

Research on the effect of China's pension insurance system on the resumption of work and production in the event of the new crown epidemic

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Abstract: This paper analyzes the relevant combinations of promoting the economy during the epidemic from a configuration perspective, provides reference suggestions for the occurrence of future public events, and provides Chinese wisdom for other countries. Taking 9 policies for resuming work and production as conditional variables, a clear set and qualitative comparison of 3185 policies for resuming work and production in 31 provinces and cities in China (csQCA) was carried out, and the best policy combination suitable for resuming work and production policy tools during the epidemic was compared. The results show that no single policy is sufficient to make the economy recover significantly, and the combination of policy variables has a clear effect on the recovery of the economy.

Keywords: Coronavirus; Social security policies; Resumption of work and production policy; QCA.

1. Introduction

At the end of 2019, the new coronavirus broke out in the country and even the world, and China made the first level of response. Because the virus is extremely strong and spreads widely, all provinces and cities have taken corresponding measures, and Wuhan has taken "lockdown" measures for the first time to deal with this emergency.

With the further spread of the virus, most industries in China, such as entertainment, transportation, retail tourism, and manufacturing, have stagnated. In mid-February, the epidemic was gradually brought under control, and all provinces and cities across the country gradually entered a state of resumption of work and production.

2. Relevant research

2.1. Literature review

Through reading a large number of literatures, this paper finds that the current scholars' research on resumption of work and production is mainly based on the analysis of resumption of work and production policies and the classification of resumption of work and production policies in various places. Most scholars have studied the effects of the policy of resuming work and production and the problems reflected in the implementation of the policy. For example, PH.French mainly studies a number of policy findings in response to corporate crises, ensuring that the supply and demand of the labor market reflect a balance in order to effectively reduce the pressure on corporate operations

During the outbreak of the epidemic, various regions in China have formulated relevant policies for the resumption of work and production, such as tax incentives, scientific research support, job stabilization, digital support, financial support, talent subsidies, legal aid services and other policies. This paper compares and analyzes a large number of policies (csQCA) formulated by multiple provinces and cities, and finds that the core policy tools and relevant policy combination tools reflect their own important value and provide reference for the epidemic response of provinces and

cities across the country [1];A. Briozzo pointed out through analysis that the government can effectively reduce the pressure on enterprises in terms of capital by formulating various policies such as credit subsidies [2].Some scholars have studied the problems that arise in the process of policy issuance and policy implementation, and Zhu Wuxiang and others have found that there is a relatively large deviation between the short-term implementation effect of policies and the demands of enterprises [3];Ma Ben et al. analyzed and found that the policy of responding to public opinion showed relatively similar characteristics between superiors and subordinates [4].

Since policies involve different types, there are many scholars who have studied them, and Yang Yang and others analyzed and found that the relevant policies to help enterprises cope with the crisis involved five aspects, such as job stability and market transactions [5];Hong Wei mainly studies the impact of the epidemic environment on manufacturing and supply chain, and finds that classification according to different regions and different levels can help enterprises resume production as soon as possible [6];Huang Xinping analyzed the relevant samples through data analysis and found that the use of policy tools at the level of industry associations and other levels in China still needs to be adjusted according to the actual situation, and there are problems such as spillover risks and crowding out effects in the structure of policy tools [7].

In summary, it is found that the current configuration thinking angle of the resumption of work and production policy is relatively lacking, and for public health emergencies, the resumption of work and production policy as a tool to help the national economic recovery, usually linear causal relationship the basic traditional method is often too simple, and the combination of resumption of work and production policy in the face of complex economic problems is often more illustrative. Therefore, this analysis and study adopts the QCA method, observes from the perspective of configuration, carries out a comparative analysis of the resumption of work and production policies, and puts forward the core policies and applicable policy combinations that are conducive to

economic recovery after the study, and then improves the practical significance of the resumption of work and production policies in future public health emergencies.

2.2. Theory

2.2.1. Configuration comparison theory

Meyer et al. analyzed "Organizational Configuration" and proposed its definition, specifically "a combination of conceptually distinct multidimensional features that occur together." Larkin proposed through research that the expression of different types of events, cannot use a single factor to elucidate, it is the result of the overall action of a variety of factors, different combinations of a variety of influencing factors can express the same effect, can also express different effects, and the relationship between the combination and a single factor is asymmetric, configuration analysis expects to effectively understand the correlation involved in the causal relationship, this research activity mainly analyzes the multi-faceted role reflected in the resumption of work and production policy.

