

Codebook RAI-Metro
Regional Authority Index (RAI v. 3)
version April 17, 2021

Citation for the dataset

Shair-Rosenfield, Sarah, Arjan H. Schakel, Sara Niedzwiecki, Gary Marks, Liesbet Hooghe, Sandra Chapman-Osterkat. 2021. [Language difference and regional authority](#). *Regional and Federal Studies*, 31(1): 73-97.

&

Hooghe, Liesbet, Gary Marks, Arjan H. Schakel, Sandra Chapman Osterkat, Sara Niedzwiecki, Sarah Shair-Rosenfield (2016). [Measuring Regional Authority: A Postfunctionalist Theory of Governance, Volume I](#). Oxford: Oxford University Press, xiv+ 687pp.

Data for the Regional Authority Index (RAI) v.3. are available in five different aggregations. **This is the codebook for RAI-Metro**, which provides scores for the authority of metropolitan regions or regional tiers.

Contents

Table 1: Five RAI V.3 datasets	2
Metropolitan regions	3
Unit of analysis.....	3
Differentiated regional governance	3
Table 2: Explanation of entries in excel file	5
Table 3: Country id, region id, region name, year-rows in dataset.....	10

Table 1: Five RAI V.3 datasets

RAI-MLG	Annual scores for each individual region or regional tier from 1950-2018. Each row breaks a region–year down into ten dimensions, two domains, overall RAI. This is the master dataset that has a comprehensive record of all scores at the most disaggregated level.
RAI-Country	Annual scores for each country from 1950-2018. Each row breaks a country–year down in ten dimensions, two domains, and overall RAI.
RAI-Region	Annual scores for the most authoritative regional tier from 1950-2018. Each row breaks a tier–year down into ten dimensions, two domains, and overall RAI.
RAI-Metro	Annual scores for each individual metropolitan region or metropolitan tiers from 1950-2018. Each row breaks a metro–year down into ten dimensions, two domains, and the overall RAI.
RAI-Indigenous	Annual scores for each individual indigenous region or collective indigenous territorial arrangements from 1950-2018. Each row breaks an indigenous–year down into ten dimensions, two domains, and overall RAI.

A codebook accompanies each dataset. **This is the codebook for RAI-Metro.**

Metropolitan regions

A metropolitan region is a contiguous general purpose jurisdiction that combines one, two, or more cities and their surrounding municipalities to deal with issues stemming from conurbanization. A region is coded as metropolitan if it meets the following criteria: a) it exists between the local level of government and the national level; b) metropolitan jurisdictions within a country have on average a population of at least 150,000; and c) the jurisdiction is codified in law.

For a conceptual discussion of metropolitan governance, and how one can usefully distinguish between city regions and urban regions, see:

Arjan H. Schakel. 2021. [Three Important Features You Need to Know about City and Urban Regions](http://www.arjanschakel.nl/index.php/blogs). University of Bergen: Working Paper. [For the latest version and more, please check <http://www.arjanschakel.nl/index.php/blogs>].

Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis is the individual region which we define as a jurisdiction between national government and local government. We draw the boundary between local and regional government at an average population level of 150,000. This excludes the lowest tier of government, but allows us to capture intermediate governments, often arrayed at two nested jurisdictional levels between the local and national.

Differentiated regional governance

Each region is evaluated on whether its jurisdictional status is differentiated from that of standard regions at its tier. This differentiated status is almost always reflected in a different score on self-rule or shared rule from standard regions, or if there are no standard regions, in an anomalous status in the country.

A standard region is defined as follows:

- A *standard region* (S) is part of a regional tier. Standard regions have a uniform institutional set up. Hence, standard regions are scored in a tier (e.g. Changwat, Cantons, Länder), each of which has a separate entry in the dataset. Each year of evaluation has a separate row.

