The Greater Good Gratitude Summit





The Greater Good Gratitude Summit

Welcome from Rodolfo Mendoza-Denton





VIDEO





Expanding the Science and Practice of Gratitude

Presentation by

Robert Emmons

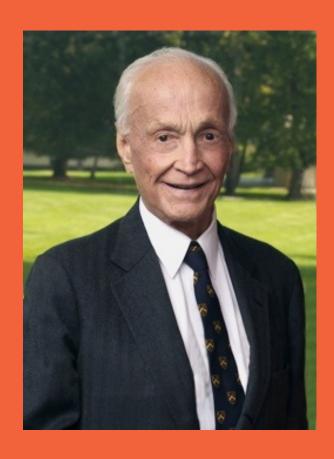
Professor of Psychology, UC Davis





Sir John Templeton

 "When we will our minds with blessings and gratitude, an inner shift in consciousness can occur. As we focus on the abundance in our lives rather than what we lack, a wonderful blueprint for the future begins to emerge"



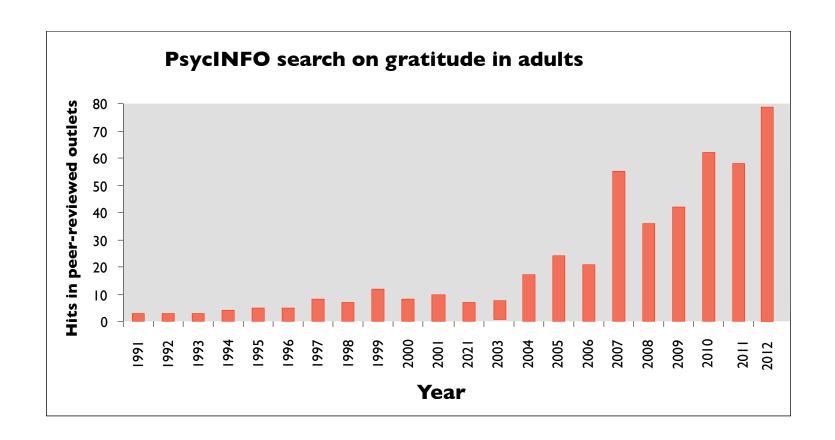




ng a Science of Virtue er in Dallas to explore gratitude



Left to right, back row: Mike McCullough, Edward Harpham, Charles Shelton, Dan McAdams, Barbara Frederickson, Bob Emmons, Frans de Waal, James Russell, Daniel Uvanovich, Chuck Harper; Front row: Mary Ann Myers, Arthur Schwartz, Jo-Ann Tsang, Yvonne Emmons, Brother David Steindl-Rast, Elizabeth Cantor, Philip Watkins.



Gratefulness Increases Emotional Well-Being



Journal of Research in Personality, 2007
The role of gratitude in the development of social

support, stress, and depression - Wood, Maltby, Gillett et a

Grateful People Achieve More



Journal of Personality & Social Psych, 2003

Counting Blessings Versus Burdens: An Experimental Investigation of Gratitude and Subjective Well-Being in Daily Life – Emmons, McCullouah

Grateful
People Get
Along Better
with Others



Clinical Psychology Review, 2009

Gratitude and well-being: A review and theoretical integration - Wood, Erob, Geraphy

Grateful
People Pay
It Forward



Psychological Science, 2006

Gratitude and Prosocial Behavior: Helping When It Costs

Grateful People Are Less Depressed



American Psychologist, 2005

Positive Psychology Progress - Seligman, Steen & Peterson

Grateful
People Are
More
Resilient to
Trauma

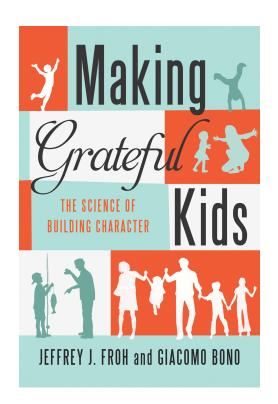


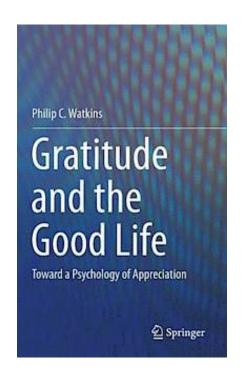
Vietnam war veterans - Kashdan, Uswatte, Julian

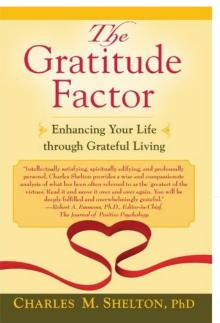
Gratitude has the power to heal, to energize, and to change lives.

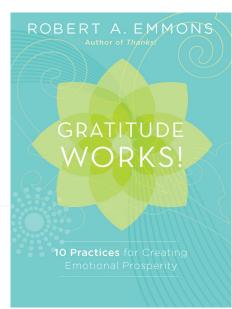


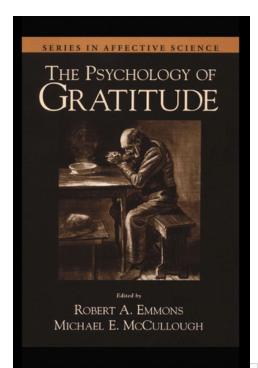


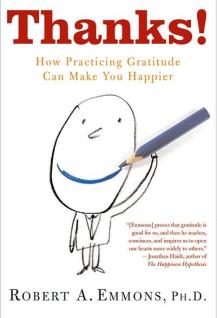












Expanding The Science and Practice of Gratitude RFP: Research Grants and Dissertations

- Nearly 300 LOI's received
- 63 full proposals invited; 14 funded projects
- 1. Physical Health
- 2. Development
- 3. Social Contexts
- 4. Practice





Sara Algoe, Assistant Professor/Director, Emotions and Social Interaction Laboratory, Department of Psychology, UNC-Chapel Hill: "Unpacking the Mechanisms of Gratitude's Benefits within Close Relationships"

Yarrow Dunham, Visiting Assistant Professor of Psychology, Princeton University: "Gratitude in Development: Cognitive and Normative Contexts"

Naomi Eisenberger, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology/Director, Social and Affective Neuroscience Laboratory, University of California, Los Angeles: "Giving Thanks: Is "Giving" Key to the Heath Benefits of Gratitude?"

Tom Gilovich, Professor, Department of Psychology, Cornell University: "Cultivating Gratitude in a Consumerist Society"

Jeff Huffman, Director of Cardiac Psychiatry Research Program, MGH/Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School: "The Impact of Gratitude on Biology and Behavior in Persons with Heart Disease"

Andrea Hussong, Director, Center for Developmental Science/Professor of Psychology, UNC-Chapel Hill: "The Socialization of Gratitude through Parent- Child Interaction"

Christina Karns, Postdoctoral Research Associate Brain Development Lab, University of Oregon: "Neural Systems Supporting Gratitude"

Debra Lieberman, Professor, Evolutionary Psychology, Department of Psychology, University of Miami: Gratitude: "A Basic Human Emotion for Initiating Friendships"

Wendy Berry Mendes, Sarlo/Ekman Associate Professor of Emotion at UC San Francisco: "Effects of Measured and Manipulated Gratitude on Biomarkers of Health and Aging"

Joel Meyers, Professor, Department of Counseling and Psychological Services, Georgia State University: "A Model of Bullying Based on Gratitude and its Effects on Social Bonds"

Laura Redwine, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatry, UC San Diego: Gratitude in Presymptomatic Heart Failure: "Effects on Health-Related Physiological Outcomes and Clinical Disease Progression"

Kristin Shutts, Assistant Professor, Director of the Social Kids Lab, University of Wisconsin: "Effects of Gratitude on Children's Social Attitudes and Prosociality"

Frans de Waal, C. H. Candler Professor of Primate Behavior, Emory University: "Gratitude and Partner Preference in Chimpanzee Cooperation"

Joel Wong, Associate Professor, Dept of Counseling and Educational Psychology, University of Indiana: "The Use of a Gratitude Writing Intervention With Psychotherapy for Outpatient Clients: Examining Neural Correlates and Psychosocial Mechanisms"

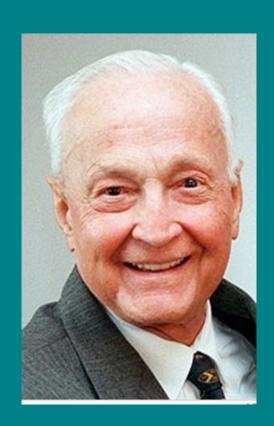
Science and Practice

- Promote evidence-based practices of gratitude in medical, educational, and organizational settings
- In schools, workplaces, homes, communities





How can we get 6
 billion people
 around the world to
 practice gratitude?
 (October 13th, 2000)







News & Events

Announcing Thnx4.org!

