





Understanding the influence of cognition and the home learning environment on early number skills

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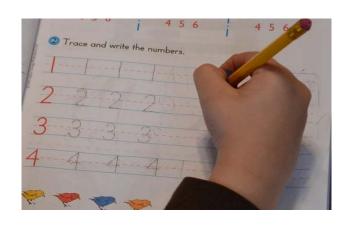






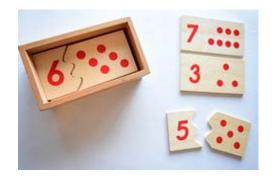
What are early number skills and why are they important?

- Skills relating to number and quantity
- Large individual differences at school entry
- Predict substantial variance in later academic attainment



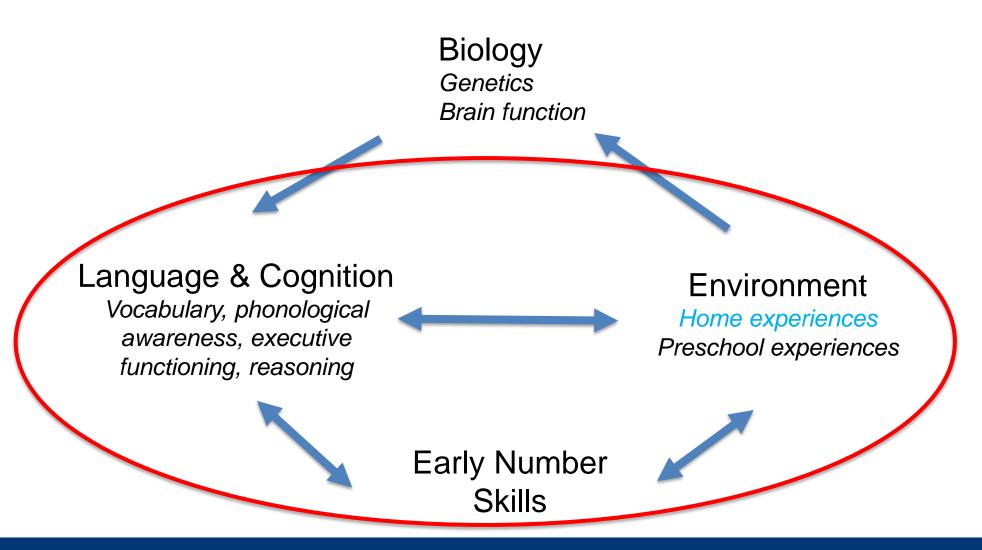








What could influence early number skills development?



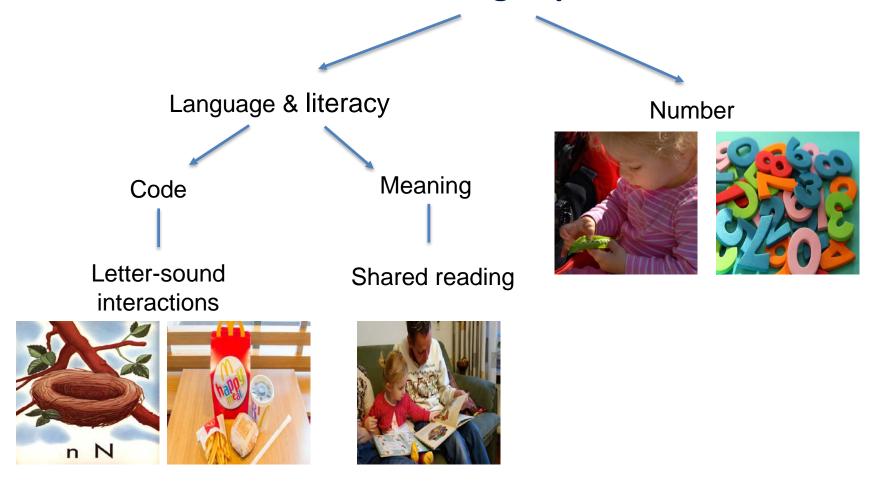


Core Research Questions

- 1. To what extent do preschool language and cognitive skills predict growth in early number skills?
- 2. To what extent do number-oriented and language- and literacyoriented aspects of the home learning environment predict growth in early number skills?
- 3. To what extent are the relationships between the quality of the home learning environment and early number skills direct and to what extent are they indirect via the promotion of language skills?



