UNPACKING P-HACKING AND PUBLICATION BIAS*

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June 28, 2023

ONLINE APPENDIX

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Online Appendix - Table of Contents

Online Appendix 1: Caliper Test

The Caliper test compares the number of test statistics in a narrow range above and below a statistical significance threshold. For instance, for the 5% threshold:

$$R_{-,h} = [1.96 - h, 1.96], R_{+,h} = [1.96, 1.96 + h] \tag{1}$$

for a bandwidth parameter h.

The main advantage of this methodology over other methods is that it allows us to control for the co-editor handling the submission and for articles' and authors' characteristics. These in turn control for potential (1) differences in co-editors' rejection and acceptance rates, and (2) differences in manuscript quality correlated with paper and author characteristics.

We start with the following equation, focusing strictly on initial submissions:

$$Pr(Significant_{ise} = 1) = \Phi(\alpha + \beta_e + X'_{is}\delta + \gamma DeskRejected_{se}) \tag{2}$$

where $Significant_{ise}$ is an indicator variable for whether test *i* in submission *s* reviewed by co-editor *e* is statistically significant at the 10, 5 or 1% level. We rely on logit models throughout and present standard errors clustered at the submission level. We restrict the sample to $z \in [1.66, 2.26]$ for the 5% statistical significance and to $z \in [1.35, 1.95]$ for the 10% threshold. We also check the robustness of our results to a smaller bandwidth. The variable of interest is $DeskRejected_{se}$, which represents the decision made by the co-editor on the manuscript to either desk reject the manuscript or send it out for further review.

We include the term X_{is} in our model. This vector includes dummy variables for how results are reported (i.e., whether a submission reports p-values, standard errors or t statistics), whether the submission is solo-authored, the identification strategy implemented[1] and the following author-level characteristics aggregated to the paper-level: average years since PhD, maximum years since PhD (i.e., experience of oldest co-author), average PhD institutional rank, minimum PhD institution rank (i.e., rank of university for highest ranked author), share of female authors, share of tenured authors, and share of authors who had published in the journal prior to submission. We also include 24 co-editor fixed effects in most models.

Moving to reviewer recommendations, we estimate the following equation:

$$Pr(Significant_{isr} = 1) = \Phi(\alpha + X'_{is}\delta + \gamma_1 WeakR\&R_{sr} + \gamma_2 StrongR\&R_{sr}) \tag{3}$$

[1] We classify manuscripts based on the method used by the authors. More precisely, we coded manuscripts as using difference-in-differences, instrumental variables, randomized control trials, or regression discontinuity design.

where $Significant_{isr}$ and X_{is} behave as previous described. At this journal, reviewers are given five different options for recommendations ranging from outright rejection to publish as is. $WeakR\&R_{sr}$ and $StrongR\&R_{sr}$ are indicators for whether the manuscript s was weakly or strongly positively reviewed by the reviewer r, respectively. More precisely, $StrongR\&R_{sr}$ indicates a review of accepting the manuscript as is or only requesting minor revisions, while $WeakR\&R_{sr}$ indicates both a non-rejection recommendation, but also not a strongly supportive review. Note that we only estimate this equation for papers that received reviews, and we only focus on the first round of review.

Lastly, to estimate the effect of the peer review process on eventually-accepted manuscripts, we estimate the following equations:

$$Pr(Significant_{ise} = 1) = \Phi(\alpha + \beta_e + X'_{is}\delta + \gamma_1 Initial_{se}) \tag{4}$$

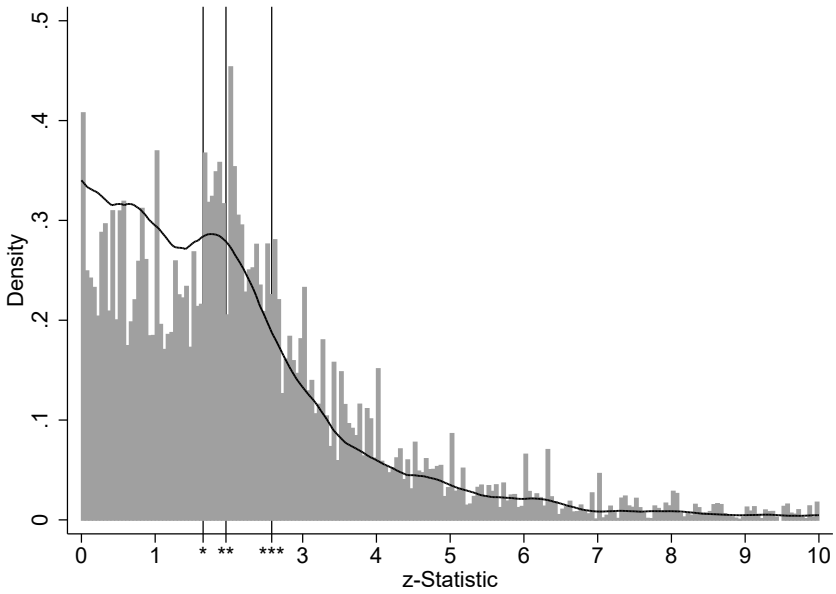
$$Pr(Significant_{ise} = 1) = \Phi(\alpha + \beta_e + X'_{is}\delta + \gamma_2 Accepted_{se}) \tag{5}$$

where in equation (4) we first restrict our sample to accepted manuscripts and their first drafts. $Initial_{se}$ is an indicator for the initial draft of the eventually-accepted manuscript, and γ_1 reflects the increased bunching in marginally significant tests in first drafts relative to final drafts. Then, in equation (5), $Accepted_{se}$ compares accepted manuscripts against all rejected manuscripts (desk rejected or rejected after review) in order to evaluate the overall impact of peer review on the distribution of test statistics (from initial submissions to final publications).

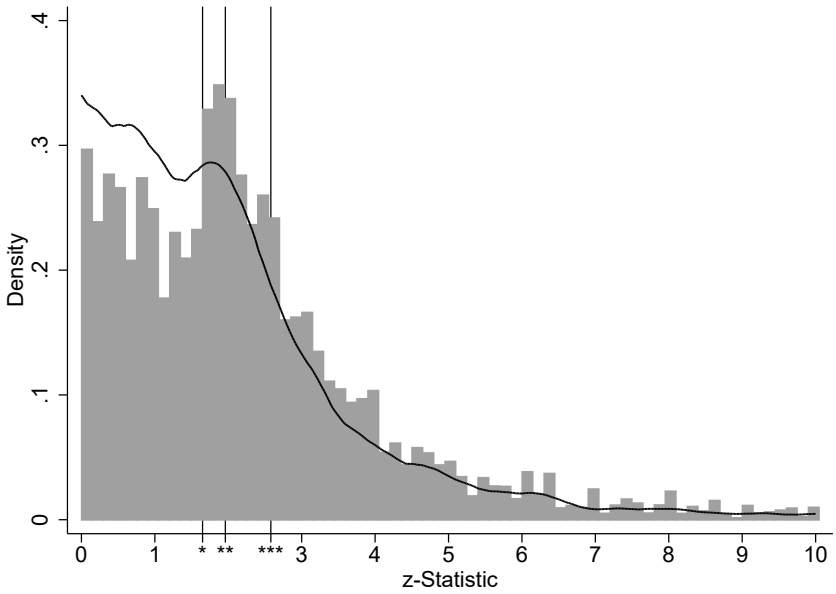
Online Appendix 2: Additional Figures and Tables

Figure A1: Distributions of z-statistics for initial submissions - Alternate barwidths

(a) Tighter barwidth (0.5)

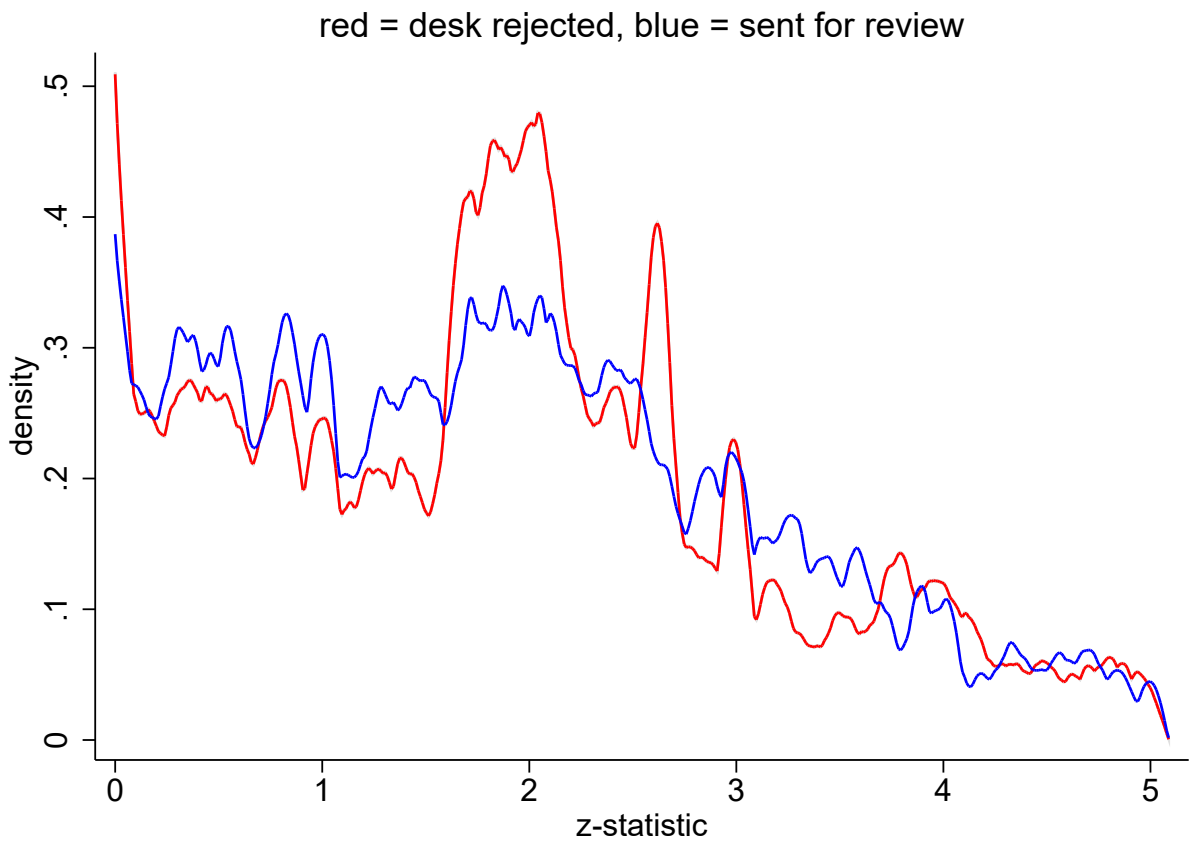


(b) Wider barwidth (1.5)



