Changes in Well-Being from a 30-minute Meditation: Comparing the Effects of Different Delivery Methods

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Most Previous Approaches

1) Long-Term Meditation

Most studies are <u>correlational</u>, looking at difference between long-term meditators vs. non-meditators

Fewer studies are <u>interventional</u>, often long-term (3 months) retreats (compared to wait-list controls)

2) Cohort is typically Self-Selecting Participants are *incentivized to improve*

Most Previous Approaches: Limitations

1) Long-Term Meditation

Impossible to know which aspects of the meditation are most effective

2) Cohort is typically Self-Selecting

There could be "placebo effects"

Current Approach

- 1) Short-Term Meditation (30 minutes)
 - Is 30 minutes enough to see improvement in well-being?
 - If so, this allows more conditions to be tested to study the effects of different aspects of meditation

2) Cohort is <u>not</u> Self-Selecting

Randomized Control Trial
.....with Active Control

30-Minute Meditation

- 1) Walking Meditation/Body Scan: 10 minutes
- 2) Mindful Meditation (Vipassana): 10 minutes
- 3) Compassion Meditation: 10 minutes



In groups of 10

Control: 30-Minute *Movie*



Question 1-

Is 30 minutes of meditation sufficient to improve well-being?

30-Minute *Meditation:* 4 conditions (2 x 2 factorial)

		No Expectation	Expectation
	Leader Present	Leader No expect	Leader Expect
(((Recording of Leader	Record No expect	Record Expect

"This exercise is expected to enhance your well-being, and I hope this will happen for you today"

Question 2- Does having the leader present produce greater improvement?

Relevant to the question of effectiveness of online Apps!

Question 3- Does expectation produce greater improvement?

(also investigated this for the Movie Control)

30-Minute Meditation: 1 extra condition

1 participant at a time



Recording No Expectation

10 participants at a time



Recording No Expectation

Question 4- Does being in a group produce greater improvement than being alone?

VS.

Relevant to the question of effectiveness of online Apps!

186 Participants (campus undergraduates)

Mean age = 20.4 ± 0.2 years

	N	0/0
<u>Gender</u>		
Female		69.9%
Male		27.9%
Transgender or unreported	4	2.2%
Race		
Asian	117	62.9%
White	24	12.9%
Hispanic	28	15.1%
Other	17	9.1%

No effects of Gender and Race

Participants filled out Mental Well-Being Questionnaires PRE and POST Intervention



Improvement (%) = (POST – PRE)

Max Points on Questionnaire

Which Questionnaires?

Exploratory

- 1) Mood Scale, 42-Item (Huelsman et al, 1998; Brief et al.1988; Thompson, 2007)
- 2) State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) (Spielberger et al., 1983)
 - a) State
 - b) Trait
- 3) Warwick Mental Well-being (Stewart-Brown et al. 2009)
- 4) Psychological Well-Being Scales (PWB), (Ryff & Keyes, 1995)
- 5) Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire, 20 items (Baer et al, 2006)
- 6) Multidimensional Assessment of Interoceptive Awareness (MAIA) (Mehling et al., 2012)
- 7) Compassion Love for Humanity Scale (Pommier, 2011)

Question 1: Is 30 minutes sufficient? (Meditation vs. Movie Control)

