What IS Mindfulness Anyway?

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Benefits of mindfulness

- → regulate emotion

- ♦ enhance immune response
- enhance overall well-being

What Mindfulness is NOT:

- ✓ Blank mind / "no thought"
- ✓ Emotionless
- ✓ Seeking bliss nor escaping pain
- ✓ A religion or spiritual belief system
- ✓ Relaxation or passivity

What is mindfulness?

- ♦ A Philosophy
- ♦ A Practice
- ♦ A Treatment Approach
- ♦ A Way of Being...

History of mindfulness

Philosophies, traditions and practices:

- ♦ Hindu yogic
- **♦** Taoist
- → Islamic
- → Judaic
- ♦ Christian
- ♦ Buddhist

- ♦ Christian practices
 - contemplative prayer
 - lectio divina (divine reading)
 - Centering Prayer

Nepsis -

vigilance of the mind and watchfulness at the gates of the heart

» Abbot Gregorios, Eastern Orthodox Christian

- ♦ Buddhist practices various meditation practices including:
 - Vipassana insight, contemplation
 - Shamata calm abiding
 - Samadhi concentration
 - Vajrayana visualization for "training the mind"

- ♦ Mindfulness meditation Sati
 - awareness
 - attention
 - remembering to pay attention
 - acceptance
 - compassion

History of mindfulness

♦ For the moment,
what we attend to is reality

» William James (1842-1910)
"Father of American Psychology"

History of mindfulness

- ♦ The faculty of voluntarily bringing back a wandering attention, over and over again, is the very root of judgment, character, and will.
- ♦ An education which should improve this faculty would be the education par excellence.

» William James, Principles of Psychology (1890)

Therapeutic Approaches

Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction - MBSR

• Jon Kabat-Zinn (1990)

Dialectical Behavior Therapy - DBT

Marsha Linehan (1993)

Acceptance and Commitment Therapy - ACT

• Hayes, Strosahl, & Wilson (1999)

Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy - MBCT

• Segal, Williams, & Teasdale (2002)

Therapeutic Approaches

- ♦ Forms of mental training to reduce cognitive vulnerability to reactive patterns that heighten distress or perpetuate pathology.
- Approaches that focus on a new relationship to pain/emotions/ behaviors instead of stopping them.

What mindfulness does...

- ♦ Enables a reflective response rather than a reflexive one.
- ♦ Changes habitual patterns physical, mental, emotional, behavioral, relational.
- ♦ Reduces the "distress" instead of trying to eliminate "stress".

What mindfulness does...

- ♦ Focus is on altering the *impact of* and *response to* thoughts, sensations, emotions, feelings.
- ♦ Does not attempt to keep them from happening!

What mindfulness does...

- ♦ Focus is on altering the *impact of* and *response to* thoughts, sensations, emotions, feelings.
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♦ The trait of staying aware; attentive, heedful.

» The American Heritage Dictionary

♦ Taking heed or care; being conscious

» The Oxford Dictionary

- ♦ The capacity to maintain non-judgmental awareness in the present moment.
- ♦ A technique in which a person becomes intentionally aware of his or her thoughts and actions in the present moment, non-judgmentally.

» Dictionary of Complementary and Alternative Medicine

- ♦ The awareness that emerges through
 - paying attention on purpose,
 - in the present moment,
 - and non-judgmentally
 - to the *unfolding of experience* moment by moment.
 - » Jon Kabat-Zinn, Ph.D.
 University of Massachusetts Stress Reduction Clinic

♦ The self-regulation of attention so that it is maintained on immediate experience,

thereby allowing for increased recognition of mental events in the present moment.

» Bishop et al., (2004)

Mindfulness: A Proposed Operational Definition

♦ A particular orientation toward one's experiences in the present moment, an orientation that is characterized by curiosity, openness, and acceptance.

» Bishop et al., (2004)

Mindfulness: A Proposed Operational Definition

What is mind?

♦ A process that regulates the flow of energy and information.

♦ It is both embodied and relational.

» Daniel J. Siegel, MD
UCLA Mindful Awareness Research Center

ATTENTION

What are you paying attention to?

Are you paying attention to what you are paying attention to?

Attention vs Mindfulness

- ♦ Pure attention is stimulus driven
 - levels of focus and alertness vary
- ♦ Mindfulness includes
 - receptivity
 - meta-awareness
 - ethics

MINDFULNESS IN ACTION

Choosing WHAT you focus on, and HOW you focus on it.

Choosing WHAT you are present with, and HOW you are present with it.

With mindful presence
and awareness
we are enabled to make
more conscious choices!

TIS OUR CHORCE THAT SHOW US WHAT TRULY ALBUS DUMBLEDORE

Qualities of Mindfulness

Presence

♦ Mindfulness is direct experience of events in and of one's body/mind

♦ It is not getting caught up in thoughts about one's experience.

Qualities of Mindfulness

Here and Now

Qualities of Mindfulness

Acceptance

ACCEPTANCE

Acknowledging what is

Acceptance is NOT resignation or approval

Qualities of Mindfulness

Beginner's Mind

The greatest impediment to discovery is not ignorance but what we already know.

» Sylvia Boorstein, American Buddhist teacher

Qualities of Mindfulness

Non-Judging

MINDFULNESS

helps us discern the difference between dislike, discomfort, or pain

and our DISTRESS

about feeling

the dislike, discomfort, or pain.

Letting Go

Your awareness is like a gracious host in the midst of unruly guests!

» Soygal Rinpoche,Tibetan Buddhist teacher

Appreciation

Gentleness

Loving-kindness & Compassion = open heart

Mindfulness = open mind

Between stimulus and response there is a space.
In that space is our power to choose our response.
In our response lies our growth and freedom.

- Victor Frankl, M.D., Ph.D. (1905-1997)

Mindfulness

♦ Requires willingness

♦ Do it over and over and over and over and over and over and over....

Music communicates with the body by speaking the language of physiology.

Music is a process that happens within us, not to us.

Schneck & BergerThe Music Effect (2006)

- ♦ The unique structure of music
 it exists only through time –
 requires the individual to commit to the
 experience moment by moment...
- ♦ The necessity for moment-to-moment commitment by the individual rests in the music itself.

♦ William Sears, *Processes in Music Therapy* (1968)

- ♦ Once committed to the music, the individual's behavior... requires attention to the music through the duration of the musical experience, even if attention fluctuates.
- ♦ Because the time order of music is continuous, the individual's responses must be continuous... immediately observable, moment by moment.

♦ William Sears, Processes in Music Therapy (1968)

MUSIC THERAPY

- ♦ Phenomenological
- ♦ Embodied & Relational
- ♦ Requires presentness
- ♦ Temporal in the flowing now
- ♦ Process oriented
- ♦ Non-judgmental
- ♦ Kindness & Compassion

MUSIC THERAPY

Engages multiple avenues of sensory perception

- ♦ Physical

 - ♦ kinesthetic

- ♦ Emotional
- ♦ Cognitive
- ♦ Intuitive
- ♦ Relational
- ♦ Spiritual

- ♦ Music-making is a natural experience of mindfulness.
- Engaging in music is a natural way to be in intentional, moment-to-moment, multi-sensory experience that is both embodied and relational without judgment and with appreciation.

RESOURCES

There are many resources on mindfulness.

To get started with the basics, I recommend the following by Jon Kabat-Zinn:

- ♦ Full Catastrophe Living
- ♦ Wherever You Go, There You Are
- ♦ Mindfulness for Beginners