

The Highly Sensitive Person: How to Thrive When the World Overwhelms You

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“Engaging, perceptive ... suggests new paths for making sensitivity a blessing, not a handicap. A must-read.” – Philip G. Zimbardo, author of *Shyness*

What readers are saying about Elaine Aron & *The Highly Sensitive Person* ...

“I have just finished *The Highly Sensitive Person* & I can’t thank you enough for writing such a wonderful book – you put into clear, understandable words what I have always known about myself. As I read your book, I felt for the 1st time in my life that someone truly understood what it was like to go through life as a highly sensitive individual ... Your book was the 1st that I have ever read that not only validated the traits of highly sensitive individuals but cast them as necessary for our society.” – M. C., Rockaway, NJ

“1st, let me express my deep gratitude to you if I can. I have just finished reading your book ... You have truly given me hope for a new life at the age of 52. I hardly know how to express the comfort & joy I have received from you ... Once again, thank you, thank you, thank you!” – J. M., New York, NY

“I cannot thank you enough for the inner peace your book has given me!” – S. P., Sacramento, CA

“This book has opened my eyes to the fact that I am not alone in my sensitivity & that it is OK to be this way ... I’ve always felt that there was something wrong with me ... It has given me tremendous insight ... So thank you for your research & your words of encouragement. They’ve both been a blessing.” – M. G., Belle River, Ontario (Canada)

"I am writing to express my gratitude to Elaine Aron for her book, *The Highly Sensitive Person*. I laughed & cried, I felt known. I felt affirmed. It is not only 'OK' to be highly sensitive, it is a gift. Thank you." – L. H., Findlay, OH

"Thank you for writing such a wonderful book." – R. P., Norwalk, CA

"... it really helped me understand myself a lot better." – E. S., Westerville, OH

"I can't remember the last time I sat down & read a book from cover to cover in 1 day. It has really made me feel like a part of a larger group, & not quite so weird after all ... I am looking forward to reading this book again." – K. J., San Francisco, CA

"I loved the book!" – S. R., Springfield, MA

"I just finished reading Elaine N. Aron's excellent book ... The descriptions fit me perfectly! It was inspiring, informative, & emotional." – R. D., San Francisco, CA

"I find Dr. Aron's book immensely valuable." – L. J. W., Provo, UT

"I have been trying to find out who I am & what I can do. Many of the situations described in the book I find fit my situation ... I wish I could send [it to] everyone I know & have known." – C. M., Riverside, CA

"I just read your book & it is *extraordinary*! Absolutely the best & most helpful of many I've read ... You have done tremendous work & I am so deeply touched by much of what you say." – S. S., New York, NY

"This book, *The Highly Sensitive Person*, was a revelation to me." – A. A., Tustin, CA

"Your book ... has helped me so much." – A. B., Lethbridge, Alberta (Canada)

"*The Highly Sensitive Person* was a true revelation to me & to several others I recommended the book to." – D. R., Irvine, CA

"Elaine Aron's book, *The Highly Sensitive Person*, is the 1st ever to really speak to *me*!" – M. J., Houston, TX

"I have enjoyed reading your book, *The Highly Sensitive Person*, & find the information & insights extremely valuable." – M. F., Mountain View, CA

To Irene Bernadicou Pettit, Ph.D. – being both poet & peasant, she knew how to plant this seed & tend it until it blossomed.

To Art, who especially loves the flowers – 1 more love we share.

Acknowledgments

"I especially want to acknowledge all the highly sensitive person I interviewed. You were the 1st to come forward & talk about what you had known very privately about yourself for a long time, changing yourselves from isolated individuals to a group to be respected. My thanks also to those who have come to my courses or seen me for a consultation or in psychotherapy. Every word of this book reflects what you all have taught me.

My many student research assistants – too many to name – also earn a big thanks, as do Barbara Kouts, my agent, & Bruce Shostak, my editor at Carol, for their effort to see that this book reached all of you. Barbara found a publisher with vision; Bruce brought the manuscript into good shape, reining me in at all the right places but otherwise letting me run with it as I saw it.

