# Understanding Personal Strengths to Achieve Professional Fulfillment

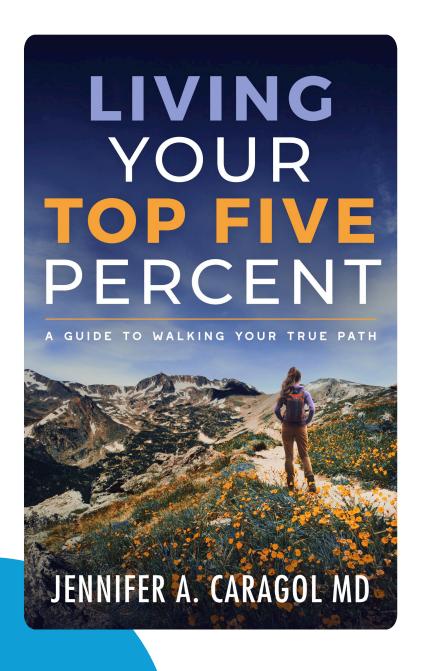
Jennifer Caragol MD

Well-Being Leader

University of Colorado Department of Family Medicine

#### Workshop Roadmap

- 1. Analyze the evidence behind strengths, including how they contribute to professional satisfaction
- 2. Explain how strengths support well-being
- 3. Practice identifying personal strengths
- 4. Write a mission statement

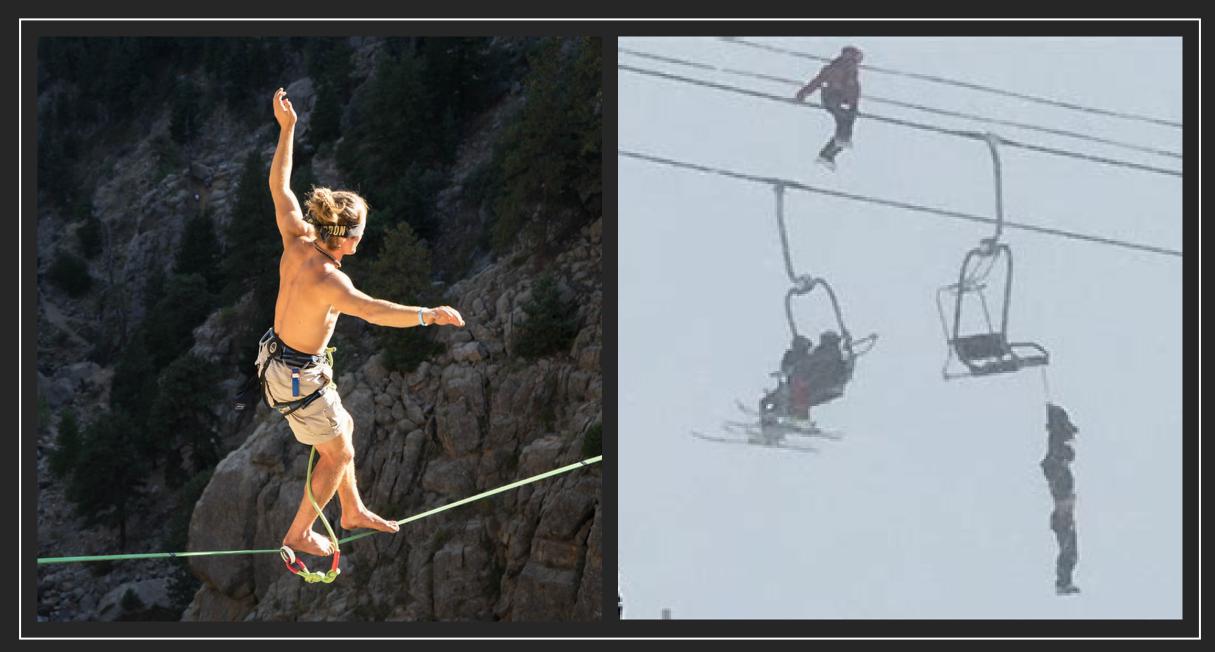


#### What are strengths?

#### Strengths:

- Inherent assets, abilities, and capacities for action that support our purposeful movement throughout life
- Guide our actions
- A force for creativity, self-realization, and contribution
- Promotes wellbeing
- New strengths can be developed

