In Excel, every entry contains the following descriptors:

1. Policy content: Composed of the excerpt (normally a paragraph) from the original policy document, and each single paragraph is one unit of analysis.
2. Policy number: Each unit of analysis is assigned one number. If a unit contains more than one migrant group/policy tool, each entry receives the same number of the unit plus the number in bracket showing the specific migrant group/policy tool.
3. Policy area: Assesses whether the policy should be categorized as Selection, Integration, Surveillance or Others.
4. Policy tool: The instrument adopted by the government to achieve the policy goal, such as *Access to Local Hukou*, *Point System* and *Residential Permit.*
5. Migration groups: Categorizes the specific group of migrants into the identity through which they migrate to the destination, such as low-skilled workers and university graduates.
6. Migration origins: Specifies the geographic origin of the migrant group, for example, whether the policy is applicable to migrants from both within and outside of the province or only to local migrants and whether the policy includes only migrants of rural origin or not.
7. Destination: Specifies the different levels of the destination cities, including small, medium, big and mega level.
8. Restrictiveness: Assesses whether the policy leads to a more or less stringent trend.
9. Magnitude: Evaluates whether the policy is a major change, mid-level change, minor change or a fine-tuning change. The principle of the evaluation varies depending on the composition of the sample examined.

Note: *If the policy addresses the criteria of granting local hukou, extra columns are provided to measure the nuanced changes in those criteria;*

*If the policy uses the education, employment and insurance of various kinds as tools, extra columns are provided to measure the nuanced differences in those tools.*

*Table 1. Policy areas*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stata code | Policy area (variable name: ***pol\_area***) | |
| 1 | Selection | Codes policy measures that specify the criteria of the official transition to local identity (*hukou*) set for specific destination cities/towns. |
| 2 | Integration | Codes policy measures that aim to help immigrants integrate into the local society, either through including them in public service of various kinds, protecting their post-entry rights or helping them fit into local society better and swiftly |
| 3 | Surveillance | Codes policy measures that address the management and monitoring of the whole population (both mobile and immobile). |
| 4 | Others | Codes policy measures that do not belong to the abovementioned three categories, including but not limited to the measures aimed at attracting immigrants to specific areas, reducing the barriers of emigration for rural people and simplifying the administrative procedure for migrants, etc. |

