Go Out to Work or Start Your Own Business? Social Network Embeddedness and Income Differentiation of Migrants in China

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Basic Project of Heilongjiang Education Department for financial support of the project 1353MSYYB025

ABSTRACT
As the urbanization continues to play the siphon effect of human resources, in the process of marketization, the migrants have formed a certain work way, using 2016 monitoring data of the migrants in China, the migrants in the study of the acquisition work embed mode adopted by the social network and its mechanism of action of the income effect.The results show that:(1)The types of social network embeddedness of migrants can be divided into kinship social network, organizational social network, instrumental social network and self-built social network.(2) Compared with the kinship social network, the secondary social network embeddedness, such as other organizational types, has a positive effect on the income of the migrants, and the results are still stable after using a variety of strategies to overcome the possible endogenous problems. (3)The self-employed social network embeddedness affects the income of the migrants through intergenerational inheritance. For parents with migrant work experience, there is an indirect inheritance effect on the self-established network of their children. (4) There are regional differences in the impact of social network embeddedness on the income of migrants. The migrants in central and coastal areas prefer to establish their own network, while the northeast region is more cohesive to the kinship social network. From the perspective of social network, this paper finds empirical evidence of different causes of the migration and how to affect their income, in order to provide reference for the balanced allocation of urban and rural human resources structure.

Keywords: *Social network; Migrants; Income; Differentiation*

1. INTRODUCTION

Since the economic reform and open up, the scale of China's migrant has increased from several million to 282 million, and the labor force has changed from "centralized labor allocation system" to the emergence of market-oriented human resource services, and then the concept of labor market was put forward for the first time, breaking the inherent system. "Mobility" is called an important feature of market economy.

In the process of localization of the concept of social capital in the context of local human society in China, Chinese scholars have introduced social network, which serves as the evidence of micro-social capital, and plays a role in ensuring access to real employment information, accelerating the search for employment information, and improving the probability of employment.

It is generally believed that the migration of rural migrants to cities has brought about the gradual healing of the division of urban-rural dual labor market. In this process, through marketization, power maintenance and mechanism coexistence, social network has played an important role in job acquisition at any time. Ports (1995) Migrants gain the ability to mobilize scarce resources through their social networks and their status within the social structure, thereby improving their economic status[1].

Studies on whether social networks help migrant workers raise wages have drawn different conclusions. Considering the network relationship of migrants

accumulation before and after the migration as a whole, the original network has no significant impact on wage income, while the newly acquired heterogeneity network has a positive impact[2](Chen Chengwen, Wang Xiuxiao, 2004). This heterogeneity is manifested by local and primitive nature. That is to say, the way to get jobs is the primary network of relatives, countrymen, friends and so on in the same region, and the new network nature based on the secondary network of new neighbors, colleagues and so on after the flow.Some scholars even falsified the assumption that social capital is the capital of the poor[3. However, most of these studies study social capital from the group level, namely the meso level, focusing on the network level and the relationship level. The degree of interaction of network members makes the maintenance and reproduction of social capital possible, and thus focuses on the distribution results, rather than the individual self in the network.

Migrants in China, as members of a huge group, has its special characteristics. Migrants refer to adults of childbearing age who leave the county, city or municipal district where they have their domicile and live in other places for the purpose of working or living.

There are few studies on the impact of the individual characteristics of migrants and their career choice on their income. Most scholars make general studies from the macro characteristics of demography, such as the fertility status of female migrants, family migration intention, etc. As for the reasons why the migrants leaves its domicile place and becomes a migrants, the academic circle has not studied the resource endowment of the first migrants deeply. We try to explain individual mobility from the perspective of social network embedding. At the same time, it will continue concept of social capital as an instrumental feature in nature. Social capital is "the ability of individuals to acquire scarce resources through their membership in the network or in the wider social structure. Social capital is the result of embeddedness "(Portes,1995), so as to pay attention to the ability characteristics of the initial migrants to use the social network when they move to the destination for the first time to get a job, and then come to the conclusion whether such embeddedness has regional differences and how it affects their wage income level.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

