

Colorado Tax Profile Study 2001 And Statistics Of Income

Individual Income Tax Returns Tax Year 2000
Corporate Income Tax Returns Filed In Fiscal Year 2002



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COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

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Executive Summary

This is the ninth in the series of Colorado Tax Profile Studies (CTPS), first published in 1972. 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. 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 analysis and data presented in this study are, in most respects, comparable to those used in the last study that covered 1993 taxes¹. Minor changes have been made as noted. Differences with earlier CTPS studies are greater. The studies prior to 1989 were based on a different income concept. Nonetheless, the studies provide a review of changes in the taxes collected by Colorado's state and local governments over time. The most recent changes are examined in this study.

How Colorado Compares With Other States

In 2000, while Colorado ranked 7th among the 50 states for the amount of personal income per capita, it ranked 43rd for the amount of taxes collected per \$1,000 personal income by state and local governments. Colorado ranked among the top for its expenditures on parks and recreation as well as capital outlays, corrections, and utility expenditures. It ranked 15th in the nation for spending on higher education and was ranked 28th for elementary and secondary education. On per capita expenditures for public welfare and health, the state ranked 40th and 42nd, respectively.

Colorado Economy and Tax Law Changes

The economic conditions during the period covered by the last profile study were favorable and representative of the early years of the longest economic expansion in U.S. history. Between 1993 and 1994 there was a positive migration of individuals and new jobs as well as strong growth in personal income and spending in the state. Although a referendum limiting the spending of government entities in the state had passed in November 1992, its effects on the revenues and the tax policies of the governing entities in the state were not yet material.

The period covered by this profile study covers the last months and the turning point of the record economic expansion that lasted 120 months. During this period, tax collections reflect, for the most part, the pinnacle of the expansion and the stock market and Internet/high technology boom. The brunt of the recession that followed had not yet become clearly manifest in tax collections.

The tax policies adopted by the state's governing entities since the last profile study have been greatly shaped by the constitutional amendment limiting government spending, adopted in November 1992. The amendment limits the annual percent increase in spending of state government to the percent increase in inflation and population. The annual increase in spending by local governments (excluding school districts) is limited to the percent increase in inflation and the value of real property, and that for school districts is limited to the percent increase in inflation and school enrollment. State and local government entities must have the approval of voters to spend revenues in excess of the limits and to in-

crease taxes. Due to the imposed spending limits and the prosperous Colorado economy, the state refunded over \$3.2 billion in surplus revenues to taxpayers between 1997 and 2001. In an effort to reduce the flow of excess revenues, the state legislature reduced the state income tax rate down to 4.75 percent from 5 percent and then again down to 4.63 percent. The state sales tax rate was also lowered to 2.9 percent from 3 percent.

Local governments have shifted to more fee-based services, cut back on maintenance needs, and have reduced services to adapt to the limitations imposed by the constitutional amendment limiting government expenditures, according to the Colorado Municipal League. Approximately 35 percent of special service districts have approved de-Brucing measures and one-third of those have adopted general, more permanent measures to counteract the amendment. Local governments, in aggregate, have also decreased their mill levies to conform to spending limits. The average county levy in Colorado on the assessed value of property between 1992 and 2000 decreased from 84.211 mills to 75.733 mills.

Tax Collections

The tax revenues that are documented in this study pertain mostly to calendar year 2000. The state income tax returns for income tax year 2000 are submitted during fiscal year 2000-01 and the calendar year 2000 revenues from local governments are documented in this report since local government revenues in Colorado are based on a calendar, rather than a fiscal, year. Therefore, the taxes collected by state and local governments in this study reflect, for the most part, tax collections at the peak of the economic expansion in the state.

Between fiscal years 1994 and 2001, income tax collections increased at an average annual rate of nearly 11 percent even though the number of taxpayers in the state increased by an average annual rate of only 3.6 percent and the inflation rate was considerably low. Many individuals profited from the tight labor market at the peak of the economic expansion as well

as the stockmarket/Internet bubble. Individuals earned higher wages and many with investment income cashed out a portion of the sizeable capital gains realized in the stock market bubble. Investment income of the wealthiest individuals in the state (those in the highest income group) constituted 55 percent of their total income in 2000 whereas in 1993, investment income composed a little more than 34 percent of total income. Investment income increased at a faster pace than income tax collections. The average annual rate of growth of investment income was nearly 17 percent.

Sales tax collections increased at an average annual rate of 8.5 percent from the 1994 study to the 2001 study. However, after steadily rising between the time period between the two studies, and after particularly strong growth between Calendar Year (CY) 1999 and CY 2000, in May and June 2001, a comparison of year-over-year sales tax receipts showed that sales and sales tax receipts declined. Not since June of 1989 has year-over-year sales tax receipts fallen. Three retail sectors in the state were the hardest hit — apparel and accessory stores, furniture and home furnishing stores, and miscellaneous retail stores.

Although the assessed value of residential property rose by nearly 70 percent between the two studies, property tax revenues increased only 52 percent. Due to a combination of the spending limits set by the constitutional amendment adopted in 1992 and the Gallagher amendment, the residential assessment rate fell from 12.86 percent during the 1994 study to 9.74 percent for the current study. Additionally, as mentioned before, the average mill levy decreased from 84.211 mills to 75.733 mills.

Proportional Distribution of Income and Taxes

The distribution of income in the state became more disparate between the two studies. The 1994 study showed that the highest income category included 13 percent of the households in the state and that they had acquired 37 percent of the adjusted money

income in Colorado. This study shows that the 14 percent of households in the highest income category secured 49 percent of the adjusted income in the state.

Over \$900 million in fiscal year 1999-00 state surplus revenues was refunded to individual resident taxpayers in Colorado. The refund of surplus revenues to Colorado taxpayers made a significant difference in the final analysis of the distribution of the tax burden on residents of the state. Prior to the distribution of surplus revenues, the pattern of the payment of state taxes among households indicated that households with lower incomes 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 than the proportion of statewide income they received. The refund of state surplus revenues reversed the distribution of the state tax burden. After the refund of surplus revenues, individuals in households with higher incomes paid a greater proportion of state taxes than their share of statewide income. Their counterparts in the group with lowest incomes paid a smaller share of taxes than their share of income. The refund affected the combined burden of state and local taxes similarly. This unusual distribution varies with past studies. In prior years, households in the highest income groups paid a smaller proportion of combined state and local taxes than their share of statewide income.

Average Income and Taxes

The average adjusted money income in the state in this study was \$61,966. However, given the concentration of income among the wealthiest households, the average deviates significantly from the median, which was between \$32,500 and \$35,000. The modal adjusted 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 \$2,289. However, given the disparity in income, the average state taxes paid, excluding the households in the highest income group, was \$1,256. In computing the aver-

age amount of local taxes paid, there was no real significant difference when excluding the wealthiest individuals. The average amount of local taxes paid was \$1,783.

Effective Tax Rates

After the refund of surplus revenues, the distribution of the effective rate of state taxes was progressive during the period covered by this study. The effective rate of taxes levied by local governments, on the other hand, was substantially regressive. The progressivity of the distribution of the effective rate of state taxes however, was not large enough to overcome the regressivity of the taxes levied by local governments. In this study, the effective rate of state and local taxes, combined, remained regressive. The lowest income category had the highest effective rate of combined state and local taxes at 10.8 percent and the rate decreased to 5.9 percent for households in the highest income category.

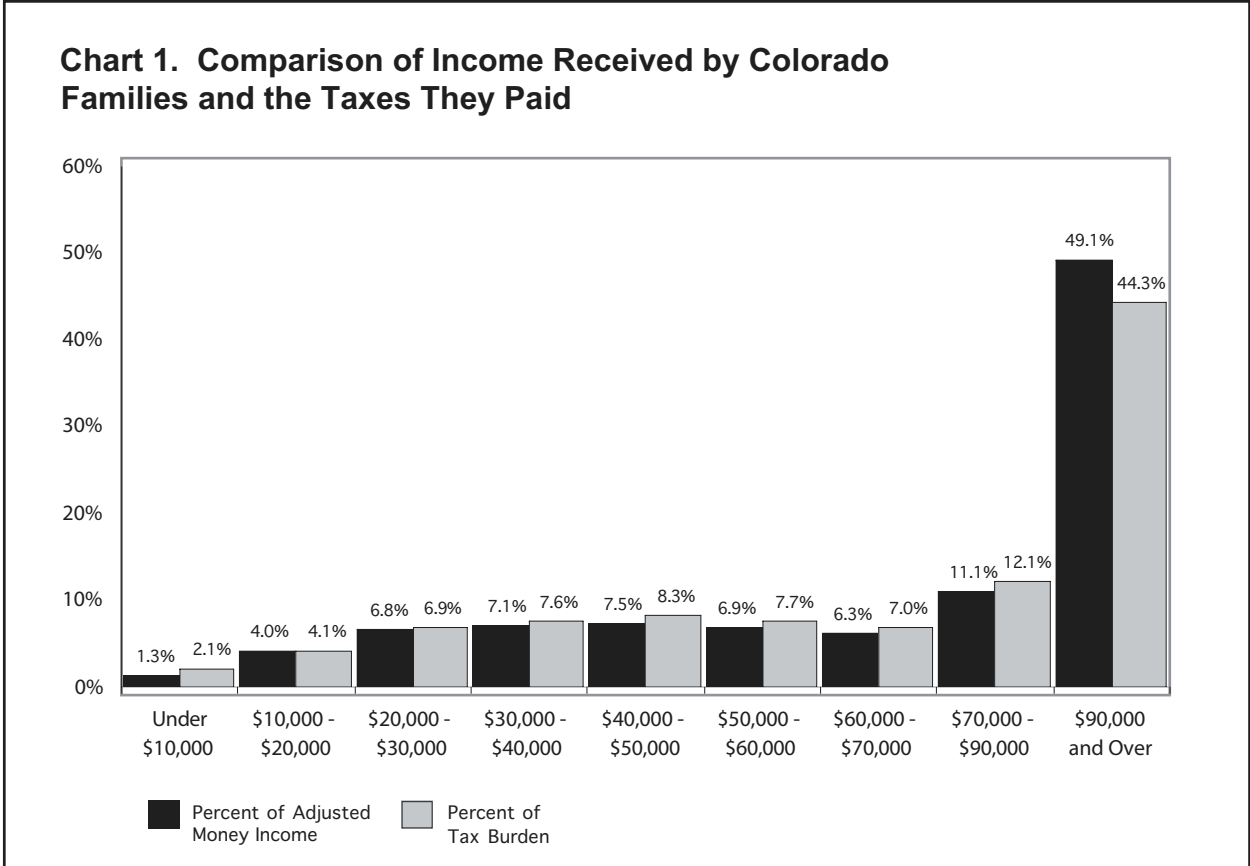
The FY 2000-01 study shares similar conclusions with past studies as well as some that are different. As with past studies, measures of vertical equity showed that the progressive nature of the income tax superseded the regressive nature of the consumption taxes (sales and excise) levied by the state. The proportional nature of state taxes typically blunts the regressivity of taxes levied by local governments. Despite this, in past studies, the distribution of the effective rate of state and local taxes on households remained significantly regressive. The data in this study shows that after the refund of excess state revenues, the distribution of state and local taxes was much less regressive than in the past. The refund of surplus revenues actually transposed the distribution of the state tax burden. Without the refund, the distribution of state taxes would have been regressive. Instead, the distribution of state taxes in FY 2000-01 was progressive after the refund of surplus revenues. The refund of surplus revenues was significant enough to change the distribution of cumulative state taxes on households but its overall impact on state and local taxes, while significant, was not enough to change the incidence of state and lo-

cal taxes to a progressive distribution. Instead, as in past studies, the combined state and local tax distribution was regressive, albeit much less regressive than in the past.

The data presented in this study provide a foundation for an informed discussion of the distributive effects of the legislation adopted to refund surplus revenues and the equity of the distribution of the state and local tax burden on the residents in the state of Colorado. However, given the unusual nature of the economic conditions that served as the backdrop for this study and the temporal nature of the state surplus distributions (which significantly affected

the distribution of the tax burden), the reader is well-advised to examine the resulting distribution of state and local taxes within the context of the economic environment. The data in the study specifically pertain to the income and tax circumstances of households during the pinnacle of the economic expansion and is likely to have changed since then.

¹ For the 1994 CTPS, individual income tax data are based on the 1993 tax year, other state taxes on the fiscal year ended June 30, 1994, and local taxes on the 1993 calendar year. In this study, income taxes are based on the 2000 tax year, other state taxes on the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001, and local taxes on the 2000 calendar year.



State and Local Tax Collections

A comparison of Colorado taxes and expenditures with other states is offered in this section. Additionally, changes in the economic conditions of the state and in tax legislation enacted between profile studies can have a significant effect on the distribution of the burden of taxes from one tax profile study to the next. Consequently, statutory changes in tax laws enacted since the last tax profile study are reviewed in this section as well as the economic factors affecting state and local government tax collection between July 2000 and June 2001.

Comparison of Colorado Taxes and Expenditure With Other States

According to U.S. Department of Commerce data, during fiscal year 1999-2000, Colorado was ranked 7th in the nation for the amount of personal income

per capita. Only six states had more income per capita than Colorado – Connecticut, New Jersey and Massachusetts ranking 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, respectively. Table I shows that after adjusting for the refund of surplus state revenues, Colorado ranked 43rd among the 50 states for the amount of taxes collected per \$1,000 of personal income by state and local governments. This means that the state and local government entities of 42 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 shows that the amount of revenues collected by the state of Colorado per \$1,000 of personal income was ranked even lower, 45 states collected more – only four collected less. On the other hand, Colorado local governments rank highly in the proportion and the amount of taxes collected per \$1,000 of personal income.

State	State and Local Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income		Local Sales Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income		Share of Local Sales Taxes as a Percent of Total Sales Taxes	
	Amount	National Rank	Amount	National Rank	Percent	National Rank
Alaska	\$131	3	\$ 8	17	51	1
New Mexico	127	5	11	10	18	19
Hawaii	126	6	3	30	4	34
California	121	8	10	15	25	10
Utah	120	10	10	13	21	12
Wyoming	116	15	8	18	18	18
Idaho	114	17	1	40	1	42
Arizona	111	24	12	9	24	11
Montana	110	27	0	47	1	44
Washington	108	33	10	14	16	23
Oregon	106	39	2	32	20	14
Nevada	105	40	8	21	12	27
Colorado	\$103	43	\$17	3	44	2

The construct of tax collections in the state, due to the nature of Colorado’s decentralized governance is quite different from other states. Table II illustrates that the revenues collected by local governments as a percentage of revenues collected by both state and local governments is nearly unparalleled by other states. Colorado continues to be ranked among the top 10 states for the proportion of tax revenues collected by local governments. Among the 50 states in the 1999-2000 fiscal year, Colorado ranked 5th highest with regards to the amount of revenues collected by local governments as a percentage of total state and local government tax revenues. Accordingly, it also ranked 7th for the amount of tax revenues collected by local governments for every \$1,000 of personal income.

Based on Department of Commerce data, it is clear that in most cases, state governments collect the lion’s share of tax revenues. Although most local governments collect the greater part of property tax revenues, most collect only a small portion of sales tax revenues, if at all. Table I shows that only one state in the 1999-2000 fiscal year collected a larger percentage of the total amount of sales taxes collected by state and local governments. Alaskan local governments collected 51 percent of the total sales tax

revenues collected by state and local governments. Colorado local governments collected 44 percent. The local governments of 40 states collected less than 25 percent of total sales tax revenues levied by state and local governments. While Colorado local governments collected a high percentage of the tax revenues collected by state and local governments, correspondingly, the state government of Colorado proportionately collected one of the smallest proportions of sales tax revenues levied by state and local governments. The state was ranked 45th in the amount of sales taxes the state government collects per \$1,000 of personal income.

In terms of expenditures, rankings are one means of comparing the relative priority of the funding 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, its *expenditures* per capita by state and local governments was ranked 21st (see Table III, next page). Colorado ranked at the top of the list, 4th, for per capita spending on parks and recreation. Other per capita expenditures that were ranked comparatively high were expenditures on capital outlays, corrections, and utility expenditures. Per capita funding for higher education was ranked 15th in the

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	\$104	31	52	2
1991	49	48	52	5	102	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	99	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

nation although elementary and secondary education per capita funding was ranked 28th. Lowest among the relative rankings was the state's per capita expenditures on public welfare and health, which were ranked 40th and 42nd, respectively.

Changes in the Colorado Economy

According to the National Bureau of Economic Research (2001), March 2001 marked the end of the longest economic expansion in U.S. history. The record expansion began in March 1991 and lasted 120 months. The state of Colorado prospered during the record period of expansion, often outpacing the nation in terms of employment growth, retail sales, and the rate of increase in personal income. According to the 2000 Census, the population of the state grew by 31% between 1990 and 2000. Colorado had the 3rd highest rate of growth among the

50 states. For several years during the expansion, the state was ranked highly, earning "straight A's" on the Corporation for Enterprise Development's annual economic report cards. These "report cards" ranked the economic performance and business vitality and development among the states. Grades were based on the following indicators: employment, work force education, wages, competitiveness, entrepreneurial activity, economic diversity, quality of life, capital availability, cost of living, lending activity, housing costs, and university research.

However, in March 2001, the nation's economy entered a recession. Nationally, the Institute for Supply Management's Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), peaked in December 1999 at 57.5, the highest rate since July 1997. The index fell below 50 in August 2000 and hovered in the low 40's from Decem-

Table III. Ranking of Colorado State and Local Government Expenditures and Revenues, Fiscal year 2000

EXPENDITURES (Per Capita)	Colorado's Rank Among The States	REVENUES (per \$1,000 PI *)	Colorado's Rank Among The States
Total State and Local Govt Expenditures	21	Total Revenues	38
Current Expenditures	23	From Federal Government	42
Capital Outlay	11	Total Tax Collections	43
Education		Property Taxes	33
Higher	15	Sales & Gross Receipts	28
Elementary & Secondary	28	Income	25
Public Welfare	40	Current Charges	24
Hospitals	27	Interest Earnings	27
Health	42		
Highways	23	(* PI = Personal Income)	
Police Protection	18		
Fire	20		
Corrections	11		
Parks and Recreation	4		
Sewerage	20		
Interest on General Debt	14		
Salaries and Wages	17		
Utility expenditures	11		

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Federal, State, and Local Governments, State and Local Finances.

ber of 2000 through June 2001 (a score of 50 and above indicates that manufacturing activity is increasing). Changes in the targeted federal funds rate also reflected the state of the nation's economy. Between June 1999 and June 2000, the Federal Open Market Committee successively raised the target of the federal funds rate 6 times, increasing the rate by 175 basis points, in an effort to stave off inflation in the booming economy. At a level of 6.5 percent in May 2000, the targeted federal funds rate was at its highest point since the beginning of the economic recovery. The target rate was not changed until January 2001; however the Open Market Committee acted expeditiously and within 6 months adjusted the targeted federal funds rate 6 times in an effort to steer the economy into a soft landing rather than a harsh and steep recession. By June 2001, the targeted federal funds rate had dropped 275 basis points to 3.75 percent and would continue to drop thereafter.

At the national level, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) establishment survey data showed that while employment increased overall during the period covered by the state fiscal year, the manufacturing sector lost 785,000 jobs, with nearly three-quarters of the loss occurring since January 2001. Whereas, previously, the nation's concern was the tight labor market and its potential to drive inflation, concerns about increasing unemployment arose as the economy entered the recession. The Current Population Statistics (CPS) household survey data reported that the seasonally adjusted number of individuals unemployed increased by 848,000 or 15.2 percent and individuals not in the labor force grew by more than 2 percent. The number of hours worked per week in private establishments during the second quarter of CY 2001 remained relatively stable at 34.3 compared to 34.5 hours per week reported in the second quarter of CY 2000. However, the number of hours worked in private manufacturing firms decreased to 40.7 from 41.7 and the number of overtime hours worked in private establishments went down to 3.9 from 4.7 when comparing second quarter CY 2001 to second quarter CY 2000.

Employment in Colorado slowed considerably in the first and second quarters of CY 2001. Colorado Quarterly Census of Employment and Wage (QCEW) data shows that year-over-year employment growth hovered between 3.2 and 4.4 percent during January 2000 through December 2000. However, annual employment growth rapidly decreased from 3.6 percent in January 2001 (comparing January 2001 to January 2000 employment) to 1.3 percent comparing June 2001 to June 2000 employment growth. Whereas in December 2000, the nationwide tight labor market made it difficult for firms in the state to hire management level and trade employees, by June 2001 myriad announcements of layoffs dominated Colorado economic news. The number of unemployed individuals increased by 21.1% and the unemployment rate increased from 2.7% to 3.3%. According to the QCEW report prepared by the Labor Market Information section of the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, wages paid during the second quarter of CY 2001 were 4.67% above those paid in the second quarter of CY 2000. However, the payment of severance packages and golden parachutes may have accounted for some of the increase in compensation.

Despite the slowing labor market, the population in the state grew by 2.4 percent to 4,400,780 in 2001 ("Employment Situation, June 2001," n.d.). Between 1999 and 2000, per capita personal income grew by 9.4 percent ("State personal income," 2002). However, as would be expected with the volatile stock market, the falloff in business investment, and the myriad layoffs that occurred in the latter half of the state's fiscal year 2000-01, growth in per capita personal income between 2000 and 2001 shrunk to 1.9 percent. Since 1993, Colorado was ranked among the top ten states for its rate of growth in personal income. During six of those years, the state ranked among the top five for its growth. However, in 2001, Colorado's rank dropped to 18th among the states for its growth in personal income.

During the period covered by this study, residents of the state experienced both the fruits of an espe-

cially vibrant economy and the portents of the recession to come.

Changes in Tax Laws

Tax laws in the state are affected by several sources, both direct and indirect. Indirect sources of tax policy change can come about when changes are made to federal laws. For instance, changes to the federal Internal Revenue Code (the income tax code) often have an impact on state income tax revenues.

One significant change to the federal income tax code that affected Colorado's base of taxable income was the exclusion of the gains (maximum of \$250,000 for single and \$500,000 for married filing joint filers) that result from the sale of a principal residence. Gains from the sale or exchange of a principal residence after May 6, 1997 became eligible for the exclusion. Following are a few of the more minor changes that affected taxable income. Beginning in 1994, the amount that could be deducted for certain business expenses changed. The deduction for club dues and for travel expenses paid for a spouse, dependent, or other person accompanying an employee on a business trip was prohibited. Additionally, the deduction for the expenses for business meals and entertainment was reduced from 80 percent to 50 percent. For decedents dying after August 20, 1996, the exclusion from taxable income of the first \$5,000 of employer-provided death benefits was repealed. Some other changes include the exclusion of the following types of income: the amount paid by the seller in points to obtain a home mortgage (if certain conditions are met) and the home was purchased after 1990; for tax years beginning on or after 1996, that amount of a distribution from a qualified state tuition program that was equal to the amount contributed; for tax years beginning on or after 1997, 1) up to \$5,000 of the income paid by an employer under the employer's adoption assistance program; 2) the amount of income contributed to a medical savings account if an individual was covered only under a high deductible health plan; and for tax years beginning on or after 1998, one-half of the capital gains on the sales of qualified small business stock held 5

years. Changes to the federal tax code that resulted in less federal taxable income directly translated to decreased revenues for the state and the opposite changes resulted in increased revenues for the state.

Direct changes to Colorado's tax laws can be enacted by both the state's legislature and by referendum, the first resulting in changes to the state's statutes and the latter in changes to the constitution. A constitutional amendment adopted in November 1992 limiting the spending of government entities in the state has had an impact on the type of legislation recently adopted by the state. The amendment limits the annual percent increase in state government spending to the annual percent increase in inflation and population. The annual increase in spending by local governments (excluding school districts) is limited to the percent increase in inflation and the value of real property, and that for school districts is limited to the percent increase in inflation and school enrollment. Between the last study published, covering fiscal year 1994, and this study, there have been several changes in statutes affecting taxes paid by Colorado residents. The prosperous Colorado economy and the constitutional provision governing revenues and spending had a direct impact on the types of legislation enacted between the two studies. In light of the sizable surpluses the state was required to refund, much legislation focused on enacting tax laws to decrease the amount of revenues the state was collecting. The legislature enacted several changes to the sales tax statutes including the following exemptions: 1) food sold through vending machines (effective January 1, 2000); 2) sales of farm equipment (effective July 1, 1999); 3) sales of pesticides (effective July 1, 1999); and 4) sales of farm parts used in the repair or maintenance of farm equipment (effective July 1, 1999). The most notable change in the sales tax statute, however, was the change in the tax rate—from 3 percent to 2.9 percent. The rate change became effective January 1, 2001.

The changes enacted in the state's tax laws that had the greatest impact on the amount of taxes paid by

households were those made to the state's income tax laws. The income tax rate was changed twice: the rate was cut from 5 percent to 4.75 percent for income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1999, and for income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, the rate was decreased from 4.75 percent to 4.63 percent. Additionally, the legislature added a number of exclusions from, and credits towards the payment of, income taxes. One source of income added to the list of income tax exclusions was the capital gains derived from a gain on the sale of Colorado property or of an ownership interest in a Colorado business acquired after May 9, 1994 that was held at least 5 years. Given that in order to claim this exclusion, the property or ownership interest had to be held for a minimum of five years, no claims for this exclusion were made until income tax year 1999, although the bill became effective May 9, 1994. Another bill passed during the 1999 legislative session eliminated the marriage penalty for income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000. This change allowed married couples claiming standard deductions for joint filers on their federal returns to reduce their state income taxes by amounts equivalent to the state income tax rate times the difference between the standard deduction for married couples and twice the standard deduction for single filers. Another exclusion added during the 1999 legislative session was an increase in the deduction for pension income. Previously up to \$20,000 of taxable pension income could be excluded from taxable income. The exclusion was expanded to \$24,000 for individuals over 65 years old, for income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000.

Among the credits adopted over the last few years was the credit for the donation of perpetual conservation easements and for investments in low-income housing. The credit for donations of perpetual conservation easements was made available for income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000 (and was later expanded for income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003). The credit for investment in low income housing was administered by the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority

(CHAFA). The authority granted a total of \$40 million in credits to developers of low-income housing. The developers allocated the credits to the investors of their low-income housing projects.

Other changes in Colorado's statutes that affected the distribution of the tax burden on households include those directing the manner in which surplus revenues were refunded. In November 1992, residents voted to adopt a constitutional amendment that, in its simplest form, prohibited government entities from collecting annual tax revenues in excess of the previous year's collection adjusted for the combined rate of growth in the population and the consumer price index. The amendment requires government entities to request permission from voters, via referendum, to spend excess tax revenues. Without permission from taxpayers, tax collections in excess of the restrictions have to be refunded. Although the change in the constitution was in place since December 31, 1992, the state did not have surplus revenues until after the end of fiscal year 1997. As the amount of surplus revenues that needed to be refunded by law increased, from \$139 million in fiscal year 1997 to \$749 million in fiscal year 1999, myriad methods were adopted to refund the money. The mechanism(s) by which surplus revenues were redistributed significantly affected the distribution of the resulting tax burden among the income groups. For instance, the Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) of taxpayers was the basis for a particular method of refunding surplus revenues. Refund amounts for this particular method for distributing FY 1999 surplus revenues ranged from \$182 for single taxpayers with less than \$26,000 in AGI to \$1,148 for married taxpayers with \$126,000 or more in AGI. Some refund mechanisms passed by the legislature targeted low income taxpayers, others targeted taxpayers with larger incomes. For income tax year 2000, nine different ways of claiming surplus revenues were available to Colorado residents. Table IV shows a listing of the various credits and deductions Colorado residents used to claim a portion of the state's surplus revenues for fiscal year 1999-2000.

