Supplementary Materials

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A Annual Meeting Survey

We draw upon data from the evaluation of the Annual Meeting conducted by APSA. APSA sent an invitation to participate in the survey to everyone who attended the annual meeting. 1,707 individuals responded, a rate of 25.4%. The survey was in the field between September 2 and 24, 2018.

The evaluation included questions about respondents' activities at the meeting, such as participation in panels, cafés, receptions and so forth; satisfaction with aspects of the meeting such as the exhibit hall, onsite customer service, and the plenary sessions; factors affecting the decision to attend the meeting; financial support to attend the meeting; and then a set of questions about rank, position in the discipline, and institutional type. Since APSA sent respondents a unique link, they were able to merge the survey responses with membership data on gender identity and racial and ethnic identity.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Survey Respondents

		N	% with NR	% without NR
Hackathon	Yes	128	7.50	7.57
	No	1564	91.62	92.43
	NR	15	.88	
Gender Identity	Man	849	49.74	51.42
	Woman	774	45.34	46.88
	Other	2	0.12	0.12
	Prefer not to disclose	26	1.52	1.57
	NR	56	3.28	
Racial or Ethnic Identity	White	1072	62.80	65.25
	Asian	112	6.56	6.82
	Black	53	3.10	3.23
	Latino	95	5.56	5.78
	Other	75	4.39	4.57
	Prefer not to disclose	236	13.83	14.36
	NR	64	3.75	

Note: The total number of respondents is 1707. NR stands for No Response. Surveys with "prefer not to disclose" as a response were excluded from the analysis.

Table 1 presents descriptive statistics of the main variables used in the analysis of the survey data. NR stands for no response. Our analysis does not include survey responses

that indicated "other" and "prefer not to disclose" for gender identity and responses that indicated "prefer not to disclose" for racial and ethnic identity.

B Additional Survey Analysis

Figure 1 shows the difference in mean survey responses between hackathon participants and other annual meeting attendees, disaggregated by gender and racial and ethnic identity. Dots that are to the right of the vertical dotted line in 1 indicate that hackathon participants are more likely to agree that the APSA meeting had a "welcoming and inviting climate" (left panel) and to indicate that the meeting "met or exceeded" their expectations (right panel). Dots to the left of the vertical dotted line show the opposite. Statistically significant differences between hackathon and non-hackathon participants are shown in black. The length of line for each group marks the 95% confidence interval.

The left panel shows that participating in the hackathon is positively associated with better impressions of the annual meeting's climate among most social groups (dots are to the right of the vertical center line). Since the number of observations for each group—except whites—is relatively small, most coefficients are not statistically significant. The right panel shows that hackathon participation tends to be positively associated with satisfaction with the annual meeting among most social groups (dots are to the right of the center line), though most coefficients are not statistically significant.

Figure 2 elaborates on Figure 1 by displaying mean responses to the survey disaggregated by social group and whether or not respondents participated in the hackathon. Black triangles represent mean survey responses among people who participated in the hackathon; grey dots represent mean responses among the rest of the annual meeting attendees. Figure 2 shows some differences in the mean responses by group: for example, African-American women and men are less likely than other groups to agree that the annual meeting has a "welcoming and inviting" climate.

C Analysis of Social Media

In this section, we present additional, brief analysis of communication about the Hackathon on social media. Figure 3 displays the over-time change in the volume of tweets about the hackathon. Traffic peaked on the day of the event (August 31), and conversations continued afterward. Figure 4 shows that the most prominent emotion in hackathon-related tweets is "joy," though the majority of posts are emotionally neutral. Figure 5 shows pictures shared on Twitter.