2.1. Social network embedding direction

The pioneering research on social network analysis of job acquisition and the introduction of social network into the field of sociology can be traced back to Mark Granovetter[4] (1974). He developed a network theory of the flow of information based on data from interviews with 282 technologists and managers in Newton, Massachusetts. This includes the famous "weak links" hypothesis, which Bridges useful information unavailable to individuals and their own groups. Later scholars have advanced the hypothesis of weak ties into the relationship between bond strength and status gain from a small study of metropolitan communities in upstate New York[5](Lin et al., 1978). The research shows that the strength of weak connection exists in the contact with people with a higher vertical position in the social hierarchy, which is conducive to the realization of instrumental action. The "weak link" research is based on the characteristics of western society, in contrast, Fei xiaotong(1947) compared the Chinese traditional society to a concentric circles, self-centered, spread outward from a hydrophilic and hydrophobic, like to throw a stone into the water to form of corrugated, a circle out, more push more far more push more thin, formed the pattern of different pattern of difference with western groups[6]. This pattern emphasizes the "strong connection", which is a social network formed by blood ties with family members and relatives. In the subsequent process of redistribution under The Chinese system, Bian Yanjie (2001) further verified that the Chinese-style strong relationship should be "stronger" rather than "weaker" than the weak one[7]. Social networks are concerned in labor mobility and are the beginning Ports of immigration research (1995). Through and using social networks and membership in the broader social structure, immigrant individuals gain job opportunities and mobilize scarce resources such as cheap labor and low-interest loans to improve their economic status. Compared with immigrants, migrant workers, as the largest floating group in China's labor force, mainly enter the urban employment through informal channels such as the introduction and recommendation of relatives and friends, and then seek the protection of these social relations after entering the city, so as to obtain necessary social resources and survival opportunities.If the above network relationship is divided into circle layers, it can be divided into three circle layers, inner circle and outer circle and acquaintance circle. Different circle layers adopt different exchange rules. The inner circle follows the emotional principle; The outer circle follows the instrumentality principle, while the circle of acquaintances follows the mixed principle. In recent years, Chinese scholars on the transformation of social network, puts forward the insights that Ye Jingyi (2010) argues that migrant workers should be from the original social network transition to the heterogeneity of new networks, because this change not only their own income and welfare increase, and may become an important factor affecting the process of urbanization[8] . On this basis, Zhou Yexin (2012) supported and verified that high-level social networks based on the outer circle instrumentality principle could not only help job acquisition, but also raise wages by influencing behavior patterns and productivity after employment[9]. Theoretically, the embeddedness of social network has a relatively consistent conclusion on obtaining

employment and thus obtaining a certain economic status. Acquisitiveness is not inherent to the individual, but an asset that is embedded in the individual's relationships with others. However, few people have been involved in the specific direction of individual acquisition of structural features of social network during social network embedding. Therefore, we propose that,

H1: Secondary social network embedding has a positive impact on the income of migrants

2.2. Review of social capital

Social capital, the attention of academia and s from the last century, and to put ahead of its social network concept and directivity of consensus is Ports，social capital, in his view, is "individuals through their membership in the network or in the broader social structure to obtain the ability of scarce resources". Acquisitiveness is not inherent to the individual, but an asset that is embedded in the individual's relationships with others. Burt's structural hole theory is a classic analysis of social capital theory at the middle level. He defined social capital as the extent to which the network structure and called it "friends, colleagues and more general acquaintances, through which they get the opportunity to use financial and human capital[10](Burt, 1992). This is the representative of social capital analysis at the middle level, and its essence is the view of structure. At this level, social capital theory studies the structuring of a particular social network, the state of connections between the selves in the social network, and the ways in which resources are formed from that network as a result of its particular structure. In other words, meso analysis focuses on the process of network formation and its distributive results, rather than the individual selves that comprise the network. At the same time, as a macro level of social capital research, Robert. D. Putnam defines social capital as "compared with physical and human capital, social capital refers to the characteristics of social organization, such as trust, norms, and networks, which can improve social efficiency by promoting coordination and action.[11]" (Putnam, 1993), thus social capital is juxtaposed with physical capital and human capital and has its own dimension. Lin Nan (1999) integrated social capital from concept expression, theoretical model construction and index measurement, and believed that social capital is obtained from resources embedded in social networks. Social capital is rooted in social networks and social relationships. And the model of social capital theory is pushed to the investment of social capital, the involvement and mobilization of social capital and the return of social principle. Social action is divided into instrumental action and emotional action[12] (Lin, 2018). Later Chinese scholars developed resource measurement using both occupational power and occupational reputation score to measure the social capital of migrant workers under the framework of positioning method (Ye Jingyi, 2014). And quantitative research on the accumulation effect of social capital[13] (Bian Yanjie, 2019);

