

学术志

学术志使命——帮助学术群体成长

以学术为志业矢志不渝

fsQCA从入门到精通

主讲人: Dr. Chen



课程全览

- 1. fsQCA方法基础
- 1.1 认识定性比较分析 (QCA)
- 1.2 认识模糊集 (fuzzy set)
- 1.3 初识模糊集定性比较分析 (fsQCA)
- 1.4 模糊集定性比较分析(fsQCA)的特点
- 2. fsQCA操作准备
- 2.1下载和安装fsQCA软件
- 2.2 熟悉fsQCA软件的操作
- 2.3 fsQCA分析数据的预处理
- 2.4 fsQCA分析数据的模糊化

3. fsQCA操作基础

- 3.1 构建fsQCA真值表
- 3.2 分析fsQCA真值表
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- 3.4 判断核心/边缘条件

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- 4.3 fsQCA的事后分析
- 4.4 fsQCA分析难点和疑点复盘



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- 5.2 适合fsQCA的模型构建
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- 7.1 fsQCA论文的引言书写技巧
- 7.2 fsQCA论文的方法/结果描述技巧
- 7.3 fsQCA论文的局限性表述技巧
- 7.4 fsQCA论文的投稿和修改技巧



相关学习资料

方法论书籍

-Ragin, C. C. (2008). Redesigning social inquiry: Fuzzy sets and beyond. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

方法论论文

- -Fiss, P. C. (2007). A set-theoretic approach to organizational configurations. Academy of management review, 32(4), 1180-1198.
- -Fiss, P. C., Sharapov, D., & Cronqvist, L. (2013). Opposites attract? Opportunities and challenges for integrating large-N QCA and econometric analysis. Political Research Quarterly, 191-198.
- -Fiss, P. C. (2011). Building better causal theories: A fuzzy set approach to typologies in organization research. Academy of management journal, 54(2), 393-420.

建议搜索下列学者的论文和书籍

Ragin, C. C (this guy has founded the QCA method in social science domain) Fiss, P. C (this guy focuses on applying QCA in management science)

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软件下载地址

-http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~cragin/fsQCA/software.shtml

(There is a publicly available software provided by Ragin, with Windows version and Mac version, also available in Chinese!)

软件操作手册

- -Ragin, C. C. 2017. User's guide to Fuzzy-Set / Qualitative Comparative Analysis. Irvine, California: Department of Sociology, University of California.
- -模糊集/定性对比分析用户操作手册. Ragin (2017)的中文翻译版.

课件和课程资料

- -Wagemann, C. 2013. Courseware for: Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) and Fuzzy Sets.
- -Berg-Schlosser, D., De Meur, G., Rihoux, B., & Ragin, C. C. (2009). Qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) as an approach. Configurational comparative methods: Qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) and related techniques, 1, 18.

第二讲

fsQCA操作准备



目录

- 1 下载和安装fsQCA软件
- 2 熟悉fsQCA软件的操作
- 3 fsQCA分析数据的预处理
- 4 fsQCA分析数据的模糊化



下载和安裝fsQCA软件



fsQCA软件的下载

fsQCA是一款免费公开的绿色软件

- http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~cragin/fsQCA/software.shtml
- 有3.0 版本和3.1b版本,针对不同的系统有Windows和Mac版本,有Chinese版本







Software

Version	Download	Manual for 3.0		
fsQCA 3.0 Windows	click here	click here	click here	
fsQCA 3.0 Mac	click here	click here	click here	

Updating to fsQCA3.1b:

An updated version of the fsQCA software (version 3.1b) for Windows is available here. However, it may require that you install the redistributable files for Visual Studio 2017. (The error message when you try to run fsQCA 3.1b, after installing it, is that a file is missing.)

Go to <u>Visual Studios Downloads</u> (scroll down) and click on 'Other Tools and Frameworks.' Next to 'Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable for Visual Studio 2017,' click 'x86' and then 'Download.' After installing the redistributable files, fsQCA 3.1b for Windows should start normally.

An updated version of the fsQCA software (version 3.1b) for MAC is available <u>here</u>. However, this new version of the fsQCA software requires an updated MAC OS, to High Sierra 10.13.6 or more recent. After you update to High Sierra, fsQCA 3.1b should start normally.