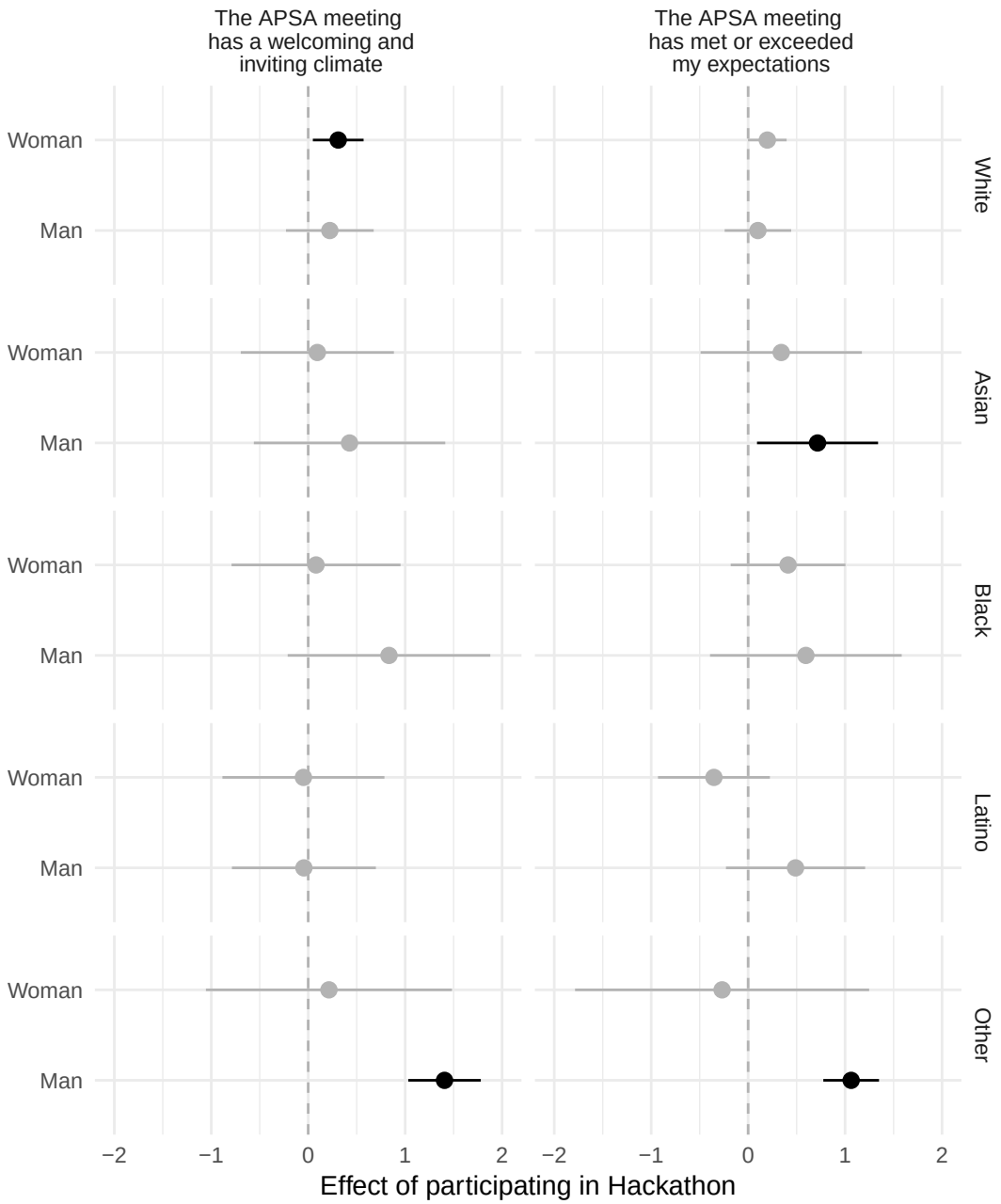

Figure 1: Analysis of differences in mean survey responses between hackathon participants and other attendees by social group

