



EXTENDING THE TRADITION OF GIVING THANKS RECOGNIZING THE HEALTH BENEFITS OF GRATITUDE

Gratitude is not only the greatest of virtues, but the parent of all others.

Cicero¹

This time of year resonates with messages of gratitude for the many blessings we have in our lives. Family, friends, neighbors, fond acquaintances, and, at times, complete strangers extend their appreciation for expressions of kindness, thoughtfulness, love, or simple courtesy toward one another. Although we may collectively take pride in having institutionalized, extolled, and enjoyed our national expression of gratitude every November since 1863,² an accumulating body of evidence suggests we should consider extending the frequency of our individual celebrations of gratitude from once a year to once a day.

Can you recall the last time you looked someone in the eye and related how important they were in your life, how precious your time with them was, or how much their support enabled you to endure a difficult circumstance? Do you remember how sharing that message made you and the object of your gratitude feel? Studies now suggest that reflecting on the benefits we derive from others and conveying our thanks in such simple and straightforward messages evokes an array of psychological, social, and physical gains that promote our psychosocial and physiologic health. Perhaps it is time to take a closer look at gratitude and the glow of good it offers.

Gratitude is good for your head, good for your heart, and good for your soul.

©2009 American Association of Critical-Care Nurses
doi: 10.4037/ccn2009331

The Nature of Gratitude

The word gratitude originates from the Latin word *gratus*, meaning “thankfulness, appreciation of kindness.”³ Gratitude has been categorized and conceptualized as an attitude, moral virtue, emotion, personality trait, feeling, motive and coping device.⁴ Some early discussion of the nature of gratitude classified it as one of the empathetic emotions.⁵ A theme prevalent throughout descriptions of this emotion involves acknowledgment with appreciation of an altruistic gift.⁴ The specific nature of that gift or gain may be either tangible or intangible and can be the gesture or intent that the kindness represents rather than the actual item or benefit conveyed.⁶

Fitzgerald⁷ distinguished 3 components of gratitude that define and encompass the process for its expression:

- A warm sense of appreciation for something or somebody
- A sense of goodwill toward that thing or person
- A resulting disposition to act positively due to that appreciation

Definitions of Gratitude

Formal definitions of the term gratitude reflect one or more of the triad of components enumerated by Fitzgerald. A few of these definitions include the following:

- Quality or condition of being thankful; the appreciation of an inclination to return kindness³
- A felt sense of wonder, thankfulness and appreciation for life^{8(p460)}
- A cognitive-affective state, prototypically

related to the perception that one has received a personal benefit that was neither earned nor deserved, but bestowed through the good intentions of some benevolent source^{4,6}

Research on Gratitude

Some of the seminal research on the effects of practicing gratitude on a recurring basis was provided via a series of 3 experiments conducted by Emmons and McCullough.⁴ In order to maximize the potential generalizability of the results, the sample participants for the first 2 studies consisted of healthy college students, whereas participants in the third study were adults with various congenital and acquired neuromuscular disorders. Within each study, some participants were instructed to maintain a journal on a weekly basis (for 10 weeks) and others, on a daily basis (for 2 or 3 weeks). The entire sample kept records of both positive and negative affects experienced as well as their coping behaviors, health behaviors, physical symptoms, and overall appraisals of life. Subgroups in each study were directed to focus their journal entries on different things:

- Group A recorded things for which they were grateful (ie, they were “counting their blessings”)
- Group B recorded things they found annoying and/or irritating
- Group C recorded things that had a major impact on them

When the data from all 3 studies were compiled and analyzed, 2 overarching trends were readily discernable⁴:

1. Participants in the group monitoring things for which they were grateful evidenced higher levels of well-being than those in either of the 2 comparison groups, but particularly when compared to group B (tabulating things they experienced as annoying or irritating).
2. The positive effects of a grateful outlook for participants in the longer study duration (10 weeks vs 2 or 3 weeks) included not only overall well-being, but social and physical benefits as well.