USER'S GUIDE TO

Fuzzy-Set / Qualitative Comparative Analysis

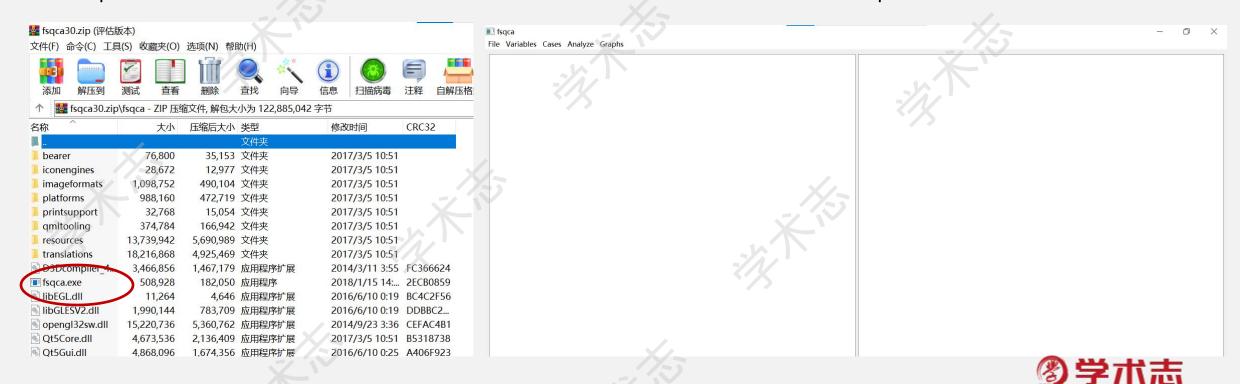
Charles C. Ragin
Department of Sociology
University of California, Irvine
Irvine, CA
cragin@uci.edu



fsQCA软件的安装

fsQCA是一款免费公开的绿色软件

- http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~cragin/fsQCA/software.shtml
- fsqca软件目前是以压缩包的形式下载,解压后无需安装,直接打开其中的fsqca.exe文件即可使用软件



QCA软件安装可能出现的问题



下载该补丁,放到解压后的文件夹里就行。补丁下载和具体的操作参见 https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/338051391





熟悉fsQCA软件的操作



fsQCA软件的窗口界面

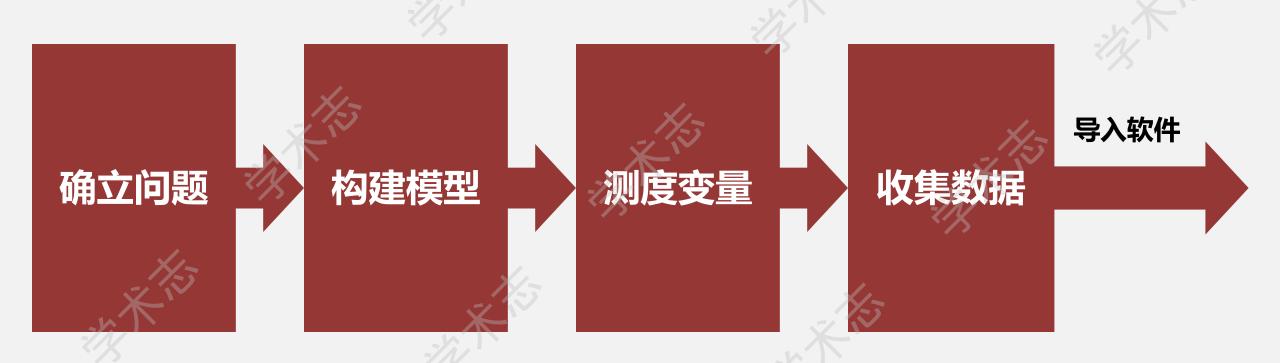




fsQCA分析数据的预处理



fsQCA分析数据的预处理





确立适合于fsQCA的研究问题

- XX的影响因素组合

影响社交媒体用户在社交媒体社区分享信息的因素?

影响旅游专业研究生旅游/非旅游就业选择的因素?

