

The **Social Comparison Scale (SCS)** and the **Neurodivergent Scale for Interacting with Robots (NSIR)** are designed with different purposes, populations, and applications in mind, though they both touch upon aspects of social perception.

Social Comparison Scale (SCS)

- **Purpose:** Developed by Allan & Gilbert (1995), the SCS is a self-report psychometric tool to measure an individual's *self-perceived social rank* or standing relative to others in a human-human context.
- **Focus:** It assesses subjective judgments using bipolar constructs (e.g., "inferior" vs. "superior", "unattractive" vs. "attractive") to understand an individual's place in a social hierarchy.
- **Application:** Used in psychological research to explore correlations between perceived low social status and mental health issues like depression and paranoia. It measures a human trait or perception within human social dynamics.

Neurodivergent Scale for Interacting with Robots (NSIR)

- **Purpose:** The NSIR (Author, 2025) is specifically designed to evaluate a **neurodivergent individual's subjective experience** and relationship with a *social robot*.
- **Focus & Dimensions:** It measures positive aspects of the interaction across three dimensions (p. 1):
 1. **Anthropomorphic connection/kinship** (e.g., "The robot is more like me than anyone else I know" (p. 1)).
 2. **Social comfort/trust** (e.g., "My robot can tell what I am feeling, when I am sad, it can tell I am sad" (p. 1)).
 3. **Safety** (e.g., "I feel comfortable undressing in front of my robot" (p. 1)).
- **Application:** It is an evaluation tool for human-robot interaction (HRI) design and interventions, ensuring the technology is perceived as inclusive, comfortable, and safe by the target population.

Summary of Differences

Feature	Social Comparison Scale (SCS)	Neurodivergent Scale for Interacting with Robots (NSIR)
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Primary Goal	Measure <i>self-perceived social rank</i> in human contexts.	Measure the quality of the <i>user-robot relationship</i> for neurodivergent individuals.
Target of Measurement	The user's perception of their <i>ownrank</i> relative to other <i>humans</i> .	The user's perception of the <i>robot's</i> social behavior and the resulting interaction quality.
Focus	Hierarchical social status, mental health correlations.	Personal connection, comfort, trust, and safety with a non-human agent.

In essence, the SCS measures *human-to-human* social status and its psychological consequences, while the NSIR measures the *human-to-robot* relationship quality from a neurodivergent perspective.

Would you like a deeper dive into one of the **SCS sub-scales** or another article from the document?