

# The Role of Hope in Academic and Work Environments: An Integrative Literature Review

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## Abstract

The aim of this review was to present the most recent evidence on the interaction of hope with academic and work variables, since hope is increasingly recognized as an important psychological resource for academic achievement, career development and job performance. This paper included peer-reviewed research papers of the past five years, which were identified through searching Healink, Scopus and Google Scholar databases. We applied several combinations of relevant search terms (e.g. hope, academics, university, work, students and employees). Only English language studies were selected. Twenty-three research papers matched the inclusion criteria. Overall, the review found that hope plays a predictive role in academic and job performance, while hope correlates positively with several variables related to task accomplishment and well-being. The practical value of the findings in academics and the workplace is discussed and further recommendations are provided based on the review.

## Keywords

Hope, Academics, Career Development, Work Performance, Leadership

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## 1. Introduction

Hope has been traditionally conceptualized in social sciences in a variety of ways, such as basic trust (Erikson, 1950), conditioned response (Mowrer, 1960), goal expectations (Stotland, 1969), or spiritual attachment (Pruyser, 1987). Nevertheless, the most recent and widespread theory of hope resides in the field of Positive Psychology (Snyder et al., 1991). Particularly, hope is included among the twenty-four core character strengths, since it reflects a person's expectation of his/her best possible outcome and the concomitant work to achieve it (Peter-

son & Seligman, 2004). According to Snyder (2002), hope is a positive motivational state that is based on an interactively derived sense of successful 1) agency (goal-directed energy), and 2) pathways (planning to meet goals). Hence, hopeful thinking is goal-oriented and it reflects both situational and trait-like thinking processes with emotions playing an important and contributory role (Snyder, 2002).

Agency thinking, as the first component of hopeful thinking, is the perceived capacity to use one's pathways to reach the desired goals and thus it represents the motivational component of the hope theory (Snyder, 2002). These self-referential thoughts involve the mental energy to begin and continue an effort using a pathway through all stages of the goal pursuit. High-hope people embrace self-talk agency phrases such as, "I can do this", or "I am not going to be stopped" (Snyder, LaPointe, Jeffrey Crowson, & Early, 1998). Agency thinking is important in all goal-directed thought, but it takes on special significance when people encounter impediments. During blockages, agency helps people to channel the requisite motivation to the best alternative pathway (Snyder, 1994).

Pathways, as the second component of hope, reflect the means to reach someone's objectives and entail the thoughts of generating usable routes to meet the desirable goals. Pathways thinking became increasingly refined and precise as the goal pursuit sequence progresses toward the goal attainment (Snyder, 2002). As it was empirically supported, high- as compared to low-hope persons were more decisive and confident about the production of a plausible route for pursuing a specific goal, especially with regard to career goals (Woodbury, 1999).

Pathways and agency thinking constantly interact, while emotions play a functional role in this process. Particularly, as the goal pursuit proceeds, the person may encounter a stressor, which represents an impediment of sufficient magnitude to jeopardize hopeful thought (Snyder, 2002). Low-hope persons are especially susceptible to succumbing to stressors and becoming derailed in their goal pursuits. For a high-hope person, however, the stressor is seen as a challenge (Snyder et al., 1991) that may necessitate alternative pathways and re-channeling of agency to a new pathway. Furthermore, under conditions of goal non-attainment and subsequent negative emotions, it has been found that high- as compared to low-hope persons are better able to use feedback to improve their goal pursuit thoughts and strategies for that same situation, should it be encountered in the future (Snyder, 2002). On the other hand, in case of low-hope thinking the feedback from goal non-attainments is not used diagnostically to improve future efforts, but it instead produces rumination and self-doubt (Michael, 2000).

Human actions are goal-directed. As such, any behavior in work and academic environments that is related to task accomplishment should be considered as a goal. Nevertheless, the academic field and the workplace have only recently been areas of scientific interest in relation to the hope theory. Previous research indi-

