



Regular Article

Research on "migratory bird" community governance from the perspective of social capital theory -- A case study of Tianhai community in Haikou

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the subject of community governance has garnered significant attention within scholarly discourse. Nevertheless, due to the swift progression of society, the demographic makeup of community inhabitants is no longer as uniform as it once was but rather exhibits diversity and a significant level of mobility. The significance of migratory bird groups in community governance is growing, however, their existence has received limited scholarly attention thus far. This study focuses on the Tianhai Community in Haikou as the research subject and employs social capital theory to investigate strategies for enhancing the involvement of "migratory bird" residents in community governance. By addressing the existing research void on the participation of "migratory bird" residents in community governance, this paper aims to contribute to the academic literature in this field. The empirical analysis section employed the SPSS statistical software to perform descriptive statistics and regression analysis on the gathered data. This analysis focused on examining the distinct influence of various dimensions of social capital on resident participation. The findings of this study confirmed the causal relationship between social capital and resident participation. Based on the aforementioned research, the subsequent conclusions are derived: The enhancement of the community's social capital pool is vital. Furthermore, the current state of residents' involvement is not promising, as it presents challenges in terms of willingness, approaches, level of organization, and the impact of participation. Moreover, resident participation is positively influenced by various elements of community social capital. When comparing normative capital with identity capital, it is evident that the impact of network capital and trust capital holds greater significance.

1. Introduction

1.1. Research context

Annually, Hainan province garners a substantial influx of older individuals from various regions around the nation, who are drawn to its favorable natural surroundings and commendable air quality during the winter season. In addition to the potential socio-economic benefits associated with a substantial migrant population, the matter of their social integration within the receiving communities is a pertinent concern that local authorities must address. The migratory bird population in Hainan Province has seen a robust growth trajectory in recent years. Given the exponential increase in the migratory population, the conventional approach to territory management is inadequate in accommodating emerging patterns and evolving demands. The crowd of "migratory birds" exhibits a substantial size, distinctive organizational structure, specific requirements, and consistent patterns of movement.

The civil affairs department at the grassroots level has challenges in terms of inadequate staffing and restricted service capacities. Besides, the scale of the migratory population significantly surpasses the scope overseen by the local community committee. Hence, it is crucial to devise new approaches to the management of communities that cater to the "migratory bird" population.

The community committee, functioning as a self-governing entity, plays a significant role in the administration of several functions, including the management of the migratory population. The service department is also the primary resource upon which the "migratory bird" residents can depend. Hence, it is imperative to establish a proximate association between the community committee and the inhabitants commonly referred to as "migratory birds." However, the current state of affairs does not align with this ideal scenario. From the standpoint of the neighborhood committee, it is deemed favorable for migratory individuals to reside within the community because it exemplifies the allure of the community and the local committee might also derive

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advantages from the influx of "migratory bird" residents, including rental income, business revenue, and several other perks. Nevertheless, the arrival of migratory inhabitants has concurrently imposed a substantial burden of occupational demands upon them. In addition to addressing the challenges associated with fostering harmonious relationships between natives and immigrants, the safety and well-being of senior individuals also need to be considered. Newly moved residents may have psychological barriers and assume that the community committee only cares about the lives of local people. The mindset has the potential to create a sense of division among various social groupings within the Tianhai community. A significant number of "migratory bird" residents, particularly those who are unfamiliar with the local environment, frequently lack awareness or interest regarding the location and functions of the neighborhood committee. They only initiate the process of seeking involvement in the neighborhood committee either when they are applying for a residence certificate or when they have disputes or disagreements with fellow neighbors.

In the context of Hainan Province's endeavors to establish an international tourist island, the establishment of a humanistic environment holds equal significance to the preservation of the natural environment. Facilitating social integration for the migrant population emerges as a paramount aspect of fostering a humanistic environment. The predominant method of categorizing core social service groups in the majority of regions in China is primarily grounded in household registration, with the entire social service framework being structured accordingly. The implementation of such a system is likely to have adverse effects on the process of integrating migrant groups into the local society. The occurrence of adverse consequences will also give rise to diverse social issues in the context of urban development. This issue is not exclusive to Hainan but rather applies to any region that seeks to achieve globalization and is undergoing rapid development. This issue necessitates direct confrontation. Focusing on the micro-community perspective and harnessing grassroots power can enhance problem-solving flexibility and facilitate the incorporation of humanistic care, therefore presenting a more pragmatic option for the prevailing circumstances. The utilization of a community viewpoint in examining the social integration of the floating population holds paramount significance.

1.2. Introduction of case community

As shown in Fig. 1, the Tianhai Community is situated within the Xiuying District of Haikou. The area in question is situated adjacent to

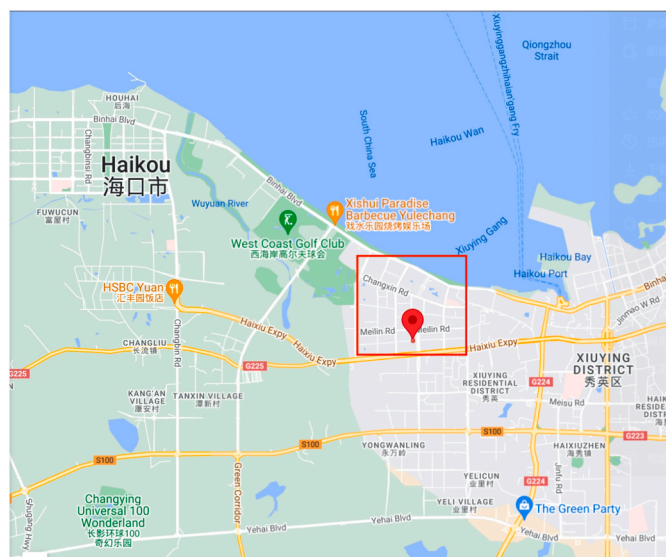


Fig. 1. Map of Haikou with the study area marked (amended from Google Maps).

Changxiu Community in the eastern direction. It is delimited by Changyu Road and Changxin Community of Changliu Town in the western direction. In the southern direction, it is surrounded by Haisheng Road and Xiuying Street Office High-tech Community. Finally, to the north, it is bordered by the Qiongzhou Strait. The establishment of the Haikou Tianhai Community took place in March 2009, and it operates under the affiliation of the Haixiu Subdistrict Office, which falls under the jurisdiction of Xiuying District in Haikou City. The Tianhai Community Neighborhood Committee is a novel iteration of community neighborhood committees, wherein the property community has a central role. The aforementioned entities comprise grassroots supporting organizations, including the Civil Affairs Welfare Association, the Family Planning Association, the Mediation Association, the Security Association, the Health Association, the Women's Congress, the Trade Union, and the Social Security Work Station. The jurisdiction of the area is around 2.47 square kilometers, accommodating a registered population of 7455 individuals, of which approximately 1600 are permanent inhabitants.