Our measure distinguishes three kinds of differentiated regions:

- An *asymmetric region* (Y) is embedded in a national tier, yet has distinctive authority on one or several dimensions of the RAI. Asymmetry is usually specified in one or more executive decisions, constitutional articles, or special clauses in framework legislation.
- An *autonomous region* (A) is exempt from the country-wide constitutional framework and receives special treatment as an individual jurisdiction. It operates mostly in a bilateral

setting with the central state alone. The arrangement is laid down in a special protocol, statute, special law, or separate section of the constitution.

- A *dependency* (D) is not part of a standard tier, but is governed hierarchically by the central state. It has a separate government with no, or very little, authority.

Standard, asymmetry, autonomy, and dependency are mutually exclusive categorizations. All regions, including indigenous and metropolitan regions, are assessed on these criteria, and no region can have more than one categorization at a given time.

If a non-standard region becomes a standard region, it ceases to have a separate entry and is included in the standard tier. Conversely, a standard region that becomes non-standard acquires a separate entry from the year of its changed status.

Regional tiers and differentiated regions are evaluated on the same scale. We evaluate five dimensions of self-rule: institutional depth, policy scope, fiscal autonomy, borrowing autonomy, and representation. We evaluate five dimensions of shared rule: law making, executive control, fiscal control, borrowing control, and constitutional reform. There are two forms of shared rule. We code a region as having multilateral shared rule when its authority is contingent on coordination with other regions. We code a region as having bilateral shared rule when its authority is not contingent on coordination with other regions.

For a detailed discussion of the coding schema, please read:

Hooghe, Liesbet, Gary Marks, Arjan H. Schakel, Sandra Chapman Osterkat, Sara Niedzwiecki, Sarah Shair-Rosenfield (2016). Chapter Three: How We Apply the Coding Scheme. In [*Measuring Regional Authority*](#). Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 58-107.

Table 2: Explanation of entries in excel file

VARIABLE NAME	RANGE	VALUES AND LABELS
cowcode	2-920	Correlates of War codes (http://www.correlatesofwar.org)
iso3166	8-891	International Organization for Standardization (ISO 3166-1)
countryid	1-152	Country ID (see table below)
country_name		Country name in English (see table below)
abbr_country		Abbreviation of country name
regionid	101-15212	Region ID (see table below)
region_name		Name of region in local language (see table below)
year	1950-2018	Year of evaluation
tier	1-5	1: highest tier 2: second tier 3: third tier 4: fourth tier 5: fifth tier
type		S: standard region Y: asymmetrical region A: autonomous region D: dependent region
instdepth	0-3	The extent to which a regional government is autonomous rather than deconcentrated: 0: no functioning general-purpose administration at regional level 1: deconcentrated, general-purpose, administration 2: non-deconcentrated, general-purpose, administration subject to central government veto 3: non-deconcentrated, general-purpose, administration *not* subject to central government veto.
policyautonomy	0-4	The range of policies for which a regional government is responsible: 0: very weak authoritative competence in a), b), c), d) whereby a) economic policy; b) cultural-educational policy; c) welfare policy; d) one of the following: residual powers, police, own institutional set-up, local government 1: authoritative competencies in one of a), b), c) or d) 2: authoritative competencies in at least two of a), b), c), or d) 3: authoritative competencies in d) and at least two of a), b), or c) 4: criteria for 3 plus authority over immigration or citizenship.
fiscalautonomy	0-4	The extent to which a regional government can independently tax its population: 0: central government sets base and rate of all regional taxes 1: regional government sets the rate of minor taxes 2: regional government sets base and rate of minor taxes 3: regional government sets the rate of at least one major tax: personal income, corporate, value added, or sales tax