Changes in Tax Collections

During the period covered by this study, state and local government tax collections were not significantly affected by the downturn in the economy. Instead, income tax and local government collections (for which property taxes and sales taxes figure most prominently) reflect the economy during calendar year 2000, the peak of the economic expansion. At the peak of the economic expansion, the income of individuals increased dramatically as many profited from the tight labor market, relatively low interest rates, rising home equity, and from inflated stock values during the stock market bubble. The tight labor

market offered many residents with substantial salaries and benefits. Those individuals with pension distributions based on stock market values, as well as those that cashed out their stocks and/or stock options found the stock market bubble especially lucrative. With an influx of additional income as well as the extra liquidity from the refinancing of home mortgages, consumer spending increased. Although the downturn occurred during the state's fiscal year 2001, the collection of taxes lags and, therefore, were not especially indicative of the downturn until the following fiscal year.

Type of Credit or Deduction	Description
Interest, Dividend, and Capital Deduction	Allows up to \$1,500 of interest, dividend, or capital gains income to be deducted from Colorado taxable income.
Colorado Source Capital Gains Deduction	Allows a deduction equal to the capital gains income earned from the sale of Colorado assets that were acquired prior to 1994 and held at least 5 years.
Health Benefit Credit	Allows a credit of up to \$500 to individuals, meeting statutory criteria, that purchased health insurance coverage for themselves, their spouse, and/or their dependents if such individuals were not covered in the previous year.
6-tier Credit	Based on filing status and Federal Adjusted Gross Income, allows a refund ranging from \$182 for a single filer with \$26,000 or less in income to \$1,148 for a joint filer with more than \$126,000 in income.
Child Tax Credit	Allows an additional \$100 credit per child claimed under the federal child tax credit for filers with \$60,000 or less in income and allows a \$300 credit per qualifying child for filers with between \$60,000 and \$64,000 in income.
Family Home Care Operator Credit	For family home care operators, allows a \$300 credit for each child between 6 and 13 years of age claimed under the federal child tax credit.
Child Care Credit	Allows a credit equal to an additional 20 percent of the federal child care credit claimed for filers with incomes \$60,000 or less. Allows a credit equal to 70 percent of the federal child care credit for filers with incomes between \$60,000 and \$64,000.
Earned Income Credit	Allows a credit equal to 10 percent of the earned income credit claimed on the 2000 federal return.
Health Care Professional Credit	Allows tax credits equal to the lesser of the tax liability or 1/3 of qualified student loan amounts of certain health care professionals with student loan debts and who reside and practice in rural health care professional shortage areas.

Income Taxes

The Department of Revenue's publication, *Statistics of Income (SOI)*, shows that while the number of taxpayers in the state increased by nearly 24 percent and the inflation rate was markedly low over the seven years between the two studies, total taxable income increased by 106 percent. Wage income, alone, increased 86 percent. During the period covered by the 1994 study, wages composed nearly 74 percent of total taxable income. Despite the significant increase in wage income between the two studies, its share during the 2001 study shrunk to less than 67 percent of total taxable income. The decrease in the share that wages contribute to total income results from the significant increase in household investment income between the two studies. In the 1994 study, households received less than 15 percent of their income from returns on investments or \$7.4 billion. This type of income includes interest, dividends, rents, royalties, and capital gains income. During the period covered by this study, investment-based income more than tripled, totaling nearly \$23 billion and its share of the income pie increased to more than 21 percent. Even pension income, a portion of which was investment-based, increased more than two-fold. In the 1994 study, pension/social security income amounted to \$3.6 billion whereas pension/social security income was \$7.9 billion for the following study period. The rapid increases in wage and investment income can be largely attributed to the tight labor market due to the economic expansion and the myriad Internet startups as well as the stock market bubble.

The significant increase between tax profile studies in the income of Colorado households resulted in an increase in the amount of income taxes paid by individuals despite the lower tax rate and changes to the law that, for the most part, lowered taxable income. Families in the highest income category saw the most significant increase in the proportion of the income taxes they paid. Fifty-five percent of the total income of families in the highest income category during the 2001 study was composed of investment-based income, whereas in 1994, the percentage was

thirty-four percent. Consequently, the marginal income of these families increased significantly as did the share of state income taxes paid by this income group.

Sales Taxes

The Colorado Department of Revenue's Annual Report shows that net sales tax collections between the last profile study for FY 1993-94 and the current study, FY 2000-01, increased 76.8 percent or at an average annual rate of 8.5 percent. Between 1999 and 2000, sales tax collections increased at a rate of 8.8 percent. However, year-over-year comparisons of May and June 2001 show that sales tax receipts did not grow, but fell. Over the last decade, sales tax receipts have typically been very strong. There had not been a decrease in year-over year comparisons of sales tax receipts since June 1989.

At the national level in spite of the slowing economy, second quarter CY sales in most retail sectors continued growing between 2000 and 2001 ("Annual Benchmark Report," 2001). Overall, retail and food services sales over that period increased 4.4 percent. However, a comparison of the increase in year over year CY second quarter retail sales from 1999 to 2001 shows that several retail sectors experienced a rapid decrease in the rate of growth in sales. Four sectors, in particular, sustained considerable declines in the growth of sales, three of which showed negative growth between 2000 and 2001. The sector showing the largest decrease in the growth of sales were *Nonstore Retailers*. The majority of sales in this sector were derived from electronic shopping and mail-order houses. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the leading merchandise category among electronic shopping and mail order houses was computer hardware. Between 1999 and 2000, CY second quarter sales were up 18 percent. In the following year, sales were down 3.1 percent. The percentage change in growth of retail sales for this sector thus declined by 21.1 percentage points. The growth rate in retail sales for the following sectors: *gasoline stations, furniture and home furnishings, and electronics and appliance stores* decreased by 14.9, 11.7, and 10.7 percentage

points, respectively. Although the *general merchandise stores* sector maintained a positive increase in sales, the rate of growth in two subsectors showed notable declines. Between 1999 and 2000, sales in *women's apparel* grew by 6.1 percent. The rate of increase dropped to 0.2%, or 5.9 percentage points, between 2000 and 2001. *Jewelry* sales grew by 10.6 percent between 1999 and 2000; however, between 2000 and 2001, sales increased only 2.7 percent. The rate of growth in that subsector dropped by 7.9 percentage points.

In Colorado, the decline in sales was more extensive than at the national level ("Sales Tax Statistical," n.d.). Overall, total retail and food services sales in the state were static between second quarter CY 2000 and CY 2001. These sales in second quarter CY 2001 were 99.9 percent of those in 2000. This contrasts to the 15.4 percent growth in sales that occurred between second quarter CY 1999 and CY 2000. Three retail trade sectors were particularly hard hit in the state, they included *apparel and accessory stores*, *furniture and home furnishings stores*, and *miscellaneous retail stores*. These sectors experienced stellar growth in CY second quarter sales between 1999 and 2000 but a substantial drop in sales between 2000 and 2001. Between 1999 and 2000, the growth rate for *apparel and accessory stores* was 36.3 percent, for *furniture and home furnishings stores*, 18.6 percent, and for *miscellaneous retail stores*, 20.1 percent. Sales in these sectors between 2000 and 2001 dropped to 90.6 percent, 86.5 percent, and 97.9 percent, respectively, of sales in the previous year. A telltale sign of the economy's condition at the time is that food (grocery) stores had the highest year-over-year growth in the entire retail sector. Sales in second quarter CY 2001 grew 3.2 percent over sales in the previous year.

Property Taxes

Accompanying the significant increase in income in the state was a significant rise in the value of residential property. Between 1993 and 2000, the assessed value of residential property increased nearly 70 percent ("2000, Thirtieth Annual Report," 2001). However, the combined effects of the spending limit

and Gallagher constitutional amendments muted the effects of rising housing values on property tax revenues. Property tax revenues increased 52 percent over the same time period despite a robust increase in the housing stock (19.7%) and in housing values. 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. The residential assessment rate for the 2001 study was 9.74 percent whereas during the 1994 study, the assessment rate was 12.86 percent and the average mill levy decreased from 84.211 mills in CY 1994 to 75.733 mills in CY 2000.

Specific Ownership Taxes

In part, due to the increased volume in the sale of high-end Sports Utility Vehicles (SUV's) and the numerous dealer incentives during the period of this study, the value of vehicles (upon which the specific ownership tax is based) has increased at a rapid pace since the last profile study. The Census Bureau's "Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey" showed that in a 5-year period between 1992 and 1997, the number of sport utility vehicles registered in Colorado increased 70.9 percent. Additionally, the survey showed that approximately one in every 7 licensed drivers in Colorado owns/leases an SUV. During the period of time that elapsed between this study and the last, the consumer price index (CPI) for the Denver-Boulder-Greeley area increased 28.4 percent ("Bureau of Labor," n.d.). With no accompanying change in specific ownership tax laws and a low rate of inflation, specific ownership tax revenues increased over 79 percent since the last study. The increase was directly related to the greater value of the vehicles owned by Colorado residents during this study period in comparison to the 1994 study.

Revenues, Taxes, Incidence, and Equity

The focus of this study is an examination of the structure of the distribution of the taxes paid by Colorado citizens to their state and local governments. In other words, what group(s) of households, by income class, pay the greatest and the least amounts and proportion of taxes. In this chapter, estimates of the total amount of taxes paid to state and local governments by resident households will be examined. Only those taxes paid directly by Colorado resident households to state and local governments will be examined in this study. In the next chapter, the distribution of the payment of these direct taxes among households with different income levels will be addressed.

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.

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 resources, in this case—income, needed to provide 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 examine the distribution of the payment of taxes 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, 2000 through June 30, 2001. Since businesses are only in-

termediaries 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 bear the burden of taxes levied on businesses. Given the complexity of the makeup of businesses and the lack of data that can unravel how each business shifts their 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.

State Tax Collections

The U.S. Census Bureau reported that the state of Colorado received \$19.8 billion in revenues in fiscal year 2001. Over 17 percent of those revenues, \$3.5 billion was from intergovernmental revenues and another \$3 billion from other miscellaneous revenues, 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 were excluded. Estate taxes were also excluded on the grounds that they were not borne by living individuals. 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 calendar year 2000 rather than the amount of income taxes collected by the state during fiscal year

2001. Income tax revenues collected in fiscal year 2001 are a mixture of final payments and refunds for the income tax liability of calendar year 2000 and the withholding and estimated payments for the liability of individuals in calendar year 2001. To isolate a single liability period, the amount of income taxes paid, for purposes of this tax study is the liability reported for calendar year 2000. 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 to determine only the amount of vehicle registrations, sales and excise taxes paid by households.

Local Tax Collections

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, local government entities in Colorado reported receiving \$15.8 billion in revenues in calendar year 2000. Of this amount more than \$3.6 billion were intergovernmental transfers from the state and federal government and another \$5.3 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 \$6.1 billion. This figure includes taxes paid to counties, municipalities, school districts, and special districts. Special districts as the term is used here includes local improvement and service districts 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 District. 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 por-

tion 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 Census 2000 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample and a study by the Northwest Colorado Council of Governments (NWCCOG) 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 more simply, who should pay taxes and how much they should pay, is a difficult issue to resolve. 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; tax burdens would therefore be proportional. Another version of a fair tax system might focus on a taxpayer's "ability to pay." 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 bear the greatest burden of taxes. 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.

Colorado's gasoline excise tax is a good example of a user tax. Taxpayers pay for roads and highways in accordance with the amount of gas they consume. Gallons of gasoline consumed by motorists serve as proxies for highway usage. State gas excise tax revenues, after accounting for highway-related administrative expenses, are spent solely on building, improving, or maintaining highways. Similarly, revenues from drivers licenses and motor vehicle registration go towards the construction and mainte-

nance of highways. Those who do not own or drive cars, or do not use transportation services do not pay, at least not to the extent that those using the services do, for the use of state roads and highways. However, 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 EPA 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, user charges typically result in a regressive distribution of the tax burden. In other words, income for households in the lowest income groups is subject to a larger percentage of user charges compared to households in the upper income groups. 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 money income as income increases.

Other concepts of tax equity include horizontal versus vertical equity. Horizontal equity indicates that households of equal means pay an equal amount of taxes whereas vertical equity pertains to the manner in which tax burdens are distributed 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 distrib-

uted 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. New Jersey has the highest excise tax rate at \$2.05 per pack of 20 cigarettes. A June 2002 press release by Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids reported, “New Jersey can expect a 70-cent per pack cigarette tax increase to prevent some 61,000 kids alive today from becoming smokers, save nearly 30,000 New Jersey residents from smoking-caused deaths, produce approximately \$1.1 billion in long-term health care savings, and raise nearly \$300 million a year in new revenue.” Some of the additional revenues are used to fund smoking cessation programs. In a press release by the state of New Jersey’s Governor’s office dated January 21,

2004, it was noted that a report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) ranked New Jersey among the lowest in the nation for adult cigarette smoking rates. In this case, the state government of New Jersey is using tax policy to negate the effects and costs of current and future cigarette smoking, which are more than the actual price of cigarettes, on their residents.

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, several government entities in Colorado have determined that open space/undeveloped land is beneficial to individuals in communities. However, the cost of keeping land undeveloped is typically borne only by the landowner. Some governments have endeavored to ameliorate the lopsided burden by assessing additional sales taxes to purchase open space or, as in the case of the state, have offered tax credits to landowners that donate their land as conservation easements. Both methods achieve similar results: recipients of the benefits pay a share of the costs of keeping the land undeveloped.

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 are 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 chapter examines the vertical equity of the distribution of state and local tax burdens 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 chapter covers the distribution of the state and local taxes paid by Colorado residents by level of income. It examines 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 \$90,000 of annual income. The income concept this chapter is based on is Adjusted 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 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 along with groups of one or more unrelated individuals.

Distribution of Income

Chart 2 shows the cumulative distribution of income and households in Colorado. The points on the curved line 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 a little over 25 percent of the households in the state with the lowest incomes received a little over 5 percent of all income. The straight line connecting the corners of the chart represents an equal distribution of income. The curved line that depicts the actual distribution of income and households in Colorado is compared to the straight line to show how the actual distribution of income deviates from a proportional distribution of income. The greater the divergence in the two lines, the greater the in-

equality of income. Reports by the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis show that over the seven year period between the two profile studies of the state, personal income in Colorado increased from \$86 billion to \$151 billion, a considerable 76 percent increase. Data from this study shows that much of the increase in income attributable to Colorado amassed to the wealthiest individuals in the state. Whereas in the 1994 profile study, approximately 13 percent of the households with the greatest incomes held a little over 37 percent of the income, in the 2001 study, the wealthiest 14 percent received 49.1 percent of the income in the state. The disparity in the distribution of income among residents is illustrated by a comparison of the sum of income of households earning less than \$70,000 to those in the highest income group. The sum of the income of the 75 percent of households in the state who earned less than \$70,000 was \$10 billion less than the income of the 14.2 percent of the households in the state with the highest incomes. This is not to say that lower income families did not receive a share of the increase in personal income. By the 2001 study, less than 27 percent of the households in the state received less than \$20,000 in income in comparison to 35 percent in the 1994 study. And 65 percent of households in Colorado earned less than \$50,000 in 2001 compared to 74 percent in 1994. However, because investment income is concentrated among households with greater income, the increase in income attributable to the Internet/stock market bubble disproportionately accrued to higher income households in the state, resulting in an even greater disparity of income among households in Colorado than seen in the 1994 study.

Nominal Taxes Paid by Households

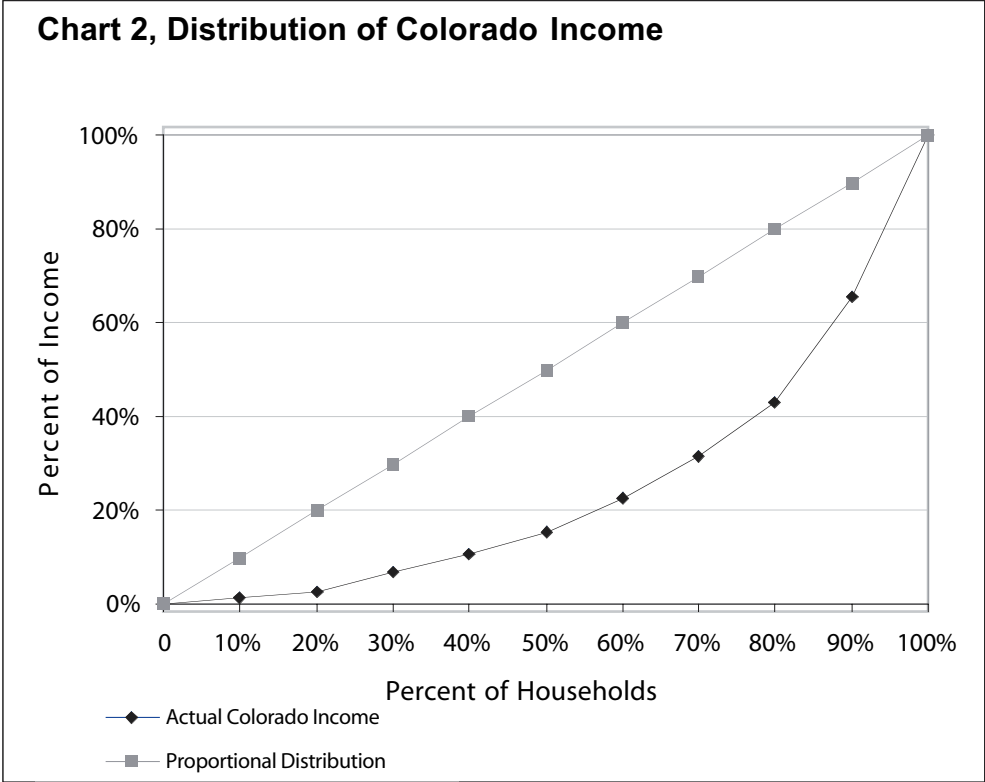
Table V shows the estimated amount of state and local taxes paid by Colorado residents by income class. The table is categorized into nine major in-

come classes. The income groups used in this profile study are based on the income groups used in the 2000 Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES). The data in the table shows an estimate of the amount of state and local taxes paid by each group. These data show that the largest amount of taxes paid by households in the lowest income groups were for property and consumption taxes. The single largest tax burden on families with less than \$20,000 in income was property taxes levied by city and county governments. These households that earned less than \$20,000 numbered 474,798 or nearly 27 percent of the households in the state. Together, they paid \$162.8 million in property taxes to local government entities. When combined, the amount of sales taxes levied for both state and local governments accounted for the largest amount of taxes paid by families with incomes less than \$30,000. Despite the state sales tax exemption of grocery items, the amount of sales taxes collected from these households by state and local governments is predominant. The largest nominal amount of taxes paid to a single source by households with incomes equal to or greater than \$30,000 was state income taxes. These households, which numbered a little over 1 million, paid \$3.2 billion in state income taxes. The combined state and local government sales tax amount was the second largest payment made by households with incomes greater than \$30,000.

As with previous studies, households in the highest income category nominally paid the largest amount of taxes in all categories with the exception of cigarette excise taxes. The group of households that earned between \$20,000 and \$29,999 consisted of the greatest number of households. This group paid the greatest amount of cigarette excise taxes. The second

largest group of households was comprised of households in the highest income category. Whereas, the income group that earned \$20,000 to \$29,999 had the greatest number of households at 281,616, the highest income category came in second with 251,388 households, nearly one-seventh of the households in the state.

Taxes on consumption levied by both state and local governments, including sales taxes, excise taxes on gas, cigarettes, and alcohol, accounted for a majority of the total taxes paid by households in the lowest income grouping. In contrast, taxes on consumption accounted for only a small portion of the total amount of taxes paid by the highest income class. The largest nominal burden on families in the highest income class was the state income tax. State and local taxes on consumption amounted to less than half of the state income taxes paid by households in the highest income group.



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 proportion of each tax paid with the proportion of income received by households in each group (shown in Table VI) provides some insight on the vertical distribution of the tax burden levied by state and local governments. As in past studies, households in the highest income group, which accounted for 14.2 percent of resident households in the state, accumulated the largest portion of adjusted money income, 49.1 percent. Not surprisingly, given the proportion of income acquired by this group, they paid the largest share of combined state and local taxes, 44.3 percent. They also paid the largest proportion of taxes in each category of state and local taxes with the exception of the cigarette excise tax.

This table also shows how the distribution of state surplus revenues affected the tax burden of households in the state. More than \$900 million of fiscal year 1999-00 state surplus revenues was available and distributed to resident households in the state during this study period. The result was a lower overall state tax burden for each income category. The refund of surplus revenues was sizable enough to significantly alter the distribution of the remaining state tax burden as well as the combined state and local tax burden. Households with less than \$50,000 in income received less of the surplus distribution than their representative proportion of households in the state but more than the proportion of state taxes they paid. These households comprising 64.5 percent of the resident households in Colorado received a little over 49.5 percent of the distribution of surplus refunds. These same households earned 26.7 percent of the adjusted money income in the state and paid 27 percent of state tax collections from resident households. Thirty-six percent of the households in the state who earned more than \$50,000 in

Table V. Distribution of Major State and Local Taxes by Adjusted Money Income, Fiscal Year 2000

(Dollars in thousands)

	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$90,000	\$90,000 and over	Total
Number of Families	204,048	270,750	281,616	211,858	172,645	129,739	100,742	145,430	251,388	1,768,216
Adjusted Money Income	\$1,404,576	\$4,423,283	\$7,403,175	\$7,772,992	\$8,176,264	\$7,527,454	\$6,900,214	\$12,144,815	\$53,816,497	\$109,569,269
State Taxes on Households:										
Individual Income	\$16,782	\$75,904	\$175,094	\$211,287	\$227,684	\$219,496	\$211,836	\$386,731	\$1,912,048	\$3,436,861
Sales	45,481	66,461	87,359	83,139	93,852	80,640	67,631	112,054	349,175	985,792
Gasoline and Special Fuels	18,915	30,626	41,935	37,340	35,985	30,529	23,629	36,709	87,881	343,549
Licenses and Registrations	9,093	12,033	14,214	13,356	12,879	10,346	9,349	15,062	47,326	143,659
Alcoholic Beverages	2,348	2,200	2,753	2,302	2,065	1,895	1,503	2,352	7,664	25,083
Cigarettes and Tobacco	6,177	8,045	10,203	7,698	7,590	5,346	4,030	5,807	7,703	62,599
Total State Taxes	98,795	195,269	331,558	355,122	380,057	348,252	317,977	558,715	2,411,797	4,997,543
Refund of State Surplus Revenues	72,748	105,028	111,370	95,170	85,612	74,132	56,463	90,045	259,374	949,942
State Taxes After Refund	\$26,047	\$90,241	\$220,188	\$259,952	\$294,444	\$274,120	\$261,515	\$468,670	\$2,152,423	\$4,047,601
Local Taxes on Households										
Residential Property	\$61,071	\$101,693	\$137,970	\$159,707	\$157,071	\$153,581	\$137,795	\$232,418	\$523,332	\$1,664,637
Sales	55,420	80,985	106,450	101,308	114,363	98,263	82,410	136,541	425,482	1,201,222
Specific Ownership	9,666	18,978	27,985	25,288	24,380	20,053	16,275	25,478	66,527	234,629
Occupation	61	1,122	2,782	4,162	4,757	5,354	5,268	9,441	18,562	51,510
Local Taxes	\$126,218	\$202,778	\$275,187	\$290,464	\$300,571	\$277,250	\$241,748	\$403,878	\$1,033,904	\$3,151,998
State and Local Taxes Before Refund	\$225,013	\$398,046	\$606,745	\$645,587	\$680,628	\$625,502	\$559,725	\$962,593	\$3,445,701	\$8,149,541
State and Local Taxes After Refund	\$152,265	\$293,019	\$495,375	\$550,417	\$595,016	\$551,370	\$503,262	\$872,548	\$3,186,327	\$7,199,599

income received 50.5 percent of the state's surplus revenues. This group earned 73.4 percent of the adjusted money income in the state and paid nearly 73 percent of state tax collections from resident households.

Without the refund of surplus revenues, the distribution of state taxes paid by households would have been mildly regressive. Despite the sizable allocation of the state's surplus revenues to households in the highest income class, the distribution of the state tax burden after the refund of surplus revenues was progressive. Unlike past studies, households in the highest income categories paid, after accounting for the refunds of surplus revenues, a greater proportion of the state tax burden than the proportion of the income they earned in the state during this study.

Both with and without the refund of surplus revenues, the distribution of the combined state and local tax burden is quite different from the past. In past studies, households with the lowest incomes paid proportionally more in state and local taxes than they received in income. In the 1994 study, only those households with incomes greater than \$40,000 paid a lesser proportion of state and local taxes than the income they received. In this study, without the surplus distribution, only the households in the highest income category paid, after accounting for the refund of surplus revenues, a lesser proportion of state and local taxes than the income they received.

Proportionality Index

To facilitate the analysis of vertical equity among income groups, Tables VII and VIII present an index of the distribution of taxes paid by households as a proportion of the share of income received. Table VII shows the index numbers prior to the distribution of surplus state revenues and Table VIII, the effect on index numbers after the distribution of surplus revenues. The closer the index is to 1, 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, accordingly, a number greater than 1 indicates that the income group paid a greater share of taxes than the share of income they received.

The two tables illustrate the distributive effect that the refund of state surplus revenues had on both the state and the combined state and local tax burden of households in the state. A comparison of the index numbers for local taxes among income groups on both tables shows that the burden of local taxes was regressive. Families in the lower income categories paid a larger share of taxes than the share of income they received whereas households in the highest income classes paid a smaller share. The highest income group was the only group with an index number lower than one. The refund of state surplus revenues did not change the index numbers of the local burden. On the other hand, an examination of the state burden in Table VII, prior to the distribution of surplus revenues, shows the index numbers for the state tax burden on households were all nearly 1 with the exception of the index number for households in the lowest income group. This means that, prior to the distribution of surplus revenues, households in each income group, except for the lowest, paid a share of state taxes nearly equal to the share of income they received. Table VIII shows that after the distribution of state surplus revenues the state tax burden was progressive.

When combined with local taxes, the overall state and local tax burden, prior to the distribution of state surplus revenues, was regressive although the nearly proportional state burden blunted the regressivity of taxes imposed by cities, counties, and special districts. The index number decreased steadily as household income increased. The lowest index number, 0.86, was for households in the highest income group, whereas the highest index number, 2.15 was for households whose incomes were less than \$10,000.

The refund of state surplus revenues resulted in a change in the proportionality of state taxes paid by

Colorado households. The refund of excess revenues was large enough to offset a sizable portion of the taxes paid to the state by households in the lowest income groups. Without the refund, families in the lowest income group would have paid a greater share of state taxes than the share of income they received. After receiving the refund, households in the lowest income group paid a smaller portion of taxes than the share of income they received. Although, households in the highest income category paid a larger share of taxes than their share of income, their index number is still very close to 1. In past studies, individuals in the lowest income categories often paid 2 to 3 times their share of income in taxes.

When the state (after the surplus distribution) and local tax burden were combined, the resulting index numbers for state and local taxes was somewhat mixed. The index amounts among the groups of households ranged from .90 to 1.65. Households with incomes above \$90,000 had the lowest index

amount, .90. Households with incomes between \$10,000 and \$29,999 paid a nearly proportional share of taxes, given their incomes—the index ranging from 1.01 to 1.02. The income groups with the highest index amounts were those households with incomes between \$30,000 to \$90,000. The index amounts for these households ranged from 1.08 to 1.11. The distribution of excess state revenues diminished the differences between the income groups. Whereas without the surplus revenues the index ranged from .86 to 2.15, and was clearly, yet mildly regressive, after the refund of surplus revenues, the index ranged from .90 to 1.65. Households in the highest income group continued to pay less state and local combined taxes than those with lesser incomes; however, their index number increased somewhat. Likewise, the index number of households with incomes less than \$60,000 decreased. After the refund of the state’s surplus revenues, the index number of nearly all of the income groups moved closer to 1 indicating a more proportional distribution of state and local taxes.

