



Enhancing Government Supervision Effectiveness from the Perspective of Administrative Implementation Capacity: An Empirical Study of Department X in Shanghai

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Abstract. Enhancing government supervision effectiveness is a crucial approach to optimizing administrative implementation capacity and bolstering public trust. This study, grounded in policy implementation theory, principal-agent theory, and collaborative governance theory, employs Edwards' policy implementation model as the analytical framework. Focusing on four dimensions—organizational structure, communication, organizational resources, and implementer's intentions—the research examines the relationship between administrative implementation capacity and government supervision effectiveness, using Department X in Shanghai as a case study. Multiple linear regression model quantifies the impact of these dimensions on supervision effectiveness, with empirical data validating the model's applicability. The findings indicate that the rationality of organizational structure and the adequacy of organizational resources significantly and positively influence government supervision effectiveness. Moreover, effective communication and clear implementer intentions are critical contributors. Based on these insights, the study proposes policy recommendations to enhance government supervision effectiveness: refining interdepartmental coordination mechanisms, strengthening resource allocation, improving information communication efficiency, and fostering a heightened sense of responsibility among implementers. These recommendations aim to provide theoretical and practical guidance for enhancing administrative implementation capacity and public credibility.

Keywords: Administrative implementation capacity, Government supervision effectiveness, Multiple linear regression model, Department X of Shanghai

1 Introduction

Administrative implementation capacity is a crucial indicator for assessing the modernization of government governance and directly impacts the effectiveness of policy implementation and the quality of public services. Government supervision effectiveness, as an essential internal supervision mechanism, aims to ensure the effectiveness and

standardization of policy execution. Its efficiency is directly related to the strength of administrative implementation capacity. In recent years, with the deepening of administrative system reforms in China, government supervision effectiveness has played an increasingly important role in enhancing government governance effectiveness. However, in practice, government supervision effectiveness faces numerous challenges, such as poor interdepartmental coordination, irrational resource allocation, and lack of implementer enthusiasm, leading to suboptimal performance.

Shanghai's Department X, as a key economic management department at the local government level, undertakes multiple functions, including industrial policy formulation, digital transformation, and enterprise services. Its policy execution directly influences the high-quality development of Shanghai's economy and society. Existing research on administrative implementation capacity primarily focuses on macro-level policy implementation, with relatively limited exploration of government supervision as a specific execution mechanism.

Research on government supervision effectiveness, performance management, and administrative implementation capacity has advanced considerably both domestically and internationally. Zhang Pingshi, Nguyen Phuong, and others argue that government oversight is the core force for effectively implementing corporate innovation policies^[1]. Amirya Mirna and others point out that government oversight is a key link in ensuring that performance management policies are effectively implemented^[2]. Zhang Leilei, Zhang Xiaojuan, and others identify three key factors affecting policy implementation^[3]. Nadia argues that supervision work needs to be embedded in a "execute-feed-back-optimize" closed loop, rather than just accountability after the event.^[4] Wendan suggested that government supervision and inspection should introduce AI-driven "Internet Supervision and Inspection" platform.^[5] Musso advocated for the establishment of an integrated system of supervision, assessment, and incentive^[6]. Feng Xiong and others suggested to adopt the triangular model of "incentive-restriction-co-governance".^[7] However, disparities persist between theoretical frameworks and practical applications. Western scholars have developed various theoretical models by analyzing administrative execution processes, providing a rich theoretical foundation for related studies. Yet, the effective application of these theories in practice requires further exploration. In contrast, domestic research on government supervision effectiveness is relatively comprehensive and broad in scope. Nonetheless, it exhibits notable limitations: existing studies often adopt a top-down bureaucratic perspective, simplifying government supervision as merely a tool for higher-level authorities to achieve policy objectives, thereby neglecting the complex interactions among vertical hierarchies, horizontal departments, and between the government and other societal actors. Additionally, there is a lack of practical summaries and in-depth research; most findings remain at the level of normative conceptual discussions, lacking robust empirical analyses and case studies.