Announcement | October 18, 2012

The Greater Good Science Center is launching a web-based, interactive, shareable gratitude journal—that also serves as a scientific tool for understanding what it means when we say "thank you."





Thanksgiving is coming up. But what does it mean to give thanks? And do we say "thank you" enough?

That's what UC Berkeley's Greater Good Science Center is trying to find out with a new, interactive, shareable gratitude journal called Thnx4.org, which officially launches on November 1, 2012. It's part of a \$5.6 million, three-year project called Expanding the Science and Practice of Gratitude, funded by the John Templeton Foundation.

Thnx4.org represents a unique cross-disciplinary collaboration. It was conceived by GGSC editor-in-chief Jason Marsh. His

colleagues Jeremy Adam Smith, Emiliana Simon-Thomas, and Dacher Keltner worked with UC Davis psychologist Robert Emmons, the design and development company Quilted, and game designer Chelsea Howe—one of Fast Company's "100 Most Creative People in Business 2012"—to develop Thnx4.org.

For individual users, Thnx4.org provides a guided two-week exercise designed by experts to make gratitude a daily practice. Every day, they'll get tips on enhancing gratitude and they'll be able to keep a private journal and say "thnx" publicly through Facebook, Twitter, or email. In the end, they'll find out how 14 days of gratitude awareness affected their mood and health—and they'll be able to read expressions of gratitude from other people in their community.

After they complete the two-week Gratitude Challenge, they'll be able to keep using Thnx4.org to capture moments of thankfulness and find out what makes their community feel grateful.



For scientists, it provides a source of research data that will be used to study the causes, effects, and meaning of gratitude. Researchers will be able to explore questions such as:

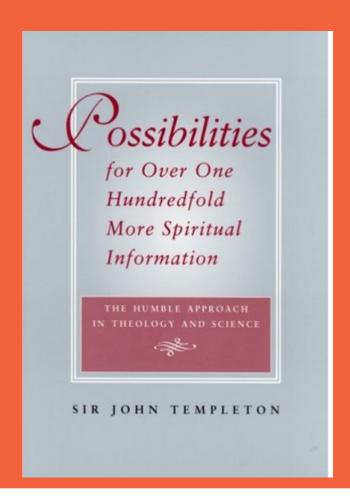
- Does a moment of thankfulness statistically predict the likelihood of a pay-it-forward response?
- Which gender is more likely to spread gratitude? Do men tend to feel grateful for different things than women?
- Does gratitude practice have any discernible racial, ethnic, or regional variations?
- Does expressing gratitude toward people of different races affect prejudice?
- Does gratitude mitigate the effect of burnout in health care settings?
- Does there tend to be an ebb and flow of gratitude over our lifetimes?

Thnx4.org launches on November 1 with the "Cal Gratitude Challenge"—an invitation to students, staff, faculty, and alumnae of the University of California, Berkeley, to say "thnx" every day for two weeks. However, anyone, anywhere, can take the Gratitude Challenge. To get started, just go to Thnx4.org and register.

- If you are a researcher interested in using Thnx4.org, please contact gratitude@berkeley.edu
- If you'd like to bring a Gratitude Challenge to your campus, company, or community, contact gratitude@berkeley.edu

ttp://greatergood.berkeley.edu/news events/announcement/announcing thnx4.org

"The supreme moments in the life of each of us occur whenever we grasp a new inspiring truth and appropriate it so that it revitalizes our personality and becomes an inspiration for our life" Possibilities, p, 158





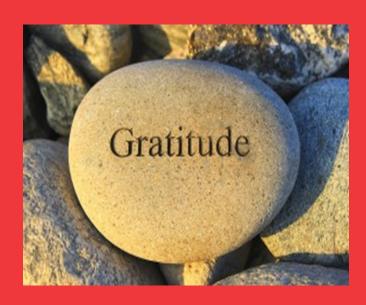






Three Foundational Stones of Gratitude:

- Look for the good
 (Joy)
- 2. Receive the good (Grace)
- 3. Give back the good (Love)















BOOST! West Oakland

Mentoring gratitude in elementary school students

Jessica Reyes, Project Director

Jim Freschi (tutor) & Maurice Patton (student)

David Johnston (tutor) & Alan Romero (student)





The Spirit of Gratitude

With Jack Kornfield & Brother David Steindl-Rast





The Greater Good Gratitude Summit





The Gratitude Effect:

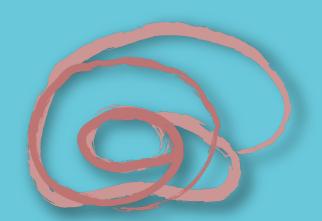
Physical, Psychological and Social Benefits of Gratitude

<u>Panelists:</u> Christina Karns, Wendy Mendes, Jeffrey Huffman & Philip Watkins

<u>Moderator</u>: Emiliana Simon-Thomas







Gratitude in Your Brain

Presentation by

Christina M. Karns, Ph.D.

