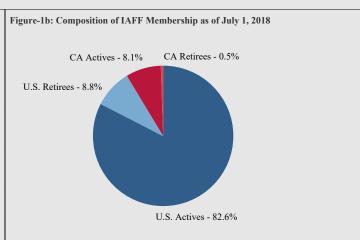
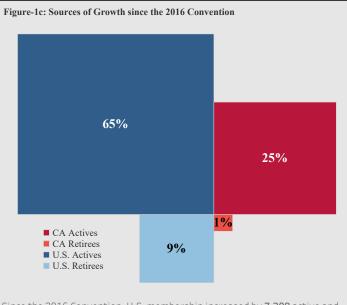
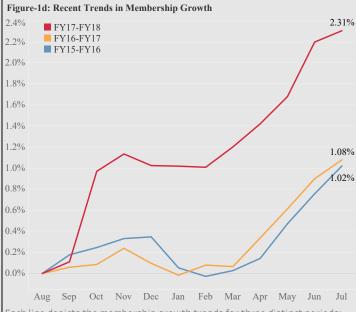
**Table-1: Membership Growth and Trends** 







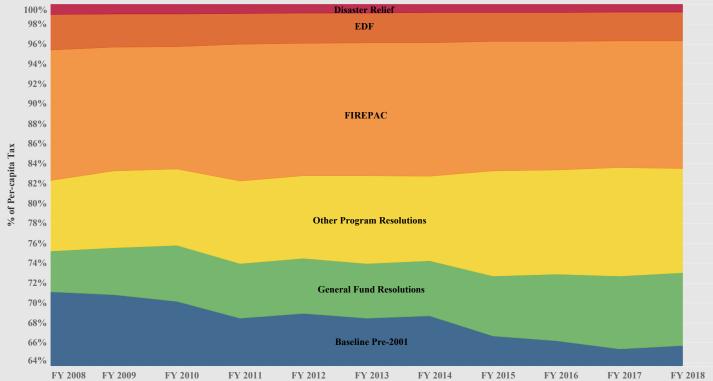


Since the 2016 Convention, U.S. membership increased by **7,308** active and 1,051 retired members. For the same period, Canadian membership increased Each line depicts the membership growth trends for three distinct periods; by 2,831 active and 65 retired members.

the current period, defined as the 12 mos. preceding the current month, and the same period for each of the two years preceding.