Table VI. Proportion of State and Local Taxes Paid by Residents by Adjusted Money Income Classes, Fiscal Year 2001

	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$89,999	\$90,000 and over	Total
Number of Families	11.5%	15.3%	15.9%	12.0%	9.8%	7.3%	5.7%	8.2%	14.2%	100.0%
Adjusted Money Income	1.3%	4.0%	6.8%	7.1%	7.5%	6.9%	6.3%	11.1%	49.1%	100.0%
State Taxes on Households:										
Individual Income	0.5%	2.2%	5.1%	6.1%	6.6%	6.4%	6.2%	11.3%	55.6%	100.0%
Sales	4.6%	6.7%	8.9%	8.4%	9.5%	8.2%	6.9%	11.4%	35.4%	100.0%
Gasoline and Special Fuels	5.5%	8.9%	12.2%	10.9%	10.5%	8.9%	6.9%	10.7%	25.6%	100.0%
Licenses and Registrations	6.3%	8.4%	9.9%	9.3%	9.0%	7.2%	6.5%	10.5%	32.9%	100.0%
Alcoholic Beverages	9.4%	8.8%	11.0%	9.2%	8.2%	7.6%	6.0%	9.4%	30.6%	100.0%
Cigarettes and Tobacco	9.9%	12.9%	16.3%	12.3%	12.1%	8.5%	6.4%	9.3%	12.3%	100.0%
Total State Taxes	2.0%	3.9%	6.6%	7.1%	7.6%	7.0%	6.4%	11.2%	48.3%	100.0%
Refund of State Surplus Revenues	7.7%	11.1%	11.7%	10.0%	9.0%	7.8%	5.9%	9.5%	27.3%	100.0%
State Taxes After Refund	0.6%	2.2%	5.4%	6.4%	7.3%	6.8%	6.5%	11.6%	53.2%	100.0%
Local Taxes on Households:										
Residential Property	3.7%	6.1%	8.3%	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	8.3%	14.0%	31.4%	100.0%
Sales	4.6%	6.7%	8.9%	8.4%	9.5%	8.2%	6.9%	11.4%	35.4%	100.0%
Specific Ownership	4.1%	8.1%	11.9%	10.8%	10.4%	8.5%	6.9%	10.9%	28.4%	100.0%
Occupation	0.1%	2.2%	5.4%	8.1%	9.2%	10.4%	10.2%	18.3%	36.0%	100.0%
Total Local Taxes	4.0%	6.4%	8.7%	9.2%	9.5%	8.8%	7.7%	12.8%	32.8%	100.0%
State and Local Taxes Before Refund	2.8%	4.9%	7.4%	7.9%	8.4%	7.7%	6.9%	11.8%	42.3%	100.0%
State and Local Taxes After Refund	2.1%	4.1%	6.9%	7.6%	8.3%	7.7%	7.0%	12.1%	44.3%	100.0%

Average Household Income and Taxes

The average adjusted money income of households in Colorado, as shown in Table IX, was \$61,966. However, the windfall of gains and earnings from the stock market/Internet bubble that accrued in large part to households in the highest income classes, skewed the average income of Colorado residents upwards. Median income, which shows the income amount wherein half of the residents received more and half received less, was between \$32,500 and \$35,000. Similarly, with income groups divided into \$10,000 increments, the income group with the most number of households was that which included residents that earned between \$20,000 and

\$30,000. Clearly, the median and mode amounts more realistically depict the typical amount of income earned by resident households in 2001. The average amount of state taxes paid by households in Colorado, after the distribution of surplus revenues, was \$2,289. Once again, the amount of income taxes paid by upper income households due to the unusual gains and earnings from the stock market/Internet bubble skewed the average amount of state taxes paid. The average amount of state taxes paid by households (after the distribution of surplus revenues) excluding the highest income group was \$1,256. There is a significant difference between the average amount of *state* taxes paid when the highest income class is included and when they are excluded. However, the difference between the average *local* taxes paid including the highest income group is not significantly different than the average local taxes paid without the highest income group. The average amount of local taxes paid by households in Colorado was \$1,783.

Table VII. Comparison of Income Distribution Among Households Prior to Distribution of State Surplus Revenues, Fiscal Year 2001

Income Class	Distribution of Income and Taxes Among Households Adjusted				Ratio of Pct Distribution of Taxes to Pct Distribution of Income		
	Money	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Combined
	Income	Taxes	Taxes	Taxes	Taxes to Income	Taxes to Income	Taxes to Income
\$0 to \$10,000	1.3%	2.0%	4.0%	2.8%	1.54	3.12	2.15
\$10,000 to \$20,000	4.0%	3.9%	6.4%	4.9%	0.97	1.59	1.21
\$20,000 to \$30,000	6.8%	6.6%	8.7%	7.4%	0.98	1.29	1.10
\$30,000 to \$40,000	7.1%	7.1%	9.2%	7.9%	1.00	1.30	1.12
\$40,000 to \$50,000	7.5%	7.6%	9.5%	8.4%	1.02	1.28	1.12
\$50,000 to \$60,000	6.9%	7.0%	8.8%	7.7%	1.01	1.28	1.12
\$60,000 to \$70,000	6.3%	6.4%	7.7%	6.9%	1.01	1.22	1.09
\$70,000 to \$90,000	11.1%	11.2%	12.8%	11.8%	1.01	1.16	1.07
\$90,000 and over	49.1%	48.3%	32.8%	42.3%	0.98	0.67	0.86
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table VIII. Comparison of Income Distribution Among Households After Distribution of State Surplus Revenues, Fiscal Year 2001

Income Class	Distribution of Income and Taxes Among Households Adjusted				Ratio of Pct Distribution of Taxes to Pct Distribution of Income		
	Money	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Combined
	Income	Taxes	Taxes	Taxes	Taxes to Income	Taxes to Income	Taxes to Income
\$0 to \$ 10,000	1.3%	0.6%	4.0%	2.1%	0.50	3.12	1.65
\$10,000 to \$20,000	4.0%	2.2%	6.4%	4.1%	0.55	1.59	1.01
\$20,000 to \$30,000	6.8%	5.4%	8.7%	6.9%	0.81	1.29	1.02
\$30,000 to \$40,000	7.1%	6.4%	9.2%	7.6%	0.91	1.30	1.08
\$40,000 to \$50,000	7.5%	7.3%	9.5%	8.3%	0.97	1.28	1.11
\$50,000 to \$60,000	6.9%	6.8%	8.8%	7.7%	0.99	1.28	1.11
\$60,000 to \$70,000	6.3%	6.5%	7.7%	7.0%	1.03	1.22	1.11
\$70,000 to \$90,000	11.1%	11.6%	12.8%	12.1%	1.04	1.16	1.09
\$90,000 and over	49.1%	53.2%	32.8%	44.3%	1.08	0.67	0.90
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1.00	1.00	1.00

The average amount of local taxes paid by households in Colorado was \$1,783.

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 way of determining the proportionality of the state and local tax burden imposed on Colorado residents. Table X shows that the income of households in the lowest income group

was equal to only 3.2 percent of the amount of income attributable to households in the highest income category. This amount 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 3.2. Any amount less than 3.2 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 5.9 percent of the average amount of state and local taxes paid by households in the highest income group. The comparison between the two income groups for excise taxes paid on cigarettes and alcoholic beverages showed the greatest disparity. The average excise taxes paid by households earning less than \$10,000 on cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were 99 and 38 percent, respectively, of the average amounts paid by the highest income group on these items. However, these taxes do not account for a large portion of the overall tax burden. Families in

the lower income group paid, on average, only \$30 in cigarette excise taxes and \$12 in alcoholic beverage excise taxes. The total tax burdens for both groups were comprised of a more significant amount of property and sales taxes. Households in the lowest income group paid 14 and 16 percent, respectively, of the amounts paid by the highest income groups for property and sales taxes. The income tax, constituting almost 43 percent of all taxes paid by resident households to state and local governments, is the only significant tax in which households in the lowest income group paid less than 3.2 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 1.1 percent of the amount paid by the highest income group. The disparity in the amount of income taxes paid by each group, however, was not enough to change the overall state and local tax index to make it progressive, much less proportional for households earning less than \$10,000.

Table IX. Average State and Local Taxes Paid by Households Fiscal Year 2001

	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$90,000	\$90,000 and over	Total
Average Adjusted Money Income	\$6,884	\$16,337	\$26,288	\$36,690	\$47,359	\$58,020	\$68,494	\$83,510	\$214,077	\$61,966
State Taxes on Households:										
Individual Income	\$82	\$280	\$622	\$997	\$1,319	\$1,692	\$2,103	\$2,659	\$7,606	\$1,944
Sales	223	245	310	392	544	622	671	770	1,389	558
Gasoline and Special Fuels	93	113	149	176	208	235	235	252	350	194
Licenses and Registrations	45	44	50	63	75	80	93	104	188	81
Alcoholic Beverages	12	8	10	11	12	15	15	16	30	14
Cigarettes and Tobacco	30	30	36	36	44	41	40	40	31	35
Total State Taxes	484	721	1,177	1,676	2,201	2,684	3,156	3,842	9,594	2,826
Refund of State Surplus Revenues	357	388	395	449	496	571	560	619	1,032	537
State Taxes After Refund	\$128	\$333	\$782	\$1,227	\$1,705	\$2,113	\$2,596	\$3,223	\$8,562	\$2,289
Local Taxes on Households:										
Residential Property	\$299	\$376	\$490	\$754	\$910	\$1,184	\$1,368	\$1,598	\$2,082	\$941
Sales	232	255	323	408	566	647	699	802	1,445	580
Specific Ownership	47	70	99	119	141	155	162	175	265	133
Occupation	0	4	10	20	28	41	52	65	74	29
Total Local Taxes	\$579	\$705	\$922	\$1,301	\$1,644	\$2,026	\$2,280	\$2,640	\$3,866	\$1,683
Total All Taxes	\$707	\$1,039	\$1,704	\$2,528	\$3,350	\$4,139	\$4,876	\$5,863	\$12,428	\$3,972

Effective Tax Rates and Burdens

Table XI and Chart 3 show taxes as a percentage of income, also known as effective tax rates, for each income class. In the past, this measure of proportionality showed that state and local taxes, combined, were classically regressive. That is, households in the lowest income classes paid the highest effective rates. As income grew, the effective tax rates became lower. However, in this study, the effective rates of combined state and local taxes on households were neither clearly regressive, proportional, or progressive.

When considered separately from local taxes, an examination of the effective rate of *state* taxes among income categories shows it to be clearly progressive. The effective rate of state taxes on households earning less than \$10,000 was 1.85 percent and the rate continued to increase as incomes increased. On the other hand, the effective rate of the total taxes levied solely by *local* governments was substantially regressive with a few bumps in the middle. Although the effective rate of total local taxes on residents decreased from nearly 9% for households that earned less than \$10,000 to 1.9% for households that earned over \$90,000, it did not steadily decrease, as is characteristic of a regressive distribution, for households with incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000. The effective rate stayed within a range of 0.08 percent but moved erratically up and down as incomes rose from \$30,000 to \$50,000. For incomes above \$50,000 the effective local tax rate decreased as income increased.

Consequently, evidence of the erratic distribution of the burden of local taxes appears in the distribution of the combined total state and local burden. The effective rate of state and local taxes after the refund of surplus state revenues on households decreased from 10.8 percent for households that earned less than \$10,000 to 6.6 percent for households that earned between \$10,000 and \$20,000. The effective rate of state and local taxes then became progressive between income groups that earned between \$10,000 and \$60,000, increasing from 6.6 percent for those that earned between \$10,000 and \$20,000 to 7.3 percent for those that earned between \$50,000 and \$60,000. Rather than maintaining the progressive pattern of a steady increase in the effective rate

Table X. Average Income and Taxes Paid by Residents in the Lowest and Highest Income Classes, Fiscal Year 2001

	Income Classes		Lowest Income Class as a Percent of the Highest Class
	Under \$10,000	Over \$90,000	
Number of Families	204,048	251,388	81.2%
Average Adjusted Money Income	\$6,884	\$214,077	3.2%
State and Local Taxes			
State Taxes			
Individual Income	\$82	\$7,606	1.1%
Sales	223	1,389	16.0%
Highway User			
Gas, MTB, Gasohol	93	350	26.5%
Licenses and Registrations	45	188	23.7%
Alcoholic Beverages	12	30	37.7%
Cigarette and Tobacco	30	31	98.8%
State Taxes Before Refund	484	9,594	5.0%
Refund of State Surplus Revenues	357	1,032	34.6%
State Taxes After Refund	\$128	\$8,562	1.5%
Local Taxes			
Residential Property	\$299	\$2,082	14.4%
Sales and Use	232	1,445	16.0%
Specific Ownership	47	265	17.9%
Occupation	0	74	0.4%
Local Taxes Before Refund	579	3,866	15.0%
State and Local Taxes Before Refund	1,063	13,459	7.9%
State and Local Taxes After Refund	\$707	\$12,428	5.7%

as income rises, the effective rates for households with incomes greater than \$60,000 steadily decreased to 5.9 percent for households with the highest incomes.

CTPS Progressivity Index

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 burden of a tax on 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 the burden of the tax being measured is proportional. If the ratio is less than 1.0, the tax is progressive and vice versa.

As with the other measures of proportionality examined in this study, this measure indicated that the most regressive of taxes were the cigarette and alcoholic beverage excise taxes. Table XII shows that the effective rate of the cigarette excise tax on households in the lowest income class was nearly 31 times

greater than the effective rate of the tax on households in the highest. The 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse was conducted by an agency of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The survey showed that 35 percent of persons with combined family incomes below \$9,000 reported that they smoked cigarettes, whereas less than 19 percent of individuals with combined family incomes above \$75,000 reported that they smoked cigarettes. The higher cigarette usage by individuals in the lowest income group in combination with the lower income available for the purchase of cigarettes, resulted in an extremely regressive tax. The Lorenz curve analysis also showed that the alcoholic beverage tax was nearly 12 times greater for households earning less than \$10,000 than for households earning greater than \$90,000. The regressivity of this tax, however, may have more to do with the way the Consumer Expenditure Survey is structured than with a high tax burden on low income individuals. Whereas research points to higher expenditures on cigarettes by persons with low income, there are no similar studies that show that individuals with low incomes consume more alcoholic beverages than people with higher incomes. To the con-

Table XI. State and Local Taxes as a Percentage of Adjusted Money Income, Fiscal Year 2001

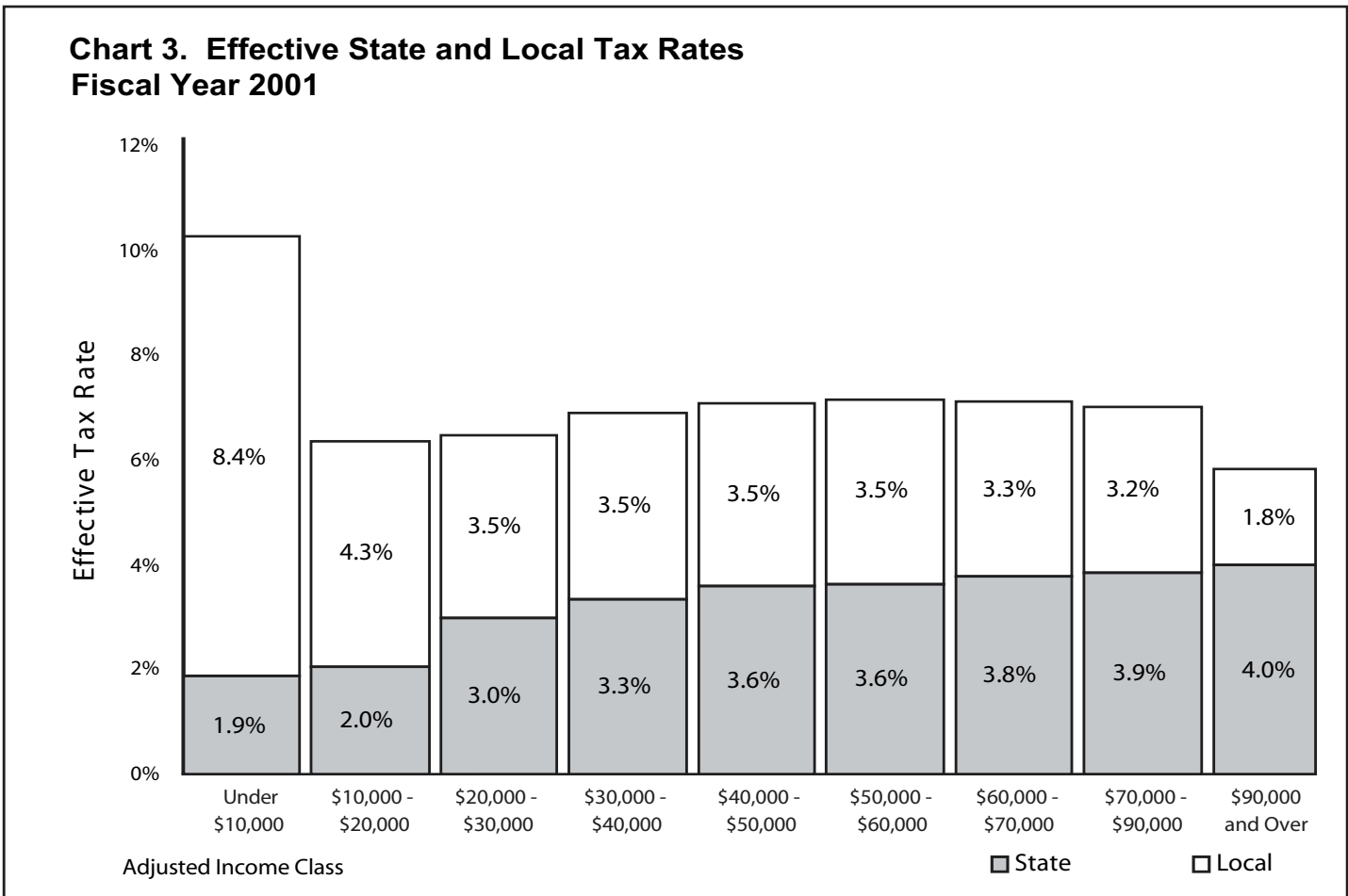
	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$90,000	\$90,000 and over	Total
State Taxes on Households:										
Individual Income	1.19%	1.72%	2.37%	2.72%	2.78%	2.92%	3.07%	3.18%	3.55%	3.14%
Sales	3.24%	1.50%	1.18%	1.07%	1.15%	1.07%	0.98%	0.92%	0.65%	0.90%
Gasoline and Special Fuels	1.35%	0.69%	0.57%	0.48%	0.44%	0.41%	0.34%	0.30%	0.16%	0.31%
Licenses and Registrations	0.65%	0.27%	0.19%	0.17%	0.16%	0.14%	0.14%	0.12%	0.09%	0.13%
Alcoholic Beverages	0.17%	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%
Cigarettes and Tobacco	0.44%	0.18%	0.14%	0.10%	0.09%	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%	0.01%	0.06%
Total State Taxes	7.03%	4.41%	4.48%	4.57%	4.65%	4.63%	4.61%	4.60%	4.48%	4.56%
Refund of State Surplus Revenues	5.18%	2.37%	1.50%	1.22%	1.05%	0.98%	0.82%	0.74%	0.48%	0.87%
State Taxes After Refund	1.85%	2.04%	2.97%	3.34%	3.60%	3.64%	3.79%	3.86%	4.00%	3.69%
Local Taxes on Households:										
Residential Property	4.35%	2.30%	1.86%	2.05%	1.92%	2.04%	2.00%	1.91%	0.97%	1.52%
Sales	3.95%	1.83%	1.44%	1.30%	1.40%	1.31%	1.19%	1.12%	0.79%	1.10%
Specific Ownership	0.69%	0.43%	0.38%	0.33%	0.30%	0.27%	0.24%	0.21%	0.12%	0.21%
Occupation	0.00%	0.03%	0.04%	0.05%	0.06%	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%	0.03%	0.05%
Total Local Taxes	8.99%	4.58%	3.72%	3.74%	3.68%	3.68%	3.50%	3.33%	1.92%	2.88%
State and Local Taxes Before Refund	16.02%	9.00%	8.20%	8.31%	8.32%	8.31%	8.11%	7.93%	6.40%	7.44%
State and Local Taxes After Refund	10.84%	6.62%	6.69%	7.08%	7.28%	7.32%	7.29%	7.18%	5.92%	6.57%

trary, some studies indicate that the volume and amount spent on alcohol rises as income rises. The Consumer Expenditure Survey data for the lowest income category includes the expenditures of individuals that report negative incomes. The income from wages, dividends, and capital gains as well as some of the consumption patterns of these individuals are similar to individuals in higher income categories. The inclusion of the consumption patterns of these individuals in the lowest income categories can skew the expenditure patterns of the lowest income group. The expenditures on behalf of these households has a tendency to overstate the expenditures of households more typically thought to inhabit this income group—those with very low incomes from wages or transfer payments.

Although the index for property taxes was quite a bit smaller than that for cigarette excise taxes, it was

still substantially regressive. The index shows that the property tax burden on households in the lowest income group was nearly 4.5 times larger than the property tax burden on households in the highest group. Although home ownership is not as prominent among households in the lowest income group in comparison to the highest, most 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. For instance, they consistently showed that local taxes, consisting mainly of sales and property taxes, were, for the



most part, quite regressive. Although not as notably regressive as the excise taxes levied by the state and the consumption taxes levied by state and local governments, the proportionality measures showed that given the magnitude of the tax, the burden of property taxes was, nonetheless, quite pronounced on households in the lowest income classes. In terms of the single most regressive taxes, the measures in this study showed that the cigarette and alcoholic beverage excise taxes varied the greatest from a proportional distribution of the tax burden. However, due to the relatively small amounts paid towards these excise taxes, the regressive nature of these taxes were overshadowed, if not negated, by the distribution of state surplus revenues.

As with past studies, the measures showed that the progressivity of the income tax, especially in this study, superseded the regressive nature of the consumption taxes, including the sales and excise taxes, levied by the state. Given the preponderance of the income tax for households in the upper income classes, the resulting distribution of the state tax burden was nearly proportional, tipping towards a

slight progressivity. In past studies, the proportional nature of the state tax burden typically blunted the regressivity of taxes levied by local governments although the indexes showed that the overall state and local tax burdens remained regressive. However, the data in this study departs from others in that the overall state and local tax burden was not classically regressive. Rather, the distribution of the burden in this study, although for the most part regressive, was interrupted by sometimes progressive, sometimes erratic patterns of distribution among the middle income classes.

The data presented in this study provide a foundation for an informed discussion of tax equity. However, given the unusual nature of the economic conditions that served as the backdrop for this study and the temporal nature of the state surplus distributions, the reader is well-advised to examine the resulting distribution of state and local taxes within the context of the economic environment. The surplus distributions had a significant impact on the final distribution of the state tax burden. The data in the study specifically pertain to the income and tax circumstances of households during the pinnacle of the economic expansion and is likely to have changed since then.

Table XII. Effective Tax Rates Expressed as Percentages of Adjusted Money Income, Fiscal Year 2001

	Income Classes		Pct Paid by Lowest Group as a Ratio of Pct Paid by Highest
	Below \$10,000	Over \$90,000	
State and Local Taxes			
State Taxes			
Individual Income	1.2%	3.6%	0.3
Sales and Use	3.2%	0.6%	5.0
Highway User			
Gas, MTB, Gasohol	1.3%	0.2%	8.2
Licenses and Registrations	0.6%	0.1%	7.4
Alcoholic Beverages	0.2%	0.0%	11.7
Cigarette and Tobacco	0.4%	0.0%	30.7
State Taxes Before Refund	7.0%	4.5%	1.6
Refund of State Surplus Revenues	5.2%	0.5%	10.7
State Taxes After Refund	1.9%	4.0%	0.5
Local Taxes			
Residential Property	4.3%	1.0%	4.5
Sales	3.4%	0.7%	5.0
Specific Ownership	0.7%	0.1%	5.6
Occupation	0.0%	0.0%	0.1
Local Taxes Before Refund	8.4%	1.8%	4.7
State and Local Taxes Before Refund	15.4%	6.3%	2.5
State and Local Taxes After Refund	10.3%	5.8%	1.8

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Colorado Statistics of Income



Introduction

This Colorado Statistics of Income (SOI) publication reports on income and taxes for individuals filing income tax returns for tax year 2000.

The data used in this report are drawn from a merged file of state and federal tax returns. Information reported in the following tables pertain 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 tables 2 through 11 and 13 through 20. 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 information may also be found in this report.

Table 12 is a new addition to the SOI data series, reporting Colorado state surplus refund distributions by income group. The state controller certified that \$941,128,978 in revenues collected by the state during fiscal year 1999-2000 were in excess of the spending limits mandated by Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado State Constitution. The legislature enacted nine different refund mechanisms for

Colorado taxpayers to claim their qualified share of the fiscal year 1999-2000 excess revenues. Eight refund mechanisms could be claimed on the income tax year 2000 income tax returns. The business personal property tax credit was available to qualified businesses on a separate form. Table 12 reports by income group, the number, amount, and average amount of refunds claimed by type of refund mechanism with the exception of the business personal property tax refund.