In recent years, the Tianhai community has been aggressively promoting the ideals of a "green Tianhai," a "civilized Tianhai," a "harmonious Tianhai," and a "beautiful Tianhai." This has led to the implementation of many initiatives aimed at establishing civilized communities. The enhancement of rectification efforts pertaining to outdoor advertisements, storefronts, and unauthorized structures along the road has significantly contributed to the general improvement of the community's environmental quality. Annually, during the Spring Festival, the local community actively endeavors to garner the assistance of organizations within its jurisdiction to visit and demonstrate compassion towards the elderly individuals who live alone within the same jurisdiction. The local community has successfully formed two amateur literary and art teams that frequently coordinate with residents to engage in talent showcases and various forms of entertainment. Each jurisdictional unit is equipped with its own basketball court, and the neighborhood committee consistently arranges community basketball events and other competitions, significantly enhancing the cultural experiences of the people in terms of amateur sports. In 2012, the Tianhai Community received recognition as the "Haikou Social Management Demonstration Community" and was also included in the esteemed list of "Haikou Top Ten Communities." In the year 2013, it received the designation of being recognized as a "Hainan Advanced Collective for Comprehensive Social Management".

As shown in Table 1, the gender distribution of the respondents is approximately equal, with a slightly higher proportion of males. In terms of age distribution, the survey participants considered individuals from various age categories, including the elderly, middle-aged, and young cohorts. Among these groups, the middle-aged and elderly cohorts were the most represented. In terms of educational attainment, a significant majority of individuals possess a lower level of education, while those with a bachelor's degree or above constitute a mere 20.3% of the population. Concerning the respondents' marital status, around 50% of the participants are married, indicating a higher proportion compared to single individuals. The median monthly income predominantly falls within the range of 3000 RMB to 5000 RMB. It is worth noting that a small subset of the community, including only 25 individuals, has resided in the area for a relatively brief duration of less than one year. Based on the basic information provided for the samples, the distribution of the samples exhibited a generally balanced pattern, which offers objective reference data for this study and aligns with the research objective.

1.3. Analytical framework

As shown in Fig. 2, community network capital refers to a variety of horizontal communication and contact channels and platforms formed by community residents in the process of interaction with other residents and various organizations in the community. In a strong community participation network, residents can gain benefits and emotional

Table 1
Descriptive statistical analysis of demographic variables in Tianhai community.

Variable	Category	Sample Size	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
Q1 - Gender	Male	156	50.323	50.323
	Female	154	49.677	100
Q2 - Age	41-60	177	57.097	57.097
	60 and above	64	20.645	77.742
	21-40	58	18.71	96.452
Q3 - Education	20 and below	11	3.548	100
	Junior high school	95	30.645	30.645
	Senior high school	77	24.839	55.484
	(technical school)			
	Bachelor's degree or above	63	20.323	75.806
	Junior college	38	12.258	88.065
Q4 - Marital Status	Primary school and below	37	11.935	100
	Married	156	50.323	50.323
	Single	67	21.613	71.935
	Divorced	57	18.387	90.323
Q6 - Monthly Income	Widowed	30	9.677	100
	3000-5000 RMB	134	43.226	43.226
	5000-10000 RMB	75	24.194	67.419
	Less than 3000 RMB	64	20.645	88.065
Q7 - Community Residence Years	More than 10,000 RMB	37	11.935	100
	More than ten years	149	48.065	48.065
	5-10 years	96	30.968	79.032
	2-5 years	40	12.903	91.935
Summation	Within one year	25	8.065	100
		310	100.000	100.000

support, strengthen mutual trust and emotional identification among neighbors, and form shared community norms, thus helping residents and community organizations achieve established goals.

Community trust capital refers to a certain kind of trust relationship formed by community residents in the process of continuous interaction and communication with each other and community organizations. Mutual trust helps to reduce the cost of communication and promotes further contact between neighbors, thus forming a positive feedback effect.

Community norm capital is the tangible and intangible norm formed by residents and organizations in the community based on public spirit and common values, including contractual norms, and moral & formal norms.

Community identity capital is the emotional connection between residents and their communities and their neighbors, which is reflected in the sense of identity and belonging of residents to the community and the cohesion among community residents. As an invisible component of social capital, community emotional identity has an impact on the formation and development of community consciousness of residents in the community. Strong identification with the community will stimulate residents' participation in community public affairs, and promote the formation of collective behavior.

Policy-oriented participation is a country's attempt to incorporate urban communities into its governance system and mobilize residents to participate in community affairs to meet the needs of the system. Policy participation in this paper includes participation in voting and decision-making activities.

Interest-oriented participation means that when there is a conflict of interest, residents' self-protection awareness and solidarity spirit will be stimulated, and residents will choose and take various individual strategies or collective actions to express their resistance. To safeguard their rights and interests or the public interests of the community, citizens may take the way of asking for help or the way of politicizing protests.

Service-oriented participation means that community residents, as the main body of community construction and development, take the initiative to participate in the supply of community public goods and services as well as community public activities, which is based on an equal relationship of voluntary and active participation. Specifically, it includes participating in the activities of community construction, recreational activities, helping the disadvantaged groups in the community, etc.

The structure of the main text consists of six parts. The first part briefly introduces the context of Hainan's "migratory bird" community and mentions the practical difficulties encountered by "migratory bird" residents in community governance, highlighting the urgency and necessity of the issue, and paving the way for the subsequent parts of this paper. The second part is a literature review, which refers to many kinds of literature on community governance, compares and analyzes the "migratory bird" community governance literature with general community governance literature, points out the current research gap in the area, and lays the foundation for future research. The third part is the methodology, which introduces the research method of this paper in detail, helping readers understand how the data was acquired. The fourth part is the analysis results of the data. The diversified and multi-dimensional data enable readers to have a more comprehensive understanding of the distribution of social capital among Tianhai community residents. The fifth part is the discussion, which interprets the significance of the research results more deeply and conducts dialogue with other literature as much as possible to refine the main purpose of the article. The last part is the conclusion, which proposes some solutions to tackle the governance issues and points out the research shortage.

