



## *Early Maladaptive Schemas and Family Roles in Young Adults* *Wczesne nieadaptacyjne schematy a role rodzinne* *u młodych dorosłych*

### ABSTRACT

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**RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:** Early maladaptive schemas are stable, global cognitive and emotional patterns that develop in childhood. According to the authors, these schemas may be reflected in the family role within the family of origin. Therefore the aim of the study was to examine the relationships between the intensity of early maladaptive schemas and the intensity of psychological roles in the family among individuals in early adulthood.

**THE RESEARCH PROBLEM AND METHODS:** The research problem addressed how and to what extent early maladaptive schemas are associated with psychological roles assumed in the family of origin during early adulthood. The study included 218 participants aged 18–35 years (M = 22). Young’s Schema Questionnaire (adapted by Oettingen et al.) and Margasiński’s Family Roles Questionnaire were used.

**THE PROCESS OF ARGUMENTATION:** The first part of the article presents Young’s concept of early maladaptive schemas and discusses Margasiński’s typology of family roles. Next, the aim of the study and its course are presented. Analysis and discussion of the collected results serves as a starting point for formulating recommendations for therapeutic interventions and future research.

**RESEARCH RESULTS:** A multiple linear regression analysis showed that of the 18 schemas, 12 were significantly associated with family roles. The role of the Iron Child was explained, among other schemas, by the Unrelenting Standards schema; the role of the Hero – by the Self-Sacrifice schema; the role of the Mascot – by the Insufficient Self-Control schema; and the roles of the Lost Child and Scapegoat – by the Pessimism schema.

### CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND APPLICABLE VALUE OF RESEARCH:

The family role assumed meets the current needs of the family system but simultaneously maintains and reinforces maladaptive schemas. The findings highlight the importance of interventions

not only at the symptom level but also at the level of activated schemas as key targets for psychotherapeutic intervention.

→ **KEYWORDS:** **EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS, FAMILY ROLES, FAMILY OF ORIGIN, YOUNG ADULTS, SCHEMA THERAPY**

## STRESZCZENIE

**CEL NAUKOWY:** Wczesne nieadaptacyjne schematy to utrwalone, globalne wzorce poznawcze i emocjonalne, które kształtują się w dzieciństwie. Zgodnie z założeniami auterek schematy te mogą znajdować odzwierciedlenie w roli rodzinnej przyjmowanej w rodzinie pochodzenia. Dlatego celem badań była analiza zależności między nasileniem wczesnych nieadaptacyjnych schematów a nasileniem ról psychologicznych w rodzinie u osób w okresie wczesnej dorosłości.

**PROBLEM I METODY BADAWCZE:** Problem badawczy dotyczył pytania, w jaki sposób oraz w jakim stopniu wczesne nieadaptacyjne schematy są powiązane z rolami psychologicznymi przyjmowanymi w rodzinie pochodzenia w okresie wczesnej dorosłości. W badaniu uczestniczyło 218 osób w wieku od 18 do 35 lat ( $M = 22$ ). Zastosowano Kwestionariusz Schematów Younga (w adaptacji Oettingen i in.) oraz Kwestionariusz Ról Rodzinnych Margasińskiego.

**PROCES WYWODU:** W pierwszej części artykułu przedstawiono koncepcję wczesnych nieadaptacyjnych schematów Younga oraz omówiono typologię ról rodzinnych zaproponowaną przez Margasińskiego. Następnie przedstawiono cel badań oraz jego przebieg. Analiza zebranych wyników wraz z ich dyskusją stanowi punkt wyjścia dla sformułowania wskazań dotyczących interwencji terapeutycznych oraz przyszłych badań.

**WYNIKI ANALIZY NAUKOWEJ:** Wieloczynnikowa analiza regresji liniowej pokazała, że spośród 18 schematów 12 wykazało istotne związki z rolami rodzinnymi. Rola Żelaznego Dziecka wyjaśnia na jest m.in. przez schemat Bezlitosne Normy; rola Bohatera przez schemat Samoposwiecenie; rola Maskotki przez schemat Niewystarczająca Samokontrola; a rola Zagubionego Dziecka oraz Kozła Ofiarnego przez schemat Pesymizm.

