Online Appendix for "The Effect of Gender on Interruptions at Congressional Hearings"

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Table A1: Comparison of Sample to Population

Congress	Chamber	States (Samp.)	States (Pop.)	Seniority (Samp., Years)	Seniority (Pop., Years)	Republican (Samp., %)	Republican (Pop., %)	Woman (Samp., %)	Woman (Pop., %)
105	House	50	50	4.4	4.9	47.5	52.0	14.2	12.4
	Senate	50	50	10.7	11.4	51.7	55.0	12.7	9.1
106	House	50	50	4.9	5.2	46.7	51.3	14.6	13.0
	Senate	50	50	11.6	11.9	51.5	54.9	12.5	8.9
107	House	50	50	5.4	5.5	47.5	51.5	14.6	13.7
	Senate	50	50	12.1	11.9	49.4	50.0	16.5	13.7
108	House	50	50	5.9	5.6	48.3	52.4	14.4	13.8
	Senate	50	50	13.2	12.8	50.5	51.0	16.3	14.3
109	House	50	50	6.4	6.0	48.5	53.3	15.5	15.5
	Senate	50	50	13.8	13.3	53.6	54.5	15.5	14.1
110	House	50	50	6.6	5.9	44.9	45.9	16.6	16.8
	Senate	50	50	14.2	13.8	49.9	51.0	15.9	15.7
111	House	50	50	7.1	5.9	42.2	40.7	16.9	17.1
	Senate	50	50	13.2	11.4	43.9	40.4	17.3	17.6
112	House	50	50	7.3	5.7	49.0	55.1	17.4	17.1
	Senate	50	50	12.7	10.6	46.5	47.1	17.3	17.3
113	House	50	50	7.4	5.4	49.5	53.6	18.4	18.4
	Senate	50	50	12.1	9.6	44.9	42.9	18.6	19.6
114	House	50	50	7.5	5.3	50.5	57.0	19.5	19.4
	Senate	50	50	12.1	9.4	54.6	55.0	20.3	20.2
115	House	50	50	8.3	5.6	49.7	55.7	19.3	18.9
	Senate	50	50	13.3	10.2	54.8	53.5	18.8	21.0

Note: Entries are average seniority, percent Republican, and percent female of the Members identified in the congressional hearing transcripts, and of Members present in the population, by chamber and Congress. All states are represented in both the sample and the population.

Figure A1: Sample GPO Transcript with Interruption Cluster

proaching its investigation, which is to do so fairly, impartially and without prejudging the facts.

And the attorney general here today has indicated that that is definitely the approach that they take. And we want the facts, as well. There are those of us who believe that there was wrongdoing and that there should be accountability.

We just don't think that we should prejudge the circumstances before all of the facts get out, despite the approach by others. I would like to ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to enter into the record opening Statements of the two Department of Justice employees who were interviewed in the course of this committee—IRS investigation.

Mr. JORDAN. Without objection. Wait, wait, wait, wait. Opening Statements, you said?

Mr. HORSFORD. The chief of the public integrity section, Jack Smith, and the director of the elections crimes branch.

Mr. JORDAN. And what are you asking to enter?

Mr. HORSFORD. I am asking to enter their Statements from their——

Mr. JORDAN. Well, is it the full transcript? We had this debate just a little bit ago. If it is the full transcript, I would object. If it is a Statement they——

Mr. HORSFORD. It is not. However, I want to say for the record, Mr. Chairman, the Republican Armed Services Chairman, Buck McKeon, just released 100 percent of the transcripts from Benghazi. So I am not clear on the standard being used by this chair.

Mr. JORDAN. We are gonna try to move on. I think I am gonna object. I will take a look it, and I am gonna object now. We will take a look at it afterwards.

Mr. HORSFORD. You are gonna object——

Mr. JORDAN. The gentleman from——

Mr. HORSFORD. Can I ask the point of order as to the reason for——

Mr. JORDAN. You need unanimous consent to enter——

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. What would be the rule that——

Mr. JORDAN. I am gonna recognize—I want to try to move and get to as many of our colleagues as I can. So——

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Chairman, under rule nine——

Mr. JORDAN [continuing]. For the next vote.

Mr. HORSFORD. I have not finished my time that was allotted to me. No, we were——

Mr. JORDAN. I think you are 42 seconds over.

Mr. HORSFORD. No, the chair was over 5 minutes. I had additional time, we recessed, I have not finished——

Mr. JORDAN. I gave you—I gave you more than the time you had left.

Mr. HORSFORD. No, you—under rule nine——

Mr. JORDAN. And I have given Mr. Cummings more time than 5 minutes. I have given—I think it—talk to Mr. Carver, talk to anyone. I have been pretty generous with the time and I will continue to be generous with the time. But I do want to get to everyone who is here, and Mr. Meadows has been waiting a long time.

Mr. HORSFORD. Under rule nine, I am asking for a parliamentary inquiry——

Mr. JORDAN. The gentleman is—the gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for his 5 minutes.

Mr. HORSFORD. Will you—so the chairman will not recognize my parliamentary——

Mr. JORDAN. I am recognizing the gentleman from North Carolina because you are now a minute 16, plus the additional minute I gave you. You are 2–1/2 minutes over time right now.

Mr. HORSFORD. Because you will not recognize my point of order under rule nine.

Mr. JORDAN. I said I object to your point of order. You don't have a valid point of order on——

Mr. HORSFORD. There is a valid point of order.

Mr. JORDAN. You need unanimous—you asked for unanimous consent, I objected to that.

Mr. HORSFORD. Has the minority been given equal time?

Mr. JORDAN. Yes, they have. You won't——

Mr. HORSFORD. For the majority.

Mr. JORDAN. Now, in absolute time you won't get as much because you are the minority, you don't have as many members of the committee.

Mr. HORSFORD. That——

Mr. JORDAN. But you are going to be—get equal time for the number of members you have.

The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized.

Mr. MEADOWS. I——

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chair, I would like to be recognized.

Mr. JORDAN. The gentleman from North Carolina has already been recognized. If he will yield you can be recognized. But right now, the gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Will the gentleman yield for 30 seconds?

Mr. MEADOWS. Well, yes. I will be glad to yield for 30 seconds.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that the chairman of the full committee, Mr. Issa, was given a full 10 minutes prior to Mr. Horsford's line of questioning. And it was represented by you to Mr. Horsford that he would be given an extra 5 minutes.

Mr. JORDAN. It was not represented I would give him an extra 5 minutes.

It was represented I would give him extra time, and I gave——

Mr. MEADOWS. I am reclaiming my time.

Mr. JORDAN [continuing]. To ther committee members——

Mr. MEADOWS. I am reclaiming my time.

Mr. JORDAN. And I have done.

Mr. MEADOWS. I thank the chair. And let me go ahead, Mr. Cole, with a few questions. One, in your testimony, your verbal testimony here today, to give you a quote, you say you have "the utmost confidence in TIGTA," in their investigation. Is that—do you stand by that? I mean, that is a direct quote of you.

Mr. COLE. Yes, I do. And the entire team that is investigating this.

Note: The figure presents pages 32 and 33 from the transcript of the hearing titled "Examining the Justice Department's Response to the IRS Targeting Scandal," held by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on July 17, 2014. The page contains an exemplar interruption cluster, formed by Representative Steven Horsford (NV) and Representative Jim Jordan (OH); Representative Mark Meadows (NC) eventually enters the cluster. Our parser searched for the natural indications used by GPO transcriptionists to define chunks—in particular, line breaks with a new formal speaker attribution. Our parser coded for interruption when it detected an en- or em-dash at the end of a chunk of speech. An extract from the figure is used in Section 6.

Table A2: Contextualizing Interruptions: How Long Do Speakers Speak Before Being Interrupted?

