Psychometric properties of Early Numeracy Test in Romanian language
Preliminary data

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Abstract
In the present article, we report a preliminary study on psychometric properties of Utrecht Early Numeracy Test (ENT), Romanian version, form B. This is a test developed to measure the unitary construct of early numeracy, in preschoolers, kindergartners and first graders. Currently, in Romania there is a lack of standardized instruments to assess mathematical competence, moreover in preschool and kindergarten children. A valid and reliable instrument that assesses early numeracy in development would be useful in the identification of children with risk to develop mathematical difficulties, as well as in informing the process of school guidance/ school preparedness evaluation. Preliminary psychometric data indicate it to be an adequate instrument for measuring early numerical competence.

Keywords
test, Utrecht Early Numeracy test, early numeracy

Introduction

Broadly, early numeracy represents the competence to understand and operate with numeric quantities and numbers, from young ages, mostly knowledge and skills acquired through informal learning. It comprises formal knowledge regarding symbolization of numbers (Methe, S.A., Hintze, J. M., Floyd, R.G. 2008), as well as informal knowledge. Informal knowledge comprises counting, one to one correspondence, approximate numerical quanti-