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SEARS, NANCY JANE. Fabric Preferences as Related to Selected Personality Characteristics of Delinquent and Nondelinquent Adolescent Girls. (1966)  
Directed by: Miss Eunice M. Deemer. pp. 78.

The purpose of this study was to investigate whether a relationship exists between fabric preferences and selected personality characteristics of delinquent and nondelinquent adolescent girls.

Respondents for this study were 53 delinquent girls in a North Carolina school for juvenile correction and 49 nondelinquent girls enrolled in a high school in Greensboro, North Carolina. The two groups consisted of 15, 16, and 17 year old girls. Both groups were given the Compton Fabric Preference Test consisting of 78 35mm slides. The California Psychological Inventory, because it is believed to measure personality characteristics to be important to social living, was administered to the two groups.

The numbers of individuals in the delinquent and nondelinquent groups indicating significant preferences for each CFPT variable varied considerably. The CFPT variables were grouped as follows: saturated, tint, and shade; strong and weak figure-ground contrasts; large and small design size; warm and cool colors; and rough and smooth textures. Some respondents indicated no significant preferences for any CFPT dimension while some stated preferences for as many as three and four of the dimensions and one for all of the five CFPT dimensions. The only statistically significant difference found between the two groups on the fabric preference variables was that for large and small design size. The delinquent group preferred large design size and the nondelinquent group preferred small design size. No other statistically

significant difference was found between the groups on the fabric preference variables.

Significant differences between the mean scores of the delinquents and the mean scores of the nondelinquents were obtained between some, but not all, of the CPI scales. The mean score of the delinquent group was slightly higher than that of the nondelinquent group on the good impression and psychological-mindedness scales of the CPI. The mean score of the nondelinquents was higher than that of the delinquents for each of the remaining 16 CPI scales. The greatest evidence of differentiation between the two groups participating in the study was on the socialization scale.

The CFPT variables and CPI scales that were significantly correlated for the delinquent group differed from those variables and scales correlated for the nondelinquent group in every case. For the delinquents, significant positive correlations were found for large design size and cool colors with sense of well-being, and for saturated colors with good impression. For the nondelinquents, significant positive correlations were found for strong figure-ground contrast with dominance, for weak figure-ground contrast with femininity, for warm colors and rough textures with responsibility and for warm colors with socialization.

The results of this study would seem to indicate that a relationship does exist between basic inner personality characteristics and fabric preferences.

FABRIC PREFERENCES AS RELATED TO SELECTED  
PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF DELINQUENT  
AND NONDELINQUENT ADOLESCENT GIRLS

by

Nancy Jane Sears

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### I. GENERAL PURPOSE

The purpose of this study was to investigate whether a relationship exists between selected personality characteristics and fabric preferences of delinquent and nondelinquent girls.

The specific objectives of this study were:

1. To determine whether adolescent delinquents in a training school differ from adolescent nondelinquents of a public school in selected personality characteristics.
2. To determine whether these characteristics relate to clothing preferences.

#### II. ORIGIN AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Many students of human behavior have been interested and actively engaged in studies dealing with juvenile delinquency and in studies dealing with similarities and differences of delinquent and nondelinquent adolescents.

Little investigation has been initiated concerning the clothing or fabric preferences of delinquent and nondelinquent adolescents. Some observers and social workers have written about clothing used by adolescents, particularly that for gang identification. This study was undertaken to investigate similarities and differences of fabric preferences of delinquent and nondelinquent adolescent girls,

similarities and differences in selected personality dimensions and the similarities and differences between the two groups.

### III. DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following terms used in the present research have been included in the list of definitions to clarify their usage in the text.

#### Adolescent

One in that ". . . period from the beginning of puberty to the attainment of maturity."<sup>1</sup> Conventional limits: 12-21 for girls and 13-22 for boys.

#### Juvenile Delinquent

An adolescent currently in a training school for juvenile correction.

. . . a child less than sixteen years of age. . . who is delinquent or who violates any municipal or State law or ordinance or who is truant, unruly, wayward, or misdirected, or who is disobedient to parents or beyond their control, or who is in danger of becoming so. . . .<sup>2</sup>

#### Nondelinquent

An adolescent currently enrolled in a public school without a known record of residence in a training school for delinquent adolescents.

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<sup>1</sup>Horace B. English and Ava Champney English, A Comprehensive Dictionary of Psychological and Psychoanalytical Terms. (New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1958), p. 14.

<sup>2</sup>North Carolina Department of Justice, The General Statutes of North Carolina containing General Laws of N. C. through the Legislative Session of 1959, Child Welfare-Juvenile Courts Vol. 3A, 1960 Replacement Volume (Charlottesville, Virginia: The Mitchie Company, 1960), p. 314.

Preference

That which is given highest estimation, priority, or first choice of selection between two or more alternatives.

Abbreviations to be Used in the Text and Tables

CFPT: Compton Fabric Preference Test

CPI: California Psychological Inventory

Personality Scales from the California Psychological Inventory:

Do: Dominance

Cs: Capacity for Status

Sy: Sociability

Sp: Social Presence

Sa: Self-acceptance

Wb: Sense of Well-being

Re: Responsibility

So: Socialization

Sc: Self-control

To: Tolerance

Gi: Good impression

Cm: Communality

Ac: Achievement via conformance

Ai: Achievement via independence

Ie: Intellectual efficiency

Py: Psychological-mindedness

Fx: Flexibility

Fe: Femininity

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature selected to be reviewed for this study was divided and organized as follows: (a) literature related to delinquent adolescent boys and girls, and (b) literature related to clothing. Of the literature reviewed, only the studies which appeared most pertinent to this particular study were included.

#### I. LITERATURE RELATED TO DELINQUENT

##### ADOLESCENT BOYS AND GIRLS

Factors contributing to juvenile delinquency are seen to be mainly peer group influences, inadequate family relationships, and general social disorganization.

Martin H. Neumeyer in Juvenile Delinquency in Modern Society states,

. . . In general, delinquency of children includes acts that if committed by adults would be considered criminal, as well as patterns of behavior that are peculiar to childhood, principally truancy, waywardness, and incorrigibility.<sup>1</sup>

Many of the studies that have been done on delinquent adolescents have resulted in descriptions of personality deviations of the delinquents.

According to Neumeyer, a large number of delinquents,

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<sup>1</sup>Herschel Alt, "Juvenile Behavior Problems," Social Work Year Book, (1947), footnote, p. 261 as quoted from Martin H. Neumeyer, Juvenile Delinquency in Modern Society (Toronto: D. Van Nostrand Co. Inc., 1949), p. 16.

. . . are affected by one or several conditions of personality deviations that have a bearing on their conduct. It appears that . . . delinquents are fairly normal individuals, some of whom have minor defects, but who have experienced stress producing problems or are subjected to deviant influences. With innate or acquired deficiencies, individuals find it more difficult to make adjustments to social situations. Abnormal children are more likely to yield to temptations and indulge in socially disapproved activities than are more normal persons. When experiencing difficulties, inner conflicts and emotional stresses may further accentuate the inability to make proper adjustments.<sup>2</sup>

Neumeyer also states,

Basically, delinquency is the result of personal and social disorganization, growing out of complex conditions. Environmental maladjustments or the failure of individuals to make adequate adjustments to social situations provides the occasion of deviant behavior. . . .<sup>3</sup>

". . . Intimate friends, clique associations, gangs and street corner societies, and other groups exert great influence, for delinquents seldom commit offenses alone. . . ." <sup>4</sup> Neumeyer reiterates in the revised edition that usually when a girl or boy gets into trouble, it is in association with other delinquents.<sup>5</sup>

Neumeyer indicates that all personality factors rather than one trait or condition, are to be considered and in light of the total situation for a better understanding of the delinquent. He stressed that deviation was not the result of any one or even a few maladjustments.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Martin H. Neumeyer, Juvenile Delinquency in Modern Society (Toronto: D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1949), pp. 82-83.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 225.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., pp. 224-225.

<sup>5</sup>Martin H. Neumeyer, Juvenile Delinquency in Modern Society (third edition; Princeton: D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1961), p. 190.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. 153.



Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck summarized the characteristics of 500 delinquent and 500 nondelinquent boys. They indicate that as a group, delinquent boys can be distinguished, in part, from nondelinquent boys as follows:

. . . (3) in attitude, by being hostile, defiant, resentful, suspicious, stubborn, socially assertive, adventurous, unconventional, non-submissive to authority; (4) psychologically, in tending to direct and concrete, rather than symbolic, intellectual expression, and in being less methodical in their approach to problems; (5) socioculturally, in having been reared to a far greater extent than the control group in homes of little understanding, affection, stability, or moral fibre by parents usually unfit to be effective guides and protectors or, according to psychoanalytic theory, desirable sources for emulation and the construction of a consistent, well-balanced, and socially normal superego during the early stages of character development. . . .<sup>7</sup>

Some research in the field of delinquency focuses upon the similarities between the values of the delinquent and the values of the society as a whole.

According to Taft and England,

The gang does not so much introduce new social values in conflict with society, as determine the form and direction in which common values shall be expressed. In our culture the unusual force of some of the gang boy's drives, especially perhaps the drive for social recognition, reflects the almost universal fact that Americans must at all costs belong, and must strive for social recognition. . . .<sup>8</sup>

Matza and Sykes state that, "Juvenile delinquency appears to be permeated by a cluster of values that can be characterized as the search for kicks, the disdain of work and a desire for the big score. . ."<sup>9</sup> These authors call

<sup>7</sup>Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck, Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency (New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1950), pp. 281-282.

<sup>8</sup>Donald R. Taft and Ralph W. England, Jr., Criminology (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1964), p. 180.

<sup>9</sup>David Matza and Gresham M. Sykes, "Juvenile Delinquency and Subterranean Values," American Sociological Review, 26:715, October, 1961.

this cluster of values "subterranean values." According to Robert Lynd, these are values ". . . which are in conflict or in competition with other deeply held values but which are still recognized and accepted by many."<sup>10</sup> These values may exist in society, between groups, or within a single individual. For example, the desire for adventure is not denied by society but for full social approval is confined to special occasions or circumstances, such as a Fourth of July celebration. The desire for easily acquired, big money is not confined to the delinquent but the delinquent seems to carry his actions beyond that point of easy return to which the average person will proceed. ". . . The delinquent simply translates into behavior those values that the majority are usually too timid to express."<sup>11</sup>

. . . Whether these values are seen as pathological expressions of a distorted personality or as the traits of a delinquent subculture, they are taken as indicative of the delinquent's deviation from the dominant society. The delinquent it is said, stands apart from the dominant society not only in terms of his illegal behavior but in terms of his basic values as well.<sup>12</sup>

When reformation occurs in the behavior of former delinquents, the delinquent may have crossed the thin line from the extreme expression of subterranean values to the accepted view of society. This involves the careful selection of the time, place, and circumstances in which almost the same actions are looked upon favorably by the majority of people in the society.

Matza and Sykes indicate that the delinquent's similarity to the major

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<sup>10</sup>Ibid., p. 716.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., p. 717.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid., p. 715.

portion of people in the society rather than his dissimilarity may lead to the explanation of juvenile delinquency.<sup>13</sup> In another article, Matza indicates that delinquents search for adventure and excitement, seek money for "conspicuous consumption," and display aggression or a refusal to have one's honor slighted.<sup>14</sup>

The "substance of delinquency" includes offenses involving victims and status offenses which consist of behavior within certain limits that is permitted for adults but forbidden for juveniles. These include driving cars, running away, truancy, and other forms of misconduct.<sup>15</sup>

Dale B. Harris, in writing of the delinquent says,

. . . He is frequently quite well socialized, but in terms of standards and group applications too deviant to be acceptable to the larger social body. He is an adolescent who frequently comes from an environment in physical transition, where family and neighborhood social controls are likely to be casual or nonexistent. Generally, he is not closely knit into a family structure which supplies ego reinforcement and aids the process of interiorization of adult norms. . . . Quite uniformly the delinquent has failed to participate effectively in the school environment for some years prior to his delinquency. . . .<sup>16</sup>

According to Harris, the delinquent's ". . . activities indicate an

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<sup>13</sup>Ibid., p. 719.

<sup>14</sup>David Matza, "Subterranean Traditions of Youth," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, No. 338 (Philadelphia: The American Academy of Political and Social Science, November, 1961), pp. 107-108.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid., p. 109.

<sup>16</sup>Dale B. Harris, "The Socialization of the Delinquent," Child Development, 19:151-152, September, 1948.

early identification with ways of behavior usually forbidden children but generally tolerated in the adult--smoking, drinking, being out late, gambling, and the like. . . ."<sup>17</sup>

Landis and Scarpitti, in research to investigate attitudes of adolescents toward value orientation, awareness of limited opportunity and proneness to delinquency, found these factors to vary with the race, sex, and age of the respondents. Further, they found awareness of limited opportunity and value orientation to be associated with delinquency involvement by institutionalization and with delinquency proneness by an attitude scale measurement.<sup>18</sup>

A classic pioneer study was conducted by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck of 500 delinquent women sentenced by the Massachusetts courts to the Reformatory for Women. At the time of commitment to the Reformatory, these women ranged in age from less than twenty to sixty years, with 41 per cent 20 years of age or younger.<sup>19</sup>

Case histories exemplifying practically all the major problems of individual and social pathology are included but the major portion of the book is devoted to a description of the lives of the entire group.

The study indicated a prevalence of,

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<sup>17</sup>Ibid., p. 152.

<sup>18</sup>Judson R. Landis and Frank R. Scarpitti, "Perceptions Regarding Value Orientation and Legitimate Opportunity: Delinquents and Non-Delinquents," Social Forces, 44:91, September, 1965.

<sup>19</sup>Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck, Five Hundred Delinquent Women (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1934), p. 187.

. . . physical and mental handicap, broken and inadequate homes, early uprooting of family ties, abnormal environmental experiences, limited educational achievement, necessity for early self-support, poor industrial adjustment, hazardous recreations and habits, unwholesome companionships and haunts, and most significant of all, early signs of such antisocial traits of character and behavior as are commonly designated delinquent or criminal.<sup>20</sup>

During childhood and adolescence, church attendance and other overt religious actions were neglected by the majority of these delinquent women.

Cavan stated, "Almost no studies have been made of delinquency among girls or of delinquent girls themselves. . . ." <sup>21</sup> One of the reasons given for this dearth of investigations concerning delinquent girls is that for the most part the offenses such as incorrigibility or running away, harm the girls themselves and are outgrown with maturity. However, it is indicated that due to a mother's influence on her children, perhaps the delinquent offenses of boys in future generations might be decreased with an increase in investigation and treatment for girls at the present time.<sup>22</sup>

As with delinquent boys, delinquent girls frequently come from the lower class, especially from areas suffering disorganization and deprivation. Girls generally experience less freedom than boys.<sup>23</sup> "A higher percentage of girl delinquents than of boy delinquents are without definite group or gang

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<sup>20</sup>Ibid., p. 86.

