

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

Elaine N. Aron

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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.” – [Aro13, 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.” – [Aro13, 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.” – [Aro13, 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.” – [Aro13, 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.” – [Aro13, 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?” – [Aro13, 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.” – [Aro13, 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.” – [Aro13, 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.” – [Aro13, 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.” – [Aro13, 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.” – [Aro13, 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.” – [Aro13, 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.” – [Aro13, 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.” – [Aro13, 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.” – [Aro13, 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!” – [Aro13, pp. 25–26]

Preface

“Cry baby!”

“Scaredy-cat!”

“Don’t be a spoilsport!”

Echoes from the past? & how about this well-meaning warning: “You’re just too sensitive for your own good.”

If you were like me, you heard a lot of that, & it made you feel there must be something very different about you. I was convinced that I had a fatal flaw that I had to hide & that doomed me to a 2nd-rate life. I thought there was something wrong with me.

In fact, there is something very right with you & me. If you answered true to 12 or more of the questions on the self-test at the beginning of this book, or if the detailed description in Chap. 1 seems to fit you (really the best test), then you are a very special type of human being, a highly sensitive person – which hereafter we’ll call an HSP. & this book is just for you.

Having a sensitive nervous system is normal, a basically neutral trait. You probably inherited it. It occurs in about 15–20% of the population. It means you are aware of subtleties in your surroundings, a great advantage in many situations. It also means you are more easily overwhelmed when you have been out in a highly stimulating environment for too long, bombarded by sights & sounds until you are exhausted in a nervous-system sort of way. Thus, being sensitive has both advantages & disadvantages.

In our culture, however, possessing this trait is not considered ideal & that fact probably has had a major impact on you. Well-meaning parents & teachers probably tried to help you “overcome” it, as if it were a defect. Other children were not always as nice about it. As an adult, it has probably been harder to find the right career & relationships & generally to feel self-worth & self-confidence.” – [Aro13, p. 27]

What This Book Offers You

“This book provides basic, detailed information you need about your trait, data that exist nowhere else. It is the product of 5 years of research, in-depth interviews, clinical experience, courses & individual consultations with hundreds of HSPs, & careful reading between the lines of what psychology has already learned about the trait but does not realize it knows. In the 1st 3 chapters you will learn all the basic facts about your trait & how to handle overstimulation & overarousal of your nervous system.

Next, this book considers the impact of your sensitivity on your personal history, career, relationships, & inner life. It focuses on the advantages you may not have thought of, plus it gives advice about typical problems some HSPs face, such as shyness or difficulty finding the right sort of work.

It is quite a journey we’ll take. Most of the HSPs I’ve helped with the information that is in this book have told me that it has dramatically changed their lives – & they’ve told me to tell you that.” – [Aro13, p. 28]

A Word to the Sensitive-But-Less-So

“1st, if you have picked up this book because you’re the parent, spouse, or friend of an HSP, then you’re especially welcome here. Your relationship with your HSP will be greatly improved.

2nd, a telephone survey of 300 randomly selected individuals of all ages found that while 20% were extremely or quite sensitive, another 22% were moderately sensitive. Those of you who fall into this moderately sensitive category will also benefit from this book.

By the way, 42% said they were not sensitive at all – which suggests why the highly sensitive can feel so completely out of step with a large part of the world. & naturally, it’s that segment of the population that’s always turning up the radio or honking their horns.

Further, it is safe to say that everyone can become highly sensitive at times – e.g., after a month alone in a mountain cabin. & everyone becomes more sensitive as they age. Indeed, most people, whether they admit it or not, probably have a highly sensitive facet that comes to the fore in certain situations.” – [Aro13, p. 29]

& Some Things to Say to Non-HSPs

“Sometimes non-HSPs feel excluded & hurt by the idea that we are different from them & maybe sound like we think we are somehow better. They say, “Do you mean I’m not sensitive?” 1 problem is that “sensitive” also means being understanding & aware. Both HSPs & non-HSPs can have these qualities, which are optimized when we are feeling good & alert to the subtle. When very calm, HSPs may even enjoy the advantage of picking up more delicate nuances. When overaroused, however, a frequent state for HSPs, we are anything but understanding or sensitive. Instead, we are overwhelmed, frazzled, & need to be alone. By contrast, your non-HSP friends are actually more understanding of others in highly chaotic situations.

I thought long & hard about what to call this trait. I knew I didn’t want to repeat the mistake of confusing it with introversion, shyness, inhibitedness, & a host of other misnomers laid on us by other psychologists. None of them captures the neutral, much less the positive, aspects of the trait. “Sensitivity” does express the neutral fact of greater receptivity to stimulation. So it seemed to be time to make up for the bias against HSPs by using a term that might be taken in our favor.

On the other hand, being “highly sensitive” is anything but positive to some. While sitting in my quiet house writing this, at a time when no one is talking about the trait, I’ll go on record: This book will generate more than its share of hurtful jokes & comments about HSPs. There is tremendous collective psychological energy around the idea of being sensitive – almost as much as around gender issues, with which sensitivity is often confused. (There are as many male as female babies born sensitive; but men are not supposed to possess the trait & women are. Both genders pay a high price for that confusion.) So just be prepared for that energy. Protect both your sensitivity & your newly budding understanding of it by not talking about it at all when that seems most prudent.

Mostly, enjoy knowing that there are also many like-minded people out there. We have not been in touch before. But we are now, & both we & our society will be the better for it. In Chaps. 1, 5, & 10, I will comment at some length on the HSP’s important social function.” – [Aro13, pp. 29–30]

What You Need

“I have found that HSPs benefit a fourfold approach, which the chapters in this book will follow.

1. *Self-knowledge.* You have to understand what it means to be an HSP. Thoroughly. & how it fits with your other traits & how your society’s negative attitude has affected you. Then you need to know your sensitive body very well. No more ignoring your body because it seems too uncooperative or weak.
2. *Reframing.* You must actively reframe much of your past in the light of knowing you came into the world highly sensitive. So many of your “failures” were inevitable because neither you nor your parents & teachers, friends & colleagues, understood you. Reframing how you experienced your past can lead to solid self-esteem, & self-esteem is especially important for HSPs, for it decreases our overarousal in new (& therefore highly stimulating) situations.

Reframing is not automatic, however. That is why I include “activities” at the end of each chapter that often involve it.

3. *Healing.* If you have not yet done so, you must begin to heal the deeper wounds. You were very sensitive as a child; family & school problems, childhood illnesses, & the like all affected you more than others. Furthermore, you were different from other kids & almost surely suffered for that.

HSPs especially, sensing the intense feelings that must arise, may hold back from the inner work necessary to heal the wounds from the past. Caution & slowness are justified. But you will cheat yourself if you delay.

4. *Help With Feeling Okay When Out in the World & Learning When to Be Less Out.* You can be, should be, & need to be involved in the world. It truly needs you. But you have to be skilled at avoiding overdoing or underdoing it. This book, free of the confusing messages from a less sensitive culture, is about discovering that way.

I will also teach you about your trait's effect on your close relationships. & I'll discuss psychotherapy & HSPs – which HSPs should be in therapy & why, what kind, with whom, & especially how therapy differs for HSPs. Then I'll consider HSPs & medical care, including plenty of information on medications like Prozac, often taken by HSPs. At the end of this book we will savor our rich inner life.” – [Aro13, pp. 30–31]

About Myself

“I am a research psychologist, university professor, psychotherapist, & published novelist. What matters most, however, is that I am an HSP like you. I am definitely not writing from on high, aiming down to help you, poor soul, overcome your “syndrome.” I know personally about *our* trait, its assets & its challenges.

As a child, at home, I hid from the chaos in my family. At school I avoided sports, games, & kids in general. What a mixture of relief & humiliation when my strategy succeeded & I was totally ignored.

In junior high school an extrovert took me under her wing. In high school that relationship continued, plus I studied most of the time. In college my life became far more difficult. After many stops & starts, including a 4-year marriage undertaken too young, I finally graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of California at Berkeley. But I spent my share of time crying in rest rooms, thinking I was going crazy. (My research has found that retreating like this, often to cry, is typical of HSPs.)

In my 1st try at graduate school I was provided with an office, to which I also retreated & cried, trying to regain some calm. Because of such reactions, I stopped my studies with a master's degree, even though I was highly encouraged to continue for a doctorate. It took 25 years for me to gain the information about my trait that made it possible to understand my reactions & so complete that doctorate.

When I was 23, I met my current husband & settled down into a very protected life of writing & rearing a son. I was simultaneously delighted & ashamed of not being “out there.” I was vaguely aware of my lost opportunities to learn, to enjoy more public recognition of my abilities, to be more connected with all kinds of people. But from bitter experience I thought I had no choice.

Some arousing events, however, cannot be avoided. I had to undergo a medical procedure from which I assumed I would recover in a few weeks. Instead, for months my body seemed to resound with physical & emotional reactions. I was being forced to face once again that mysterious “fatal flaw” of mine that made me so different. So I tried some psychotherapy. & got lucky. After listening to me for a few sessions, my therapist said, “But of course you were upset; you are a very highly sensitive person.”

What is this, I thought, some excuse? She said she had never thought much about it, but from her experience it seemed that there were real differences in people's tolerance for stimulation & also their openness to the deeper significance of an experience, good & bad. To her, such sensitivity was hardly a sign of a mental flaw or disorder. At least she hoped not, for she was highly sensitive herself. I recall her grin. “As are most of the people who strike me as really worth knowing.”

I spent several years in therapy, none of it wasted, working through various issues from my childhood. But the central theme became the impact of this trait. There was my sense of being flawed. There was the willingness of others to protect me in return for enjoying my imagination, empathy, creativity, & insight, which I myself hardly appreciated. & there was my resulting isolation from the world. But as I gained insight, I was able to reenter the world. I take great pleasure now in being part of things, a professional, & sharing the special gifts of my sensitivity.” – [Aro13, pp. 31–33]

The Research Behind This Book

“As knowledge about my trait changed my life, I decided to read more about it, but there was almost nothing available. I thought the closest topic might be introversion. The psychiatrist Carl Jung wrote very wisely on the subject, calling it a tendency to turn inward. The work of Jung, himself an HSP, has been a major help to me, but the more scientific work on introversion was focused on introverts not being sociable, & it was that idea which made me wonder if introversion & sensitivity were being wrongly equated.

With so little information to go on, I decided to put a notice in a newsletter that went to the staff of the university where I was teaching at the time. I asked to interview anyone who felt they were highly sensitive to stimulation, introverted, or quick to react emotionally. Soon I had more volunteers than I needed.

Next, the local paper did a story on the research. Even though there was nothing said in the article about how to reach me, over a hundred people phoned & wrote me, thanking me, wanting help, or just wanting to say, “Me, too.” 2 years later, people were still contacting me. (HSPs sometimes think things over for a while before making their move!)

