

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE RELATIONSHIP
OF CHURCH PARTICIPATION ON MODESTY
IN DRESS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE
COLLEGE WOMEN

By

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Christian-Judeo tradition is basic and deeply involved in western culture. Recent years have brought a "casualness" to dress never before experienced in America. This type of dress is considered by some to be immodest; others consider it to be merely fashionable.

A few studies have investigated the relationship of the church, modesty, and attitudes toward dress. Kleinline (1967) investigated "The Relationship of Mennonite Church Branch, Age and Church Attendance and Participation to Attitudes Toward Conservativeness of Dress." The conclusion of this research was that the degree of conservativeness toward dress was influenced by the particular church branch with which individuals were affiliated. Age also influenced the degree of conservatism in the General Conference Mennonite Church and in the Evangelical Mennonite Church but this was not found to be true in the old Mennonite Church branch. Kleinline found no direct relationship between conservativeness of dress and church attendance-participation in the Mennonite groups investigated.¹

Christiansen (1970) investigated "Conservatism-Modesty in Clothing Related to Orthodoxy of Single College Women Eighteen to Twenty-Five Years of Age." A pictorial instrument was used in this research to measure conservatism-modesty in clothing selection. Orthodoxy was defined as overt or covert behavior that is channeled by the Church of

Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and was expressed in the acceptance or rejection of the institutional norms. Christiansen found a highly significant correlation between total conservatism-modesty in clothing choice and orthodoxy. A person who placed a high value on conservatism-modesty tended to adhere closely to the teaching of the church. A person who traveled extensively also tended to be more conservative-modest in dress than one who did not travel as widely. Degree of traveling appeared to be largely associated with church activities. Body exposure, fit, style and length were all part of the total conservatism-modesty concept in dress. Christiansen concluded that the single Mormon woman who is highly orthodox will be more apt to choose conservative-modest clothing than one who is less orthodox. Consequently, the apparel selected will reflect her sense of conservatism-modesty, a sense formed by the subculture to which she belongs.²

Cobliner took a different approach in an attempt to uncover the forces in feminine fashion which influence the taste, choice, and desires of the individual woman in such a way that the end result is a more or less strict compliance with fashion.³ A study of conformity behavior resulting in compliance with fashion was undertaken by means of a questionnaire distributed among a group of senior college girls. The desire for prestige and status emerged as the most important single factor producing the compliance. The basis for conformity seemed to be the desire to be attractive to men, though this fact was not consciously recognized. To explain this mechanism, it was tentatively hypothesized that competition in feminine appearance is really competition for male attention.⁴

Statement of Problem

The purpose of this study was to identify and relate attributes of modesty in dress to religious activity of women attending Oklahoma State University. Background factors investigated and their relationship to modesty in dress were, age, college classification, and size of home community. Findings of this study contribute information needed for the determination of factors which influence modesty in dress. This information will be helpful to others conducting research in this area and to religious leaders.

Objectives

The objectives of this study were:

- (1) To determine if religious activity of single college women and modesty in dress are related.
- (2) To determine if college classification rank of single college women and modesty of dress are related.
- (3) To determine if home community size of single college women and modesty in dress are related.
- (4) To determine if age of single college women and modesty as it relates to dress are related.

Definition of Terms

Modesty in Dress. Dress which is not revealing as to fit, style, length, and/or amount of body exposure. Operationally defined, modesty in dress refers to the score on the modesty instrument.

Religious Participation. Involvement of church and related activities. Operationally defined, religious participation refers to the score

on the religious participation instrument.

College Classification Rank. The year of school the participant is enrolled, i.e., freshman, sophomore, junior and senior.

Hypotheses

The hypotheses were stated in negative terms for the purpose of this study. The hypotheses were:

- (1) There is no significant relationship between modesty in dress scores and the degree of religious participation of single college women.
- (2) There is no significant relationship for modesty scale scores of freshman, sophomore, junior and senior women.
- (3) There is no significant relationship between modesty in dress scores and the size of the home community.
- (4) There is no significant relationship between modesty in dress scores and age of the respondent.

Limitations of the Study

The sample population was consisted of women living in two on-campus residence halls of Oklahoma State University, the spring semester of 1973. The study included concerned only those women who were single and who were undergraduates.

FOOTNOTES

¹Janice Kempf Kleinline, "The Relationship of Mennonite Church Branch, Age and Church Attendance and Participation to Attitudes Toward Conservativeness of Dress" (Unpub. M.S. thesis, Ohio State University, 1967).

²Karen S. Christiansen, "Conservatism-Modesty in Clothing Related to Orthodoxy of Single Mormon College Women, Eighteen to Twenty-Five Years of Age" (Unpub. M.S. thesis, Utah State University, 1970).

³W. Godfrey Coblner, "Feminine Fashion as an Aspect of Group Psychology: Analysis of Written Replies Received by Means of a Questionnaire," The Journal of Social Psychology, XXXI (1950), p. 283.

⁴Ibid., p. 289.

CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND FOR STUDY

The reasons given for wearing clothes are many. Following is a brief summary of some theories concerning clothes and man, and religion in our world today.

Man's Divine Origin

According to Langner man's desire to be godlike accounts for the belief in his divine origin in the folk myths of certain religions, and especially in the Hebraic-Christian religions.¹ The same writer states that the association is symbolically recounted in the legend of Adam and Eve. The biblical account in Genesis records,

For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil. . . . And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew they were naked. . . . and they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons. . . . And he said, I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid, because I was naked; and I hid myself. . . . Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothe them.²

Whether one regards the Bible story as gospel or myth, Langner cites it as one explanation of what occurred over a long period of time. During this period, man engaged in satisfying his daily needs for food, shelter, and protection, and covering his body with clothes, began to believe that he was created in the image of a superior being, as recorded in Genesis. This believe by man that he is a superior being whose destiny is the concern of a Divine Father, God or Gods is basic to

most Western religions. Langner asserts that it is man's belief in his own godlike qualities which has made man seek ever more and more knowledge and dominion over the earth and the secrets of nature.³

In Langner's opinion man would not have developed as far as he has today without his invention of clothes, which enabled him to claim kinship with superior beings, deities, or gods, and in the case of the Western Religions, to believe that he was created in the image of God. He could believe that he possessed an immortal soul, and that he could acquire some of the qualities of the deity among which are universal knowledge and eternal life. This is the belief of a large part of mankind today.⁴

