The Greater Good Gratitude Summit











Gratitude in Verse

Poetry by Dennis Kim, Youth Speaks





Challenges to Gratitude And How to Overcome Them

<u>Panelists:</u> Tom Gilovich, Amie Gordon & Alex Wood; discussion joined by Robert Emmons

<u>Moderator</u>: Jason Marsh





Two Enemies of Gratitude

Presentation by

Tom Gilovich

Professor, Cornell University



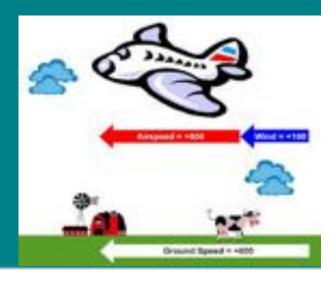






Enemy #1 The Headwinds/Tailwinds Asymmetry









VIDEO





Who is held to a higher standard?

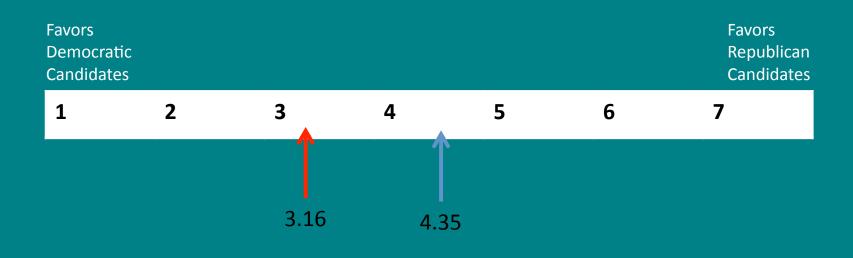
Younger







When it comes to Presidential Elections, does the Electoral College favor Democratic or Republican candidates?







Enemy #2 The Remarkable Power of Adaptation





VIDEO





One Solution to Two Problems











What makes a better (experiential) story?

A tale of a strong headwind or A tale of a strong tailwind





 Cornell students asked to indicate their most significant experiential OR material purchase in the past 5 years

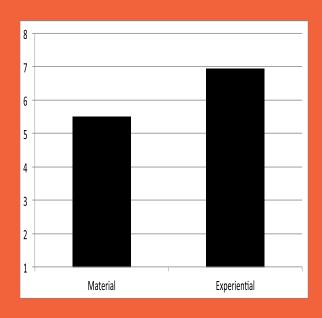
- Then asked how often they've talked about their purchase from I (Not At All) to 9 (Quite a Bit)
- Also asked how much they <u>would</u> talk about the purchase (Also a I-9 scale)

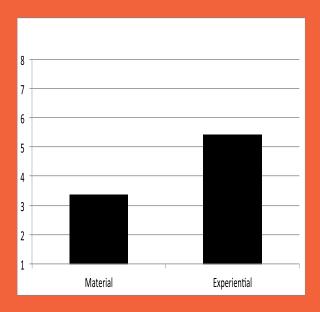




How Often <u>Have You Talked Your Purchase?</u>

How <u>Inclined</u> Would You Be to Talk about Your Purchase?

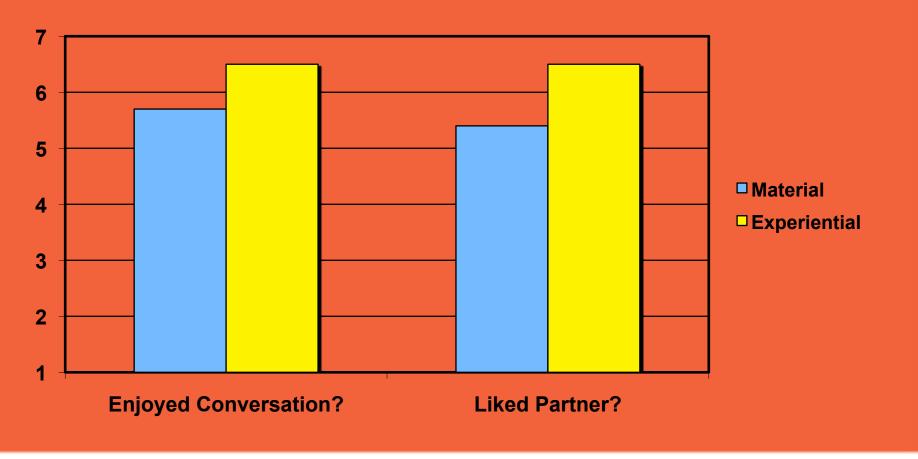








Ratings of how much participants enjoyed a conversation (and their conversation partner) on the topic of material possessions or experiences





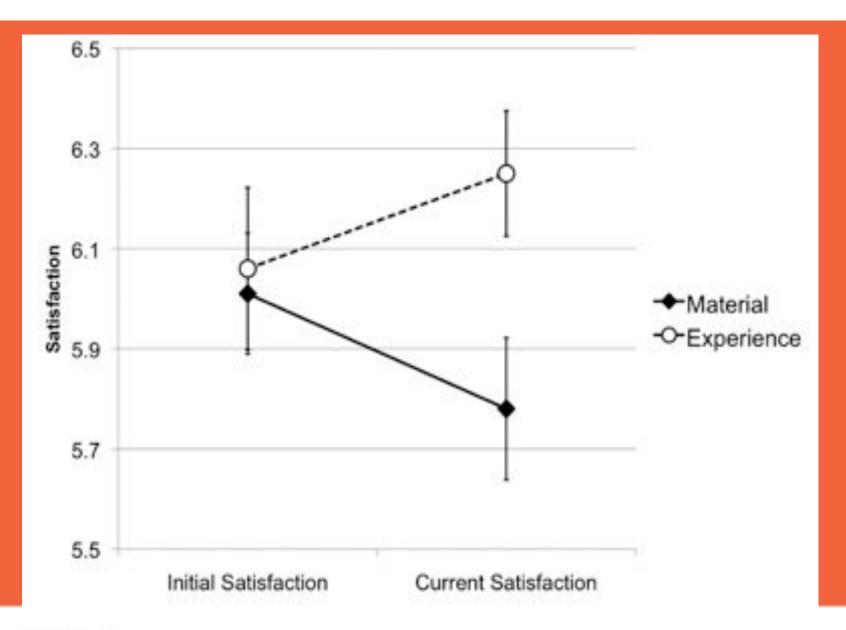


What is more resistant to habituation?

A good experience or A good material possession











Why do experiences combat habituation more effectively than possessions?

They yield more and better stories

They become a bigger part of who we are

They connect us more to others





Type of Purchase

(between subjects)

	<u>Experiential</u>	<u> Material</u>
How happy does it make you?	7.5	6.6
How much has contributed to your happiness?	6.4	5.4
Was it money well spent?	7.3	6.4
How grateful are for having it?	7.8	7.1





Randomly selected 150 reviews from each of Tripadvisor Hotels, Tripadvisor restaurants, *Yelp* arts and entertainment, *Yelp* hotels and travel





Randomly selected 150 reviews from each of CNET televisions, CNET laptops, Amazon furniture, Amazon clothing





