

Of the 680 supermajority voting districts that can be linked to census data, the matching procedure generated 102 districts in the balanced sample:

- 51 Democratic supermajority districts
- 51 Republican supermajority districts

Of the 22,295 nonprofits in the state, 323 are located in the matched supermajority districts and were used for analysis of NTEE codes and comparison of revenue and nonprofit age.

- 158 nonprofits from Democratic supermajority districts
- 165 nonprofits from Republican supermajority districts

Of these 323 nonprofits located in the matched voting districts, we were able to find mission statements listed on websites for 125.

- 74 nonprofits from Democratic supermajority districts
- 51 nonprofits from Republican supermajority districts

Appendix B: Protocols and instructions for coding nonprofit missions

Categorization Schema 1: Putnam, Olson, Salamon Group

P-Group:

- Does the organization focus on developing community through a shared interest or common background? This may include promoting the arts, volunteering, recreational activities such as sports or outdoor experiences, cultural events, bringing together people of the same religion, and helping animals.
- Does the organization focus on furthering the interests of people not directly related to its members (ex. family members)?
- Does it offer a free service, or a service for which it can reasonably expect no compensation (other than donations)? For example, sharing information or raising awareness about a topic or issue.
- A social activism group that engages in protests would classify as a P-Group, as the organization is not offering a service, and the organization's intention is to serve the community beyond its members.
- Examples:
 - Sports clubs
 - Religious camps
 - Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) bring together community members to create change in a school through social interactions that include meetings and fundraisers; the organization exists to serve people beyond its member base but not (primarily) in a service delivery capacity.

O-Group:

- Does the organization focus solely on serving a portion of the community united by professional or economic interests?
- Does the organization aim to generate benefits primarily for its members?
- Do members have shared economic concerns?

- Does the organization provide opportunities for members to formally affiliate, share professional norms and knowledge, and/or advocate for their needs?
- Rather than focusing on the community outside of the member base, the organization will aim to support its members through generating networking opportunities, advocating on their behalf, and bridging personal and professional interests.
- Members may include organizations that are not individually in this category.
- Example: a state-wide PTA advocacy group whose individual members are unique PTAs, each affiliated with a school or school district, would be an O-Group composed of P-Groups.

S-Group:

- Does the organization provide a specific type of service or services related to an issue? Does the mission or organizational name seem most oriented around providing a service or services to a target community?
- Is it reasonable that the organization would receive some type of compensation from the consumer, government, or some other entity for the service provided (ex. medical or substance abuse services, therapy)?
- An organization that has a strong component of the mission dedicated to fostering community or faith would still classify as an S-Group if service delivery is a significant focus identified in the mission.
- Example: a school provides a service to the community (education), which is its primary function. Though a school may foster community, that is a secondary function.

Not Applicable:

- The organization does not seem to provide services to the community.
- The organization does not act to create community and generate positive gains for people beyond its members.
- The organization does not work to further the aims of its members.
- Example: a foundation's decisions are generally made by a small group. They tend to provide grants over direct services, while focusing on supporting a community beyond its members.

Categorization Schema 2: Religious in Motivation or Purpose?

Does the organization mention a religious or spiritual motivation in their mission?

Religious or Spiritual:

- The mission uses language of a religious nature to identify its activities or aims, or makes mentions to deities or religious figures. Such language includes: evangelism, ministry, Christ, Muslim, spiritual, and God.
- The mission identifies or strongly implies an affiliation between the organization and a religion or religious institution.
- Missions that have repeated language with a strong spiritual connotation, even if not affiliated to a specific religion, should be categorized as religious if a specific religion, religious practice, or philosophical school of thought is identified. Examples of spiritual language include: peace, compassion, unity, meditation, and healing.
- Example: a nonprofit that acts as a professional coalition for schools affiliated with a specific branch of Christianity, such as Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, or Baptist.

Not Religious:

- The mission does not use any language of a religious nature.
- The mission includes spiritual language but no specific religion, religious practice, or philosophical school of thought is identified.
- Example: an economic development group for a specific neighborhood in a city.

Categorization Schema 3: Does the nonprofit serve a disadvantaged population?**Disadvantaged:**

- Does the mission identify a segment of the population that has historically been denied services or civil liberties? Causes can include sex, age, race, ethnicity, income level, gender identity and sexual orientation, linguistic barriers, and physical and mental health.
- Does the mission identify specific handicaps, diseases, substance abuse, or any physical or mental conditions that may cause a decrease in an individual's quality of life?
- Is the served population vulnerable to financial distress? This may include challenges securing employment and permanent housing or covering certain expenses.
- Example: a religious ministry whose mission mentions helping people in need or in crisis situations has a focus on people in a disadvantaged situation, with the implication that a lack of intervention by the organization will probably result in a worsening of the quality of life for those people.

Non-disadvantaged:

- Does the mission identify a historically disadvantaged population but does not focus on issues relating to/stemming from that history?
- The organization does not identify a disadvantaged population or does not make specific mention to any such population.
- Example: a French cultural group that organizes language session, cultural exchanges, etc. in the community that does not explicitly identify a disadvantaged population as a recipient of its offerings would be classified as non-disadvantaged.

Not Applicable:

- Are you not sure if the mission identifies a disadvantaged population as the target community of the organization's activities?
- The disadvantaged status of the target community is not clear.
- Example: an organization's mission mentions a disadvantaged population, but how the organization interacts with that population is unclear.