		4: regional government sets base and rate of at least one major tax.
borrowautonomy	0-3	The extent to which a regional government can borrow: 0: the regional government does not borrow (e.g. centrally imposed rules prohibit borrowing) 1: the regional government may borrow under prior authorization (<i>ex ante</i>) by the central government and with one or more of the following centrally imposed restrictions: a. golden rule (e.g. no borrowing to cover current account deficits) b. no foreign borrowing or borrowing from the central bank c. no borrowing above a ceiling d. borrowing is limited to specific purposes 2: the regional government may borrow without prior authorization (<i>ex post</i>) and under one or more of a), b), c), d), e) 3: the regional government may borrow without centrally imposed restrictions.
representation	0-4	The extent to which a region has an independent legislature and executive, which is the sum of <i>assembly</i> and <i>executive</i> .
lawmaking	0-2	The extent to which regional representatives co-determine national legislation, which is the sum of <i>L1</i> to <i>L6</i> (<i>max=2</i>).
executivecontrol	0-2	The extent to which a regional government co-determines national policy in intergovernmental meetings, which is the maximum value of <i>exec_multilateral</i> and <i>exec_bilateral</i> .
fiscalcontrol	0-2	The extent to which regional representatives co-determine the distribution of national tax revenues, which is the maximum value of <i>fiscal_multilateral</i> and <i>fiscal_bilateral</i> .
borrowcontrol	0-2	The extent to which a regional government co-determines subnational and national borrowing constraints, which is the maximum value of <i>borrow_multilateral</i> and <i>borrow_bilateral</i> .
constitutional	0-4	The extent to which regional representatives co-determine constitutional change, which is the maximum value of <i>constit_multilateral</i> and <i>constit_bilateral</i> .
selfrule	0-18	The authority exercised by a regional government over those who live in the region, which is the sum of <i>instdepth</i> , <i>policyautonomy</i> , <i>fiscalautonomy</i> , <i>borrowautonomy</i> , and <i>representation</i> .
sharedrule	0-12	The authority exercised by a regional government or its representatives in the country as a whole, which is the sum of <i>lawmaking</i> , <i>executivecontrol</i> , <i>fiscalcontrol</i> , <i>borrowcontrol</i> , and <i>constitutional</i> .
RAI	0-30	Regional authority index, which is the sum of <i>selfrule</i> and <i>sharedrule</i> .
COMPONENTS		
instdepth	0-3	Same as <i>instdepth</i>
policyautonomy	0-4	Same as <i>policyautonomy</i>
fiscalautonomy	0-4	Same as <i>fiscalautonomy</i>
borrowautonomy	0-4	Same as <i>borrowautonomy</i>

assembly	0-2	0: no regional assembly 1: indirectly elected regional assembly 2: directly elected assembly
executive	0-2	0: regional executive appointed by central government 1: dual executive appointed by central government and regional assembly 2: regional executive appointed by a regional assembly or directly elected
L1lawmaking	0-0.5	0: a region or regional tier is <i>*not*</i> the unit of representation in a national legislature 0.5: a region or regional tier is the unit of representation in a national legislature
L2lawmaking	0-0.5	0: a regional government or regional tier does <i>*not*</i> designate representatives in a national legislature 0.5: a region or regional tier designates representatives in a national legislature
L3lawmaking	0-0.5	0: regions do <i>*not*</i> have majority representation in a national legislature based on regional representation 0.5: regions have majority representation in a national legislature based on regional representation
L4lawmaking	0-0.5	0: the legislature based on regional representation does <i>*not*</i> have extensive legislative authority 0.5: the legislature based on regional representation has extensive legislative authority
L5lawmaking	0-0.5	0: the regional government or its regional representatives in a national legislature are <i>*not*</i> consulted on national legislation affecting the region 0.5: the regional government or its regional representatives in a national legislature are consulted on national legislation affecting the region
L6lawmaking	0-0.5	0: the regional government or its regional representatives in a national legislature do <i>*not*</i> have veto power over national legislation affecting the region 0.5: the regional government or regional representatives in a national legislature have veto power over national legislation affecting the region
exec_multilateral	0-2	0: no routine meetings between the central government and regional governments to negotiate policy 1: routine meetings between the central government and regional governments without legally binding authority 2: routine meetings between the central government and regional governments with legally binding authority
exec_bilateral	0-2	0: no routine meetings between the central government and the regional government to discuss national policy affecting the region 1: routine meetings between the central government and the regional government without legally binding authority 2: routine meetings between the central government and the regional government with legally binding authority

