
Was Sie aus diesem *essential* mitnehmen können

- Die dunkle Seite von Führung wurde für lange Zeit in der Führungsforschung ignoriert und verdrängt
- Im Führungsalltag existiert eine wesentliche Zahl von Führungskräften, welche Dark Leadership-Tendenzen aufweisen
- Die dunkle Triade der Persönlichkeit (Narzissmus, Machiavellismus und Psychopathie) liefert die konzeptionelle Basis für Dark Leadership
- Dark Leadership beinhaltet die narzisstische, machiavellistische und psychopathische Führung
- Die narzisstische Führung repräsentiert die hellste und die psychopathische Führung die dunkelste der Dark Leadership-Führungstendenzen
- Die narzisstische Führung zeichnet sich durch eine visionäre, inspirierende und charismatische Einflussnahme aus. Sie zeigt ein hohes Bedürfnis nach uneingeschränkter Anerkennung und Bewunderung
- Die größte Schwäche der narzisstischen Führung liegt in ihren impulsiven und irrationalen Reaktionen auf Kritik
- Die machiavellistische Führung zeichnet sich durch einen nüchternen, pragmatischen und politischen Führungsstil aus. Taktische Manipulationsmaßnahmen werden eingesetzt, um die persönlichen Langzeitziele (Macht, Status, Geld) zu erreichen. Die machiavellistische Führung verbleibt zumeist geschickt und aalglatt im Hintergrund
- Ähnlich wie die narzisstische Führung verwendet die psychopathische Führung das Mittel der Eindruckssteuerung (Impression Management). Zudem nutzt sie auf impulsivere Art die Taktiken der machiavellistischen Führung. Die psychopathische Führung ist unberechenbar, sehr impulsiv, manipulativ und zeigt antisoziale Verhaltenstendenzen. Sie teilt ihre Welt in Freund und Feind

- Die psychopathische Führung zeigt eine Vielzahl von negativen Konsequenzen für die Geführten und die Organisation
- Die narzisstische, machiavellistische und psychopathische Führung haben gemeinsam, dass sie durch ein hohes personalisiertes (selbstsüchtiges) Macht-motiv und eine starke soziale Dominanzorientierung getrieben sind. Sie sind zudem relativ unverträglich, hochmütig, unehrlich sowie gefühl- und herzlos
- Dark Leadership beschreibt die dunkle Seite einer Medaille, welche gemeinsam mit der hellen Seite eine Einheit bildet und demnach unser Verständnis für das komplexe Thema Leadership verbessern kann

Literatur

- Altemeyer, B. (2004). Highly dominating, highly authoritarian personalities. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 144, 421–447.
- Babiak, P., & Hare, R. D. (2006). *Snakes in suits when psychopaths go to work*. New York: Harper Collins.
- Babiak, P., Neumann, C. S., & Hare, R. D. (2010). Corporate psychopathy: Talking the walk. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 28, 174–193.
- Back, M. D., Küfner, A. C. P., Dufner, M., Gerlach, T. M., Rauthmann, J. F., & Denissen, J. J. A. (2013). Narcissistic admiration and rivalry: Disentangling the bright and dark sides of narcissism. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 105, 1013–1037.
- Baldegger, U., Schröder, S. H., & Furtner, M. R. The self-loving entrepreneur: Dual narcissism and entrepreneurial intention. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Venturing*. (im Druck).
- Baughman, H. M., Dearing, S., Giannarco, E., & Vernon, P. A. (2012). Relationships between bullying behaviours and the dark triad: A study with adults. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 52, 571–575.
- Bedell, K., Hunter, S., Angie, A., & Vert, A. (2006). A historiometric examination of Machiavellianism and a new taxonomy of leadership. *Journal of Leadership and Organizational Studies*, 12, 50–72.
- Belschak, F. D., Den Hartog, D. N., & Kalshoven, K. (2015). Leading Machiavellians: How to translate Machiavellians' selfishness into pro-organizational behavior. *Journal of Management*, 41, 1934–1956.
- Boddy, C. R. (2015a). Organisational psychopaths: A ten year update. *Management Decision*, 53, 2407–2432.
- Boddy, C. R. (2015b). Psychopathic leadership: A case study of a corporate psychopath CEO. *Journal of Business Ethics*. doi:[10.1007/s10551-015-2908-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-015-2908-6).
- Book, A. S., Quinsey, V. L., & Langford, D. (2007). Psychopathy and the perception of affect and vulnerability. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 34, 531–544.
- Cain, N. M., Pincus, A. L., & Ansell, E. B. (2008). Narcissism at the crossroads: Phenotypic description of pathological narcissism across clinical theory, social/personality psychology, and psychiatric diagnosis. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 28, 638–656.