Num. Words in Chunk	Num. Uninterrupted Chunks	Num. Interrupted Chunks	(%)	Cumulative Interruptions	(%)
1	110,339	4,226	3.8	4,226	2.8
2	165,097	8,519	5.2	12,745	8.4
3	73,058	9,265	12.7	22,010	14.4
4	110,831	8,934	8.1	30,944	20.3
5	80,381	8,060	10	39,004	25.6
6	86,415	7,107	8.2	46,111	30.3
7	93,543	6,355	6.8	52,466	34.4
8	76,806	5,705	7.4	58,171	38.2
9	89,688	5,102	5.7	63,273	41.5
10	67,396	4,982	7.4	68,255	44.8
11	65,603	4,556	6.9	72,811	47.8
12	58,288	4,223	7.2	77,034	50.6
13	54,818	3,840	7	80,874	53.1
14	51,668	3,508	6.8	84,382	55.4
15	48,601	3,109	6.4	87,491	57.4
16	45,648	2,884	6.3	90,375	59.3
17	43,311	2,744	6.3	93,119	61.1
18	40,759	2,533	6.2	95,652	62.8
19	38,256	2,251	5.9	97,903	64.3
20	37,046	2,150	5.8	100,053	65.7

Note: Entries are counts and percentages reported from an analysis of the interruptions database. The first percentage is the number of interrupted chunks divided by the number of uninterrupted chunks with the same number of words. The second percentage is the number of cumulative interruptions at that level divided by the global total number of interruptions.

Figure A2: Context of Interruption: Women Interrupted Earlier in Speech
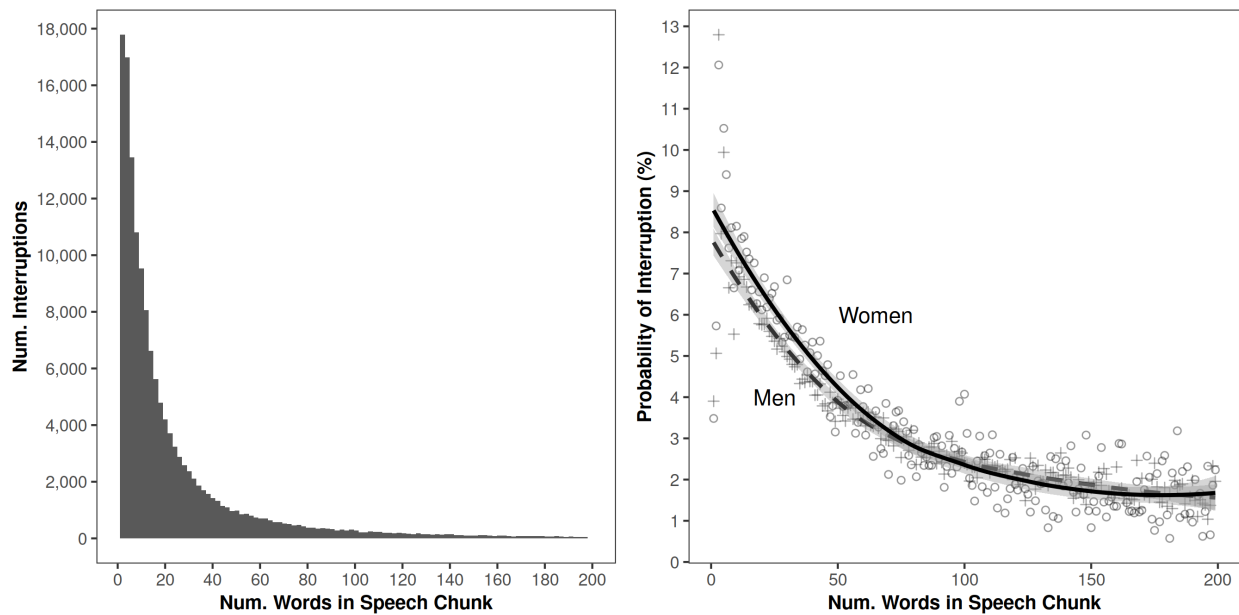
Note: The panel on the left illustrates the distribution of interruptions with respect to the number of words the speaker was able to speak before being interrupted. The panel suggests that most interruptions happen within the first 20 words of speech, and that there are a substantial number of interruptions that take place after longer chunks of speech. The panel on the right illustrates how, on average, women are interrupted earlier in their speech than are men. Points are marginal probabilities of being interrupted at each chunk word length (derived using crosstable counts); circles denote values for women, and pluses denote value for men. The solid line is a loess fitted to the points for women, and the broken line is a loess fitted to points for men. The shaded areas are non-parametric 95% confidence intervals. Note that the intervals do not overlap in the shorter speech lengths, suggesting that the difference is statistically distinguishable.

Table A3: Interruptions in Congressional Hearings, by Chamber

	Interruption					
	House	Senate	Joint	House	Senate	Joint
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Woman	0.021**	0.112***	−0.127	0.100***	0.137***	0.654**
	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.086)	(0.032)	(0.050)	(0.310)
Seniority				0.112***	−0.238***	0.334
				(0.026)	(0.046)	(0.346)
Ideology (DW-NOMINATE)				0.006***	0.021***	−0.005
				(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.023)
Republican				−0.116***	0.150***	−0.012
				(0.023)	(0.036)	(0.312)
Chair				−0.192***	−0.246***	−0.387**
				(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.155)
Majority				−0.194***	−0.138***	−0.126
				(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.126)
Recent Interruptions	0.430***	0.496***	0.483***	0.434***	0.489***	0.504***
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.027)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.043)
Long-Windedness (Chunk Length)	−1.141***	−1.178***	−1.369***	−1.279***	−1.244***	−1.126***
	(0.010)	(0.016)	(0.100)	(0.013)	(0.019)	(0.159)
Impatience (Chunk Timing)	0.178***	0.128***	0.102	0.166***	0.093***	−0.021
	(0.011)	(0.017)	(0.109)	(0.013)	(0.021)	(0.179)
Session	0.050***	0.016	0.010	0.044***	0.016	0.047
	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.071)	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.094)
Woman*Seniority				−0.005***	0.001	−0.070*
				(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.040)
Woman*Republican				−0.015	−0.099***	0.656**
				(0.025)	(0.034)	(0.326)
Woman*Chair				−0.069	−0.193***	−0.490
				(0.043)	(0.052)	(0.367)
Woman*Majority				0.045*	−0.048	−0.386
				(0.023)	(0.031)	(0.290)
Woman*Recent Interruptions				−0.032***	0.001	−0.098
				(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.082)
Woman*Long-Windedness				−0.078**	−0.024	−0.557*
				(0.034)	(0.043)	(0.321)
Woman*Impatience				−0.041	−0.051	0.137
				(0.038)	(0.050)	(0.346)
Constant	−3.258	−3.336	−3.090	−2.639	−3.237	−3.670
	(0.262)	(0.090)	(0.192)	(0.276)	(0.096)	(0.927)
Congress FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Committee FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,120,599	929,229	28,120	1,808,309	839,486	15,935
Log Likelihood	−403,615	−160,872	−4,108	−326,929	−144,495	−2,284
Akaike Inf. Crit.	807,270	321,784	8,254	653,922	289,055	4,626

Note: Entries are coefficients and heteroskedasticty-consistent standard errors from a logistic regression of interruption on speaker and speech characteristicsm, for data subset by the chamber in which the hearing was held. The unit of analysis is the chunk of speech. The time period for the models spans from the 105th–115th Congresses. Significance codes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

A1 Alternative Specifications for Tables 2 (Topline) and A3 (Subsetted by Chamber)

In this section we include additional model specifications in addition to the specifications reported in the main text. Table A4 replicates Table 2 but includes the share of woman members present in the respective hearing as a control variable; Table A6 replicates Table 2 but includes fixed effects for each committee of jurisdiction (40 committees); Table A5 replicates Table A12 but includes the share of woman members present in the respective hearing as a control variable; Table A7 replicates Table A12 but includes fixed effects for each committee of jurisdiction (40 committees). The results and any relevant discussion of these specifications are reported here.

