AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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Title: INMATE SATISFACTION WITH CORRECTIONAL

INSTITUTION CLOTHING

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Dr. Ruth E. Gates

Relatively little, if any, research has been done in the area of attitudes of inmates toward the clothing, and clothing policies of correctional institutions. The purpose of this study was to provide exploratory research in the area of inmate attitude toward correctional institution clothing. The variables investigated were: age, race, educational level, vocational training, length of confinement, number of confinements, prior clothing worn, conformity to dress code, visibility of institutional marking on clothing, type of clothing worn (uniform or non-uniform), inmate voice in clothing codes, and number and type of personal items inmate is allowed to keep upon admission.

The population was limited to the minimum security cell block inmates in three western maximum security prisons. An attitude measure was constructed, employing the Q-sort technique, to measure inmate attitude toward correctional institution clothing.

A minimum sample of 50 inmates was randomly selected at each institution. Ten face-to-face interviews were conducted at Institution I. The remainder of the questionnaires were sent to the three institutions, distributed by staff, and returned by the inmates. Seventy-nine usable questionnaires were returned. The data were analyzed at two levels, institutional and group, or total sample. At the institutional level correlation coefficient and test of non-additivity (interaction) were used. At the group level, correlation coefficient, t-test, and analysis of variance were employed. The level of significance selected for this study was .10 or less.

Of the three institutions, two permitted a choice between uniforms and non-uniform clothing. The third allowed only uniforms. The majority of the inmates were: 21-30 years of age, white, and had completed at least the twelfth grade. Forty percent had had some vocational training. Approximately half had served 1-5 years in the present institution, and were non-recidivists. The majority had worn casual clothing (Levi's, sport shirts) prior to confinement. Seventy-one percent wore uniforms, and 58 percent had made no modification in the uniform.

Significant relationships between clothing attitude scores and the variables length of confinement and type of clothing worn were found at the institutional level. The results indicated: 1) The greater the length of confinement the more negative the attitude toward inmate

clothing, 2) The wearing of uniforms was associated with more negative clothing attitudes. The most negative aspect of the inmate clothing was the dehumanizing effect of the uniform, followed by the color and pattern.

It was recommended that the findings of this study may be helpful to those interested or actively involved with correctional institutions, especially administrators and those involved in program design, evaluation and modification.

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Karen Lee Stillings

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I. INTRODUCTION

The goal of the current correctional program is reform, re-education, and behavior modification of the criminal to help him re-enter society in an acceptable and functioning manner (Conrad, 1967). The correctional system in the United States handles approximately 2.5 million offenders each year; one-third of these are confined within institutions (Haskell and Yablonsky, 1974). All aspects of the person and his environment must be given consideration in the rehabilitation process for a successful program (Fitts, 1971; Hodge, 1964). Clothing is one of the many aspects which are involved in a rehabilitation program. The function of clothing as a means of displaying individuality and projecting the self-image is especially important in a total institution such as a prison (Flugel, 1950; Goffman, 1961; Goldberg, Offer, and Schatzman, 1961). Within the institutional setting, the ordinary means of expressing individuality are usually severely restricted or entirely missing (Goldberg et al., 1961; Joseph and Alex, 1972; Wood, 1966).

Statement of the Problem

This study was proposed to provide exploratory research in the area of inmate attitudes toward correctional institution clothing.

Clothing is a part of prison life and is thereby involved in the rehabilitation process. The literature indicates the effect of clothing on behavior and self-image, both of which the correctional institution tries to improve. The purpose of this study is not to advocate a change to non-uniform clothing, but rather to assess current inmate attitudes toward uniform dress and draw conclusions for application to this and other institutional settings.

The variables for this study were chosen on the basis of literature regarding corrections, self-image, and uniform dress. The literature in the field of corrections emphasized correctional theory and programs, with little or no mention of clothing, although clothing has been found to have an effect on behavior and appearance in institutions of various types, including prisons, schools, and mental hospitals (Baker, 1957). The correctional institution population is composed mainly of males between the ages of 15 and 30 (Carney, 1974; Haskell and Yablonsky, 1974; Johnson, 1974) with minorities and lower socio-economic groups forming a disproportionately large number of the inmates (Carney, 1974; Johnson, 1974; Smith and Fried, 1974). They are educationally handicapped with 80 percent having terminated their formal education at the eighth grade (Haskell and Yablonsky, 1974; Smith and Fried, 1974). All of these population characteristics must be given consideration in the development and administration of a rehabilitation program.

Rehabilitation program success depends on the individual and his self-image (Fitts, 1969; 1971). Self-image is based on all we have experienced during our lifetime (Fitts, 1971); clothing is one way of projecting this self-image to others (Flugel, 1950). The wearing of a uniform eliminates normal means of expressing individuality, values and beliefs, components of the self-image (Goldberg et al., 1961; Joseph and Alex, 1972; Wood, 1966). The loss of personal property, a common policy of institutions, may be interpreted by the inmate as an attack of him as an individual (Giallombardo, 1966; Ragland, 1971; Sykes, 1958). The prison uniform may also have a degrading effect on the individual (Amemiya, 1968; Shaw, 1973). Studies have determined that delinquents have a lower self-image than the general population (Amemiya, 1968; Fischer and Silverstein, 1969; Fitts, 1969). Additionally, the theory of 'commitment shock' ". . . holds that the fact of recent arrest, present incarceration and the uncertainty of his future would tend to cause the young offender to be depressed and to hold more negative self-attitudes than he had prior to commitment" (Fitts, 1969, p. 25). Logically then, any institutional practice which reinforces the negative self-image or causes it to be lowered further should be avoided.

Uniforms simplify the administration of large groups, making deviations in behavior or appearance more noticeable (Wood, 1966). Institutional labeling of clothing (numbers or insignia) designates

group association, intra-institutional rank, and behavior patterns.
Uniforms also serve to eliminate signs of individuality such as social
status (Goldberg et al., 1961; Joseph and Alex, 1972; Wood, 1966).
Research in the business field has found a greater acceptance of
uniform or career clothing when wearers helped select the garments
(Uniforms. . . , 1972).

The current perceived clothing trend among ethnic groups is
towards cultural identity by means of garments and accessories that
reflect their cultural heritage. Presumably this practice would carry
over to some extent to correctional institution clothing.

Although the author is aware that feelings toward correctional
institution clothing may stem largely from the location and meaning
implied by the uniform, several possible contributing factors were
examined regarding inmate attitude toward correctional institution
clothing.

Hypotheses

Inmate attitude toward correctional institution clothing will be
related to each of the following factors:

1. age
2. race
3. educational level
4. vocational training
5. length of confinement
6. number of confinements
7. prior clothing worn

8. conformity to dress code
9. visibility of institutional marking on clothing
10. type of clothing worn (uniform or non-uniform)
11. inmate voice in clothing codes
12. number and type of personal items inmate is allowed to keep upon admission

Limitations

The following factors should be considered when interpreting this study:

1. The population was limited to the minimum security cell block inmates of three western maximum security prisons.

2. The measures used were exploratory in nature and were not tested for validity.

3. The measures were designed to assess inmate attitude toward correctional institution clothing, namely uniforms. The measures were also administered in two institutions that permitted non-uniform clothing which may have affected the responses.

4. The questionnaires were distributed to the inmates by the staff of the respective institutions and the inmates were responsible to return the questionnaires by mail.

5. The reading level of the measures excluded illiterates from the study.

6. The socio-economic and educational background of the population should be considered as well as the environment of the respondents at the time of data collection.

7. The sample size, 79, did not allow for significant findings for some of the variables investigated in the study.

Definitions

Correctional institution:

"The term correctional institution to include penitentiaries, prisons, reformatories, and other total institutions to which people may be committed, after being convicted of violations of the law" (Haskell and Yablonsky, 1974, p. 530).

Uniform clothing: any clothing issued by the institution, being alike in appearance.

Non-uniform clothing: any clothing that is individually selected and purchased.

Inmate attitude toward correctional institution clothing: feelings toward any clothing worn within the correctional institution, measured by the attitude measure which is composed of six aspects: fit, cleanliness, color and pattern, comfort, modification, and dehumanization.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The development of correctional centers for society's deviants has been and continues to be a long and arduous one. The prevailing foundation for all centers has been one of isolation from the outside world, a dissolution of prior life and roles.

Prior to the eighteenth century people were incarcerated while awaiting torture and execution for their crimes. Often the crimes were viewed as demon-inspired, and society sought protection from such evils. During the eighteenth century period of Enlightenment even harsher punishments than those used in prior periods were imposed as a deterrent of crime. The rationale was that if the punishment exceeded the rewards of crime, it would serve to discourage criminal acts. Exiles were also quite prevalent. Any means possible was employed to keep them as far removed from normal society as could be expected (Conrad, 1967).

The American penal system began around the late eighteenth century. The program was one of work and silence, in contrast to the physical cruelty imposed in foreign nations. Penitent, involuntary monks worked their sentences away, many in physical isolation from other prisoners (Conrad, 1967).

With the nineteenth century came a belief in the possibility of re-education of the criminal. The policy of preparation for a new

future, rather than continued punishment for the past was instituted. Following the leadership of Ireland's penal system, America began to give time off sentences for good behavior (Conrad, 1967).

We now work on the assumption that the criminal, rather than purposely choosing a life of crime, was in fact led to it by a sequence of events or a situation. The program which is now purported to be the goal of prison administration is reform, re-education, and behavior modification of the criminal to help him re-enter society in an acceptable and functioning manner (Conrad, 1967).