Building upon existing research, this study aims to construct a theoretical analytical framework for administrative implementation capacity from four key dimensions: organizational structure, communication, organizational resources, and implementers' intentions. By employing a multiple linear regression model, the study empirically ana-

lyzes the impact of these dimensions on government supervision effectiveness, providing targeted policy recommendations for optimizing supervision mechanisms and enhancing administrative implementation capacity. The study aimed to answer the following research questions:

Do the four dimensions of administrative implementation capacity—organizational structure, communication, organizational resources, and implementer's intention significantly influence the effectiveness of government supervision?

How do the four dimensions of administrative implementation capacity affect the effectiveness of government supervision effectiveness?

How can administrative implementation capacity be enhanced to optimize government supervision effectiveness?

2 Research Subject and Questionnaire Design

2.1 Research Subject

Shanghai's Department X serves as a core functional department responsible for the city's industrial and information development. It comprises 34 divisions and 323 administrative positions. The department plays a pivotal role in implementing national strategies, such as promoting the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta and establishing a globally influential science and technology innovation center. Its government supervision effectiveness directly impacts the successful implementation of major strategic deployments. Compared to general local government departments, its functions are more comprehensive, forward-looking, and complex, reflecting core issues in modern government governance, such as interdepartmental coordination and policy execution deviations. Therefore, taking the X department in Shanghai as a case study has somewhat representativeness.

2.2 Questionnaire Design

In this context, to comprehensively understand the relationship between the administrative implementation capacity and the effectiveness of government supervision within Department X of Shanghai, and to identify the influencing factors of supervisory effectiveness, this study adopts a mixed-methods research approach. The empirical investigation combines structured interviews and the questionnaire survey. The research design takes into full account the organizational characteristics and actual supervisory work of Department X, ensuring strong theoretical appropriateness and practical relevance.

The questionnaire is based on the theoretical framework of administrative implementation capacity and is designed with measurement indicators across four dimensions: organizational resources, communication, organizational structure, and implementer's intention. The Likert scale is employed for quantitative assessment. The electronic questionnaire was distributed via the Wenjuanxing platform, with 100 copies issued. After excluding 16 incomplete and invalid responses, 84 valid questionnaires were collected, resulting in an effective response rate of 84%.

2.2.1 Research Structure.

Aligned with the research objectives and the operational context of Shanghai's X Department, this study adopts the perspective of administrative supervision personnel and builds an analytical framework of “Administrative Implementation Capacity → Government supervision Effectiveness” based on Edwards’ policy implementation model. Based on the theoretical model’s construct, administrative implementation capacity is deconstructed into four core dimensions.

2.2.2 Reliability and Validity Tests.

Before conducting statistical analyses, it is essential to assess the quality of the survey questionnaire design. Typically, it involves evaluating its reliability and validity to ensure accurate measurement capabilities.

(1) Reliability Test

Reliability refers to the consistency and stability of the measurement results obtained from the questionnaire. A commonly used indicator to evaluate reliability is Cronbach’s Alpha coefficient. Higher values of Cronbach’s Alpha indicate better internal consistency among the items in the scale. Generally, the Cronbach’s Alpha value above 0.7 is considered acceptable, with values above 0.8 deemed good, and values above 0.9 excellent. In this study, reliability analysis was performed using SPSS 27.0 software (here after referred to as SPSS 27.0). The results of the reliability analysis for each research factor are shown in Table 1:

Table 1. The reliability analysis results for each research dimension.

Variables	Number of Items	Cronbach’s Alpha (After Item Deletion)	Alpha
organizational resources	6	0.953	0.958
implementer's intention	6	0.946	
organizational structure	4	0.949	
communication	7	0.95	
Government supervision effectiveness	12	0.938	

The data analysis results in Table 2 indicate that the Cronbach’s Alpha coefficients for each dimension of the questionnaire designed in this study exceed the acceptable threshold of 0.70. This demonstrates that the questionnaire exhibits good internal consistency across all measured constructs.

(2) Validity Test

Questionnaire validity refers to the extent to which a measurement tool accurately assesses the intended content or characteristics. In statistics, it is evaluated using the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure and Bartlett’s test of sphericity.

KMO Measure usually is used to test the sampling adequacy for the survey data. A KMO value below 0.5 indicates inadequate sampling, while values closer to 1 suggest stronger sampling adequacy.

Bartlett's Test of Sphericity principally serves to examine whether the correlation matrix is an identity matrix. A significant p-value ($p < 0.05$) confirms that factor analysis is appropriate.

