In order to investigate the occurrence of differential program effectiveness, seven change scores were considered. Change in attitude to the summer program and those six change measures which increased significantly (Table 11) were analyzed in this fashion. Results are summarized in Table 14. Analysis of variance was employed in order to determine whether the positive changes brought about were attributable to (1) program structure alone, (2) student CL alone, and (3) match between program structure and student CL (interaction). Table 14 presents the mean scores of the 4 combinations and the mean scores for programs classified according to program structure, student CL and matching.

When change in attitude to summer program is considered, the change is greater for students in "matched" programs than in "mismatched" programs, confirming the assumption of matching. Put most simply, students like a matched program better than a mismatched program.

The differential results of the six primary change measures which showed a significant overall change, reflected considerable evidence for differential effectiveness. In the case of three measures (motivation for college, possibility of college graduation, and interpersonal flexibility), the "matched" programs show significantly greater change ( < .05) than the "mismatched" programs. In the case of two measures (self-evaluation of intelligence, internal control) there is a strong tendency ( < .10) for the matched programs to produce greater change than mismatched programs. For these five measures in which differential effectiveness was observed, only one instance of a main effect produced by program approach or type of student was observed (effect of program structure upon possibility of college graduation). In the other four measures it is only when one considers the degree of matching of student and program that one is able to pinpoint what determines for effectiveness. By contrast, change in self esteem apparently