

Psychological Resilience and Online Rumor-Sharing Readiness Among Egyptian University Students: A Cognitive-Behavioral Resilience-Buffer Model

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Abstract

Online rumor sharing is not only an informational problem but also a cognitive-behavioral response to ambiguity, emotional activation, and social pressure. This study examined whether psychological resilience is associated with lower readiness to share electronic rumors among Egyptian university students and interpreted the relationship through a cognitive-behavioral resilience-buffer model. A descriptive correlational design was used with 520 undergraduates at a large public university in Egypt (215 males, 305 females), aged 18–25 years. Participants completed a 17-item Readiness to Share Electronic Rumors on Social Media Scale covering suggestibility, personal dispositions, digital awareness, attitudes toward information, and social influence, together with a 13-item Arabic psychological resilience scale. Pearson correlations showed significant negative associations between resilience and all rumor-readiness dimensions, with coefficients ranging from $-.375$ to $-.419$. The total readiness score showed a stronger inverse association with resilience ($r = -.652, p < .01$). Simple linear regression indicated that resilience significantly predicted lower rumor-sharing readiness, $F(1, 518) = 383.033, p < .001$, explaining 42.5% of the variance. Students in the high-resilience quartile also reported markedly lower readiness than students in the low-resilience quartile. The findings support a cognitive-behavioral interpretation in which resilience helps students regulate affect, tolerate uncertainty, and pause reflectively before forwarding unverified content. University anti-misinformation programs may therefore be strengthened by combining digital literacy with resilience-building and rational self-regulation strategies.

Introduction

Networked social media has changed rumor circulation from a relatively slow interpersonal process into a rapid, emotionally charged, and socially visible form of public communication. Unverified messages can be forwarded within seconds, often under conditions of novelty, ambiguity, fear, peer expectation, and algorithmically amplified attention. Recent misinformation scholarship has therefore moved beyond treating rumors as simple information deficits and has increasingly framed sharing behavior as a socio-psychological process shaped by trust, affect, norms, platform affordances, and constrained information processing (Dong et al., 2025; Kwao et al., 2025; Yu et al., 2023).

This shift is especially relevant for university students. Students are intensive users of social media, participate in dense peer networks, and are regularly exposed to mixtures of credible, misleading, and emotionally salient content. Studies of online rumor and misinformation behavior suggest that sharing is activated by ambiguity, social-media dependency, overload, emotional arousal, and perceived social usefulness (Guo et al., 2025; Wu, 2022; Wu & Pei, 2022). Other work has shown that source cues, group norms, proximity, and AI-mediated interaction patterns can influence whether users share, correct, or ignore doubtful content (Xia et al., 2025; Xie, 2025; Zhai et al., 2024).

The topic has direct relevance for rational-emotive and cognitive-behavioral theory. From a cognitive therapy perspective, behavior is influenced by appraisal, meaning-making, and automatic cognitive-

emotional responses (Beck, 1976). From a rational-emotive behavior therapy perspective, activating events become psychologically powerful through beliefs, evaluations, and emotion-regulation patterns rather than through external stimuli alone (Ellis, 1994). Online rumor sharing can therefore be understood as a digital behavior that may follow from threat appraisal, need for closure, irrational certainty, affiliation pressure, or limited reflective pausing.

One personal resource that may interrupt this process is psychological resilience. In information environments saturated by alarming and contradictory content, resilience may reduce rumor-sharing readiness by supporting emotional regulation, tolerance of ambiguity, flexible appraisal, and resistance to impulsive or socially reinforced forwarding. This interpretation is consistent with research showing that trust can buffer rumor-related emotional disturbance, that negative affect can intensify misinformation sharing, and that knowledge-based corrective interventions can reduce rumor trust and sharing intentions (Li et al., 2025; Sun et al., 2024; Yuan et al., 2023).

Despite the rapid growth of misinformation research, the relationship between psychological resilience and readiness to share electronic rumors remains insufficiently examined, particularly in Arab higher-education settings. Much existing research has focused on crisis misinformation, public-health rumor dynamics, computational detection, or corrective responses rather than on the adaptive psychological resources that may inhibit rumor propagation at the user level (Liu et al., 2024; Sathianathan et al., 2025; Shen et al., 2024). The present study addresses this gap by examining rumor-sharing readiness as a multidimensional disposition and by testing resilience as a protective predictor.