Modesty

Modesty is an ambiguous term. This ambiguity has tended to foster reckless accusations of right and wrong. Each person interprets modesty according to his own code and participates in the moral culture, for modesty has a moral connotation. Anspach further elaborates that modesty is not innate in man but conventional and relative to a culture. Modesty has no meaning except within a culture and within a specified time, place, and situation.⁵

The controversial nature of modesty is easily seen from the consideration of the different ideas held by different races concerning modesty.⁶ One exemplification of this made by Flugel is the outdoor dress of a woman from Tunis. The woman is entirely covered in shrouds and shawls. The only contact which her body has with the outside world is through the tiny slit about her eyes; otherwise one can only guess as to her form and features.⁷

Most cultures in the world use dress to conceal different parts of the body for the sake of modesty. Roach and Eicher further state that many Westerners have judged the civilization of a people by the degree to which they have adopted Western-style garments. Early missionaries often encouraged their converts to adopt Western dress and required that they cover their bodies when attending church. Roach and Eichen agree with Flugel in stating that there is no essential connection between clothing and modesty, since every society has its own conception of modest dress and behavior.⁸ An amusing example of this point is related by Langner. In certain areas of the Dutch West Indies women customarily displayed their breasts without any shame. A Dutch governor ordered them to cover their breasts in public. The women complied by lifting their skirts and draping them over their breasts when they saw a Dutch official. The result was that the women then displayed an area of nakedness which was considerably more embarrassing to the Dutch.⁹

Flugel and Langner contend that clothing is not the result of modesty but because of modesty. According to Horn a child is not embarrassed by lack of clothes until he becomes accustomed to the wearing of clothes.¹⁰

Modesty, which arose out of an established relationship between the sexes, is essentially correlated with desire. Anspach states that the aim of modesty is to combat desire and in so doing modesty often had the opposite effect of stimulating desire.¹¹

Believing that man can absorb only one part of the female body at once, the fashion designer plays up one part at any given time. The erotic effect is achieved by exposing the body, exaggerating it's size,

or by drawing clothes tightly around it. When interest begins to wane from too much familiarity, boredom sets in. Fashion shifts to another part of the body. Once a fashion is established it is worn with ease, but the shift to the next erotic zone at first seems shocking and indecent.¹² Flugel contends that an important component of fashion is to accentuate various parts of the female body which had previously been treated as if this particular part of the body did not exist. Flugel cites the following example. During the Middle Ages, the breasts were made to appear inconspicuous by the use of corsets. During the Renaissance this ascetic trend began to diminish and an erotic tendency in women's clothes began to appear. The corset, which had originally been used to hide the breasts, was lowered to make the bustline appear fuller and larger. This same process has occurred to other parts of the body such as the waist, hips, legs, and the posterior.¹³

Decoration

Body ornamentation or decoration to demonstrate superiority is common today just as it was thousands of years ago. The soldier wearing his medals, the statesman his decorations, the lord mayor his chair of office, and the monarch his crown upon state occasions, are the modern counterparts of man's prehistoric usages of ornament and decoration to show superiority. The same holds true for the modern lady of fashion who bedecks herself with expensive jewelry, as did her remote barbarian ancestors.¹⁴

Darwin, the scientist, tested this theory by giving a large piece of red cloth to a Fuegian who, from our standpoint, was certainly in need of protective clothing; but, instead of using it for this purpose,

the recipient tore it up into small pieces and distributed them to his companions who immediately used them as ornaments.¹⁵

It has been suggested that many decorative features of our clothing were originally associated with the wearing of trophies. Horns and antlers were common trophies of the hunters as were the human scalps worn by the North American Indian warrior.

Other functions of decoration are the desire or need to strike terror into the hearts of enemies (warpaint); use as a sign of rank; use as a sign identifying locality or nationality; to display wealth; to carry essential articles; and as an extension of the bodily self.¹⁶

Religion

Religion has played an important role in every civilization known to man. There is scarcely a single primitive tribe or an early civilization that does not reveal the dominance of some form of religion. It is characteristic of primitive civilizations that the leader claims divine power, that he often is a priest of some sort, or that he himself claims to be divine and worthy of worship.

In view of the universality and significance of religion, one would imagine religion to be something about which most persons with even a modest education would be generally familiar. Instead of a widespread familiarity with the history and present role of religion in life, there is found an astonishing lack of knowledge of religion.¹⁷

Religion is the attitude or active relationship, and the actions growing out of that attitude or relationship, toward whatever or whomever an individual and/or group of persons takes to be of greatest value and reality. Religion may be described as the life attitudes that

individuals express in action toward god(s) and toward their fellow human beings.¹⁸

Brown and Lowe suggest that the secularization of the world and religion has resulted from one or more of the following reasons:

- (1) Modern science has made it impossible for the educated man to believe.
- (2) Modern man is not motivated by religion in his daily life.
- (3) There has been a drift away from religious faith and commitment.
- (4) Religion and society are not in close contact with each other.
- (5) Religion has become more and more relegated to the private sphere of man's activity and has lost influence on the public sphere.
- (6) The sacred has little or no influence on human behavior, and little or no role to play in human life.¹⁹

Greeley states that the spirit of the contemporary world is hostile to traditional religion and particularly to the sense of the sacred, and both religion and the sacred are declining in influence both in society as a whole and in lives of individual members.²⁰

Research conducted by Brown and Lowe (1951) also supports this view. The purposes of their investigation were to analyze the religious beliefs and practices of Protestant and Catholic undergraduates and to study the religious beliefs and practices of those students who strongly accepted and those who strongly rejected traditional religious doctrines.

As a group, Protestant students assume a "middle of the road" position regarding Christian dogma; they neither strongly rejected or

or accepted it. About a third of these students seldom or never prayed, seldom or never attended church or contributed to the church, and seldom or never felt God's nearness. Almost two-thirds seldom or never read the Bible, although 80 percent indicated that they had some or complete faith in Christ as Lord and Saviour. Protestant Church members scored significantly higher in belief than did non-members. A larger percentage of church members than non-members prayed, read the Bible, attended a church and felt God's nearness. These two observations indicated a marked positive relation between church membership and greater religious belief.

The mean scores of freshmen, sophomores and juniors showed a decline in that order, thus suggesting a moderate but significant tendency in the direction of a more liberal religiosity with increasing years in college. Bible students and believers as compared to non-believers were also found by Brown and Lowe to be considerably more conservative in their economic attitudes. This finding suggests a marked, positive relationship between conservatism in religion and conservatism in economic issues.²¹

Summary

Clothes are worn for many reasons. Some of the reasons cited are: man's divine origin; modesty; sexual arousal; and decoration. The influence of religion has weakened in America over the past several decades. The masses of American people show a large degree of ignorance about religion and the contemporary world has become hostile to traditional religion and to the sacred.