Research Associate, University of Oregon

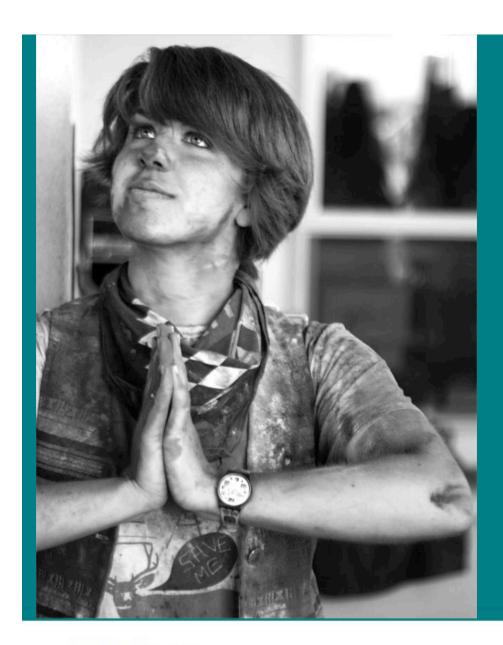






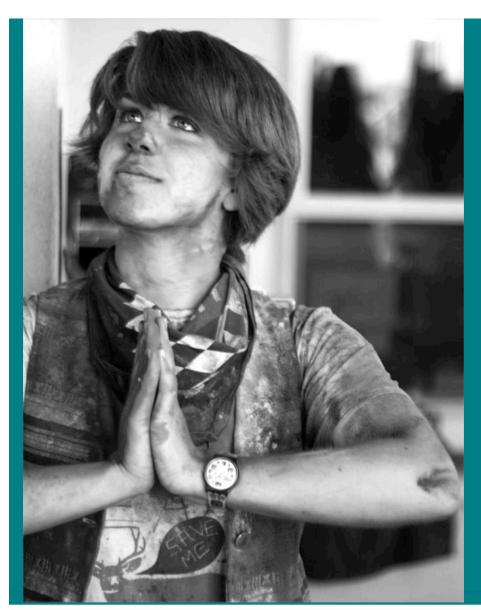








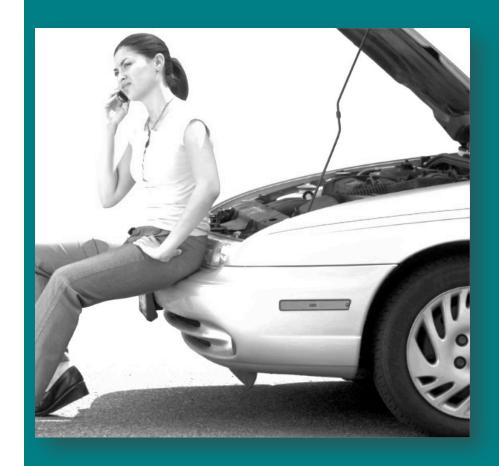
























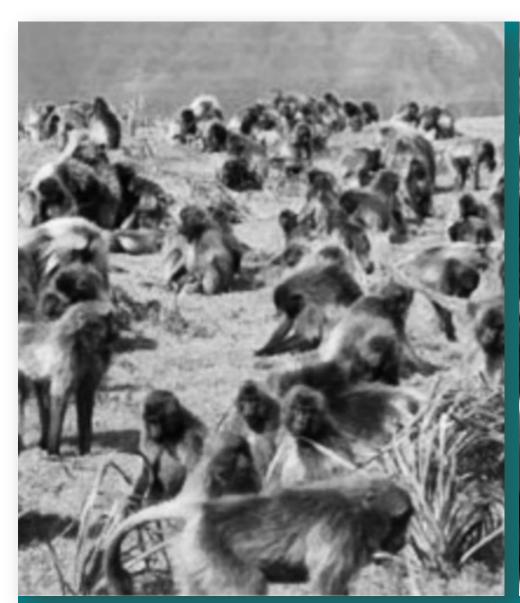








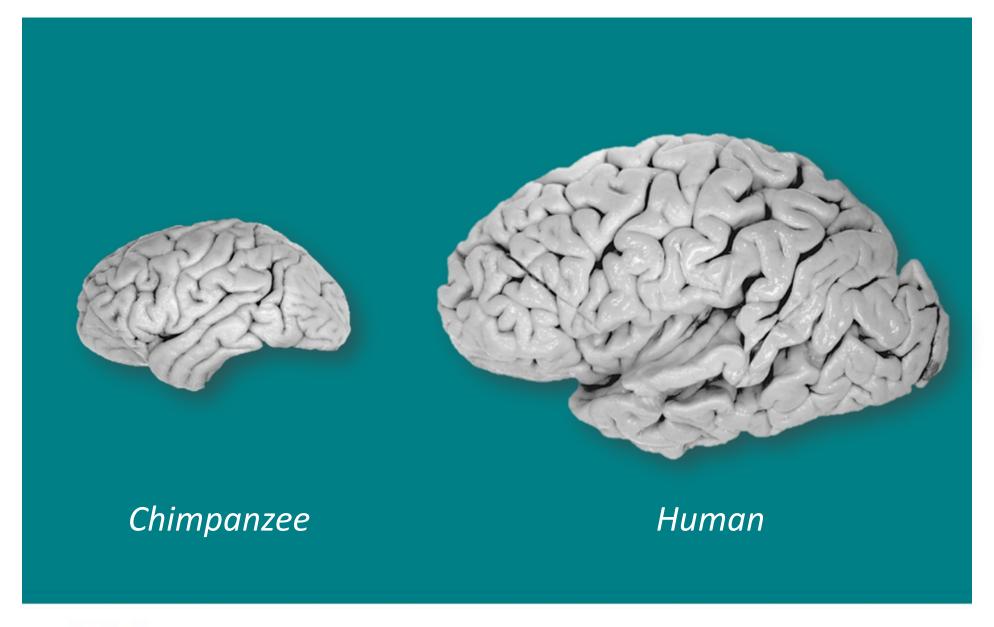






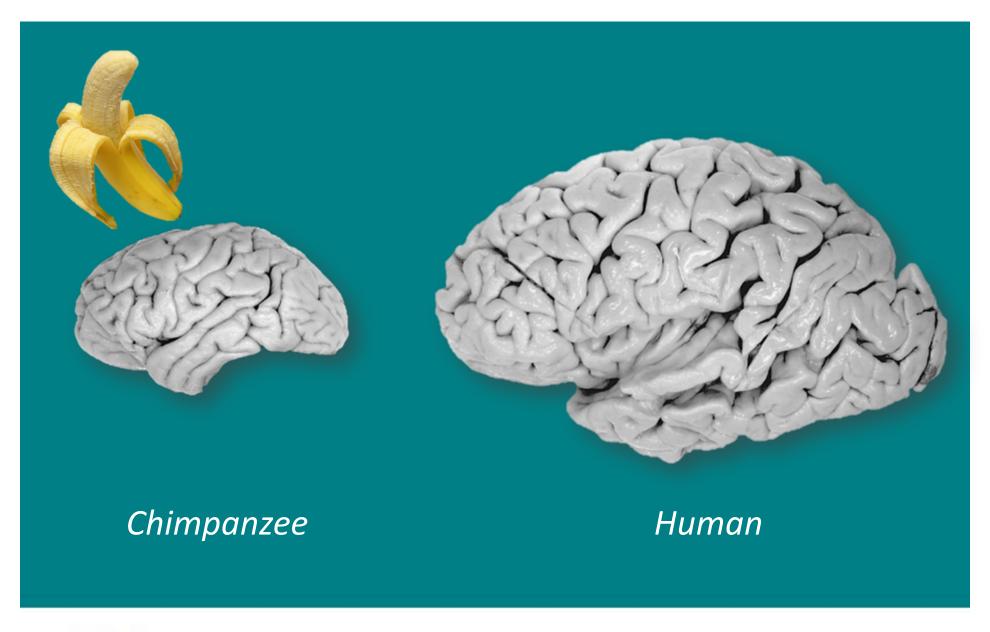






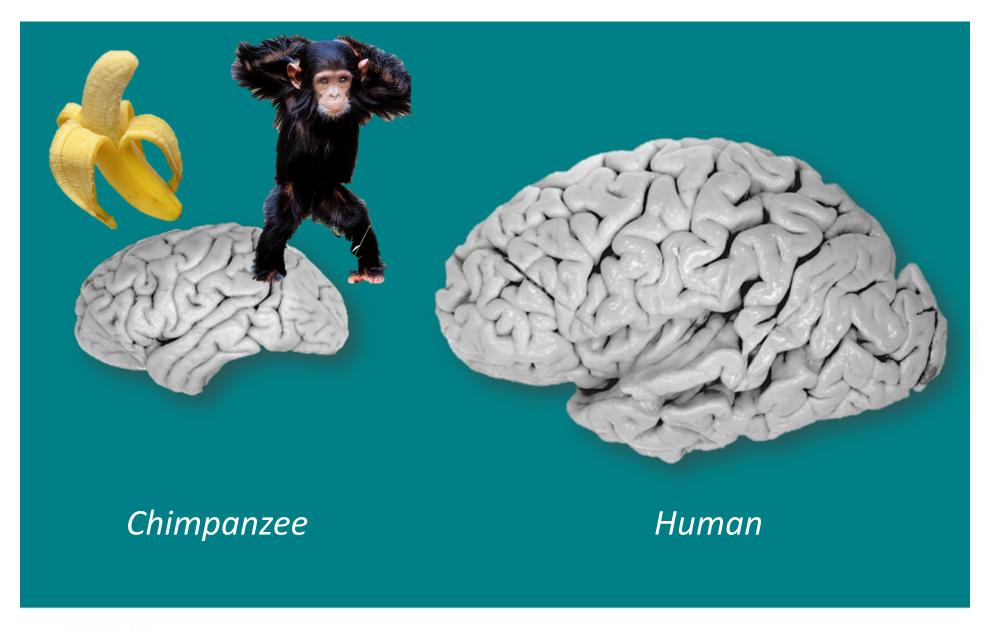






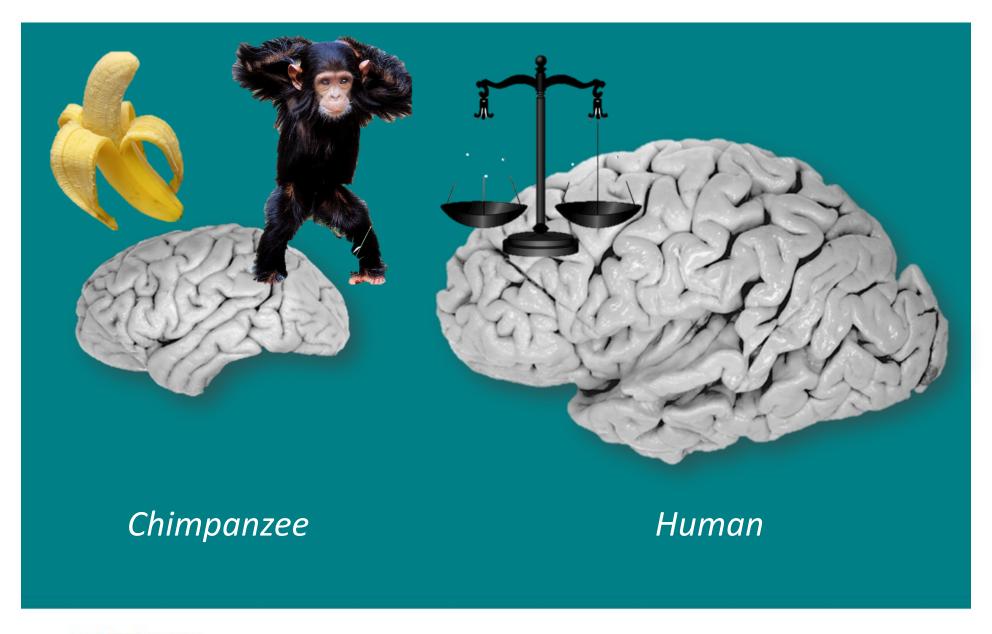






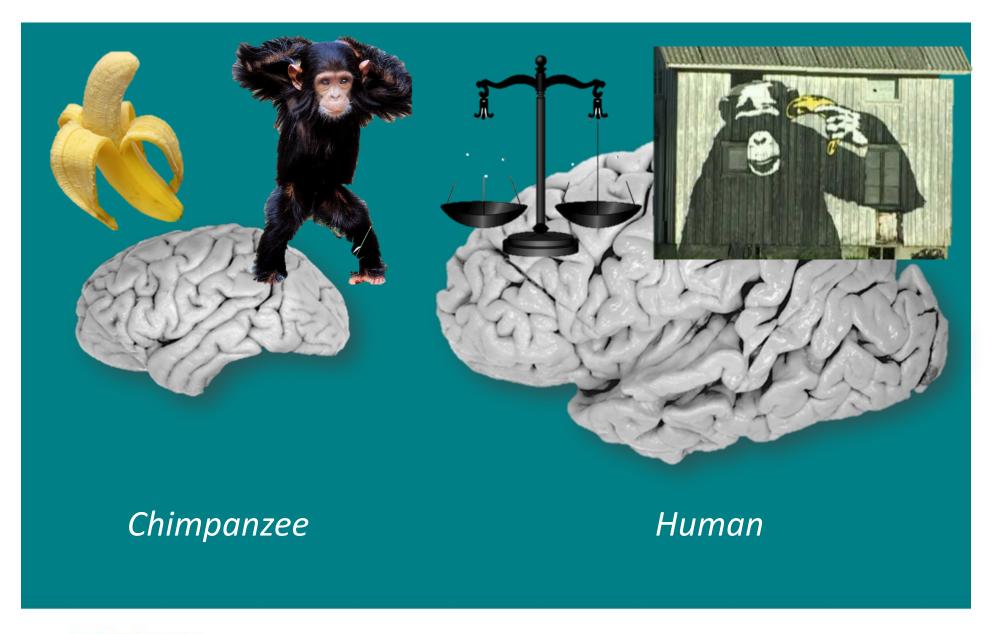


























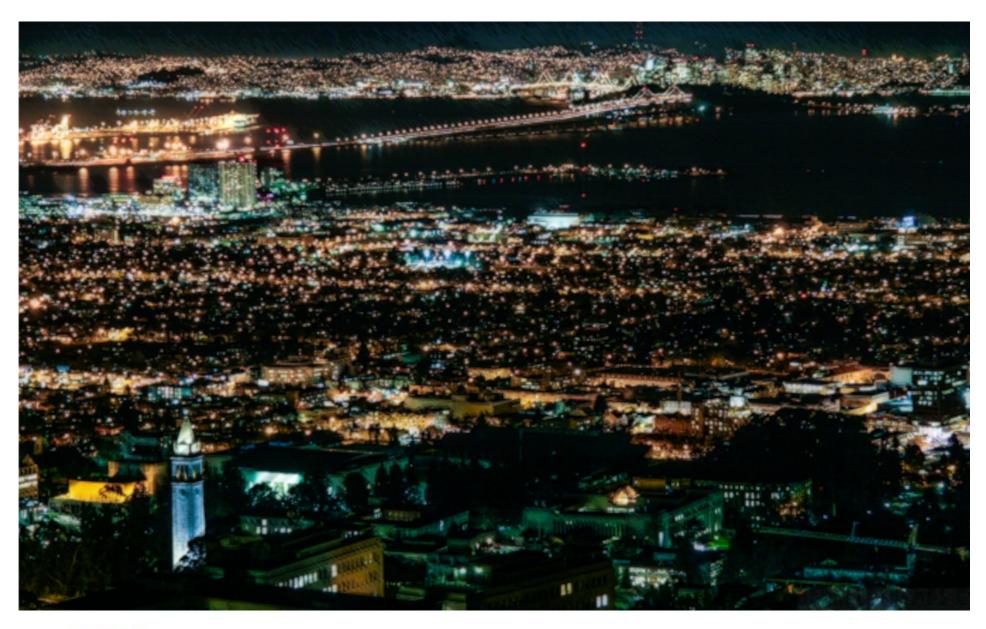




















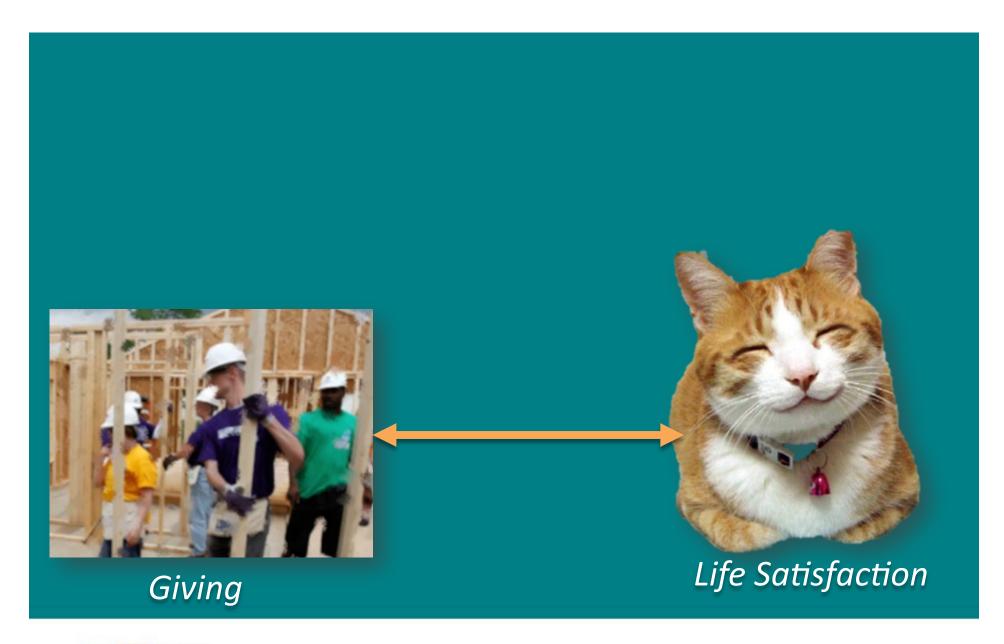




Giving

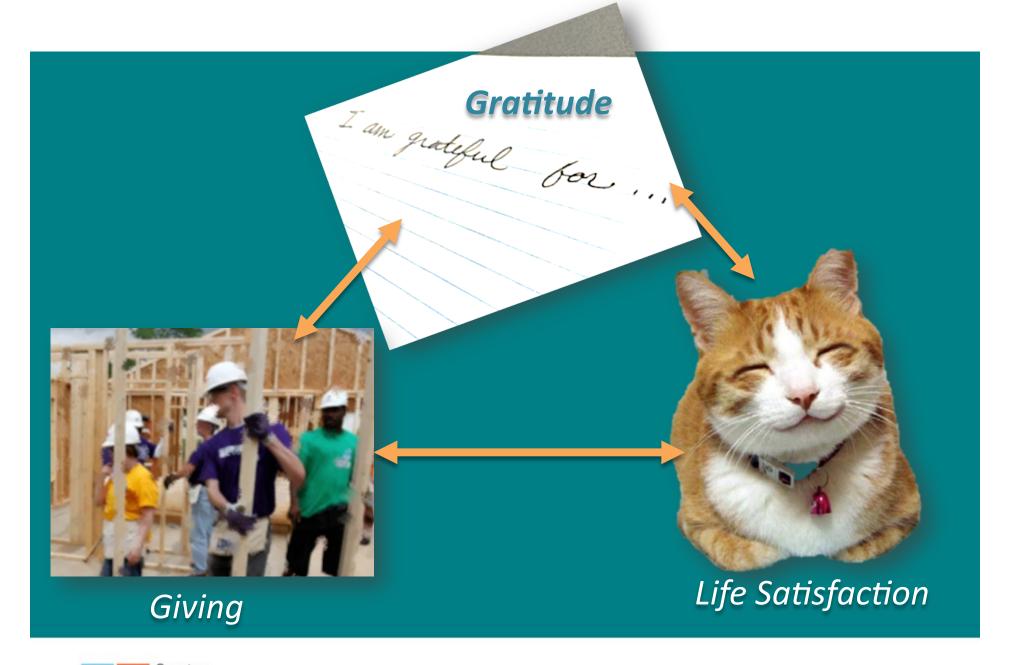
























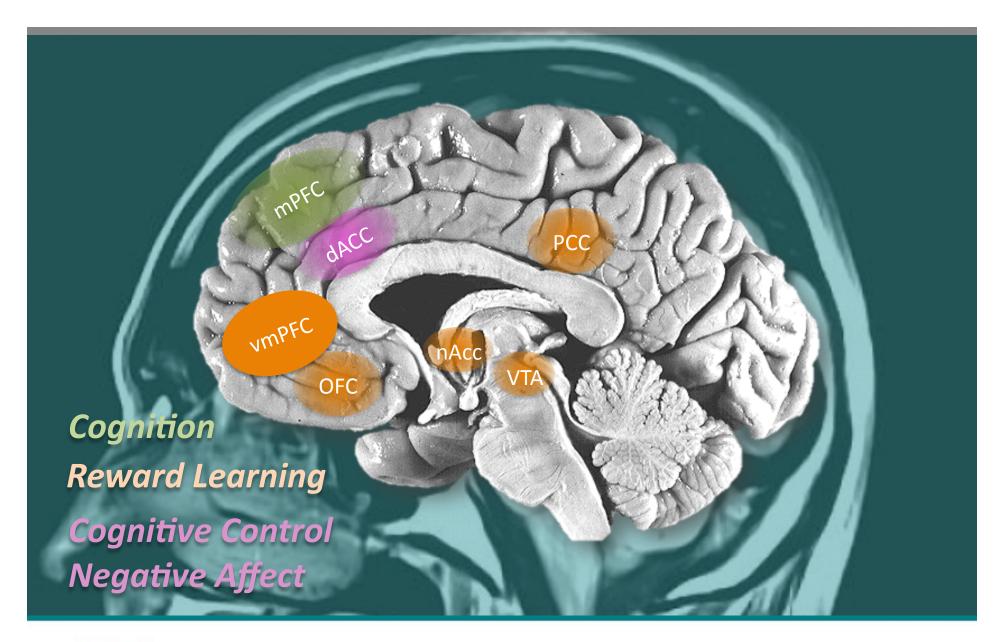






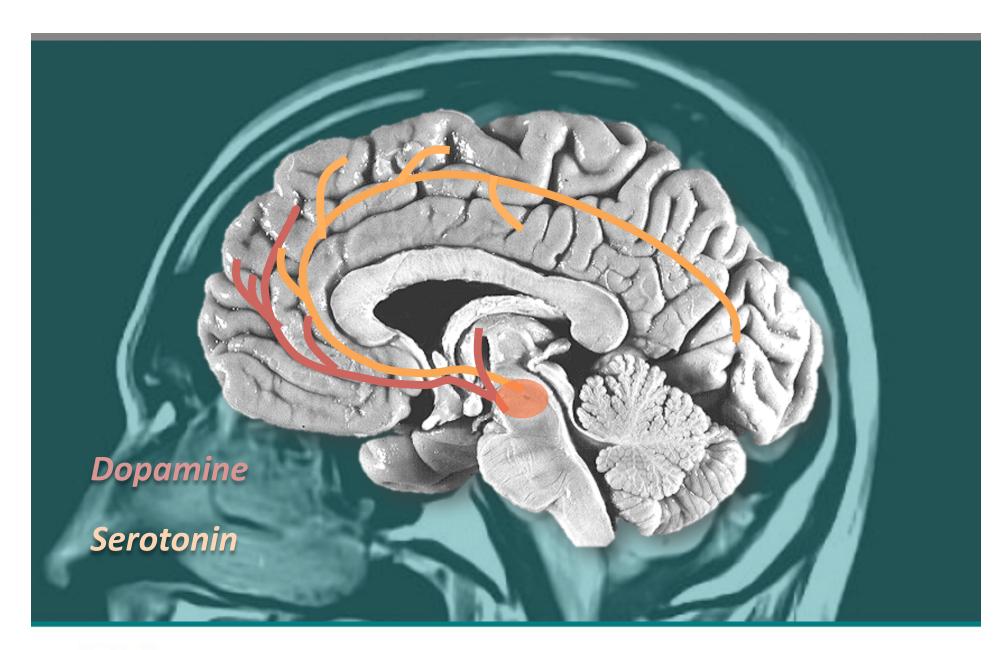






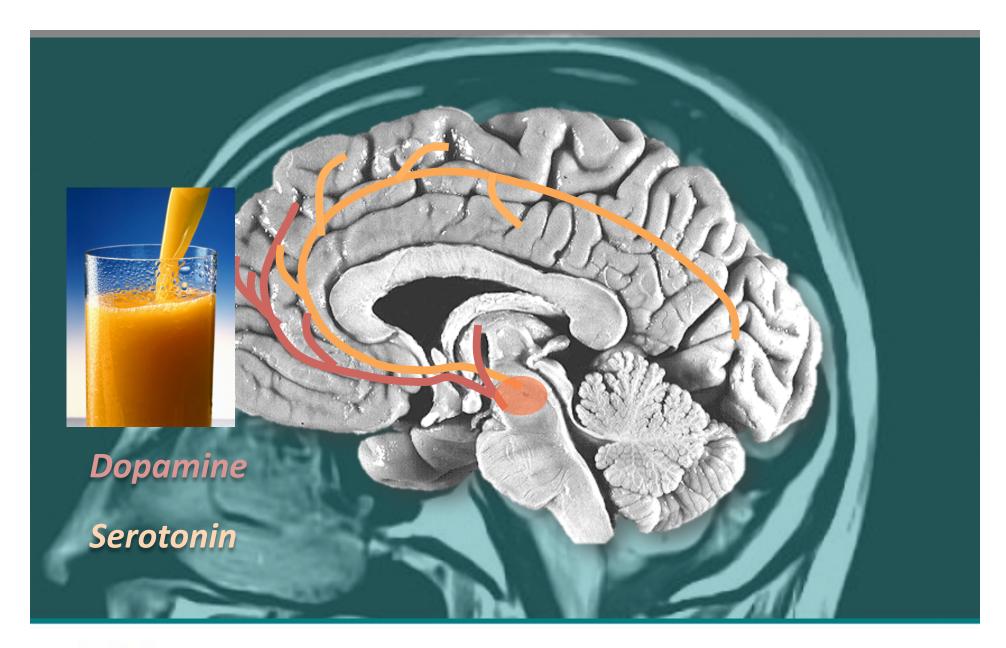




































ME FOOD BANK













FOOD ME BANK











ME



FOOD BANK











ME



FOOD BANK











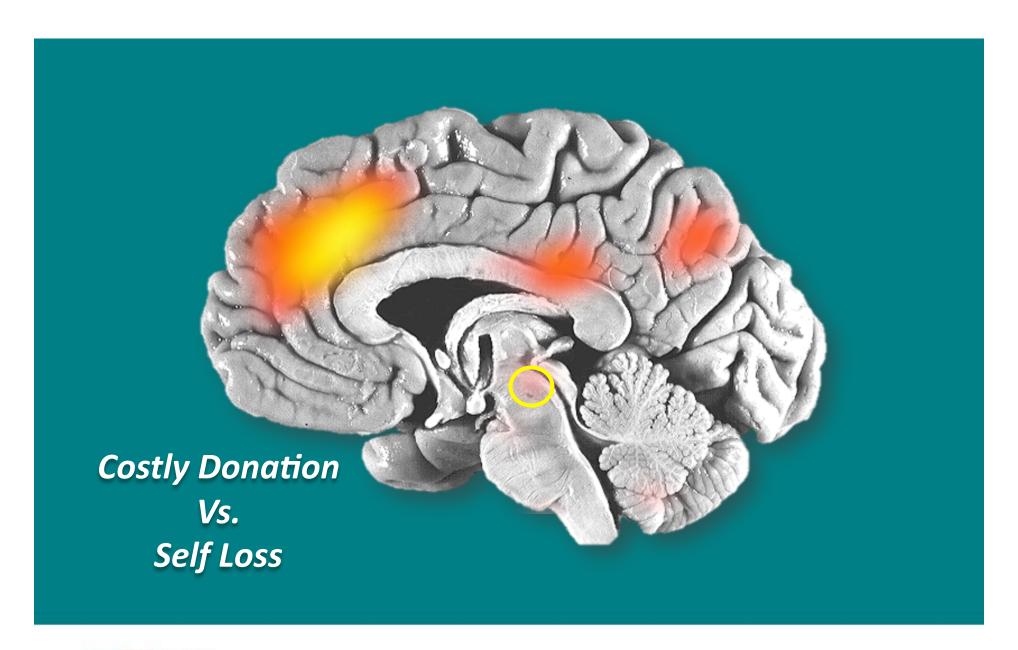
FOOD ME **BANK**







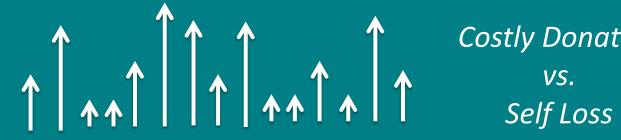












Costly Donation









Costly Donation









Gratitude