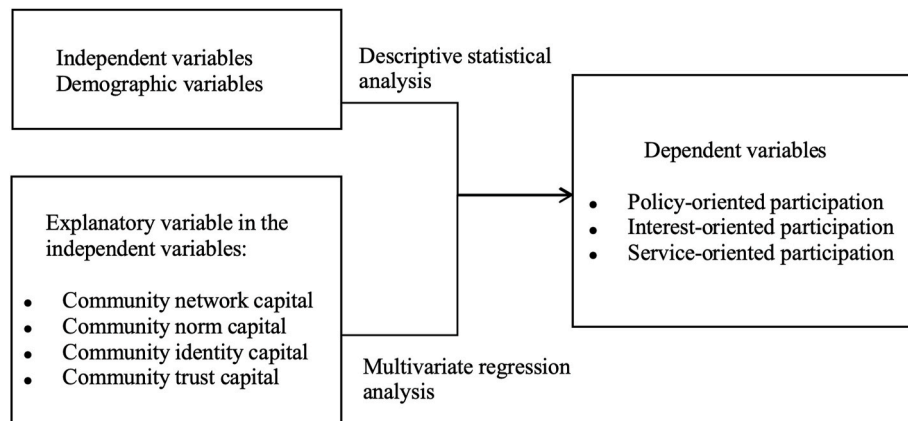


Fig. 2. The analytical framework of this study.

2. Literature review

Foreign scholars have conducted in-depth research on the impact of social capital on residents' participation in community governance in the last century. Putnam (1993), who earlier proposed the concept of complete social capital, mentioned in the article the stock of social capital and the stock of local residents' social relationship networks. In direct proportion, when the relationship network among residents in a community is dense, the trust and frequency of interpersonal interactions will be enhanced, and people will be more enthusiastic about participating in community activities. In addition, many scholars have studied and demonstrated the correlation between social capital and residents' participation in community governance. Kapucu (2011) proposed that the level of residents' participation is significantly related to the structural social capital in the community. The structural capital improvement can lead to an increase in the frequency of resident participation. Whitham (2012) used an empirical analysis method to discuss the impact of different types of network capital in social capital on residents' participation behavior. He believed that both the network capital formed by residents' participation in community organizations and the network capital formed by residents' self-socialization have significant effects on community participation, having an impact. Lee and Kim (2014) analyzed the resident participation data of more than 1000 surveyed communities and concluded that general trust and special trust in social capital can effectively stimulate residents' participation in community affairs. Scholar Kirkby-Geddes et al. (2013), when studying the issue of community residents' participation in community health centers in northern England, pointed out that social capital has an important function in helping residents understand and participate in community organizations, and the government helps by building community participation networks and an environment of trust. The participation of community members in public service projects will have a significant effect on improving the health status of local residents and community cohesion (Thees & Schubert, 2020).

Chinese scholars began to study the impact of social capital on residents' participation around the beginning of this century, which is basically consistent with China's rapid urbanization process. Whether studied from the perspective of social capital as a whole or from different dimensions of social capital, we have concluded that social capital can promote residents' participation. Du et al. (2020) believe that the stock of social capital plays a decisive role in the effectiveness of community governance. The denser the participation network in the community, the greater the possibility that residents will cooperate for the public benefit. After conducting an empirical analysis of village-to-residence communities, Klesner (2007) found that social capital factors have varying degrees of positive impact on residents' expression of interest demands and participation in electoral activities. By analyzing the Chongqing community participation survey data, Shan (2016) believed that residents' emotional identification factors with the community and personal social network factors positively affect residents' individual participation behaviors. Building a close community network and strengthening the community's common consciousness, is helpful in achieving fuller community participation. Hu (2008) found that social capital has a significant impact on political participation when studying the factors influencing the political participation of residents in Xiamen City. Sun (2014) measured social capital on the political participation behavior of female residents in urban communities from the three dimensions of association participation, social trust, and reciprocity norms, and found that different community social capital factors have different effects on women's political participation. Zeng (2014) believes that the higher the degree of familiarity and mutual aid behavior between residents, the more it can promote residents' attention to public affairs and participation in neighborhood committee affairs, and at the same time inhibit residents' participation in protest political affairs.

In addition, many scholars conduct research from the perspective that insufficient social capital stock leads to residents being less involved

in community affairs. Li and Chen (2015) believe that in the process of urbanization, as population mobility becomes more and more frequent, residents can obtain more and more support networks outside the community, their dependence on the community has weakened, and residents have less identification with the community to which they belong. High naturally less involved in activities within the community. Because some communities cannot meet the needs of residents to build social relationship networks, residents have to seek emotional sustenance and relationship structures outside the community. Therefore, residents' social relationships begin to break away from the community, which gradually increases the difficulty of generating community social capital and creates a vicious cycle (Wang & Hu, 2015). Ren (2017) studied the village-to-residence community in Nanjing and found that the length of residence of residents and the sense of community belonging are the main reasons that restrict the level of resident participation in the transitional stage of the village-to-residence community. The community can help residents expand their social network by improving the level of trust and norms, enhancing the awareness of participating subjects, and enhancing participation behavior on the basis of enhancing the sense of belonging. Cui (2018) also believes that the lack of community social capital makes it difficult for residents to form a consensus, and the vacancies in community networks and norms result in residents lacking effective participation channels and guarantees, resulting in the current dilemma of community resident participation.

There are currently many deficiencies in academic research on residents' participation in urban community governance from the perspective of social capital. First, in terms of designing paths to enhance residents' participation in urban community governance, the investigators did not conduct in-depth community surveys and explained more abstract concepts than specific tool designs. Most articles were highly timely and lacked deep theoretical foundation support. The lack of scientific statistical methods makes the proposed research strategies lack credibility (Tang, 2020). Second, the research perspective on community governance is single and lacks richness and diversity. When scholars use social capital theory to study residents' participation in urban community governance, they only generally divide it into active participation and passive participation based on residents' willingness to participate. This classification standard lacks in-depth thinking about the nature of community construction and affects the validity of the research results. Third, domestic research on residents' participation in urban community governance from the perspective of social capital needs to be further deepened. Currently, most of the research objects are distributed in developed large cities, and less attention is paid to the special group of "migratory bird" communities (Wang, 2013).

Therefore, based on the theory of social capital, this paper takes the typical "migratory bird" community in Haikou, Hainan Province as the research object, and makes a descriptive statistical analysis of the forms of community governance participation of residents in "migratory bird" community and the status quo of community social capital stock through questionnaires. On this basis, through the construction of a multiple regression model, this paper analyzes the impact of community social capital on the participation of "migratory bird" residents in urban community governance and tries to propose solutions on how to effectively enhance the participation of "migratory bird" residents in community governance in Haikou from the perspective of social capital.

