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Exposure to indirect terrorism and support for violence: evidence from an Israeli-Palestinian experiment

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Background: How does exposure to indirect, cyber mediated terrorism reshape political aggression within democracies? While extensive research documents the political consequences of direct terrorism, far less is known about how cyber-mediated indirect exposure influences attitudes toward domestic political actors. We argue that cyber exposure does not merely heighten fear or generalized threat perception; rather, it can redirect anger inward, increasing support for violence against elected representatives.

Methods: To test this claim, we conducted a two-phase (pilot and main) randomized survey experiment among 900 Israeli Jewish respondents designed to be representative of Israeli adults (Mage = 41.7, SD = 15.54) exposed to nationally framed or individually framed cyber-mediated terrorist threats. We evaluate a mediation model in which emotional responses link exposure to support for violence against domestic politicians.

Results: The findings reveal that exposure to cyber-mediated indirect terrorism significantly increased support for violence against political leaders. Crucially, this effect operated primarily through anger, not stress or perceived threat. We identify an anger-driven inward redirection mechanism linking cyber-mediated terrorism exposure to support for violence against domestic politicians.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that exposure to indirect terrorism on cyber platforms is a critical phenomenon that can substantially impact political outcomes by shaping individuals political attitudes. This highlights the potential for cyber-mediated threats to influence public opinion and underscores the importance of addressing their psychological and political implications.

KEYWORDS

anger, cyber, cyber-terrorism, direct terrorism, indirect terrorism, political violence, psychological distress, exposure to indirect terrorism

Introduction

Does exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism increase support for violence against domestic political actors? The unique characteristics of cyberspace have created a vast virtual environment accessed by over five billion individuals worldwide (Statista, 2015). However, this extensive reach only partially captures the profound impact of cyberspace, especially concerning indirect exposure to terrorism via cyber. The magnitude and evolving nature of this threat were notably underscored during recent conflicts in Israel and India, where a large volume of terror-related content including both real and fake videos were circulated widely, amplifying socio-political tensions (Badawy and Ferrara, 2017; Tyagi et al., 2020; Hofmann et al., 2025).

In recent times, Human Rights Watch verified several videos from 7 October showing Hamas-led gunmen attacking civilians near the Nova music festival and in southern Israeli communities. These clips which included dash-cam, security-camera and militants' own recordings were first circulated on Telegram channels such as "South First Responders" before spreading more widely (Human Rights Watch, 2023). These materials rapidly crossed national boundaries and media platforms, exposing millions of users even those with no geographic or social proximity to the violence to the spectacle of conventional terrorism via cyber. For many observers, the primary encounter with such violence is *now exposure to indirect terrorism via cyber* rather than direct or locally vicarious experience. Beyond amplifying conventional terrorism, cyber-mediated terrorism has specific features that differentiate it from conventional attacks: it is low-cost, scalable, persistent, and transnational, and it can be algorithmically targeted and personalized. These characteristics make it a plausible determinant of political violence, sometimes even in absence of actual incident of conventional terrorism.

Within this context, it becomes imperative to understand how exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism shapes individual and collective political attitudes and behaviors. Crucially, this exposure may modulate emotional responses toward political figures to the extent that individuals might endorse or rationalize political violence against their own leaders (Elad-Strenger et al., 2021). It has been well-established that media exposure on cyber platforms can exert both acute and enduring effects on individuals (Apaolaza et al., 2019). A critical manifestation of this influence is the psychological and political impact of *indirect exposure to terrorism via cyber*. *Indirect*: refers to exposure to the secondary effects of terrorist activity, such as media coverage, terror-related content disseminated via social networks, or awareness of harm inflicted upon others. In contrast to direct terrorism, which depends on destruction within physical proximity, *cyber-mediated indirect terrorism* exploits emotional proximity (Huddy et al., 2002) by rapidly circulating terror-related content across borders, reaching extensive audiences and amplifying psychological resonance. A growing body of evidence suggests that exposure to both: conventional forms of indirect terrorism (McLaughlin et al., 2014; Bleich, 2003; Canetti et al., 2010) and cyber-mediated indirect terrorism (Huddy et al., 2021; Snider et al., 2021; Holman et al., 2014) can provoke substantial psychological distress and influence political attitudes and behaviors (Canetti et al., 2021; Canetti et al., 2013a,b; Getmansky and Zeitzoff, 2014; Huddy et al., 2005). However, scholarship on the political consequences of exposure to indirect terrorism via cyber platforms is still evolving. Existing research suggests that both direct and indirect exposure to terrorism elicits preferences for retaliatory policies or escalatory military responses (Snider et al., 2021; Gross et al., 2017; Shandler et al., 2022) While a range of political attitudes has been linked to increased support for punitive governmental policies, relatively few studies have explored the conditions under which individuals may endorse violence against their own political representatives. Although certain psychological antecedents of such radicalized attitudes have been identified, the phenomenon remains underexplored in the context of exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism. Addressing this critical gap, the present study undertakes a methodologically rigorous investigation into the psychological and

