

The Relation of Motivational **Constructs to Reading Achievement in EU Countries from PISA2018** Laura Ringienė, Saulė Raižienė, Inga Laukaitytė, Audronė Jakaitienė

www.efectas.projektas.vu.lt

Researchers usually focus on student achievement when analysing the quality of education. The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), is a large-scale assessment that provides data on mathematical, science, and reading literacy for 15-year-old students. PISA also collects information about students' motivational, family, and institutional factors, which can explain differences in student achievement at the individual, school, and country levels. The effect of motivational constructs on students' achievement is very rare in literature. Starting to look at the impact of motivational constructs first requires sufficient evidence of the measurement invariance (MI).



26 EU countries 183,824

15-years-old students

Reading achievement –

educational outcome. *Reading achievement* is measured by 10 plausible values (PVs). All calculations are performed with each PV separately and then combined according to the Rubin's rules (1987).

 Table 1. Descriptive statistics

Country	Sample size	Number of schools	Gender (% of female)	Reading achievemen (Mean (SD))
Austria	6802	291	49.25	484.4 (99.4)
Bulgaria	5294	197	46.92	419.8 (101.4)
Czech Republic	7019	333	48.90	490.2 (97.3)
Germany	5451	223	46.22	498.3 (105.8)
Denmark	7657	348	49.95	501.1 (92.1)
Spain	35943	1089	49.37	476.5 (92.8)
Estonia	5316	230	49.98	523.0 (93.2)
Finland	5649	214	49.05	520.1 (99.6)
France	6308	252	49.33	492.6 (101.2)
United Kingdom	13818	471	51.45	503.9 (100.2)
Greece	6403	242	49.29	457.4 (97.4)
Croatia	6609	183	50.33	479.0 (89.2)
Hungary	5132	238	50.47	476.0 (97.6)
Ireland	5577	157	50.29	518.1 (90.7)
Italy	11785	542	48.26	476.3 (96.9)
Lithuania	6885	362	48.91	475.9 (94.3)
Luxembourg	5230	44	49.31	470.0 (108.4)
Latvia	5303	308	50.78	478.7 (90.0)
Malta	3363	50	47.85	448.2 (112.8)
Netherlands	4765	156	49.87	484.8 (104.8)

Motivational constructs for which measurement invariance is evaluated: the work mastery (WORKMAST), the competitiveness (COMPETE), the fear of failure (GFOFAIL).

Table 2. PISA 2018 indices and sub-items. Explanatory (Cronbach' PISA Index **PISA code** PISA sub-item* variable alpha)** ST182Q03HA W^1 .65 - .82 WORKMAS⁻ "I find satisfaction in working as hard as I can" ST182Q04HA W^2 "Once I start a task, I persist until it is finished" "Part of the enjoyment I get from ST182Q05HA W³ doing things is when I improve on my past performance" COMPETE ST181002HA .68 - .80 С C^1 "I enjoy working in situations involving competition with others" ST181Q03HA "It is important for me to perform C^2 better than other people on a task" ST181Q04HA C^3 "I try harder when I'm ir competition with other people" GFOFAIL "When I am failing. I worry about .75 - .85 ST183Q01HA

The sub-item is measured in a fourpoint Likert scale (1 - "strongly disagree", 2 - "disagree", 3 - "agree", 4 - "strongly agree"). Higher values indicate stronger motivation. Crosscountry comparability of indices, tested using Cronbach's alpha. Cronbach's alpha ranges from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating higher internal consistency (OECD, 2020).

Economic, social and cultural status, and gender – control variables

Poland	5625	240	50.03	511.9 (97.3)							
Portugal	5932	276	49.28	491.8 (96.1)							
Romania	5075	170	48.49	427.7 (98.4)							
Slovak Republic	5965	376	50.34	458.0 (100.3)							
Slovenia	6401	345	48.79	495.3 (93.6)							
Sweden	5504	223	49.98	505.8 (107.5)							
*The average of the ten plausible values of reading achievement in PISA 2018.											

			what others think of me"
	ST183Q02HA	F ²	"When I am failing, I am afraid that I might not have enough talent"
	ST183Q03HA	F ³	"I try harder when I'm in competition with other people"
ource: OECD, 2019. Source: OECD, 2020.			

