Dear researchers, colleagues, and readers interested in research on the internet and technology,

We are happy to present the second issue of the 10th volume of Cyberpsychology: Journal of Psychosocial Research on Cyberspace. This issue consists of six articles that utilize various methodological designs and analytical approaches: three quantitative surveys, an experiment accompanied by questionnaires, semi-structured interviews utilizing thematic analysis, and a content analysis of social media posts. The issue is also spread geographically with contributions from Europe (the United Kingdom, Germany, and Finland), the United States, and Thailand. In the editorial, we will briefly introduce each of these articles and then present our journal's statistics, including a summary of last year's submissions and the review process, and our current position in the Scopus database.

In the first article in this issue, Michael Glüer and Arnold Lohaus examine the impact of using social networking sites on the quality of German preadolescent and adolescent offline friendships. They found that the overall friendship quality and strength (with one selected friend) does not differ for those who use and do not use social networking sites. However, those with an SNS account discussed personal information, such as secrets and personal problems, with their offline friend more often than those without an account. Moreover, the authors compared the reported quality of predominantly online and predominantly offline friendships and found that the offline ones are described more positively than the online ones. For both types of friendships, being female, meeting initially offline, and having a higher frequency of contact were associated with higher friendship quality.

The second article, which is by Gina Roussos and John Dovidio, experimentally assesses the effect of playing SPENT, an online interactive game that simulates living in poverty, on attitudes toward poor. In the first of two studies, directly playing the game and observing another person playing the game produced greater empathic concern as opposed to playing a control game, but only the observation condition led participants to report more support for government funded anti-poverty policies and decreased their belief that poverty is personally controllable. The authors suggest that the effect of playing SPENT on attitudes toward the poor and beliefs about controllability may be moderated by a belief in meritocracy, and they assess these assumptions in their second study. The results showed (among other things) a significant effect of playing SPENT upon those low in meritocracy: playing SPENT led to more negative attitudes toward the poor when compared to playing a control game. For those high in meritocracy, the game did not have an effect; participants reported consistent relatively negative attitudes toward the poor. Together, the studies in this article problematize the desired effect of similar games on social attitudes.

The next article, by Karmpaul Singh and colleagues, deals with how people with high health anxiety use the internet to search for health-related information. The authors conducted 20 interviews with highly anxious students and used a thematic analysis to examine the resulting data. The findings are organized chronologically by different stages of the searching process, from before the actual search, throughout the search, and to after
searching. The study provides rich data about the participants' motivation, the searching process, the evaluation of the information obtained, and the outcomes of the search. The authors conclude that health-related internet use has the potential to maintain health anxiety, but, in some cases, may also contribute to the reduction of people's health concerns.

In the fourth article of this issue, **Sarah-Rose Marcus** explores the similarities and differences in the social media content of the pro-anorectic and fat-acceptance communities. Based on a content analysis of 800 Instagram posts, she focuses on the construction of their members' social identity and the provision of social support. The author points out that in both communities, indicators of the same tactics can be found, from reinforcing affiliation within the community, through enhancing the self-esteem of members, to separation from outsiders. The article includes many informative excerpts from the data and provides novel insights into the problems of body image and social media.

The next article, which is by **Atte Oksanen and colleagues**, also focuses partly on eating disorders, specifically on websites devoted to thinness, but it adds other harm-advocating sites for pro-suicidal and self-injury. The study utilizes a four-country sample (the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Finland) of young internet users (aged 15 to 30) to examine the cross-cultural as well as the individual factors related to visiting such websites. Overall, the results showed that those who face more difficulties in their lives are at a higher risk to access sites which may further foster their unhealthy behavior patterns. Regarding country differences, the German sample reported the lowest level of exposure to harm-advocating websites. The authors speculate about the possible effect of language: there are simply more English websites than German ones. They also note that, relative to other countries, Germany has lower suicide rates in general; therefore, the behavioral patterns on the internet may be caused by other, culturally specific reasons.

In the last article of this issue, **Peerayuth Charoensukmongkol** focuses on the relations between selfie-liking and selected personal characteristics: narcissism, attention seeking, self-centered behavior, and loneliness among students at a Thai university. The results showed a positive association between selfie-liking and all of the examined characteristics: those who reported a higher score on selfie-liking were also more narcissistic and lonely, and they had more pronounced self-centered and attention seeking behavior. The study is thus in line with the other studies that link similar characteristics to selfies that were conducted in a Western context.