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 (Table 12 is an exception—please see notes accompanying the table for an explanation). 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 2000

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**Table 1A. Federal AGI and Taxes, All Full-Year Resident Returns
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Taxes
Negative Income	13,946	(\$1,041,984)	\$944	\$1,077	\$6,103
\$0 to \$ 5,000	73,929	202,063	707	703	5,261
\$5,001 to \$ 10,000	116,422	889,380	3,244	3,241	23,651
\$10,001 to \$ 15,000	134,898	1,692,659	18,339	18,249	78,742
\$15,001 to \$ 20,000	144,220	2,523,837	41,300	41,131	154,647
\$20,001 to \$ 25,000	140,010	3,144,605	65,807	65,521	232,257
\$25,001 to \$ 35,000	243,715	7,266,196	180,539	179,698	631,695
\$35,001 to \$ 50,000	263,657	11,072,173	301,819	299,865	1,137,404
\$75,001 to \$ 100,000	150,626	12,955,465	421,358	417,742	1,813,682
\$ 100,000 to \$ 250,000	168,718	23,918,335	869,638	856,002	4,478,539
\$ 250,000 and Over	34,322	25,548,084	1,103,675	1,041,455	7,253,005
Subtotal	1,768,156	\$105,579,036	\$3,523,373	\$3,436,816	\$17,841,244
Returns with zero exemptions	195,768	\$1,203,069	\$31,082	\$30,595	\$110,550
Total	1,963,924	\$106,782,106	\$3,554,455	\$3,467,411	\$17,951,794

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class (excludes returns with zero exemptions)

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Taxes
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$ 5,000	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$5,001 to \$ 10,000	6.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$10,001 to \$ 15,000	7.7	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
\$15,001 to \$ 20,000	8.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.9
\$20,001 to \$ 25,000	8.0	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.3
\$25,001 to \$ 35,000	13.9	6.8	5.1	5.2	3.5
\$35,001 to \$ 50,000	15.0	10.4	8.6	8.7	6.4
\$50,001 to \$ 75,000	16.2	16.3	14.6	14.9	11.4
\$75,001 to \$ 100,000	8.6	12.2	12.0	12.2	10.2
\$100,000 to \$ 250,000	9.6	22.4	24.7	24.9	25.1
\$250,000 and Over	2.0	24.0	31.3	30.3	40.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

C. Average per Return (excludes returns with zero exemptions)

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Taxes
Negative Income	(\$74,716)	\$68	\$77	\$438
\$0 to \$ 5,000	2,733	10	10	71
\$5,001 to \$ 10,000	7,639	28	28	203
\$10,001 to \$ 15,000	12,548	136	135	584
\$15,001 to \$ 20,000	17,500	286	285	1,072
\$20,001 to \$ 25,000	22,460	470	468	1,659
\$25,001 to \$ 35,000	29,814	741	737	2,592
\$35,001 to \$ 50,000	41,995	1,145	1,137	4,314
\$50,001 to \$ 75,000	61,363	1,819	1,805	7,142
\$75,001 to \$ 100,000	86,011	2,797	2,773	12,041
\$100,000 to \$ 250,000	141,765	5,154	5,074	26,545
\$250,000 and Over	744,365	32,156	30,344	211,322
Average	\$59,711	\$1,993	\$1,944	\$10,090

**Table 1B. Federal AGI and Taxes, Taxable Full-Year Resident Returns
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Taxes
Negative Income	2,601	(\$206,126)	\$944	\$952	\$958
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	7,905	21,789	707	699	911
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	47,288	395,005	3,244	3,235	12,213
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	92,461	1,169,528	18,339	18,244	64,465
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	121,123	2,124,435	41,300	41,129	139,793
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	127,306	2,862,091	65,807	65,519	217,933
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	230,738	6,885,661	180,539	179,697	605,697
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	256,924	10,797,831	301,819	299,862	1,116,683
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	280,869	17,242,260	516,001	512,127	2,012,122
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	150,030	12,904,421	421,358	417,735	1,808,420
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	168,110	23,831,913	869,638	855,976	4,465,830
\$ 250,001 and Over	34,145	25,408,075	1,103,675	1,041,454	7,225,824
Subtotal	1,519,500	\$103,436,884	\$3,523,373	\$3,436,629	\$17,670,849
Returns with zero exemptions	123,652	\$1,038,115	\$31,082	\$30,592	\$108,922
Total	1,643,152	\$104,474,999	\$3,554,455	\$3,467,221	\$17,779,771

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class (excludes returns with zero exemptions)

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Taxes
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	6.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	8.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.8
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	8.4	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.2
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	15.2	6.6	5.1	5.2	3.4
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	16.9	10.4	8.6	8.7	6.3
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	18.5	16.6	14.6	14.9	11.4
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	9.9	12.5	12.0	12.2	10.2
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	11.1	23.0	24.7	24.9	25.3
\$ 250,001 and Over	2.3	24.5	31.3	30.3	40.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

C. Average per Return (excludes returns with zero exemptions)

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Taxes
Negative Income	(\$79,249)	\$363	\$366	\$368
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	2,756	89	88	115
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	8,353	69	68	258
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	12,649	198	197	697
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	17,539	341	340	1,154
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	22,482	517	515	1,712
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	29,842	782	779	2,625
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	42,027	1,175	1,167	4,346
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	61,389	1,837	1,823	7,164
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	86,012	2,808	2,784	12,054
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	141,764	5,173	5,092	26,565
\$ 250,001 and Over	744,123	32,323	30,501	211,622
Average	\$68,073	\$2,319	\$2,262	\$11,629

**Table 1C. Federal AGI and Taxes, Non-Taxable Full-Year Resident Returns
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Taxes
Negative Income	11,345	(\$835,858)	\$0	\$125	\$5,144
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	66,024	180,274	0	3	4,350
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	69,135	494,374	0	6	11,437
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	42,437	523,131	0	5	14,276
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	23,097	399,402	0	2	14,854
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	12,704	282,514	0	2	14,324
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	12,977	380,535	0	1	25,999
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	6,733	274,342	0	3	20,721
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	2,824	165,962	0	7	14,136
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	596	51,044	0	7	5,263
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	608	86,422	0	26	12,709
\$ 250,001 and Over	177	140,010	0	1	27,181
Subtotal	248,656	\$2,142,152	\$0	\$187	\$170,395
Returns with zero exemptions	72,117	\$164,954	\$0	\$3	\$1,628
Total	320,773	\$2,307,107	\$0	\$190	\$172,023

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class (excludes returns with zero exemptions)

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Taxes
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	27.8	6.1	N/A	5.4	2.6
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	29.1	16.6	N/A	10.0	6.9
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	17.9	17.6	N/A	7.4	8.6
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	9.7	13.4	N/A	2.6	9.0
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	5.4	9.5	N/A	2.4	8.7
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	5.5	12.8	N/A	1.5	15.7
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	2.8	9.2	N/A	5.1	12.5
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	1.2	5.6	N/A	11.1	8.6
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	0.3	1.7	N/A	11.4	3.2
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	0.3	2.9	N/A	41.4	7.7
\$ 250,001 and Over	0.1	4.7	N/A	1.7	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	N/A	100.0	100.0

C. Average per Return (excludes returns with zero exemptions)

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Taxes
Negative Income	(\$73,676)	\$0	\$11	\$453
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	2,730	0	0	66
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	7,151	0	0	165
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	12,327	0	0	336
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	17,292	0	0	643
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	22,238	0	0	1,128
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	29,324	0	0	2,003
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	40,746	0	0	3,078
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	58,768	0	2	5,006
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	85,644	0	12	8,830
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	142,142	0	43	20,902
\$ 250,001 and Over	791,016	0	6	153,567
Average	\$8,615	\$0	\$1	\$685

**Table 2. Colorado Returns Classified by Type of Deduction
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Standard Deduction Returns			Itemized Returns		
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	8,515	(\$430,559)	\$148	5,431	(\$611,425)	\$929
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	69,790	191,050	604	4,140	11,013	99
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	108,195	824,694	3,048	8,227	64,686	193
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	120,692	1,512,967	17,284	14,205	179,692	965
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	124,765	2,181,104	38,103	19,455	342,733	3,028
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	114,501	2,567,803	57,335	25,509	576,802	8,186
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	171,060	5,064,759	134,621	72,655	2,201,437	45,077
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	132,040	5,474,094	157,559	131,617	5,598,079	142,306
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	83,656	5,011,901	150,717	200,037	12,396,322	361,417
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	21,691	1,839,324	58,917	128,934	11,116,141	358,825
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	11,610	1,560,742	54,642	157,107	22,357,594	801,359
\$ 250,001 and Over	1,800	1,198,742	50,229	32,522	24,349,343	991,225
Total	968,317	\$26,996,621	\$723,207	799,839	\$78,582,416	\$2,713,609

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Standard Deduction Returns			Itemized Returns		
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	7.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	11.3	3.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	12.6	5.5	2.4	1.8	0.2	0.0
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	13.0	8.0	5.3	2.4	0.4	0.1
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	11.9	9.4	7.9	3.2	0.7	0.3
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	17.8	18.5	18.6	9.1	2.8	1.7
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	13.8	20.0	21.8	16.6	7.1	5.2
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	8.7	18.3	20.8	25.2	15.7	13.3
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	2.3	6.7	8.1	16.2	14.0	13.2
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	1.2	5.7	7.6	19.8	28.2	29.5
\$ 250,001 and Over	0.2	4.4	6.9	4.1	30.7	36.5
Total	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	(\$50,565)	\$17	(\$112,581)	\$171
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	2,737	9	2,660	24
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	7,622	28	7,863	24
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	12,536	143	12,650	68
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	17,482	305	17,617	156
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	22,426	501	22,612	321
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	29,608	787	30,300	620
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	41,458	1,193	42,533	1,081
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	59,911	1,802	61,970	1,807
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	84,797	2,716	86,216	2,783
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	134,431	4,706	142,308	5,101
\$ 250,001 and Over	665,968	27,905	748,704	30,479
Average	\$27,880	\$747	\$98,248	\$3,393

**Table 3. Colorado Returns Classified by Filing Status
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Number of Returns

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	Total
Negative Income	6,630	6,235	424	645	13	13,946
\$0 to \$5,000	53,781	7,447	1,515	11,145	40	73,929
\$5,001 to \$10,000	79,407	13,734	2,060	21,162	60	116,422
\$10,001 to \$15,000	84,804	21,824	2,222	25,954	94	134,898
\$15,001 to \$20,000	84,224	28,550	2,646	28,721	79	144,220
\$20,001 to \$25,000	78,816	31,327	2,816	26,976	75	140,010
\$25,001 to \$35,000	134,564	66,427	5,163	37,419	142	243,715
\$35,001 to \$50,000	116,663	113,331	4,109	29,394	161	263,657
\$50,001 to \$75,000	69,192	195,772	2,615	15,976	137	283,693
\$75,001 to \$ 100,000	21,439	123,838	861	4,427	61	150,626
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	19,071	144,888	846	3,850	62	168,718
\$ 250,001 and over	4,067	29,118	330	785	22	34,322
Total	752,658	782,492	25,608	206,453	945	1,768,156

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	Total
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	7.2	1.0	6.0	5.4	4.3	4.2
\$5,001 to \$10,000	10.6	1.8	8.2	10.3	6.4	6.6
\$10,001 to \$15,000	11.4	2.8	8.8	12.6	10.1	7.7
\$15,001 to \$20,000	11.3	3.7	10.5	14.0	8.5	8.2
\$20,001 to \$25,000	10.6	4.0	11.2	13.1	8.0	8.0
\$25,001 to \$35,000	18.0	8.6	20.5	18.2	15.2	13.9
\$35,001 to \$50,000	15.6	14.6	16.3	14.3	17.3	15.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	9.3	25.2	10.4	7.8	14.7	16.2
\$75,001 to \$ 100,000	2.9	16.0	3.4	2.2	6.5	8.6
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	2.6	18.7	3.4	1.9	6.7	9.6
\$ 250,001 and over	0.5	3.8	1.3	0.4	2.4	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0

**Table 4. Federal AGI Classified by Filing Status
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	Total
Negative Income	(\$346,548)	(\$626,072)	(\$49,435)	(\$19,826)	(\$103)	(\$1,041,984)
\$ 0 to\$ 5,000	145,752	19,812	3,677	32,708	114	202,063
\$ 5,001 to\$ 10,000	604,305	106,313	15,599	162,699	464	889,380
\$ 10,001 to\$ 15,000	1,060,570	277,241	27,900	325,795	1,152	1,692,659
\$ 15,001 to\$ 20,000	1,471,732	501,267	46,500	502,975	1,364	2,523,837
\$ 20,001 to\$ 25,000	1,770,215	704,944	63,476	604,288	1,682	3,144,605
\$ 25,001 to\$ 35,000	4,004,809	1,998,377	153,537	1,105,296	4,177	7,266,196
\$ 35,001 to\$ 50,000	4,845,738	4,831,621	170,278	1,217,747	6,789	11,072,174
\$ 50,001 to\$ 75,000	4,140,811	12,151,299	156,479	951,405	8,229	17,408,222
\$ 75,001 to\$ 100,000	1,831,086	10,667,543	73,820	377,678	5,338	12,955,465
\$ 100,001 to\$ 250,000	2,694,546	20,549,125	123,204	542,140	9,321	23,918,335
\$ 250,001 and over	3,048,677	21,576,839	331,825	579,817	10,926	25,548,084
Total	\$25,271,695	\$72,758,307	\$1,116,860	\$6,382,722	\$49,452	\$105,579,036

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	Total
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 0 to\$ 5,000	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2
\$ 5,001 to\$ 10,000	2.4	0.1	1.3	2.5	0.9	0.8
\$ 10,001 to\$ 15,000	4.1	0.4	2.4	5.1	2.3	1.6
\$ 15,001 to\$ 20,000	5.7	0.7	4.0	7.9	2.8	2.4
\$ 20,001 to\$ 25,000	6.9	1.0	5.4	9.4	3.4	2.9
\$ 25,001 to\$ 35,000	15.6	2.7	13.2	17.3	8.4	6.8
\$ 35,001 to\$ 50,000	18.9	6.6	14.6	19.0	13.7	10.4
\$ 50,001 to\$ 75,000	16.2	16.6	13.4	14.9	16.6	16.3
\$ 75,001 to\$ 100,000	7.1	14.5	6.3	5.9	10.8	12.2
\$ 100,001 to\$ 250,000	10.5	28.0	10.6	8.5	18.8	22.4
\$ 250,001 and over	11.9	29.4	28.5	9.1	22.0	24.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

C. Average per Return

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	Total
Negative Income	(\$52,270)	(\$100,413)	(\$116,591)	(\$30,738)	(\$7,953)	(\$74,716)
\$ 0 to\$ 5,000	2,710	2,660	2,427	2,935	2,848	2,733
\$ 5,001 to\$ 10,000	7,610	7,741	7,572	7,688	7,735	7,639
\$ 10,001 to\$ 15,000	12,506	12,704	12,556	12,553	12,260	12,548
\$ 15,001 to\$ 20,000	17,474	17,557	17,574	17,512	17,262	17,500
\$ 20,001 to\$ 25,000	22,460	22,503	22,541	22,401	22,421	22,460
\$ 25,001 to\$ 35,000	29,761	30,084	29,738	29,538	29,415	29,814
\$ 35,001 to\$ 50,000	41,536	42,633	41,440	41,428	42,170	41,995
\$ 50,001 to\$ 75,000	59,845	62,069	59,839	59,552	60,064	61,363
\$ 75,001 to\$ 100,000	85,409	86,141	85,738	85,312	87,504	86,011
\$ 100,001 to\$ 250,000	141,290	141,828	145,631	140,816	150,334	141,765
\$ 250,001 and over	749,613	741,014	1,005,530	738,620	496,658	744,365
Average	\$33,577	\$92,983	\$43,614	\$30,916	\$52,330	\$59,711

**Table 5 Colorado Net Tax Classified by Filing Status
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	Total
Negative Income	\$593	\$461	\$7	\$16	\$0	\$1,077
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	443	140	85	33	0	703
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	2,875	195	111	58	2	3,241
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	16,564	465	460	758	2	18,249
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	33,411	1,607	1,013	5,092	9	41,131
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	48,521	5,068	1,621	10,293	17	65,521
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	122,706	27,124	4,394	25,394	79	179,698
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	157,778	102,389	5,107	34,437	155	299,865
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	140,288	336,189	5,072	30,362	222	512,134
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	65,059	337,125	2,504	12,890	164	417,742
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	101,614	729,600	4,501	19,967	320	856,002
\$ 250,001 and Over	119,966	885,772	11,844	23,381	492	1,041,455
Total	\$809,819	\$2,426,134	\$36,719	\$162,682	\$1,462	\$3,436,816

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	Total
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	2.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.5
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	4.1	0.1	2.8	3.1	0.6	1.2
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	6.0	0.2	4.4	6.3	1.2	1.9
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	15.2	1.1	12.0	15.6	5.4	5.2
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	19.5	4.2	13.9	21.2	10.6	8.7
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	17.3	13.9	13.8	18.7	15.2	14.9
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	8.0	13.9	6.8	7.9	11.2	12.2
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	12.6	30.1	12.3	12.3	21.9	24.9
\$ 250,001 and Over	14.8	36.5	32.3	14.4	33.7	30.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

C. Average per Return

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	Total
Negative Income	\$89	\$74	\$16	\$25	\$12	\$77
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	8	19	56	3	7	10
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	36	14	54	3	26	28
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	195	21	207	29	18	135
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	397	56	383	177	112	285
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	616	162	576	382	230	468
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	912	408	851	679	553	737
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	1,352	903	1,243	1,172	964	1,137
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	2,028	1,717	1,940	1,901	1,624	1,805
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	3,035	2,722	2,908	2,912	2,690	2,773
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	5,328	5,036	5,320	5,186	5,160	5,074
\$ 250,001 and Over	29,497	30,420	35,890	29,785	22,373	30,344
Average	\$1,076	\$3,101	\$1,434	\$788	\$1,547	\$1,944

**Table 6. Colorado Returns Classified by Number of Exemptions
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Number of Returns

Number of Exemptions

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	Total
Negative Income	6,885	4,345	1,054	1,053	426	183	13,946
\$0 to \$ 5,000	53,401	12,506	5,192	1,883	676	271	73,929
\$5,001 to \$10,000	79,101	21,580	9,652	4,023	1,443	623	116,422
\$10,001 to \$15,000	84,768	29,124	12,315	5,644	2,124	923	134,898
\$15,001 to \$20,000	84,471	34,263	14,579	7,195	2,636	1,077	144,221
\$20,001 to \$25,000	79,431	33,516	14,258	8,207	3,197	1,401	140,010
\$25,001 to \$35,000	135,954	56,781	23,012	16,968	7,522	3,478	243,715
\$35,001 to \$50,000	117,591	72,710	29,568	26,899	11,528	5,362	263,658
\$50,001 to \$75,000	69,605	101,143	43,014	46,330	17,233	6,368	283,693
\$75,001 to \$ 100,000	21,259	58,216	26,226	31,361	10,271	3,294	150,627
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	18,781	66,226	28,895	38,080	12,838	3,898	168,718
\$ 250,001 and Over	4,228	13,700	4,840	7,543	3,090	921	34,322
Total	755,473	504,111	212,606	195,184	72,984	27,798	1,768,156

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Number of Exemptions

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	Total
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$ 5,000	7.1	2.5	2.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	4.2
\$5,001 to \$10,000	10.6	4.3	4.6	2.1	2.0	2.3	6.6
\$10,001 to \$15,000	11.3	5.8	5.8	2.9	2.9	3.3	7.7
\$15,001 to \$20,000	11.3	6.9	6.9	3.7	3.6	3.9	8.2
\$20,001 to \$25,000	10.6	6.7	6.7	4.2	4.4	5.1	8.0
\$25,001 to \$35,000	18.2	11.4	10.9	8.7	10.4	12.6	13.9
\$35,001 to \$50,000	15.7	14.5	14.0	13.9	15.9	19.4	15.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	9.3	20.2	20.3	23.9	23.8	23.1	16.2
\$75,001 to \$ 100,000	2.8	11.6	12.4	16.2	14.2	11.9	8.6
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	2.5	13.3	13.7	19.6	17.7	14.1	9.6
\$ 250,001 and Over	0.6	2.7	2.3	3.9	4.3	3.3	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

C. Percentage Distribution of Federal AGI Within Income Classes

Number of Exemptions

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	Total
Negative Income	49.4	31.2	7.6	7.6	3.1	1.3	100.0
\$0 to \$ 5,000	72.2	16.9	7.0	2.5	0.9	0.4	100.0
\$5,001 to \$10,000	67.9	18.5	8.3	3.5	1.2	0.5	100.0
\$10,001 to \$15,000	62.8	21.6	9.1	4.2	1.6	0.7	100.0
\$15,001 to \$20,000	58.6	23.8	10.1	5.0	1.8	0.7	100.0
\$20,001 to \$25,000	56.7	23.9	10.2	5.9	2.3	1.0	100.0
\$25,001 to \$35,000	55.8	23.3	9.4	7.0	3.1	1.4	100.0
\$35,001 to \$50,000	44.6	27.6	11.2	10.2	4.4	2.0	100.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	24.5	35.7	15.2	16.3	6.1	2.2	100.0
\$75,001 to \$ 100,000	14.1	38.6	17.4	20.8	6.8	2.2	100.0
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	11.1	39.3	17.1	22.6	7.6	2.3	100.0
\$ 250,001 and Over	12.3	39.9	14.1	22.0	9.0	2.7	100.0
Total	42.7	28.5	12.0	11.0	4.1	1.6	100.0

**Table 7. Federal AGI Classified by Number of Exemptions
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Number of Exemptions

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	Total
Negative Income	(\$386,806)	(\$405,712)	(\$85,810)	(\$91,012)	(\$46,995)	(\$25,649)	(\$1,041,984)
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	144,140	35,120	14,892	5,310	1,874	726	202,063
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	602,164	164,952	74,598	31,451	11,272	4,944	889,380
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	1,060,284	367,979	154,853	71,117	26,794	11,632	1,692,659
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	1,476,314	600,438	255,278	126,514	46,379	18,914	2,523,837
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	1,784,340	751,806	319,913	185,007	71,984	31,555	3,144,605
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	4,045,325	1,695,692	685,489	508,364	226,489	104,837	7,266,196
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	4,884,924	3,069,976	1,252,708	1,148,226	489,684	226,656	11,072,173
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	4,163,549	6,246,703	2,663,397	2,878,836	1,065,338	390,399	17,408,222
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	1,815,857	5,012,657	2,257,818	2,702,605	883,825	282,703	12,955,465
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	2,658,952	9,356,154	4,068,739	5,422,569	1,848,502	563,420	23,918,335
\$ 250,001 and Over	3,158,894	10,532,902	3,204,549	5,412,994	2,548,904	689,841	25,548,084
Total	\$25,407,937	\$37,428,667	\$14,866,423	\$18,401,983	\$7,174,049	\$2,299,978	\$105,579,036

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Number of Exemptions

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	Total
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	4.1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.6
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	5.7	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	2.4
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	6.9	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.9
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	15.7	4.5	4.6	2.7	3.1	4.5	6.8
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	18.9	8.1	8.4	6.2	6.8	9.7	10.4
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	16.1	16.5	17.8	15.6	14.8	16.8	16.3
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	7.0	13.2	15.1	14.6	12.2	12.2	12.2
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	10.3	24.7	27.2	29.3	25.6	24.2	22.4
\$ 250,001 and Over	12.2	27.8	21.4	29.3	35.3	29.7	24.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

C. Average Per Return

Number of Exemptions

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	Total
Negative Income	(\$56,181)	(\$93,374)	(\$81,414)	(\$86,431)	(\$110,317)	(\$140,158)	(\$74,716)
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	2,699	2,808	2,868	2,820	2,773	2,679	2,733
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	7,613	7,644	7,729	7,818	7,811	7,935	7,639
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	12,508	12,635	12,574	12,601	12,615	12,602	12,548
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	17,477	17,524	17,510	17,584	17,594	17,561	17,500
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	22,464	22,431	22,437	22,543	22,516	22,523	22,460
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	29,755	29,864	29,788	29,960	30,110	30,143	29,814
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	41,542	42,222	42,367	42,687	42,478	42,271	41,994
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	59,817	61,761	61,919	62,138	61,820	61,306	61,363
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	85,416	86,104	86,091	86,177	86,050	85,824	86,010
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	141,577	141,276	140,811	142,399	143,987	144,541	141,765
\$ 250,001 and Over	747,137	768,825	662,097	717,618	824,888	749,014	744,365
Average	\$33,632	\$74,247	\$69,925	\$94,280	\$98,296	\$82,739	\$59,711

**Table 8. Colorado Net Tax Classified by Number of Exemptions
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Number of Exemptions

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	Total
Negative Income	\$598	\$267	\$134	\$42	\$12	\$24	\$1,077
\$0 to \$5,000	519	116	24	40	2	2	703
\$5,001 to \$10,000	2,970	202	40	21	3	4	3,241
\$10,001 to \$15,000	16,916	1,178	108	35	8	3	18,249
\$15,001 to \$20,000	33,905	5,619	1,445	135	21	6	41,131
\$20,001 to \$25,000	49,269	10,772	4,142	1,182	143	13	65,521
\$25,001 to \$35,000	124,520	31,958	13,138	7,210	2,298	575	179,698
\$35,001 to \$50,000	159,454	71,490	31,432	25,083	9,171	3,235	299,865
\$50,001 to \$75,000	141,358	173,580	80,211	81,098	27,221	8,665	512,134
\$75,001 to \$100,000	64,672	158,115	74,723	86,016	26,598	7,618	417,742
\$100,001 to \$250,000	100,255	330,869	148,715	194,091	63,831	18,241	856,002
\$250,001 and Over	123,218	422,371	129,476	230,683	109,298	26,409	1,041,455
Total	\$817,656	\$1,206,536	\$483,587	\$625,637	\$238,607	\$64,793	\$3,436,816

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Number of Exemptions

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	Total
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 0 to \$5,000	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$5,001 to \$10,000	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$10,001 to \$15,000	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
\$15,001 to \$20,000	4.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
\$20,001 to \$25,000	6.0	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.9
\$25,001 to \$35,000	15.2	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	5.2
\$35,001 to \$50,000	19.5	5.9	6.5	4.0	3.8	5.0	8.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	17.3	14.4	16.6	13.0	11.4	13.4	14.9
\$75,001 to \$100,000	7.9	13.1	15.5	13.7	11.1	11.8	12.2
\$100,001 to \$250,000	12.3	27.4	30.8	31.0	26.8	28.2	24.9
\$250,001 and Over	15.1	35.0	26.8	36.9	45.8	40.8	30.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

C. Average Per Return

Number of Exemptions

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	Total
Negative Income	\$87	\$61	\$127	\$40	\$29	\$129	\$77
\$ 0 to \$5,000	10	9	5	21	3	6	10
\$5,001 to \$10,000	38	9	4	5	2	6	28
\$10,001 to \$15,000	200	40	9	6	4	4	135
\$15,001 to \$20,000	401	164	99	19	8	5	285
\$20,001 to \$25,000	620	321	290	144	45	10	468
\$25,001 to \$35,000	916	563	571	425	305	165	737
\$35,001 to \$50,000	1,356	983	1,063	933	796	603	1,137
\$50,001 to \$75,000	2,031	1,716	1,865	1,750	1,580	1,361	1,805
\$75,001 to \$100,000	3,042	2,716	2,849	2,743	2,590	2,313	2,773
\$100,001 to \$250,000	5,338	4,996	5,147	5,097	4,972	4,680	5,074
\$250,001 and Over	29,143	30,830	26,751	30,582	35,372	28,674	30,344
Total	\$1,082	\$2,393	\$2,275	\$3,205	\$3,269	\$2,331	\$1,944

**Table 9. Number of Returns Claiming Colorado Modifications
2000 Individual Income Tax Return**

A. Number of Returns

Type of Colorado Modification

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Additions				Subtractions					Total
	State Addback	Non-Colo	Lump	Other	U.S. Govt	Pension	Colo Capital	Marriage Penalty	Other Sub- tractions	
		Bond Interest	Sum Distrn							
Negative Income	2,823	308	10	177	647	1,164	42	2,898	97	6,698
\$0 to \$ 5,000	1,932	259	131	162	919	3,009	31	4,294	145	9,444
\$5,001 to \$10,000	4,271	488	236	224	2,224	10,103	58	8,483	320	22,474
\$10,001 to \$15,000	8,148	746	268	295	3,576	18,254	121	13,392	533	37,392
\$15,001 to \$20,000	13,185	843	287	343	3,959	20,455	139	17,677	572	46,007
\$20,001 to \$25,000	20,069	883	334	373	3,811	18,211	147	19,418	565	51,370
\$25,001 to \$35,000	62,364	1,957	636	828	7,672	31,353	341	38,559	1,107	118,569
\$35,001 to \$50,000	118,491	3,434	764	1,432	12,052	37,380	545	52,519	1,541	185,775
\$50,001 to \$75,000	186,726	6,008	894	2,565	18,889	47,009	904	54,841	2,110	251,001
\$75,001 to \$100,000	123,991	4,784	431	2,044	13,402	24,109	666	17,485	1,372	143,960
\$100,001 to \$250,000	153,207	11,437	335	4,933	23,474	29,065	1,187	10,534	2,235	165,637
\$250,001 and Over	31,951	6,967	18	2,680	8,754	6,088	589	1,473	797	33,875
Total	727,157	38,113	4,344	16,057	99,380	246,200	4,770	241,572	11,394	1,072,203

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Type of Colorado Modification

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Additions				Subtractions					Total
	State Addback	Non-Colo	Lump	Other	U.S. Govt	Pension	Colo Capital	Marriage Penalty	Other Sub- tractions	
		Bond Interest	Sum Distrn							
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$ 5,000	0.3	0.7	3.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.3	0.9
\$5,001 to \$10,000	0.6	1.3	5.4	1.4	2.3	4.1	1.2	3.6	2.8	2.1
\$10,001 to \$15,000	1.1	2.0	6.2	1.9	3.6	7.4	2.6	5.6	4.7	3.5
\$15,001 to \$20,000	1.8	2.2	6.6	2.2	4.0	8.3	2.9	7.4	5.1	4.3
\$20,001 to \$25,000	2.8	2.3	7.7	2.3	3.9	7.4	3.1	8.1	5.0	4.8
\$25,001 to \$35,000	8.6	5.2	14.7	5.2	7.8	12.8	7.2	16.2	9.8	11.1
\$35,001 to \$50,000	16.4	9.1	17.6	9.0	12.2	15.3	11.5	22.0	13.6	17.4
\$50,001 to \$75,000	25.8	15.9	20.6	16.2	19.1	19.2	19.1	23.0	18.7	23.6
\$75,001 to \$100,000	17.1	12.7	9.9	12.9	13.6	9.8	14.1	7.3	12.1	13.5
\$100,001 to \$250,000	21.2	30.3	7.7	31.1	23.8	11.9	25.1	4.4	19.8	15.5
\$250,001 and Over	4.4	18.4	0.4	16.9	8.9	2.5	12.5	0.6	7.1	3.2
Total	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

