

Enhancing Outcomes for Children Through Community Governance

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From Governing to Governance

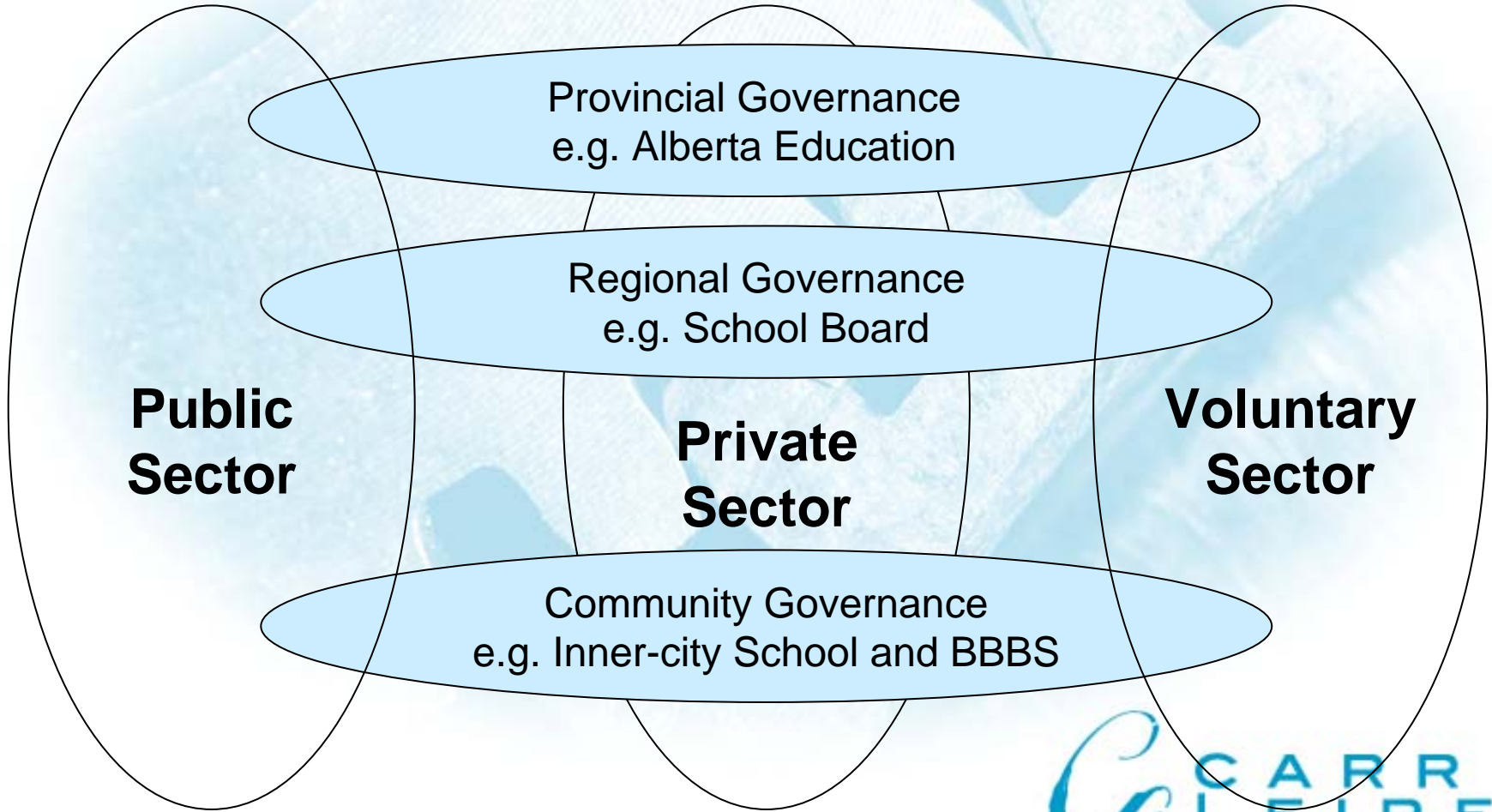
- 1973 – Oil Price Shock
 - The rise of “big government”
 - Government developed/delivered programs
 - Accountability = inputs
- 1993 – Klein Revolution
 - Reduction in role, scope, and cost of government
 - Privatization, harmonization, devolution
 - Accountability = outputs
- 2003 – A New Carbon “Boom”
 - New policy paradigms, e.g. quality of life
 - Collaboration, shared governance
 - Accountability = outcomes

Trends in Governance

(Bogason)

- Devolution – policy making authority shared with regional authorities
- Differentiation – policy making need not be uniform from region to region
- Decentralization – policy making shared with individuals, families, and communities

Governance and Accountability for Outcomes in Basic Education



The Roles of Government

- Assurance:
 - of desired outcomes;
 - of public interest;
 - of appropriate risk management
- Facilitation
 - of organizational capability;
 - of policy capacity;
 - of policy coordination
- Infrastructure
 - Capital works
 - Legislative/regulatory regimes
 - Social infrastructure

A higher-order body should not assume responsibilities that could and should be exercised by a lower-order body. The state, for instance, should not try to usurp the role of the family, because to do that is to demean the place of the family in society. Most simply put, the principle means that stealing people's responsibilities is wrong because it ultimately deskills them.

Handy, Charles, *The Leader of the Future*,
The New Language of Organizations and
its Implications for Leaders, pages 4-5