Table-2: Breakdown of the Per-Capita Tax

Figure-2a: Relative Composition of Per-Capita Tax Allocations over Time

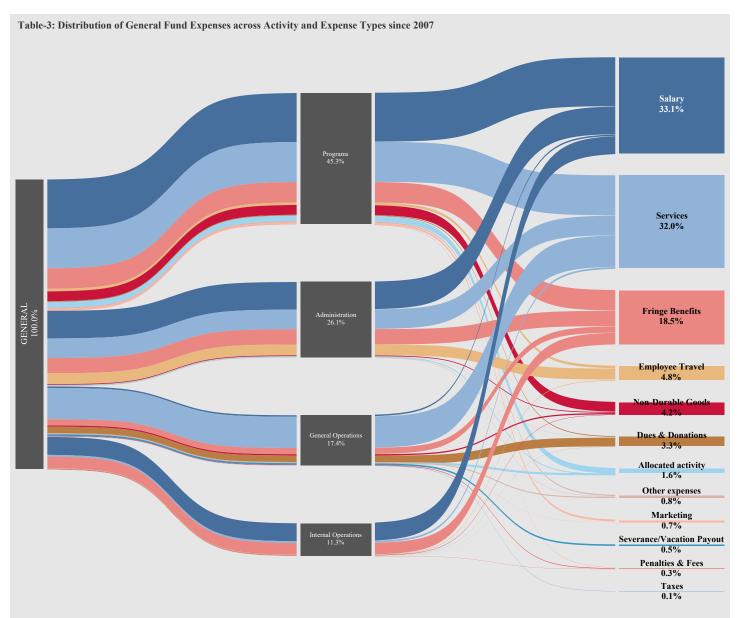


The area chart in Figure-2a shows how Convention resolutions implemented in 2008 and after have changed the breakdown of the per-capita tax rate between two broad categories: allocations to specific programs and allocations to general (fund) operations. The dark blue area at the bottom of the chart represents the amount per-capita tax in FY01 not allocated to either programatic or general activities. The breakdown between program and general operation funding is less ambiguous after FY01 than before so, for the purposes of making a consistent comparison over time, the dark blue area serves as the baseline for that comparision. Figure-2a shows how the disposition of per-capita tax across programatic and general activities has changed over time based on resolutions funding those activities which passed since 2007. Resolutions directly attributable to general and/or internal operations at the headquarters are grouped within the 'General Fund Resolutions' category (green). The remainder of the chart refers to resolutions directly attributable to programatic activity. Resolutions related to specific programs like Disaster Relief (red), Emergency Defense Fund (dark orange) and FIREPAC (orange) are shown individually while the others are grouped together as 'Other Program Resolutions' (yellow). The key takeaway from Figure-2a is that, over the last decade of changing per-capita tax rates, funding increases for programatic activity has exceeded that for non-programatic activity by a ratio of 2:1.

Figure-2b: Per-Capita Tax Allocation Amounts over Time

Grand Total	\$10.21	\$10.80	\$10.90	\$11.59	\$11.94	\$12.36	\$12.48	\$13.05	\$13.14	\$13.37	\$13.62
Disaster Relief	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11
EDF	\$0.36	\$0.36	\$0.36	\$0.36	\$0.36	\$0.37	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.39
FIREPAC	\$1.34	\$1.34	\$1.34	\$1.59	\$1.59	\$1.65	\$1.67	\$1.70	\$1.70	\$1.71	\$1.75
Other Program Resolutions	\$0.72	\$0.83	\$0.83	\$0.96	\$0.99	\$1.09	\$1.06	\$1.37	\$1.37	\$1.46	\$1.42
General Fund Resolutions	\$0.42	\$0.51	\$0.61	\$0.64	\$0.66	\$0.68	\$0.69	\$0.79	\$0.88	\$0.98	\$1.00
Baseline Pre-2001	\$7.26	\$7.65	\$7.65	\$7.94	\$8.23	\$8.46	\$8.58	\$8.70	\$8.70	\$8.74	\$8.95
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018

Figure-2b is a supporting table for Figure-2a and provides the per-capita tax amounts for each of the groups shown in the area chart. The color scheme in Figure-2b is consistent with that used in the preceding table.



There are many ways to examine how a non-profit organization allocates resources to accomplish its mission. Table-3 blends two of those static vantage points, expenses by activity and expenses by type, into a single view across time. In the graphic above, expenses are conceptualized as flows; the color and size of which correspond to their type and relative size compared to total expenses. Beginning with the General Fund on the far left node, revenue is converted into expenses by IAFF activity which is broadly grouped into four types at the center node. On the far right, the various expense flows condense into their respective expense types. Given that the IAFF is a non-profit service provider, the distribution of resources across the expense types shown is consistent with expectations. The key takeaway is at the center node; General Operations (overhead) and Internal Operations (support personnel) account for only 28.7 percent of total expenses compared to the 71.3 percent devoted to program administration and implementation.