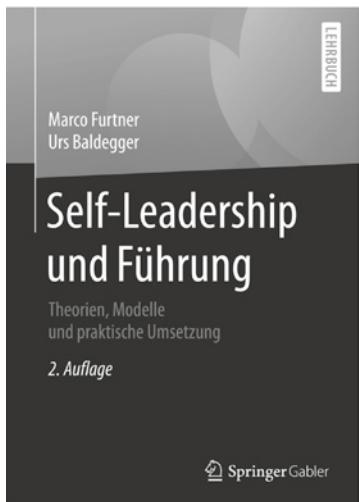
- Chiaburu, D. S., Munoz, G. J., & Gardner, R. G. (2013). How to spot a careerist early on: Psychopathy and exchange ideology as predictors of careerism. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 118, 473–486.
- Christie, R., & Geis, F. L. (1970). *Studies in Machiavellianism*. New York: Academic Press.
- Cohen, A. (2016). Are they among us? A conceptual framework of the relationship between the dark triad personality and counterproductive work behaviors (CWBs). *Human Resource Management Review*, 26, 69–85.
- Coid, J., Yang, M., Ullrich, S., Roberts, A., & Hare, R. D. (2009). Prevalence and correlates of psychopathic traits in the household population of Great Britain. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 32, 65–73.
- Conger, J. (1990). The dark side of leadership. *Organizational Dynamics*, 19, 44–55.
- Deluga, R. J. (1997). Relationship among American presidential charismatic leadership, narcissism, and rated performance. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 8, 49–65.
- Deluga, R. J. (2001). American presidential Machiavellianism: Implications for charismatic leadership and rated performance. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 12, 339–363.
- Dowgwill, E. A., & Pincus, A. L. (2017). Differentiating dark triad traits within and across interpersonal circumplex surfaces. *Assessment*, 24, 24–44.
- Drory, A., & Gluskinos, U. M. (1980). Machiavellianism and leadership. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 65, 81–86.
- Furnham, A., Richards, S. C., & Paulhus, D. L. (2013). The dark triad of personality: A 10 year review. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, 7, 199–216.
- Furtner, M. (2016). *Effektivität der transformationalen Führung: Helden, Visionen und Charisma*. Wiesbaden: Springer Gabler.
- Furtner, M. (2017a). *Dynamische Mitarbeiterführung: Achtsam und flexibel Führungssituationen meistern*. Wiesbaden: Springer Gabler.
- Furtner, M. (2017b). *Empowering Leadership: Mit selbstverantwortlichen Mitarbeitern zu Innovation und Spitzenleistungen*. Wiesbaden: Springer Gabler.
- Furtner, M., & Baldegger, U. (2016). *Self-Leadership und Führung: Theorien, Modelle und praktische Umsetzung* (2. Aufl.). Wiesbaden: Springer Gabler.
- Furtner, M. R., Rauthmann, J. F., & Sachse, P. (2011). The self-loving self-leader: An examination of the relationship between self-leadership and the dark triad. *Social Behavior and Personality*, 39, 369–380.
- Furtner, M. R., Baldegger, U., & Rauthmann, J. F. (2013). Leading yourself and leading others: Linking self-leadership to transformational, transactional, and laissez-faire leadership. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 22, 436–449.
- Grijalva, E., Harms, P. D., Newman, D. A., Gaddis, B. H., & Fraley, C. (2015). Narcissism and leadership: A meta-analytic review of linear and nonlinear relationships. *Personnel Psychology*, 68, 1–47.
- Hare, R. D. (2003). *The Hare psychopathy checklist – revised*. Toronto: MHS.
- Higgs, M. (2009). The good, the bad and the ugly: Leadership and narcissism. *Journal of Change Management*, 9, 165–178.
- Hodson, G., Hogg, S. M., & MacInnis, C. C. (2009). The role of “dark personalities” (narcissism, Machiavellianism, psychopathy), Big five personality factors, and ideology in explaining prejudice. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 43, 686–690.
- Jonason, P. K., & Ferrell, J. D. (2016). Looking under the hood: The psychogenic motivational foundations of the dark triad. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 94, 324–331.