Based on the interviews (40 for 2–3 hours each), I designed a questionnaire that I have distributed to thousands all over North America. & I directed a random-dialing telephone survey of 300 people as well. The point that matters for you is that everything in this book is based on solid research, my own or that of others. Or I am speaking from my repeated observations of HSPs, from my courses, conversations, individual consultations, & psychotherapy with them. These opportunities to explore the personal lives of HSPs have numbered in the thousands. Even so, I will say “probably” & “maybe” more than you are used to in books for the general reader, but I think HSPs appreciate that.

Deciding to do all of this research, writing, & teaching has made me a kind of pioneer. But that, too, is part of being an HSP. We are often the 1st ones to see what needs to be done. As our confidence in our virtues grows, perhaps more & more of us will speak up – in our sensitive way.” – [Aro13, p. 33]

Instructions to the Reader

1. “Again, I address the reader as an HSP, but this book is written equally for someone seeking to understand HSPs, whether as a friend, relative, advisor, employer, educator, or health professional.
2. This book involves seeing yourself as having a trait common to many. I.e., it labels you. The advantages are that you can feel normal & benefit from the experience & research of others. But any label misses your uniqueness. HSPs are each utterly different, even with their common trait. Please remind yourself of that as you proceed.
3. While you are reading this book, you will probably see everything in your life in light of being highly sensitive. That is to be expected. In fact, it is exactly the idea. Total immersion helps with learning any new language, including a new way of talking about yourself. If others feel a little concerned, left out, or annoyed, ask for their patience. There will come a day when the concept will settle in & you’ll be talking about it less.
4. This book includes some activities which I have found useful for HSPs. But I’m not going to say that you must do them if you want to gain anything from this book. Trust your HSP intuition & do what feels right.
5. Any of the activities could bring up strong feelings. If that happens, I do urge you to seek professional help. If you are now in therapy, this book should fit well with your work there. The ideas here might even shorten the time you will need therapy as you envision a new ideal self – not the culture’s ideal but your own, someone you can be & maybe already are. But remember that this book does not substitute for a good therapist when things get intense or confusing.

This is an exciting moment for me as I imagine you turning the page & entering into this new world of mine, of yours, of *ours*. After thinking for so long that you might be the only one, it is nice to have company, isn’t it?” – [Aro13, p. 34]

Are You Highly Sensitive? A Self-Test

“Answer each question according to the way you feel. Answer true if it is at least somewhat true for you. Answer false if it is not very true or not at all true for you.

1. I seem to be aware of subtleties in my environment.
2. Other people’s moods affect me.
3. I tend to be very sensitive to pain.
4. I find myself needing to withdraw during busy days, into bed or into a darkened room or any place where I can have some privacy & relief from stimulation.
5. I am particularly sensitive to the effects of caffeine.
6. I am easily overwhelmed by things like bright lights, strong smells, coarse fabrics, or sirens close by.
7. I have a rich, complex inner life.
8. I am made uncomfortable by loud noises.
9. I am deeply moved by the arts or music.
10. I am conscientious.
11. I startle easily.
12. I get rattled when I have a lot to do in a short amount of time.
13. When people are uncomfortable in a physical environment I tend to know what needs to be done to make it more comfortable (like changing the lighting or the seating).
14. I am annoyed when people try to get me to do too many things at once.
15. I try hard to avoid making mistakes or forgetting things.
16. I make it a point to avoid violent movies & TV shows.
17. I become unpleasantly aroused when a lot is going on around me.
18. Being very hungry creates a strong reaction in me, disrupting my concentration or mood.

19. Changes in my life shake me up.
20. I notice & enjoy delicate or fine scents, tastes, sounds, works of art.
21. I make it a high priority to arrange my life to avoid upsetting or overwhelming situations.
22. When I must compete or be observed while performing a task, I become so nervous or shaky that I do much worse than I would otherwise.
23. When I was a child, my parents or teachers seemed to see me as sensitive or shy.

Scoring Yourself

If you answered true to 12 or more of the questions, you're probably highly sensitive.

But frankly, no psychological test is so accurate that you should base your life on it. If only 1 or 2 questions are true of you but they are extremely true, you might also be justified in calling yourself highly sensitive.

Read on, & if you recognize yourself in the in-depth description of a highly sensitive person in Chap. I, consider yourself one. The rest of this book will help you understand yourself better & learn to thrive in today's not-so-sensitive world." – [Aro13, pp. 35–36]

1 The Facts About Being Highly Sensitive: A (Wrong) Sense of Being Flawed

"In this chapter you will learn the basic facts about your trait & how it makes you different from others. You will also discover the rest of your inherited personality & have your eyes opened about your culture's view of you. But first you should meet Kristen." – [Aro13, p. 37]

1.1 She Thought She Was Crazy

"Kristen was the 23rd interview of my research on HSPs. She was an intelligent, clear-eyed college student. But soon into our interview her voice began to tremble.

"I'm sorry," she whispered. "But I really signed up to see you because you're a psychologist & I had to talk to someone who could tell me –" Her voice broke. "Am I *crazy*?" I studied her with sympathy. She was obviously feeling desperate, but nothing she had said so far had given me any sense of mental illness. But then, I was already listening differently to people like Kristen.

She tried again, as if afraid to give me time to answer. "I feel so different. I always did. I don't mean – I mean, my family was great. My childhood was almost idyllic until I had to go to school. Although Mom says I was always a grumpy baby."

She took a breath. I said something reassuring, & she plunged on. "But in nursery school I was afraid of everything. Even music time. When they would pass out the pots & pans to pound, I would put my hands over my ears & cry."

She looked away, her eyes glistening with tears now, too. "In elementary school I was always the teacher's pet. Yet they'd say I was 'spacey.'"

Her "spaciness" prompted a distressing series of medical & psychological tests. 1st for mental retardation. As a result, she was enrolled in a program for the *gifted*, which did not surprise me.

Still the message was "Something is wrong with this child." Her hearing was tested. Normal. In 4th grade she had a brain scan on the theory that her inwardness was due to petit mal seizures. Her brain was normal.

The final diagnosis? She had "trouble screening out stimuli." But the result was a child who believed she was defective." – [Aro13, pp. 37–38]

1.2 Special But Deeply Misunderstood

"The diagnosis was right as far as it went. HSPs do take in a lot – all the subtleties others miss. But what seems ordinary to others, like loud music or crowds, can be highly stimulating & thus stressful for HSPs.

Most people ignore sirens, glaring lights, strange odors, clutter & chaos. HSPs are disturbed by them.

Most people's feet may be tired at the end of a day in a mall or a museum, but they're ready for more when you suggest an evening party. HSPs need solitude after such a day. They feel jangled, overaroused.

Most people walk into a room & perhaps notice the furniture, the people – that's about it. HSPs can be instantly aware, whether they wish to be or not, of the mood, the friendships & enmities, the freshness or staleness of the air, the personality of the one who arranged the flowers.

If you are an HSP, however, it is hard to grasp that you have some remarkable ability. How do you compare inner experiences? Not easily. Mostly you notice that you seem unable to tolerate as much as other people. You forget that you belong to a group that has often demonstrated great creativity, insight, passion, & caring – all highly valued by society.

We are a package deal, however. Our trait of sensitivity means we will also be cautious, inward, needing extra time alone. Because people without the trait (the majority) do not understand that, they see us as timid, shy, weak, or that greatest sin of all, unsociable. Fearing these labels, we try to be like others. But that leads to our becoming overaroused & distressed. Then *that* gets us labeled neurotic or crazy, 1st by others & then by ourselves." – [Aro13, pp. 38–39]

1.3 Kristen's Dangerous year

“Sooner or later everyone encounters stressful life experiences, but HSPs react more to such stimulation. If you see this reaction as part of some basic flaw, you intensify the stress already present in any life crisis. Next come feelings of hopelessness & worthlessness.

Kristen, e.g., had such a crisis the year she started college. She had attended a low-key private high school & had never been away from home. Suddenly she was living among strangers, fighting in crowds for courses & books, & always overstimulated. Next she fell in love, fast & hard (as HSPs can do). Shortly after, she went to Japan to meet her boyfriend's family, an event she already had good reason to fear. It was while she was in Japan that, in her words, she “flipped out.”

Kristen had never thought of herself as an anxious person, but suddenly, in Japan, she was overcome by fears & could not sleep. Then she became depressed. Frightened by her own emotions, her self-confidence plummeted. Her young boyfriend could not cope with her “craziness” & wanted to end the relationship. By then she had returned to school, but feared she was going to fail at that, too. Kristen was on the edge.

She looked up at me after sobbing out the last of her story. “Then I heard about this research, about being sensitive, & I thought, Could that be me? But it isn't, I know. Is it?”

I told her that of course I could not be sure from such a brief conversation, but I believed that, yes, her sensitivity in combination with all these stresses might well explain her state of mind. & so I had the privilege of explaining Kristen to herself – an explanation obviously long overdue.” – [Aro13, pp. 39–40]

1.4 Defining High Sensitivity – 2 Facts to Remember

Fact 1: Everyone, HSP or not, feels best when neither too bored nor too aroused. “An individual will perform best on any kind of task, whether engaging in a conversation or playing in the Super Bowl, if his or her nervous system is moderately alert & aroused. Too little arousal & one is dull, ineffective. To change that underaroused physical state, we drink some coffee, turn on the radio, call a friend, strike up a conversation with a total stranger, change careers – anything!”

At the other extreme, too much arousal of the nervous system & anyone will become distressed, clumsy, & confused. We cannot think; the body is not coordinated; we feel out of control. Again, we have many ways to correct the situation. Sometimes we rest. Or mentally shut down. Some of us drink alcohol or take a Valium.

The best amount of arousal falls somewhere in the middle. That there is a need & desire for an “optimal level of arousal” is, in fact, 1 of the most solid findings of psychology. It is true for everyone, even infants. They hate to feel bored or overwhelmed.

Fact 2: People differ considerably in how much their nervous system is aroused in the same situation, under the same stimulation. The difference is largely inherited, & is very real & normal. In fact, it can be observed in all higher animals – mice, cats, dogs, horses, monkeys, humans. Within a species, the percentage that is very sensitive to stimulation is usually about the same, around 15–20%. Just as some within a species are a little bigger in size than others, some are a little more sensitive. In fact, through careful breeding of animals, mating the sensitive ones to each other can create a sensitive strain in just a few generations. In short, among inborn traits of temperament, this one creates the most dramatic, observable differences.” – [Aro13, p. 40]

1.5 The Good News & the No-So-Good

“What this difference in arousability means is that you notice levels of stimulation that go unobserved by others. This is true whether we are talking about subtle sounds, sights, or physical sensations like pain. It is not that your hearing, vision, or other senses are more acute (plenty of HSPs wear glasses). The difference seems to lie somewhere on the way to the brain or in the brain, in a more careful processing of information. We reflect more on everything. & we sort things into finer distinctions. Like those machines that grade fruit by size – we sort into 10 sizes while others sort into 2 or 3.

