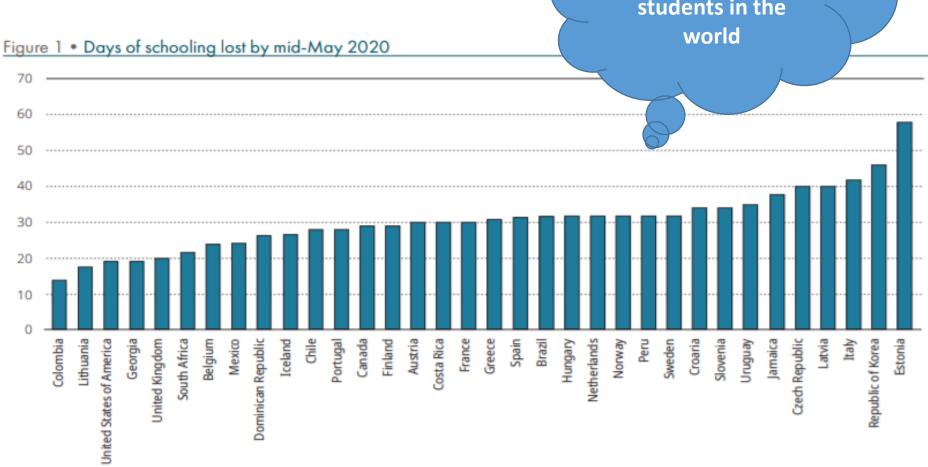
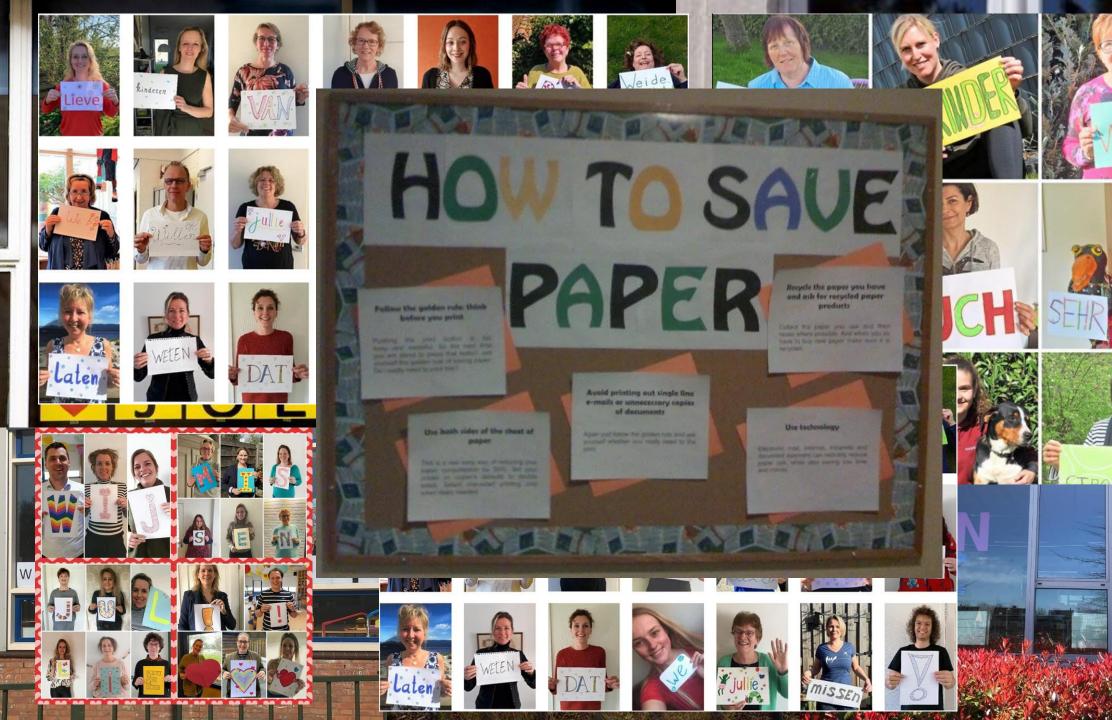