A1.1 Control for Percentage of Women Committee Members

The share of women in the respective committee might be an important control variable. Comparative research on legislative debates in several European parliaments shows that women representatives speak – surprisingly – *less* often when there is a higher share of women in a parliament (Bäck, Debus and Müller 2014). It is possible that we may observe a similar result in the American Congress. Therefore, we report in Table A4 the results from additional model specifications that include a control for the share of the committee comprised by women. The variable for *Share of Women on Committee* is computed as the percent of speaking members present during the hearing who were women:

$$\text{Share of Women on Committee}_j = \frac{\text{Num. Women Speaking Members in Hearing } j}{\text{Num. Speaking Members in Hearing } j}. \quad (2)$$

This specification allows for a flexible control that is responsive to intra-committee institutional dynamics, but also to the level of attendance at any given hearing; the control would have the added benefit of accounting for any intra-hearing group dynamics that would encourage or discourage speech by women.

While the results for the pooled model reported in Table A4 suggest a null effect overall for the share of women speakers in committee hearings, the results for the sub-setted models reported in Table A5 suggest that the share of woman Members is significantly related to the rate of interruption. In the House, increasing shares of woman Members is related to a decrease in the rate of interruption; in the Senate, however, increasing shares of woman Members is related to an *increase* in the rate of interruption. This could signal greater conflict in the Senate over women's issues, and is broadly consistent with much of the evidence we present suggesting that women in the Senate face a higher probability of interruption (see also Section 7.6 below). We stress however that the inclusion of this control does not change the substantive conclusions reported in the paper.

Table A4: Women Members More Likely to Be Interrupted in Congressional Hearings, Additional Control for Woman Share of Committee

	Interruption		
	(7)	(8)	(9)
Woman	0.042***	0.003	0.097***
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.028)
Ideology (DW-NOMINATE)		0.053**	0.036*
		(0.022)	(0.022)
Seniority		0.006***	0.007***
		(0.0005)	(0.0005)
Senator		0.035***	0.022***
		(0.007)	(0.007)
Republican		−0.050***	−0.032*
		(0.018)	(0.019)
Chair		−0.254***	−0.233***
		(0.009)	(0.010)
Majority		−0.169***	−0.171***
		(0.008)	(0.008)
Recent Interruptions	0.454***	0.454***	0.455***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Long-Windedness (Chunk Length)	−1.147***	−1.273***	−1.265***
	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.011)
Impatience (Chunk Timing)	0.162***	0.136***	0.141***
	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.011)
Women Share of Committee	−0.012	−0.003	−0.025
	(0.021)	(0.023)	(0.023)
Session	0.040***	0.037***	0.037***
	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Woman*Seniority			−0.005***
			(0.001)
Woman*Republican			−0.056***
			(0.020)
Woman*Chair			−0.171***
			(0.031)
Woman*Senator			0.103***
			(0.018)
Woman*Majority			0.009
			(0.018)
Woman*Recent Interruptions			−0.011**
			(0.006)
Woman*Long-Windedness			−0.059**
			(0.026)
Woman*Impatience			−0.046
			(0.030)
Constant	−3.268	−3.140	−3.149
	(0.062)	(0.072)	(0.072)
Congress FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Committee FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,081,247	2,663,730	2,663,730
Log Likelihood	-569,931	-474,344	-474,295
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,139,910	948,747	948,665

Note: Entries are coefficients and heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors from a logistic regression of interruption on speaker and speech characteristics. The unit of analysis is the chunk of speech. Models 8 and 9 only use observations where complete data are available. The time period for the models spans from the 105th–115th Congresses. The models include an additional control for women share of the committee, which is computed as the percent of speaking members present during the hearing who were women. Significance codes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Table A5: Interruptions in Congressional Hearings, by Chamber, Additional Control for Woman Share of Committee

	Interruption					
	House	Senate	Joint	House	Senate	Joint
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Woman	0.035***	0.072***	-0.148	0.119***	0.105**	0.617**
	(0.009)	(0.015)	(0.092)	(0.033)	(0.051)	(0.313)
Seniority				0.109***	-0.250***	0.362
				(0.026)	(0.046)	(0.347)
Ideology (DW-NOMINATE)				0.006***	0.020***	-0.008
				(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.023)
Republican				-0.113***	0.158***	-0.040
				(0.024)	(0.036)	(0.313)
Chair				-0.190***	-0.248***	-0.407***
				(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.155)
Majority				-0.194***	-0.137***	-0.125
				(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.126)
Recent Interruptions	0.430***	0.495***	0.484***	0.434***	0.489***	0.501***
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.027)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.043)
Long-Windedness (Chunk Length)	-1.142***	-1.178***	-1.371***	-1.279***	-1.244***	-1.126***
	(0.010)	(0.016)	(0.100)	(0.013)	(0.019)	(0.159)
Impatience (Chunk Timing)	0.178***	0.129***	0.101	0.166***	0.094***	-0.016
	(0.011)	(0.017)	(0.109)	(0.013)	(0.021)	(0.179)
Women Share of Committee	-0.137***	0.202***	0.170	-0.140***	0.165***	0.522
	(0.027)	(0.034)	(0.243)	(0.031)	(0.036)	(0.360)
Session	0.050***	0.018*	0.004	0.044***	0.017	0.029
	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.072)	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.094)
Woman*Seniority				-0.005***	0.001	-0.069*
				(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.041)
Woman*Republican				-0.015	-0.103***	0.639*
				(0.025)	(0.034)	(0.328)
Woman*Chair				-0.070	-0.187***	-0.463
				(0.043)	(0.052)	(0.364)
Woman*Majority				0.047**	-0.051*	-0.398
				(0.023)	(0.031)	(0.288)
Woman*Recent Interruptions				-0.032***	0.0002	-0.098
				(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.082)
Woman*Long-Windedness				-0.079**	-0.021	-0.572*
				(0.034)	(0.043)	(0.322)
Woman*Impatience				-0.040	-0.050	0.114
				(0.038)	(0.050)	(0.347)
Constant	-3.240	-3.355	-3.101	-2.625	-3.258	-3.723
	(0.262)	(0.090)	(0.193)	(0.276)	(0.096)	(0.929)
Congress FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Committee FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,120,599	929,229	28,120	1,808,309	839,486	15,935
Log Likelihood	-403,602	-160,854	-4,108	-326,919	-144,485	-2,282
Akaike Inf. Crit.	807,247	321,751	8,256	653,904	289,036	4,625

Note: Entries are coefficients and heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors from a logistic regression of interruption on speaker and speech characteristics, for data subset by the chamber in which the hearing was held. The unit of analysis is the chunk of speech. The time period for the models spans from the 105th–115th Congresses. The models include an additional control for women share of the committee, which is computed as the percent of speaking members present during the hearing who were women. Significance codes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

A1.2 Fixed Effects for Committees of Jurisdiction

Our data are naturally grouped hierarchically into *hearings* (we denote these using the subscript j in the main text), which we represent of panels of chunks; committees, which may be represented as panels of hearings, and; chambers, which may be represented as clusters of committees.[1] A natural specification might therefore be to employ a fixed effects for hearings, chambers, and committees. In the main text, we include fixed effects for high-level groups of committees and chambers.[2]

In this section, we include a set of committee fixed effects that expands on the committee fixed effects employed in the main text. Our approach in the main text was to model the levels in the data that appear to provide the most easily interpreted coefficients. A useful alternative approach taken by Fortunato and Stevenson (2019), however, is to model the levels in the data that appear to have the most impact on the standard error estimates. Table A6 is our effort to assess the intensity of impact on our standard error estimates that the inclusion of an expanded set of committee fixed effects might have.

