

Methodology note:

This dataset includes three different areas, coded on an annual basis between 1956-2020. It includes three politico-institutional measures, 22 measures of legislative and administrative autonomy, and five fiscal dimensions. These are extended measures which were developed in the Dardanelli et al De/centralising federations project (2019). Codes were assigned by one of the two dataset creators, and then checked by the other creator to ensure inter-coder reliability. When either creator was unsure, we checked specific scores and shared the code book with relevant experts. We moved beyond the 10-year coding pattern used in Dardanelli et al (2019) and assigned annual codes. This increases the reliability and significance of the dataset as annual scores are more appropriate to assess levels of de/centralization in states that have had several authoritarian periods. A first analysis of these data appeared in *Regional and Federal Studies* (Adeney and Boni, 2022).

Politico-Institutional Autonomy

Three politico-institutional measures were coded

1. Constitutional Autonomy. This measures provinces' autonomy in deciding their own constitutional set up
2. Provinces' institutional autonomy. This ranges from a code of 1 for no provincial legislature and a centrally appointed chief executive to 7 for an elected provincial legislature and an elected chief executive.
3. Central manipulation of provincial elections.

These measures were coded through the creators' knowledge of Pakistan's political system, as well as referring to primary and secondary sources covering the relevant years. More details are available in the codebook.

Legislative and Administrative Autonomy

22 policy areas were coded. Legislative autonomy refers to a province's control of primary legislative powers in a policy field. Administrative autonomy concerns the degree to which provinces implement central governments, as well as its own, legislation. The codes were

assigned from a 7-point scale (with 1 = exclusively the central government and 7 = exclusively the provincial governments). A code of 3, for instance, was assigned when an area would fall predominantly under the central government's purview, whereas 4 would be given when an area was equally distributed between central and provincial government. The main sources used for our coding of the policy areas were: 1) the texts of Pakistan's 1956, 1962, 1972 and 1973 constitutions; 2) the texts of the various constitutional amendments; 3) acts passed by the federal and provincial legislatures and ordinances passed by the president or provincial governors; 4) judicial rulings such as the Supreme Court judgment in 2019, ruling that control of hospitals in Sindh and Punjab should be transferred to the center; 5) the operation of inter-governmental institutions such as the Council of Common Interests and the National Economic Council. In analyzing the changes that have occurred between 1956 and 2020, it is also vitally important to move beyond constitutional descriptors and focus on how the regime operates. In addition to constitutional documents, relevant legislation, and judicial rulings, we consulted contemporary academic literature concerning the operation of the political system, particularly under military regimes, to identify how the central and provincial governments operated regarding policy areas. Specific details for all the codes assigned can be found in the codebook.

Fiscal dimensions

Five fiscal dimensions were coded using data from Pakistan's Annual Economic Surveys and Budgetary White Papers at the national and provincial levels, as well as the National Finance Commission of 2010.

1. Proportion of own-source revenues out of total provincial revenues
2. Restrictions on own-source revenues
3. Proportion of federal conditional transfers out of total provincial revenues
4. Degree of conditionality (for conditional grants only)
5. Provincial public sector borrowing autonomy.

Notes

ADENEY, K. & BONI, F. 2022. Federalism and regime change: De/Centralization in Pakistan – 1956-2020. *Regional and Federal Studies*. DOI: 10.1080/13597566.2022.2126456

DARDANELLI, P., KINCAID, J., FENNA, A., KAISER, A., LECOURS, A. & SINGH, A. K. 2019. Conceptualizing, Measuring, and Theorizing Dynamic De/Centralization in Federations. *Publius: The Journal of Federalism*, 49, 1-29.