3. Methodology

The paper mainly adopts the literature analysis method, questionnaire survey method, and rigid quantitative analysis method. Focusing on issues related to community residents' participation, the paper reviewed and sorted out the literature related to resident participation, urban community governance, social capital, and measurement indicators published in recent years at home and abroad, sorted out and analyzed the collected materials, and summarized the results of various

scholars. Regarding the analysis, conclusions, and specific measurement dimensions of residents' participation in urban community governance, we try to study the participation of "migratory bird" residents in community governance from the perspective of social capital. This article redesigns the measurement indicators suitable for this study based on the content of measurement indicators of resident participation and social capital by scholars and designs a questionnaire based on the new indicators. By collecting actual survey data, SPSS statistical software was used to conduct descriptive statistical analysis and reliability testing of each research variable, and Pearson correlation analysis was used to test whether there was a correlation between the explanatory variables and the dependent variables. A multiple regression model was constructed based on the data, and then explore the impact of various elements of community social capital on the form of "migratory bird" residents' participation in community governance, and provide data support for the paper.

Haikou is dotted with many large and small communities, each with its own unique characteristics. Tianhai community in Haikou enjoys a wide reputation for its superior location, livable natural environment, complete infrastructure, and mature development history. It attracts a lot of northern "migratory birds" people to spend the winter here every year, and the number is still increasing. Through field research and combined with locals' feedback, we finally selected the Tianhai community as our analysis case because it is the most representative "migratory bird" community in Haikou. The number of "migratory bird" residents living in the Tianhai community far exceeds other communities of the same type.

The purpose of the questionnaire is to understand the impact of social capital on "migratory bird" residents' participation in community governance, to propose countermeasures to improve residents' participation in community governance from the perspective of social capital. The content of the questionnaire consists of three parts. The first part is the basic personal information of the residents, with a total of 7 questions, involving the age, gender, income, occupation, length of residence, etc. of the interviewees, so that we can better understand the interviewees. People's diverse backgrounds; the second part is the distribution of community social capital, which is designed according to the following four dimensions: network capital, normative capital, identity capital, and trust capital. Each type of social capital corresponds to several sub-questions, each sub-question specially designed according to the definition of different types of capital. The third part reflects residents' participation in community governance. We subsume residents' participation in community governance into policy-oriented, interest-oriented, and service-oriented behaviors. Similarly, each type of participation corresponds to several small questions, and each segmented question is specially designed according to the definition of different participation types. Dividing community social capital and residents' participation in community governance into different small areas helps us more comprehensively evaluate the activeness of residents' participation in community governance and the distribution of community social capital. To facilitate the operationalization of data, the questionnaire took the form of a Likert scale. The benefits of the Likert scale are obvious: it is easy to design, more widely used and can be used to measure things that other scales cannot. It can make abstract things concrete and facilitate researchers' data statistics. In general, Likert scales have higher reliability than other scales of the same length.

Generally speaking, determining the sample size for a study involves these factors: population size, confidence level, margin of error, standard deviation, and desired precision. The formula to calculate sample size is $n = Z^2 (p(1-p))/E^2$. Where: n is the sample size; Z is the z-value; p is the estimated proportion of the population that has the attribute in question; E is the desired margin of error.

To determine the sample size of our research, we set the confidence level to 95% because the 95% confidence level is the most commonly used. The standard deviation is expressed as a decimal, and 0.5 is considered a "good" standard deviation to set to ensure a sample size that

represents the population. Our target group is the residents who currently live in the Tianhai community, so the population size is 1600 as mentioned before. Given all these factors, we can substitute these variations into the above formula, and we calculate that the desired sample size for our research is 310. Besides, we also use the online sample size calculator to reconfirm the sample size. To ensure the validity of collected data, we finally prepared 330 questionnaires in case of contingency (e.g. some respondents may haphazardly answer the questions).

We adopted a convenience sampling method to distribute questionnaires to residents. Affected by the epidemic, electronic questionnaires were distributed through the WeChat group of community residents in the early stage. A total of 200 questionnaires were distributed in this round, and 200 valid questionnaires were recovered, with an effective rate of 100%. After the epidemic stabilized, we mainly invited community residents to fill in questionnaires at the gate of Tianhai Community during two time slots (9 a.m.–12 p.m.; and 3 p.m.–5 p.m.) to collect data. 130 questionnaires were distributed in this round, and 110 valid questionnaires were recovered, with an effective rate of 84.6%. In summary, a total of 330 questionnaires were distributed, and a total of 310 valid questionnaires were recovered, with a questionnaire validity rate of 93.9%.

4. Results

Descriptive statistical analysis is made on each dimension of the explanatory variable in the questionnaire as shown in [Table 2](#), namely community social capital. By calculating its mean value and standard deviation, we can have an overall and preliminary understanding of the current situation of social capital in urban communities. The 310 valid data depicted in [Table 2](#) shows that the average value of 16 indicators of community social capital is higher than the median value of 3, and the overall social capital situation is at a medium level. Specifically looking at each dimension: (1) Community normative capital: the average value of the whole social normative capital is 3.4887, higher than the median value 3, and it has the best performance among the four dimensions, indicating that most residents can consciously abide by the community norms of behavior in daily life, and there are certain constraints on unruly behavior. (2) Community network capital: indicates the network resources owned by residents in the community. The mean value of social network capital as a whole is 3.4628, which is the lowest level among the four dimensions. The mean value of each index is also slightly higher than the median value of 3, indicating that the interaction and communication among community residents and participation in community organizations are at a medium level. (3) Community trust capital: The average value of community trust capital is 3.4667, higher than the median value of 3, indicating that the level of trust among community residents needs to be further improved. (4) Community identity capital: the average value is 3.4645, higher than the median value 3, indicating that, on the whole, residents have a strong sense of identity for the community they live. As an invisible norm, community consciousness must strengthen the cultivation of residents' values.

To sum up, the performance of the four dimensions of community social capital differs from the best to the worst: community norm capital, community trust capital, community identity capital, and community network capital. Although the overall value is near the median, there is room for improvement in all dimensions, especially community network capital.

Similarly, descriptive statistical analysis is conducted on the scale of urban residents' participation in community governance. [Table 3](#) shows that the average value of 9 indicators is 3.4016, slightly higher than the median value of 3, and the level of residents' participation still needs to be improved. From each dimension, (1) policy-based participation: the mean value is higher than the median value 3, indicating that residents have higher enthusiasm to participate in elections and daily decision-making activities. (2) Interest participation: The mean value of

Table 2
Descriptive statistical analysis of community social capital.