<sup>21</sup>Ruth Shonle Cavan, Juvenile Delinquency (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1962), p. 102.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid., pp. 102-103.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid., p. 103.

association. . ."<sup>24</sup>

Research was conducted by Durea and Assum to determine traits which distinguish delinquent from nondelinquent girls. The four general categories tested include: ". . . (a) things considered wrong; (b) anxieties, fears, worries; (c) likes and interests; and (d) kinds of people liked or admired. . . ."<sup>25</sup>

Out of a total of 360 items, 29 were found to differentiate delinquent from nondelinquent girls. Two words concerning appearance were among the 29. They were "clothes," an item in the like and interest category and "well-dressed" in the kinds of people liked or admired.<sup>26</sup>

In a study by Mary Fidelis Tonra the purpose was ". . . to test the validity of the socialization scale of the California Psychological Inventory for use with noninstitutionalized female delinquents. . . ."<sup>27</sup> Twelve of the 18 scales differentiated significantly between the delinquents and nondelinquents with the greatest evidence of differentiation on the socialization scale.

The socialization scale of the CPI indicates ". . . the degree of social

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<sup>24</sup>Ibid., p. 108.

<sup>25</sup>M. A. Durea and A. L. Assum, "The Reliability of Personality Traits Differentiating Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Girls," Journal of Genetic Psychology, 72:307, June, 1948.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid., p. 307.

<sup>27</sup>Mary Fidelis Tonra, "Differentiation Between a Female Delinquent and a Female Non-Delinquent Group on the Socialization Scale of the California Psychological Inventory," (Unpublished Master's thesis, Fordham University, New York, N. Y., 1963), p. 48.

maturity, integrity, and rectitude which the individual has attained."<sup>28</sup> The socialization scale was found to successfully differentiate between female delinquents and nondelinquents.<sup>29</sup>

Recently more investigation has been focused on the delinquency of girls than had been done previously. One of the explanations given for the lack of many studies on delinquency of girls is that fewer girls than boys are identified as juvenile delinquents.

Lourie writes that the ratio of boys to girls who are known to the courts is five to one. The majority of the delinquent adolescents referred to the courts are 14 and 15 years of age.

. . . School retardation, chronic truancy, and attitudes of hostility, defiance, and suspicion are often present. Frequently the delinquents come from homes broken by death, divorce, or desertion or from homes which lack stability and standards of child care. . . .<sup>30</sup>

Frequently, though not always, delinquent adolescents come from families lacking social, economic, and emotional stability. "Boys most often commit acts of stealing or malicious mischief, while girls often present problems of ungovernable behavior, running away, or sexual offense. Most cases have histories of problem behavior."<sup>31</sup>

<sup>28</sup>Harrison G. Gough, Manual for the California Psychological Inventory (Palo Alto, California: Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc., 1964), p. 10.

<sup>29</sup>Tonra, op. cit., p. 49.

<sup>30</sup>Norman V. Lourie, "Juvenile Delinquency," Values and Ideals of American Youth (New York: Columbia University Press, 1961), p. 139.

<sup>31</sup>Ibid., p. 139.

Perlman agreed with Lourie, as mentioned above, that the delinquent is generally fourteen to fifteen years of age when referred to the courts in a five to one ratio of boys to girls. Perlman described delinquents as follows:

. . . His attitude is hostile, defiant, and suspicious. He is usually retarded in school work and in reading ability and shows a chronic history of truancy.

Delinquents, more frequently than nondelinquents, come from homes broken by death, divorce, or desertion or homes lacking in understanding, self-respect, stability, affection, and moral standards. Frequently their homes are economically as well as emotionally deprived. . . .<sup>32</sup>

Lourie and Perlman concur that overt offenses of boys for which court actions are taken include malicious mischief and stealing. Whereas, girls are most often referred to the courts for running away, committing a sexual offense or being ungovernable. Often a history of recurring misbehavior has been established prior to the overt offense requiring court action.<sup>33</sup>

Certain environmental conditions are believed to serve as a catalyst for delinquent behavior. Such a relation has been observed in a study concerning truancy. Mullen found that adolescent girls who relieve themselves of school tension through truancy rather than through classroom disorder, have more home problems such as broken and/or overcrowded homes.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>32</sup>I. Richard Perlman, "Delinquency Prevention: The Size of the Problem," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, No. 322 (Philadelphia: The American Academy of Political and Social Science, March, 1959), p. 4.

<sup>33</sup>Ibid., p. 5.

<sup>34</sup>Frances A. Mullen, "Truancy and Classroom Disorder as Symptoms of Personality Problems," The Journal of Educational Psychology, 41:109, February, 1950.



Based on findings in this literature, certain environmental conditions were found repeatedly as commonplace in many delinquents' personal experiences. The most frequently mentioned included broken and inadequate homes, lack of stable and meaningful relationships within the family, gangs and bad companions, and general social disorganization. Other conditions mentioned less frequently but believed to contribute to delinquency include poor environmental surroundings, physical and mental handicaps, stress-producing experiences, emotional instability, and class oriented perceptions.

The homes and environments of delinquent girls are believed to be similar to those of delinquent boys. Some offenses, such as truancy, are common to both delinquent girls and boys. However, several writers agree that certain offenses are more often committed by girls, than by boys. These offenses include running away, sexual offenses, and incorrigibility or ungovernable behavior.

## II. LITERATURE RELATED TO CLOTHING

A review of the literature related to clothing revealed that many writers have found the subject of clothing and clothing behavior a source of interest, observation, and speculation. However, the literature reviewed clearly indicated the lack of controlled scientific inquiry into the matter of clothing and appearance; particularly in reference to fabric preferences of delinquent and nondelinquent girls.

The literature cited was selected because it seemed pertinent to the

present investigation. Langner states,

. . . The phenomenon of present-day juvenile delinquency seems to be associated with clothes, not only in the case of gangs whose members wear emblems on their sweaters to distinguish between friend and foe in teen-age gang warfare, but also in youngsters who wear clothes which carry a challenge to authority, such as their parents, schools and the police. When these youths put on these garments, they also put on a behavior pattern of which the clothes are symbolic.<sup>35</sup>

Langner indicates that early in life, young girls in the United States assume the dress of women. Further, these young girls conduct themselves as mature women, thus having many premature experiences. Langner states,

Coming to the world of "grownups," bad behavior often governs the choice of clothes without the wearer's being necessarily aware of the fact that these clothes build up his aggressive self-assurance or effrontery. . . .<sup>36</sup>

Norma H. Compton conducted an exploratory study at the University of Maryland to determine whether there was a relation between clothing fabric preferences and certain selected personality and physical characteristics of 145 freshman women.<sup>37</sup>

Preference groups were designated if, on two different occasions, preferences were consistent and definite. Selected physical characteristics and personality dimensions were then considered with regard to the preference

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<sup>35</sup>Lawrence Langner, The Importance of Wearing Clothes (New York: Hastings House, 1959), p. 142.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid., p. 148.

<sup>37</sup>Norma H. Compton, "Personal Attributes of Color and Design Preferences in Clothing Fabrics," Journal of Psychology, 54:191, July, 1962.

groups. Personality characteristics chosen from the California Psychological Inventory included flexibility, dominance, sociability, good impression, femininity, and self-acceptance.

In this study, clothing fabric preferences were found to be independent of physical characteristics at the five per cent level of confidence.<sup>38</sup> Higher scores in sociability were made by those preferring saturated colors and deep shades. Small designs were preferred by those scoring higher on the femininity and good impression scales.<sup>39</sup>

Norma H. Compton has continued investigation in the area of fabric preferences and developed a measure for respondents to indicate such preferences. In these studies Compton has used the test with hospitalized psychotic women, homemakers, and juvenile delinquents, as well as high school and college girls of different curricula and different geographical locations.

Compton investigated fabric preferences of secondary school students in three different states. She had 210 girls in home economics classes from schools located in Maryland, Utah, and California respond to the Compton Fabric Preference Test. Mean scores for all three groups were higher for cool colors than for warm. However, the Maryland group showed a greater preference for cool colors than the groups from Utah and California. The strongest preference for the warm colors was indicated by the girls from Utah.

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<sup>38</sup>Ibid., p. 192.

<sup>39</sup>Ibid., pp. 193-194.

Among the three groups, the Maryland girls showed the highest preference for shades and the lowest preference for saturated colors. Saturated colors were chosen more often by the Utah girls than by the other two groups of high school students.<sup>40</sup>

Another experiment concerning the relationship of personality to color preferences was conducted by Barrett and Eaton. This study yielded data which indicated:

. . . that individuals who prefer colors respond more directly and with greater interest to the objects and objective events of the external environment while the persons who prefer tints view the external world from the point of view of subjective values and live more in their own thoughts.<sup>41</sup>

According to Morton, some psychological investigations have revealed that

. . . emotional character seems to be tied up with warm-cool color preferences. Those who prefer warm colors are extroverted, accept new ideas readily, adjust easily to social situations, are friendly, interested in others, and think quickly. Those who prefer cool colors are introverted, detached, reserved with others, adjust slowly, and express themselves with difficulty.<sup>42</sup>

In research conducted by Aiken concerning the psychology of clothes

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<sup>40</sup>Norma H. Compton, Compton Fabric Preference Test Manual Special Report 19 (Logan, Utah: Utah State University Agricultural Experiment Station, August, 1965), pp. 7-8.

<sup>41</sup>Dorothy M. Barrett, and Elizabeth B. Eaton, "Preference for Color or Tint and Some Related Personality Data," Journal of Personality, 15:232, March, 1947.

<sup>42</sup>Grace Margaret Morton, The Arts of Costume and Personal Appearance (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1964), p. 177.

among college women, certain personality and dress variables were found to be significantly correlated.<sup>43</sup>

Those women who scored high on decoration were found to be socially conscientious and uncomplicated. High scorers on interest were found to be conscientious, stereotyped in thinking, compliant before authority, and conventional. Those scoring high on comfort appear to be controlled extroverts, according to Aiken. High conformity scores indicate an emphasis on religious, social and economic values at the expense of aesthetic values. High scores on economy in dress indicate persons having the following characteristics: alert, precise, controlled, efficient, conscientious, and responsible.<sup>44</sup>

References pertaining to juvenile delinquency and the importance of clothing for social adjustment have included statements about this phenomenon by those who have worked closely with juvenile delinquents. One such statement was made by Madam Judge Camille Kelley of the Juvenile Court, Memphis, Tennessee in an article printed in the American Magazine in July, 1938. Judge Kelley said, "Often I can do more with a delinquent girl by giving her a new dress than by preaching all the sermons in the world."<sup>45</sup>

Miss Reva Mitchell, Superintendent of a State Home and Industrial

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<sup>43</sup>Lewis R. Aiken, Jr., "The Relationships of Dress to Selected Measures of Personality in Undergraduate Women," The Journal of Social Psychology, 59:127, February, 1963.

<sup>44</sup>Ibid., pp. 123-126.

<sup>45</sup>James Street, "Dixie's Mother Confessor," American Magazine, 126:128, July, 1938.

School for girls, in her biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1964, wrote, "Physical appearance has much to do with the degree of adjustment. . ."<sup>46</sup> of the girls enrolled in the school.

Morton writes, "Social workers and physicians often see a therapeutic value in an improvement of personal appearance in their patients or clients."<sup>47</sup> According to Taft, "In an institution for girls dress is an important matter."<sup>48</sup>

There is some indication that an adolescent's need for clothing may contribute to delinquency. Hollingworth claims that ". . . A considerable amount of delinquency among adolescents especially among girls, is directly traceable to the intense craving for the 'right' clothes."<sup>49</sup>

A few writers have indicated that clothes are cues of the cultural atmosphere and climate of the times. They have indicated that people display behavioral patterns of which clothing is symbolic.

Clothing has been seen by some people as an indicator of the degree of morality within a given group. Elizabeth Hurlock in The Psychology of Dress

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<sup>46</sup>Reva Mitchell, "State Home and Industrial School," Biennial Report of North Carolina Board of Juvenile Correction (Concord, North Carolina: The Vocational Printing Class, Jackson Training School, July 1, 1962-June 30, 1964), p. 51.

<sup>47</sup>Grace Margaret Morton, The Arts of Costume and Personal Appearance (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1964), p. 6.

<sup>48</sup>Donald R. Taft, Criminology, A Cultural Interpretation (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1950), p. 621.

<sup>49</sup>Leta S. Hollingworth, The Psychology of the Adolescent (New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc., 1928), p. 114.

states, "Morality, that close companion to religion, shows its presence or absence in the life of the nation through dress."<sup>50</sup>

According to Russell Lynes, "The mood and morals and mores of a people are portrayed by their clothes even more readily than by their arts, because clothes are essentially ephemeral and respond easily and quickly to changes in the public temper."<sup>51</sup>

Ryan, commenting on the effects of clothing on behavior, states,

. . . that clothes, at least for some people on some occasions, affect the mood and behavior of the wearer. An individual may feel gay and peppy in a bright new outfit, less efficient in shoes which hurt the feet, or self-conscious in an inappropriate costume. Countless articles have been written on the effects of clothing. The designer of ski clothes says that the right clothes help to improve skiing, the child psychologist says that self-help clothes develop independence, the welfare worker stresses the importance of clothing in helping to combat delinquency. . . <sup>52</sup>

In a study by Ryan, it was found that individuals who were confident of their clothing and appearance might be more active participants in groups. Those persons who felt well-dressed might be more relaxed, forget their attire and be more talkative. Whereas, those individuals expressing dissatisfaction with their clothing might be more self conscious, quieter, and ill at ease.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>50</sup>Elizabeth B. Hurlock, The Psychology of Dress (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1929), p. 220.

<sup>51</sup>Russell Lynes, The Tastemakers (New York: Harper and Brothers 1954), p. 305.

<sup>52</sup>Mary Shaw Ryan, Clothing A Study in Human Behavior (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1966), p. 124.

<sup>53</sup>Mary S. Ryan, Psychological Effects of Clothing, Bulletin No. 882 (Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, September, 1952), p. 30.

