



Entwicklung wissenschaftlicher Kompetenzen durch das IYPT

**Wie führt die Teilnahme am YPT zur Entwicklung
von Fachkompetenzen (Hard-Skills)?**





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*DEVELOPMENT OF INQUIRY-BASED
LEARNING VIA IYPT*



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Die Verbindung zwischen forschungsbasiertem Lernen beim YPT und der Entwicklung von fachlichen Fähigkeiten

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BERICHT

Worum geht es in diesem Projekt?

Schülerinnen und Schüler aus etwa 35 Ländern der Welt nehmen regelmäßig am forschungsbasierten Physikwettbewerb IYPT (International Young Physicists' Tournament) teil. Im Vergleich zu anderen traditionellen Physikwettbewerben unterscheidet sich das IYPT nicht nur dadurch, dass die Schülerinnen und Schüler an offenen Aufgabenstellungen arbeiten, anstatt geschlossene Aufgabenstellungen zu lösen, sondern auch dadurch, dass ihre Ergebnisse nicht nur präsentiert, sondern sogar auf Englisch - was zumeist nicht die Muttersprache der Schülerinnen und Schüler ist - diskutiert werden müssen, und das alles als Teil eines Teams. Im Folgenden bezeichnen wir die Wettbewerbe, die auf der IYPT-Methode basieren, als YPT-Wettbewerbe (Typ), bei denen es sich hauptsächlich um die nationalen Qualifikationswettbewerbe handelt und das IYPT. In unserem Projekt untersuchten wir die Auswirkungen der YPT-Vorbereitung und -Teilnahme auf die fachlichen (wissenschaftlichen) Kompetenzen der SchülerInnen im Vergleich zu RPU (regulärer Physikunterricht) und Wettbewerben anderen Typs als YPT.

Dieser intellektuelle Output befasst sich mit der Frage, wie forschungsbasiertes Lernen zur Entwicklung von fachlichen Kompetenzen bei OberstufenschülerInnen beiträgt. Zu diesem Zweck wurden zwei Forschungsaktivitäten durchgeführt. Zum Einen haben wir untersucht, wie SchülerInnen die Rolle der YPT-Teilnahme bei der Entwicklung von fachlichen Kompetenzen wahrnehmen. Zum anderen wurde untersucht, wie die LehrerInnen der SchülerInnen den Beitrag der YPT-Teilnahme zur Entwicklung fachlicher Kompetenzen einschätzen. Zusammen betrachtet erlauben die beiden Schritte, welche die Beziehung zwischen forschungsbasiertem Lernen und der Entwicklung von fachlichen Fähigkeiten untersuchen, Rückschlüsse darauf, wie forschungsbasiertes Lernen den SchülerInnen hilft, fachliche Kompetenzen zu entwickeln, und wie diese die Leistung bei Forschungsaufgaben beeinflussen. Die Daten für die beiden Phasen umfassen 308 Schülerantworten für die erste Phase und 33 Antworten von LehrerInnen für die zweite Phase. Wir fassen die detaillierten Ergebnisse unserer Analyse zusammen und schlagen im Folgenden acht Leitlinien für die Entwicklung von fachlichen Fähigkeiten bei SchülerInnen vor. In den ergänzenden Materialien zu diesem Bericht stellen wir unsere Ergebnisse im Detail vor. Diese ergänzenden Materialien bestehen aus vier Abschnitten. Der erste Abschnitt enthält die Ergebnisse einer Umfrage zur Einschätzung der SchülerInnen bezüglich der Entwicklung von fachlichen Kompetenzen durch den regulären Physikunterricht, YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten und andere, nicht YPT-bezogene außerschulische Aktivitäten. Im zweiten Abschnitt werden die Ergebnisse einer Umfrage über die Einschätzung der Lehrkräfte zur Entwicklung von fachlichen Fähigkeiten durch diese drei Tätigkeitsarten vorgestellt. Der dritte Abschnitt zeigt einen detaillierten Vergleich der Antworten von SchülerInnen und LehrerInnen. Der vierte Abschnitt enthält die beiden Hauptthesen der Analyse und ihre Schlussfolgerung. Im gesamten Bericht verweisen wir auf die entsprechenden Abschnitte in den ergänzenden Dokumenten.



Die untersuchten wissenschaftlichen Fähigkeiten

Im Falle der wissenschaftlichen Fähigkeiten haben wir es mit einem im Grunde umfangreichen Datensatz zu tun. Wir haben diese Liste von Kompetenzen verwendet, um diejenigen auszuwählen, die in der Analyse eine wichtige Rolle spielen können. Wir haben die Wirkung von Wettbewerben vom Typ YPT mit der Wirkung von RPU- und Nicht-YPT-Wettbewerben auf die von uns ausgewählten Kompetenzen verglichen. Die von uns untersuchten fachlichen Kompetenzen sind die folgenden:

- "Mathematik in der Oberstufe"
- "Physik in der Oberstufe"
- "Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen"
- "Planen von Experimenten"
- "Durchführen von Experimenten (auf der Grundlage einer klaren Anleitung)=Kochbuch-Experimente"
- "Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse"
- "Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells"
- "Numerische Simulationen"
- "Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur"
- "Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer"

Leitlinien für die Entwicklung von fachlichen Kompetenzen durch das forschungsbasierte Lernen in YPT

I. YPT-Teilnahme stärkt die Entwicklung von fachlichen Fähigkeiten

In der Umfrage wurden die SchüleInnen gebeten, ihre eigenen Fähigkeiten zu bewerten. Sie mussten ihre Meinung auf einer 5-Punkte-Likert-Skala angeben. Zusätzlich zu dieser Bewertung gaben die SchülerInnen auch die Nützlichkeit von RPU, YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten und anderen Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten an, die diese Fachkenntnisse entwickeln können. Alle SchülerInnen mussten ihre Meinung über den Einfluss von RPU, YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten und außerschulischen Aktivitäten außerhalb des YPT angeben, indem sie eine Reihe von Fragen für jede Art von Aktivitäten beantworteten. Innerhalb dieser Gruppen von Fragen haben jedoch nicht alle SchülerInnen auf alle Fragen zu allen Fachkompetenzen geantwortet. Daher schwankt die Anzahl der Antworten zu den einzelnen Fachkompetenzen zwischen 140 und 280.

Im Durchschnitt bewerteten die SchülerInnen ihre Fachkompetenzen sehr positiv (Median = 4). Die niedrigsten mittleren Bewertungen gab es bei der "Kritischen Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer" (3,31). Die höchsten Selbsteinschätzungen gab es für "Mathematik in der Oberstufe" (4,18) und "Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur" (4,18). Die Selbsteinschätzungen für alle Kategorien von Fachkompetenzen waren positiv korreliert ($r \sim 0,3-0,6$).

In der Umfrage gaben die SchülerInnen an, dass der reguläre Physikunterricht, YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten sowie andere Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten besonders nützlich für die Entwicklung ihrer Fachkompetenzen waren (Median ≥ 3). Die Ergebnisse zeigen jedoch, dass YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten

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und andere Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten als nützlicher für die Verbesserung der Fachkompetenzen empfunden wurden als der reguläre Physikunterricht (siehe Tabellen der Tests unten). Bei allen drei Arten von Aktivitäten war die Nützlichkeit über die Kategorien der Fachkompetenzen hinweg positiv korreliert. Diese Korrelationen waren am höchsten für YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten ($r \sim 0,5-0,8$), was darauf hindeutet, dass YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten den umfassendsten Einfluss auf die Fachkompetenzen haben.

Vergleich der Nützlichkeit von RPU vs. YPT

Fachkenntnisse in RPU	Fachkenntnisse in YPT	t	df	P
Mathematik in der Oberstufe	Mathematik in der Oberstufe	0,288	136	0,774
Physik in der Oberstufe	Physik in der Oberstufe	0,524	184	0,601
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	4,409	178	0,000
Planung von Experimenten	Planung von Experimenten	-3,157	131	0,002
Durchführen von Experimenten	Durchführen von Experimenten	-0,095	176	0,924
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	-3,593	180	0,000
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	-8,185	173	0,000
Numerische Simulationen	Numerische Simulationen	-7,447	170	0,000
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	-1,760	169	0,080
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	-4,323	173	0,000

Anm.: Student-t-Test, Koef. mit $p \leq .05$ fett hervorgehoben, positive t-Werte bedeuten besser in RPU, negative in YPT.

