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Personal Engagement, emotion and the educational workplace

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Personal engagement, emotion and the educational workplace

Abstract: This article identifies the educational workplace as a site of complex social and relational interactions, and asks how recent research on emotion in education, and the concept of personal engagement, can enhance practice. Drawing on the research in these two areas, it seeks to bring together these concepts so that teachers can utilise these linkages to develop their professional practice. The article also asks how and in what ways such conceptual modelling might be related to professional capital. It then looks at how knowledge of personal engagement and emotion can be applied to professional settings, and as a starting point for further conceptualisations of the key issues involved. It ends with a return to the importance of understanding teaching as an emotional practice, and the role of engagement in building up teachers' professional capital.

Introduction

Hargreaves (2000) reminds educators that teaching is an emotional practice, something that may get lost in the framing of school work around performance indicators and/or test results, because emotional understanding is fundamental to both achieving and maintaining standards. He also notes (2000: 824) that this dimension of practice is not just about individual emotions, but also about how they are worked out in human relationships within organisations, in daily interactions, and relationships. In their seminal article, Ashford and Humphrey (1995: 119) suggest that 'the experience of work is saturated with emotion and that emotionality and rationality are interpenetrated'. They equate personal engagement with emotion, noting, 'the crucial role of personal engagement (emotion)' (p 119), yet this sense of emotion and engagement seems to have been dispersed over time, as the literature and the definitions of both emotion and engagement have proliferated. We know that schools are places of complex social and relational interactions, and there are many ways of looking at how such interactions work in practice. This article takes its lead from the work that has been carried out on affect in organisations in recent years, and aims to do two things; first, develop the conceptual linkage between teacher's personal engagement and affect; and second, utilize such conceptual modelling to see how professionals can enhance their own, or their team's, professional capital (Hargreaves and Fullan 2012).

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3 Engagement was first popularized by Kahn (1990), and the concept of personal
4 engagement draws on his work. This article draws on that seminal study, and the work of
5 Rich et.al (2010: 617) who extended Kahn's work, to suggest that engagement is a key
6 mechanism that can explain some of the particular relationships between individual
7 characteristics, organisational factors and job performance. I will argue that these
8 relationships link to the concept of professional capital which Hargreaves and Fullan (2012)
9 describe as comprised of "human capital (the talent of individuals); social capital (the
10 collaborative power of the group); and decisional capital (the wisdom and expertise to make
11 sound judgments about learners that are cultivated over many years)." (p.37). Personal
12 engagement/emotion, may enable teachers to invest long-term in developing their
13 professional capital. Hargreaves (1998a, p. 835) puts this clearly when he notes: "Good
14 teachers are not just well-oiled machines. They are emotional, passionate beings. Teaching
15 cannot be reduced to technical competence or clinical standards. It involves significant
16 emotional understanding."
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27 The aim of this article overall is to bring the concepts of personal engagement and
28 emotion in an educational context to the fore. I will suggest that this bringing together of
29 emotion and engagement not only takes the focus back to the original work in this area by
30 Kahn (1990), but also links clearly with the social and human capital of teachers in the
31 workplace. In particular, the article seeks to conceptualise personal engagement in a way
32 that emphasizes the interactivity integral to the idea. I will argue that focusing on personal
33 engagement can help understand not only some of the complex emotions of the
34 educational setting, but also refresh the relationship between emotions and engagement in
35 schools, and offer the beginnings of a conceptual model that could have relevance for both
36 teachers and leaders alike. The article does not attempt to integrate all the literature in
37 these areas, as this would not be possible in a single paper. Rather it seeks to draw out
38 factors that teachers and researchers can use to make links between different but related
39 concepts by providing a research context for these arguments. To do this, I will first suggest
40 a definition of engagement, and frame its relationship to emotion, and then proceed to
41 offer a brief overview of the literature, and finally suggest next steps.
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Conceptualising engagement

