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HIGHER EDUCATION
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SORORITY REJECTION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF ATTRACTIVENESS, PERSONALITY, GRADE POINT AVERAGE, ACT SCORE, INVOLVEMENT, AND CLOSE FRIENDSHIPS AS PREDICTORS OF REJECTION FROM SORORITIES AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO STUDENT DEPARTURE (119 pp.)

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Greek organizations provide outlets for student co-curricular involvement on many college and university campuses across the United States. Sorority membership recruitment is the process through which women seek membership. With a recent focus on values-based recruitment, one should consider how membership decisions are being made. Furthermore, if a woman feels rejected from a sorority, she could potentially feel negative emotions such as anxiety and depression, or even feel the need to depart from the institution.

The purpose of this research was to determine if the variables of attractiveness, personality, grade point average, ACT score, involvement, and close friendships could predict acceptance into or rejection from a sorority as well as to determine if rejection from a sorority was related to departure from the institution. Utilizing an ex post facto quantitative design, data was collected from a mid-sized, private institution in the Midwest. The data was analyzed using correlation analysis, multiple regression full versus restricted model comparison, and exploratory factor analysis.

The results of this study indicate that women with higher academic scores are more likely to be rejected by a sorority. Additionally, women who are more attractive

and have NF personality function-attitude scores, which signify a more feminine, relationship-oriented personality, were more likely to be accepted into a sorority. There was no relationship between rejection and departure when examining the entire sample, however, women with ST personality function-attitudes that were rejected were likely to depart from the institution.