中国邻避冲突结果的影响因素研究

跨国并购股权选择的影响因素研究

- XX的特征组合

能被顺利发表的论文需要具备什么特征?

- XX的策略组合

不同交通连通策略如何提振区域旅游经济?

- XX的条件组合

时间压力会导致员工沉默吗?触发员工沉默的条件组合



构建适合于fsQCA的理论模型

研究模型对于任何研究来说几乎都是至关重要的!

fsQCA的研究模型包含的要素:

- -因变量(一般仅能有一个)
- -自变量 (多个, 4-7个)
- -自变量之间的关系

DV = f (IV1, IV2, IV3, IV4...)



构建适合于fsQCA的理论模型

研究模型对于任何研究来说几乎都是至关重要的!

构建研究模型的途径和工作:

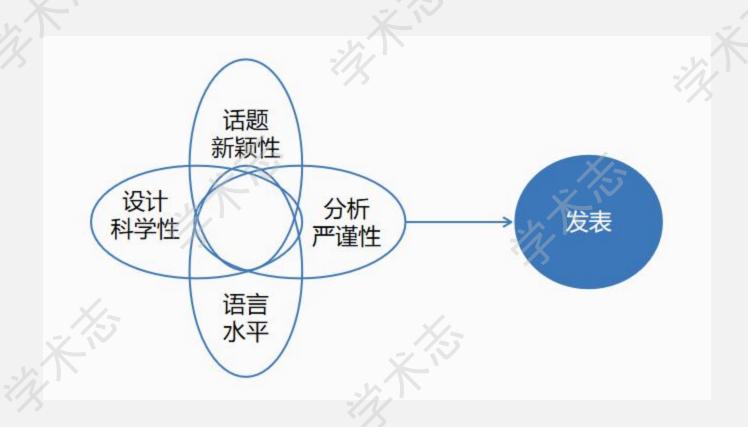
- 阅读文献
- 依托理论
- 观察实践
- 质性方法探索

.



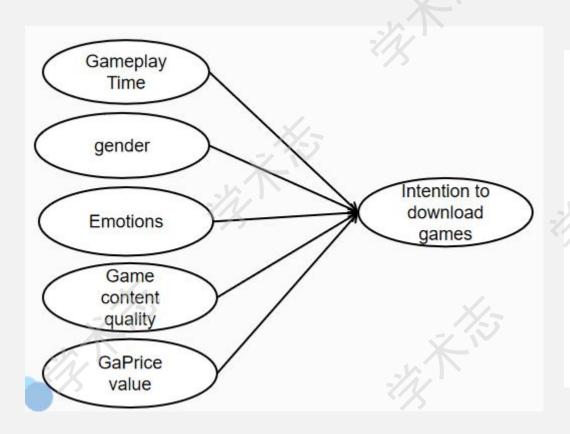
趣味思考:下列模型构建得如何?







趣味思考: 下述两个模型有什么区别和联系?



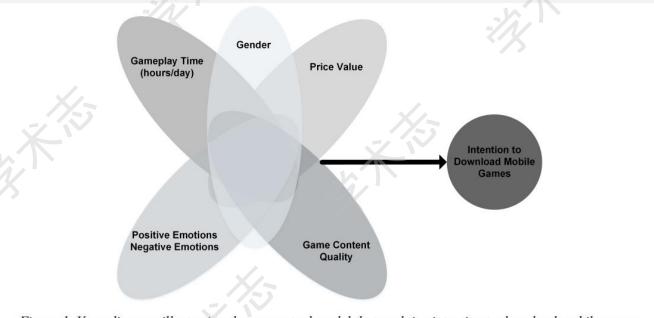


Figure 1. Venn diagram illustrating the conceptual model that explains intention to download mobile games



案例:观察体会下列模型

本研究从抗争者视角出发,立足于社会运动理论框架,并以其为导向构建出一个包括7个条件变量和1个结果变量的研究模型①,如图1所示。

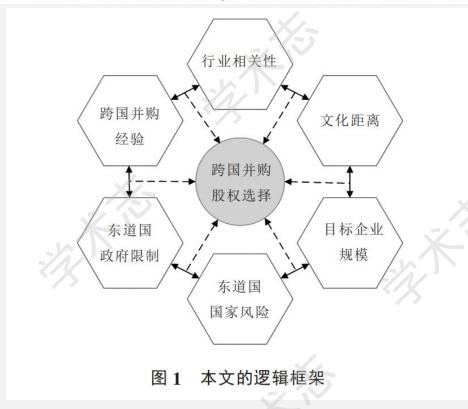


万筠, 王佃利 (2019)