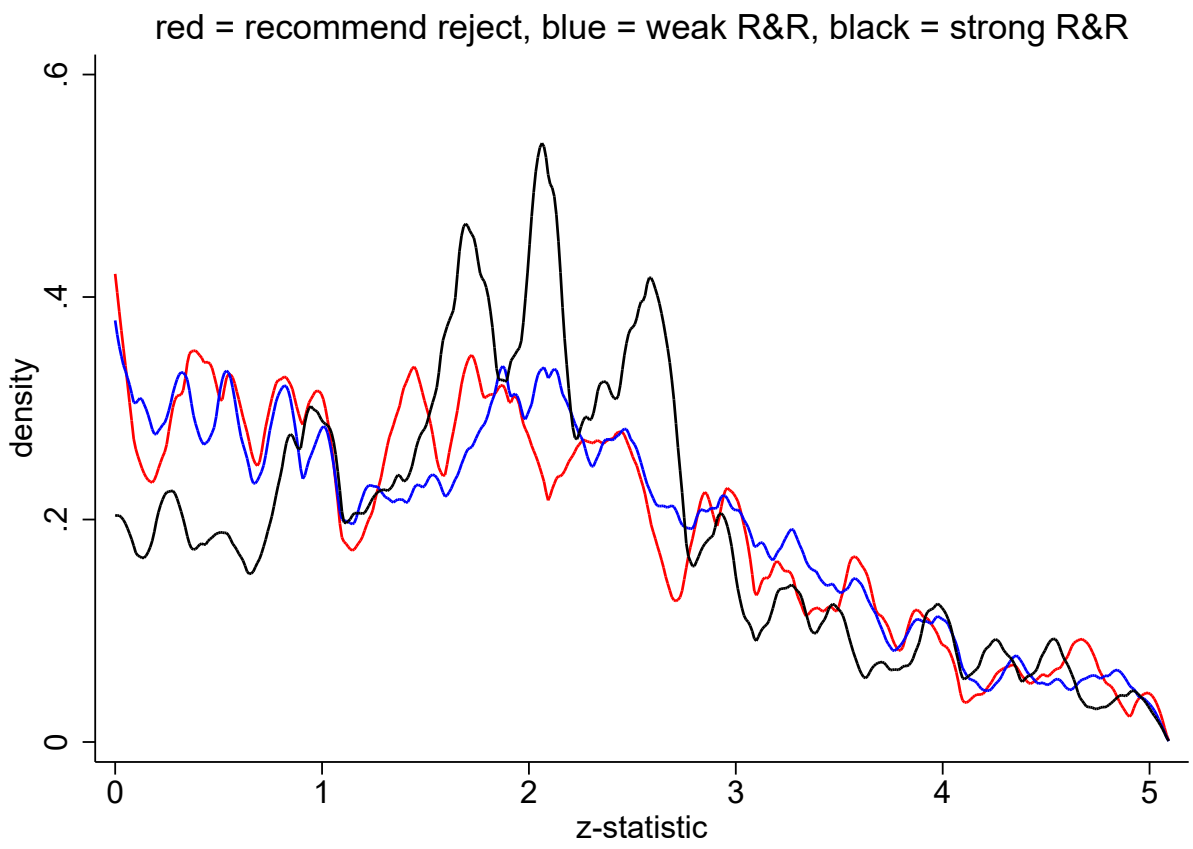
Notes: This figure displays histograms of test statistics for $z \in [0, 10]$. Histogram bins are either 0.05 or 0.15 wide. Reference lines are displayed at conventional two-tailed significance levels. We have also superimposed an Epanechnikov kernel. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Figure A2: Smoothed distributions of z-statistics for desk rejected vs. non-desk rejected manuscripts



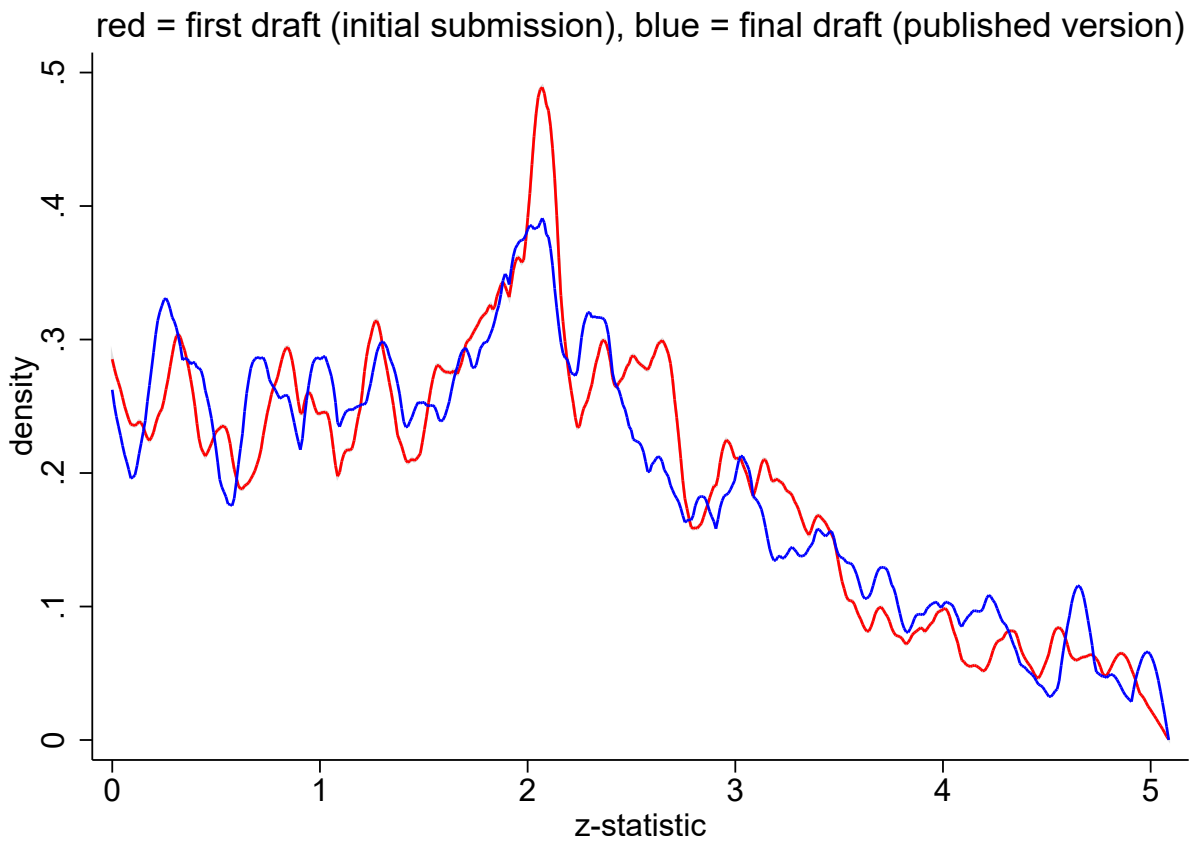
Notes: This figure displays smoothed distributions (Epanechnikov kernel) of test statistics for $z \in [0, 5]$. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Figure A3: Smoothed distributions of z-statistics reviewer recommendation