Psychological Health Benefits of Gratitude

Emmons and McCullough’s⁶ conclusion that the habit of noting and savoring gratitude for aspects of one’s life plays a significant role in a person’s sense of well-being is supported by studies that preceded⁹⁻¹¹ and followed (S. Lyubomirsky et al, unpublished data, 2005) their own. This noted effect of gratitude on well-being, moreover,

has more recently been distinguished as unique.¹² In addition to enhancing one’s general sense of well-being, those who engage in practicing gratitude report significantly greater happiness, optimism, and satisfaction with their lives, greater progress in attaining important life goals, higher frequency of feeling loved, and lower reported incidence of stress and depression compared to their counterparts tallying neutral or negative aspects.

A Gallup survey titled *Thankfulness: America’s Saving Grace*,¹³ reported more than a decade ago, found that expressing gratitude leads to a number of positive subjective experiences such as feeling happy. Other studies^{4,14} have concurred with the conclusion that counting your blessings on a frequent basis is associated with increased happiness. Emmons and McCullough⁶ summarize this effect by relating that practicing gratitude can enhance happiness levels by approximately 25%. In addition, the duration of these increases in happiness are not fleeting, but persist for at least many months.¹⁵ Can this influence of gratitude on happiness be augmented further by more frequent use of gratitude? Although no universally agreed upon frequency for exercising gratitude is identified in the literature, at least one report noted a diminished effect with higher frequency. When researchers¹⁶ compared the effects of practicing gratitude 3 times per week with only once per week, they found that only those who carried out the exercise on a weekly basis reported greater happiness.

Considering the direct, positive relationship between expression of gratitude and one’s sense of well-being, it is not surprising to find that research supports that the intrinsically rewarding experience of gratitude is also associated with greater optimism for the future,^{4,17-19} as well as with higher levels of contentment and satisfaction with one’s life.²⁰ Rather than ruminating over the deficient or negative aspects of one’s life, those who appreciate and extend gratitude seem able to extract enjoyment from whatever their current circumstances may be. This correlation between gratitude and optimism is especially relevant, owing to emerging evidence that an optimistic outlook has some notable health-related effects:

- Optimistic individuals report faster recovery and better quality of life after significant cardiac interventions such as coronary artery bypass surgery or disorders such as myocardial infarction^{21,22}
- Optimism is inversely related to perceived levels of distress and rapid disease progression and is

directly correlated with improved survival rates in persons with HIV,²³ in some forms of cancer,²⁴⁻²⁶ in college students adapting to their initial semester,²⁷ in pregnant women,²⁸ and in elderly people.²⁹

- Optimists experience significantly lower risks of fatal cardiovascular events and a reduced risk of mortality from all causes.³⁰⁻³²
- Those who engage in practicing gratitude make more progress in achieving important personal goals^{4,33} and are more likely to report feeling loved.^{4,34}

In addition to enhancing numerous positive psychological outcomes, the exercise of gratitude is also associated with mitigation of negative affective states such as stress and depression. As an antidote for neutralizing negative emotions, ongoing use of gratitude is thought to represent an effective psychological strategy for adapting to or coping with adverse life circumstances.³⁵⁻³⁷ Within this context, psychologists postulate that gratitude may be incompatible with negative emotional states, thereby suppressing emergence of anger, greed, envy, or bitterness.³⁴ Also, as with happiness, the beneficial effects of thankfulness on depression endure rather than evaporate over time. In a randomized, placebo-controlled study, Seligman et al³⁸ found that participants who completed the gratitude exercise continued to report significantly greater happiness and a lower incidence of depression compared to the control groups when measured 6 months later.

