

## Background and Purpose

Studies have shown that students with high academic self-efficacy are more likely to perform better in the classroom and other environments.

Purposes:

- To examine the extent to which instrumental motivation (utility interest) predicts academic self-efficacy
- To test the moderating effect of home literacy resources, student writing ability, and gender on the relationship between instrumental motivation and academic self-efficacy, controlling for the reading interests and habits of high school students



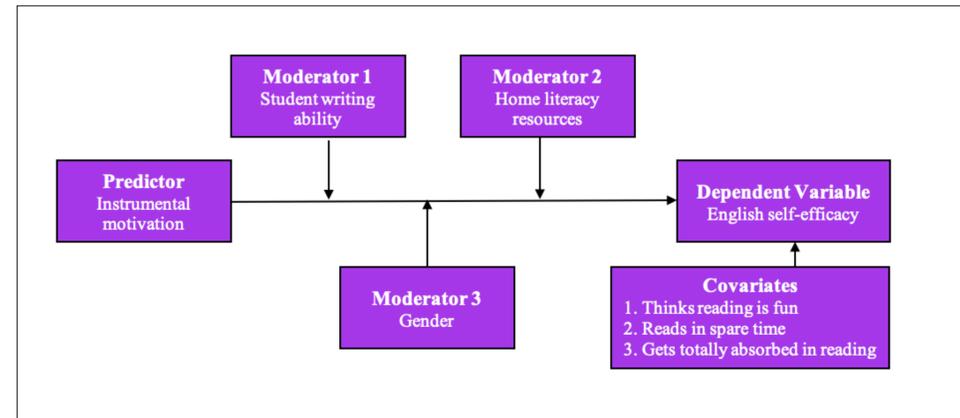
## Methods

- Design:** Descriptive correlational
- Data Source:** Education Longitudinal Study of 2002
- Sample:** 11,000 tenth grade students obtained using complex stratified cluster sampling; the sample was weighted to ensure its representativeness to the national population of 10<sup>th</sup> graders.
- Data Analyses:** Multilevel hierarchical multiple regression using AM Software by the American Institutes of Research

## Results

- Model 1 with instrumental motivation alone accounts for 25.5% of the variance in self-efficacy  $F(1, 389) = 1619.05, p < .001$ .
- Model 2 with instrumental motivation and the covariates of reading interests accounts for 32% of the variance in self-efficacy. The reading interest variables explain 7.5% of variance in self-efficacy.
- The three moderator variables collectively account for 4.7% of variance in self-efficacy. Student writing ability is the only significant moderator ( $B = -0.09, p < .001$ ).
- Differences in self-efficacy between students of different writing levels significantly decrease as instrumental motivation increases.
- The amount of home literacy resources did not significantly moderate the relationship between instrumental motivation and self-efficacy.
- Though not significant, as instrumental motivation increases, the difference in self-efficacy between males and females increases, with females having higher mean values than males across the whole range of the predictor variable.

## Conceptual Model



## Regression Equation

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_1 X_2 + \beta_9 X_1 X_3 + \beta_{10} X_1 X_4$$

Where:

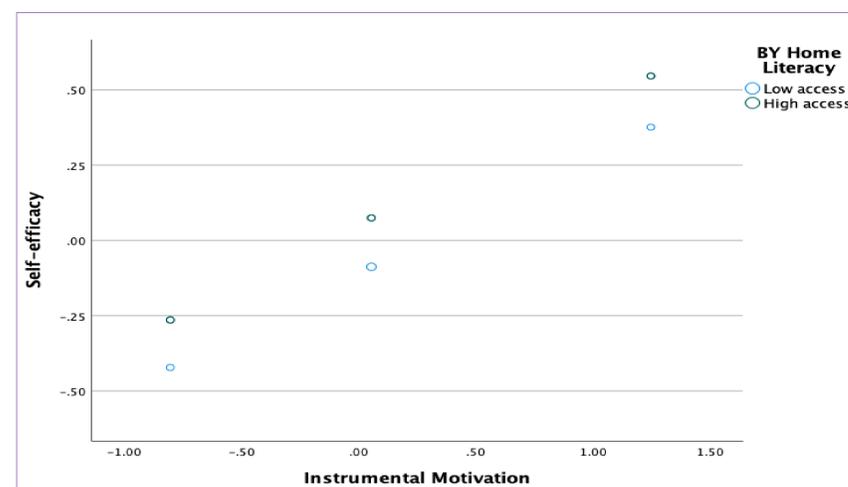
- $X_1$  = Instrumental motivation       $X_4$  = Home literacy resources  
 $X_2$  = Student writing ability       $X_5$  = Thinks reading is fun  
 $X_3$  = Gender       $X_6$  = Gets totally absorbed in reading  
 $X_7$  = Reads in spare time

