



Secretary of State Business Filings Q2 2020 Data Analysis Summary

- The slowdown of the economy had a noticeable impact on new entity filings.
• Following the downturn, new entity filings began increasing the week of May 11.
• Existing entity renewals and entities in good standing remained stable.
• Employment is projected to decline in 2020 resulting from the record fallout in the labor market.

COLORADO INDICATORS

EMPLOYMENT FORECASTS

Employment



vs. prior quarter



vs. prior year

Existing Entity Renewals



vs. prior quarter



vs. prior year

New Entity Filings



vs. prior quarter



vs. prior year

Unemployment



vs. prior quarter



vs. prior year



Q3 2020 vs. Q2 2020

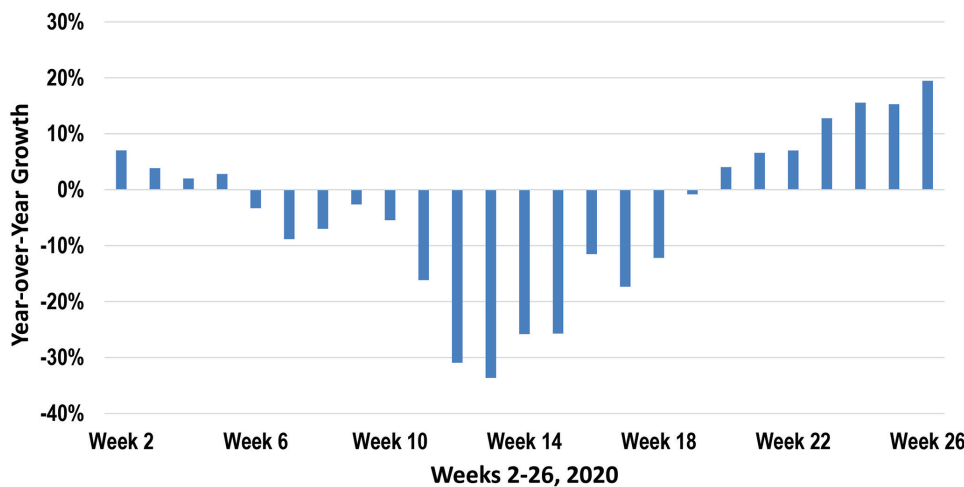


Q3 2020 vs. Q3 2019



Q4 2020 vs. Q3 2020

New Entity Filings, Year-Over-Year



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The Secretary of State's office makes government easy and accessible for people in order to further democracy, support economic opportunity for all Coloradans, and demonstrate a standard of integrity and excellence.

Secretary of State Business Filings Q2 2020 Data Analysis Summary

Largest drop in GDP in 11 years.

Following the historic losses in the first half of 2020, the economy is now showing signs of rebuilding. U.S. GDP fell at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5% in Q1 2020 and 32.9% in Q2 2020 (a post-WWII record decline) according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), after growing 2.3% in 2019. Declines in second quarter GDP were recorded in personal consumption expenditures, private domestic investment, imports and exports, and state and local government, while federal government spending increased.

Over 22.2 million jobs lost nationally.

The nation has lost 22.2 million jobs from February through April, with a record 20.8 million jobs lost in April alone, according to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Employment began rebounding in May and June, up 7.5 million jobs over the two months.

In Colorado, 342,700 jobs were lost from January through April 2020, but 126,000 jobs were added back in May and June. Colorado's employment remained down 6.6% year-over-year in June. The largest annual percent declines came from Leisure and Hospitality, Mining and Logging, and Other Services.

Continued jobless claims in Colorado remained well above the 2019 average of 18,590, with claims sitting at 237,236 the week ending June 27. The U.S. unemployment rate ticked up to 14.7% in April, but declined to 11.1% in June, while Colorado's unemployment rate increased to 12.2% in April, and sits at 10.5% in June.

Colorado's economy stronger than average.

Colorado's GDP grew 1% year-over-year in Q1 2020, but fell at an annualized rate of 4.1% from Q4 2019 to Q1 2020, ranking Colorado 7th for year-over-year growth and 15th for quarter-over-quarter growth. Colorado employment growth ranked the state 18th, and the unemployment rate, 34th. The state ranked 7th for the pace of

population growth and 17th for home price growth. While the state ranked 11th for per capita personal income, it ranked 39th for per capita personal income growth, and 10th for labor force growth.

Home price growth slowed in Q1, but remained higher than wage growth and inflation. The FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index increased 6.6% from Q1 2019 to Q1 2020. Home prices in Colorado were also higher than the nation. According to Zillow, the median home value in Colorado was \$408,794, compared to \$248,857 in the United States.

Colorado personal income increased 3.4% in Q1 2020, ranking the state 23rd for income growth according to the BEA. Colorado annual average pay was 11th-highest in Q4 2019, reaching \$61,819, a 4.9% increase from one year prior, according to data from the BLS.

According to the Baker Hughes Rig Count, the number of rigs in Colorado stood at 5 in July, decreasing 84% year-over-year. Retail gasoline prices fell sharply in March and April 2020, and have remained low, down 6.8% in July since the beginning of the year.

