

Financial Aid Summary

AID YEAR 2017-2018 FOR FALL 2017 STUDENTS



University of Colorado
Colorado Springs

Institutional Research

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Introduction

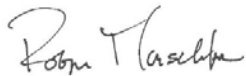
Welcome to our annual report on the distribution of financial aid among UCCS students. The report is intended to satisfy the need for greater transparency and to inform campus decision-makers as well as students and their families about types and amounts of financial aid distributions.

Included in the analysis are financial aid distributions throughout aid year 2017-2018 among students who were enrolled during the Fall 2017 semester. Please note that *students enrolled only during the Spring 2018 semester may have received financial aid but are not included* in this report.

The information in this report is drawn from a dataset used to report student-level financial aid to the Colorado Department of Higher Education via the Student Unit Record Data System (SURDS) and to the National Center for Education Statistics via the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems (IPEDS). It is a cross-section of data that does not always match the exact financial transactions that occur throughout the aid year.

For more information about the intricacies of financial aid, contact the Financial Aid Office for direct support. To request further analyses or ask questions about *this* report, please contact the Institutional Research Office.

Thank you,



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Undergraduate Financial Aid

First, a brief primer on Budgets, Need, and Estimated Family Contribution; these are three vital calculations that determine a student's financial aid package. The primer is followed by brief summaries of aid sources and aid types. The Office of Institutional Research is responsible for the methods used in this report. *For the best explanation of financial aid, always refer to the Office of Financial Aid at www.uccs.edu/finaid.*

While considering the contents of this report, be aware that the College Opportunity Fund (COF) for residents of Colorado is considered a tuition reduction rather than financial aid. Likewise, many third parties and military benefit programs fund students' educational costs as tuition assistance but are not managed as financial aid. Education tax credits and deductions also help students cover the cost of their education, but are not considered to be financial aid.

Undergrad Applicants & Awardees

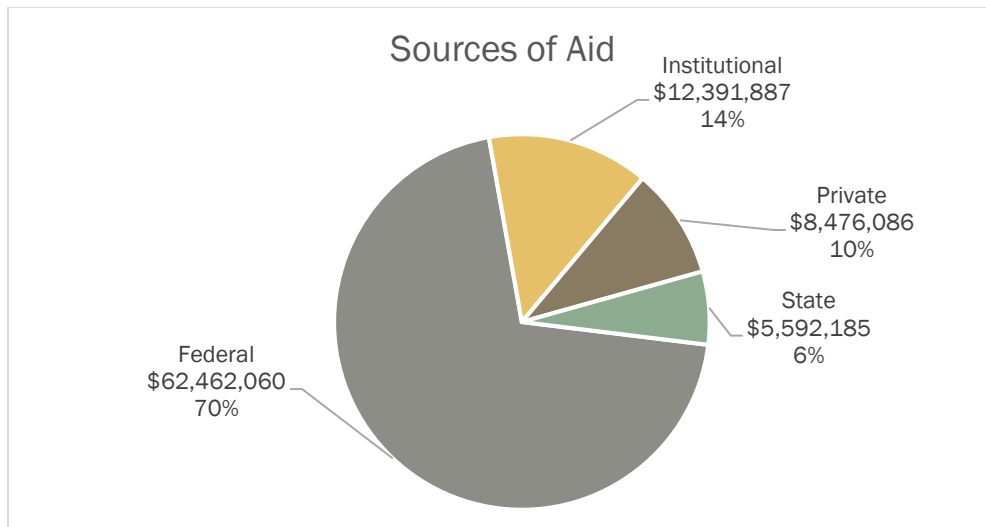
<p>74% Undergrads Applied</p>	<p>Among 10,439 undergraduate students in Fall 2017, 74% applied for aid by completing the FAFSA and 65% received financial aid. Another 5% received financial aid although they were not required to complete the FAFSA.</p>
<p>70% Undergrads Aided</p>	<p>The Financial Aid Office determines a student budget based upon costs of attendance and student information provided in the application. Each student <i>who applies for aid</i> has a budget that includes room and board, textbooks, transportation, and other living expenses in addition to tuition and fees for Fall and Spring terms. At UCCS, the budget assigned to each financial aid applicant is similar to the cost of attendance for one year. In fall 2017, 8246 undergraduates had a student budget and the average student budget was \$24,306. Compared to last year, this is an 3.4% increase in students and a 1.5% decrease in the average student budget.</p>
<p>\$24,306 Avg Budget</p>	
<p>\$13,491 Avg EFC</p>	<p>The US Department of Education calculates the expected family contribution (EFC) based upon information students report in the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). EFC incorporates several factors for dependency, family size, and individual and household income. It is used to determine aid eligibility and is not the actual amount of tuition and fees provided by a student's family. The average EFC was \$13,491 which represents an 1.3% increase of last year's average EFC.</p>
<p>\$15,739 Avg Need</p>	
<p>\$10,458 Avg Aid</p>	<p>Need is the student budget minus the expected family contribution. Approximately 20% of students who applied for aid were determined to have no need. The average need was \$15,739.</p>

The average amount of aid was \$10,458 (this includes zero values among applicants not awarded aid; the average award among *recipients* was \$12,164). The average aid among those awarded covered 49% of their average student budget.

Sources of Aid

There are four sources of financial aid: federal, state, institutional, and private. The largest source distributed at UCCS is federal aid (70%) followed by institutional aid (14%), private (10%), and state aid (6%).

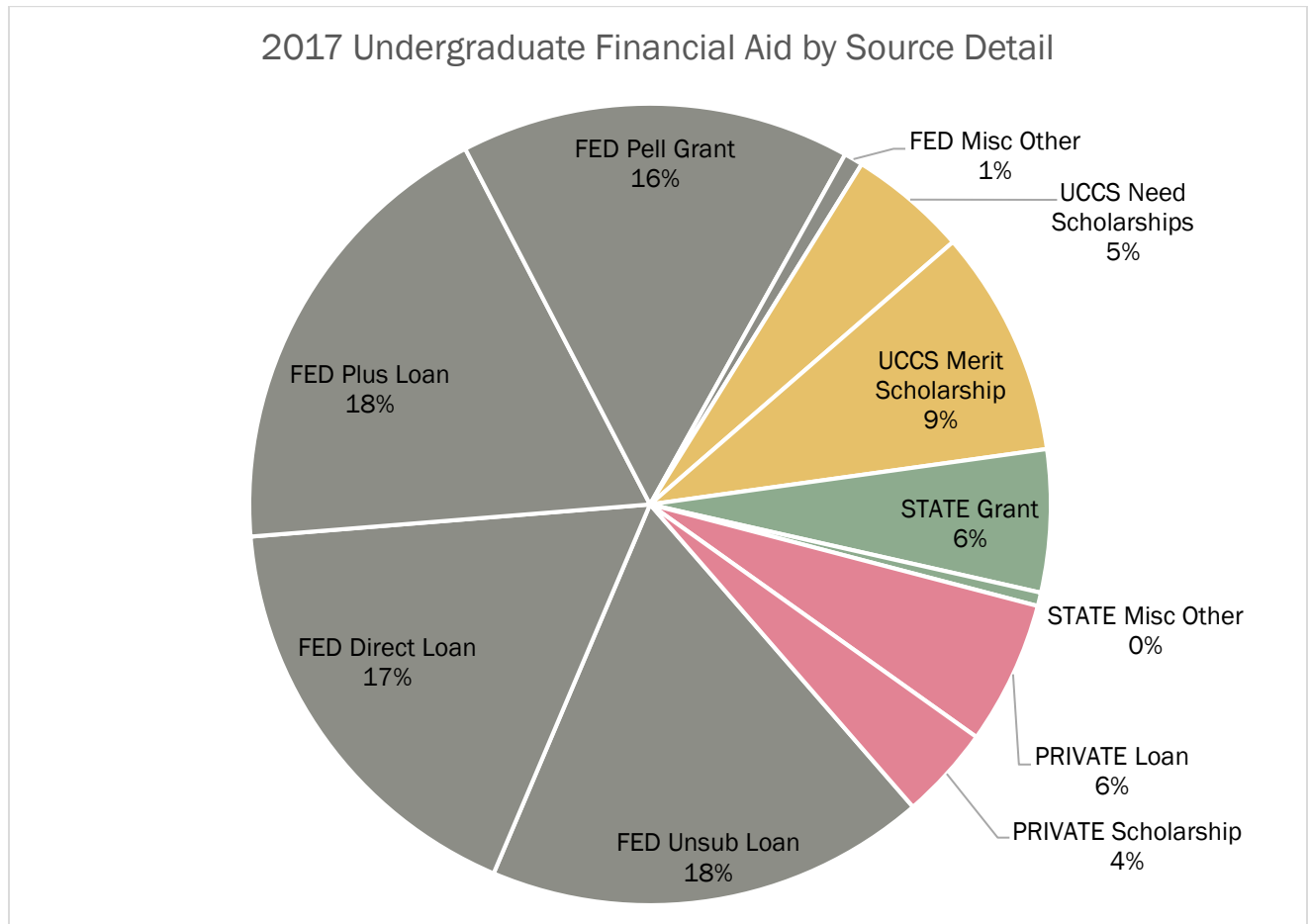
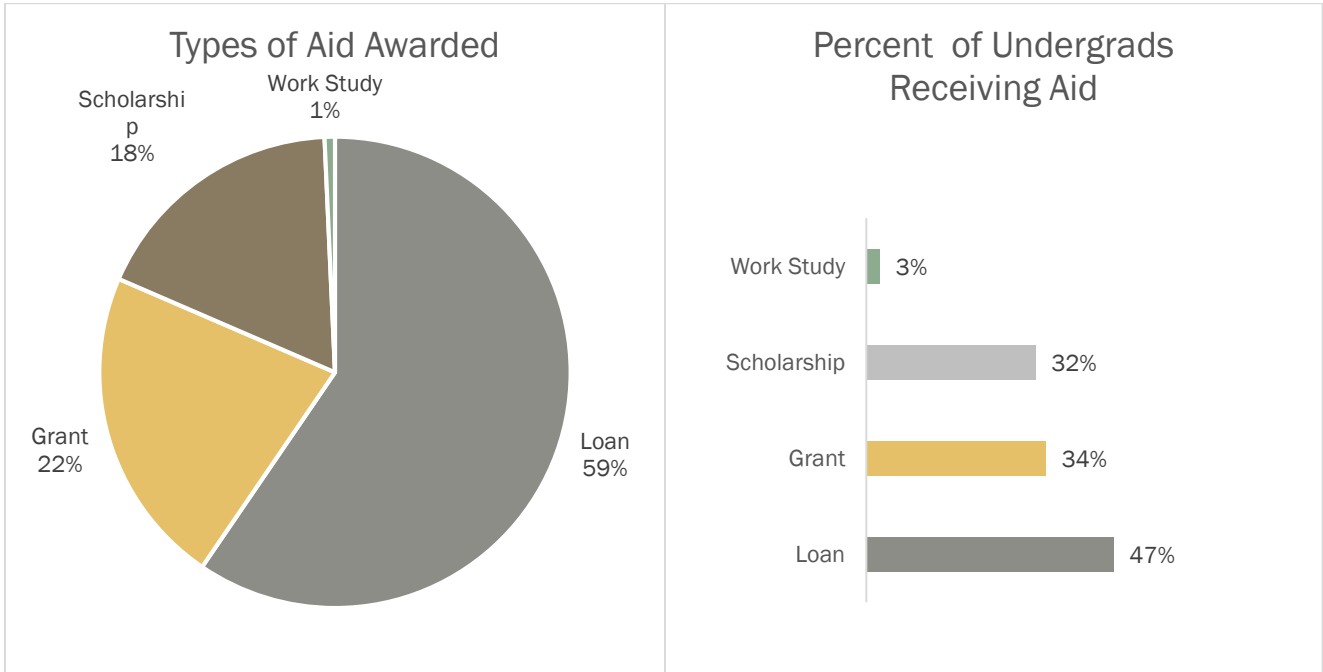
Federal Aid includes Federal Direct Loans (subsidized and unsubsidized), Federal Perkins Loans, Federal Parent’s Loan for Undergraduate Students (PLUS), Federal Pell Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), and Federal Work Study. **Institutional Aid** includes need-based and merit-based scholarships. Athletic scholarships are an example of merit-based institutional aid. **Private Aid** consists of scholarships and loans from organizations outside the government. **State Aid** is provided via the state government and includes the Colorado State Grant, Colorado Undergraduate Merit Grant, GearUp Scholarships, and Colorado Work Study.