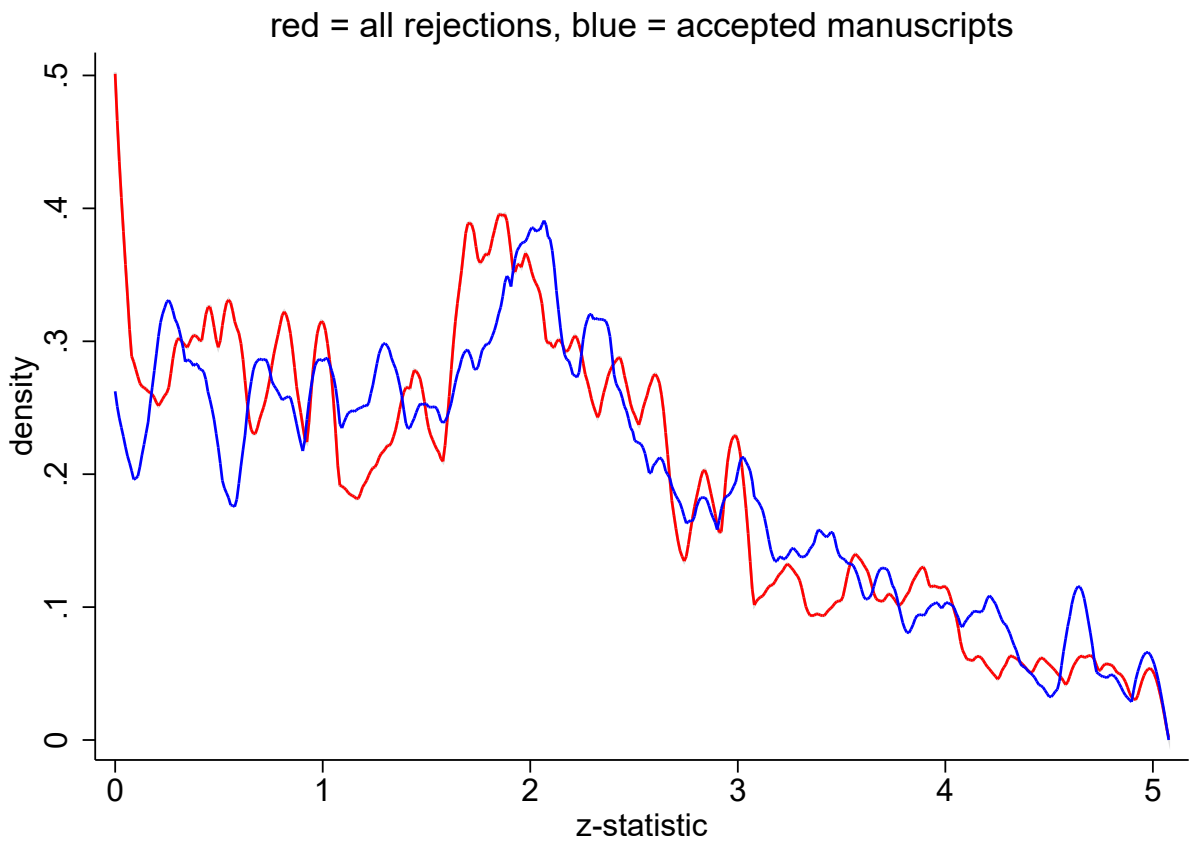
Notes: This figure displays smoothed distributions (Epanechnikov kernel) of test statistics for $z \in [0, 5]$. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Figure A4: Smoothed distributions of z-statistics by draft versions of accepted manuscripts



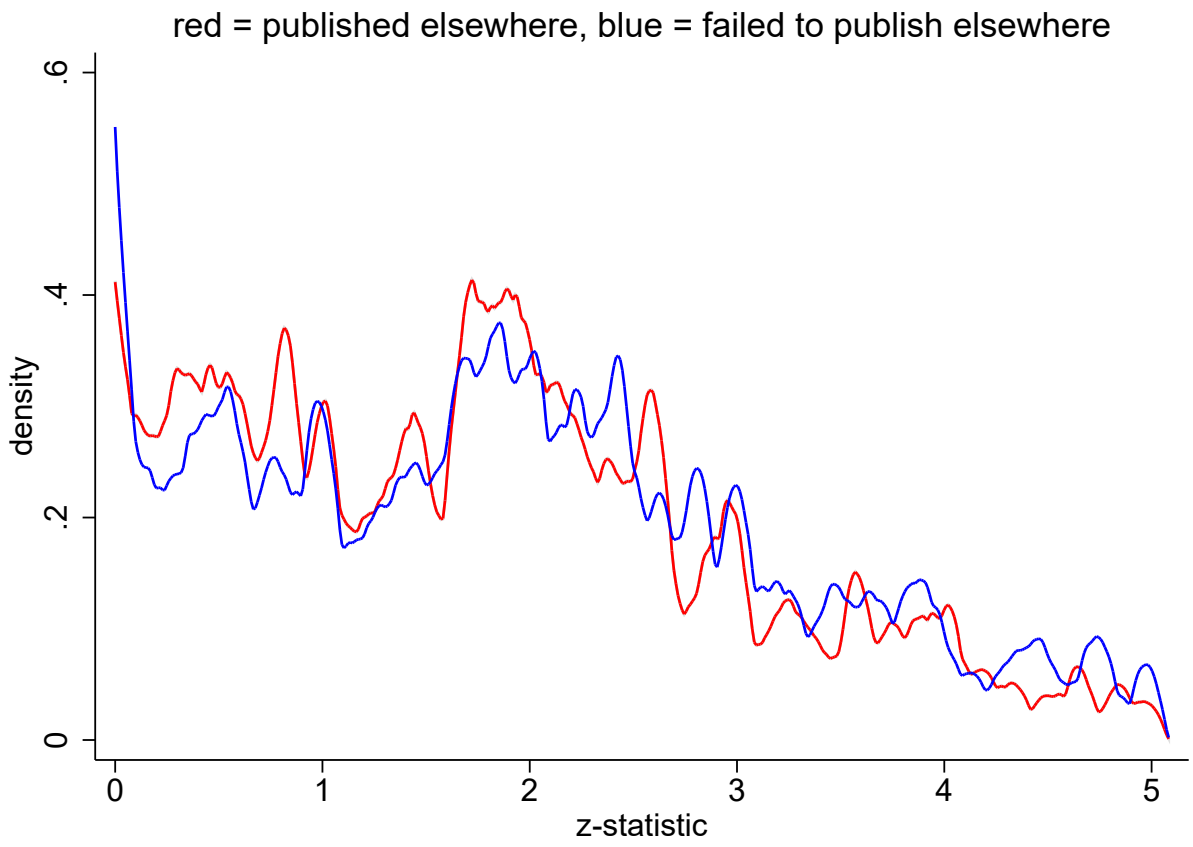
Notes: This figure displays smoothed distributions (Epanechnikov kernel) of test statistics for $z \in [0, 5]$. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Figure A5: Smoothed distributions of z-statistics by rejected and final draft of accepted manuscripts



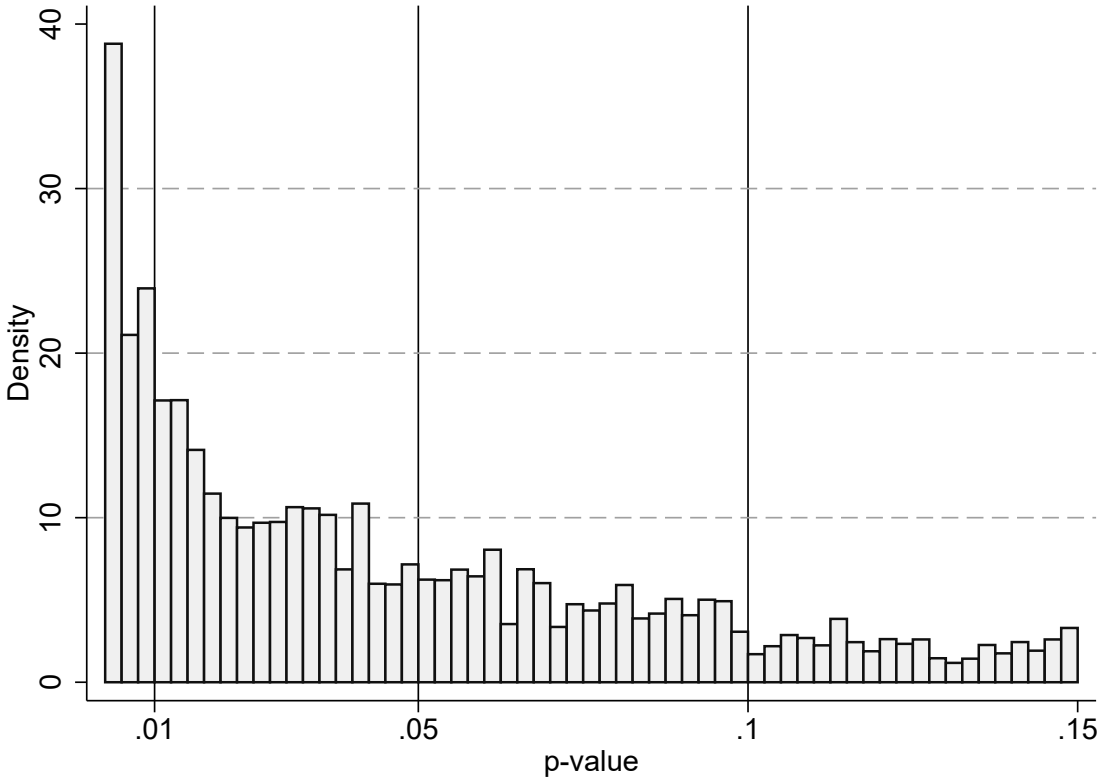
Notes: This figure displays smoothed distributions (Epanechnikov kernel) of test statistics for $z \in [0, 5]$. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Figure A6: Smoothed distributions of z-statistics by whether the paper eventually published elsewhere



Notes: This figure displays smoothed distributions (Epanechnikov kernel) of test statistics for $z \in [0, 5]$. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

