

Outcome Measure	Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory (CSEI)
Sensitivity to Change	No
Population	Adult and paediatric
Domain	Measure of Attitudes toward Oneself
Type of Measure	Self-report
ICF-Code/s	B1
Description	<p>The Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory (CSEI) was originally designed to measure children's self-esteem. However, it was modified by Ryden (1978) for use on adults.</p> <p>The CSEI (Coopersmith, 1981) contains two forms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Adult form (ages 15+); and (2) The 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. For each item, participants answer whether the statement provided is "Like Me" or "Not Like Me".</p>
Properties	<p>PURPOSE: Measure attitudes toward self in multiple contexts</p> <p>LENGTH: CSEI-AD = 25 Items CSEI-SC Form = 58 Items CSEI-SC Short Form = 25 Items</p> <p>AVERAGE COMPLETION TIME: CSEI-AD = 15 minutes CSEI-SC Form = 25-30 minutes CSEI-SC Short Form = 15 minutes</p> <p>TARGET POPULATION: CSEI-AD: Ages 16 and older</p>

	<p>CSEI-SC: Ages 8 to 15</p> <p>ADMINISTRATION: For individual or group administration</p> <p>USES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Individual diagnosis 2) Classroom screening 3) Pre-post evaluation <p>PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES:</p> <p>(A) ADULTS <u>Test-retest Reliability and Construct Validity</u> A version of S. Coopersmith's (1967) Self-Esteem Inventory, modified for use with adults, was found to have a test-retest reliability of approximately .80 for 32 adult women over periods of 6-58 weeks.</p> <p>Correlation of the scores with the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale for 51 college students was .47. Use of the Lie scale on the Self-Esteem scale to identify subjects whose self-reports were markedly influenced by a social desirability factor reduced this correlation to .32.</p>
Advantages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One of the few self-report measures available; 2) Individual diagnosis; 3) Classroom screening; and 4) Pre-post evaluation.
Disadvantages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Few reports of use in child TBI; 2) The reading component is too difficult for children and it needs to be read to them.
Additional Information	<p>From the Manual:</p> <p>"With increasing frequency, parent and student complaints are heard about lack of motivation and non-involvement in learning and about student disinterest with what occurs during school hours. Absentee rates are climbing markedly, and disciplinary and drug problems are becoming increasing sources of parent and teacher concern. Positive feelings about oneself appear to be one of the feeling states that increase involvement and successful performance. As such, building self-esteem is not a secondary, luxury option in the schools' programs, but is more of a basic component of programs geared to motivate learning.</p> <p>"Children are not born with concerns of being good or bad, smart or stupid, lovable or unlovable. They develop these ideas. They form self-image (pictures of themselves) based largely on the way they are treated by the significant people, the parents, teachers, and peers, in their lives.</p>

	<p>The self-image is the content of a person’s perceptions and opinions about him- or herself. The positive or negative attitudes and values by which a person views the self-image and the evaluations or judgements he or she makes about it, form the person’s self-esteem.</p> <p>"Self-esteem is a set of attitudes and beliefs that a person brings with him- or herself when facing the world. It includes beliefs as to whether he or she can expect success or failure, how much effort should be put forth, whether failure at a task will “hurt,” and whether he or she will become more capable as a result of different experiences. In psychological terms, self-esteem provides a mental set that prepares the person to respond according to expectations of success, acceptance, and personal strength."</p>
Reviewers	<p>Vicki Anderson (paediatrics) Cathy Catroppa (paediatrics) Tamara Ownsworth (adults)</p>

References

Kokenes, B. (1978). A factor analytic study of the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory. *Adolescence*, 13, 149-155.

Ryden, M. B. 1978. An adult version of the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory: Test-retest reliability and social desirability. *Psychological Reports* 43:1189–1190.