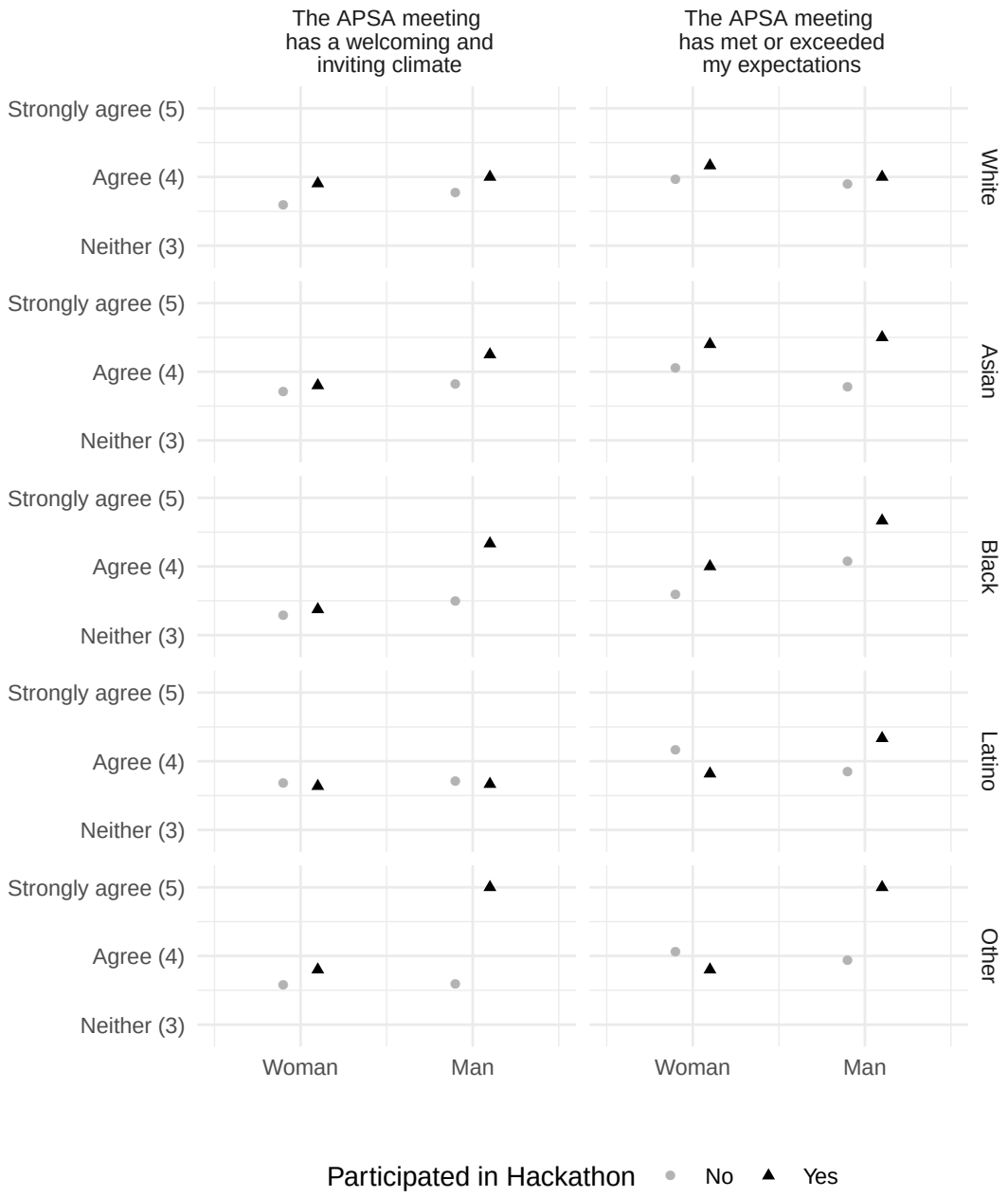

Figure 2: Mean survey responses of hackathon participants and other attendees disaggregated by gender and racial and ethnic identity