fiscal_multilateral	0-2	<p>0: neither the regional governments nor their representatives in a national legislature are consulted over the distribution of national tax revenues</p> <p>1: regional governments or their representatives in a national legislature negotiate over the distribution of national tax revenues, but do not have a veto</p> <p>2: regional governments or their representatives in a national legislature have a veto over the distribution of national tax revenues</p>
fiscal_bilateral	0-2	<p>0: neither the regional government nor its representatives in a national legislature are consulted over the distribution of tax revenues affecting the region</p> <p>1: the regional government or its representatives in a national legislature negotiate with the central government over the distribution of tax revenues affecting the region, but does not have a veto</p> <p>2: the regional government or its representatives in a national legislature have a veto over the distribution of tax revenues affecting the region</p>
borrow_multilateral	0-2	<p>0: regional governments are not routinely consulted over borrowing constraints</p> <p>1: regional governments negotiate routinely over borrowing constraints, but do not have a veto</p> <p>2: regional governments negotiate routinely over borrowing constraints and have a veto</p>
borrow_bilateral	0-2	<p>0: the regional government is not routinely consulted over borrowing constraints affecting the region</p> <p>1: the regional government negotiates routinely over borrowing constraints affecting the region, but does not have a veto</p> <p>2: the regional government negotiates routinely over borrowing constraints affecting the region, and has a veto</p>

constit_multilateral	0-4	<p>0: the central government or national electorate can unilaterally reform the constitution</p> <p>1: a legislature based on regional representation can propose or postpone constitutional reform, raise the decision hurdle in the other chamber, require a second vote in the other chamber, or require a popular referendum</p> <p>2: regional governments or their representatives in a national legislature propose or postpone constitutional reform, raise the decision hurdle in the other chamber, require a second vote in the other chamber, or require a popular referendum</p> <p>3: a legislature based on regional representation can veto constitutional change; or constitutional change requires a referendum based on the principle of equal regional representation</p> <p>4: regional governments or their representatives in a legislature can veto constitutional change</p>
constit_bilateral	0-4	<p>0: the central government or national electorate can unilaterally reform the region's constitutional relation with the center</p> <p>1: a regional referendum can propose or postpone reform of the region's constitutional relation with the center</p> <p>2: the regional government can propose or postpone reform of the region's constitutional provisions or require a popular referendum</p> <p>3: a regional referendum can veto a reform of a region's constitutional relation with the center</p> <p>4: the regional government can veto a reform of the region's constitutional relation with the center</p>
popweight	0-1	Population weight=proportion of country population in this region

