

Online Appendix: Supporting Information for

How Does the Rising Number of Women in the U.S. Congress Change Deliberation? Evidence from House Committee Hearings

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A.1 Further Details and Summary Statistics from Dataset

Table A1: Summary of Hearings Dataset

Committee	Average Percent of Women	Number of Hearings	Percent of Sample
Agriculture	12	99	1.37
Appropriations	16	848	11.74
Armed Services	18	735	10.17
Budget	17	289	4.00
Education And The Workforce ^a	18	193	2.67
Energy And Commerce ^b	17	525	7.27
Financial Services ^c	17	720	9.97
Foreign Affairs ^d	13	724	10.02
Homeland Security	25	482	6.67
Judiciary	14	616	8.53
Natural Resources ^e	14	148	2.05
Oversight And Government Reform ^f	16	620	8.58
Rules	24	26	0.36
Science And Technology ^g	16	120	1.66
Small Business	25	117	1.62
Standards Of Official Conduct	17	8	0.11
Transportation And Infrastructure	15	388	5.37
Veterans Affairs	16	343	4.75
Ways And Means	7	223	3.09
Total	16	7,224	100.00

^a Also called Education and Labor and Education and the Workplace

^b Also called Commerce

^c Also called Banking and Financial Services

^d Also called International Relations

^e Also called Resources

^f Also called Government Reform

^g Also called Science, Space, and Technology, and Science

Table A1 presents summary statistics on the committee hearings dataset. We include all hearings available; some committee-Congress observations are missing due to the availability and labeling of hearing transcripts made by the government (e.g. security-classified, closed hearings).

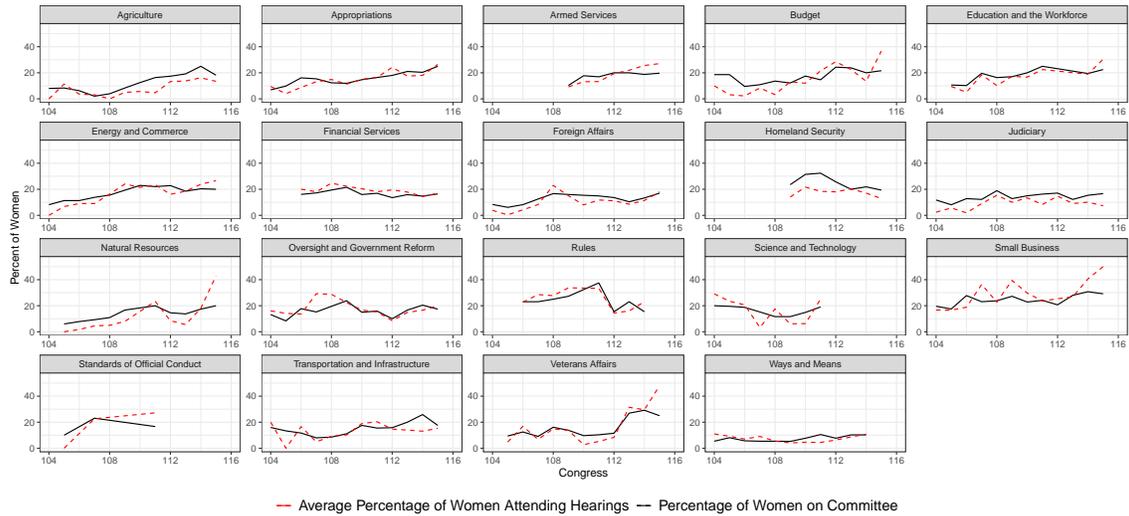
For the main analyses, we include all members ever assigned to a committee. However, members sometimes leave or join committees mid-session for a variety of reasons, including

resignations, special elections, transferring committees, and dying. In order to make sure that our measures aren't over-inflating their participation patterns, we also include replications of our main findings dropping all of these members. Results are always substantively similar to those presented in the main text (see Tables A8, A19, and A24). We choose to include these members in our main analyses because they are often on the committee for a substantial period of time before the change and as a result may still impact group dynamics.

While a member's assignment to a committee does not automatically mean that the member is fully active and present at all activities or meetings of a committee, there does appear to be a close relationship between a member's assignment and the member's attendance at committee hearings. Figure A1 plots the average percentage of female committee members attending their committee's hearings in a congressional session, as well as the actual percentage of female members assigned to that committee in the same congressional session. From this, we can observe that the percentage of female members attending their assigned committee's hearings (and, along the same lines, the percentage of male members attending their assigned committee's hearings) closely tracks the same percentage of female members who were assigned to that committee.¹ In other words, even though there is no mandatory attendance at committee hearings, the percentage of female and male committee members who show up to their committee's hearings is very similar to the actual percentages of female and male committee members assigned to that committee.

¹The one exception appears to be the Committee on Veterans' Affairs in the 115th Congress, in which there is a higher percentage of women attending hearings than the percentage of women assigned to that committee. In this case, there were male committee members of Veterans' Affairs who often did not attend the committee's hearings.

Figure A1: Percent of Women Attending Committee Hearings, 104th to 115th Houses



The following women are excluded entirely from the dataset due to their lack of committee assignments: 109th Congress: Shelley Sekula Gibbs (TX-Rep), 110th Congress: Marcia fudge (OH-Dem), 111th Congress: Hilda Solis (CA-Dem) and Julia Carson (IN-Dem), 112th Congress: Suzan Delbene (WA-Dem), 113th Congress: Alma Adams (NC-Dem), 114th Congress: Colleen Hanabusa (HI-Dem), 115th Congress: Brenda Jones (MI-D), Mary Scanlon (PA-D), and Susan Wild (PA-D). Please see <http://history.house.gov/Exhibitions-and-Publications/WIC/Historical-Data/Women-Representatives-and-Senators-by-Congress/> for explanations of their absences.

Finally, Table A2 presents summary statistics for the participation measures at the member-committee level: *Percent of Speaking Instances* and *Percent of Words Spoken*.

