

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1967 1177

is more likely to occur in structured programs generally than in flexible programs ($< .05$) with no evidence for differential effectiveness as a result of matching.

IV. Summary and Conclusions

A. Student Characteristics

The typical Upward Bound student was sixteen years of age, in the tenth grade, and came from a family whose average income was \$3,341. Compared with the national average, the Upward Bound students were less likely to be living with both parents and the father was less likely to have received any post-high school education. In terms of academic accomplishment, there was great variation between programs but the general trend seemed to indicate that the typical student was slightly below average in academic achievement.

Compared to a sample of suburban high school boys, the Upward Bound students were lower in Conceptual Level. Compared with a large sample of New York State high school students, the Upward Bound students were lower in self-esteem. However, compared to a national sample of teen-agers they were higher in self-responsibility. Whether or not this rather surprising finding reflects some special characteristic of the internal control scale will require further investigation.

B. Program Characteristics

The enormous variation in summer Upward Bound programs was in part captured by the results of the Program Climate Questionnaire. A major source of variation was the degree of flexibility provided for the students in the program.

Although some revisions may be made in the instrument based on factor analysis and site visitor reports, the results from the PCQ seem to be sufficiently encouraging to warrant recommending its use in all summer 1967 programs. The feedback of such results to project directors should be valuable in helping them to appraise the strengths and weaknesses of their particular programs.