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[1]It is also possible to consider these panels of speech chunks as clusters that are governed by the Member from whom they came and the Member to whom they are directed. We consider this clustering structure in Section 8, where we undertake an approach that exploits the graphical nature of the data.

[2]We do not include fixed effects for hearings. We are not philosophically opposed to doing so; however, doing so would require building an additional 24,000-plus columns onto our 3-million-plus-row matrix, and we are unable to store a matrix of that size in our computer memory to complete the estimation of the model. We welcome any advice on how to feasibly include hearing-level fixed effects.

Table A6: Women Members More Likely to Be Interrupted in Congressional Hearings, Additional Fixed Effects for Committees of Jurisdiction

	Interruption		
	(16)	(17)	(18)
Woman	0.049***	−0.002	0.059**
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.028)
Ideology (DW-NOMINATE)		0.050**	0.027
		(0.022)	(0.022)
Seniority		0.005***	0.006***
		(0.0005)	(0.001)
Senator		0.062***	0.047***
		(0.009)	(0.009)
Republican		−0.047**	−0.019
		(0.019)	(0.019)
Chair		−0.289***	−0.277***
		(0.010)	(0.010)
Majority		−0.168***	−0.171***
		(0.008)	(0.008)
Recent Interruptions	0.437***	0.437***	0.439***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Long-Windedness (Chunk Length)	−1.154***	−1.278***	−1.270***
	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.011)
Impatience (Chunk Timing)	0.165***	0.138***	0.143***
	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.011)
Session	0.044***	0.042***	0.041***
	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Woman*Seniority			−0.002
			(0.001)
Woman*Republican			−0.107***
			(0.020)
Woman*Chair			−0.094***
			(0.031)
Woman*Senator			0.116***
			(0.019)
Woman*Majority			0.014
			(0.018)
Woman*Recent Interruptions			−0.012**
			(0.006)
Woman*Long-Windedness			−0.057**
			(0.026)
Woman*Impatience			−0.043
			(0.030)
Constant	−2.861	−2.595	−2.587
	(0.373)	(0.426)	(0.426)
Congress FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Committee Type FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jurisdictional FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,081,247	2,663,730	2,663,730
Log Likelihood	-567,945	-472,536	-472,490
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,136,010	945,203	945,127

Note: Entries are coefficients and heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors from a logistic regression of interruption on speaker and speech characteristics. The unit of analysis is the chunk of speech. Models 17 and 18 only use observations where complete data are available. The time period for the models spans from the 105th–115th Congresses. The models include additional fixed effects for the Committees of Jurisdiction. Significance codes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

In reviewing the results of the model that produced Table A6, the fixed effects for the committees of jurisdiction were largely insignificant, with the exception of the three Committees on: Indian Affairs; Finance, and; Environment and Public Works. The coefficients and standard errors produced for the variables of interest in these alternative specifications were consistent with the results presented in Table 2, with an attenuation in the coefficient for gender in the interactions model that does not change the interpretation. We have noted the results of this alternative specification in Footnote 9.

We include further analyses for a variety of sub-setted models, but upon review of the results, it does not appear that the conclusions we draw in the main text are highly conditional on the specification of the fixed effects to account for the clustering structure.

Table A7: Interruptions in Congressional Hearings, by Chamber, Additional Fixed Effects for Committees of Jurisdiction

	Interruption					
	House	Senate	Joint	House	Senate	Joint
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Woman	0.031***	0.102***	−0.102	0.079**	0.143***	0.572*
	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.087)	(0.033)	(0.050)	(0.318)
Seniority				0.079***	−0.153***	0.375
				(0.027)	(0.048)	(0.344)
Ideology (DW-NOMINATE)				0.005***	0.016***	−0.012
				(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.024)
Republican				−0.078***	0.099***	−0.063
				(0.025)	(0.037)	(0.310)
Chair				−0.261***	−0.257***	−0.416***
				(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.155)
Majority				−0.183***	−0.154***	−0.145
				(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.127)
Recent Interruptions	0.416***	0.465***	0.451***	0.419***	0.460***	0.483***
	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.029)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.045)
Long-Windedness (Chunk Length)	−1.149***	−1.181***	−1.361***	−1.286***	−1.249***	−1.130***
	(0.010)	(0.016)	(0.100)	(0.013)	(0.019)	(0.159)
Impatience (Chunk Timing)	0.181***	0.133***	0.124	0.166***	0.104***	−0.009
	(0.011)	(0.017)	(0.109)	(0.013)	(0.021)	(0.179)
Session	0.053***	0.020*	0.017	0.048***	0.022*	0.005
	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.076)	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.099)
Woman*Seniority				−0.002	0.001	−0.067
				(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.042)
Woman*Republican				−0.062**	−0.145***	0.606*
				(0.026)	(0.035)	(0.340)
Woman*Chair				−0.118***	−0.094*	−0.525
				(0.043)	(0.053)	(0.360)
Woman*Majority				0.055**	−0.051*	−0.263
				(0.023)	(0.031)	(0.286)
Woman*Recent Interruptions				−0.031***	0.002	−0.112
				(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.084)
Woman*Long-Windedness				−0.084**	−0.011	−0.578*
				(0.034)	(0.044)	(0.323)
Woman*Impatience				−0.035	−0.059	0.140
				(0.038)	(0.051)	(0.344)
Constant	−2.983	−3.013	−2.499	−2.357	−2.873	−3.288
	(0.441)	(0.115)	(0.414)	(0.489)	(0.121)	(0.961)
Congress FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Committee FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jurisdictional FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,120,599	929,229	28,120	1,808,309	839,486	15,935
Log Likelihood	−402,685	−159,706	−4,071	−326,078	−143,507	−2,271
Akaike Inf. Crit.	805,462	319,494	8,222	652,272	287,121	4,619

Note: Entries are coefficients and heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors from a logistic regression of interruption on speaker and speech characteristicsm, for data subset by the chamber in which the hearing was held. The unit of analysis is the chunk of speech. The time period for the models spans from the 105th–115th Congresses. The models include additional fixed effects for the Committees of Jurisdiction. Significance codes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Table A8: Women Members Even More Likely to Be Interrupted in Congressional Hearings Addressing Women's Issues

	Interruption		
	(25)	(26)	(27)
Woman	0.033***	−0.005	0.085***
	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.028)
Women's Issue	0.028***	0.021**	0.019**
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Ideology (DW-NOMINATE)		0.056***	0.039*
		(0.022)	(0.022)
Seniority		0.006***	0.007***
		(0.0005)	(0.0005)
Senator		0.036***	0.022***
		(0.007)	(0.007)
Republican		−0.052***	−0.035*
		(0.018)	(0.019)
Chair		−0.255***	−0.234***
		(0.009)	(0.010)
Majority		−0.169***	−0.171***
		(0.008)	(0.008)
Recent Interruptions	0.454***	0.454***	0.455***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Long-Windedness (Chunk Length)	−1.148***	−1.273***	−1.265***
	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.011)
Impatience (Chunk Timing)	0.162***	0.136***	0.141***
	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.011)
Session	0.040***	0.037***	0.037***
	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Woman*Women's Issue	0.039**	0.036	0.046**
	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Woman*Seniority			−0.005***
			(0.001)
Woman*Republican			−0.054***
			(0.020)
Woman*Chair			−0.174***
			(0.031)
Woman*Senator			0.102***
			(0.018)
Woman*Majority			0.011
			(0.018)
Woman*Recent Interruptions			−0.011**
			(0.006)
Woman*Long-Windedness			−0.059**
			(0.026)
Woman*Impatience			−0.045
			(0.030)
Constant	−3.278	−3.146	−3.158
	(0.062)	(0.072)	(0.072)
Congress FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Committee FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,081,247	2,663,730	2,663,730
Log Likelihood	-569,919	-474,337	-474,288
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,139,886	948,735	948,653