The Consumer Price Index in the Denver-Aurora-Lakewood region increased 1.9% (compared to 1.2%

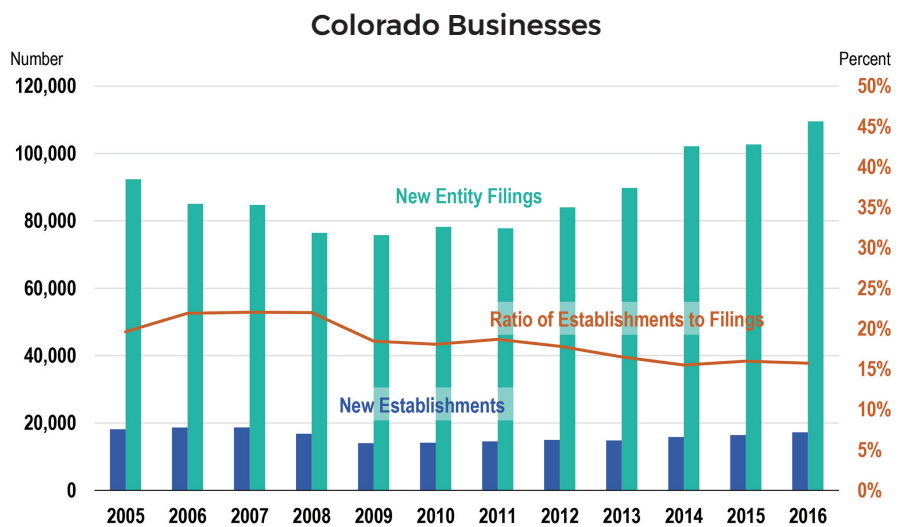
nationally) year-over-year in May 2020 (not seasonally adjusted). Core inflation (all items less food and energy) increased 3.1% in Colorado.

New entity filings hit pause. Total new entity filings declined 1.7% year-over-year in Q2 2020, and 7.8% quarter-over-quarter. A total of 31,221 new entities were filed in Q2 2020, and 124,550 in the twelve months ending in June.

Existing entity renewals record strong quarter. Existing entity renewals in Q2 2020 were 152,420, a 12.2% increase year-over-year. In the twelve months ending in June, entity renewals increased 5.8%.

Colorado business leaders' confidence rebounds ahead of Q3 2020 after falling to historic lows.

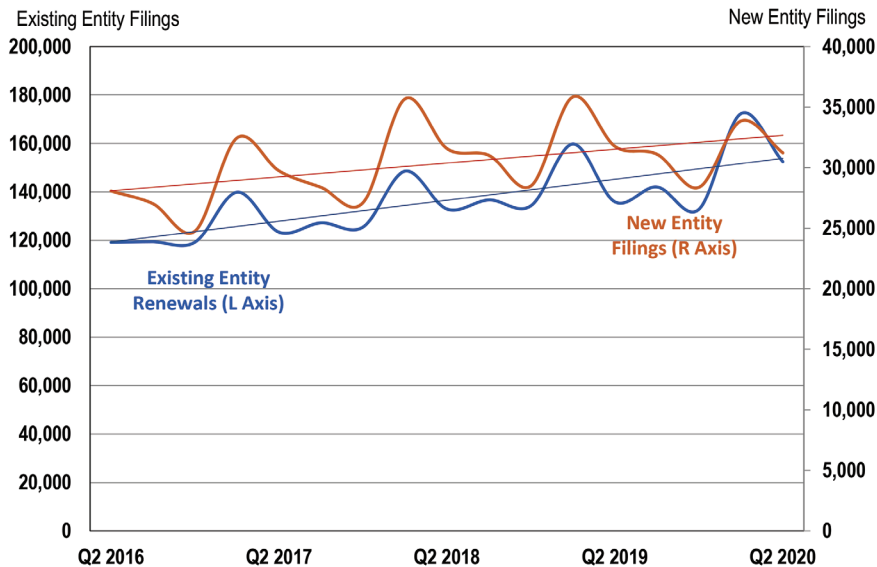
The Leeds Business Confidence Index (LBCI) improved to 44.3 ahead of Q3 2020, after falling to a record low in Q2 2020. Business leaders expressed continued pessimism about the national economy, state economy, and their respective industries. However, confidence improved above neutral in Q4 2020, signaling a sentiment of an improving economy later this year.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Business Dynamic Statistics, Office of the Secretary of State, Calculations by BRD Staff.

Business Filings Overview

Existing Entity Renewals and New Entity Filings



Mixed results in business filings in Q2 2020.

Total existing entity renewals increased year-over-year in Q2 2020, while new entity filings pulled back. The Q2 existing entity renewals were up 12.2% year-over-year, and the 12-month total existing entity renewals increased 5.8%. The Q2 new entity filings decreased 1.7%, and the 12-month total new entity filings decreased 2% year-over-year.

Entities in good standing, trademarks, and trade names all increased over the year; however, dissolutions ticked up.