**WNIOSKI, REKOMENDACJE I APLIKACYJNE ZNACZENIE WPŁYWU BADAŃ:** Podejmowana rola rodzinna odpowiada na aktualne potrzeby systemu rodzinnego, ale jednocześnie podtrzymuje i wzmacnia nieadaptacyjne schematy. Wyniki podkreślają znaczenie pracy nie tylko na poziomie objawów, ale także na poziomie aktywowanych schematów jako celów interwencji psychoterapeutycznych.

→ **SŁOWA KLUCZE:** **WCZESNE NIEADAPTACYJNE SCHEMATY, ROLA RODZINNE, RODZINA POCHODZENIA, MŁODZI DOROŚLI, TERAPIA SCHEMATU**

## Introduction

### Early Maladaptive Schemas

According to Jeffrey Young and colleagues, Early Maladaptive Schemas (EMS) are defined as an individual's enduring and broadly generalized patterns of psychological functioning, including beliefs, memories, emotional reactions and bodily sensations. They relate to both self-image and interpersonal relationships. They are usually formed in early childhood or adolescence and continue to develop over the course of life (Young et al., 2019). These patterns arise as a result of chronic unmet basic emotional needs. Deprivation of these fundamental experiences leads to increasing emotional frustration, resulting in the development of predominantly negative schemas – both emotionally and cognitively. In response to the resulting schemas, the child develops certain adaptation strategies: schema submission, schema avoidance and overcompensation (Young et al., 2019). These strategies, while effective in the short term, become entrenched and over time become part of the individual's daily functioning, leading to the deepening of dysfunctional ways of thinking, experiencing and behaving. In the long term, these mechanisms begin to generate difficulties, especially in the areas of psychosocial functioning, social relationships and life role fulfillment (Maćik, 2019, 2022; Talarowska, 2021; Doroszczuk & Talarowska, 2023). As shown by Bär's et al. systematic review (2023) early maladaptive schemas act as vulnerabilities both across clinical diagnoses and for specific disorders. To date, 18 early maladaptive patterns have been distinguished: emotional deprivation, abandonment, mistrust, social isolation, defectiveness, failure to achieve, dependence, vulnerability to harm or illness, enmeshment, subjugation, self-sacrifice, emotional inhibition, unrelenting standards, entitlement, insufficient self-control, approval-seeking, pessimism, punitiveness<sup>1</sup> (Young et al., 2019).

### Family Roles

As Murray Bowen (1978) points out – the family is a system in which each element plays an assigned role, participating in the family drama. Individual family members are assigned specific psychological tasks (Jackson, 1965). Their fulfillment increases the chance of maintaining the homeostasis of the family system. Reflection on family roles is often linked to research on the functioning of family members experiencing various types of difficulties and challenges. The typology of family roles presented by Andrzej Margasiński (2017), to which we refer in our study, was created in the context of the study of alcoholic families, but at least some of these roles cannot be treated as specific, arising only in alcoholic families; rather, their universal, non-specific character is indicated.

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<sup>1</sup> In the literature, one can find a variety of Polish-language terms referring to the concept of schemas (Stanaszek & Popiel, 2017). For a full characterization of schemas, see Young et al., 2019.