2.2.2. Policy mix theory

Policy portfolio theory proposes that a single policy cannot effectively respond to multiple problems, and multiple tools must be used to effectively deal with multiple problems. Moreover, a policy often targets different groups of participants, so when formulating policies, policymakers are required to comprehensively consider different groups of participants and develop a policy combination that can meet the needs of various groups.

3. Research Methods and Design

3.1. Research Methods and Design

In this study, qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) based on Boolean algebra and set theory is used to analyze the policy of resumption of work and production, and the causal relationship under different conditions reflects certain differences, and a variety of concurrent causal relationships and different types of research methods will be found through the research. Compared with traditional research methods, QCA analysis methods can efficiently process data and systematically compare different data. It reflects certain differences from previous quantitative analysis methods, mainly analyzing the existence of certain conditions, and not single analysis of net effects [8].

3.2. Study design

3.2.1. Data sources

This research activity summarizes and analyzes the relevant policies released by the AMiner website of Tsinghua University for many days, and also obtains the GDP values of various regions of the National Bureau of Statistics, forecasts the economy, and further carries out csQCA analysis. The AMiner website covers the relevant policy content issued by many provinces and cities during the epidemic. This paper summarizes the information from January to June 2020, and finally obtains 4882 texts, and through the processing of policy texts, a total of 3185 policies for resuming work and production are obtained.

3.2.2. Measurement and determination of outcome variables

Since the policy of resuming work and production is a complex problem that is difficult to measure, it is usually

considered to be reflected by the economic recovery after the resumption of work and production, this research activity establishes an analysis model according to Matlab software to construct a post-disaster economic resilience recovery model, which analyzes the data of 31 provinces and cities (Table 1), constructs an ARIMA model, and mainly measures the economic resilience index of each province and city in 6 orders and 7 terms. ARIMA model is a differential integrated moving average autoregressive model, which has a certain principle in construction, mainly with the help of non-stationary time series transformation, into a stationary time series [9], to predict the time series of the target itself, thereby determining its future trends.

3.2.3 Setting of conditional variables

There are nine types of policy tools designed for this research activity, which correspond to tax and social security incentives, business environment optimization, promotion support, scientific research support, job stabilization, digital support, financial support, talent subsidies, and legal aid services.

Condition variable 1: Tax and social security benefits (P1). During the emergence of the epidemic, relevant preferential policies were introduced, including value-added tax, enterprise income tax, individual tax incentives, real estate lease exemption, real estate tax, land use tax, etc. Social security benefits mainly involve tax-free or partial taxation of old age, unemployment, work-related injury insurance, health insurance, etc.

Condition variable2: Optimization of the business environment (P2). Doing Business (P2). In the process of enterprise application development, there must be a good business environment to promote its development, and the business environment includes a variety of conditions in the operation stage of enterprises. It mainly includes social, economic, political, legal and other factors, which represents the improvement of regional economic soft power and also plays an important role in improving the country's comprehensive competitiveness.

Condition variable three: promotion support (P3). Promotion support refers to the promotion of consumers' spending power, due to the emergence of the epidemic in various fields have caused different degrees of impact, the proposal of the resumption of work and production policy is a way to inject new vitality into the market under the premise of the domestic trend.

Condition variable four: scientific support (P4). In order to effectively respond to the epidemic, research projects have been established in the development of rapid detection technology products, the transformation law of disease progression and clinical diagnosis and treatment, antiviral drugs and antibody drugs, and vaccine research, which is conducive to the orderly development of prevention and control work.

Condition variable five: stable post (P5). Determine favorable policies for the development of enterprise operations to ensure that enterprises retain a large number of employees as much as possible, such as issuing subsidies to strengthen employment and other priority policies to achieve this goal.