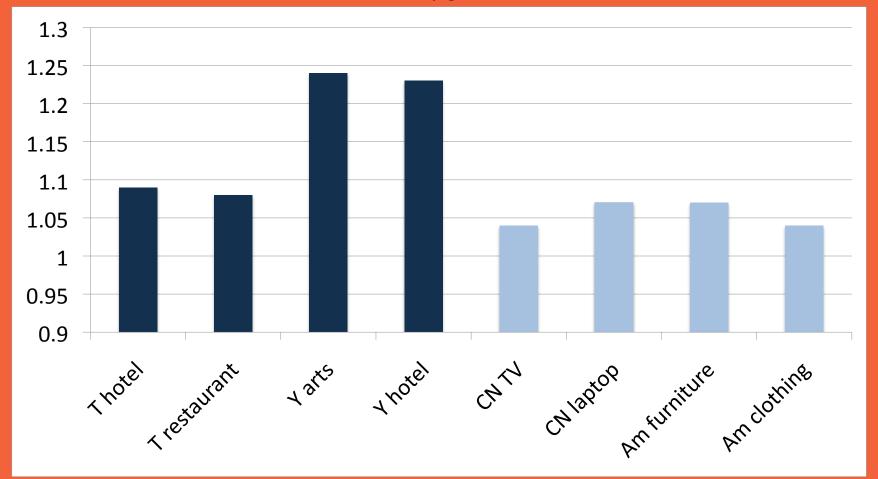




1= no gratitude

2 = suggestive of gratitude

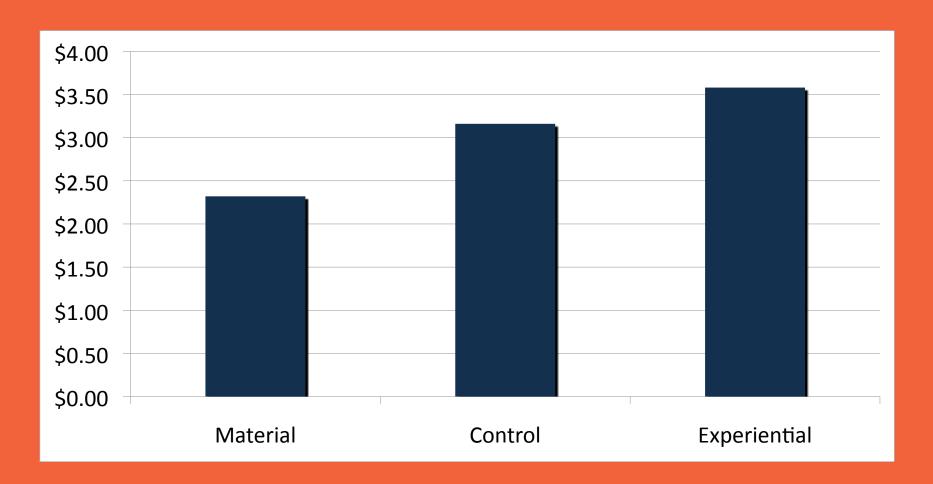
3 = clearly grateful







Amount Given to Other Participant in the Dictator Game























Stirling Management School

Gratitude with Discernment: A Strategy for a Balanced Research Field

Alex M. Wood, PhD

Professor and Director, Behaviour Science Centre Stirling Management School, University of Stirling

Honorary Professor, School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester

It is a great pleasure to be here today, in my normal capacity as a grumpy Scot.

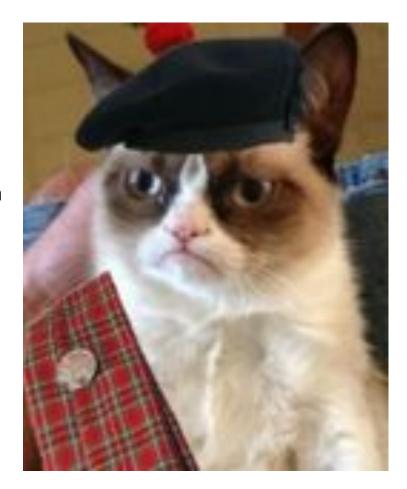
Those who know me, will know that I'm a reluctant convert to believing that gratitude is important to mental health or can be meaningfully increased to improve well-being.

I've mentioned this before in talks.

This time I'm going to go further, arguing:

- Introduction (gratitude isn't always a good thing)
- •The field of gratitude research is discrediting itself in the minds of some people by failing to engage meaningfully in exploring the construct holistically, including when it is "bad".
- Need for philosophical study.
- •Need for theoretical psychological study.
- Need for applied study.

(This was the picture that came up when I Google Image searched "grumpy Scottish. Almost all of the results were also cats.)



Is gratitude good?

Let us look at this through the lens of is gratitude a virtue: What then is a virtue?

One of the earliest surviving and still most authoritative treatment of virtues was provided by Aristotle in his "Nicomachean Ethics".

Characteristics were deemed as potentially virtuous based on cultural acceptance of "excellence" in humanity.

Virtue is the **situational appropriate mid-point** between two equally as non-virtuous (lit. "vicious") extremes on these characteristic.

Thus, for example;

Bravery is a continuum from cowardice (vicious) to situationally appropriate displays (virtue) to foolhardiness (vicious)

Modesty is a continuum from brazenness (vicious) to situationally appropriate displays (virtue) to self-effacement (vicious)

No characteristic is good or bad, it depends on the fit between the experience/display and the situation. Therefore, the virtue requires correctly reading situations ("discernment") and acting accordingly. Too much or inappropriate expression of a characteristic is as vicious as too little.

Many people and cultures do NOT think that gratitude is good or virtuous

"When it comes to life the critical thing is whether you take things for granted or take them with gratitude"

Gilbert K. Chesterton

"Gratitude is an illness suffered by dogs"

Joseph Stalin

- •Both views are both right if Stalin refers to the vicious extreme of gratitude, and Chesterton the situationally appropriate mid-point.
- •Gratitude is the situationally appropriate mid-point between two equally as vicious extremes:

Ingratitude (vicious) to situationally appropriate feelings and displays (virtuous) to inappropriate gratitude (vicious).



(When I Googled "Stalin dog" I actually *got* a dog that supposedly looks like Stalin.)

Who's this?

(Also from the Pups that Look like Dictators website)



If Gratitude is the situationally appropriate mid-point between two equally as bad extremes, then we have a problem/ challenge:

- •The field has taken the rather more simplistic view that "more gratitude is good".
 - •This is true, but only for those below the situational appropriate mid-point; for those above the mid-point more gratitude is bad.
 - •In some ways this hasn't been problematic (why the robust correlations between gratitude and well-being have emerged), because most people are globally below rather above that point.
 - •However, it is a huge problem, because:
 - •Many people do not think gratitude is desirable. **This is not a rare/pathalogical belief**; it is the most prevalent in cultures such as the UK, and in many fields of psychology.
 - •In the eyes of such people, the gratitude research (and researchers) discredit themselves by only focusing on the positive, appearing cultish, and not being able to answer very legitimate philosophical counterpoints (which can be just dismissed/ignored)
 - •As with most fields of research, most people have selected into gratitude research as the research is personally relevant for them; great, <u>but more effort is needed to be balanced</u>.
 - •Whilst few people *globally* feel too much gratitude, it is likely very common that misplaced gratitude occurs, on which the field of "gratitude" research has little to say.
 - •To do more than simply convince those who want to be convinced about gratitude, and ensure we are scientists not evangelacists, the field needs to develop in a more balanced manner and study when and where gratitude is good, when bad. Where might we start?

Philosophical

In the recent Jubilee Centre gratitude conference (in Birmingham, UK), philosophers raised some key concerns:

- "Thank you for letting me pee" (Claudia Card); real stories of highly abused people who felt gratitude towards their abusers on the rare occasions their abuse was less extreme (cf. Stolkholm syndrome).
- •The "non-identity problem" (Saul Smilansky); to be here now, every event in history has to have happened is, then, to express gratitude for existence to express gratitude that every atrocity in history happened?
- •The "slave forman problem"; a slave is treated kindly and thus feels gratitude to someone who admittedly didn't have to be kind, but who's very existence is a cog in a wheel that perpetuates the inequity.

Psychological

- •Virtually no work, but an interesting doctoral dissertation out of National University of Singapore showing that following a gratitude induction, people are more likely to persist in doing a task that is inherently abusive (continually filling in a questionnaire with clearly no purpose or explanation).
- •One dissertation; really?? We risk falling into the very problem that positive psychology criticised "old psychology" for doing; only focusing on half of experience.
- •What kind of co-occuring appraisals or situations make state gratitude unhelpful?
- •When are their non-linear relationships between trait gratitude and outcomes?
- •What kind of situations does trait and state gratitude interact with to make the experience worse (cf. conscientiousness)?