Table A2: Summary Statistics, Participation Measures

	Men (N = 5623)	Women (N = 962)
Percent of Speaking Instances		
Minimum	0.001	0.001
Maximum	1	1
Mean	0.098	0.080
Percent of Words Spoken		
Minimum	7e-05	0.0004
Maximum	1	1
Mean	0.099	0.084

Table A3: The Relationship Between Seniority and Participation Rates

	ln(Pct. Speaking Instances)	ln(Pct. Words Spoken)
Woman=1	-0.180*	-0.198*
	(0.053)	(0.059)
Seniority	0.000	0.010
	(0.007)	(0.007)
Woman=1 × Seniority	0.032*	0.034*
	(0.010)	(0.011)
Constant	-3.295*	-3.277*
	(0.118)	(0.128)
Individual-level Controls	✓	✓
Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓
Observations	6585	6585

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

A.2 Heterogeneous Effects (Participation Outcomes)

In this section, we also examine heterogeneous effects and investigate whether increasing the proportion of women interacts with status in order to impact women’s participation. As women with more institutional power might be particularly affected by increasing proportions of women – as their institutional power might provide similar “protections” for women’s participation as the ‘decision rules’ in Karpowitz and Mendelberg (2014)’s experimental discussion groups – we test for the heterogeneous effect of increasing proportion of women among two measures of status in Congress: majority-party and seniority. Additionally, given that Kathlene (1994) shows that the gender of a committee chair has important effects on participation within state legislative settings, we provide exploratory results in Appendix Section A.3 showing the effect of proportion of women interacted with a dummy variable for whether the chair was a woman or a man. However, there are only eleven instances of a woman being the committee chair for a full term during the time period of our analysis. As a result, there are insufficient number of observations to decisively examine the impact of a female versus a male committee chair on participation. We do, however, explore this relationship as a descriptive exercise and present results in Appendix Figure A3. There does seem to be a positive effect of proportion of women when there is a female committee chair on participation among women. It also appears to be the case that men speak less as the proportion of women increases under a female chair.

Table A4: Participation and Majority Party Status

Panel A. ln(Percent of Speaking Instances)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	0.350 (1.132)	0.540 (1.141)	-0.102 (0.588)	0.083 (0.556)
Majority	-0.070 (0.331)	0.032 (0.345)	0.235* (0.108)	0.192 (0.104)
Percent of Women on Committee × Majority	2.482 (1.619)	1.783 (1.742)	0.234 (0.625)	0.084 (0.594)
Constant	-3.539* (0.489)	-3.536* (0.805)	-3.506* (0.157)	-3.463* (0.183)
Panel B. ln(Percent of Words Spoken)				
Percent of Women on Committee	-0.085 (1.149)	0.097 (1.156)	-0.543 (0.624)	-0.379 (0.601)
Majority	-0.217 (0.348)	-0.144 (0.352)	0.017 (0.110)	-0.013 (0.107)
Percent of Women on Committee × Majority	2.640 (1.569)	2.097 (1.664)	1.002 (0.649)	0.866 (0.628)
Constant	-3.837* (0.557)	-4.165* (0.930)	-3.370* (0.179)	-3.252* (0.198)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	962	962	5623	5623

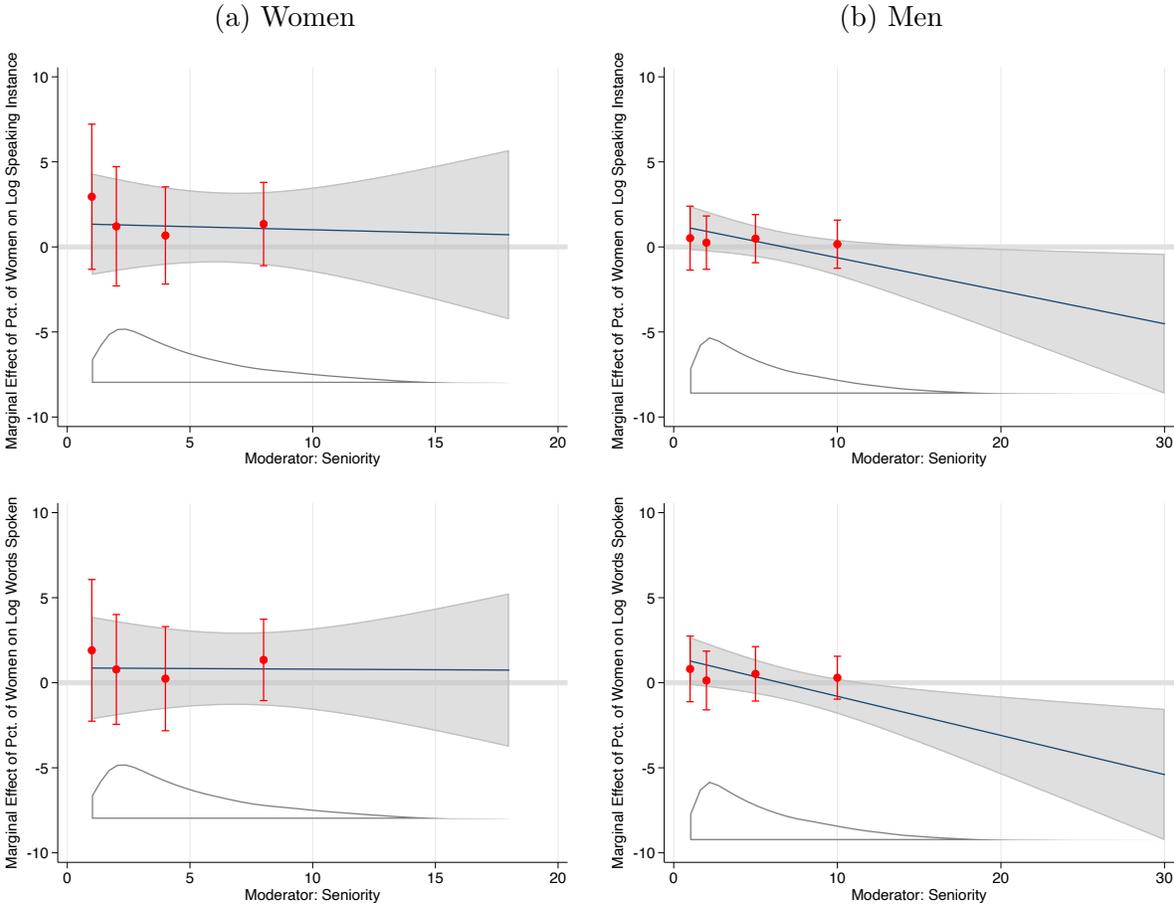
Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A5: Participation and Seniority

Panel A. ln(Percent of Speaking Instances)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	0.287 (1.644)	1.372 (1.669)	1.173 (0.761)	1.305 (0.728)
Seniority	0.014 (0.248)	-0.033 (0.243)	0.054 (0.046)	0.021 (0.047)
Percent of Women on Committee × Seniority	0.115 (0.199)	-0.036 (0.200)	-0.179 (0.093)	-0.194* (0.087)
Constant	-3.333* (0.753)	-3.682* (0.818)	-3.516* (0.166)	-3.626* (0.190)
Panel B. ln(Percent of Words Spoken)				
Percent of Women on Committee	0.308 (1.688)	0.871 (1.672)	1.419 (0.811)	1.508 (0.783)
Seniority	-0.101 (0.243)	-0.054 (0.262)	0.068 (0.043)	0.030 (0.048)
Percent of Women on Committee × Seniority	0.059 (0.204)	-0.007 (0.183)	-0.224* (0.089)	-0.230* (0.084)
Constant	-4.001* (0.797)	-4.310* (0.935)	-3.537* (0.185)	-3.515* (0.206)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	962	962	5623	5623

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

Figure A2: The Marginal Effects of Percentage of Women at Different Values of Seniority

