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ABSTRACT

Institutional investors are less likely to support shareholder proposals involving environmental and social issues for firms headquartered in Republican-led states. The lower support concentrates in recent years, when politicians became more vocal about firms' social responsibility activities, and among larger institutions and firms, which tend to attract more attention from politicians. Investor support also shifts within states following changes in their leadership. Support for such proposals is 10 percentage points lower in the same state when it is led by Republicans instead of Democrats. The findings suggest that state-level politics and the politicization of an issue impacts institutional investors' votes.

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“You don’t feed a dog that bites your hand.”

— David Ralston, 73rd Speaker of the Georgia House

1. Introduction

As views on environmental and social issues become politically polarized, investors and firms increasingly face a dilemma. Democrats often urge investors to pressure companies on issues involving equity, human rights, and the environment and to divest from specific industries (fossil fuels, firearms) and regions (Iran, Sudan). Republicans instead tend to criticize investors and companies that take actions or stances on environmental and social issues. Table 1 lists examples of US governors espousing competing views regarding the environmental and social activities of firms and investors. These competing views are particularly acute for institutional investors who must cast votes on shareholder proposals that often touch upon these politically sensitive issues. Such investors own firms across locations where political views can vary greatly. The politicization of these issues raises the question of whether investors respond to political pressures and, if so, how. To shed light on this question, this paper analyzes whether institutional investors’ votes on environmental and social proposals differ with which political party currently controls the government of the firm’s headquarters state.

There are several reasons why institutions’ votes might vary with a state’s political leadership. State governments decide policies, tax exemptions, and contracts, which impact the profitability of firms headquartered in those states, and politicians could retaliate against firms undertaking actions that contrast with their priorities.¹ Moreover, a firm’s local sales or hiring might suffer if the priorities of a state’s leaders mirror those

¹ For example, following Delta Airlines’ opposition to Georgia’s Election Integrity Act of 2021, the Georgia House of Representatives passed a retaliatory bill ending a tax break on jet fuel. House Speaker David Ralston remarked, “You don’t feed a dog that bites your hand.” A similar form of political retaliation occurred in 2018 when Delta Airlines ended a discount for National Rifle Association members following the deadly school shooting in Parkland, Florida.

of its populace and the firm takes stances viewed unfavorably by a majority of that state's populace. Aware of the potential harm to firm value, investors might be less inclined to support initiatives when they do not align with local political views. Institutions might also seek to avoid casting votes that could invite direct retaliation from local politicians, which can divest state-controlled assets from those institutions or use their influence to bring unfavorable media attention to the institution's voting stance.²

On the other hand, there are also reasons why institutions' votes might be independent of state politics. Mutual fund families often have small governance teams that decide proxy voting choices across many companies, casting doubt on their ability to monitor the politics of each firm's home state. Moreover, voting differently on similar proposals across firms could lead to unwanted press and claims of inconsistency. Institutions might also not fear politicians' threat to divest state-controlled assets because such assets typically comprise a small fraction of institutions' operations.

To assess the potential impact of state-level politics on institutions' proxy voting, we analyze whether the political party of a state's governor correlates with an institution's level of support for socially responsible investing (SRI) proposals at firms headquartered in that state. We focus on SRI-related proposals because polls consistently show that Democrats are more likely to prioritize issues promoted in such proposals during our sample (e.g., sustainability, human rights, equity, political contributions, etc.).³ We focus on the governor's political party because governors are the state's top executive, with the power to affect local firms through state-level appointments (e.g., treasurer or comptroller), legislation vetoes, and proposed budgets. Governors are also able to use

² For example, in 2022, Florida pulled \$2b from BlackRock, citing the institution's focus on ESG-related factors, and *The New York Times* reported that Republican lawmakers in 15 states were promoting similar legislation to divest from institutions that prioritize combating climate change (Gelles and Tabuchi, 2022; Kerber, 2022). And in 2021, Texas prohibited municipalities from hiring underwriters with certain ESG policies, resulting in higher borrowing costs for some municipal bond issuers (Garrett and Ivanov, 2024).

³ E.g., see Dunlap (2008), McCarthy (2020), and Saad (2022).

their position to bring media attention to an institution's votes. Moreover, because state-level elections decide governors, their affiliation will reflect the political leaning of the state's workers and consumers, which could also factor into investors' voting choices.

We start by constructing a proposal-by-institution-level dataset of how institutions voted on every shareholder proposal from January 2006 to June 2021. We then pair this data with the political party of the residing governor in the firm's headquarters state and regress the institution's support for a proposal onto an interaction between an indicator for SRI proposals and an indicator for whether the governor is a Republican. The interaction coefficient tests whether institutions' support for SRI differs for firms headquartered in Republican-led states. In robustness tests, we show that our findings hold if we instead focus on cases where one party controls both the governorship and legislative bodies. Our findings are also robust to proxying firms' exposure to a state using their 10-K text (following Garcia and Norli, 2012) instead of their headquarters location.

To mitigate omitted variable bias concerns, we include high-dimensional fixed effects to partial out many factors that might correlate with the political affiliation of a state's governor and drive differences in support. Specifically, we include meeting-level fixed effects to control for any firm- or time-level characteristics that affect institutions' overall likelihood of voting in favor of a meeting's proposals. The meeting fixed effects allow us to isolate how votes within a meeting vary as a function of a proposal's SRI status. We also include institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects to control for each institution's monthly tendency to support SRI proposals. In other words, we only use within-institution variation in SRI votes each month. Lastly, we include industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects to control for differences in industry composition across states and variations in institutions' tendency to support SRI proposals across different industries.

To control for possible differences in the composition of SRI proposals across

states, we also include proposal-level controls for the ISS and management vote recommendations. However, our main finding holds if we exclude these controls, and we find no evidence that ISS and management vote recommendations differ systematically for SRI proposals in Republican-led states. Nor do we find evidence that the composition of SRI proposal types or the likelihood of facing an SRI proposal differs in Republican-led states. Our baseline findings are also similar if we isolate variation within specific types of SRI proposals by allowing the institution-by-month and industry-by-month fixed effects to vary by SRI topic classifications. Including controls for proposal sponsor type (e.g., individual, institution, etc.) also does not impact our findings.

Using this within-meeting, within-institution-by-month-by-SRI, and within-industry-by-month-by-SRI variation in votes, we find a negative association between institutions' support for SRI proposals and Republican party rule in a firm's home state. Institutions' relative likelihood of supporting an SRI proposal is 4.1 percentage points lower, on average, for firms headquartered in Republican-led states. The decrease is economically significant, corresponding to a 13% decline relative to the sample average support level. Such a decline can be pivotal in vote outcomes; 10.2% of SRI proposals during 2019-2021 passed/failed within a five-percentage point margin.

The observed association between governors' party affiliation and SRI votes started in recent years, coinciding with increased political polarization and state-level politicians' focus on socially responsible investing and activities involving corporate social responsibility (CSR) (e.g., see Table 1). The lower support for SRI proposals in Republican-led states is statistically significant at the 5% level during President Obama's second term (2013-2016), and the estimated magnitude and statistical significance increases during Trump's presidency (2017-2020). Prior to 2013, we find a negative association between Republican governorships and institutions' support for SRI proposals, but the coefficient is half the magnitude and not statistically significant.

We also analyze whether our results vary across firms and institutions based on their size. If political considerations drive our findings, we might expect the lower SRI support in Republican-led states to be more pronounced among larger firms and institutions, which tend to get more attention for their political activities. Consistent with this possibility, the lower support for SRI proposals in Republican-led states concentrates on firms in the top decile or quintile for total assets and the biggest institutions, as measured using assets under management. We also find evidence of a larger decrease in SRI support at firms and institutions more widely covered by the media and when the institutional investor holds one of the largest ownership stakes in the firm.

The observed shift in investor support for SRI proposals also occurs within states following changes in political leadership and matters for the likelihood of SRI proposals' passage. Our baseline finding continues to hold even after adding state-by-SRI fixed effects, which converts our estimation into a staggered triple-difference estimation that uses within-state changes in leadership for identification. However, because a staggered triple-difference estimation could suffer from violations of the parallel trend's assumption (e.g., see Baker et al., 2022), we also estimate a stacked triple-difference (e.g., see Gormley and Matsa, 2011, 2016). We flag states that experience a political transition as treated and use never-treated states as controls. We continue to include meeting, institution-by-month-by-SRI, industry-by-month-by-SRI, and state-by-SRI fixed effects in the stacked specification. Even in this narrower, within-state specification, we continue to find a decline in SRI support under Republican governors. Investor support for SRI proposals is ten percentage points lower in the same state when it is led by a Republican (p -value < 0.01), a 30% reduction relative to the sample average. These differences affect the likelihood of SRI proposals being passed. Employing the same stacked estimation, we find that SRI proposals are 17 percentage points less likely to pass in Republican-led states.

The within-state shift in support occurs for both political transitions: Democratic to Republican and Republican to Democratic. Compared to untreated states, the relative support for SRI proposals decreases by 19.6 percentage points in states that switch from a Democrat to a Republican governor. Moreover, the timing of this shift coincides with the change in leadership and shows no pre-existing differential trend. For states that switch from Republican to Democratic governorship, the support for SRI proposals increases by 6.9 percentage points relative to support levels observed in untreated states. However, in the latter political transitions, the timing of the shift is less clearly aligned with the election. Instead, the increased support appears driven by a post-election reversal of particularly low SRI support in the year before the Republican's election loss.

There are several mechanisms by which politics might influence investor votes. One possibility is that investors tailor their SRI votes to avoid misalignment between the firm and the political views of the state's workers and consumers. Alternatively, investors might directly care about the political influence of the newly elected leaders. In support of the latter mechanism, we find that the observed within-state shift in investor support is similar in magnitude when the political transition coincides with a closer election or a smaller state-level shift in the popularity of the winning party. The concentration of our findings among bigger firms, which likely have significant operations outside the state, also suggests that concerns about local hiring and sales is not the primary mechanism.

Several politically related motivations could drive the observed differences in SRI votes across states and over time. One possibility is that institutions adjust their votes for self-interest reasons. A second possibility is that institutions adjust their votes for fiduciary duty reasons. Distinguishing between these motivations is challenging, and many of our findings are consistent with both possibilities. However, we find evidence that fiduciary duty motives play some role in the observed differences. Consistent with

institutions seeking to avoid cuts to state-level support for firms that are out of sync with local political leaders, the observed differences in SRI-related votes are bigger in states that spend a greater proportion of their GDP on business subsidies.

Overall, our findings contribute to recent work that explores the connections between political partisanship and economic choices. Kempf et al. (2023) finds that US corporate executives are growing increasingly partisan, and recent evidence shows that individuals' political affiliation can affect their own economic choices (e.g., Engelberg et al., 2022; Meeuwis et al., 2022; Pan et al., 2023) and those of their firms (e.g., Hong and Kostovetsky, 2012; Duchin et al., 2019; Rice, 2020; Cassidy and Vorsatz, 2021; Kempf and Tsoutsoura, 2021; Dagostino et al., 2024; Kempf et al., 2023; Li and Yermack, 2024). Our findings provide evidence that external political factors also matter for companies' shareholders, and that investors' support for certain economic activities varies with changes in local political leadership. These shifts in investor support, which are larger in more recent time periods, suggest another important mechanism by which increasing political partisanship is likely affecting the choices and governance of companies.

These findings also expand our understanding of how politics affect institutional investors' engagement. There are many proposed factors that might affect institutions' level of SRI engagement, including self-dealing, attracting fund flows from socially minded investors, staving off regulation, and supporting politically aligned managers (Barzuza et al., 2020; Fisch, 2022; Kahan and Rock, 2020; Massa and Zhang 2024), but empirical evidence on what factors matter is scarce. Our findings suggest that political considerations, including state-level politics, are an important determinant of institutional investors' SRI choices. In this regard, our findings build upon prior work that focuses on how political appointments and pressure can influence public pension funds' portfolio holdings and votes (e.g., Romano, 1993; Hochberg and Rauh, 2013; Brown et al., 2015; Bradley et al., 2016; Andonov et al., 2018; Duan et al., 2021). Our findings

provide evidence that state-level politicians' influence extends to even private, out-of-state institutional investors that are not directly under their control.

Finally, our findings provide evidence that the political leanings in a state might influence firms' ability to incorporate SRI- and CSR-related activities. While prior work emphasizes the potential importance of stakeholders (Di Giuli and Kostovetsky, 2014), legal liabilities (Akey and Appel, 2021), and judges (Gormley et al., 2021) for companies' social and environmental actions, our evidence suggests an additional consideration firms face—a lack of support from investors when local politicians oppose such activities. The lower institutional support could also have important implications for CSR activities as a push from institutional investors can be a crucial driver of firms undertaking such initiatives (e.g., Dyck et al., 2019; Chen et al., 2020; Yegen, 2020; Gormley et al., 2023).

We organize the paper as follows. Section 2 describes our data. Section 3 presents our empirical specification and main findings, including heterogeneity in the importance of political affiliation across time, firms, and investors. Section 4 examines our baseline results in a staggered triple-differences setting; Section 5 analyzes potential political motivations; Section 6 investigates robustness; and Section 7 concludes.

2. Data and summary statistics

2.1 Data sources and variable construction

2.1.1 Mutual fund voting records

Our institutional voting data comes from ISS Voting Analytics, which collects mutual fund voting records from the mandated N-PX forms that institutions file with the SEC annually.⁴ The N-PX data contains fund-level vote decisions for all proposals. Following Iliev and Lowry (2015), Gilje et al. (2020), and Gormley and Jha (2023), we restrict our sample to shareholder proposals. Voting Analytics classifies most shareholder

⁴ The N-PX data does not include votes by state-level pension funds.

proposals into two categories: Socially Responsible Investing (SRI) and Governance (GOV). We use this classification to identify which proposals are SRI-related. Our sample starts in 2006, as there are few SRI proposals before that year, and ends in June 2021.