The study makes three contributions. First, it conceptualizes readiness to share electronic rumors as a multidimensional disposition that includes suggestibility, personal dispositions, digital-awareness deficits, attitudes toward information, and social influence. Second, it reframes resilience as a cognitive-behavioral protective resource within digital misinformation behavior. Third, it proposes a Resilience-Buffer Model that links digital stimulus conditions, cognitive-affective appraisal, readiness to share, and observable sharing behavior. Two hypotheses were tested: H1, psychological resilience is negatively associated with readiness to share electronic rumors and with each of its dimensions; and H2, psychological resilience significantly predicts lower total readiness to share electronic rumors on social media.

Literature Review

Online rumor sharing as a multidimensional cognitive-behavioral process

Recent research consistently shows that rumor and misinformation sharing are driven by more than simple ignorance. Systematic reviews indicate that users may share false or uncertain content for intrinsic, social, cognitive, emotional, and perceived usefulness reasons, whereas correction and refutation depend on overlapping but distinct mechanisms (Melchior & Oliveira, 2024; Munusamy et al.,

2024; Yu et al., 2023). A person's readiness to pass along dubious content is therefore best understood as the outcome of interacting psychological, relational, and technological conditions.

Stimulus-based models are particularly relevant. Guo et al. (2025) showed that online rumor sharing can be explained through stimulus-response pathways, while Wu (2022) linked misinformation sharing to the interaction between social-media dependency and users' cognitive-affective states. Wu and Pei (2022) further showed that information, communication, and social overload can intensify anxiety and exhaustion, which in turn may promote health-misinformation dissemination. These findings explain why rumor sharing often becomes more likely when users feel cognitively burdened and emotionally unsettled.

Rumor diffusion is also shaped by temporal, thematic, and social dynamics. Shen et al. (2024) found that rumor themes and emotions co-evolved during the COVID-19 pandemic. Liu et al. (2024) showed that rumors vary in duration and survival dynamics, implying that rumor spread depends on both message characteristics and the temporal ecology in which content circulates. Kwao et al. (2025) argued that computational rumor detection should be complemented by socio-psychological insight because rumor spread is inseparable from user interpretation and social behavior.

Trust, norms, affect, and social context

Trust is central to rumor governance. Dong et al. (2025) argued that effective rumor management should move beyond reactive debunking toward trust-informed prevention. Yuan et al. (2023) similarly found that trust in government buffered the negative emotional consequences of rumor exposure. Trust therefore shapes whether users interpret rumor content as alarming, credible, or actionable.

Norms and source environments are also important. Xia et al. (2025) found that information sources and group norms influenced university students' rumor-refuting behavior during public-health emergencies. Zhai et al. (2024) showed that disaster misinformation and correction were shaped by spatiotemporal proximity, social networks, and sentiment contagion. These studies suggest that rumor behavior is embedded in relational environments rather than in isolated individual decisions.

Affective dynamics are equally relevant. Li et al. (2025) found that negative affect and social-media engagement helped explain misinformation sharing in relation to physical distance from an epicenter. Sathianathan et al. (2025) showed qualitatively that ordinary users navigate health misinformation through personal heuristics, source scrutiny, social sense-making, and practical response strategies. Xie (2025) extended this discussion to AI-generated health rumors by showing that different AIGC interaction types were associated with willingness to share.

Psychological resilience as a rational self-regulation buffer

Compared with the expanding literature on rumor diffusion, resilience has received less direct attention as a protective factor against sharing unverified content. Yet the construct is theoretically well suited to this role. Resilience enables individuals to remain functionally organized under stress, sustain agency, regulate affect, and tolerate ambiguity without collapsing into reactive behavior. These capacities are highly relevant in rumor-prone digital spaces where users encounter uncertainty, emotional contagion, rapid turnover, and social prompting.

A rational-emotive and cognitive-behavioral interpretation suggests at least four possible mechanisms. First, resilience may reduce impulsive forwarding by strengthening self-regulation. Second, it may increase tolerance of ambiguity, thereby reducing the urge to resolve uncertainty by repeating circulating claims. Third, it may moderate emotional reactivity to threatening or sensational information. Fourth, it may support a reflective pause that allows users to verify information before sharing. These mechanisms align with evidence that knowledge-based interventions can reduce trust in rumors and lower sharing intentions, while social trust and emotional buffering reduce rumor escalation (Dong et al., 2025; Sun et al., 2024; Yuan et al., 2023).