In the same study, Ryan further indicates that "Color, texture, and line influence a mood because, over a period of time, they have become associated with that mood."<sup>54</sup> ". . . Wools or rough textures were thought to contribute to a mood of serenity, poise, confidence and a feeling of ease among college girls participating in the research study."<sup>55</sup> "Textures were usually responsible for sexy, daring, or glamorous feelings. . . ."<sup>56</sup>

The need for studies concerning the clothing and appearance of adolescent girls has been recognized. Silverman recognized this need for such studies and investigated the importance of clothing and appearance for adolescent girls.<sup>57</sup> This study designated a good appearance group and a poor appearance group. The good appearance group indicated the desire to participate in activities involving both the same and the opposite sexes. The poor appearance group of girls rejected authority and prominence, desired to become inconspicuous, and lacked confidence in their own abilities. Their general attitude was one of rejection with low self-estimates, and withdrawal from activities involving participation of their age groups of both boys and girls.<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>54</sup>Ibid., p. 22.

<sup>55</sup>Ibid., p. 20.

<sup>56</sup>Ibid., p. 21.

<sup>57</sup>Silvia S. Silverman, Clothing and Appearance, Their Psychological Implications for Teen-Age Girls, Contribution to Education, No. 912 (New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1945), p. 1.

<sup>58</sup>Ibid., pp. 74-75.



The writings indicate that adolescent girls are interested in their clothing and that clothing may indicate certain aspects of a girl's personality and behavior. Various aspects of dress have been found to affect the way a girl feels about herself in a given situation.

#### 1. DEVELOPMENT OF THE INVESTIGATION

This research study developed from the author's special interest in the area of personality and personality characteristics as they relate to clothing.

The procedure for this investigation was organized and considered around the following six main steps: (a) selection of a test to measure clothing style preferences, (b) selection of a test to measure personality characteristics, (c) selection of the sample, (d) administration of the tests, (e) scoring the tests, and (f) analysis of the data. Each will be discussed in the proper place.

#### 2. SELECTION OF THE TEST TO MEASURE CLOTHING

##### FABRIC PREFERENCES

A number of different methods have been employed as various researchers to obtain information about preferences. A test was desired which could be administered in a relatively short period of time and for group administration rather than individual testing. A paired-comparisons instrument in slide form, the Campus Fabric Preference Test, for measuring fabric preferences of respondents, was studied and selected for use.

The Campus Fabric Preference Test, hereafter referred to as the

## CHAPTER III

### PROCEDURE

#### I. DEVELOPMENT OF THE INVESTIGATION

This research study developed from the author's special interest in the area of preferences and personality characteristics as they relate to clothing.

The procedure for this investigation was organized and considered around the following six main topics: (a) selection of a test to measure clothing fabric preferences, (b) selection of a test to measure personality characteristics, (c) selection of the sample, (d) administration of the tests, (e) scoring the tests, and (f) analysis of the data. Each will be discussed in the order listed.

#### II. SELECTION OF THE TEST TO MEASURE CLOTHING

##### FABRIC PREFERENCES

A number of different means have been employed by various researchers to obtain information about preferences. A test was desired which could be administered in a relatively short period of time and for group administration rather than individual testing. A paired comparisons instrument in slide form, the Compton Fabric Preference Test, for measuring fabric preferences of respondents, was studied and selected for use.

The Compton Fabric Preference Test, hereafter referred to as the

CFPT, is one which was designed to measure clothing fabric preferences and to use with high school and college girls, as well as women. According to the CFPT Manual, the test has been successfully used with adolescent girls, both delinquent and nondelinquent.

The CFPT consists of 78 35mm colored slides arranged randomly. "Five series of slides, three for color, one for design size, and one for texture . . ." <sup>1</sup> are used for the test. The chroma (saturation) and value series consists of:

. . . (eighteen fabric pairs using one of the following hues: red, yellow, orange, blue, green, and purple). For a given hue, each of the following three color dimensions is presented for comparison with each of the other two dimensions so that a total of eighteen paired comparisons is made. <sup>2</sup>

The three color dimensions included are saturated, tints and shades of the color. The remaining 60 slides are as follows: 15 slides of similarly patterned fabrics of strong and weak figure-ground value contrast; 15 slides of fabric pairs of warm and cool color dimensions; 15 slides of fabric pairs of large and small patterns of similar design; and 15 slides of fabric pairs of rough and smooth textures. Each respondent states a preference for one of the two fabric choices shown on each slide.

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<sup>1</sup>Norma H. Compton, Compton Fabric Preference Test Manual Special Report 19 (Logan, Utah: Utah State University Agricultural Experiment Station, August, 1965), p. 4.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 4.

### III. SELECTION OF THE TEST TO MEASURE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS

A search of the literature revealed several questionnaires, inventories, and scales which test for personality characteristics.

Two inventories were selected for study to determine the one to be used in this investigation. These were the California Psychological Inventory and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Although it was recognized that both of these inventories included some statements which did not appear to have a theoretical relationship to fabric preferences, an inventory was needed which would assess personality characteristics concerned with social interaction and social living. Since the California Psychological Inventory purports to give a comprehensive survey of an individual from the social interaction viewpoint and favors the positive aspects of personality, rather than the pathological, it was selected for use in this study.

The California Psychological Inventory, hereafter referred to as the CPI, is divided into four classes.<sup>3</sup> Class I includes scales which measure poise, ascendancy, and self-assurance. They are: dominance, capacity for status, sociability, social presence, self-acceptance, and sense of well-being.

1. Dominance assesses those factors of social initiative, persistence, leadership ability and dominance.

<sup>3</sup>Harrison G. Gough, Manual for the California Psychological Inventory (Palo Alto, California: Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc., 1964), pp. 10-11.

2. Capacity for status measures personal attributes underlying and leading to status, not the achieved status.

3. Sociability identifies persons of sociable, outgoing, and participative temperament.

4. Social presence assesses factors of poise and self-confidence in interaction, both personal and social.

5. Self-acceptance measures the capacity for independent thinking and action.

6. Sense of well-being identifies those individuals who minimize their worries and complaints and are relatively free from disillusionment.

Class II includes scales which measure socialization, maturity and responsibility. They are: responsibility, socialization, self-control, tolerance, good impression, and communality.

7. Responsibility identifies persons having a conscientious and dependable temperament.

8. Socialization indicates the degree of rectitude and social maturity which the individual has attained.

9. Self-control measures the degree of self-regulation and freedom from impulsivity of an individual.

10. Tolerance identifies those persons having permissive and accepting attitudes.

11. Good impression identifies those persons who are concerned about

how others react to them and who are capable of creating a favorable impression.

12. Communality indicates the correspondence of a person's responses to the modal pattern established for the inventory.

Class III includes scales which measure achievement potential and intellectual efficiency. They are: achievement via conformance, achievement via independence, and intellectual efficiency.

13. Achievement via conformance identifies those interest and motivation factors facilitating achievement where conformance is a positive behavior.

14. Achievement via independence identifies those factors where autonomy and independence are positive behaviors.

15. Intellectual efficiency measures the degree of intellectual and personal efficiency attained by the individual.

Class IV includes scales which measure intellectual and interest modes. They are: psychological-mindedness, flexibility, and femininity. The CPI Manual indicates that the Class IV scales have been found to vary independently of each other and of the CPI as a whole.

16. Psychological mindedness measures the degree to which the person is responsive to the inner needs and experiences of others.

17. Flexibility indicates the degree of adaptability in thinking and social behavior of an individual.

18. Femininity indicates the degree of masculinity or femininity of

interests, with high scores indicating more feminine interests.

#### IV. SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE

This investigation was planned in cooperation with a training school for delinquent girls located in North Carolina and a high school in Greensboro, North Carolina. The CPI Manual states that more reliable results are obtained with older than with younger adolescents so it was deemed necessary to use older adolescents for the study. However, due to the limited number of 16 through 18 year old girls in the training school at the time of testing, the age range of the respondents was set at 15 through 17 years.

Arrangements were made for the training school staff to administer both the CFPT and the CPI to delinquent girls who were 15, 16, and 17 years of age. At the request of the training school staff, one of its own faculty members administered the tests to the girls because their staff believed the girls would be more nervous, apprehensive and less likely to give spontaneous answers to the test items if a person, unknown to the girls, administered the tests.

One of the guidance counselors of the Greensboro high school administered both tests to the nondelinquent girls.

#### V. ADMINISTRATION OF THE TESTS

Both the CFPT and the CPI were administered to each girl in both groups. The two tests were administered at different sessions due to the length of time required for completion of each test.

To maintain complete anonymity of the delinquent respondents participating in the study, each girl was assigned a number by the staff member who administered the tests. This number was placed on both tests so test results for a single individual could be matched.

The high school guidance counselor instructed the nondelinquent girls to identify their answer sheets by name. This request was made so that a copy of the CPI profile sheet could be included in each student's high school file. None of the girls in this group was known by the investigator and the names were used solely for the purpose of identifying the answer sheets of the CFPT and the CPI for each individual.

Fifty-three girls were tested at the training school. Forty-nine nondelinquent girls were tested at the high school in Greensboro. The total number of subjects in the study was 102.

## VI. SCORING THE TESTS

On the CFPT response sheet, each girl circled her choice of either A or B beside the number corresponding to the number of the slide shown.

The CFPT score for each individual was determined by assigning one point to each choice that the girl indicated. The score for each one of the 11 variables was determined by adding the total number of times that each variable was selected. For example, if a respondent chose fabric A which was of large design, on slide five, she was given one point in column six which was labeled large design size preference opposite slide five. If, however, she chose fabric



B on slide five, she was given one point in column seven for small design size.

The CPI answer sheets were machine scored. Special answer sheets and electrographic pencils were provided for each respondent for the CPI. The raw and standard scores for the CPI scales for each girl were denoted on individual profile sheets. Then the standard scores were charted on profile forms to show each individual's subscale score in relation to a standardized mean profile sheet developed from means established from the scores of more than 7,000 cases.

## VII. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

### General Procedure

Each test was scored separately for each individual in both the delinquent and nondelinquent groups. A comparison of the obtained scores of the two groups for the CPI and the CFPT was then made. Relationships at the .05 level were considered to be significant.

### Compton Fabric Preference Test

Each individual's score for each variable indicated her degree of preference for each of the CFPT variables.

A total of twelve points is possible for any one of the color variables, saturated, tint, and shade. According to the binomial expansion method of probability determination, the likelihood of scoring ten or more points by chance is only .019 for each variable (total probability .057). Therefore, a score of ten to twelve points for any of these color variables may be considered an expression of a strong preference for that aspect of color. Such a preference would not occur by chance more than five times in one-hundred.

Fifteen points may be scored for any one of the other color, design size, and texture variables measured by the test. The probability of scoring three or less, twelve or more, for either of the variables within a pair is .036. Therefore, a score of twelve to fifteen points for any of these variables may be considered a strong preference for it. It would occur by chance not more than four times in one-hundred.<sup>4</sup>

The girls having significant preferences for each of the 11 CFPT variables were identified for the delinquent and nondelinquent groups. Then the CPI profiles were assembled for the delinquents and nondelinquents whose scores indicated a strong preference for a specific CFPT variable. A study was made of the scores on the CPI scales for those girls having a strong preference for a CFPT variable. Similarities and differences in the personality measures for the delinquents and nondelinquents were noted. Comparisons were made between the numbers of the delinquents and nondelinquents who scored above and below the established CPI high school mean.

#### California Psychological Inventory

Mean CPI scale scores were worked out for both the delinquent group and the nondelinquent group. Intercorrelations were computed (a) between every subscale on the CPI with every other subscale on the CPI; (b) between every subscale on the CFPT with every other subscale on the CFPT; and (c) between every subscale on the CPI with every subscale on the CFPT.

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<sup>4</sup>Compton, op. cit., p. 6.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS

The findings and discussion are presented in five parts: (a) information concerning the subjects, (b) comparison of CFPT variable means of the delinquent group with the means of the nondelinquent group, (c) comparison of CPI means of the delinquent and nondelinquent groups of this study with the CPI means for high school female students, (d) findings relating fabric preferences to the CPI scales, (e) interrelation of the test variables, and (f) differences between the means.

#### I. SUBJECTS

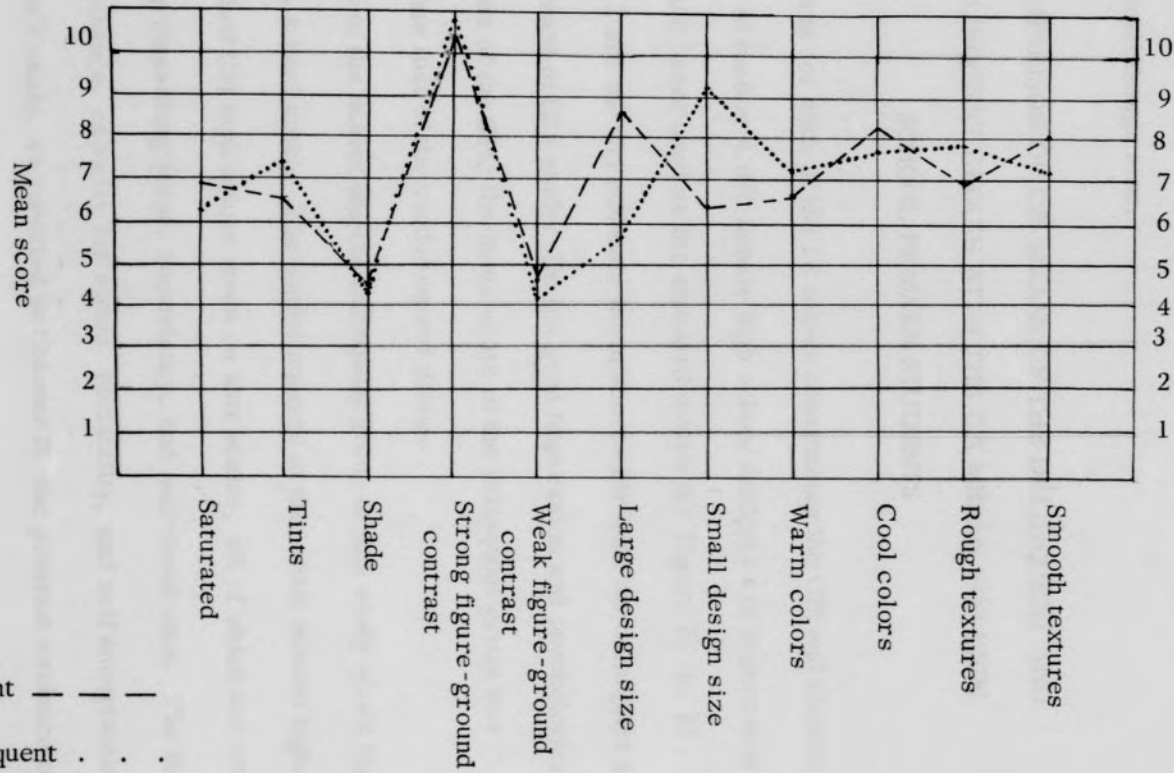
Respondents in this study were 53 delinquent girls and 49 nondelinquent girls. Girls in a training school for juvenile correction were classified as delinquent. The nondelinquent girls were enrolled in a public high school and had no previous record of residence in a school for juvenile correction. The girls were 15, 16, and 17 years of age at the time of testing.