Caragol, J. (2024) "Living Your Top Five Percent", Purple Lupine Productions Caspi A, Harrington H, Milne B, Amell JW, Theodore RF, Moffitt TE. Children's behavioral styles at age 3 are linked to their adult personality traits at age 26. J Pers. 2003 Aug;71(4):495-513. doi: 10.1111/1467-6494.7104001. PMID: 12901429.



© 2017 MICKEY WILSON - Denver, Colorado

Denver Post , Photo of Mickey Wilson

### According to Strengths Expert Alex Linley, PhD:



The strengths approach focuses on what works in the human being.



Strengths are a part of human nature.



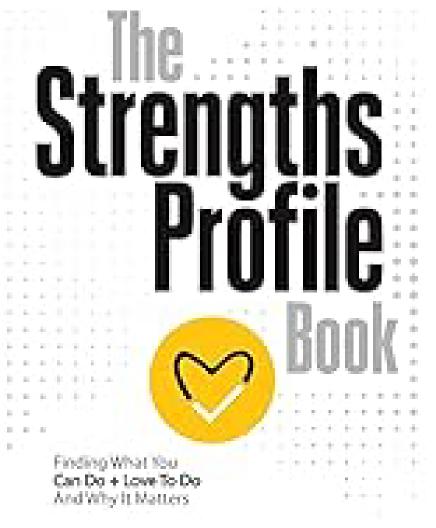
One's greatest potential for development lies in one's strengths.



Success is attained by fixing weaknesses only when making the most of strengths as well.



Focusing on one's strengths is the smallest thing to do to make the biggest difference.



Miglianico, M., Dubreuil, P., Miquelon, P. et al. Strength Use in the Workplace: A Literature Review. *J Happiness Stud* **21,** 737–764 (2020).

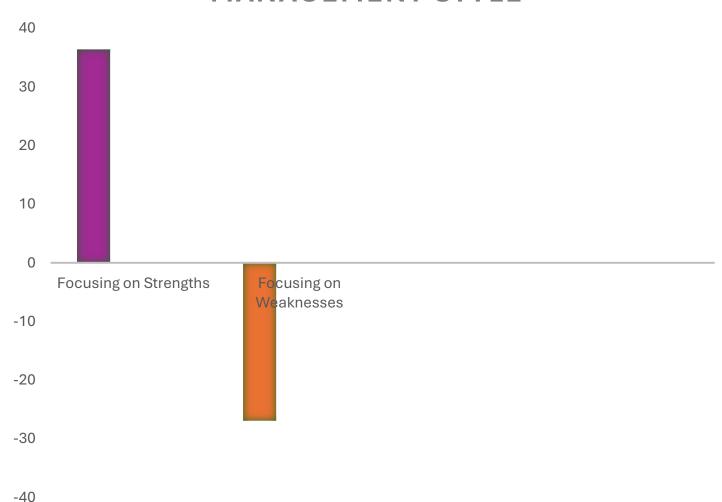
## Relying on your strengths makes sense!

- Well-being (positive affect, life satisfaction, greater self-esteem, less stress and depression,)
- Job outcomes (work performance, work engagement)
- Personal growth
- Group outcomes (information sharing, group cohesion)

- Ghielen, S. T. S., van Woerkom, M., & Christina Meyers, M. (2017). Promoting positive outcomes through strengths interventions: A literature review. The Journal of Positive Psychology, 13(6), 573–585.
- Miglianico, M., Dubreuil, P., Miquelon, P. et al. Strength Use in the Workplace: A Literature Review. J Happiness Stud 21, 737–764 (2020).
- Wood, A. M., Linley, P. A., Maltby, J., Kashdan, T. B., & Hurling, R. (2011). Using personal and psychological strengths leads to increases in well-being over time: A longitudinal study and the development of the strengths use questionnaire. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 50(1), 15–19.

