**Questionnaire instruction**

**Target population：**

Young talents in China’s first-tier cities.

**Survey structure：**

This questionnaire was constructed based on Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen 1991, Ajzen 2006) and the prospect theory(Kahneman & Tversky, 1979).

The questionnaire has two sections:

**Section 1** asks respondents about their demographic information. All those individual characteristics are identified from students’ migration behaviors research which may affect students’ intention to migrate.

* **1. Age** (Corcoran, Faggian et al. 2010, Liu and Shen 2014)
* **2. Gender** (Faggian, McCann et al. 2007)
* **3. Only child** (Fan 2008, Liu and Shen 2014)
* **4. Native place** (DaVanzo 1983, Faggian, McCann et al. 2007)
* **5. Hukou status** (Liu and Shen 2014)
* **6. Education level** (Faggian, McCann et al. 2006, Gottlieb and Joseph 2006)
* **7. University quality** (Faggian, McCann et al. 2007, Ciriaci 2014)
* **8. University location** (DaVanzo 1983, Corcoran, Faggian et al. 2010)
* **9. Field of study** (Gottlieb and Joseph 2006, Corcoran, Faggian et al. 2010)

**Section 2** asks respondents about their personal opinions with regard to developing themselves in a first-tier city. Question 12, 15, 16, and 19 are derived from an elicitation survey of 28 respondents (see appendix A).

* **Question 10:** Do young talents still intend to develop in first-tier cities nowadays?

**10. Intention** **(Direct measurement)**

* **Question 11-13:** What attracts young talents in first-tier cities? Better job career, higher earnings, or high quality of amenities?

**11. Attitude (Direct measurement)**

**12. Measuring behavioural beliefs (Indirect Direct measurement)**

**13. Measuring outcome evaluations (Indirect Direct measurement)**

* **Question14-17:** Is there any social pressure that affects young talents’ intention to develop in first-tier cities?

**14. Subjective norms** **(Direct measurement)**

**15. Measuring normative beliefs (Indirect Direct measurement)** —— Injunctive items (what important people *think* a person should do)

**16. Measuring normative beliefs (Indirect Direct measurement)** —— Descriptive items (what important people *actually* do)

**17. Motivation to comply (Indirect Direct measurement)**

* **Question 18-20:** To what extent does the soaring housing price, family ties et al. prevent young talents’ intention to develop in first-tier cities?

**18. Perceived behavior control (Direct measurement)**

**19. Measuring control beliefs (Indirect Direct measurement)**

**20. Their perceived power to influence behaviour (Indirect Direct measurement)**

Ajzen, I. (1991). "THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR." Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes **50**(2): 179-211.

Ajzen, I. (2006). Constructing a theory of planned behavior questionnaire, Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts.

Ciriaci, D. (2014). "Does University Quality Influence the Interregional Mobility of Students and Graduates? The Case of Italy." Regional Studies **48**(10): 1592-1608.

Corcoran, J., A. Faggian and P. McCann (2010). "Human Capital in Remote and Rural Australia: The Role of Graduate Migration." Growth and Change **41**(2): 192-220.

DaVanzo, J. (1983). "Repeat Migration in the United States: Who Moves Back and Who Moves On?" The Review of Economics and Statistics **65**(4): 552-559.

Faggian, A., P. McCann and S. Sheppard (2006). "An analysis of ethnic differences in UK graduate migration behaviour." Annals of Regional Science **40**(2): 461-471.

Faggian, A., P. McCann and S. Sheppard (2007). "Some evidence that women are more mobile than men: Gender differences in UK graduate migration behavior." Journal of Regional Science **47**(3): 517-539.

Fan, L. (2008). "Measuring Interprovincial Flows of Human Capital in China: 1995–2000." Population Research and Policy Review **28**(3): 367.

Gottlieb, P. D. and G. Joseph (2006). "College-to-work migration of technology graduates and holders of doctorates within the United States." Journal of Regional Science **46**(4): 627-659.

Liu, Y. and J. Shen (2014). "Jobs or Amenities? Location Choices of Interprovincial Skilled Migrants in China, 2000–2005." **20**(7): 592-605.