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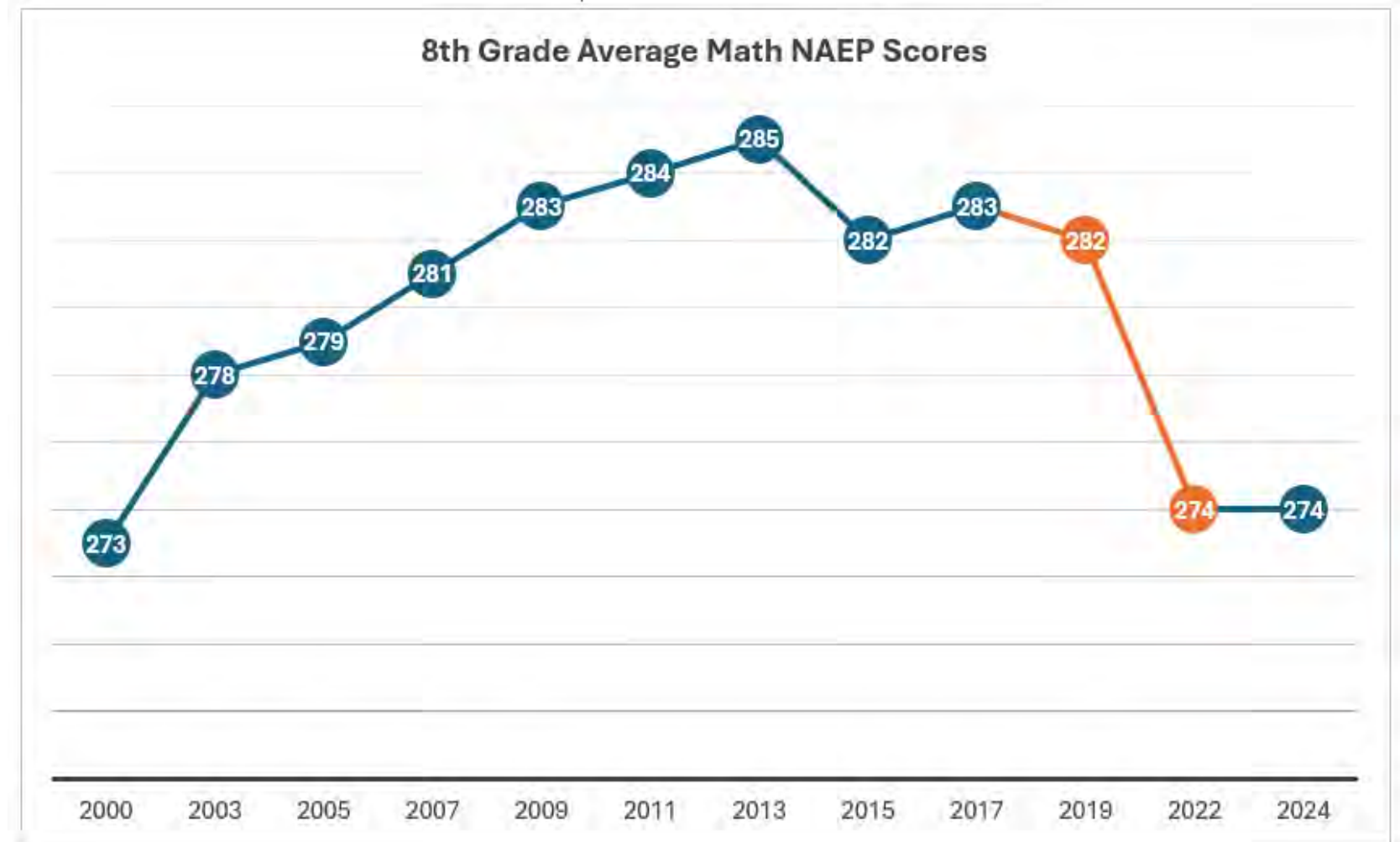


How can schools support early learners struggling with numeracy?

Findings from a meta-analysis of 112 studies show large benefits of high-quality Tier 2 & 3 numeracy interventions in grades PreK-1.