案例:观察体会下列模型

跨国并购股权选择决策会受到来自不同层面因素的影响,借鉴进入模式的相关研究,Chari and Chang(2009)针对跨国并购股权选择提出了一个系统性、完整性的多重理论解释框架,包括评估成本和逆向选择风险、整合文化遥远国家目标企业中的管理者、拆分意向资产和非意向资产、实物期权和外生不确定性下的承诺成本、东道国的规章限制和企业特定的隐性资产六种理论解释。涉及到来自目标企业、东道国、母国—东道国之间的差异、并购企业等四个方面的重要解释因素。此外,通



张明等 (2019)

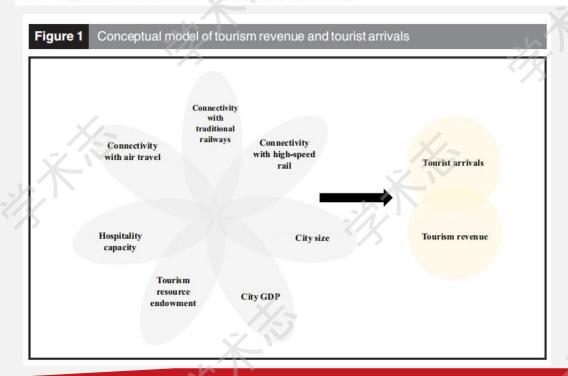


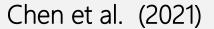
案例:观察体会下列模型

This study hypothesizes that a combination of connectivity through different modes of transportation (including traditional rail, air travel and high-speed rail) and the co-effecting factors (including city size, economic development and the endowment of tourism resources) will influence the city's tourism economy. Specifically, two variables are used to measure a city's total tourism economic outcome (domestic and international): (total) tourist arrivals and (total) tourism revenue (Chen and Haynes, 2015; Gao et al., 2019). Thus, this study proposes the following conceptual model (Figure 1):

TR = f (CAP, CTR, CHSR, CS, CGDP, TRE, HC)

TA = f (CAP, CTR, CHSR, CS, CGDP, TRE, HC)







变量的测度

-显变量使用统计数据、二手数据或观察数据

国家的富裕程度-人均GDP;城市规模-城市常驻人口;公司破产;消费者的消费行为

-潜变量使用量表测量

n级里克特量表, n级语义差别量表.....

-其他测量方法

专家打分法、内容分析法.....



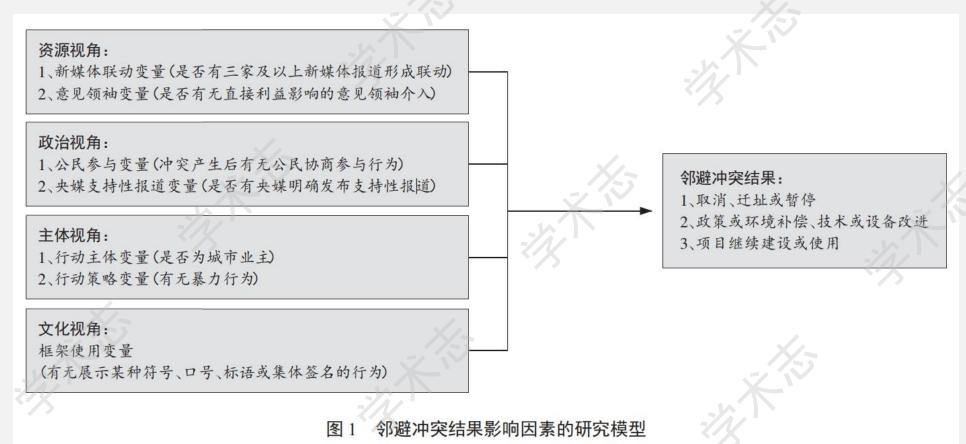
数据的收集

各种不同类型的数据均可纳入fsQCA分析

- 定类数据
- 定序数据
- 定距数据
- 定比数据
- 数据簇,例如量表数据? 高阶指标数据?



