



# Unveiling the Shadow: Theorizing the Impact of Narcissistic Leadership on Sales Teams

Jorge Bullemore\*

Facultad de Economía y Negocios, Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile. \*Email: [j.bullemore@udd.cl](mailto:j.bullemore@udd.cl)

Received: 22 January 2024

Accepted: 04 April 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32479/irmm.15991>

## ABSTRACT

This study investigates the dual nature of narcissistic leadership within sales teams, revealing its potential to both inspire ambitious goals and undermine team cohesion and performance. By integrating a comprehensive literature review, the research outlines the characteristic behaviors of narcissistic leaders, such as arrogance and a lack of empathy, and their impact on team dynamics, including reduced cohesion, increased conflict, and impaired team performance. The paper proposes strategies to mitigate these negative effects, such as leadership development programs, team-based performance evaluations, and fostering a culture of empathy. It highlights the importance of understanding and addressing the complexities of narcissistic leadership to cultivate healthier, more productive team environments. The findings call for further research into the long-term effects of narcissistic leadership and the development of effective management strategies.

**Keywords:** Sales Teams, Narcissistic Leadership, Organizational Behaviour

**JEL Classifications:** M12, M31

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of narcissistic leadership, characterized by grandiosity, self-preoccupation, and a constant need for admiration, poses significant challenges within the organizational context, particularly for sales teams. These teams, pivotal for driving organizational success through high-pressure environments, require effective leadership to thrive. This paper embarks on an investigative journey to demystify the complexities of narcissistic leadership, aiming to illuminate its nuanced impact on the dynamics, performance, and well-being of sales teams. By integrating a multidisciplinary review of scholarly research, this study not only unpacks the detrimental effects of narcissistic leadership but also explores the potential for mitigating strategies to foster healthier, more productive team environments.

Leadership plays a crucial role in shaping the success and effectiveness of any organization (Conger, 1999). It sets the direction, motivates employees, and influences team dynamics

(Peterson et al., 2003). Leadership is a multifaceted concept that encompasses various styles and approaches, each with its unique impact on organizational outcomes. One such leadership style that has gained attention in recent years is narcissistic leadership (Higgs, 2009). This style, characterized by grandiosity, self-centeredness, and a need for admiration (Pitsch, 2009), has been the subject of extensive research due to its potential detrimental effects on team members and overall team performance. In this article, we delve into the impact of narcissistic leadership specifically on sales teams. Sales teams operate in high-pressure environments where effective leadership is crucial for achieving targets and maintaining motivation. However, the presence of narcissistic leadership within these teams may introduce challenges that can impede productivity and hinder team cohesion. By examining the key characteristics of narcissistic leadership and its potential consequences within the context of sales teams, this article aims to shed light on the nuances of leadership dynamics and their implications for organizational success. Furthermore, it seeks to provide insights for both leaders and team members

on identifying and mitigating the negative effects of narcissistic leadership, ultimately fostering a more conducive and productive team environment.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

This article uses a comprehensive review of existing literature methodology to analyze and synthesize existing research on the impact of narcissistic leadership on sales teams. The search criteria included keywords such as “narcissistic leadership,” “sales teams,” “impact,” and “team dynamics.” The selected studies were then analyzed to identify common themes and findings related to the negative effects of narcissistic leadership on sales team members. These findings were synthesized to provide a comprehensive overview of the potential consequences of narcissistic leadership in the sales context. The findings revealed a multitude of detrimental effects associated with narcissistic leadership in the context of sales teams. The impact of this leadership style was observed in various aspects, including decreased team cohesion, heightened interpersonal conflicts, and reduced employee motivation. Furthermore, the review highlighted the potential for distorted communication patterns and an overall decline in team performance under the influence of narcissistic leadership.

The implications of these findings warrant a closer examination of the strategies and interventions that can mitigate the negative impact of narcissistic leadership on sales teams. Understanding the specific dynamics at play and the challenges faced by sales team members is paramount in developing effective solutions to counteract the adverse effects of narcissistic leadership.

