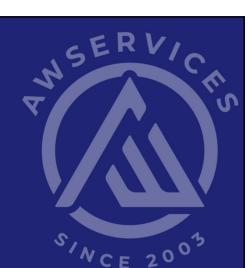
Using a balanced scorecard to navigate the next five years at Syracuse Arts Academy



Dr. Matthew Mouritsen President, AW Services

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SAA Strategic Planning

Today's Objective: To create the foundation and vision for a 5-year plan for SAA.

- Key steps:
 - Understand the key perspectives of a balanced scorecard, including leading and lagging indicators.
 - Understand how the balanced scorecard can help direct attention to necessary connections among stakeholders, core school-related processes, financial priorities, and strategic initiatives.
 - Focus on the TOWS model and how it can help build a balanced scorecard and set priorities in a 5-year plan.



The Balanced Scorecard



The balanced scorecard (BSC) is a strategic planning and management system.

"The Balanced Scorecard: Measures that Drive Performance." HBR, 1992 by Kaplan & Norton Organizations use BSCs to:

- Communicate what they are trying to accomplish
- Align the day-to-day work that everyone is doing with strategy
- Prioritize projects, products, and services
- Measure and monitor progress towards strategic targets

https://balancedscorecard.org/bsc-basics-overview

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The Balanced Scorecard



The name "balanced scorecard" comes from the idea of looking at strategic measures in addition to traditional financial measures to get a more "balanced" view of performance.

 Leading & Lagging Indicators A key benefit of using a disciplined framework is that it gives organizations a way to "connect the dots" between the various components of strategic planning and management, meaning that there will be a visible connection between the projects and programs that people are working on.

https://balancedscorecard.org/bsc-basics-overview/



The Balanced Scorecard

Financial

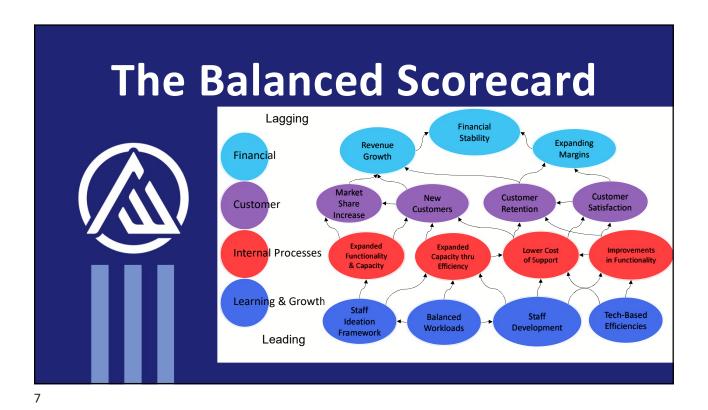
Customer

Internal Processes

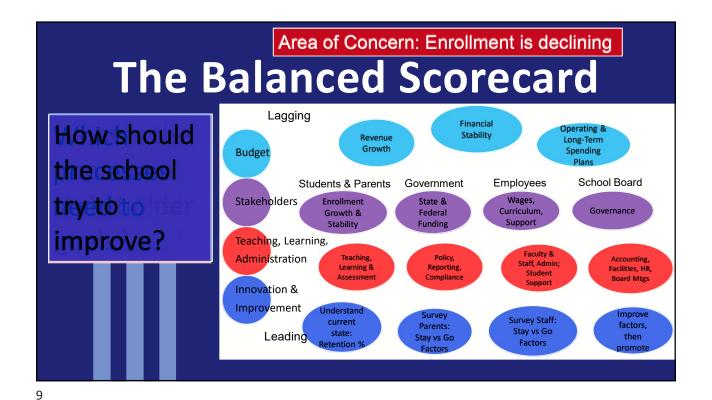
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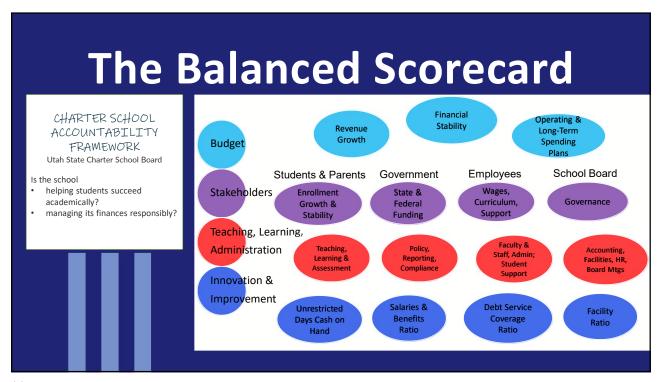
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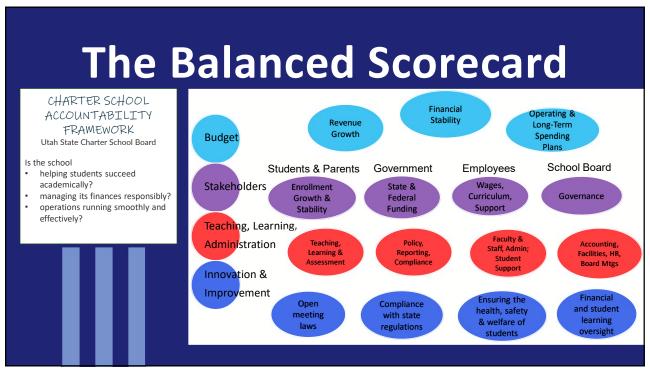