#### II. COMPARISON OF CFPT VARIABLE MEANS

Mean CFPT variable scores for both the delinquent and nondelinquent groups are shown in Figure 1, p. 33. The greatest differences between the delinquent and nondelinquent groups on the CFPT variables were evidenced on

FIGURE 1

MEAN SCORES OF THE DELINQUENT AND NONDELINQUENT GROUPS FOR VARIABLES OF THE CFPT



the large and small design size variables. The delinquents obtained a mean score for the group which indicated a strong preference for large design size. Conversely, the mean score for the group of nondelinquents indicated a strong preference for small design size.

### III. COMPARISON OF CPI MEANS OF THE DELINQUENT AND NONDELINQUENT GROUPS WITH THE CPI MEANS FOR HIGH SCHOOL FEMALE STUDENTS

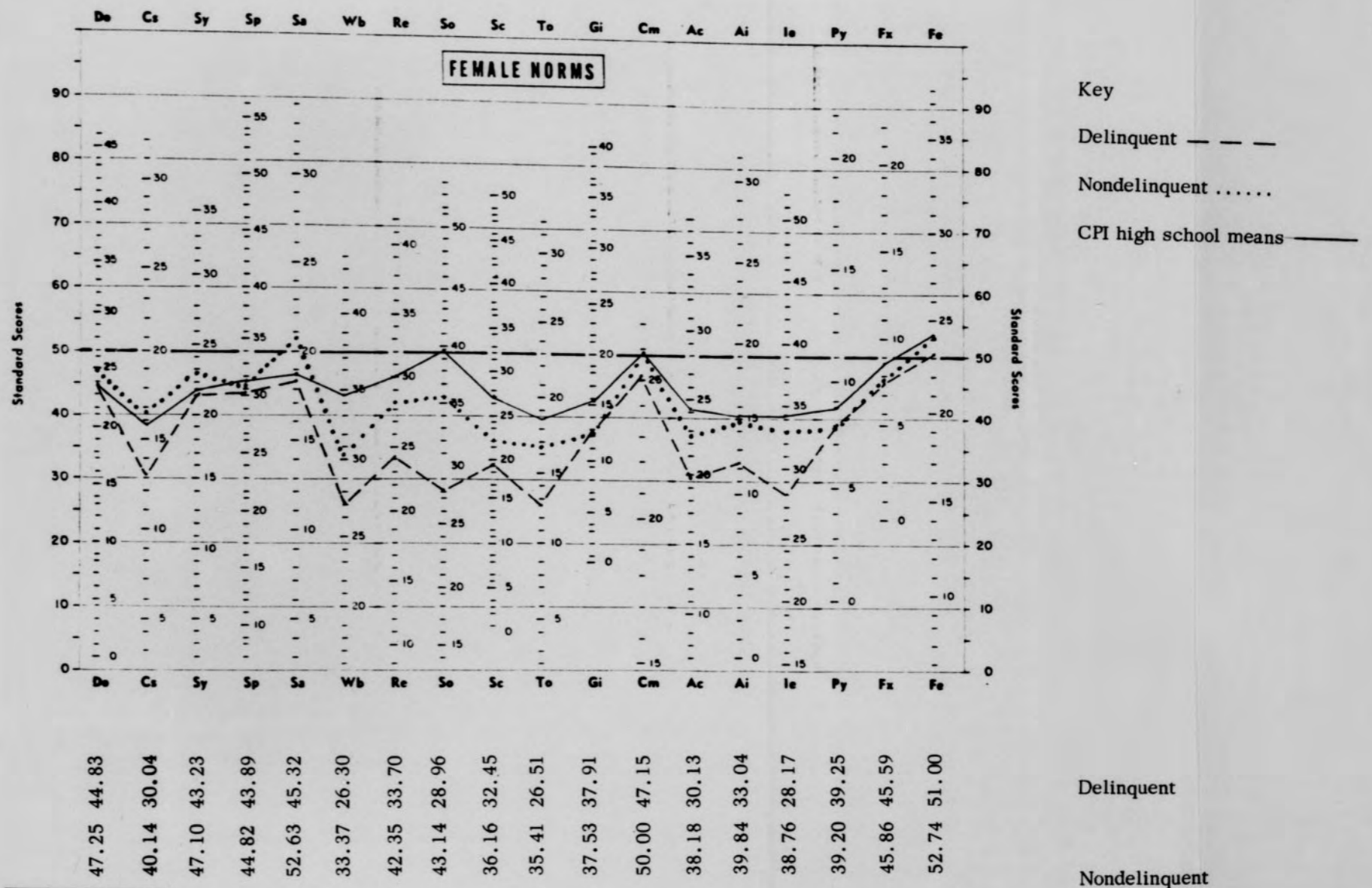
The means for each of the 18 scales constituting the CPI and established from the results of testing 4,056 female high school students are reported in the CPI Manual. These were used as the standard means for Figure 2, p. 35. Also shown in Figure 2 are the CPI subscale mean scores for both the delinquent and nondelinquent groups of this study. On the good impression and psychological mindedness scales of the CPI, the mean score of the delinquent group was slightly higher than that of the nondelinquent group.

On none of the scales did the delinquent group of this study score higher than the CPI high school mean. The nondelinquents of this study scored higher than the established CPI high school mean on four scales, all of which are within the Class I group measuring poise, ascendancy, and self-assurance. The four scales were dominance, capacity for status, sociability, and self acceptance.

In Tonra's study, as reported in Chapter II, the greatest evidence of differentiation between a delinquent group and a nondelinquent group of females

FIGURE 2

MEAN SCORES OF THE DELINQUENT AND NONDELINQUENT GROUPS AND THE CPI HIGH SCHOOL MEANS FOR SCALES OF THE CPI\*



\*Reproduced by special permission from the California Psychological Inventory by Harrison G. Gough. Copyright 1956.

was found on the socialization scale of the CPI.<sup>1</sup> In the present study, the greatest evidence of differentiation between mean scores of the delinquent group and the nondelinquent group was found on the socialization scale, thus providing evidence to support Tonra's findings.

#### IV. FABRIC PREFERENCES RELATED TO THE CPI SCALES

The 11 variables of the CFPT were: saturated color, tints of the color, shades of the color, strong and weak figure-ground contrasts, warm and cool dimensions of color, large and small design size, and rough and smooth textures.

According to the binomial expansion method of probability determination, Compton determined that a score of ten, 11, or 12 of the 12 possible points for the saturated, tint, and shade variables would not occur by chance more than five times in 100. For any of the other eight variables, Compton found that of the possible 15 points, a score of 12, 13, 14 or 15 would not happen by chance more than four times in 100.<sup>2</sup> These were the criteria used to identify those persons who indicated significant preferences for CFPT variables. The subjects of the delinquent sample and also of the nondelinquent

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<sup>1</sup>Mary Fidelis Tonra, "Differentiation Between a Female Delinquent and a Female Non-Delinquent Group on the Socialization Scale of the California Psychological Inventory," (Unpublished Master's thesis, Fordham University, New York, N. Y., 1963), p. 48.

<sup>2</sup>Norma H. Compton, Compton Fabric Preference Test Manual Special Report 19 (Logan, Utah: Utah State University Agricultural Experiment Station, August, 1965), p. 6.

sample who indicated a strong preference for a specific variable of the CFPT were grouped. Then an analysis was made of the group's responses on each of the CPI scales.

The numbers of the individuals in the delinquent and nondelinquent groups and the percentages of each group who indicated significant preferences for each CFPT variable are shown in Table I. Several differences between the groups were found. Seven delinquents or 13 per cent and 14 nondelinquents or 29 per cent had significant preferences for tints. Seventeen delinquents or 32 per cent and 22 nondelinquents or 45 per cent had significant preferences for strong figure-ground contrasts. Ten of the delinquents, or 19 per cent, had significant preferences for large design size, whereas only four nondelinquents, or eight per cent, preferred large design size. Significant preferences for small design size were indicated for two delinquents and 14 nondelinquents, percentages of four and 29 respectively. Three delinquents or six per cent and six nondelinquents or 12 per cent indicated significant preferences for warm colors.

In contrast, several similarities between the delinquent and nondelinquent groups were found. Eight delinquents, or 15 per cent, and eight nondelinquents, or 16 per cent had significant preferences for saturated colors. Only one delinquent and one nondelinquent indicated a significant preference for shades. No individual in either group indicated significant preferences for weak figure-ground contrasts. Eleven delinquents or 21 per cent and ten nondelinquents or 20 per cent had significant preferences for cool colors. The scores of seven delinquents or 13 per cent and eight nondelinquents or 16 per



TABLE I

NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS IN DELINQUENT AND NONDELINQUENT  
GROUPS AND PERCENT AGES OF THE GROUPS INDICATING  
SIGNIFICANT PREFERENCES FOR EACH CFPT VARIABLE

CFPT variables	Delinquents (N 53)		Nondelinquents (N 49)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Saturated color	8	15.12	8	16.32
Tints of the color	7	13.23	14	28.56
Shades of the color	1	1.89	1	2.04
Strong figure-ground contrast	17	32.13	22	44.88
Weak figure-ground contrast	0	0.00	0	0.00
Warm colors	3	5.67	6	12.24
Cool colors	11	20.79	10	20.40
Large design size	10	18.90	4	8.16
Small design size	2	3.78	14	28.56
Rough textures	7	13.23	8	16.32
Smooth textures	7	13.23	7	14.28

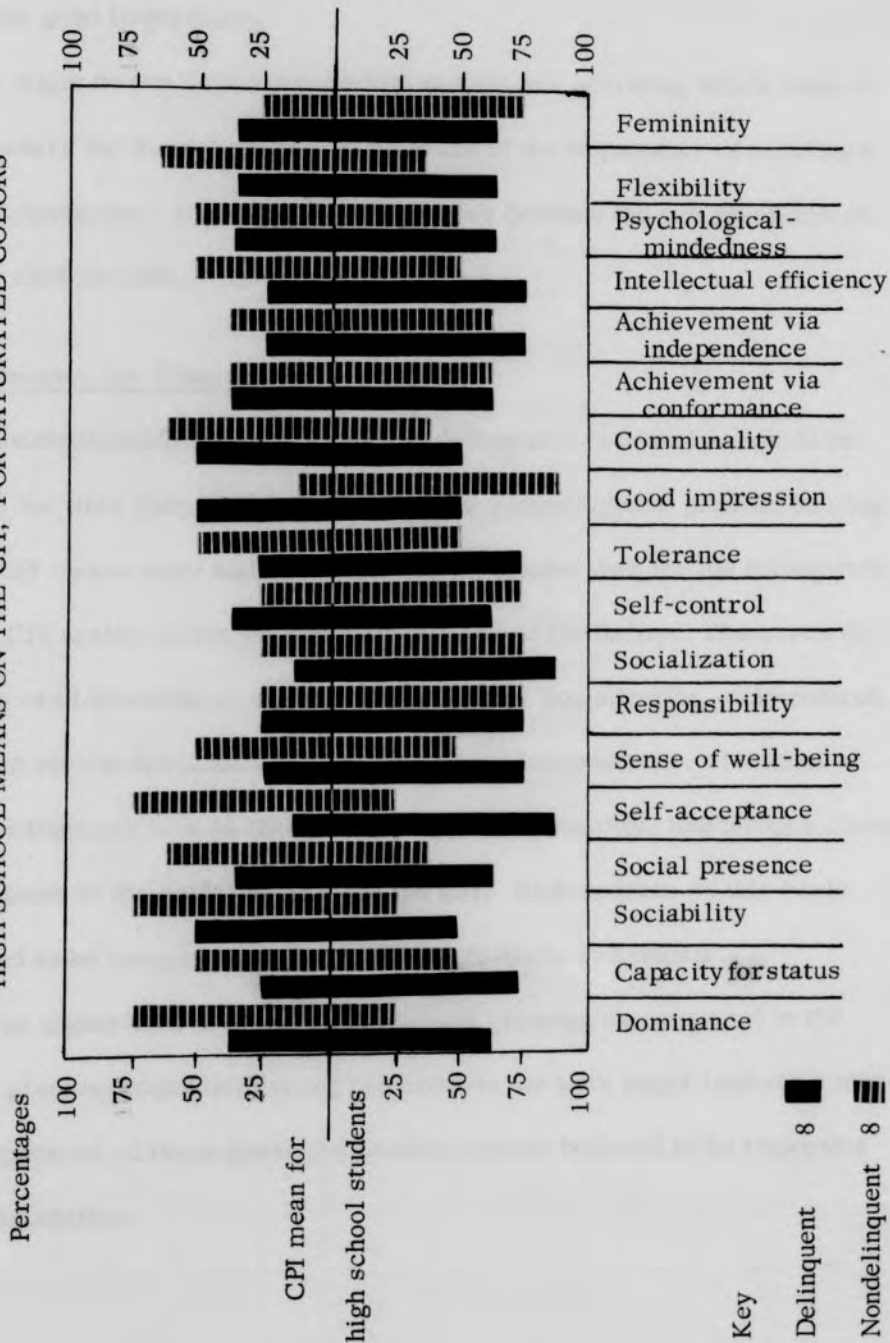
cent indicated significant preferences for rough textures. Seven delinquents and seven nondelinquents, 13 and 14 per cent, respectively, had significant preferences for smooth textures.

The two groups of this sample differed in the numbers of individuals stating preferences for tints, strong figure-ground contrasts, large design size, small design size and warm colors. For these variables, a greater number of nondelinquents, than delinquents, indicated significant preferences with the exception of the large design size variable. Similarities in the numbers of individuals of these two groups stating preferences for CFPT variables were found for saturated colors, shades, cool colors, rough textures, and smooth textures. Equal numbers of individuals from the two groups indicated significant preferences for saturated colors, shades, and smooth textures. The two groups were within one individual of having equal numbers of girls indicating strong preferences for cool colors and for rough textures.

#### Stated Preferences for Saturated Colors

Eight delinquent and eight nondelinquent girls stated a statistically significant preference for saturated colors. A greater proportion of the girls of the nondelinquent group than of the delinquent group scored above the CPI mean for 13 of the 18 CPI scales. Exceptions were for the scales of responsibility, self control, good impression, achievement via conformance, and femininity (See Figure 3, p. 40). Three girls in each group scored above the mean and five of each group below the mean for achievement via conformance.

FIGURE 3  
 PERCENTAGES OF GROUPS SCORING ABOVE AND BELOW THE CPI  
 HIGH SCHOOL MEANS ON THE CPI, FOR SATURATED COLORS



Two persons from each group scored above the mean for responsibility. Four of the delinquents as compared to only one of the nondelinquents scored above the mean for good impression.