Types of Aid

Aid comes in the form of scholarships, grants, work study, and loans. Scholarships and grants do not require repayment and are the most desirable type of aid. Perkins Loans and subsidized Federal Direct Loans are more desirable than other loans because the government subsidizes or pays for the interest while the student is enrolled. The government does not cover the interest for unsubsidized Federal Direct Loans, but they do regulate the interest rate, which is usually better than private loan interest rates. Federal Need-Based Work Study is also subsidized by the government with funds provided to institutions to cover wages earned by students. The majority of aid was in the form of loans (60%), followed by grants (22%), scholarships (18%), and work study (1%).

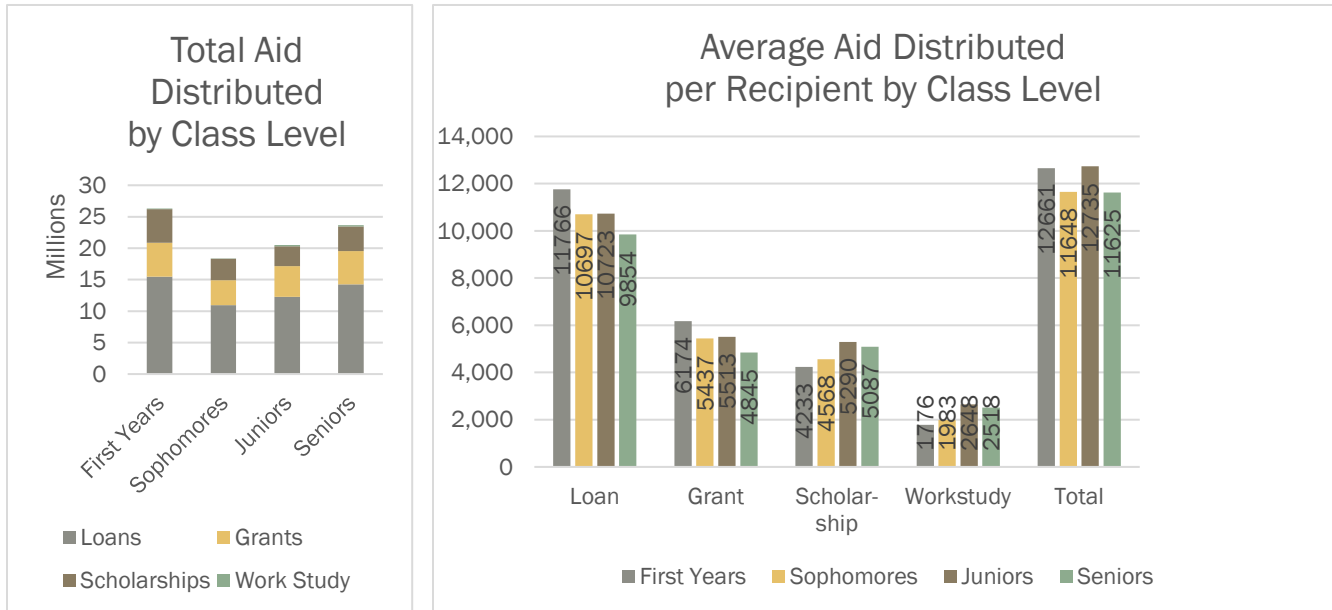
	Total	Percent of Total Aid	Average Award among Recipients	Recipients
TOTAL AID	88,922,218	100%	\$12,164	7,310
LOAN	52,941,957	59%	\$10,739	4,930
GRANT	19,521,355	22%	\$5,456	3,578
SCHOLARSHIP	15,826,619	18%	\$4,691	3,374
WORK STUDY	632,288	1%	\$2,299	275



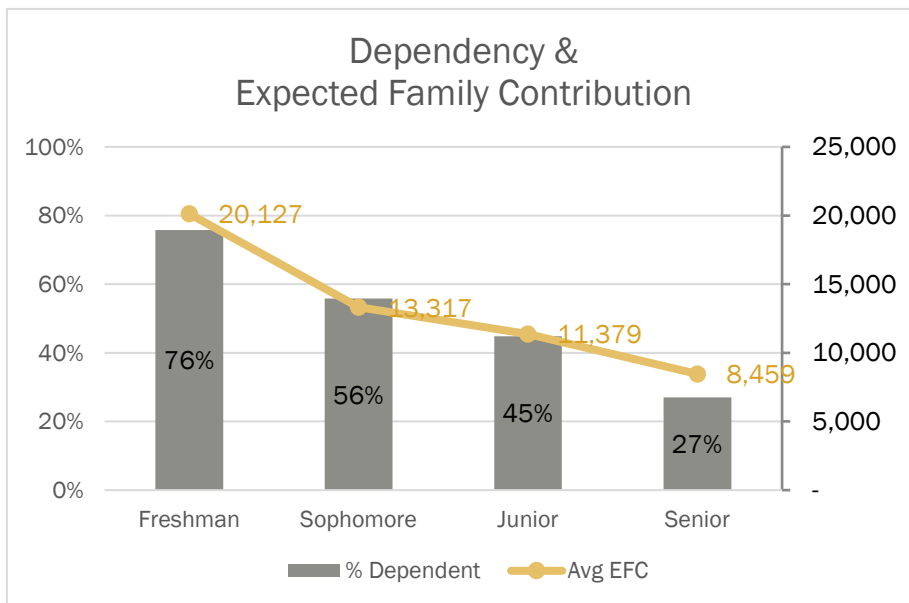
Student Characteristics

Class Level and Dependency

Like previous years, more aid was distributed to freshmen and seniors than sophomores and juniors. Sophomores received the least amount of aid.



For a better comparison, refer to the average aid distributed per recipient by class level. First-year students have the highest average loan and grant amounts while upper level undergraduates average greater amounts of scholarship and workstudy aid.

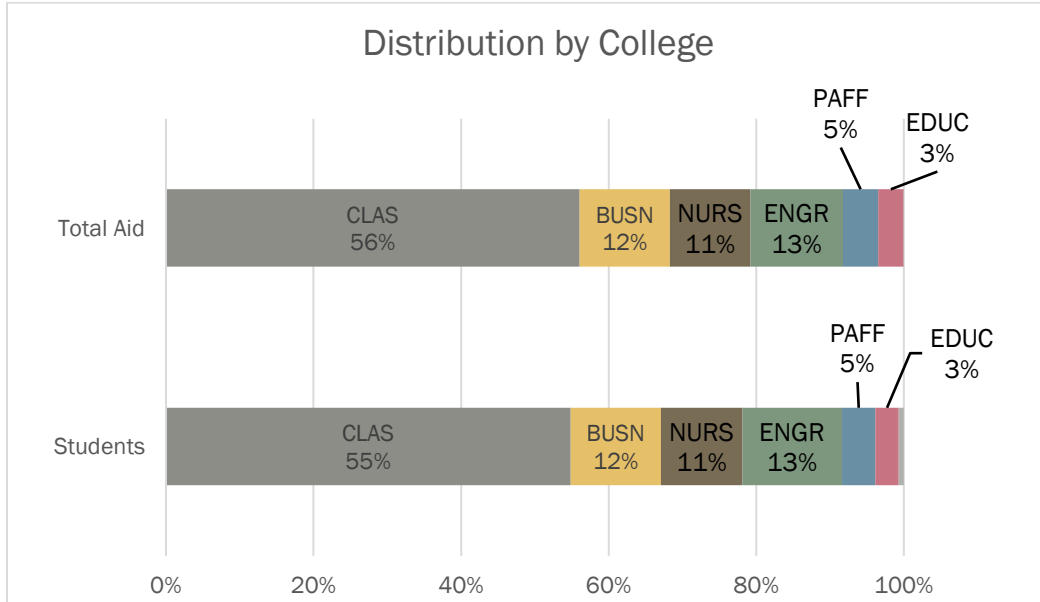


The percentage of students deemed dependent on their parents decreases as student progress through their career. While 76% of first year students are dependent, only 27% of seniors are dependent.

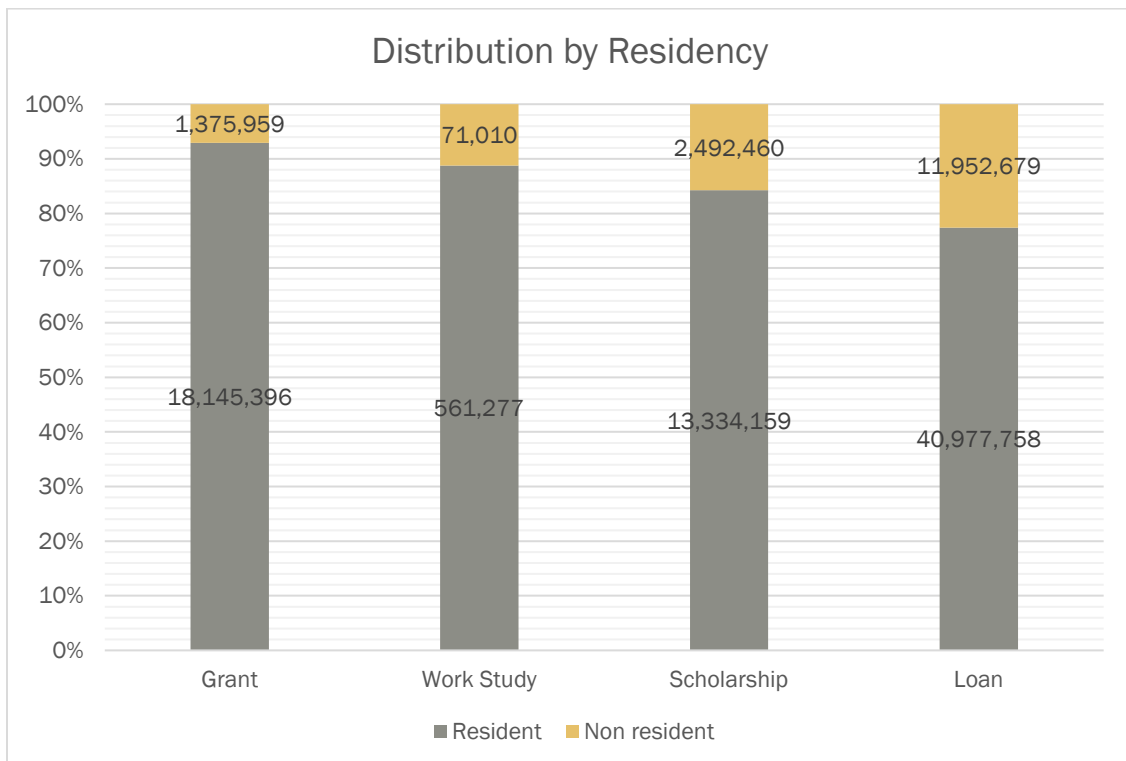
As students become less dependent on their parents, the contribution expected from their parents also declines. First year students have an average EFC of \$20,127 in comparison to seniors at \$8,459.

