# Qualitative Comparative Analysis: A Cross-Disciplinary Methodology for Studying Similarities and Differences

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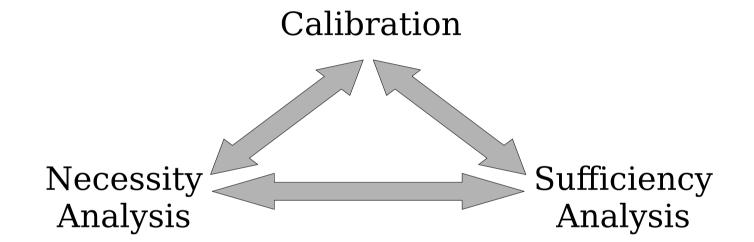
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# Overview

- Day 1: The Logic of QCA
- Introductions and discussion of research projects
- Day 2: Three Analytic Components of QCA
- Calibration, Necessity Analysis, Sufficiency Analysis
- Day 3: Putting QCA into Practice
- Software for conducting QCA
- Day 4: Advances in QCA
- Time in QCA, Generalized Analytic Induction
- Day 5: Pulling it all Together
  - Building robust models, Visualizing and presenting QCA
- Discussion of research projects

# Three Analytic Components of QCA



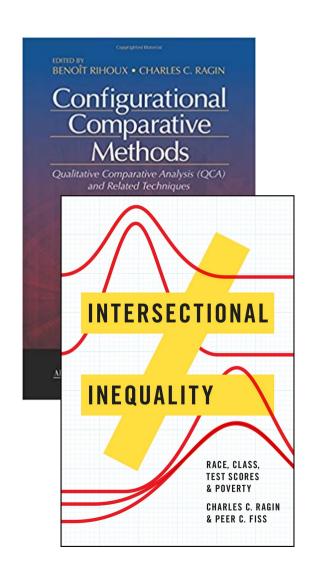
# QCA is both a technique and an approach

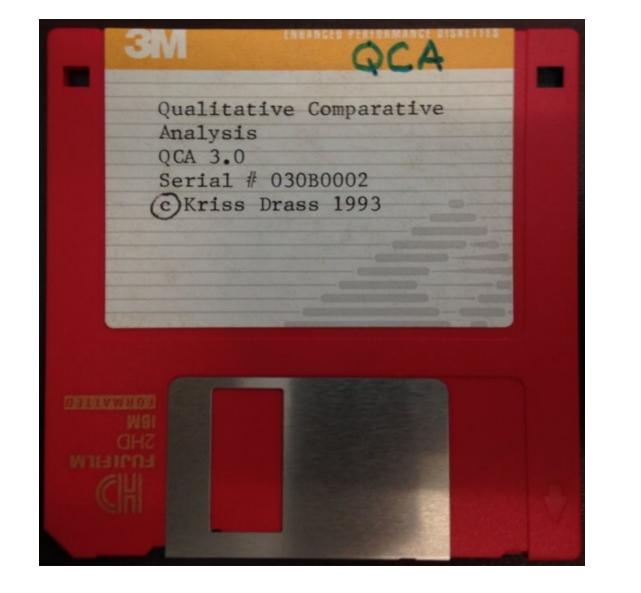
#### As a technique

- Measures of degree of set membership
- Subset relations measured by consistency and coverage
- Taxonomies as truth tables
- Sufficiency solutions via Boolean minimization
- Requires software

#### As an approach

- Rihoux, et. al. (2009, Ch 1 of *CCM*)
- Ragin (1997/2004) "Turning the Tables"
- Ragin & Fiss (2017) Intersectional Inequality
- Doesn't require software





#### Recommendations

- Distinguish between QCA as a technique and QCA as an approach. A good QCA embraces the approach.
- Carefully consider how QCA is applied to small, medium, and large-N studies and their respective emphasis on in-depth case knowledge versus cross-case regularities.
- Different software packages approach QCA differently, shaping how you think about and conduct your analysis.
- Software is just a means to an end. It automates the mundane and repetitive parts of the analysis, so that you can focus on what's really important—getting to know your cases.
- Follow COMPASSS website for updates on QCA/CCM software.
- See also: Rubinson, et. al. (2024) "Avoiding Common Errors in QCA: A Short Guide for New Practioners" on COMPASSS.

# A menagerie of software packages