cated that hope was associated with superior academic performance (Snyder, Cheavens, & Michael, 1999), while the Adult Hope Scale was found to have predictive value for GPAs and academic results (Snyder, 2002). This was attributed to the benefits that high-hope students had of finding multiple pathways to desired educational goals and being able to attend to the appropriate cues in learning and testing environments (Snyder, 2002). More specifically, previous research suggested that hope was related to coping and problem solving, since high-hope students employed significantly less disengagement strategies than low-hope students in stressful academic situations (Chang, 1998). In addition, it has been demonstrated that the predictive value of hope for higher GPAs remained significant when controlling for students' general intelligence, divergent thinking, personality, and previous academic achievement (Day, Hanson, Maltby, Proctor, & Wood, 2010). Similarly, it was suggested that hope should play an important role in employees' job performance (Peterson & Byron, 2008). More hopeful employees are expected to be prepared for and interpret success and failure differently than less hopeful employees, since higher hope individuals conceive of many strategies to reach their goals and plan contingencies in the event that they are faced with impediments along the way, while low hope individuals are more likely to disengage from their goals (Peterson & Byron, 2008).

With the aim of inviting further scientific inquiry on the role of hope in academic and job environments, we reviewed the most recent literature on the benefits of hope for academic and occupational success. The questions we posed in this review are the following: 1) which academic and work variables interact with hope, and 2) what is the nature of this interaction (i.e. correlational, predictive, mediational or moderating). Integrating in a joint review the available current evidence on the role of hope in academic and work environments can inform efforts to improve future research studies as well as best practices for career counseling and personnel development purposes.

## 2. Method

### 2.1. Eligibility Criteria

We searched the literature using the inclusion criteria presented in **Table 1**. Particularly, we included any kind of quantitative study design (e.g. cross-sectional, longitudinal), which reported on hope and academics, job or workplace from January 2011 until December 2016. Book chapters, reviews, qualitative studies and non-peer reviewed grey literature or incomplete surveys were excluded. For

**Table 1.** Eligibility criteria of studies in the review.

Type of studies	Type of participants	Type of methods
- Quantitative study design	- University/college students	- Hope scales
- Published from 2011 to 2016	- Academics	- Hope as a main or secondary variable
- English papers	- Employees	- Work or academic variables
	- Employers or managers	

practical reasons, the papers had to be written in English.

Studies in which the participants were university/college students, employees, employers or leaders in a workplace regardless of their profession, field of studies or origin were examined. There was only one study with homeless women as participants, which was included, as it investigated the role of hopeful thinking in predicting the women's expected capabilities to obtain employment. Studies that measured the variable of hope using the existed hope scales in any version were included. Hope could be the main variable or could be measured along with other variables related to work and academic issues.

## 2.2. Search Strategy, Study Selection and Data Extraction

To identify relevant peer-reviewed literature, we searched the following search engines: Healink, Scopus and Google Scholar, as these databases are the most extensive ones in the field of social sciences. Literature was searched with the following algorithms: "hope" AND "academics" (OR "university" OR "college" OR "students" OR "academicians" OR "tertiary education") and "hope" AND "workplace" (OR "job" OR "work" OR "employment" OR "career" OR "employees" OR "workers" OR "employers" OR "managers"). The studies were first selected on the basis of their title and abstract. Following that, each of the titles and abstracts were assessed by two independent reviewers. Any paper that was considered to be relevant by either of the two reviewers was included for full-text review. Full-text papers were then screened by two independent reviewers and a consensus was made among them as to whether the paper met the inclusion criteria. We started our search from 2011 onwards because the aim of our review was to present the most recent evidence in the field, taking also into account that the accumulated up-to-date knowledge about the empirically supported effects of the positive variable of hope on work and academic environments would be of added value in the current difficult period of the global economic crisis. After searching with these criteria, the relative results to our subject were finally thirty studies. Papers that did not provide primary data, such as meta-analyses and systematic reviews and papers finally assessed as irrelevant to our subject, were excluded. In total, 23 papers were included to be reviewed.

## 3. Results

The results of all the twenty-three studies that were found in the literature were separated in three sub-groups: 1) studies on hope in the academic environment (**Table 2**), 2) studies on hope with regard to the work environment, specific professions and career-related variables (**Table 3**), and 3) studies about leadership in workplace and its relationship with employees' performance (**Table 4**).