College and Residency

The distribution of aid among college programs is similar to the distribution of students among college programs, indicating that aid is not disproportionately concentrated in a particular college although tuition rates and scholarship opportunities differ by college.

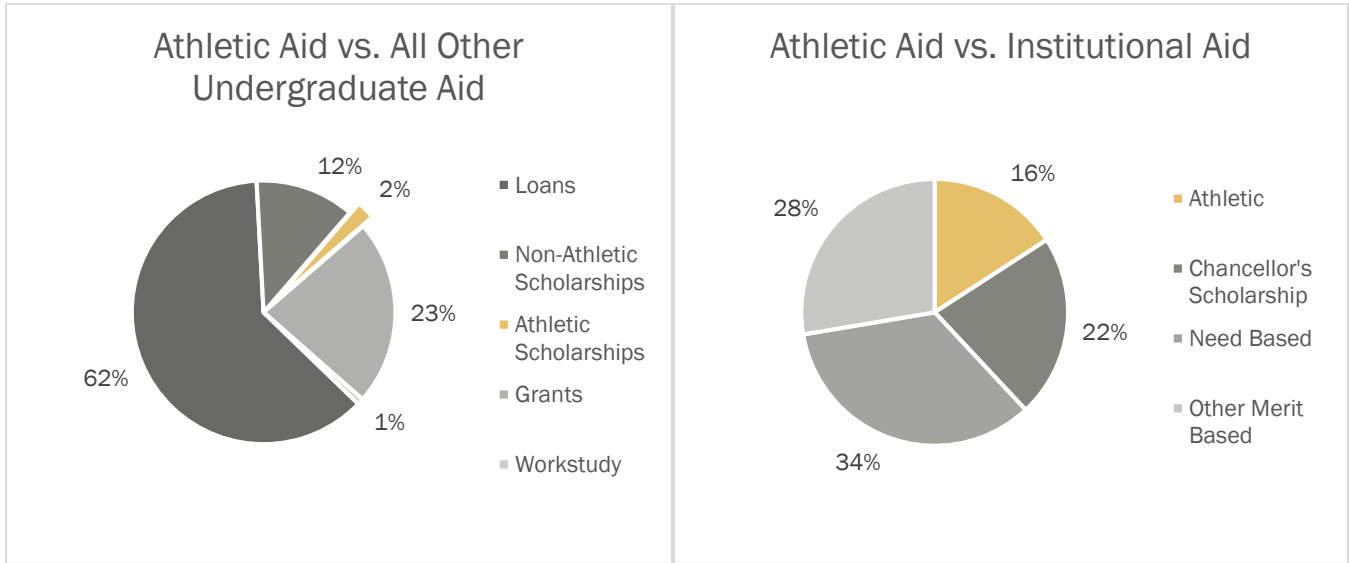


Colorado residents comprise 87% of the undergraduate students. The distribution by residency indicates that resident students receive disproportionately higher amounts of grant and work study aid but disproportionately lower amounts of scholarship and loan aid.



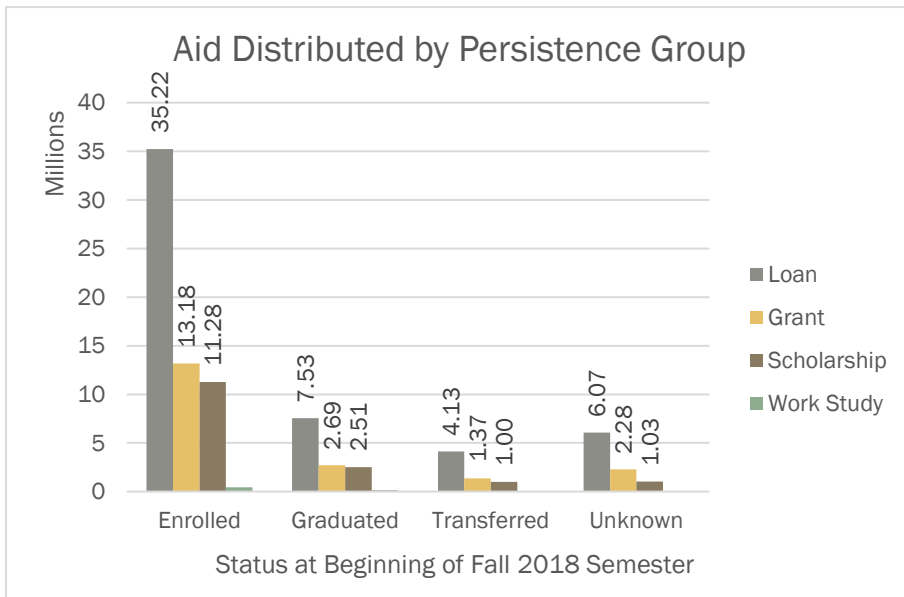
Undergraduate Athletic Scholarships

A total of 287 undergraduates received insitutional athletic aid¹: \$1,950,348 dollars were disbursed for an average award of \$6,796. The athletic aid comprised 16% of institutional aid but only 2.2% of total undergraduate aid.



Aid by Persistence Group

In bar chart below, the intention is to show the distribution of aid to students who have or have not persisted at UCCS one year later.



The aid distribution is concentrated among students who return to UCCS. However, approximately 19% of loan aid, 19% of grant aid, 13% of scholarship aid, and 8% of work study aid was disbursed to students who either transferred to another institution or dropped out of higher education by the beginning of the fall 2018 semester. Overall, nearly \$16 million dollars or 18% of total aid was distributed to students who left UCCS.

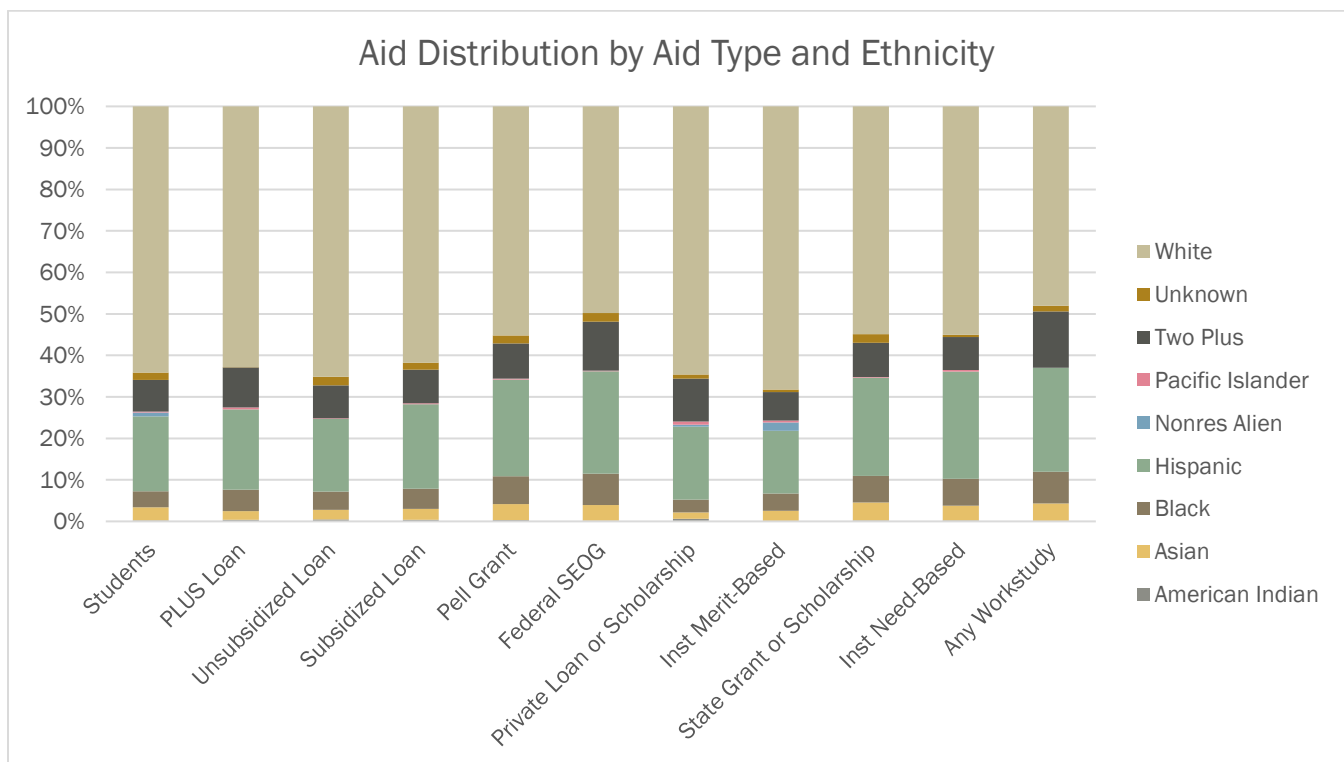
¹ Athletic aid is drawn from a live query rather than the SURDS dataset, using "item type codes" in Campus Solutions. We work with the Financial Aid Office to make sure we have all athletic related item types and then consider the sum to be a subset of the total institutional aid recorded within the SURDS dataset.

Aided students who transferred to another institution were mostly freshmen who transferred to institutions in Colorado. The 855 students who received aid at UCCS and then transferred to another institution by Fall 2018 had received \$6,528,010 in aid at UCCS or approximately 7.3% of the aid awarded to undergraduates.

