



Examination of the Relationship between Servant Leadership and Agency Problems Gender Matters

Politis, John; Politis, Denis

Published in:
Leadership and Organization Development Journal

DOI:
[10.1108/LODJ-01-2016-0020](https://doi.org/10.1108/LODJ-01-2016-0020)

Published: 18/01/2018

Document Version
Peer reviewed version

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):
Politis, J., & Politis, D. (2018). Examination of the Relationship between Servant Leadership and Agency Problems: Gender Matters. *Leadership and Organization Development Journal*, 39(2), 170-185.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/LODJ-01-2016-0020>

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Examination of the relationship between servant leadership and agency problems: Gender matters

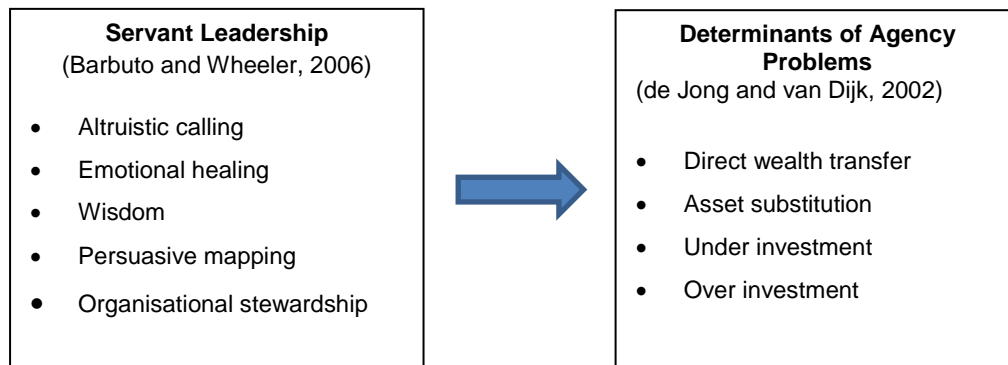


Figure 1. Theoretical model

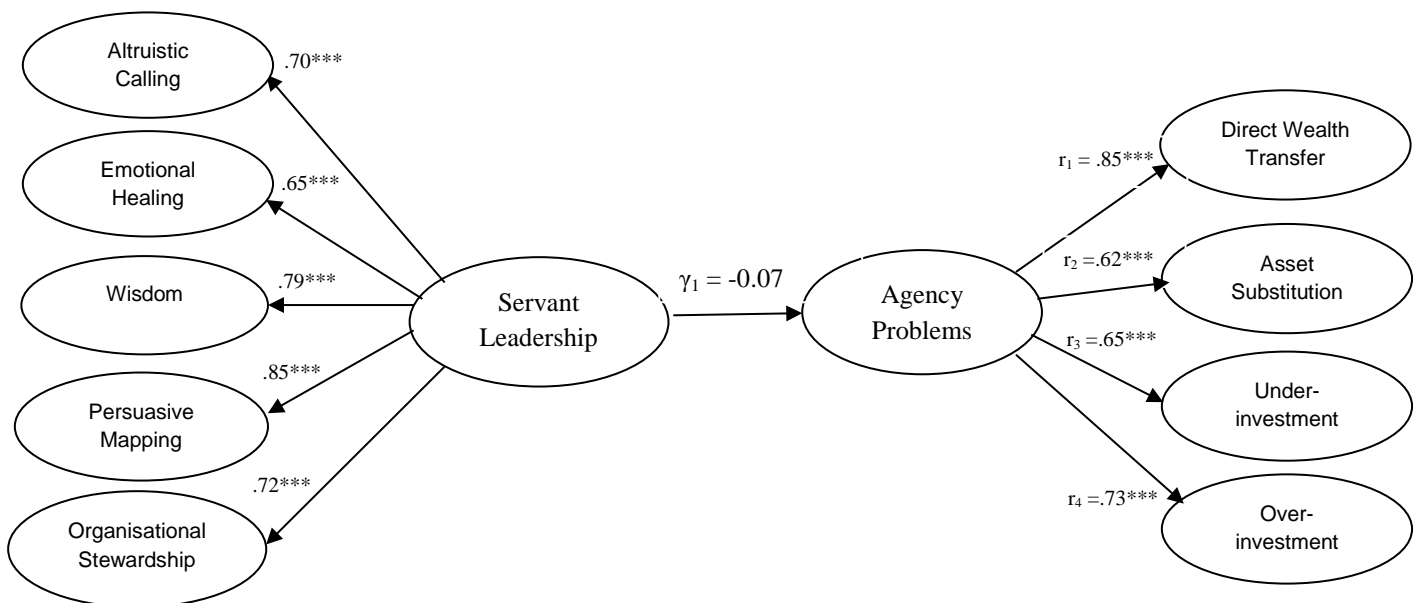


Figure 2. Structural estimates of the hypothesised path diagram for both female and male managers/supervisors sample.