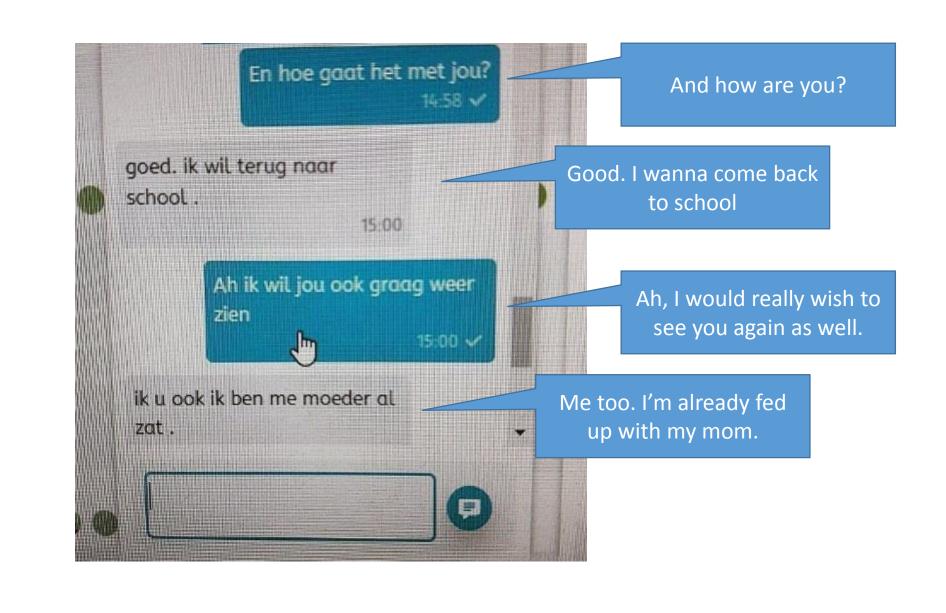
# School closure (first one)

1.5 billion learners affected, 90% of all students in the world

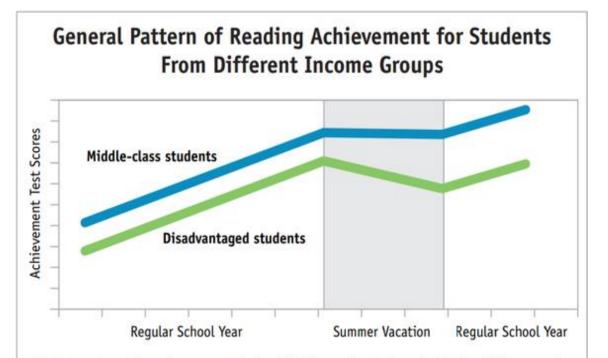


Source: OECD/Harvard University, (2020<sub>151</sub>) Global Education Innovation Initiative at Harvard and OECD Rapid Assessment of COVID-19 Education Response.





## Red flags: learning loss



Cooper et al, conducted a meta-analysis, which is a review and synthesis of multiple research studies. They reviewed 93 evaluations of summer school programs serving grades K through 12, and also reviewed qualitative data from the program evaluations, including interviews with teachers, parents, and administrators.

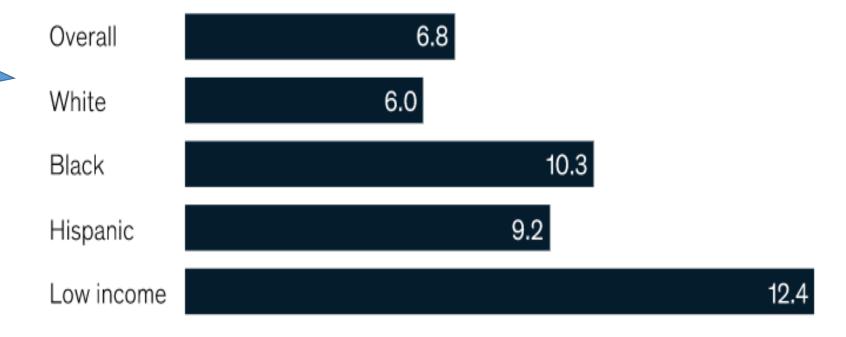
Note: The above is a generalized representation from all studies reviewed.