1 CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS (CFA)

The CFA models were constructed for										
each EU country and for the overall										
sample in order to test the MI of										
motivation constructs.										
All three latent variables are tested in										
one model.										
Figure 1. Overall sample single group CFA model with standardized item loadings (standard error)										
.516 (.007) - W ¹										
.617 (.006) .619 (.005)										
.491 (.007) - W ³										
.406 (.006) · C ¹										
.532 (.006) C ² .103 (.007)										
.501 (.006) $-C^3$.501 (.004) .558 (.007)										
.472 (.005) - F ^I										
.148 (.006) $\rightarrow F^2$.923 (.003) .1.000 (.000) \cdot F										
.587 (.006) - F ³										

Table 3. Model fit indices and standardized item loadings for the CFA model, by country

				Standardized item loadings									
Countries (regions)	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% C.I.)	SRMR	W	С	F						
Overall sample	.98	.97	.020 (.019, .021)	.029	.619713	.684771	.642923						
Austria	.97	.95	.047 (.043, .051)	.038	.648689	.699736	.678907						
Bulgaria	.98	.97	.040 (.035, .045)	.033	.745801	.696818	.728881						
Croatia	.96	.95	.058 (.054, .062)	.045	.610753	.686805	.643866						
Czech Republic	.97	.96	.043 (.039, .047)	.038	.608646	.688745	.680907						
Denmark	.96	.95	.047 (.042, .051)	.042	.624724	.686791	.656926						
Estonia	.96	.95	.048 (.044, .053)	.041	.599748	.669804	.556918						
Finland	.97	.95	.059 (.054, .064)	.047	.600675	.641741	.688915						
France	.98	.97	.036 (.032, .041)	.029	.654773	.709837	.746947						
Germany	.97	.96	.043 (.038, .049)	.035	.616723	.656784	.619942						
Greece	.98	.97	.039 (.034, .043)	.031	.645722	.707825	.714936						
Hungary	.98	.98	.035 (.031, .040)	.029	.647703	.670699	.586895						
Ireland	.98	.97	.040 (.036, .045)	.031	.631732	.700795	.654909						
Italy	.98	.98	.025 (.022, .028)	.026	.646671	.675735	.731937						
Latvia	.98	.96	.042 (.037, .047)	.035	.615706	.666828	.727912						
Lithuania	.98	.98	.034 (.030, .038)	.030	.625793	.677794	.615913						
Luxembourg	.98	.96	.046 (.041, .051)	.034	.661718	.607783	.666865						
Malta	.99	.98	.032 (.026, .039)	.025	.670715	.707798	.653907						
Netherlands	.98	.97	.039 (.033, .044)	.032	.572727	.652812	.645860						
Poland	.97	.95	.047 (.042, .051)	.038	.698786	.697779	.639924						
Portugal	.97	.96	.042 (.037, .046)	.035	.624634	.625764	.662942						
Romania	.98	.97	.036 (.031, .041)	.029	.553806	.624657	.639888						
Slovak Republic	.98	.98	.033 (.028, .038)	.028	.637753	.630773	.626941						
Slovenia	.97	.95	.045 (.040, .049)	.041	.558662	.676717	.644833						
Spain	.98	.96	.028 (.026, .030)	.029	.639731	.673754	.700867						
Sweden	.97	.96	.049 (.044, .053)	.039	.603776	.681745	.679923						
United Kingdom	.98	.96	.034 (.031, .037)	.037	.708733	.645821	.710953						

CFA models fit criteria: CFI and TLI acceptable fit ≥ .90, good fit ≥ .95, RMSEA and SRMR acceptable fit \leq .10, good fit \leq .05 (Hu & Bentler, 1999).