FOOTNOTES

¹Lawrence Langner, The Importance of Wearing Clothes (New York, 1959), p. 15.

²Genesis 3:5, 7, 9, 10, and 21.

³Lawrence Langner, p. 16.

⁴Ibid, p. 16.

⁵Karlyne Anspach, The Why of Fashion (Ames, 1967), p. 254.

⁶Ibid., p. 25.

⁷S. C. Flugel, The Psychology of Clothes (London, 1950), p. 61.

⁸Mary Ellen Roach and Joanne Bubolz Eicher, Dress, Adornment, and the Social Order (New York, 1965), p. 10.

⁹Lawrence Langner, p. 72.

¹⁰J. C. Flugel, p. 72.

¹¹Marilyn J. Horn, The Second Skin (Boston, 1968), p. 4.

¹²Karlyne Anspach, p. 254.

¹³Ibid., p. 255.

¹⁴Lawrence Langner, p. 10.

¹⁵James Laver, p. 9.

¹⁶J. C. Flugel, pp. 29-34.

¹⁷G. G. Kackermen, C. H. Kegley, and V. K. Nikander, Religion in Modern Life (New York, 1957), pp. 3-5.

¹⁸Ibid., pp. 10-11

¹⁹Andrew M. Greeley, Religion in the Year 2000 (New York, 1969), p. 21.

²⁰Ibid., p. 22.

²¹Daniel G. Brown and Warner L. Lowe, "Religious Beliefs and Personality Characteristics of College Students," The Journal of Social Psychology, XXXIII (1951), pp. 126-128.

CHAPTER III

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The purpose of this study was to identify and relate attributes of modesty in dress to the degree of religious participation of single undergraduate women attending Oklahoma State University in the spring semester of 1973. The objectives were:

- (1) To determine if the degree of religious activity of single college women and modesty in dress are related.
- (2) To determine if college classification rank of single college women and modesty in dress are related.
- (3) To determine if the size of home community of single college women and modesty in dress are related.
- (4) To determine if age of single college women and modesty in dress are related.

Description of Sample

The sampling universe consisted of the 1075 single women living in two campus residence halls of Oklahoma State University, spring semester, 1973. The sample consisted of 377 women who completed usable opinionnaires.

Methods and Instruments Used for Data Collection

The data collection instrument used in this study was an opinion-

naire with forced answer choices developed by the researcher. Statements included in the opinionnaire incorporated ideas from Creekmore's (1963) "Methods of Measuring Clothing Variables."¹ and Vernon's (1953) "Church Orthodoxy Scale."² The opinionnaire contained questions concerning attitudes toward dress, religious participation and background information for classifying data. (See Appendix A).

Two questions on the opinionnaire were used to determine if the respondent's college classification rank and marital status met criteria for the study. Information from respondents not meeting these requirements were not included in the analysis of data.

Questions one through eight on the opinionnaire dealt with attitudes toward dress. These questions concerned suitability of different types of garments for class wear, modesty of dress on campus and in personal taste.

Religious participation of the respondents was determined by responses to questions nine through 15 on the opinionnaire. Because of the subjective nature of question nine responses to this question were not included in the analysis of data. Respondents were asked to circle responses which most nearly described their involvement of several church activities and their commitment to the church.

The Collection of Data

The opinionnaire developed by the researcher for this study was pretested by Oklahoma State University students not included in the sampling universe. Revisions in wording the format were made and was pretested again with Oklahoma State University students.

Permission was secured from the university residence halls

administrators to distribute the opinionnaire to women residency in two residence halls on the campus of Oklahoma State University.

Distribution of the opinionnaires to all residents was made by residence hall personnel. A return envelope was attached to the opinionnaire and completed opinionnaires were returned through campus mail within a week of initial distribution.

Responses were coded and transferred to check cards for computer use in statistical analysis.

Analysis of Data

For the purposes of this study, each respondent was placed in one of three levels in religious participation and in degree of modesty in dress, according to opinionnaire responses. Numerical values were assigned to the responses with the value of one being given to all responses which indicated no participation in religious activities. A value of one also given to responses which indicated a high sense of modesty. A numerical value of five indicated a high degree of religious participation and a low sense of modesty. The lowest score possible for the religious background and participation was determined by adding all the scores which indicated no participation in religious activities. The highest score possible for the religious participation was determined by adding all the scores which indicated a strong degree of participation in religious activities. Low and high scores for the modesty of dress scale were determined by the same method with a numerical value of one indicating a high level of modesty and a numerical value of five indicating a low modesty score.

Determination of a point spread was made in order to place the

participant's response into three levels of religious participation and modesty in dress. Three levels (high, medium and low) were used in the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient statistical analysis.

The point spread for the three levels of religious participation and modesty of dress was determined by subtracting the lowest score from the highest possible score. The point spread was then divided by two and subtracted from the highest score possible to determine the median point. To determine the middle range, the difference between the median score and the high score was divided by two. This number is added to each side of the median point to obtain the middle range. (See Appendix B).

An analysis of variance was used to relate modesty in dress scores to college classification, size of home community, and age.

Summary

Data reflecting the amount of participation in religious activities and degree of modesty in dress were collected using an opinionnaire designed for the purpose of this study. To test Hypotheses I the respondents religious activity and modesty scores were categorized high, medium, low, and placed into three mutually exclusive groups for testing the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. An analysis of variance was used to test Hypotheses II, III and IV and involved data concerning age, college classification, and size of home community, and degree of modesty.

..... FOOTNOTES

¹A. M. Creekmore, "Clothing Behaviors and Their Relationships to General Values and to the Striving for Basic Needs" (Unpub. Ph.D. dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, 1963).

²Glenn Morley Vernon "An Inquiry Into the Scalability of Church Orthology" (Unpub. Ph.D. dissertation, State College of Washington, 1953).

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter reports the findings of research with 377 single undergraduate college women living in two residence halls of Oklahoma State University. The sample was comprised of 199 freshmen (52.91 percent), 102 sophomores (27.12 percent), 57 juniors (15.15 percent), and 18 seniors (4.82 percent). Table I presents complete details of the number and percentage distribution for age, college classification and population of home community for the sample.