SRI proposals encompass many issues. Some proposals ask firms to disclose their political expenditures, while others ask firms to disclose their sustainability plans and emission levels or targets. Yet other proposals ask firms to disclose their gender- and race-based pay gaps or to disclose their supply chain due diligence efforts pertaining to human rights. To illustrate this variety, Appendix Table A1 classifies SRI proposals into 10 distinct topics using SRI proposal titles and BERTopic (Devlin et al., 2018), a pre-trained natural language processing model. Appendix Table A2 provides a similar topic classification for governance proposals, which tend to focus on less politicized issues related to special meetings, director elections, voting, and executive pay.

To calculate an institution's overall level of support for a given proposal, we aggregate fund-level votes to the fund-family level, following the approach of Gilje et al. (2020) and Gormley and Jha (2023). Specifically, we construct our proposal-institution measure, *Likelihood of voting in support*, using the share of the institution's funds that cast votes in support of the proposal. For 87.2% of our proposal-by-institution observations, *Likelihood of voting in support* equals either zero or one, as most funds within a fund family vote in the same direction on individual proposals.

2.1.2 Firms' headquarters state

We identify the state of a firm's headquarter using the business address provided in the header of the firm's 10-K/Q filings. We download the augmented 10-K/Q header data from The Notre Dame Software Repository for Accounting and Finance (SRAF).⁵ If

⁵ The data is available at <https://sraf.nd.edu/data/augmented-10-x-header-data/>.

a business address is missing from the header a firm's 10-K/Q filing, we use the headquarters state for a firm as reported in the Compustat database.⁶

2.1.3 Gubernatorial election data

To determine the political party of a state's governor each year, we compile data on state gubernatorial election results from Ballotpedia and the Correlates of State Policy Project (CSPP) for the period spanning 1999 to 2021. Because gubernatorial elections typically take place in November with governor's terms starting early in the next calendar year, we assign the election results to the years following an election, up through the next election for that state. For instance, a Republican won the Georgia gubernatorial election held on November 4, 2014. Because the subsequent Georgia gubernatorial election occurred on November 6, 2018, we set the state-by-year-level indicator variable *Republican* to one for Georgia for the years 2015 to 2018. We also collect state senate and house election results from the same source. We define a state as having unified controlled by a political party if the governorship, state house, and state senate are all dominated by the same party (i.e., the office of the governor and seat majorities in both state-level legislative bodies are held by members of that party).

2.2 Summary statistics

The share of shareholder meetings with an SRI proposal is similar in both Democratic and Republican States and exhibits a slight downward trend during our sample period. Figure 1, which plots the likelihood of having an SRI proposal in shareholder meetings for firms in Democratic- versus Republican-led states from 2006 to June 2021, illustrates this finding. On average, about 40% of shareholder meetings

⁶ Compustat database only includes information on the current location of a firm's headquarters. In our sample, about 4% of location data are missing from the 10-K/Q header and thus filled in with Compustat records. Our subsequent findings are robust to excluding firms lacking 10-K/Q header data.

contained an SRI proposal in 2006 for both Republican- and Democrat-led states, and this share drops for both type of states to around 31% in 2021.

However, the frequency at which SRI proposals are closely contested or receive support exceeding the approval threshold is increasing during our sample period. Table 2, which tabulates the number of SRI proposals and voting outcomes by year, shows this finding. We flag a proposal as “contested” if the support for the proposal was within five percentage points of the approval threshold. Doing so, we see that around 10% of SRI proposals fall within a 5-percentage point margin of the approval threshold from 2019-2021, compared to an average of about 1% in years before 2012. The rising frequency of contested SRI proposals highlights the importance in understanding what factors might affect institutions’ voting decisions as even small shifts in support could shape the final voting outcomes for many SRI proposals. The share of “passed” SRI proposals (i.e., those receiving investor support exceeding the approval threshold) also increased beginning in 2018. Before 2018, around 1-2 percent of SRI proposals received such support, but in 2018, the share of such SRI proposals jumps to 8.28% and by 2021, it was 22.31%.

Table 3 reports the summary statistics of variables used in our proposal-by-institution-level analysis. Our final sample includes 779,906 institutional investor votes, out of which 252,473 (32%) are votes for SRI proposals. The sample is associated with 5,129 shareholder meetings, 10,787 shareholder proposals, and 2,610 SRI proposals. 43.1% of the votes for all shareholder proposals and 46.2% of votes for SRI proposals are from firms located in Republican states. On average, the likelihood of institution voting in support of shareholder proposals is 44.4%, while the level of institutional support for SRI proposals is 31.5%. The likelihood of management recommending support is 6.4% for all shareholder proposals but only 0.4% for SRI proposals; the likelihood of ISS recommending support is 67.4% for shareholder proposals and 57.4% for SRI proposals.

3. Empirical analysis of institutional votes and state-level politics

3.1 Specification

To examine whether the relative likelihood of an institution voting in favor of an SRI proposal varies with the political affiliation of the governor in the firm's headquarters state, we employ a high-dimensional fixed effects difference-in-differences specification. The specification compares differences in investor support for SRI vs. non-SRI proposals across Republican- vs. Democrat-led states. Specifically, we estimate:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{i,j,m,s,t} = & \beta \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j + \gamma X_j \\ & + \theta_m + \mu_{i,t,\text{SRI}} + \pi_{\text{ind},t,\text{SRI}} + \varepsilon_{i,j,m,s,t}, \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

where *Likelihood of voting in support* is the share of institution *i*'s funds voting in support for proposal *j* at shareholder meeting *m* in month *t* for a firm headquartered in state *s*. *Republican* is an indicator variable that equals one if the firm is headquartered in a state with a Republican governor. *SRI* is an indicator variable that equals one if the shareholder proposal is classified as SRI by ISS. We cluster standard errors at the state-level to account for any heteroskedasticity and possible state-level correlations among observations.

To mitigate potential omitted variable biases, we include several fixed effects to partial out confounding factors that might correlate with a state's political affiliation and drive differences in proposal support at the firm-, industry-, institution-, SRI-, or time-level. First, we include meeting-level fixed effects, θ_m . Their inclusion controls for any firm- or time-level characteristics (e.g., a firm's current profitability, the firm's recent stock returns, the day or month of the vote, etc.) that affect institutions' overall likelihood of voting in favor of a meeting's proposals. They also control for any possible direct effect of *Republican* on institutions' overall level of support for proposals at the meeting and allow us to isolate how votes within a meeting vary as a function of the proposal's SRI classification. Second, we use institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, $\mu_{i,t,\text{SRI}}$, to control for each institution's monthly tendency to support SRI proposals. In other words, the

estimation only uses within-month variation in how each individual institution votes across SRI proposals. Lastly, we include industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, $\pi_{ind,t,SRI}$, to control for differences in industry concentrations across states and institutions' varying tendency to support SRI proposals across different industries. We set industries using firms' 2-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.

X represents two proposal-level controls: an indicator variable for whether management recommends supporting the proposal (*Management recommends support*) and an indicator variable for whether ISS recommends supporting the proposal (*ISS recommends support*). We include these two control variables because vote recommendations, especially those of ISS, can significantly influence institutions' voting decisions (e.g., Malenko and Shen, 2016). Their inclusion also controls for possible differences in proposal composition in Republican-led states, though in later analysis we find no evidence that state-level politics correlates with proposal composition.

In our baseline specification, the coefficient of main interest is β . This coefficient captures the average difference in the relative likelihood of an institution voting in support of SRI proposals when the governor of the firm's home state is affiliated with the Republican party (as compared to Democratic party) after controlling for vote recommendations, SRI classification, and other firm-, industry-, institution-, and time-level factors that might affect institutional investors' votes. If state-level politics matters for an institution's proxy decisions on SRI proposals, β would be negative given the Republican party is more likely to oppose SRI-related initiatives during our sample period (e.g., see Table 1). Because they are collinear with the fixed effects in our baseline estimation, we do not include the individual controls for *Republican* and *SRI*.

3.2 Baseline results

We find that institutions are less likely to support SRI proposals overall, and especially so in states with a Republican governor. Estimates of eq. (1) are reported in

Table 4. In Column 1, we start with a specification that only includes meeting and institution-by-month fixed effects. This specification allows us to observe how the likelihood of institutions' support varies for SRI proposals overall (coefficient on *SRI*), helping benchmark the economic magnitude of incremental support rates for SRI proposals in Republican-led states (coefficient on *Republican*×*SRI*). Overall, institutions are 8.32 percentage points less likely to support SRI proposals relative to other shareholder proposals. However, in Republican-led states, an institution's support for SRI proposals is, on average, an additional 2.51 percentage points lower (p -value < 0.05). In Column 2, we add industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects to control for differences in industry composition across states and institutions' varying tendency to support SRI proposals across different industries. Controlling for industry, the decline in SRI support in Republican-led states increases to 4.0 percentage points (p -value < 0.01).

We continue to find less SRI support when we replace the institution-by-month fixed effects with institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, as specified in eq. (1). Table 4, Column 3, reports these estimates. The switch from institution-by-month to institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects ensures that the estimation is identified using within-month variation in institutions' SRI votes across states. The switch has little impact on the estimates. Within a given month, institutions are 4.07 percentage points less likely to support SRI proposals in Republican-led states (p -value < 0.01).

The observed decline in support for SRI proposals is economically significant. The 4.07 percentage point decrease in Republican-led states corresponds to a 13% decline relative to the sample average level of support for SRI proposals, 31.5%.⁷ The decline in

⁷ Both “against” votes and withheld votes (where the ISS records the vote as “abstain,” “do not vote,” or “withhold”) drive the decline in support for SRI proposals. In untabulated estimates, we find that institutions are 0.5–1.0 percentage points more likely to withhold a vote on SRI proposals in Republican-led states, corresponding to a 7.1% to 14.3% increase relative to the sample average for SRI proposals (7.0%). Institutions are 1.3–3.6 percentage points more likely to vote against the SRI proposal in Republican-led states, corresponding to a 2.1% to 5.9% increase relative to the sample average (60.7%).

support could also be pivotal in many vote outcomes, especially in recent years. 10.2% of SRI proposals during 2019-2021 passed/failed within a five-percentage point margin.

3.3 Heterogeneity analysis

If state-level politics influence institutional investors' votes, we might expect to observe heterogeneity in our baseline result over time and across firms and institutional investors. For example, the negative association between institutional investors' support for SRI proposals and state-level Republican leadership might concentrate in periods where political partisanship is greater and among firms and institutions more likely to get attention for their SRI/CSR-related stances. In this section, we test for such heterogeneity. We first analyze how this association has varied over time. We then analyze how it varies with firm size, institution size, ownership stake, and media coverage.

3.3.1 Heterogeneity over time

Views on SRI-related matters became particularly partisan in the latter years of our sample when politicians at the state level increasingly emphasized the CSR- and SRI-related activities of firms and institutions.⁸ The increased partisanship around these issues might further raise investor's concerns when voting on SRI proposals, especially as state-level politicians increasingly highlight investor SRI votes and company CSR policies they disagree with (Table 1). If true, we might expect our findings to concentrate in more recent years. To analyze whether institutions' support for SRI proposals in Republican-led states has varied over time, we estimate the same specification as in eq. (1) but segmented by presidential terms. Specifically, we separately estimate eq. (1) for each

⁸ For example, Pew Research survey data shows increasing partisanship around environmental issues since 2014. In general, Pew Research reports that both parties have moved further away from the ideological center since the early 1970s. Democrats on average have become somewhat more liberal, while Republicans on average have become much more conservative (DeSilver, 2022). Engelberg et al. (2023) show that partisanship among SEC Commissioners also recently reached an all-time high.

presidential term with at least one year of observations: 2006-2008, 2009-2012, 2013-2016, and 2017-2020. Table 5 presents the results.

The lower support for SRI proposals in Republican-led states concentrates in the latter half of our sample. We begin to detect a statistically significant difference in SRI support in Republican-led states during President Obama's second term (2013-2016). On average, institutions are 4.9 percentage points less likely to support SRI proposals in Republican-led states during those years (Table 5, Column 3; p -value < 0.05). The observed difference in support increases to 6.9 percentage points during President Trump's term from 2017-2020 (Column 4; p -value < 0.01). We find little evidence of a difference in investor support during the last years of the Bush presidency, 2006-2008, and only suggestive evidence during President Obama's first term, 2009-2012 (Columns 1-2). In Column 5, we repeat our estimates for the full sample but include an additional interaction with *Post2012*, which is an indicator variable that equals one for sample years after 2012. The statistically significant interaction term in Column 5 confirms that the observed difference in post-2012 years is statistically different than the smaller (and statistically insignificant) difference observed in earlier years. Overall, these findings are consistent with the possibility that recent increases in political polarization and state-level politicians' focus on SRI-related activities is affecting institutions' voting choices.

3.3.2 Heterogeneity by size, ownership stake, and media coverage

We next analyze whether our results vary across firms and institutions based on their size. State politics could affect an institution's support for SRI proposals through multiple channels. For example, institutions might worry about Republican-led state leaders taking actions that are detrimental to the firm's value if the firm implements the SRI proposal. The institution might also worry about direct actions against supportive institutions, including the withdrawal of state-owned assets from the institution (as

occurred for BlackRock in both Florida and Texas in 2021 and 2022, respectively). If political considerations drive our findings, we might expect the lower SRI support in Republican-led states to be more pronounced among larger firms and institutions because the actions of larger companies tend to garner more political attention. To assess this possibility, we move to a triple-difference specification and estimate:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{i,j,m,s,t} = & \beta_1 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j + \beta_2 \text{SRI}_j \times \text{Large} \\
& + \beta_3 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{Large} \quad (2) \\
& + \beta_4 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j \times \text{Large} \\
& + \gamma X_j + \theta_m + \mu_{i,t,SRI} + \pi_{ind,t,SRI} + \varepsilon_{i,j,m,s,t},
\end{aligned}$$

where we add our independent variables of interest, *SRI*, *Republican*, *Republican*×*SRI*, and their interaction with an indicator variable, *Large*, that equals one for firms and institutions in the top quintile (or decile) of size each year. We define firm size using total values of assets, as reported in Compustat, and institutional investor size using assets under management, as calculated using the CRSP Mutual Funds database. All other variables and fixed effects remain the same as in eq. (1). Table 6 displays the results.