This greater awareness of the subtle tends to make you more intuitive, which simply means picking up & working through information in a semiconscious or unconscious way. The result is that you often “just know” without realizing how. Furthermore, this deeper processing of subtle details causes you to consider the past or future more. You “just know” how things got to be the way they are or how they are going to turn out. This is that “6th sense” people talk about. It can be wrong, of course, just as your eyes & ears can be wrong, but your intuition is right often enough that HSPs tend to be visionaries, highly intuitive artists, or inventors, as well as more conscientious, cautious, & wise people.

The downside of the trait shows up at more intense levels of stimulation. What is *moderately* arousing for most people is highly arousing for HSPs. What is *highly* arousing for most people causes an HSP to become very frazzled indeed, until they reach a shutdown point called “transmarginal inhibition.” Transmarginal inhibition was 1st discussed around the turn of the century by the Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov, who was convinced that the most basic inherited difference among people was how soon they reach this shutdown point & that the quick-to-shut-down have a fundamentally different type of nervous system.

No one likes being overaroused, HSP or not. A person feels out of control, & the whole body warns that it is in trouble. Overarousal often means failing to perform at one's best. Of course, it can also mean danger. An extra dread of overarousal may even be built into all of us. Since a newborn cannot run or fight or even recognize danger, it is best if it howls at anything new, anything arousing at all, so that grown-ups can come & rescue it.

Like the fire department, we HSPs mostly respond to false alarms. But if our sensitivity saves a life even once, it is a trait that has a genetic payoff. So, yes, when our trait leads to overarousal, it is a nuisance. But it is part of a package deal with many advantages.” – [Aro13, pp. 41–42]

1.6 More About Stimulation

“Stimulation is anything that wakes up the nervous system, gets its attention, makes the nerves fire off another round of the little electrical charges that they carry. We usually think of stimulation as coming from outside, but of course it can come from our body (such as pain, muscle tension, hunger, thirst, or sexual feelings) or as memories, fantasies, thoughts, or plans.

Stimulation can vary in intensity (like the loudness of a noise) or in duration. It can be more stimulating because it is novel, as when one is startled by a honk or shout, or in its complexity, as when one is at a party & hearing 4 conversations at once plus music.

Often we can get used to stimulation. But sometimes we think we have & aren’t being bothered, but suddenly feel exhausted & realize why: We have been putting up with something at a conscious level while it was actually wearing us down. Even a moderate & familiar stimulation, like a day at work, can cause an HSP to need quiet by evening. At that point, 1 more “small” stimulation can be the last straw.

Stimulation is even more complicated because the same stimulus can have different meanings for different people. A crowded shopping mall at Christmastime may remind 1 person of happy family shopping excursions & create a warm holiday spirit. But another person may have been forced to go shopping with others, tried to buy gifts without enough money & no idea of what to purchase, had unhappy memories of past holidays, & so suffers intensely in malls at Christmas.

VALUING YOUR SENSITIVITY: Think back to 1 or more times that your sensitivity has saved you or someone else from suffering, great loss, or even death. (In my own case, I & all my family would be dead if I had not awakened at the 1st flicker of firelight in the ceiling of an old wooden house in which we were living.)

1 general rule is that when we have no control over stimulation, it is more upsetting, even more so if we feel we are someone’s victim. While music played by ourselves may be pleasant, heard from the neighbor’s stereo, it can be annoying, & if we have previously asked them to turn it down, it becomes a hostile invasion. This book may even increase your annoyance a bit as you begin to appreciate that you are a minority whose rights to have less stimulation are generally ignored.

Obviously it would help if we were enlightened & detached from all of these associations so that nothing could arouse us. No wonder so many HSPs become interested in spiritual paths.” – [Aro13, pp. 42–43]

1.7 Is Arousal Really Different From Anxiety & Fear?

“It is important not to confuse arousal with fear. Fear creates arousal, but so do many other emotions, including joy, curiosity, or anger. But we can also be overaroused by semiconscious thoughts or low levels of excitement that create no obvious emotion. Often we are not aware of what is arousing us, such as the newness of a situation or noise or the many things our eyes are seeing.

Actually, there are several ways to *be* aroused & still other ways to *feel* aroused, & they differ from time to time & from person to person. Arousal may appear as blushing, trembling, heart pounding, hands shaking, foggy thinking, stomach churning, muscles tensing, & hands or other parts of the body perspiring. Often people in such situations are not aware of some or all of these reactions as they occur. On the other hand, some people say they feel aroused, but that arousal shows up very little in any of these ways. Still, the term does describe something that all these experiences & physical states share. Like the word “stress,” arousal is a word that really communicates something we all know about, even if that something varies a lot. & of course stress is closely related to arousal: Our response to stress is to become aroused.

Once we do notice arousal, we want to name it & know its source in order to recognize danger. & often we think that our arousal is due to fear. We do not realize that our heart may be pounding from the sheer effort of processing extra stimulation. Or other people assume we are afraid, given our obvious arousal, so we assume it, too. Then, deciding we must be afraid, we become even more aroused. & we avoid the situation in the future when staying in it & getting used to it might have calmed us down. We will discuss again the importance of not confusing fear and arousal in Chap. 5 when we talk about “shyness.” – [Aro13, pp. 43–44]

1.8 Your Trait Really Does Make You Special

“There are many fruits growing from the trait of sensitivity. Your mind works differently. Please remember that what follows is *on the average*; nobody has all these traits. But compared to non-HSPs, most of us are:

- Better at spotting errors & avoiding making errors.
- Highly conscientious.
- Able to concentrate deeply. (*But we do best without distractions.*)
- Especially good at tasks requiring vigilance, accuracy, speed, & the detection of minor differences.
- Able to process material to deeper levels of what psychologists call “semantic memory.” Often thinking about our own thinking.¹
- Able to learn without being aware we have learned.
- Deeply affected by other people’s moods & emotions.

¹NQBH: Superthinking.

Of course, there are many exceptions, especially to our being conscientious. & we don't want to be self-righteous about this; plenty of harm can be done in the name of trying to do good. Indeed, all of these fruits have their bruised spots. We are so skilled, but alas, when being watched, timed, or evaluated, we often cannot display our competence. Our deeper processing may make it seem that at 1st we are not catching on, but with time we understand & remember more than others. This may be why HSPs learn languages better (although arousal may make one less fluent than others when speaking).

By the way, thinking more than others about our own thoughts is not self-centeredness. It means that if asked what's on our mind, we are less likely to mention being aware of the world around us, & more likely to mention our inner reflections or musings. But we are no less likely to mention thinking about other people.

Our bodies are different too. Most of us have nervous systems that make us:

- Specialists in fine motor movements.
- Good at holding still.
- “Morning people.” (*Here there are many exceptions.*)
- More affected by stimulants like caffeine unless we are very used to them.
- More “right-brained” (less linear, more creative in a synthesizing way).
- More sensitive to things in the air. (*Yes, that means more hay fever & skin rashes.*)

Overall, again, our nervous systems seem designed to react to subtle experiences, which also makes us slower to recover when we must react to intense stimuli.

But HSPs are not in a more aroused state all the time. We are not “chronically aroused” in day-to-day life or when asleep. We are just more aroused by new or prolonged stimulation. (Being an HSP is *not* the same as being “neurotic” – i.e., constantly anxious for no apparent reason).” – [Aro13, pp. 44–45]

1.9 How to Think About Your Differences

“I hope that by now you are seeing your trait in positive terms. But I really suggest trying to view it as neutral. It becomes an advantage or disadvantage only when you enter a particular situation. Since the trait exists in all higher animals, it must have value in many circumstances. My hunch is that it survives in a certain percentage of all higher animals because it is useful to have at least a few around who are always watching for subtle signs. 15–20% seems about the right proportion to have always on the alert for danger, new foods, the needs of the young & sick, & the habits of other animals.

Of course, it is also good to have quite a few in a group who are not so alert to all the dangers & consequences of every action. They will rush out without a whole lot of thought to explore every new thing or fight for the group or territory. Every society needs both. & maybe there is a need for more of the *less* sensitive because more of them tend to get killed! This is all speculation, of course.

Another hunch of mine, however, is that the human race benefits more from HSPs than do other species. HSPs do more of that which makes humans different from other animals: We imagine possibilities. We humans, & HSPs especially, are acutely aware of the past & future. On top of that, if necessity is the mother of invention, HSPs must spend far more time trying to invent solutions to human problems just because they are more sensitive to hunger, cold, insecurity, exhaustion, & illness.

Sometimes people with our trait are said to be less happy or less capable of happiness. Of course, we can seem unhappy & moody, at least to non-HSPs, because we spend so much time thinking about things like the meaning of life & death & how complicated everything is – not black-&-white thoughts at all. Since most non-HSPs do not seem to enjoy thinking about such things, they assume we must be unhappy doing all that pondering. & we certainly don't get any happier having them tell us we are unhappy (by *their* definition of happy) & that we are a problem for them because we seem unhappy. All those accusations could make *anyone* unhappy.

The point is best made by Aristotle, who supposedly asked, “Would you rather be a happy pig or an unhappy human?” HSPs prefer the good feeling of being very conscious, very human, even if what we are conscious of is not always cause for rejoicing.

The point, however, is not that non-HSPs are pigs! I *know* someone is going to say I am trying to make an elite out of us. But that would last about 5 minutes with most HSPs, who would soon feel guilty for feeling superior. I'm just out to encourage us enough to make more of us feel like equals.” – [Aro13, pp. 45–46]

1.10 Heredity & Environment

“Some of you may be wondering if you really inherited this trait, especially if you remember a time when your sensitivity seemed to begin or greatly increase.

In most cases, sensitivity is inherited. The evidence for this is strong, mainly from studies of identical twins who were raised apart but grew up behaving similarly, which always suggests that behavior is at least partly genetically determined.

On the other hand, it is not always true that both separated twins show the trait, even if they are identical. E.g., each twin will also tend to develop a personality quite like the mother raising that twin, even though she is not the biological mother. The fact is, there are probably no inherited traits that cannot also be enhanced, decreased, or entirely produced or eliminated by enough of certain kinds of life experiences. E.g., a child under stress at home or at school only needs to be born with a slight tendency to be sensitive & he or she will withdraw. Which may explain why children who have older brothers & sisters are more

likely to be HSPs – & that would have nothing to do with genes. Similarly, studies of baby monkeys traumatized by separation from their mothers have found that these monkeys in adulthood behave much like monkeys born innately sensitive.

Circumstances can also force the trait to disappear. Many children born very sensitive are pushed hard by parents, schools, or friends to be bolder. Living in a noisy or crowded environment, growing up in a large family, or being made to be more physically active may sometimes reduce sensitivity, just as sensitive animals that are handled a great deal will sometimes lose some of their natural caution, at least with certain people or in specific situations. That the underlying trait is entirely gone, however, seems unlikely.” – [Aro13, pp. 46–47]

1.11 What About You?

“It is difficult to know for any particular adult whether you inherited the trait or developed it during your life. The best evidence, though hardly perfect, is whether your parents remember you as sensitive from the time you were born. If it is easy to do so, ask them, or whoever was your caretaker, to tell you all about what you were like in the 1st 6 months of life.