	Q2 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2019	Percent Change over Prior Year		5-Year CAGR ^a	
New Entity Filings							
Domestic Limited Liability Company	24,354	26,368	24,669	-1.3%	▼	4.4%	▲
Domestic Nonprofit Corporation	858	951	920	-6.7%	▼	0.2%	▲
Domestic Corporation	2,934	2,944	2,740	7.1%	▲	0.2%	▲
Other Entity Types	3,075	3,585	3,432	-10.4%	▼	2.5%	▲
Total New Entity Filings	31,221	33,848	31,761	-1.7%	▼	3.7%	▲
Total New Entity Filings - 12 mo. trailing	124,550	125,090	127,101	-2.0%	▼	3.7%	▲
Existing Entity Renewals							
Domestic Limited Liability Company	96,786	109,932	82,835	16.8%	▲	9.5%	▲
Domestic Nonprofit Corporation	11,379	13,143	10,808	5.3%	▲	3.4%	▲
Domestic Corporation	26,175	30,697	25,173	4.0%	▲	1.2%	▲
Other Entity Types	18,080	18,495	17,031	6.2%	▲	6.7%	▲
Total Existing Entity Renewals	152,420	172,267	135,847	12.2%	▲	7.0%	▲
Total Existing Entity Renewals - 12 mo. trailing	599,461	582,888	566,462	5.8%	▲	6.5%	▲
Other Business Filings							
Dissolution Filings	8,659	10,363	8,229	5.2%	▲	8.6%	▲
Dissolution Filings - 12 mo. trailing	36,032	35,602	34,260	5.2%	▲	9.8%	▲
Trademarks	982	803	895	9.7%	▲	1.7%	▲
Trademarks - 12 mo. trailing	3,520	3,433	3,566	-1.3%	▼	2.1%	▲
Trade Names	11,434	11,339	11,287	1.3%	▲	0.3%	▲
Trade Names - 12 mo. trailing	42,028	41,881	44,273	-5.1%	▼	-0.9%	▼
Entities in Good Standing							
Corporation	123,249	121,518	123,259	0.0%	▼	0.0%	▲
Foreign	81,981	80,993	78,461	4.5%	▲	6.6%	▲
Limited Liability Company	489,495	479,392	463,621	5.6%	▲	7.5%	▲
Nonprofit Corporation	51,277	50,947	50,396	1.7%	▲	2.0%	▲
Other Entity Types	11,610	11,530	11,621	-0.1%	▼	2.0%	▲
Total Entities in Good Standing	757,612	744,380	727,358	4.2%	▲	5.5%	▲

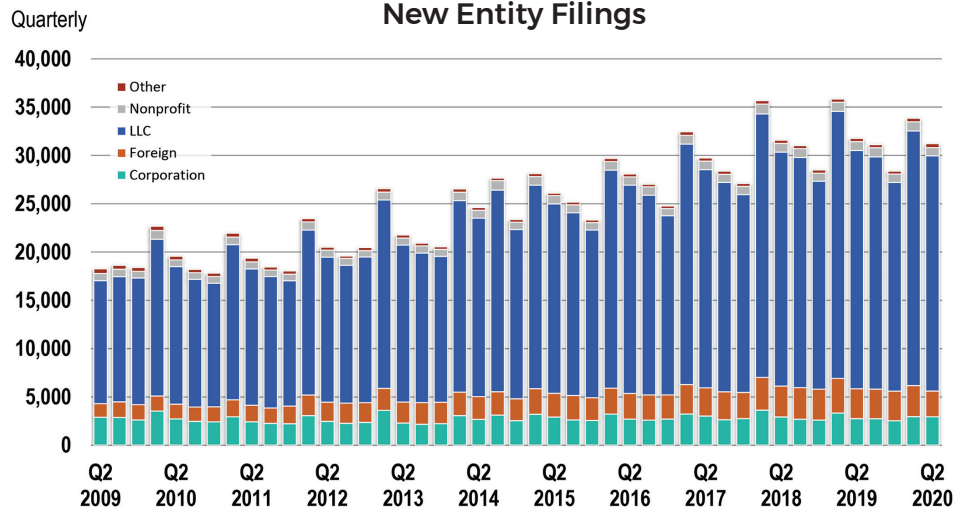
^a Compound Annual Growth Rate.

New Entity Filings & Existing Entity Renewals

New business filings decisively fell in Q2 2020.

New business filings decreased 1.7% year-over-year and 7.8% over the prior quarter. The quarterly decrease was partially impacted by a strong seasonal pattern, but largely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The four-quarter rolling sum of filings, which removes seasonality, recorded a 2% decrease in new entities year-over-year and a 0.4% decrease quarter-over-quarter. New filings for domestic corporations increased, while filings for all other entities declined.

