

Territorial Divides and Trust in Government: What Role for Administrative Capacity Building?

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- > A matter of trust
- A question of administrative capacity
- Drawing conclusions: The intersection of administrative capacity and trust.





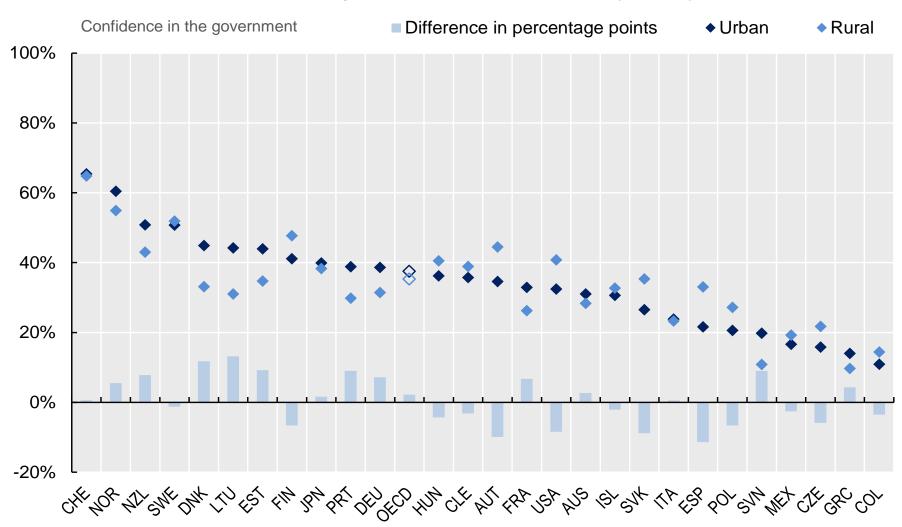
A matter of trust



Is it a question of an urban/rural divide?

Confidence in government by urban-rural group

% with the highest and lowest level of trust by country



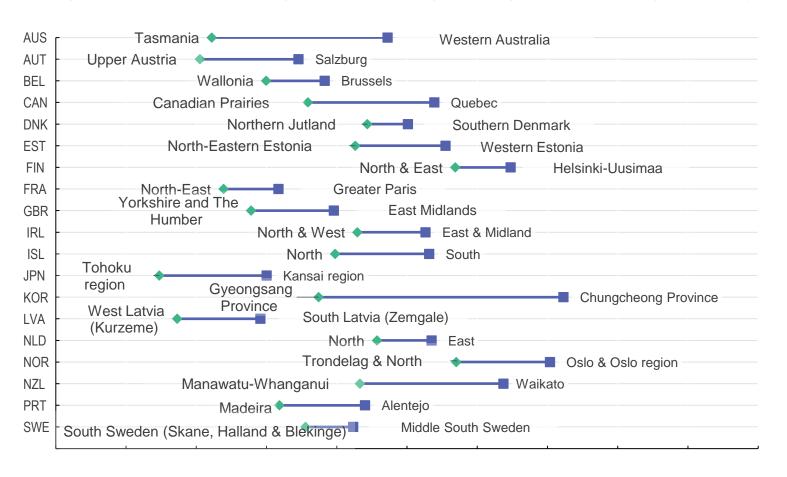


What is happening with territorial levels of trust in government?

Trust in national governments in OECD regions

% with the highest and lowest level of trust by country

◆ Region with lowest level of trust in gov't in country ■ Region with highest level of trust in gov't in country



Many OECD countries have wide regional disparities in trust

- Lowest in Sweden and Denmark
- Highest in Australia and Korea

In OECD countries, trust in different levels of government also varies (e.g., trust in regional and local authorities across EU Member States was nearly 10% higher than trust in national governments)

Factors supporting regional levels of trust include:

- Quality local services
- Labour market opportunities
- Long-term economic growth



Three Factors Affecting Territorial Levels of Trust in Government

Long-term regional economic performance

Poor short-term economic shocks

Government responsiveness: communities and services

Regions with lower economic dynamism and less opportunity appear more prone to declining levels of trust

- E.g. comparatively wealthy areas that have been in long-term economic decline
- E.g. middle-income regions with limited innovation capacity

Trust in government can also be undermined by short-term shocks to regional and local economies, such as unemployment

- E.g. in the EU, regional unemployment rises have contributed to lower trust in national parliaments
- E.g. in the US, declines in manufacturing employment have fuelled anti-establishment candidate support

Dissatisfaction with local public services and/or lack of government responsiveness to local needs can lower trust in government

- E.g. in the EU, growing rural distrust of government has been fuelled by dissatisfaction with education/ healthcare
- Australian focus groups have attributed low political trust to a lack of government responsiveness to local needs

Insights for Policy Makers



A lot is still unknown about territorial divides in government trust, and further (qualitative and quantitative) research is needed, including:

- Investigating how the factors that affect trust vary across population groups, geography and institutions
- Exploring how non-economic factors (e.g. citizen engagement) could affect territorial variations in trust

What we do know is that the quality of subnational governance can help address those factors that affect trust in government.