Ethical Norms

Intrinsic Religiosity

Activism/Causes

Life Stress events

Life Satisfaction









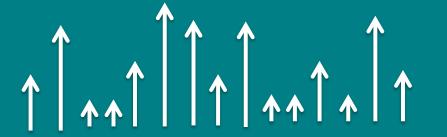
Costly Donation











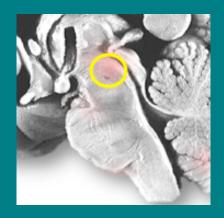
Costly Donation vs.
Self Loss

Ethical Norms











Costly Donation vs.
Self Loss

Ethical Norms

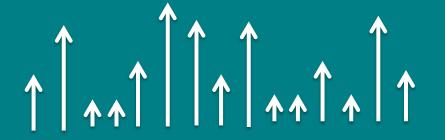
Intrinsic Religiosity











Costly Donation vs.
Self Loss

Ethical Norms

Intrinsic Religiosity

Gratitude

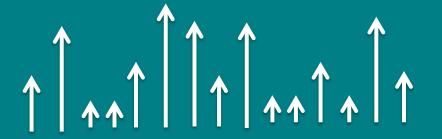






Individual variability in midbrain response





Costly Donation Self Loss

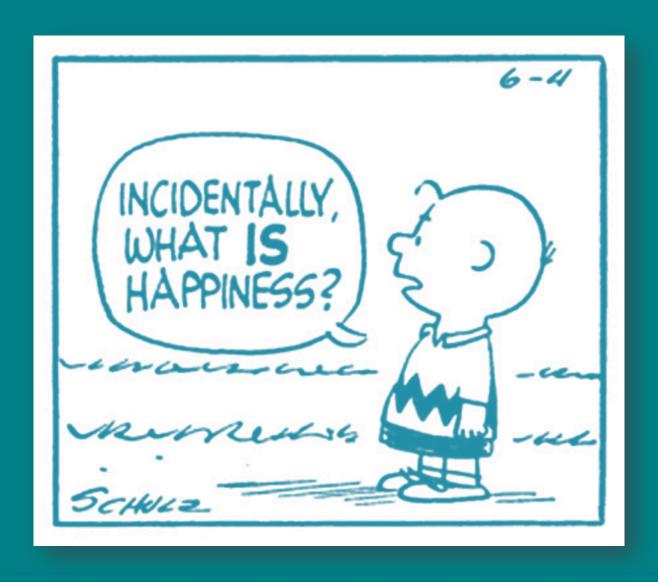
Ethical Norms

Intrinsic Religiosity Gratitude





































	ME	CHARITY
Self Gain	+5, 10, 15	0
Charity Gain	0	+5, 10, 15
Self Loss	-5, 10, 15	0
		±5 10 15
Costly Donation	-5, 10, 15	+5, 10, 15
Neutral (Implicit Baseline)	0	0





The Greater Good Gratitude Summit JUNE 7, 2014

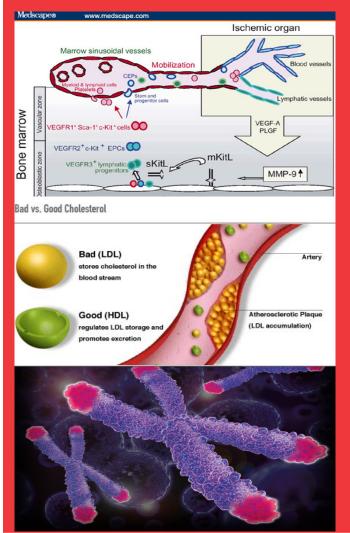
Effects of gratitude on biological markers of health and aging

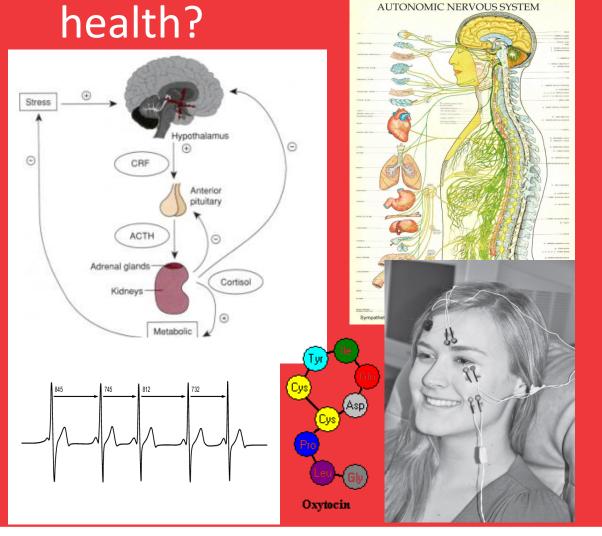
Wendy Berry Mendes
Sarlo/Ekman Professor of Emotion
UC San Francisco





