QUANTIFYING POST-PANDEMIC MATH LEARNING LOSS



1.6 billion learners affected

UNESCO's global report (2020)

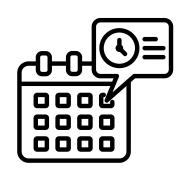
- Global education disrupted
- Math hit hardest
- Gaps wider in low- & middle-income countries





How did math proficiency change during the pandemic, and what support can close the gap?

Our Project Scope



Focused on 2019 (pre-pandemic) vs. 2023 (post-pandemic)



Grouped countries by World Bank income levels



Separate dataset from one school in Bangladesh (450 students, grades 7)



UNESCO UIS - as the benchmark for math/education indicators.

Our Research Journey: Barriers & Adaptations



Data

Limited data



Language

Bangladesh datasets were not in English



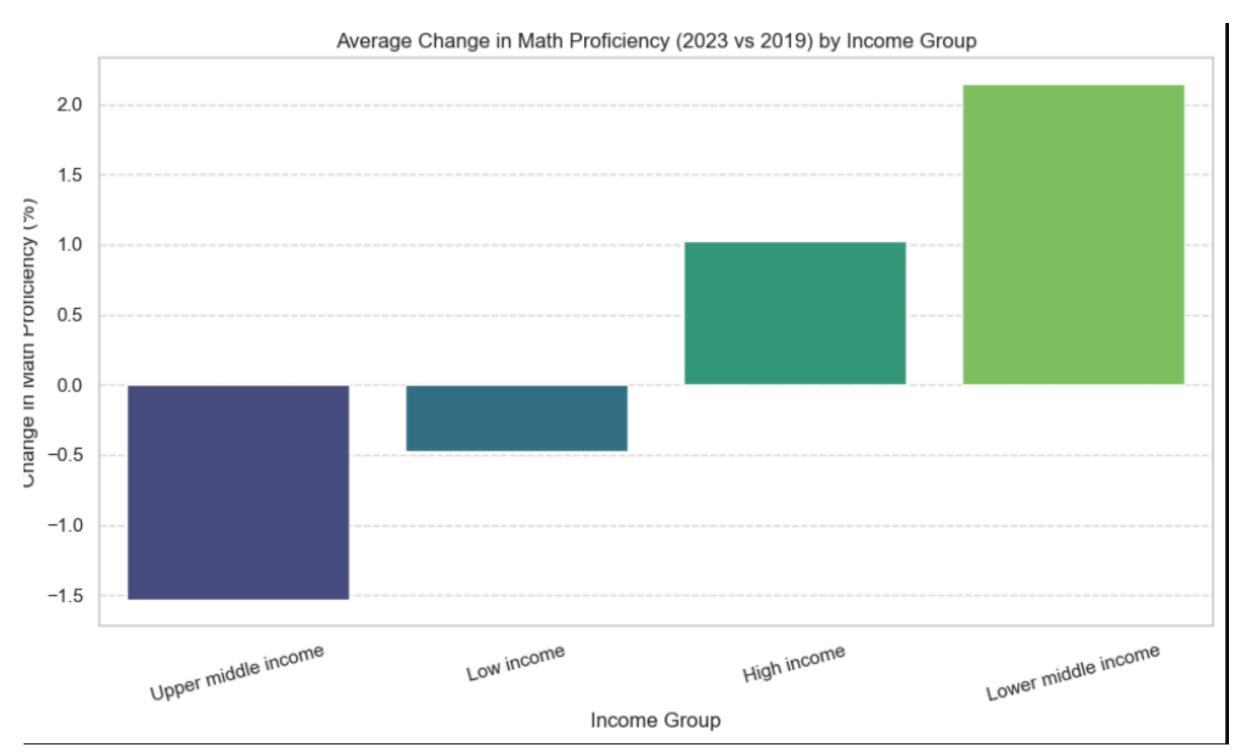
Communication

Difficulty reaching NGO contacts



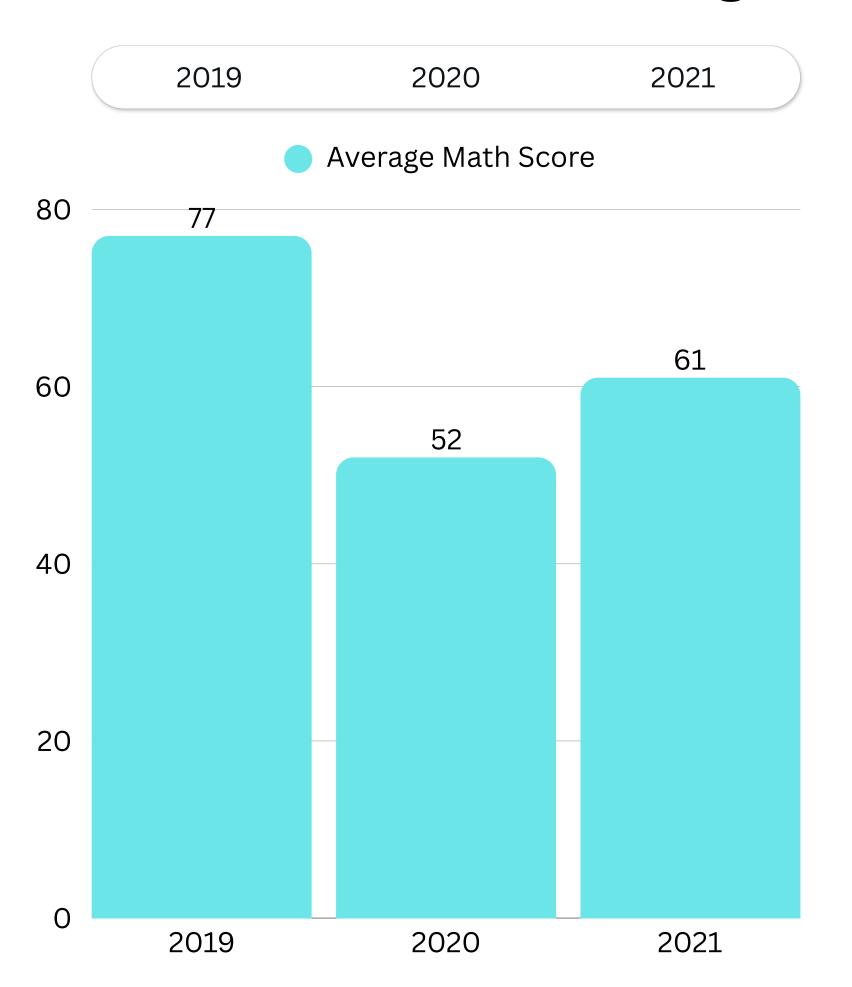
UNESCO + Bangladesh School Data

- Compared math scores (2019 vs. 2023)
- Analyzed school closures, teacher access, digital gaps
