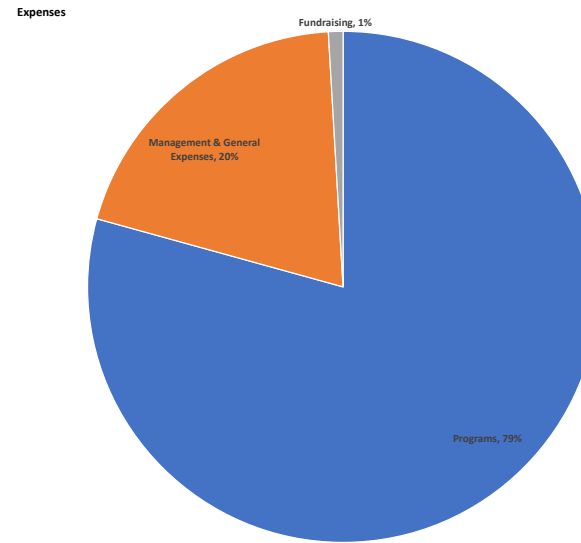
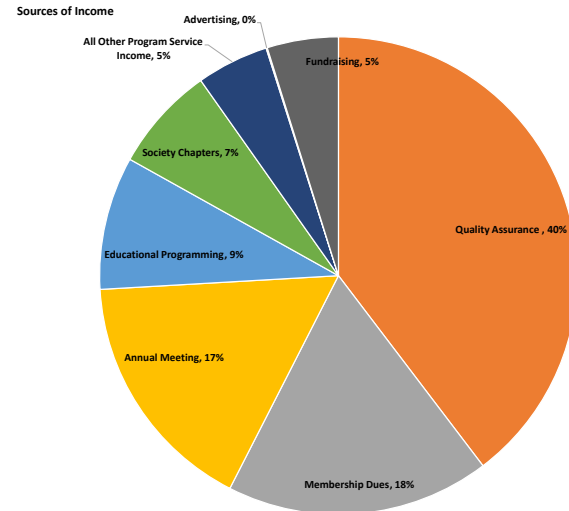


UHMS FINANCIAL UPDATE

Fiscal Year Audited Statement of Financial Position
January 1, 2015-December 31, 2017

ASSETS	2017	2016	2015
Cash	\$675,814	\$621,524	\$681,291
Receivable	\$100,575	\$148,815	\$87,300
Intangible	\$33,365	\$0	\$0
Total Assets	\$809,754	\$770,339	\$768,591
LIABILITIES	2017	2016	2015
Accounts Payable	\$12,475	\$7,698	\$14,978
Accrued Expenses	\$14,458	\$12,996	\$22,917
Deferred Revenue	\$45,000	\$115,000	\$0
Total Liabilities	\$71,933	\$135,694	\$37,895
NET ASSETS	2017	2016	2015
Unrestricted	\$642,614	\$539,438	\$635,489
Temporarily Restricted	\$95,207	\$95,207	\$95,207
Total Net Assets	\$737,821	\$634,645	\$730,696
Total Liabilities & Net Assets	\$809,754	\$770,339	\$768,591

Sources of Income	Percentage	2017	Percentage	2016	Percentage	2015
Quality Assurance	40%	731,294	34%	517,546	38%	636,101
Membership Dues	18%	329,324	21%	325,780	22%	363,415
Annual Meeting	17%	305,605	20%	308,428	15%	246,504
Educational Programming	9%	166,276	9%	139,316	13%	218,055
Society Chapters	7%	131,373	8%	126,548	7%	117,215
All Other Program Service Inco	5%	90,010	6%	83,623	5%	86,819
Advertising	0%	1,433	0%	2,281	0%	3,027
Fundraising	5%	88,881	1%	15,474	1%	14,900
		1,844,196		1,518,996		1,686,036
Expenses	Percentage	2017	Percentage	2016	Percentage	2015
Programs	79%	1,380,548	77%	1,239,668	74%	1,353,822
Management & General Expen	20%	344,472	23%	376,045	26%	463,848
Fundraising	1%	16,000	0%	0	0%	0
		1,741,020		1,615,713		1,817,670



*\$0.79 out of every \$1 goes directly to UHMS Program Services

*The majority of charities listed on Charity Navigator - seven out of ten non profits - spend at least 75% of their expenses directly on their programs. That means the organization should spend no more than 25% of their total expenses on administrative overhead and fundraising costs combined.