The roles mentioned by the author are: Iron Child, Hero, Mascot, Lost Child and Scapegoat.<sup>2</sup> The role of the Iron Child is characterized by high self-esteem, intrinsic control, responsibility, and independence, as well as a high level of functioning in educational, professional and social areas. The Hero role refers to a pattern of functioning in which the child internalizes the belief that his or her “right” behavior is conducive to maintaining a positive emotional climate in the family, while behaviors judged to be negative worsen this climate. Individuals in this role often take on excessive responsibility and succeed in the school or professional sphere, while suppressing their own emotional needs. The actions performed in this role are instrumental to the expectations of the family system, and do not stem from individual motivations. Difficulties in experiencing satisfaction from achievements and a subjective sense of loneliness are also characteristic. The role of the Mascot manifests itself through the child’s behavior aimed at gaining attention and relieving tension in the family, such as making others laugh or showing off. Underneath the mask of cheerfulness, however, hides insecurity and fear. A child in this role may exhibit inconsistency, irresponsibility and chaotic behavior. The role of the Lost Child is characterized by withdrawal and confinement. The child adopts a strategy of avoiding conflict by “getting out of the way of others,” resulting in social isolation and failure to develop personal potential. Difficulties in establishing and maintaining interpersonal relationships and deficits in social skills emerge. The Scapegoat role is a functioning in which the child hides feelings of hurt and guilt under a mask of anger. Ze withdraws from family relationships in favor of affiliation with peer groups, which are often characterized by problematic behavior (Margasiński, 2017).

In the course of an individual’s development, early maladaptive schemas begin to play an organizing function in a person’s experience. Their influence is particularly evident in the context of functioning in the family system, where the adoption of certain roles often represents an attempt to adapt to dynamic, sometimes dysfunctional family conditions. Family roles, while seemingly performing an adaptive function and maintaining the homeostasis of the system, are coping strategies that emerge on the basis of internalized beliefs associated with early maladaptive schemas.

Taking this into account, the purpose of the study was to analyze the relationship between early maladaptive patterns and psychological roles played in the family of origin in people in early adulthood.

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<sup>2</sup> Margasiński’s typology is based on earlier studies by, among others, Sharon Wegscheider-Cruse (1981). The author’s proposal includes the additional role of the Iron Child.

## Material and method

### Participants

The study included 218 people in early adulthood (18–35 years old,  $M = 22$ ,  $SD = 3.65$ ), of whom 80% were women, 19% were men, while 1% identified themselves as non-binary.

83% of respondents declared they were raised in full families, 12% were raised solely by their mother, and 5% indicated other forms of care. Regarding the current housing situation, 39% of participants still lived in the family home, 33% lived outside the family home, 26% stayed in the family home only on weekends, while 2% declared other forms of housing. Experience of psychiatric, psychological or psychotherapeutic treatment (current or past) was declared by 42% of participants. Lack of such experience was indicated by 58% of respondents, while one person refused to answer this question.

### Research Procedure

Recruitment of participants for the study took place through announcements via social media. The criterion for inclusion in the study was age (from 18 to 35). Those who were qualified and agreed to participate in the study received a link to the survey. Participation in the survey was completely voluntary and anonymous. The research procedure was conducted in accordance with the World Medical Association's Declaration of Helsinki (WMA, 2013) and the ethical codes of the Belmont Report (National Commission..., 1979).

### Research Tools

The study used two questionnaires:

The Young Schema Questionnaire (YSQ-S3-PL) in the Polish adaptation by Oettingen et al. was used to assess the intensity of early maladaptive schemas. The YSQ contains 90 items. It examines the severity of the 18 schemas described in Young's theory (emotional deprivation, abandonment, mistrust, social isolation, defectiveness, failure to achieve, dependence, vulnerability to harm or illness, enmeshment, subjugation, self-sacrifice, emotional inhibition, unrelenting standards, entitlement, insufficient self-control, approval-seeking, pessimism, punitiveness). The YSQ-S3-PL demonstrates high internal consistency (Cronbach's  $\alpha = 0.96$ ).

Family Role Questionnaire – the KRR (Margasiński, 2018). The KRR contains 50 items. The answers obtained provide the basis for calculating a score on the 5 scales (Iron Child, Hero, Mascot, Lost Child, Scapegoat). The KRR demonstrates good internal consistency (Cronbach's  $\alpha = 0.84$ – $0.93$ ).

## Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using R software, version 4.3.3 (R Core Team, 2024). The study began with the calculation of basic descriptive statistics (due to space limitations, full descriptive statistics are not included in the article but are available from the authors upon request). The distributions of the quantitative variables under study deviated from the normal distribution. To examine the influence of early maladaptive schemas on family roles, a multiple linear regression analysis was conducted. Demographic variables were included in the model in order to monitor their potential influence. Regression results are presented as regression coefficients with 95% confidence intervals, and the significance level was set at  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

## Results

Of the 18 early maladaptive schemas, 12 are in statistically significant relationships with the family roles assumed by individuals.

The role of the *Iron Child* is explained by the schemes: *unrelenting standards* (each point raises the intensity of this role by an average of 1.8 points), *entitlement* (1.06 points) and *self-sacrifice* (1.032 points). In turn, the higher intensity of the patterns of *defectiveness* and *enmeshment* are associated with a significant reduction in the intensity of this role (each point decreases the intensity by 1.344 points and 0.922 points, respectively). In addition, the experience of using psychological help in the past or currently is also associated with lower severity of the *Iron Child* role (by an average of 1.20 points).

The *Hero* role is explained by the pattern of *self-sacrifice* (each point increases the severity of this role by an average of 2.231 points) and *unrelenting standards* (1.465 points), as well as by age – each additional year of life increases the severity of this, role by an average of 0.211 points. In contrast, the pattern of *insufficient self-control* shows a significant negative relationship with the severity of this role (–1.198 points), as does male gender (–2.325 points) and experience of past or present psychological help (–1.317 points).

The severity of the *Mascot* role increases with the intensity of the pattern of *insufficient self-control* (each point raises the severity of this role by an average of 1.424 points) and the pattern of *unrelenting standards* (1.195 points). Higher intensity of this role is also observed for the male gender (1.954 points). In contrast, higher scores in the *punitiveness* and *emotional inhibition* schemas are associated with a significant decrease in the intensity of this role – by 1.184 points and 0.953 points for each additional point, respectively. A decrease in the intensity of the *Mascot* role is also associated with age (–0.291 points for each additional year of life) and living in a dormitory (–6.582 points).

The role of the *Lost Child* is explained by the pattern of pessimism (each point raises the severity of this role by an average of 1.83 points), as well as social isolation (0.968 points) and emotional inhibition (0.883 points), while the pattern of vulnerability to harm or illness lowers the severity of this role (–1.225 points), as well as when living in the family home only on weekends and holidays (–1.951 points).

The severity of the *Scapegoat* role increases with the intensity of the pessimism schema (each point increases the severity of this role by an average of 1.735 points), insufficient self-control (1.37 points) and abandonment (1.066 points), on the other hand, the self-sacrifice pattern decreases the severity of this role by an average of 1.331 points, while living in the family home only on weekends and holidays decreases the severity of this role by an average of 2.518 points compared to living outside the family home.

Only schemas showing statistically significant associations with family roles are described in the text; other schemas did not have a significant effect and are presented in Table 1.

## Discussion

The analysis of the results indicates that early maladaptive schemas affect the psychological roles played in the family of origin in people in early adulthood.

As Margasiński (2017) points out, family roles can be considered in relation to the “adaptation-maladaptation” continuum. Starting with the *Iron Child* located at the pole of good adaptation, through the *Hero*, *Mascot*, *Lost Child*, ending with the *Scapegoat* at the pole of extreme maladaptation.

Two of the schemas raise the intensity of roles close to the edge of good adaptation: the self-sacrifice schema accompanies the roles of *Hero* and *Iron Child*, while lowering the intensity of the least adaptable role of *Scapegoat*; the *unrelenting standards* schema raises the intensity of the roles of *Iron Child*, *Hero* and *Mascot*. The self-sacrifice schema, understood as a persistent tendency to put the needs of others above one’s own while experiencing this attitude as voluntary and morally right, turns out to be crucial in explaining the psychological mechanisms underlying functioning in the *Iron Child* and *Hero* roles. In the case of the *Iron Child*, this pattern can lead to an internalized imperative to cope at all costs – not only on behalf of themselves, but also “for others”. Their need to be dependable and self-sufficient may not be so much an expression of personal autonomy, but the result of functioning in a family that gave no room for weakness, and emotional support was conditional. In the *Hero* role, on the other hand, the pattern takes on a more interpersonal character – the child assumes responsibility for the emotional well-being of the entire family system. His or her behavior becomes a tool for regulating tension in the family – he or she acts as an emotional stabilizer. Self-sacrifice here manifests itself as chronic suppression of one’s own needs, submission to the norms of “being the good one” and realization of the expectations of the environment, even at the expense of authenticity.