It's harder to find words for my husband, Art. But here are some: Friend, colleague, supporter, beloved-thanks, with all my love." – Aron, 2013, p. 6

"I believed in aristocracy, though – if that is the right word, & if a democrat may use it. Not an aristocracy of power ... but ... of the sensitive, the considerate ... Its members are to be found in all nations & classes, & all through the ages, & there is a secret understanding between them when they meet. They represent the true human tradition, the 1 permanent victory of our queer race over cruelty & chaos. Thousands of them perish in obscurity, a few are great names. They are sensitive for others as well as themselves, they are considerate without being fussy, their pluck is not swankiness but the power to endure ..." – E. M. Forster, "What I Believe," in *2 Cheers for Democracy*

Author's Note, 2012

"In 1998, 3 years after this book was 1st published, I wrote a new preface for it titled "A Celebration." It was an invitation for all of us to feel good about how many people had discovered they were highly sensitive & found the book useful, & that the idea was catching on in the scientific world. Now we can celebrate about 50 times more of the same. *The Highly Sensitive Person* has been translated into 14 languages, from Swedish, Spanish, & Korean to Hebrew, French, & Hungarian. There have been articles about high sensitivity in many prominent media throughout the world. In the U.S., that has included a feature in *Psychology Today*, a shorter discussion in *Time*, & many women's & health magazines such as *O Magazine* as well as numerous health websites. There are "HSP Gatherings" & courses on the subject in the United States & Europe, plus YouTube videos, books, magazines, newsletters, & websites & all sorts of services exclusively highly sensitive persons – most good & some, well, not as good. Tens of thousands subscribe to my own newsletter, *Comfort Zone*, at hsperson.com, where there are now hundreds of newsletter articles archived covering every aspect of being highly sensitive. We have come a long way." – Aron, 2013, p. 10

3 Revisions, Right Here

“Given that this book was written at the very beginning of a minor revolution, I have thought I should revise it. But when I look it over, there’s not much I would change. It does the job well, with 3 exceptions. 1st, & most important, I wanted to add the expanded scientific research. That’s vital because it helps us all to trust that this trait is real, that what is in this book is real. This preface will update you on the research.

2nd, there is now a simple, comprehensive description of the trait, “DOES,” that expresses its facets nicely. *D* is for depth of processing. Our fundamental characteristic is that we observe & reflect before we act. We process everything more, whether we are conscious of it or not. *O* is for being easily overstimulated, because if you are going to pay more attention to everything, you are bound to tire sooner. *E* is for giving emphasis to our emotional reactions & having strong empathy which among other things helps us notice & learn. *S* is for being sensitive to all the subtleties around us. I will say more about these when I discuss the research.

3rd, a smaller point can be taken care of right now – the discussion in the book of antidepressants, which focused on Prozac. Medications for treating depression have proliferated since 1996, as have the pros & cons about them. Do they damage the rest of the body? Are they just placebos for most people, making them feel good to the same degree as if they had been given a sugar pill? But what about many suicides they have surely prevented? Haven’t they also improved the lives of people close to those who are no longer depressed? The arguments on both sides are still there, both worth understanding. Thankfully these are now all on the Internet somewhere (but stick to reading about scientific research – skip the horror stories, on either side). So my basic advice is the same: Become very well informed; then decide for yourself. To form an opinion before you ever become depressed is preferable, because under certain circumstances highly sensitive people are genetically more susceptible to depression, & it is a difficult decision when you are in the thick of it.

At this point, if you are not interested in the research on sensitivity you can stop reading or just skim. Perhaps you are the type who understands this trait intuitively or “from the heart,” with no need for the intellect. However, I imagine that you sometimes find that you have to satisfy others’ skepticism or even hostility about your suggestion that you are highly sensitive & you might like some tools for handling such times, which research findings can provide.” – Aron, 2013, p. 10