Social Health Benefits of Gratitude

Psychologists use the term *prosociality* to characterize the beneficial interpersonal effects of gratitude and typically summarize those effects as the facilitation and strengthening of social bonds, often with an altruistic focus.^{39,40} It has been recognized for some time that people who report the highest levels of happiness are those who report having strong social supports and many close relationships,¹⁵ and that gratitude builds and strengthens social bonds, friendships, and social supports, leaving those who appreciate life and others feeling more loved and cared for by others.⁴¹ Recalling Fitzgerald's 3 components of gratitude (appreciation, goodwill, acting on appreciation⁷) mentioned previously, the mechanism often used to explain how these events transpire relates to reciprocity or pay-back of good will to the original benefactor or some surrogate, representative, or suitable replacement for them as well as pay-forward to other

third parties deemed suitable for this purpose.⁴⁰ From this broad premise, gratitude can be further augmented when the benefit is perceived as more costly to the benefactor, when the recipient highly values the benefit, when the benefit is perceived as having been bestowed with purely benevolent rather than self-serving intentions, and when there are no "strings" attached to the benevolence.³⁹ When gratitude is evidenced as a motivator of prosocial behavior, the ripple effects of this sense of indebtedness may include reciprocal kindness in some of the following forms:

- Helping someone with a personal problem
- Offering emotional support to someone in need
- Making efforts to consider the perspective of others and being more empathetic to their needs^{34,40}
- Acknowledging a responsibility to others³⁴
- Showing greater generosity and helpfulness to others in their social network^{34,40}

A related contribution identified in those who demonstrate gratitude is mitigation of the tendency to take people or fortunate circumstances for granted.⁴²⁻⁴⁴ This phenomenon, termed *hedonic adaptation* by psychologists, is thought to be counteracted by the grateful person's recognition and communication of the value of these provisions to those individuals.¹⁵ When we feel grateful for the people and specific details of our lives, we may demonstrate that appreciation by spending more time with these important people and treating them better during that time.⁸

One more recent thread woven into the social fabric of gratitude effects is announcement of what is purported to be "the first evidence that gratitude is associated with relationship formation." In contrast to most research in this area, which describes the effect of gratitude on augmentation of preexisting relationships via the reciprocal/repayment mechanism, Algoe et al⁴⁵ designed a study to determine whether gratitude might also promote the establishment of new relationships. Their design tapped into an existing college campus sorority system Big Sister Week, when Big Sisters bestow pampering activities and other gifts on Little Sisters with whom they have no previous relationship, to welcome them as new sorority members. Although this beneficence was provided anonymously, results indicated that the Little Sister's relationship to the Big Sister could be predicted based on the nature and extent of gratitude that developed over the course of that week. As the

authors concluded, "Gratitude may initiate a relationship-building cycle between recipient and benefactor."^{45(p428)}

Physical Health Benefits of Gratitude

Much of the existing body of research on gratitude has been completed by psychologists and, not surprisingly, has focused primarily on aspects related to psychological and interpersonal outcomes. Despite major research interests devoted to those areas, however, some of this work has afforded findings that inform how a grateful disposition may enhance one's physiologic health:

Grateful people take better care of themselves and engage in more protective health behaviors like regular exercise, a healthy diet, and regular physical examinations.⁴⁶

Some of the physical health benefits of practicing gratitude identified include the following^{4,14,15,34}:

- Have higher levels of alertness, vitality, enthusiasm, determination, attentiveness, and energy
- Spend more time exercising
- Report more hours of nightly sleep
- Report a better quality sleep
- Experience fewer physical symptoms such as headaches, coughing, nausea, or pain
- Show heightened immunity in both healthy and sick persons⁴⁷

Considering the myriad of psychological and pro-social benefits enjoyed by those who recognize and share in the benevolence of others, the realization that direct and concrete physical benefits may also accrue seems like dessert complementing a gourmet dining experience. With all of these potential gains awaiting our beckoning, then, how does one actually engage in practicing gratitude?