Consistent with politicians tending to exert greater political pressure on larger firms, the observed differences in support for SRI proposals concentrate among bigger firms. Institutional investor support for SRI proposals is an additional 3.12 percentage points lower in Republican-led states for firms in the top quintile of size (Table 6, Column 1; *p*-value < 0.10) and 8.74 percentage points lower for firms in the top decile of size (Column 2; *p*-value < 0.01). We find no evidence of relative differences in SRI support among smaller firms (see Columns 1-2 coefficients for *Republican*×*SRI*). Interestingly, we find also find that support for SRI proposals tends to be higher overall for the largest firms (see coefficients for *SRI*×*Large*), but as indicated by the negative triple interaction, this is less true in Republican-led states. The coefficient on *Republican*×*Large* is not

identified in this specification because it only varies at the firm-year level, making it co-linear with the included meeting-level fixed effects.

The observed differences in investor support are also more prominent among the largest institutions. Support for SRI proposals in Republican-led states is 2.66 to 2.83 percentage points lower for non-large institutions (Columns 3-4). However, support for SRI proposals in Republican-led states is an additional 2.77 percentage points lower for institutions in the top quintile of size (Column 3; p -value < 0.05) and 3.80 percentage points lower for institutions in the top decile of size (Column 4; p -value < 0.05). Interestingly, large institutions' support for non-SRI proposals is higher in Republican-led states (see *Republican*×*Large* coefficient). The coefficient on *SRI*×*Large* is not identified in this specification because it only varies at the institution-by-proposal-type level, making it co-linear with the included institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects.⁹

Being one of a firm's largest shareholders might also increase the likelihood of politicians focusing on an institutional investor's vote. If true, institutions that are among the largest owners of the firm might also be more sensitive to political considerations. Consistent with this possibility, we find that the decline in SRI support also concentrates among institutions in the top quintile or decile of observed ownership stakes for the firm. Appendix Table A3, Columns 1-2 reports these findings. The findings are similar if we instead define a large owner as a top 5 or top 10 shareholder of the firm (Columns 3-4).

Greater media coverage might also increase the likelihood of politicians becoming aware of a firm's SRI-related activities. If true, firms and institutions more frequently covered by the media could also be more sensitive to political considerations. Consistent

⁹ Besides an increased likelihood of large institutions and firms attracting politicians' attention, other factors could contribute to the bigger estimates for such firms and institutions. Larger institutions might devote more resources to their voting decisions, and hence, be more likely aware of potential political ramifications. Institutions might also pay more attention to votes at larger firms because changes in those firms' value could impact portfolio returns more. SRI proposals might also occur more frequently at larger firms, thus increasing the amount of variation available to identify an effect for such firms.

with this possibility, we find suggestive evidence that the decline in SRI support also concentrates among firms and institutions with a greater past media coverage, as calculated using the number of recent media articles found in Factiva that mention either the firm or institution's name. Appendix Table A4 reports these findings.¹⁰

4. Stacked triple-difference estimation

To further mitigate identification concerns, we next conduct a stacked triple-difference estimation that utilizes within-state variation as a source of identification. While the inclusion of several high-dimensional fixed effects in our baseline estimation narrows the potential for omitted variable biases, one remaining source of concern are omitted variables at the state-by-SRI level. For example, if states that tend to have Republican governors also tend to be states with firms where SRI proposals are less likely to enhance value, our estimates might instead reflect this possibility rather than institutions responding to state-level politics. While it is unclear what this potential state-by-SRI omitted variable might be, especially because we already control for industry-by-month-by-SRI differences in investor support, we can directly address this potential concern by utilizing within-state variation for identification purposes.

To isolate such within-state variation, we will need to focus on states that experience a change in the political party of the governor during our sample period. By comparing changes in support before and after such leadership transitions to changes in support in states not experiencing a leadership transition at that time, we can control for state-by-SRI omitted variables. In total, there are 48 cases where the party of the governor changes during our sample, of which 21 cases involve a change from a Republican to a

¹⁰ Interestingly, we find no evidence that our findings vary with whether the institution is headquartered in a Republican-led state. In our baseline estimation, the decline in support for SRI proposals in Republican-led states is similar for both institutions headquartered in Republican-led states and institutions headquartered in Democrat-led states. We also find little evidence that the political affiliation of an institution's headquarter state directly predicts its overall level of SRI support.

Democratic governor. Figure 2, which depicts the political affiliation of state governors by year during our sample period, illustrates these changes. Thirty-one states experience a change in political affiliation between 2006 and 2021, while 19 states do not.

4.1 Estimations using within-state changes in political affiliation

We begin our within-state analysis by adding a state-by-SRI fixed effect to our baseline specification. The inclusion of such fixed effects allows us to focus on within-state variation in the governor's political affiliation and partial out potential state-level confounding factors. Table 7, Column 1 reports the results. Despite the additional fixed effects, the estimated coefficient of *Republican* \times *SRI* remains significantly negative (p -value < 0.05), and the estimate is similar in magnitude to the baseline result (Table 4, Column 3). On average, institutional investor support for SRI proposals is 3.15 percentage points lower in a state when it has a Republican governor (Table 7, Column 1).

The addition of state-by-SRI fixed effects essentially converts our estimation into a staggered triple-difference estimation. Our point estimate is identified using three differences: (1) pre- versus post-election change in a state's political affiliation, (2) Republican versus Democrat governor, and (3) non-SRI proposal versus SRI proposal. However, unlike a standard triple difference, our estimation uses switches in a state's political affiliation that occur in both directions. Some states switch from Republican to Democrat; other states switch from Democrat to Republican.¹¹

One concern with the above within-state estimation is that the controls for states that experience a change in leadership are all other states that do not experience a change in leadership that same year. In other words, previously treated states can act as controls for later treated states. Such comparison can be problematic if there exists a dynamic

¹¹ Variation in the *Republican* variable can also occur if a firm moves its headquarters from a Democrat- to Republican-led state (or vice versa). In untabulated findings, we find that excluding firms that relocate state headquarters has little impact on our estimates.

treatment effect, where treatment magnitude varies with time since treatment (Baker et al., 2022). Such comparisons can introduce violations of the underlying parallel trends assumption (i.e., that, absent treatment, the outcome variable for treated and non-treated states would otherwise be trending the same at time of treatment).

To avoid any potential “bad comparisons” problem, we next follow Gormley and Matsa (2011, 2016) and estimate a stacked triple-difference. Specifically, for each event year e where a state experiences a change in the political party of the governor, we define treatment states as those where the governorship party changes. The control group observations for each treatment event are states where there is no change in the governorship during the sample period, 2006-2021. For each event year, we restrict the sample window to the three pre-election years, year of election, and the four years post-election. We choose this window because gubernatorial elections typically occur every four years.¹² We then construct the stacked sample and estimate:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{e,i,j,m,s,t} = & \beta_1 \text{Republican}_{e,s,t} \times \text{SRI}_{e,j} \\
 & + \gamma X_{e,j} + \theta_{e,m} + \mu_{e,i,t,\text{SRI}} \\
 & + \pi_{e,\text{ind},t,\text{SRI}} + \vartheta_{e,s,\text{SRI}} + \varepsilon_{e,i,j,m,s,t} \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

where *Likelihood of voting in support* is the share of institution i 's funds voting in support for proposal j at shareholder meeting m in month t for the firm headquartered in state s . The e subscript denotes to which event-year stack each observation belongs. To account for the stacked nature of the dataset, we modify the fixed effects to be meeting-by-event fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects, industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects, and state-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects. We continue to include controls for ISS and management recommendations, X , and we continue to

¹² Note that since gubernatorial elections usually take place in November, the election year is considered as pre-election period in our analysis, which is consistent with the approach taken in prior tests.

cluster our standard errors at the state level. Table 7, Column 2 presents the results.¹³

The within-state shift in support for SRI proposals persists in the stacked triple-difference estimation. When a state has a Republican governor, institutional investors are 10 percentage points less likely to support SRI proposals than when that same state has a Democrat governor (Table 7, Column 2; p -value < 0.01). Compared to our baseline, cross-sectional results (Table 4, Column 3), the economic magnitude is nearly twice as large when using within-state variation and never-treated states as controls. The estimate suggests about a 30% reduction in support relative to the sample average. The magnitude is also comparable to other potential drivers of investor votes. For example, Malenko and Shen (2016) find that ISS recommendations can shift votes by 25 percentage points.

4.2 Likelihood of SRI proposal passing

The observed within-state shift in investor support is economically large and likely to shift proposals' likelihood of passage. In our sample, eight percent of SRI proposals are within 10 percentage points of passage (in the last three sample years, 19 percent of SRI proposals are within 10 percentage points of passage), suggesting that the political affiliation of the governor could play a key factor in determining whether SRI proposals pass. To assess whether the political affiliation of a state's governor also predicts passage, we repeat our stacked triple difference at the proposal level and replace our dependent variable with an indicator for whether a proposal was passed. Table 8 reports the finding. The likelihood of an SRI proposal passing is lower in Republican-led states. When a state has a Republican governor, SRI proposals are 17 percentage points less likely to pass than when that same state has a Democrat governor (Table 8; p -value < 0.05).

¹³ The number of observations increases in the stacked estimation because never-treated state observations are used as controls for each distinct event. This repeated use of some observations across events is why we cluster the standard errors at the state level instead of the state-event level.

4.3 Estimation by direction of a state's political transition

We next use our stacked triple-difference estimation to analyze whether the direction of the state's political transition matters. The specification in eq. (3) incorporates events associated with both types of governorship transitions: (1) states experiencing a change in the governor's political party from Democratic to Republican, and (2) states experiencing a change in the governor's political party from Republican to Democratic. If both events drive our findings in Table 7, we should observe opposing effects when restricting our treated sample to states transitioning from Democratic to Republican versus when we restrict it to those states experiencing the opposite transition.

To test whether the observed shift varies across these two types of transitions, we investigate them separately by estimating the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{e,i,j,m,s,t} = & \beta_1 Treated_{e,s,i} \times Post_{e,t} \times SRI_j \\
 & + \gamma X_{e,j} + \theta_{e,m} + \mu_{e,i,t,SRI} + \pi_{e,ind,t,SRI} \\
 & + \vartheta_{e,s,SRI} + \varepsilon_{e,i,j,m,s,t} \tag{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

where *Treated* is an indicator variable that equals one if the state's observation belongs in the treatment group for event-year *e* [i.e., a state that experiences a political transition in year *e*] and equals zero otherwise [i.e., a never-treated state]. *Post* is an indicator variable that equals one for post-event periods and zero for pre-event periods. We continue to use the same 8-year event window for each transition year, and we continue to include the same set of fixed effects. The individual explanatory variables (*Treated*, *Post*, and *SRI*) and their other interactions (*Treated*×*Post*, *Treated*×*SRI*, and *Post*×*SRI*) are not included as they are each collinear with the fixed effects. We then estimate the eq. (4) separately for the two sets of transitions. Table 9 reports the results.

Both types of political transitions associate with within-state shifts in investor support for SRI proposals. When we restrict the treated sample to the set of state events

where there is a switch from a Democrat to Republican governor, we observe a post-switch decrease in investors' support for SRI proposals that is 19.6 percentage points larger than post-switch change in SRI support observed in states not experiencing a transition (Table 9, Column 1; p -value < 0.01). However, when we instead restrict the treated sample to states that switch from a Republican to Democrat governor, we observe a post-switch *increase* in SRI support that is 6.94 percentage points larger than the change in SRI support observed in states not experiencing a transition (Column 2; p -value < 0.010). Combined, these findings show that the direction of the within-state political transition is largely unimportant; in both cases, support for SRI proposals was lower in the state when a Republican held the governorship. While the point estimate for Democrat to Republican transitions is larger in magnitude, that should be interpreted with caution given the relatively small number of events and the different timing of transitions, which could be important for the estimated magnitudes (e.g., see Table 5).

4.4 Timing of observed within-state changes

We next assess the timing of the observed within-state shifts for states undergoing a political transition by modifying the estimation in eq. (4) to estimate a treatment effect in each event year. We use the year of the election as the excluded baseline and estimate:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{e,i,j,m,s,t} = & (\beta_1 \text{Pre3} + \beta_2 \text{Pre2} + \beta_3 \text{Pre1} \\
& + \beta_4 \text{Post1} + \beta_5 \text{Post2} + \beta_6 \text{Post3} + \beta_7 \text{Post4}) \times \text{Treated}_{e,s,i} \times \text{SRI}_j \\
& + \gamma X_{e,j} + \theta_{e,m} + \mu_{e,i,t,SRI} + \pi_{e,ind,t,SRI} + \vartheta_{e,s,SRI} + \varepsilon_{e,i,j,m,s,t}, \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

where Pre3 , Pre2 , and Pre1 are indicator variables that equal one if the observation corresponds to 3, 2, or 1 year before the election year, respectively. Likewise, Post1 , Post2 , Post3 , and Post4 are indicator variables that equal one if the observation corresponds to 1, 2, 3, or 4 years after the election year. All other controls remain the same, and like Table 9, we estimate eq. (5) separately for each direction of political transition. Figure 3 plots

the resulting point estimates and 95% confidence intervals.

For Democrat to Republican transitions, the timing of the relative decrease in support for SRI proposals coincides with the timing of the transition. Figure 3, Panel A shows this finding. In the years before the election, we observe no pre-existing differential trend in SRI support for states that later switch from a Democrat to Republican governor. Instead, the decrease in support only begins in the year after the election and continues to grow in the later years of the elected Republican's first term. This finding provides support for the underlying parallel trends assumption of the triple-difference estimation.