Table 2. Results of KMO and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity.

KMO measure		0.865
	X^2	1981.559
Bartlett's test of sphericity	df	666
	p-value	0

Table 2 presents the KMO value and Bartlett's test results: all variables demonstrated KMO measures exceeding 0.8, indicating sampling adequacy from moderate to superb levels. Bartlett's test of sphericity showed statistically significant results (all $p < .05$), confirming the questionnaire's validity for factor analysis.

3 Results

3.1 Descriptive Statistic

The questionnaire analysis revealed the following demographic characteristics of civil servants in Department X.

Table 3. Demographic Analysis of Survey Respondents

Variable	Category	Fre-quency (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender	male	54	64.3
	female	30	35.7
Age	21-30 years old	28	33.3
	31-40 years old	33	39.3
	41-50 years old	22	26.2
	51-60 years old	1	1.2
	vocational college	1	1.2
Education Level	bachelor's degree	67	79.8
	postgraduate and above	16	19
	policymaker	3	3.6
Supervision Role	coordinator	12	14.3
	field inspector	60	71.4
	supervisee	9	10.7
	staff officer	51	60.7
Administrative Position	deputy section chief	18	21.4
	section Chief	12	14.3
	deputy division chief and above	3	3.6
Work Experience	< 1 year	30	35.7
	1-3 years	29	34.5
	3-5 years	24	28.6
	> 5 years	1	1.2

The data in Table 3 reveal that:

(1) Gender and Age Distribution

The survey sample exhibited a male-dominated composition, with 64.3% male and 35.7% female respondents. This gender distribution aligns with the high-intensity and field-inspection-heavy nature of government supervision work, while also reflecting the gender structure characteristics of X department's professional positions.

In terms of age, the data revealed a distinctly younger demographic profile, with 72.6% of respondents aged 41 or below, forming the core of the surveyed population. Specifically: the 31–40 age group accounted for 39.3%, representing professionals in their career prime; the 21–30 age cohort (33.3%) reflected effective talent pipeline development in the civil service.

(2) Education Level

The distribution of the educational background among the survey participants is as follows: 79.8% have a Bachelor's degree, 19% have a Master's degree or higher, and only 1.2% have a Diploma. This educational structure reflects the effectiveness of the X department's efforts in building a professionalized supervision team, aligning with Shanghai's high standards for the quality of its civil servant workforce as an international metropolis. This is conducive to the supervision personnel better understanding of industrial policies and technical standards. Furthermore, the high qualification level of the personnel ensures the reliability of the data collected through the survey questionnaires.

(3) Position, Role, and Years of Experience in Supervision Work

Statistical analysis of the questionnaire reveals a "pyramid-shaped" structure in the hierarchy of surveyed supervision staff, with 60.7% being junior staff, 14.3% at the senior officer level, and 3.6% at or above the deputy director level. This structure highlights a disproportionate concentration of staff in the execution layer, with a weaker representation of the decision-making layer. Regarding role allocation, 71.4% are implementer, mainly at the staff officer level, while 14.3% of leaders are primarily at the division chief level. In terms of work experience, 70.2% of the participants have less than three years of experience. On the one hand, this reflects the ongoing generational turnover in the supervision team, and on the other hand, it suggests that the respondents are primarily engaged with the contemporary model of supervision work, making their feedback highly representative of the current state of administrative supervision.

3.2 Correlation Analysis

The Pearson correlation coefficient is a statistical measure used to assess the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two continuous variables. Its numerical characteristics have clear statistical significance: when the absolute value of the correlation coefficient approaches 1, it indicates a significant linear relationship between the variables; when the coefficient value approaches 0, it reflects a weak linear correlation between the variables. As shown in Table 4, the significance levels of the correlations between these four variables and the effectiveness of government supervision are all less than 0.05, indicating that there is a significant correlation between these variables and the effectiveness of government supervision.

Table 4. Correlation Analysis of Research Variables.