The Research Since 1996

“Not only has science verified so much of what’s in this book (some of which was only based on my observations at the time), but the findings have gone far beyond what we knew when I wrote it. I have tried to keep what follows interesting, but with enough detail to satisfy those who really want to know. You can find the full methodology & results by reading the articles themselves. I published a good summary of the theory & research in 2012 & a current list of studies can always be found at www.hsperson.com. *Sensory processing sensitivity* is the scientific name I have given the trait (not at all the same as Sensory Processing Disorder or Sensory Integration Disorder, which, alas, was given a similar name). I should add that concepts very much like sensitivity are being studied by other researchers. If you are interested in this work, you can look up terms such as Biological Sensitivity to Context (Thomas Boyce, Bruce Ellis, & others), Differential Susceptibility (Jay Belsky, Michael Pluess, etc), & Orienting Sensitivity (D. Evans & Mary Rothbart, etc.) & find even more research, all done since *The Highly Sensitive Person* was written.” – Aron, 2013, p. 11

The 1st Research

“The very 1st published studies we did (myself & my husband, who is unusually good at designing research) generated the Highly Sensitive Person (HSP) Scale in this book. This research was also intended to demonstrate that high sensitivity is not the same as introversion or “neuroticism” (professional jargon for a tendency to be depressed or excessively anxious). We were right; the trait was not the same. But it was strongly associated with neuroticism. I had a hunch why, & our 2nd series of studies, published in 2005, verified it: HSPs with a troubled childhood are more at risk of becoming depressed, anxious, & shy than non-sensitive people with a similar childhood; but those with good-enough childhoods were no more at risk than others. There was even some indication – & more since – that they are better off than nonsensitive people with good childhoods, as if they are more affected by any environment. A later study by Miriam Liss & others found the same result, mainly for depression. Remember this is “on the average.” Some sensitive people with good childhoods may still be depressed & some of with poor childhoods will not be. Further, many other things besides childhood difficulties affect us. The level of stress one lives under is surely 1 large factor.

This interaction of the trait & one’s childhood environment explains the relatively strong association between neuroticism or negative feelings & high sensitivity that we found in the 1st study. Roughly half of the questions on the HSP Scale tap negative feelings – “I am made uncomfortable . . .” “I get rattled . . .” “I am annoyed . . .” & so forth. Since many HSPs have had difficult childhoods, often because no one understood their innate temperament, their persistent bad feelings due to the trait could cause them to feel even more uncomfortable, rattled, or annoyed in situations that bother all sensitive persons to some degree. This would have added to the overlap of high sensitivity & neuroticism for a reason that has nothing to do with the trait itself. When we use the scale now, we have various ways of asking people how much negative emotion they feel generally & take that into account statistically.

Unfortunately, quite a few clinical studies of the relationship between being highly sensitive &, e.g., being anxious, stressed, or having communication phobias have not taken the role of “nurture” into account, making it seem that all HSPs have these problems. Hence I will not describe that research here.” – Aron, 2013, pp. 11–12

Serotonin & HSPs

“This finding about the additional impact on HSPs of their childhood, good & bad, adds a nice footnote to something I said in this book, in the chapter on doctors & medications. I cited a study by Stephen Suomi about a minority of rhesus monkeys who are born with a trait that was originally called “up tight” because they were more affected by being raised under stressful conditions. Not only did they appear more depressed & anxious, but like depressed humans, they had less serotonin available in their brains, what antidepressants correct. Serotonin is a chemical used in at least 17 places in the brain in order to move around information. As it turned out, these vulnerable monkeys had a genetic variation that results in lower levels of serotonin generally, & these levels are further reduced by stress. Sensitive humans have the same genetic variation. Interestingly, the variation is only found in 2 primate species, humans & rhesus monkeys, & both are highly social & able to adapt to a wide range of environments. Perhaps the highly sensitive members of a group are better able to notice the subtleties, such as which new foods can be safely eaten & which dangers to avoid, allowing them to survive better in a new place.

There are many, many genetic variations in all of us – hair, eye, & skin color, e.g., or special abilities or certain phobias. Some of these variations appear to serve little purpose; others are useful or not (or even a disadvantage) depending on the environment. If you live where there are many poisonous snakes, having an innate fear of them could be an advantage, but perhaps become a problem if you want to be a science teacher.