Dimension	Seq.	Sample Size	Max	Min	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Variance	Kurtosis	Skewness	Global Mean
Community Network Capital	Q8 - 1	310	5	1	3.558	1.244	4	1.548	-0.59	-0.625	3.4628
	Q8 - 2	310	5	1	3.371	1.366	4	1.865	-1.073	-0.356	
	Q8 - 3	310	5	1	3.51	1.355	4	1.836	-0.999	-0.504	
	Q8 - 4	310	5	1	3.465	1.388	4	1.926	-0.978	-0.515	
Community Norm Capital	Q8 - 5	310	5	1	3.41	1.362	3.5	1.854	-1.124	-0.323	3.4887
	Q9 - 1	310	5	1	3.387	1.316	4	1.733	-0.992	-0.374	
	Q9 - 2	310	5	1	3.542	1.328	4	1.764	-0.865	-0.533	
	Q9 - 3	310	5	1	3.6	1.28	4	1.639	-0.643	-0.597	
Community Identity Capital	Q9 - 4	310	5	1	3.426	1.341	4	1.799	-0.975	-0.448	3.4645
	Q10 - 1	310	5	1	3.484	1.353	4	1.83	-0.958	-0.495	
	Q10 - 2	310	5	1	3.413	1.333	4	1.777	-0.964	-0.451	
	Q10 - 3	310	5	1	3.448	1.361	4	1.853	-0.997	-0.441	
Community Trust Capital	Q10 - 4	310	5	1	3.513	1.336	4	1.785	-0.841	-0.54	3.4667
	Q11 - 1	310	5	1	3.465	1.326	4	1.758	-0.921	-0.456	
	Q11 - 2	310	5	1	3.419	1.316	4	1.733	-0.947	-0.415	
	Q11 - 3	310	5	1	3.516	1.281	4	1.642	-0.724	-0.533	

Table 3
Descriptive statistical analysis of "migratory bird" residents' participation in community governance.

Dimension	Seq.	Sample Size	Max	Min	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Variance	Kurtosis	Skewness	Global Mean
Policy-Oriented Participation	Q12 - 1	310	5	1	3.332	1.38	3	1.905	-1.073	-0.361	3.4203
	Q12 - 2	310	5	1	3.448	1.361	4	1.853	-1.02	-0.441	
	Q12 - 3	310	5	1	3.481	1.306	4	1.707	-0.892	-0.461	
Interest-Oriented Participation	Q13 - 1	310	5	1	3.471	1.321	4	1.745	-0.842	-0.492	3.4203
	Q13 - 2	310	5	1	3.406	1.345	4	1.808	-0.972	-0.434	
	Q13 - 3	310	5	1	3.384	1.336	4	1.784	-1.004	-0.376	
Service-Oriented Participation	Q14 - 1	310	5	1	3.374	1.345	3	1.808	-1.104	-0.305	3.3643
	Q14 - 2	310	5	1	3.432	1.372	4	1.884	-1.027	-0.458	
	Q14 - 3	310	5	1	3.287	1.439	4	2.069	-1.224	-0.336	

interest participation is the same as that of policy participation, which is 3.4203, indicating that most residents tend to choose negotiation to solve problems when protecting their interests, while a few choose to protest outside the system to protect their rights and interests. (3) Service-oriented participation: The first indicator is community construction activities, the second is voluntary service activities, and the third is recreational and sports activities. The average values show that residents are more inclined to participate in voluntary service activities and community construction activities. In contrast, participation in recreational and sports activities is relatively low and needs further strengthening.

To sum up, the three dimensions of urban residents' participation in

community governance differ. Data show that residents are more likely to participate in policy mobilization within the system and activities related to their or community interests. At the same time, they are relatively less likely to participate in public activities for entertainment and relaxation. The participation level of the three dimensions should be further improved to improve residents' level of community autonomy.

As shown in Table 4, the Cronbach α coefficient of community social capital is 0.923, more significant than 0.9, with good reliability. The Cronbach α coefficient of each dimension is more significant than 0.9, which also has good reliability, indicating that the community social capital questionnaire design has high internal consistency and the reliability level meets the requirements.

Table 4
Reliability analysis of social capital in "migratory bird" community.

Dimension	Seq.	The average value of the deleted items	The variance after deleting the item	The correlation between the deleted item and the population after the deleted item	Cronbach's α coefficient after deleting the item	Sample Size	No. of terms	Cronbach's α coefficient (total)	Standardized Cronbach's α coefficient (total)
Community Network Capital	Q8 - 1	51.968	180.782	0.833	0.913	310	16	0.923	0.923
	Q8 - 2	52.155	184.364	0.646	0.918				
	Q8 - 3	52.016	186.514	0.59	0.919				
	Q8 - 4	52.061	188.109	0.529	0.921				
	Q8 - 5	52.116	184.407	0.647	0.918				
Community Norm Capital	Q9 - 1	52.139	185.427	0.642	0.918				
	Q9 - 2	51.984	186.288	0.611	0.919				
	Q9 - 3	51.926	186.923	0.618	0.918				
	Q9 - 4	52.1	185.993	0.612	0.919				
Community Identity Capital	Q10 - 1	52.042	184.966	0.636	0.918				
	Q10 - 2	52.113	184.146	0.671	0.917				
	Q10 - 3	52.077	183.314	0.679	0.917				
	Q10 - 4	52.013	189.262	0.521	0.921				
Community Trust Capital	Q11 - 1	52.061	185.799	0.626	0.918				
	Q11 - 2	52.106	187.021	0.595	0.919				
	Q11 - 3	52.01	187.712	0.593	0.919				

Table 5

KMO sample measure and Bartlett sphericity test of social capital in "migratory bird" community.

KMO and Bartlett Test			
	KMO		0.947
Bartlett Sphericity Test	Approximate chi-square		2272.82
	df		120
	P		0.000***

Note: ***, ** and * represent the significance level of 1%, 5% and 10% respectively

As shown in Table 5, in this study, KMO = 0.947, and the chi-square value of community social capital was 2272.82 (120 degrees of freedom), P = 0 < 0.01, which is significant. The data indicate that the social capital of the "migratory bird" community is highly effective.

As shown in Table 6, the total Cronbach α coefficient of urban residents' participation in community governance is 0.898, more significant than 0.8, with good reliability. The Cronbach α coefficient of each dimension is more significant than 0.8, which also has good reliability, indicating that the questionnaire design for "migratory birds" community residents to participate in community governance has high internal consistency, and the reliability level meets the requirements.

As shown in Table 7, in this study, KMO = 0.937, and the chi-square value of community social capital is 1236.917 (36 degrees of freedom), P = 0 < 0.01, which is significant. The data indicate that the participation of "migratory bird" residents in community governance is highly effective.

Table 8 shows a positive correlation between policy participation, interest participation, service participation and community network capital, community norm capital, community identity capital, and community trust capital. Community network capital significantly impacts the participation of "migratory bird" residents in community governance, and the correlation coefficients are 0.609, 0.523, and 0.561, respectively. Community identity capital had relatively little impact on the participation of "migratory bird" residents in community governance, and the correlation coefficients were 0.313, 0.248, and 0.334, respectively.