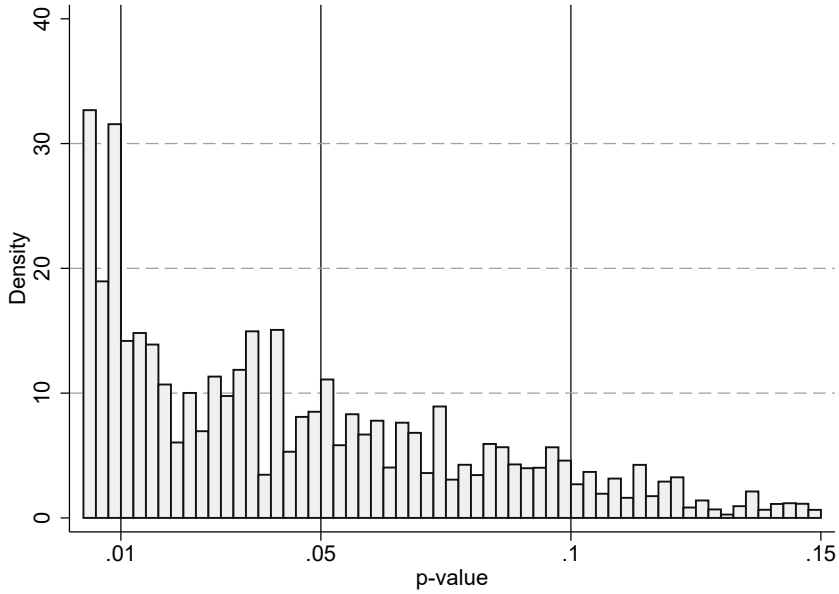
Figure A7: De-rounded distribution of p-values for initial submissions



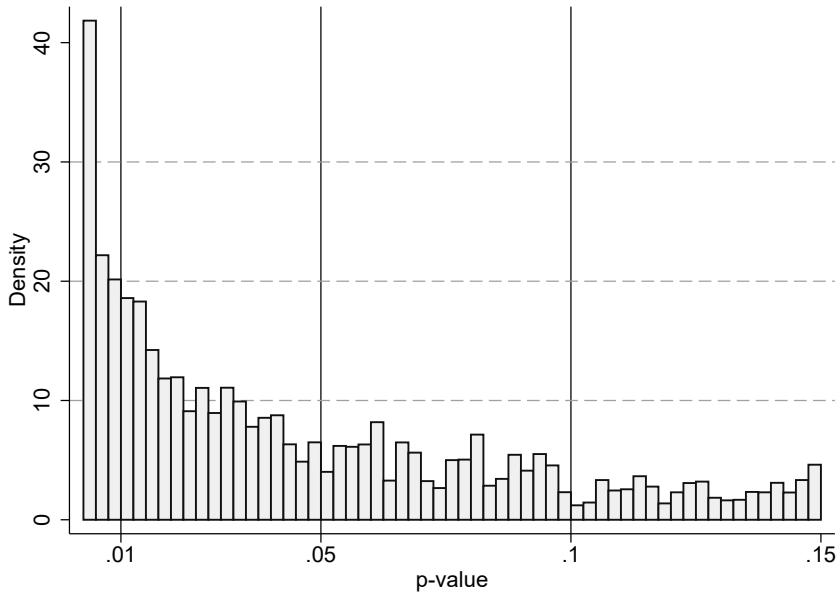
Notes: See Section 5 for the de-rounding method. This figure displays a histogram of test statistics for p-values $\in [0.0025, 0.1500]$ for initial submissions. Histogram bins are 0.0025 wide. Reference lines are displayed at conventional two-tailed significance levels. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Figure A8: Editor's first decision - De-rounded distributions of p-values by desk rejection

(a) Desk rejections



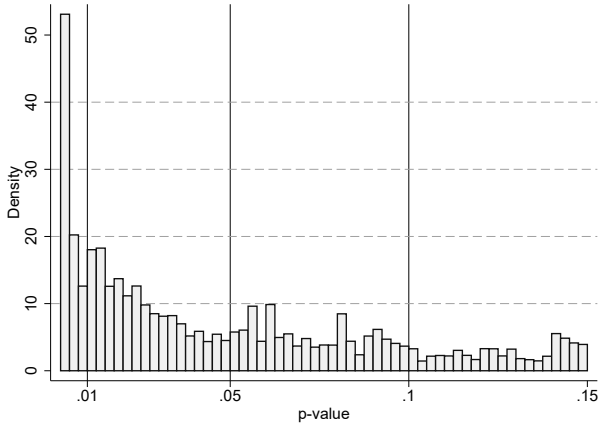
(b) Not desk rejected (received reviewer reports)



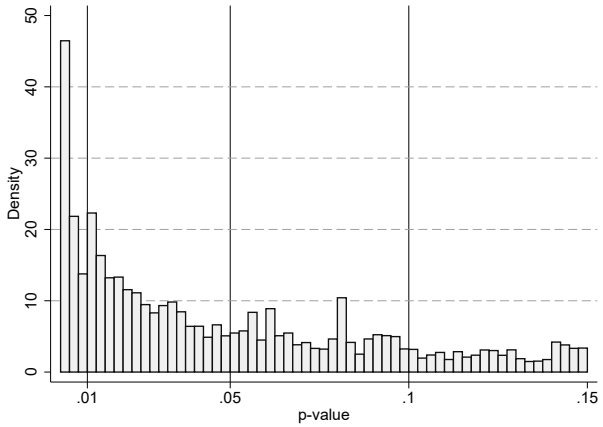
Notes: See Section 5 for the de-rounding method. This figure displays histograms of test statistics for p-values $\in [0.0025, 0.1500]$ by editor's first decision. Histogram bins are 0.0025 wide. Reference lines are displayed at conventional two-tailed significance levels. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Figure A9: Reviewer stage - De-rounded distributions of p-values by reviewer recommendation

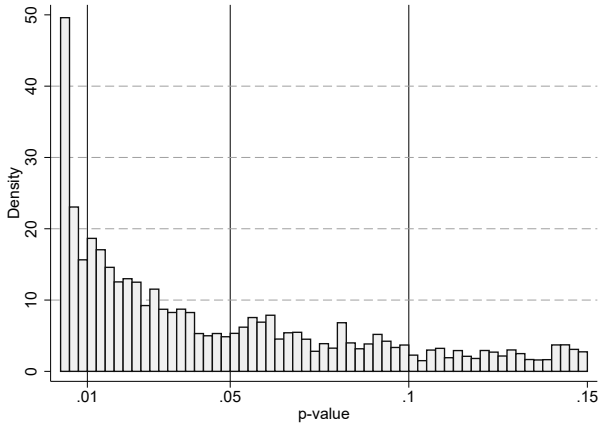
(a) Recommended rejection



(b) Recommend against outright rejection



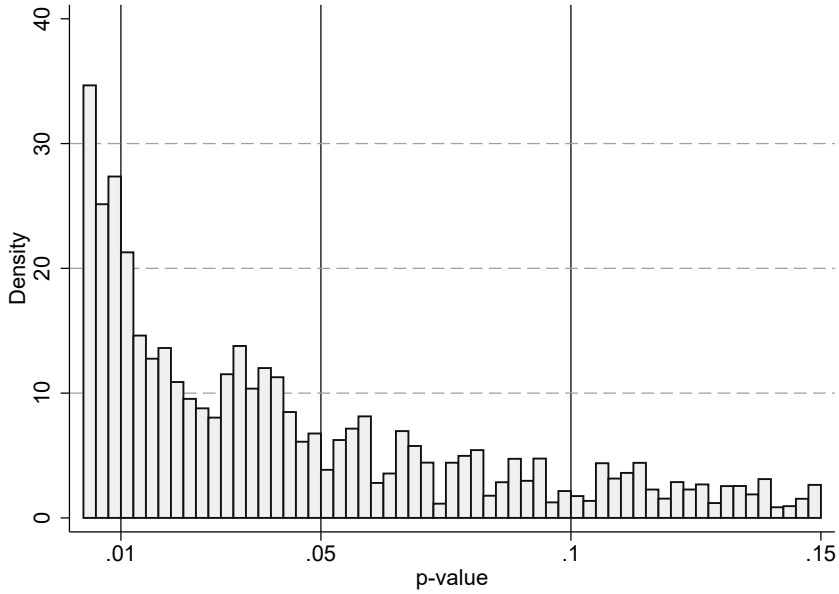
(c) Recommend accept as is or with only minor edits



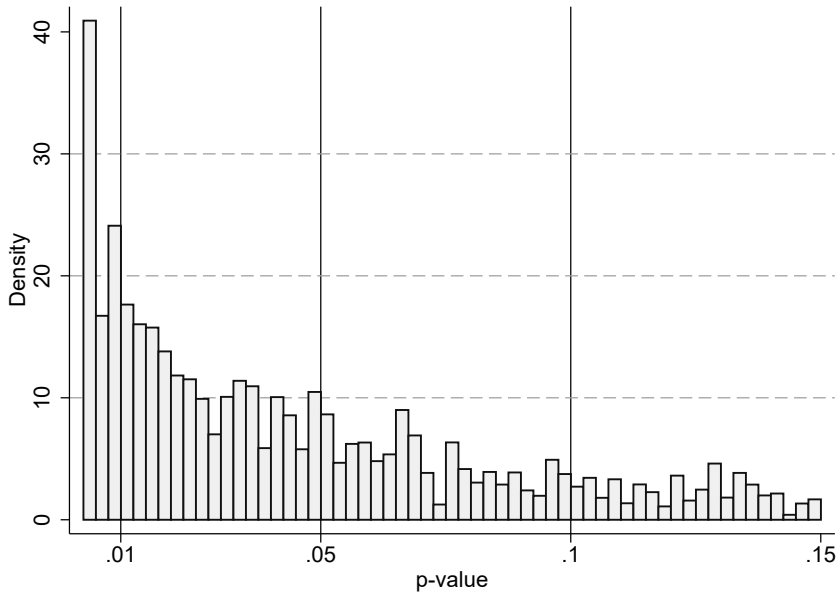
Notes: See Section 5 for the de-rounding method. This figure displays histograms of test statistics for p-values $\in [0.0025, 0.1500]$ for the reviewer stage. Histogram bins are 0.0025 wide. Reference lines are displayed at conventional two-tailed significance levels. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Figure A10: De-rounded distributions of p-values by draft versions of accepted manuscripts