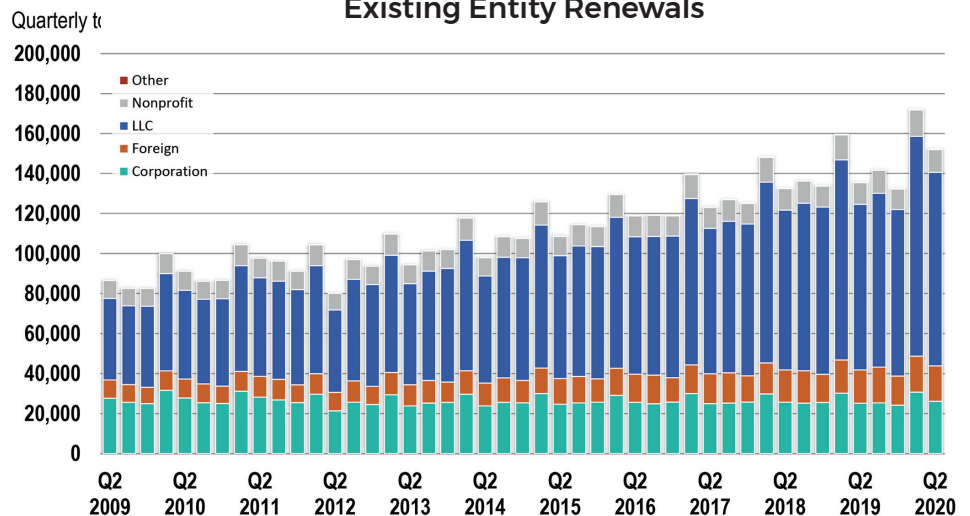
New Entity Filings



Business renewals posted growth in Q2.

There were 152,420 renewals in Q2 2020, an increase of 12.2% year-over-year, but a seasonal decline of 11.5% over the previous quarter. Using a four-quarter rolling sum to remove seasonality, renewals demonstrated an annual increase of 5.8% and a quarterly increase of 2.8%.

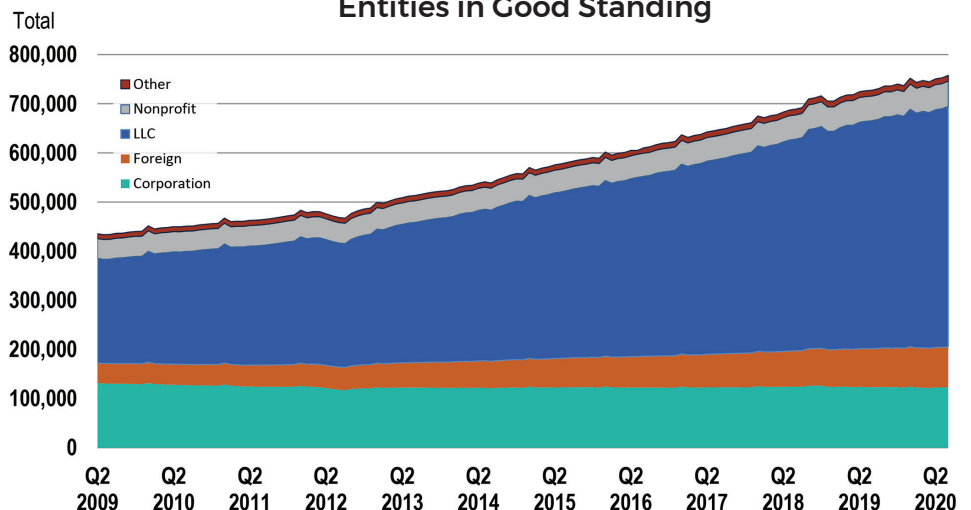
Existing Entity Renewals



Q2 increase in the number of businesses in good standing.

Total entities in good standing increased 1.8% from Q1 2020 to Q2 2020 and 4.2% year-over-year, continuing a general upward trajectory. Over the quarter, all entity types recorded an increase in good standing.

Entities in Good Standing

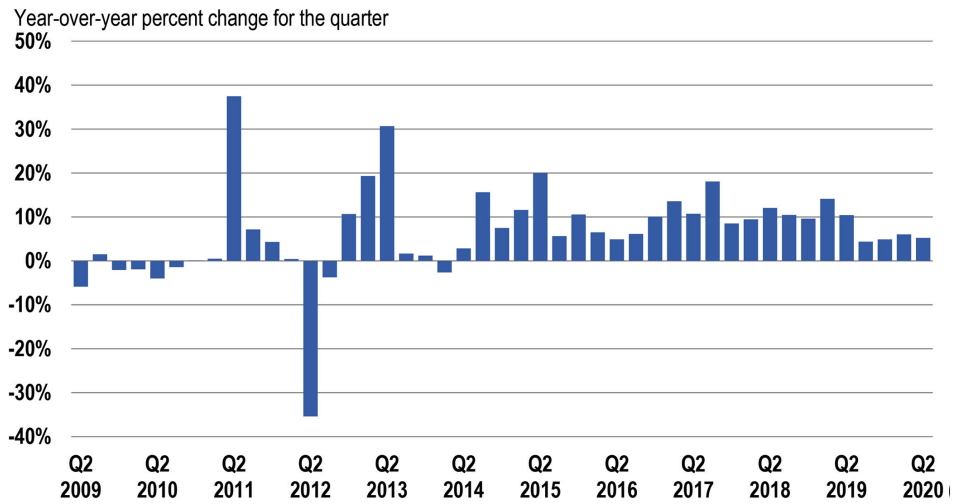


Dissolutions, Trade Names, & Trademarks

Annual increases in dissolution filings.