Probably you will learn more if you do *not* begin by asking if you were sensitive. Just ask what you were like as a baby. Often the stories about you will tell it all. After a while, ask about some typical signs of highly sensitive babies. Were you difficult about change – about being undressed & put into water at bath time, about trying new foods, about noise? Did you have colic often? Were you slow to fall asleep, hard to keep asleep, or a short sleeper, especially when you were overtired?

Remember, if your parents had no experience with other babies, they may not have noticed anything unusual at that age because they had no one to compare you to. Also, given all the blaming of parents for their children’s every difficulty, your parents may need to convince you & themselves that all was perfect in your childhood. If you want, you can reassure them that you know they did their best & that all babies pose a few problems but that you wonder which problems you presented.

You might also let them see the questionnaire at the front of this book. Ask them if they or anyone else in your family has this trait. Especially if you find relatives with it on both sides, the odds are very good your trait is inherited.

But what if it wasn’t or you aren’t sure? It probably does not matter at all. What *does* is that it is *your* trait now. So do not struggle too long over the question. The next topic is far more important.” – [Aro13, pp. 47–48]

1.12 Learning About Our Culture – What You Don’t Realize WILL Hurt You

“You & I are learning to see our trait as a neutral thing – use-ful in some situations, not in others – but our culture definitely does not see it, or any trait, as neutral. The anthropologist Margaret Mead explained it well. Although a culture’s newborns will show a broad range of inherited temperaments, only a narrow band of these, a certain type, will be the ideal. The ideal personality is embodied, in Mead’s words, in “every thread of the social fabric – in the care of the young child, the games the children play, the songs the people sing, the political organization, the religious observance, the art & the philosophy.” Other traits are ignored, discouraged, or if all else fails, ridiculed.

What is the ideal in our culture? Movies, advertisements, the design of public spaces, all tell us we should be as tough as the Terminator, as stoic as Clint Eastwood, as outgoing as Goldie Hawn. We should be pleasantly stimulated by bright lights, noise, a gang of cheerful fellows hanging out in a bar. If we are feeling overwhelmed & sensitive, we can always take a painkiller.

If you remember only 1 thing from this book, it should be the following research study. Xinyin Chen & Kenneth Rubin of the University of Waterloo in Ontario, Canada, & Yuerong Sun of Shanghai Teachers University compared 480 schoolchildren in Shanghai to 296 in Canada to see what traits made children most popular. In China “shy” & “sensitive” children were among those most chosen by others to be friends or playmates. (In Mandarin, the word for shy or quiet means good or well-behaved; sensitive can be translated as “having understanding,” a term of praise.) In Canada, shy & sensitive children were among the least chosen. Chances are, this is the kind of attitude you faced growing up.

Think about the impact on you of not being the ideal for your culture. It has to affect you – not only how others have treated you but how you have come to treat yourself.

Shedding the Majority’s Rule.

1. *What was your parents’ attitude toward your sensitivity?* Did they want you to keep it or lose it? Did they think of it as an inconvenience, as shyness, unmanliness, cowardice, a sign of artistic ability, cute? What about your other relatives, your friends, your teachers?
2. *Think about the media, especially in childhood.* Who were your role models & idols? Did they seem like HSPs? Or were they people you now see you could never be like?
3. *Consider your resulting attitude.* How has it affected your career, romantic relationships, recreational activities, & friendships?
4. *How are you as an HSP being treated now by the media?* Think about positive & negative images of HSPs. Which predominate? (Note that when someone is a victim in a movie or book, he or she is often portrayed as by nature sensitive, vulnerable, overaroused. This is good for dramatic effect, because the victim is visibly shaken & upset, but bad for HSPs, because “victim” comes to be equated with sensitivity.)
5. *Think about how HSPs have contributed to society.* Look for examples you know personally or have read about. Abraham Lincoln is probably a place to start.

6. *Think about your own contribution to society.* Whatever you are doing – sculpting, raising children, studying physics, voting – you tend to reflect deeply on the issues, attend to the details, have a vision of the future, & attempt to be conscientious.” – [Aro13, pp. 47–50]

1.13 Psychology’s Bias

“Psychological research is gaining valuable insights about people, & much of this book is based on those findings. But psychology is not perfect. It can only reflect the biases of the culture from which it comes. I could give example after example of research in psychology that reflects a bias that people I call HSPs are less happy & less mentally healthy, even less creative & intelligent (the 1st two are definitely not true). However, I will save these examples for reeducating my colleagues. Just be careful about accepting labels for yourself, such as “inhibited,” “introverted,” or “shy.” As we move on, you’ll understand why each of these *mislabels* you. In general, they miss the essence of the trait & give it a negative tone. E.g., research has found that most people, quite wrongly, associate introversion with poor mental health. When HSPs identify with these labels, their confidence drops lower, & their arousal increases in situations in which people thus labeled are expected to be awkward.

It helps to know that in cultures in which the trait is more valued, such as Japan, Sweden, & China, the research takes on a different tone. E.g., Japanese psychologists seem to expect their sensitive subjects to perform better, & they do. When studying stress, Japanese psychologists see more flaws in the way that the nonsensitive cope. There is no point in blaming our culture’s psychology or its well-meaning researchers, however. They are doing their best.” – [Aro13, pp. 50–51]

1.14 Royal Advisors & Warrior Kings

“For better & worse, the world is increasingly under the control of aggressive cultures – those that like to look outward, to expand, to compete & win. This is because, when cultures come in contact, the more aggressive ones naturally tend to take over.

How did we get into this situation? For most of the world, it began on the steppes of Asia, where the Indo-European culture was born. Those horse-riding nomads survived by expanding their herds of horses & cattle, mainly by stealing the herds & lands of others. They entered Europe about 7000 years ago, reaching the Middle East & South Asia a little later. Before their arrival there was little or no warfare, slavery, monarchy, or domination of 1 class by another. The newcomers made serfs or slaves out of the people they found, the ones without horses, built walled cities where there had been peaceful settlements, & set out to expand into larger kingdoms or empires through war or trade.

The most long-lasting, happy Indo-European cultures have always used 2 classes to govern themselves – the warrior-kings balanced by their royal or priestly advisors. & Indo-European cultures have done well for themselves. Half of the world speaks an Indo-European language, which means they cannot help but think in an Indo-European way. Expansion, freedom, & fame are good. Those are the values of the warrior-kings.

For aggressive societies to survive, however, they always need that priest-judge-advisor class as well. This class balances the kings & warriors (as the U.S. Supreme Court balances the president & his armed forces). It is a more thoughtful group, often acting to check the impulses of the warrior-kings. Since the advisor class often proves right, its members are respected as counselors, historians, teachers, scholars, & the upholders of justice. They have the foresight, e.g., to look out for the well-being of those common folks on whom the society depends, those who grow the food & raise the children. They warn against hasty wars & bad use of the land.

In short, a strong royal advisor class insists on stopping & thinking. & it tries, I think with growing success in modern times, to direct the wonderful, expansive energy of their society away from aggression & domination. Better to use that energy for creative inventions, exploration, & protection of the planet & the powerless.

HSPs tend to fill that advisor role. We are the writers, historians, philosophers, judges, artists, researchers, theologians, therapists, teachers, parents, & plain conscientious citizens. What we bring to any of these roles is a tendency to think about all the possible effects of an idea. Often we have to make ourselves unpopular by stopping the majority from rushing ahead. Thus, to perform our role well, we have to feel very good about ourselves. We have to ignore all the messages from the warriors that we are not as good as they are. The warriors have their bold style, which has its value. But we, too, have our style & our own important contribution to make.” – [Aro13, pp. 51–52]

1.15 The Case of Charles

“Charles was 1 of the few HSPs I interviewed who had known he had sensitive his whole life & always saw it as a good thing. His unusual childhood & its consequences are a fine demonstration of the importance of self-esteem & of the effect of one’s culture.

Charles is happily married for the 2nd time & enjoys a well-paid & admirable academic career of service & scholarship. In this leisure time he is a pianist of exceptional talent. & he has a deep sense that these gifts are more than sufficient to give meaning to his life. After hearing all of this at the outset of our interview, I was, naturally, curious about his background.

Here is Charles’s 1st memory. (I always ask this in my interviews – even if inaccurate, what is recalled usually sets the tone or provides the theme of the whole life.) He is standing on a sidewalk at the back of a crowd that is admiring a window filled with Christmas decorations. He cries out, “Everyone away, I want to see.” They laugh & let him come to the front.

What confidence! This courage to speak up so boldly surely began at home.

Charles’s parents were delighted by his sensitivity. In their circle of friends – their artistic, intellectual subculture – sensitivity was associated with particular intelligence, good breeding, & fine tastes. Rather than being upset that he studied so much instead of playing games with other boys, his parents encouraged him to read even more. To them, Charles was the ideal son.

With this background, Charles believed in himself. He knew he had absorbed excellent aesthetic tastes & moral values at an early age. He did not see himself as flawed in any way. He did eventually realize he was unusual, part of a minority, but his entire subculture was unusual, & it had taught him to see that subculture as superior, not inferior. He had always felt confident among strangers, even when he was enrolled in the best preparatory schools, followed by an Ivy League university, & then took a position as a professor.

When I asked Charles if he saw any advantages of the trait, he had no trouble reciting many. E.g., he was certain it contributed to his musical ability. It had also helped him deepen his self-awareness during several years of psychoanalysis.

As for the disadvantages of the trait & his way of making peace with them, noise bothers him a great deal, so he lives in a quiet neighborhood, surrounding himself with lovely & subtle sounds, including a fountain in his backyard & good music. He has deep emotions that can lead to occasional depression, but he explores & resolves his feelings. He knows he takes things too hard but tries to allow for that.

His experience of overarousal is mainly of an intense physical response, the aftermath of which can prevent him from sleeping. But usually he can handle it in the moment through self-control, by “comporting myself a certain way.” When matters at work overwhelm him, he leaves as soon as he is not needed & “walks it out” or plays the piano. He deliberately avoided a business career because of his sensitivity. When he was promoted to an academic position that stressed him too much, he changed positions as soon as he could.

Charles has organized his life around his trait, maintaining an optimal level of arousal without feeling in any way flawed for doing so. When I asked, as I usually do, what advice he would give others, he said, “Spend enough time putting yourself out there in the world – your sensitivity is not something to be feared.” – [Aro13, pp. 52–54]

1.16 A Reason for Great Pride

“This 1st chapter may have been very stimulating! All sorts of strong, confusing feelings could be arising in you by now. I know from experience, however, that as you read & work through this book, those feelings will become increasingly clear & positive.

To sum it up again, you pick up on the subtleties that others miss & so naturally you also arrive quickly at the level of arousal past which you are no longer comfortable. That 1st fact about you could not be true without the 2nd being true as well. It’s a package deal, & a very good package.

It’s also important that you keep in mind that this book is about both your personal innate physical trait & also about your frequently unappreciated social importance. You were born to be among the advisors & thinkers, the spiritual & moral leaders of your society. There is every reason for pride.” – [Aro13, p. 54]

1.17 Working With What You Have Learned – Reframing Your Reactions to Change

“At the end of some chapters I will ask you to “reframe” your experiences in the light of what you now know. Reframing is a term from cognitive psychotherapy which simply means seeing something in a new way, in a new context, with a new frame around it.