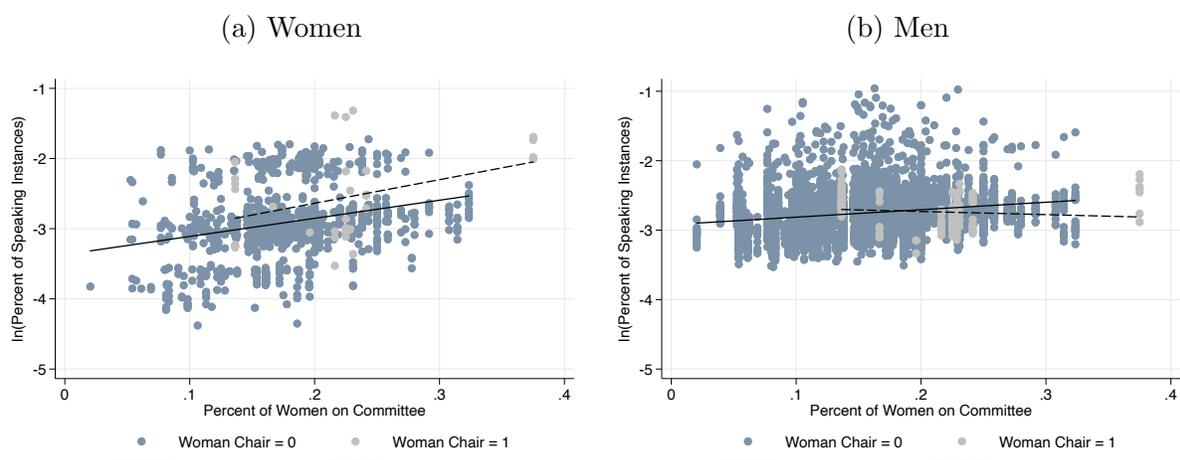


Note: This figure shows linear marginal effects with fixed effects. The model includes member-committee and congress fixed effects, with standard errors clustered on member-committee.

A.3 Exploratory Results Interacting Proportion of Women with Gender of Committee Chair

While there are thirteen instances in total of women serving as committee chairs during the time period of our data, Rep Stephanie Tubbs Jones (Standards of Official Conduct) died on 8/20/2008, Juanita Millender-McDonald (House Administration) died on 4/22/2007, and Rep. Jan Meyers (Small Business) was chair during a time that hearings for the committee are not available in our data. We count a member as a chair if Stewart and Woon (2017) marks them as the only chairman, first chairman, or acting chairman.

Figure A3: Predicted Values from Regression of DVs on Interaction of Perc Women with Chair Gender, incl. FEs and All Controls



A.4 Robustness of Participation Results

Not all hearings are held on active legislation; some hearings are exploratory in nature and not held for a specific bill under consideration by the committee. In this section, we report results for the subset of hearings that are held for a bill or resolution (“Hearings on Legislation”). We identify these hearings by looking for a bill name or resolution name in the title of the hearing or introduction of the hearing. Next, we report results for the subset of hearing that are held by a subcommittee. Subcommittee hearings are typically only attended by members of the subcommittee.

Similar to Table 1 in the main text, proportion of women does not have a positive net effect on participation rates among women or men in either the subsample of subcommittee hearings or the subsample of hearings discussing legislation. Furthermore, there is once again a null effect among senior and majority party women on percent of speaking instances and words spoken among the subsample of hearings on legislation.

Turning to the subcommittee hearings, we find results that are largely consistent with our main effects discussed in the main text. Appendix Table A13 shows that once again increasing proportions of women has a positive effect among senior women and corresponding negative and significant effect among senior men when it comes to words spoken. Thus, taken together, our results are relatively robust to these subsamples of specific types of committee hearings that are less publicized.

Table A6: The Percent of Women and the Percent of Hearings Spoken In

Panel A. Percent of Hearings Spoken In	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	0.205 (0.226)	0.182 (0.199)	-0.088 (0.093)	-0.071 (0.090)
Constant	0.459* (0.087)	0.440* (0.139)	0.451* (0.029)	0.476* (0.033)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	962	962	5623	5623

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A7: Participation with All Controls

Panel A. ln(Percent of Speaking Instances)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	0.942 (1.038)	1.164 (1.061)	0.094 (0.479)	0.132 (0.449)
Seniority		-0.042 (0.245)		-0.018 (0.043)
Majority		0.353* (0.114)		0.206* (0.035)
Chair		0.721* (0.295)		0.844* (0.127)
Committee Seniority		0.023 (0.071)		0.044* (0.022)
Previous General Election Vote Percentage		0.002 (0.005)		0.001 (0.002)
Nokken-Poole Score		0.606 (0.848)		-0.421 (0.257)
Constant	-3.512* (0.489)	-3.655* (0.800)	-3.377* (0.145)	-3.470* (0.177)
Panel B. ln(Percent of Words Spoken)				
Percent of Women on Committee	0.656 (1.083)	0.831 (1.105)	0.070 (0.512)	0.116 (0.488)
Seniority		-0.056 (0.266)		-0.015 (0.044)
Majority		0.233 (0.125)		0.128* (0.035)
Chair		0.588 (0.317)		0.710* (0.114)
Committee Seniority		-0.085 (0.069)		0.047 (0.028)
Previous General Election Vote Percentage		0.002 (0.006)		0.000 (0.002)
Nokken-Poole Score		0.883 (0.960)		-0.438 (0.255)
Constant	-3.862* (0.569)	-4.305* (0.928)	-3.363* (0.166)	-3.330* (0.192)
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	962	962	5623	5623

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A8: Participation Excluding Removed Committee Members

Panel A. ln(Percent of Speaking Instances)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	1.027 (1.258)	1.292 (1.212)	0.133 (0.523)	0.193 (0.473)
Constant	-3.525* (0.505)	-3.570* (0.795)	-3.339* (0.144)	-3.396* (0.174)
Panel B. ln(Percent of Words Spoken)				
Percent of Women on Committee	0.030 (0.145)	0.058 (0.140)	0.030 (0.073)	0.038 (0.067)
Constant	0.027 (0.068)	0.045 (0.087)	0.075* (0.016)	0.078* (0.020)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	899	899	5298	5298

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A9: Participation in Hearings on Legislation

Panel A. ln(Percent of Speaking Instances)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	-0.476 (1.612)	-0.489 (1.806)	-0.522 (1.006)	-0.162 (0.963)
Constant	-2.732* (0.434)	-5.879 (7.601)	-3.368* (0.551)	-3.441* (0.558)
Panel B. ln(Percent of Words Spoken)				
Percent of Women on Committee	-0.527 (1.786)	-0.735 (1.903)	-0.045 (1.078)	0.208 (1.043)
Constant	-2.768* (0.448)	-3.859 (7.214)	-3.128* (0.478)	-2.975* (0.513)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	
Observations	469	469	2672	2672