Type of Colorado Modification

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Additions				Subtractions				
	State Addback	Non-Colo	Lump	Other	U.S. Govt	Pension	Colo Capital	Marriage Penalty	Other Sub- tractions
		Bond Interest	Sum Distrn						
Negative Income	42.1	4.6	0.1	2.6	9.7	17.4	0.6	43.3	1.4
\$0 to \$ 5,000	20.5	2.7	1.4	1.7	9.7	31.9	0.3	45.5	1.5
\$5,001 to \$10,000	19.0	2.2	1.1	1.0	9.9	45.0	0.3	37.7	1.4
\$10,001 to \$15,000	21.8	2.0	0.7	0.8	9.6	48.8	0.3	35.8	1.4
\$15,001 to \$20,000	28.7	1.8	0.6	0.7	8.6	44.5	0.3	38.4	1.2
\$20,001 to \$25,000	39.1	1.7	0.7	0.7	7.4	35.5	0.3	37.8	1.1
\$25,001 to \$35,000	52.6	1.7	0.5	0.7	6.5	26.4	0.3	32.5	0.9
\$35,001 to \$50,000	63.8	1.8	0.4	0.8	6.5	20.1	0.3	28.3	0.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	74.4	2.4	0.4	1.0	7.5	18.7	0.4	21.8	0.8
\$75,001 to \$100,000	86.1	3.3	0.3	1.4	9.3	16.7	0.5	12.1	1.0
\$100,001 to \$250,000	92.5	6.9	0.2	3.0	14.2	17.5	0.7	6.4	1.3
\$250,001 and Over	94.3	20.6	0.1	7.9	25.8	18.0	1.7	4.3	2.4
Total	67.8	3.6	0.4	1.5	9.3	23.0	0.4	22.5	1.1

**Table 10. Amount of Colorado Modifications
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Type of Colorado Modification

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Additions				Subtractions					Total
	State Addback	Non-Colo Bond Interest	Lump Sum Distrn	Other Additions	U.S. Govt Interest	Pension Exclusion	Colo Capital Gains	Marriage Penalty Deduction	Other Sub- tractions	
Negative Income	\$11,053	\$5,201	\$144	\$12,348	\$2,768	\$9,405	\$2,329	\$4,060	\$11,036	(\$850)
\$0 to \$ 5,000	1,856	794	524	416	667	10,694	395	6,099	619	(14,884)
\$5,001 to \$10,000	3,395	1,154	1,163	465	2,333	58,641	234	12,126	1,311	(68,467)
\$10,001 to \$15,000	5,837	2,111	1,586	627	2,040	156,497	609	19,065	4,741	(172,790)
\$15,001 to \$20,000	9,604	2,555	1,715	721	6,248	232,615	1,074	25,061	3,511	(253,914)
\$20,001 to \$25,000	16,866	3,025	1,879	880	7,716	241,313	707	27,382	3,778	(258,247)
\$25,001 to \$35,000	67,262	6,325	2,211	1,820	13,914	481,058	2,137	53,648	7,999	(481,138)
\$35,001 to \$50,000	169,221	11,661	4,238	3,353	23,883	689,140	4,076	71,100	13,644	(613,369)
\$50,001 to \$75,000	389,070	21,614	7,148	5,892	44,648	1,002,743	9,173	72,758	18,230	(723,828)
\$75,001 to \$100,000	378,081	18,026	4,261	4,750	33,793	543,435	9,791	23,009	10,255	(215,165)
\$100,001 to \$250,000	801,474	57,963	4,686	15,667	81,764	654,317	41,724	13,751	18,183	70,050
\$250,001 and Over	771,093	143,064	1,152	33,330	140,032	124,645	182,565	1,985	42,092	457,319
Total	\$2,624,813	\$273,494	\$30,705	\$80,270	\$364,470	\$4,204,482	\$254,814	\$330,046	\$135,400	(\$2,279,930)

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Type of Colorado Modification

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Additions				Subtractions					Total
	State Addback	Non-Colo Bond Interest	Lump Sum Distrn	Other Additions	U.S. Govt Interest	Pension Exclusion	Colo Capital Gains	Marriage Penalty Deduction	Other Sub- tractions	
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$ 5,000	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.5	
\$5,001 to \$10,000	0.1	0.4	3.8	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.1	3.7	1.1	
\$10,001 to \$15,000	0.2	0.8	5.2	0.9	0.6	3.7	0.2	5.8	3.8	
\$15,001 to \$20,000	0.4	1.0	5.6	1.1	1.7	5.5	0.4	7.7	2.8	
\$20,001 to \$25,000	0.6	1.1	6.1	1.3	2.1	5.8	0.3	8.4	3.0	
\$25,001 to \$35,000	2.6	2.4	7.2	2.7	3.8	11.5	0.8	16.5	6.4	
\$35,001 to \$50,000	6.5	4.3	13.9	4.9	6.6	16.4	1.6	21.8	11.0	
\$50,001 to \$75,000	14.9	8.1	23.4	8.7	12.3	23.9	3.6	22.3	14.7	
\$75,001 to \$100,000	14.5	6.7	13.9	7.0	9.3	13.0	3.9	7.1	8.2	
\$100,001 to \$250,000	30.7	21.6	15.3	23.1	22.6	15.6	16.5	4.2	14.6	
\$250,001 and Over	29.5	53.3	3.8	49.1	38.7	3.0	72.3	0.6	33.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

C. Average per Return

Type of Colorado Modification

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Additions				Subtractions					Total
	State Addback	Non-Colo Bond Interest	Lump Sum Distrn	Other Additions	U.S. Govt Interest	Pension Exclusion	Colo Capital Gains	Marriage Penalty Deduction	Other Sub- tractions	
Negative Income	\$3,915	\$16,886	\$14,407	\$69,762	\$4,277	\$8,080	\$55,445	\$1,401	\$113,768	
\$0 to \$ 5,000	961	3,066	3,996	2,566	726	3,554	12,746	1,420	4,269	
\$5,001 to \$10,000	795	2,365	4,927	2,076	1,049	5,804	4,026	1,429	4,098	
\$10,001 to \$15,000	716	2,830	5,918	2,126	570	8,573	5,033	1,424	8,894	
\$15,001 to \$20,000	728	3,031	5,974	2,103	1,578	11,372	7,726	1,418	6,138	
\$20,001 to \$25,000	840	3,426	5,625	2,360	2,025	13,251	4,812	1,410	6,687	
\$25,001 to \$35,000	1,079	3,232	3,477	2,199	1,814	15,343	6,267	1,391	7,226	
\$35,001 to \$50,000	1,428	3,396	5,547	2,341	1,982	18,436	7,479	1,354	8,854	
\$50,001 to \$75,000	2,084	3,598	7,995	2,297	2,364	21,331	10,147	1,327	8,640	
\$75,001 to \$100,000	3,049	3,768	9,886	2,324	2,521	22,541	14,701	1,316	7,475	
\$100,001 to \$250,000	5,231	5,068	13,989	3,176	3,483	22,512	35,151	1,305	8,136	
\$250,001 and Over	24,134	20,535	63,980	12,437	15,996	20,474	309,958	1,348	52,814	
Average	\$3,610	\$7,176	\$7,068	\$4,999	\$3,667	\$17,078	\$53,420	\$1,366	\$11,883	

**Table 11. Amount and Number of Colorado Tax Checkoff Donations
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Amount and Number

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Non-game Wildlife		Domestic Abuse		Homeless Prevention		Child Care		Special Olympics		All Donations	
	Amt of Donation	No. of Returns	Amt of Donation	No. of Returns	Amt of Donation	No. of Returns	Amt of Donation	No. of Returns	Amt of Donation	No. of Returns	Amt of Donation	No. of Returns
Negative Income	\$916	79	\$567	68	\$414	49	\$327	49	\$430	58	\$2,654	119
\$0 to \$5,000	7,875	1,125	5,135	903	4,557	865	3,566	734	4,717	742	25,849	1,683
\$5,001 to \$10,000	17,930	2,142	12,577	1,787	10,110	1,615	8,904	1,464	7,956	1,383	57,476	3,286
\$10,001 to \$15,000	19,960	2,585	16,185	2,154	12,629	1,938	10,557	1,798	10,274	1,640	69,604	3,943
\$15,001 to \$20,000	24,220	2,843	19,003	2,436	15,416	2,121	12,576	1,982	12,134	1,865	83,349	4,320
\$20,001 to \$25,000	25,354	3,090	18,705	2,581	13,098	2,196	12,002	2,022	11,902	1,972	81,061	4,550
\$25,001 to \$35,000	58,178	6,621	43,005	5,492	32,601	4,698	25,907	4,317	32,516	4,459	192,208	9,499
\$35,001 to \$50,000	81,472	7,928	57,964	6,533	43,554	5,469	36,517	5,070	44,446	5,403	263,952	11,244
\$50,001 to \$75,000	113,125	9,173	76,837	7,542	54,962	6,297	47,399	5,913	61,714	6,457	354,037	12,788
\$75,001 to \$100,000	74,046	5,353	57,028	4,555	41,522	3,754	35,807	3,572	44,288	3,910	252,690	7,452
\$100,001 to \$250,000	111,992	6,054	89,151	5,160	63,160	4,251	54,169	4,030	65,652	4,362	384,122	8,405
\$250,001 and Over	13,283	486	11,469	404	8,025	343	7,290	326	8,887	347	48,954	663
Total	\$548,349	47,480	\$407,625	39,616	\$300,048	33,596	\$255,020	31,277	\$304,914	32,599	\$1,815,957	67,953

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Non-game Wildlife		Domestic Abuse		Homeless Prevention		Child Care		Special Olympics		All Donations	
	Amt of Donation	No. of Returns	Amt of Donation	No. of Returns	Amt of Donation	No. of Returns	Amt of Donation	No. of Returns	Amt of Donation	No. of Returns	Amt of Donation	No. of Returns
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	1.4	2.4	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.6	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.5
\$5,001 to \$10,000	3.3	4.5	3.1	4.5	3.4	4.8	3.5	4.7	2.6	4.2	3.2	4.8
\$10,001 to \$15,000	3.6	5.5	4.0	5.4	4.2	5.8	4.1	5.8	3.4	5.0	3.8	5.8
\$15,001 to \$20,000	4.4	6.0	4.7	6.2	5.1	6.3	4.9	6.3	4.0	5.7	4.6	6.4
\$20,001 to \$25,000	4.6	6.5	4.6	6.5	4.4	6.5	4.7	6.5	3.9	6.1	4.5	6.7
\$25,001 to \$35,000	10.6	14.0	10.6	13.9	10.9	14.0	10.2	13.8	10.7	13.7	10.6	14.0
\$35,001 to \$50,000	14.9	16.7	14.2	16.5	14.5	16.3	14.3	16.2	14.6	16.6	14.6	16.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	20.7	19.4	18.9	19.1	18.3	18.8	18.6	18.9	20.3	19.8	19.5	18.9
\$75,001 to \$100,000	13.5	11.3	14.0	11.5	13.9	11.2	14.1	11.4	14.5	12.0	13.9	11.0
\$100,001 to \$250,000	20.5	12.8	21.9	13.0	21.1	12.7	21.3	12.9	21.6	13.4	21.2	12.4
\$250,001 and Over	2.4	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.7	1.0	2.9	1.0	2.9	1.1	2.7	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	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	Non-game Wildlife	Domestic Abuse	Homeless Prevention	Child Care	Special Olympics	All Donations
	Amt of Donation	Amt of Donation	Amt of Donation	Amt of Donation	Amt of Donation	Amt of Donation
Negative Income	\$11.67	\$8.33	\$8.41	\$6.64	\$7.47	\$22.24
\$0 to \$5,000	7.00	5.68	5.27	4.86	6.36	15.36
\$5,001 to \$10,000	8.37	7.04	6.26	6.08	5.75	17.49
\$10,001 to \$15,000	7.72	7.51	6.51	5.87	6.27	17.65
\$15,001 to \$20,000	8.52	7.80	7.27	6.35	6.51	19.29
\$20,001 to \$25,000	8.21	7.25	5.97	5.93	6.04	17.81
\$25,001 to \$35,000	8.79	7.83	6.94	6.00	7.29	20.23
\$35,001 to \$50,000	10.28	8.87	7.96	7.20	8.23	23.47
\$50,001 to \$75,000	12.33	10.19	8.73	8.02	9.56	27.68
\$75,001 to \$100,000	13.83	12.52	11.06	10.02	11.33	33.91
\$100,001 to \$250,000	18.50	17.28	14.86	13.44	15.05	45.70
\$250,001 and Over	27.33	28.39	23.42	22.36	25.61	73.78
Total	\$11.55	\$10.29	\$8.93	\$8.15	\$9.35	\$26.72

**Table 12. State of Colorado Surplus Revenues Refunded^{1/}
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns^{2/}**

Adjusted AGI Income Classes 3/	EARNED INCOME CREDIT			CHILD CARE CREDIT			PER CHILD CREDIT			FAMILY HOME CARE OPERATOR CREDIT		
	Number of Returns	Amount	Average Credit	Number of Returns	Amount	Average Credit	Number of Returns	Amount	Average Credit	Number of Returns	Amount	Average Credit
Under \$26,000	199,465	\$29,948,193	\$150	12,092	\$618,553	\$51	41,105	\$4,463,388	\$109	823	\$345,393	\$420
\$26,001 to \$53,000	16,465	803,414	49	22,330	1,064,339	48	67,347	8,013,055	119	1,237	569,055	460
\$53,001 to \$78,000	70	9,813	140	8,222	706,790	86	20,266	4,067,033	201	384	184,943	482
\$78,001 to \$103,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$103,001 to \$126,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$126,001 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	216,000	\$30,761,420	\$142	42,644	\$2,389,683	\$56	128,718	\$16,543,476	\$129	2,444	\$1,099,391	\$450

Adjusted AGI Income Classes 3/	HEALTH BENEFIT PLAN CREDIT			6-TIER SALES TAX CREDIT			INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, CAPITAL GAINS DEDUCTION			COLORADO CAPITAL GAINS DEDUCTION		
	Number of Returns	Amount	Average Credit	Number of Returns	Amount	Average Credit	Number of Returns	Amount	Average Credit	Number of Returns	Amount	Average Credit
Under \$26,000	3,364	\$900,486	\$268	862,807	\$174,558,306	\$202	323,178	\$6,072,683	\$19	1,622	\$1,258,363	\$776
\$26,001 to \$53,000	2,539	1,072,776	423	548,794	187,513,020	342	263,810	8,213,441	31	1,553	697,393	449
\$53,001 to \$78,000	821	377,568	460	265,514	131,448,252	495	189,447	8,563,378	45	1,582	1,226,316	775
\$78,001 to \$103,000	400	188,845	472	136,282	80,828,373	593	113,518	6,436,677	57	1,390	1,764,155	1,269
\$103,001 to \$126,000	172	79,715	463	63,634	42,749,352	672	57,834	3,893,481	67	995	1,789,594	1,799
\$126,001 and over	316	148,988	471	124,062	131,856,228	1,063	132,067	10,801,366	82	5,546	62,132,545	11,203
Total	7,612	\$2,768,378	\$364	2,001,093	\$748,953,531	\$374	1,079,854	\$43,981,026	\$41	12,688	\$68,868,367	\$5,428

1/ Rural Health Care Credit data not displayed. Many of the claims for this credit were denied.

2/ Refunds processed through Fiscal Year 2001-2002

3/ Income classes are categorized according to statutory class assignments for the sales tax refund distribution.

**Table 13. Number of Returns Classified by Source of Taxable Income
2000 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
Negative Income	5,401	9,742	5,072	6,235	2,123	7,115	2,487	7,048	8,071	13,921
\$0 to \$5,000	54,542	20,738	8,267	7,370	6,077	12,261	1,094	4,436	5,962	72,648
\$5,001 to \$10,000	90,224	37,065	15,139	12,985	16,943	19,869	1,646	7,797	11,248	116,417
\$10,001 to \$15,000	105,247	49,501	20,448	17,277	26,057	19,961	1,809	10,090	15,427	134,896
\$15,001 to \$20,000	118,427	55,224	22,534	19,172	28,238	18,749	1,903	11,044	18,429	144,211
\$20,001 to \$25,000	121,097	56,069	22,545	19,245	26,537	17,562	1,864	11,085	21,659	140,007
\$25,001 to \$35,000	216,598	114,926	46,600	40,384	50,140	33,354	3,531	22,588	55,678	243,707
\$35,001 to \$50,000	236,184	161,008	71,744	61,793	65,150	44,668	4,557	34,161	97,807	263,649
\$50,001 to \$75,000	255,109	214,771	110,357	94,740	85,963	57,907	5,458	52,131	147,551	283,687
\$75,001 to \$100,000	137,272	129,527	78,446	68,582	48,049	32,237	2,759	36,763	95,625	150,624
\$100,001 to \$250,000	150,619	156,870	118,721	111,521	55,161	42,111	3,507	62,903	113,172	168,710
\$250,001 and Over	28,418	33,591	30,335	30,676	9,483	10,131	1,192	22,297	23,894	34,322
Total	1,519,140	1,039,033	550,207	489,979	419,922	315,924	31,806	282,344	614,523	1,766,799

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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	3.6	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.0	3.7	1.6	1.0	4.1
\$5,001 to \$10,000	6.0	3.6	2.8	2.7	4.1	6.4	5.6	2.8	1.9	6.6
\$10,001 to \$15,000	7.0	4.8	3.8	3.6	6.2	6.5	6.2	3.7	2.5	7.7
\$15,001 to \$20,000	7.8	5.4	4.1	4.0	6.8	6.1	6.5	4.0	3.0	8.2
\$20,001 to \$25,000	8.0	5.4	4.1	4.0	6.4	5.7	6.4	4.0	3.6	8.0
\$25,001 to \$35,000	14.3	11.2	8.5	8.3	12.0	10.8	12.0	8.2	9.2	13.9
\$35,001 to \$50,000	15.6	15.6	13.2	12.8	15.6	14.5	15.5	12.4	16.1	15.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	16.9	20.9	20.2	19.6	20.6	18.8	18.6	18.9	24.3	16.2
\$75,001 to \$100,000	9.1	12.6	14.4	14.2	11.5	10.4	9.4	13.4	15.8	8.6
\$100,001 to \$250,000	10.0	15.2	21.8	23.1	13.2	13.6	12.0	22.8	18.7	9.6
\$250,001 and Over	1.9	3.3	5.6	6.3	2.3	3.3	4.1	8.1	3.9	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

C. Percentage Distribution of Sources of Income Within Income Classes

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	38.8	70.0	36.4	44.8	15.3	51.1	17.9	50.6	58.0	100.0
\$0 to \$5,000	75.1	28.5	11.4	10.1	8.4	16.9	1.5	6.1	8.2	100.0
\$5,001 to \$10,000	77.5	31.8	13.0	11.2	14.6	17.1	1.4	6.7	9.7	100.0
\$10,001 to \$15,000	78.0	36.7	15.2	12.8	19.3	14.8	1.3	7.5	11.4	100.0
\$15,001 to \$20,000	82.1	38.3	15.6	13.3	19.6	13.0	1.3	7.7	12.8	100.0
\$20,001 to \$25,000	86.5	40.0	16.1	13.7	19.0	12.5	1.3	7.9	15.5	100.0
\$25,001 to \$35,000	88.9	47.2	19.1	16.6	20.6	13.7	1.4	9.3	22.8	100.0
\$35,001 to \$50,000	89.6	61.1	27.2	23.4	24.7	16.9	1.7	13.0	37.1	100.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	89.9	75.7	38.9	33.4	30.3	20.4	1.9	18.4	52.0	100.0
\$75,001 to \$100,000	91.1	86.0	52.1	45.5	31.9	21.4	1.8	24.4	63.5	100.0
\$100,001 to \$250,000	89.3	93.0	70.4	66.1	32.7	25.0	2.1	37.3	67.1	100.0
\$250,001 and Over	82.8	97.9	88.4	89.4	27.6	29.5	3.5	65.0	69.6	100.0
Total	86.0	58.8	31.1	27.7	23.8	17.9	1.8	16.0	34.8	100.0

**Table 14. Colorado Income by Source of Taxable Income
2000 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
Negative Income	\$126,413	\$55,337	\$21,067	\$89,721	\$26,287	(\$118,734)	(\$69,276)	(\$365,602)	(\$633,404)	(\$868,191)
\$0 to \$ 5,000	176,153	15,124	7,632	2,328	17,784	18,553	(6,840)	(11,940)	(7,028)	211,765
\$5,001 to \$10,000	654,404	44,521	20,410	14,375	86,694	84,521	(7,480)	(3,037)	12,062	906,470
\$10,001 to \$15,000	1,236,037	78,250	32,576	27,011	199,564	120,318	(7,382)	9,845	21,651	1,717,869
\$15,001 to \$20,000	1,938,099	91,600	38,742	40,409	275,386	132,721	(7,364)	17,166	28,093	2,554,851
\$20,001 to \$25,000	2,544,642	85,865	37,943	42,980	288,781	132,259	(6,559)	20,156	34,200	3,180,267
\$25,001 to \$35,000	5,998,810	158,074	77,666	106,069	628,886	259,506	(16,104)	57,785	74,085	7,344,775
\$35,001 to \$50,000	8,955,917	231,962	132,651	198,434	1,059,459	381,385	(17,309)	122,777	121,202	11,186,479
\$50,001 to \$75,000	13,631,756	367,146	240,126	439,142	1,825,359	616,625	(21,929)	287,124	188,377	17,573,728
\$75,001 to \$ 100,000	10,043,369	260,117	203,280	467,593	1,202,547	444,097	(10,369)	329,386	133,542	13,073,561
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	16,244,947	583,531	585,710	1,924,154	1,865,802	1,216,295	(21,431)	1,544,441	280,705	24,224,154
\$ 250,001 and Over	10,065,217	1,094,591	958,853	8,281,886	473,434	744,655	(31,878)	3,931,088	409,633	25,927,478
Total	\$71,615,763	\$3,066,117	\$2,356,654	\$11,634,103	\$7,949,983	\$4,032,201	(\$223,920)	\$5,939,188	\$663,118	\$107,033,206

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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$ 5,000	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	4.4	(0.2)	(0.5)	0.2
\$5,001 to \$10,000	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.1	2.0	4.8	(0.0)	0.9	0.8
\$10,001 to \$15,000	1.7	2.6	1.4	0.2	2.5	2.9	4.8	0.2	1.7	1.6
\$15,001 to \$20,000	2.7	3.0	1.7	0.4	3.5	3.2	4.8	0.3	2.2	2.4
\$20,001 to \$25,000	3.6	2.9	1.6	0.4	3.6	3.2	4.2	0.3	2.6	2.9
\$25,001 to \$35,000	8.4	5.3	3.3	0.9	7.9	6.3	10.4	0.9	5.7	6.8
\$35,001 to \$50,000	12.5	7.7	5.7	1.7	13.4	9.2	11.2	1.9	9.3	10.4
\$50,001 to \$75,000	19.1	12.2	10.3	3.8	23.0	14.9	14.2	4.6	14.5	16.3
\$75,001 to \$ 100,000	14.0	8.6	8.7	4.1	15.2	10.7	6.7	5.2	10.3	12.1
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	22.7	19.4	25.1	16.7	23.5	29.3	13.9	24.5	21.7	22.5
\$ 250,001 and Over	14.1	36.4	41.1	71.7	6.0	17.9	20.6	62.4	31.6	24.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Table 14 Continued on next page)

**Table 14 (cont'd). Colorado Income by Source of Taxable Income
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

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
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$ 5,000	74.1	6.4	3.2	1.0	7.5	7.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0
\$5,001 to \$10,000	71.6	4.9	2.2	1.6	9.5	9.2	N/A	(0.3)	1.3	100.0
\$10,001 to \$15,000	71.6	4.5	1.9	1.6	11.6	7.0	N/A	0.6	1.3	100.0
\$15,001 to \$20,000	75.6	3.6	1.5	1.6	10.7	5.2	N/A	0.7	1.1	100.0
\$20,001 to \$25,000	79.8	2.7	1.2	1.3	9.1	4.2	N/A	0.6	1.1	100.0
\$25,001 to \$35,000	81.5	2.1	1.1	1.4	8.5	3.5	N/A	0.8	1.0	100.0
\$35,001 to \$50,000	79.9	2.1	1.2	1.8	9.5	3.4	N/A	1.1	1.1	100.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	77.5	2.1	1.4	2.5	10.4	3.5	N/A	1.6	1.1	100.0
\$75,001 to \$ 100,000	76.8	2.0	1.6	3.6	9.2	3.4	N/A	2.5	1.0	100.0
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	67.0	2.4	2.4	7.9	7.7	5.0	N/A	6.4	1.2	100.0
\$ 250,001 and Over	38.8	4.2	3.7	31.9	1.8	2.9	N/A	15.1	1.6	100.0
Total	66.8	2.9	2.2	10.8	7.4	3.8	N/A	5.5	0.6	100.0

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	\$23,406	\$5,680	\$4,154	\$14,390	\$12,382	(\$16,688)	(\$27,855)	(\$51,873)	(\$78,479)	(\$62,366)
\$0 to \$ 5,000	3,230	729	923	316	2,926	1,513	(6,252)	(2,692)	(1,179)	2,915
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,253	1,201	1,348	1,107	5,117	4,254	(4,544)	(390)	1,072	7,786
\$10,001 to \$15,000	11,744	1,581	1,593	1,563	7,659	6,028	(4,081)	976	1,403	12,735
\$15,001 to \$20,000	16,365	1,659	1,719	2,108	9,752	7,079	(3,870)	1,554	1,524	17,716
\$20,001 to \$25,000	21,013	1,531	1,683	2,233	10,882	7,531	(3,519)	1,818	1,579	22,715
\$25,001 to \$35,000	27,696	1,375	1,667	2,627	12,543	7,780	(4,561)	2,558	1,331	30,138
\$35,001 to \$50,000	37,919	1,441	1,849	3,211	16,262	8,538	(3,798)	3,594	1,239	42,429
\$50,001 to \$75,000	53,435	1,709	2,176	4,635	21,234	10,649	(4,018)	5,508	1,277	61,948
\$75,001 to \$ 100,000	73,164	2,008	2,591	6,818	25,028	13,776	(3,758)	8,960	1,397	86,796
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	107,855	3,720	4,933	17,254	33,825	28,883	(6,111)	24,553	2,480	143,585
\$ 250,001 and Over	354,185	32,586	31,609	269,979	49,924	73,503	(26,743)	176,306	17,144	755,419
Total	\$47,142	\$2,951	\$4,283	\$23,744	\$18,932	\$12,763	(\$7,040)	\$21,035	\$1,079	\$60,580