Your 1st reframing task is to think about 3 major changes in your life that you remember well. HSPs usually respond to change with resistance. Or we try to throw ourselves into it, but we still suffer from it. We just don’t “do” change well, even good changes. That can be the most maddening. When my novel was published & I had to go to England to promote it, I was finally living a fantasy I had cherished for years. Of course, I got sick & hardly enjoyed a minute of the trip. At the time, I thought I must be neurotically robbing myself of my big moment. Now, understanding this trait, I see that the trip was just too exciting.

My new understanding of that experience is exactly what I mean by reframing. So now it is your turn. Think of 3 major changes or surprises in your life. Choose one – a loss or ending – that seemed bad at the time. Choose one that seems as if it should have been neutral, just a major change. & one that was good, something to celebrate or something done for you & meant to be kind. Now follow these steps for each.

1. *Think about your response to the change & how you have always viewed it.* Did you feel you responded “wrong” or not as others would have? Or for too long? Did you decide you were no good in some way? Did you try to hide your upset from others? Or did others find out & tell you that you were being “too much”?

Here’s an example of a negative change. Josh is 30 now, but for more than 20 years he has carried a sense of shame from when, in the middle of 3rd grade, he had to go to a new elementary school. He had been well enough liked at his old school for his drawing ability, his sense of humor, his funny choices of clothes & such. At the new school these same qualities made him the target of bullying & teasing. He acted as if he didn’t care, but deep inside he felt awful. Even at 30, in the back of his mind he wondered if he hadn’t deserved to be so “unpopular.” Maybe he really was odd & a “weakling.” Or else why hadn’t he defended himself better? Maybe it was all true.

2. *Consider your response in the light of what you know now about how your body automatically operates.* In the case of Josh I would say that he was highly aroused during those 1st weeks at the new school. It must have been difficult to think up clever kid stuff to say, to succeed in the games & classroom tasks by which other children judge a new student. The bullies saw him as an easy target who could make them appear tougher. The others were afraid to defend him. He lost confidence & felt flawed, not likable. This intensified his arousal when he tried anything new while others were around. He could never seem relaxed & normal. It was a painful time but nothing to be ashamed of.

3. *Think if there's anything that needs to be done now.* I especially recommend sharing your new view of the situation with someone else – provided they will appreciate it. Perhaps it could even be someone who was present at the time who could help you continue to fit details into the picture. I also advocate writing down your old & new views of the experience & keeping them around for a while as a reminder.” – [Aro13, pp. 54–56]

2 Digging Deeper

Understanding Your Trait for All That It Is. “Now let’s rearrange your mental furniture & make it impossible for you to doubt the reality of your trait. This is important, for the trait has been discussed so little in the field of psychology. We’ll look at a case history as well as scientific evidence, most of it from studying children’s temperaments, which makes it all the more fitting that the case history is a tale of 2 children.” – [Aro13, p. 57]

2.1 Observing Rob & Rebecca

“About the time I began studying high sensitivity, a close friend gave birth to twins – a boy, Rob, & a girl, Rebecca. From the 1st day one could sense a difference between them, & I understood exactly what it was. The scientist in me was delighted. Not only would I watch a highly sensitive child growing up, but Rob came with his own “control group,” or comparison, his sister, Rebecca, born into exactly the same environment.

A particular benefit of knowing Rob from birth was that it dispelled any doubts I had about the trait being inheritable. While it is true that he & his sister were also treated differently from the start, at 1st that was largely because of his sensitivity, a difference he brought into the world. (Being different genders, Rob & Rebecca are fraternal twins, not identical, which means that their genes are no more similar than are those of any brother’s & sister’s.)

To add frosting to this psychologist’s cake, the genders associated with sensitivity were switched. The boy, Rob, was the sensitive one; the girl, Rebecca, was not. The stereotypes were also reversed in that Rob was smaller than Rebecca.

As you read about Rob, don’t be surprised if you experience an emotional response. The whole point of my description is that some of it may also apply to you. Thus, vague memories, or feelings from before you can remember what the feelings were attached to, may return. Be easy about such feelings. Just observe them. In fact, it might be helpful to write them down. It will be useful information as you read & work through the next few chapters.” – [Aro13, pp. 57–58]

2.2 Sleep Troubles

“In the 1st few days after Rob & Rebecca were born, the differences in temperament were greatest when the infants were tired. Rebecca would fall asleep easily & not wake up. Especially as a result of some change – visitors, travel – Rob would stay awake & cry. Which would mean that Mom or Dad would have to walk, rock, sing, or pat him, trying to bring him to a peaceful state.

With a slightly older sensitive child, current advice is to put the child to bed & let the quiet & dark gradually temper the overstimulation that is the true cause of the crying. HSPs know all about being “too tired to sleep.” They are actually too *frazzled* to sleep.

Leaving a newborn to scream for an hour, however, is more than most parents can bear, probably because it is not really very wise to do so. A newborn is usually best soothed by motion. In Rob’s case, his parents finally found that an electric swing induced sleep best.

Then came the problem of his remaining asleep. There are always points in anyone’s sleep cycle that make it very easy or difficult to be awakened, but sensitive children seem to have fewer periods of deep, imperturbable sleep. & once awake, they have greater difficulty going back to sleep. (Remember, this was probably also true of you, whether you remember or not.) My own solution, with our highly sensitive child, was to use blankets to cover his crib. In his little tent all was quiet & cozy, especially if we were laying him down in an unfamiliar place. Sometimes sensitive children really force their parents to be both empathetic & creative.” – [Aro13, pp. 58–59]

2.3 1 Night, 2 Kids

“When Rob & Rebecca were almost 3, their little brother was born. My husband & I visited for the night & slept in the bed of their parents, who were at the hospital. We had been warned that Rob might wake up at least once, frightened by a bad dream. (He had many more of them than his sister – HSPs often do.)

As expected, at 5 in the morning Rob wandered in, crying softly. When he saw the wrong people in his parents’ bed, his sleepy moans became screams.

I have no idea what his mind envisioned. Perhaps “Danger! Mother is gone! Horrible beings have taken her place!”

Most parents agree that everything gets easier once a child can understand words. This is so much more true with a highly sensitive child, caught up in his own imagination. The trick was to slip some quick, soothing words of mine in between his sobs.

Fortunately, Rob has a great sense of humor. So I reminded him of a recent evening when I had baby-sat & served the 2 of them cookies as “appetizers,” *before* dinner.

He gulped & stared, then smiled. & somewhere in his brain, I moved from the category of Monster Who Has Taken Mother to Silly Elaine.

I asked him if he wanted to join us, but I knew he would choose his own bed. Soon he was back there, sleeping soundly.

In the morning Rebecca came in. When she saw that her parents were gone, she smiled & said, “Hi, Elaine. Hi, Art,” & walked out. That is the difference in the non-HSP.

It is painful to imagine what would have happened if I had been the sort to have shouted at Rob to shut up & get back to bed. He probably would have done just that, feeling abandoned in a dangerous world. But he would not have slept. His intuitive mind would have elaborated on the experience for hours, including probably deciding he was somehow to blame. With sensitive children, physical blows or traumas aren't required to make them afraid of the dark." – [Aro13, p. 59]

2.4 Rounding Out Our Picture of Rob

"By day, when the twins went out with their parents during that 1st year, the mariachi band at the Mexican restaurant fascinated Rebecca; it made Rob cry. In their 2nd year, Rebecca was delighted by ocean waves, haircuts, & merry-go-rounds; Rob was afraid of them, at least at 1st, just as he was on the 1st day of nursery school & with the stimulation accompanying each birthday & holiday. Furthermore, Rob developed fears – of pinecones, of figures printed on his bedspread, of shallows on the wall. The fears were strange & unrealistic to us, but they were certainly real to him.

In short, Rob's childhood has been a little difficult for him & for his caring, stable, competent parents. Actually, unfair as it is, the difficult aspects of any temperament are displayed more when the home environment is sound. Otherwise, in order to survive, an infant will do whatever he or she must to adapt to the caretakers, with temperament going underground to resurface in some other way later, perhaps in stress-related physical symptoms. But Rob is free to be who he is, so his sensitivity is out there for all to see. He can express his feelings, & as a result he can learn what does & does not work.

E.g., during his 1st 4 years, when Rob was overwhelmed, he would often burst into angry tears. At these times, his parents would patiently help him contain his feelings. & with every month he seemed better able to not become overwhelmed. When watching a movie with scary or sad sequences, e.g., he learned to tell himself what his parents would say: "It's just a movie," or "Yeah, but I know it ends okay." Or he would close his eyes & cover his ears or leave the room for a little while.

Probably because he is more cautious, he has been slower to learn some physical skills. With other boys he is less comfortable with wilder, rougher play. But he wants to be like them & tries, so he is accepted. & thanks to careful attention to his adjustment, thus far he likes school a great deal.

There are some other points about Rob that are not surprising, given his trait: He has an extraordinary imagination. He is drawn to everything artistic, especially music (true for many HSPs). He is funny & a great ham when he feels at home with his audience. Since he was 3 he was "thought like a lawyer," quick to notice fine points & make subtle distinctions. He is concerned about the suffering of others & polite, kind, & considerate – except, perhaps, when he is overcome by too much stimulation. His sister, meanwhile, has her own numerous virtues. One is that she is a steady sort, the anchor in her brother's life.

What makes Rob & Rebecca so very different from each other? What makes you answer yes to so many items on the self-test at the beginning of this book when most people would not?" – [Aro13, pp. 59–61]

2.5 You Are Truly a Different Breed

"Jerome Kagan, a psychologist at Harvard, has devoted much of his career to the study of this trait. For him it is as observable a difference as hair or eye color. Of course, he calls it other names – inhibitedness, shyness, or timidity in children – & I cannot agree with his terms. But I understand that from the outside, & especially in a laboratory setting, the children he studies do seem mainly inhibited, shy, or timid. Just remember as I discuss Kagan that sensitivity is the real trait & that a child standing still & observing others may be quite *uninhibited* inside in his or her processing of all the nuances of what is being seen.

Kagan has been following the development of 22 children with the trait. He is also studying 19 who seemed to be very "uninhibited." According to their parents, as infants the "inhibited" children has had more allergies, insomnia, colic, & constipation than the average child. As young children, seen in the laboratory for the 1st time, their heartbeat rates are generally higher & under stress show less change. (Heart rate can't change much if it is already high.) Also when under stress, their pupils dilate sooner, & their vocal cords are more tense, making their voice change to a higher pitch. (Many HSPs are relieved to know why their voice can become so strange sounding when they are aroused.)

The body fluids (blood, urine, saliva) of sensitive children show indications of high levels of norepinephrine present in their brains, especially after the children are exposed to various forms of stress in the laboratory. Norepinephrine is associated with arousal; in fact, it is the brain's version of adrenaline. Sensitive children's body fluids also contain more cortisol, both when under stress & when at home. Cortisol is the hormone present when one is in a more or less constant state of arousal or wariness. Remember cortisol; it comes up again.