Based on Table 9, Table 10 and Table 11, community network and trust capital have a relatively significant positive impact on the participation of "migratory bird" residents in community governance from various dimensions. In Model A (Table 9), age significantly negatively impacts institutionalized community participation. Middle-aged and older adults are more inclined not to participate in community policy-based activities, which indicates that people's physical conditions may need to be improved to support their participation in community governance activities. Their enthusiasm for governance may decline with the growth of age. Education level has a different influence on different dimensions of community governance participation of migrant birds. Table 9, Table 10 and Table 11 show that education level significantly negatively impacts the participation of "migratory bird" residents

Table 6

Reliability analysis of "migratory bird" residents' participation in community governance.

Dimension	Seq.	The average value of the deleted items	The variance after deleting the item	The correlation between the deleted item and the population after the deleted item	Cronbach's α coefficient after deleting the item	Sample Size	No. of terms	Cronbach's α coefficient (total)	Standardized Cronbach's α coefficient (total)
Policy-Oriented Participation	Q12 - 1	27.284	64.146	0.725	0.882	310	9	0.898	0.898
	Q12 - 2	27.168	65.234	0.682	0.885				
	Q12 - 3	27.135	65.645	0.696	0.884				
Interest-Oriented Participation	Q13 - 1	27.145	67.212	0.606	0.891				
	Q13 - 2	27.21	66.283	0.639	0.888				
Service-Oriented Participation	Q13 - 3	27.232	65.35	0.692	0.884				
	Q14 - 1	27.242	66.249	0.641	0.888				
	Q14 - 2	27.184	65.264	0.673	0.886				
	Q14 - 3	27.329	65.71	0.613	0.891				

Table 7

KMO sample measure and Bartlett sphericity test of "migratory bird" residents' participation in community governance.

KMO and Bartlett test			
	KMO		0.937
Bartlett sphericity test	Approximate chi-square		1236.917
	df		36
	P		0.000***

Note: ***, ** and * represent the significance level of 1%, 5% and 10% respectively

in community governance in all dimensions. This phenomenon may be because highly educated residents have more resources outside the community and less free time due to their busy work. Hence, they are less likely to scatter their time and energy to participate in community construction, public recreational, or volunteer activities.

Model C (Table 11) shows that community identity capital has a positive impact on the service-oriented participation of "migratory birds" residents, which indicates that the higher the recognition of the community, the more actively the residents will participate in the community's environmental maintenance, recreational activities, and voluntary help activities. The more they will respond to the call of the neighborhood committee and jointly build the community. Model A (Table 9) and Model B (Table 10) show that marital status (widowhood) has a relatively significant positive impact on the participation of "migratory bird" residents in various dimensions of community governance. Divorced people have solid social aspirations, and participation in community governance activities can meet their psychological needs. Model A (Table 9) and Model C (Table 11) show that marital status (married) has a relatively significant positive impact on the participation of "migratory bird" residents in various dimensions of community governance, which may be because married people have a stronger sense of social responsibility after marriage, and family stability makes them more willing to participate in community governance.

The influence of community norm capital, marital status (divorce), occupation, monthly income, and community residence years on the participation of "migratory bird" residents in community governance was not statistically significant.

5. Discussion

With the rapid societal development, the functions and structures of urban communities are gradually changing, and the content of community governance is also increasing. It is very necessary to promote community governance, especially community autonomy, and explore ways to promote community participation. At the same time, the current society has The demand for public services is increasingly showing the characteristics of diversity. The traditional public service model led by the government can no longer meet the current community needs (Musavengane & Kloppers, 2020). Therefore, promoting community

Table 8
Correlation between factors of "migratory bird" residents' participation in community governance and factors of community social capital.

	Community Network Capital	Community Norm Capital	Community Identity Capital	Community Trust Capital	Policy-Oriented Participation	Interest-Oriented Participation	Service-Oriented Participation
Community Network Capital	1	0.581	0.392	0.517	0.609	0.523	0.561
Community Norm Capital	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)
Community Identity Capital	0.581	1	0.368	0.345	0.438	0.343	0.379
Community Trust Capital	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)
Policy-Oriented Participation	0.392	0.368	1	0.359	0.313	0.248	0.334
Interest-Oriented Participation	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)
Service-Oriented Participation	0.517	0.345	0.359	1	0.482	0.41	0.417
	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)
Community Network Capital	0.609	0.438	0.313	0.482	1	0.506	0.512
Community Norm Capital	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)
Community Identity Capital	0.523	0.343	0.248	0.41	0.506	1	0.43
Community Trust Capital	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)
Policy-Oriented Participation	0.561	0.379	0.334	0.417	0.512	0.43	1
Interest-Oriented Participation	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)
Service-Oriented Participation	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)	(0.000***)

Note: ***, ** and * represent the significance level of 1%, 5% and 10% respectively

participation can effectively promote coordination and division of labor among different subjects, making the community It can meet increasingly diversified community needs and cultivate community social capital to better promote community development.

Community governance has two main goals: on the one hand, it is to improve community-related public facilities and other resources to meet the needs of community residents for social public resources; on the other hand, it is to improve the social management mechanism of

Table 9
Multiple regression analysis of influencing factors of "migratory bird" residents' participation in community governance. (Model A).

Linear Regression Analysis Results From n = 310									
	Nonstandardized Coefficient		Standardization Coefficient	t	P	VIF	R ²	Adjust R ²	F
	B	SE	Beta						
Constant	1.473	0.612	-	2.407	0.017**	-	0.473	0.422	F = 9.368 P = 0.000***
Community Network Capital	0.445	0.068	0.424	6.511	0.000***	2.265			
Community Norm Capital	0.088	0.058	0.086	1.511	0.132	1.74			
Community Identity Capital	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.189	0.850	1.422			
Community Trust Capital	0.204	0.055	0.2	3.675	0.000***	1.585			
Gender	-0.19	0.12	-0.073	-1.583	0.114	1.137			
Youth	-0.067	0.35	-0.02	-0.192	0.848	5.848			
Middle-aged	-0.681	0.394	-0.258	-1.73	0.085*	11.942			
Old-aged	-1.21	0.496	-0.376	-2.439	0.015**	12.692			
Junior High School	-0.118	0.212	-0.042	-0.555	0.579	2.996			
Senior High School	0.047	0.209	0.016	0.226	0.822	2.573			
Junior College	-0.215	0.249	-0.054	-0.862	0.389	2.098			
Bachelor's Degree or Above	-0.778	0.28	-0.24	-2.776	0.006***	3.999			
Married	0.422	0.228	0.162	1.854	0.065*	4.081			
Divorced	0.349	0.255	0.104	1.368	0.172	3.076			
Widowed	0.636	0.289	0.144	2.2	0.029**	2.296			
Professionals	-0.028	0.374	-0.008	-0.076	0.940	6.497			
Enterprise	-0.02	0.369	-0.007	-0.055	0.956	8.281			
Public Institution	0.305	0.411	0.053	0.742	0.459	2.752			
Unemployed	0.403	0.429	0.128	0.94	0.348	9.897			
Student	0.439	0.412	0.11	1.065	0.288	5.752			
Other Careers	0.236	0.376	0.06	0.626	0.532	4.896			
3000-5000 RMB	-0.103	0.19	-0.039	-0.54	0.590	2.794			
5000-10000 RMB	-0.184	0.217	-0.061	-0.849	0.396	2.719			
Over 10000 RMB	-0.053	0.256	-0.013	-0.209	0.835	2.172			
2-5 years	-0.175	0.264	-0.045	-0.662	0.508	2.456			
5-10 years	-0.094	0.241	-0.033	-0.389	0.697	3.906			
Over 10 years	-0.119	0.233	-0.045	-0.51	0.610	4.243			