MI of motivational constructs confirmed

2 MULTI-GROUP CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS (MG-CFA)

In order to examine MI of motivational constructs between 26 EU countries, the MG-CFA models were performed at *configural* (confirm the conceptual comparability of constructs across countries), *metric* (confirm the comparability of correlations across countries) and *scalar* (confirm the comparability of means across countries) steps.

3 MULTI-GROUP STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING (MGSEM)

We developed two level (students at level-1, schools at level-2) MGSEM to examine the effect of selected motivational constructs on reading achievements.



Student level:

$$\begin{aligned} Read_{ij} &= \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j} * W_{ij} + \beta_{2j} * C_{ij} + \beta_{3j} * F_{ij} + \\ &+ \beta_{4j} * ESCS_{ij} + \beta_{5j} * Gender_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

School level:

 $\beta_{0i} = \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01} * \overline{ESCS}_i + \gamma_{02} * \overline{Gender}_i + u_{0i}$ $\beta_{1j} = \gamma_{10}; \beta_{2j} = \gamma_{20}; \beta_{3j} = \gamma_{30}; \beta_{4j} = \gamma_{40}; \beta_{5j} = \gamma_{50}$ where student *i* enrolled in school *j*.

MGSEM models fit criteria: CFI and TLI acceptable fit \geq .90, good fit \geq .95, RMSEA and SRMR acceptable fit \leq .10, good fit \leq .05 (Hox 2002; Ryu & West, 2009).

Table 5. Model fit indices for the MGSEM

model by country												
Country	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR								
Austria	.93	.90	.054	.052								
Bulgaria	.95	.93	.049	.053								
Croatia	.92	.88	.066	.059								
Czech Republic	.92	.89	.054	.062								
Denmark	.89	.84	.061	.074								
Estonia	.90	.86	.064	.067								
Finland	.91	.87	.075	.082								
France	.92	.89	.058	.062								
Germany	.91	.87	.059	.060								
Greece	.93	.90	.054	.053								
Hungary	.94	.91	.054	.057								
Ireland	.92	.89	.063	.065								
Italy	.94	.91	.037	.050								
Latvia	.92	.89	.058	.061								
Lithuania	.94	.92	.048	.050								
Luxembourg	.92	.88	.061	.061								
Malta	.94	.91	.060	.054								
Netherlands	.92	.88	.053	.062								
Poland	.92	.88	.061	.062								
Portugal	.89	.85	.064	.070								
Romania	.92	.88	.055	.049								
Slovak Republic	.94	.92	.047	.053								
Slovenia	.91	.87	.059	.071								
Spain	.93	.90	.036	.051								
Sweden	.92	.89	.062	.068								
United Kingdom	.91	.87	.050	.073								

MG-CFA model fit criteria: Δ CFI \leq .02, Δ TLI \leq .02, Δ RMSEA \leq .03, Δ SRMR \leq .03 (Rutkowski &

Svetina, 2014).

Table 4. Model fit indices and MI results for the MG-CFA

Invariance Level	CFI	TLI	RMSEA (90% C.I.)	SRMR	Model compare	∆CFI	ΔTLI	ΔRMSEA	ΔSRMR	Decision
Configural	.98	.96	.040 (.040 .041)	.034						
Metric	.97	.97	.039 (.038 .040)	.041	Configural	004	.002	001	.007	Invariant
Scalar	.90	.90	.066 (.065 .066)	.064	Metric	069	064	.027	.023	Invariant
Notes: in bol	$d \Delta CFI \leq .$	02, ∆TLI≤	.02, ΔRMSEA ≤ .03, ΔS	SRMR ≤ .0	3					

MI of motivational constructs confirmed

At least one motivational construct is statistically significant for reading achievement in all analysed EU countries

