The Role of Sustainable Development Economy in Promoting Common Prosperity from a Configurational Perspective: An Analysis Based on the fsQCA Method

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Abstract. The sustainable development economy plays a crucial role in the high-quality development of China's economy. Exploring the role of sustainable development economy in promoting common prosperity from a configurational perspective is of significant practical importance. Using the fsQCA method, this study explores three dimensions—green economic development, resource conservation and environmental protection, and social sustainability and inclusivity—taking 31 provinces in China as case samples, and develops an evaluation system for the role of sustainable development in enhancing common prosperity levels.

Keywords: Common Prosperity, Sustainable Development, Fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis, Configurational Perspective.

1 Introduction

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly emphasizes that common prosperity is an essential feature of Chinese-style modernization. It must be advanced through high-quality development and achieved through the collective efforts of all the people. Common prosperity refers to the fair and equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth, ensuring that the entire population enjoys a higher standard of living and greater access to opportunities. This includes reducing income inequality, increasing access to essential services like education and healthcare, and ensuring that economic opportunities are available across all social and regional groups. High-quality development is the primary task in the comprehensive construction of a socialist modern country. It emphasizes the full, accurate, and comprehensive implementation of the new development philosophy, accelerating the formation of a new development pattern in which the domestic cycle is the mainstay and the domestic and international dual cycles mutually reinforce each other, aiming to achieve qualitative improvements and reasonable quantitative growth in the economy. As an important part of high-quality development, the sustainable development economy plays a crucial role in promoting common prosperity.[1] Adhering to sustainable development, promoting a comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development, accelerating the green

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development, accelerating the green transformation of development methods, advancing carbon peak and carbon neutrality, and achieving a positive interaction between economic development and ecological protection.

The "14th Five-Year Plan for Circular Economy Development" issued by the National Development and Reform Commission clearly points out that the sustainable development economy is the core path and inevitable choice for promoting high-quality economic and social development in China.[2] The sustainable development economy helps alleviate the pressure of resource shortages in China and enhances the endogenous driving force of economic development. It also provides new opportunities for the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries, promotes the rise of emerging industries, and injects new vitality into the sustainable development of the economy. The sustainable development economy provides a solid material foundation for common prosperity. By promoting high-quality economic development, optimizing industrial structure, and enhancing the quality and efficiency of economic growth, it can create more employment opportunities and income growth space, thus narrowing the wealth gap and expanding the middle-income group. Common prosperity also provides strong endogenous momentum for the sustainable development economy. By improving the distribution system and increasing residents' income levels, the basic role of consumption in driving economic growth can be strengthened, promoting the internal circulation of the economy and advancing its sustainable development.

Existing theoretical research has already demonstrated the role of sustainable development economy in advancing common prosperity, laying the foundation for this study. This study innovatively explores three core dimensions—green economic development, resource conservation and environmental protection, and social sustainability and inclusivity—using case samples from the 31 provinces of China in 2022. It deeply analyzes how multi-level indicators of sustainable development economy collaborate from a configurational perspective to jointly advance the realization of common prosperity in China. The research findings will provide more targeted and forward-looking theoretical support and strategic recommendations for promoting common prosperity within the framework of sustainable development economy in China.

2 Establishing the Theoretical Framework

Although academic research has extensively explored the positive impact of sustainable development economy on common prosperity from a theoretical perspective, existing studies mostly focus on single factors or linear relationships. Research that systematically analyzes the internal mechanisms and pathways through which sustainable development economy promotes common prosperity from a configurational perspective is still scarce.