Condition variable six: Digital enablement (P6). During the outbreak, many enterprises and units were forced to close, when online commerce gained significant advantages, and the digital life service industry was more resilient than other industries during the outbreak, ensuring people's universal

life during the quarantine, enabling people's life, learning and work to proceed normally, while the Internet also supported

the survival of a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Table 1. Economic Recovery Resilience Index by Province and City

Region	Real Value	Expected Value	Economic Recovery Wayward Index
Heilongjiang	6428	4967.6	1.29
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	8528.1	7605.9	1.13
Yunnan	12351	11311	1.09
Shanxi	8724.9	8388	1.04
Jiangsu	52971	51435	1.03
Hebei	18414	17920	1.03
Fujian	22327	21768	1.03
Zhejiang	32693	32185	1.02
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	1977.7	1966.9	1.01
Sichuan	24582	24686	1.00
Anhui	19776	19993	0.99
Guizhou	8824	8927	0.99
Hunan	20794	21339	0.99
Tibet Autonomous Region	923.66	940.93	0.98
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	11283	11507	0.98
Henan	28754	29481	0.98
Beijing	11971	18652	0.97
Guangdong	55197	57593	0.96
Qinghai	1518	1586	0.96
Jiangxi	13003	13814	0.94
Hubei	23105	24665	0.94
Chongqing	12714	13632	0.93
Liaoning	12514	13139	0.93
Gansu	4510	4844	0.92
Hainan	2637	2875	0.91
Shandong	36973	40473	0.90
Shandong	13889	14599	0.90
Shanghai	19513.1	21700	0.85
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	6874.7	8605	0.85
Tianjin	7138.8	8493	0.84
Jilin	7030.2	8693	0.81

Source: Using Matlab software, post-disaster economic forecasting according to ARIMA model and 6th order 7 terminals, and then calculated according to the actual and predicted values after calculation.

Table 2. Setting of condition and result variables

Variable content	Judgment instructions	assignment
Tax and social security benefits(P1)	Clear tax and social security incentives	1
	There are no explicit rules	0
Optimization of the business environment(P2)	Policies that involve optimizing the business environment	1
	Not explicitly mentioned	0
Outreach support(P3)	Explicitly mention the policy of promotion support	1
	Promotion support is not mentioned	0
Scientific support(P4)	Clearly defined	1
	Vaguely defined	0
Stabilize the post(P5)	Explicitly mention the policy of stabilizing jobs	1
	Not explicitly mentioned	0
Digital enablement(P6)	Including policies related to digital support	1
	No mention of digital enablement	0
Financial support(P7)	Covers financial support policies	1
	Financial support is not mentioned	0
Talent grants(P8)	Clear talent subsidies	1
	There is no explicit mention of talent subsidies	0
Legal aid services(P9)	Covers legal services	1
	No mention was made of legal aid services	0
The degree of economic recovery(V10)	High degree of recovery	1
	Low degree of recovery	0

Condition Variable Seven: Financial Support (P7). Such

policies cover a number of topics, the first is to focus on the

level of online financial services and establish a fast track; The second is to optimize cash management to ensure sufficient cash supply; the third is to support the real economy; The fourth is to help enterprises deal with various problems encountered in the resumption of work as soon as possible, such as the inability to quickly obtain working funds.

Condition Variable eight: Talent Grant (P8). Talent subsidies mainly include the employment of college graduates, rental subsidies, unemployment subsidies and the resumption of work and production of enterprise employees.

Condition variable nine: Legal aid services (P9). Service providers mainly focus on whether the rights and interests of

vulnerable groups are effectively protected, prevent and resolve social disputes, and correct violations of laws and regulations through legal norms and online and offline legal services for relevant social institutions. For detailed assignments, see Table 2.

3.2.3. Construction and verification of truth table

According to the content of Table 2 involving condition variables and result variables, the research work is carried out with the help of the tool fsQCA3.0, and the table without showing the contradictory configuration is obtained after analysis, as detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: Truth table

Case	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	V10
Heilongjiang	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Yunnan	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Shanxi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Jiangsu	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Hebei	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fujian	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Zhejiang	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Sichuan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anhui	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Guizhou	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hunan	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Tibet Autonomous Region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Henan	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Beijing	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Guangdong	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Qinghai	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Jiangxi	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hubei	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Chongqing	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Liaoning	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Gansu	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Hainan	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Shandong	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Shandong	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Shanghai	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Tianjin	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jilin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: fsQCA3.0 software generation

4. Presentation and interpretation of results: policy tools and policy combinations to promote economic recovery

4.1. Analysis of necessary condition variables

Generally, when QCA tests the necessary conditions, if it exceeds 0.9, it indicates that the conformance condition reflects the necessity, and when it exceeds 0.8, its condition is determined to be sufficient [10]. As can be seen from Table 4, if the result variable "1" is selected for the test activity, it is not possible to identify any necessary conditions, and the Legal Aid Service (P9) passed the adequacy test. This shows that among the various policies that have been formulated, a single policy cannot show the necessity, and a combination of multiple policies is needed to promote the recovery of work and production and the recovery of the economy.