From the macro, meso and micro angle to explain the concept of social capital and the construction of social capital theory model, mostly from the perspective of the overall to illustrate embedded in social capital to gain personal status or to emotional impact[14][15],, not with Chinese characteristics as the research object of the migrants as well as the study of the influence of individual income, The heterogeneity of individual characteristics and region is not taken into account. This paper analyzes how social capital embedding affects the income level of migrants from the characteristics of individual capacity resource endowment at the embedding point, and then proposes hypothesis 2 and Hypothesis 3.

H2: Self-employment social network embedding affects the income of migrants through intergenerational transmission

H3: There are regional differences in the impact of social network embedding on the income of migrants

3. THEORETICAL MODEL

3.1. Data sources

The 2016 Migrants Survey refers to the male and female migrants aged 15 and above who have lived in the local area for one month or more and have no registered residence in their own district (city or county).

A. Households in which one spouse is A migrants and the other is A registered belong to the survey objects.

B. Families whose parents are migrants and children are local registered also belong to this survey.

This study uses a 2016 monitoring data of the migrants, because of the migrants survey, at present only this year data contains the professional network for the item, is who by the state planning commission in May each year, according to the principle of random in 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and the xinjiang production and construction corps of the migrants is defined the extraction of sample points carry out sample surveys.

The subjects of the survey are the inflow population aged 15 and above who have not registered permanent residence in the district (county or city) and have lived in the inflow place for more than one month. The respondents fit the research target group. The monitoring data were sampled by stratified, multi-stage and scale proportional PPS method. On the basis of maintaining the representativeness of the whole country and provinces, the representativeness of major cities and key cities in equalization was enhanced. The provincial sample size

was divided into 10 categories. It is helpful to analyze the spatial distribution characteristics of interprovincial population flow. The survey content includes the basic characteristics of demographic statistics, employment characteristics and public service characteristics, among which the employment characteristics investigate the direction and motivation of population, and the survey questions have a certain stability and continuity, which makes further research possible. A total of 169,000 people were surveyed.

3.2. Main variables

3.2.1. Independent variable

3.2.1.1. social network

The "current access to work" of migrants monitoring data was used as a proxy indicator of social network. Index indicates content cover comprehensive. Both family and fellow villagers, relatives of the migrants to defined the primary network talents, friends extended kinship network, Internet, paper media, as well as the intermediary, the government, the enterprise, and contains the independent employment self-built network, a total of 11, excluding "others" items, a total of 10. Two methods (Kmeans and Kmedian) in the class average are used for clustering analysis of the above 10 items, and four categories are obtained: The first category is the Kinship network, including family members, relatives, fellow villagers and friends. The second type is instrumental network, including the Internet, paper media, intermediary; The third type is organizational network, including government and enterprise. The fourth type is self-built network, including independent employment; The first category belongs to the primary network, and the last three categories belong to the secondary network.

Table 1. Types of social networks

Network type	Sample size	The percentage	The percentage
Kinship network	59,949	44.74	44.74
Instrumental network	11,562	8.63	53.37
Organizational network	18,018	13.45	66.82
Self-built network	44,457	33.18	100.00
Total	133,986	100.00	44.74

3.2.2. Dependent variables and control variables

3.2.2.1. Dependent variable

Monthly income of migrants. The explained variable is the monthly income of migrants. The standard deviation of hours is small and the monthly income is used directly. The monthly income of the survey report is divided into four kinds: eating and living, eating and living, and eating and living. In the general labor market, the cost of food and accommodation is included in the income, but the income of the migrants has its particularity. Therefore, it is necessary to restore the income, so that various types of income can not be directly compared. Their food and accommodation expenses can be reduced to the net wage income, because the sample needs to investigate "how much is the total amount of food and accommodation per month converted into". The monthly income without food and accommodation is taken as the benchmark, and the families with more than one person living without food and accommodation are removed.Moreover, there is a special survey of individual household income of migrants, so we can directly use this survey to get the monthly average household net income. The two algorithms are for robustness.

