Mindful and Loving Resonance: Testing dose-response associations between the frequency (and


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## INTRO

High-quality social relationships are associated with better menta| ${ }^{35,26,19,22}$ and physical ${ }^{14,15,2,36}$ health
Positivity resonance, a construct used to measure the quality of social connection, is associated with positive social and health outcomes ${ }^{23,} 27,4$ Mindfulness meditation (MM) and Loving-Kindness meditation (LKM) are associated with increased positive emotions and decreased negative emotions, ${ }^{10,39,18,41,9}$ and increased social connectedness ${ }^{1,16,9}$

Thus, meditation practices show promise for bolstering positivity resonance

## METHOD

1. Mid-life adult participants from lowSES childhoods ( $\mathrm{N}=113$ ) randomly assigned to 6-week MM ( $\mathrm{N}=55$ ) or LKM workshop ( $\mathrm{N}=57$ ) in randomized longitudinal study
2. Positivity resonance measured biweekly via Day Reconstruction Method
3. Meditation frequency and duration measured daily via self-reports
4. Utilized multi-level modeling to test associations between meditation practice and same-day positivity resonance

## Unexpectedly, meditating longer and more

## frequently than usual was associated with

 marginally lower positivity resonance.
## Furthermore, for people with high

 depression scores, meditating more frequently than others was associated with significantly lower positivity resonance. The effect for participants with average or below-average depression scores was non-significant.
## DISCUSSION

- Findings may suggest trait-level differences between those who meditate more and those who meditate less
- Strengths: Longitudinal study with repeated assessments, studying a sample of low-SES participants
Limitations: Unrepresentative sample, correlational study, only same-day analyses
- Future studies could examine the effects
of meditation on positivity resonance
across a longer time-span


## RESULTS (IN-DEPTH)



## REFERENCES