However, the timing of the relative increase in support for SRI proposals that occurs around Republican to Democrat transitions is less closely aligned with the election. For these transitions, there is an upward drift in SRI support after the Democrat takes office, but the stacked triple-difference point estimate found in Table 9, Column 2, seems to largely reflect a post-election reversal of relatively low SRI support in the year before the Republican party loses the governorship (Figure 3, Panel B).¹⁴

4.5 Restricting to closer elections and smaller shifts in party popularity

There are several mechanisms by which a within-state political shift might influence institutional investor votes. One possibility is that the change in political party holding the governorship reflects a shift in the view of the state's populace regarding CSR- and SRI-related issues. If so, firms (and their investors) might change their support for SRI proposals not because of the new governor but rather because such a change might affect the firm's standing with the state's populace, which could then affect the firm's sales or the ability to hire workers in that state. If true, we might expect our within-state findings to be weaker in states where the winning party exhibits a smaller victory margin

¹⁴ The observed timing and symmetry also mitigate concerns that time-varying factors driving within-state political transitions (e.g., unemployment rates and economic growth) might contribute to our findings. Such factors would likely create a pre-trend, and it is unclear why such time-varying, state-level factors would have a differential impact on support for SRI proposals that varies with the transition direction.

or experiences a smaller increase in their popularity, relative to the last election. Alternatively, firms (and their investors) might directly care about the political influence of the newly elected governor. If so, we would not necessarily expect our findings to differ for closer elections or for elections where there was a smaller shift in support for the winning party. We try to tease out these possible mechanisms by next analyzing how our findings vary with the victory margin and the shift in popularity of the winning party.

The observed within-state shift in investor support for SRI proposals is similar in states where the political transition coincides with a closer election or a smaller shift in the popularity of the winning party. Appendix Table A5, which repeats the stacked estimation after restricting the treated sample of events to those with a below median victory margin (Panel A) or a below-median shift in the relative popularity of the winning political party (Panel B), reports these findings. The point estimates in these subsamples (Appendix Table A5) are similar in magnitude to those found when using the full set of political transitions (Tables 7 & 9). The similarity in estimates suggests that the likely political mechanism for our finding is the state-level shift in political leadership rather than the underlying state-level shift in the popularity of the winning political party.¹⁵

5. Possible motivations: self-interest versus fiduciary duty

Several politically related motivations could drive the observed differences in SRI votes across states and over time. One possibility is that institutions adjust their votes for self-interest reasons. Tailoring votes might help avoid direct retaliation from local politicians, which can divest state-controlled assets from those institutions or use their influence to bring unfavorable media attention to the institution's voting stance. A second

¹⁵ Our baseline findings (Table 4, Column 3 and Table 7, Column 2) are also robust to controlling for the share of votes won by the Republican candidate in the most recent presidential election. The greater shift in voting for bigger firms (see Table 6) also suggests that concerns about the political views of the state's populace are unlikely to drive our findings. Larger firms are more likely to sell products and employ workers in other states, making them less sensitive to that potential mechanism.

possibility is that institutions adjust their votes for fiduciary duty reasons. Pushing a firm to take actions that run counter to local political views could result in investor losses if local politicians cut the firm's state-level subsidies or tax incentives or if local consumers are less likely to purchase the firm's products. Institutions might also manage state pension assets. If so, institutions' votes could partly reflect a state-level investor preference regarding the appropriate level of the SRI-related activities for local firms.

Distinguishing between these motivations is challenging, and many of our findings are consistent with both possibilities. However, additional findings suggest that fiduciary duty motives likely play some role in the observed differences.

To assess the potential importance of fiduciary duty motives, we collect data on state-level subsidies and support for local businesses. If institutions worry about state-level politicians cutting support for firms that are not politically aligned with state leadership, institutions' votes might be more sensitive to local politics in states that provide more state-level support to businesses. We calculate a state's level of support using Subsidy Tracker, a database of economic development subsidies and other forms of government financial assistance to businesses. We aggregate these subsidies by state-year and scale them by state GDP, as reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. We then rank states based on their average level of support during our sample and test for heterogeneity in support for SRI-related proposals based on these state-level ranks.

Consistent with fiduciary motives, the observed differences are larger in states that spend a larger proportion of their GDP on business subsidies. Table 10 reports these findings. Institutional investor support for SRI proposals is an additional 3.83 percentage points lower for firms in Republican-led states that are among the top 10 states for business subsidies (Table 10, Column 1; p -value < 0.05) and 4.5 percentage points lower for firms in the top 25 states for subsidies (Column 2; p -value < 0.10).

6. Robustness tests and additional analysis

In this section, we conduct additional tests and examine the robustness of our findings. We start by analyzing whether Republican leadership correlates with changes in the composition of SRI proposal types or the vote recommendations from management and ISS. We then analyze the robustness of our baseline findings to the choice of controls, to changing how we define a state's political affiliation, and to excluding the states of Florida and Texas. We also analyze whether our findings differ for closely contested proposals and across environmental and social proposals.

6.1 Composition of SRI proposal types

We first investigate whether our findings might reflect a shift in the composition of proposals that companies face. If activists tend to file SRI proposal types that are less likely to garner investor support in Republican-led states, our findings could reflect a compositional shift in SRI proposals rather than any active shift in investor voting.

However, we find little evidence that the composition of SRI proposals differs in Republican-led states. Appendix Table A6 reports these findings. Using the 10 SRI BERTopic classifications created using proposal names (see Appendix Table A1), we find that firms in Republican-led states are equally likely to experience SRI proposals of specific types. In only one of the 10 topics is there weak evidence of a difference in frequency. Proposals involving the cage-free eggs are 0.3 percentage points less likely to be observed in Republican-led states (Appendix Table A6, Panel A, Column 9). We also find no difference in the likelihood of an unclassified SRI proposal (Column 11). Beyond lacking statistical significance, the point estimate for each proposal type is economically small, with each being one percentage point or less. The findings are similar when we instead use the 14 proposal type classifications provided by Voting Analytics for shareholder proposals it flags as SRI-related (Appendix Table A6, Panel B). Overall, these

findings are consistent with evidence that activists often file the same type of proposals across firms, irrespective of the location (Gantchev and Giannetti, 2021).¹⁶

Our findings are also robust to controlling for SRI proposal type, providing further evidence that our findings do not reflect a shift in the composition of SRI proposals. Appendix Table A7 reports these findings. To show this robustness, we replace our institution-by-month-by-SRI, industry-by-month-by-SRI, and state-by-SRI fixed effects with institution-by-month, industry-by-month, and state fixed effects that instead vary with an SRI proposal's topic classification. Using the 10 BERTopic classifications to create these fixed effects, we continue to find less support for SRI proposals in Republican-led states. Augmenting our baseline difference-in-differences specification (Table 4, Column 3), we find that institutions are 2.3 percentage points less likely to support an SRI proposal in Republican-led states after controlling for how votes vary by SRI proposal type (p -value < 0.1 ; Appendix Table A7, Column 1). Augmenting the stacked triple-difference specification that further isolates within-state variation (Table 7, Column 2), we find that support for SRI proposals is 3.8 percentage points lower in Republican-led states after controlling for how votes vary by SRI proposal type (p -value < 0.05 ; Column 2). The findings are similar if we instead construct the fixed effects using the 14 SRI proposal topic classifications provided by Voting Analytics (Columns 3-4).

A potential time trend in the appropriateness or severity of SRI-related proposals within certain proposal topics is also unlikely to drive our findings. Our estimates control for ISS and manager recommendations, which would likely capture any such shift in proposal content. Additionally, to drive our findings, a within-topic shift in proposal content would need to differ in Republican- and Democrat-led states.

¹⁶ In untabulated estimates, we also find no evidence that firms are more likely to face SRI proposals in Republican-led states. The likelihood of a shareholder meeting having at least one SRI proposal is not statistically different in Republican-led states, nor is the likelihood of a proposal being classified as SRI.

6.2 Likelihood that management or ISS support the proposal

We next investigate whether the proposal-level control variables used in our study, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*, vary in Republican-led states. Differences in support might occur if the content of SRI proposals varies in Republican-led states or if state-level political considerations cause managers or ISS to adjust their vote recommendations for SRI proposals.

We find no evidence that management or ISS recommendations vary in Republican-led states. Appendix Table A8 reports these estimates. Using the same proposal-by-institution data structure as in our earlier analysis, we find no evidence that the average level of support from managers varies for SRI proposals in Republican-led states (Appendix Table A8, Column 1). There is also no evidence of a difference in ISS's recommendation (Column 3). Beyond lacking statistical significance, both point estimates are also economically small, with each being less than one percentage point. We find similar non-results when we repeat the analysis at the proposal-level, which is the unit of analysis by which each outcome is constructed. Controlling for firm and month fixed effects in a proposal-level estimation, there is no evidence that ISS or management support for SRI proposals varies in Republican states (Columns 2 and 4).¹⁷

6.3 Robustness to alternative controls

These non-results also suggest that the inclusion of proposal-level controls in our baseline specification is unlikely to introduce a bias related to “bad controls” (e.g., see Angrist and Pischke, 2009). Consistent with a lack of bias, our baseline finding (Table 4, Column 3 and Table 7, Column 2) is robust to dropping the proposal-level controls. The point estimate is nearly unchanged when dropping the controls, and the main change is

¹⁷ We also find no evidence of a change in the likelihood that either ISS or management recommend investors “abstain,” “withhold,” or “do not vote” on SRI proposals. Such recommendations are uncommon, accounting for less than 4% of ISS recommendations and less than 1% of management recommendations.

an increase in the estimated standard errors (see Appendix Table A9, Columns 1 & 4). The decreased precision of the estimate likely reflects that vote recommendations are key determinants of institutional votes. A reduction in precision but similar point estimates is also seen when restricting our estimation to post-2012 years (Columns 2-3).

Adding more controls also does not change the baseline finding. For example, allowing the vote recommendation controls to vary for SRI proposals by including an additional SRI interaction with each control has little impact on the estimates (see Appendix Table A10). Moreover, replacing our state-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects in the stacked specification with state-by-institution-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects also does not meaningfully affect the estimates (see Appendix Table A11). These latter estimates isolate variation in SRI votes by the same institution in the same state. In untabulated analysis, we also find that including controls for proposal sponsor type (e.g., individual, institution, etc.) does not impact our findings. In most cases, there is no residual variation in proposal sponsors after we partial out the other fixed effects. We also find no evidence that proposal sponsor types differ in Republican-led states.¹⁸

6.4 Alternative measure on political control over states

Our baseline finding is also robust to using an alternative measure of a state's political affiliation. To illustrate this robustness, we re-estimate eq. (1) after replacing *Republican* with *Republican Control*, an indicator variable that equals one if the corresponding firm is in a state with unified Republican control (i.e., Republicans hold the governorship and seat majorities in both the state house and senate). Appendix Table A13, Column 1 displays the results of this estimation. Compared with the baseline result (Table 4, Column 3), the estimated coefficient is of similar magnitude and statistical

¹⁸ The baseline findings are also robust to the choice of clustering. For example, double clustering at the state and fund-family levels yields even lower standard errors (see Appendix Table A12).

significance. In states with unified Republican control, institutional investors are 4.04 percentage points less likely to support SRI proposals (p -value < 0.01).

However, there is suggestive evidence that the observed decline in SRI support is larger in states with unified Republican control. Appendix Table A13, Column 2, shows this finding. In Column 2, we add interactions for *Republican Governor Only*, which flags states where Republicans hold the governor's office but do not control both the house and senate, and *Democrat Governor Only*, which flags states where Democrats hold the governor's office but do not control both the house and senate. The excluded category is states where the Democrat party holds both the governorship and majorities in the house and senate. The point estimate for unified Republican control is nearly 50% larger than for states where Republicans hold only the governorship (Column 2), but the difference is not statistically significant (p -value of difference = 0.29). There is little evidence that institutional investors' support for SRI proposals differs between states with unified Democrat control or states where the Democrat party only holds the governorship.

6.5 Alternative measure of state-level exposure

Our baseline finding is also robust to replacing headquarter locations with an alternative proxy of each firm's state-level exposure. To illustrate this robustness, we follow Garcia and Norli (2012) and count the frequency at which each firm mentions every state in its annual 10-K filings (Items 1-2 and 6-7). We then identify the most frequently mentioned state for each firm-year and redefine *Republican* as an indicator variable that equals one if the most frequently mentioned state in the previous year is currently led by a Republican governor. We use counts from the previous 10-K filing to avoid potential reverse causality concerns. Appendix Table A14, Column 1 displays the results of this estimation. Compared with the baseline result (Table 4, Column 3), the estimated coefficient is of similar magnitude and statistical significance. The finding is similar if we

instead replace *Republican* with the proportion of last year's 10-K mentions that are for states currently led by a Republican governor (Appendix Table A14, Column 2).

6.6 Florida and Texas

Our findings are also robust to excluding, Florida and Texas, two states where the governors have been particularly vocal about institutions' SRI & CSR stances. Our baseline finding (Table 4, Column 3) is robust to excluding either or both states. Moreover, neither of these two states contribute to our within-state estimates because they do not experience a change in political leadership during our sample period.

6.7 Heterogeneity by vote margin

We also find little evidence that our baseline finding differs when the vote margin is close. Smaller differences might exist for closely contested proposals if institutions are less likely to consider political factors when their vote is more likely to be pivotal. This might occur if concerns about their own value, rather than the firm's value, drive institutions' political considerations. Alternatively, the differences might be greater for closely contested proposals if shareholder value concerns drive political considerations. However, we find no evidence that our findings differ for votes within 5, 10, 15, or 20 percentage points of passage when we introduce a triple interaction to flag these more closely contested votes. Appendix Table A15 reports these findings.

6.8 Heterogeneity by SRI proposal type

Finally, we investigate whether our baseline result is driven by a particular type of SRI proposal. To assess this possibility, we further classify each SRI proposal as either environmental- and social-related following guidance from the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards. Specifically, we manually align each of the 1,599 unique SRI resolutions in our sample with topics categorized under the SASB ESG framework, and we use its framework to classify SRI proposals as either environmental

(E) or social (S).¹⁹ We then estimate:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{i,j,m,s,t} = & \beta_1 SRI_{E_j} + \beta_2 SRI_{S_j} \\
 & + \beta_3 Republican_{j,s,t} \times SRI_{E_j} \\
 & + \beta_4 Republican_{j,s,t} \times SRI_{S_j} + \gamma X_j \\
 & + \theta_m + \mu_{i,t,SRI} + \pi_{ind,t,SRI} + \varepsilon_{i,j,m,t}, \tag{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

where SRI_E is an indicator variable that equals one if the SRI proposal j is connected to environmental issues and SRI_S is an indicator variable equal to one if the proposal is instead connected to social issues. The rest of variables are defined as before. The modified specification is consistent with the spirit of our baseline approach but allows us to examine each SRI proposal separately. Appendix Table A16 reports the results.