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	20
	Cash and Equivalents	\$6,448,793	\$7,582,816	\$6,521,864	\$9,113,923	\$8,643,541	\$6,143,360	\$7,182,513	\$4,534,921	\$7,302,154	\$7,802,575	\$8,245,
	Inventory	\$112,103	\$110,880	\$171,840	\$112,820	\$100,557	\$89,986	\$52,879	\$76,378	\$57,233	\$42,314	\$34,
Current Assets	Investments	\$8,751,380	\$9,139,487	\$11,468,212	\$12,369,504	\$12,940,686	\$13,552,751	\$13,211,978	\$13,066,589	\$12,391,866	\$12,958,442	\$12,043
Current risset	Other Assets	\$1,398	\$359	\$25,702	\$423	\$420	\$118,703	\$169,052	\$371,183	\$88,670	\$100,402	\$284
	Prepaid Expenses	\$201,433	\$391,108	\$568,486	\$229,532	\$170,838	\$319,561	\$300,585	\$448,127	\$449,199	\$233,597	\$764
	Receivables	\$2,869,790	\$2,122,767	\$2,400,266	\$3,671,209	\$3,915,789	\$3,217,807	\$3,339,297	\$3,338,605	\$3,615,397	\$3,032,884	\$2,848
Non-Current Assets	Investments	\$951,589	\$2,077,950	\$2,178,014	\$2,178,014	\$2,178,013	\$2,178,013	\$2,178,013	\$2,178,013	\$2,178,013	\$2,178,013	\$2,178
	Other Assets	\$2,483,938	\$2,476,754	\$2,677,745	\$2,761,479	\$6,780,389	\$7,193,574	\$7,057,966	\$7,358,245	\$7,592,750	\$7,970,781	\$7,61
	Property & Equipment	\$824,367	\$710,823	\$935,177	\$708,176	\$536,365	\$685,468	\$1,563,936	\$2,673,434	\$2,285,978	\$2,237,196	\$1,92
	Accrued Expenses	(\$2,527,220)	(\$2,889,036)	(\$3,083,236)	(\$2,839,610)	(\$2,663,612)	(\$3,147,036)	(\$3,164,691)	(\$3,455,320)	(\$3,842,675)	(\$3,721,680)	(\$4,257
Current	Interfund	\$1,625,389	\$1,432,059	(\$1,107,341)	(\$2,968,288)	(\$5,149,132)	(\$4,432,445)	(\$5,003,576)	(\$5,094,018)	(\$6,397,700)	(\$6,251,520)	(\$3,043
Liabilities	Other Liabilities	(\$307,230)	(\$682,781)	(\$568,780)	(\$523,883)	(\$566,112)	(\$588,676)	(\$449,368)	(\$559,018)	(\$387,493)	(\$401,514)	(\$368
	Payables	(\$3,295,903)	(\$4,159,950)	(\$2,660,971)	(\$5,615,059)	(\$3,414,039)	(\$2,779,309)	(\$3,036,018)	(\$2,008,421)	(\$2,225,148)	(\$5,240,512)	(\$3,245
Non-Current Liabilities	Accrued Expenses	(\$1,059)	\$11,725	\$0	(\$1,223,750)	(\$1,292,087)	(\$1,299,597)	(\$1,244,454)	(\$1,124,778)	(\$938,635)	(\$684,029)	(\$2,579
	Other Liabilities	(\$2,524,871)	(\$2,476,763)	(\$2,936,718)	(\$2,933,491)	(\$6,861,795)	(\$7,236,635)	(\$7,504,984)	(\$7,694,624)	(\$7,810,303)	(\$8,347,437)	(\$7,854
Unrestricted	IAFF	(\$15,613,898)	(\$15,848,197)	(\$16,590,260)	(\$15,040,999)	(\$15,319,821)	(\$14,015,526)	(\$14,653,128)	(\$14,109,316)	(\$14,359,307)	(\$11,909,512)	(\$14,596

The financial information provided above, although unaudited, is consistent with the audited financial statements which follow and is designed to provide year-to-year consistency in presentation and meaning. Since 2007, audited financial statement presentations have evolved in step with changing FASB accounting standards, auditing firms, and Executive Board actions. As a result, it is difficult to make year-to-year comparisons of financial performance from the audited financials over the preceding decade. Figure-4a provides the same financial data used in past audited statements in a framework consistent with the current financial presentation and chart of accounts in use.