Variable	supervision ef- fectiveness	organizational resources	organizational structure	commu- nication	implementer intention
supervision ef- fectiveness	1				
organizational resources	.838**	1			
organizational structure	.867**	.775**	1		
communication	.857**	.768**	.789**	1	
implementer in- tention	.877**	.788**	.813**	.833**	1

**The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (two-tailed).

3.3 Multiple Linear Regression Model

Based on the above correlation analysis results, author concludes that the four observed variables of government implementation ability have varying degrees of correlation with the effectiveness of government supervision. To determine the extent to which each factor influences the effectiveness of government supervision, further regression analysis is required. Through the regression equations between variables, the quantified relationships between these variables can be derived.

The four dimensions of government execution ability are treated as independent variables, with the effectiveness of government supervision as the dependent variable, for regression analysis.

As shown in Table 5, the regression model's goodness-of-fit R^2 is 0.875, and the corresponding significance level $Sig=0.05$, indicating a high fit between the regression model and the data, and the model passes the test. The Durbin-Watson value of the regression model is 1.682, which is close to 2, indicating that there is no autocorrelation among the variables within the regression model.

Table 5. Goodness-of-Fit Test.

Model	R2	Adjusted R2	Standard Error of Estimate	Significance F	Change	Durbin-Watson
1	0.875	0.868	0.342266077	<0.001		1.682

Table 6. Analysis of Variance.

Model		SS	df	MS	F-statistic	Significance
1	Regression	64.568	4	16.142	137.793	0.000
	Residuals	9.255	79	0.117		
	Total	73.822	83			

As seen from the results of the analysis of variance in Table 6, the F-value for the regression model test is 137.793, and the corresponding significance level $Sig=0.000$,

which is less than 0.05. This indicates that the regression coefficients of the model are not all zero, and the linear relationships between the effectiveness of government supervision and organizational structure, communication, organizational resources, and implementer' intentions are significant. Therefore, a linear model can be established.

Table 7. Regression Equation Coefficients.

Model	Unstandard- ized Coeffi- cients	Standard Error	Standard- ized Coeffi- cients	T-value	Sig	Collinearity Statistics	
	Beta		Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	-0.312	0.181		-1.723	0.089		
organizational structure	0.310	0.081	0.292	3.830	0.000	0.272	3.673
communica- tion	0.258	0.090	0.226	2.874	0.005	0.256	3.912
organizational resources	0.228	0.075	0.216	3.019	0.003	0.309	3.234
implementer intention	0.271	0.081	0.281	3.331	0.001	0.224	4.469

As seen from Table 7, the regression coefficients of organizational structure, communication, organizational resources, and implementer' intentions on the effectiveness of government supervision are 0.310, 0.258, 0.228, and 0.271, respectively. The corresponding significance levels are all less than 0.05, indicating that organizational structure, communication, organizational resources, and implementer' intentions all have a significant positive impact on the effectiveness of government supervision effectiveness.

Thus, the regression equation is:

$$Y = -0.312 + 0.310X_1 + 0.258X_2 + 0.228X_3 + 0.271X_4$$

Where X_1 represents organizational structure, X_2 represents communication, X_3 represents organizational resources, X_4 represents implementer' intentions, and Y represents the effectiveness of government supervision effectiveness.

Further multicollinearity tests were conducted, and the results are shown in Table 8. The eigenvalues of all variables in the model are not equal to 1, and the condition indices are all below 30, indicating that there is no multicollinearity among the variables in the model. As seen from Table 7, the Variance Inflation Factors (VIF) of all independent variables are below 5, and the tolerance values are all above 0.2, indicating that there is no multicollinearity issue among the independent variables in the model.

Table 8. Multicollinearity Test.

Dimension	Eigen-value	Condition Index	Variance Proportion				
			(Constant)	organizational structure	communication	organizational resources	implementer intention
1	4.929	1.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.038	11.339	0.86	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06
3	0.013	19.599	0.02	0.01	0.1	0.93	0.17
4	0.011	21.152	0.01	0.98	0.12	0.06	0.12
5	0.009	23.397	0.12	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.65

The regression equation indicates that there is a multiple linear regression relationship between the effectiveness of government supervision and organizational structure, communication, organizational resources, and implementer's intentions.

4 Discussion

This study examines the impact of four core dimensions of administrative implementation capability on the effectiveness of government supervision through multiple linear regression analysis. The main findings are as follows:

4.1 Organizational Structure has the Most Significant Positive Impact on Supervision Effectiveness

The regression coefficient shows that organizational structure ($\beta = 0.310$) has the highest value among the four dimensions, indicating that the improvement of organizational structure contributes most prominently to enhancing the effectiveness of government supervision. This result suggests that clear division of responsibilities, scientific hierarchical design, and efficient interdepartmental collaboration mechanisms can significantly strengthen the standardization and executive power of supervision work.