Note: Entries are coefficients and heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors from a logistic regression of interruption on speaker and speech characteristics. The unit of analysis is the chunk of speech. Models 26 and 27 only use observations where complete data are available. The time period for the models spans from the 105th–115th Congresses. The models include an additional interaction for whether the speaker was interrupted when speaking in a hearing addressing a women's issue. Significance codes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Table A9: Interruptions in Congressional Hearings, by Chamber, Including Interactions Discussion of Women's Issues

	Interruption					
	House	Senate	Joint	House	Senate	Joint
	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Woman	0.011	0.104***	-0.053	0.090***	0.127**	0.819***
	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.090)	(0.033)	(0.051)	(0.317)
Women's Issue	0.016*	0.027	0.065	0.008	0.032*	0.124
	(0.009)	(0.017)	(0.106)	(0.010)	(0.018)	(0.136)
Ideology (DW-NOMINATE)				0.006***	0.021***	-0.003
				(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.023)
Seniority				0.113***	-0.232***	0.335
				(0.026)	(0.046)	(0.345)
Republican				-0.118***	0.145***	-0.013
				(0.024)	(0.036)	(0.312)
Chair				-0.192***	-0.246***	-0.389**
				(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.155)
Majority				-0.193***	-0.138***	-0.127
				(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.127)
Recent Interruptions	0.430***	0.496***	0.479***	0.434***	0.489***	0.501***
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.027)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.043)
Long-Windedness (Chunk Length)	-1.142***	-1.178***	-1.373***	-1.279***	-1.244***	-1.117***
	(0.010)	(0.016)	(0.100)	(0.013)	(0.019)	(0.159)
Impatience (Chunk Timing)	0.178***	0.128***	0.103	0.166***	0.093***	-0.024
	(0.011)	(0.017)	(0.109)	(0.013)	(0.021)	(0.179)
Session	0.050***	0.016	0.014	0.044***	0.016	0.049
	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.071)	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.095)
Woman*Women's Issue	0.051**	0.046	-0.606**	0.060**	0.025	-0.787**
	(0.023)	(0.037)	(0.268)	(0.027)	(0.039)	(0.324)
Woman*Seniority				-0.005***	0.002	-0.081**
				(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.041)
Woman*Republican				-0.014	-0.094***	0.602*
				(0.025)	(0.034)	(0.325)
Woman*Chair				-0.079*	-0.189***	-0.446
				(0.043)	(0.052)	(0.364)
Woman*Majority				0.048**	-0.048	-0.411
				(0.023)	(0.031)	(0.287)
Woman*Recent Interruptions				-0.032***	0.001	-0.113
				(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.082)
Woman*Long-Windedness				-0.079**	-0.024	-0.598*
				(0.034)	(0.043)	(0.320)
Woman*Impatience				-0.041	-0.049	0.162
				(0.038)	(0.050)	(0.346)
Constant	-3.264	-3.331	-3.075	-2.641	-3.231	-3.686
	(0.262)	(0.090)	(0.192)	(0.276)	(0.096)	(0.927)
Congress FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Committee FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,120,599	929,229	28,120	1,808,309	839,486	15,935
Log Likelihood	-403,608	-160,868.700	-4,105	-326,925	-144,492	-2,280
Akaike Inf. Crit.	807,261	321,781	8,252	653,918	289,053	4,623

Note: Entries are coefficients and heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors from a logistic regression of interruption on speaker and speech characteristicsm, for data subset by the chamber in which the hearing was held. The unit of analysis is the chunk of speech. The time period for the models spans from the 105th–115th Congresses. The models include an additional interaction for whether the speaker was interrupted when speaking in a hearing addressing a women's issue. Significance codes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Table A10: Keywords Used for Coding of Women's Issues in Hearing Titles

Keyword	Num. Hear. Titles	Keyword	Num.	Keyword	Num.
HEALTH	1,123	FOOD STAMP	2	MISOGYNY	0
EDUCATION	527	HORMONE	2	MOTHERHOOD	0
HOUSING	396	LESBIAN	2	NONSEXIST	0
HEALTH CARE	326	MATERNAL	2	OBSTETRIC	0
LABOR	305	MOTHER	2	PATRIARCHY	0
ABUSE	170	PARENT	2	PHALLOCENTRISM	0
CHILD	167	PREGNANCY	2	PHYSIOLOGY	0
JOB	153	ADOLESCENT	1	POLYANDRY	0
WOMEN	114	ADULTERY	1	POSTFEMINISM	0
HOME	99	CONTRACEPTIVE	1	PREMARITAL	0
DISABILITY	78	DIVORCE	1	PREMENSTRUAL	0
VIOLENCE	78	FETAL	1	PRESCHOOL	0
INCOME	76	GRANDMOTHER	1	QUEER	0
WELFARE	75	PILL	1	REMARRIAGE	0
HEALTHCARE	72	PREGNANT	1	REPRODUCTION	0
SCHOOL	71	PROSTITUTION	1	SEXISM	0
FAMILY	68	SISTER	1	SEXOLOGY	0
FAIRNESS	66	TRANSGENDER	1	SEXUALITY	0
YOUTH	56	WIFE	1	SISTERHOOD	0
AGE	51	WOMAN	1	STEPFAMILIE	0
LIFE	49	ANDROGYNY	0	STERILIZATION	0
PAY	49	BIGAMY	0	SUFFRAGE	0
SEXUAL	44	BRIDEPRICE	0	SURROGACY	0
DISCRIMINATION	36	BULIMIA	0	TITLE NINE	0
UNEMPLOYMENT	33	CELIBACY	0	VIRGINITY	0
POVERTY	28	CHICANA	0	WOMANCULTURE	0
EQUAL	27	CHILDBIRTH	0	WOMANISM	0
DISABLED	24	CHILDCARE	0	WOMANIST	0
ADOPTION	21	CIRCUMCISION	0	WOMANSPIRIT	0
MARRIAGE	20	CLONE	0		
NURSING	19	COEDUCATION	0		
SEX	18	CONTRACEPTION	0		
WAGE	18	DAUGHTER	0		
SINGLE	16	ECOFEMINISM	0		
YOUNG	15	ESTROGEN	0		
SEX TRAFFICKING	13	FEMICIDE	0		
CHILD CARE	11	FEMIN	0		
RAPE	11	FEMININE	0		
ABORTION	10	FEMININITY	0		
PARENTAL	10	FEMINISM	0		
PORNOGRAPHY	10	FEMINIST	0		
BREAST	9	FERTILITY	0		
BODY	8	FETUS	0		
GENDER	7	GENDERE	0		
HARASSMENT	7	GENITAL	0		
CAREGIVER	6	GIRL	0		
INEQUALITY	6	GYNECOLOGY	0		
SELECTION	6	HYPERMASCULINITY	0		
ADULT	5	INFERTILITY	0		
DEPRESSION	5	LATINA	0		
GAY	4	LESBIANISM	0		
REPRODUCTIVE	4	MARITAL	0		
TITLE IX	4	MASCULINITY	0		
EQUALITY	3	MATERNITY	0		
FEMALE	3	MATRIARCHY	0		
MAN	3	MATRILINEAL	0		
MEN	3	MENARCHE	0		
PARENTHOOD	3	MENOPAUSE	0		
RAISE	3	MENSTRUATION	0		
AGEISM	2	MIDWIVE	0		