Both environmental and social SRI proposals drive the baseline result. We start by including the same set of fixed effects to the baseline specification. The estimated coefficient of $Republican \times SRI_E$ and $Republican \times SRI_S$ are -0.0456 and -0.0334, respectively, indicating that institutional investor support for environmental proposals is 4.56 percentage points lower in Republican-led states (Appendix Table A16, Column 1; p -value < 0.05) and 3.34 percentage points lower for social proposals (p -value < 0.01). Additionally, we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the two coefficients are the same (p -value = 0.30). Next, we further partial out concerns on potential confounding factors at the proposal-type-level by replacing the institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects with institution-by-month-by-SRI_E and institution-by-month-by-SRI_S fixed effects. We make a similar adjustment to the industry-level fixed effects. While the coefficient for the SRI_E interaction is no longer statistically significant, its magnitude is similar to that of the SRI_S interaction, and we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the two coefficients

¹⁹ The SASB Standards have been widely adopted by corporations, investors, and analysts to identify and classify ESG issues that could impact companies' financial performance and investor decision-making. Khan, Serafeim, and Yoon (2016) also use SASB metrics to identify material ESG issues.

are equal (Column 2; p -value of 0.69). Overall, these results suggest that our main findings are not driven solely by either environmental or social SRI proposals.

7. Conclusion

Institutional investors can be a key driver of firms undertaking activities related to environmental, social, and other CSR issues (e.g., Dyck et al., 2019; Chen et al., 2020; Yegen, 2020; Gormley et al., 2023). However, institutions themselves face pressure regarding what activities to promote. The increasing political polarization of views surrounding issues involving CSR and SRI has placed institutional investors and firms in a complex predicament. Supporting environmental- and social-related initiatives could win investors (and their firms) praise from one political party but scorn from the other. Our study delves into the intricate interplay between state-level political affiliations and institutional investors' proxy voting choices on proposals connected to these issues.

Consistent with institutional investors being responsive to political pressures, we find a negative association between institutional investors' support for environmental- and social-related proposals and Republican party rule in a firm's home state. On average, institutional investors are four percentage points less likely to support such proposals in Republican-led states. The negative association holds even after we partial out confounding factors that might drive differences in support for proposals at the firm-, industry-, institution-, or time-level. The lower support for SRI- and CSR-related issues in Republican-led states also concentrates on (i) more recent years, coinciding with the increase in political polarization and state-level politicians' focus on SRI and CSR activities, (ii) larger firms and institutions, which are more likely to be sensitive to political considerations, and (iii) periods of greater political polarization.

Our baseline results hold if we instead use within-state changes in political leadership as an additional source of identification. Using a stacked triple-difference

estimation, we find that institutional investor's support for proposals that promote environmental and social issues is 10 percentage points lower in the same state when it is led by a Republican instead of a Democrat. Moreover, the observed within-state shift in institutional investors' support occurs for both types of political transitions: support increases when a Democrat replaces a Republican governor, and support decreases when a Republican replaces a Democrat governor. The observed shift also coincides with the timing of the election and holds in elections with a smaller victory margin or smaller shift in the popularity of the winning party, suggesting that investors are responding to newly elected leaders rather than a shift in the underlying political tilt of the state's populace.

Our findings highlight that the determinants of institutional investor proxy voting choices can be complicated. Institutions must balance several competing interests, and because of these competing interests, the drivers of institutional investors' varying degrees of engagement on SRI and CSR-related matters are not well understood. Many possible factors might affect their level of engagement, including self-dealing, attracting fund flows from socially minded investors, and staving off regulation (Barzuza et al., 2020; Fisch, 2022; Kahan and Rock, 2020). Our findings shed light on what motivates investors and show that political pressures and the political leanings in a state are a likely determinant of institutional investors' engagement on environmental and social issues. Our findings also suggest an additional obstacle firms might face when pursuing CSR activities—a lack of support from investors when local politicians oppose such activities.

Overall, the findings point to a significant influence of the political environment on institutional investors' decisions. By identifying the role of state-level politics in shaping proxy voting choices, we provide valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers interested in understanding the intricate connections between politics and finance in the context of CSR and SRI.

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Figure 1

Likelihood of SRI proposals by year and type of governor.
This figure plots the likelihood of having an SRI proposal in shareholder meetings for firms in Democratic- versus Republican-led states from 2006 to June 2021.

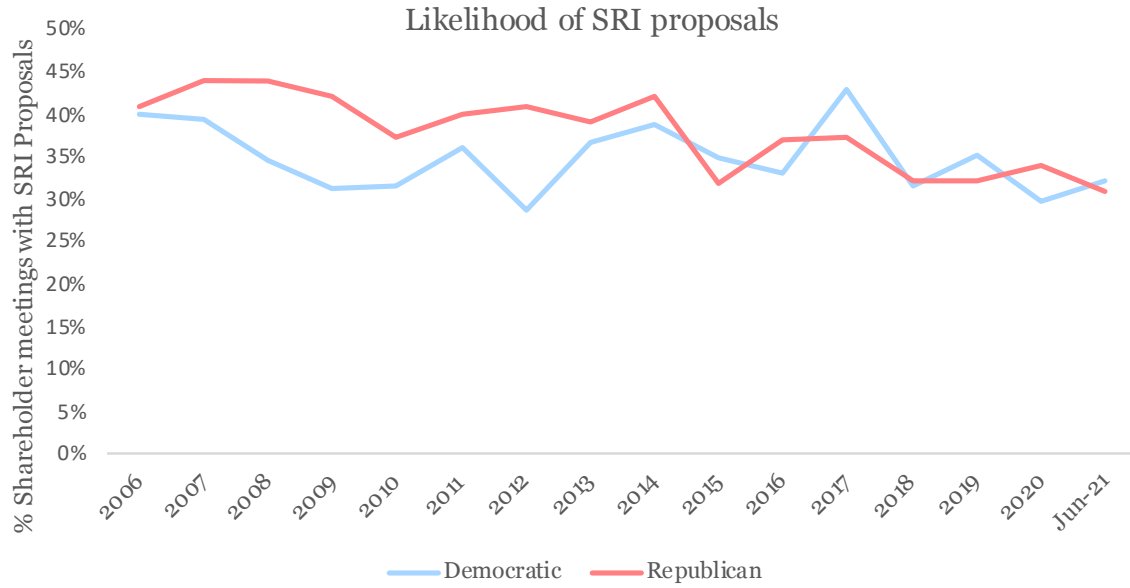


Figure 2

Political affiliations of state governors by year.

This figure depicts the political affiliations of state governors by year, with blue indicating Democrats and red representing Republicans. As gubernatorial elections are commonly conducted in November, we attribute election outcomes to the years succeeding an election year, extending until the subsequent election year for that specific state.

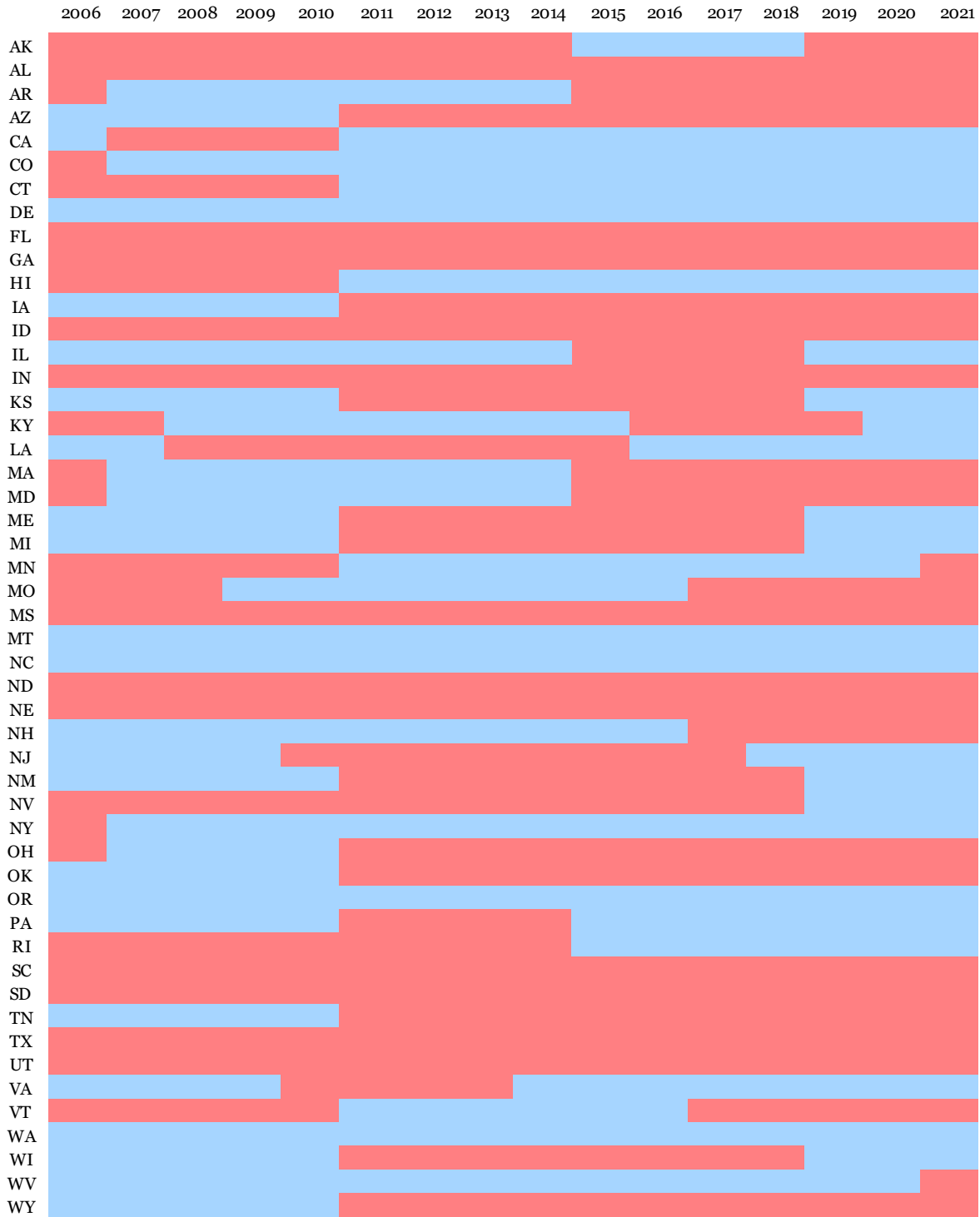


Figure 3

Timing of observed change in within-state SRI support.

This figure displays the 95% confidence interval of estimated $\hat{\beta}'s$ derived from the following regression,

$$Likelihood\ of\ voting\ in\ support_{e,i,j,m,s,t} = (\beta_1 Pre3 + \beta_2 Pre2 + \beta_3 Pre1 + \beta_4 Post1 + \beta_5 Post2 + \beta_6 Post3 + \beta_7 Post4) * Treated_{es} * SRI_{e,j} + \gamma X_j + \theta_{e,m} + \mu_{e,i,t,SRI} + \pi_{e,ind,t,SRI} + \vartheta_{e,s,SRI} + \varepsilon_{e,i,j,m,s,t}$$

where *Likelihood of voting in support* is the share of institution *i*'s funds voting in support for proposal *j* at meeting *m* in month *t* for the set of observations pertaining to event year *e* and state *s*. For each event year *e* where a state experiences a change in the political party of the governor, we define treatment states as those where the governorship party changes. The control group observations for each treatment event are states where there is no change in the governorship during the sample period, 2006-2021, and for each event, we restrict the sample window to the three pre-election years, year of election, and the to four years post-election. For each event, *Pre3*, *Pre2*, and *Pre1* equals 1 if the sample corresponds to 3, 2, or 1 years before the election year; similarly, *Post1*, *Post2*, *Post3*, and *Post4* equals 1 if the sample corresponds to 1, 2, 3, or 4 years after the election year. In Panel A, we restrict the set of events to states that switch from Democrat to Republican, and in Panel B, we restrict the set of events to states that switch from Republican to Democrat. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal *j* is related to socially responsible issues. *X* represents the proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. We include meeting-by-event fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects, industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects (where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level), and state-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are adjusted for heteroskedasticity and clustered at the state level.

Point estimate

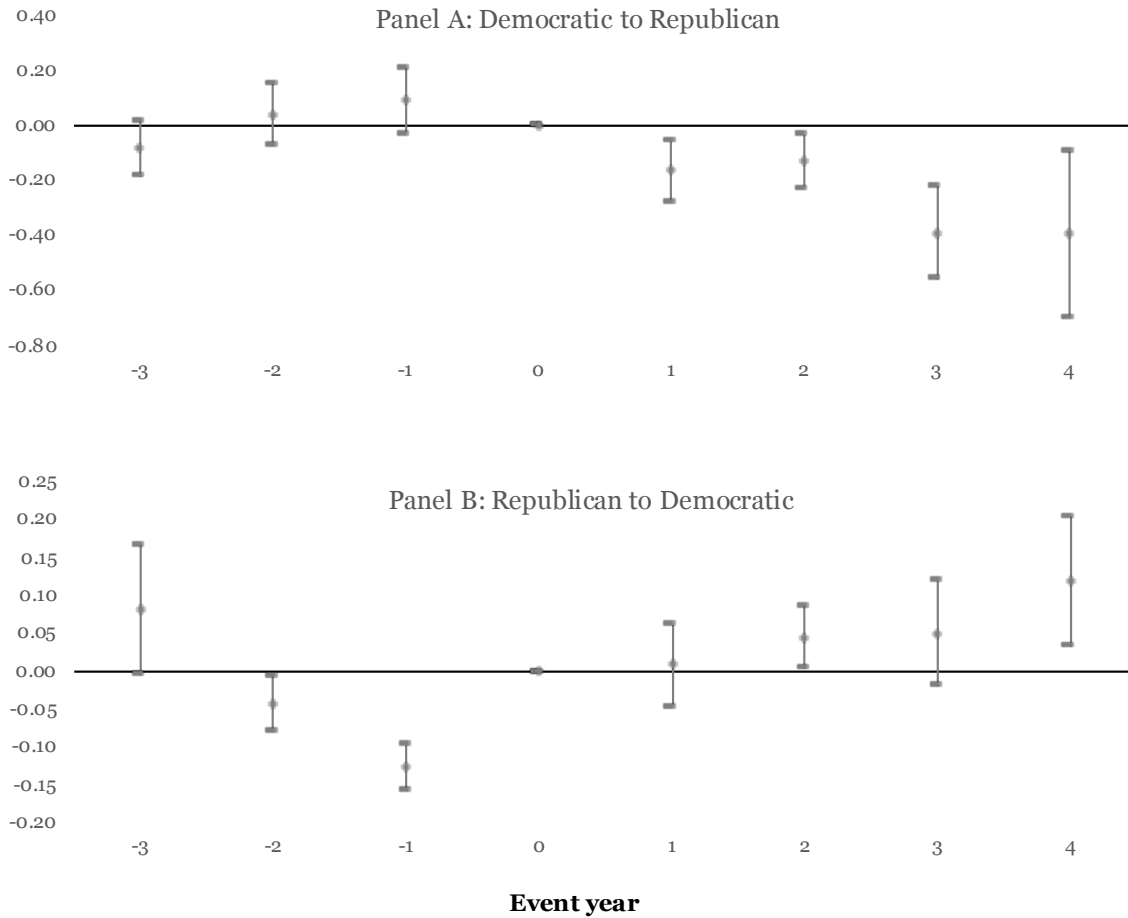


Table 1

Example political disputes between governors, firms, and institutions.