The pattern of unrelenting standards, on the other hand, involves an inner need to meet very high standards, regardless of circumstances or real needs. In the case of the Iron Child, high standards become a tool for maintaining high self-esteem, a sense of efficacy and independence. Success, whether educational or professional, becomes not an option, but the norm. In Hero's case, unrelenting standards support excessive responsibility for the family. In order to compensate for the dysfunctions of the family system, the child assumes the role of "ideal," regardless of the personal cost.

Although the roles of the Iron Child and Hero are the most adaptable of those mentioned, they involve a heavy internal burden on the individual and depreciation of one's own needs and emotions. Therapeutic work in the area of self-sacrificing and unrelenting standards schemas can promote the weakening of the destructive dimension of parentification, while strengthening the constructive aspects: those related to self-reliance and a sense of self-efficacy (Chojnacka, 2022).

Fulya Kaya Tezel and colleagues (2015) conducted research on the impact of early maladaptive schemas (EMS) on interpersonal styles. They observed that, in particular, schemas from the areas of Disconnection and Rejection and Impaired Limits are responsible for the emergence of maladaptive interpersonal styles. Relating these findings to our own research, we can see that the least adaptive roles, such as Scapegoat and Lost Child, are largely explained by schemas from these very areas (Scapegoat: pessimism, insufficient self-control, abandonment and Lost Child: pessimism, social isolation, emotional inhibition).

Both roles involve withdrawal – quiet/passive in the case of the Lost Child and loud/active in the case of the Scapegoat. Working in the area of the pessimism pattern allows rebuilding hope which is a necessary prerequisite for thinking about the future.

Analyzing demographic and environmental predictors also reveals some interesting themes:

Each additional year of life raises the intensity of the Hero role, and lowers the intensity of the Mascot role. It is possible that as an individual matures, he or she develops the competencies needed to "rescue" the family system, while the need to relieve tension with humor gradually diminishes.

Gender differences in the family roles are also noted. The male gender raises the intensity of the Mascot role and lowers that of the Hero relative to the female gender. This may be due to socio-cultural differences in upbringing: boys have greater permission to "show off" (behavior typical of the Mascot), while girls are more likely to be taught responsibility and care for others (behavior typical of the Hero).

Moving out of the home lowers the severity of maladaptive psychological roles – the role of Scapegoat, Mascot and Lost Child. This may suggest that physical distance from the family of origin provides an opportunity for better functioning.

The lower intensity of the Hero and Iron Child roles in those receiving psychological help may suggest that psychotherapy helps them recognize their own needs and give up the role of "brave child" and overresponsibility.

## Conclusions

The analyses conducted show that early maladaptive schemas have a significant impact on the psychological roles adopted in the family of origin in young adults. It is worth noting that the adopted role not only responds to the current needs of the family system, but also perpetuates and reinforces existing schemas, creating a closed circuit of relationships between individual experience and the structure of family relations. Thus, schemas and roles do not function independently but co-create a coherent system that can persist well into adulthood, influencing the functioning of young adults in social and professional relationships.

These roles are also differentiated by variables such as age, gender, staying in the home, or the use of psychological help. It seems that some of these factors – especially age and independence – may have a protective effect, reducing the severity of maladaptive family roles.

It seems interesting to find a relationship between the use of psychological help and the severity of the Hero and Iron Child roles.

## Limitations of the Study

We are aware of the limitations of the presented research. These include the unrepresentativeness of the study group, the overrepresentation of women, and the lack of data on clinical problems experienced by the subjects. At the same time, however, we recognize the need for further research to better understand the links between patterns formed in early life and later functioning in various contexts, including the family. This knowledge can provide an important impetus for effective therapeutic interventions.