What is meant by engagement permeates any discussion which follows. The idea of engagement is a contentious one in the literature. Too often, the idea of engagement can be viewed as a shorthand or catch all for work-related attitudes. Definitions are extremely important in any discussions of engagement because the literature is often unclear about what engagement means not only conceptually but also in how that concept is put into practice in the workplace. There are many definitions in the literature, and researchers and writers in the field all take different aspects to make their own particular definition. A useful overview is given by Briner (2017). He argues “The one thing everyone knows about engagement is that nobody agrees what it is. For example, McLeod and Clarke (2009) stated: ‘There is no one agreed definition of employee engagement – during the course of this review we have come across more than 50 definitions’. Not only are definitions numerous but, more importantly, they are very different (see Robertson-Smith and Marwick, 2009). (p4)”. Briner provides some of the key foci that definitions have clustered around, ranging from employee behaviour to specific attitudes, feelings or commitment to the organisation.

In this article, the focus is on the personal aspect, so a return to the original definition given by Kahn (1990), (whose work started the focus on engagement in management literature) is a good place to begin. Kahn defines personal engagement as: the simultaneous employment and expression of a person’s ‘preferred self’ in task behaviours that *promote connections to work and to others* (1990,p. 700) (my italics). Following on from that initial definition, as noted at the start of the article, Rich et.al built on Kahn’s work, to suggest that engagement is a key means of explaining the particular relationships between individual characteristics, organisational factors and job performance. For them (2010, p617), engagement “represents the simultaneous investment of cognitive, affective, and physical energies into role performance”, and this is the overarching definition that frames this article. This definition keeps the focus on what it means to be personally engaged and underlines the complex relationship between task performance and the behaviour of the individual in a specific organisation. It also relates to professional capital in that ‘promoting connections to work and to others’ presents a clear connection to the argument that Hargreaves and Fullan make that social capital is more important than individual human capital, because it generates human capital faster (2012).

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5 Much of Kahn's work focuses on the motivational aspects of engagement. The
6 motivation element was drawn upon by Ashforth and Humphrey (1995) when they explored
7 engagement as a simultaneous expression of motivation and psychological involvement.
8 Kahn expresses this aspect of engagement as follows: "Engagement is both very delicate
9 and fragile, and quite resilient . . . People have a desire to engage. They have an instinctive
10 drive to express who they are, and who they wish to be, and given a chance at work, they
11 will do so." (p.30) In his original ethnographic observational study, Kahn looks at personal
12 engagement in a *specific* way - how the preferred and authentic self is expressed at work
13 cognitively, emotionally and physically. It is this emotional aspect that has been shaped and
14 expanded, I would argue, by more recent work on emotion. Such research shows how
15 emotions are shaped by an individual's mood and their own personality traits (Scherer,
16 2009) such as agreeableness and anxiety (Lee and Ashton, 2010). Kahn notes that personal
17 engagement or disengagement happens when 'people bring in or leave out their personal
18 selves during work-role performances' (p. 702). This emotional investment of oneself into a
19 work role is where aspects of human and social capital are combined in the workplace. If
20 people are personally engaged at work, I would argue that professional capital is generated
21 more effectively.
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34 Kahn (1992) argues that engagement is embedded in the three psychological
35 constructs of meaningfulness, safety and availability. Although there is not space to go into
36 detail here, it is important to see how these constructs may aid understanding of personal
37 engagement. May et al (2004:14) define meaningfulness as "the value of a work goal or
38 purpose, judged in relation to an individual's own ideals or standards". This is where
39 cognitive and emotional components combine. Psychological safety means that individuals
40 feel able to express themselves in an organisational context without fear of any negative
41 consequences, which causes difficulties perhaps for those working within high
42 accountability and performativity cultures. Finally, availability is concerned with whether
43 the individual has the personal resources, whether emotional, physical or psychological to
44 engage with the tasks that the organisation sets them.
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53 In terms of professional engagement and professional capital in school settings, the
54 principal's role is a crucial one. Principals who are personally engaged are more likely to
55 create a working environment where there is 'reciprocal collaboration, candid and vibrant
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dialogue, and a willingness to face uncertainty together' (Hargreaves 1997, p. 22). Through the principal, school climate is influenced. Hallinger and Heck suggest that the principal's role is 'best conceived as part of a web of environmental, personal, and in-school relationships that combine to influence organisational outcomes' (Hallinger & Heck 1996, p. 6). Thus, principals' work involves building relationships, and helping others to build relationships. Understanding the role of emotion at work can help leaders engage with the social identity of teachers and focus on a building up professional capital in terms of the human and social side of work. By focusing on personal engagement and the intrapersonal and inter personal aspects of emotion, leaders can approach a complex area of study with greater awareness of the various factors involved. An understanding of the complex emotions in the workplace that affect personal engagement, and motivation will be part of the principals' role in relationship building. As well as motivation, McBain and Parkinson suggest that a fruitful area for study in this area of emotion and its relationship to personal engagement would be a further focus on friendship in the workplace and how friendship/affect acts as a key part of work life (2017). So we can see that the motivational aspects of personal engagement are key, are framed by the leaders in an educational setting, and are inevitably multifaceted. A way of bringing together what we have looked at so far can be seen in diagram 1 below with regard to teachers and principals:

