The Effects of Dating-Based Programs on Young Women’s Expectations of Sexual Timing
Shannon Clark
ABSTRACT: The growing pervasiveness of sexual content on television has been a concern of parents, educators, and medical professional. Four hundred college women participated in a two part study on sexual television content and sexual expectations grounded in cultivation and social cognitive theories. Part 1 explored the relationship between regular exposure to different genres and themes of television programming and sexual timing expectations. Part 2 looked at the effect of viewing a specific depiction of early sexual timing (a one night stand) on intentions to engage in similar sexual behaviors. Results suggest that exposure to dating programs significantly increased expectation of earlier sexual timing- for oneself and perceptions of what is normal for other women. Further, for women who had not previously had a one-night stand, viewing this behavior, regardless of the nature of the depiction (positive vs. negative outcome), increased the likelihood that they would engage in this behavior in the future. Implications for future research on social cognitive theory and sexual depictions are discussed.

Racing against Time: Correlates and Effects of Temporal Pace in the Workplace
Kate Nunes
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ABSTRACT: A rapid temporal pace within the workplace has strong effects on myriad aspects of organizational life. This study is a close examination of the effects of temporal pacing on varying aspects of organizational life. More specifically, the study strives to explicate differentiations between part-time and full-time employees, with temporal pacing as a mediating factor. A focus group was first conducted with 16 organizational members, of whom 10 were full-time and 6 were part-time, to assess the participants’ perception of temporal pace in an organization and to observe various organizational environments. From this data, an online questionnaire was developed and completed by 137 organizational employees, of whom 96 were full-time and 41 were part-time. Results reveals that pace was negatively related to communication satisfaction, work quality and innovativeness; part-time employees held more variance in conception of temporal pace than full-time employees and were less committed to the organization; and pace was positively related to the temporal dimensions flexibility, scheduling, urgency, and temporal perspective.

When Parents and Partners Do Not Get Along: The Effects of Attachment Style, Conflict, and Parental Approval on Relationship Satisfaction
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ABSTRACT: The aim of this study is to examine the effect of parental approval/support or disapproval/non-support of a child’s romantic partner on relational satisfaction and conflict. This topic is especially relevant among the college-aged demographic, whose members have reached a stage in their lives where many are beginning to look for prospective marriage partners. As of 2005, according to the U.S. Census Bureau (2006), the median age for first marriages is 26 years for women and 27 years for men. Based on these data, it can be posited that many young adults find their future spouses while attending college or graduate school. Moreover, most studies regarding relationship issues have only looked at married couples. By shifting the focus from
married couples to pre-marital relationships, perhaps more can be understood regarding the effects of parental approval/disapproval on budding relationships that have potential to become married relationships.