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A10: Participation and Seniority in Hearings on Legislation

Panel A. ln(Percent of Speaking Instances)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	-2.841 (3.994)	-1.247 (4.081)	-0.158 (1.579)	0.498 (1.485)
Seniority	0.402 (0.951)	0.245 (0.869)	0.043 (0.076)	0.001 (0.083)
Percent of Women on Committee × Seniority	0.375 (0.467)	0.120 (0.474)	-0.059 (0.163)	-0.103 (0.142)
Constant	-6.345 (8.178)	-5.641 (7.615)	-3.397* (0.578)	-3.537* (0.576)
Panel B. ln(Percent of Words Spoken)				
Percent of Women on Committee	-4.713 (3.684)	-4.598 (3.507)	0.729 (1.624)	1.002 (1.571)
Seniority	0.150 (0.762)	0.103 (0.764)	0.095 (0.064)	0.037 (0.078)
Percent of Women on Committee × Seniority	0.658 (0.403)	0.613 (0.376)	-0.126 (0.158)	-0.124 (0.147)
Constant	-4.332 (6.579)	-2.644 (6.641)	-3.187* (0.511)	-3.090* (0.539)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	469	469	2672	2672

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A11: Participation and Majority-Party Status in Hearings on Legislation

Panel A. ln(Percent of Speaking Instances)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	0.166 (2.186)	0.341 (2.253)	-0.672 (1.186)	-0.243 (1.136)
Majority	0.322 (0.501)	0.518 (0.506)	0.224 (0.218)	0.135 (0.206)
Percent of Women on Committee × Majority	-0.793 (2.547)	-1.765 (2.630)	0.365 (1.244)	0.151 (1.170)
Constant	-2.914* (0.519)	-5.875 (7.571)	-3.461* (0.561)	-3.427* (0.564)
Panel B. ln(Percent of Words Spoken)				
Percent of Women on Committee	-0.654 (2.219)	-0.437 (2.238)	-0.053 (1.284)	0.284 (1.238)
Majority	-0.071 (0.479)	0.114 (0.501)	0.044 (0.254)	-0.023 (0.248)
Percent of Women on Committee × Majority	0.118 (2.416)	-0.634 (2.609)	0.029 (1.408)	-0.143 (1.361)
Constant	-2.727* (0.538)	-3.857 (7.186)	-3.147* (0.491)	-2.988* (0.520)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	469	469	2672	2672

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A12: Participation in Subcommittee Hearings

Panel A. ln(Percent of Speaking Instances)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	-0.793 (1.458)	-0.652 (1.439)	0.190 (0.564)	0.072 (0.547)
Constant	-2.586* (0.688)	-2.479* (0.898)	-2.897* (0.187)	-3.092* (0.223)
Panel B. ln(Percent of Words Spoken)				
Percent of Women on Committee	-0.942 (1.327)	-0.683 (1.338)	0.070 (0.546)	-0.010 (0.539)
Constant	-2.597* (0.608)	-2.422* (0.923)	-2.932* (0.220)	-2.984* (0.247)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	758	758	4361	4361

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A13: Participation and Seniority in Subcommittee Hearings

Panel A. ln(Percent of Speaking Instances)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	-3.091 (2.372)	-2.203 (2.364)	0.834 (0.815)	1.077 (0.800)
Seniority	0.121 (0.226)	-0.066 (0.208)	0.045 (0.035)	0.017 (0.042)
Percent of Women on Committee \times Seniority	0.371 (0.343)	0.253 (0.347)	-0.105 (0.110)	-0.161 (0.109)
Constant	-1.785* (0.874)	-2.249* (0.883)	-2.978* (0.206)	-3.235* (0.241)
Panel B. ln(Percent of Words Spoken)				
Percent of Women on Committee	-1.356 (2.082)	-0.994 (2.184)	1.194 (0.820)	1.350 (0.820)
Seniority	0.203 (0.239)	0.241 (0.259)	0.042 (0.040)	-0.011 (0.052)
Percent of Women on Committee \times Seniority	0.063 (0.260)	0.051 (0.270)	-0.181 (0.104)	-0.218* (0.104)
Constant	-2.035* (0.867)	-2.376* (0.940)	-3.096* (0.236)	-3.177* (0.269)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	758	758	4361	4361

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A14: Participation and Majority Party Status in Subcommittee Hearings

Panel A. ln(Percent of Speaking Instances)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	-1.131 (1.695)	-1.080 (1.671)	-0.375 (0.677)	-0.464 (0.674)
Majority	0.098 (0.397)	0.095 (0.373)	0.129 (0.135)	0.156 (0.134)
Percent of Women on Committee × Majority	1.186 (2.143)	1.034 (2.035)	0.914 (0.779)	0.936 (0.771)
Constant	-2.656* (0.692)	-2.426* (0.909)	-2.972* (0.200)	-3.005* (0.235)
Panel B. ln(Percent of Words Spoken)				
Percent of Women on Committee	-1.227 (1.401)	-1.136 (1.392)	-0.546 (0.655)	-0.588 (0.650)
Majority	-0.000 (0.331)	-0.069 (0.331)	0.020 (0.133)	0.048 (0.131)
Percent of Women on Committee × Majority	0.872 (1.785)	1.094 (1.776)	1.026 (0.751)	1.007 (0.751)
Constant	-2.622* (0.610)	-2.367* (0.926)	-2.944* (0.230)	-2.890* (0.255)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	758	758	4361	4361

