significant relationship to any of the variables being measured was determined. Maurer and Simonson (1984) revised and expanded the CAIN, presenting a paper discussing another study (conducted at Iowa State University). These authors defined computer anxiety as the emotions experienced by an individual when considering the utilization of computers and computer technology (Maurer & Simonson, 1984). In addition to the revised CAIN, they also administered Spielberger’s STAI as a concurrent measure of computer anxiety. Some researchers thought the study lacked sampling procedures to support the results.

Jones and Wall (1985) conducted two pilot studies using the CAIN to assess the effect of computer experience on those people who suffered from computer anxiety. They administered the CAIN to 21 graduate students in instructional technology and 22 graduate students in education at the University of Maryland. They reported (as cited in Brooke, 1989) a significant relationship between computer anxiety and computer experience or exposure, supporting Raub’s (1981) findings from years earlier.

**Correlates of Computer Anxiety**

A review of literature revealed several variables, which have frequently been investigated to determine a potential relationship to computer anxiety (Honeyman and White 1987).

**Computer Anxiety and Gender**

A number of studies have examined the possible correlation of gender and computer anxiety, attempting to determine if males were less computer anxious since computers have traditionally been considered a male domain. Computer anxiety and gender studies have produced varied results, some researchers reported finding a