

Outcome Measure	Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES)
Sensitivity to Change	No
Population	Adult and paediatrics
Domain	Measures of Self
Type of Measure	Self-report
ICF-Code/s	b1
Description	<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>
Properties	<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 ($r=.86$, $p<.01$) (Cooper-Evans, Alderman, Knight, & Oddy, 2008).</p> <p><u>Internal consistency:</u> High internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha=.89$) has been reported in a TBI population (Carroll & Coetzer, 2011).</p> <p><u>Convergent validity:</u> RSES scores correlated with depression ($r=.65$) and anxiety ($r=.71$) 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, ($r=-.365$) has been reported (Carroll & Coetzer, 2011).</p>
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the public domain • Quick to administer • Widely used, including within brain injury populations
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not change in response to intervention
Other details	This is a global measure of self-concept.
Reviewers	Tamara Ownsworth (Adult) Vicki Anderson & Cathy Catroppa (Paediatrics)

References

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- 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.