(a) First draft (initial submission)



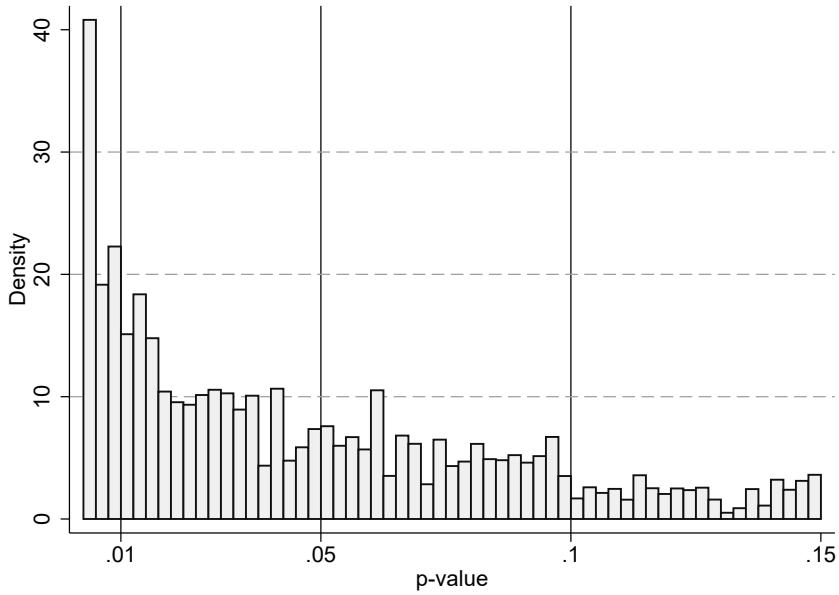
(b) Final draft (published version)



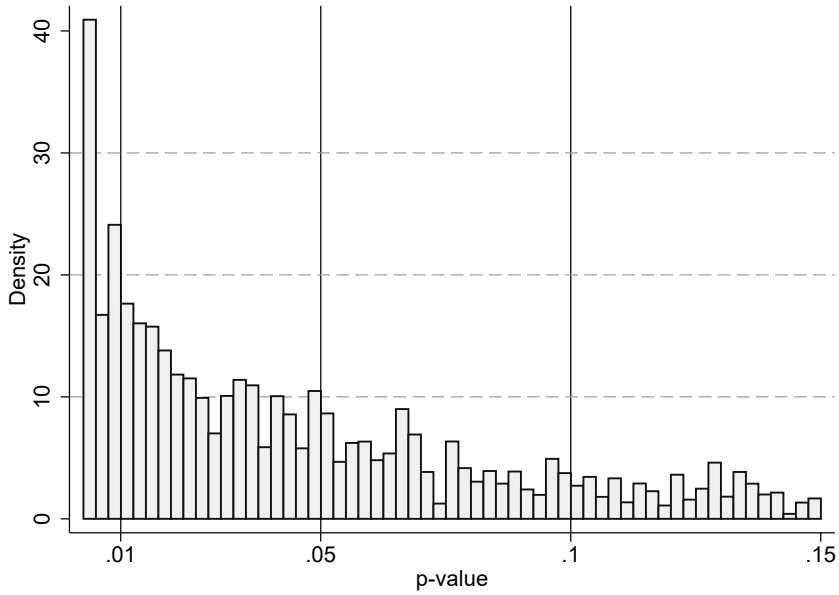
Notes: See Section 5 for the de-rounding method. This figure displays histograms of test statistics for p-values $\in [0.0025, 0.1500]$ for published manuscripts against their corresponding first drafts (initial submissions). Histogram bins are 0.0025 wide. Reference lines are displayed at conventional two-tailed significance levels. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Figure A11: Peer review - De-rounded distributions of p-values by rejected and final draft of accepted manuscripts

(a) All rejections



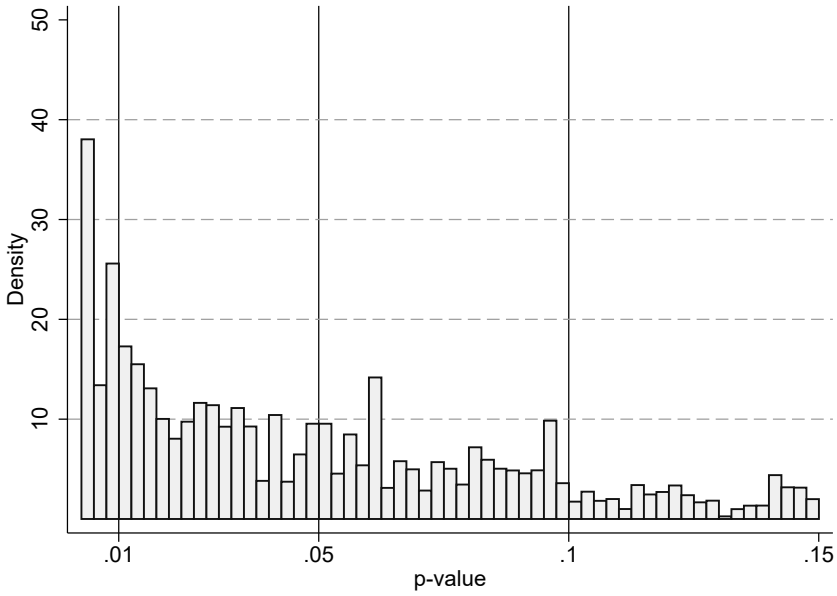
(b) Accepted manuscripts



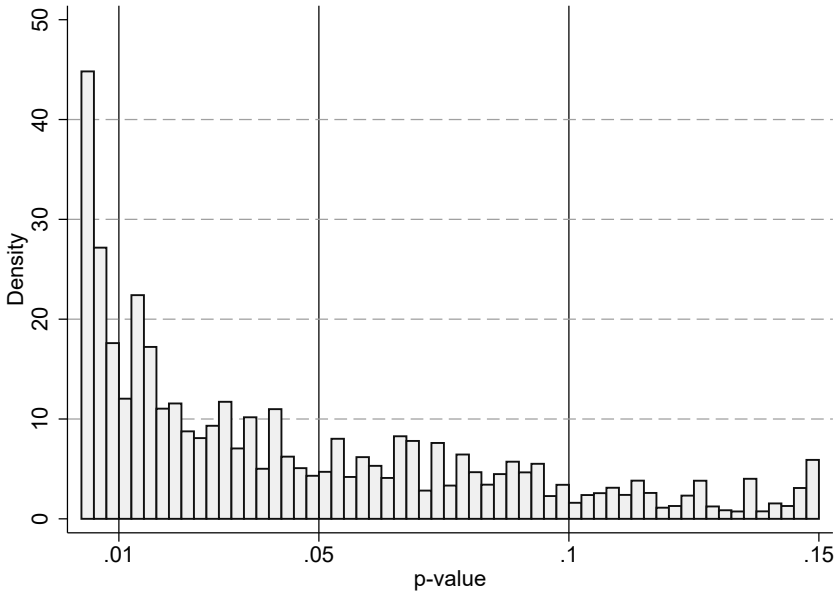
Notes: See Section 5 for the de-rounding method. This figure displays histograms of test statistics for p-values $\in [0.0025, 0.1500]$ for all rejected manuscripts vs. the final draft of published manuscripts. Histogram bins are 0.0025 wide. Reference lines are displayed at conventional two-tailed significance levels. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Figure A12: After rejection - De-rounded distributions of p-values by whether the paper eventually published elsewhere

(a) Published elsewhere after rejection



(b) Failed to publish after rejection



Notes: See Section 5 for the de-rounding method. This figure displays histograms of test statistics for p-values $\in [0.0025, 0.1500]$ for rejected manuscripts that eventually published elsewhere vs. rejected manuscripts that failed to publish anywhere else. Histogram bins are 0.0025 wide. Reference lines are displayed at conventional two-tailed significance levels. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A1: Elliot et al. (2022)'s Tests: 5% and 10% Significance Thresholds

Threshold	5% Significance			10% Significance		
Sample	Bin.	Discont.	Obs [0.04,0.05]	Bin.	Discont.	Obs [0.09,0.0.10]
Initial submissions	0.000	0.743	372	0.000	0.004	215
Desk reject stage						
Desk rejections	0.005	0.599	117	0.014	0.337	67
Not desk rejected	0.000	0.003	255	0.403	0.141	148
Reviewer stage						
Recommended rejection	0.000	0.380	196	0.906	0.001	113
Recommend against outright rejection	0.000	0.028	238	0.813	0.472	127
Recommend accept as is or with minor edits	0.001	0.162	103	0.028	0.848	71
Accepted manuscripts						
Initial submission	0.000	0.000	149	0.012	0.531	79
Published version	0.000	0.031	139	0.000	0.970	66
Peer review						
All rejections	0.000	0.485	223	0.466	0.005	136
Accepted manuscripts	0.000	0.031	139	0.136	0.654	240
After rejection						
Published elsewhere	0.000	0.878	126	0.376	0.052	90
Failed to publish	0.001	0.678	97	0.671	0.046	46

Notes: Each panel is a direct application of Elliot et al. (2022)'s binomial and discontinuity tests to a sub sample. This table replicates Table 2 but reports the number of observations. We do not weight observations.