According to the findings of the studies in academic settings, the personal trait of hope predicted both academic hope and academic self-efficacy, and it indirectly predicted GPAs. This was also the case of the longitudinal study, where hope was found to be a predictor of academic achievement across all the four

**Table 2.** Overview of quantitative data studies in academic environment included in the review.

Reference	Study Design	Variables	Data collection tools	Issue of study	Sample	Summary of findings
Feldman & Kubota (2015)	Cross-sectional	Hope, general self-efficacy, optimism, GPAs, academic hope, academic self-efficacy	Adult Hope Scale (AHS), Domain-Specific Hope Scale (DSHS), General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES), Academic Self-Efficacy Scale (ASES), Life Orientation Test-Revised (LOT-R)	To test a path-analytic model including academic specific and generalized expectancies, GPAs and academic specific variables.	89 college students	General hope predicted academic hope and academic hope directly predicted GPAs. General hope predicted academic self-efficacy, which in turn predicted GPAs.
Sharabi, Sade, & Margalit (2016)	Cross-sectional	Students' learning disabilities (LD), Internet and smart-phone activities, hope, optimism, sense of coherence (SOC), loneliness, academic self-efficacy	Loneliness scale, ASES, Internet social, pleasure, interpersonal and avoidance coping subscales, Smartphone's amount and social subscales, State Hope Scale, LOT-R, SOC	To examine (a) differences between students with and without LD and (b) predicting factors to students' loneliness and academic self-efficacy.	178 female college students in two groups (59 with & 119 without LD)	Higher level of loneliness and lower levels of ASES in students with LD. Internet use for avoidance coping as a significant predictor for loneliness and ASES. LD was positively associated with online avoidance coping.
Gallagher, Marques, & Lopez (2017)	Longitudinal	Semesters enrolled, GPAs, hope, engagement, academic self-efficacy	DSHS, ASES, Gallup College Student Engagement Scale (GCSES)	The role of hope in predicting academic achievement in college.	229 students (across their 4 college years)	Hope, self-efficacy and engagement were correlated with the number of semesters and GPAs. Hope was the only factor that had unique effects when examining predictors and controlling for academic history.
Sung, Turner, & Kaewchinda (2011)	Cross-sectional	Hope, educational and career skills, educational and career outcome	AHS, mean of participants' math, science, and language grades, Structured Career Development Inventory (SCDI)	Relationships between hope and educational and career skills and outcomes.	132 students from a public university	The agency aspect of hope predicted both skills and outcomes; skills or outcomes predicted agency. Pathways were not predictive, or predicted, by skills or outcomes.
Drysdale & McBeath (2014)	Cross-sectional	Type of education, gender, faculty, hope, self-efficacy, procrastination, study skills	Trait Hope Scale (THS), Procrastination Assessment Scale-Students (PASS), College Academic Self-Efficacy Scale (CASES), Learning and Study Strategies Inventory (LASSI)	Relationships between participation in cooperative education and several psychological constructs related to success in both academic and professional settings.	1224 undergraduate "cooperative" students and 746 "non-cooperative" students	Females scored higher on hope scale. No significant main effect of cooperative education for hope, self-efficacy, procrastination.

years of studies, while hope uniquely predicted the number of enrolled semesters as well (Gallagher, Marques, & Lopez, 2017). Furthermore, with regard to the two core components of hope (i.e., agency and pathways) the results showed that the agency aspect of hope predicted both skills and outcomes, while skills or

**Table 3.** Overview of quantitative data studies in work environment included in the review.

Reference	Study design	Variables	Data collection tools	Issue of study	Sample	Results
Sezgin & Erdogan (2015)	Cross-sectional	Academic optimism, hope, zest for work, self-efficacy, perceived success	Teachers' Sense of Efficacy Scale (TSES), Perceived Success Scale (PSS), Teacher Academic Optimism Scale (TAOS), Hope Scale (HS), Zest for Work Scale (ZWS)	To examine the direct and indirect predictive powers of academic optimism, hope, zest for work on teachers' self-efficacy and perceived success.	600 teachers from 27 primary schools in Turkey	Significant positive relationships among teachers' self-efficacy, perceived success, academic optimism, hope and zest for work
Reis & Hoppe (2015)	Two-wave online survey with a five month time lag	Affective well-being, hope, emotional demands and autonomy (perceived job characteristics)	WHO Well-being Index, four items (hope) from the short version of the Psychological Capital Questionnaire (PCQ), Dutch Questionnaire on Work Experience	To investigate (a) whether baseline levels and change in affective well-being are related to change in emotional demands and autonomy (b) the mediating role of hope.	326 psycho-therapists	Baseline levels of and change in affective well-being were associated with change in emotional demands. Change in hope mediated the effect of change in affective well-being or change in autonomy
Hirschi (2014)	Cross-sectional	Dispositional hope, career planning, decidedness, self-efficacy, proactive career behaviors, life- and job-satisfaction	THS, career planning, vocational identity scale, occupational self-efficacy scale, career engagement scale, Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), brief index of affective job satisfaction	To investigate (a) how hope is related to career decidedness, planning, and self-efficacy beliefs and (b) whether career attitudes mediate the effects of hope on proactive career behaviors, life-, and job-satisfaction	1334 university students, 233 employees	Hope was significantly related, but distinct, from career variables. Hope had a direct effect on students' proactive career behaviors as well as direct and indirect effects on students' life satisfaction and employees' job satisfaction
Valero, Hirschi, & Strauss (2015)	Cross-sectional	Hope, autonomous goals, positive affect, self-efficacy, job performance, turnover, core self-evaluations	Children's hope scale, autonomous goals, multi-affect indicator, short occupational SES, job performance measure, turnover intentions measure, CSE scale	To evaluate whether hope affects job performance and turnover intention through goals, positive affective experience, and occupational self-efficacy beliefs	590 Swiss adolescents (apprentices) in vocational training	Hope was positively related to all three motivational states and supervisor-rated job performance and negatively related to turnover intentions