- Case study: Bangladesh



- ► Math proficiency ↓ globally
- Rural & poor students hit hardest
- Trained teachers & digital access = key protectors

Bangladesh Case Study



- Marks drop during closures
- Slow, incomplete recovery after reopening (2020–2021)
- Many students still behind"

Act now to close the post-COVID learning gap!



- Targeted remedial math programs
- Invest in teacher training
- Expand affordable digital tools

Communication Strategy

Target Audience

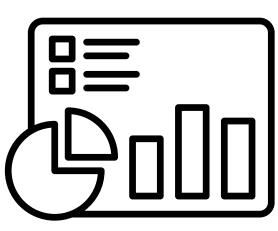
- @ Primary: Education Ministers & Policy Advisors (LMICs)

Targeted math recovery programs can bridge 78% of COVID learning gaps cost-effectively

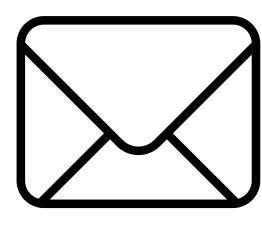
Artifacts



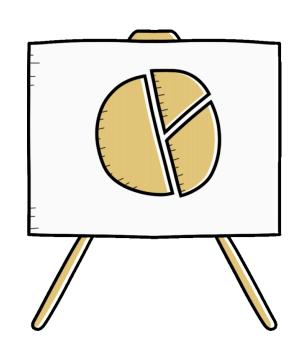




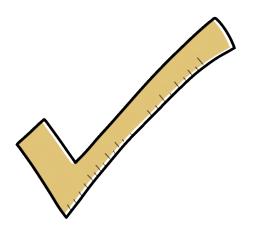
Interactive Dashboard



Outreach



THANK YOU



MIT Emerging Talent: Collaborative Data Science Project (CDSP)

Group 5 - Team EduCatalysts

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