Anyway, since I wrote the book & explained about those monkeys, research done in Denmark by Cecilie Licht & others suggests that HSPs have the same genetic variation. For years, research had only looked for low serotonin’s association with depression, & the results were highly inconsistent, probably because in some studies they had inadvertently included too many sensitive people with good childhoods for depression to show up.

There had to be some positive reason for so many people having what should be an evolutionary disadvantage, a “tendency to depression.” Now new research demonstrates that this genetic variation causing lower serotonin to be available in the brain also bestows benefits, such as improved memory of learned material, better decision making, & better overall mental functioning, plus gaining even more positive mental health than others from positive life experiences. The same mental benefits are also found in rhesus monkeys with the same genetic variation. Perhaps the best vindication for HSPs tired of being seen as weaklings or sick is a study by Suomi finding that rhesus monkeys with this trait, if raised by skilled mothers, were more likely to show “developmental precocity” resilience to stress, & be leaders of their social groups.

In the same vein, a growing body of research by others suggests that some individuals are especially sensitive & therefore more susceptible to their environment – e.g., as children they are more affected by parenting, by teachers, & by helpful interventions. What is the underlying trait that leads to this “for better & for worse” outcome for us?” – Aron, 2013, pp. 12–14

What Makes Us So Different?

“As I wrote in this book, many species – we now know it’s over 100, so far, including fruit flies & some fish species – have a minority of individuals that are highly sensitive. Although obviously the trait leads to different behaviors depending on whether you are a fruit fly fish, bird, dog, deer, monkey or human, a general description of it would be that the minority who have inherited it have adopted a survival strategy of pausing to check, observe, & reflect on or process what has been noticed before choosing an action. Slowness to act, however, is not the hallmark of the trait. When sensitive individuals see right away that their situation is like a past one, thanks to having learned so thoroughly from thinking it over, they can react to a danger or opportunity faster than others. For this reason, the most basic aspect of the trait – the depth of processing – has been difficult to observe. Without knowing about it, when someone paused before acting, others could only guess what was happening inside that person. Often HSPs were thought to be inhibited, shy, fearful, or introverted (in fact, 30% of HSPs are actually extraverts, & many introverts are not HSPs). Some HSPs accepted those labels, having no other explanation for their hesitancy. Indeed, feeling different & flawed, some of us found the label “shy, or fearful of social judgment” self-fulfilling, as I describe in Chap. 5. Others knew they were different, but hid it & adapted, acting like the non-sensitive majority.

Understanding why we evolved as we did tells us much more about ourselves than I knew when I wrote this book. At that time I thought our sensitivity had evolved because the trait served the larger group, as sensitive individuals can sense a danger or opportunity that the others miss, while these others serve by doing something about it once they are alerted. This may still be partly true, but that may only be a side effect of the trait. The current explanation comes from a computer model done by biologists in the Netherlands. Max Wolf & his colleagues were curious about how sensitivity might evolve, so they set up a situation using a computer program in order to exclude all other factors. Then they varied just a few things at a time & watched to see what happened when they ran out the various possible situations & strategies. They wanted to see if being highly responsive could be a successful enough trait to remain in a population – traits that make us unsuccessful at life don’t last long.

The sensitive strategy was tested by setting up the scenario in which they varied how much an individual, learning from Situation A, by being more sensitive to everything that happened there, was more successful in Situation B because of having that information (they also had to vary the amount of benefit that came with being successful in Situation B). The other extreme scenario was such that learning from Situation A provided no help in Situation B because the 2 had nothing to do with each other. The question was, under what conditions would you see the evolution of 2 types of individuals, one using the strategy of learning from experience & one not? It turned out that there only had to be a small benefit for the 2 strategies to emerge, hence explaining why the 2 would exist in real people.

You might think that being sensitive is always an advantage, but many times it is not. Indeed, sensitivity only serves the individual if he or she is in the minority. If everyone were sensitive it would be no advantage, as when, if everyone knows a short cut & uses it, there are so many making use of the information that it benefits no one. In short, sensitivity, or responsibility as these biologists also called it, involves paying more attention to details than others do, then using that knowledge to make better

predictions in the future. Sometimes you are better off doing so, but other times your extra attention & effort have no pay-off.