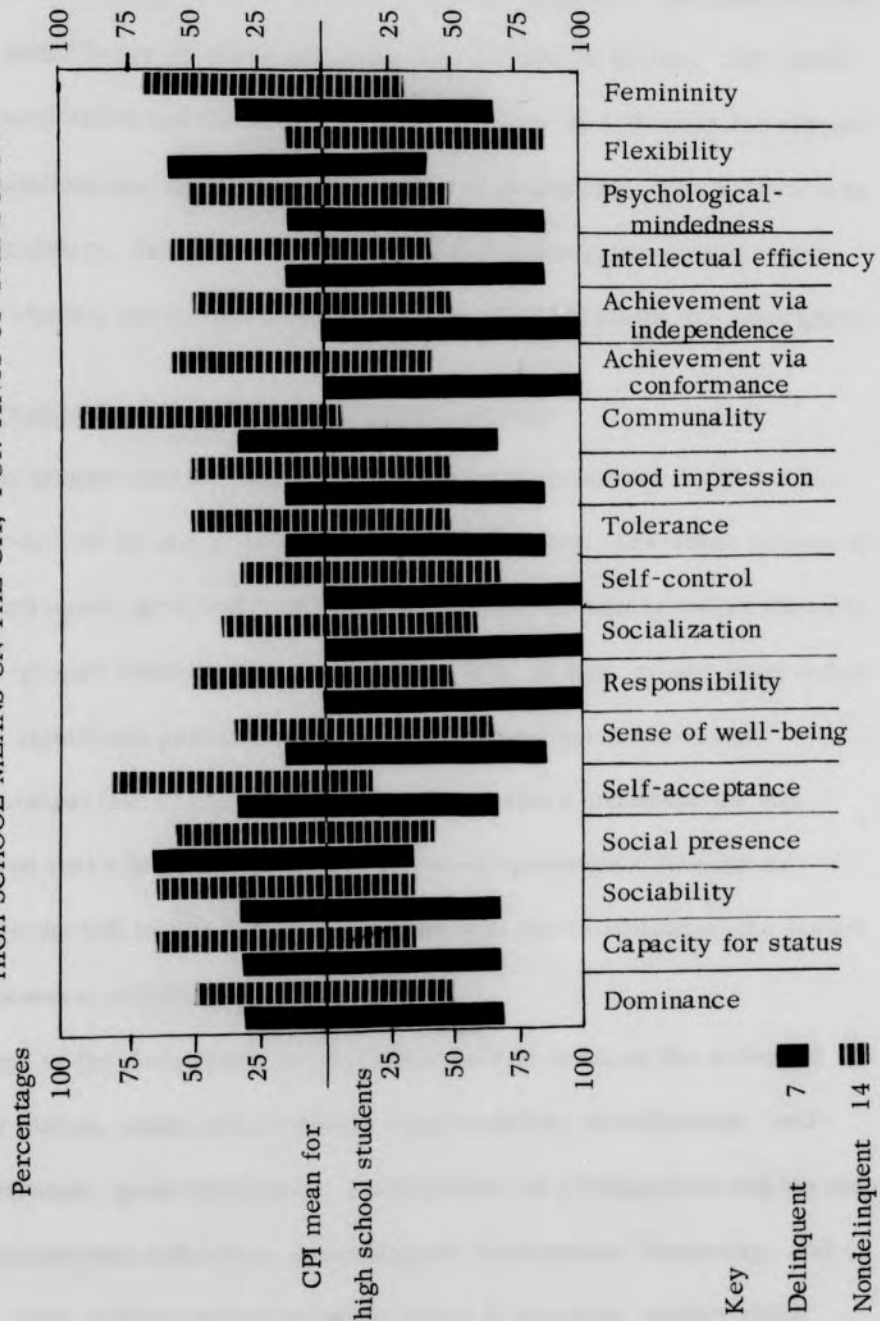
It might be concluded that certain factors are operating which make it seem necessary for the delinquents to be aware of the importance of creating a favorable impression. However, the differences between the two groupings of eight girls each are few.

#### Stated Preference for Tints

Fourteen nondelinquents and seven delinquents indicated a significant preference for tints (See Figure 4, p. 42). The percentages of persons scoring above the CPI means were higher for the nondelinquents than for the delinquents across all CPI scales except for social presence and flexibility. The seven delinquents scored below the means on responsibility, socialization, self-control, achievement via conformance and achievement via independence. Thirteen of the 14 nondelinquents scored above the mean on communality, indicating a close correspondence to the modal pattern for the CPI. High scorers on this scale are believed to be conscientious, patient, and realistic individuals.

The higher scores of the nondelinquent grouping as compared to the delinquent grouping indicating strong preferences for tints might indicate a more realistic appraisal of those traits and characteristics believed to be important in social interaction.

FIGURE 4  
 PERCENTAGES OF GROUPS SCORING ABOVE AND BELOW THE CPI  
 HIGH SCHOOL MEANS ON THE CPI, FOR TINTS OF THE COLOR



#### Stated Preference for Shades

Of the 102 respondents only one delinquent and one nondelinquent obtained scores indicating a preference for the shade variable. Both girls scored the same, either below or above the mean for 13 of the 18 scales. The nondelinquent scored above and the delinquent scored below the CPI mean for responsibility, socialization, intellectual efficiency and femininity. The reverse was true for sociability. Because of only one girl from each group stating a preference for shades, no comparison of overall personality traits was attempted.

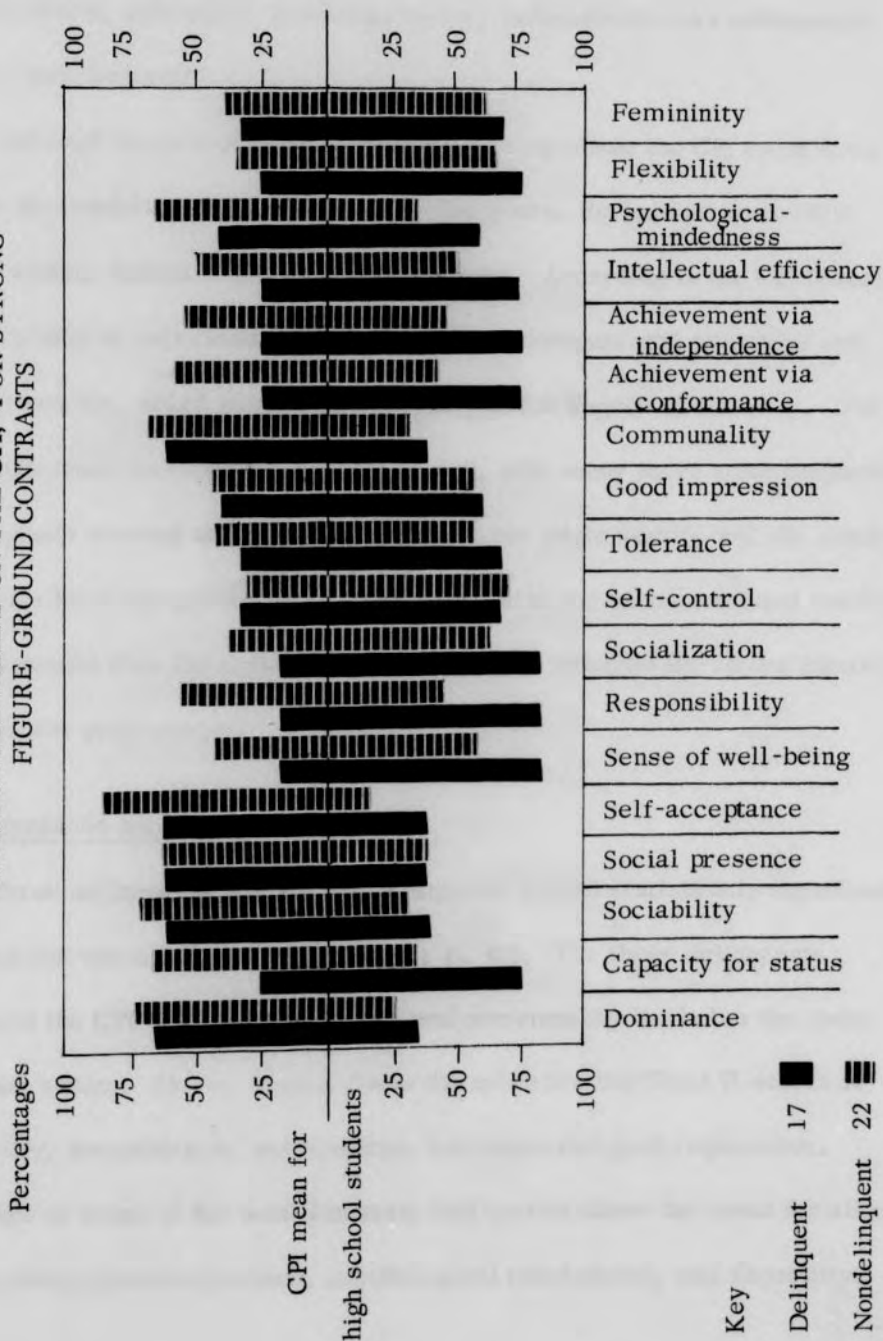
#### Stated Preference for Strong Figure-Ground Contrasts

The largest number of persons indicating a preference for the fabric variables occurred for the strong figure-ground variable. Seventeen delinquent and 22 nondelinquent girls indicated a preference for the strong rather than the weak figure-ground contrast (See Figure 5, p. 44). In fact, no one from either group had a significant preference for the weak figure-ground contrast.

A comparison of the percentages scoring above and below the CPI means showed that a higher percentage of nondelinquents than delinquents scored above the CPI means for all CPI scales with the exceptions of the scales of social presence and self-control.

Most of the delinquents scored below the CPI mean on the scales of capacity for status, sense of well-being, responsibility, socialization, self-control, tolerance, good impression, achievement via conformance and via independence, intellectual efficiency, psychological mindedness, flexibility, and femininity. Five of these scales are from Class II grouping, scales which

FIGURE 5  
 PERCENT AGES OF GROUPS SCORING ABOVE AND BELOW THE CPI  
 HIGH SCHOOL MEANS ON THE CPI, FOR STRONG  
 FIGURE-GROUND CONTRASTS



measure socialization, maturity, and responsibility. Most of the nondelinquents had scale scores above the CPI mean, except for sense of well-being, socialization, self-control, tolerance, good impression, achievement via conformance, flexibility, and femininity.

Although the percentages of persons scoring above the CPI mean were higher for the nondelinquents than for the delinquents, the groups were very similar in having scores lower than the CPI mean. According to the CPI Manual, low scorers tend to experience some difficulty in interpersonal situations and social adjustments, which may be due partially to the degree of maturity. The greatest difference was for the Class III scales, with many more nondelinquents than delinquents scoring above the CPI mean. This might signify that the nondelinquent girls have had greater motivation and desire for educational and intellectual achievements than the delinquent girls who were grouped for strong figure-ground contrast preferences.

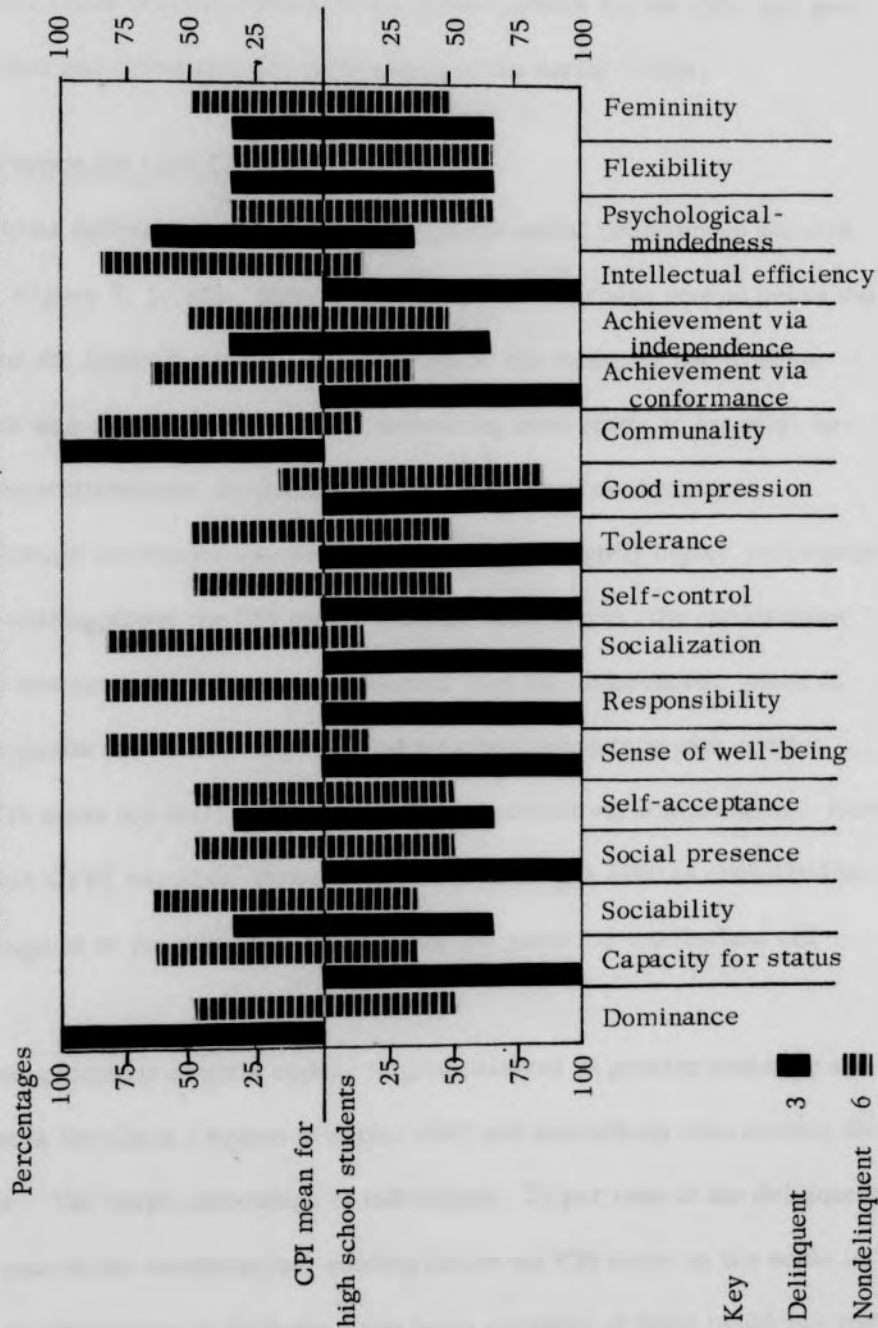
#### Stated Preferences for Warm Colors

Three delinquents and six nondelinquents scored statistically significant preferences for warm colors (See Figure 6, p. 46). The three delinquents scored above the CPI mean for dominance and communality but below the mean for ten other scales. No one scored above the mean for the Class II scales of responsibility, socialization, self-control, tolerance and good impression.