MANOVA results: F(8,137) = 2.10, p = 0.0396

Questionnaire

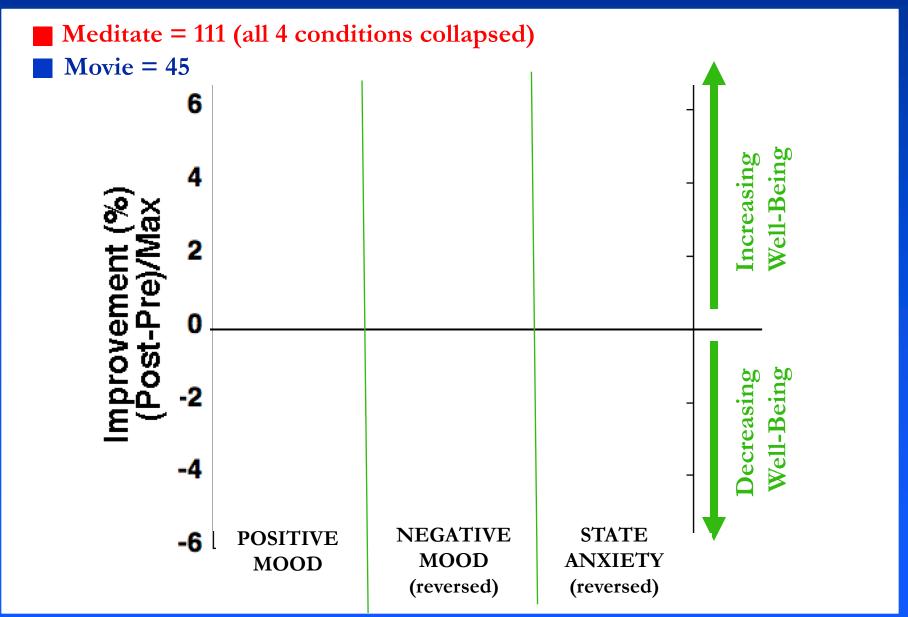
- 1) Mood Scale
- 2) STAI-State
- 3) STAI-Trait
- 4) Compassion
- 5) Psychological Well-Being
- 6) MAIA
- 7) Warwick-Edinburgh
- 8) Five Facet Mindfulness Q

Question 1: Is 30 minutes sufficient? (Meditation vs. Movie Control)

Questionnaire	F(1,44)	p value
1) Mood Scale	13.9	0.000277
2) STAI-State	5.66	0.0187
Positive vs. e.g., Enthusiastic e.g., Peaceful	Negative e.g., Upset e.g., Tired	

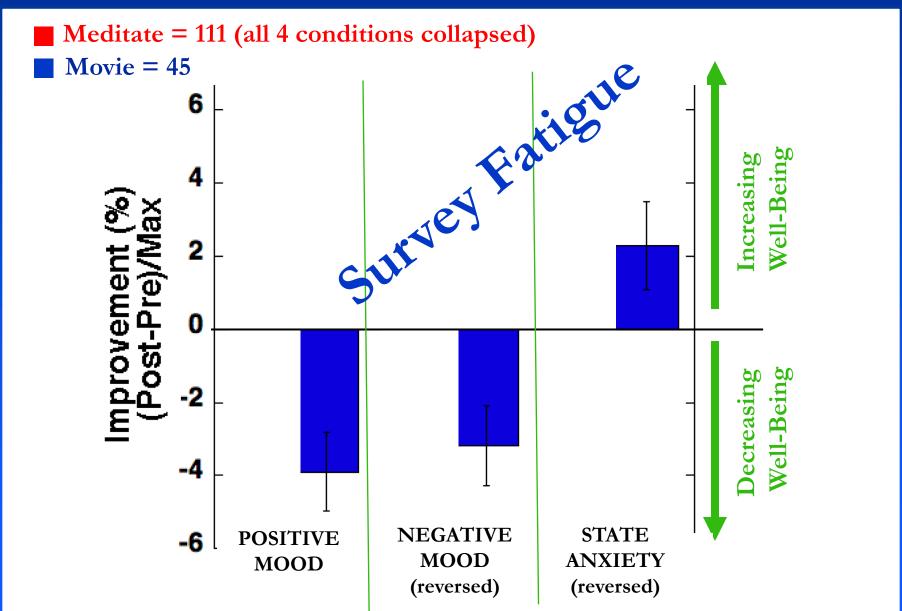
Question 1: Is 30 minutes sufficient?