## 3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Narcissistic leadership refers to a style of leadership characterized by excessive self-centeredness, grandiosity, and a sense of entitlement (Vries and Miller, 1985). Narcissistic leaders have an inflated sense of their own importance and often prioritize their own needs and desires above those of their followers or the organization as a whole (Fatfouta, 2019). They tend to seek admiration and adulation from others (Braun, 2017), and may manipulate or exploit those around them to maintain their own power and control (Germain, 2017). This type of leadership can have profound negative impacts on both individuals and organizations (Fatfouta, 2019). Research on narcissistic leadership has been growing in recent years as scholars seek to understand its implications and consequences (Schmid et al., 2021). One key issue in studying narcissistic leadership is the potential for negative outcomes. Narcissistic leaders may exhibit behaviors such as arrogance, self-promotion, and a lack of empathy, which can create a toxic work environment and negatively impact employee morale and well-being (Nevicka et al., 2018). In addition, narcissistic leaders are often high in charisma and have a grand vision, which can initially attract followers and create the illusion of effective leadership (Grijalva et al., 2014). However, over time, the negative consequences of narcissistic leadership become apparent (Rosenthal and Pittinsky, 2006). Research has shown that narcissistic leaders are more likely to engage in unethical behavior,

such as deception, manipulation, and exploitation of others for their own personal gain (Schmid et al., 2021). Yasir and Mohamad (2016) study recommends that senior management embrace and demonstrate ethical leadership, highlighting that ethical leadership is distinct in its focus on the moral and ethical dimensions of leadership behavior. This contrasts with other leadership styles like servant, authentic, and transformational leadership, which do not inherently prioritize ethical considerations and, as a result, may vary in ethical conduct based on individual leaders’ moral principles.

One issue in studying narcissistic leadership is the difficulty of defining and measuring narcissism (Rosenthal and Pittinsky, 2006). There are various narcissism measures, including the Narcissistic Personality Inventory and the Pathological Narcissism Inventory (Braun, 2017), which aim to assess different dimensions of narcissism (Rosenthal and Pittinsky, 2006). Research suggests that narcissistic leadership may arise under certain conditions, such as in organizations with a culture that rewards and reinforces self-centered behavior and in situations where there is a power vacuum or lack of accountability (Fatfouta, 2019).

While much of the research on narcissistic leadership focuses on the negative aspects, there are some scholars who argue that there can be positive outcomes associated with this type of leadership (Braun, 2017). One positive aspect of narcissistic leadership is the potential for bold and transformative innovation (Rosenthal and Pittinsky, 2006). According to Campbell and Campbell, narcissistic leaders are often driven by their desire for personal glory (Brunell et al., 2008). This drive can motivate them to take risks and pursue ambitious goals, leading to breakthrough innovations that can benefit the organization and its stakeholders (Campbell and Campbell, 2009). Another positive aspect of narcissistic leadership is the ability to inspire and motivate followers (Schmid et al., 2021). Narcissistic leaders often possess high levels of self-confidence and charisma, which can attract and energize followers (Lin and Guo, 2022). These leaders have a strong belief in their own abilities and are often able to articulate a compelling vision for the future of the organization (Ouimet, 2010). Moreover, narcissistic leaders have an air of dominance and assertiveness that can command attention and respect from their followers (Fatfouta, 2019). In situations where quick decision-making and strong leadership are needed, narcissistic leaders may be able to provide the necessary direction and guidance (Fatfouta, 2019). Additionally, narcissistic leaders can be highly driven and persistent in pursuing their goals (Harrison and Clough, 2006). This determination and perseverance can inspire their followers to work harder and strive for excellence (Schmid et al., 2021). One example of a narcissistic leader who has been able to achieve positive outcomes is Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder and first president of modern Turkey (Fatfouta, 2019). Despite having narcissistic tendencies, Atatürk utilized his visionary perspective and love for his nation to bring about significant political and social reforms that transformed Turkey into a modern and progressive state. Overall, it is important to recognize that while narcissistic leadership has its drawbacks and negative consequences, there can also be potential positive aspects.

