

In Military We Trust: The Effect of Managers' Military Background on Mutual Fund Flows*

ALEXANDER COCHARDT[†]
STEPHAN HELLER[‡]
VITALY ORLOV[§]

ABSTRACT

This paper shows that trust-building characteristics of fund managers affect purchase decisions of mutual fund investors. We exploit variation in fund managers' prior affiliations with the well-trusted U.S. military institution and relate it to fund flows. Results show that funds with ex-military managers have 43% higher flows and grow by 14.4% p.a. faster relative to other funds. Investor inclination toward military managers strengthens with managers' military involvement and its salience, and nationwide confidence in the military. Military managers' superiority in competition for investor funds is not due to variation in fund or managerial attributes and robust to several alternative explanations.

JEL classification: G11, G23.

Keywords: Trust, Mutual Funds, Investment Decision, Fund Managers, Military

*The Authors are grateful for the comments and suggestions of Vikas Agarwal, Markku Kaustia, Paul Söderlind, Angelo Ranaldo and Florian Weigert.

[†]University of St. Gallen, Swiss Institute of Banking and Finance, Unterer Graben 21, CH-9000 St. Gallen, Switzerland; Tel.: +41 71 224 7005; E-mail address: alexander.cochardt@unisg.ch.

[‡]University of St. Gallen, Swiss Institute of Banking and Finance, Unterer Graben 21, CH-9000 St. Gallen, Switzerland; Tel.: +41 71 224 7004; E-mail address: stephan.heller@unisg.ch.

[§]University of St. Gallen, Swiss Institute of Banking and Finance, Unterer Graben 21, CH-9000 St. Gallen, Switzerland; Tel.: +41 71 224 7003; E-mail address: vitaly.orlov@unisg.ch.

What are the determinants of the decision to invest in mutual funds? It has long been shown that on average, mutual funds persistently underperform passive investment strategies net of fees (Jensen (1968); Carhart (1997)). Nonetheless, investors are paying billions of dollars in fees to managers and advisers that do not seem to provide sufficient performance to compensate for their fees (Bergstresser, Chalmers, and Tufano (2009); Fama and French (2010); Hoechle, Ruenzi, Schaub, and Schmid (2018)). That is, either the market for asset management is inefficient (investors pay fees without being compensated) or the decision to invest in a mutual fund may be determined by other factors beyond fund returns alone (Hortaçsu and Syverson (2004)). In this paper, we provide support for the view that trust in the manager can be one of these other factors.

Trust plays a pivotal role in various decisions we make, from facilitation of personal relationships to participation in economic activities (Knack and Keefer (1997)). Investment decisions are no exception to this. Trust as a general reliance on the integrity and fairness of the financial system, as suggested by Guiso, Sapienza, and Zingales (2004), can be an explanation to the limited stock market participation puzzle. More closely related to asset management, Mullainathan, Schwartzstein, and Shleifer (2008) indicate that the majority of advertisement campaigns by investment advisers and mutual funds are based on trust, among other things, and less on past performance. In the model of Gennaioli, Shleifer, and Vishny (2015), trust in the manager drawn from personal connections, familiarity and persuasive advertising helps reduce the investor's perception of the riskiness of his investments, correspondingly justifying manager fees. We follow this line of reasoning and describe trust as confidence in the mutual fund manager based on the distinct biographical background, specifically his prior engagement in the military.

In this paper, we explore whether social affection to the military and military-associated partisanship affect investment decisions of mutual fund investors. In particular, we posit that mutual fund managers with prior military background have an advantage when competing for investor funds because they resemble certain virtuous military-associated characteristics that foster trust. Consequently, investors are more likely to allocate capital to funds managed by military-experienced individuals, even if these managers do not exhibit superior investment skill compared to their non-military peers. In addition, we posit that such trust-mediated allocation of assets is likely to be more pronounced during episodes of extreme performance realizations, heightened trust in the military, and when background information is presented saliently.

To investigate this, we use a novel data set of U.S. equity mutual funds that contains biographical information of fund managers. The U.S. mutual fund setting entails unique opportunities for studying military-induced trust for two reasons: first, it allows disentangling trust-related effects from differences in other fund or managerial attributes, including performance. Second, the U.S. military is the most-trusted of all institutions in American society and is historically perceived to be an effective and well-run establishment.¹

The main empirical findings indicate that public information about a manager's prior military

¹Historical survey data by Gallup Poll suggests that U.S. citizens give the military the highest confidence rating of all institutions in society, including, church, education, congress, presidency, newspapers (media), the police, the criminal justice and medical systems, etc., in every year over the 1975-2017 period.

experience affects fund flows. Mutual funds that are managed by individuals with prior military background on average have 43% higher annualized net flows relative to comparable funds with managers who do not have a background of this kind. Further, all else equal, a military-managed mutual fund has an up to 14.4% higher annualized growth relative to other funds. The observed economically sizable effect of managers' military background on fund flows is not subsumed by variation in fund or manager-specific attributes, is robust to alternative explanations, and remains unchanged even when we restrict the analysis to almost identical funds in terms of observable characteristics.

The results from several additional tests indicate that the content and salience of information disclosures of the military background influences mutual fund investor decisions. We find that fund managers whose prolonged military service is disclosed and draws attention to heroic achievements and meritorious service in a combat zone attract additional annual flows of 16.8% compared to managers who only disclose that they served in the military. The fund flow effect is more pronounced when investors are exposed to salient, eye-catching information and when the effort that an investor has to put forth to obtain this information is low. Moreover, the effect of managers' military background is only present in the sample of single-managed funds but suppressed in team-managed funds.

We perform a number of tests in an effort to establish a causal relation between the managers' military experience and fund flows. Our findings shed light on the role that trust plays in investor decisions. Investors' buying and selling behavior toward military-managed mutual funds is related to the nationwide confidence in the U.S. military and perception of security. We find that periods of high level of trust in public institutions are associated with distinct investors' partisan attitudes toward military-managed funds. In contrast, following the exogenous event of 9/11 terrorist attacks that may have adversely affected trust in the military and perception of security, ex-military managers' fund flows plunge compared to managers without military background.

To further support the trust-related asset allocation conjecture, we conduct a difference-in-differences analysis around the dates of managerial turnover. In absence of any other fundamental events and all else equal, managers with military background receive 3.3 percentage points higher net fund inflows during the first month of active management relative to other managers. The differences in fund flows following the induction of military-experienced managers is persistent, while the two groups exhibit parallel movements in fund flow outcomes in absence of the manager change. In addition, we show that flow differences between military and nonmilitary-managed funds are particularly large for extreme performance realizations. Military managers have higher fund inflows and less severe outflows relative to their nonmilitary counterparts following both extremely good and poor performance. Collectively, the results of these tests support the conjecture that military-induced trust in the manager influences mutual fund investors' decisions.

The empirical findings are consistent with the broad implications of portfolio management delegation models, which emphasize the role of trust ([Gennaioli et al. \(2015\)](#)). In particular, our findings support the view that trust in the manager, induced by salient background information,

may reduce investors' perception of investment riskiness. Investors who seek to reduce anxieties of risky investment choices hire a money manager and do so based on manager characteristics.² Thus, military-experienced managers are likely to be perceived as money guardians having military-associated qualities. While our paper is not a direct test of the [Gennaioli et al. \(2015\)](#) theory, our key results can be interpreted naturally under the description of trust-mediated fund allocation offered in this theory. Our findings of trust inducing fund flows also support the key premises of theoretical models of coarse thinking ([Mullainathan et al. \(2008\)](#)) and strategic persuasion ([Glazer and Rubinstein \(2004\)](#)).

The empirical findings in our study further contribute to the vast literature on the determinants of mutual fund flows. Previous studies relate fund flows to various fund and managerial characteristics, including fund past performance ([Berk and Green \(2004\)](#), among others), advertisement ([Jain and Wu \(2000\)](#)), fund name changes ([Cooper, Gulen, and Rau \(2005\)](#)), fund ratings ([Del Guercio and Tkac \(2008\)](#)), manager gender ([Niessen-Ruenzi and Ruenzi \(2018\)](#)), manager name ([Kumar et al. \(2015\)](#)) and many others. On a general level, our paper relates to [Cici, Gehde-Trapp, Göricke, and Kempf \(2018\)](#) who show that both fund managers and fund families can benefit from manager's experience prior to joining the fund management industry.

More broadly, our paper adds to the literature that emphasizes the role of unique attributes of military-experienced managers on economic outcomes ([Malmendier, Tate, and Yan \(2011\)](#); [Benmelech and Frydman \(2015\)](#)). Evidence of this paper also complements the earlier literature on the effect of individual's military experience on later life socioeconomic achievements ([Sampson and Laub \(1996\)](#); [MacLean and Elder Jr \(2007\)](#)) and on the development of qualities that can be beneficial in the labor market ([Jackson, Thoemmes, Jonkmann, Lüdtke, and Trautwein \(2012\)](#)). To the best of our knowledge, our paper is the first that relates prior military experience to asset management and is the first that analyzes customer-based perception of ex-military individuals.

The remainder of the paper proceeds as follows. [Section I](#) describes the data set, the data collection process, and provides basic statistics. [Section II](#) turns to the relationship at the center of the study and examines the effect of a manager's military background on fund flows. [Section III](#) establishes the causal relation between a fund manager's military background and fund flows. [Section IV](#) presents the supplementary analysis, followed by [Section V](#) that concludes the paper.

I. Data and Sample Design

We rely on multiple sources to identify our sample and to obtain the data for the empirical analysis. In this section, we describe these data sources, outline the process of identifying managers with military background, and provide the sample descriptive statistics. This paper also incorporates an [Appendix A](#) that provides supplementary details on the construction of all of the variables used in the empirical part.

²[Kumar, Niessen-Ruenzi, and Spalt \(2015\)](#) provide survey evidence that the majority of investors knows who their fund manager is and is aware of the manager's background information at the time of investing.

A. Data on Mutual Funds

Data on mutual funds comes from CRSP Survivor-Bias-Free U.S. Mutual Fund Database (CRSP MF) and Morningstar Direct Mutual Fund Database (MS Direct). First, we obtain data on fund share class characteristics for the set of actively managed domestic equity-only U.S. mutual funds from the CRSP MF. The data is then aggregated at the fund-level by weighting the respective fund share classes with the corresponding total net assets. The main variable of interest in the empirical analysis is fund net inflows. Since we do not observe flows directly, we infer flows from fund returns and total net assets. Following standard practice in the literature (e.g., [Sapp and Tiwari \(2004\)](#); [Frazzini and Lamont \(2008\)](#); [Kumar et al. \(2015\)](#)), we compute flows F_t^i for fund i in month t as

$$F_t^i = \frac{TNA_t^i - TNA_{t-1}^i}{TNA_{t-1}^i} - r_t^i \quad (1)$$

where TNA_t^i is fund i 's total net assets in month t and r_t^i stands for fund i 's net return in month t . To ensure that the results are not unduly stirred by outliers, we drop fund flow observations below the 1st percentile and observations above the 99th percentile.³

Second, we establish a match between MS Direct and CRSP MF fund classes by carefully following the data appendix provided by [Pástor, Stambaugh, and Taylor \(2015\)](#), who identify matches relying not solely on CUSIPs but also based on the funds' tickers. Further, the sample is restricted to include only those funds that were managed by a single manager for at least one month over their entire lifespan.⁴ Following the rationale of [Agarwal, Ma, and Mullally \(2015\)](#), we exclude cases in which single managers run more than four funds at the same time, as these managers are likely to be team managers. Funds reportedly managed by anonymous managers are removed.

In order to obtain the data on fund holdings, we match CRSP MF with Thomson Reuters Mutual Fund Holdings Database (MF Holdings) using the MFLINKS tables. Only holdings of common stocks (share codes 10 and 11) are considered and information on stocks is obtained from CRSP and Compustat databases.