Corrections

Institutional Purpose

The correctional system has been developed to serve a number of purposes. In its present form it is a two-phase system. One phase is service to society, to provide protection from deviants, and to emphasize the overall condemnation of the committed act. The other purpose is service to the offender through rehabilitation, which involves behavior modification and education (Amemiya, 1968; Burkhart, 1971; Carney, 1974; Haskell and Yablonsky, 1974; Vail, 1966); many view the present attempt as a failure (Fitts and Hamner, 1969; Vail, 1966). However, Newburg (1966) conducted a study of existing correctional institutions, and reported that the majority still emphasized

the punitive aspect of incarceration, which some authorities feel is

a part of the overall condemnation of the committed act. Newburg

felt the rehabilitation aspect should be given equal emphasis. In

addition she noted that correctional systems need constant re-exami-

nation and modification in order to work towards attaining the most

beneficial program.

Population Characteristics

The correctional system supervises approximately 1.3 million

convicted offenders each day. During any one year an estimated 2.5

million offenders are admitted to the correctional system at a net

cost in excess of one billion dollars. One-third of the offenders are

confined in institutions and two-thirds are placed outside in the com-

munity (Haskell and Yablonsky, 1974). Haskell and Yablonsky (1974,

p. 530) state that there are 358 correctional institutions, ". . . 55 are

maximum security, 124 are medium security, 103 are minimum

security and 68 are mixed. All of them emphasize custody. The dif-

ference is largely in degree. "

The majority of offenders, 97 percent, are males. They are

primarily young, mainly between the ages of 15 and 30 (Carney, 1974;

Haskell and Yablonsky, 1974; Johnson, 1974). Minorities and lower

socio-economic classes form a disproportionately large number of

inmates. The offenders are handicapped in many ways both

educationally and socially (Carney, 1974; Johnson, 1974; Smith and Fried, 1974). Although handicapped in formal education, the inmate has an average to superior intelligence level in comparison with the general population. Approximately 80 percent have terminated their formal education at the seventh or eighth grade in contrast to 50 percent of the general population (Haskell and Yablonsky, 1974; Smith and Fried, 1974).

Correctional Clothing Standards

The International Penal and Penitentiary Commission in 1952 set up guidelines for clothing in correctional institutions. Their primary recommendations were: provision of clothing suitable to the inmate's situation and geographic location, and the maintenance of both repair and cleanliness by the institution. The primary selection factor for the clothing was that ". . . such clothing shall in no manner be degrading or humiliating" (International..., 1952, p. 119). Some authorities in the field feel that the very wearing of a prison uniform may have a degrading effect, regardless of how carefully it is chosen (Amemiya, 1968; Shaw, 1973). The commission proposed that for special occasions such as parole, marriage, or other public appearances the inmates be allowed to wear their own clothing. Additionally, it was recommended that any personal clothing the inmates are allowed to keep should be maintained by the institution

(International. . . , 1952).

Through their guidelines in 1973 the National Advisory Committee to the President sought to re-establish individuality in prison dress and general appearance. Avoidance of identical dress and grooming practices, the use of names, acknowledgement of cultural diversities through dress and hair styles, and the wearing of facial hair could serve to reinforce self-identity within the prison setting. The committee also advocated the use of civilian clothing to allow some variety and freedom of choice of styles and colors, within reasonable limits (National. . . , 1973).

Self-image

"The self concept, or self-image is learned by each person through his lifetime of experiences with himself, with other people, and with the realities of the external world" (Fitts, 1971, p. 3).

Rehabilitation depends on a good self-image, or one that lends itself to improvement. The inmate's self concept may be low, in part because of his incarceration (Amemiya, 1968). It should also be kept in mind that those offenders who are caught are the failures in crime (Haskell and Yablonsky, 1974) which further contributes to a negative or low self concept. All aspects of the person and his environment must be given consideration in the rehabilitation process (Fitts, 1971; Hodge, 1964).

Culbertson (1975) found first time offenders evidenced a greater negative effect on their self concept as a result of imprisonment, than did repeat offenders. This effect differs with the type of institution, whether it is custodial or treatment oriented, and with the individual himself (Fitts and Hamner, 1969; Culbertson, 1975). Self concept has been found to have a definite effect on the behavior orientation of the individual and serves as a means of determining the effect imprisonment will have on the individual and his self-image (Culbertson, 1975). Fitts and Hamner (1969) advocate an environment which encourages a positive self concept for an effective rehabilitation program, ". . . punitive, demeaning treatment probably serves merely to reinforce their already negative pattern of living. . . " (p. 83).

Bennett (1974) studied 82 inmates and found that self-esteem levels fluctuate over the confinement period, with most experiencing an increase at first. In contrast, Culbertson (1975) found in a study of an Indiana boys' reformatory an initial decrease in self concept following confinement. Non-recidivists respond with marked improvement in self-concept (Fitts, 1972b), while recidivists react with a more negative self-concept (Fitts and Hamner, 1969; Fitts, 1972b). In a study of imprisoned narcotics addicts in a federal hospital at different stages of the treatment process in the institution, the effect of length of confinement on self-concept was measured. Tittle (1972) found a U-shape fluctuation in self-concept. The self-concept

measured higher at entry and near time of exit due to the close asso-
ciation with the outside world. He explains the lowered self-concept
by two characteristics of the institution: 1) deprivation, and 2) social
rejection and resulting loss of social status.

The demographic variable having the greatest effect on self-
concept is age (Fitts, 1972a; Thompson, 1972), and many feel that
this and maturity are the major causes of reformed behavior (The
Shame. . . , 1971).

Material possessions including clothing are a means of identifi-
cation, a mark of individual value; without them a person stands
without individual worth or distinction (Giallombardo, 1966; Sykes,
1958). Loss of personal property is in itself a form of punishment
(Giallombardo, 1966; Ragland, 1971; Sykes, 1958). The intended
effect of corrections may be counteracted by the removal of the indi-
vidual's dress and the substitution of uniform prison clothing. Prison
clothing carries many connotations and evokes many feelings, pri-
marily negative ones. Foremost among the objections to the prison
uniform is the fact that any of the standard prison clothing would be
highly noticeable and very unacceptable in open society (Shaw, 1973).

Uniform Dress

Clothing plays an important part in the image that is projected
to others, especially during initial encounters. A portion of our

"self"is displayed in what we wear, permitting people to form con-
cepts of our behavior, values, and lifestyle (Flugel, 1950). Uniform
dress disguises much of the projection of "self".

Uniform dress is used to diminish individual differences, give
uniformity in appearance and behavior, promote adherence to organ-
izational goals, provide a unified group, and eliminate status. Uni-
forms are worn as a means of differentiating groups and defining
their purpose to non-members. A person reacts to the uniform and
what it represents, not the wearer. Deviations in dress or behavior
are more easily noticeable and the wearer assumes the behavior role
of the uniform. Normal means of expressing individuality, values,
or beliefs, are eliminated with the uniform (Goldberg et al. , 1961;
Joseph and Alex, 1972; Wood, 1966). Wood (1966) also states,
". . . the use of the uniform aids the administration of a large body
of persons" (p. 139). Overall, the uniform serves two main purposes,
to separate members from non-members, and to give the group unity
through dress and behavior (Joseph and Alex, 1972; Wood, 1966).

Research conducted in the business world has found the use of
a uniform type of dress received the best results when the wearers
selected the set of garments that would be used, and had freedom to
offer suggestions at all times (Uniforms. . . , 1972). The types of
garments worn have been found to affect the wearer's behavior in
many situations, including prison (Uniforms. . . , 1972; Ragland,

1971; Shaw, 1973). Even in business the uniform type of dress was found to produce more regimentation than a variety of dress or the use of career apparel (Uniforms. . . , 1972).

Another facet to consider is the use of different colors for psychological effect in dress (Ragland, 1971; Shaw, 1973). In a study of clothing regulations in female correctional institutions across the nation, it was found that color was used to designate rank, job type, or housing location. No concern was given to the psychological effect of the color on the inmate (Ragland, 1971).

Since many prisoners see the issuing of uniform dress as a form of punishment (Giallombardo, 1966; Ragland, 1971; Shaw, 1973; Sykes, 1958), and a destruction of their self-image (Amemiya, 1968; Giallombardo, 1966), many ways are employed to modify the uniform that is issued. Common forms of modification in women's institutions include embroidery, monograms, and pleats (Giallombardo, 1966). A study of male correctional institutions found that 91. 9 percent of the inmates do alter their clothing in some manner. Forms of modification other than those for fit are: ". . . flaring pants, dyeing t-shirts, and making long collars. Two-tone outfits are designed and constructed. Other means of uniform modification are pleating, starching, and pressing" (Mohr, 1973, p. 52). Additional forms of uniform modification are cutting off sleeves, rolling up cuffs, writing on uniforms, fringing hems, and adding monograms and patches

(Mohr, 1973).

The main objections to the use of non-uniform dress by administrators of female correctional institutions were the threat to staff identity, and the jealousy and resultant actions among the inmates. The majority of administrators were in favor of non-uniform clothing. The supportive reasons for its use were: maintenance of prisoner identity, better behavior, better overall appearance and pride of both staff and inmates, increased participation in prison programs, and better relations within the total prison community (Ragland, 1971).

The reasons given by prison administrators for the use of uniforms in male correctional institutions are, in decreasing order of importance: care, theft, supply, identification (differentiation from visitors), jealousy, costs, and escapes (Mohr, 1973).