4.2. Analysis of combination of conditional variables

Using fsQCA software to analyze and study, different types of solutions appear after analysis, they are complex solutions, simplified solutions, intermediate solutions, for logical remainder, reasonable evidence, intermediate solutions of medium complexity, these are generally the explanations that must be involved in QCA research [11]. Therefore, middleware was selected for this research activity. The variables of the combination of conditions to help economic recovery are detailed in Table 5.

Analyzing the data in Table 5, the data in Table 5 showed that the data on the overall coverage index and the overall consistency were both 1, which exceeded the predetermined value of 0.8, indicating that these policy combinations will promote rapid economic recovery.

Combination 1 (A1) :P 1*P2*P3*P4*P5*P7*P8*P9: Tax and social security support + business environment optimization + promotion support + scientific research

support + stabilizing jobs + financial support + talent subsidies + legal aid service type;

Combination 2 (A2) :P 1*P3*P4*P5*P6*P7*P8*P9: Tax and social security support + promotion support + scientific research support + stabilizing enterprises and stabilizing jobs + digital support + financial support + talent subsidies + legal aid service type;

Combination 3 (A3): ~P1 * P2 * ~P3 * ~ P4 * ~ P5 *~ P6 *~ P7*~P8*P9: Business environment optimization + legal aid service type;

Combination 4 (A4): ~ P1 * ~ P2 * P3 * ~ P4 * ~ P5 * ~ P6 * ~ P7 * P8 * P9: Tax and social security support + business environment optimization + promotion support +

stabilizing enterprises and jobs + digital support + financial support + talent subsidy type;

Combination 5 (A5): ~ P1 * P2 * ~ P3 * ~ P4 * P5 * ~ P6 * P7*~P8*P9: Tax and social security support + promotion support + scientific research support + stabilizing jobs + digital support + financial support + talent subsidy + legal aid service type;

Combination 6 (A6) :P 1 * P2 * P3 * ~ P4 * P5 * ~ P6 * P7 * P8 *~ P9: Tax and social security support + business environment optimization + legal aid service type;

Group 7 (A7) :P 1*P2*P3*~P4*P5*~P6*P7*~P8*P9: Business environment optimization + promotion support + legal aid service type.

Table 4: Results of univariate necessary and sufficient conditional analysis

Condition variables	Result variable = 1		Result variable = 0	
	consistency	Coverage	onsistency	Coverage
P1	0.7	0.3	0.76	0.7
~P1	0.3	0.38	0.24	0.63
P2	0.8	0.53	0.33	0.47
~P2	0.2	0.13	0.67	0.88
P3	0.8	0.36	0.67	0.64
~P3	0.2	0.22	0.33	0.78
P4	0.5	0.71	0.10	0.29
~P4	0.5	0.21	0.90	0.79
P5	0.8	0.50	0.38	0.5
~P5	0.2	0.13	0.62	0.87
P6	0.3	1.00	0.00	0
~P6	0.7	0.25	1.00	0.75
P7	0.8	0.35	0.71	0.65
~P7	0.2	0.25	0.29	0.75
P8	0.7	0.30	0.76	0.7
~P8	0.3	0.38	0.24	0.63
P9	0.9	0.43	0.57	0.57
~P9	0.1	0.10	0.43	0.9

Source: fsQCA3.0 software generation.

