



Public School Uniforms: The Pros and Cons for Your Child

March 03, 2015

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The prevalence¹ of uniforms in public schools continues to rise in the United States, as parents and school administrators exert efforts to keep our schools safe environments. According to the National Center for Education Statistics², nearly 20% of all public schools have adopted uniform mandates³. Approximately 22% of elementary schools, 19% of all middle schools, and 10% of high schools currently require uniforms, and this trend continues to accelerate.⁴

Although uniforms have been a mainstay⁵ of private schools, public schools didn't jump on the bandwagon⁶ until 1994, when the Long Beach California School District integrated school uniforms to address safety issues challenging the district. According to the school district data, within one year after the implementation of uniforms, the fights and muggings at school decreased by 50%, while sexual offenses were reduced by 74%. Across the country, similar statistics abound; for example, at Ruffner Middle

¹ prevalence: noun: the fact or condition of being prevalent. Prevalent: adjective: widespread in a particular area at a particular time (Cell phones are prevalent at KHS.)

² statistics: plural noun treated as singular: the practice or science of collecting and analyzing numerical data in large quantities, especially for the purpose of inferring proportions in a whole from those in a representative sample

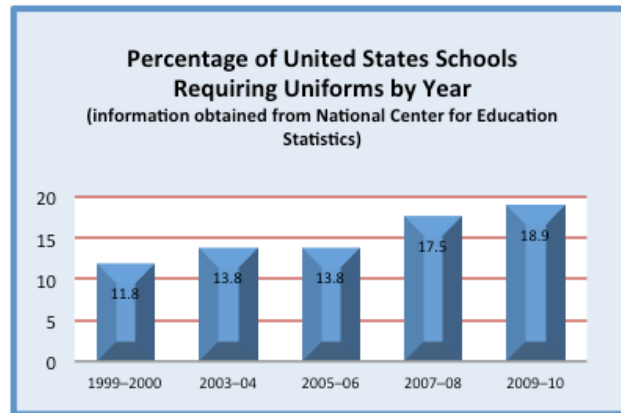
³ mandates: noun (plural): an official order or commission to do something

⁴ accelerate: verb: (of a vehicle or other physical object) begin to move more quickly; increase in amount or extent; *Physics* undergo a change in velocity

⁵ mainstay: noun: a thing on which something else is based or depends

⁶ bandwagon: noun: a particular activity or cause that has suddenly become fashionable

School in Norfolk, VA, the number of discipline referrals decreased by 42% once uniforms were enforced.



Fueled by these statistics, more schools across the country are requiring uniforms in their public schools, naming school safety as their primary motivation. Even with these compelling⁷ statistics, however, there are other statistics that argue that uniforms are not as beneficial as school administrators and parents are encouraged to believe. Opponents cite research that shows a lack of individualism and comfort among students, working to actually decrease student learning and success. Thus, the question still remains: are public school uniforms good for your child?

The Benefits of Public School Uniforms: Safer Learning Environment

Many school administrators and parents believe that uniforms create a better learning environment at school. First and foremost, many administrators claim that students are not as distracted by how they look, and therefore, spend more time learning at school. The peer pressures of stylish dressing with the “best” brands are alleviated, especially when students may not wear any uniform pieces from name brand companies. This allows students to focus more upon their schoolwork, rather than social appearances. Furthermore, the socioeconomic differences present among students are minimized when all students must wear the same school uniforms, no longer feeling the pressure to “fit in” with the right clothing choices.

⁷ compelling: adjective: evoking interest, attention, or admiration in a powerfully irresistible way; not able to be resisted



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According to school-reported statistics and the *School Administrator*, the mandate of uniforms on campuses has reduced tardiness, skipped classes, suspensions, and discipline referrals among students. In addition, with the visual uniformity present across all students, the instance of school pride has increased. Similar to athletic team uniforms, proponents argue that dressing cohesively increases pride, unity, and a renewed commitment to the school. With uniforms, a more professional tone is set in school, encouraging students to take their studies more seriously.

Uniforms at school also reduce the prevalence of violence, which is a major concern for many public schools. Outsiders who do not belong on campus are easily identified, and thus, do not pose a great threat to the students. Additionally, uniforms reduce the prevalence of “cliques” and gangs on school campuses as students are required to only wear specific colors and uniform pieces. A school may only allow green or yellow polo shirts and khaki bottoms, for example, preventing students from wearing the traditional gang identifying colors of red and blue. Accessories such as bandanas, another distinguishing gang clothing characteristic, can also be eliminated from the school dress code. When it is more difficult to identify members of gangs in school, the fights and violence between rival gangs decrease.

Disadvantages: Denial of Self-Expression and Comfort

The opponents of public school uniforms, as outlined by the ACLU's argument for the First Amendment, argue that uniforms stifle a student's need for self-expression. By denying students the opportunity to fully express their unique personality through the clothing they select, individualism⁸ is unable to develop to its fullest capacity. When children select their own clothing, they are able to develop confidence and independence, characteristics vital to personality development and adult success. Denying students the ability to express individualism and belief in a sub-culture, whether preppy, hip-hop, punk, or jock, could stymie the students' transition from childhood into adulthood. Controlling the socialization process could harm the student as an adult, as they are not prepared for the real world, where they will indeed be judged by their appearances.