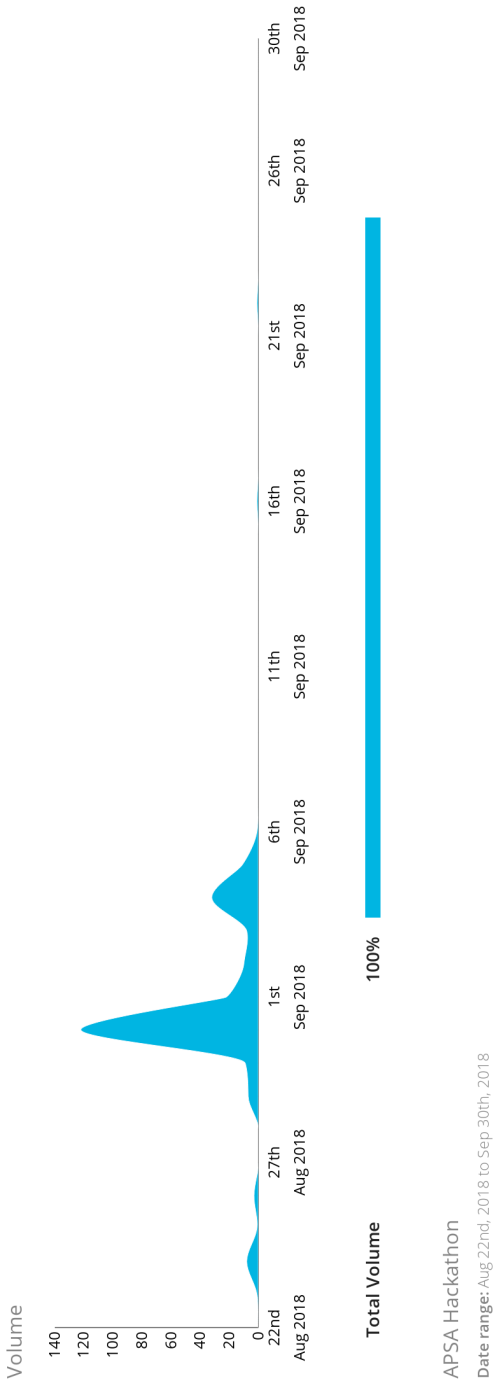

Figure 3: Volume of Tweets about Hackathon, courtesy of Gary King and Crimson Hexagon

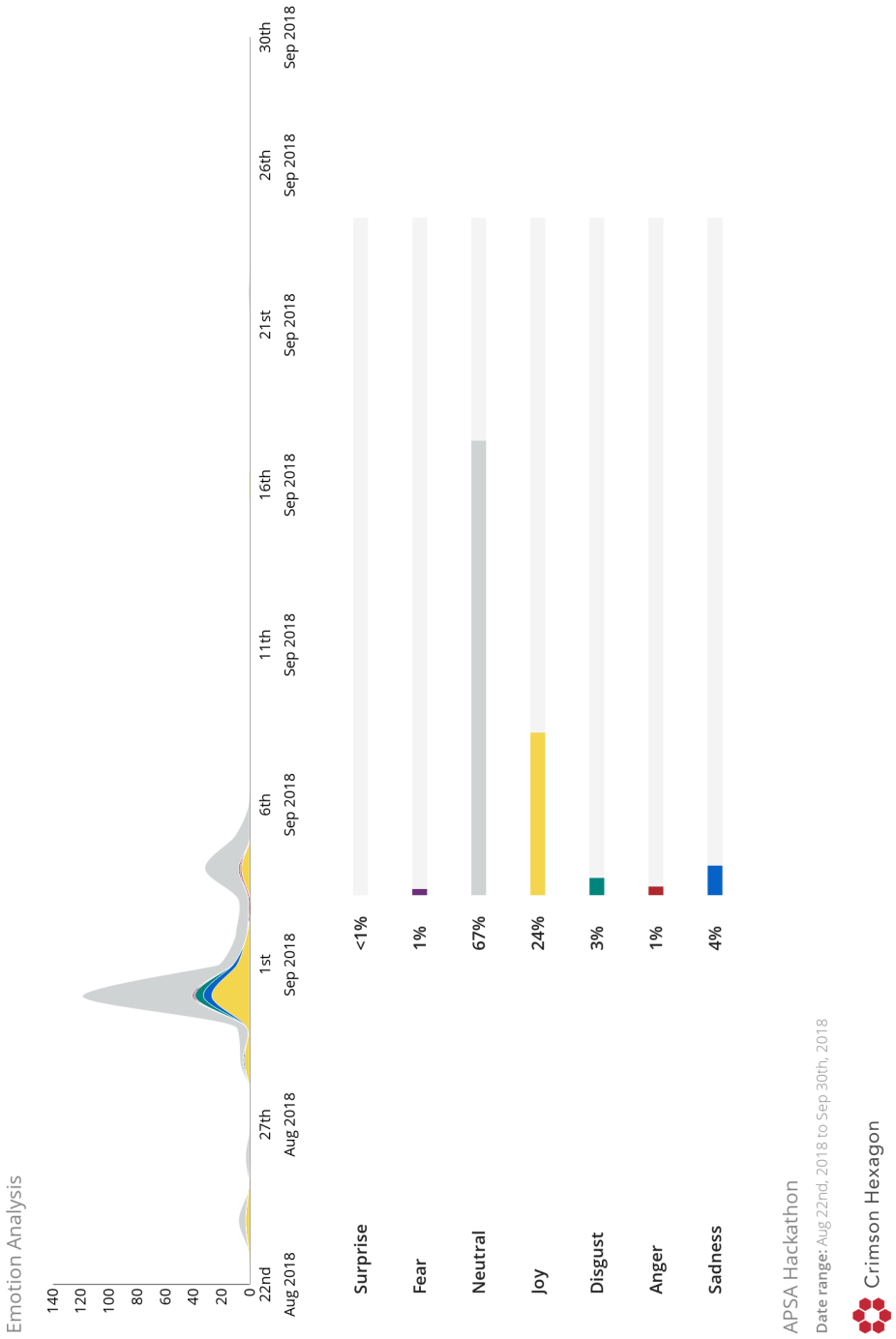

Figure 4: Sentiment Analysis of Tweets about the Hackathon, courtesy of Gary King and Crimson Hexagon

