Shih, Victor. 2004 *Database on Provincial Factional Affiliation with Standing Committee Members of the Chinese Communist Party: 1978-2004.*

Note: please cite the database as above and do not disseminate without permission

Works that have made use of this data include:

Shih, Victor. 2004. Factions matter: personal networks and the distribution of bank loans in China. *Journal of Contemporary China* 13 (38).

Shih, Victor. Forth-coming. *Factions and Finance in China: Elite Conflict and Inflation.* New York: Cambridge University Press.

Sources:

Lamb, Malcolm. 2003. *Directory of Officials and Organizations in China*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe.

Central Organization Department, and Party History Research Center of CCP CC. 2004. *Zhongguo Gongchandang Lijie ZHongyang Weiyuan Da Cidian, 1921-2003 (The Dictionary of Past and Present CCP Central Committee Members)*. Beijing: Party History Publisher.

Bartke, Wolfgang. 1997. *Who was who in the People's Republic of China: with more than 3100 portraits*. 2 vols. München: K.G. Saur.

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Coding Method:

Factional variables are coded as a series of dummy variables. $BIRTH_{(it)}$ is a dummy variable that denotes whether or not a province in a given year has a provincial party secretary or governor whose birthplace is the same as the birthplace of a member of the standing committee of the Politburo (PSC)at that time. If either the governor or the party secretary (or both) in a province-year has the same birthplace as a PSC member at the

time, this variable will assign a one. Otherwise, the value will be zero or missing (in the case of Hainan before its formation).

$EDU_{(it)}$ is a dummy variable that denotes whether or not a province in a given year has a provincial party secretary or governor whose institution of higher education is the same as the college of a member of the standing committee of the Politburo (PSC)at that time. If either the governor or the party secretary (or both) in a province-year has the same college/university as a PSC member at the time, this variable will assign a one. Otherwise, the value will be zero or missing (in the case of Hainan before its formation). One exception has been made in this variable concerning university attendance. This variable assigns a one for those party secretaries or governors who attended labor school in France with Deng Xiaoping. While their education in France did not exactly fit the definition of higher education, it was an important formative experience that might have built ties among its participants.

$XT_{(it)}$ is the variable loosely termed for the Chinese word "*xitong*," or bureaucratic grouping. It is a dummy variable that denotes whether or not a province in a given year has a provincial party secretary or governor who had previously worked for over half a year in the same xitong as that of a member of the standing committee of the Politburo (PSC)at that time. If either the governor or the party secretary (or both) in a province-year has worked in the same xitong as a PSC member at the time, this variable will assign a one. Otherwise, the value will be zero or missing (in the case of Hainan before its formation). Xitong sameness is defined strictly here. By enlarge, a *xitong* is defined as a ministry or a province, rather than a group of ministries. For example, two people working in the First Ministry of Machine Building at the same time would be considered

in the same *xitong*, whereas one working in the First and the second working in the Second Ministry of Machine Building would be considered in different *xitong's*. Moreover, the two people working within the same xitong must be within two administrative steps from each other to be considered within the same *xitong*. For example, if one person were a brigade secretary of CYL while another is the general secretary of CYL, they would not be considered in the same *xitong*. However, if one person were in the central committee of the CYL and the other in the position of secretary general, they would be considered in the same *xitong*. As stated above, two people must work in the same *xitong* together for over six months for this variable to assign a "one" for the year.

$LM_{(it)}$ is brief for the "Long March." It simply assigns a one when a province-year has a party secretary or a governor who was a participant of the Long March. Moreover, we also included those veterans who were in the Jiangxi Soviet and were cited in official party biographies as "staying behind to carry on the struggle" during the Long March.

$NATIVE_{(it)}$ records a one if a serving Standing Committee member was officially recorded as the native of a province, otherwise zero. This records a one regardless of the attributes of the serving party secretary or governor of a province.

DXP, CY, JZM, ZRJ, HJT, LP, QS, YYL, SP, ZZY, HYB record any of the above ties a province had with Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Jiang Zemin, Zhu Rongji, Hu Jintao, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, Zhao Ziyang, Hu Yaobang respectively.

SUMTIES records the sum of birth, education, xitong, Long March, and native ties.

ALLTIES records a one if any of the following variables record a one: birth, education, xitong, Long March, and native ties