Sales managers play a unique and essential role in the success of businesses. Research shows that sales managers are crucial in driving revenue growth and achieving organizational goals. One important aspect of sales managers' role is their ability to build and maintain relationships with customers (Herjanto and Franklin, 2019). The quality of the relationship between salespeople and customers is a key determinant of future sales opportunities and the ability to convert those opportunities into sales (Yılmaz and Hunt, 2001). Another important aspect of sales managers' role is their expertise in utilizing both internal and customer resources. Sales managers not only leverage their own internal resources, such as knowledge and skills, but also utilize the resources of their customers to create customer value (Powers et al., 2014). Additionally, sales managers are responsible for leading and motivating their sales teams (Longenecker et al., 2014). They provide guidance, support, and training to salespeople, helping them improve their sales performance and achieve their targets (Verbeke et al., 2010). Overall, sales managers are unique and important for businesses because they possess the skills and knowledge necessary to build relationships with customers, utilize both internal and customer resources, and effectively lead and motivate sales teams (Powers et al., 2014). Demirel and Yayla (2022) revealed that company training programs play a moderating role in the link between how customer-focused employees are and their performance outcomes. This insight holds various implications for those in human resources and frontline sales roles, suggesting a strategic approach to training could enhance overall performance. Moreover, Al-Shuaibi et al. (2016) research manifest that integrating brand-centric strategies into human resource management foster internal branding and cultivate brand ambassadors within organizations. Such an approach is expected to enhance customer experiences, foster brand loyalty, and align internal and external branding efforts, thereby supporting the brand's market success and longevity. Maaithah. (2018) indicate a significant influence of transformational and transactional leadership styles on turnover intentions.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

Understanding the underlying mechanisms of how narcissistic leadership impacts sales teams is essential for organizations to mitigate these negative effects (Lin, 2021). By acknowledging the dark side of narcissistic leadership, organizations can implement measures to prevent or address the detrimental consequences.

For practitioners, this article proposes several innovative ideas to manage and mitigate the impact of narcissistic leadership on sales teams: First, implementing leadership development programs: Organizations should invest in leadership development programs that focus on promoting ethical and authentic leadership styles. These programs can provide leaders with the necessary skills and guidance to lead with empathy, foster team cohesion, and prioritize the collective success of the sales team. Secondly, implementing performance evaluations based on team success: Traditionally, sales teams are evaluated based on individual performance and results. However, under narcissistic leadership, this individualistic approach may exacerbate the negative impact on team dynamics. Instead, organizations should consider implementing performance

evaluations that emphasize and reward team success (Higgs, 2009). This shift in focus can encourage collaboration, cooperation, and a sense of shared responsibility among sales team members. Third, providing resources and support for employee well-being: Narcissistic leaders often prioritize their own needs and accomplishments over the well-being of their team members. To combat this, organizations should prioritize employee well-being by providing resources and support systems for mental health and work-life balance. Fourth, promoting open and transparent communication channels: Narcissistic leaders often create a culture of fear and intimidation, which hinders effective communication within the sales team and the organization as a whole (Ali et al., 2021). To address this, organizations should promote open and transparent communication channels, where team members feel comfortable expressing their concerns, suggestions, and ideas. Fifth, implementing diversity and inclusion initiatives: Narcissistic leaders often have a tendency to surround themselves with individuals who bolster their ego and suppress dissenting opinions. To mitigate the impact of narcissistic leadership on sales teams, organizations should implement diversity and inclusion initiatives. These initiatives can promote a diverse range of perspectives, ideas, and experiences within the sales team, fostering creativity, innovation, and critical thinking. Sixth, fostering a culture of empathy and emotional intelligence: Narcissistic leaders often lack empathy and emotional intelligence, which can have detrimental effects on the morale and well-being of sales teams. To address this, organizations should foster a culture of empathy and emotional intelligence. This can be achieved through training and development programs that focus on emotional intelligence, empathy, active listening, and understanding different perspectives. Seventh, developing alternative leadership structures: Instead of relying solely on narcissistic leaders, organizations can consider implementing alternative leadership structures that promote collaboration and shared decision-making. These structures can include rotating leadership roles, cross-functional team leadership, or a leadership model that involves input from multiple stakeholders. Eighth, encouraging open and honest feedback: To mitigate the negative impact of narcissistic leadership, organizations should create a culture that values open and honest feedback. This can be achieved by implementing regular feedback mechanisms such as performance evaluations, anonymous surveys, or designated forums for team members to express their concerns and suggestions.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