Table A11: Probability of Being the Interruptor

	Interruption on Next Chunk
	(34)
Woman	0.092***
	(0.028)
Seniority	0.003***
	(0.0005)
Ideology (DW-NOMINATE)	0.045**
	(0.021)
Republican	−0.016
	(0.018)
Chair	−0.123***
	(0.009)
Chamber	−0.038***
	(0.007)
Majority	−0.093***
	(0.008)
Recent Interruptions	0.413***
	(0.002)
Long-Windedness (Chunk Length)	0.082***
	(0.011)
Impatience (Chunk Timing)	0.188***
	(0.011)
Session	0.042***
	(0.006)
Female*Seniority	−0.001
	(0.001)
Female*Republican	−0.127***
	(0.019)
Female*Chair	−0.198***
	(0.030)
Female*Chamber	0.137***
	(0.018)
Female*Majority	0.029*
	(0.018)
Female*Recent Interruptions	−0.007
	(0.006)
Female*Long-Windedness	−0.104***
	(0.028)
Female*Impatience	−0.047
	(0.029)
Constant	−3.690
	(0.069)
Congress FEs	Yes
Committee FEs	Yes
Observations	2,641,743
Log Likelihood	-503,118
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,006,309

Note: Entries are coefficients and heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors from a logistic regression of interruption on speaker and speech characteristics. The unit of analysis is the chunk of speech. The time period for the models spans from the 105th–115th Congresses.

Table A12: Women More Likely to Fight for Time in Congressional Hearings

|	Interruption Cluster			
	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
Woman	0.001	−0.030***	0.086***	0.073***
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.012)	(0.013)
Women's Issue	0.020***	0.007*		0.005
	(0.004)	(0.004)		(0.004)
Ideology (DW-NOMINATE)		0.149***	0.105***	0.107***
		(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Seniority		−0.002***	−0.002***	−0.002***
		(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)
Senator		−0.143***	−0.156***	−0.156***
		(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Republican		−0.110***	−0.048***	−0.050***
		(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Chair		−0.207***	−0.182***	−0.182***
		(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Majority		−0.133***	−0.138***	−0.137***
		(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Long-Windedness (Chunk Length)	−0.457***	−0.466***	−0.449***	−0.449***
	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Impatience (Chunk Timing)	0.842***	0.843***	0.854***	0.854***
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Session	0.073***	0.080***	0.079***	0.079***
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Woman*Women's Issue	0.043***	0.062***		0.071***
	(0.009)	(0.010)		(0.010)
Woman*Seniority			0.003***	0.003***
			(0.001)	(0.001)
Woman*Republican			−0.259***	−0.257***
			(0.009)	(0.009)
Woman*Chair			−0.198***	−0.203***
			(0.012)	(0.012)
Woman*Senator			0.155***	0.157***
			(0.008)	(0.008)
Woman*Majority			0.018**	0.021**
			(0.008)	(0.008)
Woman*Long-Windedness			−0.119***	−0.119***
			(0.013)	(0.013)
Woman*Impatience			−0.084***	−0.084***
			(0.013)	(0.013)
Constant	−1.449	−1.260	−1.287	−1.291
	(0.027)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Congress FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Committee FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,081,247	2,663,730	2,663,730	2,663,730
Log Likelihood	-1,997,235	-1,722,076	-1,721,277	-1,721,277
Akaike Inf. Crit.	3,994,516	3,444,211	3,442,626	3,442,626

Note: Entries are coefficients and heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors from a logistic regression of interruption cluster presence on speaker and speech characteristics. The unit of analysis is the chunk of speech. The time period for the models spans from the 105th–115th Congresses. Significance codes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Table A13: Fighting for Time in Congressional Hearings, by Chamber

	Interruption Cluster					
	House	Senate	Joint	House	Senate	Joint
	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(43)
Woman	−0.010**	0.059***	0.069*	0.088***	0.216***	0.341***
	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.036)	(0.015)	(0.023)	(0.130)
Women's Issue	−0.006	0.046***	0.162***	−0.012***	0.033***	0.211***
	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.046)	(0.004)	(0.008)	(0.056)
Ideology (DW-NOMINATE)				−0.003***	0.008***	0.002
				(0.0002)	(0.001)	(0.009)
Seniority				0.096***	0.058***	−0.118
				(0.011)	(0.020)	(0.145)
Republican				−0.086***	0.014	0.109
				(0.010)	(0.016)	(0.132)
Chair				−0.126***	−0.209***	−0.124**
				(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.060)
Majority				−0.134***	−0.162***	−0.165***
				(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.055)
Long-Windedness (Chunk Length)	−0.446***	−0.508***	−0.657***	−0.417***	−0.537***	−0.680***
	(0.005)	(0.008)	(0.046)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.072)
Impatience (Chunk Timing)	0.820***	0.898***	0.951***	0.851***	0.872***	0.911***
	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.043)	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.069)
Session	0.088***	0.045***	0.005	0.089***	0.053***	0.230***
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.030)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.040)
Woman*Women's Issue	0.068***	0.017	−0.451***	0.102***	−0.007	−0.574***
	(0.010)	(0.017)	(0.094)	(0.012)	(0.018)	(0.111)
Woman*Seniority				0.001	0.001	0.027
				(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.017)
Woman*Republican				−0.159***	−0.418***	0.125
				(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.165)
Woman*Chair				−0.137***	−0.285***	−0.260**
				(0.018)	(0.021)	(0.126)
Woman*Majority				0.045***	0.034**	−0.416***
				(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.111)
Woman*Long-Windedness				−0.138***	−0.048**	−0.158
				(0.016)	(0.022)	(0.143)
Woman*Impatience				−0.133***	0.0001	0.096
				(0.016)	(0.021)	(0.129)
Constant	−1.802	−1.485	−0.909	−1.722	−1.297	−1.557
	(0.130)	(0.039)	(0.081)	(0.168)	(0.042)	(0.294)
Congress FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Committee FEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,120,599	929,229	28,120	1,808,309	839,486	15,935
Log Likelihood	−1,386,467	−586,701	−16,358	−1,180,020	−528,227	−9,390
Akaike Inf. Crit.	2,772,976	1,173,445	32,756.900	2,360,104	1,056,518	18,838