Sensitivity does have its costs, as you know. It really can be a waste of energy if what is happening now has nothing to do with your past experiences. Further, when a past experience was very bad, an HSP can overgeneralize & avoid or feel anxious in too many situations, just because the new ones resemble in some small way the past bad one. The biggest cost to us of being highly sensitive, however, is that our nervous system can become overloaded. Everyone has a limit as to how much information or stimulation can be taken in before getting overloaded, overstimulated, overaroused, overwhelmed, & just *over*! We simply reach that point sooner than others. Fortunately, as soon as we get some downtime we recover nicely.” – Aron, 2013, pp. 14–16

It’s Really in Our Genes

“When I wrote the book, I said sensitivity is innate. I knew it had been found from birth in children, & in animals where the genetics had been identified, you can selectively breed animals to be more sensitive. But I had no genetic research using the HSP Scale on which to base that claim. Now it exists. I already mentioned 1 study that found scores on the test were related to a variation in a gene known to affect the availability of serotonin in the brain. Chen & his associates, working in China, took a different approach. Rather than looking at a specific gene with known properties, they looked at all of the gene variations (98 in all) affecting the amount of dopamine, another chemical necessary for the transmission of information, available in certain areas of the brain. They found the HSP Scale associated with 10 variations on 7 different dopamine-controlling genes. Although everyone agrees that much of our personality is inherited, no researchers had found genes as strongly associated as this when they studied the standard personality traits, such as introversion, conscientiousness, or agreeableness. These researchers in China looked at high sensitivity instead, believing it to be more “deeply rooted in the nervous system.”

Interestingly, it was combinations of the genetic variations that predicted the trait, & the function of those variations are mostly unknown, so the genetics of personality will be very complicated to figure out. Also, for some reason, getting the same results again using the same methods is notoriously difficult with genetic studies; we will need to see more studies like these to be sure. Nevertheless, I feel even more confident that this is an inherited trait.” – Aron, 2013, pp. 16–17

We Do Exist As a Distinct Set of People

“Although I said in this book that usually you are either highly sensitive or not, I had no direct evidence for that point either. I assumed it because Jerome Kagan of Harvard found it true for the trait of inhibitedness in children, & that seemed to be an understandable misnomer for sensitivity, given that it was based on observing children who do not rush into a room full of complicated, strange toys, but pause to look at it 1st. But many scientists thought sensitivity must be more like height, with most people in the middle. For the doctoral thesis at the University of Bielefeld in Germany, Franziska Borries did a particular statistical analysis that distinguishes between categories & dimensions in a study of over 900 people who took the HSP Scale. She found that being highly sensitive is indeed a category, not a dimension. Mostly, you either are or you are not.

It’s difficult to know the exact percentage in any given population, as there will always be reasons why there might be more or less than the average of 15–20%. Plus, many factors affect how a person scores, so that some people will score in the middle for other reasons. Perhaps some people just rate everything lower than others, or some may be distracted on the day they take the scale, or whatever. Also, men tend to score lower even though we know just as many are born with the trait. Somehow taking the test seems to affect men differently. Still, most people are not in the middle, but either have the trait or do not.” – Aron, 2013, pp. 17–18

DOES Describes It

“When I wrote *Psychotherapy & the Highly Sensitive Person* in 2011 (to help therapists understand us better, & especially that our trait is not an illness or flaw), I created the acronym I already mentioned in order to help therapists assess for this trait. I’ve come to like it as a way of describing both us & the research about us.” – Aron, 2013, p. 18

D is for Depth of Processing

“At the foundation of the trait of high sensitivity is the tendency to process information more deeply. When people are given a phone number & have no way to write it down, they will probably try to process it in some way so as to remember it, such as by repeating it many times, thinking of patterns or meanings in the digits, or noticing the numbers’ similarity to something else. If you don’t process it in some way you know you will forget it. HSPs simply process everything more, relating & comparing what they notice to their past experience with other similar things. They do it whether they are aware of it or not. When we decide without knowing how we came to that decision, we call this intuition, & HSPs have good (but not infallible!) intuition. When you make a decision consciously, you may notice that you are slower than others because you think over all the options so carefully. That’s depth of processing, too.