Standards recommended by the National Advisory Committee to the President provide for individuality in dress and hair, use of names and social security numbers (instead of prison numbers), recognition of ethnic and cultural diversities, and opportunity for decision making and selection of dress by providing at least a limited variety of garment colors and styles. Practices such as these would help decrease the negative feeling towards prison dress, and raise the inmates' self-image above the level currently found in prisons (National. . . , 1973). Some prisons are presently revising their dress codes to respond to the need for individuality among inmates.

Washington State Penitentiary has liberalized its dress code in the

process of adding many innovations. The changes have resulted in

higher morale among the inmates (Prisons. . . , 1971). Procedures

and policies that serve little real purpose (among them being regi-

mental dress and numbers in place of names) are being discontinued

by many institutions. These practices do little except to increase

the negative psychological effect of the prison (Glaser, 1974).

Dehumanization

Dehumanization is the loss of individual identity. It is very

common in institutions where such practices as numbers and uniform

dress are used (Goffman, 1961; Tittle, 1972; Vail, 1966). The indi-

vidual upon entering the institution loses those things he used to

distinguish himself from those around him, his personal clothing,

family and home life, and social interaction (Goffman, 1961; Haskell

and Yablonsky, 1974). Oftentimes his name becomes only a number,

which can be a great blow to self-identify in itself. The issued uni-

form dress is usually visibly labeled as belonging to the institution,

and is sometimes periodically "disinfected of identification" (Goffman,

1961, p. 19). During the admission to the institution the inmate

". . . begins a series of abasements, degradations, humiliations, and

profanations of self. His self is systematically, if often unintention-

ally mortified" (Goffman, 1961, p. 14).

The prison inmate has been found to have a lower self-actualization level and lower self-image than non-inmates (Amemiya, 1968; Fischer and Silverstein, 1969; Fitts and Hamner, 1969). The labeling process which accompanies the prison admission serves to lower the person further in society, a process Garfinkel (1956) refers to as a "status degradation ceremony."

A result of the prison system is impersonalization (Clemmer, 1958) or dehumanization (Goffman, 1961; Vail, 1966). Singer, Brush, and Lublin (1964) have proposed that the less identifiable a person feels (clothing being one means of identification) the less likely he is to conform in his behavior.

Total Institutions

> A total institution may be defined as a place of residence and work where a large number of like-situated individuals, cut off from the wider society for an appreciable period of time, together lead an enclosed formally administered round of life (Goffman, 1961, p. XIII).

The total institution, of which the prison is but one example, has several very distinguishable characteristics. Everyone is governed by the same rules and governing body, and all do the same thing at the same time as they proceed in groups through the scheduled activities. The entire process is justified as a means of accomplishing the institutional purpose (Goffman, 1961; Nagel, 1973). In an effort to maintain

statistical records and efficiency, alternative ways of accomplishing the same thing with more individuality are not utilized. Another frequent characteristic of the total institution is the use of common rights and possessions of the non-institutional world to form a reward and punishment system within the institution (Vail, 1966).

Summary

The trend in corrections is presently very rehabilitation oriented. Evidence indicates that clothing may affect behavior and self-image, both of which the correctional institution tries to improve. The effect of the clothing used may depend on the degree to which the person uses clothing to express his self-image (Horn, 1968).

The literature indicates that attempts are being made to humanize the prison community. Administrators are largely in favor of non-uniform clothing of one type or other. Through inmate feeling and input, guidelines can be established to aid administrators in revising dress codes. Also general applications of the effect of uniform dress in other large groups can be made.

III. PROCEDURE

Development of the Instruments

An adequate measure of inmate attitude toward correctional institution clothing was not found in the literature. Therefore, it was decided to construct a measure employing the Q-sort technique. William Stephenson (1953) originally developed the Q-sort for use in the field of social psychology. Edwards (1957) suggests the scale should consist of 20-22 statements on an equal interval scale, with small Q values. Sixty-five statements about prison clothing were developed by the author. The statements dealt with six aspects of clothing: fit, cleanliness, color and pattern, comfort, modification, and dehumanization. These aspects were selected on the basis of the literature dealing with correctional institutions and the author's background in clothing.

The 65 statements were scored by a panel of ten judges from the areas of: clothing, sociology, psychology, and corrections. The major fields and areas of specialization of the judges were as follows:

1. Clothing, psychology and sociology
2. Clothing, historical
3. Clothing, design
4. Sociology, juvenile delinquency
5. Sociology, deviant behavior
6. Sociology, theory
7. Psychology, psychological assessment
8. Psychology, attitude measures, personal values

9. Psychology, deviant behavior
10. Corrections, juvenile and adult

Each statement was scored on a scale of 1 to 5, according to the

degree of positive or negative feeling it projected in relation to prison

clothing.

1. strongly favorable attitude
2. favorable attitude
3. neutral
4. unfavorable attitude
5. strongly unfavorable attitude

High agreement of the judges scoring the attitude measure statements

is indicated by a small Q value.   This also indicates less ambiguity

in the statement.   Complete agreement is indicated by a .5 Q value

(Edwards, 1957).

The Q-value of each statement was calculated by the following

method.   It is necessary to determine the 25th and 75th centile.   The

25th centile is determined by:

$$C_{25} = 1 + \frac{(.25 - pb)\, i}{pw}$$

where C_{25} = the 25th centile

    1 = the lower limit of the interval in which the
25th centile falls

  pb = the sum of the proportions below the interval
in which the 25th centile falls

  pw = the proportion within the interval in which the
25th centile falls

    i = the width of the interval and is assumed to be
equal to 1. 0

(Edwards, 1957, p. 88)

The 75th centile is determined by

$$C_{75} = 1 + \frac{(.75 - pb)\ i}{pw}$$

where $\quad C_{75}$ = the 75th centile

$\qquad\quad 1$ = the lower limit of the interval in which the 75th centile falls

$\qquad\; pb$ = the sum of the proportions below the interval in which the 75th centile falls

$\qquad\; pw$ = the proportion within the interval in which the 75th centile falls

$\qquad\quad i$ = the width of the interval and is assumed to be equal to 1.0

(Edwards, 1957, p. 89)

The Q-value is determined by subtracting the C_{25} from C_{75}.

The criteria for rejection of statements were:

1. Two or more judges questioning the meaning of a statement
2. Statement Q-value of 1.100 or greater
3. Repetition of similar ideas

The 40 items retained had high agreement among the judges, and represented a wide range of attitudes.

The statements were randomized during the preparation of the administered form of the attitude measure. The subjects responded by indicating either agreement or disagreement with each statement (Edwards, 1957). The attitude measure was scored by "taking only the statements with which the subject has agreed. . . . The attitude score was based upon the arithmetic mean or median of scale value of the statements agreed with" (Edwards, 1957, p. 93). Scale value was determined by the formula:

$$S = 1 + \frac{(.50 - pb)\, i}{pw}$$

where   S = median or scale value of statement

1 = the lower limit of the interval in which the median falls

pb = the sum of the proportions below the interval in which the median falls

pw = proportion within the interval in which the median falls

i = width of the interval and is assumed to be equal to 1.0

(Edwards, 1957, p. 87)

It is recognized that the measure is slightly biased with 62 percent of the items being negative (3.501-5.000 scale value), 33 percent positive (1.000-2.499 scale value), and 5 percent neutral (2.500-3.500 scale value). However after a careful review of the literature, the author felt this type of attitude measure would best pinpoint specific areas of positive and negative feeling toward correctional institution clothing.

The interview forms dealt with two areas. Demographic questions on age, race, educational level, vocational training, and the length and number of confinements were covered in the interview information form (Appendix D). The interview questions (Appendix D) concerned alterations of the uniform, past clothing practices, and suggestions for changes in the institutional clothing codes.

The administration questionnaire dealt with institutional policies. The variables of inmate voice in clothing codes, the type of personal items the inmates could keep, the method and location of labeling

clothing, and a general description of the type of uniform issued were included in the questionnaire (Appendix E).

Collection of Data

Selection of Population

The population consisted of the inmates in three maximum security prisons in three western states. The names of administrators and addresses were obtained from the National Directory of Law Enforcement Administrators 1974. A sample of a minimum of 50 inmates was randomly selected from the minimum security cell block prisoners in each institution by the respective administrations.

Data Collection Procedure

At each institution, following random selection of the sample, each inmate was asked to read an informed consent statement (Appendix B) which explained the procedure and purpose of the research. After agreeing to participate the inmates were given the attitude measure, and interview forms.

Ten face-to-face interviews were conducted at Institution I. Due to administrative and security limitations this was the largest number possible. Each inmate was called to meet with the interviewer. Conversation was limited due to the presence of a guard,

and the interview forms were completed by the inmate himself,

rather than being answered verbally. An additional 50 questionnaires

were left with stamped self-addressed envelopes for completion and

return mailing to the investigator. The questionnaires were distrib-

uted to the inmates by the counselors. Sixteen of the questionnaires

were returned, or 32 percent; combined with the ten interviews a

total of 26 or 41 percent were returned.

Due to time and financial limitations it was not possible to

travel to all three institutions. It was felt the questionnaires were

self-explanatory and confidentiality could be maintained by providing

stamped self-addressed envelopes.

Fifty questionnaires and envelopes were mailed to Institution II.

The questionnaires were distributed by the education staff. Thirty-

one (61 percent) were returned.

Sixty-nine questionnaires were mailed to the staff of Institution

III. The questionnaires were distributed by the research staff.

Twenty-five (36 percent) were returned.

There was an average of 43 percent return by mail from the

three institutions. One questionnaire each from Institution I and

Institution II did not have the attitude measures completed, and were

not used in data analysis.

The administrator of each institution was asked to complete the

administration questionnaire and return it (Appendix E).