*Table 2. Policy tools*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stata code | Policy tool (variable name: ***pol\_tool***) | |
| 11 | Access to local *hukou* | Codes policy measures that stipulate the conditions (stable residence, employment, urban insurance, etc.) for obtaining local *hukou.* |
| 12 | Point system | Codes policy measures that mention the establishment or amendment of the point system as the way to obtain local *hukou*. |
| 21 | Residential permit | Codes policy measures that mark the beginning of residential permit issuance or amend the requirements of applying for one. |
| 22 | Collective *hukou* | Codes policy measures that address granting collective *hukou* to migrants. |
| 23 | Urban-rural unification | Codes policy measures that claim to stop recognizing the distinction between agricultural *hukou* and non-agricultural *hukou* and the corresponding rights associated with two distinct *hukou* types. |
| 24 | Urbanizing “Villages in the City” | Codes policy measures that aim to integrate the rural population currently living on the edge of cities into urban life and system. |
| 25 | Tax transfer payment | Codes policy measures that aim to bridge the fiscal communication across provinces or urban-rural and simplify the tax procedure for migrants. |
| 30 | Access to public service | Codes policy measures that include migrants in the general public service previously enjoyed by the locals. |
| 31 | Access to education | Codes policy measures that give migrant children the access to education, including free admission to education, subsidies and the right to take entrance exams in different locations. |
| 32 | Access to social insurance | Codes policy measures that include migrants into the coverage of local social insurance. Further descriptors are provided to capture more details of the insurance content. |
| 33 | Access to medical insurance | Codes policy measures that include migrants into the coverage of local medical insurance. Further descriptors are provided to capture more details of the insurance content. |
| 34 | Access to pension insurance | Codes policy measures that include migrants into the coverage of local pension insurance. Further descriptors are provided to capture more details of the insurance content. |
| 35 | Access to unemployment insurance | Codes policy measures that include migrants into the coverage of local unemployment insurance. Further descriptors are provided to capture more details of the insurance content. |
| 36 | Access to housing | Codes policy measures that include migrants into the local public housing scheme. |
| 37 | Access to healthcare | Codes policy measures that include migrants into the basic healthcare service provided by local medical institutions. |
| 38 | Adaptation period | Codes policy measures that keep rural migrants free from urban regulations such as, in most cases, One Child Policy. |
| 39 | Access to social welfare | Codes policy measures that include migrants into the social welfare provided by local governments. |
| 41 | Population registration | Codes policy measures that aim to improve the comprehensiveness of the database containing demographic information of every individual. |
| 42 | Institutional monitoring | Codes policy measures that aim to monitor the *hukou* status of every individual. Such monitoring includes two aspects, spotting the *hukou-*less people in time and granting them *hukou* according to their situations. |
| 43 | Interconnected control | Codes policy measures that aim to document the information of every mobile individual through connecting the databases between sending and receiving society. |
| 44 | One-stop service | Codes policy measures that aims to simplify the administrative procedure related to migration. |
| 51 | Protection of rural land rights | Codes policy measures that aim to protect rural migrants from being deprived of the rights to their land upon leaving countryside. |
| 52 | “Rural Population Attraction” Fund | Codes policy measures that aim to attract more rural migrants through government subsidy on relevant projects. |
| 53 | Urban land expansion | Codes policy measures that aim to attract more migrants through expanding urban land. |
| 54 | Urbanization construction | Codes policy measures that aim to attract more rural migrants through accelerating the pace of urbanization. It involves, but not limited to, job creation, infrastructure construction and merging countryside into city planning. |
| 55 | Employment promoting scheme | Codes policy measures that are specifically about boosting employment for the low-skilled migrant, including career consulting, training programs and subsidies for small business. |
| 56 | Industry clustering | Codes policy measures that aim to attract more migrants through industry clustering. |
| 57 | Talent scheme | Codes policy measures that aim to attract more high-skilled talents to work or reside. |
| 58 | Gradient transfer of population | Codes policy measures that aim to systematically encourage population emigration according to the government’s city planning. |
| 61 | (Access to) Political rights | Codes policy measures that aim to protect the political rights of migrants. In the dataset, this issue is only addressed by one province and the actual term used is “electoral right”. |
| 62 | Ethnic fusion | Codes policy measures that aim to promote the communication and fusion of individuals from different ethnic background. |
| 63 | Social Settlement Policy | Codes policy measures that offer preferential treatment to migrant soldiers, veterans and their family members. |
| 64 | Restoration | Codes policy measures that allow emigrants to return to their former residence and restore to the former *hukou* status. |
| 65 | Revocation | Codes policy measures that aim to cancel one’s residential status (revoke the *hukou*) as one leaves the place. |

*Table 3. Migration groups*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stata code | Migration groups (variable name: ***mig\_group***) | |
| 10 | All migrants | Codes policy measures that target all kinds of migrants inclusive of every category below. |
| 20 | All migrant workers | Codes policy measures that target those who migrate because of work at all skill levels. It also includes those who need help with employment. |
| 21 | Low-skilled | Codes policy measures that target workers who do not finish beyond the compulsory education, i.e., middle school or below. This category also includes rural migrant workers (“农民工”). |
| 22 | Skill-qualified (技术工人、具有国家初中级资格证） | Codes policy measures that target workers with the skill qualification at primary or medium level. |
| 23 | High-skilled | Codes policy measures that target workers with the skill qualification at high level or those working in finance, high-tech industries. |
| 30 | All graduates | Codes policy measures that target fresh graduates at all levels. |
| 31 | Technical/Vocational (中专、职业院校、职业高中) | Codes policy measures that target new graduates from technical or vocational institutions. |
| 32 | College/University (大专、本科、高校毕业生) | Codes policy measures that target college and university graduates (including those with Master’s and PhD degrees). |
| 33 | Overseas returnees  (留学回国人员) | Codes policy measures that target graduates from abroad (including those with Master’s and PhD degrees). |
| 40 | Investors | Codes policy measures that target investors of all kinds. |
| 41 | Real estate | Codes policy measures that target real estate investors or property owners exclusively. |
| 42 | Business investors (投资经商) | Codes policy measures that target business owners or entrepreneurs exclusively. |
| 50 | Family members | Codes policy measures that target children, spouses and parents of migrants. |
| 51 | Spouse | Codes policy measures that target spouses of migrants only. |
| 52 | Children | Codes policy measures that target children of migrants only. |
| 53 | Parents | Codes policy measures that target parents of migrants only. |
| 54 | Others | Codes policy measures that target other types of family members, such as grandparents, illegitimate births, etc. |
|  | Specific categories |  |
| 61 | Public employees | Codes policy measures that target migrants employed by state-owned enterprises, social or public (Non-profit) institutions. |
| 62 | Contributors & Models | Codes policy measures that target migrants who have made important contributions to society or are awarded as model workers. |
| 63 | Soldiers & Veterans | Codes policy measures that target soldiers who are either in service or retired. |
| 64 | Landless peasants | Codes policy measures that target rural citizens who have lost their land. |
| 65 | Unregistered citizens | Codes policy measures that target people who currently do not have *hukou* due to various reasons. |