B. Identifying Managers with Military Background

We obtain the fund manager names as well as the start and end dates of their management period at the respective fund via MS Direct. The choice of this database is in line with [Patel and Sarkissian \(2017\)](#), who show that the fund manager information provided by MS Direct is more accurate than the data provided by CRSP MF. We extract the fund managers' short profiles and, if available, information on academic degrees, certifications and affiliations from MS Direct. In total, after the Morningstar-CRSP match, we identify 2,903 funds that were single-managed for at least

³Additionally, we check that the main results persist when we use raw fund flows, winsorize the observations, or exclude funds with total net assets lower than \$1 million.

⁴Although we also consider a sample of team-managed funds in [Table VI](#), the focus of the paper is on single-managed mutual funds.

one month over the sample years from 1992 to 2017.

In order to establish the complete profile for each manager we perform a comprehensive cross-database search and obtain additional information from Morningstar, Bloomberg, Marquis Who's Who, FINRA, LinkedIn, SEC filings, Intelius database, GI Search engine, Ancestry.com, Legacy.com, fund company websites, and articles in U.S. newspapers from LexisNexis and Newspapers.com. To arm against the possibility of wrong matches, we drop observations from the sample whenever we get multiple matching profiles or conflicting information from various sources. We restrict our sample to those fund managers for whom we observe Morningstar and/or Bloomberg profiles and identify the date of birth. As a result, we are able to collect information on the personal characteristics and complete biographical information, including the prior military background of the fund managers. In case there is a military affiliation, we can usually extract an extensive military profile of the managers, including information about training, dates of service, involvement in military conflicts, military rank, and military awards.⁵ Figure B1, Figure B2 and Figure B3 in Appendix B provide military profile examples from Morningstar, Bloomberg, and fund firm advertising materials.

Importantly, we define a fund manager as having military experience prior to joining the fund management industry only if this information was available to the investors during the manager's corresponding active management period. For example, if the manager's Morningstar, Bloomberg, or fund company website profile is clearly stating the prior military experience at the time of active management. If the manager was active in the past, we screen newspaper articles to confirm that such information was freely circulating and was available to investors at the time the manager was actively managing the fund. In case we find no such evidence, we drop this observation from the sample. In total, our final sample consists of 1,857 (73,92% of total) individuals single-managing 2,448 funds (84,33% of funds that were single-managed for at least one month). Within this set, 178 of the funds (7.27% of the sample) are single-managed by 112 (6.03% of the sample) managers with military background (served in the military).⁶ Additionally, we identify 159 funds that were managed by teams including at least one manager with military experience.

C. Sample Characteristics

Table I separately reports statistics for funds managed by individuals with and without prior military experience. Comparing the sample means for the two groups of funds, we find a significant difference in the net fund flow measure but not in other characteristics. Mutual funds run by managers with military background have 5.3 percentage points higher annualized fund flows (t-statistic of 6.92). The result is economically significant, indicating that the average fund in-flow for military managers is 43 percent higher than for the nonmilitary type. In contrast, we

⁵However, in some cases we have to rely only on vague background description, e.g. "... was a decorated officer in the U.S. Marine Corps. . ."

⁶This number compares favorably to the share of military-experienced managers documented in the corporate finance literature. Benmelech and Frydman (2015) show that the share of ex-military corporate executives is around 6% in recent years. Moreover, the overall share of individuals who served in the military is 6.3% of the total U.S. population according to the Department of Veterans Affairs veteran population projection model 2016.

observe no economically or statistically significant variation across the groups in any other fund characteristic, including return, risk, size, age, expenses, and turnover. There are no differences in the distribution channels, the Morningstar ratings, or the share of expenses set aside for marketing purposes. Importantly, we observe virtually no heterogeneity in portfolio holdings between military and nonmilitary managers. Managers with military experience do not invest more in defense stocks relative to other managers.

Turning to the manager characteristics reveals no statistically significant variation across the two groups in most of the cases. In particular, we find no difference between military and nonmilitary managers' marital status, educational background, mutual fund industry experience, fund tenure, name-specific attributes, or media coverage. The only exception to this is that managers with prior military experience tend to be older. Later in the paper, we show that the main result on the relation between military background and fund flows remains unaltered after controlling for the managers' biological age.

D. A first look at the Military Trust – Fund Flow Relationship

In order to preliminarily explore whether military-related attitudes affect the decisions of U.S. mutual fund investors, we plot the average annual fund flow difference between managers with and without military background against Gallup Poll's survey-based military confidence index.

As an illustrative example for this link, [Figure 1](#) depicts the evolution of the two indicators over time. The dynamics of the fund flow difference coincides reasonably well with the evolution of the military confidence index. Managers with military experience enjoy higher relative fund inflows during periods of high confidence in the U.S. military institution, while the episodes of relative fund outflows occur around periods of low confidence in the military. The correlation coefficient is 0.62. Further, the extreme values of Gallup Poll's measure of satisfaction in the nation's military strength and preparedness (for the periods when available) also correspond to the episodes of relatively large inflows/outflows into/from the funds managed by military-experienced individuals. This simple relationship suggests a potential role of the military-related partisanship in the asset allocation process of mutual fund investors.

II. Military Background of Mutual Fund Managers and Fund Flows

This section presents empirical results on the relation between military experience of mutual fund managers and fund flows.

A. Baseline results

Given that the U.S. military has the highest confidence (trust) rating among all institutions in American society throughout the sample years, we conjecture that social affection and military-

associated partisanship may affect asset allocation decisions of mutual fund investors. Therefore, prior military experience of mutual fund managers, other traits equal, could lure capital flows into funds managed by such individuals. To test this conjecture, we examine aggregate investor behavior at the fund level and investigate whether military-managed funds attract higher inflows than nonmilitary-managed funds. In particular, we estimate regressions with monthly net fund flows as the dependent variable.

In the regression analysis, we relate net fund flows to a *Military* dummy variable that equals one if the fund is single-managed by an individual with prior military experience in a given month and zero if a manager does not have a military background. Importantly, the *Military* indicator variable covers only fund managers whose background information is publicly available for the investors during their active management period. The set of controls is comprised of fund characteristics, including *Fund return*, *Fund performance rank*, *Fund size*, *Fund age*, *Fund risk*, *Expense ratio*, *Turnover ratio*, *Family flows* and *Lagged fund flows*, and manager-specific attributes, such as *Fund tenure* and mutual fund *Industry tenure*. *Fund performance rank* is computed as relative performance to all other funds in the same market segment in a given month. *Fund risk* is the time series standard deviation of the fund return using the rolling past twelve month return observations. Controls are lagged by one month. We cluster standard errors by fund to allow for correlation between repeated observations from the same fund and show that our results are unlikely to be induced by some unobservable factors or any heterogeneous trends by including period, segment, family, fund, and interaction fixed effects. Estimation results are presented in [Table II](#).

The results of the flow regressions are consistent with the conjecture that military-experienced mutual fund managers, all else equal, attract higher fund flows. Flows into military-managed funds are significantly higher than those into nonmilitary-managed funds. The coefficients on the main variable of interest, the *Military* dummy, are positive and statistically significant in all of the model specifications. In column (1), we present the estimates after including time-varying control variables but no fixed effects. The impact of the *Military* dummy is positive and significant at the 1% level (coefficient = 0.012). Adding various fixed effects as well as alternative controls for fund performance and lagged fund flows (columns (2) through (7)) makes little difference to the significance of the main variable of interest. This suggests that neither time invariant unobserved heterogeneity at the segment, family, or fund level, nor time varying heterogeneous trends drive our results. Overall, this section suggests that fund managers' military experience is positively related to fund flows.

The effect is also economically significant: the coefficient estimates imply that a fund managed by an individual with military background, depending on the model specification, grows by about 4.0 to 14.4 annualized percentage points more than a comparable fund ran by a manager with no military experience. The magnitude compares favorably to the mean annual net fund flows of 17.6 percent in [Table I](#).

B. Robustness of the Results

In this section, we carefully consider several alternative explanations for our baseline findings. Results are presented in [Table III](#).

First, we ensure that our baseline results are robust to several conventional alterations of our main setup, such as exclusion of index funds from the sample, control for distribution channels, and control for Morningstar ratings as in [Del Guercio and Tkac \(2008\)](#). Results for each of these alterations indicate that the coefficient estimate on the *Military* indicator variable is still statistically significant and economically meaningful.

Demographic attributes of mutual fund managers may influence fund flows. [Niessen-Ruenzi and Ruenzi \(2018\)](#) show that gender-related discrimination affects fund flows, such that female-managed funds receive significantly lower inflows than similar male-managed funds. [Roussanov and Savor \(2014\)](#) show that single men, including mutual fund managers, are substantially different in managerial behavior relative to married men, while research in psychology suggests that people tend to trust married individuals more than singles ([Rahn and Transue \(1998\)](#)). Inclusion of demographic controls in test (4) shows that inferences remain unchanged, suggesting that our results are not simply a by-product of demographic attributes.⁷

Alternatively, our main variable of interest may indirectly proxy for manager's educational background as military service can pave the way to a better and cheaper education through various military's tuition assistance programs. Indeed, in [Table I](#), we show that military managers on average are slightly better educated, being more likely to have a graduate degree. However, the results reported in test (5) indicate that our inferences do not change when we account for the educational effects on fund flows.

Network may be another factor that affects fund flows. [Agarwal, Lu, and Ray \(2018\)](#) show that money managers in fact use opportunities to network and attract fund flows even when attending charitable events. [Cohen, Frazzini, and Malloy \(2008\)](#) report that mutual fund managers benefit from shared educational networks with corporate board members, which is particularly pronounced for graduates of highly recognized institutions. In test (6), we check whether higher networking potential of Ivy League graduates affects our results. Along with that, wealth and income of mutual fund managers' parents affect future fund performance ([Chuprinin and Sosyura \(2018\)](#)). Correspondingly, we propose that the parental professional network may help managers to build connections and facilitate fund inflows. With this in mind, in specification (9) we check if the parental involvement in fund management can explain our results. Results of both tests indicate that our findings are robust to alternative explanations related to educational and parental networks.

Another explanation for our baseline results is that investors pay more attention to salient managerial characteristics such as names, and military managers may simply have names that

⁷Even though previous research consistently finds no significant impact of manager's biological age on fund flows, we also control for age, because it is the only managerial attribute that shows statistically significant variation across the two groups in [Table I](#), panel B.

sound familiar to U.S. investors. This, in turn, can explain the observed heterogeneity in fund flows. [Kumar et al. \(2015\)](#) document significantly lower inflows into funds managed by individuals with foreign-sounding names than into other funds. We implement a machine-learning algorithm from [Ye, Han, Hu, Coskun, Liu, Qin, and Skiena \(2017\)](#) to define foreignness of a manager's name. The results reported in test (8) indicate that both magnitude and significance of the main coefficient estimate remain when we control for foreignness of managers' names.

Recent evidence shows that experience outside of the fund management industry gives managers an information advantage, which results in a higher propensity to hold more and to pick better stocks from the area of their expertise ([Cici et al. \(2018\)](#)). Therefore, we check that investors' preference for military-managed funds is neither due to a potentially higher share of defense stocks in total holdings (test (3)) nor it is affected by the manager's expertise in other industries (test (7)).

Mutual fund investors may be attracted to funds that try to reinforce their market position and acquire customers by conducting a marketing campaign. [Barber, Odean, and Zheng \(2005\)](#) show that investors tend to purchase funds that draw their attention through marketing or advertising. We therefore control for marketing expenses, which we define as the share of a fund's expenses for marketing (from NSAR-B filings) in total expenses. Indeed, funds with higher share of marketing expenses seem to attract higher fund flows, but importantly the effect of military experience of mutual fund managers on fund flows remains unchanged in the joint regression specification (10).

Finally, we control for the media coverage of fund managers. This is important for two reasons: (i) media coverage has been shown to affect net investor flows ([Kaniel, Starks, and Vasudevan \(2007\)](#)); and (ii) military managers may generally have a higher profile in U.S. society. We find that the effect of military background is not attenuated by including the managers' media coverage control.

C. Degree of Involvement in the Military and Fund Flows

Previous sections suggest a robust link between the military experience of mutual fund managers and fund flows. This implies that information disclosures about the military background of an active manager influence mutual fund investor decisions. However, both the amount of information revealed and details about the military experience vary considerably across managers. Some managers in the sample come as medal-decorated war veterans, while others communicate that they only served in the military. In this regard, if there is information of prolonged military service that draws attention to heroic achievements and meritorious service in a combat zone, one might imagine a much larger effect on flows into funds managed by such an individual. To investigate this, we differentiate managers by their degree of involvement in the military and estimate flow regressions.