This table lists sample anecdotes related to political disputes involving state governors with firms (Panel A) and institutions (Panel B).

Year	Party	State	Governor	Firm/Institution	Issue
<i>Panel A: Disputes with firms</i>					
2011	Democrat	CA	Jerry Brown	Pacific Gas and Electric	Aggressive renewables portfolio standard
2014	Republican	WI	Scott Walker	Trek Bicycle	Outsourcing American jobs
2016	Republican	IN	Mike Pence	Salesforce	LGBTQ rights
2018	Republican	GA	Casey Cagle	Delta	Discount program for NRA members
2019	Republican	FL	Ron DeSantis	Airbnb	Discrimination against Israel
2019	Republican	TX	Greg Abbott	Apple, Amazon, Dell, Facebook	Anti-LGBTQ House bill
2019	Democrat	WI	Tony Evers	Foxxconn	Environmental concerns
2020	Democrat	MI	Gretchen Whitmer	Enbridge	Environmental risks to Great Lakes
2021	Republican	TX	Greg Abbott	Facebook	Censorship of conservative voices
2021	Republican	GA	Brian Kemp	Coca-Cola, Delta	Voting law tightening voter ID requirements and limiting ballot access
<i>Panel B: Disputes with institutions</i>					
2016	Democrat	NY	Andrew Cuomo	All Institutions	Banning investment in institutions/ companies that boycott Israel
2018	Democrat	NY	Andrew Cuomo	All Institutions	Discourage ties to the NRA
2019	Democrat	WA	Jay Inslee	BlackRock, JP Morgan	Reduce investments in fossil fuels
2021	Republican	TX	Greg Abbott	BlackRock	ESG policies against oil and gas sector
2021	Republican	IA	Kim Reynolds	BlackRock, Vanguard	Legislation restricting investment in firms that prioritize ESG factors
2022	Republican	FL	Ron DeSantis	BlackRock	House bill restricting the use of ESG factors in investment decisions

Table 2

Number of SRI proposals and vote outcomes by year.

This table presents the number of SRI proposals, percentage of SRI proposals that crossed approval threshold, and percentage of SRI proposals where the support for the proposal was within five percentage points of the approval threshold from 2006 to June 2021 in our sample.

Year	# SRI Proposals	% passed	% contested
2006	163	1.23%	0.61%
2007	180	0.56%	0.56%
2008	190	1.05%	1.58%
2009	157	0.64%	1.27%
2010	134	0.75%	0.75%
2011	127	0.79%	1.57%
2012	144	0.00%	1.39%
2013	158	3.16%	1.90%
2014	196	1.02%	1.02%
2015	195	0.00%	0.00%
2016	196	2.04%	2.55%
2017	199	2.01%	3.02%
2018	145	8.28%	7.59%
2019	142	3.52%	8.45%
2020	154	11.69%	12.99%
2021	130	22.31%	9.23%
Total	2,610	3.69%	3.40%

Table 3

Summary statistics.

This table describes the summary statistics of variables used in our proposal-by-institution-level analysis. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. *Likelihood of voting in support* is measured at the institution (i.e., fund family) level using the share of the institution's funds that cast votes in support of the proposal. *Republican* is an indicator variable that equals 1 if the focal firm is located in a state where the Republican party holds the office of governor at the time the proposal is voted on. *SRI* is an indicator variable that equals 1 if the proposal is related to socially responsible issues. *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support* are indicator variables set to 1 if management or ISS recommend supporting for the focal proposal. The number of observations (Obs.), mean, and standard deviation (SD) are reported both for the full sample (Panel A) and for the subsample of SRI proposals (Panel B).

	Obs.	Mean	SD
<u>Panel A: Full sample of shareholder proposals</u>			
<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>	779,906	44.4%	47.4%
<i>SRI</i>	779,906	32.4%	46.8%
<i>Republican</i>	779,906	43.1%	49.5%
<i>Management recommends support</i>	779,906	6.4%	24.4%
<i>ISS recommends support</i>	779,906	67.4%	46.9%
<u>Panel B: SRI proposals only</u>			
<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>	252,473	31.5%	44.0%
<i>Republican</i>	252,473	46.2%	49.9%
<i>Management recommends support</i>	252,473	0.4%	6.0%
<i>ISS recommends support</i>	252,473	57.4%	49.4%

Table 4

Institutions' support for SRI proposals in Republican-led states.

This table displays coefficients from a proposal-by-institution-level regression that examines the likelihood of an institution voting in favor of a SRI proposal based on the political affiliation of the governor in the firm's headquarters state. Specifically, we estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{i,j,m,s,t} = & \beta_1 SRI_j + \beta_2 Republican_{s,t} \times SRI_j \\ & + \gamma X_j + \theta_m + \mu_{i,t,SRI} + \pi_{ind,t,SRI} + \varepsilon_{i,j,m,s,t} \end{aligned}$$

where *Likelihood of voting in support* is the share of institution *i*'s funds voting in support for proposal *j* at meeting *m* in month *t* for a firm headquartered in state *s*. *Republican* is a dummy that equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party controls the office of governor in month *t* when proposal *j* is being voted on. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal *j* is related to socially responsible issues. *X* represents the proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. We include meeting fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, and industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =		
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>SRI</i>	-0.0832*** (-11.95)		
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.0251** (-2.51)	-0.0400*** (-3.54)	-0.0407*** (-3.66)
Controls	Y	Y	Y
Meeting fixed effects	Y	Y	Y
Institution-by-month fixed effects	Y	Y	
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects			Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects		Y	Y
<i>N</i>	768,201	768,201	761,302
<i>R-squared</i>	0.540	0.545	0.583

Table 5

Institutions' support for SRI proposals in Republican-led states over time. This table examines the likelihood of an institution voting in favor of a SRI proposal based on the political affiliation of the governor of the firm's home state, segmented by presidential election term. Specifically, we estimate

$$\text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{i,j,m,s,t} = \beta_1 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j + \gamma X_j + \theta_m + \mu_{i,t,\text{SRI}} + \pi_{\text{ind},t,\text{SRI}} + \varepsilon_{i,j,m,s,t}$$

where *Likelihood of voting in support* is the share of institution *i*'s funds voting in support for proposal *j* at meeting *m* in month *t* and state *s*. *Republican* is a dummy that equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party controls the office of governor in month *t* when proposal *j* is being voted on. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal *j* is related to socially responsible issues. *X* represents the proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. We include meeting fixed effect, institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effect, and industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effect throughout, where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Columns 1-4 report estimates using the subsample observations that occur during each presidential term with at least one year of coverage: 2006-2008, 2009-2012, 2013-2016, 2017-2020. In Column 5, we report our estimates for the full sample but include an additional interaction with *Post2012*, which is a dummy that equals 1 if the sample is after year 2012. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. ** indicates significance at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =				
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.007 (-0.30)	-0.020 (-1.13)	-0.049** (-2.38)	-0.069*** (-4.43)	-0.014 (-1.27)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i> × <i>Post2012</i>					-0.052*** (-3.16)
Sample	2006- 2008	2009- 2012	2013- 2016	2017- 2020	All years
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Meeting fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>N</i>	131,452	186,219	213,646	193,792	761,302
<i>R-squared</i>	0.597	0.586	0.573	0.581	0.583

Table 6

Heterogeneity in support based on firm and institutional investor size.

This table explores whether the association between an institution's SRI votes and the political climate in the firm's home state varies across size of firms or institutions. Specifically, we estimate

$$\text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{i,j,m,s,t} = \beta_1 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j + \beta_2 \text{SRI}_j \times \text{Large} + \beta_3 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{Large} + \beta_4 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j \times \text{Large} + \gamma X_j + \theta_m + \mu_{i,t,\text{SRI}} + \pi_{\text{ind},t,\text{SRI}} + \varepsilon_{i,j,m,s,t},$$

where *Likelihood of voting in support* is the share of institution *i*'s funds voting in support for proposal *j* at meeting *m* in month *t* and state *s*. *Republican* is a dummy that equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party controls the office of governor in month *t* when proposal *j* is being voted on. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal *j* is related to socially responsible issues. *X* represents the proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. In Columns 1 and 2, *Large* equals 1 if the firm size is in the top quintile or decile (by year); in Columns 3 and 4, *Large* equals 1 if the institution size is in the top quintile or decile (by year). We include meeting fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, and industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =			
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.001 (-0.12)	0.001 (0.07)	-0.027 (-1.60)	-0.028* (-1.71)
<i>SRI</i> × <i>Large</i>	0.062*** (5.83)	0.090*** (7.04)		
<i>Republican</i> × <i>Large</i>			0.016** (2.28)	0.018** (2.34)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i> × <i>Large</i>	-0.031* (-1.83)	-0.087*** (-2.71)	-0.028** (-2.35)	-0.038** (-2.41)
Definition for <i>Large</i> indicator (by year)	Firm size in top quintile	Firm size in top decile	Institution size in top quintile	Institution size in top decile
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y
Meeting fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>N</i>	761,300	761,300	620,384	620,384
<i>R-squared</i>	0.580	0.580	0.580	0.580

Table 7

Estimations using within-state changes in the governor's political affiliation.

This table reports within-state panel estimations that analyze the likelihood of an institution voting in favor of a SRI proposal based on the political affiliation of the governor of the firm's home state. Column 1 shows our baseline regression (Table 4, Column 3) after adding state-by-SRI fixed effects. For Column 2, we estimate a stacked difference-in-differences estimation that utilizes within-state variation in governors' political affiliations. Specifically, for each event year e where a state experiences a change in the political party of the governor, we define treatment states as those where the governorship party changes. The control group observations for each treatment event are states where there is no change in the governorship during the sample period, 2006-2021, and for each event, we restrict the sample window to the three pre-election years, year of election, and the four years post-election. We then estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{e,i,j,m,s,t} = & \beta_1 \text{Republican}_{e,j,t} \times \text{SRI}_{e,j} + \gamma X_{e,j} \\ & + \theta_{e,m} + \mu_{e,i,t,SRI} + \pi_{e,ind,t,SRI} + \vartheta_{e,s,SRI} + \varepsilon_{e,i,j,m,s,t} \end{aligned}$$

where *Likelihood of voting in support* is the share of institution i 's funds voting in support for proposal j at meeting m in month t for the set of observations pertaining to event year e and state s . *Republican* is a dummy that equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party controls the office of governor in month t when proposal j is being voted on. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal j is related to socially responsible issues. X represents the proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. We include meeting-by-event fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects, industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects (where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level), and state-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. t statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =	
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i> (1)	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i> (2)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.0315** (-2.14)	-0.100*** (-4.03)
Controls	Y	Y
Meeting fixed effects	Y	
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	
State-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	
Meeting-by-event fixed effects		Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects		Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects		Y
State-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects		Y
<i>N</i>	749,470	4,665,928
<i>R-squared</i>	0.584	0.613

Table 8

Likelihood of SRI proposal passing.

This table examines the likelihood of an SRI proposal passing based on the political affiliation of the governor of the firm's headquarters state. We estimate a stacked difference-in-differences regression at the proposal-level. For each event year e where a state experiences a change in the political party of the governor, we define treatment states as those where the governorship party changes. The control group observations for each treatment event are states where there is no change in the governorship during the sample period, 2006-2021, and for each event, we restrict the sample window to the three pre-election years, year of election, and the four years post-election. Specifically, we estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Likelihood of Pass}_{e,j,m,s,t} = & \beta_1 \text{Republican}_{e,s,t} \times \text{SRI}_{e,j} + \gamma X_{e,j} \\ & + \theta_{e,m} + \pi_{e,ind,t,SRI} + \vartheta_{e,s,SRI} + \varepsilon_{e,j,m,s,t} \end{aligned}$$

where the dependent variable is an indicator that equals 1 if the proposal j was passed at meeting m in month t for the set of observations pertaining to event year e and state s . *Republican* is a dummy that equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party controls the office of governor in month t when proposal j is being voted on. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal j is related to socially responsible issues. X represents the proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. We include meeting-by-event fixed effects, industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects (where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level), and state-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. t statistics are in parentheses. ** indicates significance at the 5% level.

