

WELL-BEING AND WORKING SKILLS AMONG UNIVERSITY STAFF: INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF AN ACT-BASED ONLINE PROGRAM



Veera Lampinen, Ella Kämper, Viktória Balla, Nina Katajavuori, Kristiina Räihä, Henna Asikainen

METHODS

(MHC-SF)

version)

NEXT STEPS

• Pre- and post-intervention measures:

processes within higher-ed staff.

• Perceived Stress: Perceived Stress Scale (PSS)

• Procrastination: Pure Procrastination Scale (PPS)

• Burnout: Bergen Burnout Inventory (BBI-15)

• **PF:** Work-related Acceptance and Action Questionnaire (WAAQ)

• Organized Work Skills: HowULearn questionnaire (modified

• The *Process-Based Therapy approach* (PBT) argue we must

individual mechanisms of change (Hofman & Hayes, 2019;

Ong et al., 2024). Little is known about intraindividual **change**

• Facilitation and/or incorporating live interaction can increase

has been a consistent problem (Lampinen et al., 2024)

look beyond pre/post symptoms and group-level changes to

engagement in digital ACT-based interventions, where high dropout

• Mental Well-Being: Mental Health Continuum Short Form

BACKGROUND

- While university staff face significant stressors impacting both their well-being and student outcomes, their mental health remains largely overlooked (Hammoudi et al., 2024; Meeks et al., 2023).
- Acceptance & Commitment Therapy (ACT)-based interventions improve wellbeing (WB) by cultivating psychological flexibility (PF).

CONTEXT:

Online ACT-based self-study program offered to university personnel, including 6 thematic modules with theory and individual exercises. 83.1% participated in regular peer group discussions.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

- Significant increases in participants' psychological flexibility (t(84) = -3.83, p < .001) and decreases in procrastination (t(84) = -3.83, p < .001)2.65, p<.05.).
- Increased psychological flexibility was associated with increased mental well-being (r(83) = 0.35, p = .001) (Figure 1) and **decreased perceived stress** (r(83)=-0.34, p=.00125) (Figure 2).

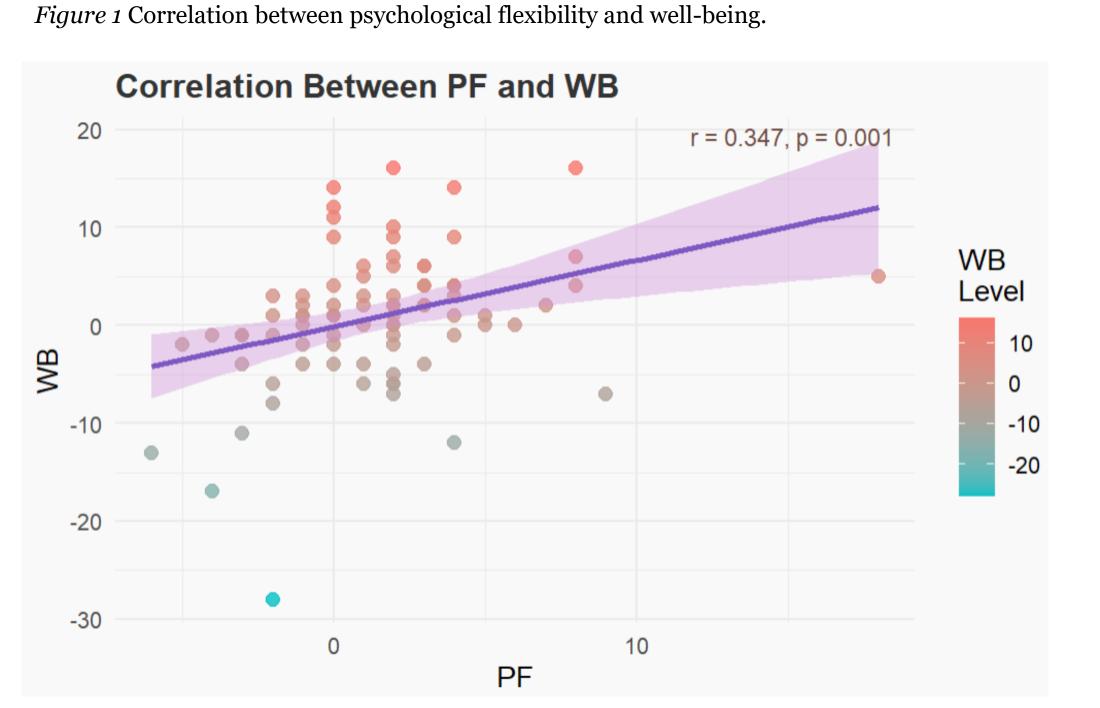
· Why change happens (or doesn't) at an individual level.