Of the three institutions that were originally chosen for the study, two denied access to their institution, either due to total use of non-uniform clothing, or inflexible institutional clothing procedures. Two additional institutions were chosen for participation.

Preparation for Analysis

Upon the return of the questionnaires, the responses were coded for confidentiality and analysis. Each form was coded by institution and assigned a questionnaire number for later comparison with data. The attitude measure was scored by calculating the mean of the scale value of those statements with which the respondent agreed.

Statistical Analysis

The data were analyzed at two levels, at different institutional levels and as grouped data.

At the different institutional levels the correlation coefficient was used to test the relationship between clothing attitude scores and the variables: age, educational level, length of confinement, and vocational training. Test of non-additivity was employed to detect the presence of interaction of clothing attitude scores and the variables of: number of confinements, race, conformity to dress code, type of institutional clothing worn, prior clothing worn, and length of confinement. The variables of voice in clothing codes,

personal items kept, visible institutional marking and institution were not analyzed at the institutional level as they are an institutional policy and do not interact within an institution.

In the grouped data analysis the correlation coefficient was used to test the relationship of clothing attitude scores and the variables of: age, educational level, length of confinement, vocational training. T-test, the difference between two means, was used for the analysis of the variables of: number of confinements, conformity to dress code, voice in clothing codes, and personal items kept. Analysis of variance was used to assess the variance of clothing attitude scores associated with the variables of: age, length of confinement, race, prior clothing worn, type of clothing worn, visible institutional marking and institution, from the group mean attitude score.

The level of significance for this study was .10 or less. This level was selected because of the exploratory nature of both the research and the measures used.

IV. FINDINGS

Description of the Sample

The final sample consisted of 79 inmates. Two of the 81 returned questionnaires could not be used in the analysis as the clothing attitude measures were not completed. The sample was randomly selected from the minimum security cell block inmates in three western maximum security prisons. Two of the institutions allowed inmates a choice between uniforms and non-uniform clothing. The third institution permitted only uniforms to be worn. The uniform issued in all three institutions was blue denim pants and shirts (Table 1).

Table 1. Description of the sample according to institution and policies.

Policy	Institution I	Institution II	Institution III
Type of clothing worn	Uniform and/or non-uniform	Uniform and/or non-uniform	Uniform
Uniform description	Blue denim pants and shirts	Levi pants and shirts	Blue denim pants and shirts
Dress code	open	open	Short hair, top button open, shirt in pants
Institutional marking of clothing	Resident's number in non-visible area ex. shirt tail	none	Visible, outside left pocket
Inmate voice in dress code	yes--wear anything they wish	yes, through inmate council	none
Personal items allowed	Clothes, shoes, mail, pictures, toiletries	Clothes, no expensive watches	Basics--rings, watches, belts, pictures, no clothes

Ages of the inmates ranged from 16 to over 60 years of age.

The modal ages were 21-25 and 26-30 years of age (Table 2).

Table 2. Description of the sample according to age.

Age group	Institution I	Institution II	Institution III	Total	Percent
16-20	0	2	1	3	3.8
21-25	5	9	8	22	27.8
26-30	5	8	9	22	27.8
31-35	7	4	3	14	17.7
36-40	1	1	4	6	7.6
41-45	2	1	0	3	3.8
46-50	0	3	0	3	3.8
51-55	2	1	0	3	3.8
56-60	1	0	0	1	1.3
60+	1	1	0	2	2.5
Total	24	30	25	79	100.0

The majority of inmates were white, 70.0 percent. The next largest group was black (18.0 percent), followed by Spanish-surnamed (6.3 percent) and American Indian (3.8 percent) (Table 3).

Table 3. Description of the sample according to race.

Race	Institution I	Institution II	Institution III	Total	Percent
White	16	20	19	55	70.0
Negro/Black	6	8	0	14	18.0
American Indian	1	1	1	3	3.8
Oriental	0	0	0	0	0.0
Spanish-surnamed	0	1	4	5	6.3
Other	1	0	0	1	1.3
Total	24	30	25	79	100.0

The educational level of the inmates ranged from fourth grade to four years of college. Most had terminated their formal education

at the twelfth grade (35. 4 percent), and 37. 8 percent had completed some college education (Table 4).

Table 4. Description of the sample according to educational level.

Educational level		Institution I	Institution II	Institution III	Total	Percent
Grade	4	1	0	0	1	1. 3
"	5	0	0	0	0	0. 0
"	6	0	0	0	0	0. 0
"	7	0	0	1	1	1. 3
"	8	3	4	1	8	10. 1
"	9	0	1	1	2	2. 5
"	10	0	2	2	4	5. 0
"	11	1	3	1	5	6. 3
"	12	5	11	12	28	35. 4
College	1	6	1	4	11	13. 9
"	2	3	5	2	10	12. 6
"	3	4	1	0	5	6. 3
"	4	1	2	1	4	5. 0
Total		24	30	25	79	100. 0

Forty percent of the sample had received some vocational training, ranging from less than one year to 20 years. The mode was one to two years of training (Table 5).

Table 5. Description of the sample according to vocational training.

Years training	Institution I	Institution II	Institution III	Total	Percent
0	9	5	6	20	25. 3
.5-1. 5	5	0	5	10	12. 7
2-2. 5	1	5	2	8	10. 1
3-3. 5	2	1	1	4	5. 0
4-4. 5	1	1	0	2	2. 5
5-5. 5	1	1	1	3	3. 8
6-6. 5	1	0	0	1	1. 3
7-7. 5	0	0	1	1	1. 3
8-8. 5	0	0	2	2	2. 5
20	0	1	0	1	1. 3
No response	4	16	7	27	34. 2
Total	24	30	25	79	100. 0

Of the 77 inmates responding to the question of length of confinement, 48. 2 percent had served one to five years in the present institution. The next largest group had served five to ten years (Table 6).

Table 6. Description of the sample according to length of confinement.

Number of years	Institution I	Institution II	Institution III	Total	Percent
Under 1	3	1	0	4	5.0
1-5	14	12	12	38	48.2
5-10	3	11	6	20	25.3
10-15	3	2	5	10	12.7
15+	1	2	2	5	6.3
No response	0	2	0	2	2.5
Total	24	30	25	79	100.0

The sample was composed of 45. 6 percent first confinement inmates, and 30. 4 percent were repeat offenders. The remaining 24 percent did not respond (Table 7).

Table 7. Description of the sample according to number of confinements.

Number of confinements	Institution I	Institution II	Institution III	Total	Percent
First confinement	11	14	11	36	45.6
Repeater	6	9	9	24	30.4
No response	7	7	5	19	24.0
Total	24	30	25	79	100.0

The type of clothing worn within the institution was controlled by the established dress codes. In the two institutions (I and II) allowing non-uniform clothing (Table 1), 57 percent of the inmates wore uniform clothing solely, 15 percent wore non-uniform clothing,

13 percent mixed uniform and non-uniform clothing, and 15 percent did not respond (Table 8).

Table 8. Description of the sample according to type of clothing worn.

Type of clothing	Institution I		Institution II		Institution III		Total	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Uniform	8	33	23	77	25	100	56	70.9
Non-uniform	5	21	3	10	0	0	8	10.1
Mixed	7	29	0	0	0	0	7	8.9
No response	4	17	4	13	0	0	8	10.1
Total	24	100	30	100	25	100	79	100.0

The majority of inmates had made no modifications in their uniform from its original issue state (57.5 percent). The most frequent change was an alteration for fit (18.75 percent). The other modifications in decreasing order of frequency were: belling pants legs, slitting side seams of pants legs, applique and embroidery (Table 9).

Table 9. Description of the sample according to uniform modification.

Modification	Institution I	Institution II	Institution III	Total	Percent
No change	10	18	18	46	57.5
Alteration for fit	4	6	5	15	18.7
Belling pant legs	1	1	0	2	2.5
Slitting pant seams	0	2	0	2	2.5
Applique	0	1	0	1	1.3
Embroidery	0	0	1	1	1.3
Unspecified	0	1	0	1	1.3
No response	9	2	1	12	15.0
Total	24	31[a]	25	80[a]	100.0

[a] Two responses from one inmate

The type of clothing worn before confinement included casual

(Levi's, sport shirts), sport (slacks, dress shirts), dress (suit, tie),

work (uniform, work clothes), and mod (Table 10).

Table 10. Description of the sample according to prior clothing worn.

Type of clothing	Institution I	Institution II	Institution III	Total	Percent
Casual	6	8	14	28	35.4
Sport	5	7	5	17	21.5
Dress	2	3	0	5	6.3
Work	3	2	0	5	6.3
Mod	2	2	0	4	5.0
No response	6	8	6	20	25.3
Total	24	30	25	79	100.0

The clothing attitude scores of inmates in the three institutions

ranged from 2.500 to 4.119. No scores fell within the positive range

(1.000-2.499) (Table 11).

Table 11. Mean clothing attitude scores[a] by institution, and by six aspects of clothing.

Area	Institution I	Institution II	Institution III	Total Mean
Fit	3.249	3.439	3.026	3.238
Cleanliness	3.420	3.537	3.118	3.358
Color/Pattern	3.585	3.859	3.747	3.730
Comfort	3.067	3.149	3.056	3.091
Modification	3.564	3.188	3.258	3.337
Dehumanization	3.820	3.897	3.938	3.885
Total mean	3.451	3.511	3.357	3.440
Range	2.500-4.071	2.648-4.092	2.698-4.119	

[a] higher score indicates more negative attitude

The number of statements in each of the six aspects of the attitude measure ranged from two (modification) to 17 (dehumanization) (Table 12).

Table 12. Clothing attitude statements by six aspects of classification.