## Continued

Santilli, Nota, Ginevra, & Soresi (2014)	Cross-sectional	Career adaptability, hope, life-satisfaction	Career Adaptabilities Scale-Italian Form, THS, SWLS	To investigate the role of hope and career adaptability in affecting life satisfaction of workers with intellectual disability	120 adult workers	Career adaptability indirectly, through agency and pathways, predicted life satisfaction
Malinowski & Lim (2015)	Cross-sectional	Mindfulness, work engagement, mental wellbeing, psychological capital, positive affect	Five-Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ), Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES-9), WEMWBS, PCQ, Job-related Affective Well-being Scale (JAWS)	To investigate the relationship between dispositional mindfulness, work engagement, and well-being	229 adults in full-time employment	Mindfulness predicted work engagement and general well-being. These relationships were mediated by positive job-related affect and psychological capital
Sun, Zhao, Yang, & Fan, (2012)	Cross-sectional	PsyCap, job embeddedness, job performance	Job embeddedness seven-item scale, PCQ, five-item scale to measure in-role performance	To explore the relationships between PsyCap, job embeddedness and performance in nurses	733 nurses from five university hospitals in China.	A strong relationship between the nurses' self-reported psychological capital, job embeddedness and performance
Rego, Sousa, Marques, & Cunha (2012)	Cross-sectional	Self-efficacy, hope, positive affect, creativity at work	Six item self-efficacy scale, SHS, Job Affect Scale, 13 item creativity scale	To examine whether self-efficacy and hope predict creativity of retail employees	507 retail employees and their supervisors	Hope, self-efficacy and positive affect predicted creativity. Positive affect partially mediated the relationship between hope and self-efficacy with creativity
Badran & Youssef-Morgan (2015)	Cross-sectional	Hope, efficacy, resilience, optimism, PsyCap, job satisfaction	PCQ, SHS, Role Breadth Self-Efficacy Scale, Ego-Resiliency Scale, LOT-R, job satisfaction measure	The relevance of PsyCap is conceptualized and tested in relation to job satisfaction in some of Egypt's most important industries	451 Egyptian employees in 11 organizations	Hope, self-efficacy, resilience and optimism, individually and when integrated into the higher-order multidimensional construct, PsyCap, were positively related to employees' job satisfaction