In addition, considering the family trend of migrants, a group of dummy variables indicating work treatment were added into the control variables, including age, gender, education level, household registration nature, marital status, family size, etc.

Table 2. Variable description

Variable	Description	Details
Income1	Income 1	personal net income/month
Income2	Income 2	Family income/month
Lnincome1	Log Income 1	Take the logarithm of personal net income per month
Lnincome2	Log Income 2	Take the logarithm of household income per month
Q101B1	gender	1, male 2, female
Q101C1Y	age	Year of birth
Q101E1	Education Level	1, not attending school 2, primary school 3, junior high school 4,

		senior high school/technical secondary school 5, junior college 6, undergraduate 7, graduate
Q101F1	Household register	1, agricultural 2, non-agricultural 3, agricultural to resident 4, non-agricultural to resident 5, resident 6, others
Q101G1	Marital status	1. Unmarried 2. First marriage 3. Remarriage 4. Divorce 5. Widowhood 6.Partner
Q100	Family size	1-10
Q101J1	Province of residence	1, Beijing 2, Tianjin 3, Hebei 4, Shanxi 5, Neimenggu 6, Liaoning 7, Jilin 8, Heilongjiang 9, Shanghai 10, Jiangsu 11, Zhejiang 12, Anhui 13, Fujian 14, Jiangxi 15, Shandong 16, Henan 17, Hubei 18, Hunan 19, Guangdong 20, Guangxi 21, Hainan 22, Chongqing 23, Sichuan 24, Guizhou 25, Yunnan 26, Tibet 27, Shaanxi 28, Gansu 29, Qinghai 30, Ningxia 31, Xinjiang Corps 32, Taiwan 33, Hong Kong 34, Macao
Q101C1	Current residence	Same above
Q211	Social network embedding	1, family 2, fellow countrymen 3, relatives 4, friends 5, Internet 6, newspaper 7, intermediary 8, government 9, enterprise/boss 10, self
Q212	Occupation	1, person in charge of state organs 2, professional and technical personnel 3, civil servant 4, business 5, peddlery 6, catering 7, home economics 8, cleaning 9, security 10, decoration 11, express delivery 12, Other waiters 13, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery 14, production 15, transportation 16, construction 17, other production 18, unfixed 19, Others
Q213	Industry	1. Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery 2. Mining 3. Water conservancy, environment and public facilities management 15, residential services, repairs and other services 16, Education 17, Health and social work 18, culture, Sports and recreation 19, Public administration, social protection and social organizations 20, International organizations
Q215	Employment status	1, employee 2, employer 3, self-employment 4, others
Q218	Parents' Working experience	1, both have 2, father 3, mother 4, no 5 per se
Q207	Accumulated time out	1-7

3.3. Description of variables

Table 3. Mean and standard deviation of main variables

Variable	Sample size	Mean	Standard deviation
Income1	136,120	4039.579	3593.543
Income2	164,818	7481.808	16576.07
Q101B1	164,818	1.479602	.4995853
Q101C1Y1	164,818	1980.122	10.8174
Q101E1	164,818	3.442233	1.098548
Q101F1	164,818	1.241994	.6484574
Q101G1	164,818	1.942791	.6552916
Q100	164,818	3.09431	1.145029

Q101J1	164,818	39.55495	13.7284
Q211	133,986	6.278201	3.375369
Q213	133,986	7.855806	4.479517

4. EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

4.1. Model Setting

$$I = \alpha + \beta Ni + \gamma No + \theta Ns + \mu X + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

Equation (1) shows that I represents the income of migrants (personal net income or family income); Ni stands for instrumental network; No stands for organizational network. Ns stands for self-built network. X is the vector of control variables, including gender, age, educational level， household register, marital status, number of family members, province of household registration, industry, and accumulated time out, etc.

Table 4. Basic Model estimation

	Model A	Model B	Model C	Model D
Instrumental	.158 (.005***)	.071(005***)	.179(.006***)	.059(.006***)
Organizational	.105(.004***)	.002(.004)	.113(.005***)	.092(.005)
Self-built	.195(.003***)	.120(003***)	.140(.003***)	. 113(.003***)
Gender		.015(.0026***)		-.241 (.003***)
Age		.001(.000***)		.002(.00***)
Education		.125 (.001***)		.128(.001***)
Household register		.037(.00***)		.029(.002***)
Marital status		.062(.002***)		.065 (.002***)
Family number		.144(.001***)		.026(.001***)
Household register		-.002(.000***)		-.002(.000***)
Industry		-.005(.000***)		-.008(.000***)
accumulated time out		.029(.000***)		.020(.000***)
Constant	8.684 (.002)	5.141 (.316)	8.037 (.024)	2.122 (.400)
R^2	0.28	0.207	0.112	0.121

Note: *, ** and *** are significant at the statistical level of 10%, 5% and 1% respectively; Standard error in parentheses.

