

### Learning during COVID-19: Who has been most impacted and what will it take to recover?

Dr. Karyn Lewis, Senior Research Scientist Center for School and Student Progress, NWEA



## What is the magnitude of unfinished learning at start of third school year impacted by COVID-19?

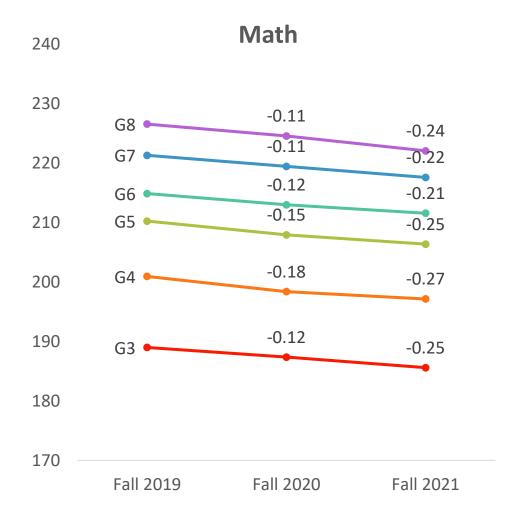
#### **NWEA MAP Growth Assessment**

- Used in roughly 25% of public schools across U.S.
- K-12 interim assessment
- Computer-adaptive and grade-level independent

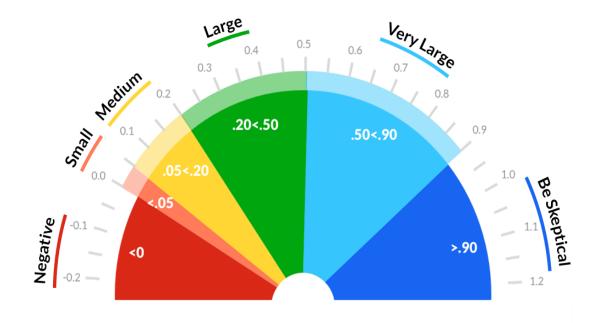
#### Sample

- 5 million 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grade students
- 12K public schools from 48 states