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

A.5 Supplementary Tables on Discussion Dynamics

Figure A4: Average Times Interrupted in Committee Hearings by Gender

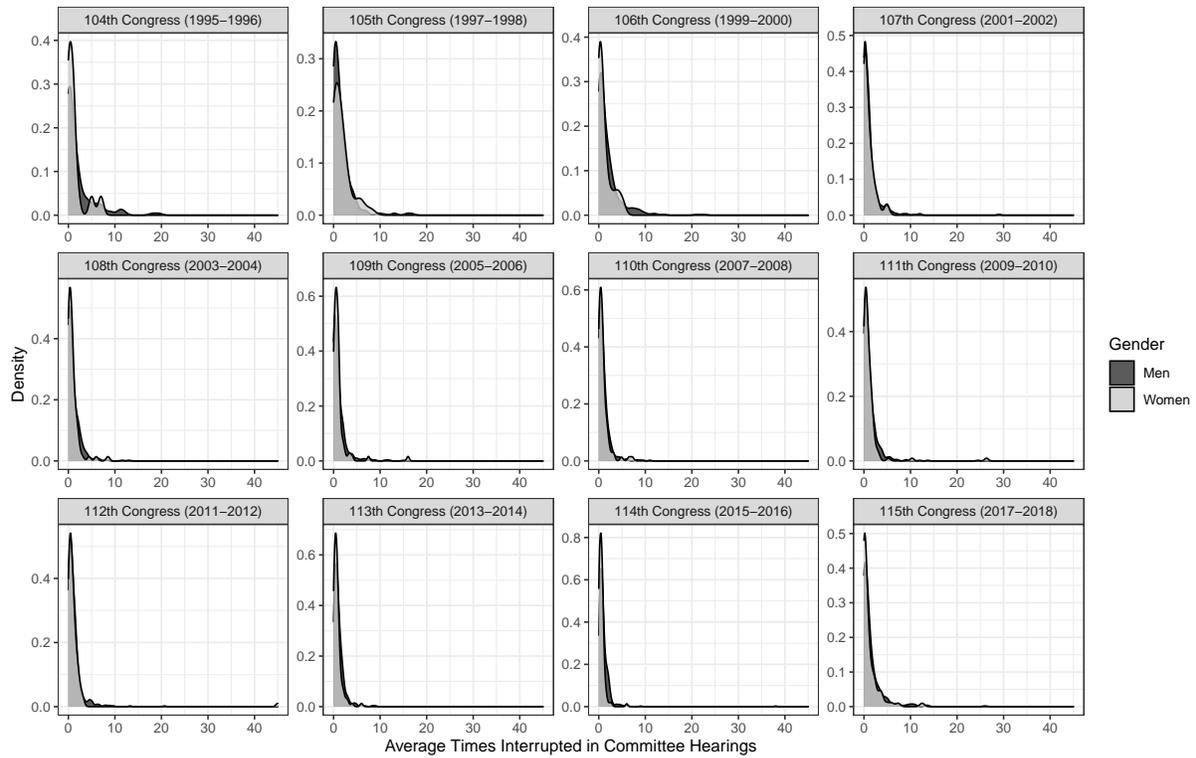


Table A15: Summary Statistics, Average Times Interrupted

	Men (N = 5623)	Women (N = 962)
Average Number of Interruptions		
Minimum	0	0
Maximum	38	45
Mean	1.234	0.984

Table A16: The Percent of Women on a Committee and Total Interruptions with Alternative Standard Errors

	ln(Number of Interruptions + 1)	
	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	-1.131 (0.803)	-1.156 (0.775)
Average Seniority of Women		-0.005 (0.022)
Percent of Majority Party Women on Committee		0.082 (0.629)
Constant	2.686* (0.163)	2.714* (0.199)
Committee fixed effects	✓	✓
Congress fixed effects	✓	✓
Observations	6876	6876

Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < 0.05$.

Table A17: The Percent of Women on a Committee and Total Topic Switching Behavior with Alternative Standard Errors

	ln(Sum of Topic Switches + 1)		Average Similarity Score	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	-1.034 (0.778)	-1.442* (0.679)	0.010 (0.015)	0.015 (0.015)
Average Seniority of Women		0.003 (0.025)		-0.000 (0.001)
Percent of Majority Party Women on Committee		1.253 (0.890)		-0.012 (0.020)
Constant	3.514* (0.180)	3.523* (0.200)	0.057* (0.003)	0.059* (0.004)
Committee fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	6876	6876	6876	6876

Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < 0.05$.

Table A18: Interruptions with All Controls

ln(Average Times Being Interrupted + 1)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	-0.175 (0.376)	-0.111 (0.387)	-0.385* (0.179)	-0.403* (0.179)
Number of Speaking Instances	0.031* (0.002)	0.031* (0.002)	0.024* (0.002)	0.024* (0.002)
Seniority		-0.069 (0.080)		0.004 (0.010)
Majority		0.057 (0.031)		0.035* (0.014)
Chair		-0.141 (0.090)		-0.054 (0.054)
Committee Seniority		-0.013 (0.030)		-0.006 (0.007)
Previous General Election Vote Percentage		0.003 (0.002)		0.001 (0.001)
Nokken-Poole Score		0.265 (0.346)		0.037 (0.104)
Constant	0.057 (0.150)	-0.289 (0.232)	0.311* (0.058)	0.239* (0.070)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	962	962	5623	5623

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. All regressions include a control for the total number of times that a committee member speaks in a committee's hearings. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A19: Interruptions Excluding Removed Committee Members

ln(Average Times Being Interrupted + 1)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	-0.529 (0.371)	-0.551 (0.378)	-0.643* (0.181)	-0.648* (0.180)
Constant	0.118 (0.149)	-0.353 (0.211)	0.337* (0.060)	0.256* (0.073)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	899	899	5298	5298

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. All regressions include a control for the total number of times that a committee member speaks in a committee's hearings. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A20: Interruptions and Majority Party Status

ln(Average Times Being Interrupted + 1)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	0.221 (0.458)	0.208 (0.466)	-0.502* (0.236)	-0.521* (0.234)
Majority	0.241* (0.104)	0.222* (0.105)	0.004 (0.041)	0.001 (0.041)
Percent of Women on Committee \times Majority	-0.958 (0.563)	-0.920 (0.585)	0.194 (0.245)	0.206 (0.243)
Constant	-0.015 (0.159)	-0.351 (0.231)	0.311* (0.063)	0.257* (0.074)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	962	962	5623	5623

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. All regressions include a control for the total number of times that a committee member speaks in a committee's hearings. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A21: Interruptions and Seniority

ln(Average Times Being Interrupted + 1)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	1.100 (0.609)	1.196 (0.647)	-0.308 (0.272)	-0.293 (0.274)
Seniority	-0.022 (0.072)	-0.011 (0.079)	0.001 (0.011)	0.007 (0.013)
Percent of Women on Committee \times Seniority	-0.224* (0.085)	-0.229* (0.089)	-0.013 (0.039)	-0.018 (0.040)
Constant	-0.282 (0.210)	-0.455* (0.224)	0.299* (0.065)	0.224* (0.076)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	962	962	5623	5623

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. All regressions include a control for the total number of times that a committee member speaks in a committee's hearings. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A22: Summary Statistics, Average Times Interrupting Others

	Men (N = 5623)	Women (N = 962)
Average Times Interrupting Others		
Minimum	0	0
Maximum	34	49
Mean	1.680	1.265

Table A23: Interruptions of Others with All Controls

ln(Average Times Interrupting Others + 1)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	0.096 (0.470)	0.160 (0.477)	-0.669* (0.202)	-0.677* (0.201)
Number of Speaking Instances	0.034* (0.003)	0.033* (0.003)	0.027* (0.002)	0.027* (0.002)
Seniority		-0.102 (0.104)		-0.012 (0.015)
Majority		0.073 (0.040)		0.054* (0.016)
Chair		-0.043 (0.199)		0.020 (0.069)
Committee Seniority		-0.001 (0.017)		0.013 (0.008)
Previous General Election Vote Percentage		0.000 (0.003)		0.001 (0.001)
Nokken-Poole Score		0.148 (0.392)		-0.177 (0.115)
Constant	0.055 (0.179)	-0.186 (0.312)	0.341* (0.062)	0.278* (0.076)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	962	962	5623	5623

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. All regressions include a control for the total number of times that a committee member speaks in a committee's hearings. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A24: Interruptions of Others Excluding Removed Committee Members

ln(Average Times Interrupting Others + 1)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	-0.139 (0.444)	-0.149 (0.447)	-0.990* (0.211)	-0.990* (0.209)
Constant	0.098 (0.179)	-0.302 (0.245)	0.368* (0.064)	0.297* (0.079)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	899	899	5298	5298

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. All regressions include a control for the total number of times that a committee member speaks in a committee's hearings. * indicates $p < .05$.