Half or more of the nondelinquents had scores above the mean for all of the scales except good impression, psychological mindedness, and flexibility.



FIGURE 6  
 PERCENTAGES OF GROUPS SCORING ABOVE AND BELOW THE CPI  
 HIGH SCHOOL MEANS ON THE CPI, FOR WARM COLORS



Five of the nondelinquents scored above the CPI mean for communality. The nondelinquents, with quite high scores on the communality scale, which indicates a rather close correspondence to the modal pattern for the CPI, are perhaps somewhat individualistic but quite aware of the social "rules."

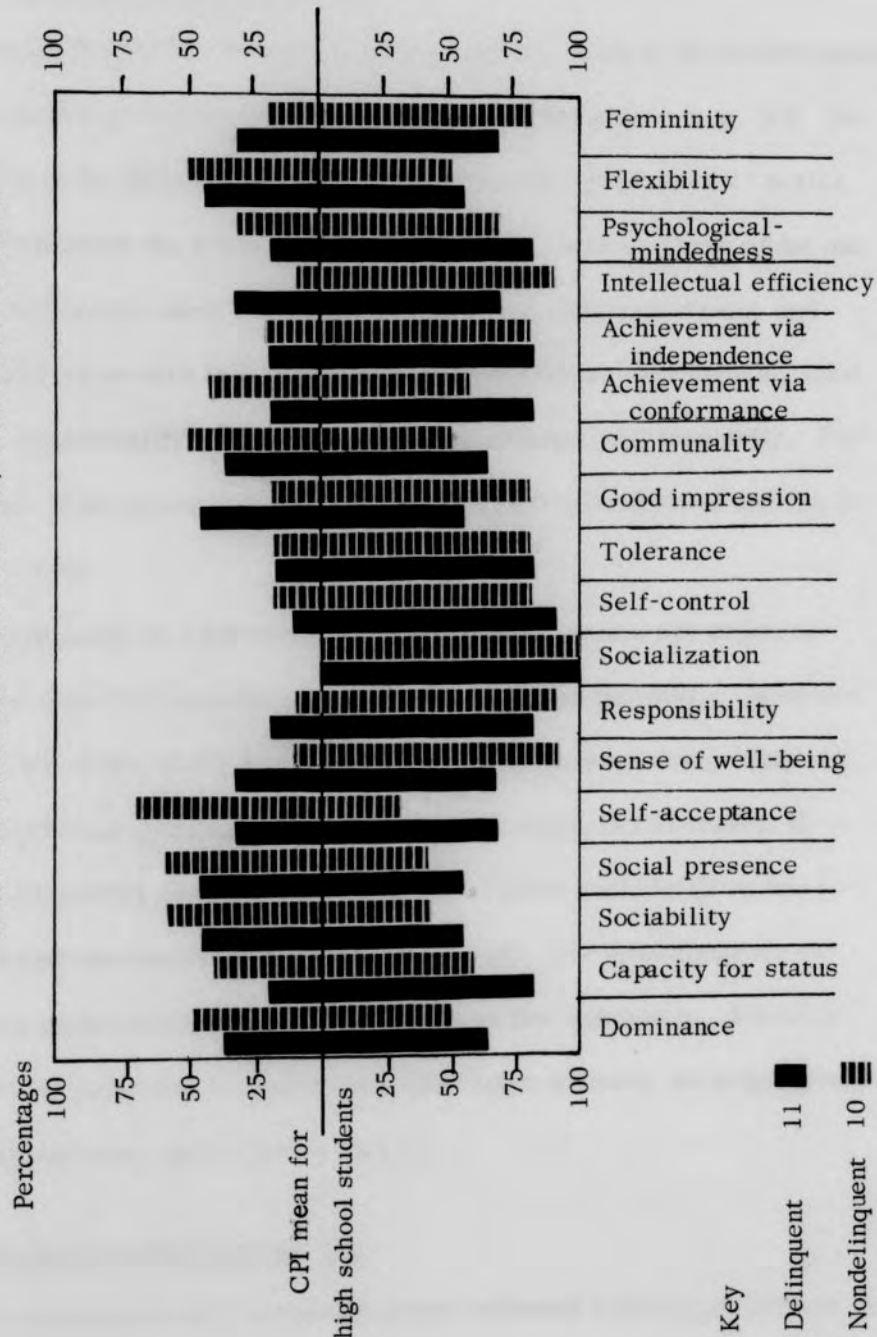
#### Stated Preference for Cool Colors

Eleven delinquents and ten nondelinquents stated preferences for cool colors (See Figure 7, p. 48). Most of the girls of both groups scored below the CPI mean for the Class II scales. All were below the mean for one of these scales which was socialization, a scale measuring such traits as honesty, industry, conscientiousness, modesty, responsibility, and conformity.

Although the nondelinquents as a group had a slightly higher percentage of persons scoring above the CPI means than the delinquents, the similarities between the two groups were more pronounced than the differences. More of the nondelinquents than the delinquents had a higher percentage with scores above the CPI mean for self-acceptance and achievement via conformance. However, for this CFPT variable, three delinquents or 28 per cent as compared to one nondelinquent or ten per cent, were above the mean for intellectual efficiency.

Both groupings of girls appear to give patterns of greater maturity and development in the Class I scales of social skill and ascendancy than across the other scales. The large percentage of individuals, 72 per cent of the delinquent and 90 per cent of the nondelinquent scoring below the CPI mean on the scale of well-being might indicate individuals given to an overplay of their problems and

FIGURE 7  
 PERCENTAGES OF GROUPS SCORING ABOVE AND BELOW THE CPI  
 HIGH SCHOOL MEANS ON THE CPI, FOR COOL COLORS



an underplay of their well-being.

#### Stated Preference for Large Design Size

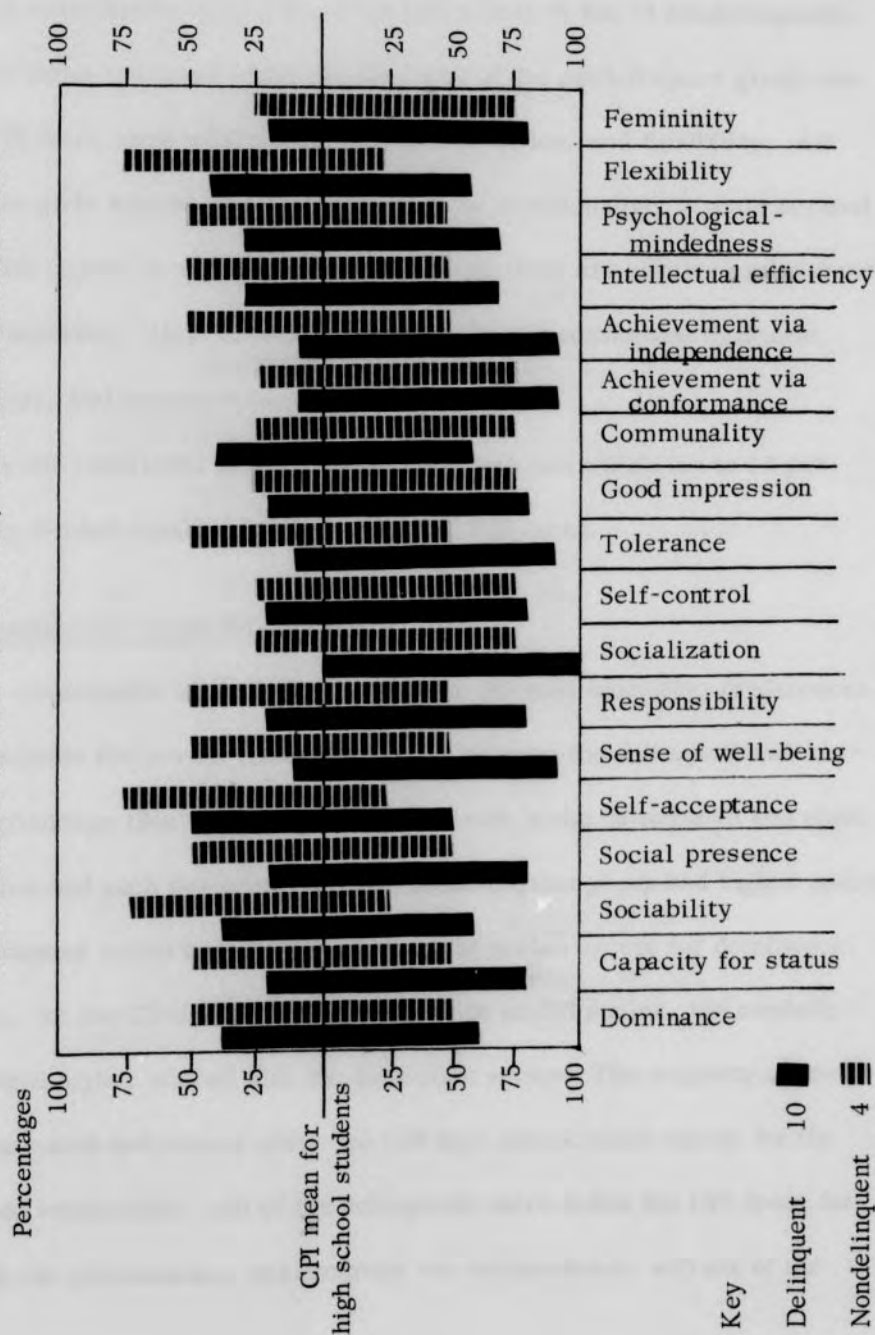
Ten girls from the delinquent sample and four girls of the nondelinquent sample indicated a preference for large design size (See Figure 8, p. 50). Six or more girls in the delinquent group scored below the CPI mean on 17 scales and five scored below the mean on the self-acceptance scale. Three of the non-delinquents had scores above the mean on sociability, self-acceptance, and flexibility, and three were below the mean on socialization, self-control, good impression, communality, achievement via conformance, and femininity. For the remainder of the scales, two of the nondelinquents scored above and two below the CPI means.

The differences between the scores of the two groups are centered mainly on the scales of sociability, self-acceptance, and flexibility. However, with 18 per cent of the entire delinquent group selecting large design size and five or more of these girls scoring below the mean on all 18 CPI scales, it would seem reasonably possible that this group of girls would be ill-at-ease socially and find interpersonal adjustments difficult. The nondelinquents although having many similarities in their scores as the delinquents, did score higher on scales indicating a capacity for independent thinking, an outgoing and sociable temperament, and a flexible nature.

#### Stated Preference for Small Design Size

Two delinquents and 14 nondelinquents indicated a strong preference for

FIGURE 8  
 PERCENTAGES OF GROUPS SCORING ABOVE AND BELOW THE CPI  
 HIGH SCHOOL MEANS ON THE CPI, FOR LARGE DESIGN SIZE



small design size (See Figure 9, p. 52). Because of the disproportion of numbers between the two groups, no comparison between the groupings was made. However, an examination was made of the CPI scores of the 14 nondelinquents.

The three scales on which the majority of the nondelinquent group was below the CPI mean were self-control, good impression, and flexibility. All but two of the girls scored above the CPI mean on communality, a scale devised to indicate the degree to which an individual's reactions are similar to the mode set for the inventory. High scorers for this scale are considered moderate, patient, steady, and conscientious.

For the remainder of the scales, the group was within ten to 14 per cent of being divided equally above or below the CPI mean.

#### Stated Preference for Rough Textures

An examination of the CPI scores of the persons indicating preferences for rough textures did reveal some differences between the delinquent and nondelinquent groupings (See Figure 10, p. 53). Seven of the delinquents and eight nondelinquents had such preferences. The nondelinquent group had higher scores than the delinquent group for the Class I group of scales except for dominance. Consistently, for the Class II and Class III groups of CPI scales, the nondelinquents obtained higher scores than the delinquent group. The majority of the nondelinquents also had scores above the CPI high school mean except for the score on good impression. All of the delinquents were below the CPI mean for achievement via conformance, achievement via independence, and six of the