 $Figure - 4b: Net\ Income\ Supplement\ to\ the\ Audited\ Financial\ Statements\ for\ the\ IAFF\ General\ Fund$ 

	**	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Operating Revenue	Per-Capita Tax	(\$26,689,075)	(\$28,592,490)	(\$30,097,479)	(\$30,818,275)	(\$32,626,757)	(\$33,554,896)	(\$34,676,620)	(\$35,155,899)	(\$36,704,029)	(\$37,202,691)	(\$38,484,530)
	Grants & Contributions	(\$8,140,463)	(\$6,382,435)	(\$8,505,712)	(\$8,698,936)	(\$7,677,714)	(\$7,253,213)	(\$7,291,977)	(\$7,132,211)	(\$7,971,876)	(\$8,364,031)	(\$9,132,291)
	Operations	(\$2,488,075)	(\$3,690,060)	(\$2,867,797)	(\$4,329,314)	(\$3,618,840)	(\$4,359,414)	(\$4,708,775)	(\$4,673,304)	(\$5,277,337)	(\$5,387,887)	(\$6,752,664)
	Intra-Company Revenues	\$207,472	\$330,849	\$622,222	\$633,619	\$527,227	\$383,558	(\$1,737,417)	(\$1,965,817)	(\$2,049,858)	(\$2,415,808)	(\$3,362,094)
Other Revenue	Inter-Company Revenues	(\$59,945)	(\$72,582)	(\$69,699)	(\$127,778)	(\$152,441)	(\$164,582)	(\$175,619)	(\$427,161)	(\$504,842)	(\$609,355)	(\$643,613)
	Other Revenue	(\$742,525)	(\$673,165)	(\$490,381)	(\$391,068)	(\$431,173)	(\$475,106)	\$290,285	(\$477,124)	(\$346,957)	(\$684,347)	(\$131,672)
	Compensation	\$16,169,241	\$17,776,700	\$20,536,625	\$21,585,948	\$21,790,713	\$23,350,001	\$21,823,244	\$22,221,376	\$22,812,864	\$24,115,463	\$27,172,587
Operating Expense	Employee Travel	\$2,401,480	\$2,121,386	\$2,155,668	\$3,112,736	\$2,328,224	\$2,987,505	\$2,134,817	\$2,366,965	\$2,183,812	\$2,408,900	\$2,641,968
	Goods & Services	\$16,356,431	\$18,222,452	\$17,543,654	\$20,757,815	\$19,325,193	\$21,921,361	\$20,878,078	\$22,964,118	\$22,939,965	\$27,117,677	\$25,145,793
Other Expense	Intra-Company Expenses	(\$138,677)	(\$586,007)	(\$745,886)	(\$969,598)	(\$909,705)	(\$760,641)	\$1,949,349	\$2,318,485	\$2,380,809	\$2,715,136	\$3,740,447
	Other Expenses	\$895,537	\$482,294	\$469,578	\$749,916	\$208,175	\$383,656	\$358,354	\$808,724	\$721,648	\$744,483	(\$1,279,601)
	Depreciation Expense	\$240,331	\$220,902	\$256,853	\$267,742	\$272,158	\$225,872	\$242,734	\$304,435	\$441,134	\$428,622	\$429,073
Net Loss (Inco	ome)	(\$1,988,269)	(\$842,155)	(\$1,192,354)	\$1,772,806	(\$964,940)	\$2,684,100	(\$913,547)	\$1,152,587	(\$1,374,665)	\$2,866,161	(\$656,597)

The financial information provided above, although unaudited, is consistent with the audited financial statements which follow and is designed to provide year-to-year consistency in presentation and meaning. Since 2007, audited financial statement presentations have evolved in step with changing FASB accounting standards, auditing firms, and Executive Board actions. As a result, it is difficult to make year-to-year comparisons of financial performance from the audited financials over the preceding decade. Figure-4b provides the same financial data used in past audited statements in a framework consistent with the current financial presentation and chart of accounts in use.