Modesty Toward Dress

Responses in the extent of agreement toward modesty of dress statements varied widely according to statements. More than half (55.20 percent) of the respondents felt it was not old fashioned to buy a dress because it was considered modest. Over 50 percent of the respondents agreed with the statements concerning appropriate attire for class wear. The majority of the sample agreed with the following statements:

- (1) There is nothing wrong with wearing evening gowns which are very low cut in the front (72.95 percent).
- (2) There is nothing wrong with wearing hot pants to class (79.58 percent).
- (3) There is nothing wrong with wearing hip-hugger pants and a mid-riff top to class (84.00 percent).

- (4) There is nothing wrong with wearing a form fitting dress of a clingy fabric to class (72.88 percent).

A majority disagreed with the statement that girls should dress modestly on this campus. Over 50 percent disagreed with the statement that it is immodest to wear a figure revealing outfit. Refer to Table II for a complete description of these responses.

Participation of Religious Activity

The data showed that almost half, 49.20 percent, attended worship services weekly while 48.61 percent never attended Sunday School, as shown in Table III. Almost 35 percent (34.97 percent) of the respondents reported that they almost always try to follow their church doctrine. Those falling in the category "Sometimes" were 31.42 percent as shown in Table IV. Table V shows that 46.38 percent of the respondents donated money to their church sometimes but 48.40 percent never donated their time to church activities such as visitation and teaching. The majority of the respondents, 48.53 percent, sometimes participated in social activities. Most felt that they participated in some degree in attending church and social related activities and donations of money, but did not want to commit their time to church projects.

Findings Relating to Hypotheses

Hypothesis I: There is significant relationship between modesty in dress scores and the degree of religious participation of single college women.

The null hypothesis was rejected using the reason Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. There was a significant negative relationship

between modesty in dress scores and extent of religious participation at .01 level. Higher religious participation scores were associated with low modesty in dress scores. A low numerical reflected a high degree of modesty in dress therefore a high degree of religious participation was associated with a high degree in modesty of dress.

The data indicated in this instance that single undergraduate women who are highly involved in their church have a high sense of modesty. On the surface, this does not concur with the findings of Kleinline (1967). Kleinline's sample consisted only of Mennonite women whose church teaches specified dress guidelines.¹ The sample in the present included a cross section of the population attending state supported university. Many respondents included in this sample had not been exposed to as strict regulations concerning dress as had those in Kleinline's sample.

The present study agrees with findings of Christiansen (1970). Christiansen found that a highly significant correlation existed between total conservatism-modesty in clothing choice and orthodoxy in her sample of young Mormon college women.²

Hypothesis II: There is no significant relationship for modesty scale scores of freshman, sophomore, junior and senior women.

This null hypothesis was rejected as data showed that a significant relationship at the .05 level of significance does exist between college classification and modesty scale scores. A complete breakdown of how each respondent answered the modesty toward questions dress according to college classification is shown in Appendix C. Senior women were more conservative than freshman women. It may be that the freshman women were eager to assert their independence and tended to

TABLE I

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 377
RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO AGE, COLLEGE
CLASSIFICATION AND POPULATION
OF HOME COMMUNITY

Population of Home Community	Age and College Classification															
	Less than 18 Years Old				18-19 Years Old				20-21 Years Old				22-23 Years Old			
	Fresh N=1 Per- cent	Soph N=0 Per- cent	Jr. N=0 Per- cent	Sr. N=0 Per- cent	Fresh N=197 Per- cent	Soph N=50 Per- cent	Jr. N=2 Per- cent	Sr. N=1 Per- cent	Fresh N=1 Per- cent	Soph N=52 Per- cent	Jr. N=51 Per- cent	Sr. N=7 Per- cent	Fresh N=0 Per- cent	Soph N=0 Per- cent	Jr. N=3 Per- cent	Sr. N=11 Per- cent
4,999 or less	-	-	-	-	19.09	14.28	3.50	-	12.50	19.29	-	-	-	-	-	33.35
5,000 through 9,999	-	-	-	-	12.56	1.78	-	-	-	6.25	15.78	5.55	-	-	1.75	-
10,000 through 24,999	-	-	-	-	7.03	3.57	-	-	-	3.55	14.03	-	-	-	1.75	-
25,000 through 249,999	-	-	-	-	22.11	6.25	-	1.75	-	10.71	14.03	16.68	-	-	1.75	5.55
250,000 or more	0.50	-	-	-	38.19	18.75	-	-	-	13.39	26.31	16.68	-	-	-	22.18

Note: Percentages are according to total number of freshman 199; sophomores, 102; juniors 57; and seniors, 18. For this reason, when percent columns are totaled they do not each add to 100 percent.

TABLE II
 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 377
 RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO RESPONSE TOWARD
 MODESTY STATEMENTS

Statement	Extent of Agreement with Statement										Total	
	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree			
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent
Choosing a dress because it is considered modest is old fashioned	32	8.53	78	20.80	58	15.47	166	44.27	41	10.93	375*	100
There is nothing wrong with wearing evening gowns which are very low cut in the front	68	18.04	207	54.91	52	13.79	41	10.87	9	2.39	377	100
There is nothing wrong with wearing hot pants to class	85	22.55	215	57.03	37	9.81	36	9.55	4	1.06	377	100
There is nothing wrong with wearing a t-shirt without a bra to class	**											

TABLE II (Continued)

Statement	Extent of Agreement with Statement											
	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent
There is nothing wrong with wearing hip-hugger pants and mid-riff top to class	90	23.87	189	50.13	39	10.35	44	11.67	15	3.98	377	100
There is nothing wrong with wearing a form-fitting dress of a clingy fabric to class	85	22.61	189	50.27	46	12.23	49	13.03	7	1.86	376	100
Girls on this campus should dress modestly	9	2.40	60	16.00	99	26.40	147	39.20	60	16.00	375	100
It is immodest for girls to wear a figure revealing outfit	1	.26	27	7.18	38	10.11	199	52.93	111	29.52	376	100

* Not all respondents answered

** Statistical data were not available for this question

TABLE III

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 377
 RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO RESPONSES
 TOWARD WORSHIP AND SUNDAY SCHOOL
 ACTIVITIES STATEMENTS