The base term of the interaction in Table A25 is negative and significant, indicating that minority-party men are less likely to interrupt others in the presence of more women. We take this, in conjunction with all previous evidence, as support for the fact that discussion dynamics and norms shift in the presence of more women, which may lead to those men whose voices are relatively less protected (i.e. minority-status men) to step back from discussion and ease up on aggressive behavior, such as interrupting others.

Table A25: Interruptions of Others and Majority Party Status

ln(Average Times Interrupting Others + 1)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	0.551 (0.561)	0.565 (0.565)	-0.943* (0.252)	-0.932* (0.251)
Majority	0.275* (0.120)	0.283* (0.118)	-0.015 (0.045)	-0.018 (0.045)
Percent of Women on Committee \times Majority	-1.117 (0.671)	-1.169 (0.681)	0.463 (0.272)	0.445 (0.272)
Constant	-0.026 (0.193)	-0.264 (0.309)	0.353* (0.066)	0.318* (0.081)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	962	962	5623	5623

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. All regressions include a control for the total number of times that a committee member speaks in a committee's hearings. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A26: Interruptions of Others and Seniority

ln(Average Times Interrupting Others + 1)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	1.396 (0.714)	1.571* (0.743)	-0.120 (0.291)	-0.104 (0.294)
Seniority	-0.025 (0.111)	-0.040 (0.113)	0.016 (0.016)	0.006 (0.018)
Percent of Women on Committee \times Seniority	-0.228* (0.098)	-0.247* (0.102)	-0.091* (0.043)	-0.095* (0.044)
Constant	-0.297 (0.263)	-0.365 (0.300)	0.264* (0.070)	0.203* (0.082)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	962	962	5623	5623

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. All regressions include a control for the total number of times that a committee member speaks in a committee's hearings. * indicates $p < .05$.

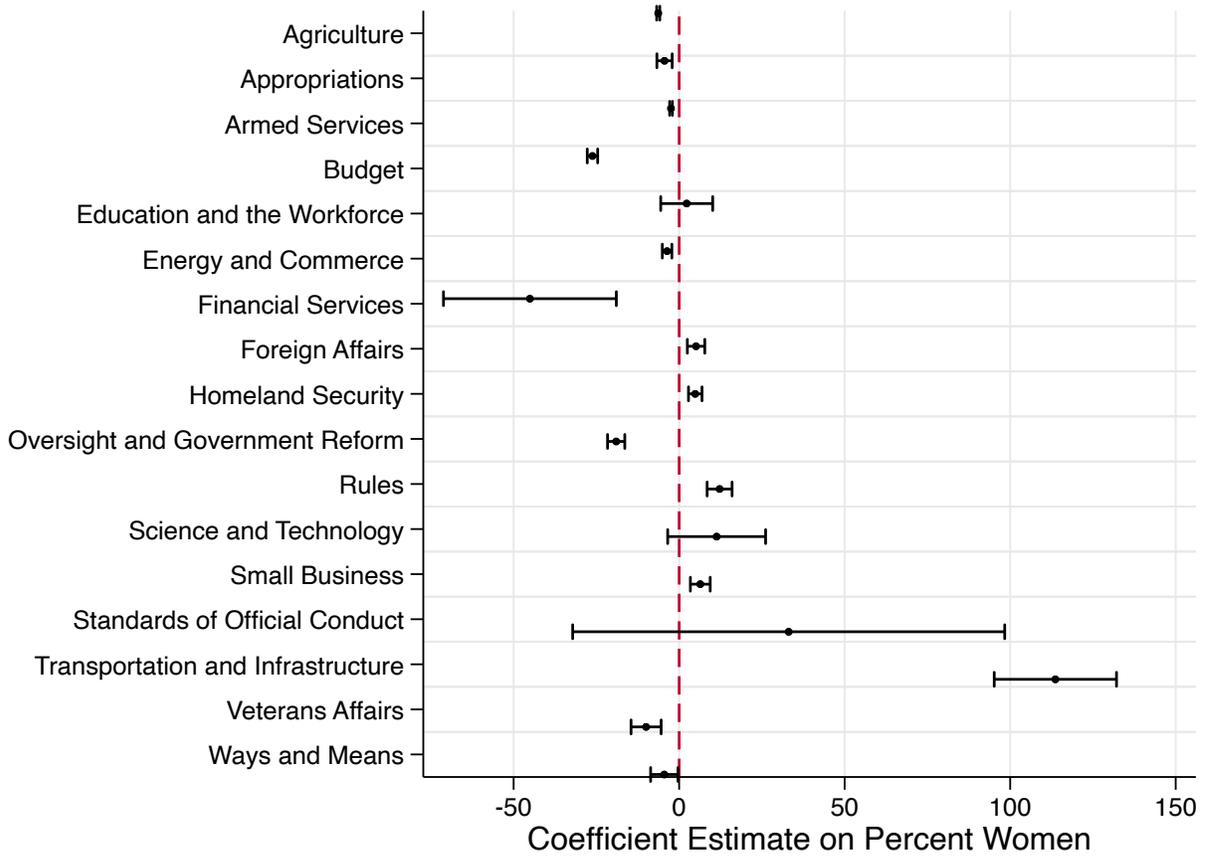
A.5.1 Investigating Further Variation

We investigate further variation in the effect of the percent women on committee on the number of interruptions in a hearing in the following ways: by examining the effect committee-by-committee (Figure A5), by whether the committee is a “power” committee or not (Table A27), by whether the discussion is on procedural content or on non-procedural content (Table A28), and by also including a heterogenous effect that takes into account whether the hearing is on a bill sponsored by a female member or male member (Tables A29 and A30).

For the analysis in Table A28, we follow the classification in Park 2021, as described in the main text, to identify whether any given speaking instance is on non-procedural content or on procedural content.

For the analysis in Tables A29 and A30, we are interested in exploring whether the effect of percent women on committee (on the number of interruptions in a hearing) varies based on the gender of the bill sponsor. To explore this, we take all the hearings that satisfy the following conditions: (1) the hearing title includes a bill number and (2) the hearing title only has a single bill in the title. While many hearings may discuss bills, it is beyond the scope of this project to identify and attribute parts of a hearing transcript to specific discussions on active legislation under consideration; we thus rely on the hearings that have a single bill clearly stated in the title of the hearing. We merge this with data from the Congressional Bills Project, which as of our access date, ends with the 114th Congress (2016). This results in 208 hearings that had a single bill in the title of the hearing by the end of the 114th Congress. Due to these limitations and the smaller sample size, we view these results as exploratory.