Table 3: Country id, region id, region name, year-rows in dataset

Country ID	Country Name	Region ID	Region Name	Year-rows in the dataset
2	Australia	203	Australian Capital Territory	1950-2018
3	Austria	302	Wien	1955-2018
4	Belgium	406	Brussel Gewest/Bruxelles-Région	1989-2018
		407	Brusselse Agglomeratie/Agglomération bruxelloise	1971-1989
7	Canada	711	Communautés urbaines (in Quebec)	1970-2002
		712	Communautés métropolitaines (in Quebec)	2002-2018
		713	Regional municipalities* (in Ontario)	1968-1976
		714	Regional municipalities** (in Ontario)	1973-2018
		715	Regional municipalities*** (in Ontario)	1954-1976
		716	Regional municipalities**** (in Ontario)	1956-2018
8	Croatia	802	Grad Zagreb	1993-2018
10	Czech Republic	1003	Hlavního města Prahy [Capital City Prague]	2000-2018
11	Denmark	1105	Hovedstadsrådet [Capital city council]	1970-1989
		1106	Hovedstadens Udviklingsråd	2000-2006
		1107	Frederiksberg	1950-2006
		1108	København [Copenhagen]	1950-1006
13	Finland	1306	Pääkaupunkiseudun yhteistyövaltuuskunta [Helsinki metropolitan]	1974-2009
14	France	1404	Ville de Paris	1968-2018
		1405	Communautés urbaines	1967-2018
		1406	Métropoles	2012-2018
15	Germany (FRG until 1990)	1508	Stadtstaaten (Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg)	1950-2018
		1509	Kreisfreie Städte	1950-2018
		1510	Regionalverband Ruhr (in Nordrhein-Westfalen)	2004-2018
17	Hungary	1702	Megyei jogú városok [urban counties]	1990-2018
19	Ireland	1905	City and City and County councils	2014-2018
20	Italy	2010	Città metropolitana	2015-2018
21	Japan	2102	Fu/do/to [urban /territory/metropolis prefecture]	1950-2018
		2103	Seirei shitei toshi [designated cities]	1957-2018
		2104	Chūkakushi [core cities]	1996-2018
		2105	Tokuereishi [special cities]	2000-2018
25	Macedonia	2502	City of Skopje	1996-2018
27	Netherlands	2702	Openbaar Lichaam Rijnmond [public body Rijnmond]	1965-1985
		2703	Plusregios/Stadsregios	2006-2014
29	Norway	2903	Oslo	1950-2018
		2904	Bergen	1950-1971
30	Poland	3002	Miasto stołeczne Warszawa [Warsaw Capital]	1994-2001

Country ID	Country Name	Region ID	Region Name	Year-rows in the dataset
		3003	Miasto na prawach powiatu [cities with county rights]	1999-2018
31	Portugal	3105	Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	1991-2018
		3106	Área Metropolitana do Porto	1991-2018
		3107	Grandes áreas metropolitanas	2004-2008
		3108	Comunidades urbanas	2004-2008
32	Romania	3203	București [Bucharest]	1991-2018
33	Russian Federation	3303	Federalnyye gorod Moscow [Moscow]	1993-2018
		3304	Federalnyye gorod Sankt Peterburg [Saint Petersburg]	1993-2018
		3305	Federalnyye gorod Sevastopol [Sevastopol]	2014-2018
34	Serbia and Montenegro	3407	Beograd [Belgrade]	1992-2006
35	Slovakia	3503	Hlavného mesta Bratislavy [Bratislava Capital]	1993-2018
36	Slovenia	3602	Mestne občine Ljubljana [Ljubljana City]	2004-2018
37	Spain	3710	Entidad Municipal Metropolitana de Barcelona (in Catalunya/Cataluña)	1974-2009
		3711	Área Metropolitana de Barcelona (in Catalunya/Cataluña)	2010-2018
		3712	Barcelona (in Catalunya/Cataluña)	1998-2018
		3713	Palmas de Mallorca (in Islas Baleares)	2006-2018
		3714	Zaragoza (in Aragón)	2018
38	Sweden	3802	Städer [cities]	1950-1997
39	Switzerland	3901	Cantons/ Kantone/ Cantoni	1950-2018
40	Turkey	4003	Büyükşehir belediyeleri [metropolitan municipalities]	1984-2018
41	United Kingdom	4102	County boroughs	1950-1973
		4104	Metropolitan counties	1974-1985
		4105	County of London	1950-1964
		4106	County of Greater London	1965-1985
		4107	Greater London Authority	2000-2018
		4109	Counties of cities (in Scotland)	1950-1974
		4115	Combined authorities	2011-2018
		4116	Mayoral combined authorities	2017-2018
42	United States	4206	Washington DC	1950-2018
		4211	Metropolitan Council (in Minnesota)	1976-2018
		4212	Metro (in Oregon)	1979-2018
45	Serbia	4504	Beograd [Belgrade]	2006-2018
82	Philippines	8202	Independent cities	1983-2018
84	South Korea	8402	Seoul teukbyeol [special city]	1962-2018
		8403	Jikhalsi/ Gwangyeoksi [cities]	1981-2018
		8405	Sejong teukbyeol-jachisi [special self-governing city]	2012-2018
91	China	9105	Municipalities (including Beijing)	1950-2018
92	Laos	9202	Kampheng Nakhon [prefecture Vientiane]	1991-2018