FIGURE 9  
 PERCENTAGES OF GROUPS SCORING ABOVE AND BELOW THE CPI  
 HIGH SCHOOL MEANS ON THE CPI, FOR SMALL DESIGN SIZE

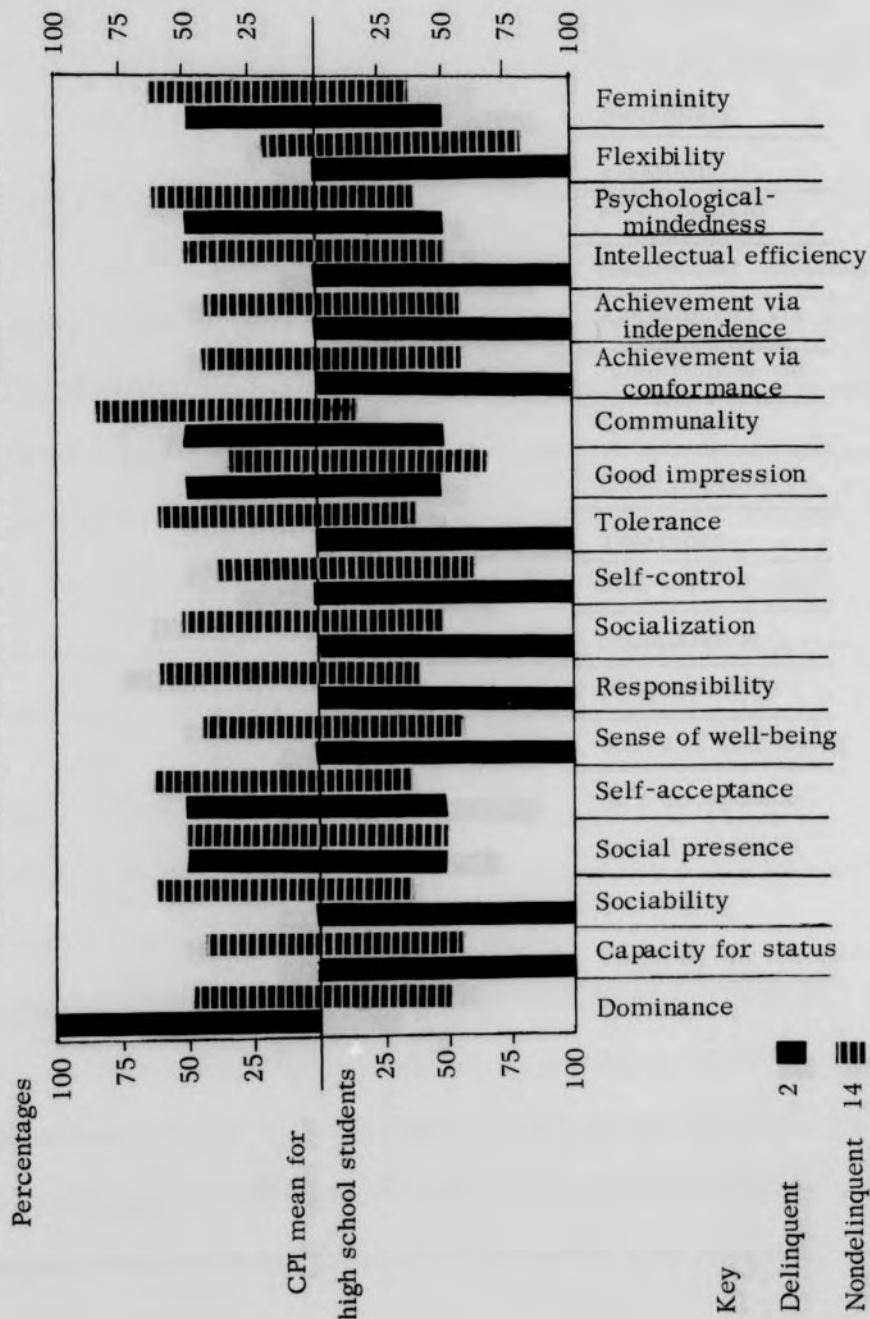
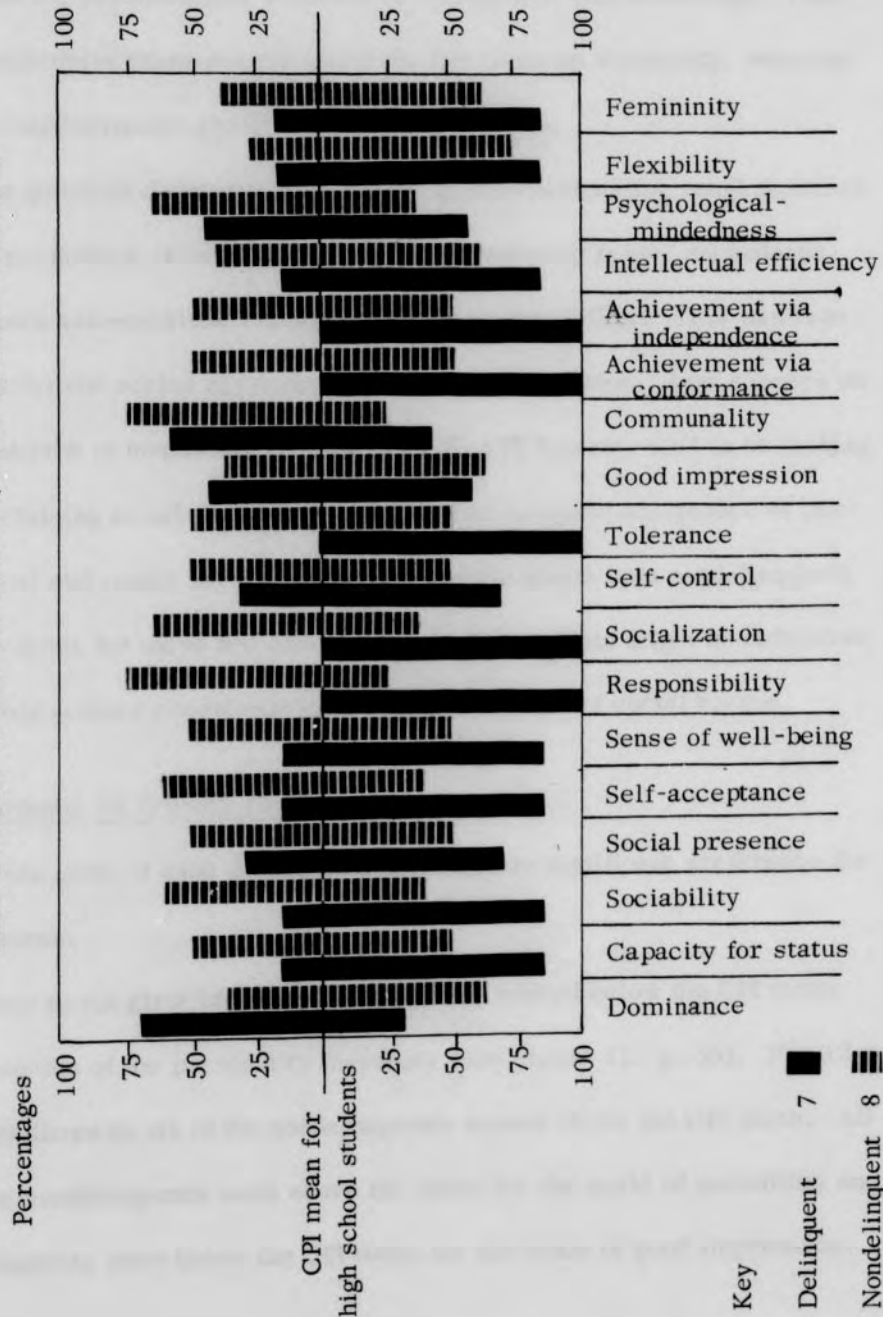


FIGURE 10  
 PERCENTAGES OF GROUPS SCORING ABOVE AND BELOW THE CPI  
 HIGH SCHOOL MEANS ON THE CPI, FOR ROUGH TEXTURES





seven scored below the mean for intellectual efficiency.

A higher percentage of the nondelinquents than delinquents scored above the CPI mean for psychological mindedness, flexibility, and femininity. Only one of the delinquent group scored above the CPI mean on femininity, whereas three of the nondelinquent group were above that mean.

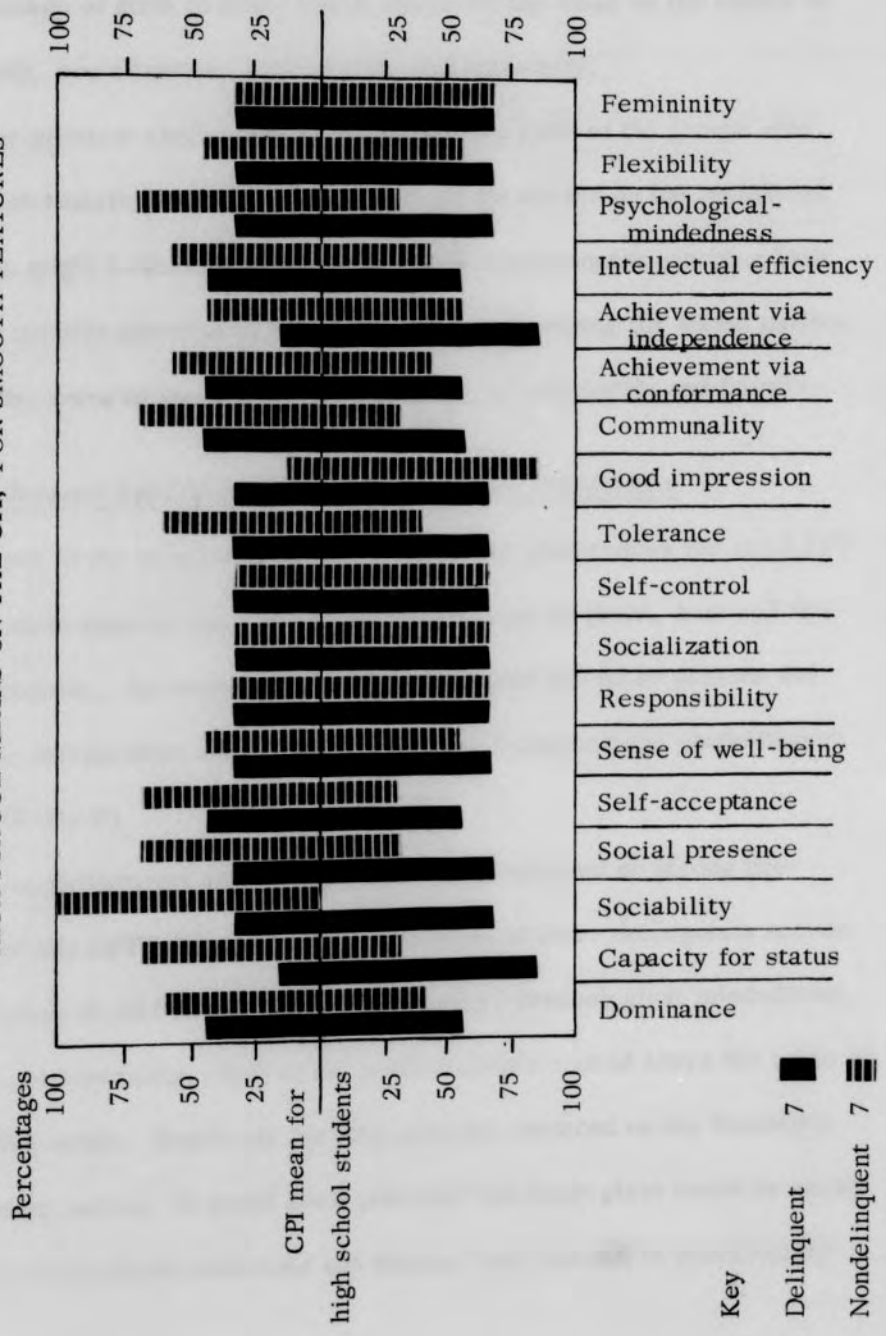
The greatest difference between the groups designating rough textures as a fabric preference is across the 12 scales measuring poise, ascendancy, self-assurance and socialization, maturity and responsibility. This was true particularly for the scales of responsibility and socialization. Low scorers on these two classes of measures, according to the CPI Manual, tend to be lacking in traits pertaining to self-control, alertness and complete acceptance of prevailing ethical and moral norms. More of the delinquents than nondelinquents were low scorers for these two classes of measures. This might be indicative of a somewhat greater acceptance by the nondelinquents of social norms.

#### Stated Preference for Smooth Textures

Seven girls of each group had a statistically significant preference for smooth textures.

Four to six girls of the delinquent group scored below the CPI mean across all scales of the personality inventory (See Figure 11, p. 55). For 13 of the scales three to six of the nondelinquents scored above the CPI mean. All seven of the nondelinquents were above the mean for the scale of sociability and six nondelinquents were below the CPI mean for the scale of good impression.

FIGURE 11  
PERCENTAGES OF GROUPS SCORING ABOVE AND BELOW THE CPI  
HIGH SCHOOL MEANS ON THE CPI, FOR SMOOTH TEXTURES



A larger percentage of the nondelinquents than the delinquents had higher standard scores for 13 of the 18 CPI scales. The two groups had the same percentage of girls to score above and below the mean on the scales of responsibility, socialization, self control, and femininity.

The greatest single difference between the girls of the groups who stated smooth texture preferences occurred for the scores on the sociability scale. This might indicate that the girls of this nondelinquent grouping have had a much greater opportunity than the delinquent grouping for social participation and for recognition of their achievements by both family and friends.

#### Number of Persons Indicating Preferences for CFPT Dimensions

Some of the respondents had no significant preferences for any CFPT dimension while some of the girls preferred as many as three, four and five CFPT dimensions. An examination of the CPI scores for these persons did reveal some similarities and differences for the delinquent and nondelinquent groupings (Table II).

Nine delinquents and two nondelinquents indicated no strong preferences for any CFPT dimension. Five to seven of these delinquents scored above the mean on self-acceptance, communality, psychological mindedness, flexibility and femininity. Both of the nondelinquents scored above the mean on the flexibility scale. Similarity for this grouping centered on the flexibility and femininity scales. It would seem possible that these girls would be easily adaptable to most social situations and display high interest in traditionally

TABLE II

NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS IN DELINQUENT AND NONDELINQUENT  
GROUPS INDICATING SIGNIFICANT PREFERENCES FOR CFPT  
DIMENSIONS

Respondents	No preferences for any dimensions	Significant preferences for dimensions				
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five
Delinquents (53)	9	23	16	3	2	0
Nondelinquents (49)	2	16	20	7	3	1

feminine roles.

Three delinquents and seven nondelinquents indicated strong preferences for three CFPT dimensions. Two or three of these delinquents scored below the mean on all the CPI scales except for the scales of dominance, sociability and intellectual efficiency. Five or six of the seven nondelinquents preferring three dimensions were above the mean on sociability, responsibility, tolerance, communality, and psychological mindedness. According to the CPI Manual high scorers on these scales usually indicate individuals who are independent, resourceful, socially ascendant, verbally fluent and decisive. Five of these girls scored below the mean on good impression and six were below on flexibility. The greatest single similarity between the girls in these two groupings occurred for the sociability scale. This might signify girls of an outgoing, sociable temperament.

Two delinquents and three nondelinquents had strong preferences for four of the five CFPT dimensions. One delinquent had below the mean scores on 17 of the CPI scales and the other delinquent had below the mean scores for 15 of the CPI scales. Two or three nondelinquents indicating a preference for four CFPT dimensions scored below the mean on 11 of the 18 scales. Two of this group scored above the mean on dominance, capacity for status, psychological mindedness and flexibility with all three above the mean on sociability, social presence and self-acceptance. Similarities between the two groups were evidenced on the flexibility, social presence, and self-acceptance scales. High scorers on these scales, according to the CPI Manual, evidence the capacity

for independent and flexible thought and action.

Of the 102 respondents in this study, only one girl from the nondelinquent group had a strong preference for each of the five dimensions of the CFPT variables, namely tints, strong figure-ground contrast, small design size, warm color, and rough textures. Sixteen of her CPI scale scores were above the established CPI mean, her flexibility score below the CPI mean and her femininity score was the same as the CPI mean. The highest score obtained by this individual was for the dominance scale. According to the scale scores for this girl, one might visualize a decisive individual who displays evidence of mature leadership ability and effective social interaction.

Some similarities were found in CPI scale scores of the girls who indicated no preference for any CFPT dimension and the girls preferring three, four, and five of the CFPT dimensions. The majority of the girls in both groupings were high scorers for communality and psychological mindedness. The greatest difference between these groupings of girls centered on the scale of flexibility. The girls who indicated no preference for any CFPT dimension were high scorers on the flexibility measure, whereas the girls preferring three, four or five dimensions on the CFPT were low scorers on this measure. Therefore, it might be concluded that both groups of girls would appear to be resourceful, socially ascendant and reliable, and the girls who stated preferences for three, four, or five CFPT dimensions as persons who are dominating, deliberate, independent, potential leaders, and somewhat rigid in following social rules.