Table A2: Elliot et al. (2022)'s Binomial and Discontinuity Tests: 1 Percent Threshold

Threshold	1% Significance		
Sample	Bin.	Discont.	Obs [0.005,0.015]
Initial submissions	0.997	0.587	821
Desk reject stage			
Desk rejections	0.973	0.608	213
Not desk rejected	0.981	0.306	608
Reviewer stage			
Recommended rejection	0.642	0.436	481
Recommend against outright rejection	1.000	0.130	569
Recommend accept as is or with minor edits	0.987	0.262	235
Accepted manuscripts			
Initial submission	0.995	0.638	330
Published version	0.971	0.483	287
Peer review			
All rejections	0.926	0.944	491
Accepted manuscripts	1.000	0.148	1230
After rejection			
Published elsewhere	0.677	0.545	303
Failed to publish	0.966	0.925	188

Notes: Each panel is a direct application of Elliot et al. (2022)'s binomial and discontinuity tests to a sub sample. We focus on the 1 percent significance threshold. We do not weight observations.

Table A3: Elliot et al. (2022)'s Tests (De-Rounded)

Threshold	5% Significance		10% Significance				
Sample	Bin.	Discont.	Bin.	Discont.	CS1	CS2B	LCM
Initial submissions	0.980	0.514	0.940	0.687	0.207	0.025	1.000
Desk reject stage							
Desk rejections	0.896	0.532	0.295	0.912	0.657	0.395	1.000
Not desk rejected	0.956	0.831	0.987	0.646	0.054	0.002	1.000
Reviewer stage							
Recommended rejection	0.681	0.397	0.930	0.456	0.444	0.077	1.000
Recommend against outright rejection	0.786	0.694	0.975	0.849	0.738	0.505	1.000
Recommend accept as is or with minor edits	0.580	0.665	0.957	0.525	0.132	0.001	0.999
Accepted manuscripts							
Initial submission	0.954	0.176	0.909	0.902	0.197	0.110	1.000
Published version	0.363	0.313	0.070	0.307	0.638	0.037	1.000
Peer review							
All rejections	0.912	0.076	0.851	0.387	0.122	0.024	1.000
Accepted manuscripts	0.363	0.313	0.070	0.307	0.638	0.037	1.000
After rejection							
Published elsewhere	0.386	0.165	0.625	0.767	0.390	0.053	1.000
Failed to publish	0.996	0.673	0.932	0.413	0.599	0.741	1.000

Notes: Each panel is a direct application of Elliot et al. (2022)'s binomial, discontinuity and non-increasingness tests to a sub sample. See Section 5 for the de-rounding method. The first three columns focus on the 5% significance threshold, while the last three columns focus on the 10% significance threshold. The remaining columns focus on the non-increasingness tests We do not weight observations.

Table A4: Elliot et al. (2022)'s Tests (De-Rounded): 5% and 10% Significance Thresholds

Threshold	5% Significance			10% Significance		
Sample	Bin.	Discont.	Obs [0.04,0.05]	Bin.	Discont.	Obs [0.09,0.0.10]
Initial submissions	0.980	0.514	305	0.940	0.687	201
Desk reject stage						
Desk rejections	0.896	0.532	91	0.295	0.912	55
Not desk rejected	0.956	0.831	214	0.987	0.646	146
Reviewer stage						
Recommended rejection	0.681	0.397	163	0.930	0.456	104
Recommend against outright rejection	0.786	0.694	192	0.975	0.849	116
Recommend accept as is or with minor edits	0.580	0.665	97	0.957	0.525	67
Accepted manuscripts						
Initial submission	0.954	0.176	128	0.909	0.902	68
Published version	0.363	0.313	131	0.070	0.307	56
Peer review						
All rejections	0.912	0.076	177	0.851	0.387	133
Accepted manuscripts	0.363	0.313	131	0.070	0.307	56
After rejection						
Published elsewhere	0.386	0.165	108	0.625	0.767	88
Failed to publish	0.996	0.673	69	0.932	0.413	45

Notes: Each panel is a direct application of Elliot et al. (2022)'s binomial and discontinuity tests to a sub sample. See Section 5 for the de-rounding method. This table replicates Table A3 but reports the number of observations. We do not weight observations.