Figure A5: The Percent of Women and Total Interruptions by Committee



Note: The figure presents the linear regression coefficients on “Percent Women” controlling for the number of words in a hearing and the number of speaking instances in a hearing. The regressions also include congress fixed effects and standard errors clustered on committee-congress. Horizontal lines are the 95% confidence intervals associated with the estimated effects. The vertical dashed line is the null hypothesis of no effect.

Table A27: The Percent of Women on a Committee and Total Interruptions, Subset by Committee Power

ln(Average Interruptions + 1)	Power Committees		All Other Committees	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	3.008 (2.979)	3.433 (2.109)	-0.961 (0.525)	-0.903 (0.532)
Average Seniority of Women		-0.015 (0.024)		0.018 (0.017)
Percent of Majority Party Women on Committee		8.082 (4.176)		-0.149 (0.767)
Constant	2.459* (0.269)	2.415* (0.175)	2.640* (0.169)	2.538* (0.210)
Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1092	1092	5784	5784

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on congress-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A28: The Percent of Women on a Committee and Total Interruptions on Non-
Procedural and Procedural Statements

ln(Average Interruptions + 1)	Non-Procedural Statements		Procedural Statements	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	-1.087* (0.545)	-1.101 (0.560)	-0.600* (0.247)	-0.620* (0.272)
Average Seniority of Women		-0.007 (0.018)		0.017 (0.010)
Percent of Majority Party Women on Committee		0.052 (0.724)		0.044 (0.352)
Constant	2.648* (0.151)	2.689* (0.190)	0.425* (0.081)	0.337* (0.094)
Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	6876	6876	6876	6876

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on committee-congress in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

Table A29: The Percent of Women on a Committee and Total Interruptions, Including the Gender of Bill Sponsor

	ln(Number of Interruptions + 1)	
	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	-3.701 (2.856)	-1.599 (3.040)
Woman Sponsor=1	1.392 (0.981)	1.436 (0.974)
Woman Sponsor=1 × Percent of Women on Committee	-8.676 (5.178)	-9.100 (5.180)
Average Seniority of Women		0.066 (0.099)
Percent of Majority Party Women on Committee		-5.038 (2.915)
Constant	3.200* (0.388)	2.214 (1.224)
Committee fixed effects	✓	✓
Congress fixed effects	✓	✓
Observations	208	208

Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on congress-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < 0.05$.

Table A30: The Percent of Women, Gender of Bill Sponsor, and Interruptions

ln(Average Times Being Interrupted + 1)	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	1.342 (4.306)	1.178 (3.974)	0.662 (1.788)	0.608 (1.863)
Woman Sponsor=1	0.515 (0.563)	0.479 (0.548)	0.060 (0.345)	0.046 (0.337)
Woman Sponsor=1 × Percent of Women on Committee	-1.952 (2.970)	-1.656 (2.909)	-0.789 (1.765)	-0.691 (1.716)
Constant	-0.989 (0.829)	-0.176 (1.367)	-0.348 (0.241)	-0.959* (0.432)
Individual-level Controls		✓		✓
Member-Committee Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	182	182	996	996

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-committee in parentheses. All regressions include a control for the total number of times that a committee member speaks in a committee's hearings. * indicates $p < .05$.

A.5.2 Further Details on Topic Model

We fit a topic model using the GenSim package, with 45 topics. We preprocessed the data to remove a standard set of stop words, punctuation, and capital letters. We also removed all words that occur less than 100 times and any word that occurs in more than 50% of the documents. We set the estimation to take ten passes over the entire data. The topic results indicate that we have captured a wide array of Congressional discussions, but also several stop word topics. We classify Topics 4, 10,14, 17,19, 22, 24, 30, 32, 38, 39, 42, and 44 (see Appendix Table A27) stop words topics for the purposes of our robustness checks. Appendix Tables A27 and A28 repeat the analyses presented in the main text including stop word topics to show that our main findings are robust.

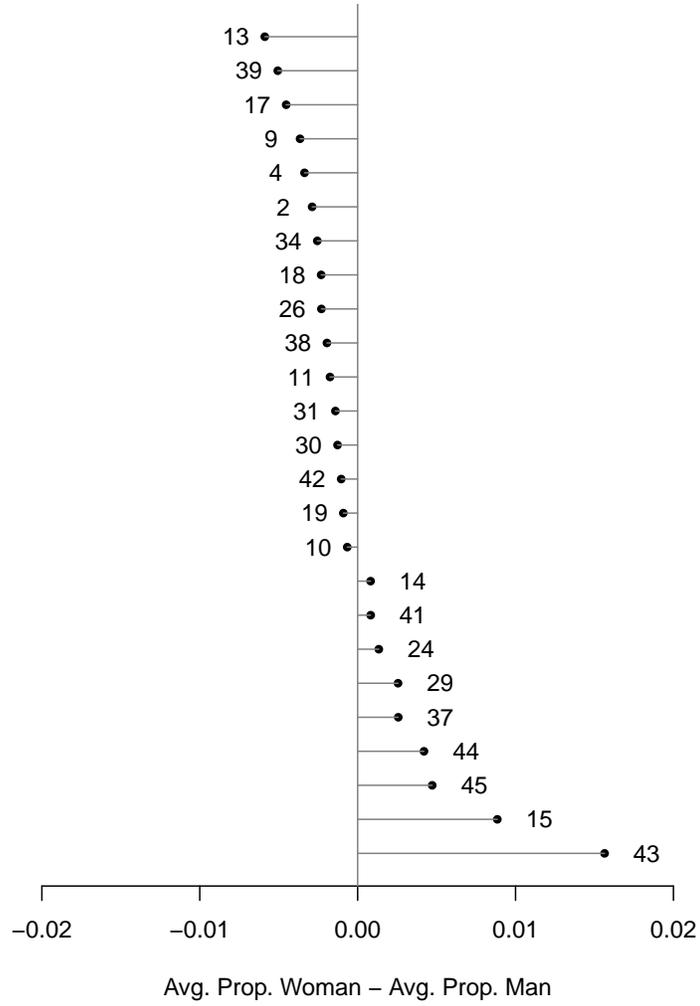
If there is a sustained line of questioning of a witness by a given member of Congress, we only consider the first speaking instance of that line of questioning and whether there was a topic switch from the previous speaker's last speaking instance. In other words, if a member is observed speaking multiple times consecutively, i.e. the member is asking more than one question to a witness with no one else interjecting, we do not take into account any possible topic switches within a member's own consecutive statements or questions and rather we examine those consecutive statements or questions in aggregate. This is because we are interested in seeing whether members change topics between members of Congress. Our approach only examines topic switches between subsequent members by only considering possible topic switches between the beginnings of each member's speaking turn.