Zur Überprüfung der deskriptiven Statistiken (siehe 1. Anhang 1.2.2) verwenden wir t-Tests, um Unterschiede zwischen der wahrgenommenen Nützlichkeit von RPU (regulärer Physikunterricht), YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten und anderen Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten zu bewerten. Die Ergebnisse zeigen ein sehr differenziertes Bild. Während der reguläre Physikunterricht für das "Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen" nützlicher zu sein scheint ($p = 0,000$) als YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten, stellen wir fest, dass YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten und andere Aktivitäten nützlicher sind als der reguläre Physikunterricht für das "Planen von Experimenten", "Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse", "Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells", "Numerische Simulationen", "Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur" und "Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer".

Für Lehrkräfte ist dieses Ergebnis sehr hilfreich, um den verfügbaren Zeitrahmen und die Ressourcen optimal einzuteilen. Die SchülerInnen finden Aktivitäten vom Typ YPT in erster Linie nicht besonders nützlich, um ihr fachliches Grundwissen zu erweitern. Daher empfehlen wir Lehrkräften, bei SchülerInnen, die nicht sehr an Physik interessiert sind und deren Ziel es ist, physikalische Grundlagen zu vermitteln, einfachere und vertrautere klassische Physiklehrmethoden zu verwenden. Wenn das Ziel jedoch (auch) darin besteht, über das Grundwissen hinausgehende Fertigkeiten zu entwickeln, dann scheinen YPT-artige Aktivitäten viel effektiver zu sein als klassische Methoden.

II. Hinzunahme von forschungsbasiertem Lernen und anderen außerschulischen Aktivitäten

Im Rahmen der Umfrage (siehe 1. Anhang 1.2.3) bewerteten die Schülerinnen und Schüler auch die Nützlichkeit anderer außerschulischer Aktivitäten, die nicht mit dem YPT vergleichbar sind (z. B. Physikolympiade, IJSO, EUSO oder Project Science Competition). Insgesamt hielten die SchülerInnen diese außerschulischen Aktivitäten für ebenso nützlich für die Entwicklung ihrer Fähigkeiten wie

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YPT-Aktivitäten. Basierend auf der Selbsteinschätzung der SchülerInnen stellen wir fest, dass außerschulische Aktivitäten, die nicht im Rahmen von YPT stattfinden, einen signifikant stärkeren Einfluss auf die fachlichen Kompetenzen haben als RPU: "Planung von Experimenten" ($p=0,000$), "Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse" ($p=0,032$), "Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells" ($p=0,000$), "Numerische Simulationen" ($p=0,000$), "Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur" ($p=0,000$), "Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer" ($p=0,000$).

Nützlichkeit von RPU im Vergleich zu Nicht-YPT Aktivitäten

Fachkenntnisse in RPU	Fachkenntnisse in Nicht-YPT	t	df	P
Mathematik in der Oberstufe	Mathematik in der Oberstufe	-1,160	185	0,248
Physik in der Oberstufe	Physik in der Oberstufe	0,419	262	0,676
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	1,425	240	0,156
Planung von Experimenten	Planung von Experimenten	-4,715	240	0,000
Durchführen von Experimenten	Durchführen von Experimenten	1,108	232	0,269
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	-2,156	238	0,032
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	-5,971	228	0,000
Numerische Simulationen	Numerische Simulationen	-6,490	216	0,000
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	-8,060	238	0,000
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	-4,315	233	0,000

Anm.: Student-t-Test, Koeff. mit $p \leq .05$ fett hervorgehoben, positive t-Werte bedeuten besser in RPU, negative in Nicht-YPT.

Im Vergleich zu YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten stellen wir fest, dass außerschulische Aktivitäten, die nicht mit YPT in Verbindung stehen, für einige Arten von Fachkompetenzen als nützlicher empfunden werden, was nicht überraschend sein dürfte.

Nützlichkeit von YPT-Aktivitäten im Vergleich zu Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten

Fachkenntnisse in YPT	Fachkenntnisse in Nicht-YPT	t	df	p
Mathematik in der Oberstufe	Mathematik in der Oberstufe	-1,000	128	0,319
Physik in der Oberstufe	Physik in der Oberstufe	-0,495	178	0,621
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	-2,588	169	0,010
Planung von Experimenten	Planung von Experimenten	-0,076	127	0,939
Durchführen von Experimenten	Durchführen von Experimenten	0,648	168	0,518
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	2,970	175	0,003
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	4,345	162	0,000
Numerische Simulationen	Numerische Simulationen	3,765	166	0,000
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	-4,069	171	0,000
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	2,079	168	0,039

Anm.: Student-t-Test, Koeff. mit $p \leq .05$ fett hervorgehoben, positive t-Werte bedeuten besser in YPT, negative in Nicht-YPT



Nützlichkeit von RPU- und YPT-Aktivitäten

Fachkenntnisse in RPU	Fachkenntnisse in YPT	t	df	p
Mathematik in der Oberstufe	Mathematik in der Oberstufe	0,288	136	0,774
Physik in der Oberstufe	Physik in der Oberstufe	0,524	184	0,601
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	4,409	178	0,000
Planung von Experimenten	Planung von Experimenten	-3,157	131	0,002
Durchführen von Experimenten	Durchführen von Experimenten	-0,095	176	0,924
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	-3,593	180	0,000
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	-8,185	173	0,000
Numerische Simulationen	Numerische Simulationen	-7,447	170	0,000
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	-1,760	169	0,080
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	-4,323	173	0,000

Anm.: Student-t-Test, Koeff. mit $p \leq .05$ fett hervorgehoben, positive t-Werte bedeuten besser in RPU, negative in YPT

Während RPU für das "Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen" deutlich nützlicher zu sein scheint ($p = 0,000$) als YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten, stellen wir fest, dass YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten und andere Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten nützlicher sind als RPU für das "Planen von Experimenten", "Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse" (bei $p < .1$), "Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells", "Numerische Simulationen", "Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur" und "Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer".

Für LehrerInnen bedeuten diese Ergebnisse, dass YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten und andere außerschulische Aktivitäten sich gegenseitig ergänzen können und dass es sinnvoll ist, beides zu nutzen und zu unterstützen, um die Entwicklung von Fachkompetenzen zu maximieren: Abgesehen von "Mathematik in der Oberstufe", "Physik in der Oberstufe" und "Durchführung von Experimenten nach klaren Anleitungen" sind YPT- und Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten signifikant besser als RPU, wobei Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten positive Auswirkungen auf das "Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen" und die "Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur" haben können, und YPT-Aktivitäten für alle anderen. Als Ergebnis schlagen wir vor, dass LehrerInnen forschungsbasierte Lernaktivitäten im regulären Physikunterricht verstärken und SchülerInnen ermutigen, an YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten teilzunehmen, da YPT einen derart positiven Effekt auf fachliche Fähigkeiten hat ebenso wie YPT-artige Aktivitäten.

III. YPT-Aktivitäten, die auf vorhandenen fachlichen Fähigkeiten aufbauen

Wir testen die Hypothese, dass die wahrgenommene Nützlichkeit von regulärem Physikunterricht, YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten und anderen Aktivitäten vom Wissensstand der SchülerInnen abhängt - der Anzahl der Jahre bis zur Abschlussprüfung. Nachfolgend und im 1. Anhang (siehe 1. Anhang 1.3) zeigen wir Regressionsergebnisse für die wahrgenommene Nützlichkeit mit den Antworten der SchülerInnen in ihrem letzten Jahr als Basiswert.

Für RPU finden wir eine geringere wahrgenommene Nützlichkeit für "Mathematik in der Oberstufe" ($p = 0,046$) bei SchülerInnen, die noch zwei Jahre bis zu ihrer Abschlussprüfung hatten. Schülerinnen und Schüler, die noch drei oder mehr Jahre bis zum Abschluss hatten, gaben eine geringere Nützlichkeit für die Entwicklung von Fähigkeiten für "Mathematik in der Oberstufe" ($p = 0,064$) und für "Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen" ($p = 0,052$) an. Gleichzeitig hielten SchülerInnen,



die nur noch ein oder zwei Jahre bis zur Abschlussprüfung hatten, RPU für nützlicher bei "Entwicklung eines eigenen theoretischen Modells", "Numerische Simulationen", "Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur" und "Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer".

Mit wenigen Ausnahmen hielten SchülerInnen, die drei oder mehr Jahre von ihrer Abschlussprüfung entfernt waren, YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten für weniger nützlich, um ihre fachlichen Fähigkeiten zu entwickeln, als SchülerInnen, die näher an ihrer Abschlussprüfung waren. Mit Ausnahme von "Mathematik in der Oberstufe", "Durchführung von Experimenten" und "Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer" fanden wir keine Unterschiede in der wahrgenommenen Nützlichkeit der Teilnahme an anderen Aktivitäten auf der Grundlage der Schuljahre bis zur Abschlussprüfung.

