18.0	37.5	NR	55.2	64.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> The total is not a sum of the types of deductions presented. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of deductions. Multiple deductions can be claimed on a single return.

<sup>2</sup> Under \$10,000 includes non taxable returns.

<sup>3</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>4</sup> For each income class, the percentages represent the number of returns claiming each deduction out of the total number of returns claiming any number of deductions (see footnote 1) per income class.

NR = Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

**Table 7. Deductions by Taxable Income Classes  
2013 Corporate Income Tax Returns**

**A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Colorado Taxable Income Classes	Federal Interest	Foreign Source Income	CO Source Capital Gain	Net Oper. Loss <sup>1</sup>	Other Subtractions <sup>1</sup>	Total
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	NR	\$16,683,944	\$612	\$260,557	\$8,417,545	\$27,330,061
\$10,000 to \$25,000	NR	\$188,823	\$0	\$14,226	\$44,514	\$247,777
\$25,000 to \$50,000	\$4,630	\$1,141,752	NR	\$15,019	\$242,779	\$1,404,280
\$50,000 to \$100,000	\$3,708	\$475,346	\$15	\$23,643	\$274,999	\$777,712
\$100,000 to \$200,000	\$14,966	\$2,001,970	NR	\$31,607	\$539,085	\$2,587,631
\$200,000 to \$500,000	\$850,548	\$1,792,151	NR	\$54,170	\$771,692	\$3,468,762
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	\$79,661	\$5,228,683	NR	\$37,854	\$3,590,750	\$8,937,048
\$1,000,000 and over	\$6,125,602	\$67,739,296	NR	\$112,923	\$29,096,314	\$103,074,335
<b>Total <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$9,046,733</b>	<b>\$95,251,965</b>	<b>\$1,231</b>	<b>\$550,000</b>	<b>\$42,977,677</b>	<b>\$147,827,606</b>

**B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class**

Colorado Taxable Income Classes	Federal Interest	Foreign Source Income	CO Source Capital Gain	Net Oper. Loss <sup>1</sup>	Other Subtractions <sup>1</sup>	Total
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	NR	17.5	49.7	47.4	19.6	18.5
\$10,000 to \$25,000	NR	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.2
\$25,000 to \$50,000	0.1	1.2	NR	2.7	0.6	0.9
\$50,000 to \$100,000	0.0	0.5	1.3	4.3	0.6	0.5
\$100,000 to \$200,000	0.2	2.1	NR	5.7	1.3	1.8
\$200,000 to \$500,000	9.4	1.9	NR	9.8	1.8	2.3
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	0.9	5.5	NR	6.9	8.4	6.0
\$1,000,000 and over	67.7	71.1	NR	20.5	67.7	69.7
<b>Total <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**C. Average Per Return**

Colorado Taxable Income Classes	Federal Interest	Foreign Source Income	CO Source Capital Gain	Net Oper. Loss <sup>1</sup>	Other Subtractions <sup>1</sup>	Total
Under \$10,000 <sup>2</sup>	NR	\$40,495,010	\$38,257	\$35,335	\$6,095,253	\$3,061,506
\$10,000 to \$25,000	NR	\$6,511,134	\$0	\$40,880	\$419,944	\$538,647
\$25,000 to \$50,000	\$210,456	\$38,058,386	NR	\$57,106	\$2,452,311	\$3,836,831
\$50,000 to \$100,000	\$112,374	\$12,509,111	\$5,139	\$92,356	\$2,037,030	\$1,973,888
\$100,000 to \$200,000	\$467,680	\$32,819,173	NR	\$160,444	\$3,618,017	\$7,678,431
\$200,000 to \$500,000	\$17,358,128	\$21,592,183	NR	\$195,561	\$3,507,691	\$7,272,037
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	\$1,625,727	\$60,099,807	NR	\$215,079	\$22,029,140	\$29,016,388
\$1,000,000 and over	\$38,525,801	\$204,650,443	NR	\$231,875	\$51,225,905	\$116,864,325
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,872,353</b>	<b>\$88,937,409</b>	<b>\$45,605</b>	<b>\$58,648</b>	<b>\$15,234,909</b>	<b>\$12,165,880</b>

<sup>1</sup> The amount of deductions shown in this table may include deduction amounts greater than the taxpayer's positive taxable income.

<sup>2</sup> Under \$10,000 includes non taxable returns.

<sup>3</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR = Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

**This Page Intentionally Left Blank**

**This Page Intentionally Left Blank**



**COLORADO**  
Department of Revenue

[www.colorado.gov/revenue](http://www.colorado.gov/revenue)



**!**  
**THC**