[Table IV](#) provides evidence of heterogeneity in fund flow effects across managers with various degrees of military involvement and recognition. The *Conflict/Medal* indicator variable is coded as one for funds managed by an individual who served a tour of duty in a conflict zone. In total,

we identify 66 such funds of which 20% have managers who received United States Armed Forces awards and decorations, including the Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart, Combat Action Ribbon, service stars, etc. Further, to cover the other extreme of military involvement, we additionally identify 64 funds that are managed by managers who have only undergone military training, but have never served in the military. In particular, the *Military training* dummy takes the value of one if a manager graduated from any of the U.S. military schools and academies or voluntarily participated in any type of military training, but never served a period of active duty. The regression setup is similar to that applied in the previous section.

Consistent with the view that partisan investors allocate funds, among other things, based on fund manager's military background, we find that in both univariate sorting (panel A) and regression analysis (panel B) the *Conflict/Medal* variable is significantly positively related to fund flows. Comparing the sample means for funds managed by individuals who served a tour of duty and for peer funds with managers who do not have such background, we find a remarkable difference of 16.27 annualized percentage points (t-statistic of 2.73) in net fund flow between the two groups. The coefficient on the interaction term *Military* × *Conflict/Medal* is positive and significant (coefficient = 0.014). The magnitude compares favorably to the estimates of the *Military* dummy, indicating that managers who promote themselves as war veterans are able to attract 16.8% more flows in comparison to those who just disclose that they served in the military. In contrast, *Military training* produces negative and not statistically significant estimates across all specifications. By construction, this variable largely captures military-related education of fund managers. Our results are consistent with prior research that documents no fund flow effects of managers' education (Niessen-Ruenzi and Ruenzi (2018)).

D. *Salience of Information and Fund Flows*

Previous research suggests that cosmetic effects irrationally influence investor decisions. Hirshleifer (2001) suggests that even irrelevant, redundant, or outdated news affect security prices if presented saliently. Cooper, Dimitrov, and Rau (2001) document stock price reactions to timely firm name changes. Similarly, asset allocation decisions of mutual fund investors are influenced by cosmetic features of funds and fund managers, for instance, by style-related fund name changes (Cooper et al. (2005)), fund manager name disclosures (Kumar et al. (2015)), or other salient attention-grabbing information (Barber et al. (2005)). In this section, we explore if the observed relation between military experience and fund flows differs in the salience of information investors are exposed to.

While we only consider managers whose prior military background is publicly available during the period of active fund management, the investor's level of effort to obtain this information varies by manager. Therefore, we differentiate managers by the source disclosing the respective information.

Table V provides evidence on the fund flow effect for three different means of information disclosure. The first group, *Investment media*, includes cases in which information on prior military

experience is disclosed through investment media sources, namely, Morningstar and Bloomberg. The second group, *Personal disclosures*, covers cases in which this information is not available in investment outlets but on fund company websites or professional networks, such as LinkedIn. The last group, *Other sources*, includes cases in which military background information is only disclosed via major or regional newspapers and other alternative media outlets. This categorization differentiates the investor's effort to obtain information. Correspondingly, we suggest that the probability of the investor becoming aware of the manager's biographical facts decreases from group one to group three.

The average flow differences between military and nonmilitary managers indicate a monotonic decrease across the three groups. Mutual funds with a manager whose prior involvement in the military is disclosed via investment media have 3.6 percent higher annualized fund flows (t-statistic of 3.08). Managers with slightly less salient disclosures attract 2.2 percent p.a. higher fund flows (t-statistic of 2.60). In contrast, revealing this information through other less eye-catching sources has no effect on fund flows. The magnitudes of the monthly flow regression coefficient estimates favorably support the notion that the fund flow effect is more pronounced when investors are exposed to salient, attention-grabbing information.

Thus far, the analysis has focused only on single-managed funds and excluded all team-managed funds. Next, we examine whether funds managed by teams that include managers with prior military experience are able to attract more fund flows relative to funds that do not have such managers as a part of their teams. For this purpose, we additionally identify 159 funds with at least one military manager being part of the team and re-estimate the baseline regressions using the sample of team-managed funds. The regression setup is otherwise similar.

The fund flow effect of a manager's military background is suppressed in team-managed funds. [Table VI](#) relates monthly net fund flows to a *Military team* dummy variable that equals one if the fund is managed by a team that includes a manager with prior military background in a given month and zero otherwise. In columns (1) and (2), we present the estimates of regressions after including various controls along with segment and time fixed effects. The coefficient on the main variable of interest is positive but not statistically or economically significant (in the specification with lagged fund flows). Adding the share of military managers in a team and several interaction terms with sources of information disclosure neither changes the baseline evidence nor reveals new results. The table's main message is that there is no significant flow effect between funds with military managers in teams and funds managed by nonmilitary teams. This is consistent with the supposition that a manager's personal background information is much less salient and eye-catching in team-managed relative to single-managed funds.

III. Evidence of Military-Based Partisanship

This section presents evidence that the observed relationship between a manager's military background and fund flows can be attributed to the military-associated partisanship that affects

asset allocation decision of mutual fund investors.

A. *Fund Flows, Perceived Insecurity, and Social Attitudes toward the Military*

Figure 1 provides illustrative evidence on how social attitudes toward the military institution and military-related partisanship affect the decisions of U.S. mutual fund investors. This example suggests that investors' buying and selling behavior toward mutual funds managed by individuals with military background positively correlates with the level of confidence and satisfaction in the U.S. military. In other words, investors tend to allocate more capital to military-managed funds when confidence in the military is high and steer capital away from them in times of low confidence.

To provide formal statistical evidence on the link between partisan mutual fund investor decisions and a manager's military experience, we rely on another measure for the aggregate trust level in the military institution. Additionally, we use the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 as a natural experiment. In particular, we exploit the fact that this event generated a negative exogenous shock to the trust in the military and the strength of military-associated partisanship in the U.S.

Studies in psychology and political science document a strong link between the perception of insecurity and associated trust in public institutions. Blanco and Ruiz (2013) show that an individual's perception of insecurity is negatively related to satisfaction in current political regime and confidence (trust) in public institutions, including the military.⁸ In the context of Figure 1, when the confidence in the military institution is low the aggregate level of perceived insecurity is likely to be high and vice versa. Alongside, Diener and Kerber (1979), Cao, Cullen, and Link (1997), and Carlson (2012), among others, show that U.S. citizens perceive firearm purchases as a potential complex response to distrust in public institutions and anxieties regarding insecurity.⁹ Therefore, in order to provide additional support to the military-related partisanship explanation for our findings, we collect National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) data on purchases of firearms from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).¹⁰

Table VII first relates the change in purchases of firearms, as an aggregate measure of insecurity in the country, to monthly net fund flows. The results reported in column (1) show that the coefficient on the interaction term between *Firearm checks (NICS)* and the *Military* dummy is negative and significant (t-statistic of 1.78). This indicates that fund flows are lower for military-managed funds when the measure of insecurity is high and, correspondingly, the trust in the military institution is low.

In specifications (2) and (3), we split the sample into periods of relatively high and low levels

⁸Other studies in political science suggest that trust in public (political) institutions is positively related to partisan strength (Hooghe and Oser (2017)), while an apparent distrust in politics can result in unwillingness to publicly declare a partisan identity despite attitudes to the contrary (Petrocik (2009)).

⁹Noteworthy, aforementioned papers do not explicitly state which public institution failures (the police or the military) trigger gun purchases the most, however, in all of these papers the need for protection and the perception of insecurity are found to be the main psychological reasons for firearm purchases.

¹⁰Importantly, according to the Gallup survey data from 34% to 51% of U.S. households had a gun in possession over the sample period of our study.

of insecurity, respectively. Results in column (2) suggest that during periods of positive change in firearm purchases, when the aggregate level of perceived insecurity is likely to be high, funds managed by military-experienced individuals tend to draw less pronounced investor affection and have difficulties in attracting fund flows. In contrast, results for the periods of negative changes in firearm purchases, column (3), show that the estimate on the *Military* dummy is positive (coefficient = 0.012), statistically significant at the 1% level (t-statistic of 4.44), and much higher in magnitude relative to its counterpart in column (2). This suggests that periods of relatively low perceived insecurity and high level of trust in public institutions are associated with distinct investors' partisan attitudes toward military-managed mutual funds.

The results of the natural experiment in column (4) provide evidence on flows into funds managed by military-experienced individuals following the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Specifically, we interact the *Military* dummy with the indicator variable *Post-9/11* that covers twelve months following the attacks (and includes September, 2001) and prior to U.S. Congress voting on a war resolution authorizing military action against Iraq.¹¹ This period is associated with both the lack of trust in the U.S. military and a significant increase in the perception of insecurity due to the possibility of repeated attacks. The coefficient estimate of the interaction term reveals that military managers experience significantly lower fund flows following the attacks relative to managers with no military background.

Overall, this evidence is consistent with the view that military-associated partisanship exists among mutual fund investors and provides additional support for the conjecture that partisan investors' asset allocation behavior toward military-managed mutual funds affects fund flows.

B. Fund Flows and Managerial Turnover

Mutual fund managers come and go. It has long been recognized that the event of a fund manager change is one of the most informative occurrences in a mutual fund's lifetime. [Khorana \(1996\)](#) shows that on average the replacement of a mutual fund manager leads to subsequent underperformance. [Chevalier and Ellison \(1999\)](#) build on this evidence and, among other findings, indicate the potential inflow-related benefits of replacing a poor performing manager. In a theoretical model, [Dangl, Wu, and Zechner \(2006\)](#) suggest that management replacements may be accompanied by capital inflows, depending on the tenure of the manager that is being replaced. Importantly, regardless of the reason why the change occurred, such an event draws the investors' attention and puts an incoming manager in the spotlight, providing a perfect setting for exploring the existence of military-based partisanship among mutual fund investors.

Therefore, we investigate the fund flow dynamics around the dates of managerial turnover. In particular, we examine whether funds that shift to managers with military background exhibit subsequently different fund flows relative to funds that employ nonmilitary fund managers. We only consider instances when the incoming manager single-handedly manages the fund and overlapping

¹¹In total 905 funds were single-managed over the 09/2001-09/2002 period, out of which 51 funds were managed by individuals with military experience.

periods of management are excluded.

Figure 2 illustrates an increase in average monthly net inflows into both types of funds after the management change. Noteworthy, flows into funds managed by individuals with military background are substantially higher than the ones into funds with nonmilitary managers. For both groups, fund inflows reach their maximum in the month of the manager change. In the subset of military-managed funds, inflows remain high for all the subsequent months, while funds managed by nonmilitary individuals experience an inflow decline to around the pre-turnover level. The differences in net inflows between the two groups over the ten months following the managerial turnover are economically significant. Funds managed by individuals with military experience receive between 6.6% and 38.4% higher annualized fund flows.

Figure 3 provides additional evidence by presenting average flows for the two groups around the dates when a single manager leaves the fund. By contrast, we observe an outflow from funds previously managed by individuals with military background during the month of managerial turnover, while flows into nonmilitary funds are essentially unaffected. The month of manager change is the only period in the twenty months surrounding it in which there is an actual outflow. The difference amounting to a sizable -12.0 annualized percentage points.