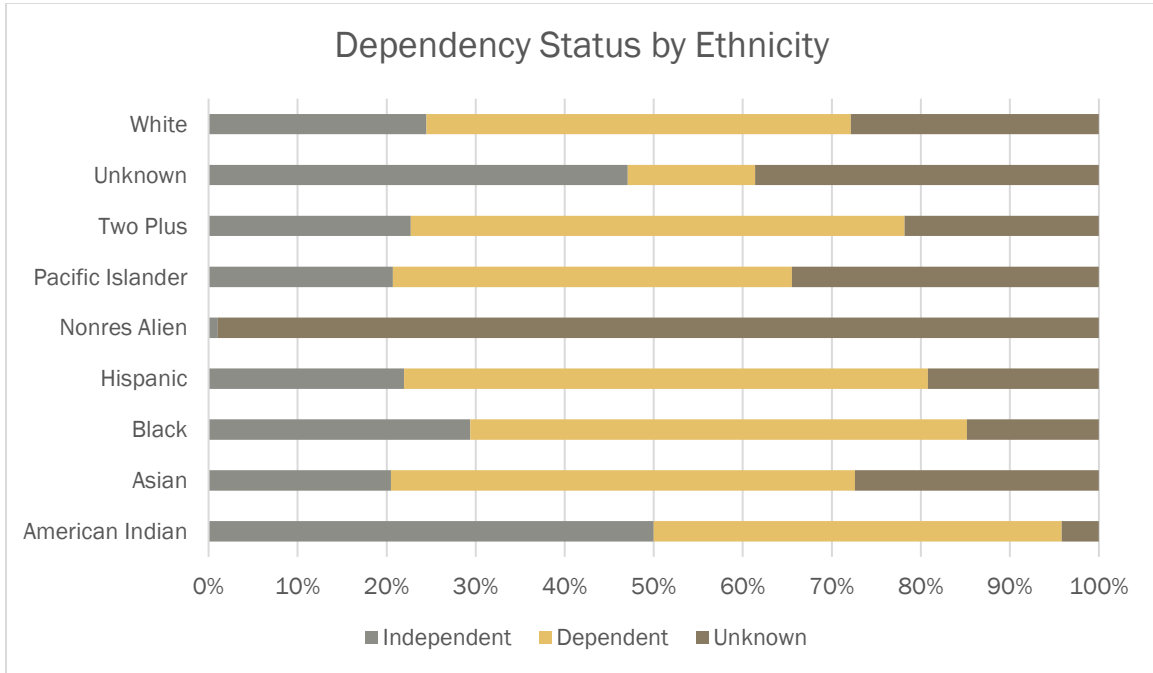
Top 10 Institutions Aided Students Transferred to:	Number of Transfers	Total Aid	Avg Aid
PIKES PEAK COMMUNITY COLLEGE	241	1,582,781	7,610
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER	72	612,512	10,382
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY	43	313,059	8,238
METRO STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER	41	475,124	12,503
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER	36	293,475	10,120
FRONT RANGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	33	211,159	6,812
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY - PUEBLO	24	302,158	13,137
ARAPAHOE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	21	148,655	8,744
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO	19	178,800	9,933
COLORADO MESA UNIVERSITY	18	190,914	11,230

Ethnicity, Gender, and Income

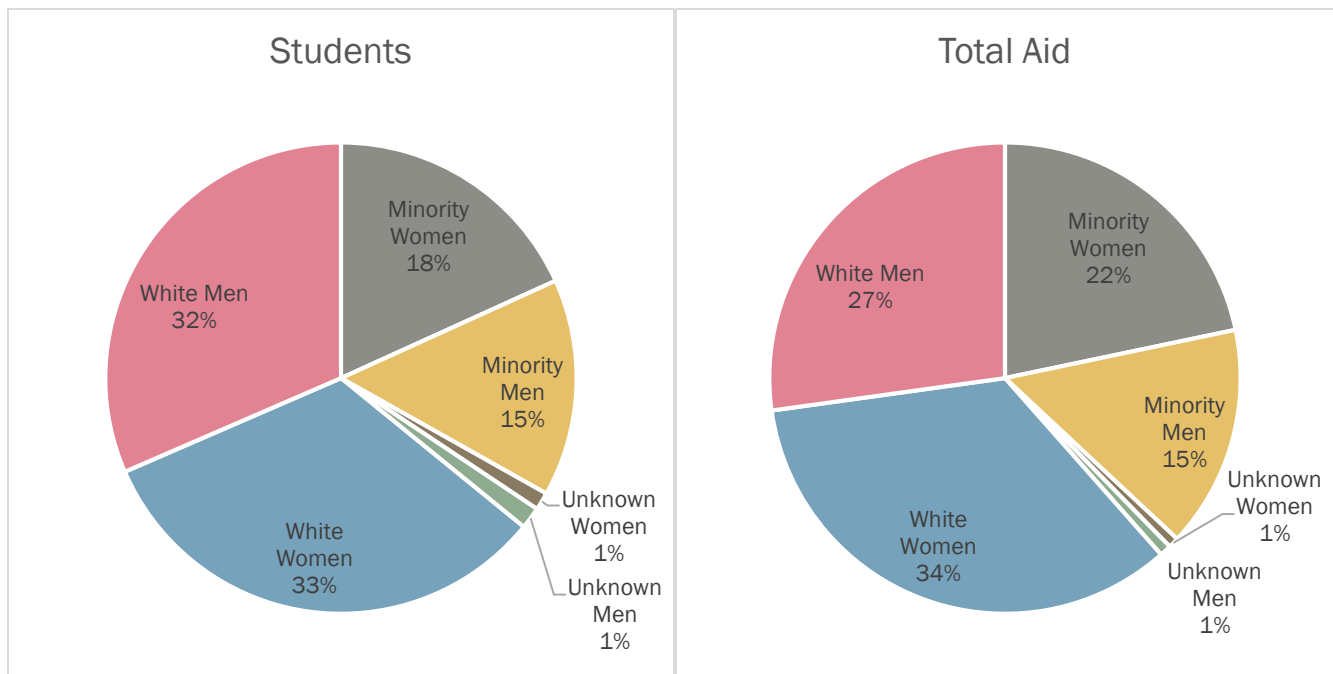
The first column, below, depicts the distribution of undergraduate students among the racial and ethnic groups defined by the federal government. The subsequent columns represent the proportion of aid distributed to students in each racial and ethnic group. There are a few indications of societal inequality in that the students from minority groups are overrepresented among the Pell Grant and Federal SEOG, which are the two forms of aid that are specifically reserved for low-income students, and White students are overrepresented in the private aid and institutional merit aid categories suggesting the possibility of accumulated advantages.



Dependency status is a financial aid term used to identify students who are emancipated and/or independent of their parents versus those who are dependent. Dependent students' financial aid package takes into account their parent(s) income whereas independent students' income is usually based on the student's own income only. In the bar chart, we see that the percentage of students who are independent varies among the racial and ethnic groups.

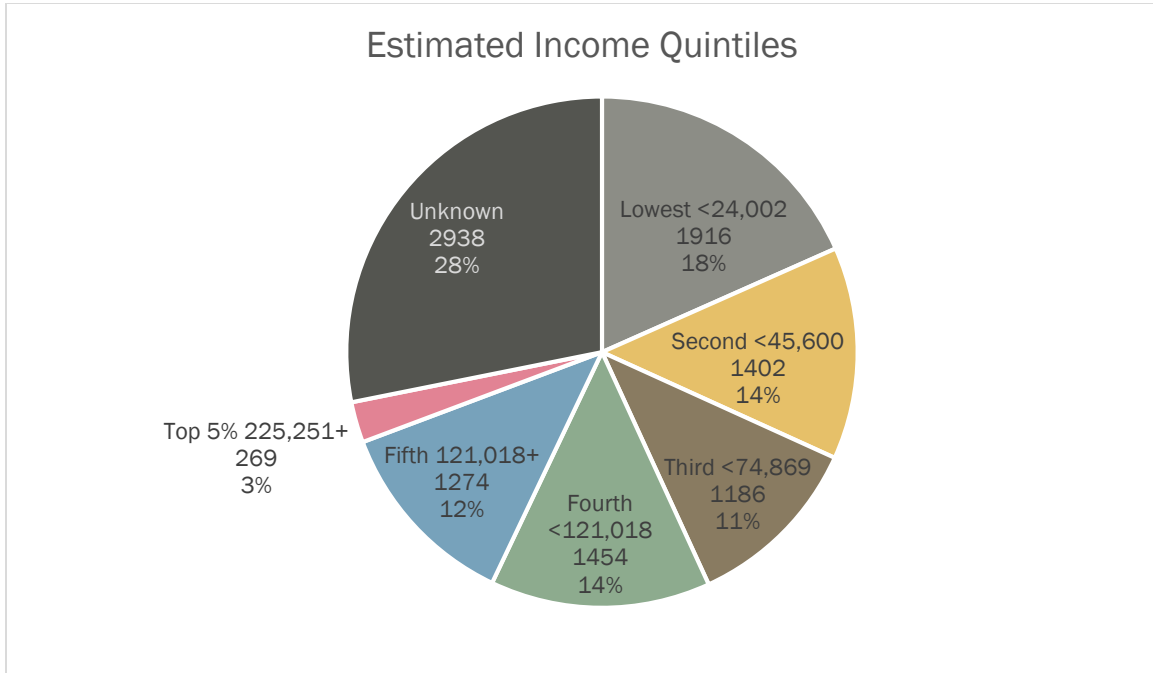


The distribution of students versus the distribution of total aid by general categories of gender and minority status are shown in the pie charts. The unknown group includes international students (or “Non-resident Aliens”) and students who did not disclose their racial or ethnic identity.

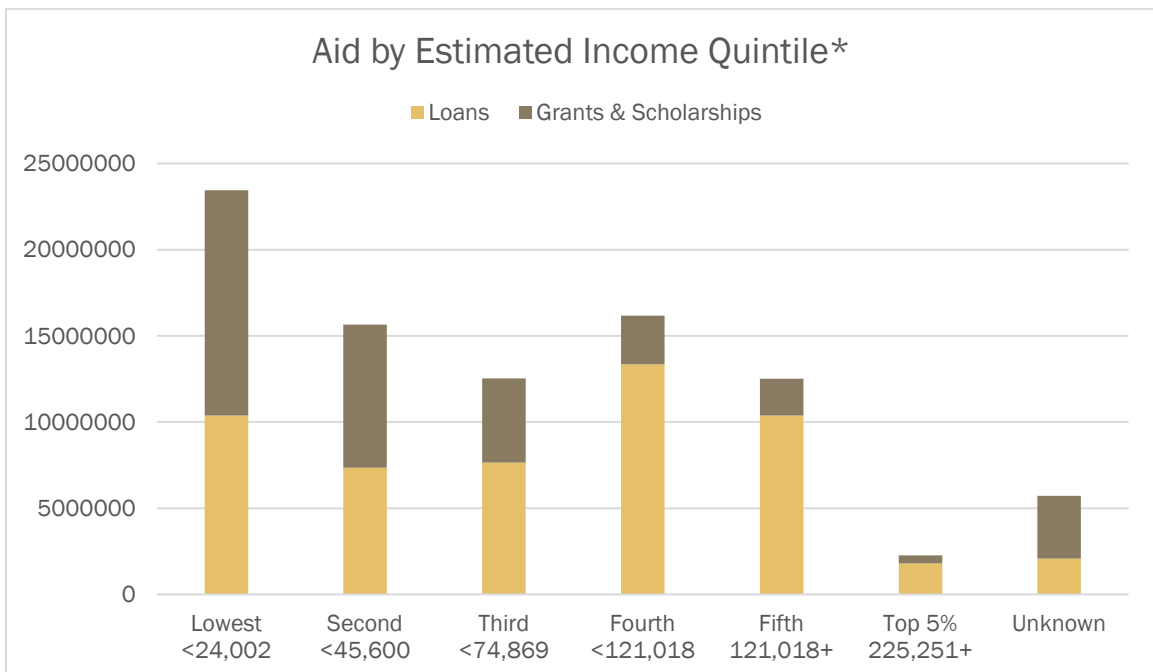


Students' income quintiles are estimated based on their adjusted gross income from the FAFSA and, in cases of missing data, total income from the ISIR, and placed into the 2016 household income quintile

ranges published by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information about income quintiles, please see the UCCS Income Quintile Report posted online at <https://www.uccs.edu/ir/data/financial-aid>. At UCCS, the modal income quintile among undergraduates (excluding the unknowns) is the lowest income quintile. Combining the lowest and second quintiles, 31% of the undergraduates have an adjusted gross income less than \$45,600.