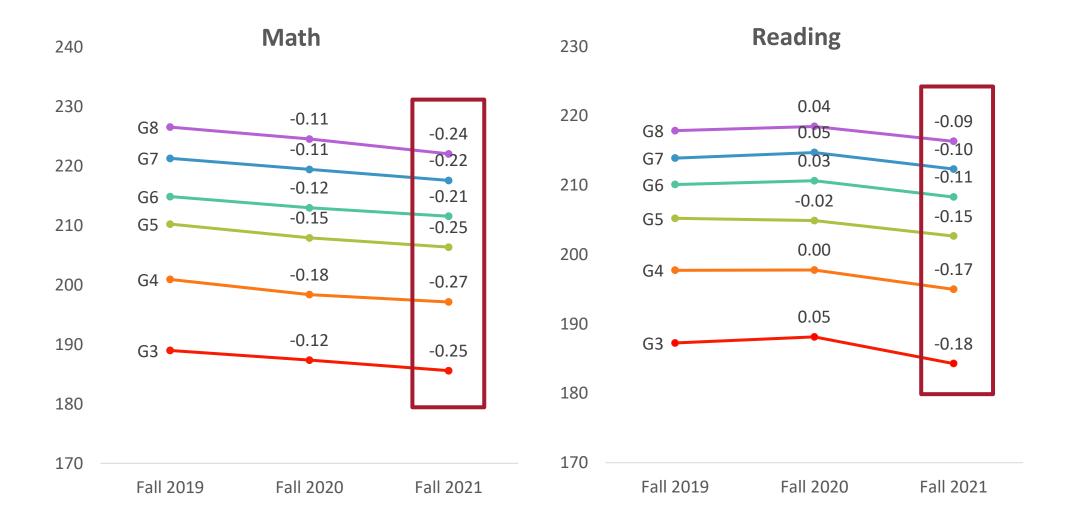




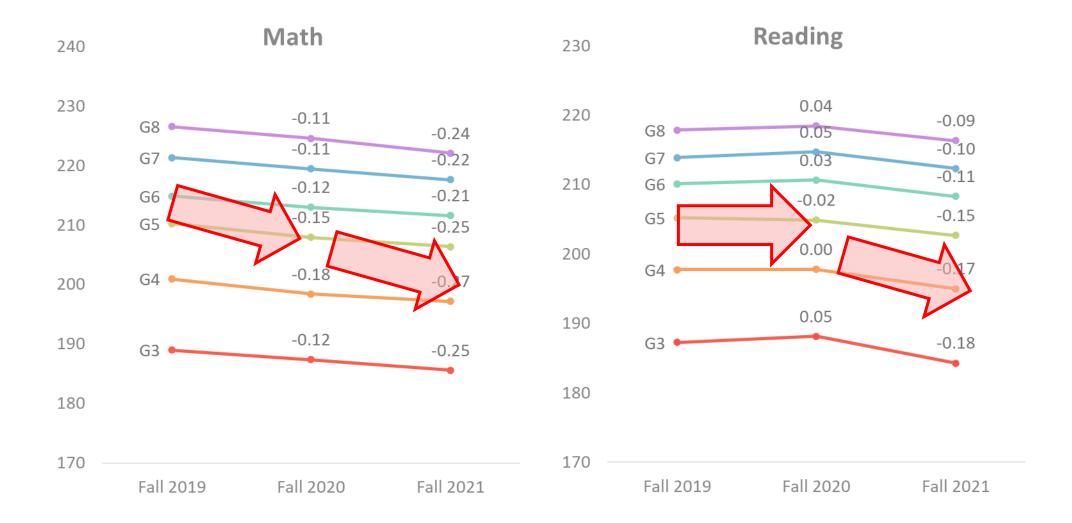
### Average math declines ranged from .21 to .27