A total of 8,659 businesses dissolved in Q2 2020, a 5.2% increase from the previous year. The 12-month trailing total of dissolution filings—42,028—was down 5.1% year-over-year and up 0.4% quarter-over-quarter. Some businesses do not voluntarily dissolve without delay, and dissolution filings often lag the actual business dissolution. The spike in dissolutions during the last recession occurred in Q2 2011 after the official end of the recession.

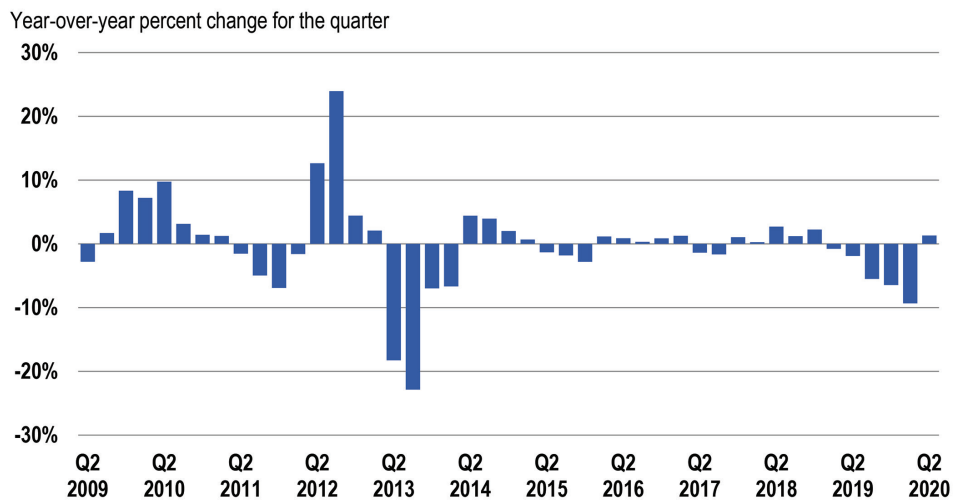
Dissolution Filings



Modest increase in trade name filings.

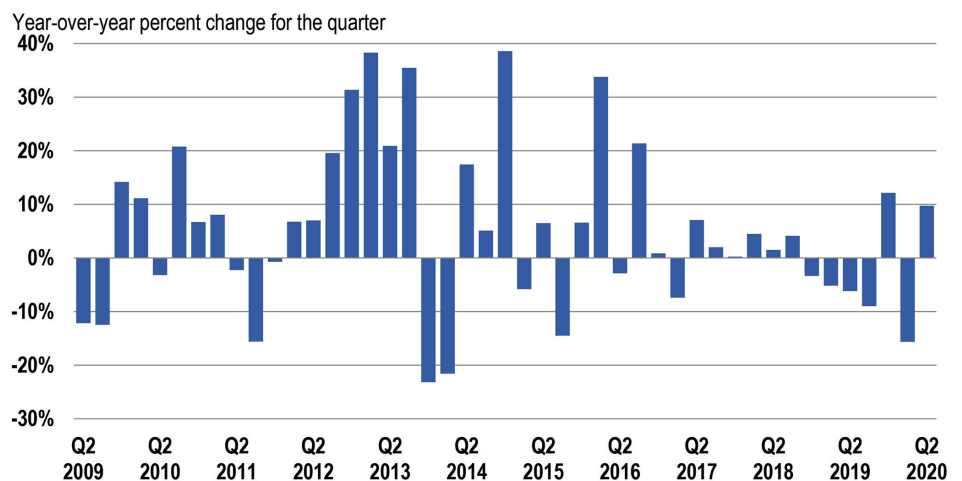
Trade name filings increased quarter-over-quarter and year-over-year. The quarter ended with 11,434 trade name filings, an increase of 0.8% over the prior quarter and 1.3% over the prior year. Entities must file a statement of trade name when operating under any name other than their true name.

Trade Name Filings



Q2 rebound in trademark filings. After a decline in Q1, trademark filings posted strong year-over-year and quarterly growth in Q2 2020. There were 982 trademark filings in Q2 2020, a 22.3% increase from the prior quarter and a 9.7% increase compared to Q2 2019. Using a 12-month trailing sum to adjust for seasonality, filings declined 1.3% year-over-year in Q2. Trademarks protect the symbols and words used in commerce.

Trademark Filings



Colorado Baker Hughes Rig Count



Source: Baker Hughes.

Colorado Economic Indicators

According to the Baker Hughes Rig Count, the number of rigs in Colorado continued to decline to record lows in July. The number of rigs in the state has declined 77.3% from the beginning of the year and 84.4% since July 2019, as COVID-19 has drastically reduced demand and oil prices have fallen. Gasoline prices in Colorado are down 8.3% since the beginning of the year and 6.3% year-over-year.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, continued jobless claims in Colorado were 239,098 for the week ending July 18. While continued claims are below the

high of 265,499 observed the week ending May 23, they are still well above the average of 22,060 from January through March 2020. The unemployment rate has fallen from 12.2% in April to 10.5% in June, but is still well above the 2.5% recorded at the beginning of the year. Over 104,000 Colorado businesses and nonprofits borrowed more than \$10 billion from the Paycheck Protection Program as of the end of June, including 13,385 who borrowed more than \$150,000 and 95 who received more than \$5 million, according to the SBA. According to filings, the PPP loans will help retain almost 932,000 jobs in Colorado.