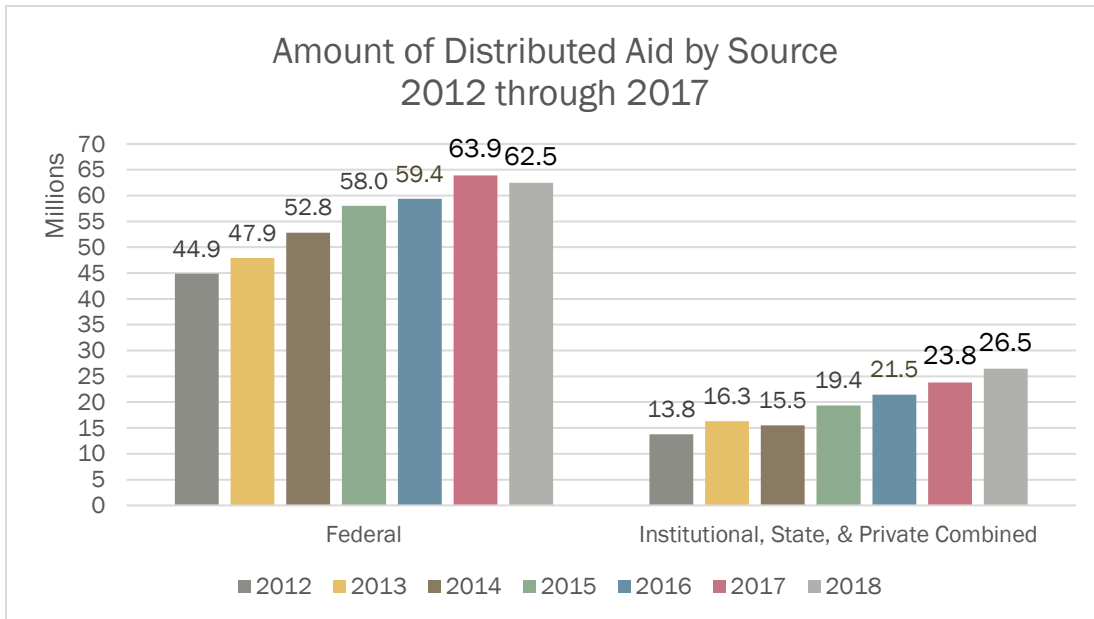
The students' adjusted gross income influences their aid packages and the types of aid they may be eligible to receive. In the bar chart below, students in the first and second quintiles receive nearly as much grant and scholarship aid as loan aid. However, the pattern changes and students in the fourth and fifth quintiles are receiving most of their aid in the form of loans.



Trends in Undergraduate Aid

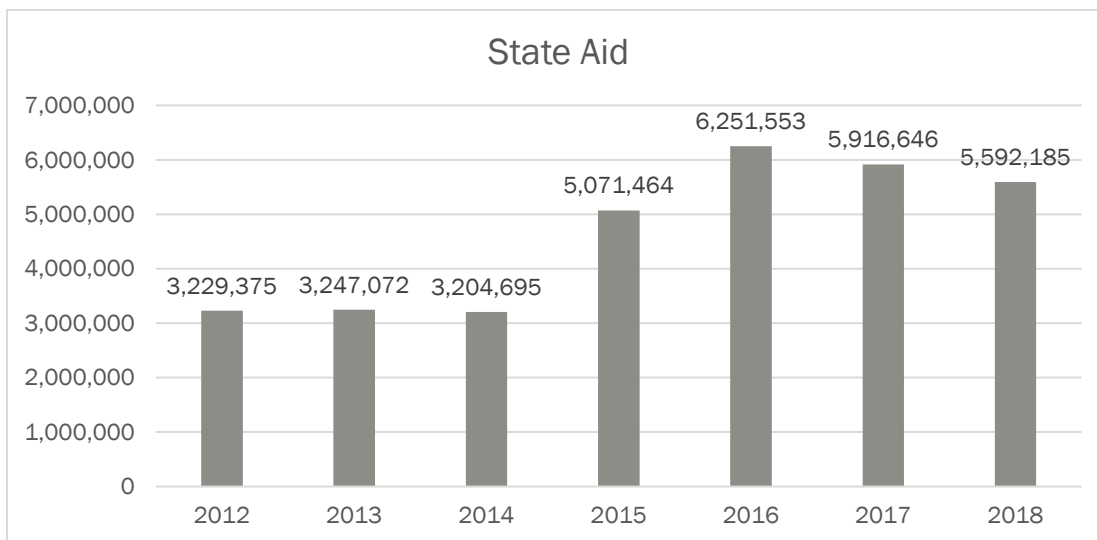
Federal Aid Towers Over All Other Aid

Federal aid continues to be the largest and most vital source of aid. This year, federal aid decreased by 1.5 million whereas institutional, state, and private aid combined increased by 2.6 million. The increase in the latter is due to institutional and private aid (state aid declined by \$324,461).



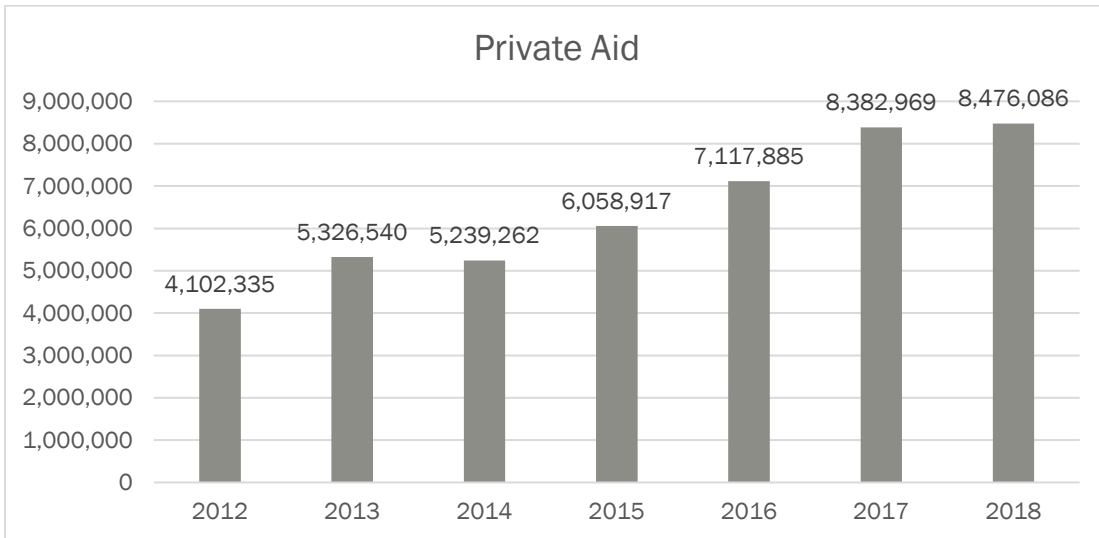
State Aid Declines Again

The amount of undergraduate state aid decreased by \$324,461 or 5.5% this year after substantial growth two and three years prior.



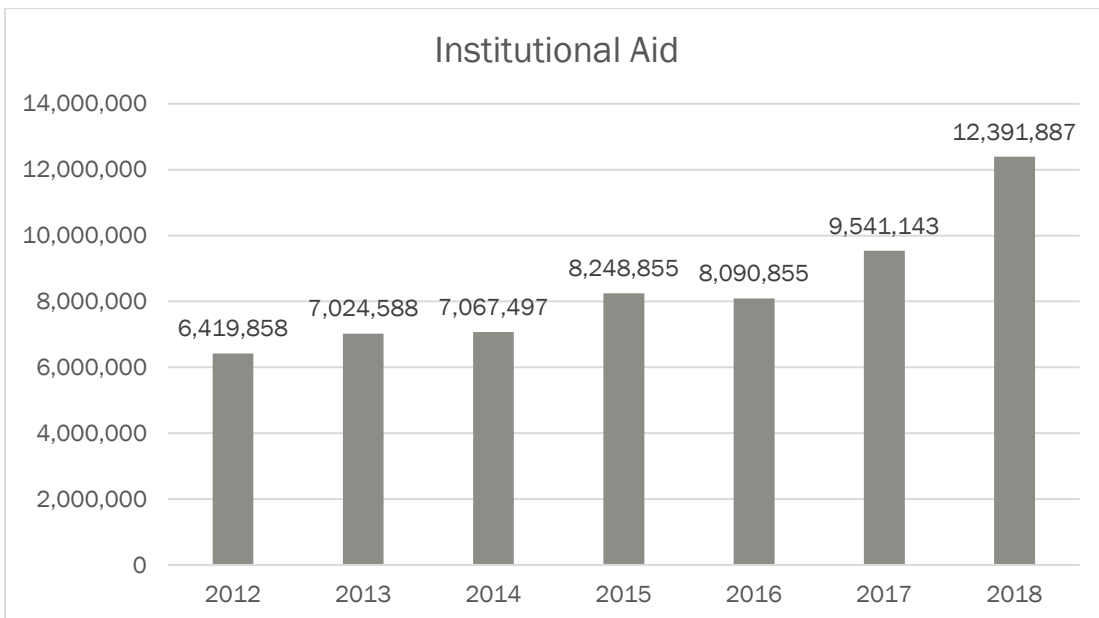
Private Aid Slows Down

Private aid increased by 93,117 or 1% and appears to have slowed down in comparison to prior annual growth rates.

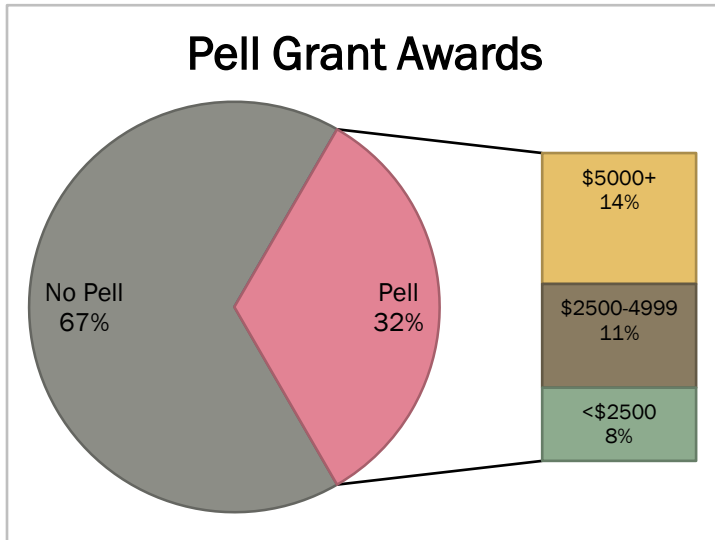


Institutional Aid Grows by 30%

After a decline between 2015 and 2016, institutional aid has grown substantially since then with an increase of 30% just this year. The growth can be attributed to intentional efforts to increase institutional aid via merit-based scholarships like the Chancellor’s Award. (Note that philanthropic resources directed to financial aid or scholarships coordinated by University Advancement are considered *institutional aid*.)