Table A5: Desk Rejection: Caliper Test, Significant at the 1% Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Desk Rejected	0.104	0.066	0.072	0.069	0.146	0.152
	(0.049)	(0.056)	(0.054)	(0.052)	(0.067)	(0.067)
Observations	1355	1355	1355	1355	694	694
z Sample Bounds	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.43, 2.73]$	$[2.43, 2.73]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 1 percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to initial submissions. The variable of interest "Desk Rejected" equals one if the submission was desk rejected. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A6: Robustness to De-rounding - Desk Rejection: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Desk Rejected	0.142	0.119	0.110	0.100	0.075	0.059
	(0.042)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.059)	(0.058)
Observations	2048	2048	2048	2048	990	990
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Desk Rejected	0.001	0.025	0.022	0.033	0.056	0.064
	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.062)	(0.067)
Observations	2021	2021	2021	2021	1043	1043
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. See Section 5 for the de-rounding method. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to initial submissions. The variable of interest "Desk Rejected" equals one if the submission was desk rejected. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A7: Robustness to Kranz and Putz (2022) - Desk Rejection: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Desk Rejected	0.143	0.122	0.113	0.110	0.082	0.071
	(0.044)	(0.050)	(0.049)	(0.048)	(0.057)	(0.054)
Observations	1735	1735	1735	1735	823	823
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Desk Rejected	0.025	0.050	0.047	0.040	0.082	0.075
	(0.056)	(0.053)	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.068)	(0.073)
Observations	1314	1314	1314	1314	671	671
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. We rely on a derounding method developed by Kranz and Putz (2022) which omits observations that are too coarsely rounded. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to initial submissions. The variable of interest "Desk Rejected" equals one if the submission was desk rejected. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A8: Reviewer Rejection: Caliper Test, Significant at the 1% Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
-Weakly Positive Recommendation	0.045	0.048	0.042	0.046	0.042
	(0.041)	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.035)
-Minor Edits or Accept As Is	0.053	0.030	0.002	0.006	-0.002
	(0.062)	(0.056)	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.053)
Observations	2079	2079	2079	2079	2079
z Sample Bounds	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y
Reviewer Controls			Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy				Y	Y
Paper-author Controls					Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 1 percent level. "Reviewer Controls" include number of years since PhD (and its square), their PhD rank, and indicators for whether the reviewer is female, an NBER affiliate, and whether they previously published in a "top five" economics journal. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to manuscripts that received recommendations from reviewers. The variable of interests "Weakly Positive" and "Minor Edits or Accept As Is" equal one if the manuscript was given a weakly positive or strong positive review, respectively. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A9: Robustness to De-rounding - Reviewer Rejection: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: 10% Significant					
-Weakly Positive Recommendation	0.039	0.023	0.029	0.029	0.030
	(0.035)	(0.033)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.029)
-Minor Edits or Accept As Is	0.052	0.032	0.033	0.036	0.040
	(0.052)	(0.045)	(0.046)	(0.045)	(0.044)
Observations	3170	3170	3170	3170	3170
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y
Reviewer Controls			Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy				Y	Y
Paper-author Controls					Y
Panel B: 5% Significant					
-Weakly Positive Recommendation	0.059	0.063	0.051	0.048	0.050
	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.033)	(0.032)
-Minor Edits or Accept As Is	0.099	0.092	0.080	0.072	0.081
	(0.061)	(0.056)	(0.053)	(0.054)	(0.052)
Observations	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y
Reviewer Controls			Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy				Y	Y
Paper-author Controls					Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. See Section 5 for the de-rounding method. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Reviewer Controls" include number of years since PhD (and its square), their PhD rank, and indicators for whether the reviewer is female, an NBER affiliate, and whether they previously published in a "top five" economics journal. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to manuscripts that received recommendations from reviewers. The variable of interests "Weakly Positive" and "Minor Edits or Accept As Is" equal one if the manuscript was given a weakly positive or strong positive review, respectively. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A10: Robustness to Kranz and Putz (2022) - Reviewer Rejection: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: 10% Significant					
-Weakly Positive Recommendation	0.038	0.019	0.028	0.026	0.026
	(0.039)	(0.033)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.028)
-Minor Edits or Accept As Is	0.051	0.037	0.038	0.037	0.034
	(0.055)	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.043)	(0.042)
Observations	2784	2784	2784	2784	2784
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y
Reviewer Controls			Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy				Y	Y
Paper-author Controls					Y
Panel B: 5% Significant					
-Weakly Positive Recommendation	0.050	0.064	0.019	0.004	-0.001
	(0.049)	(0.044)	(0.039)	(0.035)	(0.032)
-Minor Edits or Accept As Is	0.087	0.119	0.062	0.041	0.051
	(0.082)	(0.059)	(0.061)	(0.061)	(0.060)
Observations	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y
Reviewer Controls			Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy				Y	Y
Paper-author Controls					Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. We rely on a derounding method developed by Kranz and Putz (2022) which omits observations that are too coarsely rounded. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Reviewer Controls" include number of years since PhD (and its square), their PhD rank, and indicators for whether the reviewer is female, an NBER affiliate, and whether they previously published in a "top five" economics journal. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to manuscripts that received recommendations from reviewers. The variable of interests "Weakly Positive" and "Minor Edits or Accept As Is" equal one if the manuscript was given a weakly positive or strong positive review, respectively. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A11: Initial vs Final (Accepted) Submissions: Caliper Test, Significant at the 1% Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Initial Draft	0.022	0.039	0.035	0.031	0.033	0.032
	(0.053)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.041)	(0.060)	(0.059)
Observations	1040	1040	1040	1040	503	503
z Sample Bounds	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.43, 2.73]$	$[2.43, 2.73]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 1 percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to initial submissions. The variable of interest "Initial Draft" equals one if the initial submission and zero for the final submission. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A12: Robustness to De-rounding - Initial vs Final (Accepted) Submissions: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Initial Draft	0.005	0.006	0.004	-0.004	-0.052	-0.062
	(0.043)	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.038)	(0.054)	(0.050)
Observations	1558	1558	1558	1558	761	761
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Initial Draft	0.033	0.025	0.021	0.032	0.031	0.028
	(0.048)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.039)	(0.051)	(0.044)
Observations	1587	1587	1587	1587	841	841
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. See Section 5 for the de-rounding method. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to initial and final submissions of accepted manuscripts. The variable of interest "Initial Draft" equals one if the initial submission and zero for the final submission. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A13: Robustness to Kranz and Putz - Initial vs Final (Accepted) Submissions: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Initial Draft	0.028	0.032	0.035	0.026	-0.013	-0.017
	(0.047)	(0.041)	(0.040)	(0.039)	(0.059)	(0.054)
Observations	1319	1319	1319	1319	615	615
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Initial Draft	0.042	0.032	0.032	0.037	0.035	0.044
	(0.064)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.043)	(0.055)	(0.047)
Observations	985	985	985	985	532	532
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. We rely on a derounding method developed by Kranz and Putz (2022) which omits observations that are too coarsely rounded. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to initial and final submissions of accepted manuscripts. The variable of interest "Initial Draft" equals one if the initial submission and zero for the final submission. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A14: Accepted vs. Rejected Manuscripts: Caliper Test, Significant at the 1% Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Accepted Manuscripts	-0.034	-0.008	-0.002	0.015	0.036	0.050
	(0.047)	(0.045)	(0.046)	(0.048)	(0.062)	(0.064)
Observations	1316	1316	1316	1316	651	651
z Sample Bounds	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.43, 2.73]$	$[2.43, 2.73]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 1 percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample includes all submissions. The variable of interest "Accepted Manuscripts" equals one if the submission was accepted. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A15: Robustness to De-rounding - Accepted vs. Rejected Manuscripts: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Accepted Manuscripts	-0.077	-0.042	-0.038	-0.029	-0.037	-0.016
	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.048)	(0.049)
Observations	1993	1993	1993	1993	968	968
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Accepted Manuscripts	0.053	0.017	0.016	0.008	0.029	0.021
	(0.043)	(0.040)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.052)	(0.056)
Observations	1953	1953	1953	1953	993	993
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. See Section 5 for the de-rounding method. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample includes all submissions. The variable of interest "Accepted Manuscripts" equals one if the submission was accepted. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A16: Robustness to Kranz and Putz (2022) - Accepted vs. Rejected Manuscripts: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Accepted Manuscripts	-0.088	-0.056	-0.052	-0.050	-0.093	-0.075
	(0.041)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.048)	(0.049)
Observations	1691	1691	1691	1691	802	802
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Accepted Manuscripts	0.048	-0.001	-0.007	0.003	-0.037	-0.046
	(0.057)	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.056)	(0.071)	(0.074)
Observations	1278	1278	1278	1278	646	646
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. We rely on a derounding method developed by Kranz and Putz (2022) which omits observations that are too coarsely rounded. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample includes all submissions. The variable of interest "Accepted Manuscripts" equals one if the submission was accepted. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A17: Never Published vs. Published Elsewhere: Caliper Test, Significant at the 1% Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Never Published	0.043	0.049	0.054	0.046	0.038	0.012
	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.054)	(0.058)	(0.076)	(0.071)
Observations	822	822	822	822	418	418
z Sample Bounds	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.28, 2.88]$	$[2.43, 2.73]$	$[2.43, 2.73]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 1 percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample includes all rejected manuscripts submitted from 2016 to 2016. The variable of interest "Never Published" equals one if the rejected manuscript failed to publish elsewhere. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A18: Robustness to De-rounding - Never Published vs. Published Elsewhere: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Never Published	-0.052	-0.057	-0.060	-0.075	-0.107	-0.128
	(0.048)	(0.050)	(0.048)	(0.046)	(0.052)	(0.051)
Observations	1244	1244	1244	1244	596	596
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Never Published	0.021	0.067	0.057	0.069	0.044	0.017
	(0.050)	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.046)	(0.065)	(0.065)
Observations	1192	1192	1192	1192	597	597
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. See Section 5 for the de-rounding method. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample includes all rejected manuscripts submitted from 2016 to 2016. The variable of interest "Never Published" equals one if the rejected manuscript failed to publish elsewhere. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A19: Robustness to Kranz and Putz (2022) - Never Published vs. Published Elsewhere: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Never Published	-0.048	-0.035	-0.041	-0.049	-0.087	-0.092
	(0.049)	(0.046)	(0.045)	(0.041)	(0.054)	(0.052)
Observations	1055	1055	1055	1055	499	499
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Never Published	0.057	0.078	0.070	0.080	0.040	0.006
	(0.062)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.055)	(0.072)	(0.076)
Observations	805	805	805	805	393	393
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. We rely on a derounding method developed by Kranz and Putz (2022) which omits observations that are too coarsely rounded. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample includes all rejected manuscripts submitted from 2016 to 2016. The variable of interest "Never Published" equals one if the rejected manuscript failed to publish elsewhere. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A20: Robustness to Including Ambiguous Estimates - Desk Rejection: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Desk Rejected	0.136	0.134	0.119	0.116	0.078	0.077
	(0.042)	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.047)	(0.055)	(0.054)
Observations	2169	2169	2169	2169	1029	1029
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Desk Rejected	-0.008	0.023	0.021	0.024	-0.006	-0.002
	(0.042)	(0.043)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.067)	(0.067)
Observations	2173	2173	2173	2173	1129	1129
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to initial submissions. The variable of interest "Desk Rejected" equals one if the submission was desk rejected. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A21: Robustness to Including Ambiguous Estimates - Reviewer Rejection: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: 10% Significant					
-Weakly Positive Recommendation	0.047	0.031	0.037	0.037	0.042
	(0.036)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.028)
-Minor Edits or Accept As Is	0.045	0.032	0.033	0.037	0.045
	(0.050)	(0.045)	(0.046)	(0.045)	(0.043)
Observations	3397	3397	3397	3397	3397
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y
Reviewer Controls			Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy				Y	Y
Paper-author Controls					Y
Panel B: 5% Significant					
-Weakly Positive Recommendation	0.064	0.069	0.057	0.054	0.053
	(0.035)	(0.034)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.030)
-Minor Edits or Accept As Is	0.087	0.092	0.078	0.070	0.075
	(0.059)	(0.052)	(0.050)	(0.051)	(0.050)
Observations	3381	3381	3381	3381	3381
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y
Reviewer Controls			Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy				Y	Y
Paper-author Controls					Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Reviewer Controls" include number of years since PhD (and its square), their PhD rank, and indicators for whether the reviewer is female, an NBER affiliate, and whether they previously published in a "top five" economics journal. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to manuscripts that received recommendations from reviewers. The variable of interests "Weakly Positive" and "Minor Edits or Accept As Is" equal one if the manuscript was given a weakly positive or strong positive review, respectively. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A22: Robustness to Including Ambiguous Estimates - Initial vs Final (Accepted) Submissions: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Initial Draft	0.029	0.028	0.028	0.022	-0.035	-0.031
	(0.042)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.037)	(0.054)	(0.050)
Observations	1628	1628	1628	1628	772	772
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Initial Draft	0.021	0.015	0.011	0.022	0.044	0.055
	(0.048)	(0.043)	(0.042)	(0.039)	(0.053)	(0.046)
Observations	1672	1672	1672	1672	879	879
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to initial submissions. The variable of interest "Initial Draft" equals one if the initial submission and zero for the final submission. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A23: Robustness to Including Ambiguous Estimates - Accepted vs. Rejected Manuscripts: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Accepted Manuscripts	-0.062	-0.032	-0.028	-0.013	-0.057	-0.040
	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.045)	(0.047)
Observations	2094	2094	2094	2094	974	974
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Accepted Manuscripts	0.051	0.012	0.010	0.004	0.010	0.001
	(0.043)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.052)	(0.057)
Observations	2078	2078	2078	2078	1059	1059
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample includes all submissions. The variable of interest "Accepted Manuscripts" equals one if the submission was accepted. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A24: Robustness to Including Ambiguous Estimates - Never Published vs. Published Elsewhere: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Never Published	-0.045	-0.046	-0.049	-0.068	-0.090	-0.090
	(0.049)	(0.046)	(0.045)	(0.042)	(0.052)	(0.049)
Observations	1325	1325	1325	1325	613	613
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Never Published	0.068	0.094	0.083	0.096	0.074	0.060
	(0.046)	(0.044)	(0.043)	(0.044)	(0.067)	(0.064)
Observations	1297	1297	1297	1297	651	651
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample includes all rejected manuscripts submitted from 2016 to 2016. The variable of interest "Never Published" equals one if the rejected manuscript failed to publish elsewhere. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A25: Robustness to First Table Subsample - Desk Rejection: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Desk Rejected	0.155	0.141	0.125	0.135	0.045	0.074
	(0.052)	(0.058)	(0.054)	(0.053)	(0.067)	(0.066)
Observations	1052	1052	1052	1052	504	504
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Desk Rejected	-0.017	0.018	0.011	0.019	-0.022	0.006
	(0.058)	(0.057)	(0.059)	(0.056)	(0.089)	(0.073)
Observations	1111	1111	1111	1111	574	574
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to initial submissions. The variable of interest "Desk Rejected" equals one if the submission was desk rejected. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A26: Robustness to First Table Subsample - Reviewer Rejection: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: 10% Significant					
-Weakly Positive Recommendation	0.045	0.004	0.019	0.022	0.009
	(0.052)	(0.041)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)
-Minor Edits or Accept As Is	0.066	0.035	0.043	0.045	0.031
	(0.066)	(0.052)	(0.057)	(0.059)	(0.052)
Observations	1443	1443	1443	1443	1443
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y
Reviewer Controls			Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy				Y	Y
Paper-author Controls					Y
Panel B: 5% Significant					
-Weakly Positive Recommendation	0.054	0.066	0.052	0.048	0.063
	(0.049)	(0.043)	(0.041)	(0.040)	(0.038)
-Minor Edits or Accept As Is	0.072	0.072	0.057	0.051	0.081
	(0.078)	(0.070)	(0.065)	(0.066)	(0.063)
Observations	1524	1524	1524	1524	1524
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y
Reviewer Controls			Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy				Y	Y
Paper-author Controls					Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Reviewer Controls" include number of years since PhD (and its square), their PhD rank, and indicators for whether the reviewer is female, an NBER affiliate, and whether they previously published in a "top five" economics journal. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to manuscripts that received recommendations from reviewers. The variable of interests "Weakly Positive" and "Minor Edits or Accept As Is" equal one if the manuscript was given a weakly positive or strong positive review, respectively. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A27: Robustness to First Table Subsample - Initial vs Final (Accepted) Submissions: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Initial Draft	0.026	0.026	0.027	0.025	-0.034	-0.034
	(0.059)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.072)	(0.065)
Observations	719	719	719	719	342	342
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Initial Draft	0.014	0.015	0.010	0.013	0.037	0.040
	(0.065)	(0.055)	(0.054)	(0.048)	(0.068)	(0.054)
Observations	769	769	769	769	403	403
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to initial submissions. The variable of interest "Initial Draft" equals one if the initial submission and zero for the final submission. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A28: Robustness to First Table Subsample - Accepted vs. Rejected Manuscripts: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Accepted Manuscripts	-0.087*	-0.040	-0.028	-0.038	-0.073	-0.066
	(0.051)	(0.052)	(0.049)	(0.051)	(0.055)	(0.062)
Observations	1046	1046	1046	1046	508	508
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Accepted Manuscripts	0.060	0.025	0.021	0.023	-0.010	-0.031
	(0.059)	(0.053)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.076)	(0.075)
Observations	1087	1087	1087	1087	554	554
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample includes all submissions. The variable of interest "Accepted Manuscripts" equals one if the submission was accepted. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A29: Robustness to First Table Subsample - Never Published vs. Published Elsewhere: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Never Published	-0.060	-0.076	-0.059	-0.089	-0.069	-0.057
	(0.062)	(0.062)	(0.062)	(0.054)	(0.069)	(0.064)
Observations	688	688	688	688	326	326
z Sample Bounds	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.35, 1.95]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$	$[1.50, 1.80]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Never Published	0.042	0.075	0.064	0.071	0.118	0.072
	(0.067)	(0.060)	(0.060)	(0.062)	(0.089)	(0.086)
Observations	708	708	708	708	356	356
z Sample Bounds	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.66, 2.26]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$	$[1.81, 2.11]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample includes all rejected manuscripts submitted from 2016 to 2016. The variable of interest "Never Published" equals one if the rejected manuscript failed to publish elsewhere. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.30$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.15$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A30: Robustness to Alternate Bandwidths - Desk Rejection: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Desk Rejected	0.137	0.142	0.128	0.124	0.134	0.102
	(0.035)	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.049)	(0.048)
Observations	3364	3364	3364	3364	1696	1696
z Sample Bounds	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.40, 1.90]$	$[1.40, 1.90]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Desk Rejected	-0.006	0.023	0.013	0.011	0.027	0.027
	(0.039)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.042)	(0.047)	(0.050)
Observations	3225	3225	3225	3225	1706	1706
z Sample Bounds	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.71, 2.21]$	$[1.71, 2.21]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to initial submissions. The variable of interest "Desk Rejected" equals one if the submission was desk rejected. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.50$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.25$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A31: Robustness to Alternate Bandwidths - Reviewer Rejection: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: 10% Significant					
-Weakly Positive Recommendation	0.039	0.030	0.028	0.025	0.027
	(0.028)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.024)
-Minor Edits or Accept As Is	0.095	0.088	0.082	0.085	0.087
	(0.043)	(0.039)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.036)
Observations	5151	5151	5151	5151	5151
z Sample Bounds	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y
Reviewer Controls			Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy				Y	Y
Paper-author Controls					Y
Panel B: 5% Significant					
-Weakly Positive Recommendation	0.040	0.043	0.039	0.036	0.038
	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.026)
-Minor Edits or Accept As Is	0.039	0.042	0.037	0.030	0.038
	(0.056)	(0.052)	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.046)
Observations	4950	4950	4950	4950	4950
z Sample Bounds	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y
Reviewer Controls			Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy				Y	Y
Paper-author Controls					Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Reviewer Controls" include number of years since PhD (and its square), their PhD rank, and indicators for whether the reviewer is female, an NBER affiliate, and whether they previously published in a "top five" economics journal. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to manuscripts that received recommendations from reviewers. The variable of interests "Weakly Positive" and "Minor Edits or Accept As Is" equal one if the manuscript was given a weakly positive or strong positive review, respectively. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A32: Robustness to Alternate Bandwidths - Initial vs Final (Accepted) Submissions: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Initial Draft	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.005
	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.035)	(0.033)	(0.040)	(0.039)
Observations	2656	2656	2656	2656	1280	1280
z Sample Bounds	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.40, 1.90]$	$[1.40, 1.90]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Initial Draft	0.005	0.004	0.001	0.006	0.027	0.035
	(0.040)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.046)	(0.042)
Observations	2532	2532	2532	2532	1347	1347
z Sample Bounds	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.71, 2.21]$	$[1.71, 2.21]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample is restricted to initial and final submissions of accepted manuscripts. The variable of interest "Initial Draft" equals one if the initial submission and zero for the final submission. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.50$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.25$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A33: Robustness to Alternate Bandwidths - Accepted vs. Rejected Manuscripts: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Accepted Manuscripts	-0.042	-0.027	-0.026	-0.018	-0.023	-0.005
	(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.041)	(0.040)
Observations	3296	3296	3296	3296	1649	1649
z Sample Bounds	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.40, 1.90]$	$[1.40, 1.90]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Accepted Manuscripts	0.041	0.020	0.017	0.016	0.004	-0.006
	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.033)	(0.034)	(0.043)	(0.044)
Observations	3152	3152	3152	3152	1635	1635
z Sample Bounds	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.71, 2.21]$	$[1.71, 2.21]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample includes all submissions. The variable of interest "Accepted Manuscripts" equals one if the submission was accepted. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.50$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.25$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.