Statement	Extent of Attendance of Worship and Sunday School Services											
	Weekly		Approximately Once a Month		Approximately Four to Six Times a Year		Only on Special Occasions		Never		Total	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent
How often do you attend worship services?	185	49.20	96	25.53	39	10.37	26	6.92	30	7.98	376	100
How often do you attend Sunday School?	64	17.78	63	17.50	45	12.50	13	8.61	175	48.61	360	100

TABLE IV
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 377
RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO RESPONSE
TO COMMITMENT (ADHERENCE) TO
CHURCH DOCTRINE STATEMENT

Statement	Extent of Commitment to Church Doctrine											
	Always		Almost Always		Sometimes		Seldom		Never		Total	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent
Do you try diligently to follow your church doctrines?	57	15.57	128	34.97	115	31.42	34	9.29	32	8.75	366	100

TABLE V

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 377
 RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO RESPONSE TOWARD
 CONTRIBUTION IN MONEY AND TIME AND
 PARTICIPATION IN CHURCH-RELATED
 SOCIAL ACTIVITIES STATEMENTS

Statement	Extent of Contribution in Money and Time and Participation in Church- Related Social Activities						Total	
	Often		Sometimes		Never			
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent
How often do you contribute money to the church?	130	34.85	173	46.38	70	18.77	373	100
How often do you donate time to church activities such as visitation, teaching, etc.?	48	12.83	145	38.77	181	48.40	374	100
How often do you participate in church related social activities?	72	19.30	181	48.53	120	32.17	373	100

TABLE VI

PEARSON PRODUCT MOMENT CORRELATION COEFFICIENT
REFLECTING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MODESTY SCALE
SCORES AND RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION SCALE SCORES

Description		Level of Significance
	Modesty Scale Score	
Religious Orientation Scale Score	- 0.346	.01

reject values with which they had been reared. The senior women who are selecting jobs and marriage partners have asserted their independence and can accept more easily some of the values with which they have been reared.

Hypothesis III: There is no significant relationship between modesty in dress scores and the size of the home community.

The null hypothesis could not be rejected at the .05 level of significance as there was no significant difference in the modesty scores of respondents according to size of home community. The complete breakdown of how each respondent answered the modesty toward dress questions according to size of home community is shown in Appendix D. Although the analysis of data did not provide an explanation for this lack of difference according to size of home community, it may be that this finding is related to the fact that there were no controls at the university regulating a college woman's dress while at home in a rural community she may have dressed to please relatives and friends of the family.

Hypothesis IV: There is no significant relationship between modesty in

dress scores and age of the respondent.

This null hypothesis could not be rejected at the .05 level of significance. Modesty in dress scores were not significant as related to age of respondent. A complete breakdown of how each respondent answered the modesty toward dress questions according to age is shown in Appendix E.

TABLE VII

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ACCORDING TO AGE, COLLEGE
CLASSIFICATION AND SIZE OF HOME COMMUNITY

Description	Source of Variation	d.f.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Value (Observed)	F Value (Observed)	Extent of Significance
Modesty Score and Classification	Between Groups	3	375.6785	125.2262	4.2490	5.63	Significant
	Within Groups	372	10963.4648	29.4717			
Modesty Score and Age	Between Groups	3	74.5430	24.8477	.8214	8.53	Not Significant
	Within Groups	373	11283.5898	30.2509			
Modesty Score and Population of Home Community	Between Groups	4	106.8748	26.7187	.8834	5.63	Not Significant
	Within Groups	372	11251.3828	30.2457			

FOOTNOTES

¹Janice Kempf Kleinline, "The Relationship of Mennonite Church Branch, Age and Church Attendance and Participation to Attitudes Toward Conservativeness of Dress" (Unpub. M.S. thesis, Ohio State University, 1967).

²Karen S. Christiansen, "Conservatism-Modesty in Clothing Related to Orthodoxy of Single Mormon College Women, Eightenn to Twenty-Five Years of Age" (Unpub. M.S. thesis, Utah State University, 1970).

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study was to identify and relate attributes of modesty in dress to the degree of religious participation of women attending Oklahoma State University. Other factors investigated were: age, college classification, and size of home community in relation to modesty in dress.

Single undergraduate women living in two campus residence halls, spring semester 1973, provided data for the study. Respondents included 199 freshmen, 102 sophomores, 57 juniors, and 18 seniors.

An opinionnaire was designed and administered to 1075 women. Useable opinionnaires were returned by 377 women. The instrument was composed of the following parts: general background information; suitability of statements concerned with modesty in dress; questions regarding religious participation factors.

Conclusions

Data from single undergraduate college women attending Oklahoma State University indicated a strong negative relationship between modesty of dress and the extent of participation in religious activities, indicated a relationship between college classification and modesty of dress, no relationship between age and modesty of dress, and no relationship between modesty of dress and size of home community.

The limited size of the population sample makes generalizations to all undergraduate college women impossible. Additional information is needed before generalizations can be made concerning the factors which influence modesty of dress.

Recommendations

- (1) Replication of this study in different universities using a more proportionate sample of freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors;
- (2) Designing and conducting a similar study that would provide more explicit descriptions of garments used or worn in different situations;
- (3) An in-depth study of the influence of age and college classification on modesty in dress;
- (4) Comparison of perceived changes of college women's attitudes toward modesty in dress from high school to college.

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APPENDIX A

INSTRUMENT USED IN STUDY

OPINIONNAIRE

By answering this opinionnaire, you will be a participant in research for a Master's degree. There are No right or wrong answers to any of the questions. Your name is not needed and all information will be kept confidential. You will Not be personally identified in any way. Please take a few minutes now to answer each question honestly to the best of your ability. After answering the questions, place the completed opinionnaire in the envelope provided and drop it in a campus mailbox.