Unterschiede in der Nützlichkeit von YPT-Aktivitäten in Abhängigkeit von den Jahren bis zur Abschlussprüfung

Hard Skills - YPT	1	2	3+	R ²
Mathematik in der Oberstufe	-0,188	-0,851	-0,877	0,152
Std. Error	0,184	0,188	0,206	
p-Wert	0,310	0,000	0,000	
Physik in der Oberstufe	-0,108	-0,386	-0,690	0,069
Std. Error	0,187	0,190	0,210	
p-Wert	0,566	0,044	0,001	
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	0,094	-0,223	-0,230	0,021
Std. Error	0,194	0,200	0,216	
p-Wert	0,628	0,266	0,288	
Planung von Experimenten	-0,100	-0,394	-0,311	0,025
Std. Error	0,221	0,233	0,268	
p-Wert	0,653	0,094	0,249	
Durchführen von Experimenten	-0,157	-0,645	-0,775	0,094
Std. Error	0,193	0,198	0,220	
p-Wert	0,417	0,001	0,001	
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	-0,222	-0,580	-0,862	0,095
Std. Error	0,188	0,193	0,216	
p-Wert	0,240	0,003	0,000	
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	-0,159	-0,536	-0,659	0,071
Std. Error	0,188	0,193	0,216	
p-Wert	0,400	0,006	0,003	
Numerische Simulationen	-0,133	-0,673	-0,790	0,087
Std. Error	0,216	0,222	0,243	
p-Wert	0,537	0,003	0,001	
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	-0,160	-0,290	-0,395	0,016
Std. Error	0,228	0,229	0,254	
p-Wert	0,484	0,207	0,121	
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	-0,163	-0,432	-0,769	0,072
Std. Error	0,199	0,200	0,225	
p-Wert	0,413	0,032	0,001	

Anm.: Lineare Regression, Basis: Jahr der Abschlussprüfung, Koeffizienten mit $p \leq .05$ fett hervorgehoben.



Für die Lehrkräfte bedeuten diese Ergebnisse, dass die Teilnahme an YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten ein "Abschlusselement" in der Schulbildung darstellen kann - oder ein "Brückenelement" zur Universitätsausbildung. Es hat den Anschein, als müssten die Lehrkräfte sicherstellen, dass die Schülerinnen und Schüler über ein ausreichendes Kompetenzniveau verfügen, damit sie den größten Nutzen aus der Teilnahme an YPT ziehen und sich optimal entwickeln können. Die Lehrkräfte sollten daher sorgfältig und bewusst auf den vorhandenen Fähigkeiten der SchülerInnen aufbauen, um die Entwicklung der Fähigkeiten im letzten Jahr vor der Abschlussprüfung der SchülerInnen zu maximieren. Für SchülerInnen, die noch etwas Zeit bis zum Abschluss haben, deuten diese Ergebnisse darauf hin, dass ein zusätzlicher Bedarf an Anleitung durch LehrerInnen besteht und dass es wichtig ist, das angemessene Niveau der untersuchten Probleme und der gewünschten Ergebnisse zu wählen. In diesem Fall sollten die Lehrkräfte sicherstellen, dass die Schülerinnen und Schüler ausreichend auf die YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten vorbereitet und unterstützt werden, damit sie sich nicht von den Anforderungen der Veranstaltungen überfordert fühlen. Dieser Schritt wird dazu beitragen, dass jüngere SchülerInnen den größtmöglichen Nutzen aus YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten ziehen können.

IV. YPT-Aktivitäten können unabhängig von der Zahl der RPU Einheiten nützlich sein

Wir testen die Hypothese, dass die wahrgenommene Nützlichkeit von RPU, YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten und anderen Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten von den wöchentlichen Physikstunden der Schüler abhängt. Unten (1. Anhang 1.4) zeigen wir die Regressionsergebnisse für die wahrgenommene Nützlichkeit mit den Antworten der SchülerInnen mit wöchentlichem Physikunterricht als Basislinie.

Entgegen unseren Erwartungen stellen wir fest, dass die SchülerInnen ihre RPU als nützlicher für die Entwicklung von Fähigkeiten für "Numerische Simulationen" wahrnehmen, wenn sie nur an wenigen (≤ 3 Stunden) wöchentlichen Lehrveranstaltungen in Physik teilnehmen. Gleichzeitig finden wir mit Ausnahme von "Mathematik in der Oberstufe" keine Unterschiede in der wahrgenommenen Nützlichkeit von YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten in Abhängigkeit von der Anzahl der wöchentlichen Physikstunden. Allerdings wird die Teilnahme an anderen Aktivitäten von SchülerInnen, die nur an wenigen (1-stündige) wöchentlichen Lehrveranstaltungen in Physik teilnehmen, als weniger nützlich wahrgenommen.

Differences in usefulness of YPT activities based on regular physics classes per week						
Hard Skills – YPT	1	2	3	4	5+	R ²
Mathematik in der Oberstufe	0,917	0,545	0,652	1,105	0,883	0,055
Std. Error	0,630	0,499	0,511	0,518	0,549	
p-Wert	0,147	0,276	0,203	0,034	0,109	
Physik in der Oberstufe	0,143	-0,230	0,023	0,167	0,400	0,046
Std. Error	0,589	0,481	0,491	0,500	0,529	
p-Wert	0,809	0,633	0,962	0,739	0,450	
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	0,433	0,072	0,325	0,406	0,529	0,030
Std. Error	0,590	0,448	0,462	0,470	0,508	
p-Wert	0,464	0,873	0,483	0,388	0,299	
Planung von Experimenten	0,500	-0,323	0,161	0,290	0,067	0,077
Std. Error	0,691	0,577	0,593	0,600	0,618	
p-Wert	0,471	0,577	0,786	0,630	0,914	
Durchführen von Experimenten	0,393	-0,098	0,250	0,485	0,450	0,059
Std. Error	0,629	0,513	0,525	0,530	0,565	



p-Wert	0,533	0,848	0,635	0,361	0,427	
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	0,250	0,008	0,440	0,656	0,500	0,070
Std. Error	0,611	0,498	0,510	0,517	0,545	
p-Wert	0,683	0,987	0,389	0,206	0,360	
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	0,200	-0,092	0,122	0,323	0,000	0,026
Std. Error	0,613	0,446	0,459	0,467	0,501	
p-Wert	0,745	0,837	0,791	0,491	1,000	
Numerische Simulationen	0,417	-0,272	0,250	0,350	0,250	0,064
Std. Error	0,708	0,561	0,575	0,584	0,617	
p-Wert	0,557	0,628	0,664	0,550	0,686	
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	1,083	0,506	0,957	0,650	1,036	0,046
Std. Error	0,717	0,568	0,582	0,591	0,630	
p-Wert	0,133	0,375	0,102	0,273	0,102	
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	0,417	0,394	0,869	0,853	0,821	0,060
Std. Error	0,635	0,503	0,514	0,524	0,557	
p-Wert	0,512	0,435	0,093	0,105	0,142	

Note: Linear regression, baseline: no weekly physics classes, coefficients with $p \leq .05$ highlighted bold.

Für LehrerInnen können wir aufgrund der Ergebnisse sagen, dass neben den anderen Aktivitäten auch für die YPT-Aktivitäten gilt, dass die SchülerInnen in jeder Gruppe, unabhängig von der Anzahl der Unterrichtsstunden, die YPT-Aktivitäten ausprobieren können. Auf dieser Grundlage ermutigen wir die Lehrkräfte, mit YPT-Methoden für alle Gruppen von SchülerInnen zu arbeiten, zusätzlich zu den passenden Methoden und Zielen.

V. Frühere (und auch ehemalige) Teilnahme an YPT führt zu einer positive Einstellung gegenüber YPT

Wir testen die Hypothese, dass die wahrgenommene Nützlichkeit von RPU, YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten und anderen Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten von der kürzlich erfolgten oder früheren Teilnahme der SchülerInnen an YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten abhängt. Weiter unten (1. Anhang 1.5) zeigen wir die Regressionsergebnisse für die wahrgenommene Nützlichkeit mit den Antworten der SchülerInnen, die nie an YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten teilgenommen haben, als Basislinie. Es ist sehr wichtig zu erwähnen, dass die meisten der SchülerInnen, die "dieses Jahr" teilnehmen, die Umfrage im Oktober oder November beantworten, also meist in der ersten Phase ihrer ersten Teilnahme. Das kann bedeuten, dass sie noch nicht so viel Erfahrung haben wie Schüler, die bereits früher teilgenommen haben und immer noch an YPT-Aktivitäten beteiligt sind - höchstwahrscheinlich aufgrund ihres früheren Erfolgs bei YPT-Aktivitäten. Je nach Erhebungsjahr ist das Bezugsjahr - "Dieses Jahr" - entweder 2021 oder 2020.