	Dep. variable = <i>Likelihood of Pass</i> (1)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.170** (-2.09)
Controls	Y
Meeting-by-event fixed effects	Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects	Y
State-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects	Y
N	43,403
R -squared	0.665

Table 9

Stacked difference-in-difference estimates by direction of a state's political transition. This table presents the results from a stacked difference-in-differences regression that analyzes the likelihood of an institution voting in favor of a SRI proposal based on the political affiliation of the governor of the firm's home state, segmented by states switching from Republican to Democratic governor and vice versa. Specifically, we estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{e,i,j,m,s,t} = & \beta_1 \text{Treated}_{esi} \times \text{Post}_{et} \times \text{SRI}_{e,j} + \gamma X_j \\ & + \theta_{e,m} + \mu_{e,i,t,SRI} + \pi_{e,ind,t,SRI} + \vartheta_{e,s,SRI} + \varepsilon_{e,i,j,m,s,t} \end{aligned}$$

where *Likelihood of voting in support* is the share of institution *i*'s funds voting in support for proposal *j* at meeting *m* in month *t* for the set of observations pertaining to event year *e* and state *s*. For each event year *e* where a state experiences a change in the political party of the governor, we define treatment states as those where the governorship party changes. Column 1 restricts the set of events to states that switch from Democrat to Republican, and Column 2 restricts the set of events to states that switch from Republican to Democrat. The control group observations for each treatment event are states where there is no change in the governorship during the sample period, 2006-2021, and for each event, we restrict the sample window to the three pre-election years, year of election, and to the four years post-election. *Treated* equals 1 if the sample belongs to treatment groups and 0 if control group. *Post* is set to 1 for post-event periods and 0 for pre-event periods. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal *j* is related to socially responsible issues. *X* represents the proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. We include meeting-by-event fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects, industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects (where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level), and state-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. *** indicates significance at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =	
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i> (1)	(2)
<i>Treated</i> × <i>Post</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.196*** (-3.52)	0.0694*** (4.24)
Treatment Group	Dem to Rep	Rep to Dem
Controls	Y	Y
Meeting-by-event fixed effects	Y	Y
State-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects	Y	Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects	Y	Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects	Y	Y
<i>N</i>	2,492,776	2,173,152
<i>R-squared</i>	0.615	0.611

Table 10

Heterogeneity in support based on state-level business subsidies.

This table explores whether the association between institutions' voting on SRI proposals and the political climate in the firm's home state varies based on state-level business subsidies. Specifically, we estimate

$$\text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{i,j,m,s,t} = \beta_1 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j + \beta_2 \text{SRI}_j \times \text{LargeSubsidy}_{s,t} + \beta_3 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j \times \text{LargeSubsidy}_{s,t} + \gamma X_j + \theta_m + \mu_{i,t,\text{SRI}} + \pi_{\text{ind},t,\text{SRI}} + \varepsilon_{i,j,m,s,t}$$

where *Likelihood of voting in support* is the share of institution *i*'s funds voting in support for proposal *j* at meeting *m* in month *t* and state *s*. *LargeSubsidy* equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state *s* that ranks within the top 10 (Column 1) or top 25 (Column 2) states by subsidy. The state rankings are based on aggregate subsidy value (from SubsidyTracker) divided by state GDP (from Bureau of Economic Analysis) averaged over the 2006-2021 period. *Republican* is a dummy that equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party controls the office of governor in month *t* when proposal *j* is being voted on. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal *j* is related to socially responsible issues. *X* represents the proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. We include meeting fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, and industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =	
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i> (1)	(2)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.0346** (-2.68)	-0.0188 (-1.15)
<i>SRI</i> × <i>LargeSubsidy</i>	-0.0055 (-0.39)	0.0346* (1.95)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i> × <i>LargeSubsidy</i>	-0.0383** (-2.35)	-0.0450* (-1.74)
<i>LargeSubsidy</i> definition	Top 10 States	Top 25 States
Controls	Y	Y
Meeting fixed effects	Y	Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y
<i>N</i>	761,302	761,302
<i>R-squared</i>	0.583	0.583

Appendix

Table A1

SRI proposal topics and frequency.

This table lists the proposal topics identified by BERTopic, a pre-trained natural language processing model, when asked to use SRI proposal titles from our sample to construct 10 topics. The second column denotes the count of SRI proposals categorized by BERTopic within each topic. The third column highlights the prevalent keywords associated with each topic, while the last column presents a sample proposal title from that respective topic. Additionally, the final row denotes the number of proposals that could not be assigned a topic.

Topic #	Count	Topic Words	Representative Proposal
1	944	adopt, human, rights, report, gender, sexual	Amend EEO Policy to Prohibit Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
2	790	political, contributions, lobbying, payments, policy, expenditure	Report on Lobbying and Political Contributions
3	399	emissions, environmental, report, energy, reduction, impact, methane	Report on Methane Emissions Management and Reduction Targets
4	120	tobacco, genetically, health, products, marketing, label	Report on the Health Impacts and Risks of Sugar in the Company's Products
5	117	sustainability, prepare, report, issue paper, goal	Prepare a Sustainability Report
6	42	charitable, contributions, disclose, report, taxexempt, organizations	Report on Charitable Contributions
7	26	land, holy, principles, adopt	Adopt Holy Land Principles
8	15	disclosure, political, contributions, report	Report on Political Contributions Disclosure
9	11	eggs, cagefree, phase, cage, chicken, hens, slaughter	Phase in cage-free eggs to 5%
10	11	macbride, implement, principles	Implement MacBride Principles
-	193	supply, chain, violations, human, risks	Report on Risks Associated with Use of Gestation Crates in Supply Chain

Table A2

Governance proposal topics and frequency.

This table lists the proposal topics identified by BERTopic, a pre-trained natural language processing model, when asked to use GOV proposal titles from our sample to construct 10 topics. The second column denotes the count of GOV proposals categorized by BERTopic within each topic. The third column highlights the prevalent keywords associated with each topic, while the last column presents a sample proposal title from the respective topic. Additionally, the final row denotes the number of proposals that could not be assigned a topic.

Topic #	Count	Topic Words	Representative Proposal
1	1,205	board, chairman, independent, declassify, require, directors, positions	Require Independent Board Chairman
2	904	special, call, by, consent, written, act, provide, right, meetings	Provide Right to Act by Written Consent
3	836	executive, compensation, advisory, named, ratify, officers, awards, equity, vesting, pay	Advisory Vote to Ratify Named Executive Officers' Compensation
4	797	majority, election, vote, for, directors, require, cumulative, voting	Require a Majority Vote for the Election of Directors
5	352	access, proxy, right, adopt, amend, amendments, reform, competition, electing, authority	Adopt Proxy Access Right
6	289	shareholder, plan, submit, recapitalization, onevote, approve, share	Approve Recapitalization Plan for all Stock to Have One-vote per Share
7	174	period, retentionholding, stock, retention, share, policy, executives, adopt, dividends, senior	Stock Retention
8	113	clawback, payments, under, restatements, policy, incentive, lending, report	Clawback of Incentive Payments
9	48	director, nominee, environmental, qualifications, experience, open, seats, nominations, require	Require Director Nominee with Environmental Experience
10	27	reincorporate, dakota, north, delaware, another, state, ohio	Reincorporate to North Dakota
-	139	policy, adopt, director, existing, terms, bonus	Adopt Policy for Engagement With Proponents of Shareholder Proposals Supported by a Majority Vote

Table A3

Heterogeneity in support based on an institution's ownership stake.

This table explores whether the association between an institution's voting on SRI proposals and the political climate in the firm's home state varies with the relative size of an institutional's investor's ownership stake of the firm. Specifically, we estimate

$$\text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{i,j,m,s,t} = \beta_1 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j + \beta_2 \text{SRI}_j \times \text{TopOwner} + \beta_3 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{TopOwner} + \beta_4 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j \times \text{TopOwner} + \gamma X_j + \theta_m + \mu_{i,t,\text{SRI}} + \pi_{\text{ind},t,\text{SRI}} + \varepsilon_{i,j,m,s,t}$$

where *Likelihood of voting in support* is the share of institution *i*'s funds voting in support for proposal *j* at meeting *m* in month *t* in state *s*. *Republican* is a dummy that equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party controls the office of governor in month *t* when proposal *j* is being voted on. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal *j* is related to socially responsible issues. *X* represents the proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. In Columns 1 and 2, *TopOwner* equals 1 if the institution's ownership stake in the firm in year *t-1* is in the top quintile or decile for that firm; in Columns 3 and 4, *TopOwner* equals 1 if the institution is top 5 or top 10 largest shareholder of the firm. We calculate institution-level ownership stake using Thomson-Reuters 13F data. We include meeting fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, and industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =			
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>TopOwner</i>	-0.0241*** (-8.00)	-0.0271*** (-5.41)	-0.0318*** (-7.41)	-0.0230*** (-6.10)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.0366*** (-3.23)	-0.0383*** (-3.42)	-0.0392*** (-3.48)	-0.0379*** (-3.32)
<i>SRI</i> × <i>TopOwner</i>	0.0141** (2.21)	0.0170** (2.04)	0.0256** (2.19)	0.0153 (1.47)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>TopOwner</i>	0.00715 (1.12)	0.0107 (1.19)	0.00825 (1.00)	0.00947 (1.39)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i> × <i>TopOwner</i>	-0.0257* (-1.92)	-0.0347** (-2.41)	-0.0276* (-1.85)	-0.0273** (-2.06)
<i>TopOwner</i> Definition	Top quintile	Top decile	Top 5 owner	Top 10 owner
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y
Meeting fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>N</i>	761,300	761,300	761,300	761,300
<i>R-squared</i>	0.583	0.583	0.583	0.583

Table A4

Heterogeneity in support based on media coverage.

This table explores whether the association between an institution's voting on SRI proposals and the political climate in the firm's home state varies with the level of past media coverage for the firm or institution. Specifically, we estimate

$$\text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{i,j,m,s,t} = \beta_1 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j + \beta_2 \text{SRI}_j \times \text{HighMedia} + \beta_3 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{HighMedia} + \beta_4 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j \times \text{HighMedia} + \gamma X_j + \theta_m + \mu_{i,t,SRI} + \pi_{ind,t,SRI} + \varepsilon_{i,j,m,s,t},$$

where *Likelihood of voting in support* is the share of institution *i*'s funds voting in support for proposal *j* at meeting *m* in month *t* and state *s*. *Republican* is a dummy that equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party controls the office of governor in month *m* when proposal *j* is being voted on. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal *j* is related to socially responsible issues. *X* represents the proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. In Columns 1 and 2, *HighMedia* equals 1 if the number of year *t*-1 media articles including the firm's name is in the top quintile or decile; in Columns 3 and 4, *HighMedia* equals 1 if the number of year *t*-1 media articles including the institution's name is in the top quintile or decile. We tabulate the number of media articles each year using Factiva. We include meeting fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, and industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable = <i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.0305** (-2.37)	-0.0261** (-2.04)	-0.0295* (-1.95)	-0.0310** (-2.06)
<i>SRI</i> × <i>HighMedia</i>	0.00617 (0.34)	0.0228 (1.63)		
<i>Republican</i> × <i>HighMedia</i>			0.0194*** (3.21)	0.0176*** (2.79)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i> × <i>HighMedia</i>	-0.00327 (-0.10)	-0.123*** (-4.32)	-0.0129* (-1.86)	-0.00739 (-0.81)
Definition for <i>HighMedia</i> (by year)	Firm coverage in top quintile	Firm coverage in top decile	Institution coverage in top quintile	Institution coverage in top decile
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y
Meeting fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>N</i>	749,470	749,470	749,470	749,470
<i>R-squared</i>	0.584	0.584	0.584	0.584

Table A5

Robustness to transitions with narrower victory margins and smaller popularity shifts. This table presents the results from estimating the stacked difference-in-differences regressions of Table 7, Column 2 and Table 9, after restricting the sample of treated states to those with closer elections or smaller shifts in the underlying popularity of the two parties. Specifically, Panel A restricts the treated sample to events with a below-median difference in the vote share of the Democrat and Republican gubernatorial candidates. Panel B restricts the treated sample to events with a below-median shift in the vote share of the two political parties, relative to the past election. For example, a state that shifts from where the Democrat loses by two percentage points in the last election to winning by three percentage points in the current election would have a shift in vote share of five percentage points. For the set of treated events, Column 1 uses all elections where there is a switch in the winning party. Column 2 restricts the set of treated events to states that switch from Democrat to Republican, and Column 3 restricts the set of treated events to states that switch from Republican to Democrat. The control group observations for each treatment event are states where there is no change in the governorship during the sample period, 2006-2021, and for each event, we restrict the sample window to the three pre-election years, year of election, and to the four years post-election. We include meeting-by-event fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects, industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects (where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level), and state-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects. The sample clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =		
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel A: Treated sample restricted to elections with a below-median victory margin			
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.142** (-2.24)		
<i>Treated</i> × <i>Post</i> × <i>SRI</i>		-0.217*** (-3.43)	0.0817 (0.99)
<i>N</i>	2,081,588	1,251,920	829,668
<i>R-squared</i>	0.613	0.614	0.612
Panel B: Treated sample restricted to elections with a below-median shift in the party vote shares			
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.110*** (-3.38)		
<i>Treated</i> × <i>Post</i> × <i>SRI</i>		-0.137*** (-2.80)	0.0887* (1.78)
<i>N</i>	2,089,995	1,155,177	934,818
<i>R-squared</i>	0.612	0.614	0.610
Treatment Sample	All	Dem to Rep	Rep to Dem
Controls	Y	Y	Y
Meeting-by-event fixed effects	Y	Y	Y
State-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects	Y	Y	Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects	Y	Y	Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects	Y	Y	Y

Table A6

Likelihood of SRI proposal.

This table examines whether the likelihood of having specific type of SRI proposals varies in Republican-led states versus Democratic states using a proposal-level regression. In Panel A, the dependent variable is an indicator that equals 1 if the proposal belongs to certain topics classified by BERTopic, where keywords and examples of the resulting classifications are listed in Appendix Table A1; in Panel B, we replace topics with the 14 SRI topic classifications provided by Voting Analytics. *Republican* is a dummy that equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party controls the office of governor when the proposal is filled. We include firm fixed effects and month fixed effects. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level.

