



Welcome to this session:

Q&A Session

The session will start shortly...

Any Questions?
Drop them in the questions section.

QUESTIONS?

ANSWERS!

WELCOME



Safeguarding & Welfare

We are committed to all our students and staff feeling safe and happy; we want to make sure there is always someone you can turn to if you are worried about anything.

If you are feeling upset or unsafe, are worried about a friend, student or family member, or you feel like something isn't right, speak to our safeguarding team:



Ian Wyles
Designated Safeguarding
Lead



Simone Botes



Rafiq Manan



Charlotte Witcher



Nurhaan Snyman



Ronald Munodawafa



Tevin Pitts

Scan to report a
safeguarding concern



or email the Designated
Safeguarding Lead:
Ian Wyles

safeguarding@hyperiondev.com



Democracy

Every person's opinions matter.

Respect

We look after each other.

Tolerance

We accept each other's differences.

British Values

Rule of Law

We keep to the rules.

Liberty

We are free to make choices.

DECISION- MAKING STYLES

Question 1

“What are the different decision-making styles, and how can leaders identify the best one for their teams?”





Decision-Making Styles

- ✓ Autocratic
- ✓ Democratic
- ✓ Laissez-Faire
- ✓ Consensus
- ✓ Intuitive

DECISION-MAKING STYLES

- Choosing the best style depends on **three factors: the situation, the stakes, and the team**. For instance, a high-stakes crisis might call for an autocratic approach to ensure quick action, whereas a brainstorming session thrives in a democratic environment.
- In 2024, research published in the Journal of Organizational Leadership highlights that flexibility is key. **Leaders who adapt their style based on context build trust and improve outcomes.**
- To identify what works best, leaders should **reflect on their team's needs and capabilities**. Are they experienced enough for autonomy? Or do they need guidance?



RISK ASSESSMENT & MANAGEMENT




Question 2

“How should leaders approach risk assessment and management in a rapidly changing environment?”

RISK ASSESSMENT & MANAGEMENT

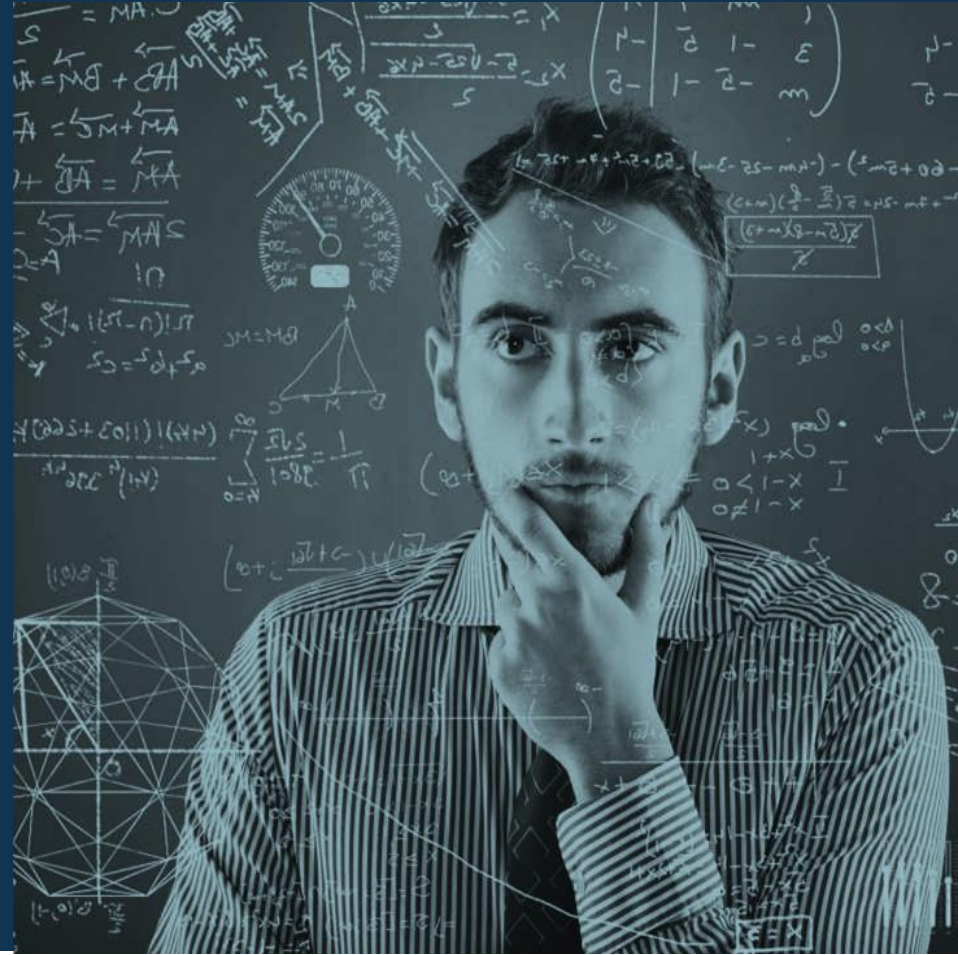
- **Identify Risks:** Use tools like **SWOT analysis** or scenario planning to anticipate potential challenges.
- **Assess Impact and Likelihood:** Categorise risks by severity and probability. A 2024 Deloitte report on risk management emphasizes **prioritising high-impact risks to allocate resources effectively**.
- **Develop Mitigation Plans:** For each identified risk, ask: **What's Plan B?** What resources are needed?
- **Monitor Continuously:** The business world moves fast. Leaders should review risks regularly, **using real-time data**.