Kagan then studied infants to see which ones would grow into "inhibited" children. He found that about 20% of all babies are "highly reactive" when exposed to various stimuli: They pump & flex their limbs vigorously, arch their backs as if irritated or trying to get away, & frequently cry. A year later, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the study's reactive babies were "inhibited" children & showed high levels of fear in new situations. Only 10% showed low levels. So the trait is roughly observable from birth, as was the case with Rob.

All of this suggests what I have already said – that sensitive children come with a built-in tendency to react more strongly to external stimuli. But Kagan & others are discovering the details that make that so. E.g., Kagan found that babies who later showed this trait also had cooler foreheads on the right side of their head, which indicates greater activity on the right side of the brain. (The blood is drawn away from the surface toward the activity.) Other studies have also found that many HSPs have more activity in the right hemisphere of the brain, especially those who stay sensitive from birth into childhood – i.e., were clearly born that way.

Kagan's conclusion is that persons with the trait of sensitivity or inhibitedness are a special breed. They are genetically quite different, although still utterly human, just as bloodhounds & border collies are quite different, although both are still definitely dogs.

My own research also points to the idea of a distinct genetic “breed” of sensitive people. In my telephone survey of 300 randomly selected people, I found both a distinct group & also a continuum. On a scale of 1–5, about 20% felt they were “extremely” or “quite a bit” sensitive. An additional 27% said “moderately.” Together, those 3 categories seemed like a continuum. But then there was a sharp break. A measly 8% were “not.” & a whopping 42% said they were “*not at all*” sensitive, as if we were asking Laplanders about coconuts.

My sense of HSPs from meeting them is that they are indeed a distinct group, separate from the nonsensitive. Yet among them there is also a wide range in sensitivity. This may be due to there being several different causes of the trait, leading to different kinds, or “flavors,” of sensitivity, some of them stronger than others, or to some people being born with 2 kinds, 3 kinds, & so on. & there are so many ways that humans can increase or decrease their sensitivity through experience or conscious choice. All of these effects could cause a blurring of the boundary of what is still basically a separate group.

There is no denying the sense that Rob & Rebecca are 2 different sorts of humans. You are, too. Your differences are very real.” – [Aro13, pp. 61–63]

2.6 The Brain’s 2 Systems

“A number of researchers think that there are 2 systems in the brain & that is the balance of these 2 that creates sensitivity. 1 system, the “behavioral activation” (or “approach,” or “facilitation,” system) is hooked up to the parts of the brain that take in messages from the senses & send out orders to the limbs to get moving. This system is designed to move us toward things, especially new ones. It is probably meant to keep us eagerly searching for the good things in life, like fresh food & companionship, all of which we need for survival. When the activation system is operating, we are curious, bold, & impulsive. The other system is called the “behavioral inhibition” (or “withdrawal,” or “avoidance,” system). (You can already tell by the names which is the “good” once according to our culture.) This system is said to move us away from things, making us attentive to dangers. It makes us alert, cautious, & watchful for signs. Not surprisingly, this system is hooked up to all the parts of the brain Kagan noted to be more active in his “inhibited” children.

But what does this system really do? It takes in everything about a situation & then automatically compares the present to what has been normal & usual in the past & what should be expected in the future. If there is a mismatch, the system makes us stop & wait until we understand the new circumstance. To me this is a very significant part of being intelligent. So I prefer to give it a more positive name: the automatic pause-to-check system.

But now consider how one might have a more active pause-to-check system. Imagine Rob & Rebecca coming to school 1 morning. Rebecca sees the same classroom, teacher, & children as were there yesterday. She runs off to play. Rob notices that the teacher is in a bad mood, 1 of the children is looking angry, & some bags are in the corner that were not there before. Rob hesitates & may decide that there is reason for caution. So sensitivity – the subtle processing of sensory information – is the real difference once again. Notice how psychology has described the 2 systems as having opposing purposes. How like the opposition I described in the last chapter between the warrior-king class & the royal-advisor class.

This 2-system explanation of sensitivity also suggests 2 different types of HSPs. Some might have only an average-strength pause-to-check system but an activation system that is even weaker. This kind of HSP might be very calm, quiet, & content with a simple life. It’s as if the royal advisors are monks who rule the whole country/person. Another kind of HSP could potentially have an even stronger pause-to-check system but an activation system that is also very strong – just not quite as strong. This kind of HSP would be both very curious & very cautious, easily bored yet easily overaroused. The optimal level of arousal is a narrow range. One could say there is a constant power struggle between the advisor & the impulsive, expansive warrior within the person.

I think Rob is this type. Other young children, however, are described as so quiet & uncurious that they are in danger of being ignored & neglected.

What type are you? Does your pause-to-check/advisor system rule alone, thanks to a quiet activator/warrior-king system? I.e., is it easy for you to be content with a quiet life? Or are the 2 branches that govern you in constant conflict? I.e., do you always want to be trying new things even if you know that afterward you will be exhausted?” – [Aro13, pp. 63–65]

2.7 You Are More Than Genes & Systems

“Let’s not forget that you are a complicated being. Certain investigators, such as Mary Rothbart of the University of Oregon, are adamant that temperament is quite a different matter when you study adult humans, who can reason, make choices, & exert willpower to follow through on their choices. Rothbart believes that if psychologists study children & animals too much, they will overlook the role of human thinking & a lifetime’s experience.

Let’s go over your development, & Rob’s, as Rothbart sees it, & how being sensitive would differ at each stage.

At birth, an infant’s only reaction is negative – irritability, discomfort. Sensitive babies like you & Rob were mainly different in being more irritable & uncomfortable – what Kagan called “highly reactive.”

At about 2 months the behavioral-activation system becomes functional. Now you showed an interest in new things in case they might satisfy your needs. Along with that came a new feeling – anger & frustration when you did not get what you wanted. So positive emotions & anger were possible, & how much you felt them depended on the strength of your activation system. Rob, having both systems strong, became an easily angered baby. But sensitive babies with a low activation system would be placid & “good” at this age.

At 6 months your superior automatic pause-to-check system came on line. You could compare present experiences with those of the past, & if the present ones were upsetting, as those in the past, you would experience fear. But again, you saw more subtle differences in each experience. For you there was more that was unfamiliar & possibly frightening.

At this point, 6 months, every experience becomes very important for HSPs. One can see how a few bad experiences when approaching new things could turn the pause-to-check system into a pause-&-do-nothing system, a true inhibition system. The best way to avoid bad things would seem to be avoiding everything. &, of course, the more the world is avoided, the newer everything will seem. Imagine how frightening the world could have seemed to you.

Finally, around 10 months, you began to develop the ability to shift your attention, to decide how to experience something, or to stop a behavior. Only at this point could you start to handle conflicts between the 2 systems. A conflict would be *I want to try that, but it seems so strange*. (At 10 months we might not use those words, but that would be the idea.) But now you could make some choices about which emotion to obey. One could almost see Rob doing it: *Okay, it's unfamiliar, but I'll go ahead, anyway*.

You probably had favorite methods of overriding the pause-to-check system if it slowed you too long or often. 1 way might have been to imitate those with less of it. You just went ahead & got some good things, too, like them, in spite of your caution. Another might have been the recategorizing of the stimulation to make it familiar. The growling wolf in the movie "is just a big dog." But most of your help probably came from others who wanted you to feel safe, not afraid.

Social help with fears involves yet another system that Rothbart believes is highly developed in adult humans. It also arrives at about 10 months. With it, a child begins to connect with others, to enjoy them. If these social experiences are positive & supportive, another physiological system develops for which humans are biologically prepared. One could call this the loving system. It creates endorphins, the "good feeling" neurochemicals.

How much could you overcome your fears by trusting others to help? Who was around whom you could rely on? Did you act as if *Mother is here so I'll try*? Did you learn to imitate her calming words & deeds, applying them to yourself? "Don't be afraid, it'll be okay." I have seen Rob using all of these methods.

Now you might spend a moment thinking about yourself & your childhood, & we will do more of this in the next 2 chapters. I know you don't really remember, but judging from what facts you have, what was that 1st year *probably* like? How does your thinking & self-control affect your sensitivity now? Are there times when you can control your arousal? Who taught you to do so? Who were your role models? Do you think you were taught to control your cautiousness too much so that you dare to do more than your body can handle? Or does it seem that your lesson was that the world is unsafe & overarousal is uncontrollable?" – [Aro13, pp. 65–67]

2.8 How Trust Becomes Mistrust & the Unfamiliar Becomes Dangerous

"Most researchers on temperament have studied short-term arousal. It's easy to study, for it's quite apparent from the higher levels of heartbeat, respiration, perspiration, pupil dilation, & adrenaline.

There is another system of arousal, however, that is governed more by hormones. It goes into action just as quickly, but the effect of its main product, cortisol, is most noticeable after 10 to 20 minutes. An important point is that when cortisol is present, the short-term arousal response is also even more likely. I.e., this long-term type of arousal makes us even more excitable, more sensitive, than before.

Most of the effects of cortisol occur over hours or even days. There are mainly measured in the blood, saliva, or urine, so studying long-term arousal is less convenient. But psychologist Megan Gunnar of the University of Minnesota thought that the whole point of the pause-to-check system might be to protect the individual from this unhealthy, unpleasant, long-term arousal.

Research shows that when people 1st encounter something new & potentially threatening, the short-term response always comes 1st. Meanwhile, we start to consider our resources. What are our abilities? What have we learned about this sort of situation from past experiences? Who is around who might help out? If we think we or those with us can cope with the situation, we stop seeing it as a threat. The short-term alert dies out, & the long-term alarm never goes off.

Gunnar demonstrated this process in an interesting experiment. She set up a threatening situation much like those Kagan uses to identify "inhibited" children. But 1st, the 9-month-old babies were separated from their mothers for a half hour. Half were left with a very attentive baby-sitter who responded to all of the child's moods. The other half were left with a baby-sitter who was inattentive & unresponsive unless the child actually fussed or cried. Next, while alone with the baby-sitter, each 9-month-old was exposed to something startlingly new.

What is so important here is that only the highly sensitive babies with the inattentive baby-sitters showed more cortisol in their saliva. It was as if those with the attentive sitter felt they had a resource & had no need to make a long-term stress response.

Suppose the caretaker is your own mother? Psychologists observing babies with their mothers have discovered certain signs that tell them if a child feels "securely attached." A secure child feels safe to explore, & new experiences are not usually seen as a threat. Other signs indicate that a child is "insecurely attached." The mothers of these children are either too protective or too neglectful (or even dangerous). (We will discuss "attachment" more in Chaps. 3–4). Research on sensitive children facing a novel, startling situation in the company of their mothers has found that these children do show their usual, strong short-term response. But if a sensitive child is securely attached to Mom, there is no long-term cortisol effect from the stress. Without secure attachment, however, a startling experience will produce long-term arousal.