Applied

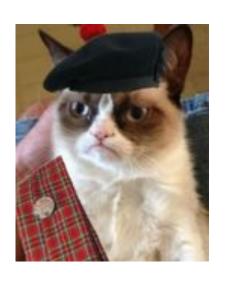
- •Gratitude, like any intervention, has a wide range of responses: Most people improve, relative to control (sometimes), but many get worse.
 - •Who are these people? Is this simple error in measurement, unrelated fluxuation, or is it something about the intervention interacting with the person of their situation?
 - •People often say; "but aren't gratitude interventions making people less realistic about life".
 - •I don't believe this, but rather it encourages people to see the good alongside the bad (and compare to automatic thought records, where the negative thoughts are "challenged"). **But I have no evidence of this.**
 - •Are there some ways in which gratitude interventions are presented that make people feel that they *should* feel gratitude, thus making their lives seem more unbearable if they don't feel gratitude (cf., Barbra Held "Tyranny of Happiness in the USA"; greater suicides in happier countries).
 - •How might "gratitude interventions" already being maliciously used?
 - •To what extent does marketing manipulate feelings of gratitude to promote undesirable behaviour?

Conclusion

- •It is not my intention to be critical of gratitude, nor the field of gratitude research (which I helped create).
- •Indeed, since starting researching, rather against my expectations, my data has shown me that for most people, most of the time more gratitude would be a good thing (including, and especially, me personally).
- •But nothing is good, all of the time, in all settings.
- •As scientists, we want to understand when and for whom it is good and when and for whom it is bad: Gratitude with discernment.
- •If we can do this, then we can convince the sceptical people who dismiss gratitude, through presenting a balanced, nuanced argument, which is robust to criticism (if that is what the evidence ultimately says).
- •I believe that the application of gratitude research has gone nearly as far as it can go on its current path; it has already convinced most of the people who want to be convinced, but done little for those for whom gratitude isn't part of their identity.
- •I offer another way forward which ensures that gratitude research remains scientific and sceptical.

Thank You

(Possibly)







The "Don'ts" of Practicing Gratitude

Presentation by

AMIE GORDON, PhD

Postdoctoral Scholar, UC Berkeley





A "Thank You" a day keeps the doctor away



There are times when gratitude might be the wrong prescription.









We also need to consider that in certain situations, or for certain people, gratitude might have negative consequences





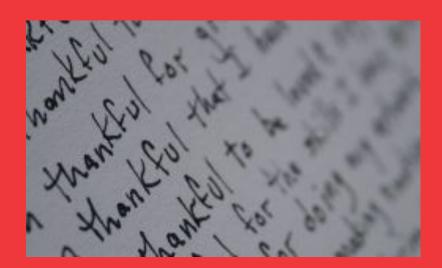


Examples of the "Don'ts" of Practicing Gratitude





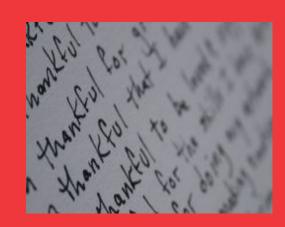
1. Don't overdose on gratitude







Practicing gratitude too often might make you feel **less** happy



- 3x versus 1x per week
- Long list versus short list

Sheldon & Lyubomirsky, 2006





I am grateful for...

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20





2. Don't let it prevent you from recognizing your own effort and value







Gratitude helps us see how others played a role in our successes...



But attributing success entirely to others may prevent you from recognizing your own value and hard work

Wood, Heimpel, Newby-Clark, & Ross, 2005





Gratitude for others is good.



But gratitude in the extreme, "I'm so lucky to have you, I don't deserve you," might mask insecurities





3. Don't apply it to the wrong person







In a **healthy relationship**, gratitude promotes commitment



In an unhealthy relationship, might it do the same?



Gordon, Impett, Kogan, Oveis, & Keltner, 2012





4. Don't use it to avoid dealing with serious problems



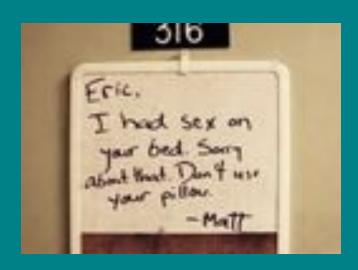




For minor issues, a focus on positivity can be beneficial



But for severe problems, sometimes anger is needed to motivate change



e.g., McNulty & Russell, 2010; Overall et al., 2009





5. Don't let power dynamics get in the way







People higher in power see help from others as a way of incurring favor



- More cynical attributions
- Less likely to feel thankful

Inesi, Galinsky, & Gruenfeld, 2<u>012</u>





Gratitude has many benefits, but it's not a panacea

Err on the side of being grateful, but practice it mindfully









JOHN TEMPLETON FOUNDATION

SUPPORTING SCIENCE ~ INVESTING IN THE BIG QUESTIONS







The Greater Good Gratitude Summit





Grateful Athletes

With **Teri McKeever**, Coach of the 2012 U.S. Olympics Women's Swimming Team





How to Cultivate Gratitude:

Strategies for Home, School, and Work

<u>Panelists:</u> Andrea Hussong, Sara Algoe, Giacomo Bono, & Chris Murchison

Moderator: Robert Emmons





RAISING GRATEFUL CHILDREN

Presentation by

Andrea Hussong

Director, Center for Developmental Science University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill







Amy Halberstadt (NCSU), Irina Morkova (UNC-CH), Phil Costanzo (Duke)







Hillary Langley, Drew Rothenberg, Andrea Hussong, Katherine McCann, Catherine Collins, Jordyn Druga, Rachael Wescott, Greg Egerton (UNC-CH)

Jennifer Coffman (UNC-CH)







With thanks for the 118 families who participated in our studies and to the Greater Good Science Center and Templeton Foundation who provided funding for this work.