political consequences of exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism.

Using a randomized controlled experimental design conducted in Israel, the study exposed 639 participants to two distinct threat frames—national and individual—simulating indirect terrorism via cyber platforms. The exposure duration was deliberately calibrated to avoid the elicitation of aggressive cognitions, thereby ensuring compliance with ethical research standards. Empirical findings revealed that exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism significantly increased support for political violence, particularly among participants subjected to the national threat condition. Crucially, this effect was mediated by emotional arousal, with anger emerging as the primary affective response. In turn, this anger predicted heightened support for retaliatory aggression directed at domestic political figures. These findings corroborate existing research that identifies anger as a dominant emotional driver in contexts of cyber-mediated political violence (Shandler and Gomez, 2023). In advancing this line of inquiry, the present study contributes to a deeper understanding of the psychological mechanisms linking cyber exposure to shifts in political behavior.

Exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism and support for violence against domestic political actors

Decades of empirical research have substantiated that exposure to direct (conventional) terrorism significantly shapes political attitudes and behaviors. Individuals subjected to political violence often experience psychological distress such as trauma, anxiety, and helplessness (Canetti-Nisim et al., 2009). Elevated anxiety is typically linked to increased uncertainty (Lerner and Keltner, 2000), while fear and stress commonly arise from perceived threats to personal or national security (Sinclair and LoCicero, 2007; Huddy et al., 2002). Importantly, threat perception moderates emotional responses (Marcus et al., 2000) notably anger (Halperin et al., 2011; Lerner et al., 2015) which frequently stems from perceived injustice or institutional failure. A key distinction between direct and indirect terrorism lies in the absence of kinetic harm in the latter. Although indirect terrorism such as cyberattacks or exposure to terror-related media is often assumed to lack the salience required to influence public opinion, emerging research challenges this notion. Exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated exposure to terrorism elicits threat perceptions strong enough to shift political attitudes toward more aggressive policy preferences (Canetti et al., 2017). Beyond lethality and physical harm, indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism transcends conventional definitions; it operates within cyberspace, a hybrid of material and mental realms a "third world" as described by Popper (Ben-Israel and Tabansky, 2015). This form of terrorism extends beyond mere exposure to terror content, encompassing political cyberoperations or ideologically motivated coercive cyber-acts designed to induce psychological distress (Shandler and Gomez, 2023).

Consistent with this framework, empirical cases suggest that exposure to direct or indirect terrorism, translate into support for violence against domestic political leaders. In Israel, the

assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was preceded by prolonged exposure of the perpetrator to inciting narratives that framed Rabin as an existential threat and legitimized violence against him, disseminated through public rallies, print media, and religious-political discourse amid ongoing terrorist violence (Karpin and Friedman, 2000). Comparable dynamics have been observed elsewhere: in Germany, the murder of Walter Lübcke followed sustained exposure to online extremist narratives centred on terrorism, migration, and state betrayal (Koehler, 2019), while in the United Kingdom, the perpetrator of the Jo Cox assassination had consumed far-right terrorist propaganda portraying elected officials as legitimate targets (Crown Prosecution Service, 2016).