Aspect	Statement Numbers
Fit	7, 9, 29, 36, 38, 40
Cleanliness	2, 6, 10, 17, 37, 39
Color/Pattern	12, 22, 26, 30, 35
Comfort	20, 21, 27, 32
Modification	5, 31
Dehumanization	1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 28, 33, 34

Statistical Analysis of Variables

The variables of this study were tested for relationships with the mean clothing attitude scores at the institutional and grouped data level. A test for non-additivity determined the presence of interaction within each institution. If no interaction was detected the data were pooled. For the following discussions please refer to Tables 13 and 14.

Age

Separate analysis of the institutions determined the institutional correlation coefficients r_i ($r_1 = 0.298$, $r_2 = 0.162$, $r_3 = 0.069$) for the

Table 13. Relations among the clothing attitude score and eight variables.

Variable	Grouped data (N=79)	Institution I (N=24)	Institution II (N=30)	Institution III (N=25)
Age	r = 0. 038 t = 0. 332 df = 77	r = 0. 298 T = 2. 608[a] df = 2	r = -0. 162 T = 2. 608 df = 2	r = 0. 069 T = 2. 608 df = 2
Educational level	r = -0. 056 t = -0. 488 df = 77	r = 0. 061 T = 1. 023 df = 2	r = -0. 208 T = 1. 023 df = 2	r = 0. 006 T = 1. 023 df = 2
Length of confinement	r = 0. 111 t = 0. 967 df = 75	r = 0. 236 T = 5. 417* df = 2	r = 0. 310 T = 5. 417* df = 2	r = -0. 304 T = 5. 417* df = 2
Length of confinement[b]		r = 0. 284[b] T = 2. 093** df = 50	r = 0. 284[b] T = 2. 093** df = 50	r = -0. 304[b] T = -1. 532 df = 23
Vocational training	r = 0. 059 t = 0. 321 df = 29	r = 0. 216 T = 0. 503 df = 2	r = 0. 098 T = 0. 503 df = 2	r = -0. 131 T = 0. 503 df = 2
Number of confinements[c]	t = 0. 014 df = 58			
Conformity to dress code[c]	t = -0. 455 df = 75			
Voice in clothing code[d]	t = -0. 470 df = 77			
Personal items allowed[d]	t = -0. 470 df = 77			

*significant at the . 10 percent level
**significant at the . 05 percent level
[a]T = test of common correlation
[b]Institution I and II were pooled for analysis, Institution III analyzed separately
[c]Institutional level analysis reported in Table 14
[d]Not analyzed at the institutional level, these variables are institutional policy and do not interact within the institution

Table 14. F ratio and distribution values for demographic and clothing variables.

Variables	F ratio	F distribution
Demographic		
Race	$F(3, 73) = 0.291$	$F_{.90}(3, 73) = 2.17$
Race[a]	$\hat{F}(1, 64) = 0.509$	$F_{.90}(1, 64) = 2.79$
Age	$F(8, 70) = 1.225$	$F_{.90}(8, 70) = 1.76$
Length of confinement	$F(4, 72) = 0.578$	$F_{.90}(4, 72) = 2.03$
Length of confinement[a]	$\hat{F}(7, 63) = 2.212**$	$F_{.95}(7, 63) = 2.17$
Number of confinements[a]	$\hat{F}(2, 54) = 0.373$	$F_{.90}(2, 54) = 2.51$
Institution	$F(4, 54) = 1.014$	$F_{.90}(4, 54) = 2.07$
Clothing		
Prior clothing worn	$F(4, 54) = 1.014$	$F_{.90}(4, 54) = 2.07$
Prior clothing worn[a]	$\hat{F}(5, 47) = 0.549$	$F_{.90}(5, 47) = 2.02$
Type of clothing worn	$F(2, 68) = 0.574$	$F_{.90}(2, 68) = 2.38$
Type of clothing worn[a]	$\hat{F}(1, 65) = 3.057*$	$F_{.90}(1, 65) = 2.79$
Visibility of institution marking of clothing	$F(2, 76) = 0.324$	$F_{.90}(2, 76) = 2.38$

*significant at the .10 percent level

**significant at the .05 percent level

[a]non-additivity test (interaction) which has an F distribution

variable age, were not significantly different from the population correlation coefficient (r=0.038). Therefore the three institutions were pooled for analysis. Although a positive correlation of age and the clothing attitude score was found (r=0.038, t=0.332, df=77) it was not significant at the .10 percent level. In addition an analysis of variance for age was tested and was not significant at the .10 percent level (Table 15).

Table 15. Analysis of variance for variable age.

Source	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean squares	F
Age	8	1.852	0.231	1.225
Error	70	13.221	0.189	
Total	78	15.073		

Race

The racial categories of "White" and "Negro/Black" were analyzed for non-additivity. No lack of additivity was present (no interaction); therefore the data were grouped for analysis. The categories of "Oriental" and "Other" were not included in the analysis due to insufficient observations. Analysis of variance was not significant at the .10 percent level (Table 16).

Table 16. Analysis of variance for variable race.

Source	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean squares	F
Race	3	0.177	0.059	0.290
Error	73	14.886	0.204	
Total	76	15.063		

Educational Level

The sample correlation coefficients of the three institutions

for the variable educational level, (r_1=0. 060, r_2=-0. 208, r_3=0. 006)

did not differ significantly at the . 10 percent level, therefore the data

were pooled for analysis. A negative correlation between educational

level and clothing attitude scores was found (r=-0. 056, t=-0. 488,

df=77), however it was not significant (p > . 10).

Vocational Training

The sample correlation coefficients of the three institutions

for the variable vocational training, (r_1=0. 216, r_2=0. 098, r_3=-0. 131)

did not differ significantly from the population correlation coefficient

(r=0. 059, t=0. 321, df=29). The data were pooled for analysis. The

pooled correlation coefficient was not significant (p > . 10).

Length of Confinement

The sample correlation coefficients of the three institutions

for the variable length of confinement, (r_1=0. 236, r_2=0. 310,

r_3=-0. 304) did differ significantly (. 10 > p > . 05). The correla-

tion coefficients of Institution I (r=0. 236) and Institution II (r=0. 310)

did not differ significantly, so they were pooled for analysis (r=0. 284,

T=2. 093). Under the hypothesis $p_{1,2}$=0, T has a t distribution with

50 degrees of freedom. T was found to be significant (.05 > p > .02).

In testing for non-additivity, interaction was detected (.05 > p > .02) (Table 17).

Table 17. Non-additivity: mean clothing attitude score for length of confinement.

Institution	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15+ years
I	3.836(3)[a]	3.277(14)	3.820(3)	3.928(3)	3.589(1)
II	3.135(1)	3.502(12)	3.648(11)	3.935(2)	3.774(2)
III	(0)	3.740(12)	3.577(6)	3.287(5)	3.645(2)

Standard error of observations = 0.184

[a] (a) number of observations in each category

The data were grouped for analysis. The sample correlation coefficient (r=0.111) was not significant (p > .10). Additionally an analysis of variance of the variable length of confinement showed it to not be significant (p > .10) (Table 18).

Table 18. Analysis of variance for the variable length of confinement.

Source	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean squares	F
Confinement	4	0.467	0.117	0.578
Error	72	14.533	0.202	
Total	76	14.999		

Number of Confinements

In testing for non-additivity, it was concluded that at the .10 percent level there was no lack of additivity (no interaction) present

between the variable institution and number of confinements. The variances of the two classes of confinement were not significantly different at the .05 percent level, so the t-test was used. The t value (t=0.014) was not significant (p > .10).

Prior Clothing Worn

At the institutional level for prior clothing worn there was no lack of additivity (p > .10). The data were pooled for analysis. Analysis of variance was not significant (p > .10) (Table 19).

Table 19. Analysis of variance for variable prior clothing worn.

Source	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean squares	F
Clothing	4	0.843	0.211	1.014
Error	54	11.213	0.208	
Total	58	12.055		

Conformity to Dress Code

No lack of additivity (no interaction) for conformity to dress code was present (p > .10). The data were pooled for analysis. The number of alterations of the uniform showed no significant difference (t=-0.454, df=75) for the one-tailed t-test.

Visibility of Institutional Marking

Analysis of variance of visibility of institutional marking for the grouped data was not significant (p > .10) (Table 20).

Table 20. Analysis of variance for variable visibility of institutional marking.

Source	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean squares	F
Marking	2	0.127	0.064	0.324
Error	76	14.945	0.197	
Total	78	15.073		

Type of Clothing Worn

In testing for non-additivity (interaction) for type of clothing worn, non-additivity was detected ($.10 > p > .05$). However, considering the large number of tests that were run at the .10 percent level, it is expected that about .10 percent would be significant (Table 21).

Table 21. Non-additivity: mean attitude scores for type of clothing worn.

Institution	Uniform	Non-uniform	Mixed
I	3.573(8)[a]	3.565(7)	3.153(5)
II	3.566(23)	(0)	3.808(3)
III	3.603(25)	(0)	(0)

Standard error of observations = 0.205

[a] (a) number of observations in each category

The data were grouped for analysis. Analysis of variance was not significant ($p > .10$) (Table 22).

Table 22. Analysis of variance for variable type of clothing worn.

Source	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean squares	F
Type	2	0.238	0.119	0.574
Error	68	14.126	0.208	
Total	70	14.364		

Voice in Clothing Codes

The variable voice in clothing codes, was not significant
(t=-0.470, df=77) (p >.10) for grouped data analysis.

Personal Items Allowed

The variable personal items allowed, was not significant
(t=-0.470, df =77) (p > .10) for grouped data analysis. The results
are identical to the voice in clothing codes, as there was a one-to-
one correspondence.