One-Third of Undergraduates Receive Pell Grants



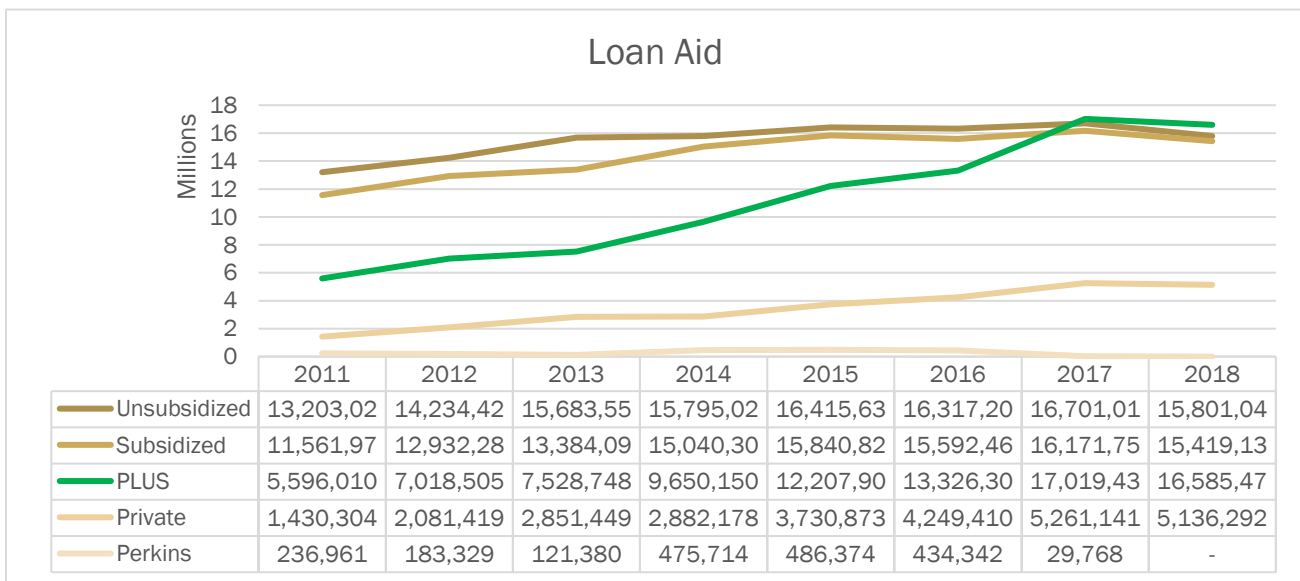
Federal Pell Grants continue to be an important part of undergraduate financial aid packages. Approximately 33% of all undergraduates received a Pell Grant with a total disbursement of \$13,978,639.

The average award increased slightly from \$3994 last year to \$4019 this year, in part due to the extension of Pell Grants for the summer term. About 14% of undergraduates (or 43% of Pell recipients) received a Pell Grant of \$5000 or more.

The maximum Federal Pell Grant changes every year. Please see the Office of Financial Aid for recent and upcoming eligibility requirements at www.uccs.edu/finaid/types/grants.html.

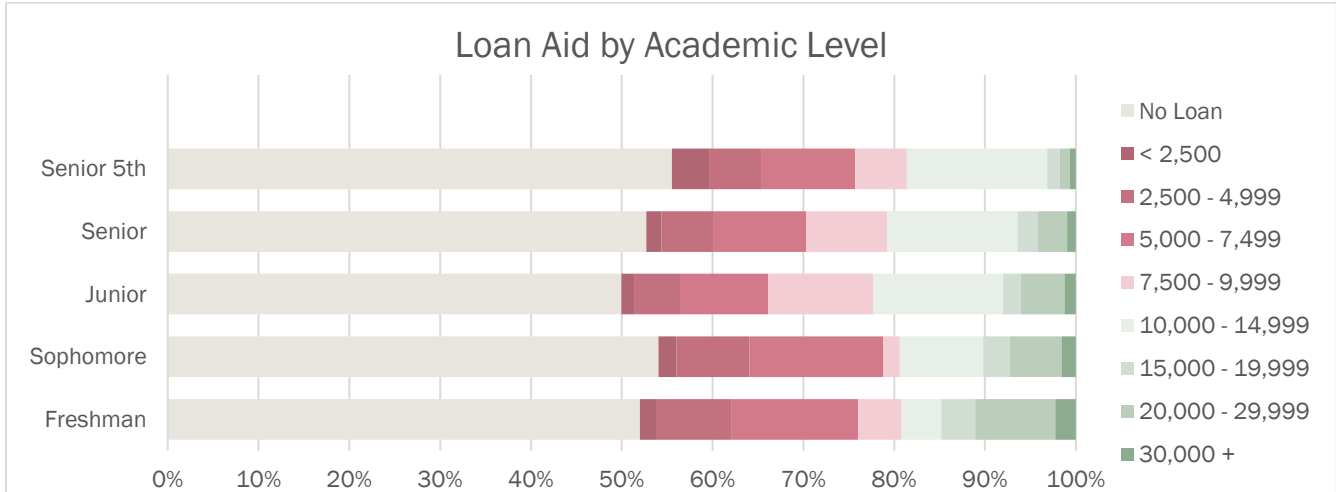
PLUS Loans Take Over

While the total loan aid decreased by \$2.2 million dollars compared to last year, PLUS² loans have surpassed the unsubsidized and subsidized loans for the first time ever. In 2011, PLUS loans were 17% of loan aid; the proportion had increased to 31% in 2017 and remains at 31% this year. The dramatic increase in PLUS loans since 2011 reflects the extent to which students rely on their parents to finance their education.



² PLUS loans are for parents of dependent students and (a) carry a higher origination fee, (b) carry a higher interest rate, (c) require a credit history check, and (d) are more difficult to defer and repayment usually begins immediately after the last disbursement.

While loan aid still predominates all financial aid, 53% of the undergraduate students *did not have a loan at all*. About 27% had loans under \$10,000 with the remaining 20% of students having loans above \$10,000. About 7% of undergraduates took loans for over \$20,000 for the year.



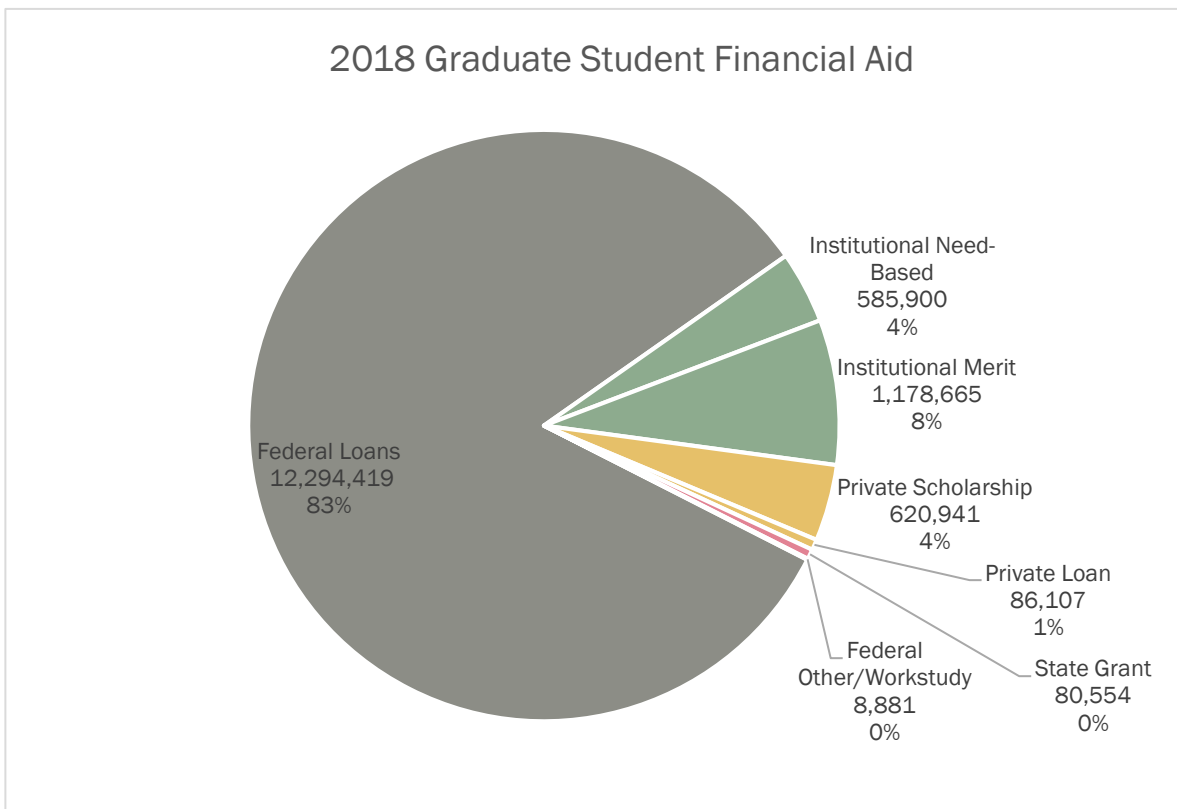
A large loan amount may seem like an at-risk factor that would dampen student success; however, 82% of the 2094 students with loans of \$10,000 or more either graduated or enrolled by the fall 2018 semester. This is a higher persistence rate than that of students with loans less than \$10,000 (75% persistence rate) and students without loans (78% persistence rate). While aid year loans do not appear to negatively impact student persistence, UCCS might take note of the proportion of students taking out very large loans.

Graduate Student Financial Aid

Financial aid for graduate students is not as robust as that for undergraduate students. Among 1,996 graduate-level students, 52% applied for aid and 50% received aid. The average disbursement per recipient was \$11,665 for non-degree graduates and \$15,135 for graduate students. Approximately 8% of the graduate student population was in the “non-degree” career that includes post-baccalaureate and certificate-seeking students; the non-degree graduate students received 4% of the aid to graduate students and most of their aid (70%) was in the form of Direct Unsubsidized Loans.