Dependent Variable: Policy-Oriented Participation

Note: ***, ** and * represent the significance level of 1%, 5% and 10% respectively

Table 10
Multiple regression analysis of influencing factors of "migratory bird" residents' participation in community governance. (Model B).

Linear Regression Analysis Results From n = 310									
	Nonstandardized Coefficient		Standardization Coefficient	t	P	VIF	R ²	Adjust R ²	F
	B	SE	Beta						
Constant	1.679	0.682	–	2.464	0.014**	–	0.361	0.3	F = 5.893 P = 0.000***
Community Network Capital	0.469	0.076	0.442	6.163	0.000***	2.265			
Community Norm Capital	0.019	0.065	0.019	0.299	0.765	1.74			
Community Identity Capital	0.001	0.056	0.001	0.02	0.984	1.422			
Community Trust Capital	0.141	0.062	0.136	2.274	0.024**	1.585			
Gender	0.077	0.134	0.029	0.576	0.565	1.137			
Youth	–0.027	0.389	–0.008	–0.07	0.945	5.848			
Middle-Aged	–0.727	0.438	–0.273	–1.659	0.098*	11.942			
Old-Aged	–1.403	0.553	–0.431	–2.539	0.012**	12.692			
Junior High School	0.138	0.236	0.048	0.585	0.559	2.996			
Senior High School	–0.181	0.233	–0.059	–0.777	0.438	2.573			
Junior College	–0.073	0.277	–0.018	–0.264	0.792	2.098			
Bachelor's Degree or Above	–0.735	0.312	–0.224	–2.356	0.019**	3.999			
Married	0.241	0.254	0.091	0.949	0.343	4.081			
Divorced	0.333	0.284	0.098	1.172	0.242	3.076			
Widowed	0.813	0.322	0.182	2.527	0.012**	2.296			
Professionals	–0.311	0.416	–0.091	–0.748	0.455	6.497			
Enterprise	–0.113	0.411	–0.038	–0.275	0.783	8.281			
Public institution	0.124	0.458	0.021	0.271	0.787	2.752			
Unemployed	0.403	0.477	0.127	0.845	0.399	9.897			
Student	0.353	0.459	0.088	0.769	0.442	5.752			
Other Careers	–0.33	0.419	–0.083	–0.787	0.432	4.896			
3000-5000 RMB	0.353	0.212	0.133	1.667	0.097*	2.794			
5000-10000 RMB	0.253	0.242	0.082	1.045	0.297	2.719			
Over10000 RMB	0.402	0.285	0.099	1.407	0.160	2.172			
2-5 years	–0.107	0.294	–0.027	–0.363	0.717	2.456			
5-10 years	–0.161	0.268	–0.056	–0.598	0.550	3.906			
Over 10 years	–0.17	0.259	–0.065	–0.658	0.511	4.243			

Dependent Variable: Interest-Oriented Participation

Note: ***, ** and * represent the significance level of 1%, 5% and 10% respectively

grassroots organizations to achieve long-term peace and stability in the community. However, there has been a lack of a better explanation theory for achieving the goal of community governance. With the development of social capital theory, some domestic scholars have begun to analyze issues at the community governance level based on the perspective of social capital theory (Hohenstein, 2012). We searched domestic and foreign literature search engines using keywords such as "social capital", "community governance" and "urban community governance" and found that at present, scholars' research on community governance based on social capital theory is mainly based on qualitative analysis, and there are relatively few quantitative analyses; in addition, the main research scope of the academic community focuses on general urban communities, while the research field on "migratory bird" communities is blank (Grootaert, 1998). Therefore, the paper's innovative selection of the "migratory bird" community in Haikou as the research object is of great research significance. It can provide a relatively broader research perspective on "migratory bird" community governance and provide new possibilities for future research directions: for example, research The difference in the impact of social capital on general communities and "migratory bird" communities, etc.

Analyzing the ways to promote the "migratory bird" community participation and the accumulation of community social capital is not only the need for diversification of community governance subjects and

objects but also the need for community governance cost optimization. The implementation of governance is inseparable from the expenditure of various costs such as manpower, funds, and systems. Excessive costs will affect the effectiveness of community governance (Hua & Goodman, 2021). Promoting community participation and cultivating community social capital can improve community cohesion, enhance community harmony, promote trust and reciprocity among community members, improve community resource mobilization capabilities, and allow more resources to participate in community governance, thereby improving community governance efficiency.

6. Conclusion

6.1. Strategy

6.1.1. Promoting a wide range of interactions and contacts between residents

To begin with, it is recommended to establish community associations as a means to facilitate and encourage social engagement among people. Community associations provide a platform for residents to engage and establish connections, fostering trust and fostering a sense of camaraderie. To enhance the daily operations of community associations, grassroots government, and community committees must

Table 11
Multiple regression analysis of influencing factors of "migratory bird" residents' participation in community governance. (Model C).

