Supplementary Material for

What Lies at the Center of Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale? Network Structure and Latent Structure of Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale for Indian Data

Vivek Belhekar

Vinita Vader

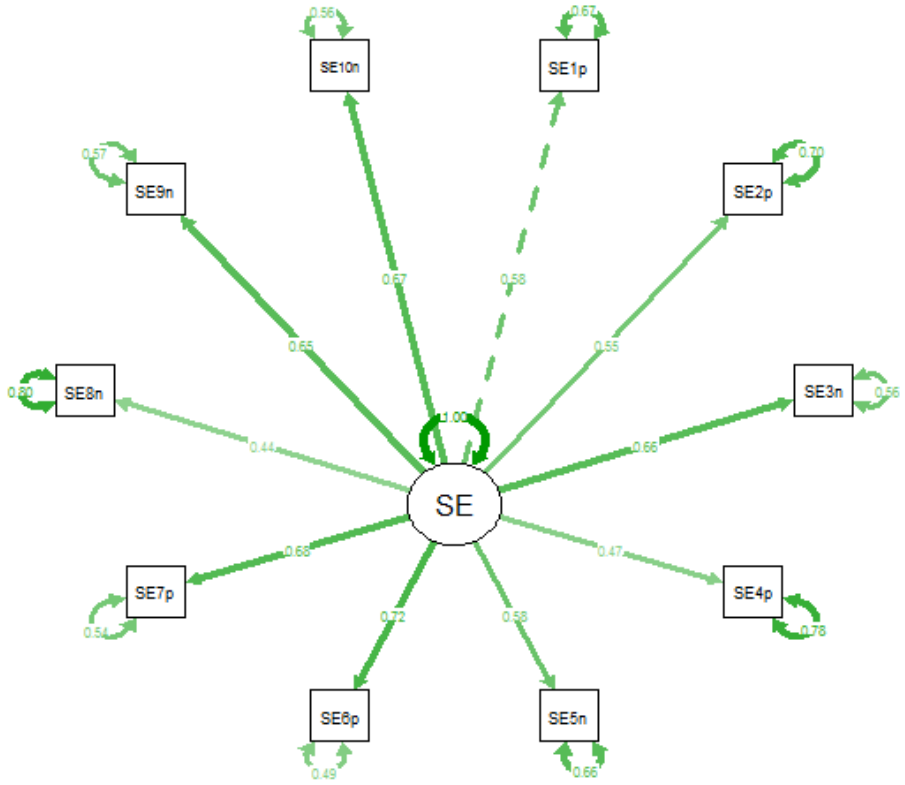
Aditi Korgaonkar

Snigdha Dattakavi

Department of Applied Psychology, University of Mumbai, Mumbai, India

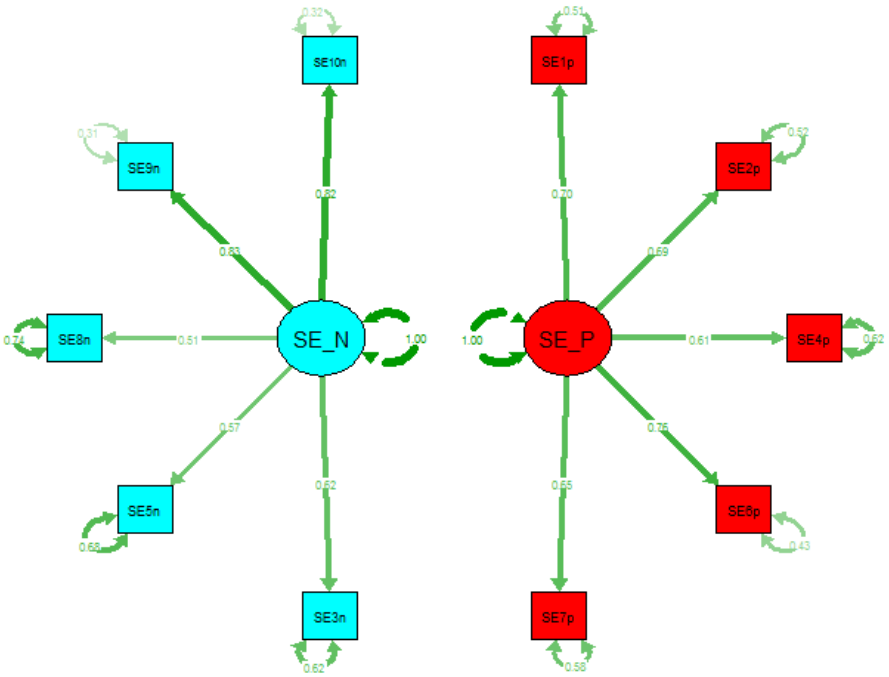
Correspondence regarding this article should be addressed to Vivek Belhekar, Department of Applied Psychology, University of Mumbai, Santacruz (East), Mumbai-400098, India. Email: vivek@psychology.mu.ac.in