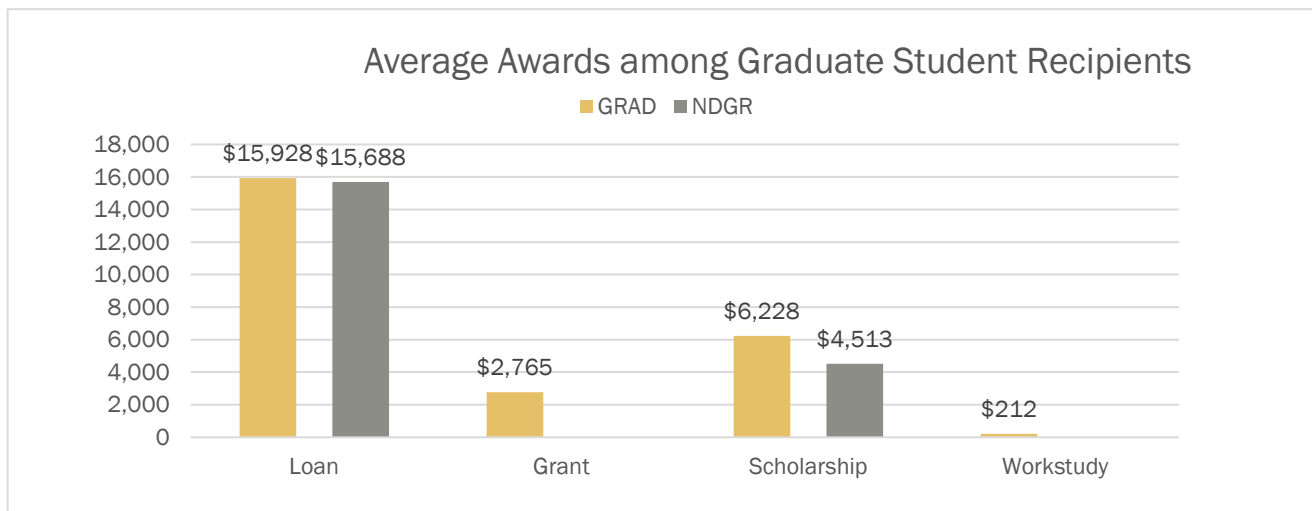
Sources and Types of Aid

The bulk of aid disbursed to graduate students is in the form of federal loans (83%) followed by institutional aid (12%), private aid (5%), and state aid (0.5%). The state provided \$80,554 dollars to 27 graduate students for an average award of \$2983.



Average Awards by Type

Among graduate students, the average loan amount was \$15,928 for graduate and \$15,688 for non-degree graduate students. Approximately 40% of graduate students received a loan, 19% received a scholarship, and 1.5% received a grant.



Common Forms of Graduate Aid

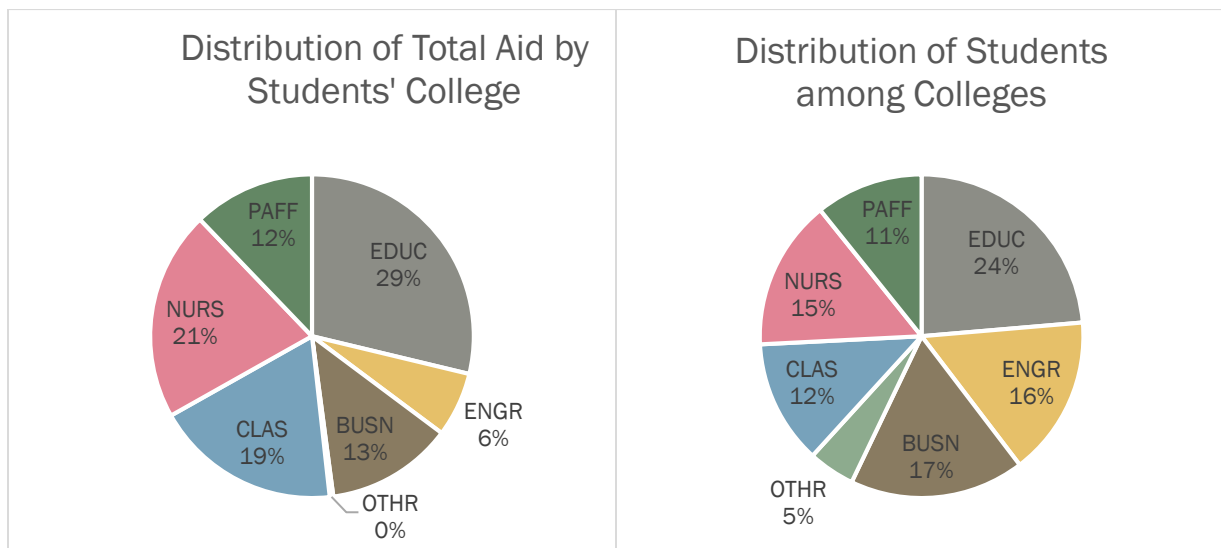
The most common form of aid to graduate students is the Federal Direct Unsubsidized Loan, which makes up 73% of all financial aid disbursed to graduate students. The next largest disbursement is the Federal Grad PLUS Loan (8%) followed by institutional need-based aid (7%) and institutional merit-based aid (5%).

Type of Aid	Graduate	Non-Degree Graduate	Total	Aid as % of Total Aid
Enrolled students	1832	164	1996	
Enrolled and receiving aid	943	50	993	
Federal Direct Unsub. Loan	\$10,946,013	\$406,602	\$11,352,615	76%
Federal Grad PLUS Loan	\$868,373	\$73,431	\$941,804	6%
Institutional Need-Based	\$585,900	\$0	\$1,156,929	4%
Institutional Merit - Based	\$1,118,936	\$59,728	\$1,178,665	8%
Private Scholarship	\$599,441	\$21,500	\$620,941	4%
Private Loan	\$67,628	\$18,479	\$86,107	1%
State Colorado Graduate Grant	\$80,554	\$0	\$80,554	1%
Other Federal Amounts	\$5,381	\$3,500	\$8,881	0%

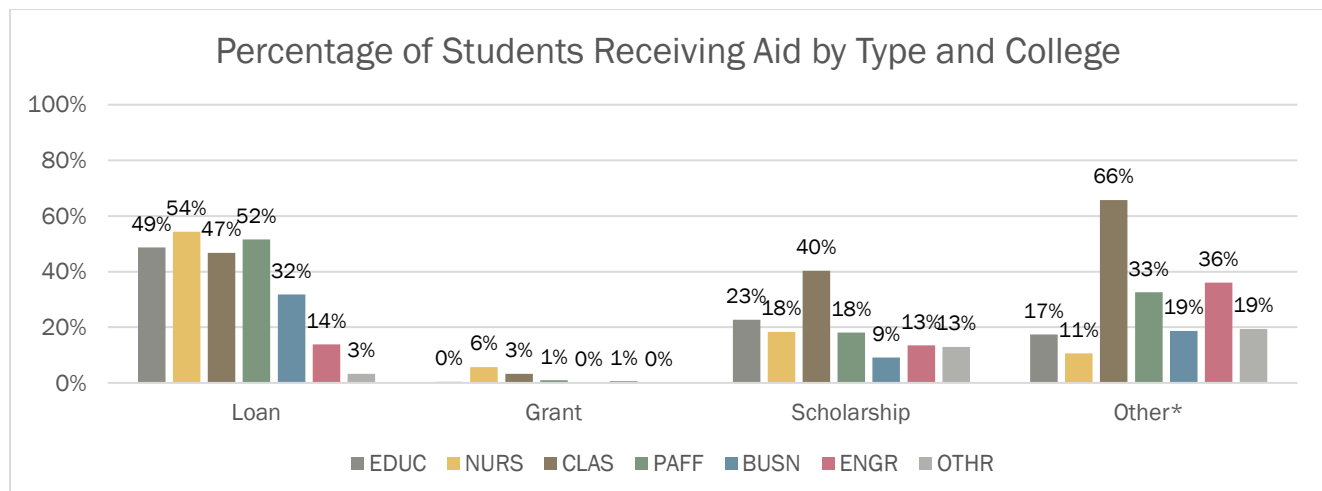
Aid by College

The pie charts (below) show the distribution of students and disbursed aid among the graduate programs, abbreviated as follows: School of Public Affairs (PAFF), Helen and Arthur E. Johnson Beth-El College of Nursing & Health Sciences (NURS), College of Engineering & Applied Sciences (ENGR), College of Education (EDUC), College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences (CLAS), College of Business (BUSN), and Non-Degree and Concurrent Students (OTHR). Students seeking gainful employment certificates are categorized in their college.

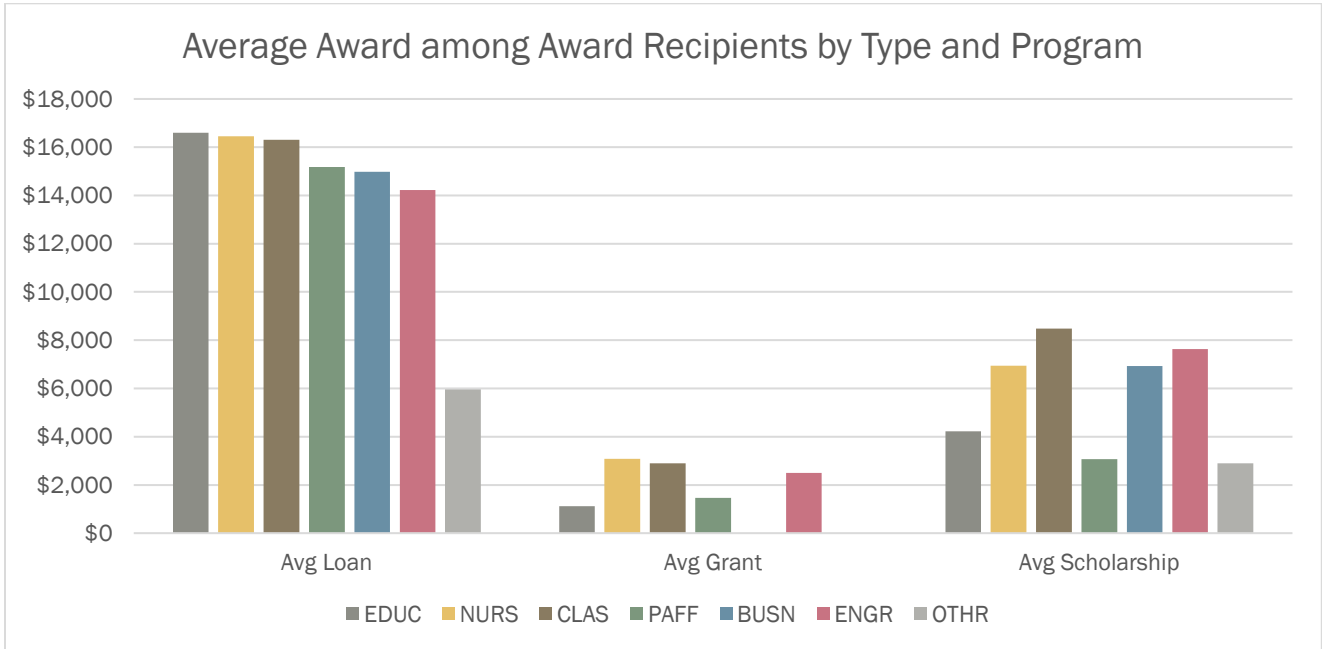
EDUC (Education) students are the largest proportion of graduate students (24%) and receive the largest proportion of aid (29%), mostly in the form of loans. The distribution of aid (6%) to Engineering students (16%) is disproportionately low because there are many aid-ineligible international students in Engineering. The proportion of aid distributed to CLAS (19%) and NURS (21%) students is greater than their proportions of the graduate students (12% and 15%, respectively) because CLAS and NURS students are the primary beneficiaries of the STEM-based Colorado Graduate Grant.