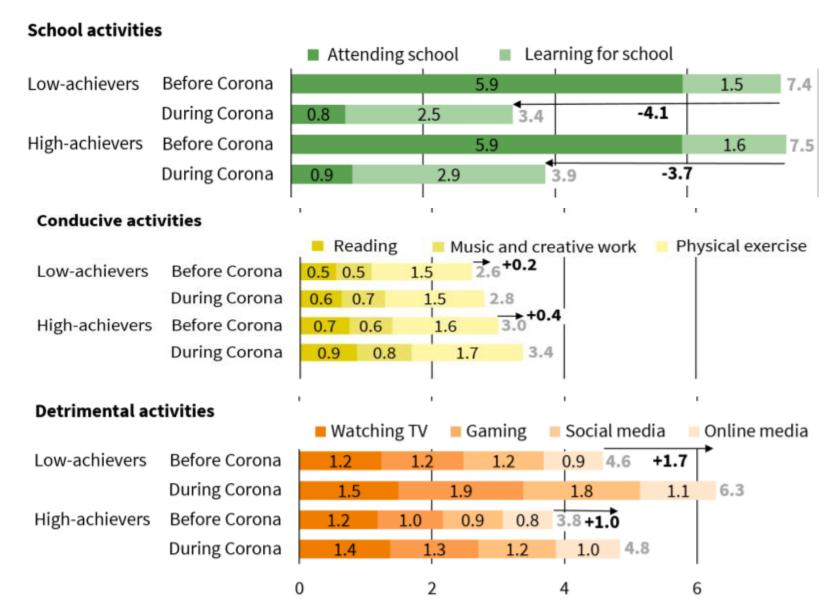
# McKinsey & Company

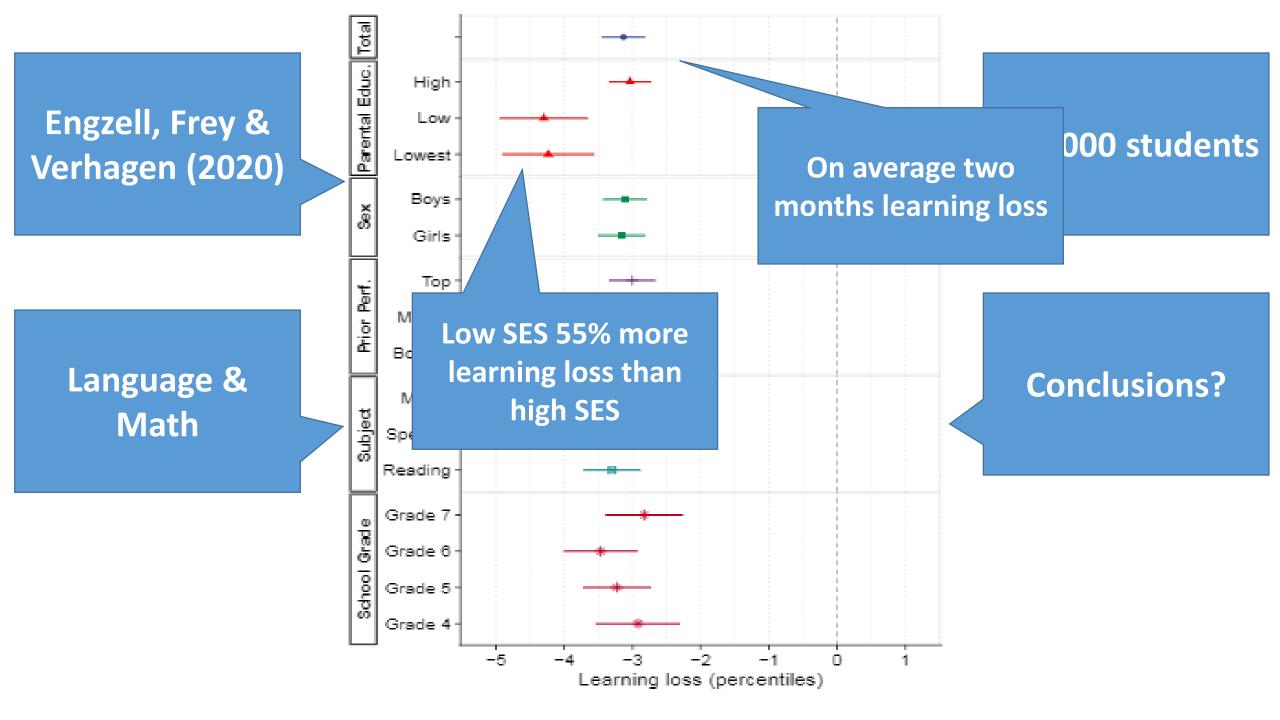
Low-quality remote learning

Average months of learning lost in scenario 2 compared with typical in-classroom learning<sup>2</sup>