The exploration of narcissistic leadership within sales teams reveals a double-edged sword: while it can drive ambitious goals, its darker manifestations often undermine team cohesion and performance. Acknowledging and addressing the shadow cast by narcissistic leadership is critical. Organizations must foster leadership development programs that encourage ethical, empathetic leadership styles and implement evaluation metrics that prioritize team success. Moreover, there is a necessity of Ethical Leadership Development in order that organizations prioritize leadership development programs focusing on ethical and empathetic leadership to counteract narcissistic tendencies. Shifting from individual to team-based performance evaluations

can mitigate the negative impacts of narcissistic leadership, fostering a more collaborative team environment. By creating a supportive, inclusive culture, businesses can mitigate the negative impacts of narcissistic leadership, paving the way for more resilient, high-performing sales teams. So organizations may provide resources for mental health and promoting work-life balance are essential in environments dominated by narcissistic leaders. Moreover, establish open lines of communication can diminish the fear culture fostered by narcissistic leadership, encouraging more honest and constructive team interactions. Training programs aimed at improving emotional intelligence and empathy can help counteract the lack of these qualities in narcissistic leadership, improving team morale and cohesion.

The main limitations of this paper are several. The findings may not be universally applicable across different industries or cultural contexts, limiting the study's generalizability. The complexity and multifaceted nature of narcissism pose challenges in measurement and interpretation, which could impact the study's accuracy. The literature lacks a longitudinal perspective, limiting insights into the long-term effects of narcissistic leadership on team dynamics and performance. Reliance on self-reported data from questionnaires can introduce biases, potentially skewing the results. This revised approach aims to succinctly encapsulate the essence of your study while addressing its broader implications and inherent limitations, offering a comprehensive overview for readers.

Future research should focus on longitudinal studies to better understand the long-term effects of narcissistic leadership and develop more robust strategies for cultivating positive leadership environments.