Personal engagement in educational settings: an overview

<p>Teachers' factors (individual)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mood • personality traits e.g. agreeableness and anxiety • motivation 	<p>Principal factors (individual)</p> <p>As for teachers' factors plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skill in relationship building • Accountability
<p>Teacher/Principal (factors that apply to both)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meaningfulness, safety and availability 	<p>Societal factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • history and demographic environmental relationships • Friendship

Affect and personal engagement

Affect and personal engagement then is a bringing together of many factors in an educational setting. There are many different perspectives on emotion in the research literature, but in general, the literature on 'emotion' relates particularly well to that of personal engagement because of the factors that were outlined above. For clarity, this article will draw upon the definition of emotion by Frijda (1986) that outlines the motivational and neurophysiological side of emotions, and the ways in which the individual can regulate emotions. Frijda argues that emotions arise because events are appraised by people as favorable or harmful to their own interests, and therefore are outcomes of the process of assessing the world in terms of an individual's own concerns, which, in turn, modify action readiness. Thus, emotion and cognition have an interactivity which more recent work emphasizes (Li et al 2014), and can therefore be viewed as a form of engagement. Frijda's work looks at the place of emotion in motivation, and has been criticized by those who think Frijda's work gives insufficient attention to the social aspect of emotion.

This is where a focus on personal engagement in the educational context could be helpful for further research, and help with ambiguity. In a recent review, Ashkanasy and Dorris (2017: 68) note that 'ambiguity still surrounds the structure of the human affective experience', and go on to suggest that, crucially, there is still a limited framework of research on what they call the 'critical nexus' of emotion and cognition. Work tasks and work relationships form the relational context of self-engagement that is part of the intersection with emotion in school. Thus, personal relationships are a major part of engagement in schools, because schools are emotional workplaces (Crawford 2009, James 2010). Ashkanasy and Dorris (2017) argue that understanding the emotional side of work behaviour is vital in order for that organisation to avoid unpleasant or dark emotions such as bullying or unfair policies. They also point out that personal commitment to a workplace is 'intrinsically related to emotion in that it is a psychological state that binds an employee to an organisation" (p.69). If engagement represents the simultaneous investment of cognitive, affective, and physical energies into role performance, then it might be argued that the nature of schools as emotional workplaces creates a specific nexus where emotion is a key aspect.

