

Blair, M. (2009). Comparison of the Young Schema Inventory to the Millon Adolescent Clinical Inventory: A validation study using adolescents in a substance abuse residential treatment facility in Northeast Texas. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences*, 70 (5-A), 1566.

People create organizing patterns or rule driven scripts that allow them to process the information brought to them through their senses (Widmayer, 2006). Psychologists have named these long term, enduring, organizing layouts, schemas (Young, Klosko, & Weishaar, 2003). Young referred to these unhealthy layouts or blueprints as Early Maladaptive Schemas (EMS) and postulated that these are the root cause for dysfunctional behaviors. (Young, et al., 2003). Young and his colleagues created an assessment tool to provide assessment of personality disorders in adults. The assessment tool is known as the Young Schema Questionnaire (YSQ-L3). Schema-focused therapy and the YSQ-L3 were initially developed for treatment of personality disorders in adult populations and have never been validated for use with adolescents, although they have been used with adolescents. The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between the scores on the YSQ-L3 and the Millon Adolescent Clinical Inventory (MACI) with adolescents who have a diagnosis of Chemical Dependency. Three hundred and one adolescents were tested in a residential treatment center for chemical dependency in Northeast Texas. Of the 301 participants asked to participate, 269 were used for analysis. Participants completed the YSQ-L3 and the MACI, and a linear multiple regression analysis was conducted to explore the relationship between the 18 Early Maladaptive Schemas and the comparable scores on the MACI. Multiple regression model assumptions were met. Statistical significance and practical significance were found between the selected Early Maladaptive Schemas and the MACI scores. The effect size varied with each hypothesis. Each of the Early Maladaptive Schema combinations showed a relationship between the EMSs and the MACI Personality Patterns. There was a covariance between the entire EMS and MACI Personality Patterns selected except between the first hypothesis EMSs (dependence/incompetence, abandonment, enmeshment/undeveloped self, and subjugation) and the MACI, however, not all Beta values were significant.