

## Dataset Description

Each GB code in the database consists of six digits. The first two digits represent the province, the second two the prefecture, and the third two the county. Province, prefectural, and county codings are contained in the linked document, Province codings. Because GB codes do not exist for every administrative unit that existed in the life of the database, it was necessary to create codes in certain circumstances. The construction of the database and information on assignment of values is described in the linked document, Procedures used in the creating the GB database. The dataset consists of ten fields for each record (see variable codes for a description of coding scheme):

FIELD DESCRIPTION		FORMAT
C-gbcode	GB code	integer
C-source	Source of code	text
N-pinyin	Romanized name in Pinyin	text
N-local	Romanized name using some non-Chinese pronunciations	text
N-hanzi	Name in Chinese characters	text
H	Hierarchical position of unit (county-level)	integer
A	Administrative status of unit	integer
change	Configuration of changes	text
P	Hierarchical position of unit (prefecture-level)	integer
fromdate	First day the coded configuration was in effect	8 digits in yyyyymmdd
todate	Last day the coded configuration was in effect	8 digits in yyyyymmdd
NOTES	Details regarding special circumstances	text (255 characters)

## Files and Formats

*gbcodes1.mdb* Microsoft Access Version 2.0 with user interface that allows to search on specific names or codes and also automatically create provincial and/or temporal subsets of the full 1982-1994 GB Codes database. The current version requires Microsoft Access 2.0 or higher to run.

*gbcodes1.txt* Plain ASCII, comma delimited with field names.

## Variable Codings

**C-gbcode** Six-digit GB Code

First 2 digits: province code

Second 2 digits: prefectural code

Third 2 digits: county code

**C-source** Source of GB Code

GB GB Code source book (Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo Xingzheng Quhua Daima)

OT Other GB code reference, title indicated in NOTES

CM CASM assigned code (determined based on coding pattern)

CS CITAS assigned code (determined based on coding pattern)

**N-hanzi** Name in Chinese characters

Chinese characters in BIG-5 code.

**H** Prefectural-level unit to which county-level unit belongs

1 Municipal province (zhixiashi)

2 Municipal prefecture (dijishi with xian) whose central city is a provincial capital

3 Municipal prefecture (dijishi with xian) not a provincial capital

4 Prefectural municipality (dijishi without xian) that is a provincial capital

5 Prefectural municipality (dijishi without xian) not a provincial capital

6 District (diqu)

7 Autonomous department (zizhizhou)

8 League (meng)

9 Directly administered by the province (shengzhixia danwei); no prefectural unit

0 unit is not county-level

- A** County-level administrative status of this unit
- 1 Shixiaqu or shiqu of a dijishi
  - 2 Individual qu within shixiaqu
  - 3 County-level municipality (xianjishi) analogous to a county (typically formed from an intact xian)
  - 4 County-level municipality (xianjishi) that is tightly bounded having been carved out of a xian
  - 5 County
  - 6 Autonomous county (zizhixian)
  - 7 Banner (qi)
  - 8 Autonomous banner (zizhiqi)
  - 9 Qu other than urban or periurban
  - 10 Shixiaqu or shiqu of dijishi without urban qu
  - 0 unit is not county-level

**change** Changes that brought current unit into being

- C Change in the GB Code
- N Change in the name (excluding changes to generic element - xian, shi, qu, etc.)
- H Change in the higher-level unit, either in its rank or name
- A Change in the administrative status of this unit
- T Change in the territorial extent of unit (boundary change)
- X Undetermined

**Note:** A combination is used to indicate change in more than one dimension (e.g. CA represents changes in GB code and administrative status of a given unit). Since the changes are those that brought the current unit into being, those with *fromdate* of 19820101, will have nothing entered in this field. NOTE: This field is not complete to date.

- P** Prefectural-level administrative status of this unit
- 1 Municipal province (zhixiashi)
  - 2 Municipal prefecture (dijishi with xian) whose central city is a provincial capital
  - 3 Municipal prefecture (dijishi with xian) not a provincial capital

- 4 Prefectural municipality (dijishi without xian) that is a provincial capital
- 5 Prefectural municipality (dijishi without xian) not a provincial capital
- 6 District (diqu)
- 7 Autonomous department (zizhizhou)
- 8 League (meng)
- 9 Directly administered by the province (shengzhixia danwei); no prefectural unit
- 10 Prefectural-level unit equivalents in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai
- 0 Unit is not prefectural-level and is not directly administered by a province

### Procedures used in establishing GB codes database

(1) Using the 1991 GB codes (ref. 1), the GB, Pinyin and Chinese fields were filled in. With the names, both N-pinyin and N-chinese, three rules were followed:

A. For non-county units (shi, qu, diqu, and shixiaqu), shi, qu, diqu, shixiaqu were put after the name (e.g., Beijing shi, Beijing shixiaqu, Fengtai qu).

