Evidence Explained

ESSA emphasizes "evidence-based" approaches that have demonstrated a statistically significant positive effect on student outcomes. ESSA identifies four levels of evidence: strong, moderate, promising, and evidence that demonstrates a rationale. The levels are defined by the research study design.

Investigations meets ESSA's "Promising" evidence criteria

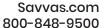
Promising Evidence Criteria	Alignment to Requirements	
Correlational study with statistical controls for selection bias	Exceeds	A randomized control trial design was used where individual students were randomly assigned to either the treatment or control condition.
Show a statistically significant and positive effect on student outcomes	Meets A1.2	Students using <i>Investigations</i> achieved statistically significant growth on the Group Mathematics Assessment and Diagnostic Evaluation (GMADE) and increased an average of 1.2 grade equivalents (GE).
	PERCENTILE POINTS	• Fifth grade Investigations students significantly outperformed comparison students on the GMADE by 10 percentile points.
	PECENTILE POINTS	Second grade African American students using <i>Investigations</i> significantly outperformed their peers on the GMADE by 11 percentile points.
	Additionally, fifth grade lower achieving students, reduced- priced lunch students, and African American students significantly outperformed their peers on the GMADE.	

What does the What Works Clearinghouse say about Investigations?

The What Works Clearinghouse says *Investigations* was found to have potentially positive effects on mathematics achievement.

For more information, visit:

Savvas.com/EvidenceBased







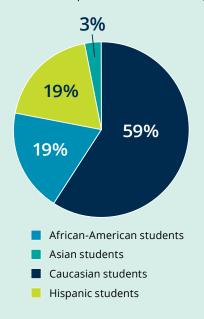
Study completed by:

Gatti Evaluation, Inc. Available here.

Year: 2007-2009

Study description: The study focused on improving second and fifth grade students' critical mathematics skills using a core elementary math program. Teachers implemented Investigations every day for the course of the school year for core mathematics instruction. Results were analyzed for 400 participating students taught by 34 teachers across 8 schools in 4 states with matching pretest/ posttest scores.

The final sample was diverse including:





learners

reduced lunch