How does "X" get under the skin to affect









How does gratitude "get under the skin" to affect health and longevity?













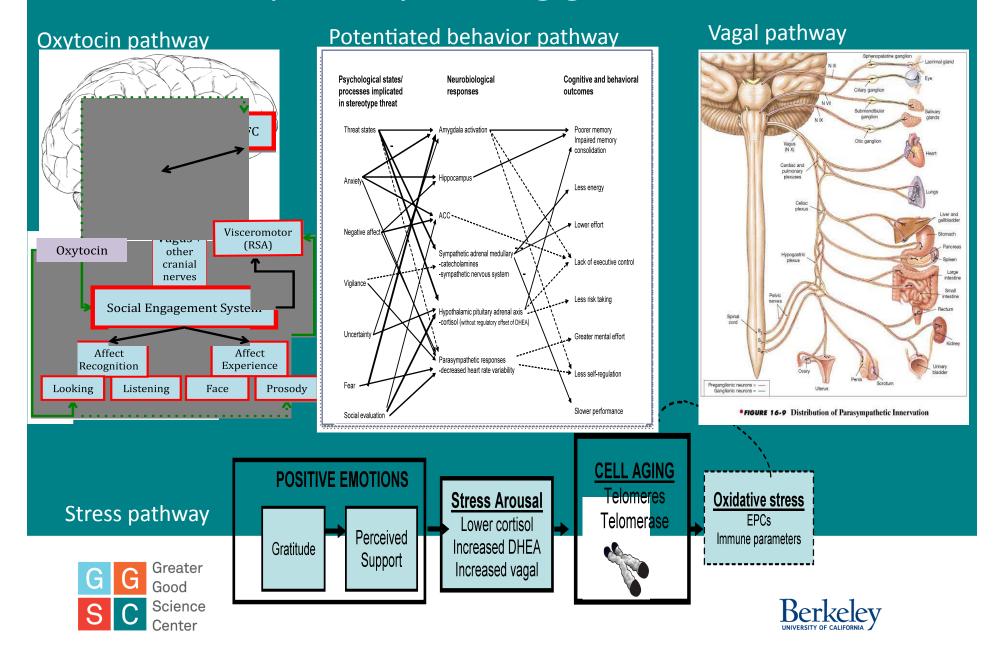
Specific Aims

- 1: Individual differences approach: What evidence is there that gratitude is related to better health and longevity?
- 2: Experimental approach: Manipulate gratitude with a social manipulation and (intranasal) oxytocin
- 3: Field study approach: Examine how social experiences affect daily functioning health behaviors promoting and sleep quality
- 4: Bridging aims: Looking across these contexts to create a mosaic of the experience of gratitude





Possible pathways linking gratitude to health



Four inter-related studies

- Recruited and prescreened; Completed on-line measures (N=128)
 - GRAT scale; Depression; Anxiety; Rejection Sensitivity; PSQI:
 Sleep quality scale with a partner report
- Lab Study (N=125)
 - Standardized social stress task
 - Suite of autonomic nervous system responses at rest and during stress
 - Neuroendocrine responses at rest/stress/recovery
 - Cheek swab for telomeres/telomerase





Four inter-related studies

Blood draw (N=37)

- CRC (during women's follicular stage)
- Fasting blood draw in the morning
- Standard screen (cholesterol, lipids, creatinine, c-reactive protein, etc)
- Circulating angiogenic cells (endothelial progenitor cells)

Sleep study (N=28; target N=40)

- Collect two nights of on-line PNS responses (i.e., heart rate variability) as well as actigraphy, which provides dynamic information regarding sleep quality and duration
- On the second night, we introduce a "stressor" before scheduled sleep time
- Following the two night sleep study, the participant completes a 5 day study in which we collect saliva for diurnal cortisol cycle (waking, CAR, and late evening) in addition to on-line experience sampling





Ambulatory Monitors

















Higher levels of gratitude with...

- Well-being
 - Anxiety: r = -.38; Optimism: r = .44; Neuroticism: r = -.28; Depression: : r = -34
- Social connectedness
 - Race rejection sensitivity: r = -.34; Social dominance: r = -.20
- Emotional expression
 - Anger: r = -.38
- Sleep quality
 - Overall quality: r = -.23





Gratitude correlates with biological markers of health....