4.2 Critical Role of Implementer's Intention and Communication

The regression coefficient for implementer's intention ($\beta=0.271$) ranks second only to organizational structure, highlighting the significance of implementers' subjective initiative in supervision effectiveness. When implementers possess strong accountability awareness and service orientation, their proactiveness and innovativeness can help overcome formalism in supervision work. Furthermore, communication demonstrates a coefficient of ($\beta=0.258$), indicating that unobstructed vertical and horizontal communication channels can effectively reduce policy misinterpretation and ensure accurate transmission and feedback of supervision directives.

4.3 Need for Optimization in the Marginal Contribution of Organizational Resources

The regression coefficient for organizational resources ($\beta=0.228$), while statistically significant, demonstrates a relatively weaker influence compared to other dimensions. This finding suggests two potential practical implications: suboptimal utilization rates of existing resources (including human capital, technological assets, and fiscal inputs) in current supervision practices; or Misalignment between resource allocation patterns and actual supervisory demands.

4.4 Overall Model Explanatory Power and Policy Implications

The negative intercept term (-0.312) suggests that when all four dimensions of government executive capability remain underdeveloped, supervision effectiveness may face systemic constraints. The model collectively underscores the necessity of multidimensional synergy for effectiveness enhancement:

4.4.1 Short-term Strategies.

Structural Optimization Priority: Streamline organizational architecture with clear delineation of supervisory responsibilities.

Capacity Building: Implement targeted training programs to strengthen implementers' mission-oriented mindset.

4.4.2 Long-term Strategies.

Adaptive Resource Allocation: Establish dynamic resource redistribution mechanisms responsive to evolving supervisory needs.

Technology Leverage: Integrate advanced solutions (e.g., big-data-driven supervision) to optimize resource utilization efficiency.

4.4.3 Institutional Safeguards.

Develop standardized interdepartmental communication protocols.

Implement information-sharing platforms to prevent data silos.

Create accountability frameworks for cross-agency collaboration.

5 Potential Challenges and Strategic Recommendations

5.1 Potential Challenges

Administrative implementation capacity is a critical factor influencing the effectiveness of government supervision. According to Edwards' policy implementation model, the core dimensions include organizational structure, communication, organizational resources, and implementers' intentions. As a key functional department of the local government, Department X in Shanghai plays a vital role in policy implementation and

economic governance. However, analysis of these four dimensions reveals several constraints at the practical level that hinder the enhancement of oversight effectiveness.

5.1.1 Organizational Structure Dimension.

Overlapping supervision functions and bureaucratic complexity. Department X, as a typical hierarchical administrative institution in Shanghai, exhibits a “pyramid-shaped” organizational structure with multiple divisions and subordinate units, resulting in a complex hierarchical system. This intricate structure leads to unclear responsibilities and redundant processes in government supervision, thereby limiting the optimization of oversight effectiveness.

5.1.2 Communication Mechanism Dimension.

Policy transmission biases. In the policy dissemination process, Shanghai’s Department X often encounters issues such as “policy layering” and “implementation deviations.” The absence of a standardized policy interpretation mechanism leads to reliance on individual judgment, which can distort the intended policy effects.

Inefficient feedback mechanisms. Currently, supervision results are primarily communicated through internal reports, lacking transparent and public feedback channels. The existing system predominantly follows a “top-down inspection” model, insufficiently incorporating social supervision. This structure delays responses to public complaints, diminishing the credibility of oversight efforts.

5.1.3 Organizational Resources Dimension.

Imbalanced human resource allocation. Department X faces challenges such as insufficient personnel and an imbalanced skill set among supervision staff. The heavy workload, coupled with a lack of specialized skills in areas like data analysis and policy evaluation, compromises the quality of oversight activities.

Inadequate financial and technological support. The digital transformation of supervision requires substantial financial investment and technological infrastructure. Real-time data sharing and analytical capabilities remain underdeveloped, hindering dynamic monitoring.