One can see why it is important that young HSPs (& older ones, too) stay out in the world, trying things rather than retreating. But their feelings about their caretakers have to be secure & their experiences have to be successful or their reasons not to approach will only be proved true. & all of this gets started before you can even talk!

Many intelligent, sensitive parents provide all the needed experiences almost automatically. Rob's parents are constantly praising his successes & encouraging him to test his fears to see if they are realistic while offering help if he needs it. With time, his idea of the world will be that it is not as frightening as his nervous system was telling him it was during that 1st year or 2. His creative traits & intuitive abilities, all the advantages of being sensitive, will flourish. The difficult areas will fade.

When parents do nothing special to help a sensitive child feel safe, whether the child becomes truly “inhibited” probably depends on the relative strength of the activation & pause-to-check systems. But remember that some parents & environments can make matters much worse. Certainly repeated frightening experiences will strongly reinforce caution, especially experiences of failing to be calmed or helped, of being punished for active exploring, & of having others who should be helpful become dangerous instead.

Another important point is that the more cortisol in an infant’s body, the less the child will sleep, & the less sleep, the more cortisol. In the daytime, the more cortisol, the more fear, the more fear, the more cortisol. Uninterrupted sleep at night & timely naps all reduce cortisol in infants. & remember, lower cortisol also means fewer short-term alarms. It was easy to see that this was a constant problem with Rob. It may have been for you, too.

Furthermore, if sleep problems beginning in infancy are not controlled, they may last into adulthood & make a highly sensitive person almost unbearably sensitive. So get your help!” – [Aro13, pp. 67–70]

2.9 Into the Depths

“There is another aspect of your trait that is harder to capture in studies or observations – except when strange fears & nightmares visit the sensitive child (or adult). To understand this very real aspect of the trait, one leaves the laboratory & enters the consulting room of the depth psychologist.

Depth psychologists place great emphasis on the unconscious & the experiences imbedded there, repressed or simply preverbal, that continue to govern our adult life. It is not surprising that highly sensitive children, & adults, too, have a hard time with sleep & report more vivid, alarming, “archetypal” dreams. With the coming of darkness, subtle sounds & shapes begin to rule the imagination, & HSPs sense them more. There are also the unfamiliar experiences of the day – some only half-noticed, some totally repressed. All of them swirl in the mind just as we are relaxing the conscious mind so that we can fall asleep.

Falling asleep, staying asleep, & going back to sleep when awakened require an ability to soothe oneself, to feel safe in the world.

The only depth psychologist to write explicitly about sensitivity was 1 of the founders of depth work, Carl Jung, & what he said was important – & exceptionally positive, for a change.

Way back when psychotherapy began with Sigmund Freud, there was controversy about how much innate temperament shaped personality, including emotional problems. Before Freud, the medical establishment had emphasized inherited constitutional differences. Freud tried to prove that “neurosis” (his specialty) was caused by traumas, especially upsetting sexual experiences. Carl Jung, Freud’s follower for a long time, split with him finally on the issue of the centrality of sexuality. Jung decided that the fundamental difference was an inherited greater sensitivity. He believed that when highly sensitive patients had experienced a trauma, sexual or otherwise, they had been unusually affected & so developed a neurosis. Note that Jung was saying that sensitive people are not traumatized in childhood are not inherently neurotic. One thinks of Gunnar’s finding that the sensitive child with a secure attachment to his or her mother does not feel threatened by new experiences. Indeed, Jung thought very highly of sensitive people – but then he was one himself.

That Jung wrote about HSPs is a little-known fact. (I did not know this when I began my work on the trait.) E.g., he said that “a certain innate sensitiveness produces a special prehistory, a special way of experiencing infantile events” & that “events bound up with powerful impressions can never pass off without leaving some trace on sensitive people.” Later, Jung began to describe introverted & intuitive types in similar ways, but even more positively. He said they had to be more self-protective – what he meant by being introverted. But he also said that they were “educators & promoters of culture . . . their life teaches the other possibility, the interior life which is so painfully wanting in our civilization.”

Such people, Jung said, are naturally more influenced by their unconscious, which gives them information of the “utmost importance,” a “prophetic foresight.” To Jung, the unconscious contains important wisdom to be learned. A life lived in deep communication with the unconscious is far more influential & personally satisfying.

But such a life is also potentially more difficult, especially if in childhood there were too many disturbing experiences without a secure attachment. As you saw from Gunnar’s research & as you will see in Chap. 8, Jung was exactly right.” – [Aro13, pp. 70–72]

2.10 So It’s Real & It’s Okay

“Rob, Jerome Kagan, Megan gunnar, & Carl Jug should have you well convinced now that your trait is utterly real. You are different. In the next chapter, you will consider how you may need to live differently from others if you are going to be in healthy harmony with your quite different, highly sensitive body.

By now you may be seeing a somewhat dark picture too – one of fear, timidity, inhibitedness, & distressed overarousal. Only Jung spoke of the trait’s advantages, but even then it was in terms of our connection to the depths & darkness of the psyche. But remember that this sort of negativity is, once again, largely a sign of our culture’s bias. Preferring toughness, the culture sees our trait as something difficult to live with, something to be cured. Do not forget that HSPs differ mainly in their sensitive processing of subtle stimuli. This is your most basic quality. That is a positive & accurate way to understand your trait.

Working With What You Have Learned: Your Deeper Response. This is something to do right now, just as you have finished reading this chapter. Your intellect has taken in some ideas, but your emotions may be having some deeper reactions to what you have been reading.

To reach these deeper reactions, you need to reach the deeper parts of the body, of your emotions, of the more fundamental, instinctual sort of consciousness that Jung called the *unconscious*. This is when the ignored or forgotten parts of yourself dwell, areas that may be threatened or relieved or excited or saddened by what you are learning.

Read all of what is here: then proceed. Begin by breathing very consciously from the center of your body, from your abdomen. Make certain that your diaphragm stays involved – at 1st blow out through your mouth fairly hard, as if blowing up a balloon. Your belly will tighten as you do this. Then, when you inhale, the breath will be taken in from the level of your stomach, very automatically. Your breathing in should be automatic & easy. Only your breathing out should be extended. That, too, can become less forceful & no longer out through your mouth once you are settled into breathing from your center, your belly, & not from high up in your chest.

Once settled, you need to create a safe space within your imagination where anything at all is welcome. Invite any feeling to enter awareness there. It might be a bodily feeling – an ache in the back, a tension in your throat, an unsettled stomach. Let the sensation grow & let it tell you what it is there to show you. You also might see a fleeting image. Or hear a voice. Or observe an emotion. Or a series of these – a physical feeling might become an image. Or a voice might express an emotion you begin to feel.

Notice all that you can in this quiet state. If feelings need to be expressed – if you need to laugh, cry, or rage – try to let yourself do that a little.

Then, as you emerge from that state, think about what happened. Note what stirred the feelings you had – what it was in what you read, what it was in what you thought or remembered while you read. How were your feelings related to being sensitive?

Afterward, put into words some of what you have learned – think about it for yourself, tell someone else, or write it down. Indeed, keeping a journal of your feelings while you read this book will be very helpful.” – [Aro13, pp. 72–73]

3 General Health & Lifestyle for HSPs

Loving & Learning: From Your Infant/Body Self. “In this chapter you’ll learn to appreciate your highly sensitive body’s needs. Since this is often surprising difficult for HSPs, I have learned to approach it through a metaphor – treating the body as you would an infant. It is such a good metaphor, as you will see, that it may not be one at all.” – [Aro13, p. 74]

3.1 6 Weeks of Age: How It May Have Been

“A storm threatens. The sky turns metallic. The march of clouds across the sky breaks apart. Pieces of sky fly off in different directions. The wind picks up force, in silence ... The world is disintegrating. Something is about to happen. Uneasiness grows. It spreads from the center & turns into pain.

The above is a moment of growing hunger as experienced by a hypothetical 6-week-old infant called Joey, as imagined by developmental psychologist Daniel Stern in his charming book *Diary of a Baby*. A tremendous amount of recent research on infancy informs Joey’s diary. E.g., it is now thought that infants cannot separate inner from outer stimulation or sort out the different senses or the present from a remembered experience that has just happened. Nor do they have a sense of themselves as the one who is experiencing it all, the one to whom it is happening.

Given all of the above, Stern found that weather is a good analogy for an infant’s experience. Things just happen, varying mostly in intensity. Intensity is all that disturbs, by creating a storm of overarousal. HSPs take note: Overarousal is the 1st & most basic distressing experience of life; our 1st lessons about overarousal begin at birth.

Here is how Stern imagines Joey feeling after he has nursed & eased his hunger:

All is remade. A changed world is waking. The storm has passed. The winds are quiet. The sky is softened. Running lines & flowing volumes appear. They trace a harmony &, like shifting light, make everything come alive.

Stern sees infants as having the same needs as adults for a moderate level of arousal:

A baby’s nervous system is prepared to evaluate immediately the intensity of ... anything accessible to 1 of his senses. How intensely he feels about something is probably the 1st clue he has available to tell him whether to approach it or to stay away ... if something is moderately intense ... he is spellbound. That just-tolerable intensity arouses him ... It increases his animation, activates his whole being.

In other words, it is no fun to be bored. On the other hand, the infant/body self is born with an instinct to stay away from whatever is highly intense, to avoid the state of overarousal. For some, however, it’s harder to do.” – [Aro13, pp. 74–75]

3.2 6 Weeks & Highly Sensitive

“Now I will try my own hand at this new literary genre of infant diary, with the experience of an imaginary, highly sensitive infant, Jesse.

The wind has been blowing incessantly, sometimes gusting into a howling gale, sometimes falling to an edgy, exhausting moan. For a seeming eternity clouds have swirled in random patterns of blinding light & glowering dark. Now an ominous dusk is descending, & for a moment the wind seems to ebb with the light.

But the darkness is disorienting in itself, & the howling wind begins to shift directions indecisively, as it might in the region of tornadoes. Indeed, out of this rising chaos the veerings do take a shape, gaining energy from one another, until a cyclonic fury emerges. A hellish hurricane is happening in deepest night.

There is some place or time where this awfulness stops, but there is no way to find that haven, for this weather has neither up nor down, east nor west – only round & round toward the fearful center.

I imagined the above happening after Jesse had gone with his mother & 2 sisters to the shopping mall, riding in his car seat, then a stroller, then back home in the car seat. It was a Saturday, & the mall was jammed. On the way home his 2 sisters had a fight about which radio station to listen to, each of them turning the volume louder. There was considerable traffic, many stops & starts. They returned home late, long after Jesse's usual nap time. When offered a chance to nurse, he only cried & fussed, too overwhelmed to attend to his vaguer sense of hunger. So his mother tried putting him down to sleep. That is when the hurricane finally hit.