Model A shows the regression of OLS model on the embedding of family income and social network types of migrants. The results show that the embedding of social network has a significant impact on family income of migrants, but different types of network embedding have different effects. The improvement of instrumental network embedment and self-built network embedment increases the wage level by 15.84% and 19.59% respectively, while the embedment of organizational network increases by 10.53%.

After the addition of control variables, model B is similar to model A, but the embedding of organizational network is not significant. Further analysis will be conducted in the subsequent analysis of the embedding mechanism of social network.

Model C shows the regression of OLS model on the net income of migrants and the embedding of social network types. The results show that the embedding of social network has a significant impact on the net income of migrants, but different types of network embedding have different effects. The increase of instrumental network embedding and self-employment network embedding increased by 17.93% and 14.01% respectively, while the increase of enterprise boss and government organization network embedding increased by 11.39%.

Similarly, after the same control variables are added in Model 4, the increase of instrumental network embeddings such as the Internet and self-employed network embeddings increases the wage level by 5.9% and 11.3% respectively, while the embeddings of government organization networks are not significant.

4.2. Heterogeneity analysis

Table 5. Heterogeneity Model

	Model A	Model B	Model C	Model D
Instrumental Organizational Self-built	.109 (.011**) .057 (.009**) .236 (.007**)	.135 (.017**) .013 (.013**) .033 (.010**)	.072 (.010**) .040 (.007**) .109 (.004**)	.083 (.006**) .012 (.005*) .140 (.003**)
Interaction				
Social network embedded*parents work experience	-.063 (.012**) -.060 (.010**) .047 (.008**)			
Social network embedded*Educational Level		.052 (.004**) .008 (.003*) .031 (.003**)		
Social network embedded*Age			.004 (.011) -.044 (.008**) .050 (.006**)	
Social network embedded*Gender				-.018 (.009) -.009 (.008) -.012 (.006)
	Control	Control	Control	Control
Sample size	128,972	128,972	128,972	128,972
R^2	0.029	0.208	0.196	0.194

Note: *, ** and *** are significant at the statistical level of 10%, 5% and 1% respectively; Standard error in parentheses.

In addition to the cross-term of parents' experience of working outside, it can be seen that parents' experience of working outside has a significant positive impact on the employment and income of the floating population, which has an intergenerational inheritance effect on the self-built network of the migrants, while the impact on other network embeddings is opposite. In addition to the cross term of educational background, it can be seen that the higher education level, the higher income level of migrants, which is expected, is not significant for instrumental network, and the results of age groups (pre-1980s and post-1980s) are also different. In the process of organizing network embedding, the income level of floating population after 1980s actually decreases.Women' involvement in social networks reduced household income levels, but not statistically.

4.3. Robustness and endogenous analysis

Table 6 Robustness and endogenous test

Variable	2SLS (IV)		To eliminate part of the data	
	LnQ105b	Q217	LnQ105b	Q217
Social net work	.169** * (.042)	490.852* (.030)	.079** .007 .139**	247.187** -202.39** 877.37**

	Control	Control	Control	Control
Sample size	128,972	128,972	94929	94929
R^2	0.081	0.054	0.262	0.090

Note: *, ** and *** are significant at the statistical level of 10%, 5% and 1% respectively; Standard error in parentheses.

Although this paper considers the estimation bias caused by reverse causality in the selection of causal variables in the questionnaire in the baseline estimation, other possible endogenous problems still need to be considered. In addition to reverse causality, another major source of possible endogenous in this paper is the problem of omitted variables. Although social network acquisition is generally stable, it is still affected by local culture and other factors, and these factors may also affect the income level of migrants. Therefore, this paper further classifies social networks into primary and secondary social networks, and uses two-stage least squares (2SLS) estimation in instrumental variable method to overcome these possible endogenous problems. Referring to Ruan Rongping and Zheng Fengtian (2012) 's idea of selecting instrumental variables, this paper adopts the proportion of regional social networks in total as the instrumental variable of 2SLS estimation. Regional network is significantly related to the level of regional social network. On the other hand, regional social networks are more stable than individual networks and are less likely to be directly related to an individual's income. Therefore, this variable can theoretically meet the correlation and exogenous conditions required by instrumental variables.

