

# Appendices

## Statutory Responsibilities of the Minister of Education

The department operates under the authority of the following acts of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba:

The Community Schools Act  
The Education Administration Act  
The Property Tax and Insulation Assistance Act (Part III.2)  
The Public Schools Act  
The Teachers' Pensions Act  
The Manitoba Teachers' Society Act

As per Schedule "H" of Order in Council 4/2021.

In addition, policies specific to departmental programs are documented in the *General Manual of Administration* and various Manitoba government catalogues and publications.

## Glossary

**Alignment** – The process of enabling all employees to see how their day-to-day actions are consistent with the values of the organization and how living those values is contributing to overall success. Creating alignment ensures employees are working toward the common goal, or vision.

**Balanced Scorecard** – A scorecard is a business tool that shows what an organization wants to achieve (its broad priorities), and includes actions it needs to focus on to be successful. It also includes visual updates, such as the use of the colours red, yellow and green, to easily communicate progress made in each priority area. Red means "not on target," yellow means "near target," and green means "on target." The 'balance' in a balanced scorecard refers to broadening traditional performance measures to not only include financial measures, but also customer, employee and process measures, which all play a part in helping an organization progress towards achieving its priorities.

**Cascading** – This is the process of developing aligned scorecards throughout an organization. Each level of the organization will develop scorecards, based on the objectives and measures they can influence from the group to whom they report. Cascading allows every employee to demonstrate a contribution to overall organizational objectives.

**Initiatives** – These are the specific programs, activities, projects, or actions an organization will undertake to meet performance targets. Initiatives are often projects or events that aim to improve a process or an outcome in one of the four perspectives.

**Measure** – A measure is a standard used to evaluate and communicate performance against expected results. Measures are normally quantitative in nature, capturing numbers, dollars, percentages, and so on. Reporting and monitoring measures helps an organization gauge progress toward effective implementation of strategy.

**Mission Statement** – A mission statement defines the core purpose of the organization — why it exists, and reflects employees’ motivations for engaging in the organization’s work. Effective missions are inspiring, long-term in nature, and easily understood and communicated. The provincial Mission Statement is “Manitoba: Measuring Progress.”

**Objective** – The objective is a concise statement describing the specific things an organization must do well to execute its strategy. Objectives often begin with an action verb such as increase, reduce, improve, or achieve. Strategy Maps are comprised entirely of objectives. “Strengthen respect in our workplace” is an example of an objective on the government Strategy Map.

**Perspective** – In balanced scorecard language, perspective refers to a category of performance objectives (the highest category of measures that sub-measures or key performance indicators tie into). The standard four perspectives are (Financial, Client, Internal Process, and Employee Learning and Growth).

**Strategy** – This represents the broad priorities adopted by an organization in recognition of its operating environment and in pursuit of its mission. Situated at the centre of the balanced scorecard system, all performance objectives and measures should align with the organization’s strategy.

**Strategy Map** – The strategy map is a one-page visual representation of what must be done well to execute strategy. Strategy maps reflect performance objectives spanning the four perspectives, combining to tell the organization’s strategic story.

**Target** – The target represents the desired result of a performance measure. They provide organizations with feedback about performance.

**Values** – Values represent the deeply-held beliefs of the organization, which are demonstrated through the day-to-day behaviours of all employees. An organization’s values make an open proclamation about how it expects everyone to behave. Values should endure over the long-term and provide a constant source of strength for an organization.

**Vision** — A powerful vision provides everyone in the organization with a shared mental framework that helps give form to the often abstract future that lies ahead. Effective visions provide a word picture of what the organization intends to ultimately become — which may be five, 10, or 15 years in the future. This statement should contain as concrete a picture of the desired state as possible, and also provide the basis for formulating strategies and objectives. The vision serves as the guiding statement for the work being done. It should answer why the work being done is important.