Notes: $n = 276$; rated 22 female and 36 male managers/supervisors; $n_{\text{total}} = 58$ managers/supervisors; $*p < 0.05$; $**p < 0.01$; $***p < 0.001$; $****p < 0.10$

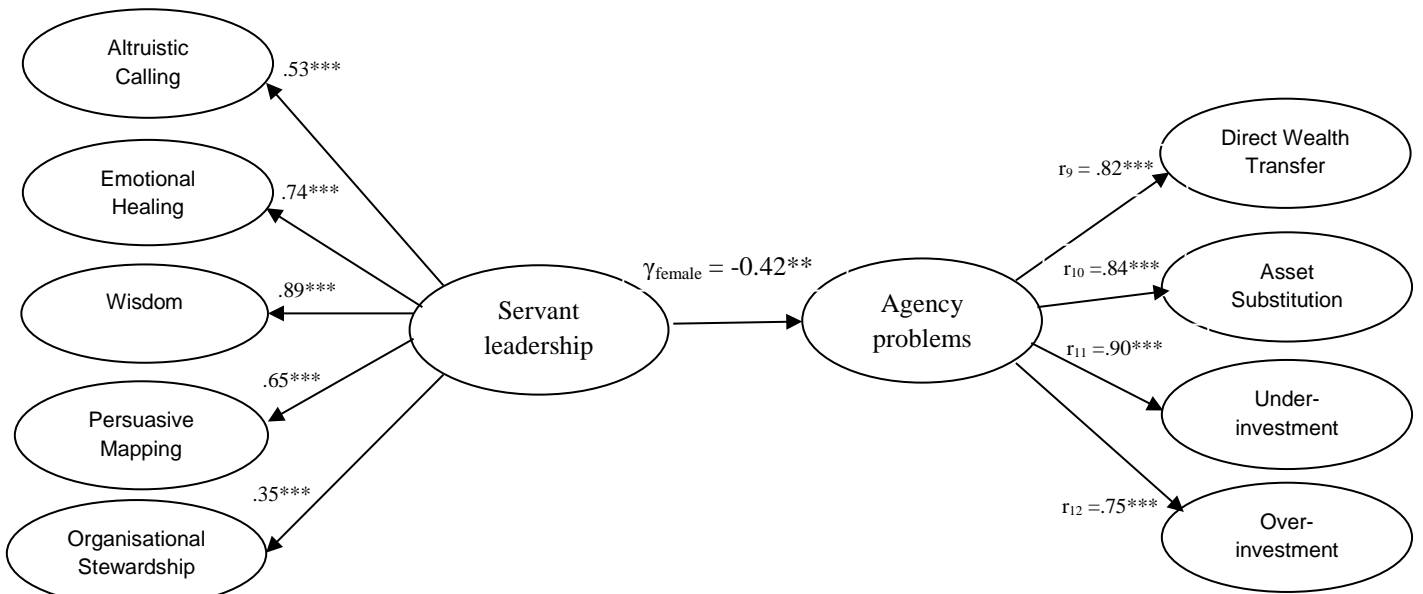


Figure 3. Structural estimates of the hypothesised path diagram for the female managers/supervisors sample.
Notes: $n_{\text{total}} = 22$ female managers/supervisors. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; **** $p < 0.10$

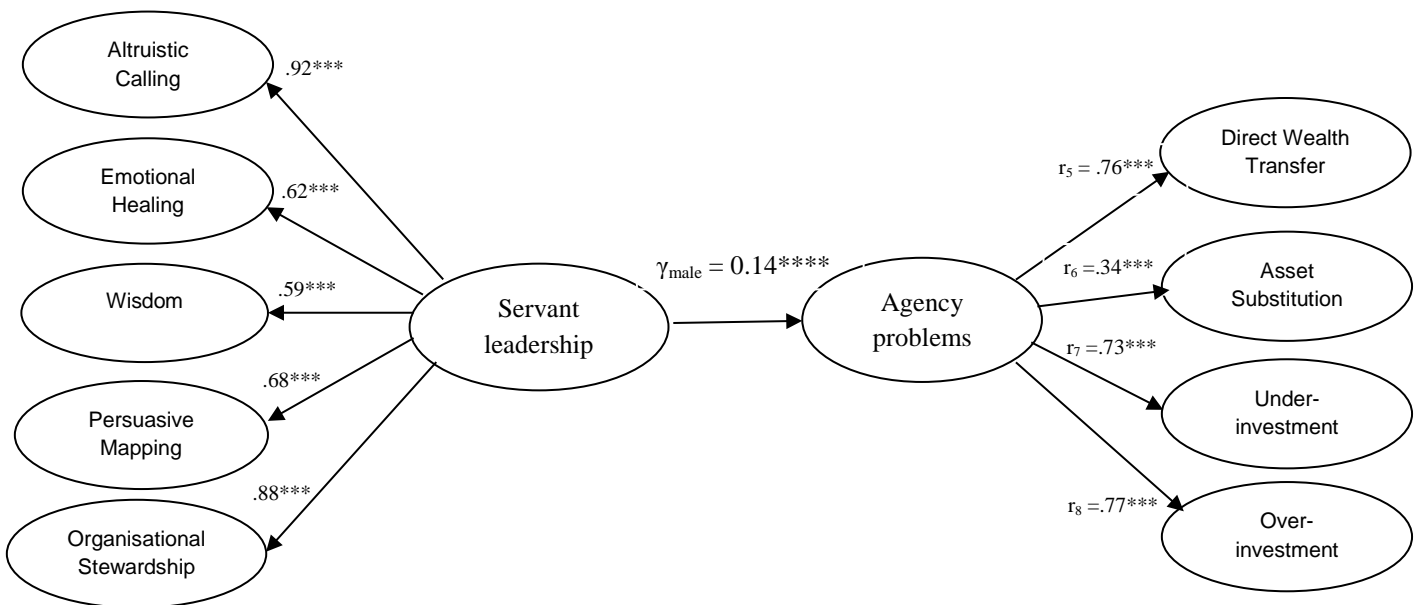


Figure 4. Structural estimates of the hypothesised path diagram for the male managers/supervisors sample.
Notes: $n_{\text{total}} = 36$ male managers/supervisors. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; **** $p < 0.10$