Extensive research indicates that exposure to indirect terrorism whether lethal or non-lethal mimics the psychological effects of conventional terrorism, producing heightened stress, anxiety, threat perception, and anger (Gross et al., 2017; Crown Prosecution Service, 2016). These emotional responses often translate into punitive policy preferences, including support for military retaliation, government surveillance, and cyberspace regulation (Backhaus et al., 2020). Notably, the potential for such exposure to shift political attitudes toward endorsing violence against in-group members, specifically domestic politicians, remains underexplored.

Support for violence against domestic politicians is a critical variable, as empirical evidence demonstrates that both verbal and physical attacks on political figures can significantly alter conflict trajectories and political landscapes (Hirsch-Hoefler et al., 2016). Within this domain, political violence is broadly defined as the use or threat of force to advance political aims, encompassing terrorism, insurgency, riots and attacks on state institutions (Kalmoe, 2011; Gleditsch et al., 2008). Violence against politicians represents a narrower subtype: intentional verbal or physical harm directed at public officials because of their political role. Research in political psychology conceptualizes such acts as *intra-group political aggression*—violence directed inward at one's own representatives, often emerging when perceived threat, insecurity or political grievance is high (Backhaus et al., 2020; Chenoweth and Ulfelder, 2017). Unlike outward-facing political violence, which targets external enemies or abstract state forces, aggression toward domestic politicians signals eroding trust in elected authorities and weakening democratic norms (Canetti et al., 2013a,b). This phenomenon is distinct from organized crime targeting politicians, which often arises from electoral bargaining processes (Sinclair and LoCicero, 2007; McCoy and Somer, 2018). Instead, support for violence against politicians reflects a collective societal attitude (Alesina et al., 2019) emerging from exposure to conventional or virtual triggers. Such support, directed inwardly toward in-group political actors, signals eroding public trust in governance and poses profound risks to democratic stability (Krakowski et al., 2022). Despite its significance, the psychological mechanisms underpinning this attitude remain insufficiently examined.

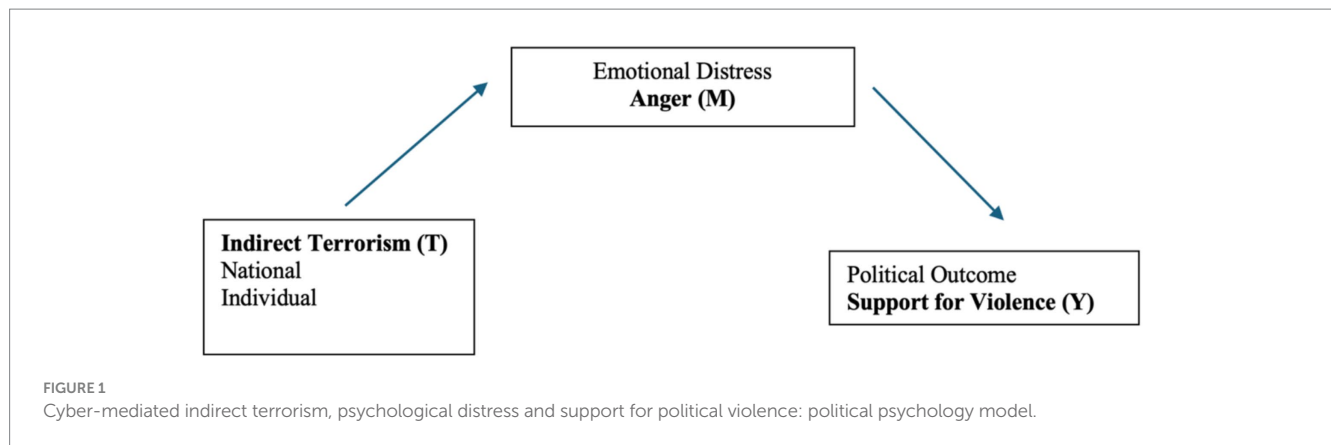
This inquiry gains further relevance when contrasting the effects of direct versus indirect terrorism. Prolonged exposure to direct terrorism fosters chronic psychological distress that can precipitate aggressive political responses (Canetti-Nisim et al., 2009). Specifically, threat perception predicts support for violence against domestic politicians when distress levels are elevated. Indirect terrorism, however, lacks the immediacy of physical threat due to its virtual

nature. To investigate the impact of indirect terrorism via cyber on political attitudes, this study explores differentiating effects on individuals of *Individual threat* versus the *National threat*. Prior research indicates that personal threat induces more psychological distress than abstract national threats (Huddy et al., 2007), with distress fostering support for violence against domestic political actors as a protective, ideologically motivated response (Elad-Strenger et al., 2021).