## V. INTERRELATIONS OF THE TEST VARIABLES

Coefficients of correlation were computed between the scores for each CFPT variable and the scores for each CPI scale for the delinquent and nondelinquent groups. The CFPT variables and CPI scales that were significantly correlated for the delinquent group differed from those variables and scales correlated for the nondelinquent group in every case.

Although much has been written on the questionable correlation between inner personality characteristics and overt behavior, several statistically significant relations were found in the two groups of this study. The two groups were completely different in respect to significant correlations between personality variables and fabric preferences.

For the delinquent group, significant positive correlations resulted for sense of well-being and large design size, sense of well-being and cool colors, and good impression and saturated colors.

For the nondelinquent group significant positive correlations were found for dominance and strong figure-ground contrast, femininity and weak figure-ground contrast, socialization and warm colors, responsibility and warm colors, and responsibility and rough textures.

An attempt was made to analyze what special factors might help to account for the particular emphasis of the delinquent group on sense of well-being with both large design size and cool colors and also good impression and saturated colors. It might well be that these are interrelated or independent of

each other. If large design size is interpreted as an outward symbol of such personality variables as sociability, boldness, and dominance, then the delinquents might well view this to contribute to an ideal they would like to achieve. Students of color have often stated that cool colors add favorably to a climate of calmness and restfulness. This could be of great importance to girls who are away from home and help to give them a greater sense of well-being. The delinquents would, under the very nature of their circumstances, find it important to make a good impression and maintain a level of good behavior. It has been suggested by several writers that a greater stimulus is required for delinquents than nondelinquents to arouse response. If, pure saturated colors can be considered a strong stimulus, it might therefore be a natural selection of delinquents to choose saturated colors rather than shades and tints, and by so doing, draw attention to themselves and hopefully create a favorable impression on others.

An examination was made also of the positive correlations of personality and fabric preference variables for the nondelinquent group. Several writers have indicated in the literature that persons who prefer warm colors and rough textures are extroverted, interested in others, adjust easily to social situations, and accept new ideas readily. The nondelinquents rated high on the responsibility scale which correlated significantly with warm colors and rough textures. As one might have expected, based on premises given in the literature, dominance would be related to strong figure-ground contrast and femininity to weak figure-ground contrast.



## VI. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE MEANS

T-values were determined for the CFPT variables and the CPI scales for the delinquent and nondelinquent groups. The results of the t-tests are given in Table III for the CFPT and in Table IV for the CPI.

A significant difference was obtained for the large and small design size variables for the CFPT. The delinquent group preferred the large design variable and the nondelinquent group preferred the small design variable.

A significant difference was found between the means of the delinquents and nondelinquents on nine of the 18 CPI scales. The differentiation was in favor of the nondelinquents for each of these nine scales as evidenced by the higher mean scores obtained by the nondelinquent group. At the .001 level the nondelinquent group means were significantly higher than the delinquent group for the scales of capacity for status, responsibility, socialization, tolerance, achievement via independence, and intellectual efficiency. At the .01 level the nondelinquents were higher for the scales of self-acceptance and achievement via conformance. At the .05 level the nondelinquents were higher for the scale of sense of well-being.

The mean scores of the nondelinquents were higher than the delinquents for 16 of the CPI scales. The delinquents' mean score for good impression was 37.91 as compared to 37.53 for the nondelinquents and for psychological mindedness their score was 39.25 as compared to 39.20 for the nondelinquents but these differences were not statistically significant.

TABLE III

SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEAN SCORES OF THE  
DELINQUENT AND NONDELINQUENT GROUPS ON VARIABLES  
OF THE CFPT

CFPT variables	Mean score		t	p
	Delinquent group	Nondelinquent group		
Saturated	6.91	6.39	1.03	N.S.
Tints of the color	6.64	7.35	1.30	N.S.
Shades of the color	4.45	4.37	0.18	N.S.
Strong figure-ground contrast	10.32	10.86	1.29	N.S.
Weak figure-ground contrast	4.68	4.20	1.11	N.S.
Large design size	8.60	5.76	4.63	.001
Small design size	6.40	9.25	4.63	.001
Warm colors	6.72	7.27	0.80	N.S.
Cool colors	8.28	7.74	0.80	N.S.
Rough textures	6.93	7.82	1.29	N.S.
Smooth textures	8.08	7.18	1.29	N.S.

TABLE IV

SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEAN SCORES OF THE  
DELINQUENT AND NONDELINQUENT GROUPS FOR SCALES  
OF THE CPI

CPI scales	Mean score		t	p
	Delinquent group	Nondelinquent group		
Dominance	44.83	47.25	1.15	N.S.
Capacity for status	30.04	40.14	4.71	.001
Sociability	43.23	47.10	1.82	N.S.
Social presence	43.89	44.82	0.45	N.S.
Self-acceptance	45.32	52.63	3.36	.01
Sense of well-being	26.30	33.37	2.43	.05
Responsibility	33.70	42.35	3.90	.001
Socialization	28.96	43.14	5.61	.001
Self-control	32.45	36.16	1.60	N.S.
Tolerance	26.51	35.41	3.68	.001
Good impression	37.91	37.53	0.19	N.S.
Communality	47.15	50.00	1.15	N.S.
Achievement via conformance	30.13	38.18	3.18	.01
Achievement via independence	33.04	39.84	3.82	.001
Intellectual efficiency	28.17	38.76	4.26	.001
Psychological-mindedness	39.25	39.20	0.02	N.S.
Flexibility	45.59	45.86	0.13	N.S.
Femininity	51.00	52.74	0.81	N.S.

Each scale of the CPI was formulated to include an important phase of interpersonal relations and then the total group was categorized into four classes. Each class consists of scales which deal with a specific function of personal characteristics and traits as these relate to self and others. The following discussion of the test results will be grouped according to the classes as provided by the CPI Manual and as mentioned previously.

For the Class I scales capacity of status differentiated between the two groups of the .001 level, self-acceptance at the .01 level, and sense of well-being at the .05 level. The capacity for status scale assesses traits of resourcefulness and versatility, the self-acceptance scale measures capacity for independent thinking and action, and sense of well-being identifies persons who minimize worries and are free of disillusionment. Therefore, the results of this test revealed the nondelinquent group as significantly more resourceful and versatile than the delinquent group, as possessing a greater degree of self-acceptance, and viewing life's problems and activities somewhat more realistically than the delinquent group.

For the Class II scales, responsibility, socialization, and tolerance differentiated between the two groups at the .001 level and differentiated in favor of the nondelinquents whose original mean scores were higher than those of the delinquents. These results would indicate that the nondelinquents possessed to a greater degree than the delinquents characteristic traits of conscientiousness and an even, dependable temperament measured by the responsibility scale, greater social maturity measured by the socialization scale, and a wider latitude

of permissive and accepting attitudes measured by the tolerance scale.

For the Class III scales, the entire set of three scales differentiated in favor of the nondelinquents, achievement via conformance at the .01 level, achievement via independence and intellectual efficiency at the .001 level. This class attempts to identify the manner by which an individual strives for achievement and to indicate the degree of intellectual efficiency. However, the nondelinquents were significantly more prepared to accept factors facilitating achievement where conformance is a positive behavior as well as those where autonomy and independence are positive behaviors. The test revealed the nondelinquents as possessing greater intellectual efficiency than the delinquents.

The Class IV scales were found to be independent of each other and of the CPI as a whole. Such results were noted also in the CPI Manual, a conclusion based on empirical data from other studies.

In summary, the delinquents indicated statistically significant preferences for large design size and the nondelinquents, for small design size. No other significant differences on the CFPT variables were found between the two groups.

An examination was made of the mean standard scores of the delinquent and of the nondelinquent groups for each CPI scale for which significant t-values were obtained. The mean standard scores on the CPI scales for the nondelinquent group were higher than the mean standard scores of the delinquent group for all scales with two exceptions, psychological mindedness and good impression.

Hence, the results would seem to indicate the possibility that there may be factors operating between basic inner personality characteristics and acknowledged preferences, which for this study were selected fabric preferences.

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### I. SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to investigate whether a relationship exists between selected personality characteristics and fabric preferences of delinquent and nondelinquent adolescent girls.

The specific objectives of this study were:

1. To determine whether delinquent girls, who in a training school differ from adolescent nondelinquents of a public school in selected personality characteristics.
2. To determine which of these characteristics relate to clothing preferences.

The Complex Fabric Preference Test, a paired-comparative instrument consisting of 76 35mm slides was administered to a group of 51 delinquent girls in a North Carolina school for juvenile offenders and a group of 49 nondelinquent girls enrolled in a high school in Greensboro, North Carolina. The two groups consisted of girls who were 15, 16, and 17 years of age. The California Psychological Inventory was selected to measure personality characteristics believed to be important in social living. It was administered also to the two groups.

In the early stages of this study, it was believed that seven of the 18 CPI scales would relate most closely to clothing and appearance than the remaining scales. These were: dominance, extroversion, self-acceptance,

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### I. SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to investigate whether a relationship exists between selected personality characteristics and fabric preferences of delinquent and nondelinquent adolescent girls.

The specific objectives of this study were:

1. To determine whether adolescent delinquents in a training school differ from adolescent nondelinquents of a public school in selected personality characteristics.
2. To determine whether these characteristics relate to clothing preferences.

The Compton Fabric Preference Test, a paired comparisons instrument consisting of 78 35mm slides was administered to a group of 53 delinquent girls in a North Carolina school for juvenile correction and a group of 49 nondelinquent girls enrolled in a high school in Greensboro, North Carolina. The two groups consisted of girls who were 15, 16, and 17 years of age. The California Psychological Inventory was selected to measure personality characteristics believed to be important to social living. It was administered also to the two groups.

In the early stages of this study, it was believed that seven of the 18 CPI scales would relate more closely to clothing and appearance than the remaining scales. These were: dominance, sociability, self-acceptance,

responsibility, good impression, flexibility, and femininity. A later decision was made to examine all 18 CPI scales. Of these seven scales cited above, the four scales of dominance, responsibility, good impression, and femininity were found to be significantly correlated with certain CFPT variables.

This study was undertaken to investigate similarities and differences of fabric preferences and of selected personality characteristics of delinquent and nondelinquent adolescent girls, and the similarities and differences between the two groups of fabric preferences and personality characteristics. Because the samples were a selected group, not randomly chosen, interpretations of the findings must be made in view of the groups participating in the study, the statistical treatment of the data, and of the measures used.

Data from the response sheets were used for computation of scores and for statistical analysis. T-values and coefficients of correlation were used to test for hypothesized relationships.

On the good impression and psychological-mindedness scales of the CPI, the mean score of the delinquent group was slightly higher than that of the nondelinquent group. For the remaining 16 CPI scales, the mean score of the nondelinquents was higher than that of the delinquents. The greatest evidence of differentiation between the two groups participating in the study was on the socialization scale. Significant differences between the mean scores of the delinquents and the mean scores of the nondelinquents were obtained between some, but not all, of the CPI scales.

The numbers of individuals in the delinquent and nondelinquent groups



and percentages of those groups indicating significant preferences for each CFPT variable varied considerably. Seventeen delinquents or 32 per cent and 22 nondelinquents or 45 per cent indicated significant preferences for the strong figure-ground contrast variable. In contrast, not one of the 102 respondents of both groups indicated a significant preference for the weak figure-ground contrast variable and only one girl in each group had a significant preference for shades.

The numbers of individuals in the delinquent and nondelinquent groups who indicated significant preferences for CFPT dimensions ranged from no significant preferences for any CFPT dimension to preferences for as many as three, four, and even five CFPT dimensions.

Based on the hypotheses tested, the following conclusions were drawn:

Hypothesis 1: A relation exists between fabric preferences and selected personality characteristics of delinquent and nondelinquent adolescent girls.

Significant correlations, both positive and negative, were found between certain CPI scales and CFPT variables. For the delinquents, significant positive correlations were found for large design size and cool colors with sense of well-being, and for saturated colors with good impression. Significant negative correlations were found for the CFPT variable of tints with capacity for status, achievement via conformance, and achievement via independence, and for small design size and warm colors with sense of well-being.

For the nondelinquents, significant positive correlations were found for

strong figure-ground contrast with dominance, for weak figure-ground contrast with femininity, for warm colors and rough textures with responsibility and for warm colors with socialization. Significant negative correlations were found for weak figure-ground contrast with dominance, strong figure-ground contrast with femininity, cool colors with socialization and responsibility, and smooth textures with responsibility.

The CPI scales and CFPT variables that were significantly correlated for the delinquent group differed from those which correlated for the nondelinquent group. For each group a relationship existed between some, but not all, of the CPI scales and CFPT variables.

Hence, Hypothesis 1 was partially confirmed.

Hypothesis 2: The responses of fabric preferences of the delinquent group will differ from the responses of fabric preferences of the nondelinquent group.

Statistically significant t-values were found for the delinquent group and the nondelinquent group on the large and small design size variables. The delinquent group preferred large design size and the nondelinquent group preferred small design size. No other statistically significant difference was found between the groups on the fabric preference variables.

Hence, Hypothesis 2 was confirmed for only the large and small design size variables.

## II. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE OF THE PRESENT STUDY

There are a number of persons who, for various reasons, may find portions of the present study of interest and use.

1. Those persons interested in the study of individual preferences for fabric colors, design sizes, figure-ground contrasts, and textures might find the results useful.

2. Those persons interested in investigating basic personality traits of adolescent girls, traits which are believed to be related to social living, may find the conclusions useful.

3. Those persons seeking to examine, study, and understand behavior of delinquent adolescent girls might find the results useful.

4. Those persons, who teach, and advise, or who are responsible for the selection of ready-to-wear garments and fabrics for the delinquents in a state supported training school may find the fabric preferences of the delinquent respondents of this study of interest and use in their work.

## III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Further research in the area of fabric preferences and selected personality characteristics is recommended as a result of this study.

1. Additional research involving larger samples might provide greater insight into relations which may exist between selected personality traits and fabric preferences.

2. Studies could be conducted to determine similarities and differences in fabric preferences of various age groups and persons of different socio-economic levels.

3. A study could be conducted to develop a test to determine fabric preferences for boys and men.

4. Study might be done to determine whether the fabric preference responses of delinquent girls would differ if tested immediately after admission and retested immediately prior to discharge from the school for juvenile correction.

5. Study might be done to determine whether the responses of delinquent girls to the CPI would differ if tested immediately after admission and retested immediately prior to discharge from the school for juvenile correction.

6. Research could be undertaken to investigate whether each respondent's CFPT responses are reflected in the clothing owned and worn by the respondent.

7. Research to investigate the relation between clothing behavior and personality characteristics could be confined to those CPI scales which seem to be related logically to clothing and appearance.

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