The discussion of the educational impact of the pandemic has been phrased in terms such as test score points or standard deviations that have little meaning to most people. But the abstract nature of the discussion belies both the seriousness of the problems and the certainty of economic harm that lies ahead.

This analysis discusses the potential economic impact of the learning losses suffered during the pandemic. To assess the impact of the pandemic, we compare how the cohort of students in 2022 performed relative to the cohort of students in 2019. We call this comparison the “learning loss” from the pandemic. This learning drop, it turns out, has large significance for individuals and for states, because history suggests the very significant economic loss that is likely to be associated with this achievement drop.

The assessment of economic impact begins with a few simple facts: Those with higher achievement and greater cognitive skills earn more, and the value of higher achievement persists across a student’s entire work life. Moreover, the economic growth of states is highly dependent on the quality of the state’s labor force. The pandemic implies that the future workforce will be less prepared to contribute to economic growth.

Even if education returns to its pre-pandemic quality, there is a cohort of students that will move through the future labor force with lower skills and achievement than those both before and after them. As detailed on the following page, this cohort will have lower lifetime earnings, and their reduced skills will, by historical observations, lead to a slowdown in growth (relative to what would have occurred without the pandemic).

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History indicates that the economic losses will be permanent unless the schools get better. Just returning schools to their pre-pandemic performance levels will not erase the lost learning. Recovering from the pandemic requires swift and decisive improvements to the schools.

**THE CHALLENGE**