- Jonason, P. K., Slomski, S., & Partyka, J. (2012). The dark triad at work: How toxic employees get their way. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 52, 449–453.
- Jonason, P. K., Wee, S., Li, N. P., & Jackson, C. (2014). Occupational niches and the dark triad traits. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 69, 119–123.
- Jones, D. N., & Figueiredo, A. J. (2013). The core of darkness: Uncovering the heart of the dark triad. *European Journal of Personality*, 27, 521–531.
- Jones, D. N., & Paulhus, D. L. (2011). Differentiating the dark triad within the interpersonal circumplex. In L. M. Horowitz & S. Strack (Hrsg.), *Handbook of interpersonal psychology: Theory, research, assessment, and therapeutic interventions* (S. 249–269). New York: Wiley.
- Judge, T. A., Piccolo, R. F., & Kosalka, T. (2009). The bright and dark sides of leader traits: A review and theoretical extension of the leader trait paradigm. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 20, 855–875.
- Kessler, S. R., Bandelli, A. C., Spector, P. E., Borman, W. C., Nelson, C. E., & Penney, L. M. (2010). Re-examining Machiavelli: A three-dimensional model of Machiavellianism in the workplace. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 40, 1868–1896.
- Kiazad, K., Restubog, S. L. D., Zagenczyk, T. J., Kiewitz, C., & Tang, R. L. (2010). In pursuit of power: The role of authoritarian leadership in the relationship between supervisors' Machiavellianism and subordinates' perceptions of abusive supervisory behavior. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 44, 512–519.
- Küfner, A. C. P., Nestler, S., & Back, M. D. (2013). The two pathways to being an (un-) popular narcissist. *Journal of Personality*, 81, 184–195.
- Leckelt, M., Küfner, A. C. P., Nestler, S., & Back, M. D. (2015). Behavioral processes underling the decline of narcissists' popularity over time. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 109, 856–871.
- Lee, K., & Ashton, M. C. (2005). Psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and narcissism in the five factor model and the HEXACO model of personality structure. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 38, 1571–1582.
- Maccoby, M. (2000). Narcissistic leaders: The incredible pros, the inevitable cons. *Harvard Business Review*, 78, 68–77.
- Malesza, M., & Ostaszewski, P. (2016). Dark side of impulsivity: Associations between the dark triad, self-report and behavioral measures of impulsivity. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 88, 197–201.
- Mann, R. D. (1959). A review of the relationships between personality and performance in small group. *Psychological Bulletin*, 56, 241–270.
- Mathieu, C., & Babiak, P. (2015). Tell me who you are, I'll tell you how you lead: Beyond the full-range leadership model, the role of corporate psychopathy on employee attitudes. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 87, 8–12.
- Mathieu, C., & Babiak, P. (2016). Corporate psychopathy and abusive subversion: Their influence on employees' job satisfaction and turnover intentions. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 91, 102–106.
- Mathieu, C., Neumann, C. S., Hare, R. D., & Babiak, P. (2014). A dark side of leadership: Corporate psychopathy and its influence on employee well-being and job satisfaction. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 59, 83–88.
- Mathieu, C., Neumann, C., Babiak, P., & Hare, R. D. (2015). Corporate psychopathy and the full-range leadership model. *Assessment*, 22, 267–278.

- McClelland, D. C. (1975). *Power: The inner experience*. New York: Irvington.
- McIlwain, D., Evans, J., Caldis, E., Cicchini, F., Aronstan, A., Wright, A., et al. (2012). Strange moralities: Vicarious emotion and moral emotions in Machiavellian and psychopathic personality styles. In R. Langdon & C. Mackenzie (Hrsg.), *Emotions, imagination, and moral reasoning* (S. 119–148). New York: Taylor & Francis.
- Morf, C. C., & Rhodewalt, F. (2001). Unraveling the paradoxes of narcissism: A dynamic self-regulatory processing model. *Psychological Inquiry*, 12, 177–196.
- Nagler, U. K. J., Reiter, K. J., Furtner, M. R., & Rauthmann, J. F. (2014). Is there a “dark intelligence”? Emotional intelligence is used by dark personalities to emotionally manipulate others. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 65, 47–52.
- Nevicka, B., Ten Velden, F. S., De Hoogh, A. H. B., & Van Vianen, A. E. M. (2011). Reality at odds with perceptions: Narcissistic leaders and group performance. *Psychological Science*, 22, 1259–1264.
- O’Boyle, E. H., Jr., Forsyth, D. R., Banks, G. C., & McDaniel, M. A. (2012). A meta-analysis of the dark triad and work behavior: A social exchange perspective. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 97, 557–579.
- Ong, C. W., Roberts, R., Arthur, C. A., Woodman, T., & Akehurst, S. (2016). The leadership is sinking: A temporal investigation of narcissistic leadership. *Journal of Personality*, 84, 237–247.
- Pailing, A., Boon, J., & Egan, V. (2014). Personality, the dark triad and violence. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 67, 81–86.
- Paulhus, D. L. (1998). Interpersonal and intrapsychic adaptiveness of trait self-enhancement: A mixed blessing? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 74, 1197–1208.
- Paulhus, D. L. (2014). Toward a taxonomy of dark personalities. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 23, 421–426.
- Paulhus, D. L., & Williams, K. M. (2002). The dark triad of personality: Narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 36, 556–563.
- Paunonen, S. V., Lönnqvist, J.-E., Verkasalo, M., Leikas, S., & Nissinen, V. (2006). Narcissism and emergent leadership in military cadets. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 17, 475–486.
- Raskin, R., & Hall, C. S. (1979). A narcissistic personality inventory. *Psychological Reports*, 45, 590.
- Roeser, K., McGregor, V. E., Stegmaier, S., Mathew, J., Kübler, A., & Meule, A. (2016). The dark triad of personality and unethical behavior at different times of day. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 88, 73–77.
- Rosenthal, S. A., & Pittinsky, T. L. (2006). Narcissistic leadership. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 17, 617–633.
- Simonton, D. K. (1986). Presidential personality: Biographical use of the Gough Adjective Check List. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 51, 149–160.
- Son Hing, L. S., Bobocel, D. R., Zanna, M. P., & McBride, M. V. (2007). Authoritarian dynamics and unethical decision making: High social dominance orientation leaders and high right-wing authoritarianism followers. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 92, 67–81.
- Spain, S. M., Harms, P., & Lebreton, J. M. (2013). The dark side of personality at work. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 35, 41–60.