趣味思考:下列变量是怎样测量的?



万筠, 王佃利 (2019)



趣味思考: 下列变量是怎样测量的?

Table 3. Definition of the latent	variables.		
Variables	Definition	Relevant studies	
Perceived ease of use	Perceived ease of use refers to the degree to which a user believes that using mobile government services would be free of effort.	Davis (1989)	
Perceived near-term usefulness	Perceived usefulness is defined as the degree to which an individual perceives that using a particular system would enhance his or her performance of access government information.	Davis (1989), Thompson <i>et a</i> (1991), Chang & Cheung (20 and Liu <i>et al.</i> (2010))	
Perceived long-term usefulness	Perceived long-term usefulness refers to the degree to which a user believes the use of mobile government services may also bring about outcomes that have a pay-off in the future.	Thompson et al. (1991), Chang & Cheung (2001), and Liu et al. (2010)	
Benevolence	Benevolence refers to an individual's belief that the trustee cares about her/him and acts in her/his interests.	Wang & Benbasat (2005)	PERCEIVED EASE OF USE
Image	Image refers to citizens' perceptions that the adoption of mobile government services would enhance the adopters' status in the social system.	Phang & Li (2005 and	EOU1: I think it is easy to access San-nong-related government information through a mobile phone.
Behavioural intention	Behavioural intention refers to a person's subjective probability that he/she will perform some behaviour.	rionboni d'igzon (1070)	 EOU2: For me, it is easy to access San-nong-related government information through a mobile phone. EOU3: Learning to use a mobile government for San-nong-related government information is

The questionnaire-based survey

A five-point Likert scale from Disagree (1) to Agree (5) was used to measure each perception item. The measurements for the constructs of our research model are derived from prior studies. The measurement for perceived EOU and near-term USE are derived from the work of

Liu et al. (2017)

EOU4: Overall, mobile government is easy to use.