Unterschiede in der Nützlichkeit des regulären Unterrichts auf der Grundlage der kürzlichen Teilnahme an YPT-Aktivitäten

Fachkompetenzen - RPU	Früher	Dieses Jahr	R ²
Mathematik in der Oberstufe	-0,900	0,481	0,135
Std. Error	0,264	0,531	
p-Wert	0,001	0,368	

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Physik in der Oberstufe	-0,747	0,279	0,070
Std. Error	0,217	0,451	
p-Wert	0,001	0,537	
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	-0,979	0,493	0,119
Std. Error	0,218	0,442	
p-Wert	0,000	0,266	
Planung von Experimenten	-1,310	-0,250	0,130
Std. Error	0,266	0,576	
p-Wert	0,000	0,665	
Durchführen von Experimenten	-1,219	-0,528	0,125
Std. Error	0,255	0,553	
p-Wert	0,000	0,341	
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	-1,621	-0,771	0,206
Std. Error	0,254	0,621	
p-Wert	0,000	0,216	
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	-1,191	-0,341	0,123
Std. Error	0,256	0,624	
p-Wert	0,000	0,586	
Numerische Simulationen	-1,262	-1,962	0,134
Std. Error	0,279	1,164	
p-Wert	0,000	0,094	
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	-1,405	-0,355	0,144
Std. Error	0,271	0,806	
p-Wert	0,000	0,661	
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	-1,349	0,051	0,116
Std. Error	0,297	0,630	
p-Wert	0,000	0,936	

Anm.: Lineare Regression, Baseline: keine Teilnahme, Koeffizienten mit $p \leq .05$ sind fett hervorgehoben.

Für alle Arten von Fachkompetenzen stellen wir fest, dass SchülerInnen, die an YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten teilgenommen haben, RPU - und auch andere Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten - als weniger nützlich für die Entwicklung dieser Fachkompetenzen ansehen. Interessant ist, dass wir diese Effekte nur für SchülerInnen beobachten, die vor einiger Zeit an YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten teilgenommen haben, nicht aber für SchülerInnen, die erst kürzlich an diesen Aktivitäten teilgenommen haben. Dies könnte darauf hindeuten, dass die Synergien zwischen den YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten und RPU sowie anderen Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten begrenzt sind. Wir beobachten keine Unterschiede in der wahrgenommenen Nützlichkeit von YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten in Abhängigkeit von einer kürzlichen Teilnahme.

Für LehrerInnen zeigen diese Ergebnisse, dass die Teilnahme an YPT langfristig zu einer stark positiven Einstellung zu den forschungsbasierten physikalischen Aktivitäten führen kann und dass diese Aktivitäten auch sehr positive Auswirkungen auf das weitere Universitätsstudium haben. Daher empfehlen wir vor allem denjenigen SchülerInnen und Schülern die Teilnahme an YPT-Aktivitäten, die sich für Physik interessieren, aber durch die traditionellen Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten und Wettbewerbe nur begrenzt motiviert sind, sich um bessere Leistungen in Physik zu bemühen.



VI. Länderübergreifende Unterschiede sind von Bedeutung

Da unsere Daten Antworten von SchülerInnen und LehrerInnen aus mehreren Ländern enthalten, sind wir daran interessiert, wie länderübergreifende Unterschiede unsere Ergebnisse beeinflussen (siehe 1.7 und 2.3). Wir stellen fest, dass sich die Antworten von SchülerInnen und LehrerInnen je nach Land unterscheiden. Die Faktoren des Herkunftslandes (z. B. Bildungssystem, Lehrpläne, Unterrichtsstil) scheinen sich darauf auszuwirken, wie SchülerInnen und LehrerInnen die Nützlichkeit der verschiedenen Aktivitäten für die Entwicklung der Fachkompetenzen der SchülerInnen einschätzen.

Um die Auswirkungen von Länderunterschieden auf unsere Ergebnisse zu testen, verwenden wir ANOVA, um zu prüfen, ob es Unterschiede in der Selbsteinschätzung und der wahrgenommenen Nützlichkeit von RPU, YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten und anderen Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten gibt, die vom Heimatland der SchülerInnen abhängen. Diese Art von Test zeigt nur an, ob es einen signifikanten Effekt bezüglich des Landes gibt - für eine tiefergehende Analyse siehe 1. Ergänzung 1.7.2. Wir stellen fest, dass sich die Selbsteinschätzungen der SchülerInnen für 5 Arten von Fachkompetenzen je nach Land unterscheiden. Wir finden länderübergreifende Unterschiede in der wahrgenommenen Nützlichkeit von RPU für sieben von zehn Fachkompetenzen. Im Falle der YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten stellen wir jedoch fest, dass die wahrgenommene Nützlichkeit für alle Arten von Fachkompetenzen von den Heimatländern der SchülerInnen abhängt. Wir beobachten nur schwache ($p \leq .10$) länderabhängige Unterschiede für zwei von zehn Arten von Fachkompetenzen für die wahrgenommene Nützlichkeit der Teilnahme an Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten (siehe 1. Ergänzung 1.7.1).

Unterschiede in der Selbsteinschätzung je nach Land

Fachkompetenzen – Selbsteinschätzung	df	F	p
Mathematik in der Oberstufe	12,899	2,231	0,026
Physik in der Oberstufe	2,230	0,322	0,957
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	5,077	1,031	0,410
Planung von Experimenten	12,170	4,770	0,001
Durchführen von Experimenten	13,233	4,432	0,002
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	13,632	3,829	0,005
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	1,349	0,453	0,770
Numerische Simulationen	23,109	5,440	0,000
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	6,652	1,267	0,284
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	2,050	0,592	0,669

Anm.: ANOVA (Wert ~ Land), Koeffizienten mit $p \leq .05$ sind fett hervorgehoben.

Unterschiede in der Nützlichkeit von RPU je nach Land

Fachkompetenzen – RPU	df	F	p
Mathematik in der Oberstufe	8,264	2,742	0,030
Physik in der Oberstufe	1,226	0,365	0,833
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	2,683	0,785	0,536
Planung von Experimenten	13,066	2,579	0,038
Durchführen von Experimenten	38,296	9,334	0,000
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	21,258	4,719	0,001
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	5,550	1,154	0,332
Numerische Simulationen	48,752	9,621	0,000
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	27,770	5,158	0,001
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	56,740	11,722	0,000

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Anm.: ANOVA (Wert ~ Land), Koeffizienten mit $p \leq .05$ sind fett hervorgehoben.