	<i>Dep. variable = Likelihood of specific type of SRI proposal</i>													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Panel A: BERTopic classifications														
<i>Republican</i>	0.008 (0.84)	0.0005 (0.05)	0.010 (1.02)	-0.001 (-0.22)	-0.002 (-0.68)	-0.001 (-0.26)	-0.001 (-0.60)	-0.000 (-0.15)	-0.003* (-1.70)	0.002 (0.92)	0.001 (0.16)			
Firm FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Month FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Proposal Topic No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-			
N	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375			
R-sq	0.228	0.219	0.255	0.252	0.233	0.069	0.096	0.249	0.170	0.562	0.182			
Panel B: VA topic classifications														
<i>Republican</i>	0.009 (1.65)	0.008 (1.42)	0.004 (1.42)	0.000 (-0.74)	0.000 (0.04)	0.005 (0.89)	-0.008 (-1.45)	-0.001 (-0.07)	0.001 (0.33)	0.000 (-0.01)	-0.007 (-1.05)	-0.004 (-1.09)	-0.003 (-0.74)	0.008 (1.67)
Firm FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Month FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proposal Topic No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
N	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375	10,375
R-sq	0.122	0.141	0.115	0.192	0.191	0.257	0.293	0.224	0.223	0.244	0.275	0.090	0.177	0.358

Table A7

Robustness to using SRI proposal type fixed effects.

This table presents the results from a robustness test of our baseline regression and stacked difference-in-differences regression controlling for SRI proposal types. In Columns 1-2, SRI proposal types are classified by BERTopic; in Columns 3-4, SRI proposal types are from Voting Analytics. To control for the impact of SRI proposal types, we replace the fixed effects in the baseline regression (Table 4, Column 3) with institution-by-month-by-SRI-type, industry-by-month-by-SRI-type, and state-by-SRI-type fixed effects, and we replace the fixed effects in stacked difference-in-differences specification with institution-by-month-by-SRI-type-by-event, industry-by-month-by-SRI-type-by-event, and state-by-SRI-type-by-event fixed effects. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =			
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.0235*	-0.0378**	-0.0341	-0.0612***
	(-1.76)	(-2.65)	(-1.67)	(-4.35)
Proposal Type Classification	BERT 10 Topics	BERT 10 Topics	VA 14 Topics	VA 14 Topics
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y
Meeting fixed effects	Y		Y	
Institution-by-month-by-SRI-type fixed effects	Y		Y	
Industry-by-month-by-SRI-type fixed effects	Y		Y	
Meeting-by-event fixed effects		Y		Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI-type-by-event fixed effects		Y		Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI-type-by-event fixed effects		Y		Y
State-by-SRI-type-by-event fixed effects		Y		Y
<i>N</i>	735,937	4,250,218	728,064	4,155,925
<i>R-squared</i>	0.604	0.636	0.609	0.643

Table A8

Likelihood that management or ISS recommend supporting a SRI proposal. This table examines the likelihood of management and ISS indicating support for SRI proposals based on the political affiliation of the governor of the firm's home state. Specifically, we estimate

$$Y_{j,m,s,t} = \beta_1 \text{Republican}_{s,t} + \beta_2 \text{SRI}_j + \beta_3 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j + \gamma X_j + \theta_m + \mu_{i,t,\text{SRI}} + \pi_{\text{ind},t,\text{SRI}} + \varepsilon_{i,j,m,s,t}$$

where Y represents two proposal-level outcomes for whether management and ISS recommend supporting proposal j , *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. *Republican* is a dummy that equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party controls the office of governor in month t when proposal j is being voted on. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal j is related to socially responsible issues. Columns 1 and 3 estimate the coefficient using the same data structure to our baseline specification (proposal-institution-level), while Columns 2 and 4 for a shift in recommendations at the proposal level. In columns 1 and 3, we include meeting fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, and industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level. In columns 2 and 4, we include firm and month fixed effects. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. t statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dependent variable			
	<i>Management recommends support</i>		<i>ISS recommends support</i>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Republican</i>		0.0024 (0.22)		0.0031 (0.11)
<i>SRI</i>		-0.0230*** (-5.02)		-0.158*** (-5.30)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.0090 (-0.68)	-0.007 (-0.62)	0.0061 (0.17)	0.0273 (0.44)
Meeting fixed effects	Y		Y	
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y		Y	
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y		Y	
Firm FE		Y		Y
Month FE		Y		Y
<i>N</i>	761,302	10,375	761,302	10,375
<i>R-squared</i>	0.871	0.750	0.646	0.358

Table A9

Robustness to excluding proposal-level controls and analyzing post-2012 observations. This table re-estimates the baseline specifications in Table 4, Column 3 and Table 7, Column 2 after excluding the proposal level controls. Column 1 presents the findings of the Table 4, Column 3 estimation after dropping proposal-level controls, while Column 4 presents the findings of the Table 7, Column 2 estimation after dropping proposal-level controls. Columns 2-3 show how the baseline difference-in-differences findings differ in the post-2012 period with and without proposal-level controls. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable = <i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.0404* (-1.90)	-0.0654*** (-4.46)	-0.0695*** (-2.80)	-0.144* (-1.71)
Sample	All years	Post 2012	Post 2012	All years
Controls		Y		
Meeting fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	
Meeting-by-event fixed effects				Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects				Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects				Y
State-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects				Y
<i>N</i>	761,302	443,631	443,631	4,665,928
<i>R-squared</i>	0.502	0.576	0.497	0.541

Table A10

Robustness to including SRI interactions with each proposal-level control variable. This table re-estimates the baseline specifications in Table 4, Column 3 and Table 7, Column 2 after including an additional SRI interaction with each proposal-level control. Specifically, we add *MGMT Support* × *SRI* and *ISS Support* × *SRI* to original specification. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =	
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>	
	(1)	(2)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.0332*** (-2.94)	-0.101*** (-4.11)
<i>MGMT Support</i>	0.0822*** (3.07)	0.0618*** (2.83)
<i>MGMT Support</i> × <i>SRI</i>	0.228*** (6.07)	0.328*** (13.58)
<i>ISS Support</i>	0.522*** (63.11)	0.530*** (23.54)
<i>ISS Support</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.132*** (-12.09)	-0.140*** (-4.45)
Meeting fixed effects	Y	
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	
Meeting-by-event fixed effects		Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects		Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects		Y
State-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects		Y
<i>N</i>	761,302	4,665,928
<i>R-squared</i>	0.584	0.615

Table A11

Robustness to including state-by-institution-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects. This table re-estimates the stacked difference-in-differences specification in Table 7, Column 2 after replacing the state-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects with state-by-institution-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. *** indicates significance at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable = <i>Likelihood of voting in support</i> (1)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.0872*** (-3.53)
Control	Y
Meeting-by-event fixed effects	Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects	Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects	Y
State-by-institution-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects	Y
<i>N</i>	4,469,449
<i>R-squared</i>	0.643

Table A12

Robustness to double-clustered standard errors

This table re-estimates the baseline specifications in Table 4, Column 3 and Table 7, Column 2 using standard errors that are double clustered at the state and institution levels. *Republican* is a dummy that equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party controls the office of governor in month t when proposal j is being voted on. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal j is related to socially responsible issues. We include proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. We also include meeting fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, and industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are in parentheses. *** indicates significance at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =	
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>	
	(1)	(2)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.0407*** (-3.79)	-0.100*** (-4.19)
Controls	Y	
Meeting fixed effects	Y	
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	
Meeting-by-event fixed effects		Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects		Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects		Y
State-by-SRI-by-event fixed effects		Y
<i>N</i>	761,302	4,665,928
<i>R-squared</i>	0.583	0.613

Table A13

Estimates when differentiating by the extent of state-level political control.

This table tests the importance of how we define a state's political status and whether one party controls both the governorship and legislative body in that state. Column 1 re-estimates the baseline specification in Table 4, Column 3 but replaces *Republican* with the indicator *Republican Control*, which equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party holds the office of governor and majorities in both the house and senate in month t when proposal j is being voted on. In Column 2, we add interactions for *Republican Governor Only*, which flags states where Republicans hold the governor office but do not control both the house and senate, and *Democrat Governor Only*, which flags states where Democrats hold the governor office but do not control both the house and senate. The excluded category is states where the Democrat party holds both the governorship and majorities in the house and senate. The dependent variable, *Likelihood of voting in support*, continues to be the share of institution i 's funds voting in support for proposal j at meeting m in month t , and all other controls and included fixed effects remain the same as before. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. t statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =	
	(1)	(2)
<i>Republican Control</i> × SRI	-0.0404*** (-3.11)	-0.0478*** (-3.09)
<i>Republican Governor Only</i> × SRI		-0.0326** (-2.51)
<i>Democrat Governor Only</i> × SRI		0.00385 (0.18)
p -value for <i>Republican Control</i> × SRI - <i>Republican Governor Only</i> × SRI =		0.290
p -value for <i>Republican Governor Only</i> × SRI - <i>Democrat Governor Only</i> × SRI =		0.078
Controls	Y	Y
Meeting fixed effects	Y	Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y
N	761,302	761,302
R -squared	0.583	0.583

Table A14

Estimates when proxying state-level exposure using 10-K text.

This table re-estimates the baseline specification in Table 4, Column 3 using alternative proxies of each firm's state-level exposure. We follow Garcia and Norli (2012) and count the frequency at which each firm mentions every state in its annual 10-K filing (Items 1-2 and 6-7). In Column 1, *Republican* equals 1 if the most frequently mentioned state in the firm's 10-K last year is currently led by a Republican governor; in Column 2, *Republican* is the proportion of last year's 10-K mentions that are for states currently led by a Republican governor. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal *j* is related to socially responsible issues. We include proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. We also include meeting fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, and industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =	
	(1)	(2)
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>	
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.0374*** (-3.69)	-0.0484** (-2.20)
State used to construct <i>Republican</i>	Most frequently mentioned state in last year's 10-K	Each state's share of mentions in last year's 10-K
Controls	Y	Y
Meeting fixed effects	Y	Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y
<i>N</i>	713,203	713,203
<i>R-squared</i>	0.585	0.585

Table A15

Heterogeneity in support based on voting margin.

This table explores whether the association between institutions' voting on SRI proposals and the political climate in the firm's home state varies when the vote margin is close. Specifically, we estimate

$$\text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{i,j,m,s,t} = \beta_1 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j + \beta_2 \text{SRI}_j \times \text{Contested}_j + \beta_3 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{Contested}_j + \beta_4 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI}_j \times \text{Contested}_j + \gamma X_j + \theta_m + \mu_{i,t,SRI} + \pi_{ind,t,SRI} + \varepsilon_{i,j,m,s,t}$$

where *Likelihood of voting in support* is the share of institution *i*'s funds voting in support for proposal *j* at meeting *m* in month *t* and state *s*. *Contested* equals 1 if the vote margin for proposal *j* is within certain vote margin, which varies from less than 5, 10, 15, and 20 percentage points in Columns 1-4. *Republican* is a dummy that equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party controls the office of governor in month *t* when proposal *j* is being voted on. *SRI* equals 1 if the proposal *j* is related to socially responsible issues. *X* represents the proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. We include meeting fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, and industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. * indicates significance at the 10% level; ** at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =			
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Contested</i>	0.0837*** (6.11)	0.0874*** (7.66)	0.0851*** (13.11)	0.0904*** (11.56)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i>	-0.0406*** (-4.76)	-0.0343*** (-4.10)	-0.0272*** (-2.80)	-0.0301*** (-2.77)
<i>SRI</i> × <i>Contested</i>	0.00223 (0.07)	0.00300 (0.13)	0.000493 (0.03)	-0.0634*** (-6.15)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>Contested</i>	-0.00465 (-0.22)	-0.00297 (-0.17)	0.0205 (1.59)	0.00667 (0.55)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI</i> × <i>Contested</i>	0.0259 (0.44)	-0.0298 (-0.92)	-0.0317 (-1.15)	0.00170 (0.08)
Vote margin to define <i>Contested</i>	<5%	<10%	<15%	<20%
Percentage of contested proposals	7.82%	15.83%	27.00%	37.36%
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y
Meeting fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>N</i>	761,302	761,302	761,302	761,302
<i>R-squared</i>	0.584	0.584	0.585	0.585

Table A16

Environmental- vs. social-issue SRI proposals.

This table investigates whether the relationship between institutions' voting on SRI proposals and the political climate in the firm's home state varies across SRI proposal types. Specifically, we estimate

$$\text{Likelihood of voting in support}_{i,j,m,s,t} = \beta_1 \text{SRI_E}_j + \beta_2 \text{SRI_S}_j + \beta_3 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI_E}_j + \beta_4 \text{Republican}_{s,t} \times \text{SRI_S}_j + \gamma X_j + \theta_m + \mu_{i,t,\text{SRI}} + \pi_{\text{ind},t,\text{SRI}} + \varepsilon_{i,j,m,s,t}$$

where *Likelihood of voting in support* is the share of institution *i*'s funds voting in support for proposal *j* at meeting *m* in month *t*. *Republican* is a dummy that equals 1 if the corresponding firm is located in a state where the Republican party controls the office of governor in month *t* when proposal *j* is being voted on. We classify SRI proposals into "E" or "S" based on the resolution information from Voting Analytics. *SRI_E* equals 1 if proposal *j* is related to environmental issues; *SRI_S* equals 1 if proposal *j* is related to social issues. *X* represents the proposal-level controls for whether management and ISS recommend supporting the proposal, *Management recommends support* and *ISS recommends support*. We include meeting fixed effects, institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, and industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects, where industry is defined at the 2-digit SIC level. The sample includes all shareholder proposals that were voted on from 2006 to June 2021. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. *t* statistics are in parentheses. ** indicates significance at the 5% level; and ***, at the 1% level.

	Dep. variable =	
	<i>Likelihood of voting in support</i>	
	(1)	(2)
<i>SRI_E</i>	-0.0457** (-2.48)	
<i>SRI_S</i>	-0.0512*** (-3.17)	
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI_E</i>	-0.0456*** (-3.02)	-0.0200 (-0.83)
<i>Republican</i> × <i>SRI_S</i>	-0.0334*** (-3.06)	-0.0300** (-2.43)
<i>p</i> -value of difference in interaction coefficients	0.30	0.69
Controls	Y	Y
Meeting fixed effects	Y	Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	
Industry-by-month-by-SRI fixed effects	Y	
Institution-by-month-by-SRI_E fixed effects		Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI_E fixed effects		Y
Institution-by-month-by-SRI_S fixed effects		Y
Industry-by-month-by-SRI_S fixed effects		Y
<i>N</i>	761,302	755,001
<i>R</i> -squared	0.583	0.589