Home Learning Experiences





The study

| | Spring Term Preschool | | Summer Ter | Summer Term Reception | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Time point | T _{1a} | T _{1b} | T _{2a} | T _{2b} | T ₃ |
| Sample size Mean age | 274 3:11 (3.6) | 274 4:0 (3.6) | 266 4:3 (3.7) | 199 - | 5:3 (3.6) |
| Measures at this time point | Home learning environment questionnaire | Early number skills assessments | Language and cognitive assessments | Preschool quality observations | Early number skills, mathematics and reading measures |



Questionnaire items

| Home Number Experiences | Home Literacy Experiences | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Number | Code-focused | Meaning-focused | |
| Is taught the names of numbers | Talks about letter sounds | Looks at factual books | |
| Writes or traces number | with an adult | Discusses stories with an adult | |
| Discusses numbers or quantity with an adult | Is taught the names or sounds of letters | Is encouraged to choose books that interest them to look at with an adult | |
| Is encouraged to point out or identify numbers in books | | Is encouraged to use books to follow-up interests | |
| Completes number activities in magazines or workbooks | Forms or traces letters or writes their name | Is encouraged to point out or identify pictures in books | |
| Plays games that involve number cards, dice or a number spinner | Is prompted to identify letters in books or the environment | Discusses with an adult how things work or what they mean | |



Early Number Skills

| Cardinal Counting | | Numeral Transcoding | | Calculation | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| Give me X | Counting Objects | Number Recognition | Numeral Reading | Additions | Subtractions | |

- ✓ Core components of the Early Years Curriculum in England (Department of Education, 2013; Testing and Standard Agency, 2017)
- ✓ Consistently associated with later mathematical attainment (see Jordan et al., 2007, 2009)
- ✓ CFA confirmed 3 factor structure at both time points
- ✓ Explained 44% of the variance of a standardised maths test at T₃



Language and cognitive

| Language | | | | Nonverbal abilities | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Phonological awareness | | Vocabulary | | Executive functioning | | Nonverbal reasoning | |
| Rhyme awareness | Alliteration awareness | - | Expressive Vocabulary | Big/little Stroop | Fish-shark | Matrices | Picture similarities |

✓ CFA indicated a 2 factor structure best fit



Path analysis plan

1. A home learning model

What home learning and demographic factors in preschool predict the early number skills at the end of Reception?

2. A language and cognitive model

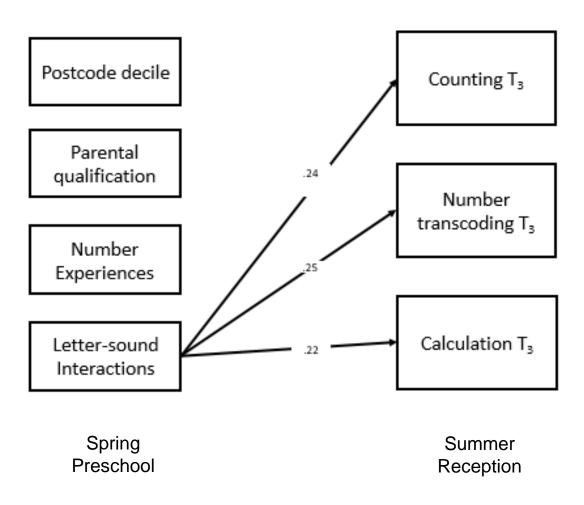
Do language and nonverbal abilities predict growth in the early skills from preschool to the end of Reception?

3. A combined model

Do the home learning experiences precdict growth in the early number skills directly or via their relationship with language skills?