Our research suggests that several policy interventions may be particularly helpful.

- Place-based regional development policies
- Increasing the uptake of inter-municipal co-operation
- Consolidating institutional and subnational capacity, including administrative capacity

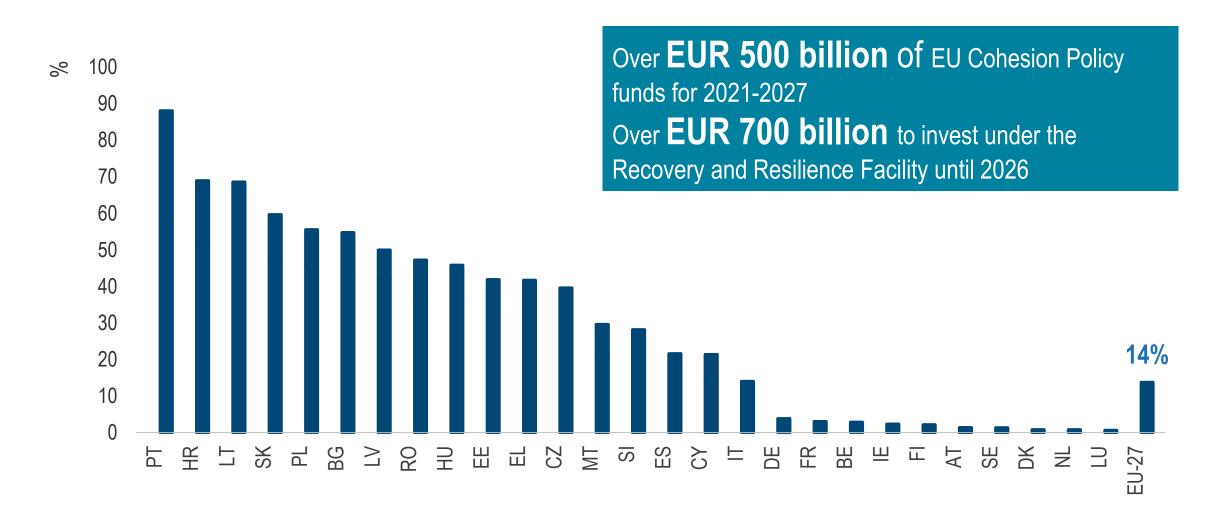


A question of administrative capacity



Cohesion Policy is an important source for public investment

Cohesion policy funding relative to government investment in Member States in the 2014-2020 period

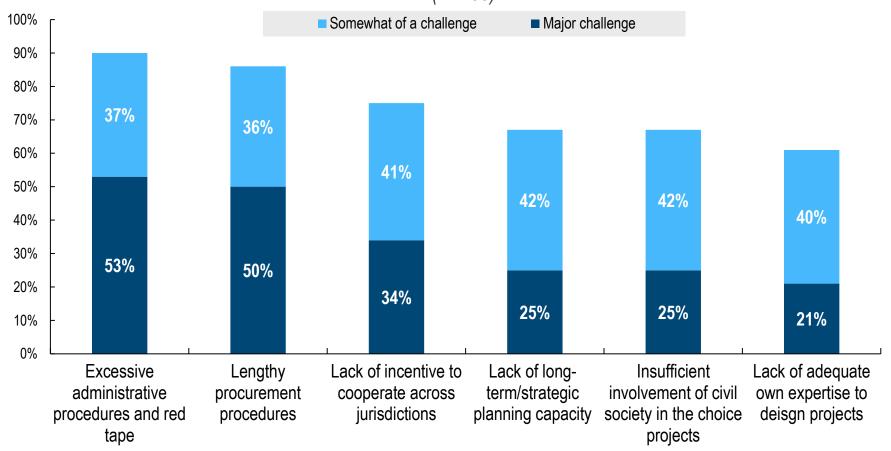




Capacity gaps in managing public investment at all levels of government



Selected challenges of infrastructure investment faced by subnational governments (N=255)

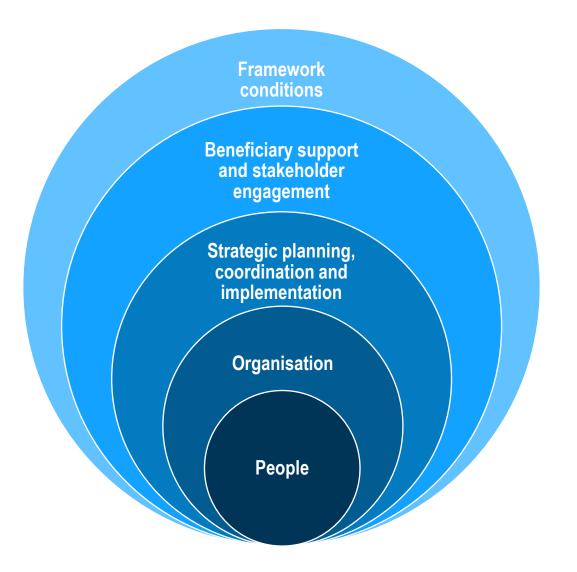


Possible to generate savings of about 40% on infrastructure projects when project selection, delivery and management of existing assets are more effective