Blood pressure at rest and reactivity

- SBP_{rest}:
$$r = -.39$$
; DBP_{rest} $r = -.40$

- SBP_{reactivity}:
$$r = -.34$$
; DBP_{reactivity} $r = -.32$

Links with blood screen

- HDL: r = .40
- LDL: r = -.23
- Creatinine: r = -.45





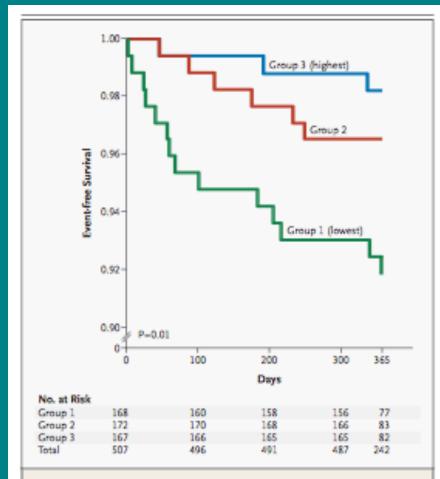


Figure 1. Cumulative Event-free Survival in an Analysis of Death from Cardiovascular Causes at 12 Months, According to Levels of Circulating CD34+KDR+ Endothelial Progenitor Cells at the Time of Enrollment.

Endothelial progenitor cells are believed to support the integrity of the vascular endothelium

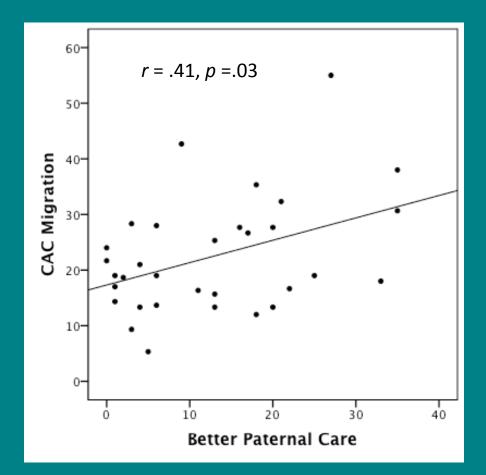
The number and function of EPCs correlate inversely with CV risk factors

The number of baseline circulating EPCs predicts the occurrence of cardiovascular events over 12 months

Werner et al., 2005, NEJM







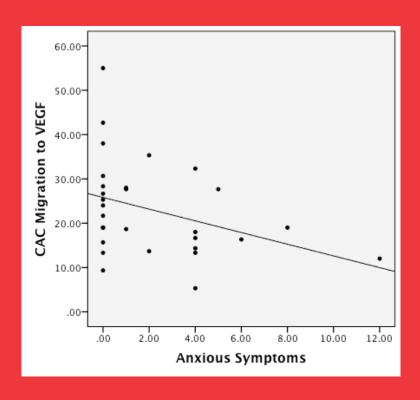
Adults who reported better maternal care when young had greater levels of Migrating CACs

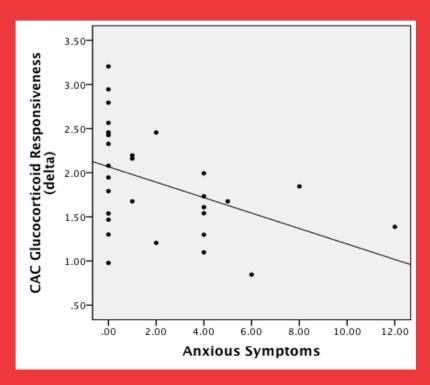
This relationship helps when controlling for age and gender





Higher levels of anxiety are associated with less cell mobility in response to VEG-F and less glucocorticoid responsiveness





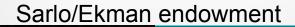




With Gratitude.....

















The Greater Good Gratitude Summit JUNE 7, 2014

Gratitude and Disease (aka Tales from the Hospital Wards)

Presentation by

Jeff C. Huffman, M.D.

Director, Inpatient Psychiatry Service & Cardiac Psychiatry Research Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Medical School





Gratitude in Medical Illness

 Gratitude is a powerful psychological state following an acute medical event—but not everyone feels grateful.

- There has been little specific study of gratitude's impact on medical illness.
- An acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is an obvious medical condition in which to study gratitude.



Timeline of Study Assessments

- Screening
- Enrollment
- Baseline physical activity
- Basic demographic and medical information

- Assessment of:
 - Gratitude
 - Health Behaviors
 - Quality of Life
 - Function
- Collection of biomarkers:
 - •Blood sample

- Assessment of:
 - Gratitude
 - Health Behaviors
 - Quality of Life
 - Function
- Provision of accelerometer

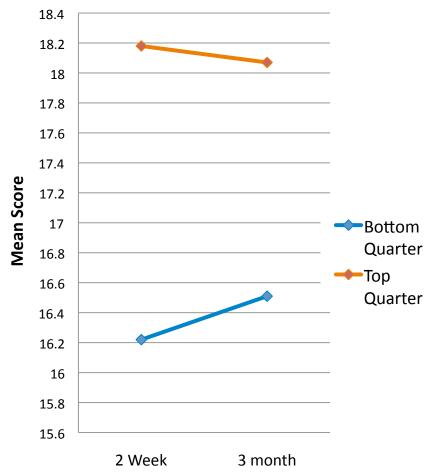
- Repeat selfreport measures and biomarkers
- Physical activity (accelerometer)
- Hospital readmissions

Results

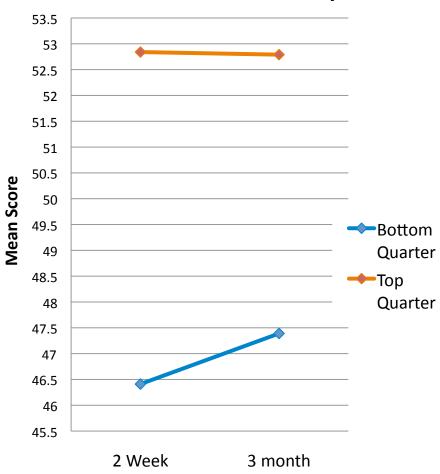
Higher levels of gratitude 2 weeks after ACS were linked to:

- Greater adherence to healthy behavior
- Superior mental health-related quality of life
- Not linked to function or physical quality of life

Adherence to Healthy Behavior



Mental Health-related Quality of Life

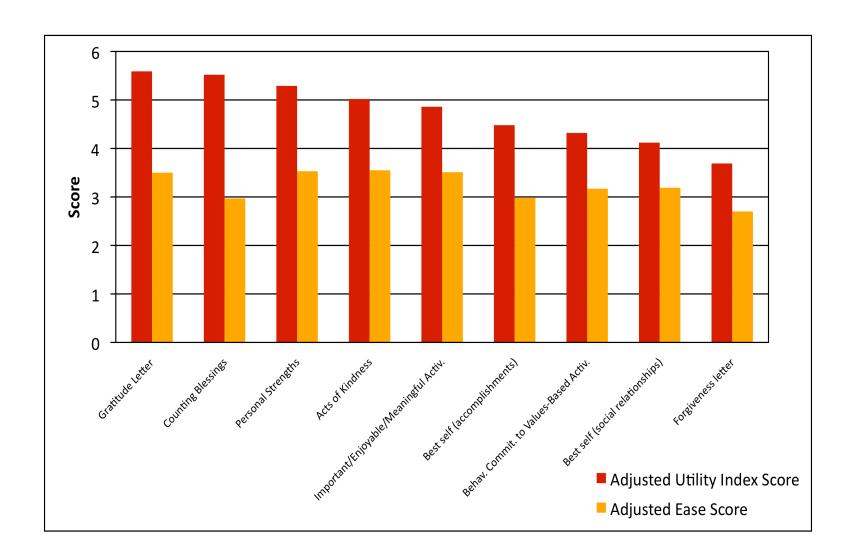


Next Steps in GRACE

- Assessments at 6 months
 - Effects on behavior, QoL, function
- Objective measurements of biology & behavior
 - Biomarkers measured in the blood
 - Steps on step counter
- Effects on readmissions to the hospital
- Coming (very!) soon

Gratitude in Psychiatric Illness

- Positive psychological states
 - Not just 'the opposite of depression'
 - Linked to reduced suicidal thoughts and suicide attempts above and beyond effects of (-) states
- Gratitude
 - May be particularly important in reducing suicide
 - Especially when combined with 'grit'



Gratitude in Disease

- Which factors may link gratitude to superior outcomes in medical and psychiatric illness?
 - Social factors—protective against:
 - Hopelessness/suicide
 - Cardiac events
 - Biological effects—benefits on:
 - Hormones, inflammation, blood vessels, blood clotting
 - Healthy behaviors—increased participation in:
 - Physical activity, healthy eating, smoking cessation
 - "Behavioral activation"

Where do we go from here?