5.1.4 Implementer Intentions Dimension.

Weak incentive mechanisms. Department X lacks effective performance-based incentive systems. Supervision outcomes are typically used for internal evaluations without linking them to tangible rewards such as promotions or bonuses, leading to a focus on task completion rather than problem identification.

Diminished sense of responsibility. Some supervision personnel exhibit a lack of accountability, treating supervision as a mere procedural formality. This approach reduces the effectiveness of supervision and fails to address underlying issues.

5.2 Strategic Recommendations

Based on the preceding analysis, enhancing the effectiveness of government supervision requires a systematic approach addressing four key dimensions: organizational structure, communication mechanisms, organizational resources, and implementer intentions. The following recommendations are proposed to guide improvements in these areas:

5.2.1 Optimizing Organizational Structure to Enhance Supervision Synergy.

To improve the coherence and efficiency of supervision operations, it is recommended that Shanghai's Department X streamline its organizational hierarchy by reducing redundant layers and clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of each division. This restructuring should aim to eliminate overlaps and ambiguities, thereby fostering a more collaborative environment. Additionally, establishing a robust cross-departmental coordination mechanism is essential. Designating lead departments and delineating their authority and responsibilities will help prevent the diffusion of accountability and ensure a unified approach to supervision tasks.

5.2.2 Strengthening Communication Mechanisms to Improve Information Sharing and Collaboration.

Effective communication is pivotal for timely and accurate supervision. The development of an integrated supervision information platform is recommended to facilitate the real-time sharing of data and updates across departments. This platform should support functionalities such as online task assignment, progress tracking, and instant feedback, thereby reducing information delays and enhancing the responsiveness of supervision actions.

5.2.3 Enhancing Resource Allocation to Support Supervision Activities.

Adequate resources are fundamental to the successful execution of supervision functions. It is advisable to establish a dynamic resource allocation system that allows for the flexible deployment of human, financial, and technological resources based on the urgency and complexity of supervision tasks. This system should prioritize the efficient use of resources to avoid shortages or wastage, thereby providing a solid foundation for supervision operations.

5.2.4 Motivating Implementers to Foster Proactive Supervision Engagement.

The effectiveness of supervision is closely linked to the motivation and accountability of its implementers. To cultivate a proactive and responsible supervision culture, it is recommended to enhance policy dissemination and training programs that deepen implementers' understanding of policy objectives and their roles. Additionally, refining performance evaluation and incentive mechanisms will align individual motivations with organizational goals, encouraging a shift from mere compliance to active problem-solving and accountability.

6 Conclusion

A well-structured and transparent supervision system is fundamental to the successful implementation of government policies and the maintenance of public trust. By adopting strategic measures to enhance supervision mechanisms, governments can improve policy outcomes and strengthen democratic governance. Based on the theoretical framework of administrative implementation capacity, this study takes Shanghai's X Department as the research object. By constructing a multiple linear regression model, the study empirically analyzes the impact mechanisms of four dimensions—organizational structure, communication, organizational resources, and implementer' intentions—on the effectiveness of government supervision. The results indicate that all four dimensions have a significant positive impact on government supervision effectiveness, with the influence of organizational structure being the most prominent ($\beta = 0.310$), followed by implementer' intentions ($\beta = 0.271$), communication ($\beta = 0.258$), and organizational resources ($\beta = 0.228$).

Based on the empirical analysis results, this paper suggests enhancing government supervision effectiveness by optimizing organizational structure design, strengthening communication mechanisms, improving resource support, and reinforcing implementer' intentions. Government department will build a scientific and efficient supervision system through these measures, thereby enhancing government execution ability and public trust. Effective government supervision can enhance the transparency and accountability of policy implementation, which in turn can enhance public trust in the government. In addition, optimizing the effectiveness of supervision can help reduce problems such as formalism and bureaucracy, and make policies closer to social needs, thereby enhancing the responsiveness and legitimacy of governance. In summary, this study not only deepens the understanding of the influencing mechanism of government supervision and inspection, but also provides practical strategies for improving administrative implementation capacity and optimizing public governance, which is of far-reaching significance for promoting the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity. Future research could further explore the interactions between these factors and the differences in influencing factors across different policy areas, providing more precise theoretical guidance for the continuous improvement of government supervision effectiveness.

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