1. What is your classification?
 - a. Freshman
 - b. Sophomore
 - c. Junior
 - d. Senior
 - e. Graduate
2. From what size of community do you come?
 - a. 4,999 or less
 - b. 5,000 to 9,999
 - c. 10,000 to 24,999
 - d. 25,000 to 249,999
 - e. 250,000 or more
3. What is your age now?
 - a. Younger than 18
 - b. 18 or 19
 - c. 20 or 21
 - d. 22 or 23
 - e. 24 or older
4. What is your present marital status?
 - a. Single
 - b. Other, specify _____

CIRCLE THE RESPONSE THAT BEST DESCRIBES HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT THE FOLLOWING:

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. Choosing a dress because it is considered modest is old fashioned.	SA	A	U	D	SD
2. There is nothing wrong with wearing evening gowns which are very low cut in front.	SA	A	U	D	SD
3. There is nothing wrong with wearing hot pants to class.	SA	A	U	S	SD
4. There is nothing wrong with wearing a T-shirt without a bra to class.	SA	A	U	D	SD
5. There is nothing wrong with wearing hip-hugger pants and a mid-riff top to class	SA	A	U	D	SD

- | | Strongly
Agree | Agree | Undecided | Disagree | Strongly
Disagree |
|--|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------------|
| 6. There is nothing wrong with wearing a form-fitting dress of a clingy fabric to class. | SA | A | U | D | SD |
| 7. Girls on this campus should dress modestly. | SA | A | U | D | SD |
| 8. It is immodest for girls to wear a figure revealing outfit. | SA | A | U | D | SD |
| 9. In your opinion, were you reared with a strong religious background? | | | | | |
| | Yes | No | | | |
| 10. How often do you attend worship services? | | | | | |
| a. Weekly | | | | | |
| b. Approximately once a month | | | | | |
| c. Approximately four to six times a year | | | | | |
| d. Only on special occasions (i.e. Christmas, Easter) | | | | | |
| e. Never | | | | | |
| 11. How often do you contribute money to the church? | | | | | |
| a. Often | | | | | |
| b. Sometimes | | | | | |
| c. Never | | | | | |
| 13. How often do you participate in church-related social activities? | | | | | |
| a. Often | | | | | |
| b. Sometimes | | | | | |
| c. Never | | | | | |
| 14. How often do you attend Sunday School? | | | | | |
| a. Weekly | | | | | |
| b. Approximately once a month | | | | | |
| c. Approximately four to six times a year | | | | | |
| d. Only on special occasions (i.e. Christmas, Easter) | | | | | |
| 15. Do you try diligently to follow your church doctrines? | | | | | |
| a. Always | | | | | |
| b. Almost always | | | | | |
| c. Sometimes | | | | | |
| d. Seldom | | | | | |
| e. Never | | | | | |

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!

APPENDIX B

POINT SYSTEMS FOR MODESTY AND RELIGIOUS
PARTICIPATION

POINT SYSTEM FOR RELIGIOUS
ORIENTATION

	A	B	C	D	E
Question 10.	5	4	3	2	1
11.	5	3	1	0	0
12.	5	3	1	0	0
13.	5	3	1	0	0
14.	5	4	3	2	1
15.	5	4	3	2	1

Highest score possible - 30

Lowest score possible - 6

Scoring Range

High	Medium	Low
30-24	23-13	12-6

High score correlates with a high degree of religious orientation. Low score correlates with a low degree of religious orientation.

POINT SYSTEM FOR MODESTY

Question 1.	5	4	3	2	1
2.	5	4	3	2	1
3.	5	4	3	2	1
4.	0	0	0	0	0
5.	5	4	3	2	1
6.	1	2	3	4	5
7.	1	2	3	4	5

Highest score possible - 30

Lowest score possible - 6

Scoring Range

High	Medium	Low
30-24	26-10	12-6

High score correlates with a low sense of modesty.

Low score correlates with a high sense of modesty.

APPENDIX C

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 377
RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO EXTENT OF
AGREEMENT TOWARD MODESTY STATEMENTS
AND COLLEGE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE VIII
 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 377
 RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO EXTENT OF
 AGREEMENT TOWARD MODESTY STATEMENTS
 AND COLLEGE CLASSIFICATION

Modesty Statements and Extent of Agreement	COLLEGE CLASSIFICATION							
	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent
Statement #1 - Choosing a dress because it is considered modest is old fashioned								
Strongly Agree	15	7.53	22	19.64	3	5.26	1	5.55
Agree	38	19.09	27	24.10	13	22.80	1	5.55
Undecided	35	17.58	11	9.82	9	15.78	1	5.55
Disagree	82	41.20	41	36.60	31	65.51	12	66.66
Strongly Disagree	29	14.60	11	9.84	1	1.75	3	16.69
TOTAL	199	100%	112	100%	57	100%	18	100%

Statement #2 - There is
nothing wrong with
wearing evening dresses
which are very low cut
in the front

Strongly Agree	39	19.59	23	22.33	5	8.77	2	11.11
Agree	109	54.80	55	53.39	41	71.92	7	38.88
Undecided	25	12.56	14	13.59	6	10.52	2	11.11
Disagree	19	9.54	10	9.72	5	8.79	6	33.35
Strongly Disagree	7	3.51	1	.97	-	-	1	5.55
TOTAL	199	100%	103	100%	57	100%	18	100%

TABLE VIII (Continued)

Modesty Statements and Extent of Agreement	COLLEGE CLASSIFICATION							
	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent

Statement # 3 - There
is nothing wrong with
wearing hot pants to
class

Strongly Agree	48	24.12	28	27.20	8	14.03	2	11.11
Agree	104	52.26	65	63.10	36	63.15	11	61.11
Undecided	21	10.55	5	4.85	5	8.79	1	5.55
Disagree	21	10.55	5	4.85	8	14.03	3	16.68
Strongly Disagree	5	2.52	-	-	-	-	1	5.55
TOTAL	199	100%	103	100%	57	100%	18	100%

Statement #4 - There is
nothing wrong with wear-
ing a T-shirt without a
bra to class

Strongly Agree	20	10.15	14	13.59	2	3.50	2	11.11
Agree	51	25.90	33	32.06	16	28.07	7	38.88
Undecided	20	10.15	9	8.73	5	8.77	2	11.11
Disagree	73	37.05	37	35.92	19	33.33	3	16.68
Strongly Disagree	33	16.75	10	9.70	15	26.33	4	22.22
TOTAL	197	100%	103	100%	57	100%	18	100%

TABLE VIII (Continued)

Modesty Statements and Extent of Agreement	C O L L E G E C L A S S I F I C A T I O N							
	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent

Statement #5 - There
is nothing wrong with
wearing hip hugger
pants and mid riff top
to class

Strongly Agree	50	25.38	29	28.57	6	10.52	2	11.11
Agree	94	47.71	56	53.33	35	61.40	9	50.00
Undecided	22	11.16	10	9.52	2	3.50	2	11.11
Disagree	24	12.20	9	8.57	10	17.54	2	11.11
Strongly Disagree	7	3.55	1	0.01	4	7.03	3	16.67
TOTAL	197	100%	103	100%	57	100%	18	100%

Statement #6 - There
is nothing wrong with
wearing a form fitting
dress of a clingy
fabric to class