- Learning more
 - GRACE study, Mendes/Karns/Watkins/Emmons...
- Cultivating gratitude
 - HOPE: trial in suicidal depression

PFACF: development in ACS patients





The Greater Good Gratitude Summit JUNE 7, 2014

Cognitive and Social Benefits of Gratitude

Presentation by

Philip Watkins

Eastern Washington University





"In ordinary life we hardly realize that we receive a great deal more than we give, and that it is with gratitude that life becomes rich."

~Bonhoffer





How does gratitude help us live well?

Gratitude enhances wellbeing by amplifying the good in one's life.





Gratitude as the Amplifier of the Good







Gratitude may amplify the good...

- In your emotional experience
- In your ability to cope
- In cognitive processes
- In your relationships





How might gratitude train happy habits of thought?

How gratitude trains your brain for happiness...





Grateful Recounting Produces a Pattern of WellBeing Growth

A Randomized Controlled Treatment Study (RCT) (Forthcoming in the *Journal of Positive Psychology*)





Gratitude 3-Blessings Intervention



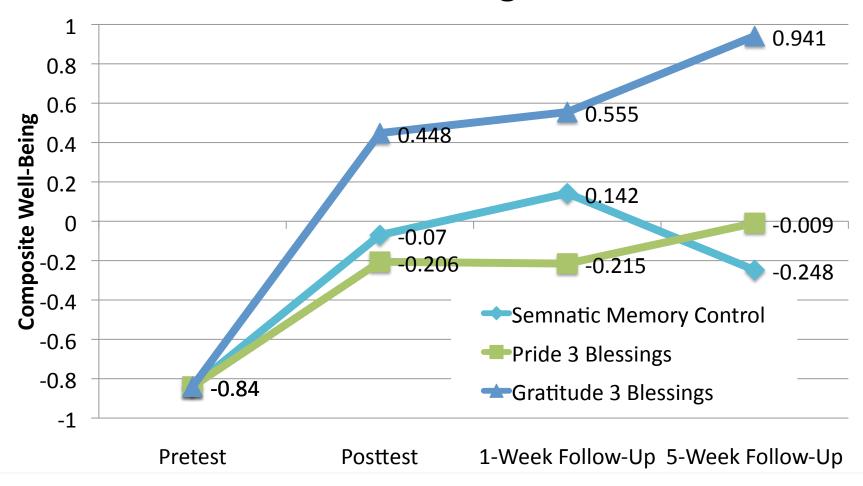


Procedure of 3-Blessings Study Placebo Control 3-Blessings **Pretest Posttest** Pride Assessment Control Ax 1-week Followup Ax 5-Weeks 3-Blessings Follow-Gratitude Up Ax Treatment





Impact of Gratitude 3-Blessings Treatment on Well-Being







Why does well-being continue to increase *after* the grateful recounting treatment?





We believe that it is because grateful recounting trains cognitive habits that in turn enhance happiness.





Grateful recounting may train you to...

- Notice the good
- Make positive interpretations of good events
- Reflect more positively on your past





Gratitude amplifies the good in...

- Cognitive Processes
- Social Processes





Gratitude is a Moral (Prosocial) Emotion

- Gratitude acts as a Moral Barometer
- Gratitude is a Moral Motivator
- Gratitude is a Moral Reinforcer



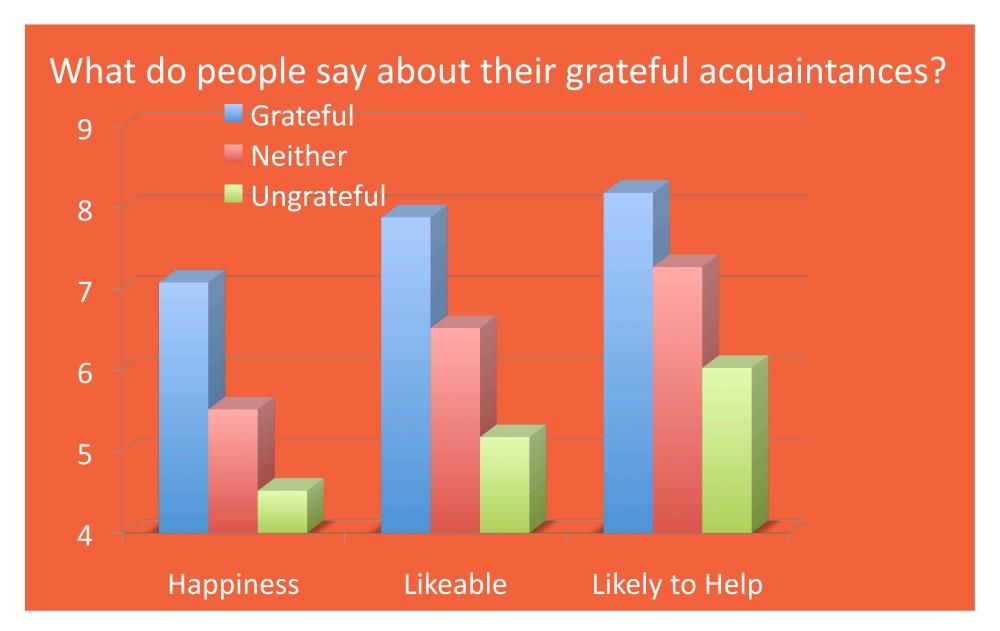


The Social Benefits of Gratitude

People like grateful people











The Social Benefits of Gratitude

- People like grateful people
- Gratitude enhances our desire to affiliate with others





Gratitude Increases Affiliation Come backand work with Partner 18 Come back and 16 work Alone **Number of People** 14 11 12 10 8 6 4 Gratituda Control





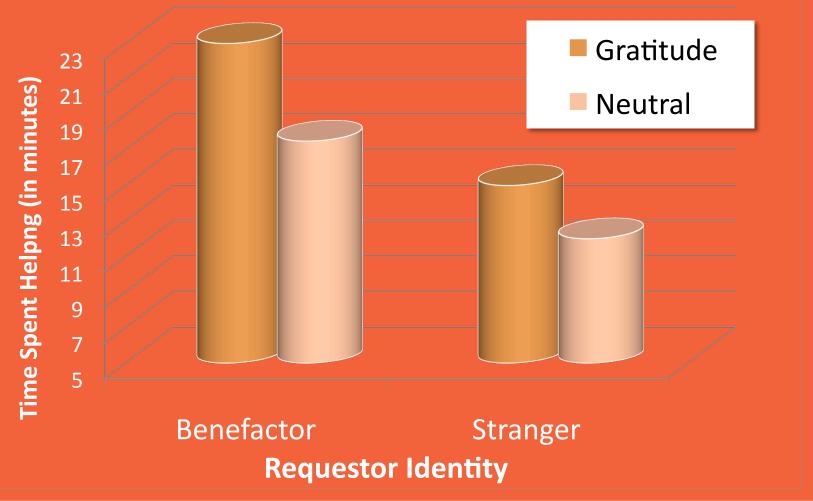
The Social Benefits of Gratitude

- People like grateful people
- Gratitude enhances our desire to affiliate with others
- Gratitude enhances our communal orientation toward others
- Gratitude enhances our tendency to include others
- Gratitude enhances prosocial behavior





Gratitude Enhances Prosocial Behavior







The Social Benefits of Gratitude

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- Gratitude enhances prosocial behavior
- Gratitude enhances our relationships





Gratitude helps...

- Find
- Remind
- Bind





"Why is gratitude so great?"





Gratitude amplifies the good in...

- Cognitive Processes
- Social Processes





How does gratitude enhance well-being?

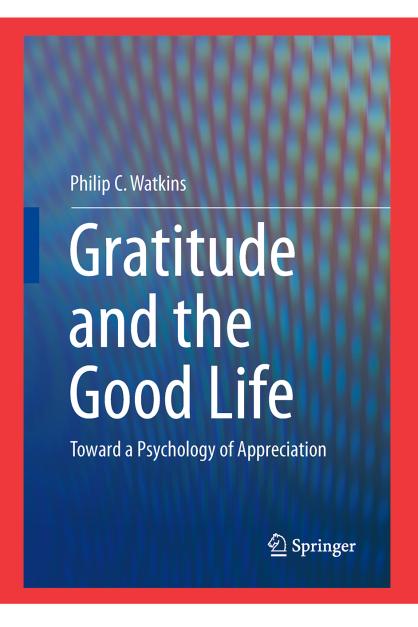
"....I think it just makes you nicer."





Thanks...

pwatkins@ewu.edu







The Greater Good Gratitude Summit JUNE 7, 2014

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