

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Outcome Measure</b>       | <b>Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES)</b>  |
| <b>Sensitivity to Change</b> | No   |
| <b>Population</b>            | Adult and paediatrics  |
| <b>Domain</b>                | Measures of Self   |
| <b>Type of Measure</b>       | Self-report  |
| <b>ICF-Code/s</b>            | b1   |
| <b>Description</b>           | <p>The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES:Rosenberg, 1965) is a 10-item Likert scale with items answered on a four point scale - from strongly agree (4) to strongly disagree (1). Total scores range from 10 to 40, with higher scores representing lower self-esteem.</p> <p>The scale measures state self-esteem by asking the respondents to reflect on their current feelings. Five of the items have positively worded statements and five have negatively worded ones.</p> <p>The RSES is widely used and has been used with acquired brain injury populations. The scale has been translated into several different languages and used in cross-cultural studies involving 53 different countries.</p>  |
| <b>Properties</b>            | <p><u>Test-retest reliability:</u> Ratings of self-esteem were highly correlated over a two week period in an acquired brain injury (ABI) sample (<math>r=.86, p&lt;.01</math>) (Cooper-Evans, Alderman, Knight, &amp; Oddy, 2008).</p> <p><u>Internal consistency:</u> High internal consistency (Cronbach's <math>\alpha=.89</math>) has been reported in a TBI population (Carroll &amp; Coetzer, 2011).</p> <p><u>Convergent validity:</u> RSES scores correlated with depression (<math>r=.65</math>) and anxiety (<math>r=.71</math>) in an ABI population (Cooper-Evans et al., 2008). Significant negative correlation with positive view of self, measured using the Head Injury Semantic Differential Scale-III, (<math>r=-.365</math>) has been reported (Carroll &amp; Coetzer, 2011).</p> |
| <b>Advantages</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the public domain</li> <li>• Quick to administer</li> <li>• Widely used, including within brain injury populations</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Disadvantages</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not change in response to intervention</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Other details</b>         | This is a global measure of self-concept.  |
| <b>Reviewers</b>             | Tamara Ownsworth (Adult)<br>Vicki Anderson & Cathy Catroppa (Paediatrics)  |

## References

- Carroll, E., & Coetzer, R. (2011). Identity, grief and self-awareness after traumatic brain injury. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation, 21*(3), 289-305. doi: Pii 934339402
- Doi 10.1080/09602011.2011.555972
- Cooper-Evans, S., Alderman, N., Knight, C., & Oddy, M. (2008). Self-esteem as a predictor of psychological distress after severe acquired brain injury: An exploratory study. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation, 18*(5-6), 607-626. doi: Doi 10.1080/09602010801948516
- Rosenberg, M. (1965). *Society and the adolescent self-image*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.