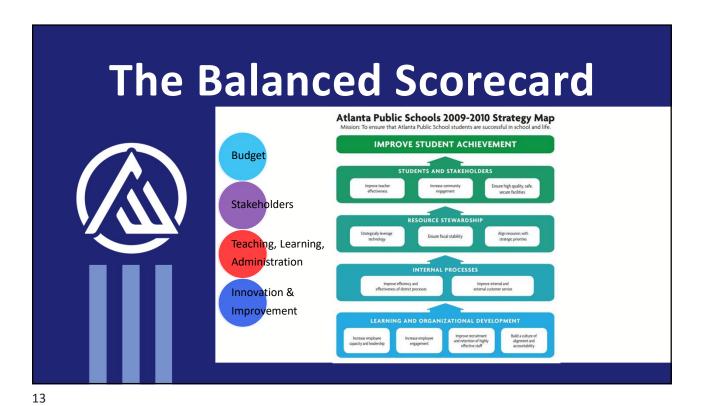
The Balanced Scorecard Lagging **Financial** Operating & Stability Revenue Long-Term Growth Budget **Spending Plans** Students & Parents Government **Employees** School Board Stakeholders **Enrollment** State & **Federal** Growth & Support Stability **Funding** Teaching, Learning, **Admini**stration Teaching, Policy, Accounting, Facilities, HR, Staff, Admin; Reporting, Student Assessment Compliance Board Mtgs Support Innovation & **Improv**ement Student Grant Staff PTIF goals, Learning Development access, Leading Goals Expansion Policy Dev & Retention



Goal: Student Learning Improvement The Balanced Scorecard Lagging **Financial** Operating & Stability Revenue Long-Term Growth **Spending Budget** Students & Parents Government **Employees** School Board Stakeholders Wages, **Enrollment** State & Curriculum, Governance **Federal** Growth & Funding Support 9-12 Teaching, Le **Admini**stration Teaching, Goal 1: Growth Growth in Increase math in Acadience Acadience & reading RISE Assessment reading Innovation & **Improv**ement ncrease ?" Minutes Daily math implement of daily math reading Leading refreshers instruction urriculum







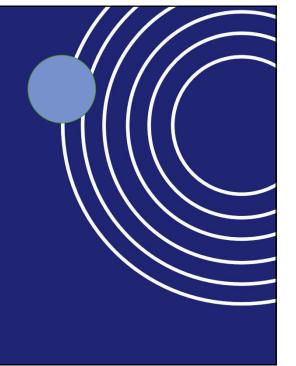
The Balanced Scorecard

Summary of takeaways:

When creating a balanced scorecard, everything should connect to at least one other item.

A method of capturing AND communicating what is important to SAA's stakeholders

What are your takeaways?

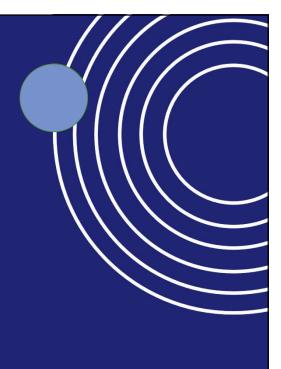


Using the TOWS model to build a balanced scorecard

The traditional SWOT model creates a tendency to spend an imbalanced amount of time on Strengths and Weaknesses, leaving less time devoted to external Opportunities and Threats.

Let's focus on Opportunities and Threats, with an external lens, and match SAA's Strengths and Weaknesses to each.

The output will be strategic initiatives that can be linked to school-related processes, stakeholders, and financial priorities.



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