Math and reading achievement across the U.S. sharply declined from 2019-2022.

While some states are making progress, scores remain well below pre-pandemic levels on average.



https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/reports/mathematics/2024/g4_8/national-trends/?grade=8



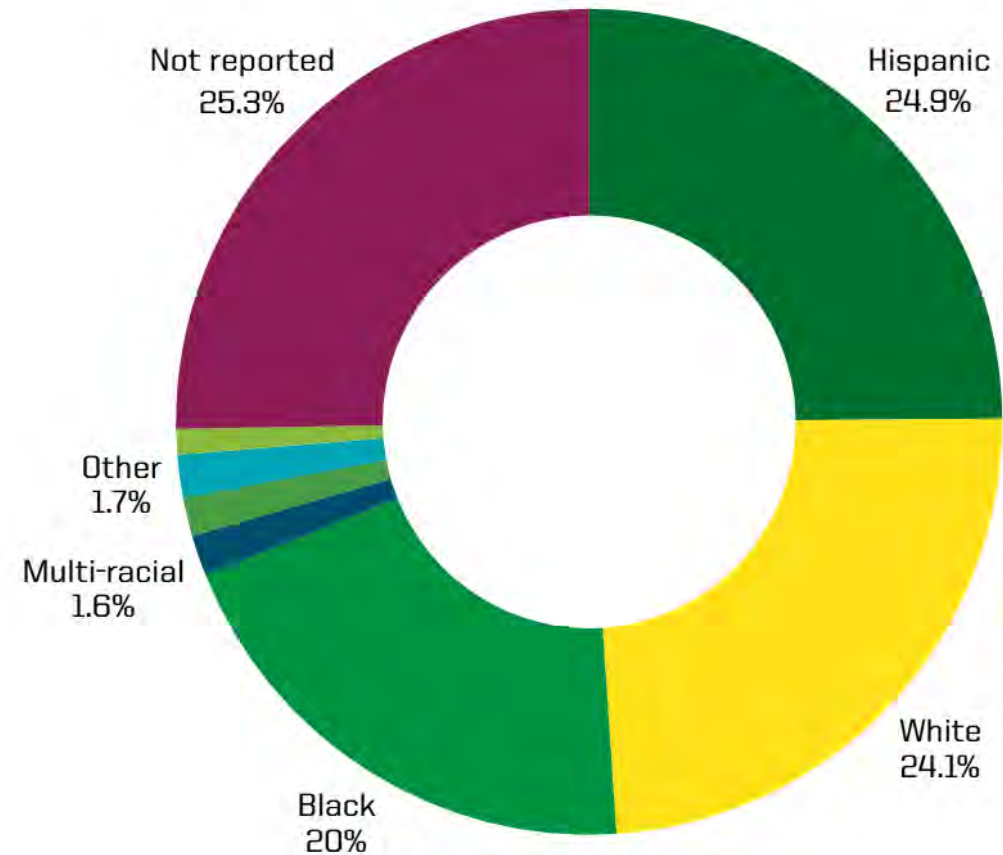
Early math concepts are one of the most powerful predictors of later learning

- Evidence has shown that early math knowledge is a stronger predictor of later achievement outcomes than early language, literacy, and attention skills.
- Because gaps in math knowledge are evident prior to school entry and tend to remain stable or widen over time, the preschool – Grade 1 period represents a critical window for schools to intervene.

Methods

- Studies published between 2006 and 2025
- 51% of studies ($n = 57$) conducted in the United States
- Interventions (or “tutoring programs”) **targeted whole number concepts and were conducted in school settings.**

Participants identified as:



What did we find?

High-quality numeracy interventions showed large benefits for math achievement with early learners.