Continued

<p>Bergheim, Eid, Hystad, Nielsen, Mearns, Larsson, &amp; Luthans (2013)</p>	<p>2 cross-sectional studies</p>	<p>PsyCap, safety climate, positive and negative affect</p>	<p>PCQ, Nordic questionnaire on work-related safety in the building and construction business, PANAS</p>	<p>To examine if the PsyCap of Norwegian air traffic controllers is related to their perceptions of safety climate. Study 1: association of PsyCap with safety climate. Study 2: control for the mediation of positive and negative affect</p>	<p>Study 1: 77 air traffic controllers Study 2: 38 air traffic controllers from eight additional centers</p>	<p>Study 1: PsyCap was positively correlated with safety climate. PsyCap explained 31% of the variance in safety climate. Study 2: Controlling for mediating effects of positive and negative emotions, PsyCap explained 15.5% of the variance</p>
<p>Paterson, Luthans, &amp; Jeung (2013)</p>	<p>Cross-sectional</p>	<p>Thriving, agentic work behaviors, Psychological capital, supervisor support, work performance</p>	<p>10-item measure of thriving at work, four questions to measure attention at work, PCQ, five items from the organizational climate measure, four items from the in-role performance subscale</p>	<p>To test thriving at work with self-development, agentic work behaviors, PsyCap and supervisor support climate as antecedent variables</p>	<p>198 employee-supervisor dyads</p>	<p>PsyCap positively correlated with all variables. Thriving at work was positively related to supervisor-rated employee development at work. Thriving led to better performance and development</p>
<p>Karatepe (2014)</p>	<p>Cross-sectional</p>	<p>Hope, work engagement, job and service recovery performance, extra-role customer service</p>	<p>THS, short version of the Utrecht WE scale, five items to measure JP, Five items for operationalizing SRP, ERCS</p>	<p>To test whether work engagement mediates the effect of hope on job performance, service recovery performance, and extra-role customer service</p>	<p>110 full-time front-line hotel employees and their managers</p>	<p>Structural Equation Modeling suggested that the impact of hope on job performance, service recovery performance, and extra-role customer service was fully mediated by work engagement</p>



## Continued

Strauss, Niven, McClelland, & Cheung (2014)	Study 1: short-longitudinal Studies 2 & 3: cross-sectional.	Task adaptivity, hope, optimism, positive affect, resilience, objective performance.	Task adaptivity 3-item scale, six-item SHS, subjective well-being. Objective performance was measured as average commission earned by each insurance agent in the current and previous month	Study 1: the relationship of hope and optimism with task adaptivity. Study 2: to utilize supervisor ratings of task adaptivity. Study 3: whether hope and optimism predict objective performance of insurance agents in China via their effect on task adaptivity	Study 1: 43 insurance company employees (UK) Study 2: 111 employees of a police force Study 3: 302 insurance agents	In Study 1, hope, but not optimism, was positively related to task adaptivity. In Study 2, employees' hope was positively related to supervisor's ratings of employee task adaptivity. In Study 3, hope had a significant indirect effect on insurance agents' commission via task adaptivity, while the indirect effect of optimism was not significant
Brown & Mueller (2014)	Cross-sectional	Life satisfaction, social self-efficacy, hopeful thinking, Job procurement self-efficacy (JPSE)	Social Provisions Scale (SPS), SES, JPSE Scale was used to measure participants' expectations of their capabilities to obtain employment, SHS, SWLS	To examine whether hopeful thinking, life satisfaction, and social self-efficacy predicted women's expected capabilities to obtain employment beyond social support provisions	69 residents of a women's homeless shelter in Midwest US region	JPSE was positively correlated with hope, although hopeful thinking did not found to predict women's confidence to procure employment beyond the effect of social support

outcomes also predicted agency, indicating that there is a two-way relationship among these variables (Sung, Turner, & Kaewchinda, 2011). Additionally, female students were found to score higher at hope than male ones, while the type of education (i.e., cooperative or traditional/non-cooperative) was not found to play an important role on the levels of hope (Drysdale, & McBeath, 2014). In the case of students with learning difficulties, hopeful thinking was found to have a significant mediation effect between learning difficulties and students' online avoidance coping. Particularly, students with learning difficulties who had hopeful thinking were less engaged in avoidance coping through the Internet compared to their peers without hopeful thinking (Sharabi, Sade, & Margalit, 2016).

Findings from the studies on hope and work-related variables indicated that hope was associated with employees' job satisfaction, performance, adaptivity, creativity, and feelings of efficacy and well-being. Particularly, hope was found