Unterschiede in der Nützlichkeit von YPT-Aktivitäten je nach Land

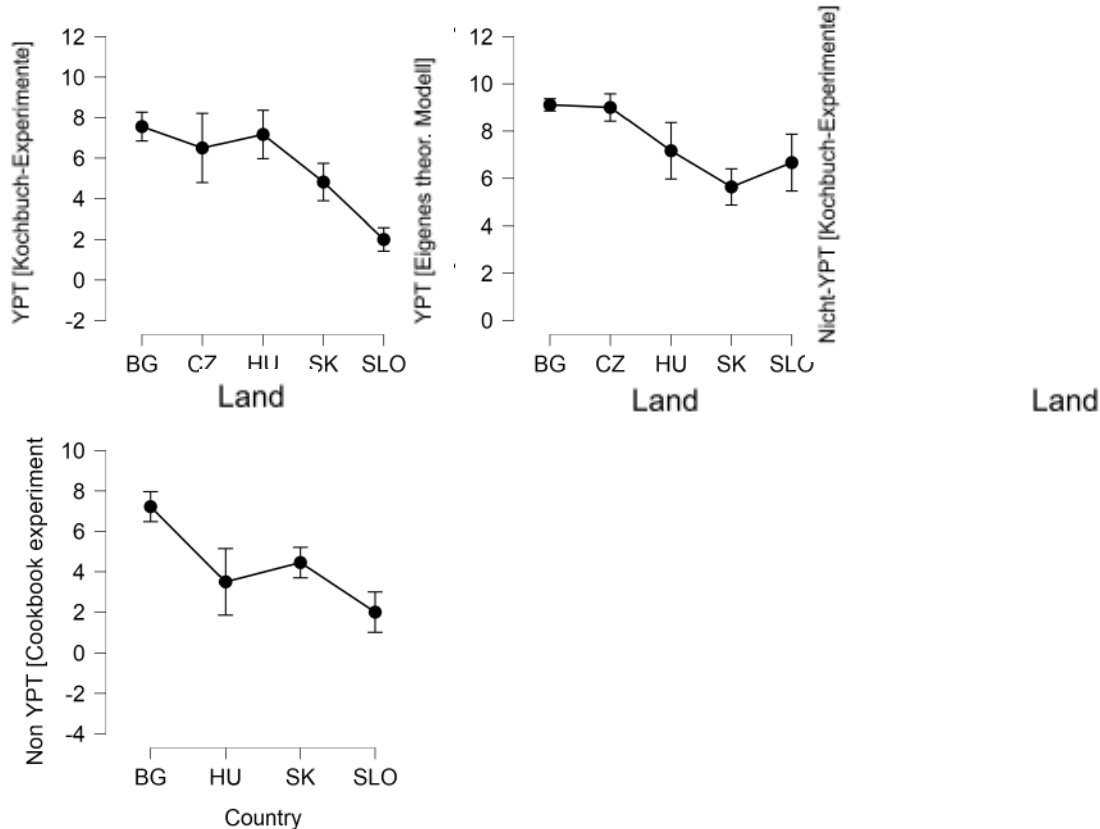
Fachkompetenzen – YPT	df	F	p
Mathematik in der Oberstufe	52,205	7,542	0,000
Physik in der Oberstufe	53,342	7,649	0,000
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	17,245	2,685	0,011
Planung von Experimenten	18,976	5,350	0,000
Durchführen von Experimenten	24,766	6,651	0,000
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	24,654	6,972	0,000
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	11,134	3,104	0,017
Numerische Simulationen	35,661	8,236	0,000
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	14,385	2,985	0,020
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	13,743	3,636	0,007

Anm.: ANOVA (Wert ~ Land), Koeffizienten mit $p \leq .05$ sind fett hervorgehoben.

Unterschiede in der Nützlichkeit von Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten je nach Land

Hard Skills – Non-YPT	df	F	p
Mathematik in der Oberstufe	8,691	2,221	0,068
Physik in der Oberstufe	4,938	1,378	0,242
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	3,788	0,976	0,422
Planung von Experimenten	1,866	0,450	0,772
Durchführen von Experimenten	8,101	2,039	0,090
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse	6,305	1,770	0,135
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	4,499	1,068	0,373
Numerische Simulationen	0,763	0,144	0,965
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur	2,472	0,655	0,624
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	6,371	1,488	0,207

Anm.: ANOVA (Wert ~ Land), Koeffizienten mit $p \leq .05$ sind fett hervorgehoben.



Die Analyse zeigt jedoch Unterschiede bei den von SchülerInnen und LehrerInnen angegebenen Auswirkungen der Länder. Während wir bei der von den SchülerInnen angegebenen Nützlichkeit von YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten für alle Arten von Fachkompetenzen Länderunterschiede finden, beobachten wir bei den Antworten der Lehrkräfte nur im Fall der "Durchführung von Experimenten anhand von klaren Anleitungen/Kochrezepten" und der "Entwicklung eines eigenen theoretischen Modells" Unterschiede.

Die LehrerInnen berichten nur von Unterschieden für die Nützlichkeit von Nicht-YPT-Aktivitäten, auch in der Schülerbefragung finden wir grundsätzlich keine Unterschiede.

Für die Lehrkräfte bedeuten diese Ergebnisse, dass der Vorbereitungsunterricht für das YPT möglicherweise mehr Adaption erfordert, als die Lehrkräfte zunächst annehmen. Die SchülerInnen aus den verschiedenen Ländern gaben an, dass sie den Nutzen von YPT für die Entwicklung ihrer wissenschaftlichen Kompetenzen unterschiedlich einschätzen, während die Antworten der LehrerInnen keine wesentlichen Unterschiede aufweisen. Daher scheint es wichtig zu sein, dass die Anpassung von guten ausländischen Praktiken wohl überlegt und sorgfältig in die nationalen Lehrpläne eingebaut werden muss.

VII. Lehrkräfte sehen die Teilnahme am YPT positiv

In unserer zweiten Umfrage haben wir die Bewertung der Lehrkräfte hinsichtlich der Nützlichkeit von YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten für die Entwicklung von Fach- und Kernkompetenzen der SchülerInnen analysiert. Die Lehrkräfte schätzten die YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten im Allgemeinen als sehr nützlich für die Entwicklung der Fachkompetenzen der SchülerInnen ein (6 von 10, siehe 2. Ergänzung 2.2.2). Dieses Ergebnis erscheint nicht sehr aussagekräftig, wenn man es mit der Nützlichkeit vergleicht, die dem RPU zugeschrieben wird (5 von 10 sind nützlich, siehe 2. Ergänzung 2.2.1), aber der Vergleich ist ziemlich eindeutig. Die Ergebnisse der gepaarten t-Tests/Wilcoxon-Tests bestätigen diese Unterschiede. Über alle Arten von Fachkompetenzen hinweg beobachten wir eine größere

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wahrgenommene Nützlichkeit für YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten als für reguläre physikalische Unterrichtsstunden.

Im Folgenden sehen wir die Ergebnisse der Fachkompetenzen in RPU und YPT und den Vergleich.

Vergleich: Lehrkräfte - RPU vs. YPT

RPU	YPT	Test	Statistik	df	p
RPU [Mathematik in der Oberstufe]	- YPT [Mathematik in der Oberstufe]	Wilcoxon	93.500		0.037
RPU [Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen]	- YPT [Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen]	Student	5.010	32	< .001
RPU [Kochbuch-Experimente]	- YPT [Kochbuch-Experimente]	Student	0.291	32	0.773
RPU [Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells]	- YPT [Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells]	Student	-9.332	32	< .001
RPU [Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur]	- YPT [Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur]	Student	-9.891	32	< .001
RPU [Physik in der Oberstufe]	- YPT [Physik in der Oberstufe]	Wilcoxon	116.000		1.000
RPU [Planung von Experimenten]	- YPT [Planung von Experimenten]	Student	-8.269	32	< .001
RPU [Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse]	- YPT [Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse]	Student	-7.187	32	< .001
RPU [Numerische Simulationen]	- YPT [Numerische Simulationen]	Student	-8.505	32	< .001
RPU [Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer]	- YPT [Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer]	Student	-9.336	32	< .001

Anm.: mit $p \leq ,05$ fett hervorgehoben

In den Bereichen "Physik in der Oberstufe" und "Kochbuch-Experimente" besteht kein signifikanter Unterschied zwischen YPT und RPU, bei "Mathematik in der Oberstufe" und "Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen" besteht ein negativer signifikanter Unterschied zwischen YPT und RPU. Es gibt jedoch signifikante positive Unterschiede in den Bereichen "Planung eines Experiments", "Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse", "Entwicklung eines eigenen theoretischen Modells", "numerische Simulationen", "eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur" und "kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer".

Da es sich bei RPU um eine Form der Ausbildung handelt, die für alle SchülerInnen entwickelt wurde, erhalten wir durch den Vergleich von Wettbewerben des Typs YPT und Nicht-YPT viel mehr nützliche Informationen, vor allem in Bezug auf die Fachkompetenzen. Da die Wettbewerbe bereits für interessierte und/oder talentierte SchülerInnen offen sind, kann das Ergebnis des Vergleichs für LehrerInnen nützlich sein, da wir möglichst viele interessierte SchülerInnen mit unterschiedlichem Hintergrund für Physik und Forschungsaktivitäten im Allgemeinen begeistern wollen. Die unten dargestellten Ergebnisse zeigen deutlich, welche zusätzlichen Möglichkeiten Wettbewerbe vom Typ YPT für interessierte und talentierte SchülerInnen im Vergleich zu traditionellen bieten.