Table 5: Combination of variables of conditions to facilitate economic recovery

combin ation	Intermediate solution variable combinations	Original override value	Unique coverage	Composition consistency	Overall coverage	Overall consistency
A1	P1*P2*P3*P4*P5*P7*P8*P9	0.4	0.2	1.0		
A2	P1*P3*P4*P5*P6*P7*P8*P9	0.3	0.1	1.0		
A3	~P1*P2*~P3*~P4*~P5*~ P6*~P7*~P8*P9	0.1	0.1	1.0		
A4	~P1*~P2*P3*~P4*~P5*~ P6*~P7*P8*P9	0.1	0.1	1.0		
A5	~P1*P2*~P3*~P4*P5*~ P6*P7*~P8*P9	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
A6	P1*P2*P3*~P4*P5*~ P6*P7*P8*~P9	0.1	0.1	1.0		
A7	P1*P2*P3*~P4*P5*~ P6*P7*~P8*P9	0.1	0.1	1.0		

Source: fsQCA3.0 software generation.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Research conclusions

1). By observing the content in Table 1, the economic recovery resilience index of various provinces and cities has been shown, the first is that the economy has recovered in a short period of time during the epidemic, and the provinces and cities with index indicators exceeding 1 are Inner Mongolia and other provinces and cities, which means that although these provinces and cities have been seriously affected economically due to the epidemic, the economy after the epidemic can be quickly recovered and economic

development can be obtained relatively quickly; However, there are still more than 20 provinces and cities such as Guizhou that cannot complete the rapid economic recovery in a short period of time, and some provinces and cities have experienced a rapid decline in economic growth, and the index has been in a low state of Jilin, Tianjin and Xinjiang, which have been seriously affected by the epidemic and have slow economic growth.

2). This study studies the use tax and social security policies (P1) and financial support (P7) of 31 provinces and cities, and all of them have reached a certain frequency of use, proving that these two policies are the most basic policies, and

only from the perspective of recovery and impact, only increasing the use of can not produce good results. Other policies work best. Among the seven combinations to promote economic recovery, generally speaking, the two policies will be used at the same time to see good results, such as business environment reform policies and legal aid policies, science and technology support policies and talent subsidy policies, job stabilization policies and promotion support policies together.

5.2. Research recommendations

1). Pay attention to the existence value reflected in the policy mix. Some policies alone cannot promote rapid economic recovery, and various policies need to be combined with other policies to promote higher economic recovery in different regions. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the impact of different policy combinations on the degree of economic recovery of provinces and cities, and future research should not only analyze the impact of independent factors, but also consider the impact of policy settings from the perspective of allocation, so as to provide reference for future policy research and policy formulation.

2). Pay attention to the role of basic policy use. In order to promote the economic recovery of each region as soon as possible, all localities have formulated corresponding tax policies and financial policies according to the actual conditions of each region, and should pay attention to the use and effectiveness of these policies, and pay attention to how to show good value in supporting the use of policies with strong correlation. Some highly related policies must be selected at the same time to achieve good results, such as the use of multiple policies to help enterprises after the end of the epidemic, pay attention to the optimization of the business environment and the importance of legal services, not only pay attention to the value of job stabilization, but also formulate relevant supportive policies, and pay attention to the rationality of talent subsidy policies. Many of the above policies will show influence on each other, such as creating a good business environment through legal services, the two policies will show good complementary effects, and the implementation of the policies will also be recognized. Supportive policies should be implemented for a long time should also pay attention to the rationality of the job stabilization policy, the two policies are closely related to each other, when the domestic regional economy reflects a good state of stability, each region should formulate policies to promote consumption according to their own actual conditions, enhance consumers' consumption power, promote market activity, market demand growth can ensure the stable development of enterprises, workers have a large number of jobs, on the other hand, enterprises stabilize jobs to achieve good results to truly show the applicability and value of policies. In addition, all regions should pay attention to the importance of scientific research policies, provide certain subsidies for professional talents, and ensure that a large number of senior talents can carry out technological research and development with peace of mind.

6. Research limitations and future prospects

The study still has some limitations that need to be broken.

First, in the selection and calculation of outcome variables, this paper selects the GDP value of each province and city to measure the economic recovery resilience index, which may not be comprehensive enough to reflect the overall economic recovery of each province and city, because the indicators reflecting the economy include some indicators other than GDP, such as transportation. The living index, consumption index, etc., can integrate these indicators to further improve the measurement level of the resilience index of future economic recovery. Secondly, due to the relatively short post-epidemic time, this study only evaluates the economic recovery of provinces and cities in a short period of time after the epidemic, and the analytical model that has been constructed is best to measure the strength of long-term economic recovery, so the study needs to be further expanded and improved.

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