Table 1. Early Maladaptive Schemas vs. Family Roles

Feature	Hero				Scapegoat				
	Parameter	95%CI		p	Parameter	95%CI		p	
Emotional deprivation	-0.142	-1.095	0.811	0.77	1.041	-0.081	2.164	0.071	
Abandonment	-0.276	-1.107	0.555	0.516	<b>1.066</b>	0.086	2.045	0.034*	
Mistrust	0.272	-0.61	1.154	0.547	0.292	-0.747	1.331	0.582	
Social isolation	0.168	-0.683	1.02	0.699	0.495	-0.508	1.498	0.335	
Defectiveness	-0.597	-1.572	0.377	0.231	0.175	-0.973	1.323	0.765	
Failure to achieve	0.089	-0.822	1.001	0.848	-0.078	-1.152	0.996	0.887	
Dependence	-0.455	-1.383	0.473	0.338	0.039	-1.054	1.132	0.944	
Vulnerability to harm	-0.254	-1.146	0.639	0.578	0.803	-0.248	1.855	0.136	
Enmeshment	-0.228	-1.156	0.699	0.63	-0.205	-1.298	0.888	0.714	
Subjugation	0.545	-0.613	1.703	0.357	-0.994	-2.358	0.371	0.155	
Self-sacrifice	<b>2.231</b>	1.458	3.005	<0.001*	<b>-1.331</b>	-2.243	-0.42	0.005*	
Emotional inhibition	-0.099	-0.926	0.727	0.814	0.362	-0.612	1.335	0.467	
Unrelenting standards	<b>1.465</b>	0.615	2.315	0.001*	0.311	-0.69	1.312	0.543	
Entitlement	-0.371	-1.223	0.48	0.394	0.04	-0.963	1.044	0.937	
Insufficient self-control	<b>-1.198</b>	-2.047	-0.349	0.006*	<b>1.37</b>	0.37	2.37	0.008*	
Approval-seeking	0.671	-0.154	1.496	0.113	-0.449	-1.421	0.524	0.367	
Pessimism	-0.151	-1.176	0.875	0.773	<b>1.735</b>	0.527	2.943	0.005*	
Punitiveness	0.756	-0.207	1.719	0.126	-0.618	-1.752	0.517	0.288	
Age [years]	<b>0.211</b>	0.008	0.414	0.043*	-0.086	-0.325	0.153	0.48	
Gender	Female	ref.			ref.				
	Male	<b>-2.325</b>	-3.945	-0.705	0.005*	-0.006	-1.914	1.902	0.995
	Non-binary	-1.132	-7.527	5.262	0.729	0.004	-7.53	7.538	0.999
Structure family of origin	Raised by both parents	ref.			ref.				
	Raised by mother	-0.121	-2.041	1.799	0.902	1.276	-0.985	3.538	0.27
	Other	0.567	-2.313	3.446	0.7	2.291	-1.101	5.684	0.187
Place of residence	Outside the family home	ref.			ref.				
	In the family home	0.769	-0.973	2.512	0.388	-1.519	-3.572	0.534	0.149
	The family home on weekends	-0.15	-1.93	1.63	0.869	<b>-2.518</b>	-4.615	-0.421	0.02*
	Other	1.009	-3.67	5.687	0.673	-4.902	-10.415	0.61	0.083
Psychological help	No	ref.			ref.				
	Yes	<b>-1.317</b>	-2.598	-0.036	0.045*	0.172	-1.338	1.681	0.824
	No answer	-4.647	-13.592	4.298	0.31	3.138	-7.401	13.678	0.56

p – multivariate linear regression

 \* relationship statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Source: own research