Yang Jintan pointed out that sustainable development has a significant positive effect on common prosperity, operating through mechanisms such as entrepreneurial activity, technological innovation, and employment quality, with spatial spillover effects that can drive overall regional common prosperity. [3] Ye Yanfang believes that the development of a sustainable economy is a key way to support common prosperity. A

good ecological environment is the basic prerequisite for achieving common prosperity, while green finance within sustainable development economy, through supporting low-carbon technological innovation and promoting the development of green industries, can create employment opportunities and reduce wealth disparities. [4] Liu Bingsheng and Han Ning, from the perspective of common prosperity, explore the path of sustainable development of eco-cities. They argue that eco-cities are an important vehicle for implementing the concept of sustainable development and are highly aligned with the goals of common prosperity. [5] Gu Miting found that sustainable development economy has a significant positive impact on common prosperity, especially in terms of wealth, commonality, and sustainability, but its impact on sharing is not significant. [6] Xi Jixuan pointed out that under the "dual carbon" goals and the context of common prosperity, the overall level of sustainable development in China has improved, but regional disparities remain significant. The eastern region has the highest development level, while the northeastern region has the slowest growth. [7]

Overall, there is a considerable amount of research on how sustainable development promotes common prosperity, but studies analyzing specific data and the synergistic effects of various elements of sustainable development economy in promoting common prosperity from a configurational perspective are lacking. Based on this, this study attempts to analyze the internal logic of sustainable development economy in improving common prosperity levels from a configurational perspective using the fsQCA method. This study selects three dimensions—green economic development, resource conservation and environmental protection, and social sustainability and inclusivity—to construct an evaluation system for the role of sustainable development in enhancing common prosperity levels, with the aim of exploring the synergistic effects between the various influencing factors.

2.1 Green Economic Development

Green economy is an important embodiment of new productive forces, characterized by attributes such as "new," "high quality," and "green." It emphasizes driving economic high-quality development through green technological innovation. [8] Green economy is also a key pathway for promoting common prosperity through sustainable development. Through technological innovation and low-carbon transformation, green economy not only drives high-quality economic growth but also reduces negative environmental impacts, creates more high-quality employment opportunities, and promotes fair distribution of economic outcomes, thereby fostering common prosperity. This study selects two variables—innovation and application of green technology, and the low-carbon transformation process across various industries—to measure the level of green economic development.

Innovation and Application of Green Technology. Green technology refers to advanced technologies used in production processes that are low-carbon and environmentally friendly, aimed at reducing resource consumption and pollutant emissions while improving production efficiency and product quality. There is a positive and synergistic

relationship between green development and common prosperity. Increased investment in green technological innovation and guiding industrial green transformation can promote the coordinated progress of sustainable development and common prosperity.[9]

Low-Carbon Transformation Process in Various Industries. The low-carbon transformation process refers to the progress made by various industries in reducing carbon emissions and achieving green transformation, covering key sectors such as energy, transportation, and manufacturing. By promoting the low-carbon transformation of various industries, dependence on traditional high-carbon energy can be reduced, the carbon intensity of economic activities can be lowered, and new sources of economic growth can be created, promoting the sustainable development of the economy.

2.2 Resource Conservation and Environmental Protection

Resource conservation and environmental protection are the foundation of promoting common prosperity through sustainable development By improving energy efficiency and increasing investment in pollution control, the environmental burden of economic activities can be reduced, resource sustainability can be enhanced, and long-term stable economic development can be ensured, while also creating a solid ecological foundation for common prosperity. This study selects two variables—energy utilization efficiency and investment in pollution control—to measure the level of resource conservation and environmental protection.

Energy Utilization Efficiency. Energy utilization efficiency refers to the economic output generated per unit of energy consumption and is an important indicator for measuring resource utilization efficiency.[10] Through technological innovation and management optimization, improving energy efficiency can significantly enhance economic sustainability, reduce reliance on traditional energy, and create more economic and social benefits for society.

Pollution Control Investment. Pollution control investment refers to the financial investment by enterprises and governments in pollution treatment, including wastewater treatment, air purification, and solid waste disposal. By increasing investment in pollution control, environmental quality can be effectively improved, the negative impact of pollution on society and the economy can be reduced, and overall social welfare can be enhanced. Pollution control investment is not only an important manifestation of corporate social responsibility but also a key policy tool for the government to promote environmental governance and achieve sustainable development.

