**ASSESSING THE SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTION (SI) PROGRAM:**

Who are most likely to participate and who would receive the maximum benefits?

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### Methods

**DATA**

Students who enrolled in 14 SI courses in spring 2013. All courses are in the lower division and traditionally have high failure rates. 59% are female, 49% are URM, and 68% are FGS.

**VARIABLES**

SI participation is defined as that students had participated in SI sessions for three times or more.

**Stage 1: SI participation model**

A logistic regression model is employed to project the probability of students participating in SI. The projected probabilities are saved as the values of the sample selection correction factor (Lambd) and then incorporated into the SI effect model (Table 1).

**Stage 2: SI effect model**

Multiple-way ANOVA is employed to estimate the effect of SI participation in students’ course grades after adjusting for the self-selection bias and controlling other factors’ influences. The interaction terms of 10 factors with SI participation are also included to explore how the effect of SI participation is moderated by these factors (Table 2).

### Results

**SI PARTICIPATION**

Students who had better academic performance are more likely to participate in SI than students who did not.

**SI EFFECTS**

SI participation is one of significant factors affecting students’ course grade.

**SI EFFECTS**

The effects of SI participation on students’ course grade are different among three cumulative GPA groups.

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### Conclusion

SI significantly increases participants’ course grade even after adjusting for self-selection and controlling other factors’ influences.

Course instructors and SI leaders are the most important factor affecting SI participation and SI effects.

Students of all levels of academic performance benefited from SI participation. The weakest students (whose cumulative GPA is below 2.0) received the largest benefits from SI but they are less likely to participate in SI than other students. This finding needs more explanatory study.

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### References