While the above descriptive tests present some evidence of heterogeneity in fund flows between the two groups around the dates of managerial turnover, one can argue that the observed inflows are induced by the change in management itself and not due to investor military-related partisanship that affects asset allocation decision. That is, a fund company can choose to heavily advertise the fact that it has replaced a manager, drawing attention to the superiority of an incoming manager relative to the manager that is being replaced. Jain and Wu (2000) show that advertised funds indeed are able to attract significantly higher inflows. To alleviate this concern and possible endogeneity between the two groups, we implement a difference-in-differences approach by comparing changes in fund flows around the dates of managerial turnover of funds with military management (treatment funds) to changes in fund flows of funds with nonmilitary money managers (control funds) using the following specification:

$$F_t^i = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 Treat_i + \beta_2 (Treat_i \times Post_t) + \gamma X + \eta_j + \tau_t + \epsilon_{i,t} \quad (2)$$

where F_t^i is the net fund inflow of fund i as in (1); $Treat_i$ is an indicator for funds managed by individuals with military background by funds affected by the managerial turnover; $Post_t$ is an indicator variable that equals one for months subsequent to the managerial turnover; X is a vector of control variables; and, η_j and τ_t are segment (fund) and period fixed effects, respectively. Note that we exclude the $Treat_i$ variable from the regression if fund fixed effects subsume it. In the above model, the treatment occurs at different times and the full set of period dummies is included. Our main results are unaffected if we standardize the treatment periods. The primary coefficient of interest in the above specification is the coefficient β_2 on the difference-in-differences estimator, $Treat_i \times Post_t$, which indicates if the average change in fund flows from before to after managerial turnover was different in the two groups.

Table VIII reports the results for a difference-in-differences estimation in regression (2). The coefficients on the interaction, $Treat_i \times Post_t$, are uniformly statistically significant at the 1% or 5% level regardless of the model specification (coefficients = 0.014, 0.005, and 0.005 in columns (1), (2) and (3), respectively). In column (1), we report the estimates after including just the segment and period fixed effects and no control variables; in column (2), we introduce a set of control variables detailed in Section 2.3; and column (3) additionally includes fund fixed effects. These findings are also economically meaningful: all else equal, the coefficient estimates imply that individuals with military background receive 6 to 16.5 annualized percentage points higher net fund inflows than others do.

The efficacy of the difference-in-differences approach in producing causal estimates depends on the treatment and control funds exhibiting parallel movements in their fund flow outcomes in the absence of the treatment shock. In column (4) of Table VIII, we augment the difference-in-differences design with interaction terms of the $Treat_i$ variable with periods preceding the managerial change. Findings indicate that no statistical difference in the outcome variable exists prior to the management rotation, consistent with the assumption of the pre-shock parallel trend in fund flows between the two groups. The coefficients on the interaction with post change periods in column (5) suggest that the net fund inflows increase following the induction of military-experienced managers is persistent, however, slightly weakens over time.

The evidence of this section is hard to reconcile with an alternative fundamental-based explanation and supports the notion that military-induced trust in the manager affects investors' buying and selling behavior toward mutual funds.

C. A Closer Look at the Flow-Performance Relationship of Military-Managed Funds

Investors are ultimately concerned about performance outcomes. Thus, in this section we investigate if the observed flow patterns are also reflected in the distribution of performance realizations of mutual funds. Specifically, we explore whether an investor's willingness to allocate more capital to military-managed funds than to other funds persists after both extreme positive and negative performance months.¹² Given our previous results, we expect that managers with prior military background attract relatively more flows regardless of the extremity of performance outcomes, i.e. we expect to find support for the blatant military-based partisanship.

Table IX relates monthly net fund flows to the performance of mutual funds. The coefficients on the main variable of interest, the interaction term $Military \times Performance\ rank$, are positive and statistically significant for both specification with and without monthly *Lagged fund flows* in columns (1) and (4), respectively. This suggests that fund flows are higher for those military-managed funds that are at the top of the performance ranking. In other words, the observed differences in fund flows between the two groups can be attributed to significantly higher capital

¹²We rely on performance ranks to gauge the performance outcomes. Performance rank represents the position of the fund's monthly return relative to all other funds in the same market segment and is scaled to be between zero (lowest performing funds) and one (highest performance).

inflows into mutual funds with military-experienced managers following the months of outperformance.

Barber et al. (2005) show that the fund flow-performance relationship is in fact nonlinear. Therefore, the remaining specifications in Table IX estimate a quadratic performance-flow relationship. The coefficient estimates reveal that the interaction term of the dummy for military managers with squared past performance is uniformly statistically significant and positive, while the interactions with linear past performance are significantly negative, emphasizing the non-linearity of the flow-performance relationship. This indicates that the difference between military and nonmilitary-managed funds is especially large for extreme performance realizations. In particular, we find that military-managed mutual funds not only have higher fund flows following extremely good performance, but also that such funds experience less severe capital outflows following months of very poor return realizations relative to their nonmilitary-managed counterparts. These findings are largely unaffected by the inclusion of control variables and various fixed effects in the regressions.

IV. Additional Tests

A. Matched Sample Analysis

To guard against the possibility that the relationship between military background and fund flows is spuriously caused by some sample-specific unobserved characteristics of funds or managers, we perform various matching procedures. In doing so, we attempt to bring the sample properties of the control (nonmilitary) funds as close as possible to the military-managed funds. Thus, we assume that if the observed characteristics of the two groups of funds are identical, then the unobserved attributes are likely to be similar as well.

Table X presents results from a matched sample analysis. For each observation with a military-experienced manager, we search for nonmilitary-managed twin funds with similar fund or managerial attributes. The set of characteristics includes fund's segment, family, size, age, share of marketing expenses, performance, and manager's gender, biological age, industry tenure, and foreignness of a name. In all cases, we require the matching attributes to be from the same month and drop all other nonmilitary funds' observations that do not have a matching military counterpart in a given month. Then we re-estimate the baseline flow regression (column 3 of Table II) based on the resulting matched samples.

Results of the matched sample analysis show a uniformly positive and statistically significant impact of the *Military* dummy on fund flows. The magnitudes of the coefficients in specifications (2) to (11) compares favorably to the estimate in (1), suggesting that in 7 out of 10 cases confining the sample to better matches in terms of observable characteristics results in a more pronounced effect of managerial military background on fund flows. Moreover, when we match funds based on fund segment, manager gender, and additionally require the matching funds to be in the same fund family (specification (5)) or to have very similar returns (specification (10)) the sample size shrinks significantly, but statistical significance remains. This evidence indicates that restricting

the analysis to more similar funds does not alter the baseline results on the military background effect, rendering an unobservable variable explanation unlikely.

B. Alternative Measures of Fund Flows

Thus far, the main dependent variable of this paper has been relative net fund flows, that is the percentage change in total assets under management, net of internal growth. However, recent studies question the reliability of the relative fund flow measure due to apparent violations of additive constraint. Spiegel and Zhang (2013), for instance, suggest using fund's market share instead. Therefore, in this section, we test two alternative specifications of the fund flow measure, namely the absolute dollar flows and the change of a fund's market (segment) share as dependent variables.

Table XI reports results for the two alternatively specified fund flow measures. Our findings confirm the existence of a positive impact of the managerial military experience on fund flows for both measures. Coefficient estimates of the *Military* dummy in all-inclusive flow regressions, columns (1) to (3), with the absolute dollar flows as dependent variable are still positive and significant. Results are also economically meaningful, as on average military managers receive \$3.5 million higher monthly fund flows relative to their nonmilitary counterparts. Further, results of the quantile regression with the change of a fund's segment share as dependent variable also reveal that the coefficient estimate of the main variable of interest, the *Military* dummy, is positive and significant at the 1% level (t-statistic of 5.15). Thus, the inference that military background of mutual fund managers affects fund flows remains unchanged.

C. Fund Performance and Persistence

Next, we examine whether the observed relationship between military background and fund flows arises from the possibility that investors rationally prefer managers with military background due to their superiority in generating risk-adjusted performance or higher performance persistence. Table XII, panel A, reports the risk-adjusted alpha estimates of a hypothetical long-short portfolio that assumes a long position in all military-managed funds and a short position in all nonmilitary-managed funds in our sample. Regardless of the factor model, the difference portfolio does not deliver any economically or statistically significant risk-adjusted alphas. All of the alpha estimates, based on either net or gross performance, are close to zero and far from being statistically significant (t-statistics ranging from 0.38 to 1.50). This suggests that significant performance differences between military and nonmilitary managers are unlikely. As an additional test, we compare fund performance persistence of military and nonmilitary managers. Performance persistence is computed as the average time-series standard deviation of monthly performance ranks. The results of panel B reveal no statistically significant difference between the two groups, indicating that military managers do not deliver more stable performance relative to other managers.

The evidence of this section suggests that investor preference toward military-managed funds is unlikely to be associated with rational performance-chasing investor behavior. Rather, it provides

additional support to the notion that military-induced trust in the manager affects investors' buying and selling behavior toward mutual funds.

V. Conclusions

In this paper, we investigate whether trust in fund managers influences mutual fund investor decisions. We suggest that trust-building characteristics of fund managers with prior military experience result in investors perceiving them as money guardians with military-associated qualities. Thus, investors are more likely to allocate capital to funds managed by military-experienced individuals even when these managers do not exhibit superior investment skill compared to their nonmilitary peers. We find that mutual funds with military-experienced managers on average have 43% higher annualized net flows and grow by up to 14.4% p.a. faster relative to comparable funds run by managers who do not have such a background. Military managers' superiority in competing for investor funds cannot be explained by fund or managerial attributes, including performance, and robust to several alternative explanations.

Rendering statistical reasons for investors' purchase decisions unlikely, we provide evidence for trust-mediated allocation of assets. We find that investors' buying and selling behavior toward military-managed funds is related to the nationwide trust in the military, ratified by distinct investors' partisan attitudes toward these funds during the episodes of heightened trust. Consistently, evidence on fund flows following the 9/11 terrorist attacks also supports trust-related asset allocation conjecture. Further, we observe heterogeneities in fund flow responses to extreme performance realizations, such that military managers have higher fund inflows and less severe outflows relative to their nonmilitary counterparts following both extremely good and poor performance. Finally, difference-in-differences analysis around the dates of managerial turnover reveals that, even without any other fundamental events and all else equal, incoming managers with military background receive significantly higher net fund inflows relative to other managers.

Taken together, the findings of this paper suggest that military-induced trust in managers influences mutual fund investor decisions. The empirical findings of this paper provide support to portfolio management delegation theories, in particular to those emphasizing the role of trust, and can be interpreted naturally under the description of trust-mediated fund allocation offered in them. Future research could further investigate the causes and effects of trust in the asset management industry. One direction for future research would be to explore the potential for trust-induced investor decision-making related to other economic agents, e.g., corporate executives, financial analysts, and hedge fund managers. Finally, it might be useful to explore other managerial characteristics that could potentially foster investor trust.

Appendix A. Variable Description

Table AI. Descriptions of Main Variables and Sources.

This table provides descriptions and sources of variables used in our study. The following abbreviations are used: CRSP - CRSP Survivorship Bias Free Mutual Fund Database; MS - Morningstar Direct Database; BL - Bloomberg; TR - Thompson Reuters Mutual Fund Holdings; MQ - Marquis Who's Who database; FINRA - BrokerCheck; LI - LinkedIn, SEC - SEC filings, NSAR-B filings; INT - Intelius database; GI - GI Search engine; ANC - Ancestry.com; LEG - Legacy.com; FW - Fund company websites; LN - LexisNexis; NP - Newspapers.com; Gallup - The Gallup polls; FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation NICS database; AE - Authors' estimations; MC - Manually collected.

Variables	Description	Source
Panel A: Dependent Variables		
Fund flows	Monthly net percentage mutual fund flows, computed as $(TNA_t^i - TNA_{t-1}^i(1 + r_t^i))/TNA_{t-1}^i$, where TNA_t^i is the fund i 's total net assets in month t and r_t^i stands for the net return in month t .	CRSP, AE
Absolute dollar flows	Monthly absolute dollar value of fund flows, computed as $TNA_t^i - TNA_{t-1}^i(1 + r_t^i)$, where TNA_t^i is the fund i 's total net assets in month t and r_t^i stands for the net return in month t .	CRSP, AE
Change of a fund's market (segment) share	A fund's segment share in a given month divided by fund's segment share in the previous month, where the segment share is a fraction of a fund's TNA in the average segment TNA.	CRSP, AE
Panel B: Main Independent Variables		
Military	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a fund is single-managed by an individual with a military background in a given month and 0 if an active manager does not have a military background.	MS, BL, MQ, FW, LI, SEC, GI, LN, NP, AE, MC
Military team	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a fund management team includes a manager with prior military background in a given month and 0 if there is no military-experienced individual in a team that manages a fund.	MS, BL, MQ, FW, LI, SEC, GI, LN, NP, AE, MC
Conflict/Medal	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a fund is single-managed by an individual who served a tour of duty in a conflict zone and 0 if an active manager does not have such experience.	MS, BL, MQ, FW, LI, SEC, GI, LN, NP, AE, MC
Military training	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a manager has never served in the military but has graduated from any of the U.S. military schools and academies or voluntarily participated in any type of military training and 0 otherwise.	MS, BL, MQ, FW, LI, SEC, GI, LN, NP, AE, MC
Panel C: Fund Variables		
Military team share	Share of military-experienced managers in a fund management team.	MS, BL, MQ, FW, LI, SEC, GI, LN, NP, AE, MC
Returns (raw)	A fund's monthly raw net return.	CRSP
Performance rank	Performance rank based on a fund's monthly return relative to all other funds in the same market segment in a given month normalized to be between 0 and 1. Lowest performance is 0 and best performance is 1.	CRSP, AE
Performance rank ²	Squared value of performance rank.	CRSP, AE

Continued on next page...