2.3 Social Sustainability and Inclusivity

Social sustainability and inclusivity are important goals of common prosperity. During rapid economic development, issues of social fairness and inclusivity have become increasingly prominent. By creating more employment opportunities and providing basic medical security, income gaps can be narrowed, overall social welfare can be improved, and development outcomes can be more equitably distributed among all people, thereby promoting social harmony and stability. Social sustainability and inclusivity not only focus on the distribution of economic growth outcomes but also emphasize equal participation by all social members and improvements in their quality of life, which are key to achieving common prosperity. This study selects two variables—employment opportunities and basic medical security—to measure the level of social sustainability and inclusivity.

Employment Opportunities. Employment opportunities refer to the number and quality of job positions available in the labor market and are an important indicator of social inclusivity. [11] Through policy guidance and optimization of market mechanisms, increasing employment opportunities can further narrow income disparities, enhance overall social welfare, and ensure that development outcomes benefit all people more equitably.

Basic Medical Security Basic medical security refers to the basic medical services and security systems provided by the government and society, aimed at ensuring that all residents have access to basic medical care and reducing the occurrence of poverty caused by illness or returning to poverty due to illness.[12] By improving the basic medical security system, residents' health levels can be enhanced, social members' sense of access and well-being can be increased, and social harmony and stability can be promoted.

3 Construction of the Research Model

3.1 Research Methods

Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA), proposed by Ragin in the 1980s, is a cross-case research method based on set theory and Boolean algebra. QCA reveals complex causal relationships between condition combinations and specific outcomes through a configurational perspective, integrating both case and quantitative analysis.

This study uses the fsQCA method for three reasons: First, common prosperity is the result of multiple causal conditions with complex, interdependent relationships. fsQCA is well-suited for addressing such complexity. Second, fsQCA allows variables to take values between 0 and 1, making it ideal for the continuous variables in this study. Third, the study analyzes 31 provincial-level cases, a medium-sized sample. Traditional quan-

titative methods often struggle with medium-sized data, while fsQCA combines qualitative and quantitative strengths, requiring fewer cases and making it more suitable for this analysis.

3.2 Selection of Variables

This study adopts the fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) method, using data from 31 provinces of China (excluding Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) as the research sample. The sample selection takes into account both regional diversity and representativeness. It includes economically advanced and sustainability-leading regions in the eastern coastal areas, as well as relatively underdeveloped regions in the central and western part. In terms of evaluation indicators and data acquisition, this study has rigorously selected a series of representative and operable evaluation indicators. The specific indicators and their data sources are detailed in Table 1. To ensure the timeliness of the research and consistency of the data, all variables in this study are based on 2022 data.

Table 1. Overview of Variable Selection

Variable Category		Variable Name	Variable Data	Data Source
Outcome Variable		Level of Common Prosperity	The ratio of per capita disposable income of rural residents to per capita disposable income of urban residents in each province.	*National Bureau of Statistics of China*
Condition Variables	Green Economic Development	Innovation and Application of Green Technologies	Contribution rate of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries, and key sectors	*National Bureau of Statistics of China*
		Low-carbon transformation processes in various industries	Energy consumption by industry	*National Bureau of Statistics of China*
	Resource Conservation and Environmental Protection	Energy Utilization Efficiency	Total energy consumption and its composition	*National Bureau of Statistics of China*
		Pollution Treatment Investment	Status of industrial pollution control investment completion	*National Bureau of Statistics of China*
	Social Sustainability and Inclusiveness	Employment Opportunities	Employment status	*National Bureau of Statistics of China*
		Basic Medical Insurance	Basic medical insurance status for urban and rural residents, and employees in different regions	*National Health and Wellness Statistics Yearbook of China*

3.3 Data Calibration

Data calibration is a key step in fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA), aiming to transform raw data into set membership values for measuring the degree of membership between cases and sets. The calibration process converts the actual values of each variable into membership values between 0 and 1, where 0 represents no membership, 1 represents full membership, and values between 0 and 1 indicate varying degrees of membership. This study employs direct calibration, using specific quantiles of the sample data (e.g., 95%, 50%, and 5% quantiles) as benchmarks to define the thresholds for full membership, the crossover point, and no membership.[13] The details are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Variable Calibration