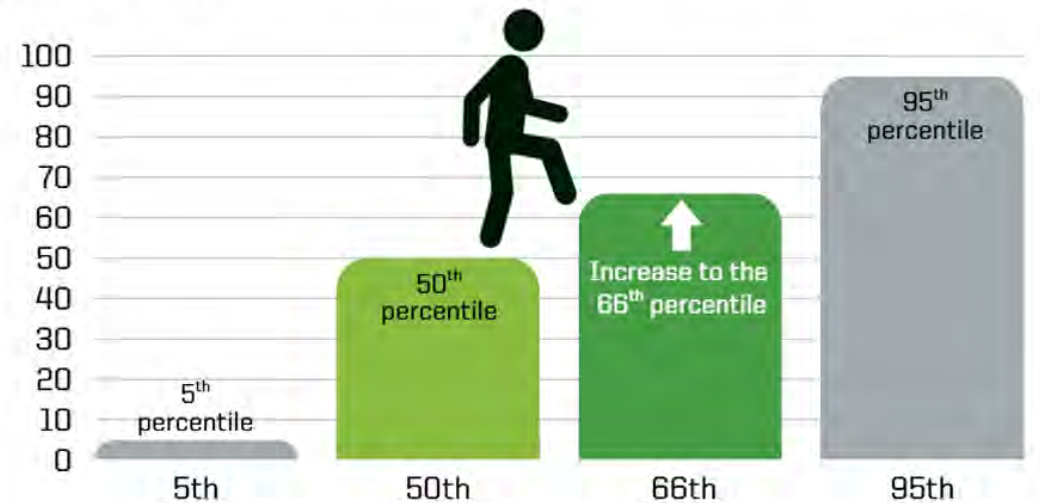
Estimates showed there is a 96% chance that using these interventions will improve math achievement for students at your school, assuming students and schools are like those included in this analysis

Key finding #1

Across 112 studies of more than 21,000 students, the average effect was large and positive: 0.40 standard deviation units [95% CI (0.33, 0.47)].

A student in the 50th percentile would move to the 66th percentile with this size of effect.

A student in the 50th percentile would improve 16 percentile points in math.



Recommendation #1:

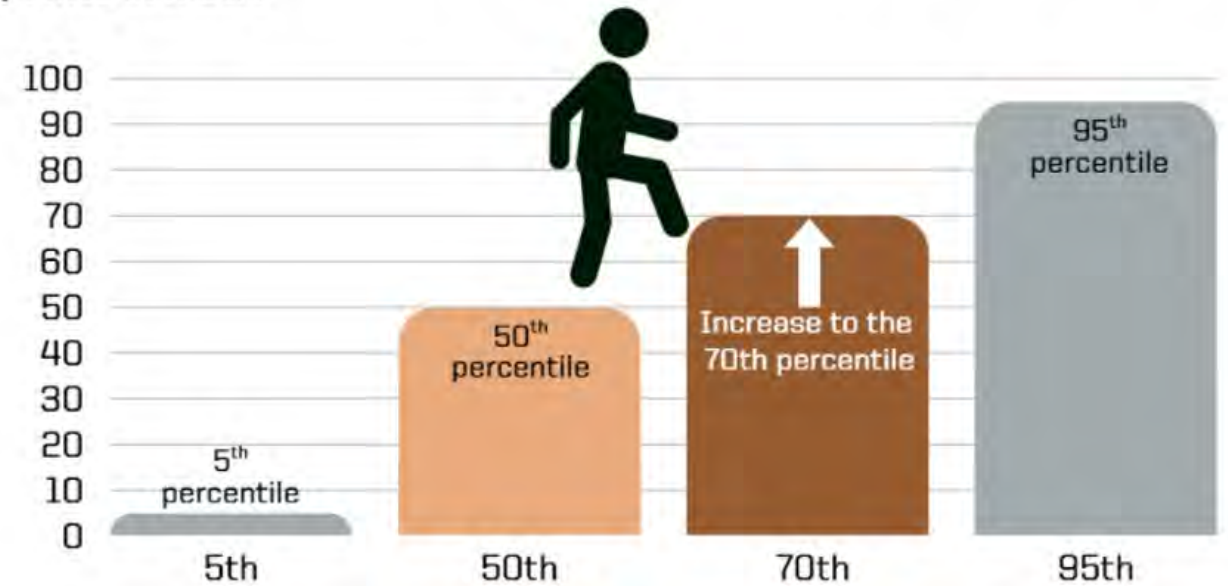
Pass legislation requiring schools to offer high-quality Tier 2 and 3 math intervention in grades PreK-1. The [National Conference of State Legislatures](#) offers summaries of exemplar legislation from a variety of states.