Institution

The variable institution, was not significant (p > .10). The
results are identical to the variable visibility of institutional mark-
ing (Table 20).

Summary

Although two variables were found significant at the established
level of significance this may be due only to chance. Care should be
exercised in interpretation of the results of this study and their appli-
cation to institutions in general.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Twelve hypotheses were posed, i. e. , that inmate attitude toward correctional institution clothing will be related to each of the following factors:

1. Age.

No significant relationship was found between the mean clothing attitude scores and age either at the institutional level (r_1=0.298, r_2=-0.162, r_3=0.069, T=2.608, df=2, p > .10), or for grouped data analysis (r=0.378, t=0.332, df=77, p > .10). The alternative hypothesis cannot be accepted.

2. Race.

No significant relationship between the mean clothing attitude score and race was found either at the institutional level ($\hat{F}$=0.509, (1,64), p > .10), or for grouped data analysis (t=0.014, df=58, p > .10). The alternative hypothesis cannot be accepted.

3. Educational Level.

No significant relationship was found between the mean clothing attitude scores and educational level either at the institutional level (r_1=0.061, r_2=-0.021, r_3=0.006, T=1.023, df=2, p > .10), or for grouped analysis (r=-0.056, t=-0.488, df=77, p > .10). The alternative hypothesis cannot be accepted.

4. Vocational Training.

No significant relationship was found between the mean clothing attitude scores and vocational training either at the institutional level (r_1=0.216, r_2=0.098, r_3=-0.131, T=0.503, **df=2**, p > .10), or for group analysis (r=0.059, t=0.032, df=29, p > .10). The alternative hypothesis cannot be accepted.

5. Length of Confinement.

A significant difference in the sample correlation coefficients was found at the institutional level (r_1= 0.236, r_2= 0.310, r_3=-0.304, T=4.417, df=2, p <.10). The sample correlation coefficients of Institution I and II were pooled, and were found to be significant ($r_{1,2}$=0.284, T=2.093, df=2, .05 > p > .02). For Institution III the relationship was not significant (r_3=-0.304, T=-1.532, df=2, p > .10). Non-additivity was significant for institutional level analysis ($\hat{F}$=2.212, (7,63), .05 > p > .02). No significant relationship was found between the mean clothing attitude scores and length of confinement for group analysis (r=0.111, t=0.967, df =75, p > .10). The alternative hypothesis is supported at the institutional level, but cannot be accepted at the group analysis level.

6. Number of Confinements.

No significant relationship was found between the mean clothing

attitude scores and number of confinements either at the institutional level ($\hat{F}$=0.373, (2,54), p > .10), or for grouped analysis (t$\dot{=}$0.014, df=58, p > .10). The alternative hypothesis cannot be accepted.

7. <u>Prior Clothing Worn.</u>

No significant interaction was detected either at the institutional level ($\hat{F}$=0.549, (5,47), p > .10), or for grouped analysis (F=1.014, (4,54), p > .10). The alternative hypothesis cannot be accepted.

8. <u>Conformity to Dress Code.</u>

No significant interaction was detected either at the institutional level ($\hat{F}$=0.609, (2,61), p > .10), or for grouped analysis (t=-0.455, df=75, p > .10). The alternative hypothesis cannot be accepted.

9. <u>Visibility of Institutional Marking.</u>

No significant relationship was found in grouped analysis between mean clothing attitude scores and visibility of institutional marking of clothing (F=0.324, (2,76), p > .10). The alternative hypothesis cannot be accepted.

10. <u>Type of Clothing Worn.</u>

Non-additivity was significant at the institutional level ($\hat{F}$=3.057, (1,65), .10 > p > .05); however, in grouped analysis no significant relationship was found (F=0.574, (2,68), p > .10). The

alternative hypothesis is supported at the institutional level,

but cannot be accepted at the group analysis level.

11. <u>Inmate Voice in Clothing Codes</u>.

No significant relationship was found in grouped analysis be-

tween mean clothing attitude scores and inmate voice in clothing

codes (t=-0.470, df=77, p > .10). The alternative hypothesis

cannot be accepted.

12. <u>Personal Items Permitted</u>.

No significant relationship was found in grouped analysis be-

tween mean clothing attitude scores and personal items per-

mitted (t=-0.470, df=77, p > .10). The alternative hypothesis

cannot be accepted.

<div align="center">Discussion</div>

Inmate attitude toward correctional institution clothing was not

significantly related at the group analysis level to any of the variables

of this study.

Institutional level analysis showed two variables were signifi-

cantly related. The length of confinement for institutions I and II

showed a significant positive correlation at the .05 percent level.

Additionally non-additivity or interaction was significant for the three

institutions at the .05 percent level. The tests showed the longer

periods of confinement associated with more negative clothing attitude

scores. The type of clothing worn showed significant non-additivity at the . 10 percent level. The wearing of a uniform is related to a more negative clothing attitude score.

Additional study using a larger more stratified sample is needed to determine the relationship of these variables to inmate clothing attitudes.

Nationally reported statistics for correctional institutions report that 80 percent of the criminal offenders have terminated their education at the eighth grade level (Haskell and Yablonsky, 1974; Smith and Fried, 1974). In this study 73 percent had finished the twelfth grade, with 38 percent of these finishing some college education. This may be due to: the uniqueness of the institutions surveyed, the success of educational programs within the correctional system, or a trend to higher formal educational levels among society in general.

Nationally the majority of offenders are 15 to 30 years of age, and minorities form a disproportionately large number of the inmates (Carney, 1974; Johnson, 1974). The study sample was 55 percent in the age range of 21 to 30 years, and only 30 percent were minorities.

The literature states that uniforms are used to diminish individual differences, give uniformity in appearance and eliminate status and normal means of expressing individuality (Goldberg et al. , 1961; Joseph and Alex, 1972; Wood, 1966). Two of the three institutions permitted non-uniform clothing. However, only 28 percent of the

inmates wore any non-uniform clothing in these two institutions, and

overall 71 percent of the inmates in the three institutions wore uni-

forms. During the interviews at Institution I, the inmates and guards

suggested a number of possible reasons for the inmates choosing not

to wear non-uniform clothing: no money to buy clothing, unsatisfac-

tory state purchases of non-uniform clothing, disinterest in what

they wear, saving their non-uniform clothing for release, utilizing

everything the institution provides, or using the uniform as a symbol

of inmate group cohesion or membership. It should also be noted

that modifications of the uniform were not frequently used (26 percent);

this may be due to several reasons, among them institutional policy.

In contrast to this Mohr (1973) found 91. 9 percent modified the uni-

form in a study of an institution in Indiana.

Although Institutions I and II have inmate voice in clothing codes

and open dress codes, they had the more negative institutional mean

clothing attitude scores (I=3. 451, II=3. 512, III=3. 347). Perhaps the

element of choice focuses attention on clothing, or perhaps this result

is due to the problems cited above. All three institutions scored the

dehumanization aspect of the uniform as being the most negative.

This corresponds with authorities in the field who emphasize the

effect of the uniform on destroying self-image (Amemiya, 1968;

Giallombardo, 1966).

Age and educational level both showed a negative correlation,

although not significant at Institution II. The inmates of Institution II

were also the most negative of the three institutions on the aspects of

fit, cleanliness, color and pattern, comfort, and total mean clothing

attitude score. Although they had the option to wear non-uniform

clothing only ten percent (3) wore non-uniform clothing and 77 percent

(23) wore uniforms.

Institution III showed a negative correlation between inmate

clothing attitude scores and the length of confinement, i. e. , the longer

the period of confinement the less negative the clothing attitude score.

This finding is the opposite of the expected findings, and is also oppo-

site to the positive correlation found for Institutions I and II. Possibly

the fluctuation in clothing attitudes within the institutions may be re-

lated to the fluctuation in self esteem found by several studies

(Bennett, 1974; Culbertson, 1975; Fitts, 1972b; Fitts and Hamner,

1969; Tittle, 1972). The findings of Institution III lead to the rationale

that with everyone wearing the same thing, the further removed the

inmate is from the outside world, the less he has to compare the

uniform with. Therefore, without non-uniform clothing as a means

of comparison with the uniform, the uniform becomes accepted and

is not given much thought, other than the dehumanizing effect.

Institution III was also the least negative toward the aspects

of fit, cleanliness, and comfort. There may be a wider selection

of sizes possible when only one color and style are stocked, and ease

of care may be greater with common laundry requirements for the uniforms.

Application of this study to institutions in general are limited. This study tends to support the findings reported in the literature. The success of the rehabilitation program depends on the institution, whether it is custodial or treatment oriented, and upon the individual himself (Fitts and Hamner, 1969; Culbertson, 1975). Among the factors which will affect inmate attitudes in general are: staff-inmate relations, institutional policies, inmate self-concept, and inmate background. The attitude of the inmate toward clothing may be affected primarily by the source of the clothing and the environment of the institution, and may have little to do with the clothing aspects examined in this study.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

For Use of the Present Study

The findings of this study may be helpful to those interested or actively involved with correctional institutions, especially administrators and those involved in program design, evaluation, and modification.

Mean clothing attitude scores indicated the primary aspects of dissatisfaction were the dehumanizing effect of the uniform and the color and pattern of the uniform. Particular attention to these aspects of clothing may be warranted when examining clothing codes (Table 11).

In response to suggestions for changes in the dress code, the most frequent response was a need for more care in selection of garments for fit. Perhaps clothing rooms could benefit from evaluation of the fitting procedures and alteration facilities.