**Cyberpsychology in 2015: Increased Number of Submissions and Faster Decisions**

The increasing strength of the journal is supported by the increasing amount of submissions – we got about one third more submissions for regular issues in 2015 than in 2014. We published 10 articles in the two regular issues and 11 in two special issues. The acceptance rate for regular issues last year was about 10%, which is 5% lower than the previous year. This is mostly due to the higher rate of direct rejects: almost half of the submissions were rejected by the editors in the past year without external review. The main reasons for editorial rejection in our journal can be found in one of our older editorials “How to increase probability of manuscript acceptance”. Despite being written two years ago, the main reasons have stayed the same.
Additional good news is that the time for an editorial rejection was shorter in 2015 than a year ago – on average, we needed less than two weeks to reject an article. As expected, the external review process itself was slower – we needed an average of 165 days to make decisions after reviews in 2015 (as calculated from the submission date to the decision date).

Because we have more submissions and more published articles, we are currently preparing a new editorial management system. An updated web page for the journal will provide a new and fresh display for the articles. We hope this big change will be beneficial for all interested parties – authors, reviewers, editors, and readers.

**New Statistics from Scopus: More Citations and More Articles**

Our journal has been part of Scopus since 2012. The journal is currently categorized in the subject area “Psychology” and the subject category “Psychology (miscellaneous)”. As an interdisciplinary journal, we aim to add more subject categories, such as “Communication” and "Human-Computer Interaction".

The box below shows the development of our SJR (Scimago Journal & Country Rank) index, Cites per document, and Total cites in 2015. You can see details of our journal results at [this web page](http://cyberspace.muni.cz).

![Cyberpsychology](https://www.scimagojr.com)

The SJR index of the journal remained almost the same as in 2014: we are the No. 118 journal out of 220 in our category. What is important is that our total number of citations is still increasing (from 45 to 60 in last three years). Our “Citations per document” index in the last two years (which is constructed similarly to the Impact Factor on the Web of Science) also remained mostly unchanged – 0.933 in 2015. This index represents the average citation per article in a two-year period and it is computed by dividing the number of citations by the number of published articles. This index remained similar to the previous year; although we had about 25% more citations, we also published more articles in the relevant years (from 41 to 61 published articles). We can thus say that our journal is getting bigger and stronger.

We wish you nice summer and we will be happy to meet you personally at the 14th “Cyberspace” Conference in Brno on Nov. 25-26, 2016 (see [http://cyberspace.muni.cz](http://cyberspace.muni.cz)). We will be honored to discuss your possible manuscripts, and also all of the issues concerning the research of Cyberspace!

All the best,

Lenka Dedkova, David Smahel, and Kristian Daneback
Issue Content

Article 1:
Editorial: Cyberpsychology has more submissions and citations
Lenka Dedkova, David Smahel and Kristian Daneback
doi: 10.5817/CP2016-2-1

Article 2:
Participation in social network sites: Associations with the quality of offline and online friendships in German preadolescents and adolescents
Michael Glüer and Arnold Lohaus
doi: 10.5817/CP2016-2-2

Article 3:
Playing below the poverty line: Investigating an online game as a way to reduce prejudice toward the poor
Gina Roussos and John F. Dovidio
doi: 10.5817/CP2016-2-3

Article 4:
Health anxiety and Internet use: A thematic analysis
Karmpaul Singh, John R. E. Fox and Richard J. Brown
doi: 10.5817/CP2016-2-4

Article 5:
Thinspiration vs. thicksperation: Comparing pro-anorexic and fat acceptance image posts on a photo-sharing site
Sarah-Rose Marcus

Article 6:
Young people who access harm-advocating online content: A four-country survey
Atte Oksanen, Matti Näsi, Jaana Minkkinen, Teo Keipi, Markus Kaakinen and Pekka Räsänen
doi: 10.5817/CP2016-2-6

Article 7:
Exploring personal characteristics associated with selfie-liking
Peerayuth Charoensukmongkol
doi: 10.5817/CP2016-2-7

About Journal

The 'Cyberpsychology: Journal of Psychosocial Research on Cyberspace' is a web-based, peer-reviewed scholarly journal. The first peer-reviewed issue was published in September 2007. The journal is focused on social science research about cyberspace. It brings psychosocial reflections of the impact of the Internet on people and society. The journal is interdisciplinary, publishing works written by scholars of psychology, media studies, communication science, sociology, political science, nursing, ICT security, organizational psychology and also other disciplines with relevance to psychosocial aspects of cyberspace. The journal accepts original research articles, as well as theoretical studies and research meta-analyses. Proposals for special issues are also welcomed.
The journal is indexed with SCOPUS, ERIH PLUS, EBSCO Academic Search Complete, the Directory of Open Access Journals and the Czech Database of Scientific Journals.

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