## Model Summary

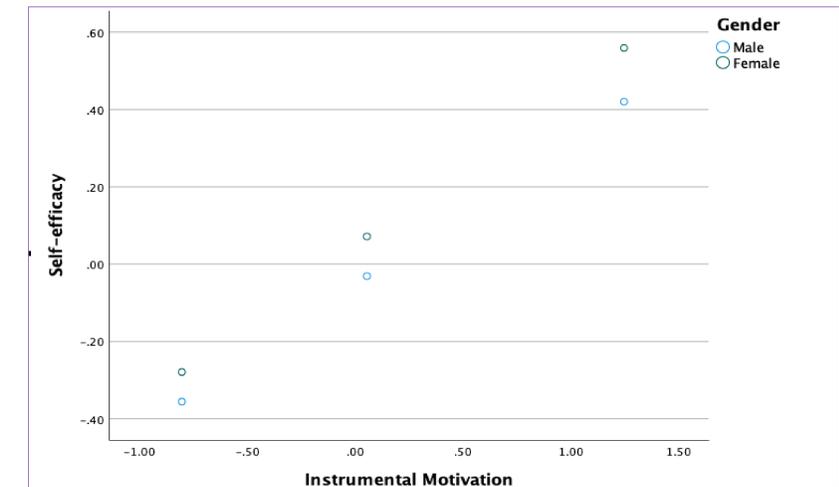
Parameter Name	Estimate	Std. Error	t-Statistic	p >  t
Constant	-0.918	0.056	-16.536	<.001
Instrumental motivation (utility interest) scale	0.35	0.038	9.138	<.001
Thinks reading is fun	0.149	0.024	6.202	<.001
Reads in spare time	0.056	0.021	2.683	0.008
Gets totally absorbed in reading	0.073	0.018	3.98	<.001
Home literacy resources	0.067	0.013	5.244	<.001
Student writing ability (teacher-reported)	0.218	0.011	18.943	<.001
Gender	0.109	0.023	4.751	<.001
$X_1$ interaction with home literacy resources	0.024	0.014	1.715	0.087
$X_1$ interaction with writing ability	-0.09	0.012	-7.715	<.001
$X_1$ interaction with Gender	0.031	0.024	1.278	0.202
Mean Square Error	0.626	--	--	--

AM Statistical Software Beta Version 0.06.04. (c) The American Institutes for Research and Jon Cohen

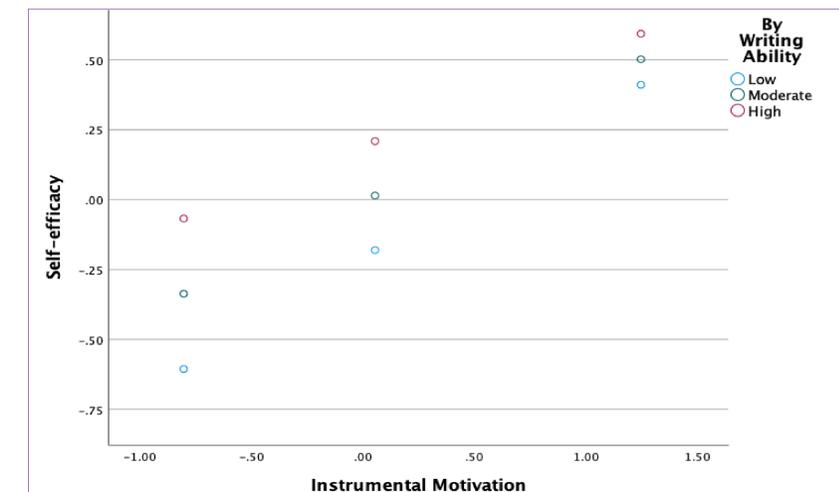
**Table 1. Interaction: Instrumental Motivation × Home Literacy**



**Table 1. Interaction: Instrumental Motivation × Gender**



**Table 3. Interaction: Instrumental Motivation × Writing Ability**



## Implications for Educators

- Educators may need to identify and pay attention to factors that can increase students' motivation as that could translate into higher self-efficacy, and hence improved learning outcomes.
- Working on improving students' writing skills can enhance students' learning experiences.
- Improving access to reading materials will not negatively impact students' learning, and it makes sense to keep advocating for more and improved resources to be available to students, both at school and at home.

## References

Ingels, S., Pratt, D., Rogers, J., Siegel, P., and Stutts, E. (2004). Education Longitudinal Study of 2002: Base Year Data File User's Manual. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Retrieved November 20, 2020 from <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2004/2004405.pdf>

International Literacy Association. (n.d.). [Photograph of five ways to help struggling readers build reading fluency]. International Literacy Association. <https://literacyworldwide.org/blog/literacy-now/2018/04/18/five-ways-to-help-struggling-readers-build-reading-fluency>