Studies supporting the depth of processing aspect of the trait have compared the brain activation of sensitive & nonsensitive people doing various perceptual tasks. Research by Jadzia Jagiellowicz found that the highly sensitive use more of those parts of the brain associated with “deeper” processing of information, especially on tasks that involve noticing subtleties. In another study, by ourselves & others, sensitive & nonsensitive people were given perceptual tasks that were already known to be difficult (require more brain activation or effort), depending on the culture a person is from. The nonsensitive people showed the usual difficulty, but the highly sensitive subjects’ brains apparently did not have this difficulty, regardless of their culture. It was as if they found it natural to look beyond their cultural expectations to how things “really are.”

Research by Bianca Acevedo & her associates has shown more brain activation in HSPs than others in an area called the *insula*, a part of the brain that integrates moment-to-moment knowledge of inner states & emotions, bodily position, & outer events. Some have called it the seat of consciousness. If we are more aware of what is going around inside & outside, this would be exactly the result one would expect.” – Aron, 2013, pp. 18–19

O is for Overstimulation

“If you are going to notice every little thing in a situation, & if the situation is complicated (many things to remember), intense (noisy, cluttered, etc.), or goes on too long (a 2-hour commute), it seems obvious that you will also tend to wear out sooner from having to process so much. Others, not noticing as much as you have (or any of it), will not tire as quickly. They may even think it quite strange that you find it too much to sightsee all day & go to a nightclub in the evening. They might talk blithely on when you need them to be quiet a moment so that you can have sometime just to think, or they might enjoy an “energetic” restaurant or a party when you can hardly bear the noise. Indeed this is often the behavior we & others have noticed most – that HSPs are easily stressed by overstimulation (including social stimulation), or having learned their lesson, that they avoid intense situations more than others do.

A recent study by Friederike Gerstenberg in Germany compared sensitive & nonsensitive people on a task of deciding whether or not a T turned in various ways was hidden among a great many Ls turned various ways on a computer screen. HSPs were faster & more accurate, but also more stressed than others after doing the task. Was it the perceptual effort or the emotional effect of being in the experiment? Whatever the reason, they were feeling stressed. Just as we say a piece of metal shows stress when it is overloaded, so do we.

High sensitivity however, is not mainly about being distressed by high levels of stimuli, as some have suggested, although that naturally happens when too much comes at us. Be careful not to mix up being an HSP with some problem condition: Sensory discomfort can by itself be a sign of disorder due to problems with sensory processing rather than having unusually good sensory processing. E.g., sometimes persons with autistic spectrum disorders complain of sensory overload, but at other times they underreact. Their problem seems to be a difficulty recognizing where to focus attention & what to ignore. When speaking with someone, they may find the person’s face no more important to look at than the pattern on the floor or the type of light-bulbs in the room. Naturally they can complain intensely about being overwhelmed by stimulation. They may even be more aware of subtleties, but in social situations, especially they more often notice something irrelevant, whereas HSPs would be paying more attention to subtle facial expressions, at least when not overaroused.” – Aron, 2013, pp. 19–21

E is for Emotional Reactivity

“A series of studies done by Jadzia Jagiellowicz found that HSPs particularly react more than non-HSPs to pictures with a “positive valence.” (Data from surveys & experiments had already found some evidence that HSPs react more to both positive & negative experiences.) This was even more the case if they had had a good childhood. In her studies of the brain, this reaction to positive pictures was not only in the areas associated with the initial experience of strong emotions, but also in “higher” areas of thinking & perceiving, i.e., in some of the same areas of those found in the depth-of-processing brain studies. This stronger reaction to positive pictures being even more enhanced by a good childhood fits with a new concept suggested by Michael Pluess & Jay Belsky, the idea of “vantage sensitivity” which they created in order to highlight the specific potential for sensitive people to benefit from positive circumstances & interventions.

