

MINDSET

Why Gratitude Changes the Brain—Not Just the Heart

A few simple habits can help the brain gravitate toward a state of gratitude that benefits both brain and body.



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Sarah Campise Hallier

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When Melissa's father died unexpectedly, grief consumed her. She often woke to her heart racing in the middle of the night, and her thoughts were

difficult to shut off. Out of desperation, she tried something that felt almost trivial: writing down three things she was grateful for each night.

It seemed pointless at first, but within a few weeks, she started feeling less anxious and her days began to look a little brighter. Gratitude did not erase her grief, but changed the way her mind processed it.

Scientists are now discovering why. Recent research shows that gratitude doesn't just make people feel better; it can physically change the brain in ways that reduce stress, strengthen emotional resilience, and improve long-term mental health.

Where Gratitude Lives in the Brain

Emerging neuroscience is providing a clearer picture of why gratitude has such a steadying effect on the mind. A major decade-old brain-scan [study](#) found that the feeling of gratitude activates the brain region responsible for managing emotions.

Since then, researchers have consistently backed up those results. A 2017 imaging [study](#) found that practicing gratitude strengthened activity in the brain's reward centers—the areas that reinforce positive behaviors such as cooperation and patience.

A 2022 MRI [study](#) of older adults found that people who scored higher in gratitude tests, including simple questionnaires about how often they feel thankful, had subtle structural differences in the amygdala, the part of the brain that shapes emotional reactions. The findings suggest a connection between gratitude, the ability to regulate emotions, and healthy cognitive aging.

Most recently, a brain-imaging [study](#), published in *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*, found that when people expressed gratitude, their brains shifted into patterns associated with bonding and empathy, indicating that gratitude may support social connection at a biological level.

The effects of gratitude extend deep into the body.

A 2023 [meta-analysis](#) reviewed 64 randomized trials and found that gratitude exercises weren't just helping participants "feel better." They were showing measurable drops in anxiety and depression, along with improvements in overall mental well-being.

How Gratitude Rewires the Brain's Stress Response

Gratitude influences the body's stress system in ways that reach far beyond mood.

"Gratitude doesn't erase stressors, but it changes how your brain and body respond—reducing physiological stress, restoring perspective, and building resilience," Christopher Missling, a neuroscientist with a doctorate in chemistry, told The Epoch Times. "Gratitude may activate brain circuits for reward and connection, release feel-good chemicals—dopamine and serotonin—and reduce stress, making you healthier and happier."

Each time a person practices gratitude, the brain becomes less stuck in survival mode and more able to shift into clearer, calmer thinking.

"Gratitude interrupts negative thinking loops and helps the brain transition from survival mode into problem-solving mode," Kristen Eccleston, who has a doctorate in mind, brain, and teaching from Johns Hopkins University and specializes in cognitive performance, told The Epoch Times.

Gratitude also interacts with the body's physical stress signals. Some [studies](#) have found that as the brain learns to calm itself, cortisol drops and the autonomic nervous system steadies. The body becomes better at moving out of the constant fight-or-flight state.

The Power of Focused Attention

Gratitude's impact becomes even clearer when you look at how it works in everyday life. Dr. Nona Kocher, a board-certified psychiatrist in Miami, often sees it help patients in ways other techniques don't.

“When people take time to write down what they’re thankful for, they’re not just making a list—they’re training their attention,” she told The Epoch Times. This practice helps the mind shift away from its natural focus on stress toward experiences that feel more positive, which calms the nervous system.

To help gratitude feel real rather than forced, Kocher often guides clients toward simple sensory activities, such as the warmth of a mug in their hands or the sound of a pet walking into the room. “Those tiny sensory details help anchor the feeling, and the body starts to respond naturally,” she said.

Focused attention is especially powerful in the minutes before sleep, when the mind is drifting, and the brain is transitioning into a lighter, slower-wave activity. A 2017 [review](#) in Sleep Medicine Reviews found that as the brain moves toward sleep, its activity transitions from task-oriented thinking into imagery and emotional processing. This transition can create a more open mental state for working through difficult feelings. A short note of gratitude before bed becomes a gentle training exercise for the mind.

“Reflective, half-awake states sometimes bring up images or memories that allow a person to process emotions they couldn’t approach directly,” Kocher said. In those moments, emotions that felt intense during the day begin to soften, letting memories and experiences settle in a way that feels less overwhelming and more manageable.

A Brain-Changing Gratitude Practice

Gratitude works like any other wellness habit. The more you consistently practice it, the more your mind and body begin to respond.

A few [simple habits](#) can help the brain gravitate toward a state of gratitude that benefits both brain and body.

- **End the Day By Writing Down 1 Short Sentence of Gratitude:** This prepares the mind to focus on the positive aspects of your day. It can be as simple as acknowledging your favorite meal or running into an old friend.

- **Take a Quiet Moment of Reflection:** After you've written your sentence of gratitude, taking a moment to reflect allows you time to relax before jumping to your next task.
- **Review Yesterday's Note the Next Morning:** Reviewing your recent gratitudes reinforces positive memories and helps your brain remember experiences that brought a smile to your face.

In addition to journaling, researchers recommend practices that engage social connection:

- Write a detailed letter expressing deep thanks to someone who has positively affected your life, and then read it to them in person or over the phone. [Studies](#) show that this practice results in the most significant and immediate boost to happiness and long-term mood.
- Take a few minutes to imagine what your life would be like without something you currently take for granted—your job, your pet, or a supportive friend. The temporary loss of a good thing reinforces how important it is to you.
- In addition to listing your activities, choose one positive event from the day and spend a full minute thinking about it. To embed the memory more deeply in your brain's emotional and reward centers, focus on where you were, what you smelled, who was there, and how you felt.

Social Media Posting Can Induce Gratitude

Posting positive images and captions is another way to practice gratitude. A [study](#) found that posting one picture with a caption on Instagram, seven days a week, is effective in cultivating young adults' gratitude. Positivity can be contagious. Social media, when used responsibly, can help you focus on what you're thankful for while inspiring others to do the same.

Small Shifts, Lasting Change

Although gratitude did not remove Melissa's grief, it gave her a way to live with it without being overwhelmed. By activating the part of her brain that manages and regulates emotional responses through practicing gratitude, her mind no longer focuses on every negative thought. Gratitude created a small, neurological change that allowed her to relax enough to feel a little more optimistic and a little less anxious each morning.

In a world filled with stress and uncertainty, these small shifts are important.



Sarah Campise Hallier

Author

Sarah Campise Hallier, M.A. in administrative leadership, is a staff writer for A Voice for Choice Advocacy and associate editor at Appetito Magazine. Raised on organic vegetables from her mother's backyard garden, she brings a lifelong interest in clean living to stories on nutrition, environment, and lifestyle.

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