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3 Humphrey, Ashforth and Diefendorff (2015), argue that emotions are signals of what
4 is important to individuals in organisations (p.754). As well as signals of what is important,
5 individual emotions will be invested in different ways, dependent on the role and the
6 context. Thus, emotion can be seen at the very heart of personal engagement in the
7 workplace, encompassing individual teachers and leaders.
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11 In the last twenty years, research has focused around what Barsade et al. (2003) call
12 the “Affective Revolution”-the causes and consequences of specific emotions and moods at
13 work. One key work is Weiss and Cropanzano’s (1996) Affective Events Theory (AET) for
14 studying emotions, moods and job satisfaction at work. This emphasizes the nature of
15 workplace emotions as being dynamic, which links to the dynamic nexus of the cognitive,
16 affective and physical described above. AET argues that work behaviours (and performance)
17 are linked to how individuals feel about their work at any specific moment in time. Various
18 research derived from this approach (e.g. Basch and Fisher, 2000) suggests that emotions in
19 a workplace tend to be linked to ‘activating events’, to which the members of that
20 workplace can have specific, workplace specific responses. So, for example, responses in
21 schools to difficult pupils or difficult members of staff will be made up of what Ashkanasy
22 and Dorris (2017:72) call “specific sets of behavioural, cognitive and emotional reactions to
23 emotional stimuli”. A common theme throughout all this literature is the connective
24 interactivity between the cognitive, emotion and physical, forming an individual’s own
25 personal engagement with the workplace.
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37 Educational leaders’ own personal engagement has assumed more importance in
38 the educational leadership literature, with the re-focusing of attention onto emotion. Many
39 writers (e.g. Hargreaves 2000;Boler 1999, Day, 2004, Harris 2004, Blackmore, 2004,
40 Fineman, 2008, Crawford, 2009), look at how emotions are expressed and managed by
41 individuals and by organisational processes. McBain and Parkinson (2017:201) bring this
42 sharply into focus with their work on workplaces as social systems. They maintain that each
43 individual’s emotional and social needs are key to their behaviour at work. They also argue
44 that writers need a greater understanding of the formal and informal contexts of work
45 where personal engagement takes place. Dutton et al. (2010) suggest that being personally
46 engaged at work enhances self-evaluations and self-development. In the Dutton et al. study,
47 they found that happiness and pride are emotions that are most closely related to personal
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3 self-development at work, which in turn can be seen as investment in the cognitive and the
4 emotional side of work.
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6 Bringing many aspects of the above together is Ashkanasy's multi-level model of
7 emotion (2003), which has been built upon by Ashkanasy and Dorris (2017), and draws on
8 AET. This model suggests five levels of analysis when looking at emotions at work, which
9 incorporates the personal, the inter personal, the intra personal, the team and the
10 organisation. All these levels are very strongly linked together, and Ashkanasy and Dorris
11 (p.81) suggest that, "emotions in workplace settings cannot really be understood as
12 anything but a multilevel phenomenon of reciprocal and recursive relationships". This web
13 of reciprocal and recursive relationships in schools is a key part of personal engagement,
14 and social capital. These relationships also link to the third part of professional capital-
15 decisional capital-because professional support is vital when making difficult decisions in the
16 challenging educational contexts that can arise in schools.
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25 In addition to these different levels of analysis, Rothbard's work (2001) examines the
26 multiplicity of work roles in any workplace, and asks which factors moderate the
27 relationship between personal engagement in a role, and the type of emotional responses
28 people may have within that role (2001:680). In this way, personal engagement can be seen
29 in relationships with colleagues, with students, as well as with parents and other
30 stakeholders. Thus, returning to Kahn's original idea of how personal engagement serves as
31 a motivational force, he argues that personal engagement involves the individual unlocking
32 of energy. Teachers' feelings about the external world of the school and their own internal
33 world, work together to create their total experience of emotion at work and when positive,
34 can unlock that energy. In the same way, Hargreaves argues that the power of professional
35 capital helps groups of teachers to become more committed and collegial colleagues (2000).
36 As Kahn and Heaphy (2013; 92) state:

