

Outcome Measure	Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory (CSEI)
Sensitivity to Change	No
Population	Adult and paediatric
Domain	Measures of Self
Type of Measure	Self-report
ICF-Code/s	b1
Description	<p>The CSEI (Coopersmith, 1981) contains two forms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The adult form (ages 15+) (2) School form (ages 8-15 years) <p>The 58-item school form generates the following subscale scores:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) General self (26 items) (2) Social self-peers (8 items) (3) Home-parents (8 items) (4) School-academic (8 items) (5) Total self (50 items) (6) Lie scale score (8 items) <p>The adult version is a 58-item checklist measure of attitudes toward oneself. Although the inventory was originally designed to measure children's self-esteem, it was modified by Ryden (1978) for use on adults. For each item, participants answer whether the statement provided is "like me" or "not like me".</p>
Properties	<p>In adults:</p> <p>Test-retest Reliability - Correlation ranges from 0.78-0.80 after 6 to 58 week interval.</p> <p>Adequate split-half reliabilities of .71-.74 and test-retest reliabilities of .80-.82 over a 5-week period were reported for the general population (Bedian, Teague & Zumd, 1997). The CSEI was associated with overall psychosocial outcome (Tate & Broe, 1999). Sensitivity to change has not been demonstrated (Medd & Tate, 2000) – although this has not been examined in an intervention focusing on self-concept.</p> <p>Construct Validity - Found to correlate with Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale.</p> <p>See author for full details.</p>
Advantages	Relatively brief multi-dimensional measure of self-esteem that reflects attitudes towards self in social, academic, family and personal areas. Used in both adult and child TBI research – e.g., Tate & Broe (1999), Medd & Tate (2000); Hawley (2012)
Disadvantages	Psychometric data are yet to be reported for the brain injury population.
Additional Information	Alternatives – (note: cut and paste directly from my self-identity book) Adults:

	<p>Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES; Rosenberg, 1965); 10 items. A brief measure of global or trait self-esteem. Utility for TBI and stroke population is supported by extensive use in research. Ratings of self-esteem were stable over a 2-week period ($r = .86$) and were negatively associated with anxiety and depression (Cooper-Evans et al., 2008). High internal consistency (.89) and convergent validity with the HISD-III has been reported (Carroll & Coetzer, 2011; Cooper-Evans et al., 2008). Sensitivity to change in the context of intervention has not been demonstrated (e.g., Kelly et al., 2013). Used by: Anson & Ponsford (2006a); Carroll & Coetzer (2011); Cooper-Evans, Alderman, Knight & Oddy (2008); Kelly et al., (2013), Kendall et al., 2001; Keppel & Crowe (2000); Riley et al. (2010); Vickery et al. (2005, 2008).</p> <p>Tennessee Self-Concept Scale-2 (TSCS-2; Fitts & Warren, 1997); 82 items. A comprehensive standardised measure that assesses self-concept across multiple domains and incorporates validity scores (e.g., inconsistency, faking good, self-criticism). Reliability analyses have not been conducted for the brain injury population. TSCS-2 scores were significantly correlated with the Head Injury Semantic Differential Scale ($\rho = .72$) and measures of depression and quality of life (Vickery et al., 2005). Theory consistent differences demonstrated between TBI and matched controls (Kelly et al., 2013). Evidence of convergent validity between the TSCS and RSES (Keppell & Crowe, 2000) and sensitivity to change after intervention for one study (Helffenstein & Wechsler, 1982) but not another (Kelly et al., 2013). TBI studies: Helffenstein & Wechsler (1982); Kelly et al., (2013); Keppell & Crowe (2000); Kravetz, Gross, Weiler, Ben-Yakar, Tadir & Stern (1995); Vickery, Gontkovsky & Caroselli (2005)</p> <p>Robson Self-Concept Questionnaire (Robson, 1989); 30 items. Factor analysis with a brain injury sample identified four factors: perceived self-worth, likeability, resilience and confidence. Self-concept was associated with depression and anxiety (Longworth et al., 2012). Sensitivity to change in the context of therapy was supported by a case study (Ashworth et al., 2011). More psychometric research needed.</p>
Reviewers	<p>Vicki Anderson (paediatrics) Cathy Catroppa (paediatrics) Tamara Ownsworth (adults)</p>

References

- Coopersmith, S. (1989). *Self-esteem inventories*. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Beadle, E., Ownsworth, T., Fleming, J., & Shum, D. (2015). The impact of traumatic brain injury on self-identity: A systematic review of the evidence for self-concept. *Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation*. Advance online publication. doi: 10.1097/HTR.000000000000158