Table 6. Results for the MGSEM by country

	Variables	Estimates (SE)																								
REFERENCE		Austria	Bulgaria	Croatia	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
Hox, J. (2002). The logistic model for dichotomous data and	Intercepts	7.970*** (.394)	6.344*** (.372)	9.192*** (.557)	8.380*** (.386)	18.050*** (1.382)	14.679*** (1.187)	26.199*** (3.030)	7.841*** (.486)	7.555*** (.521)	8.538*** (.618)	6.593*** (.374)	22.366*** (2.099)	8.185*** : (.425)	12.430*** (.844)	8.485*** (.527)	9.657*** (1.260)	9.323*** (2.546)	5.486*** (.452)	15.901*** (1.216)	11.959*** (.941)	7.193*** (.469)	7.363*** (.366)	8.217*** (.482)	16.381*** (.930)	14.252*** (1.437)	14.320*** (.928)
proportions. Multilevel analysis: techniques and applications. New	Student level																										
York: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 103-22.	Workmast	.114***	.143***	.083***	.113***	.169***	.165***	.257***	.108***	.101**	.232***	.105***	.068**	.183***	.189***	.028*	.171***	.230***	.030*	.224***	.173***	.128***	.192***	.218***	.168***	.121***	.142***
Hu, L. T., & Bentler, P. M. (1999). Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in	Compate	(.023) .076***	(.028) .091**	(.021) .055**	(.024) .028*	(.026) .041*	(.025) .044*	(.020) .017*	(.020) .012	(.031) .045*	(.020) 026*	(.027) 013	(.022) .069***	(.021) .023*	(.026) .017*	(.022) .106***	(.018) 004	(.031) .031*	(.026) .024*	(.023) 035*	(.019) 012*	(.034) 034*	(.025) 067**	(.020) 014*	(.012) 005	(.020) .064**	.021)
covariance structure analysis: Conventional criteria versus new	Compete	(.020)	(.028)	(.019)	(.022)	(.021)	(.026)	(.020)	(.018)	(.028)	(.020)	(.025)	(.018)	(.019)	(.025)	(.018)	(.019)	(.020)	(.025)	(.025)	(.018)	(.028)	(.023)	(.020)	(.012)	(.021)	(.018)
alternatives. Structural equation modeling: a multidisciplinary	Gfofail	008 (.017)	051* (.021)	.051** (.016)	.022* (.017)	034* (.019)	.038* (.019)	.092*** (.016)	.001 (.017)	.036* (.021)	.023* (.017)	.015* (.017)	.057*** (.015)	.002 (.017)	.037* (.018)	012* (.016)	.020* (.017)	.079*** (.021)	.067*** (.019)	.036* (.018)	.038* (.018)	.002 (.019)	.043* (.018)	.010 (.018)	.015* (.010)	.035* (.017)	.065*** (.015)
journal, 6(1), 1-55.	ESCS	.131***	.090***	.091***	.144***	.244***	.142***	.243***	.202***	.183***	.155***	.036*	.235***	.053**	.111***	.150***	.216***	.187***	.064**	.224***	.263***	.167***	.117***	.056**	.248***	.250***	.173***
OECD (2019), PISA 2018 Results (Volume III): What School Life Means for Students' Lives, PISA, OECD Publishing, Paris.	Gender	(.018) .117*** (.022)	(.022) .164*** (.019)	(.017) .110*** (.019)	(.020) .114*** (.018)	(.016) .160*** (.016)	(.019) .172*** (.021)	(.016) .212*** (.014)	(.017) .069*** (.016)	(.021) .066*** (.017)	(.016) .173*** (.015)	(.023) .049** (.018)	(.017) .097*** (.021)	(.019) .083*** (.017)	(.018) .170*** (.019)	(.018) .176*** (.014)	(.027) .131*** (.021)	(.032) .076* (.047)	(.020) .128*** (.020)	(.019) .135*** (.014)	(.019) .088*** (.017)	(.020) .107*** (.017)	(.024) .094*** (.018)	(.020) .098*** (.024)	(.010) .115*** (.009)	(.017) .158*** (.016)	(.017) .082*** (.016)
