



Preliminary data on the effectiveness of

In This Moment program: investigation of its impact on Romanian high school students' stress management abilities

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BACKGROUND

Learning to be mindful – as supported by an impressive body of empirical evidence – develops our ability to more effectively manage stress. Based on Baer's five facets mindfulness model, and on recent findings from neuroscience research, the In This Moment program, developed by Strosahl and Robinson (2015), proposes an effective intervention for managing stress. The first five steps of the program are designed to train the five components of mindfulness; four other steps help the trainees apply their mindfulness skills to important areas of their lives.



	Comparison of differences in measures between participants							
	and control sample*							
3,00 -								

AIMS

 To investigate the effectiveness of the In this Moment program with Romanian high school students

PARTICIPANTS

 \square 431 healthy teenagers (46,8% boys, mean age: 17.11, SD=1.22)

□ 190 participated in the program

 $\Box 241 \text{ on the waiting list}$

VARIABLES

psychological flexibility

□ subjective well-being

□ depression

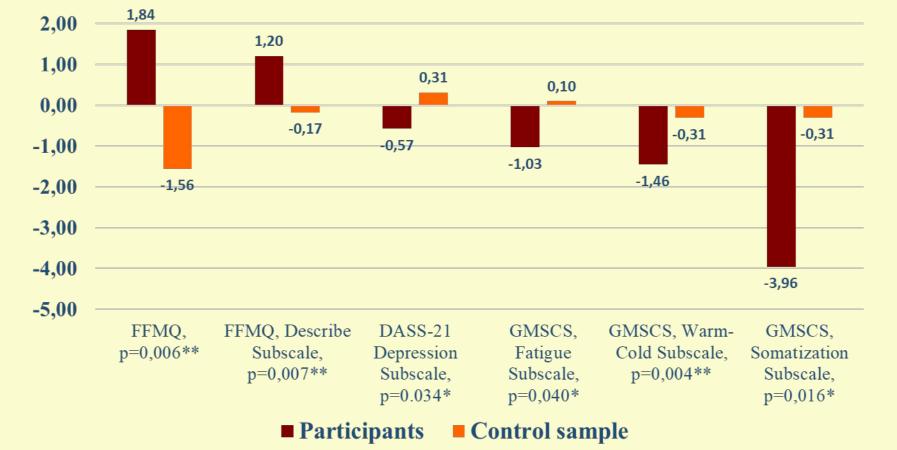
□ anxiety

□ stress

MEASUREMENTS

AAQ-II – Acceptance and Action Questionnaire
SWLS – Satisfaction with Life Scale
DASS-21 - Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale

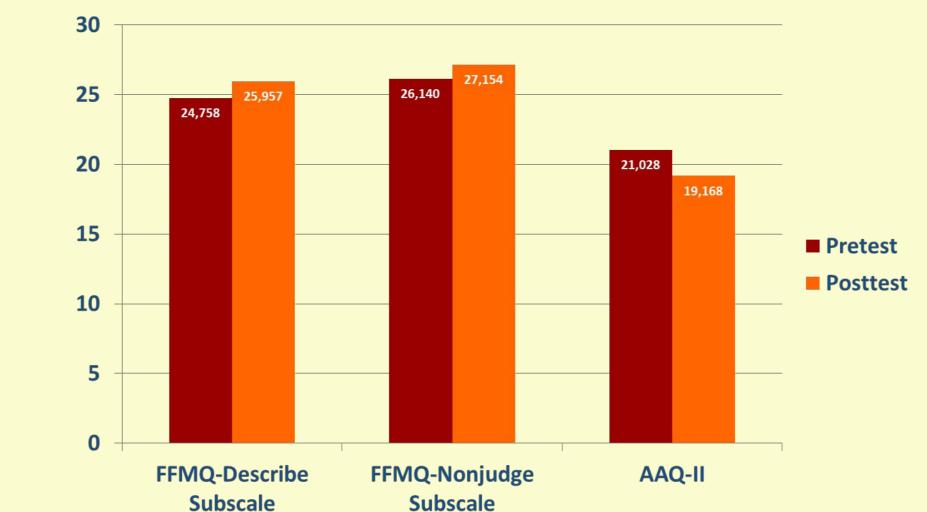
mindfulness
FFMO – Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire
GMSCS - Ghent Multidimensional Somatic
test anxiety
Complaints Scale
shyness
TAI – Test Anxiety Inventory
RCBSS – Revised Cheek and Buss Shyness Scale



