



Early Childhood System Governance: State Models and Experiences

Gerrit Westervelt, Ph.D., Executive Director

Key Questions, State Models

1 Recent state experiences raise key questions

- What authority should governance have?
- What does it mean for governance to be effective?
- What about governance should we try to sustain?

2 State governance models

- Massachusetts
- Pennsylvania
- North Carolina

Approaches to Governance

- **Coordination:** multiple agencies
- **Consolidation:** pick one agency
- **Creation:** a new agency

What authority should governance have?

1 Coordination (across programs and services)

2 Alignment
(to promote a developmental continuum)

3 Efficiency
(no duplication, more value for money)

4 Accountability (for quality, equity, and results)

Influencing Factors

Gubernatorial Leadership

Strong Leadership
(of the Structure)

Clear Statutes

Control of \$

Consolidation or
Co-Location

What does it mean for governance to be effective?

For Elected Officials

Useable Advice that
Informs Decision
Making

For Administrators

Ability to innovate
without bureaucratic
constraints

For Providers

Ability to move and
connect vertically and
horizontally in the
system

For and Families

Seamless system of
programs and
services

Influencing Factors

Representation

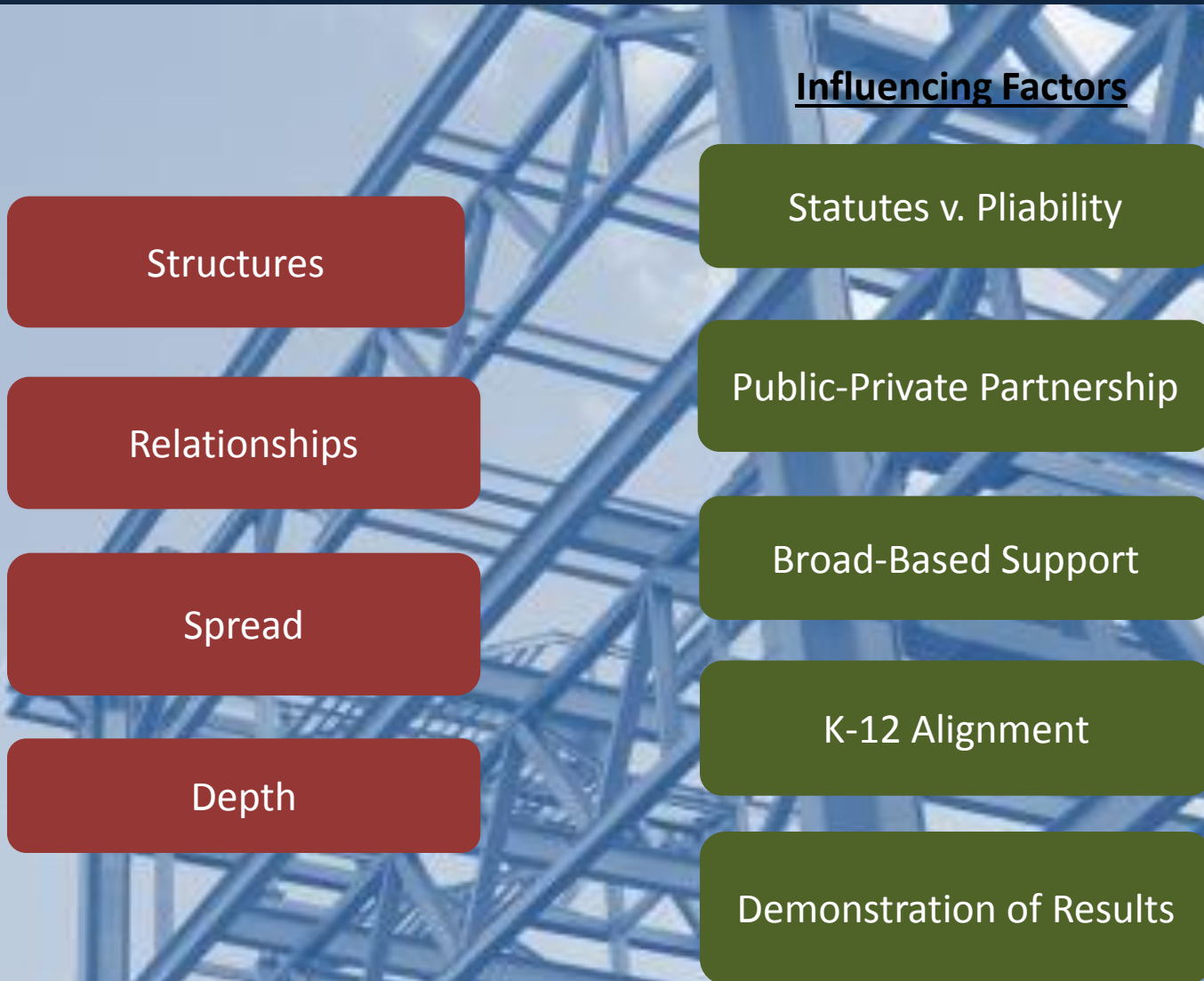
Transparency

Data

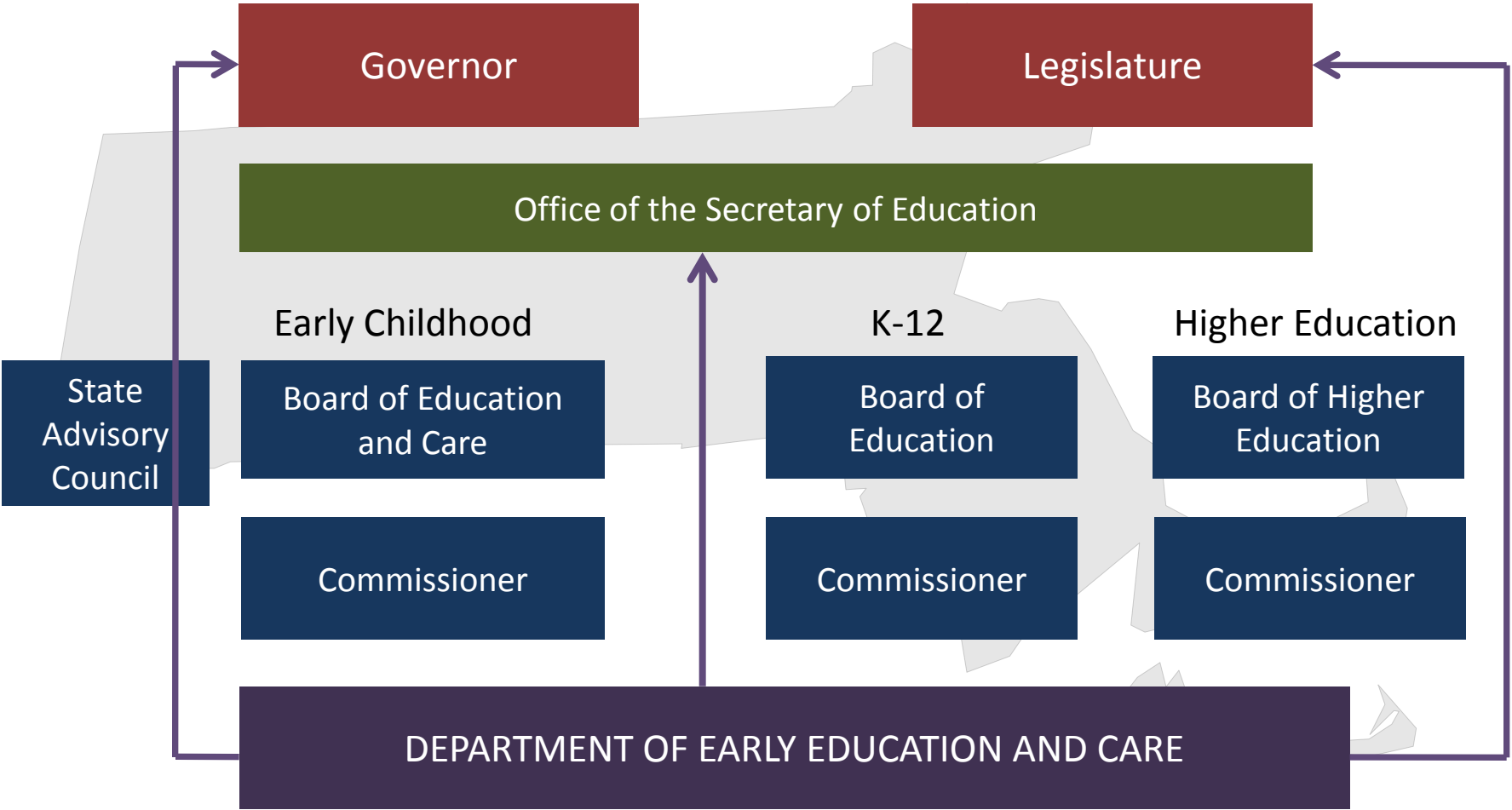
Plurality of Leadership

Bureaucratic Expertise

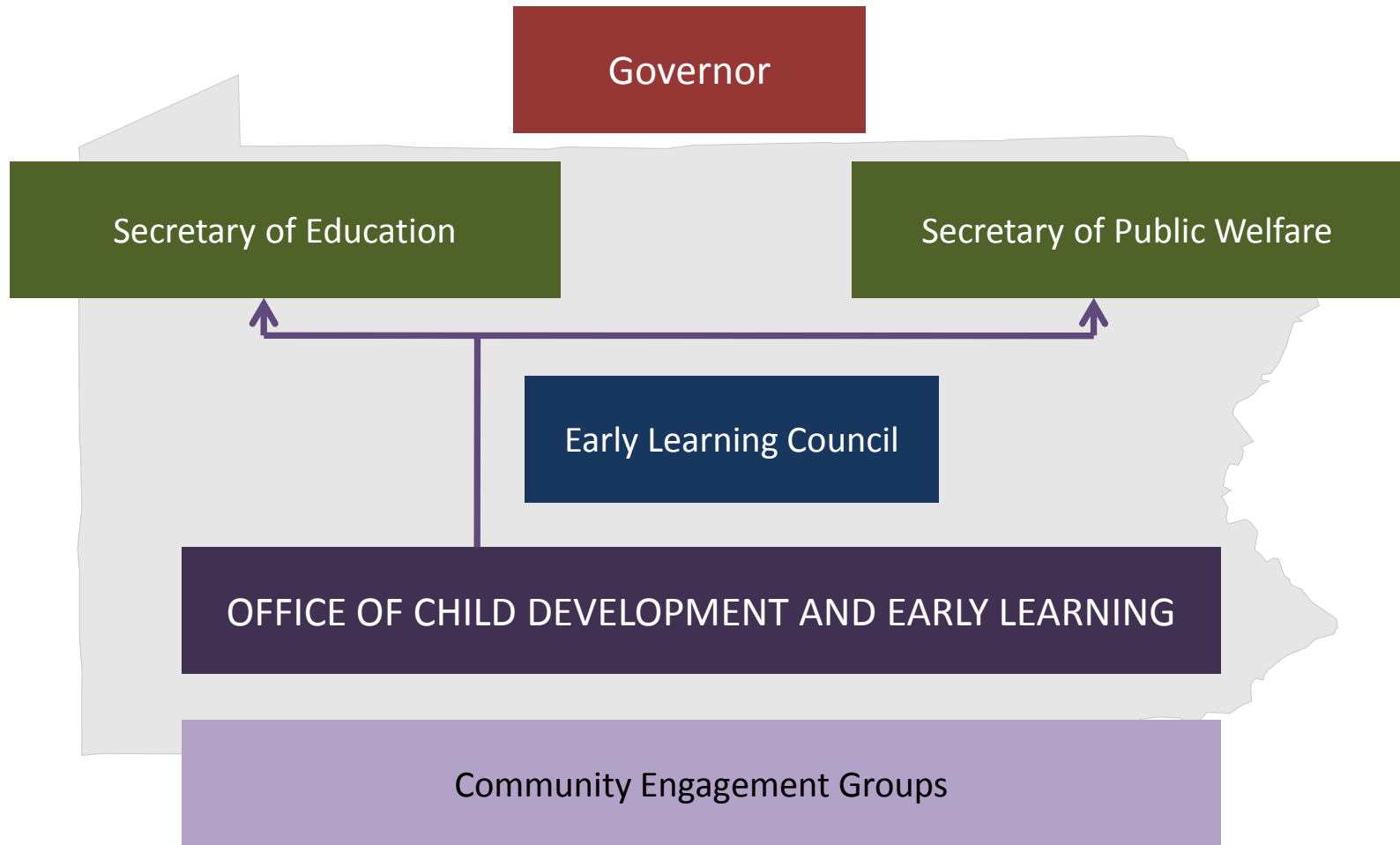
What about governance should we sustain?