Additionally this study may serve to acquaint those who are unfamiliar with prisons with some of the characteristics of the inmate population and institutional policies.

For Improvement of the Study

The investigator feels the present study might have been improved by:

1. use of a larger and more stratified sample.

2. improving the interview forms, as it was apparent during data analysis that some of the questions, e. g. , prior clothing worn, were not clearly understood.

3. devising a method to administer the present questionnaires or a modified form to illiterates.

4. broadening the scope of the attitude measure and balancing the positive and negative statements.

5. developing a measure that is more easily administered to a population wearing non-uniform clothing.

For Further Study

Possible uses of the instruments and procedure of this study for further study are:

1. a similar study using inmates who are confined for lifetime sentences.

2. a study replicating this study in women's institutions.

3. a study replicating this study in men's institutions in other regions of the United States.

4. a study investigating the color preferences of inmates after several years of confinement.

5. a study investigating the economics involved in institutional use of uniform and non-uniform clothing, and a change from one to the other.

6. a study comparing the clothing awareness of men and women, not only in the institutional setting, but elsewhere.

7. a study comparing clothing awareness and educational level.

8. a study further examining the variables, length of confinement and type of clothing worn, and their relationship to inmate attitude toward correctional institution clothing.

9. a longitudinal study determining if individual clothing attitudes change with length of confinement.

10. a similar study investigating other institutions such as hospitals and schools, to determine attitudes toward institutional clothing in these settings.

11. a study comparing attitudes toward correctional institution clothing and attitudes toward other aspects of the correctional institution.

VIII. SUMMARY

Statement of the Problem

A great deal of research has been done on correctional programs

and theory in relation to rehabilitation.   Little or no consideration has

been given in the literature to clothing in correctional institutions,

and inmate attitudes toward correctional institution clothing, although

clothing has been found to have an effect on behavior and appearance

in institutions of various types.

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to provide exploratory research in

the area of inmate attitudes toward correctional institution clothing.

Several possible contributing factors were examined regarding in-

mate attitude toward correctional institution clothing.   These were:

1. age
2. race
3. educational level
4. vocational training
5. length of confinement
6. number of confinements
7. prior clothing worn
8. conformity to dress code
9. visibility of institutional marking on clothing
10. type of clothing worn (uniform or non-uniform)
11. inmate voice in clothing codes
12. number and type of personal items they are
     allowed to keep upon admission

Procedure

The instruments developed include an attitude measure, inter-view forms, and an administration questionnaire. The attitude measure was designed, using the Q-sort technique, to measure inmate attitude toward selected aspects of clothing. Those aspects are: fit, cleanliness, color and pattern, comfort, modification, and dehuman-ization. Demographic data collected included: age, race, educational level, vocational training, length of confinement, and number of confinements. Information was also obtained about alterations in the uniform, prior clothing worn, and suggestions for possible changes in the dress code. The administration questionnaire dealt with insti-tutional policies, inmate voice in clothing code, institutional marking of clothing, personal items inmates are allowed to keep, and a de-scription of the uniform and dress code.

The population consisted of the inmates in three maximum secur-ity prisons in three western states. A sample, minimum of 50, in-mates was randomly selected from the minimum security cell block prisoners in each institution by the respective administrations. Ten face-to-face interviews were conducted, with the remainder of the questionnaires being mailed to the institutions for distribution by the staff at each institution. The questionnaires were then returned by mail to the investigator. A total of 79 respondents was used in the

data analysis.

Each questionnaire was coded by institution and questionnaire number for confidentiality and analysis. The selected level of significance for this study was .10 percent or less.

Findings

The majority of the inmates were between the ages of 21 and 30, white, and had completed at least the twelfth grade in school. Less than half had had any vocational training. The majority had served 1-5 years in the present institution; almost half were first timers. One institution was entirely uniformed, the other two allowed a choice between uniforms and non-uniform clothing. Three-fourths of the inmates wore uniforms, and slightly over one-fourth had made some alteration in their uniform. The majority had worn casual dress (Levi's, sport shirts) prior to confinement.

For the two variables which showed significance at the institutional level it was indicated that:

The longer the period of confinement the more negative the clothing attitude score.

The wearing of uniforms is associated with a more negative clothing attitude score.

Recommendations

The findings of this study may be helpful to those interested or actively involved with correctional institutions. Those involved in program design, evaluation, and modification of programs or those involved in administration of correctional institutions may find it particularly helpful in program evaluation.

This study might have been improved by the use of a larger sample, more stratified in age and race. Also further work is needed to improve the clarity of questions and the scope of the measures used.

Further study of institutional clothing procedures and inmate satisfaction is needed to understand more clearly the role of clothing in institutions and rehabilitation.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Letters to Administrators

School of
Home Economics | **Oregon State University** | Corvallis, Oregon 97331   (503) 754-3551

Name
Title
Institution I
Street Address
City, State

Dear Mr.   :

I am a graduate student at Oregon State University, presently comple-
ting requirements for a Master's degree in Clothing and Textiles. My
graduate research will explore inmate attitudes toward institutional
clothing and, therefore, involves the interviewing of male inmates at
maximum security institutions. I would greatly appreciate your coop-
eration.

I became interested in this area through research into the educational
and rehabilitative aspects of the correctional system and am currently
a volunteer instructor at Oregon Women's Correctional Center.

The purpose of this study will be to investigate selected factors af-
fecting inmate satisfaction with correctional institution clothing.
The research will involve fifty inmates to be randomly selected by
cell from the regular cell blocks. Each inmate, after consenting to
participate, will complete a questionnaire on clothing attitudes and
practices, and supply background data. The interview will take approx-
imately twenty minutes per inmate. The total interview time at your
institution is estimated to be 2-1/2 days. In addition, the adminis-
tration questionnaire will cover institutional clothing procedures.

Included are a one-page summary and a more extensive copy of the pro-
posal and the instruments to be used, and an informed consent form.
I would like to begin interviewing at your institution by ____, 1975,
and would appreciate an early response from you. I would be very glad
to discuss the proposal with you and may be reached at (503) 752-6125
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 2 - 5 p.m..

Sincerely,

Karen L. Stillings

Ruth Gates, Ph.D.
Major Professor

Enclosures (3)

School of
Home Economics

Oregon State University

Corvallis, Oregon 97331   (503) 754-3551

Name
Title
Institution II and III
Street Address
City, State

Dear Mr.   :

I am a graduate student at Oregon State University, presently comple-
ting requirements for a Master's degree in Clothing and Textiles. My
graduate research will explore inmate attitudes toward institutional
clothing and, therefore, involves the sampling of male inmates at max-
imum security institutions. I would greatly appreciate your coopera-
tion.

I became interested in this area through research into the educational
and rehabilitative aspects of the correctional system and am currently
a volunteer instructor at Oregon Women's Correctional Center.

The purpose of this study will be to investigate selected factors af-
fecting inmate satisfaction with correctional institution clothing.
The research will involve fifty inmates to be randomly selected by
cell from the regular cell blocks. Due to the time and travel invol-
ved with personal interviews at your institution, I would prefer to
send the questionnaires to you for distribution. Envelopes will be
included for individualized return mailing. In addition, the adminis-
tration questionnaire will cover institutional clothing procedures.

Included are a one-page summary and a more extensive copy of the pro-
posal and the instruments to be used, and an informed consent state-
ment. I will contact you December 19 to discuss the proposal with
you.

Sincerely,

Karen L. Stillings

Ruth Gates, Ph.D.
Major Professor

Enclosures (3)

APPENDIX B

Informed Consent Statement

INFORMED CONSENT STATEMENT

This research is in no way connected with the correctional system. It is being conducted by a graduate student from Oregon State University. Your answers will be kept confidential and will not be a source of reward or punishment.

You will be asked to complete an attitude measure, which will indicate your feelings towards prison clothing, and to answer orally questions regarding your present and past clothing practices.

Your participation is completely voluntary and you may discontinue at any time if you wish.

Upon completion please place the forms in the attached envelope and mail. Thank you for your cooperation.

APPENDIX C

Administered Attitude Measure

The following are statements concerning various aspects of prison clothing. Please indicate your response to each statement by circling: A = Agree or D = Disagree

The term <u>uniform</u> refers to any of the clothing articles that are worn within the penitentiary.