Mascot				Lost child				Iron child			
Parameter	95%CI		p	Parameter	95%CI		p	Parameter	95%CI		p
0.36	-0.618	1.338	0.471	0.353	-0.649	1.356	0.491	-0.615	-1.479	0.248	0.164
0.274	-0.58	1.127	0.531	0.555	-0.319	1.43	0.215	-0.207	-0.96	0.546	0.591
0.33	-0.575	1.235	0.476	-0.468	-1.396	0.461	0.325	-0.064	-0.864	0.735	0.875
0.757	-0.117	1.631	0.091	<b>0.968</b>	0.072	1.864	0.036*	0.011	-0.761	0.782	0.978
-0.972	-1.972	0.028	0.058	0.232	-0.793	1.258	0.657	<b>-1.344</b>	-2.227	-0.461	0.003*
0.774	-0.162	1.709	0.107	0.704	-0.256	1.663	0.152	-0.689	-1.515	0.137	0.104
0.282	-0.671	1.234	0.563	-0.088	-1.064	0.888	0.86	0.226	-0.615	1.067	0.599
-0.09	-1.006	0.826	0.848	<b>-1.225</b>	-2.165	-0.286	0.011*	0.305	-0.504	1.114	0.46
-0.867	-1.819	0.085	0.076	0.519	-0.458	1.495	0.299	<b>-0.922</b>	-1.763	-0.081	0.033*
0.329	-0.86	1.517	0.588	0.833	-0.385	2.052	0.182	-0.913	-1.963	0.136	0.09
0.355	-0.439	1.149	0.382	0.63	-0.184	1.444	0.131	<b>1.032</b>	0.331	1.734	0.004*
<b>-0.953</b>	-1.802	-0.105	0.029*	<b>0.883</b>	0.014	1.753	0.048*	-0.661	-1.41	0.088	0.085
<b>1.195</b>	0.323	2.067	0.008*	0.012	-0.882	0.906	0.98	<b>1.8</b>	1.03	2.57	<0.001*
-0.443	-1.317	0.431	0.322	-0.199	-1.095	0.697	0.664	<b>1.06</b>	0.288	1.831	0.008*
<b>1.424</b>	0.552	2.295	0.002*	0.841	-0.053	1.734	0.067	-0.677	-1.446	0.093	0.087
0.492	-0.355	1.339	0.256	-0.24	-1.109	0.628	0.588	0.443	-0.305	1.191	0.247
0.688	-0.365	1.74	0.202	<b>1.83</b>	0.751	2.91	0.001*	-0.355	-1.285	0.574	0.455
<b>-1.184</b>	-2.172	-0.195	0.02*	-0.149	-1.162	0.865	0.774	-0.652	-1.525	0.221	0.145
<b>-0.291</b>	-0.499	-0.083	0.007*	-0.01	-0.223	0.203	0.927	-0.077	-0.261	0.106	0.409
ref.				ref.				ref.			
<b>1.954</b>	0.292	3.617	0.022*	0.04	-1.664	1.745	0.963	0.321	-1.147	1.789	0.669
0.214	-6.35	6.777	0.949	-0.53	-7.258	6.199	0.878	-1.095	-6.891	4.702	0.712
ref.				ref.				ref.			
1.452	-0.519	3.422	0.15	-0.991	-3.011	1.029	0.337	-0.03	-1.77	1.71	0.973
0.597	-2.358	3.553	0.692	0.023	-3.007	3.053	0.988	-1.699	-4.309	0.912	0.204
ref.				ref.				ref.			
-1.275	-3.064	0.514	0.164	-1.298	-3.132	0.536	0.167	0.302	-1.278	1.882	0.708
-0.749	-2.576	1.078	0.423	<b>-1.951</b>	-3.824	-0.078	0.043*	0.281	-1.332	1.895	0.733
<b>-6.582</b>	-11.384	-1.779	0.008*	-1.253	-6.177	3.67	0.618	1.125	-3.116	5.366	0.604
ref.				ref.				ref.			
-0.754	-2.069	0.561	0.263	0.416	-0.932	1.764	0.546	<b>-1.202</b>	-2.363	-0.041	0.044*
1.4	-7.782	10.582	0.765	2.509	-6.904	11.922	0.602	0.743	-7.366	8.851	0.858

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