According to the Leeds Business Confidence Index (LBCI), business leaders voiced their expectations for an improving economy in the third quarter, as the index rebounded from 29.7—the lowest level in the history of the index—ahead of Q2 2020 to 44.3 ahead of Q3 2020.

	Current Period	3 Months Prior	Percent Change over Prior Period		Annual Percent Change		5-Year CAGR ^a	
Wealth & Income								
Personal Income (billions of dollars)	359.0	357.1	0.5%	▲	3.4%	▲	5.0%	▲
Colorado Sales Tax Receipts, 12 mo. trailing (billions of dollars)	3.2	3.2	-1.4%	▼	5.1%	▲	4.5%	▲
Sales Expectations (LBCI)	51.3	32.9	56.2%	▲	-7.7%	▼	-3.0%	▼
Profit Expectations (LBCI)	44.8	31.5	42.1%	▲	-14.5%	▼	-5.2%	▼
Business Outlays								
Annual Wages Per Employee (\$)	61,819	61,204	1.0%	▲	4.9%	▲	3.2%	▲
Hiring Expectations (LBCI)	42.7	32.4	31.8%	▲	-16.3%	▼	-5.7%	▼
Capital Expenditures Expectations (LBCI)	37.1	31.0	19.5%	▲	-27.4%	▼	-9.5%	▼
Retail Gasoline Price (dollars per gallon)	2.54	1.85	36.9%	▲	-6.3%	▼	-2.1%	▼
Economic Overview								
Real Quarterly GDP (billions of chained 2012 dollars)	352.9	356.6	-4.1%	▼	1.0%	▲	2.9%	▲
Employment (in thousands)	2,597.1	2,796.9	-7.1%	▼	-6.6%	▼	0.5%	▲
Unemployment Rate ^b	10.5%	5.2%	5.3%	▲	7.8%	▲	6.5%	▲
Initial Jobless Claims	7,844	38,662	-79.7%	▼	437.3%	▲	21.5%	▲
Continuing Jobless Claims	239,098	171,434	39.5%	▲	1,286.2%	▲	48.3%	▲
Building Permits, Number of Units, 12 mo. trailing	41,688	43,039	-3.1%	▼	1.4%	▲	6.8%	▲
Valuation (millions of dollars), 12 mo. trailing	10,270	10,573	-2.9%	▼	3.4%	▲	8.8%	▲
Foreclosures Filings, Number of Units	1,390	1,360	2.2%	▲	-1.9%	▼	-12.7%	▼
Number of Sales	297	335	-11.3%	▼	-0.7%	▼	-24.8%	▼
FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index	503	495	1.6%	▲	6.6%	▲	8.3%	▲
Private Firms	208,308	209,406	-0.5%	▼	2.6%	▲	3.3%	▲
Rotary Rig Count	5	15	-66.7%	▼	-84.4%	▼	-33.7%	▼
Total Business Bankruptcy Filings	94	99	-5.1%	▼	-2.1%	▼	-2.4%	▼
Chapter 7	71	77	-7.8%	▼	4.4%	▲	-3.1%	▼
Chapter 11	16	18	-11.1%	▼	-20.0%	▼	4.2%	▲
Chapter 13	7	4	75.0%	▲	0.0%	▷	-2.6%	▼
State Economy Expectations (LBCI)	46.8	28.8	62.5%	▲	-5.7%	▼	-5.2%	▼

Sources in order as metrics appear and dates in parentheses indicate most recent data at time of publication: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Quarterly Personal Income (SA) (Q1 20); Colorado Department of Revenue, Office of Research and Analysis (NSA) (M6/20); Leeds School of Business, Leeds Business Confidence Index (LBCI) (Q3 20); Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, QCEW (NSA) (19 2); U.S. Energy Information Administration, Weekly Retail Gasoline and Diesel Prices (07/27/20); Bureau of Economic Analysis, (SAAR) (Q1 20); Bureau of Labor Statistics, CES (SA) (06/20); Bureau of Labor Statistics, LAUS (SA) (06/20); U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (NSA) (07/25/20); Census Bureau, New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized (NSA) (6/20); Colorado Division of Housing, Foreclosure Report (Q 19); FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index (SA) (Q1 20); Bureau of Labor Statistics, QCEW (Q4 2019); Baker-Hughes (07/24/20); Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (Q1 20); Leeds School of Business, Leeds Business Confidence Index (LBCI) (Q3 20).

^aCompound Annual Growth Rate. ^bPercentage point change.

NASDAQ



Source: Yahoo Finance.