Around 30% of potential gains from public investment are lost due to inefficiencies in public investment processes



OECD Analytical Framework for Administrative Capacity Building



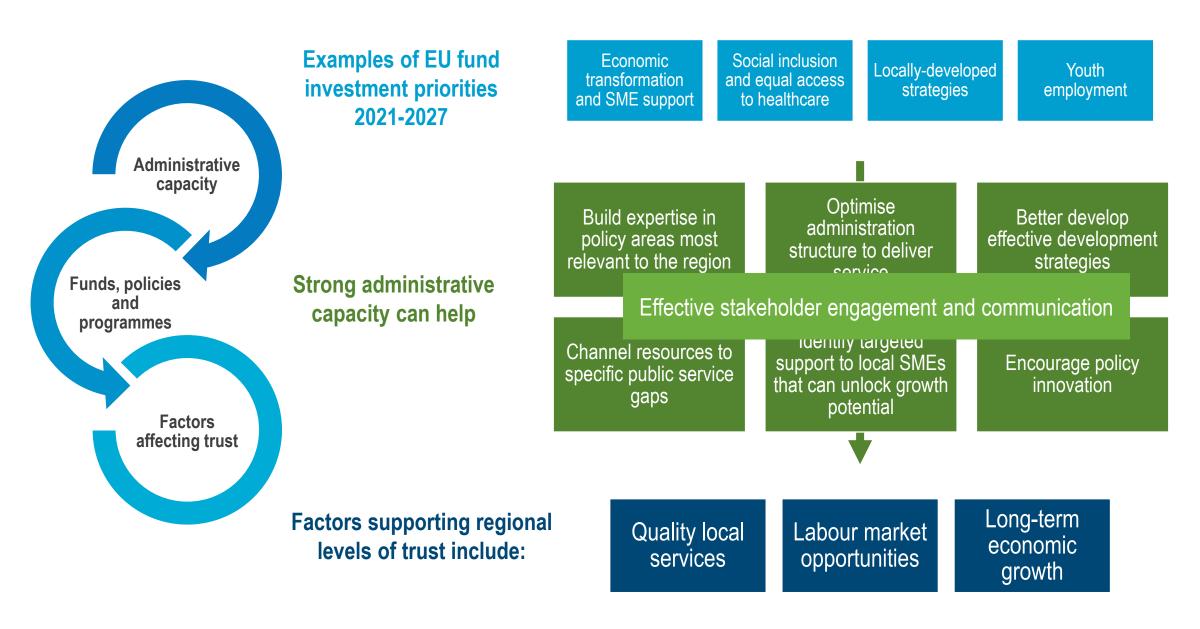
- Multi-level governance framework
- Legislative and regulatory framework (e.g. procurement)
- Build beneficiary capacity
- Broad stakeholder engagement
- Strategic planning and prioritization
- Coordination
- Risk management
- Performance evaluation
- Leadership
- Structure
- Competencies
- Attract, recruit and retain
- Train and promote learning
- Motivate



Drawing conclusions:
The intersection of administrative capacity and trust



Using administrative capacity to address factors affecting trust in government





References



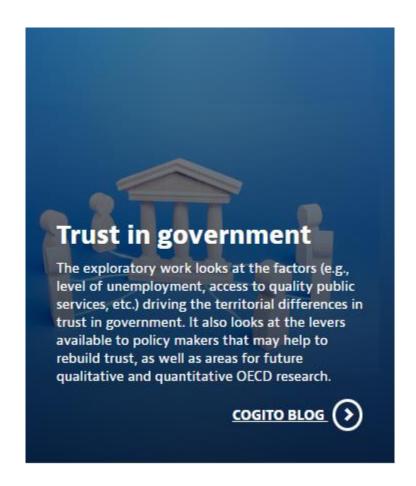
The territorial dimension of trust in government deserves greater attention

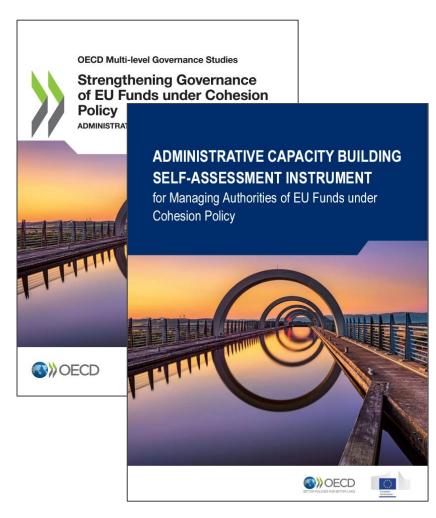
Position administrative capacity building in the broader context

Stakeholder engagement and communication is at the core of capacity and trust building



OECD work on trust and administrative capacity building





Upcoming: Building
Beneficiary Capacity for EU
fund implementation and
building a network of
Managing Authorities

More information on OECD work on governance of regional development:

https://www.oecd.org/regional/governance/



Thank you!

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