Note that these states also provide resources for teacher professional development in early math instruction and student screening, along with coordinated efforts across early childhood and K-12 education, all which are necessary for overall intervention

Key finding #2

Effects of interventions were strongest for students at high risk of math difficulties, with an effect size of 0.53 standard deviation units [95% CI (0.31, 0.76)], or the equivalent of 20 percentile points.

A student at high risk of math difficulties would improve 20 percentile points in math.



Recommendation #2:

Require schools to implement math screening in the earliest grades to identify students at risk. Provide guidance and tools to schools to support these efforts.

Resources on screening include:

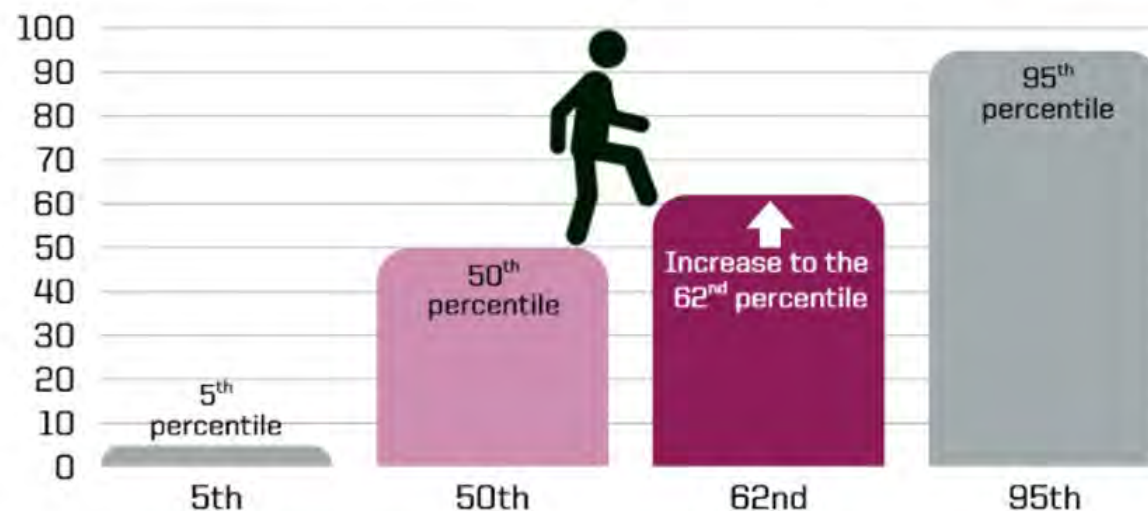
- The National Center on Intensive Intervention's [Academic Screening Tools Chart](#)
- Vanderbilt's [Iris Center resource on math screening](#).

Key finding #3

Findings from delayed outcomes had an average effect of 0.31 standard deviation units [95% CI (0.201, 0.421)], equivalent to a student in the 50th percentile moving to the 62nd percentile.

This estimate was significantly lower than the effect of interventions immediately after students completed them, suggesting a one-time intervention is insufficient for long-term success.

A student in the 50th percentile would improve 12 percentile points in math.



Recommendation #3:

Require schools to develop coordinated, long-term math multi-tiered systems of support and provide guidance on how to do this in way that is sustainable.

Sustainability requires high-quality teacher training, along with continuous progress monitoring to identify students no longer needing services (and therefore preserving funding and resources for students who do).

In summary:

High-quality numeracy interventions showed large benefits for math achievement with early learners.

We recommend state leaders:

- ✓ Pass legislation requiring schools to offer high-quality Tier 2 and 3 math intervention in grades PreK-1.
- ✓ Require schools to implement math screening in the earliest grades to identify students at risk.
- ✓ Require schools to develop coordinated, long-term math multi-tiered systems of support.
- ✓ Provide guidance and tools to schools to support these efforts.

Get in touch



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