休息一下。请回顾刚才所讲的内容。

思考:构建并画出你自己的研究模型;并思考各变量的数据如何测量与获得。





准备、导入和编辑数据

- 数据的导入

fsQCA只能导入文本格式的数据(*.dat, *.csv, *.txt),因此事先将数据格式转化成上述格式。

- 数据的编辑

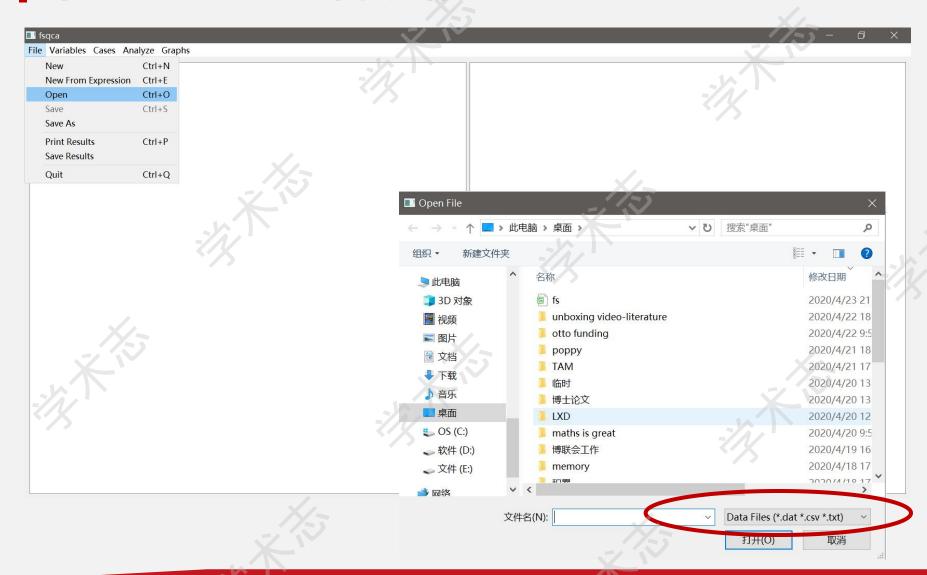
可以采用variables-add/delete等命令处理数据。

还可以使用variables-recode或compute去对数据进行变换(或者提前用你熟悉的软件将数据

处理好)。



准备、导入和编辑数据





准备、导入和编辑数据

变量名中不能有空格 或其他特殊字符,否 则运算时软件会闪退

fsaca	_	_	5/	
100	Analyze Graph	ns	1/2	
Add Delete Compute	B 85	C 88	D 75	Z
Recode	80	95	88	(
80	80	45	85	1
85	78	40	45	l i
80	40	85	78	(
65	40	90	45	į.
76	48	48	70	
90	49	49 40		
40	65	75	80	
- 30	70	70	35	7/5
42	68	40	80	
40	60	45	48	
35	40	65	70	(
45	45	70	30	(
48	48	45	70	(
30	35	45	45	





fsQCA分析数据的模糊化

数据的模糊化 (校准)

数据的校准存在多种方法,并非唯一!

- 间接法

自定义隶属度的特征函数和分布函数。

适用情况:案例较少,对变量的特征有较多的外部知识,数据较为离散;尽管案例多,但掌握了足够的信息能认为其隶属度分布与直接法默认分布有较大差异。

- 直接法

采用fsQCA自带的calibration函数(实际上是基于logistic函数)来做的校准。

适用情况:案例较多,对变量不具备较充分的外部知识,数据较为连续,且研究者对间接法中例如分布函数变换等的技能不足。



案例:间接法

#The following is the R code developed to facilitate data calibration.

Using this function we can create a general calibration function

The m_i values are all the membership values associated to the scale

and are to be defined in the next step

The calibration will result in a piecewise linear function

#Here we define the breaking point for the membership function

$$n_1 < -0$$

$$n_2 < -0.2$$

$$n_3 < -0.4$$

Finally we calibrate the ordinal variables Var.o.i

. .

$$\label{eq:var.o.m.f} \textit{Var.o.m.f.} <- \ likert(Var.o.m,n_1,n_2,...,n_k)$$

For coproduction, which was a manipulated rather than measured construct, customers exposed to the firm production scenario were assigned a fuzzy membership value of .33 (i.e., more out of than in the coproduction set), whereas those exposed to the customer production scenario were assigned a membership value of 1 (fully in the set), and those in the joint production scenario were assigned a membership value of .66 (more in than out). The reason is that, for services, a certain degree of coproduction is always present (Vargo and Lusch 2008); so we used a calibration that does not entail full non-membership. The cross-over point remains fixed at .5.

Ordanini et al. (2014)



案例:直接法

Calibration

As described above, the process of transforming variables into sets requires the specification of full membership in a set of interest, full nonmembership, and a crossover point of maximum ambiguity regarding membership. Given these three qualitative anchors, one can transform variable raw scores into set measures using the direct method of calibration described by Ragin (2008). The basic intuition underlying this calibration is that it rescales an interval variable using the crossover point as an anchor from which deviation scores are calculated, taking the values of full membership and full non-

membership as the upper and lower bounds.⁹ The rescaled measures range from 0 to 1, and the converted scores are tied to the thresholds of full membership, full nonmembership, and the crossover point. In the current version of the fs/QCA software package (2.5), the transformation is automated in the "compute" command and can be easily executed once the three thresholds are defined.

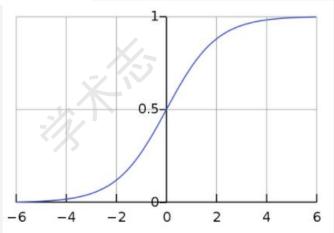
fsQCA中的calibrate函数其实就是使用三个锚点对logistic 函数进行拉伸压缩和截断。

假设某件事发生的概率为p,那么这件事不发生的概率为(1-p),我们称p/(1-p)为这件事情发生的几率。取这件事情发生几率的对数,定义为logit(p),所以logit(p)为

$$Logit(p) = log \frac{p}{(1-p)}$$

取logit函数的反函数,也被称为logistic函数

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

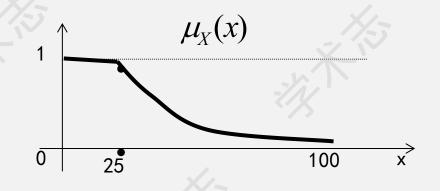




问题: 年龄如何进行校准: 间接法和直接法?