The 2SLS estimates and other robustness tests are reported in the table above. 2SLS first-stage estimation results show that regional social network embedding is significantly positively correlated with income at the statistical level of 1%, with an estimated coefficient of 1.004. The F-value of the first stage is much higher than 20, and the corresponding P-value is 0.000, indicating that there is no weak instrumental variable problem. Meanwhile, p values of DWH test were 0.065 and 0.044. If 10% is taken as the significance standard, the variable has a certain degree of endogenous problem. At this time, OLS estimation may be biased, and 2SLS estimation results are more consistent. The estimation results of the second stage show that social network embedding variables still have a significant positive impact on income, which indicates that there is no significant bias in the benchmark estimation results and the conclusions obtained are robust and reliable.

In this paper, some samples are removed, and the results of re-estimation still show that social network has a positive impact on the income of migrants.

4.4. Social network embedding and regional differentiation

Table 7. Analysis of social network embedding and regional crossover

Nett Type/Rgn	East		Middle		West		North East	
Kinship	26,380	45.62	9,794	40.67	19,129	44.99	4,646	48.60
Instrumental	6,989	12.09	1,400	5.81	2,177	5.12	996	10.42
Organizational	8,823	15.26	2,659	11.04	5,454	12.83	1,082	11.32
Self built	15,636	27.04	10,231	42.48	15,755	37.06	2,835	29.66

As can be seen from the above table, there are great differences in the embedding of social networks among migrants in different regions, which is reflected in the deep embedding of instrumental secondary networks in eastern regions, while the northeast region is still in the primary network. The central region prefers self-built networks, while the embedding of various networks in western regions is relatively average.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the data of the 2016 migrants monitoring survey, this paper takes the migrants as the observation object to systematically investigate the social network embedding methods adopted by them to obtain jobs and the mechanism of its impact on their income. The research finds that the initial social network still has an impact on the motivation of migrants at the time of migration and there is some heterogeneity. First, the embedding types of migrants' social network can be divided into kinship social network, organizational social network, instrumental social network and self-built network. Second, compared with the relative-type social network, the embeddedness of the secondary social network of other organizations has a positive impact on the income of the migrants, and the results are still stable after various strategies are used to overcome the possible endogenous problems. Thirdly, the embedding of self-employment social network affects the income of migrants through intergenerational transmission, and the

parents with migrant work experience have an indirect inheritance effect on their children's self-built network. Fourth, there are regional differences in the impact of social network embeddedness on the income of migrants. migrants in central and coastal areas prefer self-built networks, while northeast China is more attached to kinship social networks.

The above findings successively verified the hypotheses in the paper, and the policy enlightenment is that, in the process of labor force urbanization, each individual has individual differences in the way of entry. For example, it should be noted that the more educated migrants is, the less willing it is to attract talents organized by the government. Therefore, In providing jobs, the government should have certain pertinence rather than blindly carrying out spatial transfer. Another example is that the self-built network of migrants is influenced by intergenerational inheritance. On this basis, the entrepreneurship orientation for the parents of migrants can play a good role in substituting in and improving income level. Secondly, the location of the household registration place of migrants will also affect its network choice. Although the restriction of household registration on talents has been increasingly weakened in China in recent years, the cultural inertia brought by the household registration policy needs to be considered in order to balance the urban and rural population structure in a balanced and efficient way.

Limited to the characteristics of the survey data, this paper also has some shortcomings. First, the choice of the way that the migrants chooses to find a job at the floating point only proves the strength of the indicator of social network. In the future, we need to find some indicators with more dimensions or more diversified designs.Second, the discussion and test of the influencing mechanism may not be perfect enough, so we can further understand and think about its profound meaning in the future. Therefore, the characteristics of different groups in the migrants can be further subdivided, including the micro-tracking of the impact of the relationship on the subsequent career of the migrants itself, in order to make the policy have a certain continuity

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