E is also for *empathy*. In another study by Bianca Acevedo, sensitive & nonsensitive persons looked at photos of both strangers & loved ones expressing happiness, sadness, or a neutral feeling. In all situations, when there was emotion in the photo, sensitive persons showed increased activation in the *insula* but also more activity in their *mirror neuron* system, especially when looking at the happy faces of loved ones. The brain’s mirror neurons were only discovered in the last 20 years or so. When we watch someone else do something or feel something, this clump of neurons fires in the same way as some of the neurons in the person we are observing. As an example, the same neurons fire, to varying degrees, whether we are kicking a soccer ball, see someone else kicking a soccer ball, hear the sound of someone kicking a soccer ball, or hear or say the word “kick.”

Not only do these amazing neurons help us learn through imitation, but in conjunction with the other areas of the brain that were especially active for HSPs, they help us know others’ intentions & how they feel. Hence they are largely responsible for the universal human capacity for empathy. We do not just have an idea of how someone else feels; we actually feel that way ourselves to some extent. This is very familiar to sensitive people. Anyone’s sad face tended to generate more activity in these mirror neurons in HSPs than others. When seeing photos of their loved ones being unhappy, sensitive persons also showed more activation in areas suggesting they wanted to do something, to act, even more than in areas involving empathy (perhaps we learn to cool down our intense empathy in order to help). But overall, brain activation indicating empathy was stronger in HSPs than non-HSPs when looking at photos of faces showing strong emotion of any type.

There is a common misunderstanding that emotions cause us to think illogically. But recent scientific thinking, reviewed by psychologist Roy Baumeister & his colleagues, has placed emotion at the center of wisdom. 1 reason is that most emotion is felt after an event, which apparently serves to help us remember what happened & learn from it. The more upset we are by a mistake, the more we think about it & will be able to avoid it the next time. The more delighted we are by a success, the more we think & talk about it & how we did it, causing us to be more likely to be able to repeat it.

Other studies discussed by Baumeister, which explore the contribution of emotion to clear thinking, find that unless people have some emotional reason to learn something, they do not learn it very well or at all. This is 1 reason why it is easier to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken – we are highly motivated to find our way, converse when spoken to, & generally not seem foolish. From this point of view, it would seem almost impossible for a highly sensitive person to process

things deeply without having stronger emotional reactions to motivate them. & remember, when HSPs react more, it is as much or more to positive emotions, such as curiosity, anticipation of success (using that short cut others don't know about), a pleasant desire for something, satisfaction, joy, contentedness. It may be that everyone reacts strongly to negative situations, but HSPs seem to have evolved so that we especially relish a good outcome & figure out more than others do how to make it happen. I imagine that we can plan an especially good birthday celebration, anticipating the happiness it will bring.” – Aron, 2013, pp. 21–23

S is for Sensing the Subtle

“Most of the studies already cited required perceiving subtleties. This is often what is most noticeable to us personally, the little things we notice that others miss. Given that, & because I called the trait high sensitivity, many have thought this is the heart of the trait. (To correct this confusion & emphasize the role of processing, we used “sensory *processing* sensitivity” as its more formal scientific designation.) However, this trait is not so much about extraordinary senses – after all, there are sensitive people who have poor eyesight or hearing. True, some sensitive people report that 1 or more senses are very acute, but even in these cases it could be that they process the sensory information more carefully rather than having something unusual about their eyes, nose, skin, taste buds, or ears. Again, the brain areas that are more active when sensitive people perceive are those that do the more complex processing of sensory information: not so much the areas that recognize alphabet letters by their shape or even that read words, but the areas that catch the subtle meaning of words.

On the 1 hand, our awareness of subtleties is useful in an infinite number of ways, from simple pleasure in life to strategizing our response based on our awareness of others’ nonverbal cues (that they may have no idea they are giving off) about their mood or trustworthiness. On the other hand, of course, when we are worn out we may be the least aware of anything, subtle or gross, except our own need for a break. This brings us to an important point.” – Aron, 2013, p. 23

Every Highly Sensitive Person Is Different, & Different at Different Times

“DOES is a wonderful general guideline for understanding high sensitivity but it is not infallible. Depending on how we are feeling, we may not be reflecting on our behavior or noticing subtleties even as much as the non-HSPs around us. We also differ from each other. People have other traits, different histories, & are just different. In our enthusiasm to identify ourselves as a group – even as a misunderstood minority – we do not want to forget that we are not identical by any means. In particular, we are not all, or all the time, aware, conscientious, wonderful people!