**Table 15. Number of Returns by Type of Itemized Deduction
2000 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	Contri-butions	Other Deductions	Total
Negative Income	3,738	3,009	4,548	2,848	4,471	1,204	8	2,577	5,431
\$0 to \$5,000	2,599	1,964	3,090	2,094	2,996	414	2,480	1,583	4,140
\$5,001 to \$10,000	4,874	4,322	6,409	4,758	5,968	670	5,366	2,330	8,227
\$10,001 to \$15,000	7,611	8,521	11,197	8,794	10,406	1,040	9,787	3,105	14,205
\$15,001 to \$20,000	9,102	13,782	15,911	13,215	15,122	1,506	14,156	4,183	19,455
\$20,001 to \$25,000	9,199	21,090	21,336	18,518	21,139	1,949	19,165	5,520	25,509
\$25,001 to \$35,000	17,752	65,954	62,066	55,694	63,914	5,709	55,960	16,112	72,655
\$35,001 to \$50,000	22,246	125,825	116,122	106,359	120,168	11,900	106,818	29,943	131,617
\$50,001 to \$75,000	22,038	195,899	183,717	170,235	185,984	21,683	173,142	42,771	200,037
\$75,001 to \$100,000	8,174	127,697	121,175	113,479	120,320	17,282	118,008	26,518	128,934
\$100,001 to \$250,000	5,166	155,921	149,393	137,355	140,684	31,424	148,135	31,322	157,107
\$250,001 and Over	272	32,328	31,127	26,712	25,945	12,936	31,253	5,708	32,522
Total	112,769	756,313	726,092	660,062	717,117	107,718	684,279	171,671	799,839

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Medical Expense	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage	Other Interest	Contri-butions	Other Deductions	Total
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5
\$5,001 to \$10,000	4.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.0
\$10,001 to \$15,000	7.0	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8
\$15,001 to \$20,000	8.3	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.4
\$20,001 to \$25,000	8.4	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	1.8	2.8	3.3	3.2
\$25,001 to \$35,000	16.3	8.8	8.6	8.5	9.0	5.4	8.2	9.5	9.1
\$35,001 to \$50,000	20.4	16.7	16.1	16.2	16.9	11.2	15.6	17.7	16.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	20.2	26.0	25.5	25.9	26.1	20.4	25.3	25.3	25.2
\$75,001 to \$100,000	7.5	17.0	16.8	17.3	16.9	16.2	17.2	15.7	16.2
\$100,001 to \$250,000	4.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	19.7	29.5	21.6	18.5	19.8
\$250,001 and Over	0.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.6	12.1	4.6	3.4	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

C. Percentage Distribution of Itemized Deductions Within Income Classes

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Medical Expense	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage	Other Interest	Contri-butions	Other Deductions	Total
Negative Income	68.8	55.4	83.7	52.4	82.3	22.2	0.1	47.4	100.0
\$0 to \$5,000	62.8	47.4	74.6	50.6	72.4	10.0	59.9	38.2	100.0
\$5,001 to \$10,000	59.2	52.5	77.9	57.8	72.5	8.1	65.2	28.3	100.0
\$10,001 to \$15,000	53.6	60.0	78.8	61.9	73.3	7.3	68.9	21.9	100.0
\$15,001 to \$20,000	46.8	70.8	81.8	67.9	77.7	7.7	72.8	21.5	100.0
\$20,001 to \$25,000	36.1	82.7	83.6	72.6	82.9	7.6	75.1	21.6	100.0
\$25,001 to \$35,000	24.4	90.8	85.4	76.7	88.0	7.9	77.0	22.2	100.0
\$35,001 to \$50,000	16.9	95.6	88.2	80.8	91.3	9.0	81.2	22.8	100.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	11.0	97.9	91.8	85.1	93.0	10.8	86.6	21.4	100.0
\$75,001 to \$100,000	6.3	99.0	94.0	88.0	93.3	13.4	91.5	20.6	100.0
\$100,001 to \$250,000	3.3	99.2	95.1	87.4	89.5	20.0	94.3	19.9	100.0
\$250,001 and Over	0.8	99.4	95.7	82.1	79.8	39.8	96.1	17.6	100.0
Total	14.1	94.6	90.8	82.5	89.7	13.5	85.6	21.5	100.0

**Table 16. Type and Amount of Itemized Deductions
2000 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
Negative Income	\$20,755	\$11,452	\$9,751	\$1,464	\$60,973	\$10,444	\$23	\$12,250	\$127,111
\$0 to \$5,000	13,646	1,628	3,696	524	25,574	554	1,619	2,556	\$49,798
\$5,001 to \$10,000	29,007	2,772	7,131	999	44,882	974	5,685	4,676	\$96,126
\$10,001 to \$15,000	45,156	5,504	13,294	1,800	74,985	1,166	13,046	10,315	\$165,267
\$15,001 to \$20,000	52,036	9,284	16,685	2,850	113,413	1,663	20,162	13,881	\$229,975
\$20,001 to \$25,000	46,127	17,042	21,109	4,185	165,438	2,335	27,443	19,572	\$303,250
\$25,001 to \$35,000	80,903	72,404	60,039	12,756	479,542	5,711	77,111	58,465	\$846,931
\$35,001 to \$50,000	96,021	188,217	121,606	26,188	936,720	11,256	159,220	110,850	\$1,650,078
\$50,001 to \$75,000	107,776	432,257	224,451	51,635	1,630,722	21,208	316,758	176,251	\$2,961,059
\$75,001 to \$100,000	47,523	409,954	180,565	43,658	1,199,233	18,761	273,468	130,739	\$2,303,900
\$100,001 to \$250,000	49,384	877,733	311,770	68,793	1,768,105	67,895	541,054	242,912	\$3,927,647
\$250,001 and Over	7,212	1,093,490	131,620	27,435	543,481	318,844	868,476	171,441	\$3,161,999
Total	\$595,546	\$3,121,736	\$1,101,717	\$242,288	\$7,043,069	\$460,812	\$2,304,066	\$953,906	\$15,823,140

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
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
\$5,001 to \$10,000	5.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
\$10,001 to \$15,000	7.9	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.1
\$15,001 to \$20,000	9.1	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.5
\$20,001 to \$25,000	8.0	0.5	1.9	1.7	2.4	0.5	1.2	2.1	1.9
\$25,001 to \$35,000	14.1	2.3	5.5	5.3	6.9	1.3	3.3	6.2	5.4
\$35,001 to \$50,000	16.7	6.1	11.1	10.9	13.4	2.5	6.9	11.8	10.5
\$50,001 to \$75,000	18.8	13.9	20.6	21.4	23.4	4.7	13.7	18.7	18.9
\$75,001 to \$100,000	8.3	13.2	16.5	18.1	17.2	4.2	11.9	13.9	14.7
\$100,001 to \$250,000	8.6	28.2	28.6	28.6	25.3	15.1	23.5	25.8	25.0
\$250,001 and Over	1.3	35.2	12.1	11.4	7.8	70.8	37.7	18.2	20.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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
Negative Income	\$5,552	\$3,806	\$2,144	\$514	\$13,638	\$8,674	\$2,851	\$4,754	\$23,405
\$0 to \$5,000	5,251	829	1,196	250	8,536	1,338	653	1,615	12,028
\$5,001 to \$10,000	5,951	641	1,113	210	7,520	1,454	1,059	2,007	11,684
\$10,001 to \$15,000	5,933	646	1,187	205	7,206	1,121	1,333	3,322	11,634
\$15,001 to \$20,000	5,717	674	1,049	216	7,500	1,104	1,424	3,318	11,821
\$20,001 to \$25,000	5,014	808	989	226	7,826	1,198	1,432	3,546	11,888
\$25,001 to \$35,000	4,557	1,098	967	229	7,503	1,000	1,378	3,629	11,657
\$35,001 to \$50,000	4,316	1,496	1,047	246	7,795	946	1,491	3,702	12,537
\$50,001 to \$75,000	4,890	2,207	1,222	303	8,768	978	1,829	4,121	14,803
\$75,001 to \$100,000	5,814	3,210	1,490	385	9,967	1,086	2,317	4,930	17,869
\$100,001 to \$250,000	9,559	5,629	2,087	501	12,568	2,161	3,652	7,755	25,000
\$250,001 and Over	26,515	33,825	4,228	1,027	20,947	24,648	27,789	30,035	97,226
Total	\$5,281	\$4,128	\$1,517	\$367	\$9,821	\$4,278	\$3,367	\$5,557	\$19,783

**Table 17. Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Region	Number of Returns	Federal AGI (\$000)	Colorado Gross Tax (\$000)	Colorado Net Tax (\$000)	Federal Tax (\$000)	Average Federal AGI	Average Colorado Gross Tax	Average Colorado Net Tax	Average Federal Tax
Region 1	25,961	\$914,899	\$25,421	\$23,821	\$118,802	\$35,241	\$979	\$918	\$4,576
Region 2	173,300	9,117,469	294,260	289,247	1,398,861	52,611	1,698	1,669	8,072
Region 3	1,038,089	69,460,567	2,387,647	2,332,493	12,289,920	66,912	2,300	2,247	11,839
Region 4	202,921	10,835,223	335,875	330,203	1,611,104	53,396	1,655	1,627	7,940
Region 5	12,565	674,682	24,165	23,617	114,146	53,695	1,923	1,880	9,084
Region 6	19,797	622,616	16,794	15,722	78,492	31,450	848	794	3,965
Region 7	57,353	2,090,087	55,962	55,059	257,147	36,443	976	960	4,484
Region 8	16,246	479,954	12,558	11,698	57,687	29,543	773	720	3,551
Region 9	29,785	1,317,619	38,871	35,756	189,107	44,238	1,305	1,200	6,349
Region 10	34,140	1,541,595	46,722	44,230	235,738	45,155	1,369	1,296	6,905
Region 11	74,226	3,318,163	99,218	97,293	465,874	44,704	1,337	1,311	6,276
Region 12	50,010	3,969,296	152,595	145,439	870,030	79,370	3,051	2,908	17,397
Region 13	25,540	979,571	26,520	25,651	122,610	38,354	1,038	1,004	4,801
Region 14	8,088	251,443	6,571	6,398	30,794	31,088	812	791	3,807
Region 15	136	5,853	193	189	932	43,034	1,422	1,389	6,854
Total	1,768,157	\$105,579,036	\$3,523,373	\$3,436,816	\$17,841,244	\$59,711	\$1,993	\$1,944	\$10,090

Percent of State Total

Percent of State Average

Region	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
Region 1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	59.0	49.1	47.2	45.4
Region 2	9.8	8.6	8.4	8.4	7.8	88.1	85.2	85.9	80.0
Region 3	58.7	65.8	67.8	67.9	68.9	112.1	115.4	115.6	117.3
Region 4	11.5	10.3	9.5	9.6	9.0	89.4	83.1	83.7	78.7
Region 5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	89.9	96.5	96.7	90.0
Region 6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	52.7	42.6	40.9	39.3
Region 7	3.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.4	61.0	49.0	49.4	44.4
Region 8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	49.5	38.8	37.0	35.2
Region 9	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	74.1	65.5	61.8	62.9
Region 10	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	75.6	68.7	66.7	68.4
Region 11	4.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	74.9	67.1	67.4	62.2
Region 12	2.8	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.9	132.9	153.1	149.6	172.4
Region 13	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	64.2	52.1	51.7	47.6
Region 14	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	52.1	40.8	40.7	37.7
Region 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.1	71.4	71.5	67.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

(Table 17 Continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 1					Region 2				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	589	(\$32,151)	\$6	\$6	\$238	1,589	(\$199,182)	\$120	\$126	\$549
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	1,475	3,993	22	21	139	7,492	20,857	55	54	516
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	2,263	17,290	56	55	515	12,108	92,440	341	340	2,295
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	2,631	32,963	286	276	1,496	14,074	176,875	2,037	2,032	8,135
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	2,639	46,099	625	607	2,697	14,976	261,779	4,379	4,370	15,986
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	2,703	60,735	1,037	1,002	3,915	14,097	316,152	6,608	6,584	23,004
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	3,982	117,885	2,518	2,406	9,199	22,842	679,871	16,314	16,260	57,386
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	3,968	166,735	4,163	3,960	15,658	25,161	1,058,503	27,842	27,703	103,050
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	3,539	213,455	6,233	5,889	24,462	28,879	1,773,196	51,719	51,371	195,900
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	1,146	97,545	3,190	2,997	15,215	14,798	1,269,645	41,487	41,177	173,325
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	886	126,368	4,650	4,244	26,389	14,703	2,067,428	74,986	73,863	385,259
\$ 250,001 and Over	138	63,981	2,632	2,359	18,880	2,582	1,599,906	68,373	65,366	433,456
Total	25,961	\$914,899	\$25,421	\$23,821	\$118,802	173,300	\$9,117,469	\$294,260	\$289,247	\$1,398,861

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	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	5.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	8.9	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	7.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	10.4	3.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	8.2	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	10.4	4.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	8.7	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.1
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	10.7	6.4	4.1	4.2	3.3	8.2	3.4	2.2	2.3	1.6
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	15.7	12.4	9.9	10.1	7.8	13.3	7.3	5.5	5.6	4.1
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	15.6	17.6	16.4	16.6	13.2	14.7	11.4	9.5	9.6	7.4
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	13.9	22.5	24.5	24.7	20.6	16.8	19.0	17.6	17.8	14.0
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	4.5	10.3	12.6	12.6	12.8	8.6	13.6	14.1	14.2	12.4
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	3.5	13.3	18.3	17.8	22.3	8.6	22.2	25.5	25.5	27.6
\$ 250,001 and Over	0.5	6.8	10.4	9.9	15.9	1.5	17.2	23.2	22.6	31.0
Total	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	(\$54,586)	\$11	\$11	\$404	(\$125,350)	\$76	\$79	\$346
\$ 0 to \$ 5,000	2,707	15	15	94	2,784	7	7	69
\$ 5,001 to \$ 10,000	7,640	25	24	227	7,635	28	28	190
\$ 10,001 to \$ 15,000	12,529	109	105	568	12,567	145	144	578
\$ 15,001 to \$ 20,000	17,469	237	230	1,022	17,480	292	292	1,067
\$ 20,001 to \$ 25,000	22,469	384	371	1,448	22,427	469	467	1,632
\$ 25,001 to \$ 35,000	29,604	632	604	2,310	29,764	714	712	2,512
\$ 35,001 to \$ 50,000	42,020	1,049	998	3,946	42,069	1,107	1,101	4,096
\$ 50,001 to \$ 75,000	60,315	1,761	1,664	6,912	61,401	1,791	1,779	6,783
\$ 75,001 to \$ 100,000	85,118	2,783	2,616	13,276	85,798	2,804	2,783	11,713
\$ 100,001 to \$ 250,000	142,628	5,249	4,790	29,784	140,613	5,100	5,024	26,203
\$ 250,001 and Over	463,629	19,074	17,091	136,810	619,638	26,481	25,316	167,876
Average	\$35,241	\$979	\$918	\$4,576	\$52,611	\$1,698	\$1,669	\$8,072

(Table 17 Continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 3					Region 4				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	5,661	(\$490,902)	\$621	\$709	\$3,201	1,250	(\$57,181)	\$20	\$35	\$504
\$0 to \$5,000	38,088	103,628	399	402	2,667	8,215	22,547	85	83	490
\$5,001 to \$10,000	59,693	455,920	1,709	1,712	11,781	13,320	101,897	362	361	2,650
\$10,001 to \$15,000	69,179	867,988	9,672	9,636	40,212	15,631	196,299	2,130	2,123	9,204
\$15,001 to \$20,000	75,916	1,330,447	22,565	22,498	82,026	17,429	305,102	5,014	5,002	18,451
\$20,001 to \$25,000	78,083	1,755,907	38,368	38,267	131,336	16,529	370,894	7,586	7,573	26,925
\$25,001 to \$35,000	143,911	4,296,683	111,886	111,625	381,485	27,271	811,593	19,112	19,055	68,441
\$35,001 to \$50,000	157,355	6,606,486	186,875	186,211	699,963	29,841	1,255,644	32,171	32,020	123,077
\$50,001 to \$75,000	170,026	10,456,073	314,882	313,442	1,244,630	34,840	2,139,735	61,759	61,443	238,596
\$75,001 to \$100,000	97,945	8,441,871	275,996	274,347	1,185,272	17,842	1,532,186	49,062	48,734	210,273
\$100,001 to \$250,000	117,874	16,783,473	612,950	605,888	3,146,426	17,942	2,490,468	89,043	87,617	457,369
\$250,001 and Over	24,358	18,852,993	811,723	767,755	5,360,921	2,811	1,666,038	69,530	66,158	455,126
Total	1,038,089	\$69,460,567	\$2,387,647	\$2,332,493	\$12,289,920	202,921	\$10,835,223	\$335,875	\$330,203	\$1,611,104

Region 3 contains Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, 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	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$5,001 to \$10,000	5.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
\$10,001 to \$15,000	6.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	7.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
\$15,001 to \$20,000	7.4	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	8.6	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.1
\$20,001 to \$25,000	7.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.1	8.2	3.4	2.3	2.3	1.7
\$25,001 to \$35,000	13.9	6.1	4.7	4.8	3.1	13.5	7.5	5.7	5.8	4.2
\$35,001 to \$50,000	15.2	9.4	7.8	8.0	5.7	14.8	11.5	9.6	9.7	7.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	16.5	14.9	13.2	13.4	10.1	17.3	19.6	18.4	18.6	14.8
\$75,001 to \$100,000	9.5	12.1	11.6	11.8	9.6	8.8	14.1	14.6	14.8	13.1
\$100,001 to \$250,000	11.4	24.0	25.7	26.0	25.6	8.9	22.9	26.5	26.5	28.4
\$250,001 and Over	2.4	27.0	34.0	32.9	43.6	1.4	15.3	20.7	20.0	28.3
Total	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	(\$86,716)	\$110	\$125	\$565	(\$45,745)	\$16	\$28	\$403
\$0 to \$5,000	2,721	10	11	70	2,745	10	10	60
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,638	29	29	197	7,650	27	27	199
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,547	140	139	581	12,558	136	136	589
\$15,001 to \$20,000	17,525	297	296	1,080	17,505	288	287	1,059
\$20,001 to \$25,000	22,488	491	490	1,682	22,439	459	458	1,629
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29,857	777	776	2,651	29,760	701	699	2,510
\$35,001 to \$50,000	41,985	1,188	1,183	4,448	42,078	1,078	1,073	4,124
\$50,001 to \$75,000	61,497	1,852	1,843	7,320	61,416	1,773	1,764	6,848
\$75,001 to \$100,000	86,190	2,818	2,801	12,101	85,875	2,750	2,731	11,785
\$100,001 to \$250,000	142,385	5,200	5,140	26,693	138,807	4,963	4,883	25,492
\$250,001 and Over	773,996	33,325	31,520	220,089	592,685	24,735	23,536	161,909
Total	\$66,912	\$2,300	\$2,247	\$11,839	\$53,396	\$1,655	\$1,627	\$7,940

(Table 17 Continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 5					Region 6				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	315	(\$17,516)	\$19	\$19	\$122	481	(\$24,750)	\$20	\$22	\$199
\$0 to \$5,000	553	1,471	6	6	54	1,508	3,991	9	9	116
\$5,001 to \$10,000	779	6,026	23	23	238	2,132	16,276	52	51	467
\$10,001 to \$15,000	879	11,021	110	107	573	2,413	30,369	264	259	1,248
\$15,001 to \$20,000	921	16,090	247	241	1,046	2,426	42,373	554	544	2,325
\$20,001 to \$25,000	915	20,586	365	353	1,482	2,015	45,088	759	741	2,929
\$25,001 to \$35,000	1,522	45,439	928	891	3,672	2,764	81,842	1,752	1,701	6,526
\$35,001 to \$50,000	1,764	74,013	1,833	1,737	6,993	2,549	106,522	2,640	2,516	10,023
\$50,001 to \$75,000	2,266	139,732	3,969	3,987	16,097	2,166	130,743	3,861	3,701	15,641
\$75,001 to \$100,000	1,271	109,155	3,468	3,396	14,570	706	60,071	1,947	1,841	9,325
\$100,001 to \$250,000	1,238	168,866	6,039	5,878	31,032	536	76,727	2,816	2,584	15,947
\$250,001 and Over	141	99,800	7,160	6,980	38,267	100	53,364	2,120	1,753	13,746
Total	12,565	\$674,682	\$24,165	\$23,617	\$114,146	19,797	\$622,616	\$16,794	\$15,722	\$78,492

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	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$5,001 to \$10,000	6.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	11.0	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.6
\$10,001 to \$15,000	7.2	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	12.5	4.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
\$15,001 to \$20,000	7.5	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	12.6	6.5	3.3	3.5	3.0
\$20,001 to \$25,000	7.5	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.3	10.4	7.0	4.5	4.7	3.7
\$25,001 to \$35,000	12.4	6.6	3.8	3.8	3.2	14.3	12.6	10.4	10.8	8.3
\$35,001 to \$50,000	14.4	10.7	7.6	7.4	6.1	13.2	16.5	15.7	16.0	12.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	18.5	20.2	16.4	16.9	14.1	11.2	20.2	23.0	23.6	20.0
\$75,001 to \$100,000	10.4	15.8	14.4	14.4	12.8	3.7	9.3	11.6	11.7	11.9
\$100,001 to \$250,000	10.1	24.4	25.0	24.9	27.2	2.8	11.9	16.8	16.5	20.4
\$250,001 and Over	1.2	14.4	29.7	29.6	33.6	0.5	8.2	12.6	11.2	17.6
Total	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	(\$55,607)	\$61	\$61	\$386	(\$51,455)	\$41	\$46	\$415
\$0 to \$5,000	2,659	10	10	98	2,647	6	6	77
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,735	29	29	306	7,634	24	24	219
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,538	125	122	652	12,585	109	107	517
\$15,001 to \$20,000	17,470	268	262	1,135	17,466	228	224	958
\$20,001 to \$25,000	22,498	399	385	1,620	22,376	377	368	1,454
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29,854	610	585	2,413	29,610	634	615	2,361
\$35,001 to \$50,000	41,958	1,039	984	3,964	41,790	1,036	987	3,932
\$50,001 to \$75,000	61,665	1,751	1,759	7,104	60,362	1,783	1,709	7,221
\$75,001 to \$100,000	85,882	2,728	2,672	11,463	85,087	2,758	2,607	13,208
\$100,001 to \$250,000	136,402	4,878	4,748	25,066	143,148	5,253	4,822	29,753
\$250,001 and Over	707,804	50,778	49,507	271,398	533,638	21,203	17,531	137,460
Average	\$53,695	\$1,923	\$1,880	\$9,084	\$31,450	\$848	\$794	\$3,965

(Table 17 Continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 7					Region 8				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	356	(\$14,563)	\$4	\$4	\$72	377	(\$21,618)	\$5	\$5	\$117
\$0 to \$5,000	3,930	10,919	19	19	147	1,424	3,852	6	6	108
\$5,001 to \$10,000	5,644	43,176	136	136	844	2,085	15,823	41	41	459
\$10,001 to \$15,000	6,631	82,969	728	726	3,116	2,191	27,371	220	216	1,071
\$15,001 to \$20,000	6,509	113,422	1,530	1,528	5,870	1,850	32,197	402	393	1,671
\$20,001 to \$25,000	5,174	115,683	1,990	1,984	7,644	1,472	32,931	533	523	2,065
\$25,001 to \$35,000	8,027	238,548	5,052	5,040	18,744	2,199	65,218	1,313	1,276	4,760
\$35,001 to \$50,000	8,227	345,825	8,577	8,552	32,813	1,957	81,450	2,016	1,934	7,457
\$50,001 to \$75,000	7,672	465,430	13,216	13,133	51,589	1,677	100,833	2,885	2,741	11,271
\$75,001 to \$100,000	2,924	248,862	7,869	7,815	35,045	484	41,201	1,316	1,227	6,190
\$100,001 to \$250,000	1,920	254,224	8,899	8,716	47,644	461	64,049	2,339	2,101	12,955
\$250,001 and Over	339	185,592	7,942	7,406	53,618	70	36,647	1,481	1,235	9,562
Total	57,353	\$2,090,087	\$55,962	\$55,059	\$257,147	16,246	\$479,954	\$12,558	\$11,698	\$57,687

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	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	6.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
\$5,001 to \$10,000	9.9	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	13.1	3.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
\$10,001 to \$15,000	11.6	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	13.8	5.5	1.8	1.8	1.9
\$15,001 to \$20,000	11.4	5.4	2.7	2.8	2.3	11.7	6.4	3.2	3.4	2.9
\$20,001 to \$25,000	9.1	5.5	3.6	3.6	3.0	9.3	6.6	4.2	4.5	3.6
\$25,001 to \$35,000	14.1	11.3	9.0	9.2	7.3	13.9	13.0	10.5	10.9	8.3
\$35,001 to \$50,000	14.4	16.4	15.3	15.5	12.8	12.3	16.2	16.1	16.5	13.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	13.5	22.1	23.6	23.9	20.1	10.6	20.1	23.0	23.4	19.6
\$75,001 to \$100,000	5.1	11.8	14.1	14.2	13.6	3.0	8.2	10.5	10.5	10.8
\$100,001 to \$250,000	3.4	12.1	15.9	15.8	18.5	2.9	12.8	18.6	18.0	22.5
\$250,001 and Over	0.6	8.8	14.2	13.5	20.9	0.4	7.3	11.8	10.6	16.6
Total	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	(\$40,907)	\$11	\$11	\$203	(\$57,341)	\$13	\$13	\$310
\$0 to \$5,000	2,778	5	5	37	2,705	5	5	76
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,650	24	24	149	7,589	20	20	220
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,512	110	109	470	12,492	100	99	489
\$15,001 to \$20,000	17,425	235	235	902	17,404	217	213	903
\$20,001 to \$25,000	22,359	385	384	1,477	22,371	362	355	1,403
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29,718	629	628	2,335	29,658	597	580	2,165
\$35,001 to \$50,000	42,035	1,043	1,039	3,988	41,620	1,030	988	3,810
\$50,001 to \$75,000	60,666	1,723	1,712	6,724	60,127	1,720	1,634	6,721
\$75,001 to \$100,000	85,110	2,691	2,673	11,985	85,127	2,719	2,535	12,789
\$100,001 to \$250,000	132,408	4,635	4,540	24,815	138,936	5,074	4,558	28,102
\$250,001 and Over	547,469	23,428	21,847	158,165	523,533	21,163	17,637	136,599
Average	\$36,443	\$976	\$960	\$4,484	\$29,543	\$773	\$720	\$3,551

(Table 17 Continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 9					Region 10				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	586	(\$20,043)	\$17	\$18	\$147	698	(\$26,840)	\$26	\$26	\$200
\$0 to \$5,000	1,762	4,813	13	12	178	2,073	5,804	12	12	194
\$5,001 to \$10,000	2,959	22,599	78	78	730	3,312	25,137	87	87	875
\$10,001 to \$15,000	3,144	39,387	406	401	2,085	3,545	44,406	460	457	2,328
\$15,001 to \$20,000	2,864	49,973	775	767	3,239	3,604	62,927	934	926	4,076
\$20,001 to \$25,000	2,508	56,154	1,031	1,011	4,223	2,895	65,030	1,171	1,162	4,914
\$25,001 to \$35,000	3,857	114,691	2,450	2,364	9,661	4,706	140,301	2,985	2,946	11,860
\$35,001 to \$50,000	4,205	176,671	4,160	3,969	16,856	4,940	207,211	5,110	5,032	20,473
\$50,001 to \$75,000	4,224	257,972	7,079	6,622	29,731	4,613	279,563	7,976	7,818	32,131
\$75,001 to \$100,000	1,626	139,340	4,315	3,997	19,962	1,715	146,179	4,636	4,499	21,562
\$100,001 to \$250,000	1,683	242,235	8,614	7,836	46,070	1,631	232,877	8,354	7,898	44,672
\$250,001 and Over	367	233,827	9,933	8,681	56,225	409	359,001	14,970	13,367	92,453
Total	29,785	\$1,317,619	\$38,871	\$35,756	\$189,107	34,140	\$1,541,595	\$46,722	\$44,230	\$235,738