Building on this framework, the first hypothesis posits that (i) *participants indirect, cyber-mediated exposure to terrorism will (a) endure heightened psychological distress and (b) demonstrate stronger support for political violence in comparison to experiencing national threat*. Recent research also suggests that the emotional dynamics of exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism differ from conventional terrorism. Specifically, anger, not threat perception or anxiety emerges as the primary mediator of preferences for retaliatory violence (Huddy et al., 2021). This pattern is consistent with observed online behaviors following the 2016 Orlando nightclub shooting (Baucum et al., 2019). However, gaps remain regarding the interplay between threat perception and anger with respect to exposure to indirect terrorism. Unlike online extremism and radicalization which may not always be threat-driven, exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism inherently threatens physical or psychological well-being. Importantly, this threat is perceived not as vulnerability but as an unjustified act, provoking anger (Fischer and Roseman, 2007; Halperin et al., 2011). In this framework, anger triggered by out-group violence can be channeled in two directions: it may remain focused on the external enemy, or it may be redirected inward toward domestic leaders who are perceived as having failed to provide adequate protection. Our interest lies in this inward-facing anger, which expresses frustration with in-group political representatives and is closely linked to support for punitive action against them. We therefore treat anger following exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism, not only as an emotional response to the out-group, but as an indicator of perceived governmental failure that can translate into endorsement of violence against domestic politicians. Therefore, the second hypothesis proposes that (ii) *anger mediates the relationship between exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated exposure to terrorism and support for violence against domestic politicians* (see Figure 1).

Case of Israel-Palestine

The Israel-Palestine conflict exemplifies a protracted struggle that causes profound psychological distress, manifesting as trauma, grief, and socio-political exhaustion (Bar-Tal, 2007). Such emotional strain, compounded by ongoing stressors, shapes political attitudes (Canetti et al., 2013a,b). Central to this conflict is mutual denial of each other's nationhood which fuels pervasive fears of national and personal annihilation rooted in social identity dynamics (Kelman and Fisher, 2003). The escalation of violence on October 7, 2023, and sustained protests against Prime Minister Netanyahu have further intensified these tensions. Within this context, Israel's advanced cyber capabilities and high public awareness of cyber threats create a unique environment where exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism through cyberattacks, disinformation, and media saturation may amplify emotional distress and political radicalization.



The experiment

To test the hypothesis, we conducted a controlled randomized online experiment simulating threatening content from Hamas, a terrorist group primarily based in Gaza, known for its terror acts against Israel. The experiment featured two 30-s videos designed to evoke emotional and political responses. The videos were detached from any credible source tag, allowing participants to question the authenticity and trustworthiness of the message. We selected videos from two different time points to assess whether the impact of the message diminishes over time. The first video featured a melody in Hebrew, with Hamas threatening Israel's destruction (*national threat*). The second video, in Arabic, showed Hamas official Fathi Hammad encouraging Palestinians in Jerusalem to “buy 5-shekel knives and cut off the head of the Jews” (*individual threat*). Both videos included Hebrew subtitles, and they were in the same format as those circulated on social media platforms, viewed by Israeli citizens. To test the efficacy of the two exposure to cyber-mediated indirect-terrorism models, a pilot experiment ($n = 90$) confirmed that exposure to both videos caused significant emotional and political responses. We then assigned 639 respondents randomly to one of three groups: National, Individual, or Control. The National condition involved a threat to the state of Israel, while the Individual condition focused on the threat to Jewish people in Israel (See [Appendices A, B](#) for further analyses) ([Table 1](#)).

Participants

The online experiment was conducted on August 15, 2021 in Israel through a research institute Midgam, in Hebrew (The questionnaires set appear in [Appendix C](#)).

The total no of respondents was $N = 639$. In the experiment, participants were asked to see a video and respond to several questions. In consideration of guidelines of IRB board, participants below 18 years were excluded from participating in the experiment. An attention check was introduced, post video manipulation resulting in exclusion of 42 respondents (6.5%).