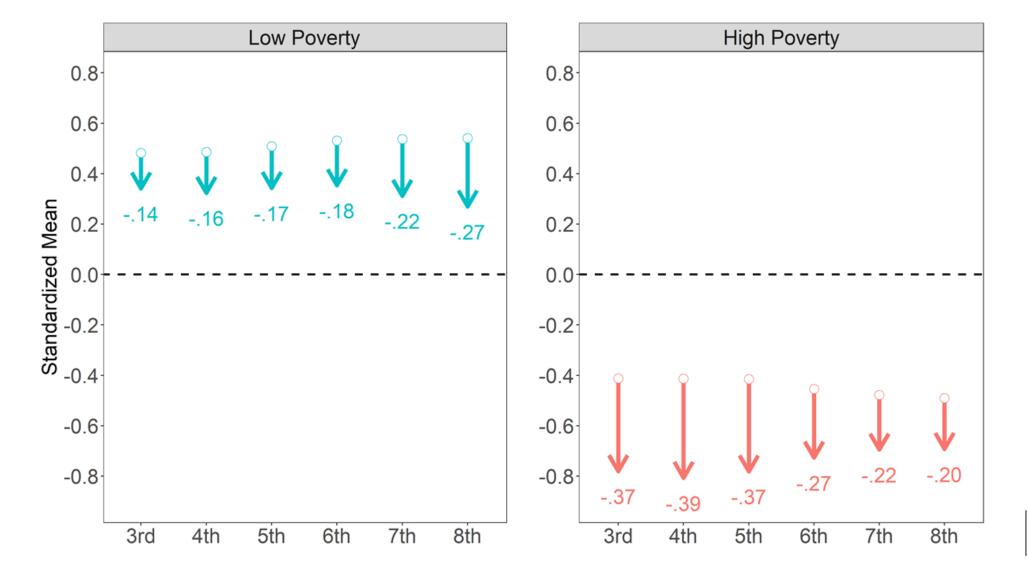


## Which students have been most impacted?





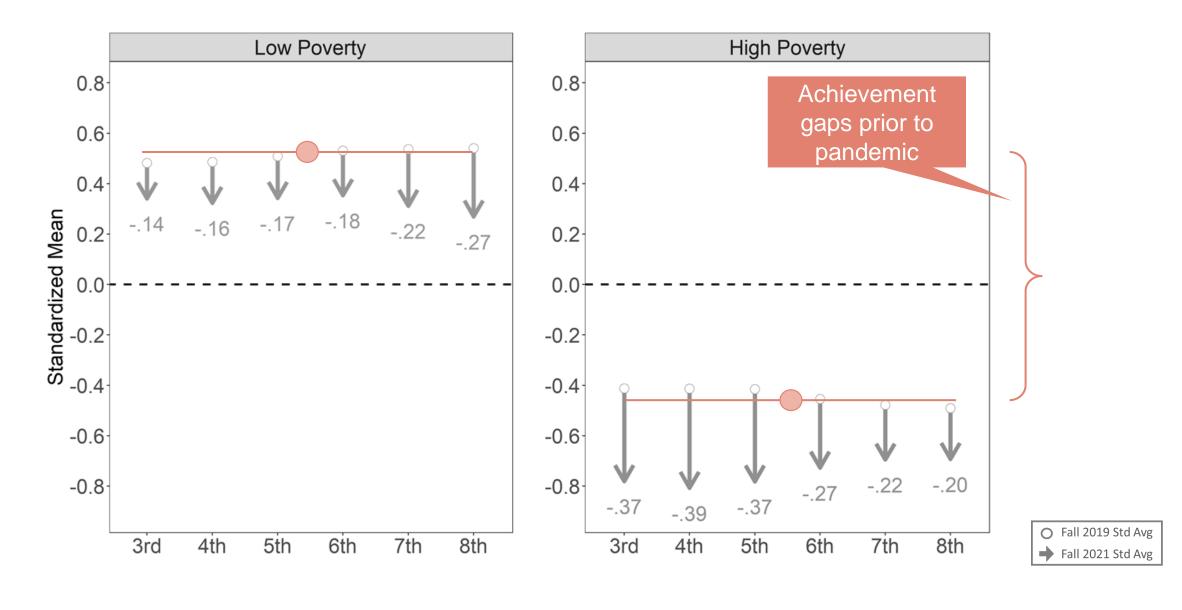
#### How do math achievement declines compare by school-poverty level?