Strongly Agree	48	23.61	25	24.50	3	5.26	1	5.55
Agree	98	49.24	58	56.86	32	56.14	9	50.00
Undecided	30	15.60	6	5.88	9	15.78	1	5.55
Disagree	21	10.55	11	10.78	11	19.29	6	33.35
Strongly Disagree	2	1.00	2	1.98	2	3.53	1	5.55
TOTAL	199	100%	102	100%	57	100%	18	100%

TABLE VIII (Continued)

Modesty Statements and Extent of Agreement	COLLEGE CLASSIFICATION							
	Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent
Statement #7 - Girls on this campus should dress modestly								
Strongly Agree	3	1.53	4	4.00	-	-	1	5.55
Agree	36	18.36	10	10.00	10	17.54	6	33.35
Undecided	48	24.48	30	30.00	15	26.33	3	16.67
Disagree	77	39.28	38	38.00	25	43.85	7	38.88
Strongly Disagree	32	16.35	18	18.00	7	12.28	1	5.55
TOTAL	196	100%	100	100%	57	100%	18	100%

Statement #8 - It is
immodest for girls to
wear a figure reveal-
ing outfit

Strongly Agree	1	.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agree	15	7.53	8	7.84	3	5.26	1	5.55
Undecided	22	11.05	3	2.94	9	15.78	3	16.68
Disagree	106	53.26	50	49.03	34	59.71	10	55.55
Strongly Disagree	55	27.63	41	40.19	11	19.25	4	22.22
TOTAL	199	100%	102	100%	57	100%	18	100%

APPENDIX D

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 377
RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO EXTENT
OF AGREEMENT TOWARD MODESTY
STATEMENTS AND AGE

TABLE IX
 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 377
 RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO EXTENT
 OF AGREEMENT TOWARD MODESTY
 STATEMENTS AND AGE

MODESTY STATEMENTS AND EXTENT OF AGREEMENT	A G E							
	Under 18		18 or 19		20 or 21		22 or 23	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent
Statement #1 - Choosing a dress because it is considered modest is old fashioned								
Strongly Agree	-	-	23	9.20	8	7.21	1	7.92
Agree	-	-	53	21.20	25	22.52	1	7.92
Undecided	-	-	40	16.00	15	13.51	1	7.92
Disagree	-	-	101	40.40	55	49.56	9	68.32
Strongly Disagree	1	100%	33	13.20	8	7.20	1	7.92
TOTAL	1	100%	250	100%	111	100%	13	100%

Statement #2 - There
is nothing wrong with
wearing evening dresses
which are very low cut
in the front

Strongly Agree	-	-	47	18.80	17	15.32	2	14.29
Agree	1	100%	137	54.80	66	59.46	6	42.84
Undecided	-	-	34	13.60	14	12.61	2	14.29
Disagree	-	-	24	9.60	13	11.71	4	28.58
Strongly Disagree	-	-	8	3.20	1	.90	-	-
TOTAL	1	100%	250	100%	111	100%	14	100%

TABLE IX (Continued)

MODESTY STATEMENTS AND EXTENT OF AGREEMENT	A G E							
	Under 18		18 or 19		20 or 21		22 or 23	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent

Statement #3 - There is nothing wrong with wearing hot pants to class

Strongly Agree	-	-	70	28.00	17	15.32	3	21.44
Agree	1	100%	132	52.80	75	67.57	7	50.00
Undecided	-	-	22	8.80	10	9.01	-	-
Disagree	-	-	23	9.20	0	8.10	3	21.44
Strongly Disagree	-	-	3	1.20	-	-	1	7.12
TOTAL	1	100%	250	100%	111	100%	14	100%

Statement #4 - There is nothing wrong with wearing a T-shirt without a bra to class

Strongly Agree	-	-	30	12.00	6	5.50	-	-
Agree	-	-	67	26.80	35	32.11	4	28.57
Undecided	-	-	20	8.00	10	9.18	3	21.44
Disagree	1	100%	89	35.60	37	33.94	5	35.71
Strongly Disagree	-	-	42	17.60	21	19.27	2	14.28
TOTAL	1	100%	250	100%	109	100%	14	100%

TABLE IX (Continued)

MODESTY STATEMENTS AND EXTENT OF AGREEMENT	A G E							
	Under 18		18 or 19		20 or 21		22 or 23	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent

Statement #5 - There is nothing wrong with wearing hip hugger pants and midriff top to class

Strongly Agree	-	-	66	26.40	18	16.22	3	21.44
Agree	1	100%	121	48.40	66	59.46	6	42.84
Undecided	-	-	27	10.80	7	6.31	1	7.14
Disagree	-	-	27	10.80	14	12.61	3	21.44
Strongly Disagree	-	-	9	3.60	6	5.40	1	7.14
TOTAL	1	100%	250	100%	111	100%	14	100%

Statement #6 - There is nothing wrong with wearing a form fitting dress of a clingy fabric to class

Strongly Agree	-	-	62	24.80	12	10.81	3	21.44
Agree	1	100%	125	50.00	68	61.26	6	42.85
Undecided	-	-	33	13.20	13	11.71	-	-
Disagree	-	-	27	10.80	14	12.62	5	35.71
Strongly Disagree	-	-	3	1.30	4	3.60	-	-
TOTAL	1	100%	250	100%	111	100%	14	100%

TABLE IX (Continued)

MODESTY STATEMENTS AND EXTENT OF AGREEMENT	A G E							
	Under 18		18 or 19		20 or 21		22 or 23	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent

Statement #7 - Girls
on this campus should
dress modestly

Strongly Agree	-	-	6	2.40	1	.97	1	7.14
Agree	-	-	42	16.80	15	13.76	5	35.71
Undecided	1	100%	62	24.80	31	28.40	3	21.44
Disagree	-	-	97	38.80	47	43.11	3	21.42
Strongly Disagree	-	-	43	17.20	15	13.76	2	14.29
TOTAL	1	100%	250	100%	109	100%	14	100%

Statement #8 - It is
immodest for girls to
wear a figure revealing
outfit

Strongly Agree	-	-	1	.40	-	-	-	-
Agree	-	-	19	7.60	7	6.31	1	7.14
Undecided	-	-	26	10.40	11	9.90	1	7.14
Disagree	1	100%	125	50.00	65	58.56	10	71.43
Strongly Disagree	-	-	79	31.60	28	25.23	2	14.29
TOTAL	1	100%	250	100%	111	100%	14	100%

