

S1 Table. Probit regression of responsibility for misconduct.

	<i>Dependent variable: RESP</i>			
	<i>Full Sample</i>		<i>Excluding denial & appeal</i>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
FIRST	2.157*** (0.194)	1.953*** (0.202)	1.816*** (0.210)	1.791*** (0.247)
SECOND	0.404** (0.184)	0.422** (0.185)	0.313 (0.198)	0.400 (0.234)
SENIOR	0.892*** (0.230)	0.529*** (0.191)	0.383 (0.205)	0.369 (0.223)
CORR		0.657*** (0.254)	0.659** (0.257)	0.652** (0.320)
NAUTHORS			-0.042*** (0.009)	-0.041*** (0.011)
Constant	-1.766*** (0.103)	-1.794*** (0.109)	-1.468*** (0.175)	-1.298*** (0.233)
<i>Observations</i>	951	951	951	669
<i>Publications</i>	184	184	184	132
<i>Cases</i>	80	80	80	60
<i>Publication year FE</i>	NO	NO	YES	YES
<i>Mfx. at mean</i>				
FIRST	46.1%	41.2%	37.8%	38.3%
SECOND	8.6%	8.9%	6.5%	8.6%
SENIOR	19.0%	11.2%	8.0%	7.9%
CORR		13.8%	13.7%	13.9%
NAUTHORS			-0.9%	-0.9%

Probit regression model. Standard errors are clustered by misconduct case. The dependent variable is whether the author is responsible for misconduct. The key explanatory variables are author position (FIRST, SECOND, SENIOR; MIDDLE is base category) and corresponding author status (CORR). Model one includes FIRST, SECOND, SENIOR, a set of year indicators, and a constant. Model two adds CORR. Model three adds controls for NAUTHORS and joint year effects. Model four follows the same specification as model three but limits the sample to those where the responsible author did not deny or appeal ORI's findings. Standard errors clustered by misconduct case.

Stars indicate p-value of coefficient significance test:

*** Significant at the 1 percent level.

** Significant at the 5 percent level.