*All differences were significant at the .05 level

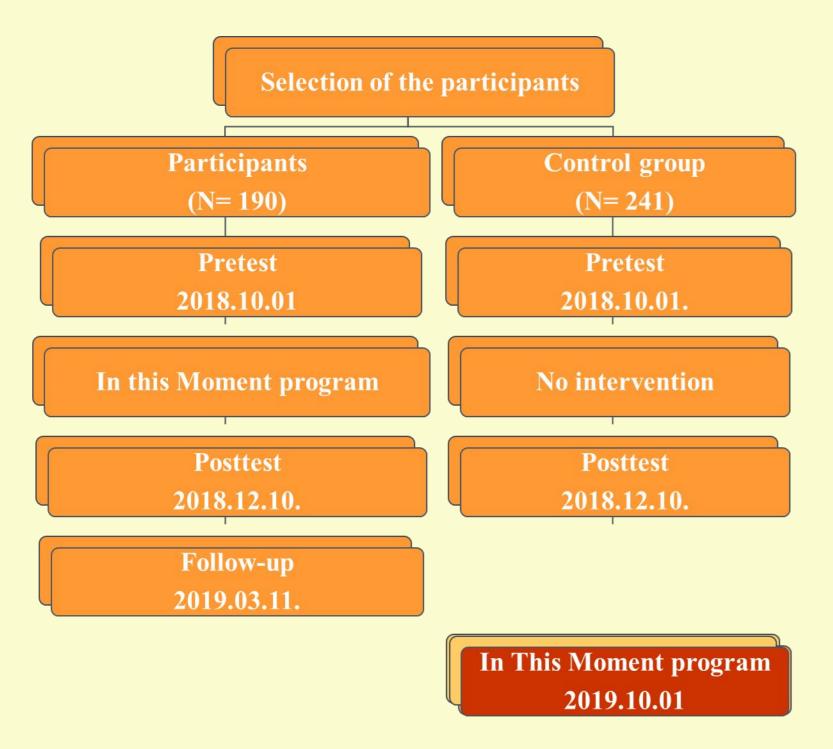
the average level of mindfulness increased and that of depression and somatization decreased after the intervention for participants

PRE- and POSTTEST RESULTS of PARTICIPANTS



Pretest-posttest measurements of participants*

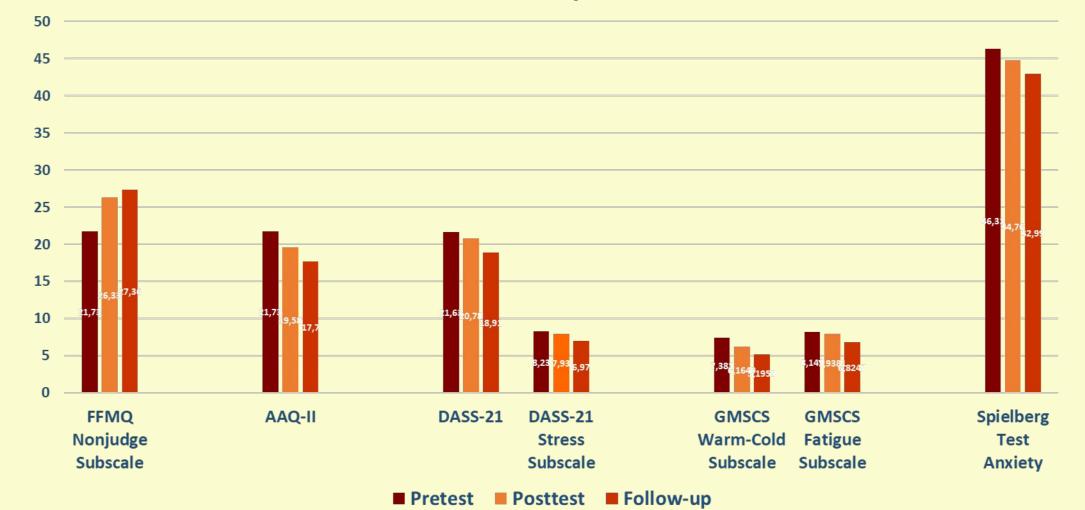
PROCEDURE



*All differences were significant at the .05 level

 a significantly higher level of psychological flexibility and satisfaction of life were reported by the participants in the experimental sample after the intervention and a slight improvement of their level of mindfulness.

RESULTS of FOLLOW-UP STUDY



3 months follow up assessment*

*All differences were significant at the .05 level

maintained positive changes for almost all variables

CORRELATIONS at PRETEST

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. AAQII									
2. SWLS	.478**								
3. Depression	.734**	.461**							
4. Anxiety	.531**	.308**	.637**						
5. Stress	.642**	.375**	.695**	.643**					
6. DASS21	.731**	.438**	.895**	.862**	.878**				
7. Mindfulness	586**	360**	581**	391**	486**	556**			
8. Somatization	.568**	.340**	.641**	.655**	.664**	.742**	409**		
9. TAI	.644**	.335**	.536**	.504**	.541**	.600**	486**	.548**	
10. Shyness	.470**	.296**	.437**	.290**	.376**	.426**	495**	.357**	.459**

psychological flexibility and mindfulness are strongly and negatively associated with depression, anxiety, stress, somatization and shyness, and positively with satisfaction with life significantly higher levels of psychological flexibility and awareness level of the participants
the vulnerability to depression, stress and anxiety, especially the test anxiety decreased
lower levels of the subjective somatic symptoms

CONCLUSIONS

Our results – both at posttest, and at follow up – suggest the effectiveness of the In This Moment program in the promotion of psychological wellbeing of Romanian high school students.

More research is needed to capture conditions that would allow improvement of results.

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