Milestone 5

Alexander Klueber

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Contents

1 Footnote with repo link

All analysis for this paper and the processed data is available on my Github repo.[1]

2 A graphic:

```r
# Replicating Figure 3 on page 16 of the paper

# Loading in statistical analysis estimating the competence/benevolence level and lower and upper bound
# readme_out_yroff.csv: estimated proportion of posts for competence and benevolence by year in office,

yroff <- read.csv("raw-data/readme_out_yroff.csv", header=TRUE)


# Loading in statistical analysis estimating the competence/benevolence level and lower and upper bound

# readme_out_tenure.csv: estimated proportion of posts for competence and benevolence by proximity to l

tenure <- read.csv("raw-data/readme_out_tenure.csv", header=TRUE)
```

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[1] https://github.com/Alex1005-stack/Gov__1006__final__project

```r
# Defining y axis

yaxtloc <- c(0,.1,.2,.3,.4,.5)


# Labeling y axis

laxtlab <- c("0%", "10%","20%","30%","40%","50%")


# Defining x axis

xaxtloc <- c(0,.2,.4,.6,.8,1)


# Labeling x axis

lxaxtlab <- c("Beginning", "Middle","End")


# Fig 3: Proportion of web pages with content focused on competence

# Setting the layout parameters in terms of how much they ought to be magnified in comparison to the de

par(mfrow=c(1,2))


# Creating a plot containing all x values from 1 to 5 years of office, and the respective estimate valu

plot(1:5, yroff[1:5,]$estimate,ylim=c(0,0.5), pch=16,xlab="Year in Office",ylab="% Web Pages for Compet
axis(2, at= yaxtloc,labels= laxtlab, cex.axis=1.5)


# Using a loop to add the upper and lower boundaries of width 2 for each of the years in office (1-5)

for(i in 1:5){
    segments(i,yroff[i,]$lwr,i,yroff[i,]$upr, lwd=2)
}


# Creating a plot containing all x values from 1 to 3 proximity to tenure, and the respective estimate

plot(1:3, tenure[1:3,]$estimate,ylim=c(0,0.5), pch=16,xlab="Proximity to Leaving Office",ylab="% Web Pa
axis(2, at= yaxtloc,labels= laxtlab, cex.axis=1.5)
axis(1,at=c(1,2,3),labels= lxaxtlab,cex.axis=1.5)


# Using a loop to add the upper and lower boundaries of width 2 for each of the proximities to tenure (

for(i in 1:3){
    segments(i,tenure[i,]$lwr,i,tenure[i,]$upr, lwd=2)
}
```
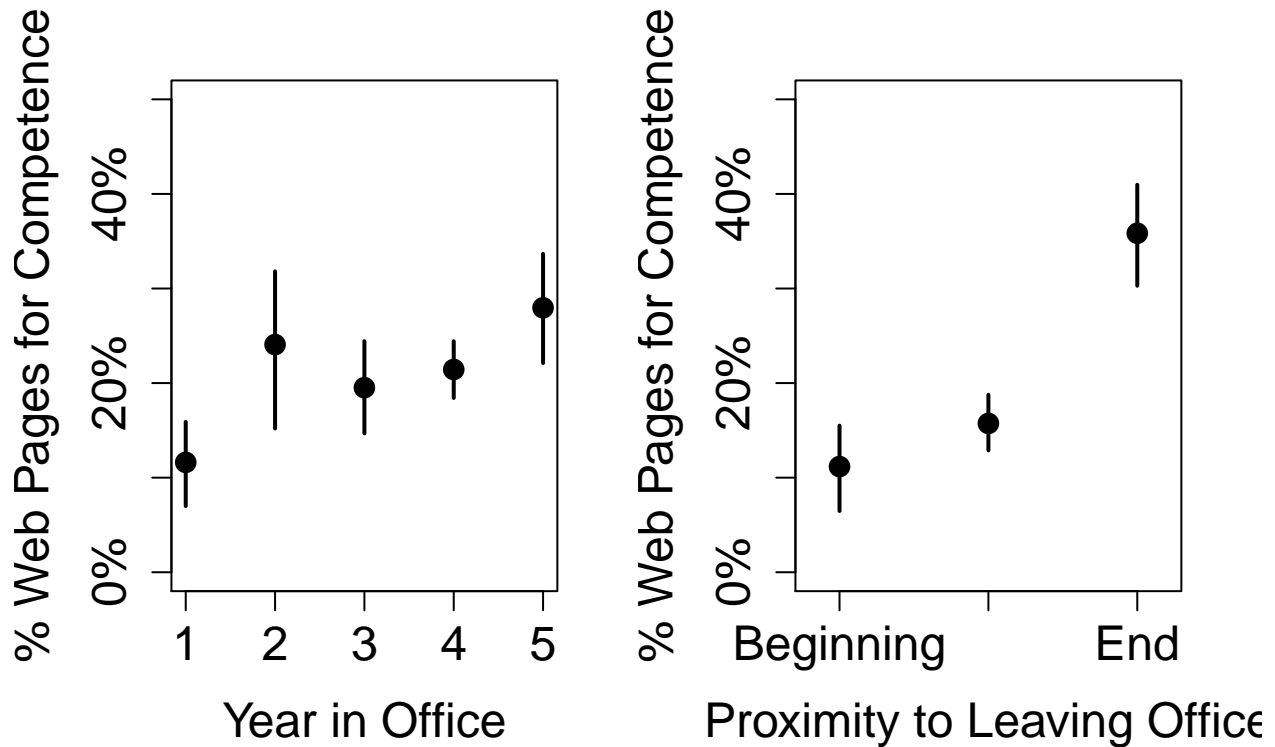
3 Bibliography (and associated references):