Country ID	Country Name	Region ID	Region Name	Year-rows in the dataset
93	Mongolia	9301	Ulaanbaatar	1992-2018
95	Papua New Guinea	9503	National Capital District	1990-2018
97	Taiwan	9704	Zhixiashi [special municipalities]	1967-2018
98	Vietnam (North Vietnam until 1974)	9802	Thành Phố Trực Thuộc Trung ương [Thanh Pho Truc Thuoc Trung Uong] [municipalities]	1999-2018
105	Brazil	10507.01	Zona da Mata	2011-2018
		10507.02	Caetés	2012-2018
		10507.03	Palmeira dos Índios	2012-2018
		10507.04	Agreste	2009-2018
		10507.05	Médio Sertão	2013-2018
		10507.06	São Francisco	2012-2018
		10507.07	Sertão	2012-2018
		10507.08	Vale do Paraíba	2011-2018
		10507.09	Maceió	1998-2018
		10507.10	Manaus	2007-2018
		10507.11	Macapá	2003-2018
		10507.12	Feira de Santana	2012-2018
		10507.13	Salvador	1973-2018
		10507.14	Fortaleza	1973-2018
		10507.15	Sobral	2016-2018
		10507.16	Cariri	2009-2018
		10507.17	Grande Vitoria	1995-2018
		10507.18	Goiânia	1999-2018
		10507.19	Grande São Luís	1998-2018
		10507.20	Sudoeste Maranhense	2005-2018
		10507.21	Belo Horizonte	1973-2018
		10507.22	Vale do Aço	1998-2018
		10507.23	Vale do Rio Cuiabá	1993-2018
		10507.24	Belém	1973-2018
		10507.25	Santarém	2012-2018
		10507.26	Cajazeiras	2012-2018
		10507.27	Campina Grande	2009-2018
		10507.28	Guarabira	2011-2018
		10507.29	João Pessoa	2003-2018
		10507.30	Patos	2011-2018
		10507.31	Recife	1973-2018
		10507.32	Apucarana	2015-2018
		10507.33	Campo Mourão	2015-2018
		10507.34	Cascavel	2015-2018
		10507.35	Curitiba	1973-2018
		10507.36	Londrina	1998-2018