间接法校准。Zadeh给出"年轻"(Y)这个模糊集,其隶属函数是:

$$Y(u) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le u \le 25, & Y(30) = 0.5 \\ [1 + (\frac{u - 25}{5})^{2}]^{-1}, & 25 < u \le 200; & Y(35) = 0.2 \\ & Y(40) = 0.1 \end{cases}$$

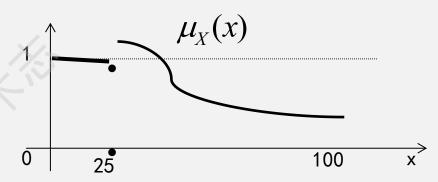


直接法校准。选取三个年龄值,一个值对应"完全属于年轻人"的年龄,一个值对应"完全不属于年轻人"的年龄,一个值对应"无法判断到底属不属于年轻人"的年龄。

$$Y(25) = 0.95$$

$$Y(30) = 0.5$$

$$Y(45) = 0.05$$





问题: 处理量表数据的间接法和直接法?

5级量表

$$Y(1) = 0$$
,

$$Y(2) = 0.2$$
,

$$Y(3) = 0.4$$
,

$$Y(4) = 0.7$$
,

$$Y(5) = 1$$

-Liu et al. (2015)

$$Y(1) = 0.05$$

$$Y(3) = 0.5$$

$$Y(5) = 0.95$$

使用calibrate函数

-Fiss (2011)

7级量表

$$Y(2) = 0.05$$

$$Y(4) = 0.5$$

$$Y(6) = 0.95$$

使用calibrate函数

-Ordanini et al. (2014)

$$Y(1) = 0.05$$

$$Y(4) = 0.5$$

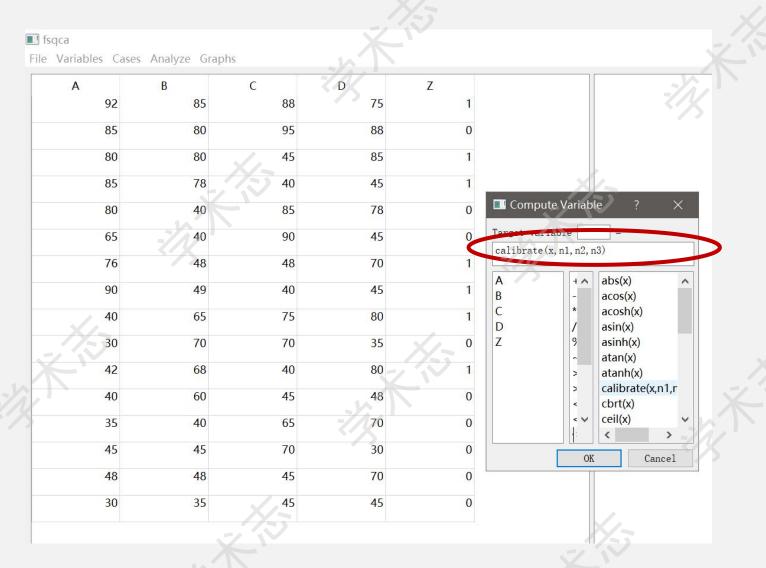
$$Y(7) = 0.95$$

使用calibrate函数

?