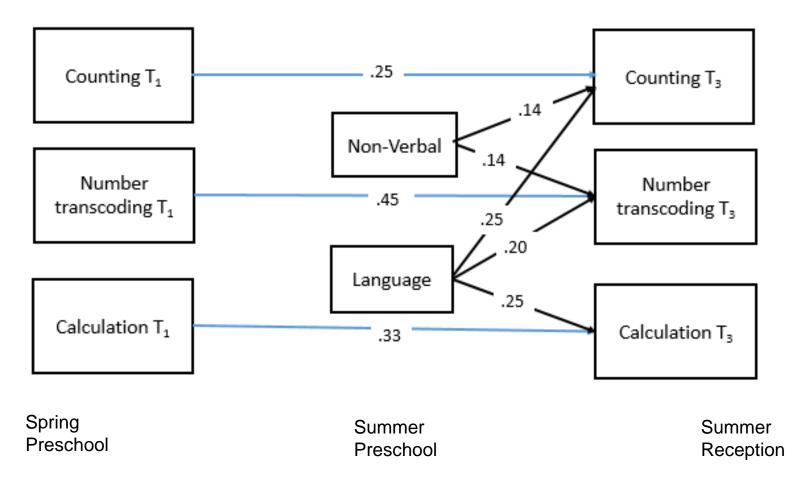


A home learning model



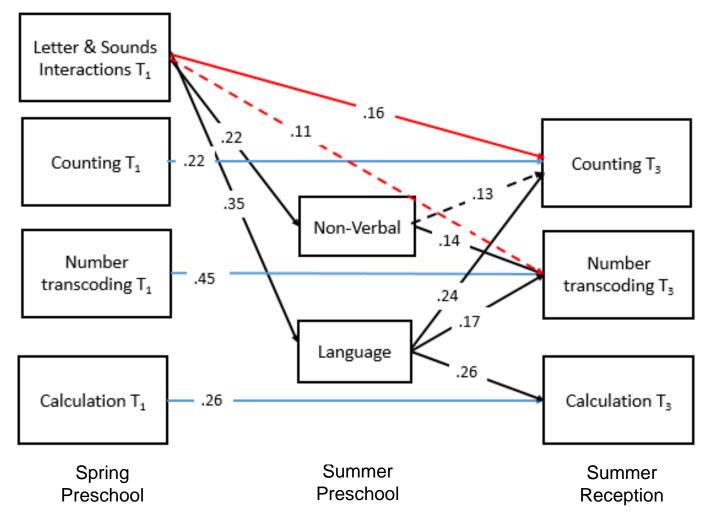


A language and cognitive model





A combined model





Conclusions

- 1.To what extent do preschool language and cognitive skills predict growth in early number skills?
 - Language skills predict growth in counting, number transcoding and calculation
 - Nonverbal cognitive skills have a more limited influence counting and number transcoding



Conclusions

- 2. To what extent do number-oriented and language and literacyoriented aspects of the home learning environment predict growth in early number skills?
- 3. To what extent are the relationships between the quality of the home learning environment and early number skills direct and to what extent are they indirect via the promotion of language skills?
 - Only letter-sound interactions (an aspect of code-focused home literacy environment) predict early number skills
 - Letter-sound interactions have indirect relationships with all early number skills and a direct relationship with counting skills
 - Developing language
 - Developing symbolic understanding

Conservative models with control for autoregressive effects supports the argument that Letter-sound interactions have a supportive role (particularly for counting rather than merely being a correlate



Implications

- Preschool language skills are important for the development of early number skills
 - Experiences that support the development of phonological and vocabulary abilities in preschool will support both the development of early number skills and emerging literacy
 - Age-appropriate experiences to promote phonological and vocabulary abilities support **both** literacy and numeracy
- Letter-sound interactions are likely to support phonological and alphabetic understanding
 - In turn this supports early number skills and emerging literacy
- Parents need support:
 - Ideas for age-appropriate, informal letter-sound interactions.
 How can they integrate discussions about letters and sounds into their child's everyday experiences
 - Confidence in their alphabetic knowledge



Future directions

- Why is there no independent impact of number experiences?
 - Too infrequent to have an impact?
 - Too basic?
 - Relationships stronger with 'advanced' scales
 - Needs assessing controlling for autoregressive effects (cause or response)
- Assessing the impact of strategies to promote parental lettersound interactions
 - Can we increase the frequency of these interactions?
 - Does it have an impact on children's phonological awareness, alphabetic knowledge and early number skills?
 - RCT gold standard







Acknowledgements

Research Assistants:

Hannah Francis Hannah Patel Courtney Hartley

Educational Settings:

41 Nursery and Preschool settings 74 Primary Schools

The parents and children for giving so generously and enthusiastically of their time

Advisory Panel

Jayne Challinor, Early Years Excellence Partnership, Wigan Dr. Diahann Gallard, School of Education, LJMU Professor Maria Chiara Passalunghi, University of Trieste Professor Gaia Scerif, University of Oxford

In memoriam

Dr Catherine Willis