Variable Category	Variable Name		Calibration		
			Full Membership	Crossover Point	No Membership
Outcome Variable	Y	Level of Common Prosperity	0.61	0.49	0.36
Condition Variables	X1	Innovation and Application of Green Technologies	86.47	55.34	11.78
	X2	Low-carbon transformation processes in various industries	35824.91	17450.19	9841.56
	X3	Energy Utilization Efficiency	61.38	44.72	23.99
	X4	Pollution Treatment Investment	23564.19	92163.77	1165.64
	X5	Employment Opportunities	5619.34	2479.45	691.16
	X6	Basic Medical Insurance	8649.47	4396.68	948.65

3.4 Potential Limitations

The study acknowledges several potential limitations, including issues with data availability, case selection bias, and the subjectivity of indicator classification. Data availability poses a significant challenge in empirical research, particularly when dealing with large and diverse datasets like those from multiple provinces in China. In this study, the availability of consistent and accurate data across all 31 provinces may vary, which could introduce bias and impact the generalizability of the results. Another limitation is case selection bias. The choice of provinces may not fully reflect the regional diversity in economic conditions, social factors, and policy contexts. For example, selecting more developed or economically homogeneous regions could lead to findings that are not representative of less developed or more diverse regions. Additionally, the classification of indicators in fsQCA inherently involves subjectivity, as authors must establish the thresholds for membership in various sets. This process, influenced by the authors' judgment and the theoretical framework used, can lead to inconsistencies between different studies and interpretations. While these limitations are recognized, they do not

undermine the overall approach of the study; however, they emphasize the importance of exercising caution when generalizing the findings to broader contexts.

4 Data Analysis Results

4.1 Single Condition Necessity Analysis

Before conducting the fsQCA method's configuration analysis, a single condition necessity test is first performed on individual variables. The core idea of necessity analysis is that if the existence of a certain condition variable is a prerequisite for the inevitable occurrence of the result, then the consistency of that condition variable should exceed 0.9. Table 3 presents the results of the single condition necessity analysis based on the computations from the fsQCA 3.0 software, which shows that the consistency of all variables is below 0.9. This indicates that no single condition variable can independently constitute a necessary condition for a high level of common prosperity. Based on the analysis results, the consistency values of all condition variables did not meet this standard, leading to the conclusion that no single condition variable can be considered a necessary condition for a high level of common prosperity in this study.

Table 3. Necessity analysis Results

Condition Variables	High level of common prosperity		Low level of common prosperity	
	Consistency	Coverage	Consistency	Coverage
Innovation and Application of Green Technologies	0.7324	0.7521	0.5158	0.5493
~ Innovation and Application of Green Technologies	0.8617	0.8345	0.7623	0.7876
Low-carbon transformation processes in various industries	0.6953	0.7201	0.6028	0.6442
~Low-carbon transformation processes in various industries	0.8502	0.8196	0.7741	0.7983
Energy Utilization Efficiency	0.7506	0.7734	0.6005	0.6345
~ Energy Utilization Efficiency	0.8621	0.8508	0.7901	0.8134
Pollution Treatment Investment	0.7085	0.7356	0.5753	0.6156
~ Pollution Treatment Investment	0.8683	0.8471	0.7961	0.8182
Employment Opportunities	0.7369	0.7582	0.5851	0.6213
~Employment Opportunities	0.8492	0.8306	0.8002	0.8239
Basic Medical Insurance	0.7597	0.7844	0.5759	0.6128
~Basic Medical Insurance	0.8462	0.8275	0.8034	0.8253

Note: "~" indicates the absence of a condition variable.

