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INFORMATION PROCESSING STYLES AS A PREDICTOR OF FEAR OF MISSING OUT AMONG EMERGING ADULTS USING SOCIAL MEDIA



APRIL 2022

SUGANDHA SUNIL NAVLEKAR

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APRIL 2022

SUGANDHA SUNIL NAVLEKAR



MANIPAL COLLEGE OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS MAHE, MANIPAL CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation on Information Processing Styles as a **Predictor of Fear of Missing Out Among Emerging Adults Using Social Media** has been completed by **Sugandha Sunil Navlekar** (201199022) under supervision of **Mrs. Anagha S Deshmukh.** We are satisfied with the work presented by the candidate towards the partial fulfilment of Master of Science in Clinical Psychology.

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Date: 30. 04. 2022



MANIPAL COLLEGE OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS MAHE, MANIPAL CERTIFICATE

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Mrs. Anagha S Deshmukh Assistant Professor Department of Clinical Psychology MCHP, MAHE, Manipal.

Date: 30. 04. 2022

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Sugandha Sunil Navlekar

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Definitions
FOMO	Fear of Missing Out
FOMOS	Fear of Missing Out Scale
CEST	Cognitive-Experiential Self Theory
REI-40	Rational-Experiential Inventory 40
R	Rational Scale
RA	Rational Ability
RE	Rational Engagement
Ε	Experiential Scale
EA	Experiential Ability
EE	Experiential Engagement
SNS	Social Networking Sites

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Abstract

Fear of Missing Out (FOMO) is a psychological trait that constitutes both affective and cognitive components. It has significant impact on individual decision making and well-being. Cognitive-Experiential Self Theory (CEST) posits that individuals process information in predominantly two ways- rationally and experientially. It explains the individual differences in the preferred thinking styles and plays an important role in decision making. The study used a cross-sectional design to assess the relationship between the rational and experiential thinking styles, and FOMO among emerging adults who use social media on a daily basis. A sample of 115 participants ranging from ages 18-25 was recruited using purposive sampling. Data was collected using survey method through Google forms circulated using social networking sites. Fear of Missing Out Scale (Przybylski et al., 2013) and Rational-Experiential Inventory 40 (Pacini & Epstein, 1999) were used to measure the constructs under study. Results showed that the experiential system did not show any significant results with FOMO. The rational system showed a significant weak negative correlation with FOMO, had a significant main effect on FOMO, with medium effect size of 0.7, and significantly predicted FOMO. It explained 7.7% variance in FOMO (Adjusted $R^2 = 0.77$). Results show that with increased reliance on the rational system there is a decrease in FOMO. The present study identifies rationality as a protective factor against FOMO and helps gain further insight into the theoretical underpinnings of the experience of FOMO.

Keywords. Fear of Missing Out (FOMO), Cognitive Experiential Self Theory (CEST), Thinking Styles, Rational System, Experiential System, Social Media, Social Networking Sites (SNS), Emerging Adults, FOMOS, REI-40.