### • 63.3 percentage point difference between a strengths-focused and weakness-focused management

#### PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEMENT BY MANAGEMENT STYLE



Corporate Leadership Council (2005), Managing for High Performance and Retention

## How can I tell if I'm using one of my strengths?

- Linley suggests that you can recognize a strength by noticing when you:
  - Feel ENERGIZED in an activity
  - Feel AUTHENTIC in your actions
  - LEARN QUICKLY
  - LOSE TRACK OF TIME
  - Regularly SUCCEED in an activity

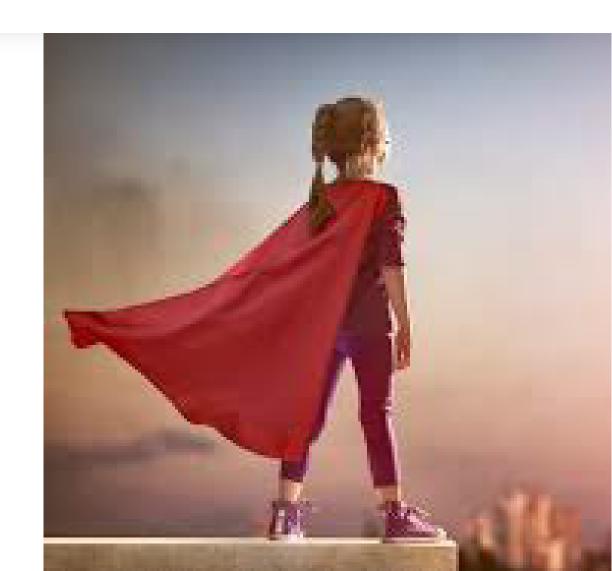




#### What are your superpowers?

"Sometimes our strengths become known to us only when we need to use them. They not only support us to act, but they guide what actions we take."

- Caragol, Living Your Top Five Percent



### Strengths Storytelling Exercise

- 1. Take 5 minutes to jot down a story of a time when
  - YOU FELT STRONG
  - EVERYTHING SEEMED TO FLOW
  - YOU FELT IN CONTROL
  - YOU WERE STRETCHED TO SOLVE A PROBLEM OR COMPLETE A TASK
  - AND YOU DID IT!
- 2. Name 1-3 of your strengths from your story (see handout for help)
- 3. Notice if there is synergy between the strengths
- 4. Pair up and share



#### A Working List of Strengths

- Adventurous. Adaptable. Advocate. Analyzer. Artistic. Assertive. Athletic.
- Brave. Believer.
- Centered (composed, calm, aware). Charismatic. Clever (problem solver). Communicator. Competitive.
- Connected (feeling connected). Conscientious. Counselor. Courageous. Creative. Critic.
- Defender. Designer (aesthetic awareness). Diligent. Disciplined. Doer. Dreamer. Driver (getting things done, not necessarily associated with leading). Discerning.
- Emotive. Empathic. Enthusiastic. Expander (thinking expansively).
- Fair. Faithful. Flexible. Focused
- Generous, Guide.
- Helper. Honest. Humanitarian. Humorous.

- Inclusive. Industrious. Innovator. Insightful. Introspective. Intuitive.
- Kind.
- Launcher (support people in their projects). Leader. Learner.
   Listener. Logical. Loving.
- Manager. Motivator. Musical.
- Networker, Nurturer.
- Optimistic. Organizer.
- Passionate. Peaceful. Playful. Persevering. Persisting. Philosopher/Thinker. Positive. Precise. Present (centered, aware, mindful).
- Relational. Resilient. Resourceful. Responsible.
- Sensual. Service-minded. Strategic. Strong physically.
- Teacher. Trusting. Trustworthy.
- Unifier.
- · Visionary.

