



BACKGROUND

Importance of Early Math Talk

- The quantity and quality of parental math talk are related to children's understanding of numerical concepts correlationally (Casey et al., 2018; Gibson et al., 2020; Vasilyeva et al., 2018) and *causally* (Braham et al., 2018; Gibson et al., 2020; Purpura et al., 2021);
- Substantial variability in parental math talk during early childhood (Levine et al., 2010). Such variability may partially explain the difference in children's early math development (LeFevre et al., 2010; Ramani et al., 2015).

Factors Impacting Early Math Talk

- Socioeconomic factors: parents from higher socioeconomic status tend to provide more math talk at home (e.g., Casey et al., 2020; Dearing et al., 2022);
- *Motivational factors*: parental math value and math efficacy impact their interaction with children (Berkowitz et al., 2021; Vasilyeva et al., 2018; Zippert & Rittle – Johnson, 2020);
- *Cognitive factors*: Spontaneous Focus on Numerosity (SFON) may explain variability in math talk.

Research Question

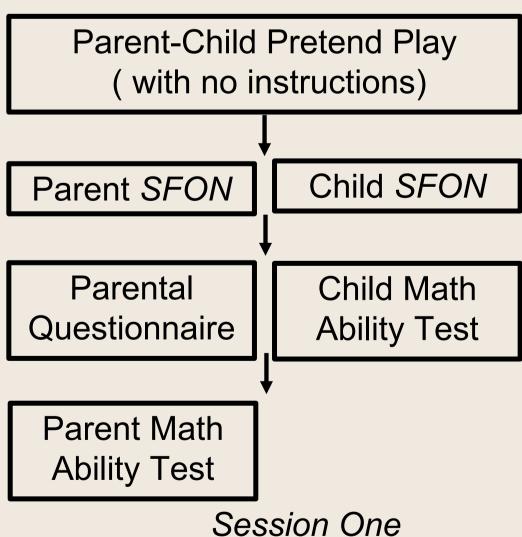
- How do various socioeconomic, cognitive, and motivational factors impact
- parental math talk in different contexts (e.g., formal vs. informal)? • What are the effects of the abovementioned factors on children's early math development?

METHODS

Participants

- 120 parent-child dyads (61 girls; $M_{age} = 5.25 years$) from 7 different cities in southeast China;
- Parents (98 mothers, 25 fathers) varied in the amount of education from 3 years (less than primary school graduate) to 25 years (graduate degree)(M = 12.30 years, SD = 3.80).

Procedure



(25 minutes)

Parent-Child Pretend Play (Importance of math highlighted) Parent Interview Parent-Child Formal Math Interaction

> Session Two (25 minutes)

Spontaneous Focus on Numericity (SFON) Task

For Children: For parents: "Please describe the picture as if you are "Could you tell me what you can see in the picture? describing it to your child."





Investigating Socio-Economic, Cognitive, and Motivational Factors Associated with Parental Math Talk