Table AI – continued from previous page.

Variables	Description	Source
Fund risk	Time series standard deviation of a fund's returns using the rolling twelve-months window of past returns.	CRSP, AE
Fund age	Logarithm of a fund's age in full years from the date the fund was first offered, as defined in CRSP.	CRSP, AE
Fund size	Logarithm of a fund's total net assets in million USD.	CRSP, AE
Turnover ratio	A fund's turnover ratio.	CRSP
Morningstar rating	A fund's Morningstar rating in a given month.	MS
Expense ratio	A fund's expense ratio in %.	CRSP
Marketing expenses	Share of a fund's marketing expenses in its total expenses.	SEC, AE, MC
Family flow	Average of fund flows over all funds belonging to the same fund family as a given fund in a given month, net of flows in a fund itself.	CRSP, AE
Segment flow	Average of fund flows over all funds belonging to the same market segment as a given fund in a given month, net of flows in a fund itself.	CRSP, AE
No load fund	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a fund does not charge a front-end load fee in a given month and 0 otherwise.	CRSP
Retail fund	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a fund is a retail fund in a given month and 0 otherwise.	CRSP
Institutional fund	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a fund is an institutional fund in a given month and 0 otherwise.	CRSP
Defense holdings	Share of defense stocks in total fund's portfolio in a given month.	TR
Lagged fund flow	One month lagged flows of a given fund.	CRSP, AE
Investment media	Dummy variable equal to 1 for funds that disclose information on manager's prior military experience through investment media sources and 0 otherwise.	MC
Personal disclosures	Dummy variable equal to 1 if information on manager's prior military experience is not available in investment outlets, but on fund company websites or professional networks and 0 otherwise.	MC
Other sources	Dummy variable equal to 1 if military background information is only disclosed via major or regional newspapers or other alternative media outlets and 0 otherwise.	MC
Firearm checks (NICS)	The percentage change in the number of background checks on purchases of firearms conducted through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System in a given month.	FBI, AE
Post-9/11	Dummy variable equal to 1 from September 2001 until October 2002 and 0 otherwise.	MC
Panel D: Manager-Specific and Other Variables		
Age	Biological age of a manager in years in a given month.	MS, BL, INT, FW, NP, MC
Married (Marital status)	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a fund manager is married in a given month and 0 otherwise.	MS, INT, FW, NP, MC
Fund tenure	Tenure of a manager in years in a given month, computed as difference between a current date and the date when the manager has started managing the fund.	MS, FINRA, AE

Continued on next page...

Table AI – continued from previous page.

Variables	Description	Source
Industry tenure	Tenure of a manager in years in a given month, computed as difference between a current date and the date when the manager joined the fund management industry.	MS, FINRA, AE
Bachelors only	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a manager has a bachelor's degree as the highest degree earned and 0 otherwise.	MS, BL, LI, MQ, MC
Masters top	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a manager has a master's degree as the highest degree earned and 0 otherwise.	MS, BL, LI, MQ, MC
MBA top	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a manager has a MBA degree as the highest degree earned and 0 otherwise.	MS, BL, LI, MQ, MC
PhD/JD/MD top	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a manager has a doctoral degree as the highest degree earned and 0 otherwise.	MS, BL, LI, MQ, MC
Ivy league bachelors	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a manager has a bachelor's degree from an Ivy league school and no other degrees from Ivy league institutions and 0 otherwise.	MS, BL, LI, MQ, MC
Ivy league MBA	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a manager has an MBA degree from an Ivy league school and 0 otherwise.	MS, BL, LI, MQ, MC
Ivy league	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a manager has any degree from an Ivy league school and 0 otherwise.	MS, BL, LI, MQ, MC
Foreign name	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a manager's name is perceived as non-English sounding (but rather as Muslim, Hispanic, African, Asian, etc.), and 0 otherwise. Estimations based on Ye et al. (2017) machine-learning algorithm.	AE
Non-financial industry experience	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a manager has prior non-financial industry experience and 0 otherwise.	MS, BL, LI, MC
Media coverage	Number of articles about a manager in the whole Lexis-Nexis "U.S. newspapers" universe in a given month.	LN, MC
Father manager	Dummy variable equal to 1 if a manager's father has worked in the asset management industry and 0 otherwise.	MS, MQ, ANC, LEG, NP, MC
Confidence in the military index	Normalized confidence in the military index in a given year, computed as percentage of "Great deal confidence" to percentage of "Very little/None confidence" respondents in a given year. Survey data (every year) is based on a random sample of more 1,000 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states.	Gallup, AE
Satisfaction in the military	Normalized satisfaction in the nation's military strength and preparedness index in a given year.	Gallup, AE

Appendix B. Military Background Information



Fuller & Thaler Behavioral Small-Cap Equity Fund Investor Shares FTHNX
 | ★★★★★

Manager(s) FTHNX

Russell J. Fuller
 09/08/2011 —

Dr. Fuller is founder and president of the firm and oversees its research and investment activities. He founded the firm in 1993 and has over 48 years of investment experience. His four-decade long experience spans academic research to investment management. Prior to establishing Fuller & Thaler, he worked at two investment management firms, and began his investment career as a security analyst with a brokerage firm that later merged with Paine Webber. In the academic field, his last position was Chairman of the Finance Department at Washington State University. He has also held positions at the University of British Columbia, Canada, and the University of Auckland, New Zealand. Dr. Fuller has published an investment textbook and numerous journal articles. He has served on the editorial board for the Financial Analysts Journal and is currently on the advisory board for the Journal of Portfolio Management. Dr. Fuller received the Graham & Dodd award from the Association for Investment Management and Research for his paper entitled "Predictability Bias." He has served on the Board of Directors of the CFA Society of San Francisco and in 2006 was presented with their Distinguished Member Award in appreciation of his leadership and dedication to the financial community. **He also served as an officer in the United States Army from 1967 to 1970 where he was awarded the US Bronze Star and the Cross of Gallantry.** Dr. Fuller received a BA, MBA and PhD (in finance) from the University of Nebraska, and he holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation. He is an owner of the firm and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Certification	CFA
Education	B.A. University of Nebraska, 1976
	M.B.A. University of Nebraska, 1971
	Ph.D. University of Nebraska, 1976

Other Assets Managed ►

Figure B1. Morningstar sample profile of a fund manager with military background. This figure shows an exemplary manager profile retrieved from Morningstar Direct. The information regarding the manager's military background is highlighted in blue.

Bloomberg

Executive Profile

Anthony Eugene Sutton

Portfolio Manager & Analyst, Redwood Investments, LLC

Age	Total Calculated Compensation	This person is connected to 0 Board Member in 0 organization across 3 different industries.
55	--	

Background

Mr. Anthony Eugene Sutton, also known as Tony, is a Portfolio Manager and Analyst since 2012 at Redwood Investments, LLC. Mr. Sutton joined the firm in 2010 and serves as Portfolio Manager for SMID growth and Analyst for the large cap core and large cap growth strategies. His primary research coverage includes biotechnology, medical equipment, software, and services. Prior to joining this, Mr. Sutton was a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager at Putnam Investment Management, LLC. He joined the firm in 2001. Prior to this, he was a Specialty Growth Analyst at Putnam Investment Management covering health care, biotechnology, defense, and technology. Mr. Sutton was an Associate Analyst at Fidelity Management and Research from 1989 to 1993 and Portfolio Manager at Cabot Money Management from 1995 to 1998. He also served as the Chief Investment Officer at McDonald-Sutton Asset Management, LLC from 1998 to 2001. **Mr. Sutton is a combat-decorated former US Marine, specializing in intelligence with extended tours served in the Middle East and Central America from 1982 to 1988.** He began his investment career at Fidelity Investments and following graduate school, he managed growth portfolios for private clients. Mr. Sutton received M.B.A from MIT Sloan School of Management in 1993 and B.A. from Monmouth University in 1989.

Figure B2. Bloomberg sample profile of a fund manager with military background. This figure shows an exemplary manager profile retrieved from Bloomberg Executive Profiles. The information regarding the manager's military background is highlighted in blue.

Princeton Global Asset Management LLC

Investment Professionals

RONALD K. STRIBLEY, Managing Director, has implemented an investment philosophy focused on the “Value Style” for over 30 years. During this period he developed and refined a systematic and disciplined investment process that seeks to find equities which have low Price to Earnings Ratios with tangible evidence of improving corporate fundamentals. He is the founder of Stribley Capital Management. Ron was a partner in The Ayco Company L.P., a wholly owned subsidiary of Goldman Sachs, where he created, implemented, and managed a Value Style Portfolio. Prior to joining Ayco, Ron was First Vice President for The Glenmede Trust Company, where he managed in excess of \$2.5 Billion including the large capitalization US equity Pew Charitable Trust portfolio. Ron is a CFA® Charterholder since 1975 and has passed the NASD Series 7 and 66 examinations. He received his BSBA degrees from Babson College and then served a tour of duty in Viet Nam with the 11th Armored Calvary Regiment and was awarded the Bronze Star. Following his honorable discharge as a 1st Lieutenant, he completed his Masters at Babson College.

Figure B3. A fund firm’s sample profile of a fund manager with military background. This figure shows an exemplary manager profile retrieved from a fund firm’s advertising materials. The information regarding the manager’s military background is highlighted in blue.

REFERENCES

- Agarwal, Vikas, Yan Lu, and Sugata Ray, 2018, Are hedge fund managers' charitable donations strategic?, Available at SSRN 3290082.
- Agarwal, Vikas, Linlin Ma, and Kevin Mullally, 2015, Managerial multitasking in the mutual fund industry, CFR Working Papers 13-10 [rev.], University of Cologne, Centre for Financial Research (CFR).
- Barber, Brad M, Terrance Odean, and Lu Zheng, 2005, Out of sight, out of mind: The effects of expenses on mutual fund flows, *The Journal of Business* 78, 2095–2120.
- Benmelech, Efraim, and Carola Frydman, 2015, Military ceos, *Journal of Financial Economics* 117, 43–59.
- Bergstresser, Daniel, John M R Chalmers, and Peter Tufano, 2009, Assessing the costs and benefits of brokers in the mutual fund industry, *The Review of Financial Studies* 22, 4129–4156.
- Berk, Jonathan B, and Richard C Green, 2004, Mutual fund flows and performance in rational markets, *Journal of Political Economy* 112, 1269–1295.
- Blanco, Luisa, and Isabel Ruiz, 2013, The impact of crime and insecurity on trust in democracy and institutions, *American Economic Review* 103, 284–88.
- Cao, Liqun, Francis T Cullen, and Bruce G Link, 1997, The social determinants of gun ownership: Self-protection in an urban environment, *Criminology* 35, 629–658.
- Carhart, Mark M, 1997, On persistence in mutual fund performance, *The Journal of Finance* 52, 57–82.
- Carlson, Jennifer D, 2012, 'i don't dial 911' american gun politics and the problem of policing, *British Journal of Criminology* 52, 1113–1132.
- Chevalier, Judith, and Glenn Ellison, 1999, Career concerns of mutual fund managers, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 114, 389–432.

