Panel on Effective Leadership

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Define “Leadership”

Wikipedia: "a process of social influence in which a person can enlist the aid and support of others in the accomplishment of a common task".
Leadership vs Authority

- Authority exercised is legitimate power
  - people follow figures exercising it, because their positions demand it irrespective of the person holding the position

- Leaders may have formal authorities but they mostly rely on the informal authority that they exercise on people to influence them.
## Manager vs Leader

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manager</th>
<th>Leader</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A person becomes a manager by virtue of his position.</td>
<td>A person becomes a leader on basis of personal qualities</td>
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<td>Formal rights in organization because of status</td>
<td>Typically no formal rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>People follow manager by virtue of job description.</td>
<td>People follow on voluntary basis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>It is permanent</td>
<td>Leadership can be temporary</td>
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Effective leadership

• Setting goals and objectives
• Organizing work and tasks to meet goals.
• Motivating and inspiring people
  – to agree with goals
  – act to meet goals
• Resolving problems
• Continually improving processes
Examples of leadership from the statistical trenches

- Help develop research protocols
- Influence and shape scientific direction
- Lead statistical aspect of large scientific studies
- Guide programmers and data managers
- Guide junior researchers and trainees (PhD students, postdoctoral fellows)
Qualities of a Statistical Leader

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  – Match talents and interests with assignments
• Appreciation and support of team members
Reference

W. Roberts: Leadership Secrets of Attila the Hun

“leadership secrets of the man who shaped an aimless band of mercenary tribal nomads into the undisputed rulers of the ancient world”