National Economic Indicators

The U.S. equity markets have been highly volatile in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. While the S&P 500 sank over 30% in March, it is up 0.9% year-to-date, and is up 7.9% year-over-year. The NASDAQ is up 17.5% year-to-date and 27.1% year-over-year.

Despite the bounce back in equity markets, the U.S. economy is still under pressure from COVID-19 and the negative effects are starting to show in the data. Gross domestic product fell at an annualized rate of 5% in Q1 2020 and 32.9% in Q2 2020. The unemployment rate increased from 4.4% in March to 14.7% in April, before falling to 11.1% in June. Over 14.6 million jobs have been lost from

February through June, and national continued jobless claims totaled over 17 million for the week ending July 18. The Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) has approved 4,885,388 loans to businesses for a total of over \$520 billion as of the end of June, and will reportedly support 51.1 million jobs across the nation.

	Current Period	3 Months Prior	Percent Change over Prior Period		Annual Percent Change		5-Year CAGR ^a	
Wealth & Income								
Personal Income (billions of dollars)	20,340	18,954	7.3%	▲	10.1%	▲	5.4%	▲
Retail and Food Services Sales, 12 mo. trailing (billions of dollars)	6,132.6	6,259.7	-2.0%	▼	0.5%	▲	3.0%	▲
S&P 500	3,248.9	2,939.5	10.5%	▲	7.5%	▲	9.2%	▲
Annual Wages Per Employee	59,219	58,681	0.9%	▲	3.4%	▲	3.6%	▲
Business Outlays								
Consumer Price Index	257.2	258.0	-0.3%	▼	0.7%	▲	1.6%	▲
Core Inflation (All Items Less Food & Energy)	266.1	266.8	-0.3%	▼	1.2%	▲	1.9%	▲
Shelter	325.5	324.6	0.3%	▲	2.4%	▲	3.2%	▲
Retail Gasoline Price (dollars per gallon)	2.27	1.87	21.1%	▲	-19.0%	▼	-4.0%	▼
Economic Overview								
Real Quarterly GDP (billions of chained 2012 dollars)	17,206	19,011	-32.9%	▼	-9.5%	▼	-0.3%	▼
Employment (in thousands)	137,802	151,090	-8.8%	▼	-8.6%	▼	-0.6%	▼
Unemployment Rate ^b	11.1%	4.4%	6.7%	▲	7.4%	▲	5.8%	▲
Initial Jobless Claims (4-Week Moving Average)	1,434,000	3,867,000	-62.9%	▼	563.9%	▲	39.8%	▲
Continuing Jobless Claims (4-Week Moving Average)	17,018,000	18,011,000	-5.5%	▼	901.6%	▲	49.7%	▲
Building Permits, Number of Units, 12 mo. trailing	1,378,614	1,407,156	-2.0%	▼	6.5%	▲	4.2%	▲
Valuation (millions of dollars), 12 mo. trailing	282,417	285,906	-1.2%	▼	8.1%	▲	6.3%	▲
FHFA Home Price Index	282.6	277.8	1.7%	▲	5.5%	▲	5.9%	▲
Rotary Rig Count	251	465	-46.0%	▼	-73.5%	▼	-22.1%	▼
Total Business Bankruptcy Filings	5,952	5,712	4.2%	▲	6.0%	▲	-0.7%	▼
Chapter 7	3,510	3,625	-3.2%	▼	3.2%	▲	-2.5%	▼
Chapter 11	1,854	1,498	23.8%	▲	13.8%	▲	4.4%	▲
Chapter 13	388	401	-3.2%	▼	-11.0%	▼	-7.0%	▼
National Economy Expectations (LBCI)	21.8	45.9	-52.5%	▼	-52.8%	▼	-18.4%	▼

Sources in order as metrics appear and dates in parentheses indicate most recent data at time of publication: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Quarterly Personal Income (SA) (Q2 20), U.S. Census Bureau (NSA) (6/20), Yahoo Finance (7/29/20), Bureau of Labor Statistics, QCEW (NSA) (Q4 2019); Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average (SA) (6/20); U.S. Energy Information Administration, Weekly Retail Gasoline and Diesel Prices (7/27/20); Bureau of Economic Analysis (SAAR) (Q2 20); Bureau of Labor Statistics, CES (SA) (6/20); Bureau of Labor Statistics (SA) (6/20); U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (SA) (7/25/20); Census Bureau, New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized (NSA) (6/20); FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index (SA) (Q1 20); Baker-Hughes (7/24/20); Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (Q1 20); Leeds School of Business, Leeds Business Confidence Index (LBCI) (Q2 20).

^aCompound Annual Growth Rate. ^bPercentage point change.

The Quarterly Business & Economic Indicators, produced by the Business Research Division (BRD) on behalf of the Colorado Secretary of State, reports on the correlations between various business filing data and economic metrics. The Business Research Division (BRD) conducts marketing and economic impact studies and customized research projects that assist companies, associations, nonprofits, and governmental agencies with making sound business and policy decisions. Visit colorado.edu/business/brd to learn more.