We should not forget that Jesse was hungry, too. Hunger is yet another stimulus, from inside. Besides arousing one further, it produces a diminution of the biochemical substances necessary for the usual, calmer functioning of the nervous system. My research indicates that hunger has an especially strong effect on HSPs. As one put it, "Sometimes when I'm tired it's like I regress to this age where I can almost hear myself saying 'I *must* have my milk & cookies, *right now*.'" Yet once overaroused, we may not even notice hunger. Taking good care of a highly sensitive body is like taking care of an infant." – [Aro13, pp. 75–76]

3.3 Why the Infant/Body Self?

"Think of what the infant & the body have in common. 1st, both are wonderfully content & cooperative when they are not overstimulated, worn out, & hungry. 2nd, when babies & sensitive bodies really are exhausted, both are largely helpless to correct things on their own. The baby-you relied on a caretaker to set limits & satisfy your simple, basic needs, & your body relies on you to do it now.

Both also cannot use words to explain their troubles; they can only give louder & louder signals for help or develop a symptom so serious it cannot be ignored. The wise caretaker knows that much woe is avoided by responding to the infant/body at the 1st sign of distress.

Finally, as we noted in the last chapter, caretakers who think newborn babies or bodies can be spoiled & should be "left to cry" are wrong. Research demonstrates that if a small infant's crying is responded to promptly (except at those times when responding just adds to the overstimulation), that infant will cry less, not more, when older.

This infant/body self is an expert on sensitivity. She has been sensitive from the day she was born. She knows what was hardest then, what is hard now. He knows what you lacked, what you learned from your parents & other caretakers about how to treat him, what he needs now, & how you can take care of him in the future. By starting here, we make use of the old adage "Well begun is half-done." – [Aro13, pp. 76–77]

3.4 You & Your Caretaker

"About half or a little more than half of all infants are raised by adequate parents, & thus become what is called "securely attached" children. The term is taken from biology. All newborn primates hang on to Mom, & most moms want their infants to hang on tight, securely.

As the infant gets a little older, when feeling safe he or she can begin to explore & try to do things independently. The mother will feel pleased about that – watchful & ready if there is trouble but otherwise glad that her little one is growing up. But there will still be a kind of invisible attachment. The moment there is danger, their bodies will reunite & become attached again. Secure.

Now & then, for various reasons usually having to do with how the mother or father was raised, a primary caretaker may give 1 of 2 other messages, creating an insecure attachment. One is that the world is so awful, or the caretaker is so preoccupied or vulnerable, that the infant must hang on very, very tight. The child does not dare to explore very much. Maybe the caretaker does not want exploring or would leave the infant behind if he or she did not hang on. These babies are said to be anxious about, or preoccupied with, their attachment to their caretaker.

The other message an infant may receive is that the caretaker is dangerous & ought to be avoided or values more highly a child who is minimal trouble & very independent. Perhaps the caretaker is too stressed to care for a child. & there are those who at times, in anger or desperation, even want the infant to disappear or die. In that case the infant will do best not to be attached at all. Such infants are said to be avoidant. When separated from their mothers or fathers, they seem quite indifferent. (Sometimes, of course, a child is securely attached to 1 parent & not to the other.)

From our 1st attachment experiences we tend to develop a rather enduring mental idea of what to expect from someone we are close to & depend on. While that may seem to make for rigidity & lost opportunities, meeting your 1st caretaker's desires about how you attached was important for your survival. Even when it ceases to be a matter of survival, the program is still there & very conservative. Sticking to whichever plan works – to be secure, anxious, or avoidant – protects against making dangerous mistakes." – [Aro13, pp. 77–78]

3.5 Attachment & the Highly Sensitive Body

"Remember in the last chapter the highly sensitive children who did not have long-term arousal in unfamiliar situations? They were the ones with responsive caretakers or mothers with whom they had secure relationships. This suggests that you HSPs who grew up feeling securely attached knew that you had good resources & could handle overstimulation fairly well. Eventually, you learned to do for yourself what your good caretakers had been doing for you.

Meanwhile, your body was learning not to respond as if threatened by each new experience. & in the absence of a response, the body did not experience distressing, long-term arousal. You found that your body was a friend to trust. At the same time, you were learning that you had a special body, a sensitive nervous system. But you could handle things by learning when to push yourself a little, when to take your time, when to back off entirely, when to rest & try later.

Like the remainder of the population, however, about half of you had parents who were less than ideal. It is painful to think about, but we'll take up this issue slowly, returning to it several times later. But you do need to face what you may have missed. Having an inadequate parent had to have more of an impact because you were sensitive. You needed understanding, not special problems.

Those of you with an insecure childhood also need to face it so that you can be more patient with yourself. Most important, you need to know what was not done so you can be a different sort of parent to your infant/body. Chances are that you are not taking good care of yourself – either neglecting your body or being too overprotective & fussy. It is almost surely because you are treating your body as your not-so-great 1st caretaker once took care of you/it (including overreacting in the opposite way to that experience).

So let's see exactly what a good caretaker & not-so-good caretaker of an infant/body is like. We start with the care of the newborn – or with your body at those times now in your life when it feels as tiny & helpless as a newborn's. A good description of what is needed comes from the psychologist Ruthellen Josselson:

Enfolded in arms, we have a barrier between ourselves & whatever might be hurtful or overwhelming in the world. In arms, we have an extra layer of protection from the world. We sense that buffer even though we may be unclear what part of it comes from ourselves & what from outside.

A good-enough mother, in her holding function, manages things so that her baby is not overstimulated. She senses how much stimulation is welcomed & can be tolerated. An adequate holding environment leaves the baby free to develop in a state of being; the infant does not always have to react. In the state of optimal holding, the self can come into existence free of external intrusion.

When holding is not adequate, when the infant/body is intruded upon or neglected – or worse, abused – stimulation is too intense for the infant/body self. Its only recourse is to stop being conscious & present, thereby developing a habit of “dissociating” as a defense. Overstimulation at this age also interrupts self-development. All energy must be directed toward keeping the world from intruding. The whole world is dangerous.

Now let's consider a little later age, when you were ready to explore if you felt safe. This equates with those times now when your body is ready to explore & be out in the world if it feels safe. At this stage an overprotective caretaker probably becomes a greater problem for a sensitive infant/body than a neglectful one. During infancy or when we are feeling very delicate, constant intruding & checking on the infant/body are sources of overstimulation & worry. At this stage anxious overprotection inhibits exploring & independence. An infant/body constantly watched cannot function freely & confidently.

E.g., just a little time feeling hunger & crying or feeling cold & fussing helps an infant/body know his or her own wants. If the caretaker is feeding the infant/body before it is even hungry, it loses contact with its instincts. & if the infant/body is kept from exploring, it does not get used to the world. The caretaker/you is reinforcing the impression that the world is threatening & the infant/body cannot survive out there. There are no opportunities to avoid, manage, or endure overarousal. Everything remains unfamiliar & overarousing. In terms of the previous chapter, the infant/body does not have enough successful approach experiences to balance the strong, inherited pause-to-check system that can take over & become too inhibiting.

If this is your style with your infant/body, you may want to think back to its source. Perhaps you had an overprotective, needy caretaker who really wanted a child very dependent & never able to leave. Or the caretaker's own sense of strength or self-worth has bolstered by being stronger & so needed. If your caretaker had several children, being the most sensitive made you ideal for these purposes. Note that there were probably many times, too, that this sort of caretaker really was not available, whatever you were told – such a caretaker was tuned into her or his needs, not yours.

The point of all this is that how others took care of you as an infant/body has very much shaped how you take care of your infant/body now. Their attitude toward your sensitivity has shaped your attitude toward it. Think about it. Who else could have taught as deep a lesson? Their care for you & their attitude toward your body directly affects your health, happiness, longevity, & contributions to the world. So unless this section of the chapter is distressing you, stop & take some time to think about your infant/body's 1st caretaker & the similarities between that early caretaking & how you care for yourself now.

If you do feel distressed, take a break. If you think you might need some professional (or perhaps nonprofessional) emotional support & company while you look at your insecure attachment & its affects on you now, get that help.” – [Aro13, pp. 78–81]

3.6 Out Too Much, In Too Much

“Just as there are 2 kinds of problem caretakers – underprotective & overprotective – there are 2 general ways that HSPs fail to care properly for their bodies. You may push yourself out too *much* – overstimulate yourself with too much work, risk taking, or exploring. Or you may keep yourself in too *much* – overprotecting yourself when you really long to be out in the world like others.

3.6.1 Your infant/body's 1st caretaker & the one who cares for it now

Thinking about what you know about your 1st 2 years, make a list of the sorts of words or phrases that your parents might have used to describe you as a baby. Or you can ask them. Some examples:

A joy. Fussy. Difficult. No trouble. Never slept. Sickly. Angry. Easily tired. Smiled a lot. Difficult to feed. Beautiful. Can't recall anything about your infancy. Walked early. Most reared by a series of caretakers. Rarely left with baby-sitters or at a child care center. Fearful. Shy. Happiest alone. Always into things.

Watch for the phrase that was almost your “middle name” – the one they would put on your gravestone if given half a chance. (Mine was “She never caused anybody any trouble.”) Watch for the phrases that stir up emotion, confusion, conflict in you.

Or the phrases that seem too strongly emphasized, so much so that the opposite is even more true if you think about it. An example would be an asthmatic child being described as “no trouble.”

Now, think about the parallels between how your caretakers viewed your infant/body & how you do now. Which of their descriptions of you are really true for you? Which were really their worries & conflicts that you could shed now? E.g., “sickly.” Do you still see yourself as sickly? Were you & are you now really more sickly than others? (If so, do learn the details of your childhood illnesses – your body remembers & deserves your sympathy.)

Or how about “walked early.” Are achievements & milestones how people earned attention in your family? If your body fails to achieve to your satisfaction, can you love it, anyway?

By “too much,” I mean more than you would really like, more than feels good, more than your body can handle. Never mind what others have told you is “too much.” Some of you may be people who, at least for a period of your lives, truly belong in or out almost all the time. It feels right. Rather, I am referring to the situation where you sense you are overdoing it 1 way or the other & would like to change but cannot. Furthermore, I do not mean to imply that those who were anxiously attached, with overprotective or inconsistent caretakers, are always overprotective of the infant/body self. It’s not that simple. 1st, our minds are s.t. we can as easily overreact or compensate & do the opposite. Or, more likely, we’ll swing back & forth between the 2 extremes or apply them in different areas of life (e.g., overdo at work, protect too much in intimate relationships; neglect mental health but overattend to physical health). Finally, you may have overcome all of this & be treating your body just fine.

On the other hand, you who were securely attached may be wondering why you are struggling with these same 2 extremes. But our circumstances, culture, subculture or work culture, friends, & our own other traits can all also make us go too far either way.

If you are unsure about which you do, review the box “Are You Too Out? Too In?” – [Aro13, pp. 81–83]

3.7 The Problem of Being In Too Much

4 Reframing Your Childhood & Adolescence

5 Social Relationships

6 Thriving at Work

7 Close Relationships

8 Healing the Deeper Wounds

9 Medics, Medications, & HSPs

10 Soul & Spirit

11 Tips for Health-Care Professionals Working With Highly Sensitive People

12 Tips for Teachers Working With Highly Sensitive Students

13 Tips for Employers of Highly Sensitive People

14 Notes

15 About the Author

References

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