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	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	6.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$5,001 to \$10,000	10.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	9.9	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
\$10,001 to \$15,000	10.8	2.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	10.6	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
\$15,001 to \$20,000	9.8	3.7	2.0	2.1	1.7	10.8	4.0	2.0	2.1	1.7
\$20,001 to \$25,000	8.6	4.2	2.7	2.8	2.2	8.7	4.1	2.5	2.6	2.1
\$25,001 to \$35,000	13.2	8.6	6.3	6.6	5.1	14.1	8.9	6.4	6.7	5.0
\$35,001 to \$50,000	14.4	13.2	10.7	11.1	8.9	14.8	13.2	10.9	11.4	8.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	14.5	19.3	18.2	18.5	15.7	13.8	17.8	17.1	17.7	13.6
\$75,001 to \$100,000	5.6	10.4	11.1	11.2	10.6	5.1	9.3	9.9	10.2	9.2
\$100,001 to \$250,000	5.8	18.1	22.2	21.9	24.4	4.9	14.8	17.9	17.9	19.0
\$250,001 and Over	1.3	17.5	25.6	24.3	29.8	1.2	22.9	32.1	30.2	39.3
Total	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	(\$34,202)	\$29	\$31	\$251	(\$38,453)	\$37	\$37	\$287
\$0 to \$5,000	2,732	7	7	101	2,800	6	6	94
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,637	27	27	247	7,590	26	26	264
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,528	129	127	663	12,526	130	129	657
\$15,001 to \$20,000	17,449	271	268	1,131	17,460	259	257	1,131
\$20,001 to \$25,000	22,390	411	403	1,684	22,463	405	401	1,697
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29,736	635	613	2,505	29,813	634	626	2,520
\$35,001 to \$50,000	42,015	989	944	4,009	41,946	1,034	1,019	4,144
\$50,001 to \$75,000	61,073	1,676	1,568	7,039	60,603	1,729	1,695	6,965
\$75,001 to \$100,000	85,695	2,654	2,458	12,277	85,235	2,703	2,624	12,572
\$100,001 to \$250,000	143,930	5,118	4,656	27,374	142,781	5,122	4,842	27,389
\$250,001 and Over	637,130	27,065	23,655	153,202	877,754	36,601	32,681	226,047
Average	\$44,238	\$1,305	\$1,200	\$6,349	\$45,155	\$1,369	\$1,296	\$6,905

(Table 17 Continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 11					Region 12				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	864	(\$32,934)	\$32	\$33	\$193	704	(\$81,971)	\$30	\$50	\$437
\$0 to \$5,000	3,643	9,847	35	35	258	1,541	4,247	26	23	205
\$5,001 to \$10,000	5,956	45,500	157	157	1,171	2,770	21,414	109	109	872
\$10,001 to \$15,000	7,137	89,338	918	914	4,128	3,723	47,069	697	694	3,039
\$15,001 to \$20,000	7,086	123,569	1,850	1,841	7,490	4,389	76,918	1,609	1,601	6,128
\$20,001 to \$25,000	6,234	139,663	2,681	2,669	10,068	4,398	98,794	2,528	2,515	8,978
\$25,001 to \$35,000	10,150	302,516	6,704	6,661	25,170	7,772	231,114	6,675	6,651	23,385
\$35,001 to \$50,000	11,550	485,125	12,332	12,259	46,668	7,178	299,743	9,056	8,999	34,525
\$50,001 to \$75,000	11,979	729,373	21,157	20,971	81,127	7,148	438,605	13,341	13,229	53,549
\$75,001 to \$100,000	4,799	409,749	13,228	13,075	57,455	3,711	318,959	10,424	10,312	45,236
\$100,001 to \$250,000	3,974	558,241	20,668	20,241	105,829	4,737	698,931	24,824	23,992	129,491
\$250,001 and Over	855	458,177	19,454	18,436	126,317	1,938	1,815,473	83,277	77,263	564,185
Total	74,226	\$3,318,163	\$99,218	\$97,293	\$465,874	50,010	\$3,969,296	\$152,595	\$145,439	\$870,030

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	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$5,001 to \$10,000	8.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$10,001 to \$15,000	9.7	2.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	7.6	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
\$15,001 to \$20,000	9.7	3.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	8.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.7
\$20,001 to \$25,000	8.5	4.2	2.7	2.7	2.2	8.9	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.0
\$25,001 to \$35,000	13.8	9.0	6.8	6.8	5.4	15.8	5.7	4.4	4.6	2.7
\$35,001 to \$50,000	15.7	14.5	12.4	12.6	10.0	14.6	7.4	5.9	6.2	4.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	16.3	21.8	21.3	21.6	17.4	14.5	10.8	8.7	9.1	6.2
\$75,001 to \$100,000	6.5	12.2	13.3	13.4	12.3	7.5	7.9	6.8	7.1	5.2
\$100,001 to \$250,000	5.4	16.7	20.8	20.8	22.7	9.6	17.3	16.3	16.5	14.9
\$250,001 and Over	1.2	13.7	19.6	19.0	27.1	3.9	44.8	54.6	53.1	64.9
Total	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	(\$38,118)	\$37	\$38	\$223	(\$116,436)	\$42	\$71	\$621
\$0 to \$5,000	2,703	10	10	71	2,756	17	15	133
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,639	26	26	197	7,731	39	39	315
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,518	129	128	578	12,643	187	186	816
\$15,001 to \$20,000	17,439	261	260	1,057	17,525	366	365	1,396
\$20,001 to \$25,000	22,403	430	428	1,615	22,463	575	572	2,041
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29,805	661	656	2,480	29,737	859	856	3,009
\$35,001 to \$50,000	42,002	1,068	1,061	4,041	41,759	1,262	1,254	4,810
\$50,001 to \$75,000	60,888	1,766	1,751	6,772	61,361	1,866	1,851	7,491
\$75,001 to \$100,000	85,382	2,756	2,725	11,972	85,950	2,809	2,779	12,190
\$100,001 to \$250,000	140,473	5,201	5,093	26,630	147,547	5,240	5,065	27,336
\$250,001 and Over	535,879	22,753	21,563	147,740	936,777	42,971	39,867	291,117
Average	\$44,704	\$1,337	\$1,311	\$6,276	\$79,370	\$3,051	\$2,908	\$17,397

(Table 17 Continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 13					Region 14				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	323	(\$12,779)	\$21	\$21	\$71	151	(\$9,518)	\$2	\$2	\$53
\$0 to \$5,000	1,532	4,146	15	16	137	681	1,912	4	4	51
\$5,001 to \$10,000	2,408	18,360	66	65	555	974	7,381	26	26	195
\$10,001 to \$15,000	2,688	33,725	308	305	1,542	1,021	12,716	101	101	555
\$15,001 to \$20,000	2,632	45,845	608	605	2,679	966	16,873	204	202	948
\$20,001 to \$25,000	2,141	48,033	818	811	3,452	838	18,765	325	319	1,307
\$25,001 to \$35,000	3,652	108,929	2,201	2,179	8,955	1,047	31,168	639	633	2,420
\$35,001 to \$50,000	3,929	164,900	3,974	3,928	15,682	1,009	42,405	1,041	1,016	4,060
\$50,001 to \$75,000	3,791	230,744	6,452	6,356	25,410	854	51,732	1,441	1,401	6,002
\$75,001 to \$100,000	1,338	113,490	3,554	3,481	16,045	310	26,482	840	823	4,100
\$100,001 to \$250,000	933	127,318	4,474	4,207	24,053	194	26,609	964	918	5,327
\$250,001 and Over	170	96,858	4,030	3,676	24,030	43	24,917	983	952	5,777
Total	25,540	\$979,571	\$26,520	\$25,651	\$122,610	8,088	\$251,443	\$6,571	\$6,398	\$30,794

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	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	6.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
\$5,001 to \$10,000	9.5	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	12.3	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.6
\$10,001 to \$15,000	10.7	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	12.9	4.9	1.5	1.6	1.8
\$15,001 to \$20,000	10.4	4.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	12.2	6.5	3.1	3.2	3.1
\$20,001 to \$25,000	8.5	4.8	3.1	3.2	2.8	10.6	7.2	4.9	5.0	4.3
\$25,001 to \$35,000	14.5	11.0	8.3	8.5	7.3	13.2	11.9	9.7	9.9	7.9
\$35,001 to \$50,000	15.6	16.6	15.0	15.3	12.8	12.7	16.2	15.8	15.9	13.2
\$50,001 to \$75,000	15.0	23.3	24.3	24.8	20.7	10.8	19.8	21.9	21.9	19.5
\$75,001 to \$100,000	5.3	11.4	13.4	13.6	13.1	3.9	10.1	12.8	12.9	13.3
\$100,001 to \$250,000	3.7	12.8	16.9	16.4	19.6	2.4	10.2	14.7	14.4	17.3
\$250,001 and Over	0.7	9.8	15.2	14.3	19.6	0.5	9.5	15.0	14.9	18.8
Total	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	(\$39,563)	\$64	\$64	\$219	(\$63,030)	\$15	\$16	\$351
\$0 to \$5,000	2,707	10	10	90	2,808	6	6	74
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,625	27	27	231	7,578	27	26	200
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,547	115	113	574	12,455	99	99	543
\$15,001 to \$20,000	17,418	231	230	1,018	17,467	212	210	981
\$20,001 to \$25,000	22,435	382	379	1,612	22,392	388	381	1,560
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29,827	603	597	2,452	29,769	610	604	2,311
\$35,001 to \$50,000	41,970	1,011	1,000	3,991	42,027	1,031	1,007	4,024
\$50,001 to \$75,000	60,866	1,702	1,677	6,703	60,576	1,688	1,641	7,028
\$75,001 to \$100,000	84,821	2,656	2,602	11,992	85,426	2,711	2,656	13,224
\$100,001 to \$250,000	136,461	4,795	4,509	25,780	137,159	4,971	4,734	27,458
\$250,001 and Over	569,752	23,707	21,622	141,350	579,473	22,851	22,143	134,357
Average	\$38,354	\$1,038	\$1,004	\$4,801	\$31,088	\$812	\$791	\$3,807

(Table 17 Continued on next page)

**Table 17 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Region 15					Region 16				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	2	(\$38)	\$0	\$0	\$0	13,946	(\$1,041,984)	\$944	\$1,077	\$6,103
\$0 to \$ 5,000	14	35	0	0	1	73,929	202,063	707	703	5,261
\$5,001 to \$10,000	18	140	1	1	4	116,422	889,380	3,244	3,241	23,651
\$10,001 to \$15,000	13	164	3	3	10	134,898	1,692,659	18,339	18,249	78,742
\$15,001 to \$20,000	13	222	5	5	16	144,220	2,523,837	41,300	41,131	154,647
\$20,001 to \$25,000	8	191	5	5	16	140,010	3,144,605	65,807	65,521	232,257
\$25,001 to \$35,000	14	398	10	10	32	243,715	7,266,196	180,539	179,698	631,695
\$35,001 to \$50,000	23	941	30	30	105	263,657	11,072,173	301,819	299,865	1,137,404
\$50,001 to \$75,000	18	1,037	31	30	124	283,693	17,408,222	516,001	512,134	2,026,258
\$75,001 to \$100,000	8	730	24	21	108	150,626	12,955,465	421,358	417,742	1,813,682
\$100,001 to \$250,000	4	521	18	18	76	168,718	23,918,335	869,638	856,002	4,478,539
\$250,001 and Over	2	1,511	67	67	441	34,322	25,548,084	1,103,675	1,041,455	7,253,005
Total	136	\$5,853	\$193	\$189	\$932	1,768,156	\$105,579,036	\$3,523,373	\$3,436,816	\$17,841,244

Region 15 contains those returns which could not be allocated to a region based on zip code.

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$ 5,000	10.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$5,001 to \$10,000	13.2	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	6.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$10,001 to \$15,000	9.6	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	7.7	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
\$15,001 to \$20,000	9.6	3.8	2.6	2.7	1.7	8.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.9
\$20,001 to \$25,000	5.9	3.3	2.8	2.8	1.7	8.0	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.3
\$25,001 to \$35,000	10.3	6.8	5.0	5.2	3.5	13.9	6.8	5.1	5.2	3.5
\$35,001 to \$50,000	16.9	16.1	15.3	15.6	11.2	15.0	10.4	8.6	8.7	6.4
\$50,001 to \$75,000	13.2	17.7	16.0	16.0	13.3	16.2	16.3	14.6	14.9	11.4
\$75,001 to \$100,000	5.9	12.5	12.5	10.9	11.6	8.6	12.2	12.0	12.2	10.2
\$100,001 to \$250,000	2.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	8.1	9.6	22.4	24.7	24.9	25.1
\$250,001 and Over	1.5	25.8	34.6	35.4	47.4	2.0	24.0	31.3	30.3	40.7
Total	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(\$74,716)	\$68	\$77	\$438
\$0 to \$ 5,000	2,521	6	6	50	2,733	10	10	71
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,805	34	34	208	7,639	28	28	203
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,605	220	220	749	12,548	136	135	584
\$15,001 to \$20,000	17,086	388	388	1,236	17,500	286	285	1,072
\$20,001 to \$25,000	23,894	673	673	1,969	22,460	470	468	1,659
\$25,001 to \$35,000	28,450	695	695	2,306	29,814	741	737	2,592
\$35,001 to \$50,000	40,893	1,290	1,283	4,543	41,995	1,145	1,137	4,314
\$50,001 to \$75,000	57,625	1,720	1,680	6,870	61,363	1,819	1,805	7,142
\$75,001 to \$100,000	91,193	3,019	2,565	13,550	86,011	2,797	2,773	12,041
\$100,001 to \$250,000	130,285	4,500	4,500	18,948	141,765	5,154	5,074	26,545
\$250,001 and Over	755,250	33,470	33,470	220,720	744,365	32,156	30,344	211,322
Average	\$43,034	\$1,422	\$1,389	\$6,854	\$59,711	\$1,993	\$1,944	\$10,090

**Table 18. Federal AGI and Taxes by County
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

County	Number of Returns	Federal AGI (\$000)	Colorado Gross Tax (\$000)	Colorado Net Tax (\$000)	Federal Tax (\$000)	Average Federal AGI	Average Colorado Gross Tax	Average Colorado Net Tax	Average Federal Tax
Adams	136,202	\$6,184,933	\$187,096	\$185,966	\$784,225	\$45,410	\$1,374	\$1,365	\$5,758
Alamosa	5,168	175,190	4,741	4,415	21,725	33,899	917	854	4,204
Arapahoe	202,528	14,949,125	529,780	509,067	2,871,834	73,813	2,616	2,514	14,180
Archuleta	3,812	155,516	4,284	3,955	21,860	40,797	1,124	1,037	5,734
Baca	1,666	42,984	1,085	930	5,582	25,801	651	558	3,351
Bent	1,763	46,645	1,157	1,109	5,128	26,458	656	629	2,909
Boulder	133,715	10,698,022	383,352	375,977	2,011,989	80,006	2,867	2,812	15,047
Chaffee	6,605	263,031	7,238	6,866	34,228	39,823	1,096	1,040	5,182
Cheyenne	819	29,959	885	785	4,722	36,581	1,080	959	5,765
Clear Creek	2,758	120,918	3,852	3,739	16,706	43,843	1,397	1,356	6,057
Conejos	2,833	65,907	1,460	1,362	5,849	23,264	515	481	2,065
Costilla	1,164	27,180	599	581	2,830	23,350	515	499	2,431
Crowley	1,172	32,140	833	819	3,237	27,423	710	699	2,762
Custer	1,402	75,138	2,341	2,234	12,105	53,593	1,670	1,594	8,634
Delta	10,642	354,837	9,027	8,749	41,061	33,343	848	822	3,858
Denver	244,267	13,194,626	449,784	437,238	2,290,210	54,017	1,841	1,790	9,376
Dolores	703	18,824	477	426	2,152	26,777	679	607	3,061
Douglas	72,256	7,787,063	278,700	275,121	1,526,119	107,770	3,857	3,808	21,121
Eagle	17,003	1,304,276	55,683	53,538	282,551	76,709	3,275	3,149	16,618
El Paso	191,601	10,245,342	318,074	312,681	1,528,766	53,472	1,660	1,632	7,979
Elbert	6,884	474,277	18,362	18,365	85,465	68,896	2,667	2,668	12,415
Fremont	14,758	542,876	14,202	13,841	64,674	36,785	962	938	4,382
Garfield	18,589	1,003,821	32,325	31,653	155,129	54,001	1,739	1,703	8,345
Gilpin	961	36,949	1,265	1,259	5,420	38,449	1,316	1,310	5,639
Grand	5,345	284,944	9,318	9,151	45,905	53,310	1,743	1,712	8,588
Gunnison	5,624	274,782	8,961	8,438	43,100	48,859	1,593	1,500	7,664
Hinsdale	329	14,221	425	378	2,190	43,224	1,293	1,150	6,655
Huerfano	2,590	84,483	2,178	2,105	10,767	32,619	841	813	4,157
Jackson	648	20,830	577	554	2,599	32,146	890	856	4,011

(Table 18 Continued on next page)

**Table 18 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by County
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

County	Number of Returns	Federal AGI (\$000)	Colorado Gross Tax (\$000)	Colorado Net Tax (\$000)	Federal Tax (\$000)	Average Federal AGI	Average Colorado Gross Tax	Average Colorado Net Tax	Average Federal Tax
Jefferson	245,402	16,488,932	553,819	544,127	2,783,416	67,192	2,257	2,217	11,342
Kiowa	2,296	105,840	3,371	3,035	17,342	46,098	1,468	1,322	7,553
Kit Carson	2,997	104,984	3,044	2,681	15,205	35,030	1,016	895	5,073
La Plata	16,216	816,905	25,214	23,247	122,342	50,376	1,555	1,434	7,545
Lake	2,775	98,527	2,739	2,709	11,604	35,505	987	976	4,182
Larimer	102,503	5,751,699	190,649	187,378	928,071	56,112	1,860	1,828	9,054
Las Animas	5,497	166,960	4,393	4,292	20,027	30,373	799	781	3,643
Lincoln	1,865	65,461	1,874	1,785	8,755	35,100	1,005	957	4,694
Logan	7,558	286,326	8,189	7,844	37,851	37,884	1,084	1,038	5,008
Mesa	48,475	2,023,148	58,220	57,136	274,670	41,736	1,201	1,179	5,666
Mineral	312	13,480	368	347	1,958	43,205	1,178	1,113	6,277
Moffat	4,926	202,369	5,966	5,857	24,788	41,082	1,211	1,189	5,032
Montezuma	8,793	318,703	8,676	7,915	41,833	36,245	987	900	4,758
Montrose	13,155	509,453	14,154	13,558	66,429	38,727	1,076	1,031	5,050
Morgan	10,099	346,053	9,385	9,003	41,817	34,266	929	891	4,141
Otero	7,808	239,513	6,069	5,875	27,706	30,675	777	752	3,548
Ouray	1,399	85,370	2,715	2,336	15,237	61,022	1,941	1,670	10,891
Park	5,329	258,562	7,700	7,630	34,084	48,520	1,445	1,432	6,396
Phillips	1,822	65,976	1,831	1,617	9,176	36,211	1,005	887	5,036
Pitkin	6,864	1,055,849	40,420	37,842	292,873	153,824	5,889	5,513	42,668
Prowers	5,091	155,495	4,279	3,953	19,496	30,543	840	776	3,829
Pueblo	57,353	2,090,087	55,962	55,059	257,147	36,443	976	960	4,484
Rio Blanco	2,236	88,825	2,708	2,647	11,287	39,725	1,211	1,184	5,048
Rio Grande	4,532	144,198	3,953	3,689	18,537	31,818	872	814	4,090
Routt	8,618	564,179	20,480	18,942	106,259	65,465	2,376	2,198	12,330
Saguache	2,238	53,999	1,437	1,305	6,787	24,128	642	583	3,033
San Juan	262	7,670	219	214	921	29,275	836	816	3,514
San Miguel	2,991	302,933	11,439	10,770	67,722	101,281	3,825	3,601	22,642
Sedgwick	1,063	31,848	820	701	3,870	29,960	772	660	3,641
Summit	11,532	739,216	26,117	25,412	139,843	64,101	2,265	2,204	12,126
Teller	5,991	331,319	10,102	9,892	48,254	55,303	1,686	1,651	8,054
Washington	1,765	59,829	1,585	1,444	8,271	33,897	898	818	4,686
Weld	70,797	3,365,770	103,611	101,869	470,791	47,541	1,463	1,439	6,650
Yuma	3,653	124,867	3,609	3,213	17,817	34,182	988	880	4,877
Unknown	136	5,853	193	189	932	43,034	1,422	1,389	6,854
Total	1,768,156	\$105,579,036	\$3,523,373	\$3,436,817	\$17,841,244	\$59,711	\$1,993	\$1,944	\$10,090

**Table 19. Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Denver					Jefferson				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,285	(\$99,128)	\$25	\$40	\$842	1,210	(\$70,742)	\$36	\$71	\$532
\$0 to \$5,000	13,239	35,988	98	98	700	7,181	19,281	71	71	499
\$5,001 to \$10,000	19,549	148,655	518	522	3,550	11,795	90,346	363	362	2,499
\$10,001 to \$15,000	21,359	267,824	2,888	2,880	11,738	14,415	181,063	2,070	2,060	8,950
\$15,001 to \$20,000	23,041	403,616	6,792	6,776	23,915	15,387	269,575	4,651	4,635	17,747
\$20,001 to \$25,000	23,008	517,213	11,302	11,275	37,688	16,031	360,599	7,956	7,929	28,615
\$25,001 to \$35,000	39,653	1,181,664	31,554	31,475	105,563	31,902	954,682	25,025	24,971	87,632
\$35,001 to \$50,000	37,797	1,576,698	46,866	46,699	177,290	37,904	1,595,874	44,187	44,028	170,096
\$50,001 to \$75,000	30,457	1,848,566	58,123	57,793	247,827	45,193	2,787,608	82,331	81,944	328,938
\$75,001 to \$100,000	13,491	1,159,009	38,910	38,533	182,259	27,265	2,351,143	76,190	75,724	327,643
\$100,001 to \$250,000	16,609	2,413,942	89,326	87,723	481,919	31,731	4,469,011	162,234	160,364	830,749
\$250,001 and Over	4,779	3,740,579	163,381	153,424	1,016,919	5,389	3,480,493	148,705	141,968	979,515
Total	244,267	\$13,194,626	\$449,784	\$437,238	\$2,290,210	245,402	\$16,488,932	\$553,819	\$544,127	\$2,783,416

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$5,001 to \$10,000	8.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$10,001 to \$15,000	8.8	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	5.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
\$15,001 to \$20,000	9.5	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	6.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.6
\$20,001 to \$25,000	9.5	3.9	2.5	2.6	1.6	6.6	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.0
\$25,001 to \$35,000	16.3	8.9	7.0	7.2	4.6	13.1	5.8	4.5	4.6	3.1
\$35,001 to \$50,000	15.6	11.9	10.4	10.7	7.7	15.5	9.6	8.0	8.1	6.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	12.5	13.9	12.9	13.2	10.8	18.5	16.8	14.9	15.1	11.8
\$75,001 to \$100,000	5.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.0	11.2	14.2	13.8	13.9	11.8
\$100,001 to \$250,000	6.8	18.2	19.9	20.1	21.1	13.0	27.0	29.3	29.5	29.9
\$250,001 and Over	2.0	28.1	36.3	35.1	44.4	2.2	21.0	26.9	26.1	35.2
Total	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	(\$77,142)	\$19	\$31	\$655	(\$58,465)	\$30	\$59	\$440
\$0 to \$5,000	2,718	7	7	53	2,685	10	10	70
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,604	27	27	182	7,660	31	31	212
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,539	135	135	550	12,561	144	143	621
\$15,001 to \$20,000	17,517	295	294	1,038	17,520	302	301	1,153
\$20,001 to \$25,000	22,480	491	490	1,638	22,494	496	495	1,785
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29,800	796	794	2,662	29,925	784	783	2,747
\$35,001 to \$50,000	41,715	1,240	1,236	4,691	42,103	1,166	1,162	4,488
\$50,001 to \$75,000	60,694	1,908	1,898	8,137	61,682	1,822	1,813	7,279
\$75,001 to \$100,000	85,910	2,884	2,856	13,510	86,233	2,794	2,777	12,017
\$100,001 to \$250,000	145,339	5,378	5,282	29,016	140,841	5,113	5,054	26,181
\$250,001 and Over	782,712	34,187	32,104	212,789	645,851	27,594	26,344	181,762
Average	\$54,017	\$1,841	\$1,790	\$9,376	\$67,192	\$2,257	\$2,217	\$11,342

(Table 19 Continued on next page)

**Table 19 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Arapahoe					El Paso				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,024	(\$180,076)	\$33	\$60	\$780	1,115	(\$52,254)	\$19	\$33	\$469
\$0 to \$5,000	6,496	17,877	110	110	460	7,748	21,251	80	77	440
\$5,001 to \$10,000	10,479	80,225	289	289	2,092	12,676	96,995	345	344	2,437
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,480	156,583	1,668	1,661	7,131	14,907	187,202	2,042	2,035	8,707
\$15,001 to \$20,000	14,317	251,144	4,138	4,128	15,116	16,636	291,173	4,806	4,794	17,540
\$20,001 to \$25,000	15,326	345,124	7,382	7,364	24,835	15,789	354,294	7,294	7,282	25,683
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29,347	876,707	22,319	22,273	75,470	25,938	771,969	18,265	18,209	65,132
\$35,001 to \$50,000	32,060	1,345,117	37,690	37,568	138,382	28,036	1,179,125	30,255	30,117	115,628
\$50,001 to \$75,000	34,275	2,105,659	62,857	62,602	244,577	32,444	1,992,324	57,491	57,189	222,309
\$75,001 to \$100,000	19,136	1,647,793	53,612	53,321	228,493	16,629	1,428,159	45,760	45,461	196,296
\$100,001 to \$250,000	22,185	3,163,504	115,083	113,860	590,120	16,964	2,358,423	84,287	82,954	433,358
\$250,001 and Over	5,405	5,139,469	224,598	205,832	1,544,378	2,719	1,616,682	67,430	64,185	440,767
Total	202,528	\$14,949,125	\$529,780	\$509,067	\$2,871,834	191,601	\$10,245,342	\$318,074	\$312,681	\$1,528,766

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$5,001 to \$10,000	5.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
\$10,001 to \$15,000	6.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	7.8	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
\$15,001 to \$20,000	7.1	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	8.7	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.1
\$20,001 to \$25,000	7.6	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	8.3	3.4	2.3	2.3	1.7
\$25,001 to \$35,000	14.6	5.8	4.2	4.4	2.6	13.6	7.5	5.7	5.8	4.3
\$35,001 to \$50,000	15.9	8.9	7.1	7.4	4.8	14.7	11.5	9.5	9.6	7.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	17.0	13.9	11.9	12.3	8.5	17.0	19.3	18.1	18.3	14.5
\$75,001 to \$100,000	9.5	10.9	10.1	10.5	8.0	8.7	13.9	14.4	14.5	12.8
\$100,001 to \$250,000	11.0	20.9	21.7	22.4	20.6	8.9	22.9	26.5	26.5	28.4
\$250,001 and Over	2.7	34.0	42.4	40.4	53.8	1.4	15.7	21.2	20.5	28.8
Total	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	(\$175,855)	\$32	\$59	\$761	(\$46,865)	\$17	\$30	\$421
\$0 to \$5,000	2,752	17	17	71	2,743	10	10	57
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,656	28	28	200	7,652	27	27	192
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,547	134	133	571	12,558	137	137	584
\$15,001 to \$20,000	17,542	289	288	1,056	17,503	289	288	1,054
\$20,001 to \$25,000	22,519	482	481	1,620	22,439	462	461	1,627
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29,874	761	759	2,572	29,762	704	702	2,511
\$35,001 to \$50,000	41,956	1,176	1,172	4,316	42,058	1,079	1,074	4,124
\$50,001 to \$75,000	61,434	1,834	1,826	7,136	61,408	1,772	1,763	6,852
\$75,001 to \$100,000	86,110	2,802	2,786	11,941	85,884	2,752	2,734	11,804
\$100,001 to \$250,000	142,597	5,187	5,132	26,600	139,025	4,969	4,890	25,546
\$250,001 and Over	950,873	41,554	38,082	285,731	594,587	24,800	23,606	162,106
Average	\$73,813	\$2,616	\$2,514	\$14,180	\$53,472	\$1,660	\$1,632	\$7,979