OFCD (2020) Scaling procedures and construct validation of	School level																										
context questionnaire data. In OECD (Ed.), PISA 2018 technical report. OECD Publishing.	School mean of ESCS	.812*** (.026)	.735*** (.068)	.727*** (.042)	.812*** (.026)	.596*** (.056)	.568*** (.065)	.284* (.116)	.774*** (.030)	.803*** (.036)	.644*** (.045)	.840*** (.028)	.755*** (.055)	.794*** (.026)	.697*** (.048)	.745*** (.032)	.957*** (.019)	.602*** (.071)	.783*** (.037)	.687*** (.051)	.590*** (.055)	.762*** (.038)	.794*** (.034)	.830*** (.028)	.416*** (.038)	.641*** (.058)	.754*** (.039)
Ryu, E., & West, S. G. (2009). Level-specific evaluation of model fit	School mean of	.046*	.148**	.249***	.138***	.136*	029	.047 (.116)	.184***	.170**	.246***	.169***	.063*	.050*	.076*	.288***	.052*	.381***	.135*	.079*	.243***	.259***	.165***	.155**	.149***	.077*	.065*
in multilevel structural equation modeling. Structural equation	Variance explained	(.050)	(.055)	(.054)	(.059)	(.005)	(.065)		(.055)	(.050)	(.000)	(.040)	(.089)	(.041)	(.058)	(.056)	(.047)	(.108)	(.055)	(.070)	(.000)	(.047)	(.050)	(.045)	(.042)	(.070)	(.005)
modeling, 16(4), 583-601.	Within-study	.942***	.924***	.964***	.947***	.879***	.913***	.811***	.941***	.943***	.895***	.986***	.916***	.953***	.917***	.932***	.905***	.888***	.973***	.883***	.892***	.949***	.944***	.941***	.895***	.887***	.934***
Rubin, D.B. (1987). Multiple imputations for non–response in	variance Between-study	(.008) 328***	(.010) 397***	(.007) 364***	(.009) 281***	(.010) 605***	(.010) 678***	(.010) 911***	(.008) 303***	(.010) 257***	(.010) 431***	(.005) 213***	(.009) 411***	(.007) 354***	(.010) 505***	(.008) 259***	(.018) 082*	(.021) 513***	(.007) 320***	(.010) 494***	(.011) 556***	(.009) 255***	(.010) 306***	(.009) 226***	(.006) 800***	(.010) 576***	(.008) 425***
surveys. New York: Wiley.	variance	(.043)	(.090)	(.054)	(.037)	(.071)	(.073)	(.066)	(.037)	(.037)	(.051)	(.036)	(.078)	(.040)	(.065)	(.037)	(.032)	(.100)	(.051)	(.067)	(.067)	(.043)	(.050)	(.036)	(.034)	(.074)	(.059)
Rutkowski, L., & Svetina, D. (2014). Assessing the hypothesis of	Within-study R-square	.058	.076	.036	.053	.121	.087	.189	.059	.057	.105	.014	.084	.047	.083	.068	.095	.112	.027	.117	.108	.051	.056	.059	.105	.113	.066
measurement invariance in the context of large-scale international	Between-study R-square	.672	.603	.636	.719	.395	.322	.089	.697	.743	.569	.787	.589	.646	.495	.741	.918	.487	.680	.506	.444	.745	.694	.774	.200	.424	.575
surveys. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 74(1), 31-57.		.390	.454	.342	.402	.066	.147	.038	.376	.381	.267	.528	.059	.403	.1//	.289	.205	.166	.506	.107	.168	.348	.414	.405	.086	.095	.11/

Notes: SE - robust standard error; *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001