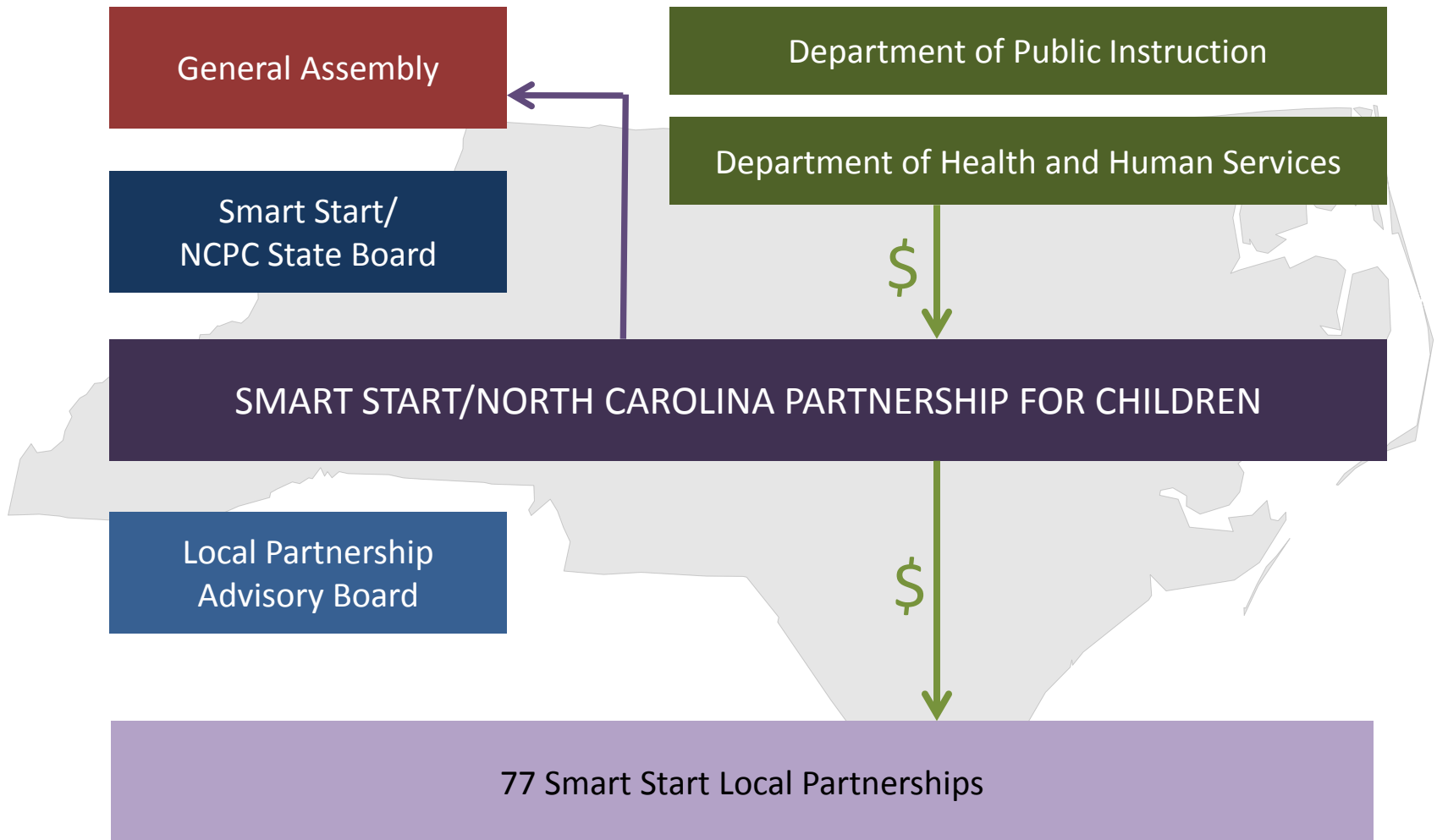
Create a New Agency: Massachusetts



Consolidate: Pennsylvania



Public-Private: North Carolina



Diffusing Innovation

