**公共卫生危机中的地方政府决策行为研究**

**——以中国省级政府疫情响应级别调整为例**

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**研究背景：**在威权国家中，地方政府综合考虑多种要素进行灵活决策，以应对经济社会危机，被视为是组成这类国家的韧性重要部分。不过，地方政府在应对危机时的决策过程仍然是有待揭开的黑箱。

**研究问题：**中国省级政府应对新冠疫情危机的决策受哪些因素影响？这些因素的作用机制是什么？具体而言：为何不同省份疫情响应级别的调整标准不同？影响省级政府决策风险偏好的因素和作用机制是什么？

**研究方法：**本研究选取中国省级政府在新冠疫情防控中风险响应级别降低的决策作为研究对象，采用模糊集定性比较分析（fsQCA）来分析影响省级政府决策的具体作用机制，呈现不同影响因素的组合路径。

**研究发现：**中国省级政府在危机决策中普遍持保守态度。疫情现状和潜在风险、经济发展情况、政治地位等都构成了省级政府选择保守决策的充分条件，医疗能力并不构成充分条件。单一因素对决策的影响有限，地方政府危机决策的影响机制更多呈现组态效应。影响省级政府的保守决策偏好的因素构成四种组态，可以概况为低能力激励和高能力激励两种主要作用方式：医疗水平和政治地位都很低，容易导致保守决策；疫情风险较大，同时政治地位高也容易形成保守决策偏好。

**研究意义：**通过对省级政府危机决策影响因素及作用机制的探讨不但可以为理解威权国家的危机治理提供窗口，而且能够为优化中国的决策体制提供经验借鉴。

**关键词：**模糊集定性比较分析方法（fsQCA）、风险决策、新冠疫情、地方政府

Risk Aversion, Political Status and Crisis Response Adjustments during the Covid-19 Era：Evidence from China

**Background**

Flexible decision-making by local governments in authoritarian regimes that combine multiple elements to respond to governance crises is seen as an important part of authoritarian resilience. However, the decision-making process of local governments in response to crises remains a black box to be uncovered.

**Question**

What factors influenced the crisis decision making of provincial governments in China in response to the coronavirus outbreak? How did those factors operate? Specifically: Why do different provinces have different criteria for adjusting their crisis response levels? What are the factors and mechanisms that influence the decision-making preferences of provincial governments?

**Method**

This study selected the decisions of Chinese provincial governments to reduce the level of crisis response in the coronavirus epidemic as the case. It applied fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) to examine the specific mechanisms of factors affecting the decisions of provincial governments.

**Finding**

Chinese provincial governments are generally conservative in their crisis decision-making. The current situation and potential risks of the epidemic, economic development, and political status all constitute sufficient conditions for provincial governments to choose conservative decision-making. Meanwhile, medical capacity does not constitute a sufficient condition. The influence of a single factor on decision-making is limited, and the mechanism of influence on local government crisis decision-making shows more of a group effect. Factors influencing provincial governments' preference for conservative decision-making constitute four groupings, which can be summarized into two main ways. One way is low medical level and political status both tend to lead to conservative decision-making. The other way is higher epidemic risk, along with high political status, also tend to shape the preference for conservative decision-making.

**Implication**

This study would not only provide a window into understanding crisis governance in authoritarian regimes but can also give empirical lessons for optimizing China's crisis decision-making system.

**Key Words**

fsQCA, Crisis decision making, Coronavirus epidemic, Local Government