APPENDIX E

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 377
RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO EXTENT OF
AGREEMENT TOWARD MODESTY STATEMENTS
AND POPULATION OF HOME COMMUNITY

TABLE X
 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 377
 RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO EXTENT OF
 AGREEMENT TOWARD MODESTY STATEMENTS
 AND POPULATION OF HOME COMMUNITY

MODESTY STATEMENTS AND EXTENT OF AGREEMENT	P O P U L A T I O N O F H O M E C O M M U N I T Y									
	4,999 or less		5,000 to 9,999		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 249,999		250,000 or more	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent

Statement #1 - Choosing
a dress because it is
considered modest is
old fashioned

Strongly Agree	9	10.46	3	6.70	3	9.68	3	3.95	12	8.89
Agree	17	19.76	13	28.89	8	25.81	12	15.79	20	22.22
Undecided	12	13.95	8	17.78	4	12.90	17	22.37	16	11.85
Disagree	39	45.35	27	37.78	15	48.39	24	31.58	60	44.44
Strongly Disagree	9	10.48	4	8.89	1	3.22	20	26.31	17	12.60
TOTAL	86	100%	45	100%	31	100%	76	100%	135	100%

Statement #2 - There
is nothing wrong with
wearing an evening dress
which is very low cut
in front

Strongly Agree	10	11.62	12	26.67	6	19.35	12	16.22	25	18.52
Agree	49	56.97	22	48.88	20	64.52	43	58.10	74	54.85
Undecided	11	12.79	7	15.57	3	9.68	11	14.86	17	12.60
Disagree	15	17.46	4	8.88	-	-	7	9.46	14	10.33
Strongly Disagree	1	1.16	-	-	2	6.45	1	1.36	5	3.70
TOTAL	86	100%	45	100%	31	100%	74	100%	135	100%

TABLE X (Continued)

MODESTY STATEMENTS AND EXTENT OF AGREEMENT	P O P U L A T I O N O F H O M E C O M M U N I T Y									
	4,999 or less		5,000 to 9,999		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 249,999		250,000 or more	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent

Statement #3 - There
is nothing wrong with
wearing hot pants to
class

Strongly Agree	17	19.76	11	24.44	7	22.58	20	26.31	32	23.70
Agree	46	53.49	29	64.44	16	51.62	46	60.53	74	54.81
Undecided	17	19.76	4	8.89	1	3.22	3	3.95	11	8.15
Strongly Disagree	1	1.16	-	-	1	3.22	-	-	2	1.48
TOTAL	86	100%	45	100%	31	100%	76	100%	135	100%

Statement #4 - There
is nothing wrong with
wearing a T-Shirt with-
out a bra to class

Strongly Agree	23	28.05	2	4.44	1	3.22	10	13.16	16	11.85
Agree	19	23.17	15	33.33	10	32.26	24	31.58	37	27.41
Undecided	5	6.10	6	13.33	2	6.45	7	9.21	9	6.67
Disagree	27	32.92	17	37.79	10	32.26	25	32.89	47	34.81
Strongly Disagree	8	9.76	5	11.11	8	25.81	10	13.16	26	19.26
TOTAL	82	100%	45	100%	31	100%	76	100%	135	100%

TABLE X (Continued)

MODESTY STATEMENTS AND EXTENT OF AGREEMENT	P O P U L A T I O N O F H O M E C O M M U N I T Y									
	4,999 or less		5,000 to 9,999		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 249,999		250,000 or more	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent

Statement #5 - There
is nothing wrong with
wearing hip-hugger
pants and mid-riff
top to class

Strongly Agree	16	19.04	12	26.67	8	25.81	20	26.31	29	21.48
Agree	41	48.80	21	46.68	16	51.62	37	48.68	76	56.30
Undecided	11	13.10	5	11.11	1	3.22	10	13.17	9	6.67
Disagree	14	16.68	7	15.56	2	6.45	6	7.89	15	11.11
Strongly Disagree	2	2.38	-	-	4	12.90	3	3.95	6	4.44
TOTAL	84	100%	45	100%	31	100%	76	100%	135	100%

Statement #6 - There
is nothing wrong with
wearing a form fitting
dress of a clingy fabric
to class

Strongly Agree	13	15.85	10	22.22	5	16.13	19	25.68	31	22.96
Agree	38	46.85	24	53.33	17	54.84	40	54.05	72	53.33
Undecided	12	14.63	4	8.89	3	9.68	8	10.80	11	8.15
Disagree	16	19.51	7	15.56	4	12.90	6	8.11	16	11.85
Strongly Disagree	3	3.67	-	-	2	6.45	1	1.36	5	3.71
TOTAL	82	100%	45	100%	31	100%	74	100%	135	100%

TABLE X (Continued)

MODESTY STATEMENTS AND EXTENT OF AGREEMENT	P O P U L A T I O N O F H O M E C O M M U N I T Y									
	4,999 or less		5,000 to 9,999		10,000 to 24,999		25,000 to 249,999		250,000 or more	
	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent	N	Per- cent

Statement #7 - Girls
on this campus should
dress modestly

Strongly Agree	1	1.19	-	-	3	9.67	1	1.33	2	1.50
Agree	16	19.05	7	15.56	6	19.36	14	18.67	19	14.29
Undecided	24	28.57	15	33.33	5	16.13	18	24.00	33	24.81
Disagree	33	39.28	17	37.78	13	41.94	29	38.67	54	40.60
Strongly Disagree	10	11.91	6	13.33	4	12.90	13	17.33	25	18.80
TOTAL	84	100%	45	100%	31	100%	75	100%	133	100%

Statement #8 - It
is immodest for
girls to wear a
figure revealing
outfit

Strongly Agree	1	1.20	-	-	-	-	1	1.33	-	-
Agree	11	13.25	2	5.00	1	4.76	4	5.33	9	6.67
Undecided	10	12.05	5	12.50	3	14.29	6	8.00	13	9.63
Disagree	45	54.22	25	62.50	5	23.81	45	60.00	67	49.63
Strongly Disagree	16	19.28	8	20.00	12	57.14	19	25.34	46	34.07
TOTAL	83	100%	40	100%	21	100%	75	100%	135	100%

VITA 2

Glenna Sue Williams

Candidate for the Degree of
Master of Science

Thesis: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE RELATIONSHIP OF CHURCH PARTICIPATION
ON MODESTY IN DRESS OF SINGLE UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE WOMEN

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Biographical:

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