Employee Engagement in an Animal Research Facility
Joni Scott, D.B.A.

Abstract
Disengaged employees can compromise organizational growth. In this qualitative, single-case study, participants discussed their perceptions leading to engagement or disengagement while working at the facility. The characterization of the negative organizational and social effects of employee disengagement may lead to improvements in employee satisfaction, business growth, integrity, and animal welfare.

Relevant Literature
Employee engagement is a persistent positive emotional state that improves work performance and business outcomes (Salanova, Schaufeli, Martinez, & Bresó, 2010).

Personal engagement exists when employees engage in behaviors that promote their connection to their work and to others (Kahn, 1990).

Personally disengaged employees are negative, unhappy, and unenthusiastic; and, they transfer that feeling of despondency to their personal lives (Demerouti, Mostert, & Bakker, 2010).

Luthans (2002) introduced the theory of positive psychological capital in a work setting. Researchers focus on positive constructs, such as happiness and individual satisfaction, in order to understand human behavior at work.

Luthans (2002) documented 4 qualities, when employees exhibit confidence (efficacy), establish and met challenging goals (hope), had a strong belief system (optimism), and overcame adversity (resiliency), the became engaged.

Data Analysis
Peer debriefing * transcript and member checking procedures.

Open coding and data reduction were the primary data analysis techniques, using ATLAS.ti qualitative software. As codes emerged from the interview questions, customized, hierarchical categories and themes rose from visible and obvious meanings.

Co-Occurrence analyses helped me to explore relationships between codes.

Findings
Feeling engaged: Engagement focused events, Gallup survey, networking/teamwork, and getting involved. Sense of belonging: Volunteerism, teambuilding, performance recognition, communication, and training opportunities.

Feeling disengaged: Timekeeping policy, favoritism, lack of support: Management relations, opinions do not matter, lack of leadership.

Research Question
How might employee disengagement compromise an animal research facility’s business growth and integrity?

Procedure
Sampling frame: Purposeful sampling - 34 animal husbandry workers.

Sample size: 10 participants - employed in 2011. Interviews from 6 participants, with a stopping criterion of 2 interviews without new ideas or themes emerging.

Data: Semistructured interviews, fieldwork observations, and workplace documents.

Case study protocol: Steps taken in the data collection, analysis, and reporting process.

Case study database: Store, retrieve and inspect field notes, documents, and narratives.

Limitations
An inability to generalize to other populations was the primary limitation of this study.

Conclusions
Change needed in focus of strategies to mitigate employee disengagement.

Social Change Implications
Implementation of identified strategies and initiatives might provide an opportunity for employees to share their lived experiences; and,

• Create a culture that allows staff members to transition to heightened cohesion.
• Improve performance and teamwork, ultimately improving animal welfare and increasing the likelihood of successful animal research, business growth, and integrity.

Supervisory Committee
Kenneth Gossett Ph.D., Gene Fusch, Ph.D., Rocky Dwyer, Ph.D., & Carolyn Salerno, Ed.D.