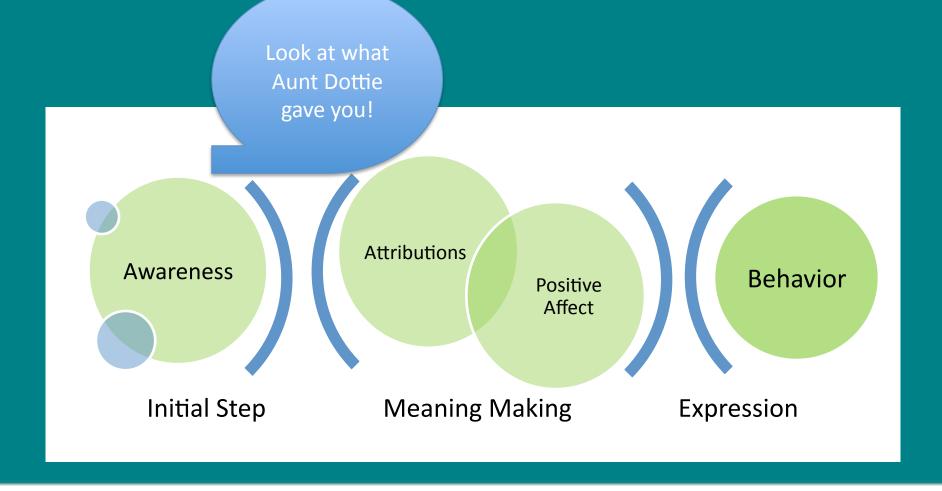




What Parents Mean by Gratitude in Children

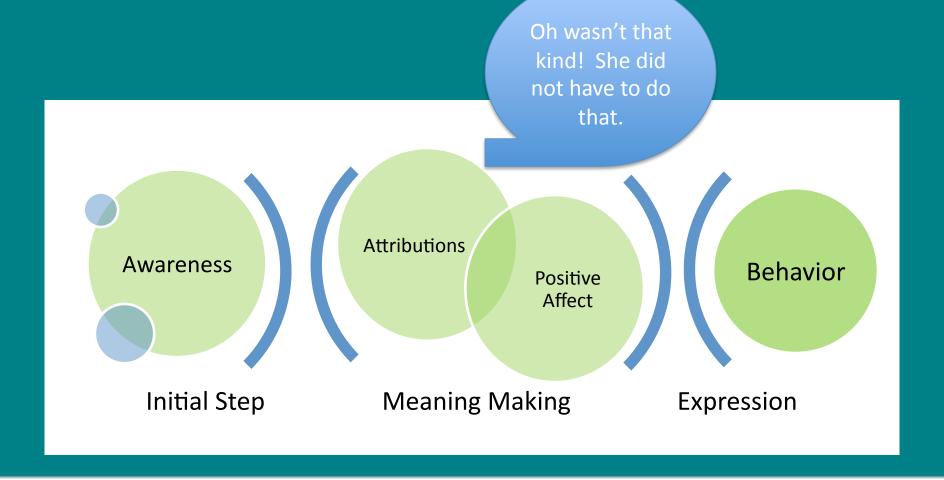






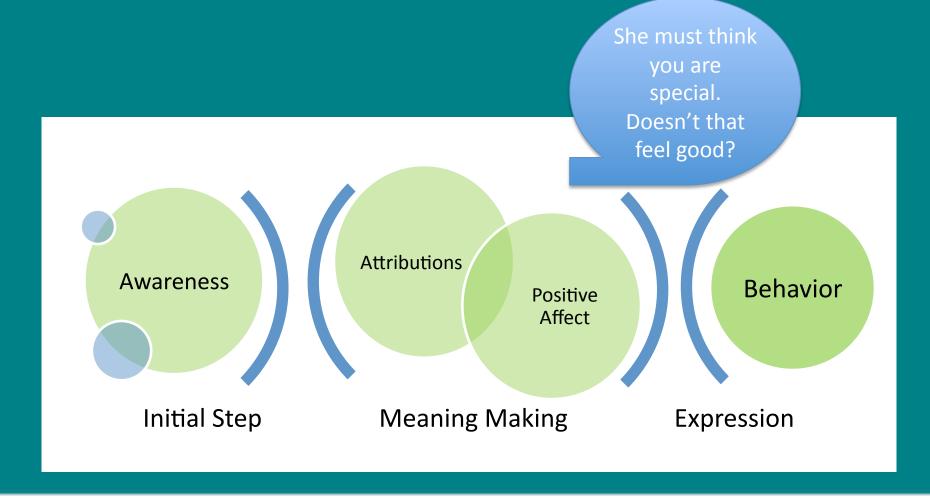






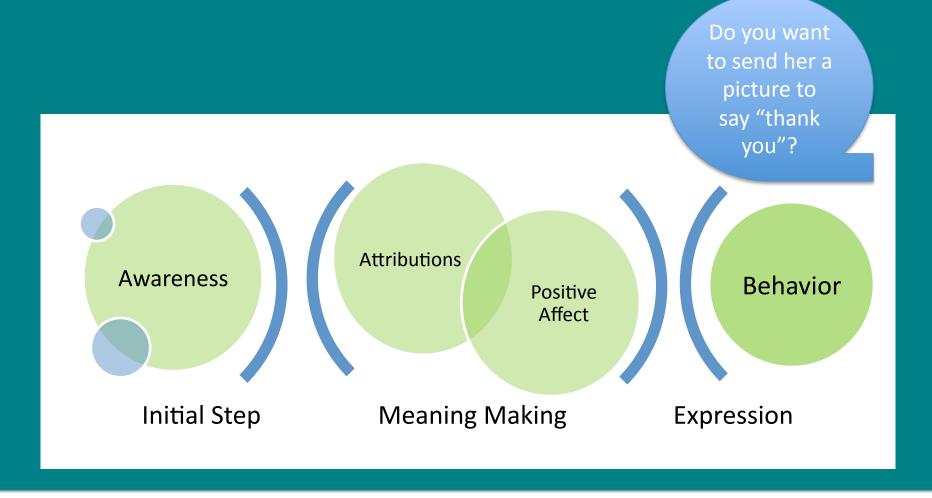
















What does it look like when parents interact with their children around the gratitude process?



















What do parents do on a day-to-day basis to encourage gratitude in children?

















Does practicing gratitude predict how children are doing one month later?







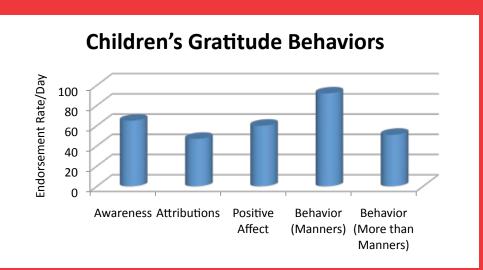










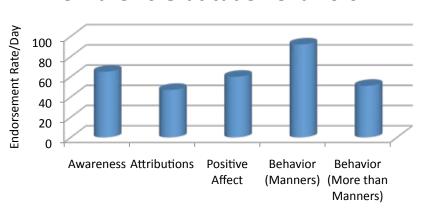


Children show "good manners" more often than other forms of gratitude. Within the gratitude process, children are least likely to make gratitude-enhancing attributions about gifts received.





Children's Gratitude Behaviors

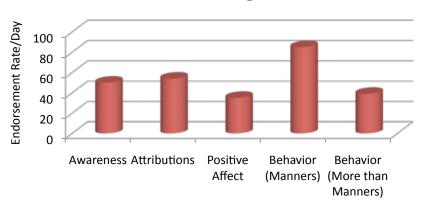


Children show "good manners" more often than other forms of gratitude. Within the gratitude process, children are least likely to make gratitude-enhancing attributions about gifts received.

Parents spend more time reinforcing "good manners" than in any other form of parenting that encourages gratitude experiences in children.



Gratitude Parenting Behaviors







Advice to Parents

Encourage parents to think about gratitude in their children as more than showing good manners.

Think about developing gratitude as a process that begins by being aware of the gifts you receive.













The Greater Good Gratitude Summit JUNE 7, 2014

Gratitude in Romantic Relationships

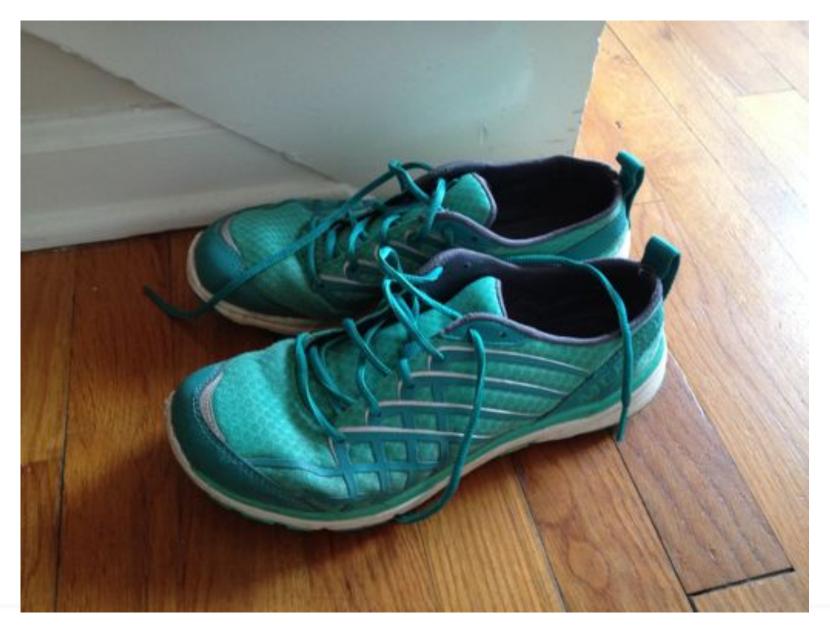
Presentation by

Sara B. Algoe, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Psychology, UNC-Chapel Hill

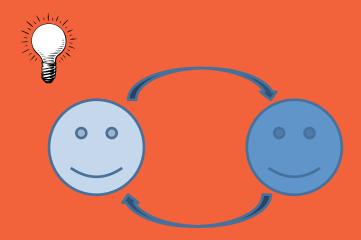












Reminds and binds (Algoe, 2012)





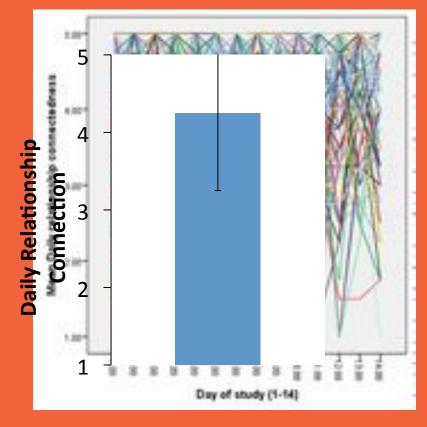
Adaptation







Everyday Gratitude as a "Booster Shot"