A   D   1.   A uniform makes me feel like a nobody

A   D   2.   My clothes are too easily wrinkled

A   D   3.   My uniform makes me feel happy

A   D   4.   My uniform makes me feel drab

A   D   5.   I would like to be able to add decoration to my uniform

A   D   6.   My clothing needs to be cleaned more often

A   D   7.   I am satisfied with the fit of my clothes

A   D   8.   What a person wears makes no difference

A   D   9.   Uniforms exaggerate any body abnormalities

A   D   10.   My clothes are easy to keep neat and clean

A   D   11.   I would like to have several garments to choose from so that everyone does not wear the same thing everyday

A   D   12.   My uniform is plain and needs some pattern in the fabric

A   D   13.   I would like to wear non-uniform clothing on special occasions

A   D   14.   I do not like to wear a uniform at all times

A   D   15.   I feel secure being dressed like everyone else

A   D   16.   My uniform makes me feel depressed

A   D   17.   My clothes are too hard to keep neat

A   D   18.   Uniforms enhance one's appearance

A   D   19.   Uniforms are just something to wear

A   D   20.   My clothes are uncomfortable and hinder my movements

A   D   21.   My clothes are made of soft, comfortable fabrics

A = Agree   D = Disagree

A   D   22.   The uniforms here are made of interesting fabrics

A   D   23.   I like wearing a uniform at all times

A   D   24.   A uniform strengthens my idea of who I am

A   D   25.   Wearing a uniform decreases my place in society

A   D   26.   The clothes I wear are drab colors

A   D   27.   My clothes are made of harsh fabrics

A   D   28.   A uniform destroys my idea of who I am

A   D   29.   My uniform is too small

A   D   30.   The uniforms are made of uninteresting fabrics

A   D   31.   I like and wear my uniform the way it was first issued to me

A   D   32.   My clothes are comfortable to wear

A   D   33.   My uniform does not permit me to express myself through my clothing

A   D   34.   It is hard to tell who is who when everyone wears a uniform

A   D   35.   The clothes I wear are bright and cheerful

A   D   36.   My uniform fits OK

A   D   37.   My clothing is cleaned too frequently

A   D   38.   My uniform is too tight fitting

A   D   39.   My clothing is cleaned often enough

A   D   40.   My uniform is too large

APPENDIX D

Interview Forms

INTERVIEW INFORMATION

Check the appropriate answer for each question:

Age Group

___16-20
___21-25
___26-30
___31-35
___36-40
___41-45
___46-50
___51-55
___56-60
___over 60

Ethnic Group

___White
___Negro/Black
___American Indian
___Oriental
___Spanish Surnamed
___Other

Educational Level

Check the box corresponding to the highest level of schooling completed

Grade school ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5 ___6 ___7 ___8
High school ___9 __10 __11 __12
College ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4

Number of years of vocational training _____

Length of Confinement

___less than one year
___1-5 years
___5-10 years
___10-15 years
___more than 15 years

___first confinement
___repeater

INTERVIEW

What changes if any have you made in your uniform from its original issue? (i. e. embroidery, applique, fringing, alterations for fit)

_____

_____

_____

_____

Give a general description of the type of clothing you wore either to work or the majority of the time prior to confinement.

_____

_____

_____

_____

How do you like your clothing? What changes would you make if you could?

_____

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX E

Administration Questionnaire

ADMINISTRATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Do inmates make any contribution to the dress code regulations?

___yes ___no   If yes, in what way _____

_____

_____

What method is used to identify the clothing as belonging to the institution and the inmate? Where is the marking placed?

_____

_____

_____

Which personal items are the inmates allowed to keep upon admission?

_____

_____

_____

Please give a general description of the uniform that is issued.

_____

_____

_____

Please attach a copy of your stated dress code for the inmates of your institution.

APPENDIX F

Attitude Measure

Scale and Q-values

ATTITUDE MEASURE

Scale Value	Q Value	Item No.	Statement
4.875	0.625	1.	A uniform makes me feel like a nobody
4.000	0.500	2.	My clothes are too easily wrinkled
1.125	0.625	3.	My uniform makes me feel happy
4.000	0.625	4.	My uniform makes me feel drab
3.667	1.083	5.	I would like to be able to add decoration to my uniform
3.944	0.555	6.	My clothing needs to be cleaned more often
4.071	0.715	*	My uniform does not fit
2.056	0.556	7.	I am satisfied with the fit of my clothes
3.000	0.625	8.	What a person wears makes no difference
4.056	0.554	9.	Uniforms exaggerate any body abnormalities
2.000	0.625	10.	My clothes are easy to keep neat and clean
2.376	1.939	*	I have made changes in my uniform to add individuality
4.002	2.626	*	I would like to wear non-uniform clothing at all times
3.938	0.562	*	The style of my uniform needs to be changed
3.858	0.644	11.	I would like to have several garments to choose from so that everyone does not wear the same thing everyday
2.005	2.023	*	My uniform is like the type of clothes I will wear upon release
3.667	1.083	12.	My uniform is plain and needs some pattern in the fabric
3.751	1.374	*	I would like my uniform better if it was more modern
3.929	0.644	13.	I would like to wear non-uniform clothing on special occasions
3.875	0.624	14.	I do not like to wear a uniform at all times
1.833	0.917	15.	I feel secure being dressed like everyone else
4.000	0.625	*	My uniform is out of style
4.786	0.809	16.	My uniform makes me feel depressed
4.056	0.555	17.	My clothes are too hard to keep neat
4.500	1.125	*	I feel my uniform decreases my place in society
4.944	0.555	*	Uniforms are degrading
1.667	0.958	18.	Uniforms enhance one's appearance
3.056	0.555	19.	Uniforms are just something to wear

Scale Value	Q Value	Item No.	Statement
4.214	0.809	20.	My clothes are uncomfortable and hinder my movements
2.500	1.167	*	My uniform is similar to the clothes I wore before confinement
3.626	2.063	*	I would prefer to dress differently from everyone else
1.875	0.625	21.	My clothes are made of soft, comfortable fabrics
4.056	0.555	*	My uniform is hot
2.000	0.625	22.	The uniforms here are made of interesting fabrics
1.333	1.083	23.	I like wearing a uniform at all times
3.944	0.555	*	My uniform does not fit as well as I would like it to
1.333	1.083	24.	A uniform strengthens my idea of who I am
4.500	1.000	25.	Wearing a uniform decreases my place in society
4.000	0.555	26.	The clothes I wear are drab colors
4.000	0.500	*	The color of my uniform is faded and looks old
4.056	0.555	*	The clothes I wear are dull and uninteresting
4.070	0.715	27.	My clothes are made of harsh fabrics
4.944	0.555	28.	A uniform destroys my idea of who I am
4.125	0.625	29.	My uniform is too small
3.944	0.535	30.	The uniforms are made of uninteresting fabrics
2.000	0.625	31.	I like and wear my uniform the way it was first issued to me
1.875	0.625	32.	My clothes are comfortable to wear
4.167	0.917	33.	My uniform does not permit me to express myself through my clothing
4.001	0.901	34.	It is hard to tell who is who when everyone wears a uniform
4.001	0.901	*	I will wear clothes very different from the uniform I now have upon release
3.751	1.374	*	I would prefere to be able to choose which garment I would wear each day
2.500	1.667	*	My uniform shows others what I think of myself
1.667	0.958	35.	The clothes I wear are bright and cheerful
2.125	0.625	36.	My uniform fits OK
4.167	0.917	*	My uniform is not warm enough
3.601	0.987	37.	My clothing is cleaned too frequently
3.875	1.813	*	I feel uniforms are a sign that everyone does the same thing at the same time

Scale Value	Q	Item No.	Statement
4.250	1.813	*	My uniform makes me look like everyone else
3.500	1.167	*	My uniform is very different from the clothes I wore prior to confinement
4.000	0.625	38.	My uniform is too tight fitting
2.786	0.893	39.	My clothing is cleaned often enough
4.000	0.625	*	My uniform is gaudy
3.875	0.625	40.	My uniform is too large
4.750	0.893	*	My uniform makes me feel unhappy
3.000	1.875	*	I have added decorations and or changed my uniform from its original issue condition

*Item not included in administered attitude measure

APPENDIX G

Frequency of Agreement
with
Attitude Measure Statements

Table 23. Frequency of agreement with attitude measure statements.

Statement Number	Institution I		Institution II		Institution III		Total	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
1	11	45.83	19	63.33	11	44.00	41	51.89
2	9	37.50	18	60.00	12	48.00	39	49.37
3	1	4.17	3	10.00	0	0.00	4	5.06
4	15	62.50	22	73.33	20	83.33	57	72.15
5	12	50.00	20	66.67	11	44.00	43	54.43
6	16	66.67	22	73.33	8	32.00	46	58.00
7	7	29.17	7	23.23	6	24.00	20	25.00
8	6	25.00	9	30.00	8	32.00	23	29.00
9	6	25.00	17	56.67	13	52.00	31	39.00
10	7	29.17	10	33.33	15	60.00	32	41.00
11	20	83.33	27	90.00	25	100.00	72	91.00
12	16	66.67	24	80.00	15	60.00	55	70.00
13	21	87.50	26	86.67	25	100.00	72	91.00
14	23	95.83	27	90.00	23	92.00	73	92.40
15	4	16.66	3	10.00	3	12.00	10	13.00
16	11	45.83	15	50.00	16	64.00	42	53.00
17	12	50.00	17	56.67	10	40.00	39	49.40
18	6	25.00	8	26.67	4	16.00	18	22.80
19	12	50.00	26	86.67	22	88.00	60	75.90
20	8	33.33	12	40.00	10	40.00	30	38.00
21	5	20.83	10	33.33	6	24.00	21	26.60
22	2	8.33	1	3.33	2	8.00	5	6.30
23	2	8.33	2	6.67	0	0.00	4	5.10
24	4	16.66	1	3.33	3	12.00	8	10.10
25	12	50.00	17	56.67	16	64.00	45	57.00
26	17	70.83	19	63.33	18	72.00	54	68.40
27	14	58.33	18	60.00	16	64.00	48	60.80
28	13	54.17	13	43.33	13	52.00	39	49.40
29	5	20.83	16	53.33	5	20.00	26	32.90
30	15	62.50	17	56.67	18	72.00	50	63.30
31	4	16.66	10	33.33	4	16.00	18	22.80
32	10	41.67	15	50.00	11	44.00	36	45.60
33	12	50.00	20	66.67	21	84.00	53	67.10
34	12	50.00	14	46.67	11	44.00	37	46.80
35	7	29.17	4	13.33	1	4.00	12	15.20
36	11	45.83	13	43.33	11	44.00	35	44.30
37	3	12.50	1	3.33	2	8.00	6	7.60
38	2	8.33	14	46.67	3	12.00	19	24.10
39	13	54.17	11	36.67	20	80.00	44	55.70
40	7	29.17	14	46.67	9	36.00	30	38.00