The present study therefore treats resilience not as a peripheral trait but as a theoretically meaningful protective resource within digital rumor behavior. This framing extends misinformation research by connecting rumor-sharing readiness to adaptive cognitive-emotional regulation, an issue central to rational-emotive and cognitive-behavioral approaches.

Proposed Theoretical Model

Figure 1 presents the proposed Resilience-Buffer Model of Electronic Rumor-Sharing Readiness. The model synthesizes stimulus-response perspectives, misinformation-sharing research, and rational-emotive/cognitive-behavioral theory. Digital conditions such as ambiguity, overload, sensational claims, group norms, and AI-generated cues are treated as activating events. These events increase rumor-sharing risk through cognitive-affective appraisals, including threat meaning, need for closure, credibility shortcuts, and emotional arousal.

Readiness to share is positioned as the core psychological mechanism. In the present study, it is operationalized through suggestibility, personal dispositions, digital-awareness deficits, attitudes toward information, and social influence. Once readiness increases, it may translate into observable behaviors such as forwarding, reposting, limited verification, and rapid circulation. Psychological resilience is expected to weaken this pathway by supporting rational self-regulation, emotional regulation, tolerance of ambiguity, and reflective pausing.

Method Design

The study used a descriptive correlational design to examine the relationship between psychological resilience and readiness to share electronic rumors on social media and to determine whether resilience significantly predicted variation in rumor-sharing readiness. The design was appropriate because the purpose was to test associations and predictive patterns rather than to evaluate an intervention or make causal claims.

Participants

The final analytic sample comprised 520 undergraduate students at a large public university in Egypt. Of these participants, 215 were male (41.3%) and 305 were female (58.7%). Participants were between 18 and 25 years of age ($M = 21.21$, $SD = 2.16$). The male subgroup had a mean age of 21.12 years ($SD = 2.18$), and the female subgroup had a mean age of 21.24 years ($SD = 2.14$). A total of 574 questionnaires were administered; after screening, 54 protocols were excluded because they contained incomplete responses or reflected inattentive responding, yielding the final sample of 520 participants. Students were recruited from multiple academic units, including arts, medicine, law, and commerce. Table 1 summarizes the demographic profile.

Table 1
Demographic Profile of the Participants (N = 520)

Characteristic	Category / Statistic	n	%
Questionnaire processing	Initially distributed	574	100.0
	Excluded due to incomplete/inattentive responding	54	9.4
	Final analytic sample	520	90.6
Gender	Male	215	41.3
	Female	305	58.7
Age	Range (years)	18–25	-
	Total sample: M (SD)	21.21 (2.16)	-
	Male subgroup: M (SD)	21.12 (2.18)	-
	Female subgroup: M (SD)	21.24 (2.14)	-
Institution	Cairo University, Egypt	-	-
Faculties represented	Arts; Medicine; Law; Commerce	-	-

Note. Percentages for questionnaire processing are reported relative to the initially distributed protocols (N = 574). Gender percentages are reported relative to the final analytic sample (N = 520).

Ethical safeguards and procedure

Ethical approval

for the study was obtained from the Social and Human Sciences Research Ethics Committee, Faculty of Arts, Beni-Suef University (ARTBSU-SHS-REC). The approval was granted for the research project titled “Psychological Resilience and Online Rumor-Sharing Readiness Among Egyptian University Students” under Approval No. ARTBSU-SHS-REC/SOC-1/1/2026/KAYATY3. The approval letter was issued on 25 February 2025 and covers the period from 26 February 2025 to 26 February 2027. All procedures were conducted in accordance with the relevant institutional ethical guidelines and regulations.

Participation was voluntary, and informed consent was obtained from all participants before data collection. Participants were informed that their responses would be used for research purposes only, analyzed in aggregate form, and treated confidentially. No personally identifying information was collected or reported in the manuscript.