4.2 Sufficient Condition Configuration Analysis

In the fsQCA method, the sufficient condition configuration analysis is used to identify the impact of multiple combinations of conditions on a specific outcome, which can reveal multiple concurrent causal relationships and analyze the factors influencing high levels of common prosperity. This study sets the frequency threshold to 1 and the consistency threshold to 0.75, using complex, intermediate, and parsimonious solutions for the analysis. The intermediate solution provides identification of core conditions, while the parsimonious solution helps to understand marginal conditions that have a smaller impact on the outcome. The analysis explores which combinations of conditions provide a sufficient causal explanation for high levels of common prosperity. The analysis results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Sufficiency Analysis Results

Condition Variables	High Configuration			Non-High Configuration	
	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2
X1 Innovation and Application of Green Technologies	●	•	●	U	○
X2 Low-carbon transformation processes in various industries	●	○	•	U	•
X3 Energy Utilization Efficiency	—	●	•	—	—
X4 Pollution Treatment Investment	U	•	○	•	•
X5 Employment Opportunities	●	●	●	U	U
X6 Basic Medical Insurance	●	●	—	○	U
Consistency	0.912	0.876	0.893	0.925	0.912
Raw Coverage	0.487	0.352	0.468	0.267	0.413
Unique Coverage	0.151	0.082	0.123	0.073	0.099
Overall Consistency		0.921		0.931	
Overall Coverage		0.634		0.587	

Note: "●" indicates the presence of core conditions; "•" indicates the presence of peripheral conditions; "U" indicates the absence of core conditions; "○" indicates the absence of peripheral conditions; "—" indicates no effect of the condition variable on the result.

Analysis of High Configuration Results. From the data in Table 4, it can be seen that there are three configuration paths for improving the level of common prosperity through sustainable economic development, namely A1, A2, and A3. The results show that the consistency of each configuration path, as well as the overall consistency of the four paths, exceeds the preset threshold of 0.75, indicating that these three configuration paths are sufficient conditions for a high level of common prosperity. Furthermore, the coverage of the solution reaches 0.634, indicating that the three configuration paths can effectively explain about 63% of the high common prosperity cases.

The analysis of configuration A1 shows that the realization of high common prosperity is closely related to innovations in green technology, the low-carbon transition process in various industries, employment opportunities, and basic medical security. These factors, as core conditions, work together to promote the improvement of common prosperity across provinces. In particular, regions with strong performance in green technology innovation and low-carbon transition, such as Jiangsu and Zhejiang, have successfully improved residents' living standards through the application of environmentally friendly technologies and efficient social welfare systems. However, pollution control investment is missing in this path, indicating that even in some high common prosperity regions, environmental governance investment is not the most direct driver. This may be because the economic structure and industrial forms in these regions have lower pollution levels or the substitution effect of green technologies is more significant.

Configuration A2 emphasizes the importance of energy efficiency, employment opportunities, and basic medical security, which serve as core conditions driving the formation of high common prosperity. Although green technology innovation and application, and pollution treatment investment are present as peripheral conditions, and the low-carbon transition in various industries is absent, the improvement in energy efficiency and the increase in employment opportunities remain key to maintaining a high level of common prosperity. This path applies to regions with high energy efficiency and well-developed employment markets and social security systems, such as Guangdong and Shandong provinces. Relying on these core conditions, even though environmental protection investment and low-carbon transition processes are weak, they can still promote the common development of the economy and society.

Configuration A3 emphasizes the core role of green technology innovation and employment opportunities in driving the realization of high common prosperity. The low-carbon transition process in various industries and energy efficiency serve as peripheral conditions that complement the realization of this path, while pollution control investment is absent, indicating that certain regions have lower reliance on environmental governance, with green technologies and employment opportunities becoming more critical drivers.Such paths mainly apply to regions that focus on technological innovation and employment growth, such as large cities like Beijing and Shanghai. Through technological innovation and the expansion of the labor market, they have driven the improvement of common prosperity.