List is taken from Living Your Top Five Percent by Dr. Jennifer Caragol

### Using our strengths on purpose

- Name your strengths
- Know your skillsets
- Practice using your strengths on purpose
- Encourage others to use their strengths

"Minimizing weaknesses can prevent failure but cannot inspire excellence," Miglianico et al.



#### Mission Statement: Why write one?

Clarify

Clarify Your Unique Purpose: Connect your strengths to the meaningful impact you want to make in your work and life.

Bridge

Bridge Personal & Professional: Integrate who you are with what you do. Authenticity creates fulfillment.



Create Your North Star: Build a personal compass that guides decisions and sustains motivation through challenges.



A mission statement turns your strengths into a roadmap for impact.

#### Mission Statement

- A MISSION STATEMENT inspires, empowers, and motivates you to act. It centers you in your intention for your life. It guides your choices. It carries you when times are hard.
- The language in a mission statement is bold and visionary, and it shows what you value.
- Your mission can change as you grow as a person. This is a work of art in progress.
- Your mission may be lofty! It is something you work towards and will set you on a rewarding journey.



#### Mission Statement Exercise



Take 5 minutes to begin to write your Mission Statement.



Start with "I will....." Or "I want to..." Or "I will help the world by..."



You can use bullet points. Short is fine.



Once you are done, convene at your table to either

- 1. Read your statement aloud <u>OR</u>
- 2. Talk about your experience writing this. How do you feel?



Please listen to each other with kindness and without commentary. It's important that this space for sharing is neutral and open. (10 minutes to share)

Your contributions have a ripple effect

You don't have your job by accident.

Are you in the right place but in the wrong way?

Look at your job for the contributions you can make.

Your strengths are guiding you to do great things.

# Baby steps can get you there!



Whether that's feeling more fulfilled at work

Decreasing how much conflict you may experience between home and work

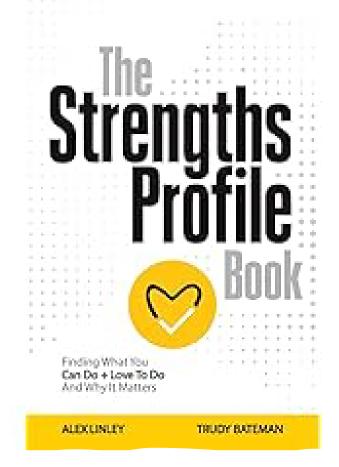
Leading with your strengths on purpose

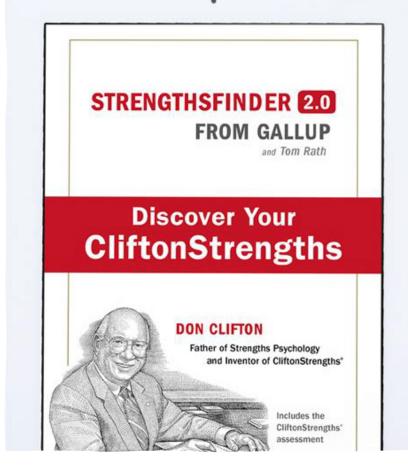
Encouraging others to lead with their strengths too



