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RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE UKRAINIAN VERSION OF THE YOUNG SCHEMA QUESTIONNAIRE

Abstract

Objective: This study aims to investigated the reliability and validity of the Ukrainian version of third version of the Young Schema Questionnaire (YSQ-S3; Young, 2005) and provide expected scores for nonclinical samples. **Method**: The latest version of the questionnaire, the YSQ-S3, has received little attention, and its Ukrainian adaptation has yet to be validated. The participants were 1200 nonclinical persons of both gender, male (55%) and female (45%). The majority of participants had a bachelor's degree, which includes 31% of the statistical sample. The Young Schema Questionnaire assesses early maladaptive schemas (EMSs) and schema domains. This study performed reliability analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, and second and third-order confirmatory factor analysis. TheYSQ-S3 proved to be reliable and corresponded to the theoretically proposed 18-dimensional structure. **Results:** Schema scores were positively associated with measures of psychopathology and personality disorder, indicating convergent validity. The results of the study showed that due to the Cronbach's alpha that is higher than 0.7, the reliability of all variables is desirable. Confirmatory factor analyses support the schema domains. We conclude that the YSQ-S3 is a psychometrically sound instrument that can be used Ukraine in research on early maladaptive schemas. Further research is necessary particularly in larger clinical samples.

Conclusion

The relative chi-square divided by the degrees of freedom is good standard for the model and supporting data. Criterion for acceptance of this index ranges from 1 to 5 which values near to 2 to 3 are explained as best values. Schumacker & Lomax defined 1-5 values for fit index while Mclv, & Carmines believed values in 2-3 range are acceptable. Owlman in 2001 accepted 1-2 range as good value and Cline in 2005 assumed 1-3 as acceptable variables. In above table 2/131 is reported as Chi square which can be considered as acceptable variable. NFI value or normed fit index of Bentler and Bount was obtained 0/915 which is considered as good value based on 0/9 standard value. Therefore, this model is approved and it is fit. RFI value of relative fit index is 0/872 which is considered as relative fit according to 0/90 as standard value. IFI value or incremental fit index is 0/953 which approves goodness of fit. TLI value of talkler- Louis was 0/928 which considering 0/90 as standard fit approved goodness of fit. CFI value or comparative fit index is 0/952 which is good fit considering standard value of 0/90.

The results of the study showed that due to the Cronbach's alpha that is higher than 0.7, the reliability of all variables is desirable. Confirmatory factor analyses support the schema domains. We conclude that the YSQ-S3 is a psychometrically sound instrument that can be used Ukraine in research on early maladaptive schemas.

The present study revealed strong empirical support for the psychometric soundness of the Ukrainian version of the YSQ-S3.The instrument proved to be reliable and showed acceptable factorial validity. Schema scores were positively associated with measures of psychopathology and personality disorder, indicating convergent validity. The YSQ-S3 differentiated between subgroups with different levels of health-care utilization, supporting discriminant validity. All YSQ-S3 scales are associated with self-rated general psychopathology, personality disorder severity, and health care utilization. Furthermore, YSQ-S3 scales are highly interrelated. These results raise questions regarding the specificity of the schema constructs, i.e., whether different schemas can indeed be regarded as different constructs [1], and/or whether they can be grouped in a hierarchical structure [2]. Schema theory suggests five higher-order schema domain however, the validity of schema domains is currently being discussed [3]. At first glance, global fit indexes are inconclusive in confirmatory factor analysis.

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