Strategies for Cultivating and Expressing Gratitude

Meaningful expressions of gratitude do not include the *thank-you's* mumbled reflexively following miniscule acts on our behalf such as holding a door open or delivering our mocha latte. Rather, the warm sense of appreciation that Fitzgerald⁷ cited as the first component of gratitude demands an investment of our time to reflect on the gain received, to consider what it means to us, savor its influence, and recognize its source.¹⁶ For some,

especially those accustomed to recognizing the nuances that make their life enjoyable and satisfying, that process may require little time; for others, particularly those who only exercise this process for a few moments on the fourth Thursday of every November, it may take longer to elucidate their objects of gratitude and benefactors. At whatever frequency and time work for you, perhaps nightly as your day comes to an end, once every few days as you begin the day, or weekly on Fridays as you commute home from work, compile a mental list of 3 to 5 things for which you are truly grateful; they do not need be complex or lengthy and may sound trivial to some one else. The only person they need to be meaningful to is you. Some examples might include the following:

It did not rain today, when I once again forgot my umbrella.

I found a parking space right away.

My husband is my best friend.

My Pap smear was negative again this year.

We got 8 inches of snow today instead of the predicted ice storm.

I made a difference in this patient's life today from something I learned at last week's conference.

The sound of rain helped me fall asleep last night.

Work on the committee was enormously frustrating for nearly 18 months, but since Jen volunteered to help us, we've made huge progress.

I lost 5 pounds last month.

I have 3 great nurses on this unit whom I highly respect as colleagues and cherish as friends. Working here would be impossible without them.

Our youngest daughter has only one more year of college bills that we'll need to pay.

Those same maple trees that drop branches and cut off our power during summer thunderstorms give us breath-taking beauty as spectacular foliage every autumn. Electricity is so overrated...

Chris didn't have to switch shifts with me so I could take my father for his chemotherapy treatment. That was so typical for Chris to do.

I can count on having Mom's apple pie when we see the family in a few weeks. It just wouldn't be Christmas without Mom's apple pie.

I don't have to see the dentist for another 6 months.

Once you have gained some proficiency in this reflective process for identifying things that warrant appreciation, follow through where benefactors are identifiable by sharing what you are grateful for and why it means so

much to you. Some strategies for expressing gratitude include^{6,8,15,16}:

- Sending thank-you notes that detail the basis for your gratitude
- Meeting with special people to explain what their thoughtfulness means to you
- Taking an extra minute to clarify how helpful someone's assistance was to your endeavors
- Reserving some time at each staff meeting to laud the accomplishments of a colleague or to point out some kindness that a colleague extended to you that others were not aware of
- Asking a colleague how you can reciprocate when they need some assistance
- Letting your coworkers know how much you enjoy working with them
- Spending a few quiet moments in thankful repose at your place of worship or at any naturally quiet or beautiful setting in your area

Gratitude in Your Life

As you gather with friends and family this holiday season, enjoying each other's company, kindness, and affection, try to hold onto that warm glow that emanates when you let your loved ones know just how important they are and how much they mean to you. Rather than allowing that glow to evaporate, keep regenerating it throughout the year and distributing it as often as you can to those who mean the most to you. Gratitude is good for your head, good for your heart, and good for your soul. And just so you know we take *you* very seriously, thanks for taking the time to read this message. CCI

Best for the holidays to you and yours.