The bar chart (below) illustrates the percent of students in each college who receive loan, grant, or scholarship aid. The other types of non-aid assistance – detailed in the next section – includes tuition waivers, student employment, and military affiliated tuition assistance.

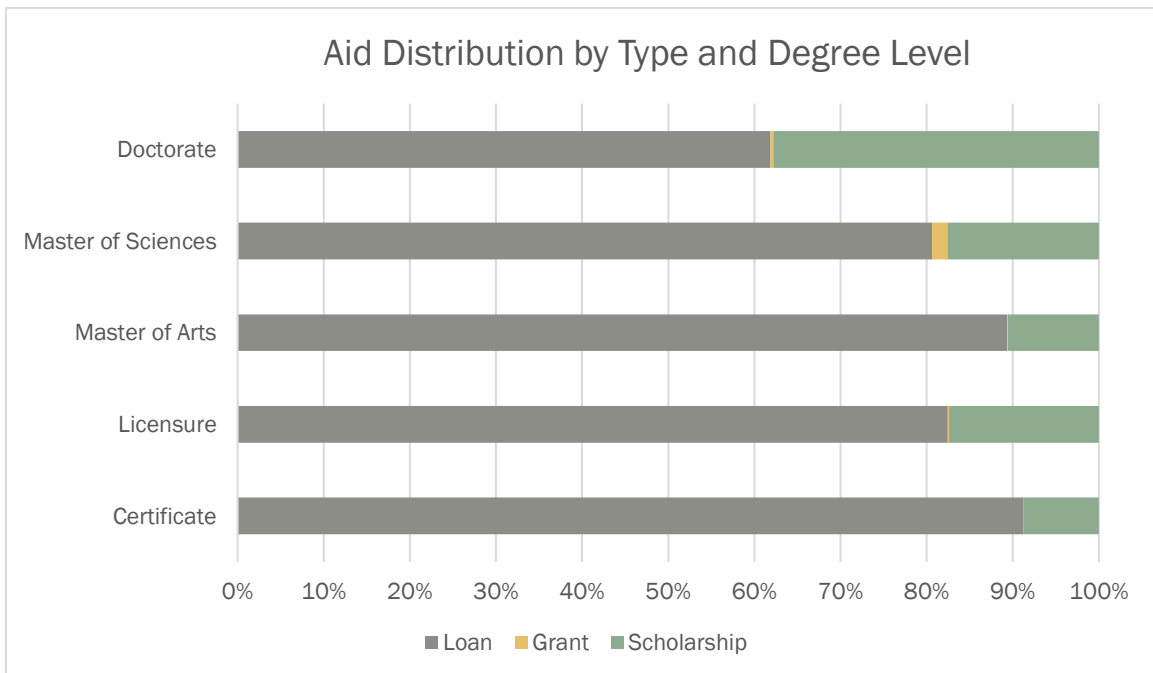


The next bar chart (below) illustrates the average award by type among recipients in each academic program.



Aid by Degree Level

Aid varies according to the students' degree level. The proportion of aid in the form of loans is smaller for doctoral students (62%) than it is for other graduate students (81% to 91%).



Tuition Waivers, Tuition Assistance, and Student Employment

Graduate students are eligible for additional forms of assistance that are not categorized as financial aid. Approximately 4% received tuition waivers from the employee benefit pool, 14% were employed as student faculty or student workers, 5% were employed in faculty or staff positions, and 24% received military affiliated tuition assistance.

Tuition waivers are employee benefits that cover up to 9 credit hours of coursework per year. In the Fall semester, there were 74 employees using this benefit to cover 307 credit hours, which is approximately \$2,000 each. Among the 74 beneficiaries, 70% did not receive financial aid (and 30% did).

Nearly 19% held student, faculty, or staff positions in the fall semester. Most were at the levels of Student Assistant (53%), University or Classified Staff (21%), Graduate Part-Time Instructor (11%), Teaching Assistant (7%), or Research Assistant (7%).

Approximately 24% of graduate students benefited from military affiliated tuition assistance from at least one of these sources: (a) Chapter 33 GI Bill, (b) Yellow Ribbon, (c) ROTC, (d) AFIT, (e) VA Rehab, (f) Colorado National Guard, (g) Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, and (h) miscellaneous bases. Of the 472 graduate students receiving military affiliated tuition assistance, 63% were not receiving any financial aid.

Summary Table of Disbursed Aid

Academic Career	Students	Total Aid	Total Loans	Total Grants	Total Scholarships	Total Workstudy
UGRD	10,439	88,922,218	52,941,957	19,521,355	15,826,619	632,288
GRAD	1,832	14,272,226	11,882,014	85,723	2,304,277	212
NDGR	164	583,240	502,012	0	81,228	0
Academic Level						
Unclassified	161	76,078	20,986	4,091	51,001	0
First Year	2,738	26,309,038	15,460,951	5,414,309	5,316,576	117,202
Sophomore	2,226	18,380,589	10,943,016	3,952,748	3,407,496	77,328
Junior	2,286	20,529,010	12,266,801	4,879,222	3,184,400	198,587
Senior	2,167	17,618,030	10,426,927	4,030,245	3,001,185	159,672
Senior 5yr	951	6,062,091	3,841,165	1,240,740	900,688	79,499
Graduate	1,906	14,802,849	12,366,137	85,723	2,350,777	212
IPEDS Full Time Status						
UGRD Full time	8,165	77,289,352	45,282,027	16,708,655	14,742,135	556,535
UGRD Part time	2,274	11,632,866	7,659,930	2,812,700	1,084,483	75,753
GRAD Full time	418	4,494,507	3,513,895	23,209	957,403	0
GRAD Part time	1,414	9,777,719	8,368,119	62,514	1,346,874	212
NDGR Full time	8	52,522	52,522	0	0	0
NDGR Part time	156	530,718	449,490	0	81,228	0
Undergrad Cohort						
Continuing/Returning	7,021	57,019,151	34,280,962	12,924,308	9,298,938	514,944
First-time	2,045	21,544,515	12,074,183	4,209,269	5,160,947	100,116
Transfer-in	1,258	10,088,776	6,355,996	2,383,687	1,331,865	17,228
Non-degree	115	269,776	230,816	4,091	34,869	0
Online Group						
100% Online	1,195	7,622,940	6,224,552	800,830	592,140	5,418
Some Online	2,651	23,921,158	14,760,283	4,714,009	4,281,450	165,416
Not Online	8,589	72,233,587	44,341,148	14,092,239	13,338,534	461,666

Tuition Residency	Students	Total Aid	Total Loans	Total Grants	Total Scholarships	Total Workstudy
Resident	9,561	79,227,048	47,662,330	16,678,542	14,350,575	535,601
Res ActDty PCS	394	2,227,999	1,549,812	447,035	221,706	9,446
Res ADEP	21	102,336	74,389	20,447	7,500	0
Res ASSET	30	45,066	0	0	45,066	0
Res Can Mil	3	500	0	0	500	0
Res CO NatlGrd	3	40,027	12,500	17,760	9,767	0
Res Econ Incen	4	16,000	16,000	0	0	0
Res Exchange	4	4,250	4,250	0	0	0
Res HDDEP	5	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Res Hon Dischg	287	1,456,299	800,314	586,606	55,153	14,225
Res Olymp Ath	16	104,529	45,000	17,279	42,250	0
Res Online	210	1,045,071	611,425	286,801	146,845	0
Res VetDepCAct	136	490,230	268,089	176,649	43,275	2,217
Res W Reg Grad	21	215,169	199,460	0	15,709	0
Non-resident	961	11,322,368	8,269,370	760,488	2,270,992	21,517
Non-res ASTMP	2	0	0	0	0	0
Non-res Exchange	16	2,322	0	0	2,322	0
Non-res Online	196	1,207,208	1,108,468	28,371	70,369	0
Non-res Pres Sch A	28	341,795	111,557	24,180	206,058	0
Non-res Pres Schlr	47	470,709	293,320	47,520	125,775	4,094
Non-res WUE	482	5,445,239	4,288,179	515,400	596,261	45,399
Under Review-	7	11,520	11,520	0	0	0
Under Review Online	1	0	0	0	0	0
Campus Housing						
No	10,805	81,803,185	51,686,549	16,370,141	13,217,233	529,263
Yes	1,630	21,974,499	13,639,434	3,236,937	4,994,891	103,237

Military	Students	Total Aid	Total Loans	Total Grants	Total Scholarships	Total Workstudy
No	10,095	90,877,881	57,749,090	16,224,382	16,348,763	555,646
Yes	2,340	12,899,803	7,576,893	3,382,696	1,863,361	76,853
Race/Ethnicity						
AMERINDIAN	31	428,391	307,426	62,569	58,396	0
ASIAN	399	2,798,342	1,545,074	771,276	454,205	27,787
BLACK	472	5,322,560	3,042,894	1,297,248	934,247	48,171
HISPANIC	2,095	19,577,233	11,538,536	4,534,156	3,346,319	158,222
NONRESALIEN	228	442,928	15,000	0	427,928	0
PACIFIC	30	319,148	214,241	46,959	57,948	0
TWOPLUS	890	8,498,544	5,281,575	1,672,464	1,458,656	85,849
UNKNOWN	276	1,721,067	1,169,433	389,912	153,098	8,624
WHITE	8,014	64,669,471	42,211,804	10,832,494	11,321,327	303,846
Gender						
M	5,881	43,768,832	27,626,890	8,613,491	7,309,051	219,400
F	6,554	60,008,852	37,699,093	10,993,587	10,903,073	413,099
Admit Type						
CON	8,565	68,293,397	43,812,837	13,204,909	10,753,670	521,980
DFO	25	258,941	87,898	0	171,043	0
DFR	22	206,998	142,030	0	64,968	0
FR	31	276,098	101,200	73,615	100,191	1,092
FRF	1,378	14,204,171	8,329,981	2,759,957	3,052,698	61,535
FRN	200	1,881,030	825,904	429,942	610,446	14,738
FRO	407	4,966,075	2,688,406	891,457	1,363,460	22,752
MFO	314	2,757,489	2,251,685	23,925	481,879	0
MFR	175	1,284,952	953,925	25,624	305,403	0
ND	4			0	0	0
NFG	59	214,357	181,153	0	33,204	0
NFU	40	16,370	3,097	0	13,273	0
NRG	40	90,979	55,410	0	35,569	0
NRU	17	0	0	0	0	0

RGC	1			0	0	0
RGE	1			0	0	0
RUC	28	165,427	135,042	19,853	10,532	0
RUE	44	225,558	141,107	75,193	9,258	0
RUO	6	5,500	5,500	0	0	0
TR	24	199,905	139,989	30,570	29,346	0
TRB	61	396,082	278,891	83,207	33,984	0
TRC	30	217,880	134,560	69,660	13,660	0
TRN	52	379,122	248,600	98,046	32,267	209
TRO	911	7,737,354	4,808,768	1,821,120	1,097,272	10,195