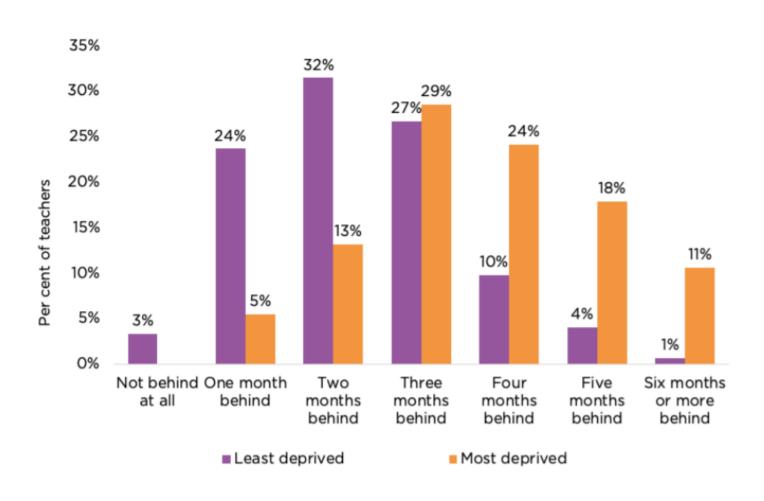


## Grewenig, Lergetporter, Werner, Woessman & Zierow (2020)





## Sharp, Nelson, Lucas, Julius, McCrone & Sims (2020)



# Economic costs: Hanushek & Wossman (2020)

	GDP 2019 (billions USD)	Impact of Lost Learning (billions USD)	
		-1/3 year learning	-2/3 year learning
Argentina	990	-683	-1 347
Australia	1 262	-871	-1 716
Brazil	3 092	-2 134	-4 205
Canada	1 843	-1 272	-2 507
China	22 527	-15 543	-30 636
France	3 097	-2 137	-4 212
Germany	4 474	-3 087	-6 084
India	9 229	-6 368	-12 552
Indonesia	3 197	-2 206	-4 347
Italy	2 557	-1 <i>7</i> 65	-3 478
Japan	5 231	-3 609	-7 114
Republic of Korea	2 206	-1 522	-3 000
Mexico	2 519	-1 <i>7</i> 38	-3 426
Russian Federation	3 968	-2 738	-5 397
Saudi Arabia	1 609	-1 110	-2 189
South Africa	<i>7</i> 31	-504	-994
Turkey	2 350	-1 621	-3 196
United Kingdom	3 121	-2 154	-4 245
United States	20 575	-14 197	-27 982