37 "The relational context of personal engagement is a crucial, if overlooked, dimension of
38 engagement. Indeed work tasks cannot be clearly separated from work relationships...when
39 workers are considered as persons, not just employees, relationships assume greater
40 prominence..." (p. 92). Relatedly, Kahn (1998) also writes about personal engagement
41 enabling people to give emotional and practical support.
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54 Some ideas that practitioners could realistically utilize in order to enhance personal
55 engagement, could be drawn out from various aspects of the above literature. For example,
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3 it was noted above that Kahn and others highlight the importance of psychological safety. If
4 people are psychologically safe, they feel supported and may feel more able to take up
5 challenges, or make decisions in a clear climate of acceptance. Whereas many aspects of
6 current work in schools could be seen as activating instead areas of psychological threat,
7 whether that be new and challenging ways of working, or dealing with specific
8 accountability mechanisms (e.g OFSTED in England). An awareness of the multilevel
9 phenomenon of emotion by school leaders can help teachers in the classroom engage more
10 with the role of emotion in group settings. Leaders can attend to the individual and the
11 collective, to make sure that teachers are personally engaged. This also means that leaders
12 must be able to adjust individual and collective tasks to maximize personal engagement. If
13 leaders are seen as being concerned with moving forward transformational processes within
14 a school, then personal engagement is one such process that may be valuable for leaders to
15 understand more clearly.
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25 Leaders are often asked to change and challenge organisations in terms of norms
26 and values, which can transform their whole organisational identity. Supporting personal
27 engagement during times of organisational identity shift is a challenging task for leaders and
28 their own personal engagement will be a key part of the process. A focus on the leader's
29 feelings, and therefore a less 'rational' approach is also a feature of the work of Ackerman
30 and Maslin-Ostrowski (2004). They argue for a "shift from the traditional cognitive realms to
31 the affective with specific emphasis on immediate, subjective experience and perspectives
32 capable of allowing for a deeper consideration of the inner emotional experiences of
33 leadership." (p.312).
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41 Fineman (2008) considers that feelings and emotions lubricate, rather than impair
42 rationality, and suggests that they make difficult decisions possible, and ease dilemmas
43 because what is important and worth thinking about in a situation is cued by emotion. As he
44 argues, "We may collapse the rational/emotional distinction. Rationality is no longer the
45 'master process', neither is emotion. They both interpenetrate; they flow together from the
46 same mould. From this perspective there is no such thing as pure cognition; thinking and
47 deciding is always brushed with emotion, however slight...we may be dimly aware of these
48 processes, or they may be unconscious."(Fineman, 2000, p.11). Allowing emotion in
49 prompts leaders' understanding of how someone's inner world may have a profound impact
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3 on the rest of the school setting. I would argue that this is because leadership is an
4 important and essential component in emotionally sustaining organisations.
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8 **Summary and looking forward**

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10 The literature on personal engagement is complex but, by specifically drawing on Kahn's
11 original work, a model can be created that sees affective events combining at various levels
12 (e.g. personal, interpersonal etc.) to make work outcomes more successful, just as
13 professional capital can advance the work of teachers in schools. As Ashkanasy and Dorris
14 (2017: 83) argue- there are many practical implications inherent in the study of emotion,
15 and the role of personal engagement may be one of them. Leaders have the opportunity to
16 enhance teachers' self-efficacy, and help enhance performance, by being personally
17 engaged themselves, and understanding the benefits of managing specific emotional
18 responses. Ashkanasy and Dorris cite the benefits of increasing affirmative resources in the
19 workplace so that people will take "ownership of strengths and daily achievements at work",
20 making work progress more effective. This brings the discussion back to where this article
21 started and Kahn's (1998) argument that personal engagement enables people to give
22 emotional and practical support to others. This dynamic interactivity of various complex
23 concepts is a rich source of information for researchers and practitioners. However, it is also
24 challenging, because of its complexity. For those wanting to move the discussion of
25 engagement and emotion in the workplace forward, it is a challenge worth grappling with
26 conceptually.
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39 There are difficulties over definitions when discussing emotions. There are also
40 arguments in the engagement literature about personal engagement and its relationship to
41 emotion. Such ambiguity and inconsistency is unhelpful. A focus on personal engagement,
42 whilst still having the potential for differential emphasis, could help raise awareness of the
43 difficulties and opportunities that arise from studying workplace emotions.
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48 In many educational settings, there are specific questions where a focus on personal
49 engagement might yield benefits. In jurisdictions for example such as England, which face a
50 teacher recruitment and retention crisis, further research on the conditions locally that
51 improve personal engagement, perhaps through examination of how friendship groupings
52 impact motivation, might be profitable. Focus on how personal engagement facilitates
53 educational work for leaders and teachers could redraw the research emphasis in
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3 educational administration. Mapping across individuals in different workplaces in the same
4 policy context is also an area that could be explored more deeply by examining individual
5 personal engagement in the same context, and the factors that enhance or inhibit such
6 engagement.
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10 Multi-level analysis drawing on work such as Ashkanasy's presents another area for
11 further inquiry. Bakker et al. (2008) when discussing occupational health more generally,
12 draw on personal engagement to call for an emphasis on ' the positive, fulfilling, affective-
13 motivational state of work related well-being that is characterized by vigour, dedication and
14 absorption' (p.187). The latter three attributes have clear connections to the simultaneous
15 investment of cognitive, affective, and physical energies that make up personal
16 engagement. A further extension of this would be to look at personal engagement in cross-
17 cultural settings.
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25 **Conclusion**

