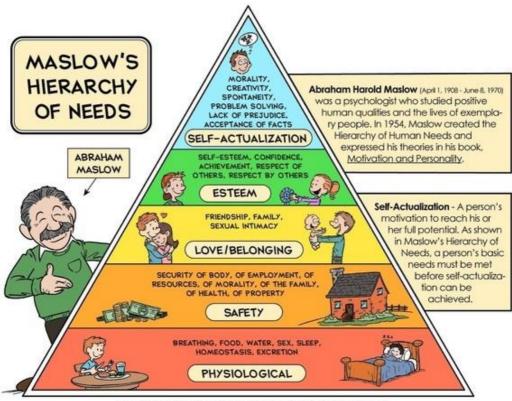


Understanding Motivation and Working With Your Strengths Summary of Presentation for FinPro Conference, 19th October 2017

Review – PERMA Model of Wellbeing (Seligman)

- Positive Emotion
- Engagement
- Relationships
- Meaning
- Accomplishments

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



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Intrinsic Motivators

- Autonomy
- Belonging
- Curiosity
- Love
- Learning
- Mastery
- Meaning



PSYCHOLOGY

Extrinsic Motivators

- Money
- Rewards
- Points
- Fear of failure or punishment
- Badges
- Competition

Research findings suggest money not key driver:

- Seeing results of our efforts is motivating
- The less appreciated we feel the more money we want
- The harder the project the prouder we feel
- Knowing our work helps others is motivating
- Having confidence in our abilities is motivating

Happiness Study, Deakin Uni, 2013 found three factors that correlate with happiness:

- Gross household income of \$100,000 (after that happiness levels plateau)
- Meaningful relationship
- Rewarding hobby

Key Intrinsic Motivators revisited

- Autonomy the urge to direct our own lives
- Mastery the desire to get better at something that matters
- Purpose the yearning to do act in the service of something larger than ourselves

Focus on positive vs negative

- Survival requires attention to threats first
- Losing money, friends or being criticized has a greater impact than winning money, making friends or receiving praise
- Aim for a 5:1 ratio that's 5 positive interactions for every 1 negative interactions (in professional and personal domains)

Positive Psychology

- Study of human strengths and positive emotions
- Not just positive thinking or affirmations
- Focus on what is working not dysfunction
- Assumes humans have capacity for growth

Happiness is determined by:

- 50% genes
- 10% circumstance
- 40% intentional activity in life driven by CHOICES YOU MAKE



PSYCHOLOGY

What is a strength?

- "a preexisting capacity for a particular way of behaving, thinking or feeling that is authentic and energizing to the user"
- Take strengths survey at www.authentichappiness.org
- Helps identify your top strengths
- See blog by Tayyab Rashid PhD on how to use your strengths at http://www.viacharacter.org/blog/ways-use-via-strengths/

SIGN of a strength

- SUCCESS feel successful and effective when you perform them
- INSTINCTS feel effortlessly drawn to the activity
- GROWTH when you perform activity, you have a sense of growth
- NEEDS activity leaves you feeling fulfilled

A strength-based approach

- A strength based approach focuses on building competencies
- A deficit model focuses on overcoming weaknesses
- More effective to focus on sails than to patch up holes in the boat of life

Strengths in the workplace

- Only 20% of workers believe their jobs allow them to do what they do best
- Activities that deplete you are weaknesses even if you perform them well
- Use of strengths linked to job satisfaction, pleasure, engagement, meaning
- Using strengths in news way every day increases happiness and decreases depression

Job Crafting

- "what employees do to redesign their own jobs in ways that foster engagement at work, job satisfaction, resilience and thriving"
- Example of hospital cleaners who walked visitors out and moved artwork to create meaning and satisfaction in their jobs

How can organisations foster job crafting?

- Boost autonomy
- Focus on desired change not deficits
- Encourage job swaps to share tasks people want more and less of

Three approaches to job crafting:

- 1. Task crafting change task in line with strengths
- 2. Relational crafting change relationships to shift how they feel about work
- 3. Cognitive crafting change how people think about their tasks

No job is perfect but we all have the power to make choices that align with our strengths, both personally and professionally (3)