**Table 4.** Overview of quantitative data studies on leadership included in the review.

Reference	Study design	Variables	Data collection tools	Issue of study	Sample	Results
Rego, Sousa, Marques, & Cunha (2012)	Cross-sectional	Authentic Leadership (AL), PsyCap, employees' creativity	Authentic Leadership Questionnaire (ALQ), PCQ, four items for employees' creativity	To examine whether PsyCap is a predictor of creativity, AL is a predictor of employees' PsyCap, and PsyCap is a partial mediator of the relationship between AL and creativity	201 employees and their supervisors in 33 commerce organizations in Portugal	Authentic leadership predicts employees' creativity, both directly and through the mediating role of employees' psychological capital. There is predictive value of AL for employees' PsyCap
Rego, Sousa, Marques, & Cunha (2014)	Cross-sectional	Hope, positive affect, authentic leadership, employees' creativity.	Three items for measuring positive affect, six items of the State Hope Scale, five items for creativity, 16 five-point items from the ALQ	To investigate whether (a) positive affect is a mediator between AL and creativity, (b) hope is a mediator between AL and creativity, and (c) hope is a mediator between positive affect and creativity	219 employees working in Portuguese retail organizations and their supervisors	AL predicts employees' creativity, both directly and through the mediating role of employees' hope. AL also predicts employees' positive affect, which in turn predicts employees' hope and, thus, creativity
Wang, Sui, Luthans, Wang, & Wu (2014)	Cross-sectional	AL, Leader-member exchange (LMX), PsyCap, Job performance, gender, age, education, organizational tenure	16-item ALQ, LMX 16-item scale, 24-item PsyCap questionnaire, four items for Job Performance, demographics	To investigate the moderating role of members' PsyCap and the mediating role of leader-member exchange (LMX) in influencing the relationship between authentic leadership and members' performance.	794 members and their immediate leaders	The positive relationship between AL and job performance is moderated by members' PsyCap. LMX contributes to members' performance contingent upon the members' PsyCap
Roche, Haar, & Luthans (2014)	Cross-sectional	Mindfulness, PsyCap, anxiety, depression, burnout, age, education, firm size	Mindful Attention Awareness Scale, 12-item version of the PCQ, six items for anxiety and depression, three items of the PANAS, six items from the Burnout scale, demographics	To test the direct effect that the leaders' level of mindfulness and the mediating effect of their psychological capital may have on their mental well-being	CEOs/presidents (n = 205), middle (n = 183), junior (n = 202), 107 entrepreneurs	Mindfulness was negatively related to leaders' anxiety, depression, negative affect and entrepreneurs' burnout. The model with PsyCap mediating the effects of mindfulness on dysfunctional outcomes fit the data best

to predict teachers' self-efficacy and perceived success (Sezgin & Erdogan, 2015), while changes in the levels of hope in psychotherapists mediated the effect of change in their well-being or their feelings of autonomy in work (Reis & Hoppe, 2015). Additionally, hope was found to have direct and indirect effects to career variables as well as to life- and job-satisfaction (Badran & Youssef-Morgan, 2015; Hirschi, 2014). More specifically, hope had a direct effect on college students' proactive career behaviors, which was partially mediated by a greater deal of career planning. Likewise, overall career development attitudes, such as plan-

ning, decidedness and self-efficacy, mediated the effects of hope on students' life satisfaction. In the same study, hope had an indirect effect to employees' job satisfaction through career decidedness (Hirschi, 2014). Besides, hope, together with optimism, resilience and self-efficacy (i.e., PsyCap), were positively related to employees' job satisfaction (Badran & Youssef-Morgan, 2015). Along the same lines, in workers with intellectual disability, agency and pathways were mediators in the relationship between career adaptability and life satisfaction (Santilli, Nota, Ginevra, & Soresi, 2014).

Furthermore, in a vocational training program, hope was positively related to job performance and negatively related to turnover intentions, with trainees' positive affective experiences at work and autonomous goals playing a mediating role (Valero, Hirschi, & Strauss, 2015). Similarly, hope was found to indirectly predict job performance through work engagement in hotel employees (Karatepe, 2014), while a positive relationship was also found between nurses' psychological capital (i.e., hope, optimism, resiliency, and self-efficacy) and job performance, indicating the importance of improving the positive psychological state of nurses for their retention and effectiveness at work (Sun, Zhao, Yang, & Fan, 2012). The relationship between psychological capital and job performance as well as employees' task focus and thriving at work was also found in the study of Paterson, Luthans and Jeung (Paterson, Luthans, & Jeung, 2013). Thriving was positively related to supervisor-rated employee development at work and led to better job performance. Also, the relationship between employees' psychological capital and thriving was mediated by task focus, which was positively related to supervisor's support climate (Badran & Youssef-Morgan, 2015). In air traffic controllers, for whom safety climate at work plays an important role, it was found that psychological capital enhanced the safety climate (Bergheim et al., 2013).