- Chuprinin, Oleg, and Denis Sosyura, 2018, Family descent as a signal of managerial quality: Evidence from mutual funds, *The Review of Financial Studies* 31, 3756–3820.
- Cici, Gjergji, Monika Gehde-Trapp, Marc-André Göricke, and Alexander Kempf, 2018, The investment value of fund managers' experience outside the financial sector, *The Review of Financial Studies* 31, 3821–3853.
- Cohen, Lauren, Andrea Frazzini, and Christopher Malloy, 2008, The small world of investing: Board connections and mutual fund returns, *Journal of Political Economy* 116, 951–979.
- Cooper, Michael J, Orlin Dimitrov, and P Raghavendra Rau, 2001, A rose. com by any other name, *The Journal of Finance* 56, 2371–2388.
- Cooper, Michael J, Huseyin Gulen, and P Raghavendra Rau, 2005, Changing names with style: Mutual fund name changes and their effects on fund flows, *The Journal of Finance* 60, 2825–2858.
- Dangl, Thomas, Youchang Wu, and Josef Zechner, 2006, Market discipline and internal governance in the mutual fund industry, *The Review of Financial Studies* 21, 2307–2343.
- Del Guercio, Diane, and Paula A Tkac, 2008, Star power: The effect of monrningstar ratings on mutual fund flow, *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis* 43, 907–936.
- Diener, Edward, and Kenneth W Kerber, 1979, Personality characteristics of american gun-owners, *The Journal of Social Psychology* 107, 227–238.
- Fama, Eugene F, and Kenneth R French, 1993, Common risk factors in the returns on stocks and bonds, *Journal of financial economics* 33, 3–56.
- Fama, Eugene F, and Kenneth R French, 2010, Luck versus skill in the cross-section of mutual fund returns, *The Journal of Finance* 65, 1915–1947.
- Frazzini, Andrea, and Owen Lamont, 2008, Dumb money: Mutual fund flows and the cross-section of stock returns, *Journal of Financial Economics* 88, 299–322.
- Gennaioli, Nicola, Andrei Shleifer, and Robert Vishny, 2015, Money doctors, *The Journal of Finance* 70, 91–114.

- Glazer, Jacob, and Ariel Rubinstein, 2004, On optimal rules of persuasion, *Econometrica* 72, 1715–1736.
- Guiso, Luigi, Paola Sapienza, and Luigi Zingales, 2004, The role of social capital in financial development, *American Economic Review* 94, 526–556.
- Hirshleifer, David, 2001, Investor psychology and asset pricing, *The Journal of Finance* 56, 1533–1597.
- Hoechle, Daniel, Stefan Ruenzi, Nic Schaub, and Markus Schmid, 2018, Financial advice and bank profits, *The Review of Financial Studies* 31, 4447–4492.
- Hooghe, Marc, and Jennifer Oser, 2017, Partisan strength, political trust and generalized trust in the united states: An analysis of the general social survey, 1972–2014, *Social Science Research* 68, 132–146.
- Hortaçsu, Ali, and Chad Syverson, 2004, Product differentiation, search costs, and competition in the mutual fund industry: A case study of s&p 500 index funds, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 119, 403–456.
- Jackson, Joshua J, Felix Thoemmes, Kathrin Jonkmann, Oliver Lüdtke, and Ulrich Trautwein, 2012, Military training and personality trait development: Does the military make the man, or does the man make the military?, *Psychological Science* 23, 270–277.
- Jain, Prem C, and Joanna Shuang Wu, 2000, Truth in mutual fund advertising: Evidence on future performance and fund flows, *The Journal of Finance* 55, 937–958.
- Jensen, Michael C, 1968, The performance of mutual funds in the period 1945–1964, *The Journal of Finance* 23, 389–416.
- Kaniel, Ron, Laura T Starks, and Vasudha Vasudevan, 2007, Headlines and bottom lines: attention and learning effects from media coverage of mutual funds, Available at SSRN 687103.
- Khorana, Ajay, 1996, Top management turnover an empirical investigation of mutual fund managers, *Journal of Financial Economics* 40, 403–427.

- Knack, Stephen, and Philip Keefer, 1997, Does social capital have an economic payoff? a cross-country investigation, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 112, 1251–1288.
- Kumar, Alok, Alexandra Niessen-Ruenzi, and Oliver G Spalt, 2015, What’s in a name? mutual fund flows when managers have foreign-sounding names, *The Review of Financial Studies* 28, 2281–2321.
- MacLean, Alair, and Glen H Elder Jr, 2007, Military service in the life course, *Annual Review of Sociology* 33, 175–196.
- Malmendier, Ulrike, Geoffrey Tate, and Jon Yan, 2011, Overconfidence and early-life experiences: the effect of managerial traits on corporate financial policies, *The Journal of Finance* 66, 1687–1733.
- Mullainathan, Sendhil, Joshua Schwartzstein, and Andrei Shleifer, 2008, Coarse thinking and persuasion, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 123, 577–619.
- Niessen-Ruenzi, Alexandra, and Stefan Ruenzi, 2018, Sex matters: Gender bias in the mutual fund industry, *Management Science* .
- Pástor, Ľuboš, Robert F Stambaugh, and Lucian A Taylor, 2015, Scale and skill in active management, *Journal of Financial Economics* 116, 23–45.
- Patel, Saurin, and Sergei Sarkissian, 2017, To group or not to group? evidence from mutual fund databases, *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis* 52, 1989–2021.
- Petrocik, John Richard, 2009, Measuring party support: Leaners are not independents, *Electoral Studies* 28, 562–572.
- Rahn, Wendy M, and John E Transue, 1998, Social trust and value change: The decline of social capital in american youth, 1976–1995, *Political Psychology* 19, 545–565.
- Roussanov, Nikolai, and Pavel Savor, 2014, Marriage and managers’ attitudes to risk, *Management Science* 60, 2496–2508.

- Sampson, Robert J, and John H Laub, 1996, Socioeconomic achievement in the life course of disadvantaged men: Military service as a turning point, circa 1940-1965, *American Sociological Review* 347–367.
- Sapp, Travis, and Ashish Tiwari, 2004, Does stock return momentum explain the "smart money" effect?, *Journal of Finance* 59, 2605–2622.
- Spiegel, Matthew, and Hong Zhang, 2013, Mutual fund risk and market share-adjusted fund flows, *Journal of Financial Economics* 108, 506–528.
- Ye, Junting, Shuchu Han, Yifan Hu, Baris Coskun, Meizhu Liu, Hong Qin, and Steven Skiena, 2017, Nationality classification using name embeddings, in *Proceedings of the 2017 ACM on Conference on Information and Knowledge Management*, CIKM '17, 1897–1906 (ACM, New York, NY, USA).

Table I. Fund and Manager Characteristics

This table reports fund and manager characteristics for our sample of funds managed by individuals with prior military experience and for the peer managers who do not have such experience. Both groups of funds include fund managers who single-managed U.S. domestic equity funds at some point between 1992 and 2017. The differences between the group means and the corresponding t-statistics, clustered by fund for fund attributes and clustered by manager for manager attributes, are reported in columns (3) and (4), respectively. Panel A reports fund characteristics. Fund flows are the net percentage flows of the fund in the current months (annualized), as specified in the equation (1). Other fund characteristics include: Raw returns (annualized); Performance rank of the fund in a given month relative to all other funds in the same market segment (zero- lowest performance and one- highest performance); Fund risk (time series standard deviation of the fund returns using the rolling past twelve month return observations); Fund age measured as the natural logarithm of fund age in years in a given month; Fund size as natural logarithm of the fund's size in million USD; Turnover ratio measured in percentage points; Expense ratio measured in percentage points; marketing expenses as the share of marketing expenses (NSAR-B filings) in total expenses; Morningstar rating; Family and Segment flows as the monthly growth rate of fund's family or segment; Defense holdings as the share of defense stocks in total fund's portfolio in a given month; and indicator variables for No load, Retail, and Institutional funds. Panel B reports the specific manager characteristics, including biological Age, Fund and Industry tenure, and share of managers with Foreign name. The panel also reports the fraction of managers holding Bachelor, Master, MBA, or PhD/JD/MD as their top degree, followed by information on the fraction of managers with a degree from Ivy league schools. Manager's media coverage is the number of times a fund manager is mentioned in a given month in all U.S. newspapers.

Panel A: Fund Characteristics				
Variable	Military managers (1)	Other managers (2)	Difference (3)	t-statistic (4)
Fund flows	0.176	0.123	0.053	6.92
Returns (raw)	0.105	0.091	0.014	1.39
Performance rank	0.551	0.552	-0.002	-0.41
Performance rank ²	0.387	0.390	-0.003	-0.55
Fund risk	0.045	0.047	-0.002	-1.09
Fund age	1.851	2.020	-0.170	1.36
Fund size	4.712	5.081	-0.369	-1.34
Turnover ratio	1.090	0.817	0.273	1.09
Morningstar rating	2.952	3.112	-0.160	-0.92
Expense ratio	0.013	0.012	0.000	0.24
Marketing expenses	0.357	0.332	0.025	0.76
Family flow	0.008	0.006	0.001	1.04
Segment flow	0.010	0.008	0.002	1.35
No load fund	0.191	0.199	-0.008	0.89
Retail fund	0.839	0.864	-0.025	-0.57
Institutional Fund	0.406	0.480	-0.074	-1.25
Defense holdings	1.270	1.486	-0.216	-1.13
Panel B: Manager Characteristics				
Age	54.47	46.88	7.585	3.80
Married	0.879	0.862	0.017	0.21
Fund tenure	8.629	6.479	2.150	1.65
Industry tenure	11.577	9.196	2.382	1.46
Bachelors only	0.212	0.287	-0.074	-1.09
Masters top	0.063	0.064	-0.002	-0.04
MBA top	0.637	0.592	0.045	0.51
PhD/JD/MD top	0.088	0.057	0.031	0.53
Ivy league bachelors	0.187	0.153	0.034	0.37
Ivy league MBA	0.199	0.229	-0.030	-0.36
Ivy league	0.350	0.310	0.040	0.39
Foreign Name	0.208	0.297	-0.089	-1.02
Media coverage	2.642	2.182	0.460	1.29

Table II. Military Background of Mutual Fund Managers and Fund Flows

This table relates manager's military background to fund flows. The dependent variable is monthly net percentage fund flows. The main independent variable is the military dummy that equals one if a fund is single-managed by an individual with military background in a given month and zero if the active manager does not have a military background. The set of control variables is comprised of variables described in Table 1 and in the Appendix. All control variables, except family flows, are lagged by one month. Specification (1) reports results of percentage fund flow regression without fixed effects. Regression specifications (2) to (7) include period, segment, family, fund, and/or interaction fixed effects. Period FE stands for month-year time fixed effects. Standard errors are based on clustering at the fund level. The corresponding t-statistics are reported in parentheses.