MANOVA: (F(3,149) = 5.16, p = 0.002)



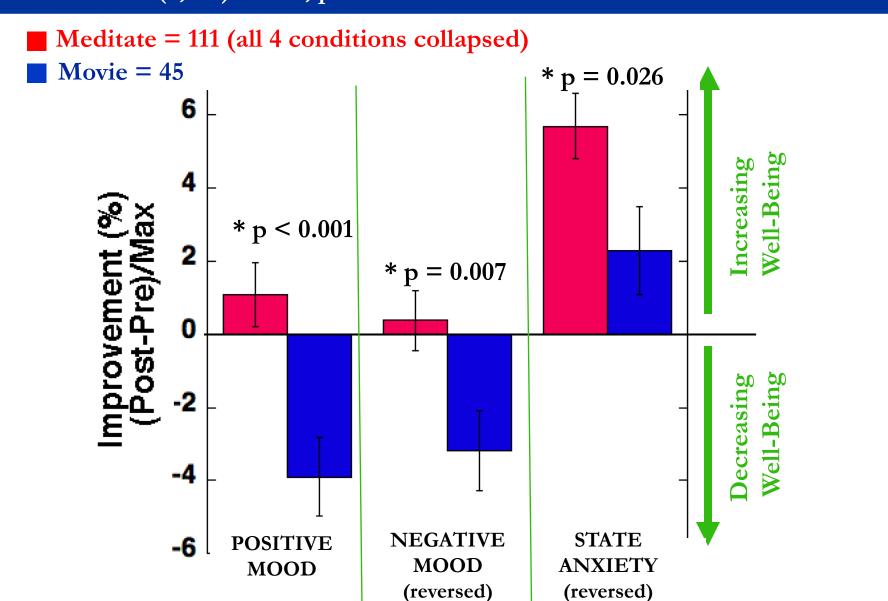
Question 1: Is 30 minutes sufficient?

MANOVA: F(3,149) = 5.16, p = 0.002



Question 1: Is 30 minutes sufficient? YES!

MANOVA: F(3,149) = 5.16, p = 0.002



Question 2- Does having the leader present produce greater improvement? NO!

MANOVA: F(3,102) = 1.42, p = 0.24

	No Expectation	Expectation	
Leader Present	N = 29	N = 29	
Recording of Leader	N = 27	N = 26	

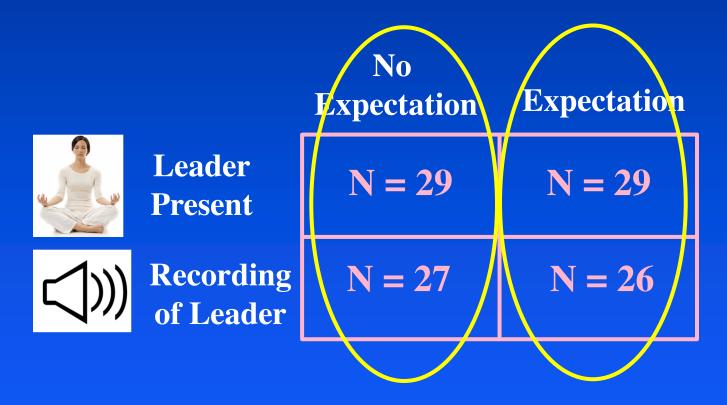
So far, this is good news for online Apps!

.....although more to say about this in Q&A

Question 3- Does expectation produce greater improvement?