Analysis of Non-High-Configuration Results. From the data in Table 4, it can be seen that there are two paths leading to a non-high common prosperity level, namely B1 and B2. The overall consistency is 0.931, and the overall coverage is 0.587, which can explain approximately 59% of the cases. A non-high configuration does not imply that these regions have low economic levels, but rather that the effect of sustainable development economics in promoting common prosperity is limited, possibly due to blind spots or obstacles. By comparing high configurations with non-high configurations, it is found that they are not simply opposites, suggesting that the antecedent conditions for promoting common prosperity through sustainable development economics have asymmetry.

Configuration B1 reveals that green technology innovation, the low-carbon transition process in various industries, and employment opportunities did not play a key role in the context of low common prosperity levels in these provinces, while pollution treatment investment and basic medical security became secondary factors. It can be inferred that these provinces may rely on traditional industries and have slower low-carbon transition processes, which limits the driving effect of green technology innovation on economic growth. Although basic medical security and pollution treatment investment have some impact on improving quality of life, they have not led to a rapid improvement in common prosperity. In some central and western regions, such as Shaanxi and Gansu, economic development is relatively slow, and green technology innovation and low-carbon transition face significant challenges.

Configuration B2 shows that employment opportunities and basic medical security did not form core conditions in these provinces, while the low-carbon transition in various industries, pollution treatment investment, and green technology innovation became peripheral conditions. This suggests that the low level of common prosperity in these provinces may be related to the lack of high-quality employment opportunities and inadequate medical security. Although environmental governance and low-carbon transition play a role in economic restructuring, their driving effect is limited, especially in some economically underdeveloped eastern provinces such as Anhui and Henan, where economic development faces structural bottlenecks.

5 Conclusion and Recommendations

Using the fsQCA method, six conditional variables were selected from the three core dimensions of green economic development, resource conservation and environmental protection, and social sustainability and inclusiveness, with a sample of 31 Chinese provinces. The study explores the mechanism of how sustainable development economics drives common prosperity. It was found that a high level of common prosperity is influenced by the configuration of six conditional variables: innovation and application of green technologies, low-carbon transition processes in various industries, energy efficiency, pollution control investment, employment opportunities, and basic medical security.

According to the single-condition necessity analysis, there is no condition that can independently lead to high or non-high common prosperity levels. No single condition can independently drive the formation of high or non-high common prosperity. The realization of high common prosperity depends on the synergistic effect of multiple conditions, rather than relying on a single factor. The absence of a single condition does not directly determine the result of high or non-high common prosperity; the realization of common prosperity is the result of the combined action of multidimensional factors. The realization of high common prosperity is closely related to green technology innovation, low-carbon transition, employment opportunities, and basic medical security. Particularly in regions such as Jiangsu and Zhejiang, green technology innovation and low-carbon transition have promoted industrial upgrading and environmental improvement, while comprehensive employment opportunities and medical security systems

have provided important support for economic and social development. Although green technology and low-carbon transition investments are weak in certain regions, an efficient labor market and energy utilization can still promote the improvement of common prosperity levels. However, the absence of pollution control investment in the high-configuration path has not become a limiting factor for the realization of common prosperity. This may be due to these regions' industrial structures having lower pollution levels or the adoption of effective environmental protection technologies. Therefore, regions that focus on green technology innovation and low-carbon transition can still promote the improvement of common prosperity levels.

A non-high configuration does not imply that these regions have low economic development levels, but rather that the effects of sustainable development economics have not yet been fully realized in these areas. By analyzing the non-high configuration paths, it can be seen that these regions face some obstacles in promoting common prosperity, mainly characterized by dependence on traditional industries, slow progress in low-carbon transition, and a lack of high-quality employment opportunities and social security. Particularly in provinces such as Shaanxi, Gansu, Anhui, and Henan, where economic development is relatively slow, the progress of green technology innovation and low-carbon transition is slow, which has prevented these regions from achieving rapid improvements in common prosperity. Therefore, relevant regions need to accelerate industrial structure adjustment, promote the increase of employment opportunities, and strengthen the construction of social security systems to promote the development of higher levels of common prosperity.

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