Thus, hope appears to be significantly related to positive affectivity at the workplace. This is true in the case of further work variables, as well. For example, workers' mindfulness was found to increase their levels of hope, while mindfulness also predicted employees' work engagement and well-being through hope (Malinowski & Lim, 2015). Overall, these relationships were mediated by positive job-related affect and psychological capital. In particular, mindfulness exerted its positive effect on work engagement by increasing positive affect, hope, and optimism, which both individually and in combination enhanced work engagement. Moreover, employees' hope was positively related to task adaptivity (Strauss, Niven, McClelland, & Cheung, 2014), while in retail employees' hope appeared as a predictor of creativity with the mediation of positive affect (Rego, Sousa, Marques, & Cunha, 2012). As Strauss and colleagues (2014) indicated, the employees' levels of hope were positively related to supervisors' ratings of employee task adaptivity and hope had a significant indirect effect on insurance agents' commission via task adaptivity. As far as job procurement self-efficacy among homeless sheltered women was concerned, this

was positively correlated with hope, although hopeful thinking was not found to predict women's confidence to procure employment beyond the effect of social support (Brown & Mueller, 2014). In particular, women's job procurement self-efficacy was found to relate positively with hopeful thinking, life satisfaction, social self-efficacy, and the three social support provisions of social integration, reassurance of worth, and guidance. However, neither demographic variables alone nor hopeful thinking, social self-efficacy, and life satisfaction predicted women's self-efficacy in job procurement. On the contrary, the social support provision of social integration predicted homeless women's confidence to procure employment in the future (Brown & Mueller, 2014).

The results from the third group of studies in the review regarding leadership and its relationship with employees' performance indicated that authentic leadership had a predictive value for employees' psychological capital, overall (Rego, Sousa, Marques, Pina, & Cunha, 2012). Furthermore, authentic leadership predicted employees' creativity both directly and indirectly through the mediating role of employees' hope (Rego, Sousa, Marques, & Cunha, 2014) and global psychological capital (Rego, Sousa, Marques, Pina, & Cunha, 2012). Again, the role of positive affectivity at the workplace was evident, since employees' positive affect was found to predict their levels of hope (Rego, Sousa, Marques, & Cunha, 2014). Employees' psychological capital was also found to moderate the relationship between authentic leadership and employees' job performance (Wang, Sui, Luthans, Wang, & Wu, 2014). The relationship between authentic leadership and job performance was greater among members with low rather than high levels of psychological capital. Also, the psychological capital of managers and entrepreneurs was positively correlated with mindfulness, while it was negatively correlated with emotional exhaustion and cynicism (Roche, Haar, & Luthans, 2014). Particularly, the psychological capital mediated the effects of mindfulness on dysfunctional outcomes, such as anxiety, depression, and negative affect of the leaders, as well as burnout of the entrepreneurs (Roche, Haar, & Luthans, 2014).

#### 4. Discussion

Based on the findings of the twenty-three studies included in this review, it became evident that hope played an important beneficial role in academic and job performance and it was related to several academic- and work-relevant variables. More specifically, hope predicted GPAs, academic achievement, skills and overall positive outcomes in the academic field. According to Snyder and colleagues (Snyder, 1995; Snyder, Lopez, Shorey, Rand, & Feldman, 2003) any action and behaviour related to academics can be considered as a goal. Our review confirmed that hope, as a cognitive process of combining pathways (planning-related thoughts) and agency (motivation-related thoughts), lays in the heart of the process of pursuing a goal since being successful in the academic tasks requires a combination of planning and motivation (Feldman & Kubota, 2015). Given the

nature of hope as a human strength (Valle, Huebner, & Suldo, 2006), academic performance can be predicted in the short, but also in the long run, a finding that informs interventions for the students' educational development. Furthermore, taking into consideration that the performance of college students could be a predictor of their job performance (Hirschi, Abessolo, & Froidevaux, 2015), these results are of added value for the career development of college students, since the findings also indicated that the agency component of hope is an important motivational variable for further work achievement (Sung, Turner, & Kaewchinda, 2011).