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COVID-19 High-Frequency Data

Due to the lagging nature of macroeconomic data, most data cannot capture the real time impact of COVID-19. However, there are several high-frequency indicators that can point to the economic toll the pandemic is having on the nation and in Colorado.

The amount of COVID-19 cases in the U.S has increased 70.6% over the past month as of July 28, while cases in Colorado have increased 31.6%. The pandemic continues to have a large impact on the economy, with the running forecast of real U.S. GDP growth in Q2 2020 projecting an estimated 32.1% drop at an annualized rate, based on current available data and the GDPNow model from the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. Total job openings in the U.S. declined to 5.27 million in May 2020, a decrease of 27.3% over the prior year, according to JOLTS. COVID-19 has also had a large effect on the activity of people, with passenger counts at TSA checkpoints down 78% as of July 28 compared to the prior year, and DIA passenger traffic down 86.2% as of May 1 compared to the prior year. According to Google’s Community Mobility Reports, the amount of visitors at retail stores and recreation venues, transit stations, and workplaces are all down substantially as of July 12 from the 5-week period January 3 – February 6, 2020 in both Colorado and the nation; Colorado visitor traffic has decreased over the prior month. While people are starting to go out to restaurants more frequently, reservations at seated diners in the U.S. were down 40.4% on July 28, 2020 year-over-year, while reservations in Colorado were down 64.1% over the same period.

	As of	Current Period	Prior Month	Percent Change over Prior Month	Annual Percent Change
National					
GDPNow Forecast	7/29/20	-32.1%	-46.6%	14.5 pp	-
JOLTS Job Openings ('000)	5/1/20	5,266	5,305	-0.7%	-27.3%
TSA Checkpoint Travelers	7/28/20	536,756	633,810	-15.3%	-78.0%
Covid-19 Cases	7/28/20	4,322,289	2,533,282	70.6%	-
Mobility^a					
Retail & Recreation	7/25/20	-19.0%	-13.0%	-6 pp	-
Grocery & Pharmacy		-2.0%	1.0%	-3 pp	-
Parks		77.0%	64.0%	13 pp	-
Transit Stations		-21.0%	-29.0%	8 pp	-
Workplaces		-13.0%	-36.0%	23 pp	-
Residential		4.0%	11.0%	-7 pp	-
OpenTable Reservations ^b	7/28/20	-40.4%	-60.3%	20 pp	-
Colorado					
Covid-19 Cases	7/28/20	45,314	32,303	40.3%	-
DIA Passengers ('000)	5/1/20	834	299	178.9%	-86.2%
Mobility^a					
Retail & Recreation	7/25/20	-18.0%	-10.0%	-8 pp	-
Grocery & Pharmacy		0.0%	3.0%	-3 pp	-
Parks		68.0%	107.0%	-39 pp	-
Transit Stations		-22.0%	-28.0%	6 pp	-
Workplaces		-15.0%	-39.0%	24 pp	-
Residential		4.0%	10.0%	-6 pp	-
OpenTable Reservations ^b	7/28/20	-62.6%	-45.0%	-18 pp	-

Sources in order as metrics appear and dates in parentheses indicate most recent data at time of publication: GDP Now, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (07/29/20); Job Opening and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS), Bureau of Economic Analysis (05/01/20); TSA, Department of Homeland Security (07/28/20); USA Facts (07/28/20); Google COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports (07/25/20); OpenTable (07/28/20); Denver International Airport (05/01/20)

^aShows movement trends of people by region and across different categories of places. The headline number compares mobility for the report date to the baseline mobility during the 5-week period Jan 3-Feb 6, 2020 as a percentage difference.

^bYear-over-year change in seated diners at restaurants on the OpenTable network. Includes online reservations, phone reservations, and walk-ins. Compares each day to the same day of the week in the same week in 2019.

Secretary of State Business Filings Q2 2020

Businesses are established under several different entity types. The most commonly formed is a **domestic limited liability company** (DLLC), blending structures from both corporations and partnerships/sole proprietorships. DLLCs provide owners with protection from personal liability and also offer benefits from the effects of pass-through income taxation. As an example, Indigo Partners is the parent company of Frontier Airlines, a low-cost carrier headquartered in Denver.

Domestic corporations (DCs) are the second-most popular business filing received by the Secretary of State. DCs provide owners with limited liability, similar to DLLCs, and business must be conducted in the state in which it was formed. Coors Brewing Company is a well-known DC in Colorado.

A third entity type is a **domestic nonprofit corporation** (DNC). DNCs differ from DLLCs and DCs in that they are

formed not for profit and pursue an agenda of social responsibility. Building a Better Colorado operates as a DNC with the goal of facilitating conversation between Colorado voters to improve the state government.

Public benefit corporations create a framework for companies that seek to solve social and environmental problems while benefiting their shareholders. Group14 Engineering, which provides sustainable energy and environmental solutions for buildings, is an example of this type of corporation in Colorado.

Foreign entities, or business entities registered in a different state, are authorized to transact business or conduct activities in the state of Colorado. According to the Colorado Secretary of State, all foreign entity types are functionally equivalent to their domestic counterparts. Simple Energy Inc. is an example of a foreign entity in Colorado.