Vergleich: Fachkompetenzen (YPT vs. Nicht-YPT)

YPT	Nicht-YPT	Test	Statistik	df	p
YPT [Mathematik in der Oberstufe]	- Nicht-YPT [Mathematik in der Oberstufe]	Wilcoxon	81.500		0.828
YPT [Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen]	- Nicht-YPT [Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen]	Student	-3.841	28	< .001
YPT [Durchführen von Experimenten]	- Nicht-YPT [Durchführen von Experimenten]	Student	1.629	28	0.115
YPT [Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells]	- Nicht-YPT [Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells]	Student	5.554	28	< .001
YPT [Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur]	- Nicht-YPT [Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur]	Student	4.400	27	< .001
		Wilcoxon	259.500		< .001

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Vergleich: Fachkompetenzen (YPT vs. Nicht-YPT)

YPT	Nicht-YPT	Test	Statistik	df	p
YPT [Physik in der Oberstufe]	- Nicht-YPT [Physik in der Oberstufe]	Wilcoxon	35.500		0.855
YPT [Planung von Experimenten]	- Nicht-YPT [Planung von Experimenten]	Student	8.267	28	<.001
YPT [Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse]	- Nicht-YPT [Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse]	Student	5.953	27	<.001
		Wilcoxon	325.000		<.001
YPT [Numerische Simulationen]	- Nicht-YPT [Numerische Simulationen]	Student	6.841	28	<.001
YPT [Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer]	- Nicht-YPT [Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer]	Student	9.374	28	<.001

Anm.: mit $p \leq .05$ fett hervorgehoben

Es gibt keinen Unterschied zwischen der Entwicklung von "Mathematik in der Oberstufe", "Physik in der Oberstufe" und "Durchführung von Experimenten (anhand einer klaren Anleitung)". Nicht-YPT ist signifikant besser im Bereich "Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen in der Physik", und bei allen anderen Fachkompetenzen wird der Fördereffekt von YPT von den befragten Lehrkräften als ziemlich erheblich eingeschätzt.

Während dieses Ergebnis die Nützlichkeit von YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten für die Entwicklung der Fachkompetenzen der SchülerInnen bestätigt, gibt es einen gewichtigen Vorbehalt. An der Lehrerumfrage für IO3 haben nur LehrerInnen teilgenommen, die einige Erfahrung mit YPT-Aktivitäten haben. Daher müssen wir die Möglichkeit einer Verzerrung durch die Selbstselektion der Lehrkräfte in Betracht ziehen. Dies könnte die Unterschiede in der wahrgenommenen Nützlichkeit von YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten durch SchülerInnen (siehe 3. Anhang) und LehrerInnen erklären.

Für Lehrkräfte zeigen diese Ergebnisse, dass Kollegen, die in YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten aktiv sind, tendenziell eine positive Einstellung zu YPT-Aktivitäten haben. Es ist wichtig, nicht zu vergessen, wie stark die Motivation der SchülerInnen vom Engagement der LehrerInnen abhängt. Und selbst im Vergleich zu anderen, nicht YPT-bezogenen Aktivitäten, bei denen die befragten Kolleginnen und Kollegen höchstwahrscheinlich ebenfalls eine positive Tendenz haben, zeigen die Bewertungen von YPT im Falle vieler Fachkompetenzen einen positiven Unterschied zugunsten von YPT. Diese sehr hohe Bewertung zeigt, dass die Arbeit an YPT-ähnlichen Problemen auch für LehrerInnen sehr motivierend sein kann, was dazu beitragen könnte, andere KollegInnen davon zu überzeugen, es mit dieser Art von Aktivitäten zu versuchen.

VIII. SchülerInnen und LehrerInnen sehen YPT nicht gleich, aber auf dieselbe Weise

In einer zusätzlichen Analyse (siehe 3. Anhang) untersuchen wir, wie die SchülerInnen die Nützlichkeit ihres regulären Physikunterrichts und der YPT-bezogenen Veranstaltungen für die Entwicklung ihrer Fachkompetenz bewerten und wie die LehrerInnen die beiden Aktivitäten vergleichen. Um die Ergebnisse zwischen SchülerInnen und LehrerInnen vergleichbar zu machen, mussten wir zunächst die Daten der SchülerInnen bereinigen. Nur 77 SchülerInnen beantworteten alle Fragen, die für die Untersuchung der Unterschiede erforderlich sind. Die Antworten der SchülerInnen weisen keine Normalverteilung auf: Der Mann-Whitney-Test ist erforderlich. Aufgrund der ursprünglich unterschiedlichen Skalen von SchülerInnen (1-5) und LehrerInnen (1-10) mussten wir die Werte der SchülerInnen für den Vergleich auf die Skala (1-10) reskalieren. Der Vergleich ist nicht länderspezifisch, da die Anzahl der LehrerInnen in den jeweiligen Ländern recht gering ist.

Wir können feststellen, dass Lehrkräfte YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten bei 6 der 10 Fachkompetenzen als deutlich nützlicher empfinden. Die SchülerInnen gaben an, dass YPT-bezogene Aktivitäten für 4 von



10 Fachkompetenzen nützlicher sind (siehe Details in 3. Ergänzung 3.1) und für 3 von 10 RPU nützlicher ist, obwohl sie eine geringere Bandbreite an Punktwerten verwendeten.

Vergleich: Lehrkräfte - RPU vs. YPT

RPU	YPT	Test	Statistik	df	p
RPU [Mathematik in der Oberstufe]	- YPT [Mathematik in der Oberstufe]	Wilcoxon	93.500		0.037
RPU [Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen]	- YPT [Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen]	Student	5.010	32	< .001
RPU [Kochbuch-Experimente]	- YPT [Kochbuch-Experimente]	Student	0.291	32	0.773
RPU [Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells]	- YPT [Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells]	Student	-9.332	32	< .001
RPU [Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur]	- YPT [Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur]	Student	-9.891	32	< .001
RPU [Physik in der Oberstufe]	- YPT [Physik in der Oberstufe]	Wilcoxon	116.000		1.000
RPU [Planung von Experimenten]	- YPT [Planung von Experimenten]	Student	-8.269	32	< .001
RPU [Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse]	- YPT [Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse]	Student	-7.187	32	< .001
RPU [Numerische Simulationen]	- YPT [Numerische Simulationen]	Student	-8.505	32	< .001
RPU [Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer]	- YPT [Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer]	Student	-9.336	32	< .001

Note: with $p \leq .05$ highlighted bold

Vergleich (Wilcoxon): 77 SchülerInnen - RPU vs. YPT

RPU	YPT	W	p
Mathematik in der Oberstufe - RPU	- Mathematik in der Oberstufe - YPT	355.000	0.002
Physik in der Oberstufe - RPU	- Physik in der Oberstufe - YPT	619.000	0.003
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen - RPU	- Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen - YPT	570.500	< .001
Planung von Experimenten - RPU	- Planung von Experimenten - YPT	270.000	0.012
Kochbuch-Experimente - RPU	- Kochbuch-Experimente - YPT	376.000	0.163
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse - RPU	- Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse - YPT	406.500	0.410
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells - RPU	- Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells - YPT	296.000	0.029
Numerische Simulationen - RPU	- Numerische Simulationen - YPT	175.500	0.019
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur - RPU	- Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur - YPT	169.500	0.002
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer - RPU	- Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer - YPT	321.500	0.222

Anm.: Wilcoxon-Vorzeichen-Rang-Test. Fett hervorgehoben, wenn $p \leq .05$

Vergleich: Fachkompetenzen in RPU und YPT von SchülerInnen und LehrerInnen

	W	p
Mathematik in der Oberstufe – RPU (SchülerInnen)	734.500	0.005
Mathematik in der Oberstufe - YPT	437.000	0.159
Physik in der Oberstufe - RPU	1169.000	0.660
Physik in der Oberstufe - YPT	998.000	0.108
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen - RPU	1415.500	0.200
Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen – YPT (SchülerInnen)	1894.500	< .001
Planung von Experimenten – RPU (SchülerInnen)	1833.500	< .001
Planung von Experimenten - YPT	973.000	0.073
Kochbuch-Experimente – RPU (SchülerInnen)	1925.500	< .001
Kochbuch-Experimente – YPT (SchülerInnen)	1697.500	0.001
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse – RPU (SchülerInnen)	1581.500	0.017

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Vergleich: Fachkompetenzen in RPU und YPT von SchülerInnen und LehrerInnen

	W	p
Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse – YPT (LehrerInnen)	801.500	0.004
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells – RPU (SchülerInnen)	2078.500	< .001
Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells - YPT	1155.500	0.679
Numerische Simulationen – RPU (SchülerInnen)	2042.000	< .001
Numerische Simulationen - YPT	1061.000	0.241
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur – RPU (SchülerInnen)	2006.000	< .001
Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur - YPT	1128.500	0.477
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer – RPU (SchülerInnen)	2007.500	< .001
Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer – YPT (LehrerInnen)	816.000	0.004