## Table-5: Recent Trends in Per-Capita Tax Invoices & Payment

## Figure-5a: Monthly Averages for all Locals by Fiscal Year

Metric	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Avg. Days to Pay	35	33	30	25	24	24	26
Avg. Num. of Locals	3,236	3,245	3,263	3,277	3,297	3,311	3,314
Avg. Monthly Invoice	(3,366,755)	(3,470,494)	(3,539,844)	(3,707,677)	(3,772,927)	(3,889,198)	(4,030,944)

Values shown above are summary statistics for monthly per-capita tax payment trends across all locals by fiscal year. Avg. Days to Pay reflects the average number of calendar days between the date of invoice and the date the invoice was paid in full. Avg. Num. of Locals is the average number of active locals per month in each fiscal year. Avg. Monthly Invoice is the average monthly per-capita billing in each fiscal year.

Figure-5b: Monthly Averages for Locals Making Payments within the Specified Periods

Timing	Metric	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
	Avg. Days to Pay	128	117	111	79	75	75	76
Over 30 Days	Avg. Num. of Locals	513	515	464	458	461	463	451
	Avg. Monthly Invoice	(532,292)	(468,343)	(432,590)	(447,422)	(381,247)	(416,718)	(432,316)
	Avg. Days to Pay	128	117	111	79	75	75	76
Over 45 Days	Avg. Num. of Locals	513	515	464	458	461	463	451
	Avg. Monthly Invoice	(532,292)	(468,343)	(432,590)	(447,422)	(381,247)	(416,718)	(432,316)
	Avg. Days to Pay	189	168	166	105	97	97	92
Over 60 Days	Avg. Num. of Locals	286	288	240	234	239	240	270
	Avg. Monthly Invoice	(282,198)	(218,713)	(161,576)	(190,058)	(155,301)	(200,350)	(205,773)
	Avg. Days to Pay	363	311	297	162	136	138	124
Over 90 Days	Avg. Num. of Locals	116	116	101	85	92	91	105
	Avg. Monthly Invoice	(58,618)	(55,920)	(36,918)	(42,046)	(35,585)	(37,460)	(48,669)

The table above uses the same metrics to provide summary statistics for subsets of locals. These subsets are defined by a minimum number of days that have elapsed between the date of invoice and the date at which the local paid the invoice in full. For example, in FY2012, an average of 970 locals took more than 30 days to pay their per-capita tax invoice. This group took an average of 85 days to pay an average of \$1,059,045 million of the total invoice amount.

Figure-5c: How Locals Paying after 30 Days Compare to the Overall Averages

Timing	Metric	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Over 30 Days	Avg. Num. of Locals	15.86%	15.87%	14.22%	13.98%	13.97%	13.97%	13.61%
	Avg. Monthly Invoice	15.81%	13.50%	12.22%	12.07%	10.10%	10.71%	10.72%
Over 45 Days	Avg. Num. of Locals	15.86%	15.87%	14.22%	13.98%	13.97%	13.97%	13.61%
	Avg. Monthly Invoice	15.81%	13.50%	12.22%	12.07%	10.10%	10.71%	10.72%
Over 60 Days	Avg. Num. of Locals	8.84%	8.89%	7.34%	7.15%	7.25%	7.25%	8.15%
Over 60 Days	Avg. Monthly Invoice	8.38%	6.30%	4.56%	5.13%	4.12%	5.15%	5.10%
Over 90 Days	Avg. Num. of Locals	3.57%	3.56%	3.08%	2.59%	2.80%	2.75%	3.17%
	Avg. Monthly Invoice	1.74%	1.61%	1.04%	1.13%	0.94%	0.96%	1.21%

The table above summarizes the data from the preceding two tables. The values shown compare the subgroup statistics with those of the entire population. For example, in FY2012, the subset of locals which paid their invoices after 30 days accounted for 29.96% of all locals and 31.46% of the toal invoice amount.