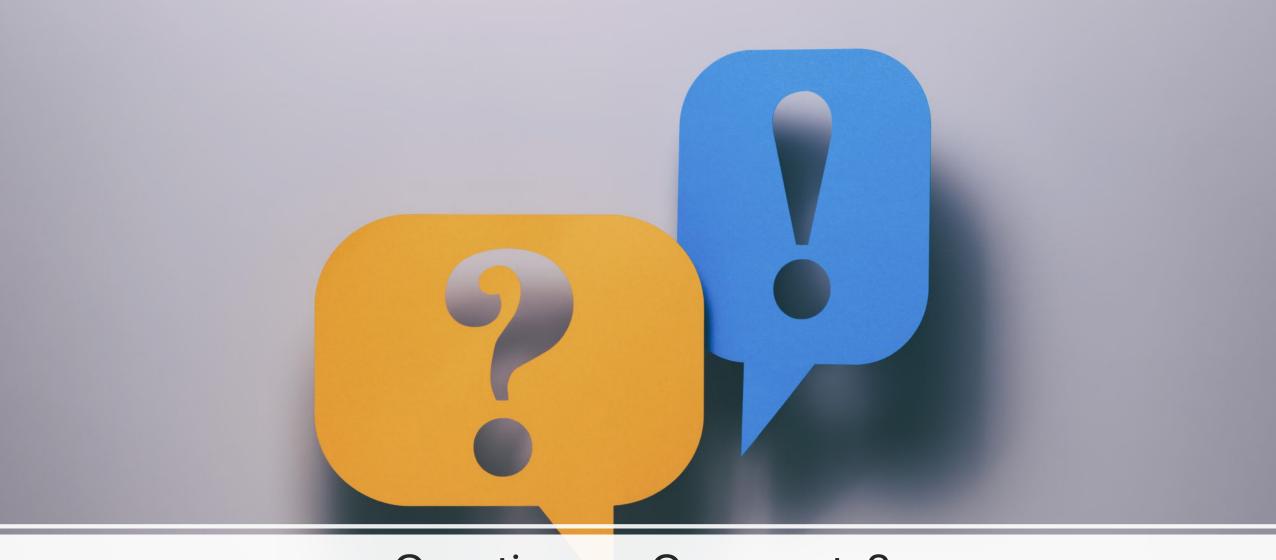








- Strengths Profile, www.strengthsprofile.com
- VIA Institute on Character, www.viacharacter.org
- StrengthsFinder 2.0 (CliftonStrengths) by Tim Rath https://www.gallup.com/cliftonstrengths/en/strengthsfinder.asp Χ



Questions or Comments?

#### References

- Buckingham, M., & Clifton, D. O. (2001). Now, discover your strengths. New York, NY: Free Press.
- Caragol, J. (2024) Living Your Top Five Percent. Purple Lupine Productions.
- Caspi A, Harrington H, Milne B, Amell JW, Theodore RF, Moffitt TE. Children's behavioral styles at age 3 are linked to their adult personality traits at age 26. J Pers. 2003
   Aug;71(4):495-513. doi: 10.1111/1467-6494.7104001. PMID: 12901429.Gable, S. L., & Haidt, J. (2005). What (and why) is positive psychology? Review of General Psychology, 9(2), 103–110. (definition of positive psychology),
- Ghielen, S. T. S., van Woerkom, M., & Christina Meyers, M. (2017). Promoting positive outcomes through strengths interventions: A literature review. The Journal of Positive Psychology, 13(6), 573–585.
- Harzer, C., & Ruch, W. (2012). When the job is a calling: The role of applying one's signature strengths at work. The Journal of Positive Psychology, 7(5), 362–371.
- Linley, P. A. (2008). Average to A+. Coventry: CAPP Press.
- Miglianico, M., Dubreuil, P., Miquelon, P. et al. Strength Use in the Workplace: A Literature Review. J Happiness Stud 21, 737–764 (2020).
- Park, N., Peterson, C., & Seligman, M. E. (2006). Character strengths in ffty-four nations and the ffty US states. The Journal of Positive Psychology, 1(3), 118–129.
- Veage, S. et al. (2014) Value congruence, importance and success and in the workplace: Links with well-being and burnout amongst mental health practitioners. Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science 3, 258–264
- Wood, A. M., Linley, P. A., Maltby, J., Kashdan, T. B., & Hurling, R. (2011). Using personal and psychological strengths leads to increases in well-being over time: A longitudinal study and the development of the strengths use questionnaire. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 50(1), 15–19. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2010.08.004">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2010.08.004</a>