The participants represented the Jewish adult population of Israel ($N = 639$, $Age = 41.7$, $SD = 15.54$). The sample consisted of a balanced number of male and female participants. The distribution of political position ranged from centre to right wing.

Questionnaire

After watching the video treatment, the respondents were asked to complete a questionnaire indicative of their emotional state, political preferences and demographic information. The dependent variable in this study were emotional variables and support for political violence.

Mediation- indicators of the concept of psychological distress

Anger, was measured by using a six-point scale (1 = not at all; 6 = absolutely) STAXI (State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory, [Spielberger, 1988](#)) comprised of four item out of forty-four relevant to assess individual anger. The inventory is scored as the total mean of the four items, wherein higher scores indicate higher level of collective anger (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.98$).

Stress/anxiety was assessed by using a six-point scale (1 = not at all; 6 = absolutely) STAI (State-Trait anxiety Inventory, [Spielberger et al., 2017](#)). The inventory consisted of six items indicative of both positive and negative feelings, which was cumulatively calculated as the total mean (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.85$).

Threat Perception was assessed by using a six-point Likert scale (1 = not at all; 6 = absolutely). It comprised of two items with three questions each focusing on the reaction associated to personal threat and national threat, respectively, (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.85$).

Dependent variable

Support for violence was examined using a six-point scale (1 = not at all; 6 = absolutely). The inventory ([Pedahzur et al., 2000](#)) consisted of three items suggestive of the extent to which participants legitimize violence against politicians. (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.80$).

Covariates

Other covariates included age, gender, marital status, number of children (if any), level of education, employment status, household

TABLE 1 Treatment conditions and description.

Treatment condition	Description	Month/Year (published in public domain)
Indirect terrorism <i>National</i>	Video shared by Hamas, titled 'Zionist you will Perish in Gaza'	Aug/2017
Indirect-terrorism <i>Individual</i>	Video shared by Hamas, where senior Hamas official Fathi Hammad encourages Palestinians in Jerusalem to 'buy 5-shekel knives and cut off the head of the Jews'	June/2021
Control	N/A	N/A

income, religion, national identification, political position and usage of internet.

Experiment and analysis

To test the psychological distress resulted from the exposure, one-way analysis of variance test was conducted with type of exposure as the independent variable and anger, stress and threat perception as the respective dependent variables. The results (see Figure 2) exhibit a significant level of anger ($F(2,603) = 187.6, p < 0.001$) as compared to stress ($F(2,603) = 1.896, p < 0.05$) and threat perception ($F(2,603) = 3.846, p < 0.05$). Further, post-hoc Tukey HSD tests showed that, for anger, both treatment conditions were significantly higher than stress ($p < 0.001$) and threat perception ($p < .005$) at each time point.

These findings support our hypothesis that individuals exposed to Indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism will experience significant psychological distress. The elevated level of anger, stress and threat perception for both conditions (national and individual) also confirms the fact that individuals are incapable of exhibiting an immunity against older, widely disseminated versions of exposure to cyber-mediated indirect terrorism (The mean scores appear on Appendix D).

Next, we ran a series of OLS regression analyses in order to further explore the relation between the exposure and support for violence (See Table 2).

The mediation model

In order to test our second hypothesis which states that increased level of anger will act as a mediator in the relationship of exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism and support for violence against domestic politicians, we employ the accepted technique developed by Tingley, Yamamoto, Hirose, Keele and Imai was administered (Tingley et al., 2014). This technique involves estimation based on the following two equation followed by bootstrap simulation (Imai et al., 2010).

$$\text{Step 01: } M_i = \alpha_1 + \lambda_1 T_i + x\beta + \epsilon$$

$$\text{Step 02: } Y_i = \alpha_2 + \lambda_2 T_i + \gamma M_i + x\beta + \epsilon$$

Where, T represents exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism, Y is the level of support for violence and M is the anger caused due to exposure to indirect-terrorism and x represents the control variables identified earlier (Sequential ignorability assumption required for effective estimation of true mediation effect appears in Appendix E).