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27 In order to continue to work towards conceptual clarity, this article has considered a specific
28 portion of the wide range of information that confronts readers when faced with the
29 common, but ill-defined concept of workplace engagement, to see if the that literature
30 offers anything that can usefully be applied to teachers, leadership in schools, and the
31 emotional arena that is the school as a workplace. Noting the complexity of the task, this
32 article has asked the reader to look at the ways that personal engagement and emotion are
33 related to each other. The focus has been on what it might mean to be personally engaged,
34 drawing specifically on the emotions literature and Kahn's work. Both teachers and those
35 who lead educational organisations can gain new understandings of emotion and
36 engagement, by focusing on what it means to be personally engaged in the workplace. The
37 article has also suggested that there are some key connections to the focus of this journal,
38 that of professional capital, because personal engagement in work will help build further
39 professional capital in the school setting. This is because two of the key building blocks of
40 professional capital are human capital and social capital. Personal engagement at work is
41 built through human capital, yet at the same time human capital will build personal
42 engagement. Personal engagement and emotion form an essential part of social capital as
43 personal relationships are played out in the school as a workplace.
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3 Drawing on literature from health, business and educational backgrounds, I used Rich et
4 al.'s definition of engagement at the beginning of this article, to suggest that engagement is
5 a key mechanism which may explain *some* of the particular relationships between individual
6 characteristics, organisational factors and job performance. Personal engagement is crucial
7 to self-efficacy, and teacher resilience, because of the cognitive, affective, and physical
8 energies that teachers bring into role performance. In addition, similar to mechanisms by
9 which teachers are able to build social capital, Bakker and colleagues argue that people with
10 high levels of personal engagement are able to perform better over time, as they continue
11 to create their own personal resources, and by interacting with others, build up personal
12 engagement through informal friendship groupings and through organisational structures.
13 More research on the relationships between personal engagement, emotions and self-
14 efficacy in education could take this idea forward, and expand our understandings of how
15 both social and decisional capital may be influenced by personal engagement.

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18 Briskin (1998) notes the complexity of such endeavours, as quoted in May et al.
19 (2004, p11), and suggests that 'To explore the challenge to the human soul in organizations
20 is to build a bridge between the personal, subjective, and even unconscious elements of
21 individual experience and the world of organizations that demand rationality, efficiency, and
22 personal sacrifice...we must be willing to shift our viewpoint back and forth between what
23 organizations want of people and what contemplates human complexity: the contradictory
24 nature of human needs desires and experiences.' At the beginning of this article I argued
25 that recent studies on personal engagement can increase our understanding of how
26 professionals work together. The plethora of research that has been carried out since Kahn's
27 seminal article in 1990 has increased our knowledge of the role of emotion management
28 (individually and organisationally) yet at the same time blurred the conceptual clarity
29 around the idea of engagement. Returning to the original work that inspired this article, it
30 can be seen that Kahn's aim was to 'map across individuals the general conditions of
31 experience that influence degrees of personal engagement' (695), taking into account the
32 multiple layers of influence that are within any work setting. As noted at the beginning of
33 this article, his own work and that of others since has clarified more of those general
34 conditions, and provoked more questions (Briner, 2017).