使用calibrate函数进行数据校准





使用calibrate函数进行数据校准

III fsc	дса			Z	1		(75)
File	Variables Cases	Analyze Graphs		N			
	D	Z	FA	FB	FC	FD	compute: FA = calibrate(A,90,50,0)
88		-1	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.87	compute: FB = calibrate(B,90,50,0)
95	88	0	0.93	0.90	0.97	0.95	compute: FC = calibrate(C,90,50,0)
45	85	1	0.90	0.90	0.43	0.93	compute: FD = calibrate(D,90,50,0)
40	45	1	0.93	0.89	0.35	0.43	/
85	78	0	0.90	0.35	0.93	0.89	
90	45	- 0	0.75	0.35	0.95	0.43	
48	70	1	0.88	0.47	0.47	0.82	
40	45	1	0.95	0.49	0.35	0.43	
75	80	1	0.35	0.75	0.87	0.90	
70	35	0	0.23	0.82	0.82	0.29	
40	80	1	0.38	0.79	0.35	0.90	7/-5
45	48	0	0.35	0.68	0.43	0.47	X
65	70	0	0.29	0.35	0.75	0.82	-12
70	30	0	0.43	0.43	0.82	0.23	~//
45	70	0	0.47	0.47	0.43	0.82	,
45	45	0	0.23	0.29	0.43	0.43	
							1/2-5



确定calibrate函数的锚点

锚点系统

锚点1: 几乎完全隶属的阈值(模糊隶属度=0.95)

锚点2: 几乎完全不隶属的阈值(模糊隶属度=0.05)

锚点3: 临界点(模糊隶属度=0.5)

寻找锚点的方法

外部标准法:一般优先。"师出有名"

Benchmarking法: 其次。"他山之石"

数据依赖法: 再次。上四分位数,中位数/均值,下四分位数。但是客观性相对较差,因为存在

"幸存者偏差"。



趣味思考:如何使用外部标准法寻找锚点?

校准国家的富裕程度。

国际对"富裕"做过规定。

发达国家以2万美元作为分界线。

人均每日支出低于1美元为绝对贫穷。

但是面临一个问题, 许多外部标准往往都是等级形式呈

现的,需要将其转化成隶属度。

思考题: 我国对城市规模的规定。

如何校准城市人口数据呢?铁岭算不算大城市?

各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府, 国务院各部委、各直属机构:

改革开放以来,伴随着工业化进程加速,我国城镇化取得了巨大成就,城市数量和规模都有了明显增长,原有的城市规模划分标准已难以适应城镇化发展等新形势要求。当前,我国城镇化正处于深入发展的关键时期,为更好地实施人口和城市分类管理,满足经济社会发展需要,现将城市规模划分标准调整为:

以城区常住人口为统计口径,将城市划分为五类七档。城区常住人口50万以下的城市为小城市,其中20万以上50万以下的城市为 I 型小城市,20万以下的城市为 I 型小城市;城区常住人口50万以上100万以上100万以下的城市为中等城市;城区常住人口100万以上500万以下的城市为大城市,其中300万以上500万以下的城市为 I 型大城市,100万以上300万以下的城市为 I 型大城市;城区常住人口1000万以上的城市为超大城市。(以上包括本数,以下不包括本数)

城区是指在市辖区和不设区的市,区、市政府驻地的实际建设连接到的居民委员会所辖区域和其他区域。常住人口包括:居住在本乡镇街道,且户口在本乡镇街道或户口待定的人;居住在本乡镇街道,且离开户口登记地所在的乡镇街道半年以上的人;户口在本乡镇街道,且外出不满半年或在境外工作学习的人。

新标准自本通知印发之日起实施。各地区、各部门出台的与城市规模分类相关的政策、标准和规范等要按照新标准进行相应修订。

国务院



趣味思考:如何使用数据依赖法和benchmarking法寻找锚点?

- 一个社区有8户人家,人均年收入分别为:3万,2.5万,2.2万,2万,1.9万,1.8万,1.6万,1.5万,1.2万,1 万,0.8万。
- -采用数据依赖法,锚点是多少?

然而2020年中国人均年收入为3.22万。

-可以使用全国人均年收入作为benchmark

幸存者偏差 (response bias)

- -小明在网上发布了一个使用电脑情况的调查问卷,发现99%的人都使用过电脑。
- -小明又在线下发布了一个调查人格特质的问卷。发现大多数人都具有宜人性和外向性。

然而有时既没有外部标准,又没有可以借鉴的数据,只能使用数据依赖法(同时需要使样本尽可能 覆盖总体)。

多学术志

休息一下。请回顾刚才所讲的内容。

思考: 你的研究模型中各变量的数据如何进行校准;

校准的锚点从何而来。





学术志使命——帮助学术群体成长

感谢您的观看

THANKS FOR WATCHING

