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English 112-11

26 November 2018

### Introduction

Is the feeling of well-being something a simple daily journal can help us obtain?

Gratitude and well-being are two terms that we've all heard of, but most struggle to define. From my experience gratitude and well-being occur when I achieve a goal that feels difficult or impossible. An example of this is when I decided to climb 3000 feet. One day I went to my local climbing gym, I went there expecting to do my usual routine of bouldering only about 15 to 20 feet at a time, but this time something struck me I decided I wanted to be uncomfortable. I set a goal for myself, 3000 feet non-Stop. The wall I chose to climb was 35ft tall, so I had to climb it 86 times. I put on my harness, slept on my climbing shoes, and covered my hands in chalk. When I started up the wall, I was feeling confident and strong, but around my 20th time up my forearms were burning, and my legs were starting to shake. I was struggling to see any point in continuing. At around my 60th time up the wall my pump was gone, but my hands were bleeding, I was drenched in sweat, and I felt like I was going to throw up, but I wasn't going to stop now. On my 86th time up the wall I was shaking with excitement I've been on the wall for two and a half hours now, I feel like I just ran a marathon. I hit the last hold jump off the wall and scream with joy. I can hear a couple of my friends yelling and hollering with me in excitement. The feeling of excitement and accomplishment after completing these 3000 feet lasted for days, to me, this is what gratitude and well-being is. Martin Seligman's idea of the

“Three Good Things” gratitude process is designed to help a person gain the feeling of well-being by journaling about three good things that happened to them that day and the reason they happen. Is the feeling of well-being something a simple daily journal can help us obtain, or is it out of our control? I would argue that we do genuinely have the power to affect our well-being.

### Literature Review

To get an understanding of how gratitude and the “Three Good Things” process can affect one's well-being, I would like to look at some key terms I will be using in my research.

The first term I would like to define is “positive psychology.” The definition for positive psychology I'm choosing to use in this paper is “the scientific study of the strengths that enable individuals and communities to thrive” (Positive Psychology Center). This field is very much based on the idea that all people want and strive for their lives to have meaning, and for one to become the best person they can be.

The second term I would like to define is “well-being.” There is no academic consensus on the definition of well-being. In this paper I'm going to be defining well-being as: a strong feeling of positive and long-lasting emotion with a positive mood, an absence of negative emotion and a strong sense of satisfaction, fulfillment, and positivity.

The next term I would like to define is gratitude. I'm going to be using “Gratitude Practice Explained” definition of gratitude which is: “Gratitude is a state of mind that arises when you affirm a good thing in your life that comes from outside yourself, or when you notice and relish little pleasures.” From the research I've done I feel that this definition is the most comprehensive and agreeable.

The next thing I would like to look over is: what research suggests gratitude improves well-being? Dr. Martin Seligman and his three good things process is one of the strongest advocates

for gratitude. Martin Seligman's Positive Psychology Progress Study shows that in patients with clinical depression the three good things process was able to decrease depression symptoms by 28% within one week and improve overall Happiness by 2%. Most patients that continued the three good things process seen a 5% improvement in happiness after one month and 9% in 6 months (Seligman 415-420). In this study, patients were advised to do the three good things process for only one week, but most enjoyed the process and the benefits it had, so most continue for much longer (Seligman 415-420).

In contrast to this, there's also some research that shows gratitude does not improve well-being or at least does not significantly improved one's well-being. In Fleming, Andrew academic Journal "Positive Psychology "Three Good Things in Life" Fleming, had 10 volunteers take: Happiness measure: The Revised Oxford Happiness Scale, Positive and Negative Affectivity measure: Positive and Negative Affectivity Scale (PANAS), Well-Being measure: Satisfaction with Life Scale, and Hope measure: The Life Orientation Test. After the ten volunteers took these tests, they performed Seligman's three good things process for one week then retook these tests (Fleming, Andrew). Fleming states that "The results suggest that the "three good things in life" exercise may increase happiness and optimism/hope. Results also showed that the satisfaction with life scale scores remained the same, a decrease in positive affect scores, and increased negative affect scores. Overall, the changes in all the mean scores were small." This study was done on ten students that all ranks normal on a happiness scale. Because of this relatively little change on all students that scored normal on a happiness chart one could argue that trying to improve one's gratitude through the three good things process might only be beneficial to a person scoring less than average on a happiness scale. One could also argue that the benefits you can receive from doing the three good things process has to do with your

perception of gratitude. Author Leslie Becker-Phelps States in her article When Gratitude Works; and When It Doesn't:

Being grateful is generally thought of as a wonderful quality. But insisting on it is less than helpful. I have worked with many patients over the years who are angry with themselves for not being grateful enough; or who say they are grateful, but that this doesn't really help them to feel good. The common denominator with both groups of people is that they focus on what they don't have. They remind themselves that they are not starving or sick. Even when a catastrophe, tragedy, or difficult circumstance really has befallen them, they focus on what else could have gone wrong but hasn't. As a result, they feel relieved at best. But this generally doesn't invite a warm sense of appreciation.  
(Leslie Becker-Phelps)

For my personal experience doing the "three good things" process I would agree with Becker-Phelps. The mindset of how you look at gratitude in your life can significantly affect your well-being.

### Findings

Is the feeling of well-being something a simple daily journal can help us obtain, or is it out of our control? I would argue that we do truly have the power to affect our well-being. From my findings after completing the three good things process for three weeks, I would confidently say that this process has the ability to positively affect one's well-being. Before starting three good things process, I took the General Happiness Scale my results from that scale are: General Happiness: 5.5, Score Range: 1 to 7 on Oct 30, 2018

After completing the three good things process, I took the General happiness scale again Scoring: General Happiness: 6, Score Range: 1 to 7 on Nov 19, 2018. As one can see from this

data, my general happiness has gone up by .5 and I feel that I can see a noticeable difference in my well-being. The three good things process causes a person to affirm positive aspects of their life intern creating gratitude and a strong sense of well-being. We can see this positive effect of the three good things process in Martin Seligman's research. Seligman's data on the positive effects of the three good things process closely correlates with my findings.

### Conclusion

The three good things process can positively affect one's well-being especially if that person is experiencing any depression symptoms. I will not be continuing the three good things process because from Seligman's research and Fleming research it seems that the effects of the three good things process diminishes over time. My main takeaway from this research is that the actions one does every day and the positive or negative outlook they have on these actions has a substantial effect on their overall well-being. If I were to continue researching this topic, some questions I would look over are: how does the three good things process affect people with mental disabilities? What can other gratitude based methods change one's well-being? Lastly, does age play a significant role in the effect the three good things process has on someone?

Works Cited

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