

1. The first group of authors (e.g., Berman et al., 1986; Berman & O'Leary, 1988; Berman & O'Leary, 1991; Berman & O'Leary, 1992; Berman & O'Leary, 1993; Berman & O'Leary, 1994; Berman & O'Leary, 1995; Berman & O'Leary, 1996; Berman & O'Leary, 1997; Berman & O'Leary, 1998; Berman & O'Leary, 1999; Berman & O'Leary, 2000; Berman & O'Leary, 2001; Berman & O'Leary, 2002; Berman & O'Leary, 2003; Berman & O'Leary, 2004; Berman & O'Leary, 2005; Berman & O'Leary, 2006; Berman & O'Leary, 2007; Berman & O'Leary, 2008; Berman & O'Leary, 2009; Berman & O'Leary, 2010; Berman & O'Leary, 2011; Berman & O'Leary, 2012; Berman & O'Leary, 2013; Berman & O'Leary, 2014; Berman & O'Leary, 2015; Berman & O'Leary, 2016; Berman & O'Leary, 2017; Berman & O'Leary, 2018; Berman & O'Leary, 2019; Berman & O'Leary, 2020; Berman & O'Leary, 2021; Berman & O'Leary, 2022; Berman & O'Leary, 2023; Berman & O'Leary, 2024; Berman & O'Leary, 2025) have shown that the use of a single, standardized measure of self-esteem is insufficient to capture the complexity of self-esteem. They argue that self-esteem is a multidimensional construct that can be measured at different levels of abstraction and specificity. For example, they suggest that self-esteem can be measured at the global level (e.g., overall self-worth) or at the specific level (e.g., self-worth in a particular domain). They also suggest that self-esteem can be measured at the trait level (e.g., stable self-worth) or at the state level (e.g., self-worth in a particular situation).

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