The procedure allows to run non-binary treatment variables by choosing two categories to calculate the specific contrast. In this case, we first compare between the National Indirect-terrorism with control and next we compare the Individual Indirect-terrorism with control. The findings are noted in Table 3 which indicates the findings of two mediation analyses.

Robustness

The mediation model analysis supports our hypothesis, however since sequential ignorability assumption is untestable, we checked the robustness of the mediation analysis by two ways: first, by replacing the mediator with other two emotional variables considered in the research which are stress and threat perception to check if our hypothesis stands and second, by conducting sensitivity analysis.

Results from the both the process confirmed our hypothesis (Detailed analysis can be found in Appendix F).

Discussion

In sum, this study advances understanding of the psychological impact of exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism, emphasizing the role of cyber media in modern exposure to terrorism and identifying anger as the primary mediator driving support for political violence. These insights are crucial for policymakers and researchers seeking to strengthen democratic resilience amid the evolving nature of terrorism and political conflict.

Critically, the exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism in both frames individual and national threat produces robust psychological and behavioral aligning with prior work on terrorism exposure (Huddy et al., 2002; Prilleltensky, 1990). The real-world implications of these findings are particularly salient in democracies where repeated exposure to indirect terrorism may erode trust in political institutions and increase societal polarization. Support for violence against domestic politicians, as a manifestation of delegitimization, signals a threat to democratic stability and governance (Pedahzur et al., 2000). In contexts of protracted conflict and political unrest, such as the Israel-Palestine situation, these dynamics are intensified. The October 7, 2023 escalation and ongoing political protests in Israel likely amplify individual threat perceptions and collective anger, potentially heightening public support for political violence and undermining democratic norms.

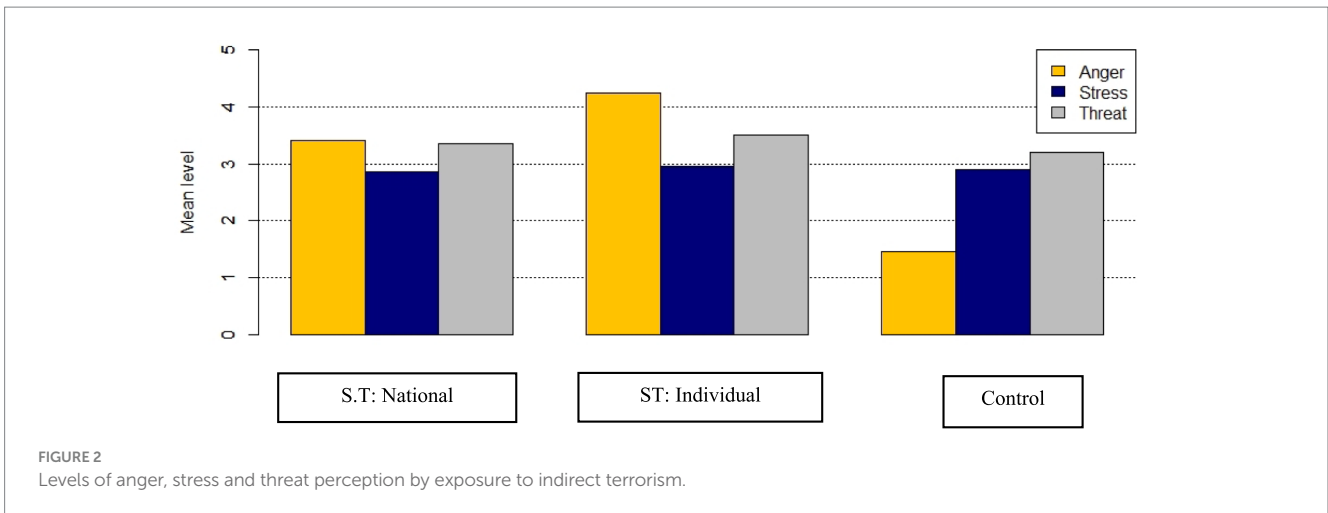


TABLE 2 OLS regression model of support for violence – indirect terrorism.

