

Review of: "A Scale to Measure Social Media Jealousy"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

1. Clarity and relevance of the title

The title, "A Scale to Measure Social Media Jealousy", is clear and adequately reflects the main purpose of the article: to develop a scale to measure jealousy related to the use of social networks. However, a possible recommendation would be to include details about the specific approach (such as which population was studied or in what context the scale was validated) to make the title more informative.

2. Introduction

The introduction seems to fulfill its purpose of framing the theoretical context and defining the need for a tool that measures jealousy on social networks. However, it would be useful to deepen a critical review of the existing literature, highlighting previous research on jealousy in non-digital contexts and linking how this phenomenon is transformed in the digital context. A good introduction should also have clear and explicit hypotheses; I could not clearly identify whether the hypotheses of the study are adequately presented.

3. Methodology

The methodology should be one of the most solid aspects of the article, since it is about the construction and validation of a scale. However, the methods of factor extraction and rotation, which are crucial in the development of a scale based on factor analysis, have not been explicitly described. Here are some key points that could be improved or added:

1. Design: It is important to clarify the design of the study and explain the specific approach to constructing the scale.
2. Sample: Detail who participated in the study (e.g., number of subjects, demographic characteristics), how they were selected, and whether there were ethical considerations (approval of ethics committees).
3. The methods of extraction and rotation must be justified. The principal component method is not a factorial extraction method.
4. Rotation method: If latent factors are correlated (which is likely in social phenomena such as jealousy on social networks), it would be more appropriate to use an oblique rotation such as Promax. If the factors are expected to be uncorrelated, then orthogonal Varimax rotation might be appropriate.
5. Reliability and validity: A detailed discussion of reliability (such as Cronbach's alpha to measure the internal consistency of items) and validity analyses (construct validity, content validity, etc.) should be included.

4. Results

The presentation of the results should include the main findings of the validation of the scale. Specifically, it would be relevant for the results to include data on factor analysis and Cronbach's alpha of each identified subscale. In addition, it should detail how many factors were withheld and how those factors were interpreted in terms of the concept of jealousy on social networks. The absence of these statistical tests would leave the article incomplete.

5. Discussion and conclusions

The conclusions should be directly related to the findings of the factor analysis. It would be useful to include a discussion of the interpretation of the factors identified in the analysis, and how they relate to the existing theory of jealousy on social media. The discussion should also include a critical comparison with previous studies, and how this new scale improves or complements existing tools. If the results show correlations between the factors, that should be reflected in the conclusions.

In addition, it should mention how the scale can be used in future research, in clinical or social contexts, and discuss any potential limitations of the scale (such as possible sample biases, cultural limitations, etc.).

6. References and sources

It is important to check if the references are current and relevant to the topic. Research in areas such as social media often evolves rapidly, so it's crucial that sources are recent and of high quality. If studies that validate measurement tools in other jealousy contexts (e.g., romantic relationships) are cited, it would be useful to highlight those similarities and differences.

7. Limitations and future suggestions

A strong academic paper should always include a clear discussion of the limitations of the study. This can include aspects such as sample limitations, potential biases in the data, and limitations of the scale itself. Likewise, suggestions for future research can reinforce the academic contribution of the study.