- Spencer, R. J., & Byrne, M. K. (2016). Relationship between the extent of psychopathic features among corporate managers and subsequent employee job satisfaction. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 101, 440–445.
- Spurk, D., Keller, A. C., & Hirschi, A. (2016). Do bad guys get ahead or fall behind? Relationships of the dark triad of personality with objective and subjective career success. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 7, 113–121.
- Veselka, L., Schermer, J. A., Martin, R. A., & Vernon, P. A. (2010). Relations between humor styles and the dark triad traits of personality. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 48, 772–774.
- Volmer, J., Koch, I. K., & Göritz, A. S. (2016). The bright and the dark side of leaders' dark triad traits: Effects on subordinates' career success and well-being. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 101, 413–418.
- Wai, M., & Tiliopoulos, N. (2012). The affective and cognitive empathic nature of the dark triad personality. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 52, 794–799.
- Westerlaken, K. M., & Woods, P. R. (2013). The relationship between psychopathy and the full range leadership model. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 54, 41–46.
- Williams, K. M., Paulhus, D. L., & Hare, R. D. (2007). Capturing the four-factor structure of psychopathy in college students via self-report. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 88, 205–219.

Lesen Sie hier weiter



Marco Furtner, Urs Baldegger

Self-Leadership und Führung

Theorien, Modelle und
praktische Umsetzung

2. Aufl. 2016, XI, 273 S.
Softcover: € 9,99
ISBN 978-3-658-13044-2

Änderungen vorbehalten.
Erhältlich im Buchhandel oder beim Verlag.

Einfach portofrei bestellen:
leserservice@springer.com
tel +49 (0)6221 345 - 4301
springer.com



Springer Gabler

Lesen Sie hier weiter



Marco Furtner

Empowering Leadership

Mit selbstverantwortlichen
Mitarbeitern zu Innovation
und Spitzenleistungen

2016, IX, 38 S.

Softcover: € 9,99

ISBN: 978-3-658-16059-3

Änderungen vorbehalten.
Erhältlich im Buchhandel oder beim Verlag.

Einfach portofrei bestellen:
leserservice@springer.com
tel +49 (0)6221 345 - 4301
springer.com



Springer Gabler

Lesen Sie hier weiter



Marco Furtner

Dynamische Mitarbeiterführung

Achtsam und flexibel

Führungssituationen meistern

Im Erscheinen

Softcover: € 9,99

ISBN: 978-3-658-17194-0

Änderungen vorbehalten.
Erhältlich im Buchhandel oder beim Verlag.

Einfach portofrei bestellen:
leserservice@springer.com
tel +49 (0)6221 345-4301
springer.com



Springer Gabler

Lesen Sie hier weiter



Marco Furtner

**Effektivität der transformationalen
Führung**
Helden, Visionen und Charisma

2016, VII, 42 S.
Softcover: € 9,99
ISBN: 978-3-658-15320-5

Änderungen vorbehalten.
Erhältlich im Buchhandel oder beim Verlag.

Einfach portofrei bestellen:
leserservice@springer.com
tel +49 (0)6221 345 - 4301
springer.com

 **Springer Gabler**