DATA- DRIVEN DECISIONS

Question 3

“With so much data available, how can leaders ensure data-driven decisions don’t overlook human intuition and judgment?”



DATA-DRIVEN DECISIONS

- **Use Data as a Guide, Not a Dictator:** Data provides clarity on trends and outcomes but isn't always nuanced.
 - ✓ For example, in a 2024 study by Harvard Business Review, researchers found that organisations relying solely on data missed critical insights from front-line employees. **Leaders should always pair data with human input.**
- **Ask the Right Questions:** Data analysis begins with **defining clear, purposeful questions**. What are you trying to solve or understand?

DATA-DRIVEN DECISIONS

- **Acknowledge Biases:** Algorithms and datasets can carry biases. Leaders must critically evaluate the source and method of data collection.
- **Trust Experience and Intuition:** Seasoned leaders bring context and gut instincts that data alone can't provide.
 - ✓ For example, retail leaders in 2024 reported combining sales data with customer feedback to predict trends accurately.



ETHICAL DECISION- MAKING



Question 4

“How can leaders ensure ethical decision-making in scenarios with conflicting priorities?”

ETHICAL DECISION-MAKING

- **Define Core Values:** A 2024 Gallup report shows that organisations with **clearly defined values make more consistent ethical decisions**. Leaders should align actions with their personal and organisational principles.
- **Consider Stakeholders:** Ethical decision-making involves asking: How does this impact employees, customers, society, and the environment? The triple bottom line—**people, planet, profit**—is a helpful lens.

ETHICAL DECISION-MAKING

- **Consult Ethical Frameworks:** Models like the **Utilitarian Approach** (*maximizing benefits*) or **Kantian Ethics** (*focusing on duties and principles*) can guide leaders.
- **Be Transparent:** When tough decisions arise, **explain the rationale openly**. A case from 2024 was Patagonia's decision to limit expansion to ensure sustainability. While it limited profits short-term, it aligned with their ethical commitment to environmental stewardship.

ACT UTILITARIANISM

"A utilitarian theory of ethics that states that a person's act is morally right if and only if it produces the best possible results in that specific situation" (Brubaker, 2022, p. 121).

DEFINITION

Act utilitarianism is a moral theory stating that the right action is the one that produces the best overall consequences. So, an individual should choose to do an act if it provides the most benefit, or "utility," for everyone affected.

CORE PRINCIPLES

1. **Greatest Happiness:** pleasure or positive utility, such as improving well-being, should be maximized.
2. **Impartiality:** you should evaluate each action without bias or prejudice.
3. **Consequentialism:** the morality of actions should be judged by their outcomes.

KANTIAN ETHICS

Kantian Ethics

are



A set of moral principles

which



Applies to all human beings universally irrespective of the context or situation

Thank you for attending



CoGrammar



Department
for Education