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37 Kahn's original article looks at those particular moments of role performance that
38 can help us understand larger and more complicated issues. He describes these as moments

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3 that are 'windows into the multiplicity of factors that are constantly relevant to person-role
4 dynamics' (p 719). Such windows can be created through research, and by workplace
5 initiatives. Although the multiplicity of factors involved, from policy context, to personal
6 context may at times seem overwhelming, closer exploration of these factors could enable a
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8 move forward in the field's discussions concerning emotion, teaching, and the role of
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10 personal engagement in the workplace.
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13 Even given this complexity, the arguments for continuing to unpack the issues are
14 compelling. Building a bridge between the personal, subjective, and even unconscious
15 elements of individual experience is hugely challenging. Linking those elements to the
16 particular remit of leaders in schools is a difficult task, but one which challenges thinking
17 around the relationships between emotion and leadership. Readers in school settings can
18 expand their understanding of the leadership literature by asking how personal engagement
19 can enhance professional practice for teachers and administrators alike. Drawing on what
20 we already know from more recent research on emotion and personal engagement, there
21 are important practical implications. For example, a clear focus for leaders could be on the
22 structure of work and how they might be able to design or adjust these structures to
23 enhance personal engagement. In particular, it may be pertinent to consider those
24 workplace designs that take into account more fully issues such as the balance between
25 autonomy and social support in the various interactions that teachers have with students,
26 other staff and parents.
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37 Effectively engaged teachers simultaneously invest their cognitive, affective and
38 physical energies, which over time can become difficult if the school climate does not invest
39 in energy renewal. An emphasis on personal engagement and emotion allows teachers to
40 focus not only on their own personal engagement, but also enables them to work better in
41 teams. Teachers' personal engagement and the amount of human and social capital they
42 have built up will have individual differences due to their life as well as their work context.
43 Personal engagement discussions as part of self-reflection, staff development or
44 performance review would not be easy, but may be a key aspect of understanding more
45 clearly the support mechanisms (personal and professional) that can be put in place for
46 teachers. At the same time, workplace structure, and continuous professional development
47 could aid teachers in strengthening their own personal engagement within the workplace.
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3 This article has mapped out a selection of important areas where further research,
4 and re-conceptualization of personal engagement and emotions in the educational
5 workplace could occur. Researchers could pay more attention to how personal engagement
6 is connected to what we already know about emotion and schools. Developing the
7 arguments about emotion and engagement should be an ongoing process for researchers in
8 educational administration. In examining the literature, it is clear that although connections
9 can be clearly drawn between personal engagement and emotion, there are benefits to
10 viewing them as separate, as well as linked constructs. Although we know that the degree to
11 which individuals in organisations regulate their emotions is variable, the impact of this
12 variability on their personal engagement in classroom settings requires further research.
13 Conceptually, this discussion may help us move towards a dynamic and multi-faceted model
14 that brings together different ideas of personal engagement.
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23 At the beginning of this article, I noted that teaching is an emotional practice, and
24 the regulation and the engagement of emotion are part of this emotional practice. I have
25 looked at how personal engagement could be seen as closely related to many areas of
26 research on affect, and could have practical relevance for teachers in the settings in which
27 they work. I have also situated this practical relevance in the context of professional capital
28 and it's power as a mechanism for moving schools forward. Interwoven with decisional
29 capital through the emotional dimensions of the decision-making process, and enhancing
30 human and social capital through connections to developing professional knowledge and
31 relationships, this article points to the ways in which personal engagement and emotion
32 both support and sustain the essential components of professional capital within the
33 educational workplace.
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