The following excerpt is the introducory paragraph of How Chinese Officials Use the Internet to Construct their Public Image. (Pan 2017)

Over the past decade, China has launched a number of online government transparency policy initiatives aimed at improving publicly available information concerning the activities of lower-tier officials. These initiatives have been praised as innovations that leverage the power of the Internet to improve governance and transparency (Horsley 2007; Jiang and Xu. 2009; UN. 2012). Senior leaders within the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and government regulations have described these efforts as ways to ensure "hard-working and honest government." (Seifert and Chung. 2009)

4 Overview

The paper analyses how local government officials use the websites they are required to put up to meet the central government's transparency requirements, to engineer their public image. It concludes that the internet becomes a tool for self-promotion in authoritarian regimes. The analysis demonstrates that the websites tend to highlight the competence (achievements) or the benevolence (concern for citizens) of these county executives which changes based on the tenure of their cycle. The former is more important to officials that are later in their cycle, while the latter is more important to those earlier in the cycle.

5 Appendix

```r
county100 <- read.csv("raw-data/countywebsites_sampled100.csv", sep="\t")

# Table 2: Distribution of Year in Office
# Creating a count table based of the number of counties in which the mayor has been in office for a ce

distr <- county100 %>%
  group_by(mayor_tenure2) %>%
  summarise(`Number of Counties` = n()) %>%
  drop_na()

prop <- county100 %>%
  group_by(mayor_tenure2, mayor_status) %>%
  summarise(`Number of Counties` = n()) %>%
  drop_na()%>%
  spread(key = mayor_status, value = `Number of Counties`) %>%
  mutate(`in office` = ifelse(is.na(`in office`), 0 , `in office`),
         promotion = ifelse(is.na(promotion), 0 , promotion),
         retired_demoted = ifelse(is.na(retired_demoted), 0 , retired_demoted),
          Total = `in office`+ promotion + retired_demoted,
         `Stayed in Same Position` = round(`in office`/Total,2),
          Promoted = round(promotion/Total,2),
          `Retired or Demoted` = round(retired_demoted/Total,2)) %>%
  select(`Stayed in Same Position`, Promoted, `Retired or Demoted`, mayor_tenure2)

table <- bind_cols(prop, distr) %>%
        select (-mayor_tenure21)

gt_table <-
  table %>%
  gt(
    rowname_col = "mayor_tenure2",
    groupname_col = "group"
  )


gt_table %>%
  tab_stubhead(label = "Years in Office") %>%
  tab_header(
    title = "Table 2: Distribution of Year in Office",
    subtitle = "Based on sample") %>%
  fmt_percent(
    columns = vars("Stayed in Same Position", "Promoted", "Retired or Demoted"),
    decimals = 0) %>%
  cols_align("center")
```

Table 2: Distribution of Year in Office
Based on sample

Years in Office	Stayed in Same Position	Promoted	Retired or Demoted	Number of Counties
1	100%	0%	0%	21
2	69%	25%	6%	16

3	59%	24%	18%	17
4	25%	50%	25%	8
5	0%	83%	17%	6
6	0%	67%	33%	3

Table 2: Distribution of Year in office

Years in Office	Stayed in Same Position	Promoted	Retired or Demoted	Number of Counties
1st year	100%	0%	0%	21
2nd year	69%	25%	6%	16
3rd year	59%	24%	17%	17
4th year	25%	50%	25%	8
5th year	0%	83%	17%	6
6th year	0%	67%	33%	3

Figure 1: Screenshot from paper

References

Horsley, Jamie. 2007. *China Adopts First Nationwide Open Government Information Regulations.* Yale Law Review.

Jiang, Min, and Heng Xu. 2009. *Exploring Online Structures on Chinese Government Portals: Citizen Political Participation and Government Legitimation.* Social Science Computer Review.

Pan, Jennifer. 2017. *How Chinese Officials Use the Internet to Construct Their Public Image.* Forthcoming Political Science Research; Methods.

Seifert, Jeffrey, and Jongpil Chung. 2009. *Using E-Government to Reinforce Government–Citizen Relationships: Comparing Government Reform in the United States and China.* Social Science Computer Review 27.

UN. 2012. *E-Government Survey 2012: E-Government for the People.*