**Understanding ESSA Evidence**

In 2015, as part of the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), Congress passed and the President enacted the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), which replaced No Child Left Behind. ESSA encourages local and state educational agencies and schools to place a strong emphasis on evidence-based interventions, strategies, or approaches when purchasing and adopting solutions and services. Within the law, evidence-based solutions are described as programs showing evidence of producing positive results on student outcomes. Specifically, the type of evidence backed by formal research and studies.

**ESSA defines four tiers of evidence:**

**Tier 1—Strong:**
Supported by one or more experimental studies.

**Tier 2—Moderate:**
Supported by one or more quasi-experimental studies.

**Tier 3—Promising:**
Supported by one or more correlational studies.

**Tier 4—Demonstrates a Rationale:**
Practices that have a logic model, are supported by research, and have some effort of study underway.

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**TimeWarp® Plus** is a K–9 summer reading intervention system for struggling students that dramatically accelerates their skills. The program promotes results-driven, hands-on learning with high-interest, academically rigorous content to motivate all students to learn and improve their reading skills and strategies.

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**Tier 4: Demonstrates a Rationale**

**Criteria as Defined by ESSA**

- Demonstrates a rationale based on high-quality research findings or positive evaluation that such activity, strategy, or intervention is likely to improve student outcomes or other relevant outcomes
- Includes ongoing efforts to examine the effects of such activity, strategy, or intervention ideally producing promising evidence

**How TimeWarp Plus Demonstrates a Rationale**

- Effectiveness of the *TimeWarp Plus* K–9 reading intervention series has been extensively tested and evaluated.
- More than 45,000 students have been pre- and post-tested using a variety of measures, including norm-referenced standardized tests.
- Case studies from districts across the U.S. show positive outcomes for students.

For more information, visit voyagersopris.com/ESSA
**Voyager Sopris Learning® Data Summary**

1) In a national study, Voyager Sopris Learning® students sampled from districts in a seven-state area were pre- and post-tested using the Stanford Diagnostic Reading Test-IV (SDRT-IV).

2) Average summer school effect size for students in Voyager Sopris Learning programs is .42, nearly double the average effect. Students made gains of five to nine months during the 80-hour, four-week program.

3) A similar study of more than 14,000 students across nine districts showed equally dramatic results.

4) In some districts, the effect size for students in the Voyager Sopris Learning program was nearly triple the average effect (see Charts 1 and 2). voyagersopris.com/literacy/timewarp-plus/research-results.

**CHART 1. NATIONAL RESEARCH STUDY OF VOYAGER SOPRIS LEARNING SUMMER READING INTERVENTION**

- The Alexander, et al., study shows that economically disadvantaged children consistently lose 1–5 months of academic learning each summer.
- Cooper, et al., studied evaluations of 100 effective summer school programs over a 20-year time span and found they achieved a .26 average effect size.

**CHART 2. NINE-DISTRICT EVALUATION OF VOYAGER SOPRIS LEARNING SUMMER READING INTERVENTION**

- The Alexander, et al., study shows that economically disadvantaged children consistently lose 1–5 months of academic learning each summer.
- Cooper, et al., studied evaluations of 100 effective summer school programs over a 20-year time span and found they achieved a .26 average effect size.