Note: Entries are coefficients and heteroskedasticty-consistent standard errors from a logistic regression of interruption cluster presence on speaker and speech characteristics. The unit of analysis is the chunk of speech. The time period for the models spans from the 105th–115th Congresses. Significance codes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Figure A3: Predicted Probability of Fighting in Committee Hearings, by Impatience, Long-Windedness, and Seniority
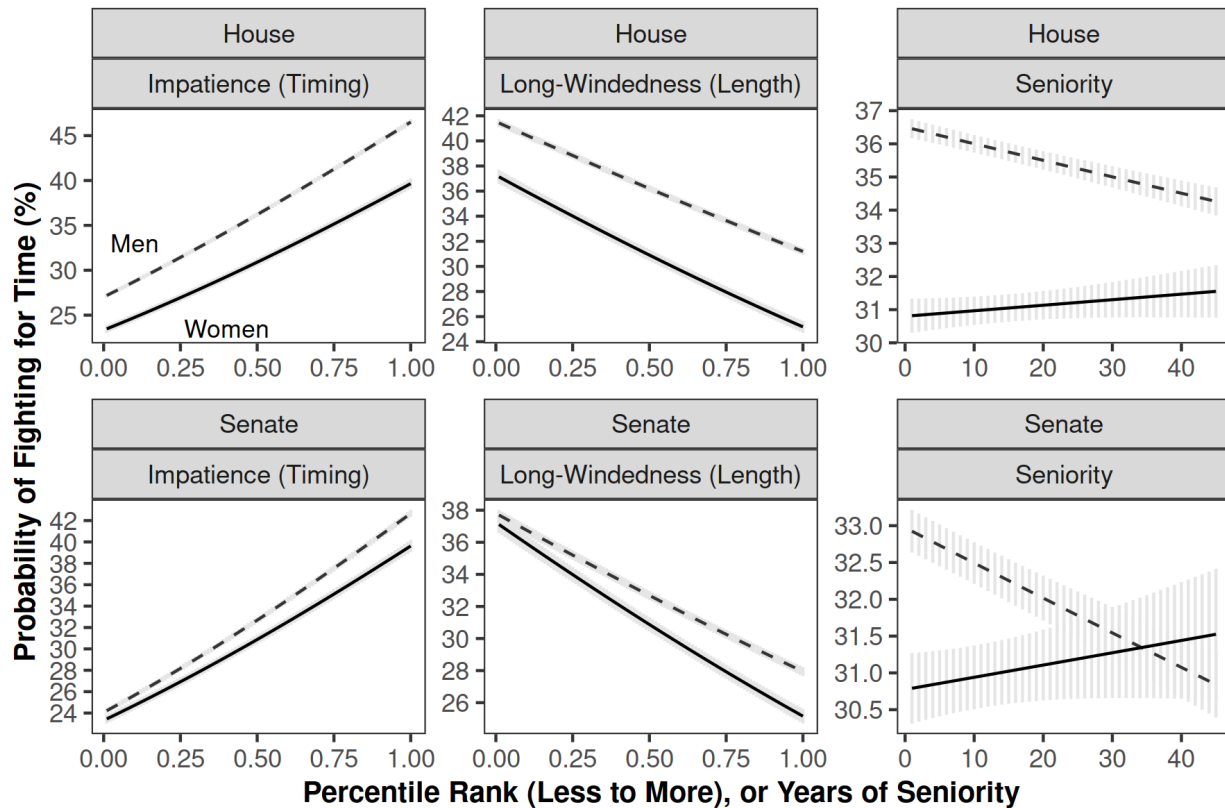
Note: Values are modeled probabilities and 95% confidence intervals from Model 37, Table A12, the regression of interruptions on speech characteristics. Modal categories used for prediction. Long-Windedness is the percentile rank of the length of the speech chunk, ranked within each hearing. Impatience is the percentile rank of the elapsed time in the hearing when the chunk occurs, ranked across all hearings. Each line is the predicted probability of fighting for time conditional on gender; lines are labeled by gender. The figure panels for impatience and long-windedness suggest that in both cases the probability of fighting for time is lower given the Member is a woman, but that gender only slightly, if at all, moderates the relationship between fighting for time and either long-windedness or elapsed time. The figure panels for seniority suggest that gender moderates the relationship between fighting for time and seniority in the Senate, but not in the House.

A2   Analysis of Network Structure

The ERGM takes as its main input a matrix (network) of observed interruptions. It also accepts a matrix of node and dyad variables that can be used to model the intensity of interruption. The ERGM operationalizes the joint probability density from which Congressional interruption networks are thought to be generated, by maximizing the probability of the observed interruption network over the networks with the same number of members of Congress that could have been observed. In the course of fitting an ERGM, we generate maximum likelihood parameter estimates for the included node and dyad variables that may be interpreted as if they are logistic regression coefficients.

The ERGM model is structured as follows:

$$\mathcal{P}(N,\theta) = \frac{\exp\{\theta'h(N)\}}{\sum_{N^* \in \mathcal{N}} \exp\{\theta'h(N^*)\}}, \tag{3}$$

where $h(N)$ is a vector of statistics computed on the network N with the same number of elements as θ, and $\mathcal{N}$ is the set of all possible permutations of the network N – from no interruptions at all to a fully saturated number of interruptions – with the same number of vertices. The statistics powering our inferences come from $h(N)$. For instance, the statistic for gender-directed interruption would be:

$$h_G(N) = \sum_{i \neq j} G_i G_j N_{ij}, \tag{4}$$

while the statistic for difference in seniority would be:

$$h_S(N) = \sum_{i \neq j} S_{ij} N_{ij}, \quad S_{ij} = \mathrm{abs}(S_i - S_j). \tag{5}$$

We assume in the course of making inferences from the model that it is correctly specified, and that the network we observe in each Congress is representative of the hypothetical distribution over networks.

Despite being a well-developed technology, ERGMs are not readily suited to model time series cross-sectional data structures where actors can drop in and out of the support in any given period. Elected officials, of course, shuffle in and out of Congress. For this reason, we fit 11 separate ERGM models for the 105th to 115th Congresses, and interpret the models as we would any other set of sub-setted regressions.[3]

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[3]We fit the ERGMs with Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimation, stopping each model if it did not converge at 4,000 iterations. See Cranmer and Desmarais (2011), Cranmer et al. (2017), and Krivitsky (2012) for greater technical detail on ERGMs and their present best practice usage.

Table A14: Summary Statistics for Congressional Interruption Networks

Congress	Observed Edges	Non-Zero	Nodes	Women	Ideo. S.D.	Med. Exp.	Rep.	Pct. Non-Zero	Pct. Women	Pct. Republican
105	658,680	14,668	535	63	0.41	4	279	2.22	11.78	52.15
106	712,977	15,443	531	65	0.41	4	275	2.16	12.24	51.79
107	763,525	16,274	536	73	0.41	5	274	2.13	13.62	51.12
108	815,906	17,403	533	74	0.41	5	279	2.13	13.88	52.35
109	842,698	17,697	534	81	0.42	6	288	2.10	15.17	53.93
110	855,754	18,303	547	91	0.42	6	255	2.13	16.64	46.62
111	820,999	17,574	533	91	0.41	5	219	2.14	17.07	41.09
112	791,031	16,899	540	93	0.44	5	286	2.13	17.22	52.96
113	726,238	15,503	541	101	0.45	4	278	2.13	18.67	51.39
114	639,610	13,065	529	103	0.45	4	299	2.04	19.47	56.52
115	579,325	11,679	533	103	0.45	5	293	2.01	19.32	54.97

Note: Entries are summary statistics computed for the congressional interruption networks. Edges are coded using a rule, where an edge is coded as 1 if there were more than 4 interruptions in the directed edge; the edge is coded as 0 otherwise.

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Table A15: Interruptions in Congressional Hearings, Controlling for Endogenous Effects