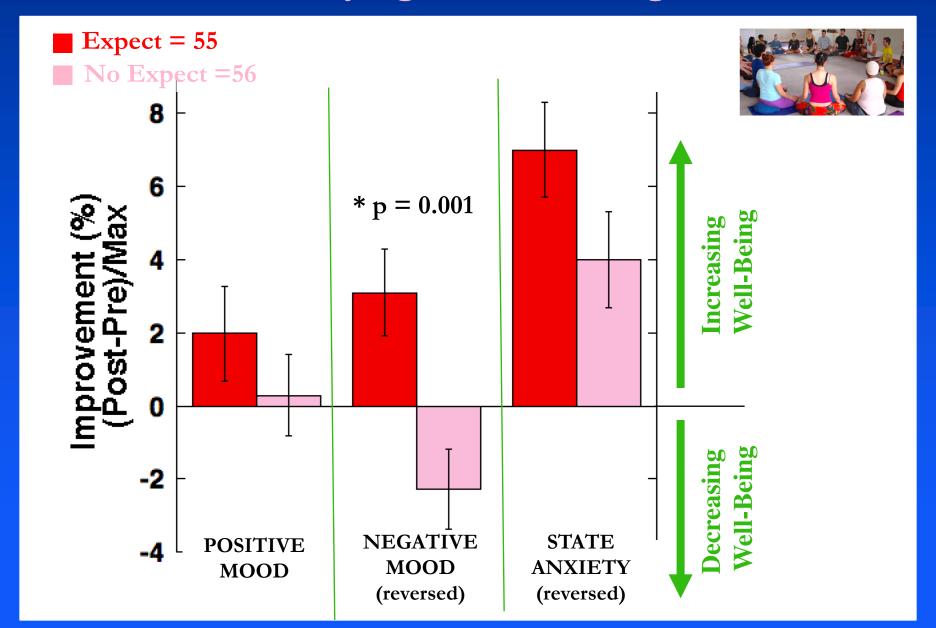
MANOVA: F(3,102) = 3.71, p = 0.014

YES!

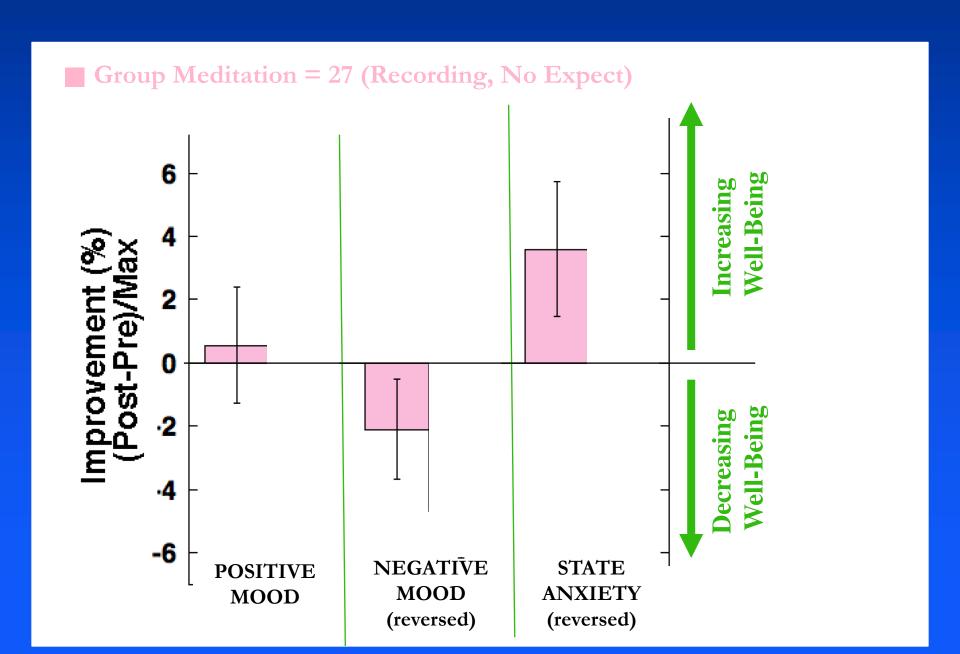


Interaction Not Significant: MANOVA: F(3,102) = 0.85, p = 0.47

Question 3: Expectation Effects for *Meditation* **Only significant for Negative Mood**