## REFERENCES

- Ali, T., Akbar, W., Wachani, J.U. (2021), Narcissistic leadership and project success in IT industry: Moderating the role of risk management technology. *Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management, and Innovation*, 3(2), 385-408.
- Al-Shuaibi, A.S.I., Shamsudin, F.M., Aziz, N.A. (2016), Developing brand ambassadors: The role of brand-centred HRM. *International Review of Management and Marketing*, 6(7S), 155-161.
- Braun, S. (2017), Leader narcissism and outcomes in organizations: A review at multiple levels of analysis and implications for future research. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8, 733.
- Brunell, A.B., Gentry, W.A., Campbell, W.K., Hoffman, B.J., Kuhnert, K.W., DeMarree, K.G. (2008), Leader emergence: The case of the narcissistic leader. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 34(12), 1663-1676.
- Campbell, W.K., Campbell, S.M. (2009), On the self-regulatory dynamics created by the peculiar benefits and costs of narcissism: A contextual reinforcement model and examination of leadership. *Self and Identity*, 8(2-3), 214-232.
- Conger, J.A. (1999), Charismatic and transformational leadership in organizations: An insider's perspective on these developing streams of research. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 10(2), 145-179.
- Demirel, A.G., Yayla, N. (2022), A path model of innovative customer orientation and company performance with the moderating influence of company training. *International Review of Management and Marketing*, 12(1), 1-10.
- Fatfouta, R. (2019), Facets of narcissism and leadership: A tale of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde? *Human Resource Management Review*, 29(4), 100669.
- Germain, M.L. (2017), Narcissism in Leadership and Management: A Research Summary. Berlin: Springer eBooks. p41-68.
- Grijalva, E., Harms, P.D., Newman, D.A., Gaddis, B.H., Fraley, R.C. (2014), Narcissism and leadership: A meta-analytic review of linear and nonlinear relationships. *Personnel Psychology*, 68(1), 1-47.
- Harrison, J.K., Clough, M.W. (2006), Characteristics of "state of the art" leaders: Productive narcissism versus emotional intelligence and level 5 capabilities. *Social Science Journal*, 43(2), 287-292.
- Herjanto, H., Franklin, D. (2019), Investigating salesperson performance factors: A systematic review of the literature on the characteristics of effective salespersons. *Australasian Marketing Journal*, 27(2), 104-112.
- Higgs, M. (2009), The good, the bad and the ugly: Leadership and narcissism. *Journal of Change Management*, 9(2), 165-178.
- Lin, W. (2021), The impact of narcissistic leader on subordinates and team followership: Based on "Guanxi" perspective. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 684380.
- Lin, W., Guo, Q. (2022), How narcissistic leaders impact on subordinate's followership during the COVID-19? The moderating role of organizational identification. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 858779.
- Longenecker, C.O., Ragland, C.B., Mallin, M.L. (2014), Developing high performance sales managers: Key practices for accelerating growth. *Development and Learning in Organizations*, 28(2), 10-13.
- Maaitah, A.M. (2018), The role of leadership style on turnover intention. *International Review of Management and Marketing*, 8(5), 24-29.
- Nevecká, B., de Hoogh, A.H.B., Hartog, D.N.D., Belschak, F.D. (2018), Narcissistic leaders and their victims: Followers low on self-esteem and low on core self-evaluations suffer most. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 9, 422.
- Ouimet, G. (2010), Dynamics of narcissistic leadership in organizations: Towards an integrated research model. *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, 25(7), 713-726.
- Peterson, R.S., Smith, D.B., Martorana, P.V., Owens, P.D. (2003), The impact of chief executive officer personality on top management team dynamics: One mechanism by which leadership affects organizational performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 88(5), 795-808.
- Pitsch, J.P. (2009), Reports of Group Differences in Narcissism within the Practice of Buddhist Satipatthana Vipassana Meditation: Experiences of Self-centeredness, grandiosity, the Need for Mirroring/Admiration, and Emptiness. California: Institute of Transpersonal Psychology.
- Powers, T.L., Jennings, J.C., DeCarlo, T.E. (2014), An assessment of needed sales management skills. *Journal of Personal Selling and Sales Management*, 34(3), 206-222.
- Rosenthal, S.A., Pittinsky, T.L. (2006), Narcissistic leadership. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 17(6), 617-633.
- Schmid, E.A., Knipfer, K., Peus, C.V. (2021), Narcissistic leaders-promise or peril? The patterns of narcissistic leaders' behaviors and their relation to team performance. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 660452.
- Verbeke, W., Dietz, B., Verwaal, E. (2010), Drivers of sales performance: A contemporary meta-analysis. Have salespeople become knowledge brokers? *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 39(3), 407-428.
- Vries, M.F.R.K., Miller, D. (1985), Narcissism and leadership: An object relations perspective. *Human Relations*, 38(6), 583-601.
- Yasir, M., Mohamad, N.A. (2016), Ethics and morality: Comparing ethical leadership with servant, authentic and transformational leadership styles. *International Review of Management and Marketing*, 6(4S), 310-316.
- Yılmaz, C., Hunt, S.D. (2001), Salesperson cooperation: The influence of relational, task, organizational, and personal factors. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 29(4), 335-357.