*Table 4. Migration origins*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stata code | Migration origin (variable name: ***mig\_origin***) | |
| 10 | All (citizens) | Codes policy measures that target all citizens, including residents within the province (Locals) and migrants from other provinces (“Outsiders”). |
| 11 | All rural citizens | Codes policy measures that target migrants and locals from rural areas. |
| 12 | All non-rural citizens | Codes policy measures that target migrants and locals from urban areas. |
| 20 | Locals  (本市户籍人口) | Codes policy measures that target local residents within the province. |
| 21 | Rural locals | Codes policy measures that target local rural residents within the province. |
| 22 | Non-rural locals | Codes policy measures that target local urban residents within the province. |
| 23 | Specific local districts | Codes policy measures that target certain districts within the province as specified in the policy document, such as the neighboring areas of a city, ecological preservations and sub-level towns of the capital city. |
| 30 | “Outsiders” | Codes policy measures that target migrants from other provinces. |
| 31 | Rural “outsiders” | Codes policy measures that target rural migrants from other provinces. |
| 32 | Non-rural “outsiders” | Codes policy measures that target urban migrants from other provinces. |

Note*: The terms “进城落户农民” and “农业转移人口” appearing in the original provincial policy document are interchangeable, both of which refer to all rural citizens (11) and rural locals (21) depending on the clarification in the policy text and the actual group that is covered in reality. Unless specified otherwise, the policy measures addressing these two terms are considered to target “rural locals” only, simply because they are categorized under the province’s aim to promote the benefit/rights of its rural people (migrants included).*

*Table 5 (1). Restrictiveness*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stata code | Restrictiveness (variable: ***res***) | |
| -1 | More lenient | Codes policy measures that aim to increase the rights of a migrant group, hereby making the existing system more lenient and friendly to individuals of this group. The decision is made based on five aspects: *Quantity*, *Composition*, *Procedure*, *Choices* and *Control*, as elaborated below. |
| +1 | More restrictive | Same as above except that it Codes policy measures that aim to restrain the rights that could be enjoyed by a migrant group, hereby making the existing system more restrictive and stringent to individuals of this group. |
| 0 | No change | Codes policy measures that do not lead to any effective changes in restrictiveness, considering from the five aspects mentioned. |
| 888 | Cannot be assessed | Codes policy measures that do not give explicit instructions to specific cities or announce that the amendment is subject to the decision of municipal authorities at lower level instead of provincial ones. |

*Table 5 (2). More lenient or More restrictive?*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Criteria | More lenient | More restrictive |
| Quantity | The measure expands the pool of migrants gaining rights | The measure shrinks the pool of migrants gaining rights |
| Composition | The measure lowers or makes more general the eligibility criteria for a particular group. | The measure raises or makes more specific the eligibility criteria for a particular group. |
| Procedure | The measure simplifies the administrative procedure for a particular migrant group. | The measure complicates the administrative procedure for a particular migrant group. |
| Choices | The measure increases the options available to the migrant group | The measure reduces the options available to the migrant group |
| Control | The measure relaxes the control over the migrants from a particular group. | The measure intensifies the control over the migrants from a particular group. |

*Table 6 (1). Magnitude*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stata code | Magnitude (variable name: ***mag***) | |
| 1 | Fine-tuning | Measures that only affect part of a migrant category and only alter an existing policy instrument are defined as fine-tuning changes. |
| 2 | Minor | Measures that affect a whole migrant category yet only alter an existing policy instrument are defined as minor changes. |
| 3 | Mid-level | Measures that affect only part of a migrant category but starts a new or abolishes an existing policy instrument are defined as mid-level changes. |
| 4 | Major | Measures that affect a whole migrant category and starts a new or abolishes an existing policy instrument are defined as major changes. |
| 999 | N/A | Measures categorized as “No change” in restrictiveness are assigned “N/A” in terms of magnitude. |
| 888 | Cannot be assessed | Consistent with the principle of restrictiveness, measures that do not give explicit instructions are labeled with this code. |

Note: *When it comes to different sub-samples, if a policy measure targets a group that is not included in a certain sub-sample, the restrictiveness and magnitude of the policy change for this sub-sample is marked as “No change” and “N/A”, respectively. For example, supposing there is a change in tax transfer payment that targets all local rural migrants, it is assumed that no policy change occurs to the sub-sample composed of urban-to-urban migrants and the corresponding magnitude is marked as “N/A”.*