Variable	Coefficient (p-value)
Dummy variable <i>National</i>	0.195 [0.037]*
Dummy variable <i>Individual</i>	0.246 [0.009]**
Age	-0.048 [0.276]
Gender (0 = male, 1 = female)	-0.049 [0.528]
Parental status (0 = no children, 1 = children)	0.017 [0.545]
Marital status (0 = Unmarried, 1 = married)	0.001 [0.989]
Education level (1 = elementary school, 7 = PhD)	0.002 [0.945]
Income level (1 = much lower than average, 7 = much higher than average)	-0.06 [0.013]*
Political Orientation (1 = very left wing, 7 = very right wing)	0.121 [0.000]***
Usage of Internet (0 = Less than 04–08 h, 1 = more than 04–08 h)	0.004 [0.901]
R-Squared	0.076
Adjusted R-squared	0.051

The table shows the effect of both model of exposure to cyber-mediated indirect terrorism on each variable by comparing against the control group, which acts as the reference condition.
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

TABLE 3 Mediation analysis.

Variable	Mediation model			
	Indirect-terrorism (National) Vs control		Indirect-terrorism (Individual) Vs control	
	Step 01 (Mi) 1.1	Step 02 (Yi) 1.2	Step 01(Mi) 2.1	Step 02 (Yi) 2.2
Anger	-	0.118*** [0.031]	-	0.112*** [0.029]
Exposure to type of terror attack (T variable)	2.000*** [0.136]	-0.050 [0.107]	0.796*** [0.171]	-0.055 [0.102]
Income	-0.054 [0.041]	-0.066 [0.026]	-0.071 [0.051]	-0.055 [0.030]
Political orientation	0.215*** [0.058]	0.088* [0.037]	0.342 [0.067]	0.087* [0.040]
Constant	0.587 [0.380]	1.138*** [0.242]	2.039*** [0.442]	1.065 [0.265]
ACME (95% confidence interval)	0.237*** [0.09, 0.40]		0.089** [0.034, 0.16]	
Direct (95% confidence interval)	-0.050 [-0.232, 0.15]		-0.0550 [-0.269, 0.15]	
Total effect (95% confidence interval)	0.186* [0.021, 0.36]		0.034 [-0.177, 0.23]	
Prop. Mediated	1.268* [0.342, 6.47]		2.592 [-12.85, 11.9]	
N	460		388	

The findings of interest are shaded which indicates that each of the condition shows a positive mediation effect. The first supportive finding is that both form of exposure to Indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism has a positive effect on anger variable highlighted in 1.1 and 2.1 columns. Second, anger emotion exhibits a positive effect on the dependent variable, support for violence against domestic politicians indicated by shaded coefficients in column 1.2 and 2.2. This is in consistency with the second hypothesis that anger emotion is a strong predictor of support for violence in both mediation analysis.

The value of ACME under sequential ignorability assumption is significant in both the treatment models with a coefficient value of 0.237 ($p = 0.000$) and 0.089 ($p = 0.000$) respectively. The broad gap between the ACME and ADE in both treatment models further strengthens the fact that when an individual is exposed to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism, they are more likely to support violence since they felt angry. There was no significant difference observed between the two types of exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism: individual and national. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

In sum, this study advances understanding of exposure to indirect, cyber-mediated terrorism psychological impact, emphasizing the role of cyber in modern exposure to terrorism and the role of anger as the main mediator driving support for political violence. These insights are crucial for policymakers and researchers aiming to strengthen democratic resilience amid the evolving nature of terrorism and political conflict.

Data availability statement

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

Ethics statement

This study received IRB approval (311/21) from the University of Haifa Ethics Committee. In line with IRB requirements, responders were notified that the 'content may be upsetting in nature' and given a choice before viewing the content to discontinue. The studies were conducted in accordance with the local legislation and institutional

requirements. The participants provided their written informed consent to participate in this study.

Author contributions

SM: Data curation, Resources, Conceptualization, Methodology, Visualization, Funding acquisition, Formal analysis, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing, Investigation, Software. II: Resources, Project administration, Visualization, Writing – review & editing, Validation, Conceptualization, Funding acquisition, Supervision. DC: Writing – review & editing, Conceptualization, Funding acquisition, Resources, Supervision, Validation, Project administration, Visualization.

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Conflict of interest

The author(s) declared that this work was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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Supplementary material

The Supplementary material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpos.2026.1723664/full#supplementary-material>

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