**Retirement**

100 - death

101 – Retirement/resign

102 – Fired due to incidence\*

103 – Investigated and removed from the position

(The difference between 102 and 103 is that I use 103 when there are information that indicates that the mayor is investigated due to misconduct, and I use 102 when there are statement of **removing** the mayor from the position, but no information of why he/she was removed. )

**Demotion**

200 - to county-level position

201 - to lower-ranked prefecture position

202 - to lower-ranked provincial position

203 – from mayor in sub-provincial city to mayor in ordinary city (This is a demotion in the LEVEL)

204 - from mayor in sub-provincial city to head of 'unimportant' provincial bureau

207 – from mayor in sub-provincial city to non-political position with lower ranking

208 – from mayor in ordinary city to non-political position with lower ranking

209 – from mayor in ordinary city to lower ranking position in the central government

**Transfer**

**Prefecture:**

300 - from mayor in ordinary city to mayor or equal rank position in an ordinary city

310 - from mayor in ordinary city to an equal ranked position in sub-provincial position

311 – from mayor in ordinary city to a central government’s equal rank position

**Sub-Provincial:**

301 - from mayor in sub-provincial city to mayor or equal rank position in sub-provincial city

303 - from mayor in sub-provincial city to head of 'important' provincial bureau

**Prefecture to Provincial:**

302 - from mayor in ordinary city to head of 'important' provincial bureau

304 - from mayor in ordinary city to head of other provincial bureau

312 – from mayor in ordinary city to equal ranking positions in the provincial government, excluding the head of provincial bureau

**Non-Political**

305 – from mayor in ordinary city to non-political position with higher ranking

306 – from mayor in ordinary city to non-political position with the same ranking

307 – from mayor in sub-provincial city to non-political position with the same ranking

**Councilor**

308 – from mayor in ordinary city to prefecture-level councilor

309 – from mayor in ordinary city to provincial-level councilor

**LPC/CPPCC**

**Prefecture level**

400 - to advisory position in prefecture LPC/CPPCC

401 – to vice-chairman in or vice-secretary of **the Leading Party Members’ Group** in **prefecture LPC/CPPCC**

402 - to chairman/secretary of the leading Party Member’s Group in prefecture LPC/CPPCC

**Provincial Level**

410 - to advisory position in provincial LPC/CPPCC

411 – to vice-chairman or vice-secretary of the Leading Party Members’ Group in provincial LPC/CPPCC

412 - to chairman/secretary of **the Leading Party Members’ Group** in provincial LPC/CPPCC

**Sub-Province level**

420 - to advisory position in sub-provincial prefecture LPC/CPPCC

421 – to vice-chairman or vice-secretary of the Leading Party Members’ Group in sub-provincial prefecture LPC/CPPCC

422 - to chairman/secretary of the Leading Party Members’ Group in sub-provincial prefecture LPC/CPPCC

(I removed vice-chairman from 401 and 411 since vice-chairman is one rank lower than chairman, this would avoid considering moving to lower rank as promotion.)

**Promotion**

500 - to prefecture secretary

501 - from mayor in ordinary city to mayor in a sub-provincial city (This is a promotion in the LEVEL)

502 - to higher-rank position in provincial government: secretary, governor, vice-secretary, vice-governor, standing committee member of party committee

503 – to higher-rank position in central government: secretary, governor, vice-secretary, vice-governor, minister or vice-minister of central ministries

504 – to a higher-level position in the communist youth league

**Stayed in Office**

600 – Stayed in Office

ArrestDate: Earlies known date which the mayor is investigated and removed from the position

**Ranking Coding:**

1. National Leader
2. Sub-national Leader
3. Provincial-Ministerial Level
4. Sub-Provincial Level
5. Prefecture-Bureau Level
6. Sub-Prefecture Level
7. County-Division Level
8. Sub-county level
9. Section Level
10. Sub-section level
11. Not applicable (retirement, death, investigated, etc)

**Party Coding:**

1. Party Position
2. Non-party position
3. Non-political position

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sex | Coding |
| Male | 1 |
| Female | 2 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Education | Coding |
| Highschool or below | 1 |
| College Degree | 2 |
| Bachelor Degree | 3 |
| MBA/EMBA | 4 |
| Master’s Degree | 5 |
| PhD | 6 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Majors[[1]](#footnote-1) | Coding |
| Economics | 1 |
| Engineering | 2 |
| Commerce/Management | 3 |
| Poli. Sci./International Relations | 4 |
| Law | 5 |
| Science | 6 |
| Philosophy | 7 |
| Party-Related[[2]](#footnote-2) | 8 |
| Agriculture | 9 |
| Med | 10 |
| Literature & History | 11 |
| Arts | 12 |
| Other | 13 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Poli\_Status | Coding |
| Party-member | 1 |
| Non-Party-Member | 2 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Arrested | Coding |
| Arrested Immediately after being mayor | 1 |
| Arrested at least one pos. after being mayor | 2 |
| Not arrested | 0 |

**Some logic and assumptions behind the coding:**

1. The 15 sub-provincial level cities are: Guangzhou, Wuhan, Haerbin, Shenyang, Chengdu, Nanjing, Xian, Changchun, Jinan, Hangzhou, Dalian, Qingdao, Shenzhen, Xiamen, Ningbo
2. Moving to the four province-level prefectures (Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing, and Tianjin) counts as moving to a province
3. If the mayor is ‘currently’ (Still in office as of now) in office, their rank will be prefecture-mayor level
4. If the mayor moving to have multiple positions, [promoCode] counts the highest rank position, if positions have the same rank, [promoCode] counts the most ‘powerful’ position following this order:

Party>Government>LPC/CPPCC, and within each party-position > non-party position

1. I added the [partypos] coding for two reasons: first, when two position has the same rank (Ex. Mayor and prefecture secretary), the party position tends to be higher than non-party position. Second, when one held multiple positions, in my opinion, moving from not having a party position to having a party position is good signal for future promotion. I am not sure if this is relevant to your hypothesis, but it could be an interesting hypothesis test.
2. A position is considered as party-related position ([partypos] = 1) if it’s a party-related position in the party (Ex: prefecture secretary, OR standing committee member), other departments (Ex: secretary of Leading Party group of a department, OR a member of Leading Party group) or non-political institutions (Ex: secretary/member of Leading Party group in a University). This includes both leader position and non-leading position.
3. If the person has multiple positions, [rank], [promoCode] and [partypos] follows the one and the position that is determined by No.4
4. [rank] is labeling the person’s rank, not the positions rank. This means that if a rank is stated for this person, I followed the stated rank rather than the rank of the position.
5. Some provincial-level LPC/CPPCC member has ranks and some does not. This is because some are head of secondary department within LPC/CPPCC, so there is a equivalent ranking for them. But once you are at a secondary department, you are basically retiring, so I don’t think sperate coding is necessary. If you really want to distinguish between actual members and the head of secondary department in LPC/CPPCC, you can use the combination of [rank] and [promoCode] to create a new coding.

1. When having multiple numbers in this column, it indicates either the person has a double-major, or the major contains more than one categories, such as Agricultural Econ (1, 9) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Example: Marxism, Chinese Communist Party History, Scientific Socialism. I figure this would be a ‘Chinese special’ so I separated them into a sub-category. If you don’t think this is necessary you could list them under ‘Literature&History’ or ‘Poli Sci’ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)