"Unpacking the mechanisms"

Co-I Donald Baucom

- -What makes an expression so impactful?
- Extent of effects on each member-Behavior, evaluations, biological











1. Notice your partner's actions

Principle: Create your own opportunity to capitalize on gratitude's nature





2. Don't forget to show it

Principle: Missed connections don't count (as much)



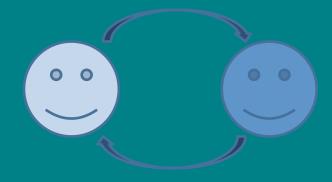


3. Be genuine

Principle: Gratitude operates at this wavelength







Everyday gratitude combats adaptation ...and promotes growths



algoe@unc.edu





The Greater Good Gratitude Summit JUNE 7, 2014

How to Cultivate Gratitude: Strategies for Schools

Presentation by

Giacomo Bono, PhD. California State University





Youth Gratitude Project (YGP)

- Measurement Research
- Basic Research with Children
- Intervention Research
 (Curriculum)
- Longitudinal Research with Adolescents





YGP: Measurement and Basic Research on Child Determinants

A lot like me	Sort of like me				Sort of like me	A lot like me
1	2	Some kids don't see much to be thankful for.	BUT	Other kids <u>see</u> <u>a lot</u> to be thankful for.	3	4
1	2	Some kids are grateful to only a few people.	BUT	Other kids are grateful to lots of people.	3	4
1	2	Some kids almost never feel grateful.	BUT	Other kids almost always feel grateful.	3	4

YGP: Qualitative Study of Generosity & Appreciation in Children (5 to 10 year olds)

5-6 yrs: Helping injured friend*,
 Sharing food*, Protecting,
 Helping clean up, Returning
 things





YGP: Qualitative Study cont.

 7-8 yrs: Sharing personal items, Helping learn a skill or activity (game or sport), Helping with school assignments





YGP: Qualitative Study cont.

• 8-10 yrs: Encouragement, Emotional support (girls), Social inclusion (boys)





YGP: Qualitative Study cont.

- Two Patterns emerged:
 - Appreciation mentioned less than generosity
 - More overlap between appreciation & generosity themes with age









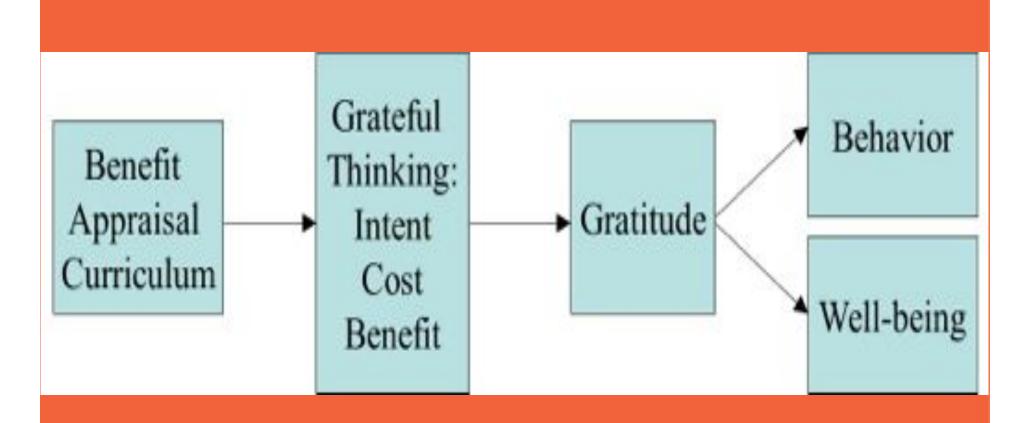


YGP: Gratitude Curriculum

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Personal meaning/value of a benefit or gift
- 3. Cost to benefactor
- 4. Benefactors' intentions
- 5. Review/summary







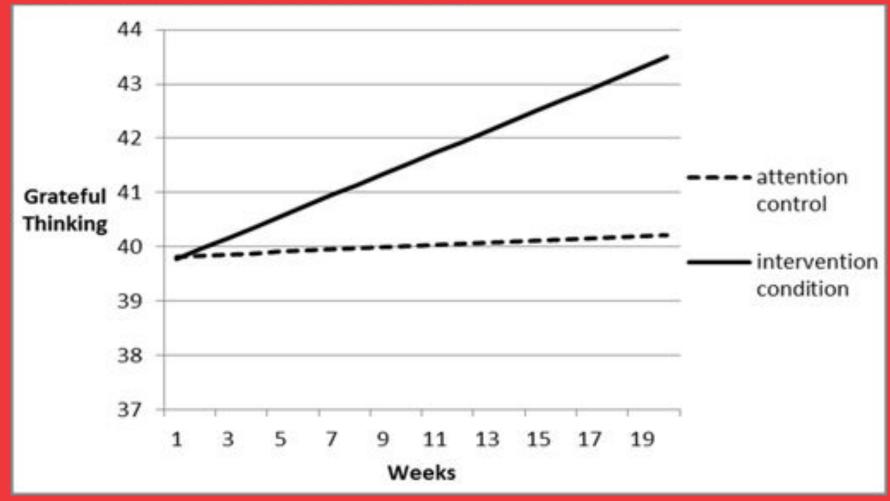
YGP: Curriculum Intervention

Why do people feel grateful?