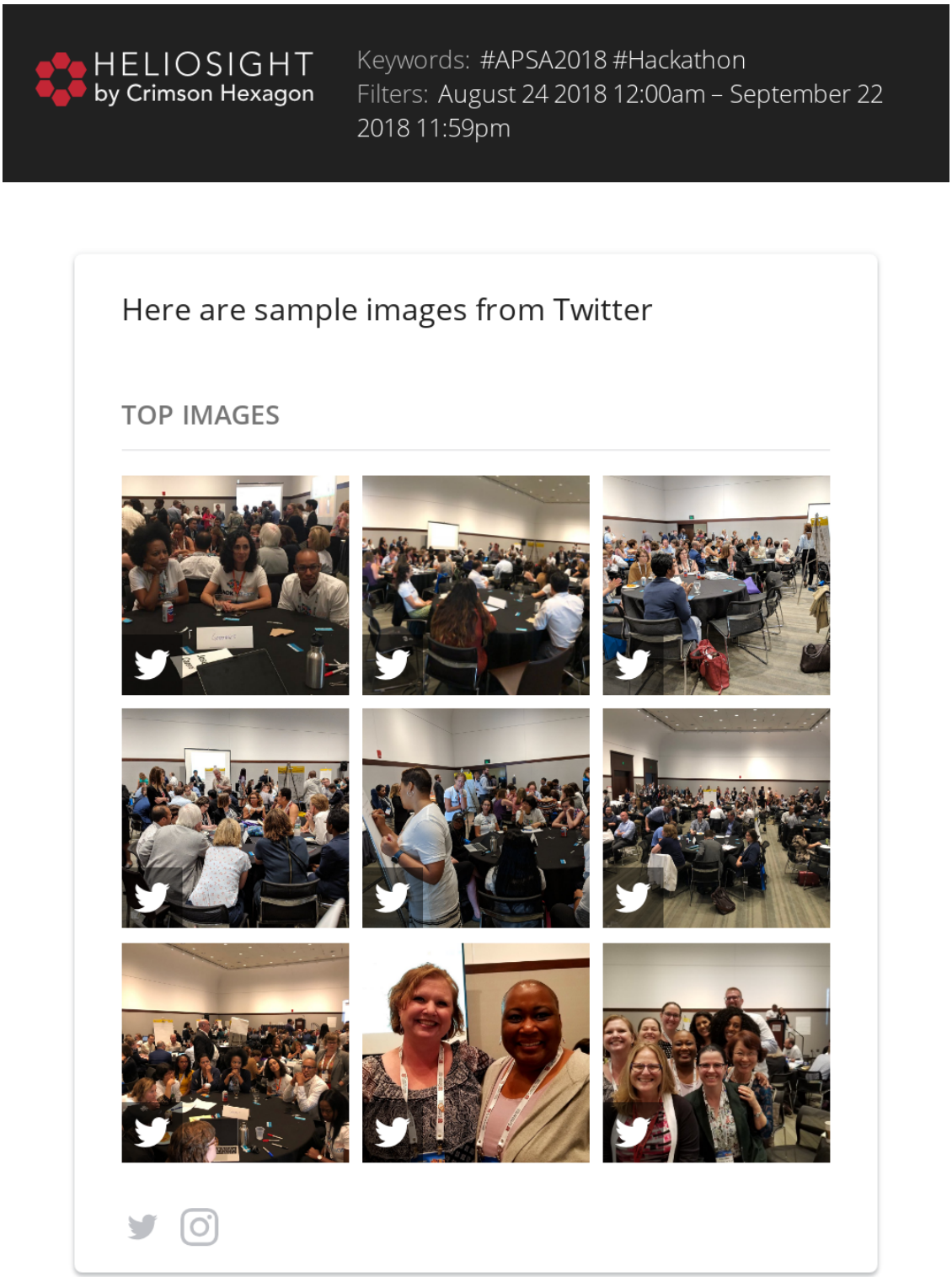

Figure 5: Sample of photos participants tweeted from the Hackathon