*Table 6 (2). Full & Partial Coverage* ***(****Full sample composed of all migrants****)***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Migration origin** | |
| All citizens | The rest of origins |
| **Migration**  **Category** | All migrants;  All migrant workers;  All graduates;  Investors;  Family members | *Full coverage*  (A whole migrant category) | *Partial coverage*  (Part of a migrant category) |
|  | | |
| The rest of the categories (such as low-skilled workers, oversea graduates, spouse, soldiers, etc.)) | *Partial coverage*  (Part of a migrant category) | *Partial coverage*  (Part of a migrant category) |

*Table 6 (3). Full & Partial Coverage (Within-province rural-to-urban migrants)*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Migration origin** | |
| All citizens;  All rural citizens;  Locals;  Rural locals | The rest of origins |
| **Migration**  **Category** | All migrants;  All migrant workers;  All graduates;  Investors;  Family members | *Full coverage*  (A whole migrant category) | *Partial coverage*  (Part of a migrant category) |
|  | | |
| The rest of the categories (such as low-skilled workers, oversea graduates, spouse, soldiers, etc.) | *Partial coverage*  (Part of a migrant category) | *Partial coverage*  (Part of a migrant category) |

Note: *The variable names of “Restrictiveness” and “Magnitude” for the two samples above are res\_all & mag\_all, res\_wru & mag\_wru, respectively.*

*Table 6 (4). Full & Partial Coverage (Between-province rural-to-urban migrants)*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Migration origin** | |
| All citizens;  All rural citizens;  Outsiders;  Rural outsiders | The rest of origins |
| **Migration**  **Category** | All migrants;  All migrant workers;  All graduates;  Investors;  Family members | *Full coverage*  (A whole migrant category) | *Partial coverage*  (Part of a migrant category) |
|  | | |
| The rest of the categories (such as low-skilled workers, oversea graduates, spouse, soldiers, etc.) | *Partial coverage*  (Part of a migrant category) | *Partial coverage*  (Part of a migrant category) |

*Table 6 (5). Full & Partial Coverage (Urban-to-urban migrants)*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Migration origin** | |
| All citizens;  All non-rural citizens | The rest of origins |
| **Migration**  **Category** | All migrants;  All migrant workers;  All graduates;  Investors;  Family members | *Full coverage*  (A whole migrant category) | *Partial coverage*  (Part of a migrant category) |
|  | | |
| The rest of the categories (such as low-skilled workers, oversea graduates, spouse, soldiers, etc.) | *Partial coverage*  (Part of a migrant category) | *Partial coverage*  (Part of a migrant category) |

Note: *The variable names of “Restrictiveness” and “Magnitude” for the two samples above are res\_bru & mag\_bru, res\_uu & mag\_uu, respectively.*

*Table 7. Destination*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stata code | Size of the destination cities/towns (variable name: *des*) | |
| 11 | Small | Codes policy measures that specify selection criteria for cities/towns with 500,000 population or below. |
| 12 | Medium | Codes policy measures that specify selection criteria for cities/towns with 500,000 to 1 million population. |
| 13 | Big  (Type II) | Codes policy measures that specify the selection criteria for cities with 1-3 million population. |
| 14 | Big  (Type I) | Codes policy measures that specify the selection criteria for cities with 3-5 million population. |
| 15 | Big | Codes policy measures that specify the selection criteria for cities with 1-5 million population. |
| 16 | Mega | Codes policy measures that specify the selection criteria for cities with more than 5 million population. |
| 17 | Small & medium | Codes policy measures that apply the same selection criteria to small and medium cities. |
| 18 | Medium &big | Codes policy measures that apply the same selection criteria to medium and big cities. |
| 19 | Big & mega | Codes policy measures that apply the same selection criteria to big (regardless of types) and mega cities. |
| 21 | Resourceful areas | Codes policy measures that specify selection criteria for areas with affluent natural resources. |
| 22 | Ecological preservations | Codes policy measures that target areas with ecological value. |
| 23 | Undeveloped areas | Codes policy measures that target areas lacking in material and human capital. |
| 24 | Developing areas | Codes policy measures that target areas undergoing rapid development/investment. |
| 25 | City districts | Codes policy measures that target different districts of certain cities (normally the capital and mega ones). |
| 26 | Any other | Codes policy measures that target any other cities besides certain ones (normally the capital and mega ones). |
| 27 | Others | Codes policy measures that target areas not included in the abovementioned categories. |

Note: *Policy measures applicable to the entire province are indicated by the blank space.*