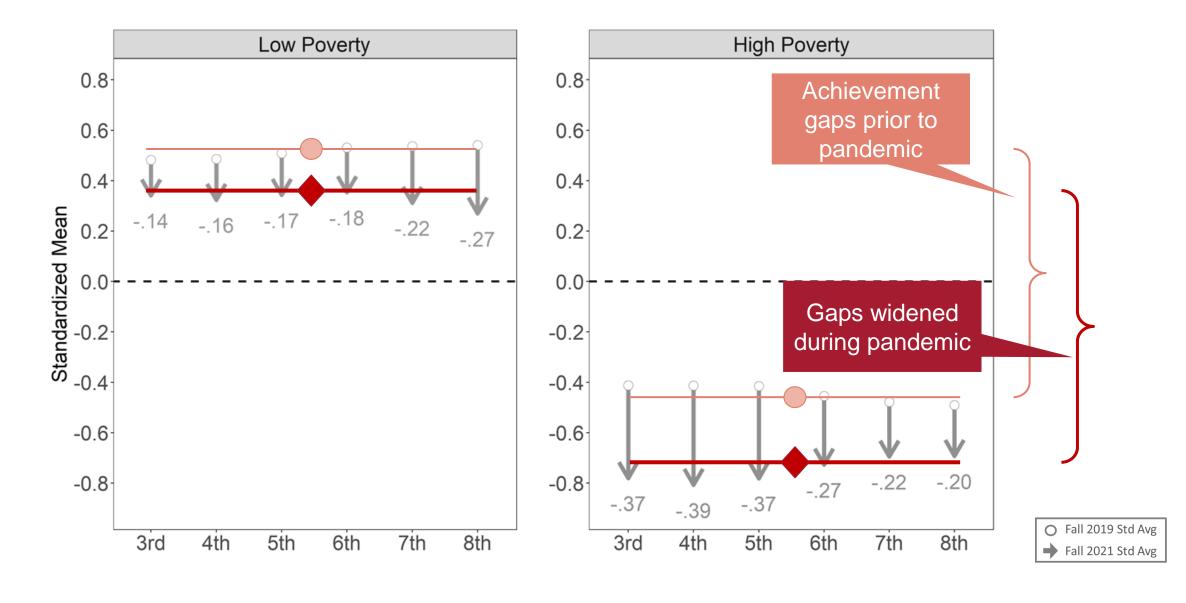


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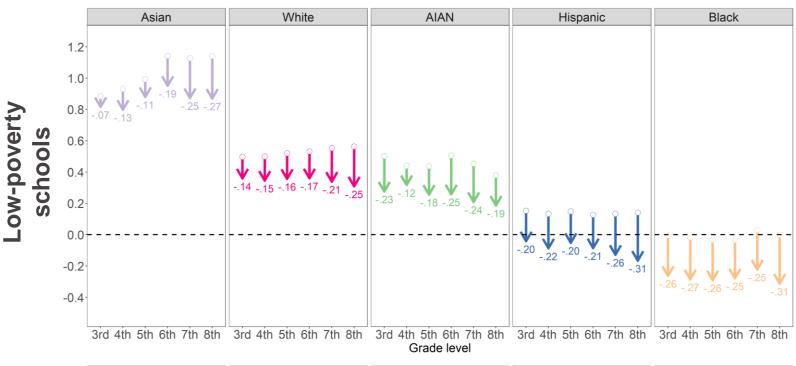


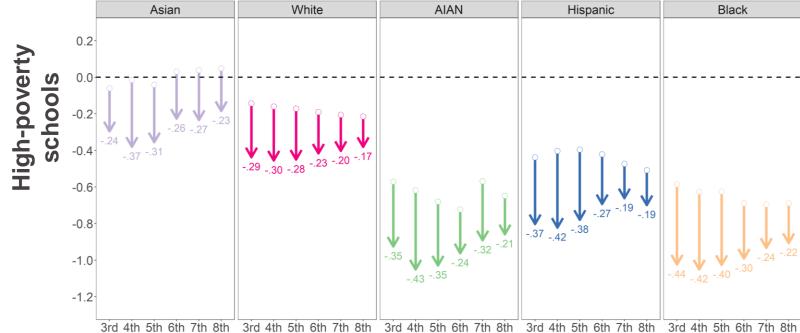
#### How do math achievement declines compare by school-poverty level?





# Math declines by school-poverty and race/ethnicity





Grade level

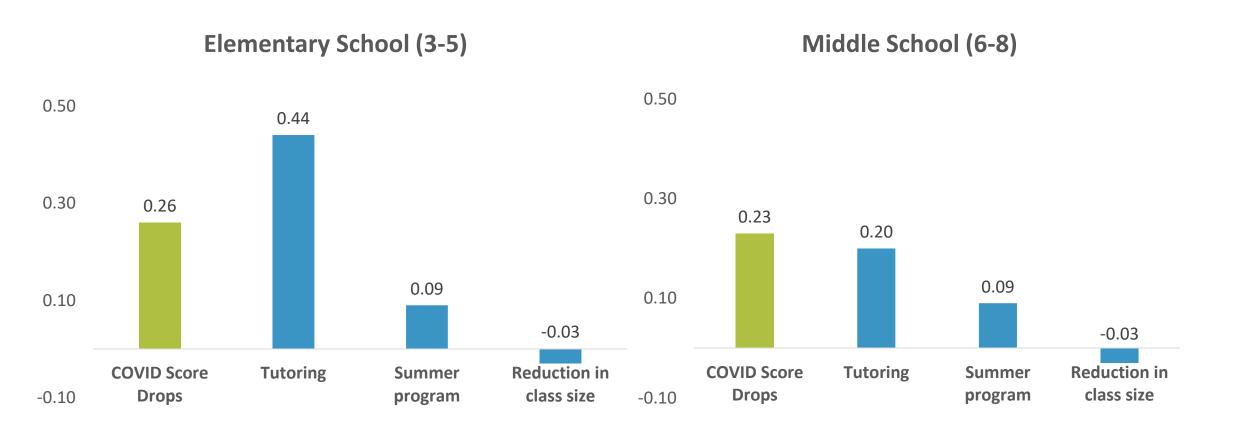


#### What will it take to recover?





#### Math





#### Key Findings

- Achievement declines across the last two years are larger in math compared to reading
- Math and reading show different patterns in the accrual of achievement declines
  - Math achievement decline steadily between fall 2019 and fall 2021
  - Reading achievement held steady in the early phase of the pandemic, declines were incurred during 2020-21 school year
- + High-poverty schools were hit harder and as a result income-based achievement gaps widened by 20% in math and 15% in reading
- + High-dosage tutoring programs may offer best hope for producing the gains required to offset test score declines over the last two years



