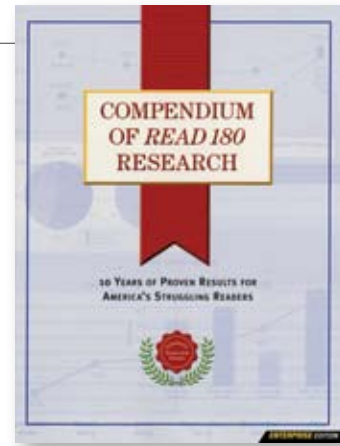


Proven to Work Across the Nation

The adaptive technology platform upon which *READ 180* California is built has been the subject of continuous testing over the course of a decade and across the nation.



29 Study Sites Across the Nation Prove the Effectiveness of *READ 180*

The compendium of *READ 180* studies summarizes the scientific research conducted across the nation from 1999 to 2008 on reading gains for various populations and subgroups of students including:

- English Learners
- Special Education
- Reader Self-Efficacy/Attitudes
- Extended Learning

Phoenix Community College, AZ
 Phoenix Union High School District, AZ
 Anaheim Union High School District, CA
 Desert Sands Unified School District, CA
 Job Corps, CA
 Los Angeles Unified School District, CA
 Indian River School District, DE
 Martin County Public Schools, FL
 Miami-Dade County Public Schools, FL
 Santa Rosa County School District, FL
 Seminole County Public Schools, FL
 Peoria Public Schools District 150, IL
 Des Moines Independent Community School District, IA
 Daviess County School District, KY
 Brockton Public Schools, MA

Holyoke Public Schools, MA
 Traverse City Area Public Schools, MI
 St. Paul School District, MN
 Kirkwood School District, MO
 Clark County School District, NV
 Central Consolidated School District, NM
 New York City Public Schools, NY
 Iredell-Statesville Schools, NC
 Sevier County Public Schools, TN
 Austin Independent School District, TX
 Socorro Independent School District, TX
 Fairfax County Public Schools, VA
 Council of Great City Schools, National Multisite Study
 Department of Defense Schools, Worldwide



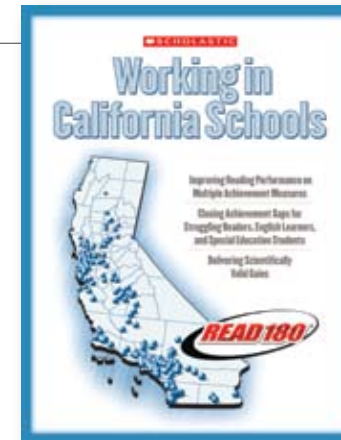
Independent Review and Validation

A journal article in *Reading Research Quarterly*, "Effective Reading Programs for Middle and High Schools: A Best Evidence Synthesis," places *READ 180* in a select group of four programs that showed more evidence of effectiveness than the other 121 programs reviewed. This report only reviewed studies that were randomized or used matched control groups, lasted at least 12 weeks, and used valid achievement measures independent of the experimental treatments.



Proven to Work in California

The California Results Book presents evidence of success in *READ 180* classrooms across the state. In addition to the following research highlight, the book offers 16 additional studies of *READ 180*'s impact on reading achievement in California.



Desert Sands Unified School District, La Quinta, California

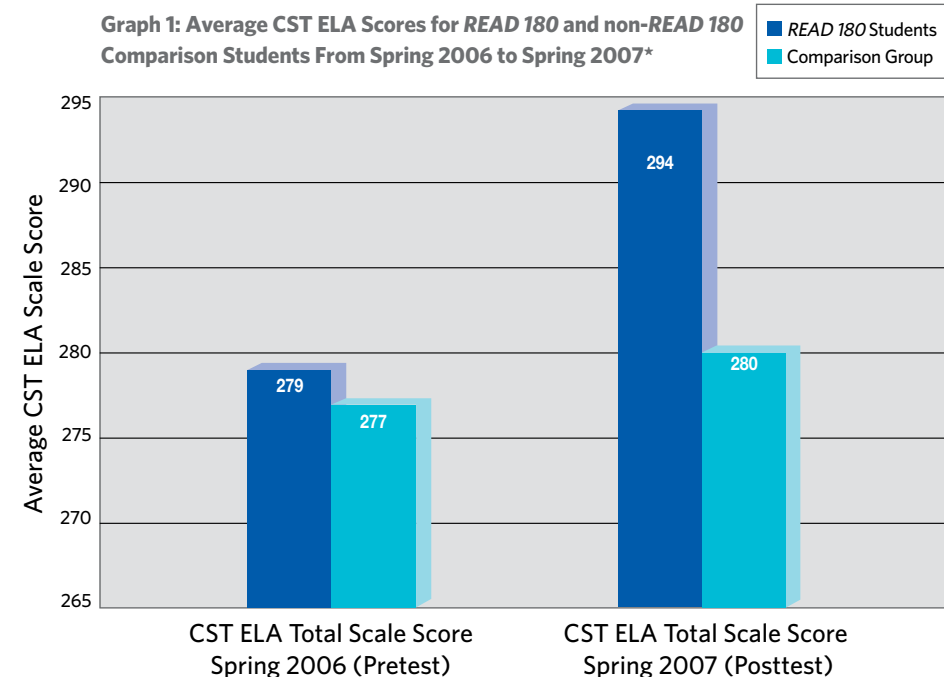
READ 180 Students' CST ELA Scores are Five Times Higher than Non-*READ 180* Students

In the 2006-2007 school year, Desert Sands Unified School District (DSUSD) in La Quinta, California implemented *READ 180 Enterprise Edition* with sixth-, seventh-, and ninth-grade students who performed at the Below Basic or Basic performance standard level on the California Standards Test, English Language Arts (CST ELA).

In order to measure the impact of *READ 180* on reading achievement, Scholastic examined CST ELA data for spring 2006 and spring 2007. CST ELA scores were obtained from 285 *READ 180* students, as well as from a matched comparison group of 285 DSUSD students.

Significant Gains in Performance

As Graph 1 shows, the mean CST ELA score prior to the implementation of *READ 180* (spring 2006) was 279, and the mean CST ELA score for the following year after *READ 180* intervention occurred was 294. An Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) revealed that *READ 180* students had significantly higher posttest (2007) CST ELA scores than did their matched peers, controlling for differences in their pretest CST ELA scores ($F=33.87, p=.00$).



While *READ 180* students' mean CST ELA scale score was 15 points higher in spring 2007, the comparison group's mean CST ELA score was only 3 points higher on the spring 2007 test.

This difference in performance for *READ 180* students amounts to more than five times the observed change in scores for the matched comparison group.

*Pre-post differences, for illustration purposes only. According to the CST guidelines, comparisons can only be made within the same subject and grade. For example, comparing ninth-grade ELS scores in 2006 with ninth-grade ELA scores in 2007.