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Adaptation of Rosenberg’s Self-esteem scale and EBEPS-A Self-esteem Subscale to Portuguese students
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Introduction

This study aims to analyze the psychometric properties of the Rosenberg’s Self-esteem scale and the EBEPS-A subscale of Self-esteem on Portuguese students. The image of self involves cognitive, emotional and behavioral attitudes and this seems to reflect in the motivation, commitment, pleasure and creativity that students demonstrate in their academic life (Tagarro, 2012; 2013). It therefore is important that the self is studied using appropriate tools.

Methodology

The questions that conduced to the study were: Q1. Will the psychometric qualities of the instruments of self-esteem measures be appropriate to Portuguese students? Q2. Are the instruments one-dimensional or bi-dimensional? and Q3. What are the psychometric characteristics of the instruments? Research relating to the study of personal factors of students is currently of great importance especially the one that studies the manner in which they see themselves. To understand this issue two studies were developed for the psychometric validation of instruments relating to self-esteem.

Results

The results demonstrated that the instruments have good psychometric qualities.
S1. Factor analysis confirmed previous studies
That point to the one-dimensionality in Rosenberg’s Self-Esteem Scale (1965). The scale presented good internal consistency (0.88) and an explained variance of 49.657.
S2. The subscale results point to a variance 4.53% and Cronbach alpha = .90. The analyses allowed to validate these instruments and consequently that their psychometric characteristics were appropriate. The data showed that there were no statistical significant differences at the global scale EBEPS-A. The data also suggests the absence of significant differences between the EBEPS-Global and validation by reference to criteria (MHI, Pais Ribeiro, 2002).

Conclusion

The instruments have proved to be useful in the study of self-esteem with students and may be used in future investigations. The scales are strong and can be applied collectively or individually in different Institutions professionally trained in the application of instruments of this nature. This study is intended as a further contribution to the development of measures to help better understand self-esteem.

References