*Table 8 (1). Five Selection Criteria for the Access to Local Hukou.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Accommodation  (*sel\_acc*) | Indicates whether the policy measures require the migrants to have legal accommodation. |
| Rental included  (*sel\_ren*) | Indicates whether the policy measures consider rented residence as legal accommodation. |
| Employment  (*sel\_emp*) | Indicates whether the policy measures require the migrants to have legal employment. |
| Urban insurance  (*sel\_ins*) | Indicates whether the policy measures require the migrants to have joined the urban insurance. |
| Minimum years  (*sel\_min*) | A continuous variable indicating the minimum years required for legal residence, legal employment and the participation of urban insurance. |

*Table 8 (2). Coding the Selection Criteria*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stata code |  | |
| 1 | Yes | Codes policy measures that answer *Yes* to the corresponding criterion listed above. |
| 0 | No | Codes policy measures that answer *No* to the corresponding criterion listed above. |
| Continuous# | Minimum years | Codes policy measures that specify the minimum number of years required for the corresponding criterion. |
| 111 | Points-added | Codes policy measures that perceive the length requirement of the corresponding criterion as accumulative and part of the point system. |
| 777 | Unclear | Codes policy measures that fail to specify the minimum number of years required for the corresponding criterion. |

Note: *Policy measures to which these criteria are not applicable will have their corresponding entry space left blank in the excel file;*

*Policies that only require migrants to satisfy some of the criterion rather than all of them are marked with “\*”;*

*Policies that specify subtle variation within a given destination (e.g. big cities with less/more pressure) are marked with “\*\*”.*

*Table 9 (1). Seven Aspects of the Access to Education*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pre-school education (*edu\_pre*) | Indicates whether the policy measures give migrant children the access to pre-school education. |
| Compulsory education  (*edu\_com*) | Indicates whether the policy measures give migrant children the access to compulsory education (primary school & middle school). |
| Free vocational education (*edu\_voc*) | Indicates whether the policy measures give migrant children the access to vocational education free of charge. |
| High school education  (*edu\_hsc*) | Indicates whether the policy measures give migrant children the access to high school education. |
| HSEE  (*edu\_hsee*) | Indicates whether the policy measures allow the migrant children to take the High School Entrance Exam in the destination places upon finishing the compulsory education. |
| CEE  (*edu\_cee****)*** | Indicates whether the policy measures allow the migrant children to take the College Entrance Exam in the destination places upon finishing high school. |
| Scholarship & subsidy  (*edu\_sub*) | Indicates whether various kinds of scholarship and subsidy are offered to migrant children. Note that the waiver of the tuition fee for vocational education is categorized as “Free vocational education” and thus not applicable here. |

*Table 9 (2). Five Aspects of the Employment Promoting Scheme*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Career training  (*emp\_train*) | Indicates whether the policy measures offer career training to migrants to help with their employment. |
| Unemployment registration (*emp\_reg*) | Indicates whether the policy measures have a comprehensive unemployment registration system. |
| Subsidy for startups (*emp\_startup*) | Indicates whether the policy measures offer financial aids/subsidies to help migrants start their own business. |
| Equal opportunity (*emp\_equal*) | Indicates whether the policy measures require employers to offer equal opportunity to all candidates regardless of gender, *hukou* status, rural/urban identity and ethnicity, etc. |
| Labor rights protection (*emp\_right*) | Indicates whether the policy measures claim to protect the legal rights of migrant workers. |

*Table 9 (3). Five Aspects of the Access to Insurance (Social, Medical, Pension, and Unemployment)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Expanding coverage  (*ins\_exp*) | Indicates whether the policy measures claim to include the migrants into the coverage of a specific kind of insurance. |
| Unified urban-rural system  (*ins\_uni*) | Indicates whether the policy measures announce bridge the gap in the insurance system between urban and rural areas and eventually unify the system. |
| Across-region transfer & continuum (*ins\_con*) | Indicates whether the policy measures aim to ensure the smooth transfer and continuity of one’s insurance to a different location because of migration. |
| Across-region payment system (*ins\_pay*) | Indicates whether the policy measures aim to enable the payment of a specific kind of insurance from a different place. |
| Peculiarity | Any peculiarities different from the four aspects summarized above are described in a separate column. |

*Table 9 (4). Coding the Details*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stata code |  | |
| 1 | Yes | Codes policy measures that answer *Yes* to the corresponding aspect listed above. |
| 0 | No | Codes policy measures that answer *No* to the corresponding aspect listed above. |

Note: *Policy measures to which these abovementioned aspects are not applicable will have their corresponding entry space left blank in the excel file.*