Proponents of uniforms argue that they will bring conformity among students, resulting in increased safety, but when students are limited through what they may wear, they will find other ways to react against authority and the limits uniform policies place on their individual nature. Without the outlet of expression in their clothes, students may turn to other avenues of self-expression that may be viewed as even more inappropriate than clothing, such as nontraditional hair styles or make-up or more importantly, acting out against school and parental authority through the decisions they make and behaviors they exhibit.

In addition, opponents argue that uniforms may not be comfortable for all students, which will limit learning as students worry about their appearance. Student comfort is important in order to maximize learning outcomes, and uniforms may stymie⁹ academic focus. For example, the uniform standard may require students to wear polo shirts that are tucked into khaki slacks. Students who are overweight may feel very self-conscious about their bodies. Additionally, female students may feel insecure about their bodies and feel that having a tucked in shirt will bring attention to their developing figures. When students do not feel comfortable in the required school uniform, their focus will shift from

⁸ individualism: noun: a social theory favoring freedom of action for individuals over collective or state control

⁹ stymie: verb: prevent or hinder the progress of someone or something

learning. Children, especially those in middle and high school, are constantly concerned about their appearance, and wearing a school uniform will not alleviate this concern.

Addressing the Issue of Decreased Violence among Gangs

An additional argument put forth by those in favor of uniforms advocates that they decrease violence among students involved in gangs because there will be less chance of identifying gangs members through the clothing colors they wear. Though students may be limited in wearing a particular color, they will find other ways to identify their participation in gangs, from the hairstyles they select to *how* they wear the required uniform. For example, students in gangs may all choose the same type of belt to show their unity or shave their hair in the same fashion.

The Mixed Response from Parents: Cost-effectiveness of Wearing Uniforms

Whereas some parents believe that uniforms are more cost-effective than purchasing the latest stylish clothes, other parents argue that the cost of uniforms is steep. Typically, uniforms are more expensive up-front, as the parent must invest in all of the staples¹⁰ at the beginning of the school year, for example there are collared or polo shirts of various colors, khaki or black pants, black or brown belts and shoes, and solid colored sweaters. Though this is an expense at the beginning, there are only small expenses that need to be made as the school year progresses. On the other hand, many parents argue that uniforms are not economical as they must purchase both a school wardrobe and a casual wardrobe as children do not want or may not be permitted to wear their uniform clothes outside of school.

Final Thoughts

Unfortunately, the decision of requiring school uniforms among children is not as transparent¹¹ as it might first appear. Many factors must be taken in to account, from overall school safety to the lack of self-expression students may encounter with their implementation. The arguments are best summed up by Dr. Alan Hilfer, a senior child

¹⁰ staples: noun (plural) a main or important element of something

¹¹ transparent: adjective: open to public scrutiny (critical observation or examination)

and adolescent psychologist, who states, “Uniforms do eliminate competition, pressure, and assaults perpetuated by older kids on younger kids for their sneakers and possessions. They also allow some kids to focus better, especially in the lower grades... [However], clothes are a source of expression for children, and as kids get older, they become increasingly resentful of uniforms.”

Deciding whether uniforms are right for your child depends upon individual circumstances. If your child has a high need for self-expression and personal comfort in her clothing, then uniforms may create unhealthy resentment and result in negative behaviors from your child. On the other hand, if you believe that your child needs to focus more on academics than physical and social appearances, then uniforms may help level the social pressures associated with independent dressing. Understanding what elements are most important for you and your child will help you determine if school uniforms are a right fit.

Participation in Democracy
Kailua High School
Social Studies Requirement
2015-2016
Bradley Rosa
August 18

Instructions: On separate paper using one-inch margins and single spacing, type the class heading. Skip one line. Write a research citation for the article and then write a bibliographic citation for the article, skipping one line after each citation. Using the following format, write a four paragraph essay that answers the following question: Are school uniforms good for public school? (Do not use the pronoun I.)

Introduction: A brief statement about uniforms and school. Claim statement: state your position on uniforms

Reasoning: Reasoning statement: Write out the best reason that either supports or does not support school uniforms. Reasoning evidence: Use a direct citation from the article that supports your reasoning statement (you must use quotation marks). Significance: write out why your reasoning is important.

Counter-claim: A brief statement that points out disagreement with your claim-statement.

Counter-claim statement: Write out the best reason that opposes your claim-statement. Counter-claim evidence: Write out a direct quotation that supports the counter-claim statement.

Refutation: In spite of evidence that disagrees with your claim-statement, write out why your reasoning and evidence are better than the counter-claim.

Conclusion: claim wrap-up: restate the importance of your claim. Reason recap: restate the power of your reasoning statement. Next steps or call-to-action: Describe what you can do to further support your position

Vocabulary: write out each footnoted word, its part of speech, its definition. Then go to the next line and write the vocabulary word in a sentence that demonstrates its meaning. Skip one line between each entry. **Extra-Credit**: add vocabulary words using the same format.

Vocabulary

1. prevalence: noun: the fact or condition of being prevalent. Prevalent: adjective: widespread in a particular area at a particular time (Cell phones are prevalent at KHS.)
In high school golf, there is a prevalence of cheating.

9. stymie: verb: prevent or hinder the progress of someone or something.
The contestant was stymied by the referee.