Measures

Readiness to Share Electronic Rumors on Social Media Scale. Readiness to share electronic rumors was measured using a researcher-developed 17-item instrument organized into five dimensions: Suggestibility/Credulity (3 items), Personal Dispositions (4 items), Digital Awareness (3 items), Attitudes Toward Information (3 items), and Social Influence (4 items). The scale assessed students' readiness to believe, endorse, forward, or amplify unverified social-media content. In the present sample, item-total and item-dimension correlations were statistically significant ($p < .01$). Cronbach's alpha was .636, split-half reliability was .591, and test-retest reliability was .878. Because the alpha coefficient is modest, findings involving this scale should be interpreted as exploratory and should be followed by confirmatory factor analysis in future studies.

Psychological Resilience Scale. Psychological resilience was measured using an Arabic scale validated for university populations. The version administered in this study retained 13 items selected from the original item pool on the basis of item-total correlations. Responses were recorded on a five-point Likert continuum. In the present sample, item-total correlations were significant ($p < .01$), Cronbach's alpha was .710, and split-half reliability was .652. Discriminatory validity was supported by comparison of low- and high-scoring groups.

Data analysis

Data were screened for missing or inattentive responses before analysis. Descriptive statistics were computed for the main variables and subdimensions. Pearson product-moment correlations were used to test associations between resilience and rumor-sharing readiness. Simple linear regression was then

used to estimate the predictive contribution of resilience to total readiness to share electronic rumors. Finally, an extreme-group comparison was conducted by comparing students in the upper and lower quartiles of resilience on total rumor-sharing readiness. Statistical significance was evaluated at conventional levels, and results are reported with effect estimates where available.

Results

Psychometric and descriptive findings

Internal-consistency analyses supported the use of both instruments for exploratory correlational analysis. The Psychological Resilience Scale demonstrated acceptable reliability ($\alpha = .710$; split-half = .652). The Readiness to Share Electronic Rumors Scale demonstrated modest but acceptable reliability for exploratory work ($\alpha = .636$; split-half = .591). Descriptive statistics are presented in Table 2. The sample showed a relatively elevated mean level of resilience and a moderate level of overall rumor-sharing readiness. Among the readiness dimensions, attitudes toward information and digital-awareness deficits showed comparatively higher relative weights.

Table 2

Descriptive Statistics for Psychological Resilience and Rumor-Sharing Readiness Dimensions (N = 520)

Variable	No. of Items	Mean	SD	Relative Weight (%)
Psychological Resilience (Total)	13	48.24	7.12	74.2
Rumor-Sharing Readiness (Total)	17	42.15	9.48	49.5
1. Suggestibility / Credulity	3	7.42	2.11	49.4
2. Personal Dispositions	4	9.18	2.54	45.9
3. Digital Awareness (Inverted)	3	7.85	1.98	52.3
4. Attitudes toward Information	3	8.30	2.15	55.3
5. Social Influence	4	9.40	2.62	47.0

Note. Relative weight was calculated by comparing the observed mean with the maximum possible score. For the digital awareness dimension, higher scores reflect lower protective awareness because the dimension was coded in the inverse direction for the readiness index.

Table 3 presents intercorrelations among the five dimensions of rumor-sharing readiness. All correlations were positive and statistically significant at $p < .01$. This pattern supports the multidimensional conceptualization of rumor-sharing readiness while indicating that the dimensions are related facets of a broader readiness construct.

Table 3
Inter-Dimensional Correlations among the Five Dimensions of Rumor-Sharing Readiness

Dim.	1	2	3	4	5
1. Suggestibility / credulity	--				
2. Personal dispositions	.445**	--			
3. Digital awareness deficits	.392**	.410**	--		
4. Attitudes toward information	.512**	.388**	.405**	--	
5. Social influence	.467**	.421**	.377**	.439**	--
Note. ** $p < .01$.					

Hypothesis 1: Correlational analysis

Hypothesis 1

predicted that psychological resilience would be negatively associated with readiness to share electronic rumors and with each readiness dimension. As shown in Table 4, resilience was negatively and significantly correlated with all five dimensions. Coefficients ranged from $r = -.375$ for Suggestibility/Credulity to $r = -.419$ for Personal Dispositions. The strongest inverse association was observed for the total rumor-sharing readiness score ($r = -.652$, $p < .01$). These findings support Hypothesis 1 and indicate that more resilient students were less ready to believe, endorse, or circulate unverified social-media content.