B. For xian, only the name was used unless it was a single character name (e.g. Daxing xian was recorded as Daxing, whereas Dong xian was recorded as Dong xian).

C. For urban qu, the name of the municipality is added before the name of the qu (e.g. Hangzhou: Gongshu qu, Shaoxing: Yuecheng qu). Not necessary for shijiaqu, shichengqu, etc.

(2) The dates for all records input from Reference 1 (GB 2260-91) were set initially at the default values of *fromdate* = 19820101 and *todate* = 19921231.

(3) For those codes that were created after 1982/01/01 but before 1992/12/31 (as determined in References 2 and 3), *fromdate* and *todate* were changed from their default values to the date when the change took place (as determined in ref. 2). The change may have been caused by any of the following: the division or integration of territory, a name change, a jurisdiction switch, or the change of a region's administrative status.

The *fromdate* was set to the date on which a change was officially approved, or the starting date of the database, whichever comes later. The *todate* was set to the day before a new change was in put into effect, or the ending date of the database, whichever comes earlier. For example, on December 24, 1984, Zixing became Zixing shi. Its old code 432825 was replaced by 432802. The old code covers the period from 19820101 (starting date of the database) to 19841223, while the new code begins 19841224 and ends 19921231 (closing date of the database).

**(4)** Where missing, the urban qu and prefectural-level units were added to the database. This was done using References 2, 3 and 4.

**(5)** Information on changes and status (A,H, and B) were determined using References 2, 3, and 4.

### Special cases

**(a)** In some cases, the code change was not due to any administrative change, but due to a new version of the GB. For example, in the 1988 version of GB codes, many shengxiashi were assigned 90 as the prefectural code (xx90xx). With such non-administrative changes, the fromdate for the code was set as the first day of the year in which the code was published. Thus, for the above example, the fromdate for xx90xx was set at 19880101. Another example of this case is the code for shixiaqu. Many shixiaqu codes were created with the publication of a new version of GB codes. The fromdate's for these codes was set to the first day of the publication year.

**(b)** For those shixiaqu that were created as a result of an administrative change (e.g., when a shi was promoted from xianjishi to dijishi), the fromdate was assigned based upon the date when the administrative change took place. For instance, in Zhejiang, Jiaxing shixiaqu's code 330401 was officially published in 1984. Because a major administrative change to Jiaxing occurred on July 27, 1983, the fromdate was recorded as 19830727, rather than 19840101. The boundaries of Jiaxing shixiaqu are assumed to be the same as the ones for Jiaxing shi. No change in T is noted, but this assumption is recorded in NOTES section.

**(c)** Since the GB codes are published every other year (except for the latest version), GB codes were assigned to those units whose status changed more than once during the two-year period between the publication of the official GB codes. For example, the prefectural-level unit which Cili (Hunan) belonged changed twice in 1988: one change occurred on 1/23/88, changing from Changde diqu (which was eliminated) to Changde shi (which had been promoted); and the other was on 5/18/88, when Cili moved from Changde shi to Dayong shi (which had been promoted). No code was ever published for this period of time -- its code before the first change was 432428 while the code after the second change was 430821. When the database was created, code 430727 was assigned to Cili while it was in Changde shi (which went unlisted in the biannual GB code lists) with its fromdate as 19880123 and its todate as 19880517. This sort of code assignment should be noted in the C-source section.

**(d)** For a change that took place after the 1991 GB codes were published, a new code was assigned by CITAS following the general coding rule, as described above. For example, Gaoyu shi (Jiangsu) was promoted from Gaoyu on 2/9/91, so its new code (fromdate = 19910209; todate = 19921231) was assigned as 321084. When a new version of the GB codes becomes available, these codes will be verified. This sort of code assignment should be noted in the C-source section. If they do not match the official codes, they will be replaced.

**(e)** xxxx01 codes were assigned to shixiaqu that were added by CITAS to prefecture-level shi that are without jurisdiction over any qu or xian. An example of such is Zhongshan shi (Guangdong). Its official GB code is 442000. A new code 442001 was assigned to Zhongshan shixiaqu, which was added. Such addition should be noted in the C-source section as either a CITAS or CASM created code.