Supplementary Fig. 1: Model 1- SEM Measurement model of RSES – All items are caused by one latent-variable (SE).



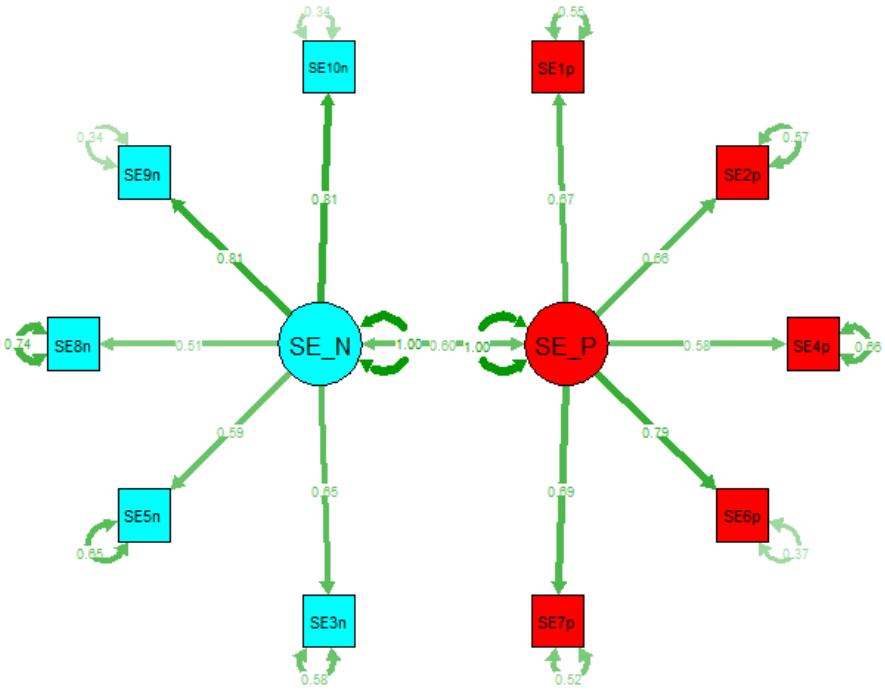
Note: SE = Self-esteem; numbers = item number in the RSES; p = indicates positively worded item; n = indicates negatively worded item

Supplementary Fig. 2: Model 2- SEM Measurement model of RSES – Five positively worded items are caused by first latent variable (SE_P) and five negatively worded items are caused by second latent variable (SE_N). The two latent variables are orthogonal.



Note: SE_P = Positive Self Evaluation; SE_N = Negative Self Evaluation; numbers = item number in the RSES; p = indicates positively worded item; n = indicates negatively worded item

Supplementary Fig. 3: Model 3- SEM Measurement model of RSES – Five positively worded items are caused by first latent variable (SE_P) and five negatively worded items are caused by second latent variable (SE_N). The two latent variables are oblique.



Note: SE_P = Positive Self Evaluation; SE_N = Negative Self Evaluation; numbers = item number in the RSES; p = indicates positively worded item; n = indicates negatively worded item.