Grif Alspach, RN, MSN, EdD
Editor

References

1. Pro Plancio. *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/477459/Pro-Plancio>. Accessed October 15, 2009.
2. Encyclopedia Smithsonian. Thanksgiving in North America: From Local Harvests to National Holiday. http://www.si.edu/encyclopedia_si/nmah/thanks.htm. Accessed October 8, 2009.
3. Compact Oxford English Dictionary. AskOxford.com. http://www.askoxford.com/concise_oed/gratitude?view=uk. Accessed October 8, 2009.
4. Emmons RA, McCullough ME. Counting blessings versus burdens: an experimental investigation of gratitude and subjective well-being in daily life. *J Pers Soc Psychol*. 2003;84:377-389.
5. Lazarus RS, Lazarus BN. *Passion and Reason: Making Sense of Our Emotions*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press; 1994.
6. Emmons RA, McCullough ME. *The Psychology of Gratitude*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press; 2004.
7. Fitzgerald P. Gratitude and justice. *Ethics*. 1998;109:119-153.
8. Emmons RA, Shelton CM. Gratitude and the science of positive psychology. In: Snyder CR, Lopez SJ, eds. *Handbook of Positive Psychology*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press; 2002:459-471.
9. Bryant FB. A four-factor model of perceived control: avoiding, coping, obtaining, and savoring. *J Pers*. 1989;57:773-797.
10. Janoff-Bulman R, Berger AR. The other side of trauma: towards a psychology of appreciation. In: Harvey JH, Miller ED, eds. *Loss and Trauma: General and Close Relationship Perspective*. Philadelphia, PA: Brunner-Routledge; 2000:29-44.
11. Langston CA. Capitalizing on and coping with daily-life events: expressive responses to positive events. *J Pers Soc Psychol*. 1994;67:1112-1125.
12. Wood AM, Joseph S, Maltby, J. Gratitude predicts psychological well-being above the Big Five facets. *Pers Individ Diff*. 2009;46(4):443-447.
13. Gallup GH Jr. Thankfulness: America's Saving Grace. Paper presented at: National Day of Prayer Breakfast; May 1, 1998; Dallas, TX.
14. Sheldon KM, Lyubomirsky S. How to increase and sustain positive emotion: the effects of expressing gratitude and visualizing best possible selves. *J Positive Psychol*. 2006;1(2):73-82.
15. Kurtz JL, Lyubomirsky S. Towards a durable happiness. In: Lopez SJ, Rottew JT, eds. *The Positive Psychology Perspective Series*. Vol 4. Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group; 2008:21-36.
16. Lyubomirsky S, Sheldon KM, Schkade D. Pursuing happiness: the architecture of sustainable change. *Rev Gen Psychol*. 2005;9:111-131.
17. Froh JJ, Sefick WJ, Emmons RA. Counting blessings in early adolescents: an experimental study of gratitude and subjective well-being. *J Sch Psychol*. 2008;46(2):213-233.
18. Froh JJ, Yurkewicz C, Kashdan TB. Gratitude and subjective well-being in early adolescence: examining gender differences. *J Adolesc*. 2009; 32(3):633-650.
19. Overwalle FV, Mervielde I, De Schuyter J. Structural modeling of the relationships between attributional dimensions, emotions, and performance of college freshmen. *Cognition Emotion*. 1995;9:59-85.
20. Walker LJ, Pitts RC. Naturalistic conceptions of moral maturity. *Dev Psychol*. 1998;34:403-419.
21. Agarwal M, Dalal AK, Agarwal DK, Agarwal RK. Positive life orientation and recovery from myocardial infarction. *Soc Sci Med*. 1995;40:125-130.
22. Scheier MF, Matthews KA, Owens JF, et al. Dispositional optimism and recovery from coronary artery bypass surgery: the beneficial effects on physical and psychological well-being. *J Pers Soc Psychol*. 1989;57:1024-1040.
23. Ironson G, Hayward H. Do positive psychosocial factors predict disease progression in HIV-1? A review of the evidence. *Psychosom Med*. 2008; 70:546-554.
24. Allison PJ, Guichard C, Fung K, Gilain L. Dispositional optimism predicts survival status 1 year after diagnosis in head and neck cancer patients. *J Clin Oncol*. 2003;21:543-548.
25. Carver CS, Smith RG, Antoni MH, Petronis VM, Weiss S, Derhagopian RP. Optimistic personality and psychosocial well-being during treatment predict psychosocial well-being among long-term survivors of breast cancer. *Health Psychol*. 2005;24:508-516.
26. de Moor JS, de Moor CA, Basen-Engquist K, Kudelka A, Bevers MW, Cohen L. Optimism, distress, health-related quality of life, and change in cancer antigen 125 among patients with ovarian cancer undergoing chemotherapy. *Psychosom Med*. 2006;68:555-562.
27. Segerstrom SC, Taylor SE, Kemeny ME, Fahey JL. Optimism is associated with mood, coping, and immune change in response to stress. *J Pers Soc Psychol*. 1998;74:1646-1655.
28. Fontaine KR, Jones LC. Self-esteem, optimism, and postpartum depression. *J Clin Psychol*. 1997;53:59-63.
29. Giltay EJ, Zitman FG, Kromhout D. Dispositional optimism and the risk of depressive symptoms during 15 years of follow-up: the Zutphen Elderly Study. *J Affect Disord*. 2006;91:45-52.
30. Chida Y, Steptoe A. Positive psychological well-being and mortality: a quantitative review of prospective observational studies. *Psychosom Med*. 2008;70:741-756.
31. Giltay EJ, Kamphuis MH, Kalmijn S, Zitman FG, Kromhout D. Dispositional optimism and the risk of cardiovascular death: the Zutphen Elderly Study. *Arch Intern Med*. 2006;166:431-436.
32. Kubzansky LD, Sparrow D, Vokonas P, Kawachi I. Is the glass half