	Dependent Variable: Fund Flows						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Military	0.012 (2.70)	0.009 (2.12)	0.009 (2.16)	0.009 (2.20)	0.009 (1.97)	0.011 (2.18)	0.003 (2.17)
Fund return	0.071 (21.80)	0.062 (19.12)					
Performance rank			0.014 (23.26)	0.014 (23.34)	0.014 (23.17)	0.014 (22.93)	0.011 (22.78)
Lagged fund flows							0.381 (47.93)
Fund risk	-0.218 (-15.98)	-0.215 (-15.95)	-0.211 (-15.77)	-0.212 (-15.90)	-0.152 (-12.00)	-0.205 (-14.95)	-0.121 (-15.44)
Fund size	-0.005 (-14.85)	-0.005 (-13.19)	-0.005 (-13.23)	-0.005 (-13.26)	-0.008 (-17.69)	-0.005 (-13.00)	-0.002 (-13.28)
Fund age	-0.002 (-3.78)	-0.003 (-5.31)	-0.003 (-5.31)	-0.003 (-5.70)	-0.002 (-4.17)	-0.002 (-3.34)	-0.003 (-12.57)
Turnover ratio	-0.000 (-0.92)	-0.001 (-1.19)	-0.001 (-1.28)	-0.000 (-1.23)	-0.001 (-1.70)	-0.001 (-1.62)	-0.000 (-0.77)
Expense ratio	0.089 (1.55)	0.084 (1.53)	0.082 (1.52)	0.082 (1.52)	0.061 (1.39)	0.081 (1.51)	0.045 (1.30)
Family flows	0.418 (22.67)	0.405 (21.83)	0.412 (22.28)	0.319 (23.16)	0.396 (21.58)	0.407 (21.66)	0.319 (23.16)
Industry tenure	-0.001 (-7.40)	-0.001 (-6.29)	-0.001 (-6.30)	-0.001 (-6.22)	-0.001 (-4.81)	-0.001 (-6.60)	0.000 (-3.34)
Fund tenure	-0.000 (-1.20)	-0.000 (-0.89)	-0.000 (-0.87)	-0.000 (-0.95)	-0.000 (-0.43)	-0.000 (-0.52)	-0.000 (-1.52)
Segment FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Family FE	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Fund FE	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Period FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Segment x Period FE	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
R-squared	0.036	0.069	0.072	0.073	0.086	0.076	0.195
N of funds	2412	2412	2412	2412	2412	2412	2412
Observations	170371	170371	170371	170371	170371	170371	170371

Table III. Alternative Explanations and Matching Samples

This table reports results of robustness tests. Specifically, this table shows the estimates of net percentage fund flows regressed on the military dummy, but, depending on the robustness test, flow regressions include additional control variables or are estimated with an adjusted sample of funds. Additional control variables for managerial attributes include manager's gender, biological age, marriage status, education, prior industry experience, foreignness of a name, father background, and media coverage. Additional control variables for fund attributes include Morningstar ratings; retail, institutional and no load fund indicators; the share of defense stocks in the fund portfolio; and the share of fund marketing expenses in a given month. All of the additional controls depict certain fund or manager-specific characteristics at the time of active management and are described in the Appendix. The setup of the regressions also includes the standard set of control variables and is otherwise identical to the baseline specification (3) of Table 2. Standard errors are based on clustering at the fund level.

Alternative explanations		Dependent Variable: Fund Flows			
		Coefficient	t-statistic	No of funds	Observations
(1)	Excluding index funds	0.010	2.41	2154	153448
(2)	Morningstar ratings controls	0.007	2.22	1088	99393
(3)	Defense holdings share control	0.005	2.49	2167	76985
(4)	Coefficient estimates (military) when controlling for demographics				
	Gender	0.009	2.19	2412	170371
	Gender and age	0.009	2.02	2399	169124
	Gender, age and marital status	0.006	1.87	2242	153173
(5)	Coefficient estimates (military) when controlling for degree				
	Bachelors only	0.009	2.18	2406	169844
	Masters top	0.009	2.11		
	MBA and above	0.009	2.11		
(6)	Controlling for the level of recognition of education				
	Military	0.010	2.22	2402	169557
	Ivy league	0.003	2.50		
(7)	Non-Financial Industry experience				
	Military	0.010	2.29	2406	169888
	Non-financial industry experience	0.005	1.26		
(8)	Foreign name				
	Military	0.009	2.21	2412	170371
	Foreign name	-0.001	-0.99		
(9)	Manager's family background				
	Military	0.011	3.36	1012	56570
	Father fund manager	0.010	1.83		
(10)	Marketing expenses				
	Military	0.011	1.84	1665	101467
	Marketing expenses	0.000	3.22		
(11)	Coefficient estimates (military) by distribution channels				
	Retail fund	0.009	2.16	2404	170265
	Institutional fund	0.009	2.17	2404	170265
	No Load Fund	0.009	2.16	2412	170371
(12)	Manager's media coverage				
	Military	0.008	1.90	1391	134313
	Media coverage	0.000	1.58		

Table IV. Fund Flows and the Degree of Military Involvement

This table relates percentage fund flows to the manager's degree of involvement in the military. Panel A presents results of a univariate sorting by the Conflict/Medal dummy and the Military training indicator variable. The Conflict/Medal dummy equals one if a fund is managed by an individual who served a tour of duty in a conflict zone and zero otherwise. The Military training dummy covers another extreme of military involvement and takes the value of one if a manager has never served in the military but has graduated from any of the U.S. military schools and academies or participated in any type of military training and zero otherwise. The Conflict/Medal indicator variable represents a subset of military managers, while the Military training dummy covers additionally collected data on managers who have only undergone military training. Panel B shows the estimates of net percentage fund flows regressed on the aforementioned variables and the interaction term with the military dummy. The setup of the regressions includes the standard set of control variables and is otherwise identical to the baseline specification (3) of Table 2. Standard errors are based on clustering at the fund level and t-statistics are reported in parentheses.

Panel A: Univariate sorting	Fund Flows			
	Military managers	Other managers	Difference	t-statistic
Conflict/Medal	0.287	0.124	0.163	2.73
Military training	0.062	0.126	-0.064	-1.73
Panel B: Regression analysis	Dependent Variable: Fund flows			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Military	0.010 (2.13)	0.010 (2.17)		
Military×Conflict/Medal	0.014 (1.90)	0.014 (1.89)	0.020 (2.33)	
Military training	-0.005 (-0.99)			-0.005 (-1.11)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Segment FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Period FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-squared	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.072
N of funds	2412	2412	2412	2412
Observations	170371	170371	170371	170371

Table V. Information Distribution channels and Fund Flows

This table presents mean fund flows estimates from univariate sorting and coefficient estimates of net percentage fund flows from the regressions by three distinct distribution channels for military background information disclosure. The Investment media indicator variable equals one for funds that disclose information on manager's prior military experience through investment media sources, namely, Morningstar and Bloomberg, and zero otherwise. The Personal disclosures dummy is coded as one if this information is not available in investment outlets, but on fund company websites or professional networks, and zero otherwise. The Other sources variable takes the value of one if military background information is only disclosed via major or regional newspapers or other alternative media outlets, and zero otherwise. The flow regression estimates reported are those of the military dummy interacted with one of the aforementioned variables. We use the same regression setup, including the standard set of control variables, as in Table 2. Standard errors are based on clustering at the fund level

	Univariate Sorting Results				Dependent Variable: Fund Flows	
	Military managers	Other managers	Difference	t-stat.	Coefficient	t-stat.
Investment media	0.161	0.125	0.036	3.08	0.007	2.64
Personal disclosures	0.147	0.125	0.022	2.60	0.006	3.41
Other sources	0.139	0.125	0.014	1.09	0.004	2.22

Table VI. Managers' Military Background and Fund Flows: Team-Managed Funds

This table reports the estimates of the regressions with monthly net percentage fund flows as the dependent variable and military team indicator as the explanatory variable. The military team dummy takes the value of one if a fund management team includes a manager with prior military background in a given month and equals zero if there are no military-experienced individuals in a team that manages a fund. The setup of the regressions includes the standard set of control variables (apart from manager-specific industry experience and fund tenure controls) and is otherwise identical to regression specifications of Table 2. Specifications (3) and (4) additionally include interaction terms with the share of military-experienced managers in a team and with three distinct information distribution channels (specified in Table 5), respectively. Standard errors are based on clustering at the fund level and t-statistics are reported in parentheses.

	Dependent Variable: Fund Flows			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Military team	0.004 (2.07)	0.001 (0.99)	0.000 (0.91)	0.001 (0.49)
Military team share			0.007 (1.17)	
Military team×Investment media				0.001 (0.30)
Military team×Personal disclosures				-0.001 (-0.45)
Military team×Other sources				-0.001 (-0.19)
Lagged fund flow		0.395 (40.22)	0.394 (40.22)	0.394 (40.20)
Performance rank	0.011 (20.71)	0.009 (21.64)	0.009 (21.63)	0.009 (21.63)
Fund risk	-0.134 (-9.70)	-0.066 (-8.45)	-0.065 (-8.43)	-0.066 (-8.46)
Fund size	-0.004 (-12.02)	-0.001 (-7.33)	-0.001 (-7.35)	-0.001 (-7.38)
Fund age	-0.008 (-13.92)	-0.004 (-17.48)	-0.004 (-17.44)	-0.004 (-17.43)
Turnover ratio	0.001 (1.79)	0.001 (2.38)	0.001 (2.36)	0.001 (2.38)
Expense ratio	0.340 (2.54)	-0.033 (-0.78)	-0.033 (-0.76)	-0.035 (-0.82)
Family flow	0.312 (18.32)	0.261 (21.88)	0.261 (21.88)	0.261 (21.87)
Segment FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Period FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-squared	0.056	0.175	0.175	0.175
N of funds	2019	2019	2019	2019
Observations	184183	184183	184183	184183

Table VII. Fund Flows, Insecurity, and 9/11 Terrorist Attacks

The table relates fund flows to the nationwide trust in the military and perceived insecurity. Specifically, this table shows the estimates of monthly net percentage fund flows regressed on the military dummy interacted with lagged Firearm checks (NICS) variable, as an indicator for perceived insecurity, and the Post-9/11 dummy variable. Firearm checks (NICS) is the percentage change in the number of background checks on purchases of firearms conducted through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System in a given month. Data on firearm checks covers the period from December 1998 until December 2017. Post-9/11 variable is coded to take the value of one for September 2001 and twelve months following the attacks and zero otherwise. The setup of the regressions includes the standard set of control variables and is otherwise identical to the baseline specification (3) of Table 2. Standard errors are based on clustering at the fund level and t-statistics are reported in parentheses.

	Dependent variable: Fund flows			
	NICS FBI Checks			Natural Experiment
	NICS FBI checks on purchases (1998/12-2017/12)	NICS FBI checks on purchases: Periods of pos. change	NICS FBI checks on purchases: Periods of neg. change	Fund flows after 9/11
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Military	0.012 (1.91)	0.005 (1.67)	0.012 (4.44)	0.011 (2.50)
Military×Firearm checks (NICS)	-0.004 (-1.78)	-0.005 (-2.00)	-0.004 (-0.50)	
Firearm checks (NICS)	-0.001 (-0.81)	-0.001 (-0.42)	-0.003 (-0.89)	
Military×Post-9/11				-0.009 (-2.43)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Segment FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Period FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-squared	0.069	0.062	0.073	0.077
N of funds	2267	2252	2206	2412
Observations	135258	81432	53826	170371

Table VIII. Fund Flows and Managerial Changes

This table presents evidence on ordinary least squares estimates of the difference-in-differences design of equation (2). The dependent variable is monthly net fund inflows. Treat is an indicator for funds managed by individuals with military background by mutual funds affected by the managerial turnover. Post is an indicator for the period after the management change. Columns (4) and (5) present evidence on the timing of the effects of the managerial turnover on the fund flows outcome by presenting estimates of a modified version of equation (2). Pre1, Pre2, and Pre3 are indicator variables for observations that fall during one, two and three months prior to management change, respectively. Post1 through Post4 indicate observations from one through four months after the managerial turnover occurred. Post0 is an indicator variable for observations that occur during the months of managerial change. Controls represent the vector of control variables in equation (2) and are identical to the set of controls used in Table 2. All control variables are lagged by one month and have been defined in Table 1. Period FE stands for month-year time fixed effects. Standard errors are based on clustering at the fund level and t-statistics are reported in parentheses.

	Dependent Variable: Fund Flows				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Treat _{<i>i</i>}	-0.006 (-3.18)	-0.003 (-1.66)			
Treat _{<i>i</i>} × Post _{<i>t</i>}	0.014 (5.95)	0.005 (2.57)	0.005 (2.40)		
Treat _{<i>i</i>} × Pre3				-0.008 (-1.17)	
Treat _{<i>i</i>} × Pre2				-0.008 (-1.14)	
Treat _{<i>i</i>} × Pre1				0.004 (0.47)	
Treat _{<i>i</i>} × Post0				0.033 (4.39)	
Treat _{<i>i</i>} × Post1					0.032 (4.62)
Treat _{<i>i</i>} × Post2					0.023 (3.93)
Treat _{<i>i</i>} × Post3					0.019 (2.93)
Treat _{<i>i</i>} × Post4					0.017 (3.31)
Controls	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Segment FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fund FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Period FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-squared	0.003	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081
N of funds	2448	2393	2393	2393	2393
Observations	394306	387948	387948	387948	387948

Table IX. Flow-Performance Relationship

The dependent variable is monthly net percentage fund flows. The independent variables include the military dummy and its interaction terms with lagged performance variables. The setup of the regressions is otherwise identical to the baseline specification (3) of Table 2 and includes the standard set of control variables. Standard errors are based on clustering at the fund level and t-statistics are reported in parentheses.