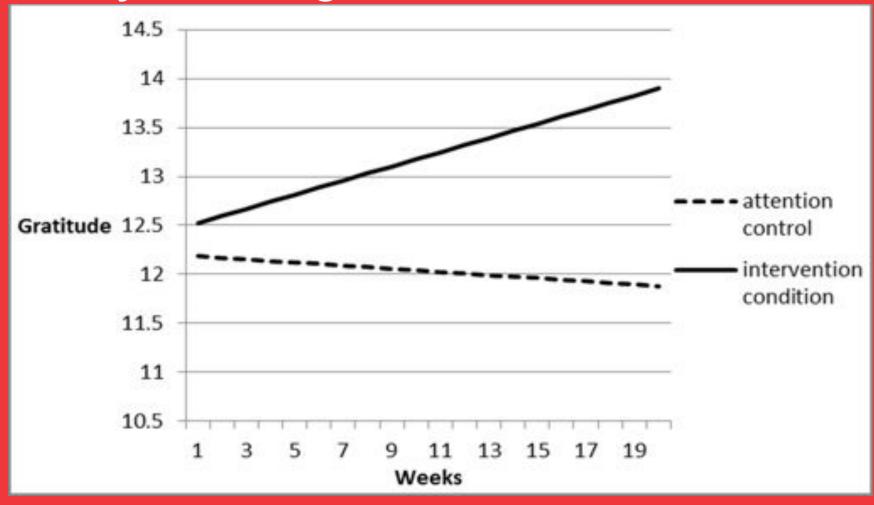
Grateful Thinking







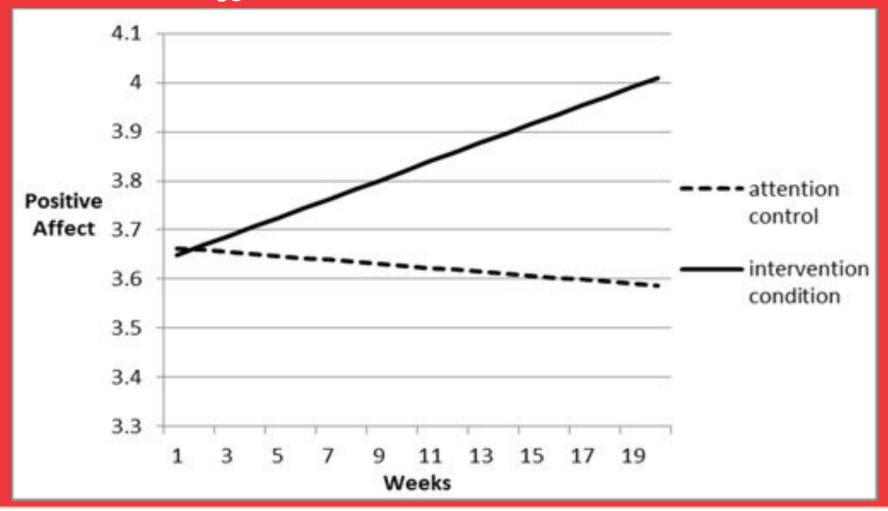
Grateful Feeling





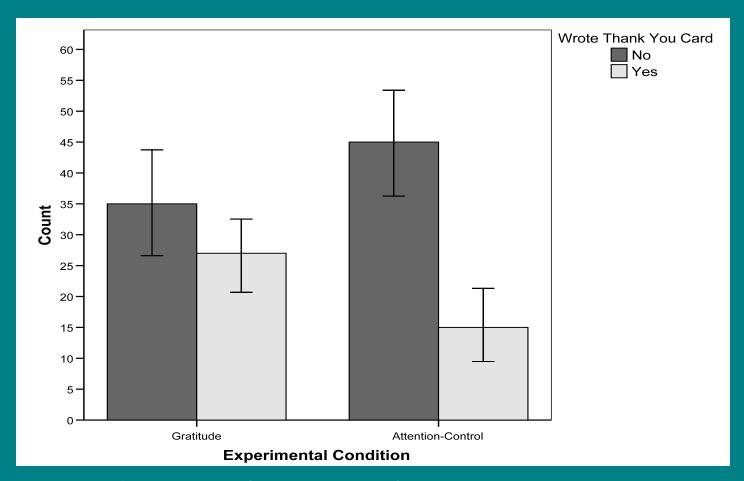


Positive Affect









Students in the curriculum wrote 80% more thank-you cards to the PTA than controls.





YGP: Longitudinal Research with Adolescents

- Ages 10-14 at start of study
- 54% girls
- 67% White, 11% Asian, 10% Black,
 1.4% Hispanic, 9% other
- Parents' college edu (2-10 yrs)





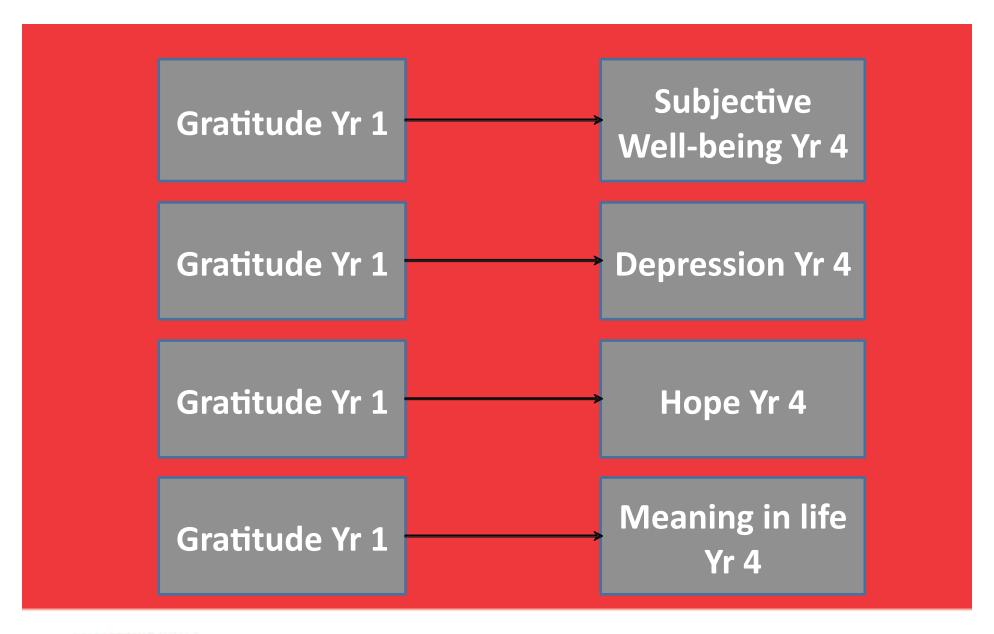
Table 1. Gratitude IQ by Gender						
22000	Gratitude	Gratitude				
Gender	@ Yr 1	@ Yr 4				
Boys	97.60	97.91				
Girls	102.04	101.73				
T-tests	t = 3.12	t = 2.63				

Do girls have the moral upper hand?

- Girls were also more prosocial & grateful
- Boys were more antisocial earlier

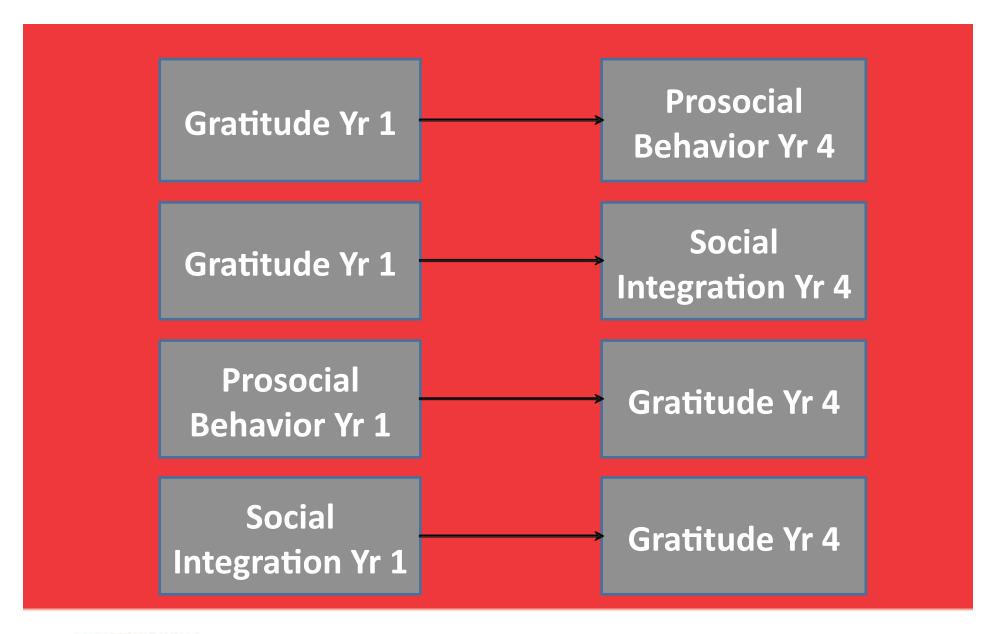
















YGP Conclusions: Strategies

- ✓ Encourage empathy & thoughtfulness with friends
- ✓ Train benefit appraisals to appreciate & thank others
- ✓ Practice kindness, esp. boys
- ✓ Use strengths to contribute to community, esp. girls





The Greater Good Gratitude Summit JUNE 7, 2014

CULTIVATING GRATITUDE IN THE WORKPLACE

Presentation by

CHRIS MURCHISON

VP for Staff Development & Culture | HopeLab











Workplaces hold the promise and possibility to support the expression of our full humanness.





Gratitude is a core practice of being human.





Yet, people are less likely to feel or express gratitude at work than anyplace else.





Most people feel better when they thank someone at work, yet surprisingly only a small number do this regularly.





People are also eager to be thanked and appreciated, particularly by their bosses.





Given this, how do we cultivate gratitude in the workplace?