**This organization is not eligible to be rated by Charity Navigator because, as a service for individual givers, we only rate organizations that depend on support from individual contributors and foundations. Organizations such as this, that get most of their revenue from the government or from program services, are therefore not eligible to be rated.

Why isn't this organization rated by Charity Navigator?

This organization is **not eligible to be rated by Charity Navigator** because, as a service for individual givers, we only rate organizations that depend on support from individual contributors and foundations. Organizations such as this, that get most of their revenue from the government or from program services, are therefore not eligible to be rated. Visit the Methodology section of our site to learn about our criteria for evaluating charities.

What does it mean that this organization isn't rated?

It simply means that the organization doesn't meet our criteria. A lack of a rating does not indicate a positive or negative assessment by Charity Navigator.

Examine the charity's financial health

Program Expenses: The majority of charities listed on our site - seven out of ten non profits - spend at least 75% of their expenses directly on their programs. That means the organization should spend no more than 25% of their total expenses on administrative overhead and fundraising costs combined. To determine the percentage going to programs for the charity you are reviewing, scroll to page 10 (Statement of Functional Expenses), find Line 25 (total functional expenses). Divide column B (program services) by column A (total expenses) then multiply by 100. The resulting figure is the percentage that organization is spending directly on their programs and services. For a more detailed break out of the program expenses, review the "Statement of Program Service Accomplishments" located on Page 2, Part III.

Growth of Program Expenses: Determine if the charity you are considering supporting is expanding or shrinking over time. You can quickly do this by comparing the Total Program Expenses- page 10, line 25B of the current year with the prior year(s). While the growth doesn't need to be dramatic, charities that are shrinking are very likely cutting the very programs that you want to support.

Types of Support: Take a look at lines 1a through 1g (on page 9, "Statement of Revenue") to learn about a charity's funding sources. Some charities rely heavily on membership dues (line 1b), or government support (line 1e) while others survive almost solely on individual contributions and fundraisers (line 1f; 1c) and still others depend on program service revenue (line 2g). Having multiple sources of revenue can be beneficial for a charity. For example, if an organization experiences a drop in donations from individuals, then it can draw from other revenue sources to sustain its programs. If a charity has no revenue listed on line 1f, then it may not even be prepared to accept private contributions.

Executive Pay: Our research shows that the average CEO compensation is in the low to mid six figures among the charities that we rate. On page 7 of the Form 990 (Compensation of Officers, Directors, etc.) organizations are required to report the CEO's pay and any current officers making over \$100,000 annually. As you examine salaries, keep in mind that a variety of factors impact pay including geographic location, size of the organization, and type of work performed.

Professional Fundraisers: You can determine if a charity uses professional fundraisers by examining the charity's Form 990 in Part I, line 16a, column b and in Schedule G (which offers a more detailed breakdown). Use of professional fundraisers in and of itself is not necessarily a bad thing. Professional fundraisers can be more efficient and effective at raising funds for the charity than staff or volunteers would be and some of the costs spent on these third party companies are funds that would also have to be spent on staff, equipment, and technology if the campaign were entirely managed in-house as well. However, if the charity is spending a lot on outside fundraising firms with little going towards its charitable mission, then you may want to look for another charity to support. For more information on this topic, see our tips for What To Do When A Charity Calls and our Top 10 list of Charities Overpaying their For-Profit Fundraisers.

Fundraising Costs Allocated to Program Costs: Joint costs, reported in Part IX, line 26, refer to activities that combine educational campaigns with fundraising. For example, a direct mailing's primary purpose may be fundraising but there may also be a portion of the mailing dedicated to public education, such as a public safety organization printing tips to prevent crime in your neighborhood. Not all nonprofits that engage in advocacy, education and awareness choose to use this accounting methodology, which requires substantial documentation and impact on audited financials varies depending on the charity's activities. Charity Navigator strongly encourages nonprofits that use joint cost allocation of public education and fundraising costs to be very transparent in this accounting application. You can see the amount of joint costs that are included in a nonprofit's program expenses by reviewing page 10 line 26B.

Insert UHMS name, logo, address, jpeters@uhms.org and 561-776-6110 and website - www.uhms.org here