	Dependent Variable: Fund Flows					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Military	0.010 (2.33)	0.012 (2.49)	0.012 (2.53)	0.004 (2.53)	0.007 (2.70)	0.006 (2.69)
Military×Performance rank	0.013 (6.28)	-0.014 (-1.72)	-0.014 (-1.33)	0.009 (5.24)	-0.015 (-1.65)	-0.021 (-2.30)
Military×Performance rank ²		0.024 (2.58)	0.024 (2.61)		0.022 (2.75)	0.028 (3.52)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Segment FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Period FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Segment×Period FE	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
R-squared	0.072	0.072	0.074	0.195	0.195	0.195

Table X. Matching Funds

This table reports results of the matched sample analysis. In specification (1), we report the baseline regression results as in specification (3) of Table 2. Then, in the following specifications, we keep the regression setup, but estimate regressions on various samples of matched funds. In order to identify a match for a given fund with military-experienced manager, we find a nonmilitary-managed counterpart fund based on the similarities of the set of matching criteria in a given month. We use the following matching criteria: manager's gender, foreignness of a name, biological age, industry experience, and fund's segment, family, size, age, performance, and the share of marketing expenses (NSAR-B filings) in total expenses. Our matching procedure can result in a military-managed fund having several nonmilitary matches, however, when matching on performance outcomes we strictly maintain that a fund with an ex-military manager can have only one match, the one with almost identical returns. In these regressions the set of control variables is identical to the baseline specification as well as the segment and period fixed effects are included. Standard errors are clustered at the fund level.

	Dependent Variable: Fund Flows			
	Coefficient	t-stat.	No of funds	Obs.
(1) No Matching	0.009	2.16	2412	170371
Matching fund and manager characteristics:				
(2) Time and gender	0.010	2.16	2278	155543
(3) Time, gender, and foreign name	0.011	2.21	1766	110124
(4) Time, gender, and segment	0.010	2.07	2259	152259
(5) Time, gender, segment, and fund family	0.007	2.21	504	25612
(6) Time, gender, segment, and fund size	0.011	2.16	2178	140866
(7) Time, gender, segment, and fund age	0.013	2.76	2212	143260
(8) Time, gender, segment, and manager age	0.007	2.39	2152	135894
(9) Time, gender, segment, and manager tenure	0.009	2.94	2179	139810
(10) Time, gender, segment, and performance	0.006	1.92	1857	21015
(11) Time, gender, segment, and marketing exp.	0.014	1.97	1529	83833

Table XI. Alternative Dependent Variable Definition

This table reports results for the alternative measures of fund flows as dependent variables, namely we use absolute dollar flows and the change of a fund's market share as in Spiegel and Zhang (2013) instead of relative flows as dependent variable. Specifications (1) to (3) report the regression estimates of monthly absolute dollar flows on the military dummy. These specifications differ in fixed effects applied, but the regression setup is identical to the baseline specification of Table 2 and includes the standard set of control variables. Specifications (4) report the regression estimates of the change of a fund's market (more precisely, segment) share on the military dummy. We use quantile regression to estimate the coefficient and also include the standard set of controls and fixed effects. For presentation purposes, we report the coefficient of change of a fund's market share as multiplied by 100. In both cases, standard errors are based on clustering at the fund level and t-statistics are reported in parentheses.

	Modified Dependent Variable			
	Absolute fund flows			Change in fund's market share
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Military	3.010 (1.84)	3.524 (2.14)	3.526 (2.14)	0.003 (5.15)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Segment FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Period FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Segment×Period FE	No	No	Yes	Yes
R-squared (Pseudo R ²)	0.061	0.061	0.062	0.200
N of funds	2412	2412	2412	2412
Observations	170371	170371	170371	170371

Table XII. Fund Performance and Persistence

This table shows additional results for fund performance and performance persistence of military managers vs. nonmilitary managers. Panel A reports results from a regression with the equal-weighted return of a difference portfolio that is long in all funds that are single-managed by an individual with military background and short in all funds with nonmilitary managers as the dependent variable. Portfolio is rebalanced on a monthly basis. Estimates of fund performance are measured using the capital asset pricing model (column (1)), the Fama and French (1993) three-factor model (column (2)) and the four-factor model of Carhart (1997) in column (3). Results for both net and gross (before expenses) performance are reported. Panel B shows results for the average time-series standard deviation of monthly performance ranks of military and nonmilitary managers along with the differences between the group means. The corresponding t-statistics are in parentheses and are based on robust standard errors.

Panel A: Fund Performance: Military – Nonmilitary			
	CAPM _t ^{m-n}	Three-Factor _t ^{m-n}	Four-Factor _t ^{m-n}
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Net performance			
Alpha _t	0.000 (0.38)	0.000 (1.50)	0.000 (1.49)
R-squared	0.012	0.202	0.202
Gross performance			
Alpha _t	0.001 (1.03)	0.001 (1.24)	0.001 (1.22)
R-squared	0.009	0.208	0.208
Panel B: Performance Persistence			
	Military managers	Nonmilitary managers	Difference
Persistence ^{net}	0.279	0.281	-0.002
Persistence ^{gross}	0.269	0.275	-0.006

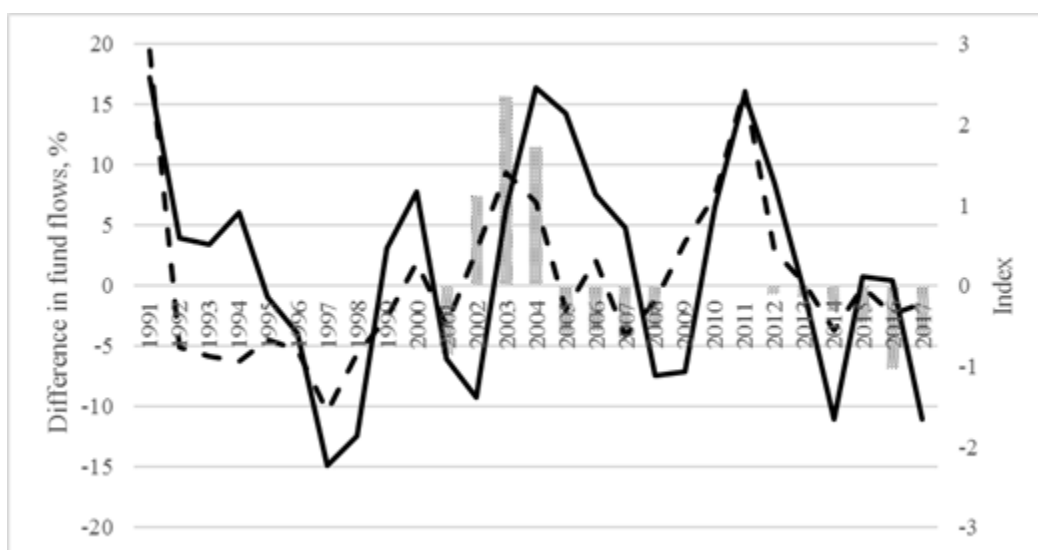


Figure 1. Difference in fund flows and confidence in military. Graph plots the time series of difference in fund flows between the funds that are single-managed by military managers and nonmilitary managers (solid line) and the dynamic of Gallup Poll's normalized confidence in the military index by (dashed line). Bars indicate the values of normalized satisfaction in nation's military strength and preparedness (Gallup Poll).

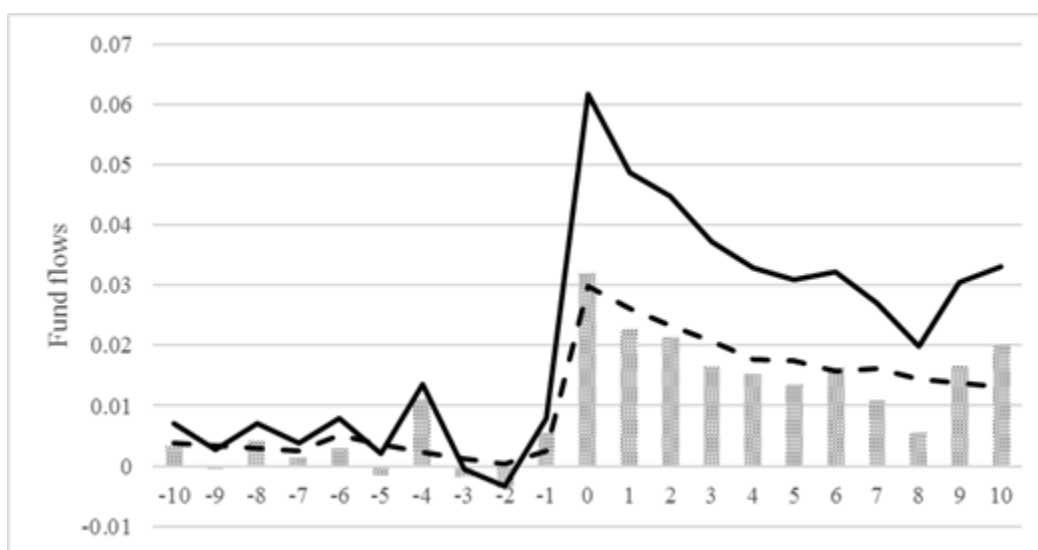


Figure 2. Dynamics of average monthly net inflows into military-managed funds vs. nonmilitary-managed funds. Graph plots the dynamics of net fund flows of the funds that become single-managed by military managers (solid line) and the dynamic of net fund flows of the funds that shift to single-management by nonmilitary managers (dashed line). Bars indicate the difference in net inflows between the two groups. Date zero is the month of manager change.

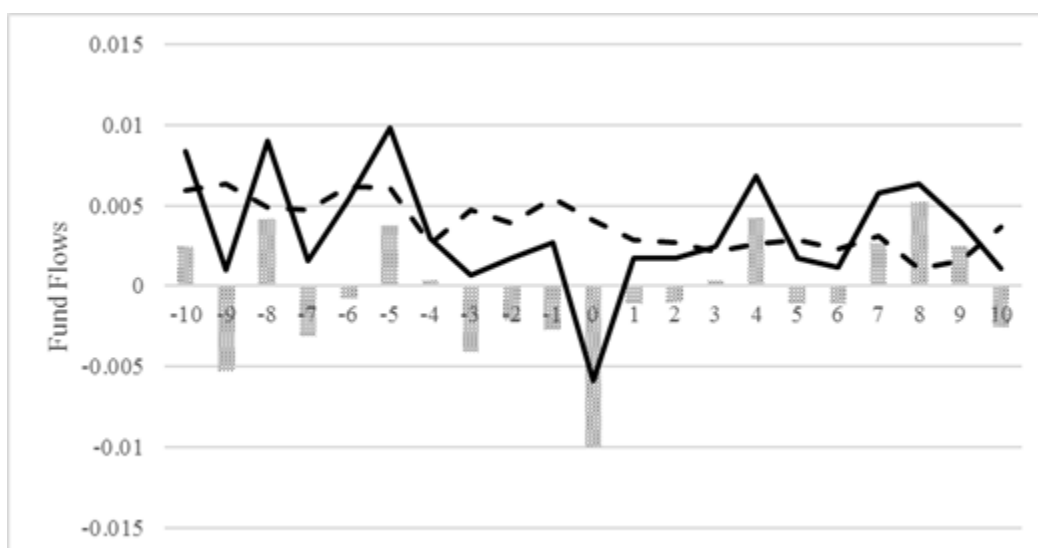


Figure 3. Dynamics of average monthly net inflows into military-managed funds vs. nonmilitary-managed funds around the dates of management change. Graph plots the dynamics of net fund flows of the funds with leaving military managers (solid line) and nonmilitary managers (dashed line). Bars indicate the difference in net inflows between the two groups. Date zero is the month of manager change.