- empty or half full? A prospective study of optimism and coronary heart disease in the normative aging study. *Psychosom Med.* 2001;63:910-916.
33. Emmons RA, McCullough ME. Highlights from the Research Project on Gratitude and Thankfulness, 2009. <http://psychology.ucdavis.edu/labs/emmons>. Accessed October 9, 2009.
 34. McCullough ME, Emmons RA, Tsang J. The grateful disposition: a conceptual and empirical typology. *J Pers Soc Psychol.* 2002;82:112-127.
 35. Aspinwall LG. Rethinking the role of positive affect in self-regulation. *Motivation Emotion.* 1998;22:1-32.
 36. Folkman S, Moskowitz JT. Positive affect and the other side of coping. *Am Psychol.* 2000;55:647-654.
 37. Fredrickson BL, Tugade MM, Waugh CE, Larkin G. What good are positive emotions in crises? A prospective study of resilience and emotions following the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11th, 2001. *J Pers Soc Psychol.* 2003;84:365-376.
 38. Seligman MEP, Steen TA, Park N, Peterson C. Positive psychology progress: empirical validation of interventions. *Am Psychol.* 2005;60:410-421.
 39. McCullough ME, Kilpatrick SD, Emmons RA, Larson DB. Is gratitude a moral affect? *Psychol Bull.* 2001;127:249-266.
 40. McCullough ME, Kimeldorf MB, Cohen AD. An adaptation for altruism? The social causes, social effects, and social evolution of gratitude. *Curr Direct Psychol Sci.* 2008;17(4):281-285.
 41. Reynolds DK. *Naikan Psychotherapy: Meditation for Self-Development*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press; 1983.
 42. Brickman P, Campbell DT. Hedonic relativism and planning the good society. In: Appley MH, ed. *Adaptation Level Theory*. New York, NY: Academic Press; 1971:287-302.
 43. Kahneman D. Objective happiness. In: Kahneman D, Diener E, Schwarz N, eds. *Well-being: The Foundations of Hedonic Psychology*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation; 1999:3-25.
 44. Lyubomirsky S, Sheldon KM, Schkade D. Pursuing happiness: the architecture of sustainable change. *Rev Gen Psychol.* 2005;9:111-131.
 45. Algoe SB, Haidt J, Gable SL. Beyond reciprocity: gratitude and relationships in everyday life. *Emotion.* 2008;8(3):425-429.
 46. Heubeck E. Boost your health with a big dose of gratitude. WebMD. <http://women.webmd.com/features/gratitude-health-boost>. Accessed October 9, 2009.
 47. Brydon L, Walker C, Wawrzyniak AJ, Steptoe A. Dispositional optimism and stress-induced changes in immunity and negative mood. *Brain Behav Immun.* 2009;23(6):810-816.
-