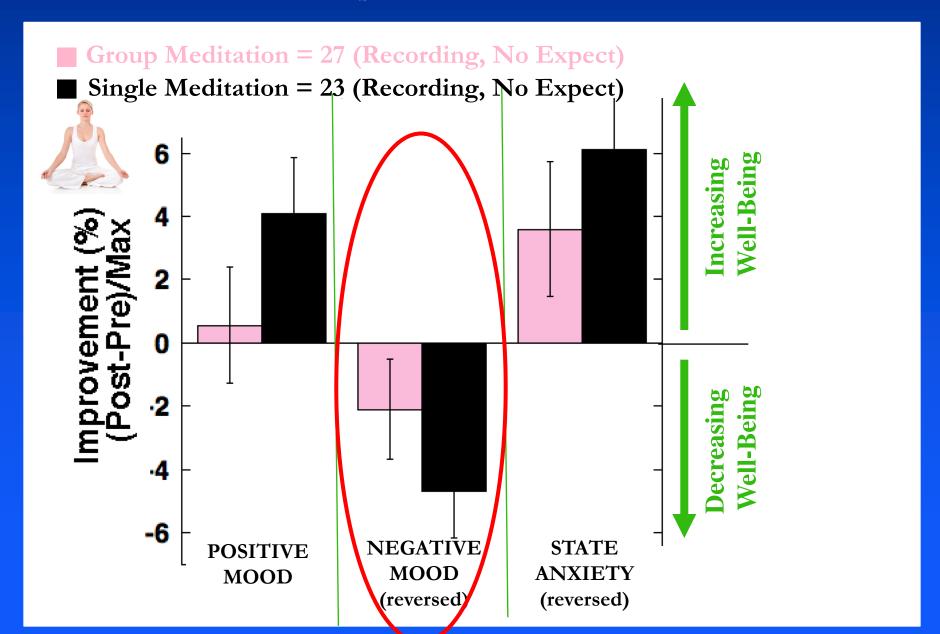
Question 4: Is it better to be in a group?



Question 4: Is it better to be in a group?

NO!

MANOVA: (F(3,52) = 1.32, p = 0.28)



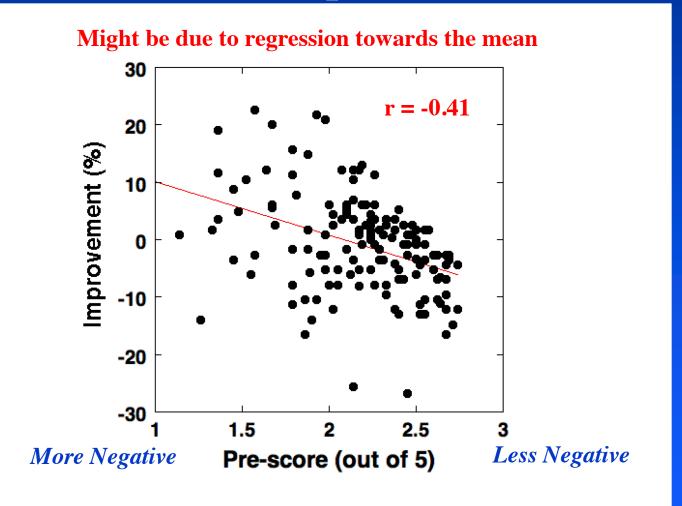
Some further analysis on Negative Mood

- 1) Pre Scores Predict Improvement
- 2) Two Types of Negative Mood

High Energy: e.g., "Upset" Low Energy: e.g., "Tired"

Maybe come back to in Q&A

Some further analysis on Negative Mood Pre Scores Predict Improvement



Putting Pre Scores into the statistical model reveals somewhat stronger effects of our manipulations

Conclusions

- 1) Yes, 30 minutes of meditation is sufficient for improving well being
 - Use State, not Trait, Questionnaires (and not too many)
- 2) No, it does not help to have the leader present
 - But maybe that is idiosyncratic
- 3) Yes, people improve more if we tell them to expect it
 - Is that real? Or are they just telling us what they think we want to hear?
- 4) No, it is not better to be in a group meditation vs. alone

Online Meditation Apps might be "as good as it gets" (but perhaps *expectation* should be added in)

Thank you!