Table 4

Correlations between Psychological Resilience and Dimensions of Rumor-Sharing Readiness (N = 520)

Construct	Correlation with resilience	Interpretation
Suggestibility / credulity	– .375**	Higher resilience relates to lower credulity
Personal dispositions	– .419**	Higher resilience relates to lower curiosity/affiliation-driven sharing
Digital awareness deficits	– .409**	Higher resilience relates to lower vulnerability through awareness deficits
Attitudes toward information	– .401**	Higher resilience relates to more cautious information attitudes
Social influence	– .409**	Higher resilience relates to less peer-driven sharing
Total rumor-sharing readiness	– .652**	Higher resilience relates to lower overall readiness
Note. ** $p < .01$.		

Hypothesis 2: Predictive analysis

Hypothesis 2

predicted that psychological resilience would significantly predict lower total readiness to share electronic rumors. Simple linear regression supported this hypothesis. The regression model was statistically significant, $F(1, 518) = 383.033$, $p < .001$, and resilience explained 42.5% of the variance in total readiness ($R^2 = .425$). The unstandardized coefficient indicated that each one-point increase in resilience was associated with a 0.868-point decrease in rumor-sharing readiness ($B = -0.868$, $SE = 0.044$, $\beta = -.652$, $t = -19.577$, $p < .01$). The 95% confidence interval for B was $[-1.016, -0.832]$, indicating a robust inverse association.

Figure 2 displays the Normal P-P plot of regression standardized residuals. The plot provides a visual diagnostic of the residual distribution. Although the visual pattern does not replace formal assumption checking, it supports the adequacy of the simple regression model for the present exploratory analysis.

Comparative analysis of high- and low-resilience groups

To examine the practical discriminative value of resilience, students in the upper quartile of psychological resilience (high resilience; $n = 140$) were compared with students in the lower quartile (low resilience; $n = 140$) on total rumor-sharing readiness. As shown in Table 5, the difference was statistically significant, $t(278) = -32.299$, $p < .001$. Students with high psychological resilience reported substantially lower readiness to share electronic rumors ($M = 32.41$, $SD = 5.12$) than students with low psychological

resilience (M = 54.89, SD = 6.45). This finding provides strong practical support for the proposed resilience-buffer interpretation.

Table 5
Independent-Samples t Test Comparing High- and Low-Resilience Groups on Total Rumor-Sharing Readiness

Group	n	Mean	SD	t	df	p
High	140	32.41	5.12	-32.299	278	< .001
Low	140	54.89	6.45			
Note. Higher scores indicate greater readiness to share electronic rumors.						

Discussion

The findings reveal a clear pattern: psychological resilience was inversely associated with students' readiness to share electronic rumors on social media. The relationship appeared not only at the total-score level but also across all five dimensions of the readiness construct. This consistency suggests that resilience is related to multiple cognitive, affective, and social processes through which rumor sharing becomes likely.

The results are consistent with recent misinformation research showing that sharing behavior is shaped by emotional arousal, cognitive load, social-media dependency, overload, norms, and source environments (Guo et al., 2025; Wu, 2022; Wu & Pei, 2022; Xia et al., 2025). The distinctive contribution of the present study is that it identifies resilience as a protective personal resource within this process. Whereas much of the existing literature has examined drivers or accelerants of rumor sharing, the present findings highlight an adaptive buffer that may reduce students' readiness to participate in the circulation of uncertain content.

The negative association between resilience and suggestibility is especially important. Suggestibility reflects a predisposition to accept circulating claims with limited scrutiny, particularly under ambiguous or rapidly changing information conditions. Resilient students may be less compelled to resolve uncertainty through impulsive belief or sharing. This interpretation fits cognitive-behavioral theory, in which external events influence behavior through cognitive appraisal and emotion regulation (Beck, 1976; Ellis, 1994). It also aligns with evidence that trust-sensitive governance and knowledge-based interventions can reduce rumor trust and sharing intentions (Dong et al., 2025; Sun et al., 2024).

The results also show that resilience matters socially, not only cognitively. Rumor-sharing readiness is intertwined with motives such as appearing informed, maintaining relevance within peer networks, providing value to others, and conforming to perceived expectations. The negative correlations with social influence and personal dispositions suggest that resilient students may be more able to resist interpersonal pressure and emotion-driven curiosity. This interpretation is compatible with research

showing that group norms, social networks, and sentiment contagion shape rumor refutation and dissemination (Xia et al., 2025; Zhai et al., 2024).