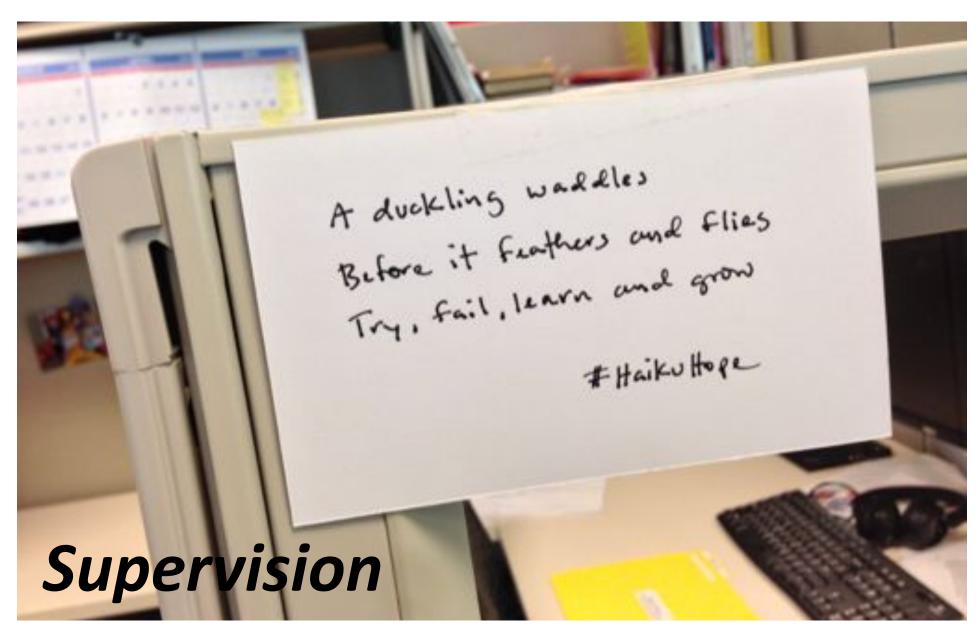




Here are some ways that gratitude can fertilize the workplace soil...















































Understanding gratitude at work as...

- A Practice
- Caring
- Moments of Positivity
- An Act of Generosity
- An Act of Intimacy



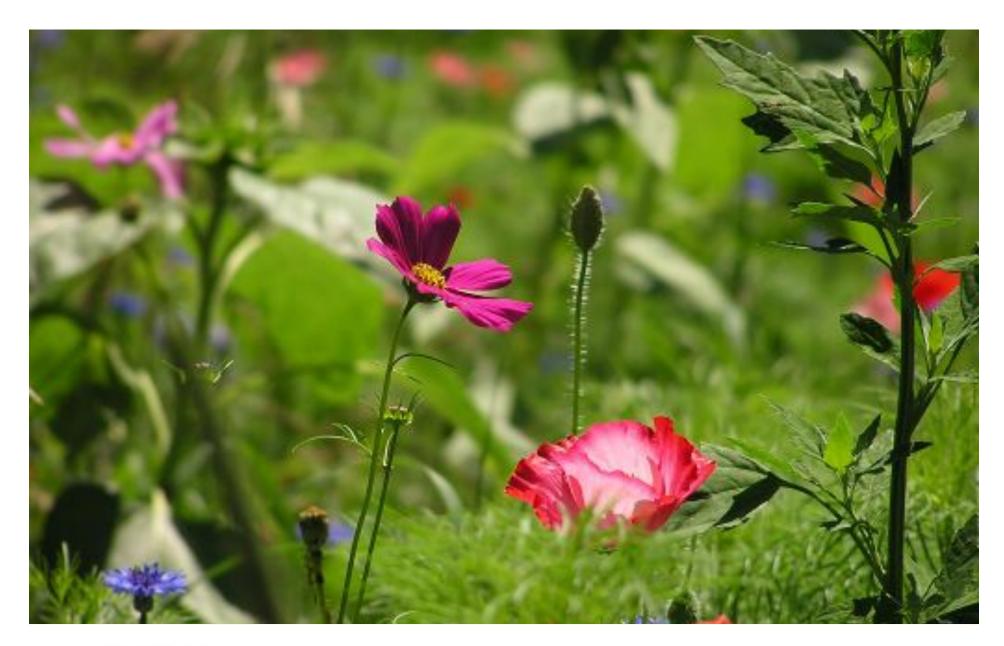


"At the end of the day people won't remember what you said or did, they will remember how you made them feel."

- Maya Angelou











HopeLab





The Greater Good Gratitude Summit JUNE 7, 2014

The Greater Good Gratitude Summit





Story Corps CELEBRATING 10 YEARS OF LISTENING TO AMERICA





















StoryCorps: Voices of Gratitude

Như Tiên Lữ, Geraldine Ah Sue & Frank Kingman





VIDEO





The Greater Good Gratitude Summit JUNE 7, 2014

Making Gratitude Go Viral: Strategies for Global Change

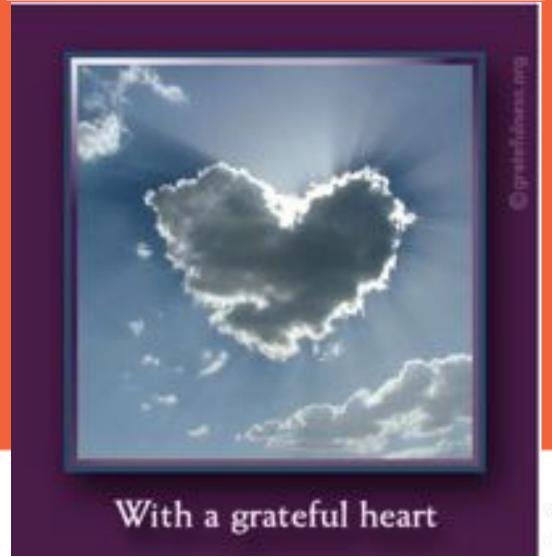
<u>Panelists:</u> Anthony Chavez, Nipun Mehta, Peter Jin Hong, Jeremy Adam Smith, & Brother David Steindl-Rast

Moderator: Dacher Keltner













The Greater Good Gratitude Summit JUNE 7, 2014

Thnx4.org

Presentation by

Jeremy Adam Smith

Editor & Producer, Greater Good Science Center





My co-workers are great & good!







But I need some work.



How do you make a guy like me more thankful?





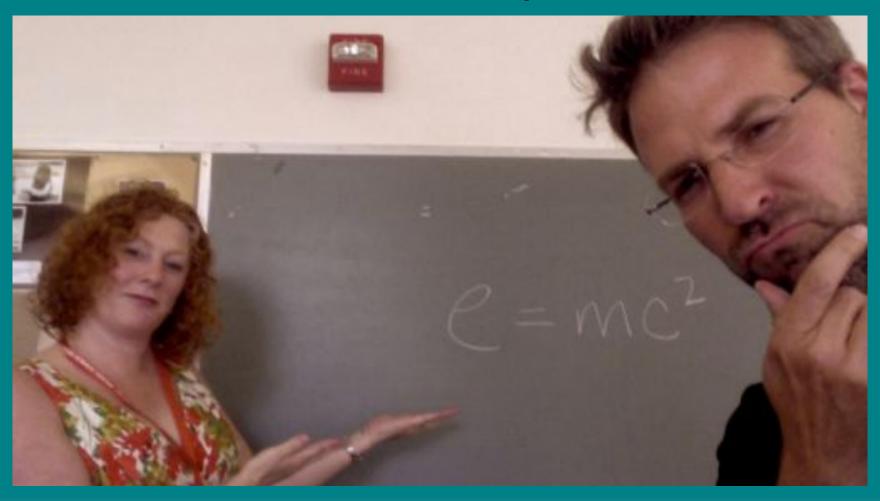
Well, I need reminders







And I need proof







That's what Thnx4.org provides!



Thnx4 is a sharable gratitude journal—and it's a scientific tool for understanding what happens when people say "thank you."

If you complete the three-week gratitude challenge, you'll learn how saying "thnx!" changed your life and you'll add to the growing body of research on gratitude's physical and psychological benefits.

Start ③





An email reminds you to say thnx







You check in about your day







You can read your journal



My Journal

Apr 17 (0 2 Ppm | I felt grateful for someone.

Who was it? Family member

What did this person do for you?

My mom booked a vacation for the whole family,

including my partner.

Apr 16 @ 1.60pm | I felt grateful for someone.

Who was it? Stranger

What did this person do for you?

He took me around his neighborhood to help me find a

new apartment.

Nov9 (3 4:03pm | I felt grateful for someone.

Who was it? Family member

What did this person do for you?

Spent time listoning. Took me out to est. Supported mo.





This gives us the proof!

Saying thnx does put you in a good mood

It makes you happier

 You experience fewer tummy aches, headaches, coughs, etc.