BARBARA MEANS

SRI International

YUKIE TOYAMA

SRI International

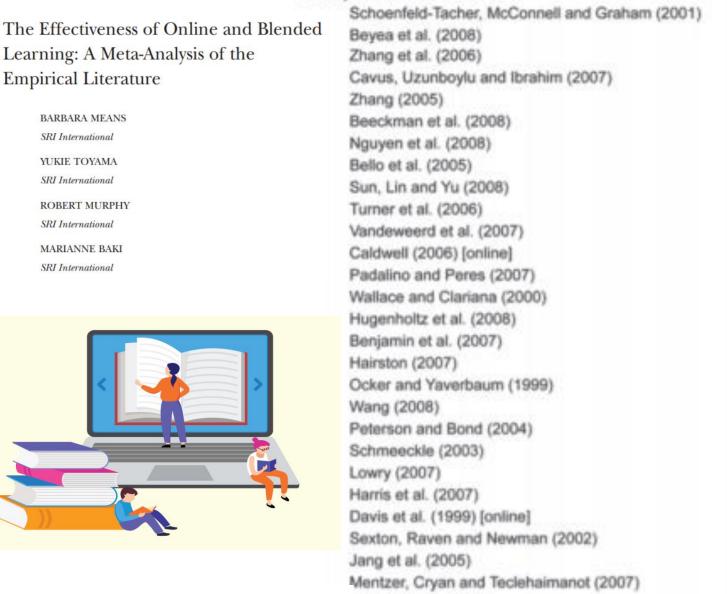
SRI International

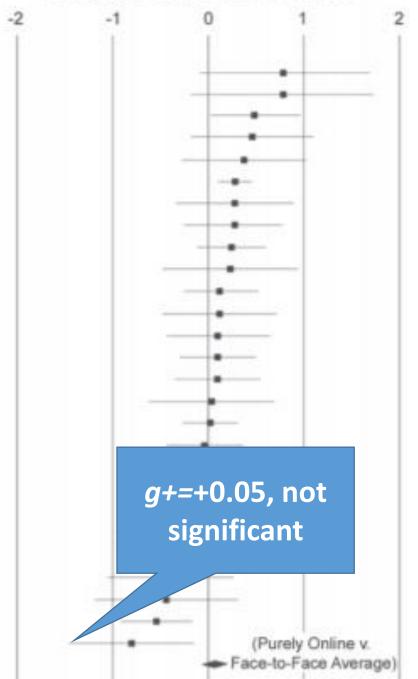
MARIANNE BAKI

SRI International

Purely Online v. Face-to-Face

premued v. Face-to-Face





Blended v. Face-to-Face

Day, Raven and Newman (1998)

El-Deghaidy and Nouby (2008)

Schilling et al. (2006) [search strategies]

Al-Jarf (2004)

Englert et al. (2007)

Schilling et al. (2006) [calculation]

Aberson et al. (2003)

Spires et al. (2001)

Zacharia (2007)

Long and Jennings (2005) [wave 2 study]

Gilliver, Randall and Pok (1998)

O'Dwyer, Carey and Kleiman (2007)

Midmer, Kahan and Marlow (2006)

Urban (2006)

Caldwell (2006) [blended]

Maki and Maki (2002)

Suter and Perry (1997)

Frederickson, Reed and Clifford (2005)

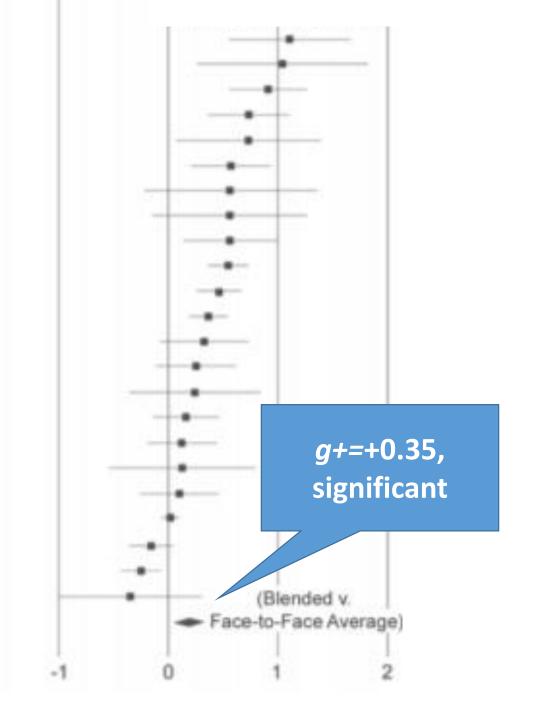
DeBord, Aruguete and Muhlig (2004)

Long and Jennings (2005) [wave 1 study]

Rockman et al. (2007) [multiple choice]

Rockman et al. (2007) [writing]

Davis et al. (1999) [blended]







#### Content

- High quality
- Tailored to need/abilities
- ZPD

### Educational design

- Collaborative learning
- Various ways of interacting
- Formative assessement
- Adjustment to learner needs
- Use of LMS
- Media to support learning

#### Learner

- Intrisic motivation
- Self-regulation
- Digital literacy



## Instructor/teacher

- Attitudes towards technology
- TPACK
- Professional development
- Time

### **Blended learning**

- High effectiveness
- Reduced costs



#### Support

- Technological
- Pedagogical

#### Institutional adoption

- Technology infrastructure
- Clear policies
- Coordinated implementation
- Active role of management

## In conclusion



What Can We Do About COVID-19 LEARNING LOSS?