(Table 19 Continued on next page)

**Table 19 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Boulder					Adams				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,057	(\$75,748)	\$504	\$507	\$566	582	(\$22,906)	\$10	\$10	\$139
\$0 to \$5,000	4,680	12,684	46	46	362	5,093	14,135	37	37	280
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,260	55,437	253	253	1,634	8,481	65,034	211	210	1,507
\$10,001 to \$15,000	8,377	104,881	1,385	1,379	5,480	10,130	127,232	1,262	1,259	5,243
\$15,001 to \$20,000	9,158	160,653	3,014	3,001	11,004	11,255	197,219	3,107	3,100	10,905
\$20,001 to \$25,000	8,996	201,899	4,693	4,677	16,620	11,888	267,394	5,622	5,614	18,416
\$25,001 to \$35,000	15,780	470,729	12,504	12,466	44,321	21,321	635,412	16,015	15,988	52,340
\$35,001 to \$50,000	17,757	747,135	21,123	21,023	81,805	23,396	982,774	27,361	27,292	96,029
\$50,001 to \$75,000	21,441	1,325,943	40,158	39,962	162,577	24,522	1,501,396	45,411	45,266	163,769
\$75,001 to \$100,000	14,183	1,227,761	40,344	40,152	175,521	11,200	956,810	31,706	31,569	129,093
\$100,001 to \$250,000	20,462	2,957,215	108,974	107,866	559,385	7,571	1,010,501	37,322	36,973	183,589
\$250,001 and Over	4,563	3,509,432	150,353	144,645	952,715	765	449,931	19,031	18,648	122,915
Total	133,715	\$10,698,022	\$383,352	\$375,977	\$2,011,989	136,202	\$6,184,933	\$187,096	\$185,966	\$784,225

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$5,001 to \$10,000	5.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
\$10,001 to \$15,000	6.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	7.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
\$15,001 to \$20,000	6.9	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	8.3	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.4
\$20,001 to \$25,000	6.8	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.8	8.8	4.3	3.0	3.0	2.3
\$25,001 to \$35,000	11.9	4.4	3.3	3.3	2.2	15.7	10.2	8.6	8.6	6.7
\$35,001 to \$50,000	13.4	6.9	5.5	5.6	4.1	17.3	15.8	14.6	14.7	12.2
\$50,001 to \$75,000	16.2	12.3	10.5	10.6	8.1	18.1	24.2	24.3	24.3	20.9
\$75,001 to \$100,000	10.7	11.4	10.5	10.7	8.7	8.3	15.4	16.9	17.0	16.5
\$100,001 to \$250,000	15.4	27.4	28.5	28.7	27.8	5.6	16.3	19.9	19.9	23.4
\$250,001 and Over	3.4	32.6	39.3	38.5	47.4	0.6	7.2	10.2	10.0	15.7
Total	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	(\$71,663)	\$477	\$479	\$536	(\$39,357)	\$18	\$18	\$238
\$0 to \$5,000	2,710	10	10	77	2,775	7	7	55
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,636	35	35	225	7,668	25	25	178
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,520	165	165	654	12,560	125	124	518
\$15,001 to \$20,000	17,542	329	328	1,202	17,523	276	275	969
\$20,001 to \$25,000	22,443	522	520	1,848	22,493	473	472	1,549
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29,831	792	790	2,809	29,802	751	750	2,455
\$35,001 to \$50,000	42,075	1,190	1,184	4,607	42,006	1,169	1,167	4,105
\$50,001 to \$75,000	61,841	1,873	1,864	7,583	61,227	1,852	1,846	6,678
\$75,001 to \$100,000	86,566	2,845	2,831	12,375	85,429	2,831	2,819	11,526
\$100,001 to \$250,000	144,522	5,326	5,272	27,338	133,470	4,930	4,883	24,249
\$250,001 and Over	769,106	32,951	31,699	208,791	588,145	24,877	24,376	160,673
Average	\$80,006	\$2,867	\$2,812	\$15,047	\$45,410	\$1,374	\$1,365	\$5,758

(Table 19 Continued on next page)

**Table 19 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Larimer					Pueblo				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	848	(\$161,448)	\$10	\$15	\$278	356	(\$14,563)	\$4	\$4	\$72
\$0 to \$5,000	4,204	11,656	34	34	306	3,930	10,919	19	19	147
\$5,001 to \$10,000	6,874	52,552	220	219	1,369	5,644	43,176	136	136	844
\$10,001 to \$15,000	8,196	103,040	1,317	1,314	5,205	6,631	82,969	728	726	3,116
\$15,001 to \$20,000	8,417	146,954	2,652	2,645	9,760	6,509	113,422	1,530	1,528	5,870
\$20,001 to \$25,000	7,821	175,335	3,870	3,854	13,877	5,174	115,683	1,990	1,984	7,644
\$25,001 to \$35,000	12,886	383,519	9,406	9,371	34,163	8,027	238,548	5,052	5,040	18,744
\$35,001 to \$50,000	14,365	604,379	15,925	15,834	60,668	8,227	345,825	8,577	8,552	32,813
\$50,001 to \$75,000	17,125	1,053,391	30,600	30,345	119,046	7,672	465,430	13,216	13,133	51,589
\$75,001 to \$100,000	9,567	822,902	26,656	26,431	113,254	2,924	248,862	7,869	7,815	35,045
\$100,001 to \$250,000	10,418	1,470,604	53,329	52,417	274,071	1,920	254,224	8,899	8,716	47,644
\$250,001 and Over	1,784	1,088,815	46,630	44,899	296,072	339	185,592	7,942	7,406	53,618
Total	102,503	\$5,751,699	\$190,649	\$187,378	\$928,071	57,353	\$2,090,087	\$55,962	\$55,059	\$257,147

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$5,001 to \$10,000	6.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.9	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
\$10,001 to \$15,000	8.1	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	11.6	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
\$15,001 to \$20,000	8.3	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	11.4	5.4	2.7	2.8	2.3
\$20,001 to \$25,000	7.7	3.0	2.0	2.1	1.5	9.1	5.5	3.6	3.6	3.0
\$25,001 to \$35,000	12.7	6.5	4.9	5.0	3.7	14.1	11.3	9.0	9.2	7.3
\$35,001 to \$50,000	14.1	10.2	8.4	8.5	6.5	14.4	16.4	15.3	15.5	12.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	16.8	17.8	16.1	16.2	12.8	13.5	22.1	23.6	23.9	20.1
\$75,001 to \$100,000	9.4	13.9	14.0	14.1	12.2	5.1	11.8	14.1	14.2	13.6
\$100,001 to \$250,000	10.2	24.9	28.0	28.0	29.5	3.4	12.1	15.9	15.8	18.5
\$250,001 and Over	1.8	18.4	24.5	24.0	31.9	0.6	8.8	14.2	13.5	20.9
Total	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	(\$190,387)	\$12	\$18	\$328	(\$40,907)	\$11	\$11	\$203
\$0 to \$5,000	2,773	8	8	73	2,778	5	5	37
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,645	32	32	199	7,650	24	24	149
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,572	161	160	635	12,512	110	109	470
\$15,001 to \$20,000	17,459	315	314	1,160	17,425	235	235	902
\$20,001 to \$25,000	22,419	495	493	1,774	22,359	385	384	1,477
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29,762	730	727	2,651	29,718	629	628	2,335
\$35,001 to \$50,000	42,073	1,109	1,102	4,223	42,035	1,043	1,039	3,988
\$50,001 to \$75,000	61,512	1,787	1,772	6,952	60,666	1,723	1,712	6,724
\$75,001 to \$100,000	86,015	2,786	2,763	11,838	85,110	2,691	2,673	11,985
\$100,001 to \$250,000	141,160	5,119	5,031	26,307	132,408	4,635	4,540	24,815
\$250,001 and Over	610,322	26,138	25,167	165,960	547,469	23,428	21,847	158,165
Average	\$56,112	\$1,860	\$1,828	\$9,054	\$36,443	\$976	\$960	\$4,484

(Table 19 Continued on next page)

**Table 19 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Weld					Mesa				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	741	(\$37,733)	\$110	\$111	\$271	509	(\$19,492)	\$28	\$29	\$96
\$0 to \$5,000	3,288	9,201	21	21	210	2,661	7,178	22	22	169
\$5,001 to \$10,000	5,234	39,889	121	120	926	4,288	32,714	111	111	760
\$10,001 to \$15,000	5,878	73,834	720	717	2,930	5,276	66,066	678	676	2,963
\$15,001 to \$20,000	6,559	114,825	1,727	1,726	6,226	5,031	87,631	1,278	1,274	5,099
\$20,001 to \$25,000	6,276	140,817	2,738	2,730	9,127	4,264	95,492	1,738	1,733	6,679
\$25,001 to \$35,000	9,956	296,353	6,907	6,889	23,223	6,495	193,293	4,080	4,062	15,548
\$35,001 to \$50,000	10,796	454,124	11,917	11,869	42,382	7,250	304,300	7,482	7,448	28,446
\$50,001 to \$75,000	11,754	719,804	21,119	21,027	76,854	7,168	435,658	12,344	12,235	47,879
\$75,001 to \$100,000	5,231	446,743	14,832	14,746	60,071	2,760	235,233	7,488	7,405	33,189
\$100,001 to \$250,000	4,285	596,824	21,657	21,446	111,188	2,275	320,174	11,934	11,701	61,169
\$250,001 and Over	798	511,091	21,743	20,468	137,384	499	264,900	11,035	10,441	72,674
Total	70,797	\$3,365,770	\$103,611	\$101,869	\$470,791	48,475	\$2,023,148	\$58,220	\$57,136	\$274,670

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	8.9	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
\$10,001 to \$15,000	8.4	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	11.0	3.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
\$15,001 to \$20,000	9.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	10.5	4.3	2.2	2.2	1.9
\$20,001 to \$25,000	9.0	4.1	2.6	2.7	1.9	8.9	4.7	3.0	3.0	2.4
\$25,001 to \$35,000	14.2	8.7	6.7	6.8	4.9	13.5	9.5	7.0	7.1	5.7
\$35,001 to \$50,000	15.4	13.3	11.5	11.7	9.0	15.1	14.9	12.9	13.0	10.4
\$50,001 to \$75,000	16.8	21.1	20.4	20.7	16.3	14.9	21.3	21.2	21.4	17.4
\$75,001 to \$100,000	7.5	13.1	14.3	14.5	12.8	5.8	11.5	12.9	13.0	12.1
\$100,001 to \$250,000	6.1	17.5	20.9	21.1	23.6	4.7	15.7	20.5	20.5	22.3
\$250,001 and Over	1.1	15.0	21.0	20.1	29.2	1.0	13.0	19.0	18.3	26.5
Total	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	(\$50,922)	\$148	\$150	\$365	(\$38,294)	\$56	\$56	\$189
\$0 to \$5,000	2,798	6	6	64	2,698	8	8	63
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,621	23	23	177	7,629	26	26	177
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,561	123	122	498	12,522	129	128	562
\$15,001 to \$20,000	17,506	263	263	949	17,418	254	253	1,014
\$20,001 to \$25,000	22,437	436	435	1,454	22,395	408	406	1,566
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29,766	694	692	2,333	29,760	628	625	2,394
\$35,001 to \$50,000	42,064	1,104	1,099	3,926	41,972	1,032	1,027	3,924
\$50,001 to \$75,000	61,239	1,797	1,789	6,539	60,778	1,722	1,707	6,680
\$75,001 to \$100,000	85,403	2,835	2,819	11,484	85,229	2,713	2,683	12,025
\$100,001 to \$250,000	139,282	5,054	5,005	25,948	140,736	5,246	5,143	26,887
\$250,001 and Over	640,465	27,247	25,649	172,161	530,861	22,115	20,924	145,639
Average	\$47,541	\$1,463	\$1,439	\$6,650	\$41,736	\$1,201	\$1,179	\$5,666

(Table 19 Continued on next page)

**Table 19 (cont'd). Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Douglas					Remainder of State				
	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	463	(\$36,685)	\$13	\$20	\$333	4,757	(\$271,210)	\$152	\$176	\$1,724
\$0 to \$5,000	1,249	3,215	37	39	341	14,162	38,680	133	128	1,347
\$5,001 to \$10,000	1,842	14,059	66	67	416	22,300	170,299	612	608	5,617
\$10,001 to \$15,000	2,135	26,877	356	355	1,489	25,115	315,088	3,224	3,187	15,789
\$15,001 to \$20,000	2,436	42,597	758	754	2,939	25,473	445,028	6,847	6,770	28,526
\$20,001 to \$25,000	2,500	56,176	1,240	1,237	4,554	22,938	514,580	9,981	9,842	38,519
\$25,001 to \$35,000	5,333	160,339	4,008	3,994	14,544	37,077	1,102,982	25,404	24,959	95,016
\$35,001 to \$50,000	7,869	334,944	8,959	8,918	33,739	38,201	1,601,880	41,476	40,518	160,125
\$50,001 to \$75,000	13,471	845,954	24,746	24,629	92,006	38,171	2,326,490	67,604	66,008	268,887
\$75,001 to \$100,000	12,382	1,074,581	34,402	34,226	138,745	15,858	1,356,469	43,590	42,361	194,073
\$100,001 to \$250,000	19,142	2,744,155	99,092	98,204	495,985	15,157	2,159,759	77,501	73,777	409,361
\$250,001 and Over	3,435	2,520,853	105,023	102,678	741,028	3,848	3,040,247	137,803	126,863	895,020
Total	72,256	\$7,787,063	\$278,700	\$275,121	\$1,526,119	263,058	\$12,800,291	\$414,326	\$395,198	\$2,114,005

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	No. of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
\$5,001 to \$10,000	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
\$10,001 to \$15,000	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.7	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.7
\$15,001 to \$20,000	3.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	9.9	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.4
\$20,001 to \$25,000	3.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	8.9	3.9	2.4	2.5	1.8
\$25,001 to \$35,000	7.4	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	14.4	8.4	6.1	6.3	4.5
\$35,001 to \$50,000	11.0	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.2	14.8	12.3	10.0	10.3	7.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	18.8	10.8	8.9	9.0	6.0	14.8	17.8	16.3	16.7	12.7
\$75,001 to \$100,000	17.2	13.7	12.3	12.4	9.1	6.1	10.4	10.5	10.7	9.2
\$100,001 to \$250,000	26.7	35.1	35.6	35.7	32.5	5.9	16.5	18.7	18.7	19.4
\$250,001 and Over	4.8	32.2	37.7	37.3	48.6	1.5	23.3	33.3	32.1	42.4
Total	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	(\$79,232)	\$29	\$43	\$720	(\$57,013)	\$32	\$37	\$362
\$0 to \$5,000	2,574	29	31	273	2,731	9	9	95
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,632	36	36	226	7,637	27	27	252
\$10,001 to \$15,000	12,589	167	166	697	12,546	128	127	629
\$15,001 to \$20,000	17,486	311	309	1,206	17,471	269	266	1,120
\$20,001 to \$25,000	22,470	496	495	1,822	22,434	435	429	1,679
\$25,001 to \$35,000	30,065	752	749	2,727	29,748	685	673	2,563
\$35,001 to \$50,000	42,565	1,139	1,133	4,288	41,933	1,086	1,061	4,192
\$50,001 to \$75,000	62,798	1,837	1,828	6,830	60,949	1,771	1,729	7,044
\$75,001 to \$100,000	86,786	2,778	2,764	11,205	85,538	2,749	2,671	12,238
\$100,001 to \$250,000	143,358	5,177	5,130	25,911	142,493	5,113	4,868	27,008
\$250,001 and Over	733,873	30,574	29,892	215,729	790,085	35,812	32,968	232,594
Average	\$107,770	\$3,857	\$3,808	\$21,121	\$48,660	\$1,575	\$1,502	\$8,036

**Table 20. Amount of Exemptions, Deductions, and Taxable Income
2000 Individual Income Tax Returns**

A. Dollar Amounts in Thousands

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Personal Exemption	Standard Deduction	Itemized Deduction	Total Deductions	Taxable Income
Negative Income	(\$1,041,984)	\$73,586	\$48,011	\$127,179	\$0	\$0
\$0 to \$5,000	202,063	298,572	353,184	49,772	201,772	291
\$5,001 to \$10,000	889,380	499,841	563,711	96,231	833,216	56,163
\$10,001 to \$15,000	1,692,659	613,340	649,899	174,083	1,267,948	424,711
\$15,001 to \$20,000	2,523,837	687,699	680,910	239,627	1,535,333	988,504
\$20,001 to \$25,000	3,144,605	691,470	622,808	303,161	1,580,778	1,563,827
\$25,001 to \$35,000	7,266,196	1,249,496	929,330	928,052	2,997,556	4,268,640
\$35,001 to \$50,000	11,072,174	1,543,980	758,528	1,734,237	3,963,693	7,108,481
\$50,001 to \$75,000	17,408,222	1,996,581	527,425	2,960,056	5,506,777	11,901,445
\$75,001 to \$100,000	12,955,465	1,159,377	145,530	2,303,334	3,611,011	9,344,453
\$100,001 to \$250,000	23,918,335	1,296,056	82,118	3,888,629	5,195,318	18,723,017
\$250,001 and Over	25,548,084	25,472	12,085	2,564,906	2,484,931	23,063,154
Total	\$105,579,036	\$10,135,471	\$5,373,541	\$15,369,268	\$29,178,332	\$77,442,688

B. Percentage Distribution by Income Class

Adjusted Gross Income Classes	Federal AGI	Personal Exemption	Standard Deduction	Itemized Deduction	Total Deductions	Taxable Income
Negative Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
\$0 to \$5,000	0.2	3.0	6.6	0.3	0.7	0.0
\$5,001 to \$10,000	0.8	5.0	10.6	0.6	2.9	0.1
\$10,001 to \$15,000	1.6	6.1	12.2	1.1	4.3	0.5
\$15,001 to \$20,000	2.4	6.8	12.8	1.6	5.3	1.3
\$20,001 to \$25,000	2.9	6.9	11.7	2.0	5.4	2.0
\$25,001 to \$35,000	6.8	12.4	17.5	6.1	10.3	5.5
\$35,001 to \$50,000	10.4	15.3	14.2	11.4	13.6	9.2
\$50,001 to \$75,000	16.3	19.8	9.9	19.4	18.9	15.4
\$75,001 to \$100,000	12.2	11.5	2.7	15.1	12.4	12.1
\$100,001 to \$250,000	22.4	12.9	1.5	25.5	17.8	24.2
\$250,001 and Over	24.0	0.3	0.2	16.8	8.5	29.8
Total	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	Taxable Income
Negative Income	(\$79,888)	\$5,642	\$5,718	\$27,374	\$0	\$0
\$0 to \$5,000	2,693	3,980	4,960	13,026	2,690	4
\$5,001 to \$10,000	7,283	4,093	4,934	12,210	6,823	460
\$10,001 to \$15,000	11,905	4,314	5,058	12,719	8,918	2,987
\$15,001 to \$20,000	16,704	4,552	5,169	12,370	10,162	6,542
\$20,001 to \$25,000	21,941	4,825	5,303	11,714	11,029	10,911
\$25,001 to \$35,000	30,295	5,210	5,579	12,666	12,498	17,797
\$35,001 to \$50,000	43,310	6,039	6,065	13,280	15,504	27,805
\$50,001 to \$75,000	64,465	7,394	6,986	15,215	20,392	44,072
\$75,001 to \$100,000	95,669	8,561	8,025	19,639	26,665	69,004
\$100,001 to \$250,000	167,740	9,089	8,624	29,222	36,435	131,305
\$250,001 and Over	913,966	911	8,847	96,472	88,897	825,069
Average	\$61,444	\$5,899	\$5,553	\$20,475	\$16,981	\$45,070

Statistics of Income

Corporate Income Tax, Returns Filed During Fiscal Year 2001

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**Table 1. Distribution of All Returns by Taxable Income Classes
Colorado Corporate Income Tax Returns Filed in FY 2000-01**

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
Nontaxable Returns	39,225	(\$422,214,265)	(\$44,677,112)	\$0	\$0
Taxable Returns:					
Under \$10,000	12,315	\$10,259,555	\$37,952	\$1,792	\$1,652
\$10,000 to \$25,000	4,050	6,769,651	66,709	3,150	2,908
\$25,000 to \$50,000	3,322	5,454,991	119,465	5,637	5,166
\$50,000 to \$100,000	3,072	6,415,674	221,160	10,466	9,392
\$100,000 to \$200,000	1,743	10,493,752	242,882	11,498	10,556
\$200,000 to \$500,000	1,542	28,160,746	487,856	23,119	21,596
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	456	16,524,069	318,794	15,128	13,888
\$1,000,000 and Over	732	164,327,210	5,333,455	253,190	212,932
Total Taxable	27,232	\$248,405,648	\$6,828,273	\$323,981	\$278,089
Grand Total	66,457	(\$173,808,618)	(\$37,848,839)	\$323,982	\$278,089

B. Percentage Distribution of 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	45.2	4.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
\$10,000 to \$25,000	14.9	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
\$25,000 to \$50,000	12.2	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.9
\$50,000 to \$100,000	11.3	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.4
\$100,000 to \$200,000	6.4	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.8
\$200,000 to \$500,000	5.7	11.3	7.1	7.1	7.8
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	1.7	6.7	4.7	4.7	5.0
\$1,000,000 and Over	2.7	66.2	78.1	78.1	76.6
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 2. Distribution of Intrastate Returns by Taxable Income Classes
Colorado Corporate Income Tax Returns Filed in FY 2000-01**

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
Nontaxable Returns	22,695	(\$1,269,798)	(\$3,099,341)	\$0	\$0
Taxable Returns:					
Under \$10,000	8,655	\$42,669	\$27,384	\$1,290	\$1,169
\$10,000 to \$25,000	2,825	47,821	46,029	2,171	1,945
\$25,000 to \$50,000	2,534	89,876	90,797	4,277	3,834
\$50,000 to \$100,000	2,052	156,648	146,758	6,921	6,031
\$100,000 to \$200,000	1,008	134,880	137,779	6,501	5,787
\$200,000 to \$500,000	645	197,896	200,062	9,421	8,630
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	155	113,902	107,591	5,072	4,547
\$1,000,000 and Over	197	562,008	542,812	25,703	24,384
Total Taxable	18,071	\$1,345,700	\$1,299,212	\$61,358	\$56,327
Grand Total	40,766	\$75,903	(\$1,800,129)	\$61,358	\$56,327

B. Percentage Distribution of 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	47.9	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
\$10,000 to \$25,000	15.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
\$25,000 to \$50,000	14.0	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.8
\$50,000 to \$100,000	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.3	10.7
\$100,000 to \$200,000	5.6	10.0	10.6	10.6	10.3
\$200,000 to \$500,000	3.6	14.7	15.4	15.4	15.3
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	0.9	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.1
\$1,000,000 and Over	1.1	41.8	41.8	41.9	43.3
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 3. Distribution of Interstate Returns by Taxable Income Classes
Colorado Corporate Income Tax Returns Filed in FY 2000-01**

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
Nontaxable Returns	\$16,530	\$(420,944,468)	\$(41,577,771)	\$0	\$0
Taxable Returns:					
Under \$10,000	3,660	10,216,886	10,568	502	483
\$10,000 to \$25,000	1,225	6,721,829	20,680	979	963
\$25,000 to \$50,000	788	5,365,115	28,668	1,360	1,331
\$50,000 to \$100,000	1,020	6,259,026	74,402	3,545	3,361
\$100,000 to \$200,000	735	10,358,872	105,103	4,997	4,769
\$200,000 to \$500,000	897	27,962,851	287,794	13,697	12,966
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	301	16,410,167	211,202	10,056	9,341
\$1,000,000 and Over	535	163,765,202	4,790,643	227,488	188,548
Total Taxable	9,161	\$247,059,947	\$5,529,061	\$262,623	\$221,762
Grand Total	25,691	\$(173,884,520)	\$(36,048,710)	\$262,623	\$221,762

B. Percentage Distribution of 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	40.0	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
\$10,000 to \$25,000	13.4	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
\$25,000 to \$50,000	8.6	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
\$50,000 to \$100,000	11.1	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.5
\$100,000 to \$200,000	8.0	4.2	1.9	1.9	2.2
\$200,000 to \$500,000	9.8	11.3	5.2	5.2	5.8
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	3.3	6.6	3.8	3.8	4.2
\$1,000,000 and Over	5.8	66.3	86.6	86.6	85.0
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4. Distribution of Returns Using the Two-Factor Formula by Taxable Income Classes Colorado Corporate Income Tax Returns Filed in FY 2000-01

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
Nontaxable Returns	3,390	(\$76,290,521)	(\$6,453,433)	\$0	\$0
Taxable Returns:					
Under \$10,000	990	\$412,618	\$2,763	\$131	\$128
\$10,000 to \$25,000	440	1,349,743	7,348	347	341
\$25,000 to \$50,000	202	1,024,597	7,110	337	309
\$50,000 to \$100,000	282	1,004,201	20,917	991	864
\$100,000 to \$200,000	201	2,439,002	28,381	1,345	1,228
\$200,000 to \$500,000	201	7,964,667	63,054	2,990	2,712
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	83	1,897,846	57,776	2,742	2,466
\$1,000,000 and Over	189	59,907,032	2,713,410	128,612	96,970
Total Taxable	2,588	\$75,999,707	\$2,900,758	\$137,496	\$105,017
Grand Total	5,978	(\$290,814)	(\$3,552,675)	\$137,496	\$105,017

B. Percentage Distribution of 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	38.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$10,000 to \$25,000	17.0	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
\$25,000 to \$50,000	7.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
\$50,000 to \$100,000	10.9	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
\$100,000 to \$200,000	7.8	3.2	1.0	1.0	1.2
\$200,000 to \$500,000	7.8	10.5	2.2	2.2	2.6
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.3
\$1,000,000 and Over	7.3	78.8	93.5	93.5	92.3
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5. Distribution of Returns Using the Three-factor Formula by Taxable Income Classes Colorado Corporate Income Tax Returns Filed in FY 2000-01

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
Nontaxable Returns	13,140	(\$344,653,946)	(\$35,124,338)	\$0	\$0
Taxable Returns:					
Under \$10,000	2,670	\$9,804,267	\$7,806	\$371	\$356
\$10,000 to \$25,000	785	5,372,086	13,332	632	622
\$25,000 to \$50,000	586	4,340,518	21,558	1,023	1,023
\$50,000 to \$100,000	738	5,254,825	53,485	2,554	2,496
\$100,000 to \$200,000	534	7,919,869	76,722	3,652	3,542
\$200,000 to \$500,000	696	19,998,183	224,740	10,707	10,254
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	218	14,512,321	153,427	7,314	6,874
\$1,000,000 and Over	346	103,858,170	2,077,233	98,875	91,578
Total Taxable	6,573	\$171,060,240	\$2,628,303	\$125,127	\$116,745
Grand Total	19,713	(\$173,593,706)	(\$32,496,035)	\$125,127	\$116,745

B. Percentage Distribution of 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	40.6	5.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
\$10,000 to \$25,000	11.9	3.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
\$25,000 to \$50,000	8.9	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.9
\$50,000 to \$100,000	11.2	3.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
\$100,000 to \$200,000	8.1	4.6	2.9	2.9	3.0
\$200,000 to \$500,000	10.6	11.7	8.6	8.6	8.8
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	3.3	8.5	5.8	5.8	5.9
\$1,000,000 and Over	5.3	60.7	79.0	79.0	78.4
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0