What have we learned?

- Any emotion beats no emotion
- Positive emotions beat negative ones
- Problem-solving beats big ideas
- Modeling beats telling or yelling
- Priming beats cringing





If I can become more thankful, anyone can









http://greatergood.berkeley.edu/





The Greater Good Gratitude Summit JUNE 7, 2014

Virality of Compassion

Presentation by

Peter Jin Hong

Sr. Designer, Social Impact, Google



















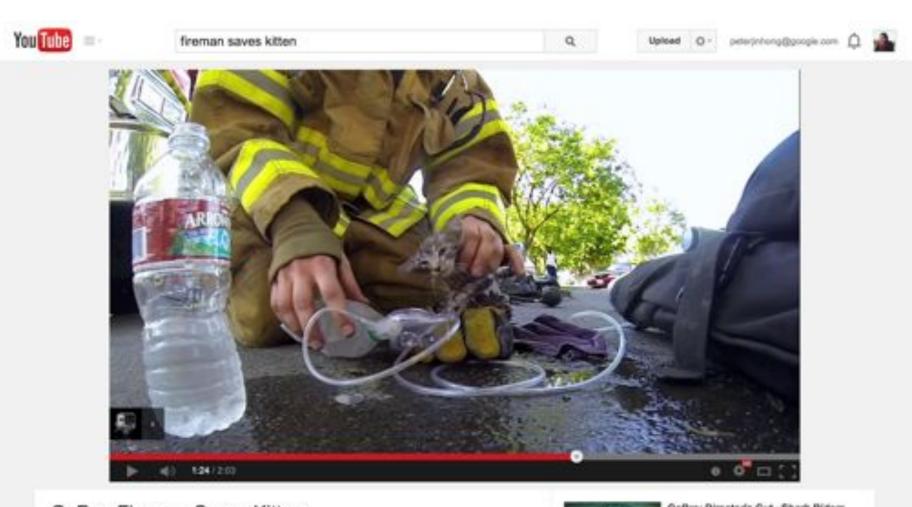
















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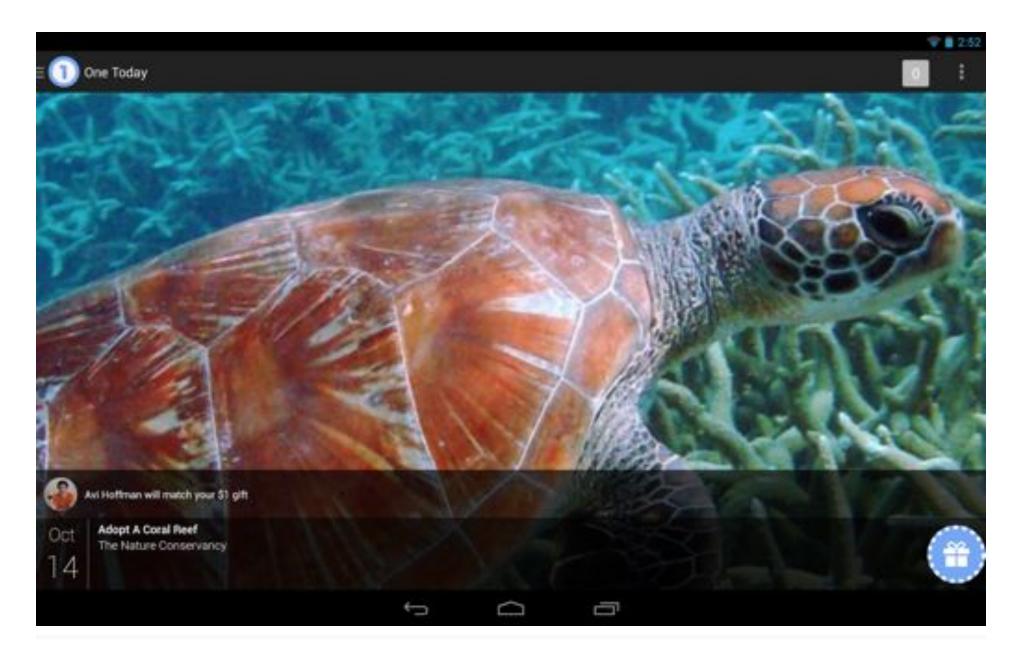


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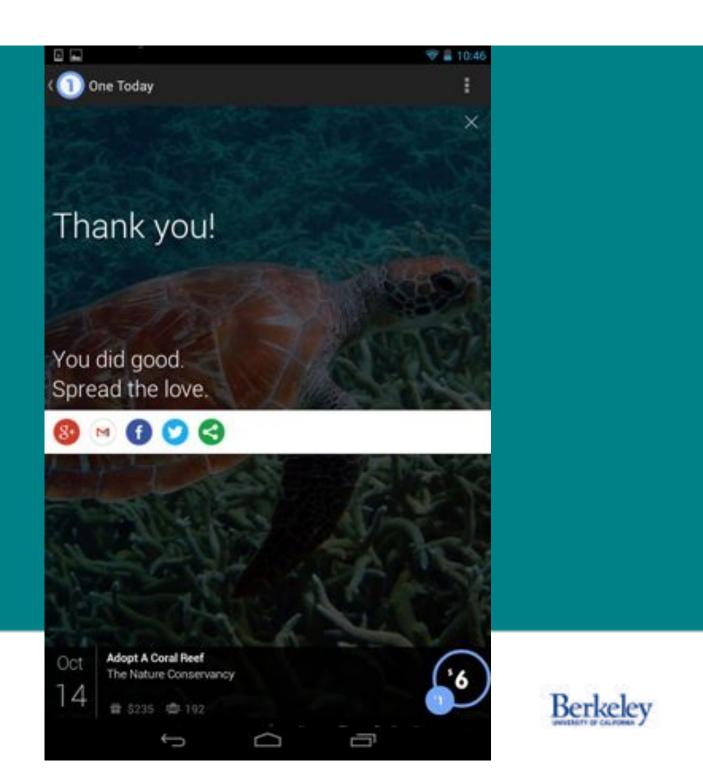




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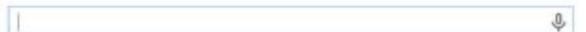








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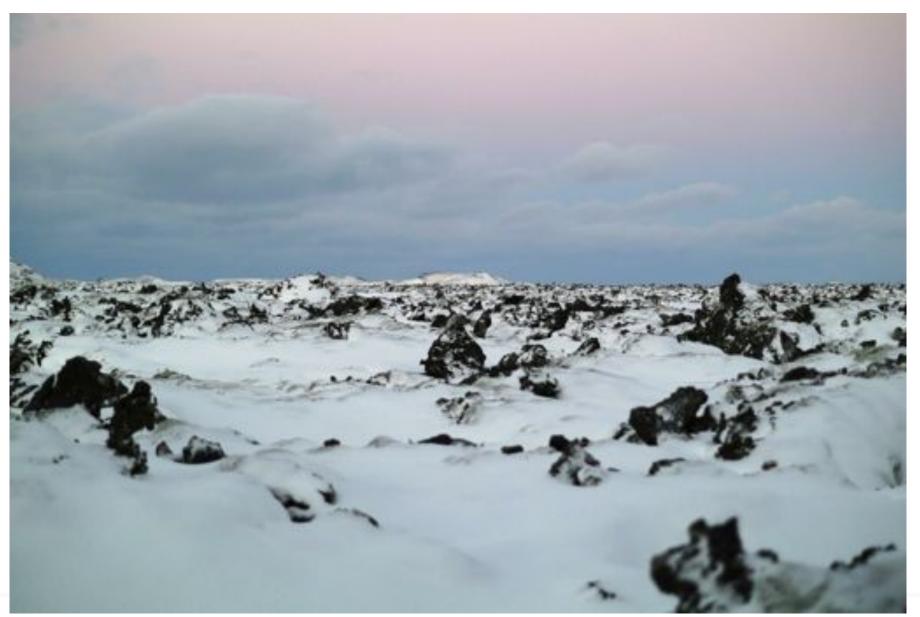
























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THANK YOU!

Closing Remarks from Dacher Keltner





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