The regression result strengthens the substantive importance of resilience. Explaining 42.5% of the variance in total rumor-sharing readiness is notable for a single predictor in behavioral research. This does not establish causality because the design is cross-sectional, but it supports the theoretical claim that resilience may function as a central psychological filter between digital rumor-producing conditions and readiness to share. The high- versus low-resilience comparison further shows that resilience differentiates students who appear more resistant to misinformation circulation from those who are more vulnerable to participating in it.

Practical and theoretical implications

The findings suggest that university anti-misinformation programs should not be limited to fact-checking skills or digital literacy. These components remain essential, but they may be more effective when combined with resilience-building and cognitive-behavioral self-regulation. Such programming could teach students to pause before forwarding, identify emotion-laden appraisals, tolerate ambiguity, challenge certainty-seeking thoughts, examine source credibility, and replace impulsive sharing with verification routines.

For rational-emotive and cognitive-behavioral practice, the study suggests that digital rumor behavior can be treated as a contemporary domain of applied self-regulation. Rumor sharing may occur when activating online events are interpreted through unhelpful beliefs, threat appraisals, urgency, or social approval needs. Resilience-building strategies, rational evaluation, emotion regulation, and behavioral rehearsal may therefore support more responsible digital behavior. The proposed model offers a framework for future intervention studies that combine media literacy with CBT-informed modules.

Limitations and future research

Several limitations should be acknowledged. First, the sample was drawn from one national university context and cannot be assumed to represent all students or age groups. Second, the design was cross-sectional and correlational, so causal conclusions should be avoided. Third, both constructs were assessed through self-report, which may be influenced by social desirability or response style. Fourth, the readiness scale had a modest alpha coefficient; future studies should conduct confirmatory factor analysis, measurement-invariance testing, and item refinement. Fifth, the study measured readiness to share rather than directly observed sharing behavior. Future studies should use longitudinal, experimental, and behavioral designs to test whether resilience training reduces actual forwarding of unverified content.

A further limitation is contextual. Much recent international research concerns public-health or disaster misinformation, whereas the present study examined general readiness to share electronic rumors across everyday social-media use. Future research should test whether the Resilience-Buffer Model

applies across rumor topics, platforms, crisis conditions, and cultural settings. It would also be valuable to examine mediators such as emotional regulation, need for closure, cognitive reflection, and perceived norms, as well as moderators such as gender, academic discipline, and social-media intensity.

Conclusion

This study provides evidence that psychological resilience is inversely associated with readiness to share electronic rumors among Egyptian university students. Higher resilience was linked to lower suggestibility, weaker personal and social susceptibility, fewer digital-awareness deficits, more cautious information attitudes, and lower total rumor-sharing readiness. Regression and extreme-group analyses reinforced the interpretation of resilience as a substantial protective factor.

The findings support a cognitive-behavioral shift in how online rumor sharing is understood. Rumor dissemination is not only a failure of knowledge or a by-product of platform design; it is also a psychologically mediated response to uncertainty, affect, appraisal, and social influence. A preventive response should therefore combine digital literacy with resilience-building, rational evaluation, and reflective self-regulation.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study involved human participants and received ethical approval from the Social and Human Sciences Research Ethics Committee, Faculty of Arts, Beni-Suef University (ARTBSU-SHS-REC), Approval No. ARTBSU-SHS-REC/SOC-1/1/2026/KAYATY3. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants before participation. All procedures were conducted in accordance with the relevant institutional ethical guidelines and regulations.

Consent for publication

Not applicable. The manuscript reports aggregate survey data and does not contain identifiable individual participant information.

Competing interests

The authors declare no financial or non-financial competing interests.

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All figures are original materials prepared by the authors for this manuscript. Figure 1 was created by the authors as a conceptual model, and Fig. 2 was generated from the authors' statistical analysis output.

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Author Contribution

R.F. conceptualized the study, developed the theoretical framework, designed the methodology, supervised data collection, and wrote the original manuscript draft. M.A. contributed to instrument development, literature review, data collection, and interpretation of the psychological resilience findings. S.S. contributed to methodology refinement, formal analysis, funding acquisition, project support, and review and editing of the manuscript. K.A. contributed to data collection, data curation, interpretation of the social influence and rumor-sharing readiness dimensions, and review and editing of the manuscript. All authors reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript and agree to be accountable for the integrity and accuracy of the work.