Linear Regression Analysis Results From n = 310									
	Nonstandardized Coefficient		Standardization Coefficient	t	P	VIF	R ²	Adjust R ²	F
	B	SE	Beta						
Constant	1.205	0.689	–	1.748	0.082*	–	0.394	0.336	F = 6.793 P = 0.000***
Community Network Capital	0.49	0.077	0.444	6.37	0.000***	2.265			
Community Norm Capital	0.033	0.066	0.031	0.504	0.614	1.74			
Community Identity Capital	0.101	0.057	0.098	1.78	0.076*	1.422			
Community Trust Capital	0.132	0.062	0.123	2.113	0.035**	1.585			
Gender	0.259	0.135	0.094	1.911	0.057*	1.137			
Youth	0.095	0.394	0.027	0.242	0.809	5.848			
Middle-aged	–0.298	0.443	–0.108	–0.673	0.502	11.942			
Old-aged	–0.88	0.559	–0.26	–1.573	0.117	12.692			
Junior High School	–0.228	0.238	–0.077	–0.956	0.340	2.996			
Senior High School	–0.058	0.236	–0.018	–0.247	0.805	2.573			
Junior College	–0.039	0.281	–0.009	–0.139	0.890	2.098			
Bachelor's Degree or Above	–0.541	0.316	–0.159	–1.715	0.087*	3.999			
Married	0.497	0.257	0.181	1.936	0.054*	4.081			
Divorced	0.368	0.288	0.104	1.278	0.202	3.076			
Widowed	0.239	0.326	0.052	0.734	0.464	2.296			
Professionals	–0.541	0.421	–0.152	–1.286	0.199	6.497			
Enterprise Public institution	–0.416	0.416	–0.133	–1	0.318	8.281			
Unemployed	–0.23	0.463	–0.038	–0.496	0.620	2.752			
Student	0.093	0.483	0.028	0.194	0.847	9.897			
Other careers	–0.023	0.464	–0.006	–0.05	0.960	5.752			
3000–5000 RMB	–0.297	0.424	–0.072	–0.701	0.484	4.896			
5000–10000 RMB	0.095	0.214	0.034	0.441	0.659	2.794			
Over 10000 RMB	0.119	0.245	0.037	0.485	0.628	2.719			
2–5 years	0.003	0.289	0.001	0.01	0.992	2.172			
5–10 years	–0.098	0.297	–0.024	–0.331	0.741	2.456			
Over 10 years	–0.259	0.272	–0.087	–0.953	0.342	3.906			
	–0.27	0.262	–0.099	–1.032	0.303	4.243			

Dependent Variable: Service-Oriented Participation

Note: ***, ** and * represent the significance level of 1%, 5% and 10% respectively

augment their policy and financial assistance to these organizations at an early stage. Furthermore, it is imperative to arrange a diverse range of offline activities (Li, 2019). In light of the establishment of community associations and public spaces, it is advisable for communities to actively engage in offline activities of a diverse nature. This is essential to cater to the requirements of various age groups and foster profound neighborhood camaraderie through the direct involvement of residents. Such endeavors would not only bolster interaction but also facilitate the ongoing enhancement of community relationship networks.

6.1.2. Sound community democratic participation mechanism

First and foremost, it is imperative for the community to enhance its efforts in the domain of propaganda. The Internet can play a crucial role in expediting the dissemination of community organization updates and new web narratives, so fostering increased public engagement with government information and social issues (Fang & Xia, 2019). This, in turn, can promote citizens' understanding and active involvement in governance. There exist various forms of community residents' engagement, which are influenced by the diverse needs of residents for

active participation. Therefore, it is imperative to broaden the avenues via which community inhabitants can actively engage and participate. The enhancement of the response mechanism for involvement is necessary. Insufficient responsiveness to the expressions of people can have a substantial impact on their inclination to engage.

6.1.3. Improve community system norms

The integration of community governance with ideal institutional norms is essential, as written institutional norms establish a stringent framework that regulates the conduct of community members. The government should prioritize the enhancement of the legal system pertaining to grassroots community self-governance norms and advocate for the formal recognition of community governance. This can be achieved through the establishment of community committees, which can effectively disseminate general legal knowledge and augment residents' legal consciousness (Fu & Ma, 2020). Strategies such as distributing newspapers and magazines, utilizing community bulletin boards and websites, and organizing legal lectures can be employed to accomplish this objective.

6.1.4. Promote community culture

Community governance should not solely focus on enhancing the establishment of formal rules, but should also prioritize the development of community culture and spiritual civilization, establishing a balanced structure that incorporates both rigidity and flexibility (Qu & Li, 2023). Haikou has the potential to cultivate a unique community culture by using its development history and excellent local resources. This endeavor aims to foster cultural self-assurance and bolster the residents' sense of belonging and pride in their community.

6.1.5. Optimize the integrity supervision mechanism and enhance residents' trust

In a "stranger society," mutual trust among residents can be enhanced by cultivating morality, integrity files, and long-term monitoring mechanisms to reduce residents' wariness and establish a broad basis of trust (Hoffman, 2000). First, we should strengthen cultivating and disseminating civic and cultural knowledge and moral education. The community committee should strengthen the integrity of education, which can be organized in the form of special seminars and community theme lectures for residents to study extensively, to improve their commandment letter quality. Second, community integrity files can be established. Personal integrity data information can also be used as a criterion for residents' community selection, and linked to community-related incentive benefits, forcing residents to consciously and actively comply with ethical norms. Finally, establishing a long-term monitoring mechanism for community trust. Setting up a community supervision group to regularly report to all residents on the handling of feedback over some time and implement a dual incentive approach of material and honor to encourage the majority of residents to report actively (Liu, 2022).

6.2. Shortage

There are some things in the paper that could be improved: First, the division of the dimensions of community social capital and residents' participation in community governance is subjective. Further research is needed to determine whether the change in the dimensions will lead to a change in the research conclusions. Furthermore, it is important to acknowledge the constraints associated with sample selection, as well as the potential inaccuracies that may arise from questionnaire measurement. The empirical analysis results would benefit from further examination and a more comprehensive analysis. Besides, the objects of the survey may have unpredictable changes due to specific time and space, and the quality of the questionnaire will change with different groups. Obtaining a comprehensive understanding of residents' participation in Haikou's "migratory bird" community governance, given its diverse composition and the dynamic nature of community governance, becomes challenging when employing the case study approach to capture the spatial and temporal dimensions. Due to the limitations of the author's ability, only a single statistical analysis software and a simple quantitative analysis method can be used. Robustness and endogeneity are not analyzed in models A, B, and C. If other analysis software can be combined, the data can be analyzed deeper, and more professional conclusions may be drawn.

Ethics statement

This study obtained written ethical approval on April 6, 2023, from the author's academic institute to survey from October 2022 to January 2023. Offline interviewees engaging in this survey provided oral consent confirming their willingness to fill in the paper questionnaires.

Online participants voluntarily click the link to fill in the online questionnaires. Before filling in the questionnaire, they have been informed of the research purpose and informed that "submitting answers" is regarded as informed consent. Participants can withdraw at any time during the filling process. The privacy of the personal

information of subjects is strictly preserved by the researcher.

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CRediT authorship contribution statement

Siwei Zhang: Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Visualization, Validation, Supervision, Software, Resources, Project administration, Methodology, Investigation, Funding acquisition, Formal analysis, Data curation, Conceptualization.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2024.100819>.

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