These findings support theoretical accounts that career preparation is an important developmental task and that those students who are better prepared for their future careers experience greater well-being (Snyder et al., 2002). Moreover, the findings of Sharabi and colleagues (2016) about the mediation of hope in the relationship between college students' learning disability and online coping avoidance supported the role of hope in predicting the impact of learning disability among students on the internet use for reasons of avoidance. Based on these results, the cultivation of hope in students could also be beneficial in special needs education. Although hope is a rather stable trait of personality (Snyder, 2002), there is increasing evidence that targeted efforts to promote hope can be successful (Gallagher, Marques, & Lopez, 2017). Hence, the findings of this review suggest that academic personnel should systematically work on building students' hope, as a means to improve academic success and students' overall well-being. Along these lines, the present integrative review reflects the challenges that college students often face by having a simultaneous trainee-employee role (e.g. internships). This joint review on academic and work environments indicates the value of promoting hopeful thinking in college students nowadays, since hope is expected to increase their levels of motivation and engagement in their current and future roles.

Our review also indicated the significant role of hope in job performance, job satisfaction and employees' self-efficacy in different professions and work environments. Depending on the profession, these benefits of hope were related to further positive outcomes. For example, teachers' increased self-efficacy and perceived success were vital to attaining students' success as an ultimate educational priority (Sezgin & Erdogan, 2015). The hotel employees' high levels of hope were related to their work engagement, which led to better customer services (Karatepe, 2014). Additionally, the agency component of hope was found to increase employees' creativity (Rego, Sousa, Marques, Pina, & Cunha, 2012). It was also interesting that through hope the career adaptability of workers with intellectual disability led to their life satisfaction (Santilli, Nota, Ginevra, & Sorelli, 2014). In line with previous findings (Reichard, Avey, Lopez, & Dollwet, 2013), our review suggests that organizations and leaders may boost their employees' positive affect, creativity and productivity more through investing in the employees' willpower and personal resources rather than by paying attention to

employees' deficits and disabilities. This was also confirmed by the findings regarding the authentic leadership, since the latter was found to enhance employees' psychological capital and self-efficacy, and lead to increased work adaptivity and performance.

Hence, our review encourages future training and hope-development interventions within the work environments, which would facilitate the productivity of the employees by increasing authentic leadership and employees' hope. Additionally, as it was demonstrated in this review, the development of hope at the workplace leads to improved services to the customers (Karatepe, 2014). Thus, such interventions of hope enhancement at the workplace not only will provide psychological and practical benefits for both employees and employers, but they will also be valuable for the customers, as well. Moreover, this review sheds light to the practical value of developing mindfulness and positive affect interventions tailored to the leaders' and managers' needs, as their roles are highly demanding and challenging. Hope-increasing interventions would enable leaders to mitigate the effects of the burnout syndrome and adopt an authentic leadership style in their role.

Should academics and employers be aware of the positive impact of hope on students' and employees' achievements, then they could provide a wider context to promote hopeful thinking. The role of the wider context also emerged in the findings about homeless women's expected capabilities to being employed in the future. Hope did not predict homeless women's confidence in their ability to procure employment beyond the social support. On the contrary, social integration assumed a more critical role to homeless women's self-efficacy for securing employment than the intrapersonal process of hopeful thinking (Brown & Mueller, 2014). Given that the cognitive process of hope often involves some external agency (e.g. family, peers, or a spiritual being) in generating plans for pursuing goals (Bernardo, 2010; Scioli, Ricci, Nyugen, & Scioli, 2011), these results encourages future research on how the wider social support may contribute to hope development towards goal attainment, especially in disadvantaged individuals at a time of economic crisis.

Notwithstanding the integrative empirical support from the studies about hope in academic and work environments, some methodological limitations should be considered in our review. First, almost all of the studies both in academics and workplace were cross-sectional ones, except one that was longitudinal across four years of university attendance, which however had an ethnically homogenous sample. Thus, the respective empirical evidence about the role of hope in a long run, remains limited. Future research may address this need for longitudinal studies on hope with regard to academic and work tasks. Additionally, the findings about hope being related to career development leave space for future research on the types of skills that may be related to helping students on how to identify and move along alternative pathways. With regard to the role of hope in the workplace, the samples of the studies represented only some of the

various professions, while the participants were ethnically specific. More studies could be conducted in several different professions, taking also into account the individuals' demographic variables along with the wider conditions of the workplace. The potential role of the wider context, in terms of social integration, social adjustment and social support pertains as an additional area of future research with regard to the role of hope in relation to academic and work variables. Lastly, further research into hope-cultivating interventions that could fit in the different needs of academic and work environments is warranted.

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