			Interruption Tie			
	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
Mutual	7.635***	7.522***	7.491***	7.642***	7.345***	7.663***
	(0.093)	(0.126)	(0.106)	(0.108)	(0.118)	(0.100)
Sender Woman, Reciever Male	−0.202	−0.061	0.019	−0.163	−0.139	0.207*
	(0.163)	(0.166)	(0.170)	(0.125)	(0.174)	(0.124)
Sender Male, Receiver Woman	0.204	0.238**	0.127	0.113	0.192	−0.059
	(0.142)	(0.115)	(0.179)	(0.160)	(0.184)	(0.124)
Sender Woman, Receiver Woman	0.182	0.466*	0.174	0.296	0.161	−0.177
	(0.272)	(0.278)	(0.216)	(0.198)	(0.252)	(0.269)
Abs. Diff. Seniority	−0.005	−0.021***	−0.010	−0.024***	−0.017*	−0.022***
	(0.009)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.006)
Receiver Seniority	0.013	0.021**	0.017**	0.045***	0.029***	0.041***
	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.007)
Receiver Seniority * Both Women	−0.029	−0.071	0.029	−0.090	−0.038	−0.043
	(0.096)	(0.072)	(0.056)	(0.064)	(0.051)	(0.039)
Receiver Seniority * Receiver Woman	0.072	0.050	0.100**	0.053	0.043	0.030
	(0.060)	(0.055)	(0.044)	(0.034)	(0.028)	(0.023)
Receiver Seniority * Sender Woman	0.029	0.012	0.013	0.052	−0.006	0.009
	(0.047)	(0.041)	(0.047)	(0.040)	(0.026)	(0.023)
Sender Senate, Receiver House	−0.980***	−0.665***	−0.852***	−0.932***	−0.614***	−0.851***
	(0.152)	(0.116)	(0.132)	(0.151)	(0.132)	(0.120)
Sender House, Receiver Senate	−1.001***	−1.037***	−1.139***	−1.311***	−1.159***	−1.146***
	(0.130)	(0.132)	(0.117)	(0.158)	(0.130)	(0.170)
Sender Senate, Receiver Senate	0.760***	0.734***	0.701***	0.471***	0.845***	0.600***
	(0.112)	(0.152)	(0.167)	(0.150)	(0.176)	(0.148)
Receiver Senate * Both Women	0.864	0.020	2.331**	0.772	0.877	0.192
	(0.990)	(0.754)	(1.047)	(0.668)	(0.761)	(0.581)
Receiver Senate * Receiver Woman	0.811*	0.695	0.261	0.836*	1.058***	0.548*
	(0.473)	(0.553)	(0.484)	(0.441)	(0.400)	(0.319)
Receiver Senate * Sender Woman	0.713	1.020***	0.503	0.745	0.791	1.169***
	(0.470)	(0.361)	(0.437)	(0.494)	(0.542)	(0.289)
Sender Republican, Receiver Democrat	0.194	−0.104	−0.149	−0.186	−0.509***	−0.302*
	(0.165)	(0.176)	(0.197)	(0.181)	(0.152)	(0.177)
Sender Democrat, Receiver Republican	0.054	0.057	−0.140	−0.091	−0.190	−0.213
	(0.168)	(0.190)	(0.235)	(0.192)	(0.137)	(0.206)
Sender Republican, Receiver Republican	0.124	0.033	−0.062	−0.101	0.012	−0.043
	(0.114)	(0.107)	(0.102)	(0.098)	(0.117)	(0.109)
Sender and Receiver on Same Delegation	0.267	0.348	0.273	0.219	0.677***	0.088
	(0.171)	(0.237)	(0.245)	(0.144)	(0.166)	(0.206)
Congress	105th	106th	107th	108th	109th	110th
Bayesian Inf. Crit.	109,367	122,040	130,934	135,686	142,585	145,911

Note: Values are coefficients generated from exponential random graph models (ERGMs), where the nodes are Members of Congress and the directed edges exist if there were more than four interruptions for the directed dyad. Coefficients for the edges (intercept) and ideology (NOMINATE) omitted for space. Significance codes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Table A16: Interruptions in Congressional Hearings, Controlling for Endogenous Effects (cont.)

	Interruption Tie				
	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)
Mutual	7.501***	7.594***	7.893***	7.788***	7.822***
	(0.097)	(0.102)	(0.145)	(0.118)	(0.128)
Sender Woman, Reciever Male	−0.124	0.108	−0.082	0.034	−0.319**
	(0.147)	(0.136)	(0.104)	(0.149)	(0.136)
Sender Male, Receiver Woman	0.102	0.237*	0.047	0.023	0.030
	(0.157)	(0.143)	(0.133)	(0.110)	(0.120)
Sender Woman, Receiver Woman	0.206	0.159	0.143	−0.159	−0.110
	(0.175)	(0.207)	(0.205)	(0.156)	(0.237)
Abs. Diff. Seniority	−0.032***	−0.025***	−0.034***	−0.046***	−0.070***
	(0.010)	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Receiver Seniority	0.058***	0.060***	0.069***	0.076***	0.123***
	(0.010)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.010)
Receiver Seniority * Both Women	−0.016	0.036	0.079***	0.030	−0.035
	(0.038)	(0.046)	(0.031)	(0.024)	(0.026)
Receiver Seniority * Receiver Woman	0.080***	0.046**	0.065***	0.051***	0.063***
	(0.025)	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.016)	(0.017)
Receiver Seniority * Sender Woman	0.021	0.015	−0.003	0.024	0.006
	(0.032)	(0.025)	(0.027)	(0.021)	(0.017)
Sender Senate, Receiver House	−0.580***	−0.598***	−0.864***	−0.802***	−0.805***
	(0.114)	(0.142)	(0.139)	(0.157)	(0.137)
Sender House, Receiver Senate	−1.176***	−1.264***	−1.082***	−1.103***	−1.411***
	(0.135)	(0.134)	(0.154)	(0.154)	(0.162)
Sender Senate, Receiver Senate	0.540***	0.466***	0.535***	0.730***	0.437**
	(0.148)	(0.163)	(0.121)	(0.202)	(0.177)
Receiver Senate * Both Women	1.498**	0.414	−0.352	0.236	0.916
	(0.614)	(0.501)	(0.655)	(0.706)	(0.613)
Receiver Senate * Receiver Woman	0.375	0.533	0.475	0.254	1.066***
	(0.359)	(0.435)	(0.332)	(0.413)	(0.393)
Receiver Senate * Sender Woman	1.107***	1.382***	1.679***	1.235***	0.914**
	(0.408)	(0.305)	(0.323)	(0.347)	(0.373)
Sender Republican, Receiver Democrat	−0.371***	−0.279*	−0.161	−0.097	0.167
	(0.119)	(0.149)	(0.209)	(0.251)	(0.171)
Sender Democrat, Receiver Republican	−0.164	−0.143	−0.027	0.218	0.310
	(0.108)	(0.137)	(0.202)	(0.203)	(0.196)
Sender Republican, Receiver Republican	0.101	0.082	0.232**	0.167	0.446***
	(0.107)	(0.089)	(0.113)	(0.134)	(0.089)
Sender and Receiver on Same Delegation	0.098	0.386*	−0.134	0.512***	0.001
	(0.148)	(0.200)	(0.146)	(0.180)	(0.170)
Congress	111th	112th	113th	114th	115th
Bayesian Inf. Crit.	136,529	134,593	127,132	112,810	102,272

Note: Values are coefficients generated from exponential random graph models (ERGMs), where the nodes are Members of Congress and the directed edges exist if there were more than four interruptions for the directed dyad. Coefficients for the edges (intercept) and ideology (NOMINATE) omitted for space. Significance codes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01.

Table A17: Rate of Interruption Cluster Initiation by Gender

	N	Pct. (%)
Interruption Clusters Started by Men	18,513	85.3
Interruption Clusters Started by Women	3,188	14.7
Total	21,701	100

Note: Entries are counts and percentages for the number of interruption clusters started by men and women. The unit of analysis is the interruption cluster; the starting member's gender is drawn from the first chunk of speech within an interruption cluster. The time period for the cross-tab spans from the 105th–115th Congresses. The baseline rate of women starting interruption clusters is 14.7 percent. This rate is consistent with the number of women in Congress, which ranges from 11 to 19 percent over several Congresses (see Table A14).

Table A18: Probability of Women Starting Interruption Clusters

	(50) First Speaker in Cluster is a Woman
Seniority	0.076***
	(0.004)
Ideology (DW-NOMINATE)	−4.580***
	(0.201)
Republican	2.241***
	(0.166)
Chair	−0.044
	(0.063)
Chamber	0.744***
	(0.053)
Majority	−0.125*
	(0.066)
Long-Windedness (Chunk Length)	−0.327***
	(0.094)
Impatience (Chunk Timing)	0.170
	(0.110)
Session	−0.020
	(0.046)
Constant	−2.805
	(0.354)
Congress FEs	Yes
Committee FEs	Yes
Observations	19,282
Log Likelihood	-6,682
Akaike Inf. Crit.	13,417
Residual Deviance	13,365
Null Deviance	15,292

Note: Entries are coefficients and heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors from a logistic regression of being a woman on speaker and speech characteristics. The unit of analysis is the interruption cluster; characteristics are drawn from the first chunk of speech within an interruption cluster. Any reduction in number of observations is due to missingness. The time period for the models spans from the 105th–115th Congresses.