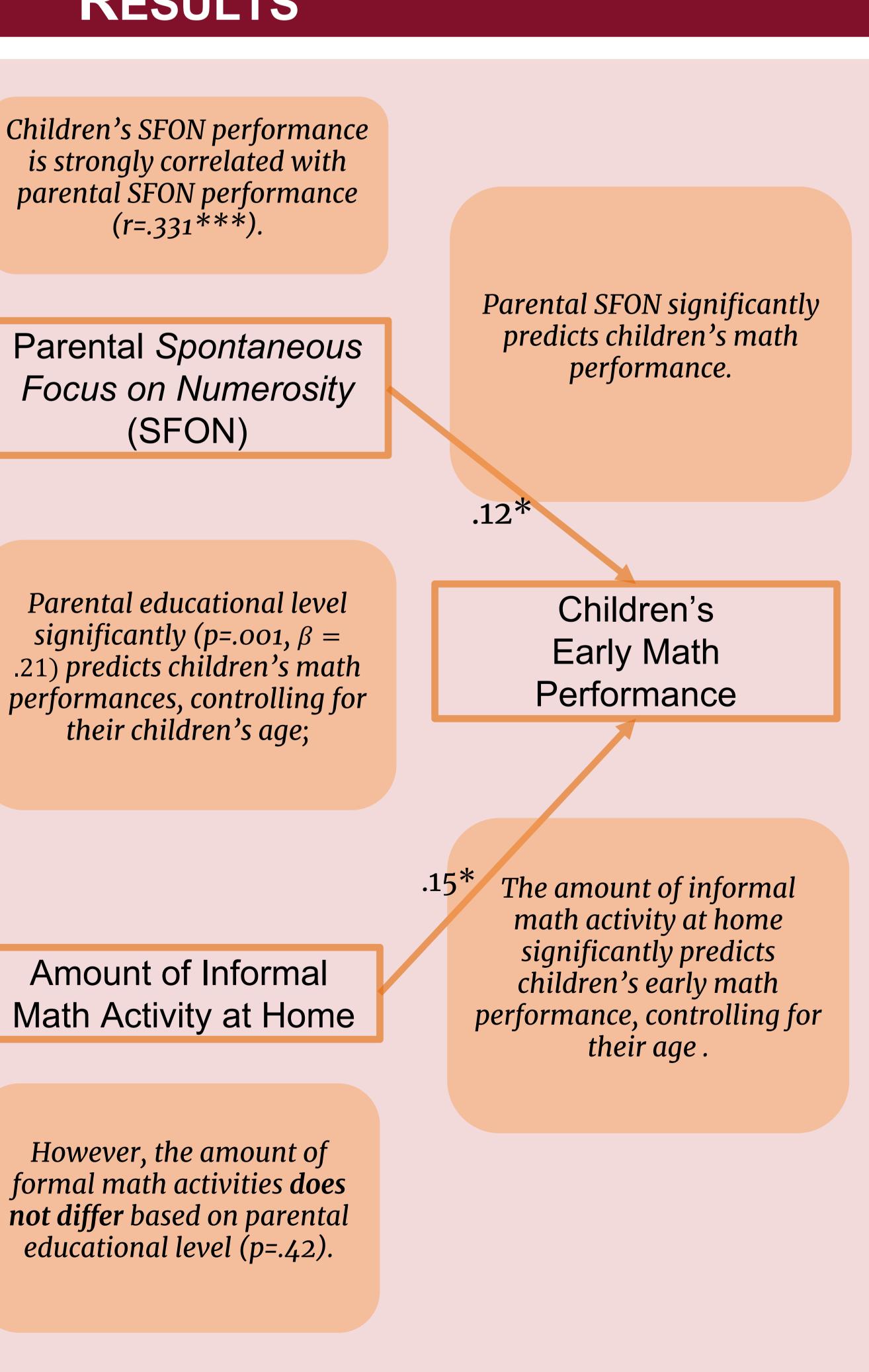
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*Pretend Play Session 1: **Party Preparation** (with no instructions)



*Pretend Play Session 2: Party Preparation (importance of math highlighted)



When prompted to describe a picture as if they were talking to their children (in the SFON task), parents from higher SES paid more attention to the numerical aspects of the picture (r=.27**). .27*** Parental Educational Level Parents with higher educational levels provide more informal math activities at home (e.g., discussing the time/ price of an object with their children).



*Formal Math Interaction

Pictures were taken and used with parental & children's written consent.

RESULTS

When asked how they help children with math, parents from low SES backgrounds tend to choose **formal**, **abstract** math activities, such as practicing addition and subtraction questions daily.

However, parents from high SES backgrounds tend to **integrate math** into daily interactions. Their quantity and quality of math talk are both higher during natural pretend play.

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SUMMARY

"Of course! Math is THE most important subject!" Parents from both high and low SES groups have high math values and math interests.

Their math efficacy level, however, differs. Their math skills fully mediate such differences.

"I bought a lot of practice books for my children. We do addition and subtraction questions daily."

"It's necessary to practice math in kindergarten so my child can be prepared for Grade

Most of the parents from low SES backgrounds value early math because of school readiness; whereas parents from high SES discussed "way of thinking" "future career" more often.

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