Anm.: Mann-Whitney-U-Test. fett hervorgehoben, wenn $p \leq .05$ In Klammern die Richtung der positiv verzerrten Gruppe

Bei allen Fachkompetenzen in YPT gab es nur einen signifikant positiven Unterschied für SchülerInnen: "Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen", wo SchülerInnen YPT als besser empfinden als LehrerInnen. Es war auch deutlich zu sehen, dass SchülerInnen dazu neigen, in RPU signifikant höhere Werte für Fachkompetenzen zu geben als LehrerInnen. Dies kann auf unterschiedliche Effekte zurückzuführen sein, wie z.B.:

1. Die SchülerInnen richteten ihr Augenmerk nicht nur auf den Physikunterricht, sondern auf alle Unterrichtsfächer in der Schule - so lassen sich z.B. die Unterschiede bei den Englischkenntnissen erklären.
2. SchülerInnen und LehrerInnen verstehen unter den untersuchten Ausdrücken etwas anderes - z.B. "Numerische Analyse" kann je nach erreichtem Bildungsniveau sehr unterschiedliche Dinge bedeuten, die für LehrerInnen und SchülerInnen eindeutig unterschiedlich sind.
3. Die SchülerInnen, die die Umfrage beantworten, sind schon in gewisser Weise anders als der Durchschnitt - z.B. interessierter und geübter in Physik -, daher können ihre Antworten anders ausfallen als die der LehrerInnen, die ihre Antworten auf die gesamten - durchschnittlichen - Klassen beziehen.

Betrachtet man die Vergleiche von LehrerInnen und SchülerInnen in RPU und YPT, so ist leicht zu erkennen, dass die Ergebnisse, auch wenn die Bewertungen unterschiedlich sind, meist in die gleiche Richtung tendieren. Ein detaillierterer Vergleich findet sich in der Beilage 3. Um jedoch einen allgemein besseren Überblick über den Vergleich der Bewertung der Nützlichkeit in RPU und YPT zu erhalten, haben wir die Unterschiede zwischen den Bewertungen in RPU und YPT sowohl für SchülerInnen als auch für LehrerInnen verglichen. Die nächste Tabelle und Abbildung 2. zeigen das Ergebnis dieses Vergleichs.

Unterschiede zwischen YPT und RPU (positiver Wert bedeutet besser in YPT)

	Gruppe	N	Mean	SD	SE
Diff. Mathematik	SchülerIn	34	-1.412	2.388	0.410
	LehrerIn	32	0.938	2.711	0.479
Diff. Physik	SchülerIn	77	-0.649	1.790	0.204
	LehrerIn	32	-0.156	2.112	0.373
Diff. Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	SchülerIn	77	-0.987	1.990	0.227
	LehrerIn	32	-3.094	3.383	0.598
Diff. Planung von Experimenten	SchülerIn	77	0.779	2.516	0.287
	LehrerIn	32	3.750	2.627	0.464
Diff. Kochbuch-Experimente	SchülerIn	77	-0.312	1.948	0.222
	LehrerIn	32	-0.344	3.525	0.623

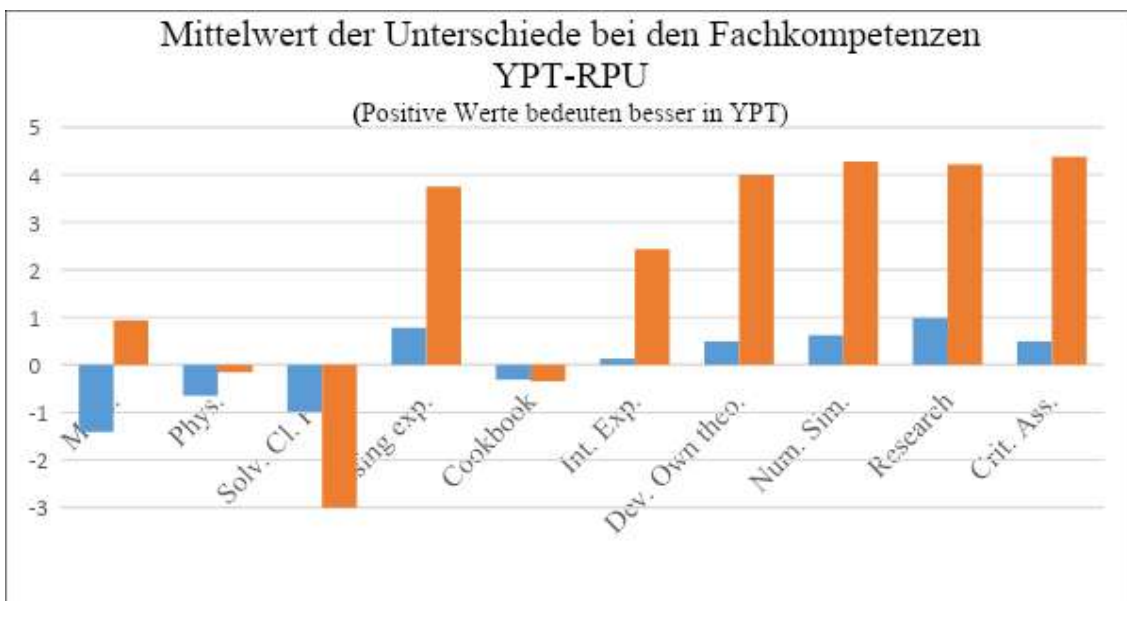
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Unterschiede zwischen YPT und RPU (positiver Wert bedeutet besser in YPT)

	Gruppe	N	Mean	SD	SE
Diff. Experimentelle Daten interpretieren	SchülerIn	77	0.130	2.582	0.294
	LehrerIn	32	2.438	1.999	0.353
Diff. Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	SchülerIn	77	0.494	2.537	0.289
	LehrerIn	32	4.000	2.502	0.442
Diff. Numerische Simulationen	SchülerIn	77	0.623	2.254	0.257
	LehrerIn	32	4.281	2.932	0.518
Diff. Eigenständige Recherche	SchülerIn	77	0.987	2.526	0.288
	LehrerIn	32	4.219	2.485	0.439
Diff. Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	SchülerIn	77	0.494	2.718	0.310
	LehrerIn	32	4.375	2.537	0.448

Anm.: mit $p \leq ,05$ fett hervorgehoben





Es gibt keinen signifikanten Unterschied in "Physik in der Oberstufe" und "Kochbuch-Experimente", obwohl die typische Bewertung der beiden Gruppen sehr unterschiedlich ist. Im Folgenden zeigen wir die Ergebnisse und den Vergleich der Unterschiede der Fachkompetenzen in RPU und YPT.

Vergleich: Unterschiede bei den Fachkompetenzen zwischen YPT und RPU

	Test	Statistik	p
Diff. Mathematik in der Oberstufe	Mann-Whitney	278.000	< .001
Diff. Physik in der Oberstufe	Mann-Whitney	983.500	0.081
Diff. Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen	Mann-Whitney	1741.500	< .001
Diff. Planung von Experimenten	Mann-Whitney	515.500	< .001
Diff. Kochbuch-Experimente	Mann-Whitney	1210.500	0.885
Diff. Experimentelle Daten interpretieren	Mann-Whitney	551.000	< .001
Diff. Numerische Simulationen	Mann-Whitney	374.500	< .001
Diff. Eigenständige Recherche	Mann-Whitney	407.000	< .001
Diff. Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer	Mann-Whitney	355.500	< .001
Diff. Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells	Mann-Whitney	401.500	< .001

Es gibt keinen signifikanten Unterschied in "Physik in der Oberstufe" und "Kochbuch-Experimente", obwohl die typische Bewertung der beiden Gruppen sehr unterschiedlich ist. Im Folgenden zeigen wir die Ergebnisse und den Vergleich der Unterschiede der Fachkompetenzen in RPU und YPT.

Unterschiede bei gleichem Vorzeichen von LehrerInnen und SchülerInnen:

- "Physik in der Oberstufe"
- "Lösen von geschlossenen Aufgabenstellungen in der Physik"
- "Kochbuch-Experimente/Experimente durchführen (anhand einer klaren Anleitung)"
- "Experimentelle Daten interpretieren, Datenanalyse"
- "Entwickeln eines eigenen theoretischen Modells"
- "Numerische Simulationen"
- "Eigenständige Recherche in wissenschaftlicher Literatur"
- "Kritische Beurteilung der Ergebnisse anderer"

Anm.: mit $p \leq ,05$ fett hervorgehoben

Differenzen mit umgekehrtem Vorzeichen bei LehrerInnen und SchülerInnen:

- "Mathematik in der Oberstufe"

Bei Unterschieden mit gleichem Vorzeichen können wir feststellen, dass LehrerInnen und SchülerInnen die Auswirkungen recht ähnlich sehen, aber im Fall von "Mathematik in der Oberstufe" scheint es, dass die LehrerInnen dazu neigen, die Auswirkung von YPT zu überschätzen - oder die Auswirkung von RPU zu unterschätzen.

