Codebook for the Clinton-Lewis PA data

In May and June of 2006 we identified a set of 37 experts in bureaucratic politics among academics, journalists, and Washington think tanks.[1] We sent each expert a list of 82 departments and agencies in existence between 1988 and 2005 and wrote,

> Please see below a list of United States government agencies that were in existence between 1988-2005. I am interested to know which of these agencies have policy views due to law, practice, culture, or tradition that can be characterized as liberal or conservative. Please place a check mark (√) in one of the boxes next to each agency—"slant **L**iberal, **N**either Consistently, slant **C**onservative, **D**on't **K**now."

Of the 37 requests we made, we received 23 responses (62%). We organized the data by agency and added additional covariates reflecting the politics at the time agencies were created and their missions.

<u>**Variable Labels**</u>

Agencyid—Unique numerical agency identifier.

Agencyname—Name of agency.

Rater evaluations (-1,0,1,)—Cells with a -1 indicate that the respondent coded the agency as tending liberal, 0 indicates that the respondent coded the agency as neither consistently, 1 indicates that the respondent coded the agency as tending conservative, and an empty cell represents a "don't know" answer.

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[1] Specifically, we contacted 30 political scientists specializing in American or bureaucratic politics, 3 journalists writing on topics related to the bureaucracy, 2 persons working in think tanks with expertise on bureaucracy, and 2 persons working in Washington for non-partisan government agencies.

Agency characteristics

Styear—Year agency was created. This data was taken from Lewis (2003) data for all agencies included in the Lewis (2003) data. For all other agencies research was conducted using sources such as the *United States Government Manual* and web resources to find a concrete date of origin.

Com (0,1)—Coded with a 1 if the agency is a commission and 0 otherwise.

EOP (0,1)—Coded with a 1 if the agency is in the Executive Office of the President and 0 otherwise.

PAS—The number of Senate-confirmed appointees in the agency at the time of the survey. All personnel data unless otherwise noted, was obtained from the Central Personnel Data File of the Office of Personnel Management (www.fedscope.opm.gov).

Schedule A—The number of Schedule A personnel in the agency at the time of the survey.

Schedule B—The number of Schedule B personnel in the agency at the time of the survey.

Schedule C—The number of Schedule C appointees in the agency at the time of the survey.

PA—The number of other presidential appointees in the agency that are not Senate-confirmed and not members of the Senior Executive Service or Schedule C.

PL—The number of employees at the time of the survey excluded from merit system protections by law.

EMP—The total number of employees working in the agency.

NA—The number of noncareer (appointed) Senior Executive Service personnel in the agency at the time of the survey.

Ltle—The number of limited term and limited emergency members of the Senior Executive Service in the agency at the time of the survey.

Totalses—Total number of Senior Executive Service personnel in the agency at the time of the survey.

Totalpa—Total number of political appointees in the agency at the time of the survey.

Political environment at time agency was created:

Congress—The number of the Congress at the time the agency was created.

Newadmin (0,1)—Coded with a 1 if the agency was created in the first year a new administration. All other years are coded with a 0. There is one error in this variable for the Council of Economic Advisers. It is coded with a 1 but it should be a 0.

Partch (0,1)—Coded with a 1 for years in the first term after there has been a party change in the White House. Coded with a 0 for all second terms or within-party transitions.

Fedsen (0,1)—Coded with a 1 for a Federalist –controlled Senate and 0 otherwise.

Fedhouse (0,1)—Coded with a 1 for a Federalist –controlled House and 0 otherwise.

Fedpres (0,1)—Coded with a 1 for a Federalist –controlled presidency and 0 otherwise.

President—Name of president at time of agency creation.

Poolepnom— These are the president's common space scores, a measure of political ideology based upon presidential behavior on roll call votes.[2] I retrieved them from Keith Poole's website (http://voteview.com/dwnl.htm).

Demhouse (0,1)—Coded with a 1 for a Democrat –controlled House and 0 otherwise.

Demsen (0,1)--Coded with a 1 for a Democrat –controlled Senate and 0 otherwise.

Dempres (0,1)--Coded with a 1 for a Democrat –controlled presidency and 0 otherwise.

Majorh—Number of majority party members in the House of Representatives.

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[2] See McCarty and Poole 1995; Poole 1998.

Minorh—Number of minority party members in the House of Representatives.

Majors—Number of majority party members in the Senate.

Senatesize—Size of the Senate.

Divided (0,1)—This indicator variable is coded with a 1 if different parties control the presidency and the House of Representatives or the Senate. All other years are coded with a 0.

Regulatory (0,1)-- This variable indicates whether an agency is engaged in regulatory activity.[3]

Regtype--This variable indicates what type of regulation the agency pursues. There are two values this column can take, S (social regulation) and E (economic regulation).[4]

Defense (0,1)—This variable indicates whether the agency is classified as a defense agency by the definition included in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990. The Office of Management and Budget's public budget database identifies each account for each agency according to (sub) function. All accounts coded 50-55 in the subfunction column are accounts for national defense.[5] All agencies with subfunction codes 50-55 are coded 1. All other agencies are coded 0.

Internat (0,1)—This variable indicates whether the agency is classified as an international affairs agency by the definition included in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990. The Office of Management and Budget's public budget database identifies each account for each agency according to (sub) function. All accounts coded 150-155 in the subfunction column are accounts

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[3] Source: Dudley, Susan, and Melinda Warren. 2003. *Regulatory Spending Soars: An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2003and 2004*. Mercatus Center (George Mason University) and Weidenbaum Center (Washington University, St. Louis). This regular publication of the Weidenbaum Center tracks regulatory spending over time on an agency-by-agency basis and is a useful tool for indentifying which federal agencies engage in regulatory behavior (http://wc.wustl.edu).
[4] Source: Dudley and Warren, *Regulatory Spending Soars: An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004*.
[5] Budget Analysis Branch, Office of Management and Budget. 2004. *Public Budget Database User's Guide: Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005* (www.omb.gov, February 2, 2004).

for international affairs.[6] All agencies with subfunction codes 150-155 are coded 1. All other

agencies are coded 0.

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[6] Ibid.