Table A34: Robustness to Alternate Bandwidths - Never Published vs. Published Elsewhere: Caliper Test, Significant at the 10% and 5% Levels

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: 10% Significant						
Never Published	-0.027	-0.037	-0.043	-0.053	-0.061	-0.105
	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.050)	(0.043)
Observations	2010	2010	2010	2010	1036	1036
z Sample Bounds	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.15, 2.15]$	$[1.40, 1.90]$	$[1.40, 1.90]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y
Panel B: 5% Significant						
Never Published	0.055	0.089	0.078	0.090	0.099	0.104
	(0.044)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.049)	(0.052)
Observations	1925	1925	1925	1925	995	995
z Sample Bounds	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.46, 2.46]$	$[1.71, 2.21]$	$[1.71, 2.21]$
Co-editor FE		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Identification Strategy			Y	Y		Y
Paper-author Controls				Y		Y

Notes: This table reports marginal effects from logit regressions. An observation is a test statistic. An observation is a test statistic. The dependent variable in Panel A (B) is a dummy for whether the test statistic is significant at the 10 (5) percent level. "Paper-author Controls" include indicators for whether the paper is solo authored, the share of the paper's authors who: are female, are tenured, and published previously in the *Journal of Human Resources*, the authors' average years since receiving their PhD (and its square), the number of years since receiving their PhD for the oldest author, the average of the authors' PhD rank, the highest PhD rank among all authors, and indicators for the primary identification strategy used in the paper. The sample includes all rejected manuscripts submitted from 2016 to 2016. The variable of interest "Never Published" equals one if the rejected manuscript failed to publish elsewhere. In columns 1–4, we restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.50$. Columns 5 and 6 restrict the sample to $z \pm 0.25$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses, clustered by article. We use the inverse of the number of tests presented in the same article to weight observations.