WE AIM TO EXPLORE MORE IN DEPTH:

- Examine how participants prioritize and relate to different PF processes before and after the intervention (via the Qsort method).
- Investigate shifts in perceived relevance of PF/inflexibility items (via Q-sort).
- Identify internal (e.g., motivation) and contextual (e.g., workload, support) factors that support or hinder change in this context (via semi-structured interviews).
- Analysis strategy: **mixed methods** -> factor/network analysis (Q-sort), Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) (semi-structured interviews)

Any thoughts, insights and comments are welcome!

- GROUP-LEVEL CHANGES WERE LIMITED, BUT PF WAS LINKED TO IMPROVED WELL-BEING AND REDUCED STRESS.
- VIA A PBT-LENS, WE AIM TO MOVE BEYOND GROUP-LEVEL AVERAGES TO EXPLORE HOW INDIVIDUAL PROCESSES OF PF RESONATE WITH PARTICIPANTS AND THEIR EXPERIENCES OF CHANGE.
- WE WANT TO UNDERSTAND WHY AND HOW PF CHANGES (OR DOESN'T CHANGE) IN UNIVERSITY STAFF.



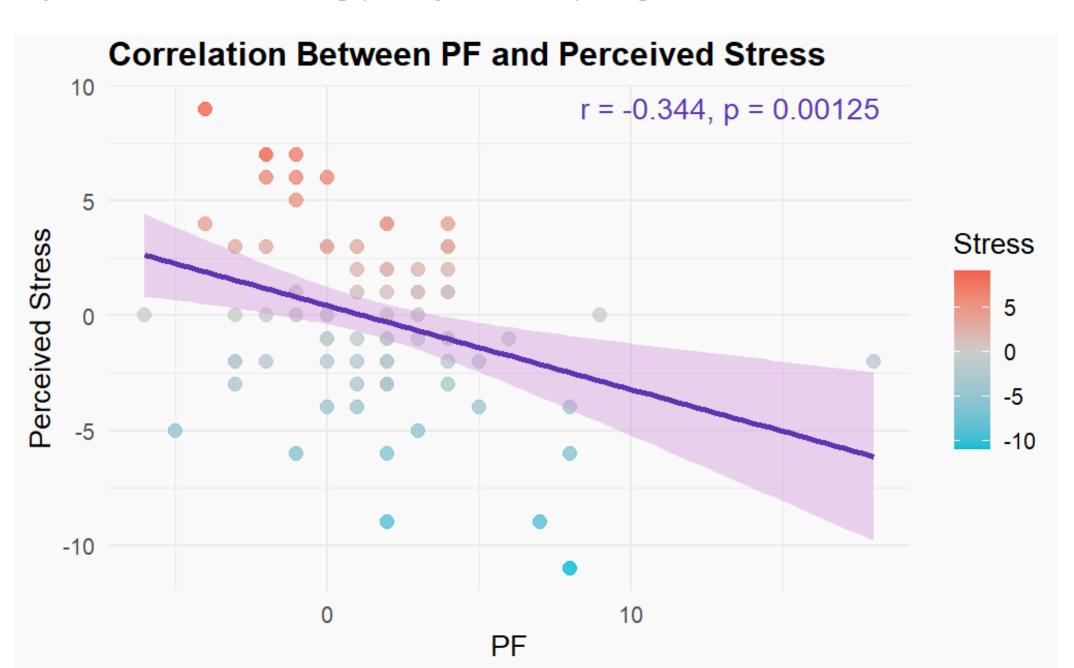


Figure 2 Correlation between psychological flexibility and perceived stress.

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