Take *O for easily overstimulated*. 2 sensitive people may behave quite differently when being bothered by loud noise or rude, upsetting behavior by others. One may rarely complain or be visibly bothered by such things because this person avoids such situations or quietly exits them. He or she will not, e.g., stay in a job if noise, rudeness, or other annoyances are present. If this HSP cannot escape the problems, he or she quietly tolerates them until they can be corrected. Other HSPs, usually with a more stressful past, will feel more victimized & upset, & at the same time be less able to place themselves in the right environments & avoid the wrong ones. Maybe they feel they have to please others or prove something. In the workplace, they may not quit a job until a crisis occurs so that everyone working there knows about their “over” sensitivity.

A study done by Bhavini Shrivastava of HSPs in an information technology firm in India found that they felt more stressed than others by their work environment, but were actually seen as more productive than others by their managers. If we assume that those HSPs whose performance had suffered from stress had already quit or been let go, the remaining HSPs (who were older & longer on the job) apparently were quietly adapting, perhaps with special considerations from their supervisors, & contributing their depth of processing & awareness of subtleties to their company. So we see 2 (or more) types of HSPs – able to manage or not, due to other facets of their personality. Or in other instances, 2 (or more types) of situations: a little stressful, s.t. HSPs in that situation seem like strong people who find ways to adapt that others miss; or hopelessly stressful, s.t. they cannot adapt & seem weak.” – Aron, 2013, pp. 24–25

Final Thoughts

“Studying high sensitivity has been an amazing journey for me. It began with a simple curiosity about something someone else said about me. I did some interviews of people who thought they might be highly sensitive just to see what it was, with no further research plans & definitely no intention of writing a book for the public. Then, as I like to put it, I found I was walking down a street & a parade began to form behind me, a parade of people who were highly sensitive & had never heard the term before.

Over & over I am asked, “How could you discover a new trait?” The answer is that sensitivity is not new but just difficult to observe by watching how people behave, which is usually how psychology proceeds. Hence psychologists & people in general were coming up with names for the trait that were close but not precise, such as *shyness* & *introversion*. We make it especially hard for others to observe our trait because we are so responsive to our environments that we can be something like chameleons when around others, doing whatever it takes to fit in. I happened to be in the position to be both a curious scientist & a highly sensitive person, who could know this experience from the inside. Still, as I said in the original preface, even for me to focus on my own sensitivity required someone else to comment on it in me 1st, after I had an “over” reaction to a medical procedure.

When we are visible, the most obvious thing we do is “over” react compared to others – the *O* of being overstimulated & the *E* of stronger emotional reactions. But then we are a minority, so of course we are above average here & not reacting as most people do. It's the more noticeable *O* & *E* that have made it seem to ourselves & others that we have a flaw. Further, those HSPs with a troubled past have less control over their reactions, & hence the trait becomes associated with people having

difficulties. The few observable things we do that would indicate *D* & *S*, depth of processing & awareness of subtleties, can easily be overlooked or misunderstood. E.g., if we are seen taking our time before entering a situation or making a decision, that can seem, again, to be different, a potential problem, & therefore a flaw. It is easy to overlook how good those decisions can be when finally made. Further, this sort of slowness can be caused by many things besides sensitivity, such as fear or even low intelligence. It's what's going on inside, out of sight, that most clearly sorts the highly sensitive minority from others. Thank goodness for these new ways of doing brain research that show these differences & for all of you who have stepped forward & said, yes, that's what goes on inside of me, too.

So let's celebrate! Maybe with a parade!" – Aron, 2013, pp. 25–26

Preface

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References

Aron, Elaine N. (2013). *The Highly Sensitive Person: How to Thrive When the World Overwhelms You*. Revised Edition. Citadel Press, p. 290.