Data Availability

The anonymized datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author, R.F. (Rania Fawzy), upon reasonable request. Access to the data is subject to ethical considerations and institutional approval, as the dataset involves human participants. The authors confirm that no personally identifiable information is included in any data that may be shared.

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Figures

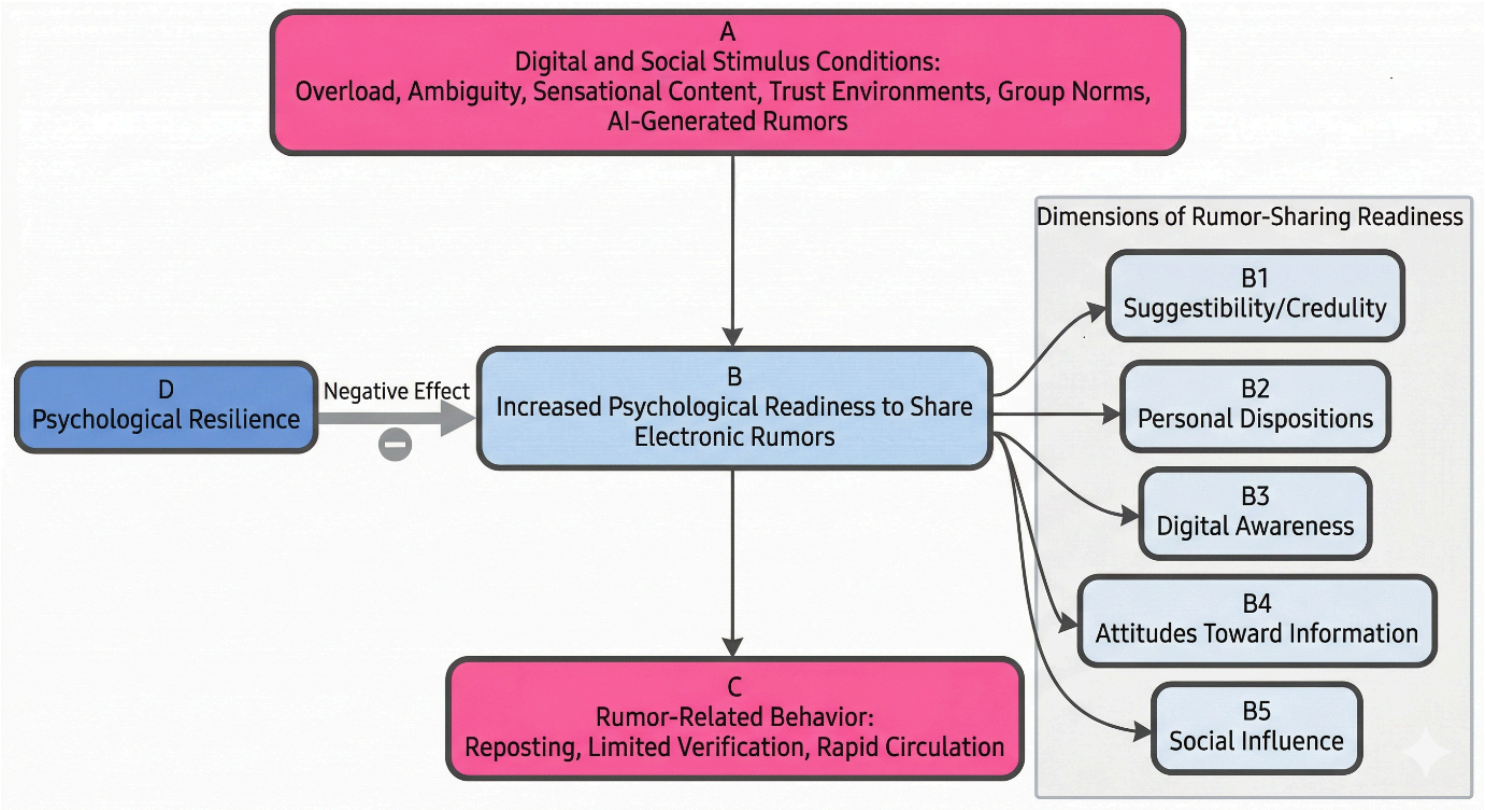


Figure 1

Cognitive-behavioral Resilience-Buffer Model of Electronic Rumor-Sharing Readiness

Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [Rawdata.csv](#)