Country ID	Country Name	Region ID	Region Name	Year-rows in the dataset
		10507.37	Maringá	1998-2018
		10507.38	Umuarama	2012-2018
		10507.39	Rio de Janeiro	1974-2018
		10507.40	Natal	1997-2018
		10507.41	Porto Velho	2015-2018
		10507.42	Capital	2007-2018
		10507.43	Serra Gaúcha	2013-2018
		10507.44	Sul	1990-2018
		10507.45	Litoral Norte	2004-2018
		10507.46	Porto Alegre	1973-2018
		10507.47	Carbonífera	2002-2018
		10507.48	Foz do Rio Itajaí	2002-2018
		10507.49	Chapecó	2010-2018
		10507.50	Florianópolis	1998-2018
		10507.51	Lages	2010-2018
		10507.52	Turbarão	2002-2018
		10507.53	Alto Vale do Itajaí	2010-2018
		10507.54	Contestado	2010-2018
		10507.55	Extremo Oeste	2012-2018
		10507.56	Norte/Nordeste Catarinense	1998-2018
		10507.57	Vale do Itajaí	1998-2018
		10507.58	Aracaju	1995-2018
		10507.59	Baixada Santista	1996-2018
		10507.60	Campinas	2000-2018
		10507.61	Ribeirão Preto	2016-2018
		10507.62	São Paulo	1974-2018
		10507.63	Piracicaba	2012-2018
		10507.64	Jundiaí	2011-2018
		10507.65	Socoraba	2014-2018
		10507.66	Vale do Paraíba e Litoral Norte	2012-2018
		10507.67	Gurupi	2014-2018
		10507.68	Palmas	2014-2018
		10507.69	Franca	2018
107	Colombia	10707	Áreas metropolitanas	1981-2018
111	Ecuador	11104	Distrito Metropolitano de Quito	1993-2018
112	El Salvador	11202	Área Metropolitana de San Salvador	1994-2018
118	Mexico	11806	Zonas metropolitanas of Colima, Jalisco, and Coahuila	2006-2018
		11808	Zonas metropolitanas of Hidalgo, Chiapas, Campeche, Quintana Roo, and Zacatecas	2009-2018
122	Peru	12202	Metro municipality of Lima	2003-2018
126	Venezuela	12607	Distrito Metropolitano Alto Apure	2004-2017
		12608	Distrito Metropolitano de Caracas	2001-2017

Country ID	Country Name	Region ID	Region Name	Year-rows in the dataset
150	India	15011.01	MCs in Assam	1974-2018
		15011.02	MCs in Bombay state	1950-1959
		15011.03	MCs in Bihar	1952-2018
		15011.05	MCs in Odisha	1994-2018
		15011.06	MCs in Punjab	1978-2018
		15011.07	MCs in Tamil Nadu	1950-2018
		15011.08	MCs in Uttar Pradesh	1959-2018
		15011.09	MCs in West Bengal	1950-2018
		15011.10	MCs in Hyderabad state	1950-1956
		15011.11	MCs in Jammu and Kashmir	2000-2018
		15011.14	MCs in Rajashtan	1994-2018
		15011.16	MCs in Travancore_Cochin	1950-1956
		15011.21	MCs in Himachal Pradesh	1950-2018
		15011.23	MCs in Manipur	2014-2018
		15011.24	MCs in Tripura	2014-2018
		15011.25	MCs in Madhya Pradesh	1957-2018
		15011.26	MCs in Karnataka	1950-2018
		15011.27	MCs in Andhra Pradesh	1950-2018
		15011.28	MCs in Kerala	1957-2018
		15011.30	MCs in Nagaland	2001-2018
		15011.31	MCs in Gujarat	1960-2018
		15011.32	MCs in Maharashtra	1960-2018
		15011.34	MCs in Goa	1993-2018
		15011.36	MCs in Chandigarh	1994-2018
		15011.37	MCs in Haryana	1994-2018
		15011.40	MCs in Mizoram	2016-2018
		15011.41	MCs in Sikkim	1975-2018
		15011.43	MCs in Chhatisgarh	2001-2018
		15011.44	MCs in Jharkhand	2001-2018
		15011.45	MCs in Uttarkhand	2004-2018
15011.46	MCs in Telangana	2014-2018		
15011.47	MCs in Delhi	1958-2018		
151	Bangladesh	15104	City Corporations (at subdistrict level)	1982-2018
		15211.02	Metro corporation in Baluchistan (Quetta)	2011-2018
		15211.03	City district in Khyber-P (Peshawar)	2013-2018
		15211.04	Metro Corp in Punjab (Lahore)	2013-2018
152	Pakistan	15211.05	Karachi metropolitan corporation (Sindh)	1980-2018 (year gaps)
		15212.02	Municipal corporations in Baluchistan	2011-2018
		15212.04	Municipal corporations in Punjab	2013-2018

Country ID	Country Name	Region ID	Region Name	Year-rows in the dataset
		15212.05	Municipal corporations in Sindh	2013-2018