Table A31: Topics and Proportion

Topic	Proportion	Label	Key Words
1	0.009	CommitteeProcess	committee,house,members,white,congress,this,staff,full,republican,senate
2	0.008	Labor	ms,general,she,her,employees,o,colonel,inspector,attorney,pennsylvania
3	0.036	RulesOfOrder	mr,thank,chairman,much,very,expired,sir,secretary,gentlemen,thanks
4	0.005	Witnesses	davis,sorry,texas,mrs,oh,p,b,smith,virginia,ohio
5	0.068	StopWords1	it,is,s,there,not,this,what,does,but,why
6	0.008	StopWords2	of,and,for,director,he,president,is,s,at,national
7	0.004	Hearingwords	inaudible,ph,unknown,laughter,sullivan,halliburton,commissioner,interrupt,cemetery,volcker
8	0.018	RulesOfOrder	gentleman,yield,five,from,minutes,chair,for,back,time,recognized
9	0.006	Debate	no,further,vote,opposed,agreed,longer,say,favor,those,call
10	0.006	Environment	state,states,federal,government,united,local,epa,florida,district,department
11	0.013	Appropriations	year,budget,million,billion,000,1,for,years,2,over
12	0.099	StopWords3	be,would,or,for,not,an,if,this,as,any
13	0.01	Testimony	record,statement,will,opening,ll,members,ask,statements,minute,questions
14	0.005	Internet	information,communications,data,e,access,internet,technology,records,mail,phone
15	0.006	ProgramAppropriations	program,programs,research,education,school,housing,community,funding,rural,communities
16	0.004	StopWords4	rep,d,r,n,calif,members,c,ex,panel,y
17	0.008	Justice	law,enforcement,investigation,justice,court,border,documents,legal,department,criminal
18	0.007	LegislativeLanguage	bill,amendment,legislation,support,h,language,will,by,r,act
19	0.005	Energy	energy,oil,china,trade,industry,prices,clean,our,price,production
20	0.003	HearingParticipants	u,s,representative,r,d,ca,john,simmons,van,fl
21	0.005	TimeManagement	little,bit,follow,please,ahead,explain,list,up,go,finish
22	0.005	RulesOfOrder	ok,without,objection,gentlewoman,doctor,commandant,39,disclosed,recollection,hoffman
23	0.026	HearingIntroduction	our,we,and,for,today,this,hearing,forward,us,will
24	0.005	Infrastructure	plan,guard,army,training,corps,project,water,marine,facilities,facility
25	0.008	RulesOfOrder2	me,let,crosstalk,ask,tell,excuse,seconds,30,give,consult
26	0.004	Gas/Pipeline	truth,gas,pipeline,coal,hand,raise,nothing,swear,gasoline,natural
27	0.015	StopWords5	t,don,yes,didn,doesn,isn,won,wouldn,why,haven
28	0.169	StopWords6	we,and,they,do,re,so,what,have,can,going
29	0.005	VAHealthCare	health,care,veterans,medical,mike,v,off,medicare,insurance,services
30	0.004	Numbers	percent,aye,rate,20,50,30,40,higher,100,percentage
31	0.007	Military	air,force,navy,admiral,equipment,aircraft,base,coast,acquisition,ships
32	0.032	StopWords6	was,were,had,he,did,said,when,his,him,after
33	0.183	StopWords7	of,and,in,on,are,with,have,as,from,has
34	0.011	WitnessTestimony	your,testimony,dr,opinion,thoughts,isis,assuming,assessment,yours,suggestions
35	0.091	StopWords8	i,my,think,m,just,like,want,time,and,question
36	0.009	StopWords9	act,authority,law,under,rule,rules,standards,policy,standard,regulations
37	0.009	Oversight	private,jobs,economy,market,economic,sector,loan,loans,mortgage,growth
38	0.007	Commerce	military,our,defense,iraq,war,general,nuclear,afghanistan,forces,iran
39	0.008	InternationalRelations	president,administration,united,states,government,countries,u,political,foreign,policy
40	0.005	Questions	member,ranking,lee,jackson,writing,congressman,subcommittee,miss,questions,additional
41	0.009	GovernmentContract	report,quote,letter,gao,contract,review,study,reports,recommendations,by
42	0.008	WaysMeans	money,cost,tax,pay,dollars,costs,fund,paid,funds,taxpayers
43	0.026	HomelandTerror	and,security,department,its,of,by,agency,national,must,safety
44	0.011	HealthCare	who,their,people,they,american,drug,women,family,americans,families
45	0.007	FinancialRegulation	financial,small,business,companies,company,credit,banks,businesses,risk,bank

In Figure A.5 we compare the average topic attention of men and women in congressional hearings. To perform this analysis we first removed the stop words topics. We then computed the average topic profile for men and women, averaging over committees and years. The differences that we obtain are consistent with prior work on what men and women focus on in Congress. For example, consistent with findings in Grimmer (2013) we find that men are differentially focused on international relations and the president. While we also find that women are particularly focused on education, consistent with previous findings in (Swers

Figure A6: Women and Men Average Topic Differences



2002). We also find that women focus more on oversight and natural resources discussion, similar to patterns in Grimmer (2013).

Table A32: Women Tend to Stay on the Same Topic as Other Women Including Stop Word Topics

Panel A. Same Primary Topic	Women		Men	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
After Woman	-0.005 (0.009)	-0.009 (0.012)	0.002 (0.003)	0.009* (0.004)
Constant	0.390* (0.037)	0.373* (0.001)	0.343* (0.014)	0.335* (0.000)
Panel B. Similarity				
After Woman	0.002* (0.000)	0.001* (0.001)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)
Constant	0.093* (0.001)	0.087* (0.000)	0.091* (0.001)	0.086* (0.000)
Member-Hearing Fixed Effects		✓		✓
Congress Fixed Effects	✓		✓	
Observations	34798	34798	254337	254337

Note: Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on member-hearing in parentheses. * indicates $p < .05$.

One concern with our topic analysis is that topic switching with stop words might not be meaningful. To ensure that our findings are robust to removing stop words, the above table reestimates the effect of speaking after a woman after removing the stop words topics.

Table A33: The Percent of Women on a Committee and Total Topic Switching Behavior Including Stop Word Topics

	ln(Sum of Topic Switches + 1)		Average Similarity Score	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Percent of Women on Committee	-1.258*	-1.536*	-0.001	-0.000
	(0.620)	(0.635)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Average Seniority of Women		0.009		-0.000
		(0.021)		(0.000)
Percent of Majority Party Women on Committee		0.844		-0.000
		(0.940)		(0.007)
Constant	3.395*	3.364*	0.091*	0.092*
	(0.197)	(0.216)	(0.001)	(0.002)
Committee fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congress fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	6876	6876	6876	6876

Entries are linear regression coefficients with standard errors clustered on congress-committee in parentheses. * indicates $p < 0.05$.

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