Für die LehrerInnen bedeutet dies, dass sie sich größtenteils auf ihren Instinkt verlassen können, denn mit der einzigen Ausnahme von "Mathematik in der Oberstufe" sehen die SchülerInnen den Nutzen



von YPT im Vergleich zu RPU genauso wie die LehrerInnen. Und doch sind die relativ großen Unterschiede nicht zu vernachlässigen. Ein Grund dafür könnte sein, dass LehrerInnen dazu neigen, zu denken, dass SchülerInnen in YPT schneller oder zumindest in der gleichen Geschwindigkeit lernen wie in RPU. Es ist wichtig, nicht zu vergessen, dass YPT-Aktivitäten oft mit neuen Situationen und Herausforderungen für die SchülerInnen verbunden sind. Dies ermöglicht eine vielseitige Weiterentwicklung, benötigt aber auch oft mehr Zeit und Geduld.

Wir empfehlen den LehrerInnen, neben dem Motivationseffekt von YPT-Aktivitäten auch immer die Neuartigkeit und Komplexität der Probleme zu berücksichtigen, um das optimale Arbeits- und Lerntempo für ihre SchülerInnen zu wählen.



The relationship between inquiry-based learning in YPT and the development of hard skills

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

In this document, we provide supplementary materials that offer further details on the condensed guidelines presented in our report. These supplementary materials consist of three sections. The first section shows survey results on students' assessment of hard-skill development through regular physics classes, YPT-related activities, and other extracurricular activities. The second section presents results from a survey of teachers' assessment of hard-skill development through these three types of activities. In section three, we present the comparison between students' and teachers' results in RPC and YPT. In the fourth section we present the research question and hypotheses.

1. Supplement: Students' Assessment of Hard-Skill Development

1.1 Participants

In total, 308 students from nine countries participated in the survey. The largest share of students was from Slovakia (54%), followed by Hungary (23%), the Czech Republic (7%), and Bulgaria (7%). While gender was not included in some surveys, for the remainder the female-male split was about one third to two thirds. In some countries the share of male participants in the survey was even 70% and beyond (Czech Republic, Hungary). In only one country (Slovenia), the share of females exceeded that of male participants.

Students were classified based on the school years until they would write their final exams. Overall, for this categorization the split was even: 19% of students were in their final school year, 26% had one and 28% had two years until completion. About one fifth of the participants still had to complete three or more years until their final exams. Slovenia constitutes somewhat of an outlier with 22% of participants in their final year and 78% of participants in their second to last school year. As part of the survey, students were asked about their regular weekly physics classes. About half of participants took four hours of weekly physics classes. In the case of students from Slovakia and Slovenia, this share is even higher at 65% and 78%, respectively. 25% of participants from Bulgaria and 19% of participants from Hungary took 5 hours or more of weekly physics classes. Students also reported the time they spent on physics-related extracurricular activities. 28% of participants reported that they spent more than 20 hours per month on physics-related extracurricular activities, another 22% answered that they spent between 10 and 20 hours per month on these activities. Again, country differences seem to persist. 43% and 44% of students from Czech Republic and Slovenia, respectively, reported that they spend more than 20 hours per month on extra-curricular activities.

Participants indicated their most recent participation in YPT-related activities. Only in the case of "Work on problems" events, more than half (53%) of the students participated in YPT-related activities at least once. In the other events the majority of students had never participated. When asked about



their participation in other physics competitions and events, students gave similar responses as for YPT-related events. With the exception of Ad hoc competitions (42%) and Other Science Olympiads (50%), more than half of the students had never participated in any events. Yet 46% of students had participated in a Physics Olympiad at least once. Only a part of the participants evaluated their overall experience with YPT. Yet for these 77 participants, the overall evaluation was very positive (median of 4). Although the results also show some outliers, the evaluation seems equally positive across all countries.

1.2. Detailed Data Analysis and Comparison of Hard Skills between RPC, YPT and Non-YPT

1.2.1 Basic Statistics of Students

Gender of the Students

Country	Unknown		Female		Male		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Austria	13	100	0	0	0	0	13	4
Bulgaria	0	0	7	33	14	67	21	7
Czech Rep.	0	0	7	30	16	70	23	7
Germany	3	100	0	0	0	0	3	1
Hungary	1	1	19	26	52	72	72	23
Iran	1	100	0	0	0	0	1	0
Russia	1	100	0	0	0	0	1	0
Slovakia	0	0	63	38	102	62	165	54
Slovenia	0	0	5	56	4	44	9	3
Total	19	6	101	33	188	61	308	100

Years to final exam

Country	Unknown		0		1		2		3+		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Austria	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4
Bulgaria	0	0	7	33	6	29	4	19	4	19	21	7
Czech Rep.	0	0	9	39	5	22	6	26	3	13	23	7
Germany	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Hungary	1	1	22	31	22	31	22	31	5	7	72	23
Iran	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Russia	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Slovakia	0	0	20	12	40	24	53	32	52	32	165	54

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Slovenia	0	0	2	22	7	78	0	0	0	0	9	3
Total	19	6	60	19	80	26	85	28	64	21	308	100

Regular physics classes per week

Country	Unknown		0		1		2		3		4		5+		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Austria	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4
Bulgaria	0	0	2	7	1	4	7	25	0	0	11	39	7	25	28	10
Czech Rep.	0	0	2	9	1	4	0	0	9	39	11	48	0	0	23	8
Germany	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Hungary	1	1	1	1	2	3	14	19	21	29	20	27	14	19	73	25
Iran	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Russia	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Slovakia	0	0	3	2	5	4	2	1	37	27	90	65	2	1	139	48
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	7	78	0	0	9	3
Total	19	7	8	3	9	3	23	8	69	24	139	48	23	8	290	100

Average hours spent on physics-related extracurricular activities per month

Country	Unknown		≤5		≤10		≤20		>20		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Austria	0	0	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4
Bulgaria	4	19	2	10	3	14	5	24	7	33	21	7
Czech Rep.	3	13	1	4	1	4	8	35	10	43	23	7
Germany	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Hungary	12	17	4	6	11	15	24	33	21	29	72	23
Iran	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Russia	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Slovakia	56	34	1	1	38	23	27	16	43	26	165	54
Slovenia	1	11	1	11	0	0	3	33	4	44	9	3
Total	76	25	27	9	53	17	67	22	85	28	308	100

Most recent participation in YPT-related activities

Event	This year	Last year	Earlier	Never	Total
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	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Preparatory seminar	42	19	27	12	12	5	139	63	220
Work on problems	84	35	29	12	13	5	112	47	238
Regional YPT event	47	22	21	10	16	8	125	60	209
National YPT event	50	25	9	4	15	7	129	64	203
AYPT or similar international event	9	5	5	3	13	7	161	86	188
IYPT	21	11	6	3	14	7	151	79	192

Participation in other physics competitions or preparation for them

Event	This year		Last year		Earlier		Never		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Physics Olympiad	46	19	29	12	36	15	128	54	239
IJSO or EUSO	2	1	9	5	3	2	173	93	187
IYNT	2	1	2	1	5	3	176	95	185
Other Science Olympiad	60	26	24	10	32	14	117	50	233
Project Science Competition	18	15	9	8	8	7	83	70	118
Seminar or correspondence	42	20	16	7	28	13	129	60	215
Ad hoc competitions	73	32	38	17	29	13	87	38	227
Debate club or similar	18	9	14	7	17	8	156	76	205

Overall experience with YPT

Valid	Missing	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
73	235	3,82	4	0,96	1	5

1.2.2 Data with Correlations of Students for Self-evaluation, RPC, YPT and Non-YPT

Self-evaluation by student

Hard Skills	Valid	Missing	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
High school mathematics	195	113	4,18	4	0,83	1	5
High school physics	266	42	3,70	4	0,96	1	5
Solve close-ended pro	274	34	4,05	4	0,84	1	5
Designing experiments	278	30	3,95	4	0,87	1	5
Conducting experiment	264	44	4,12	4	0,86	1	5

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Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	265	43	3,72	4	0,93	1	5
Developing own theoretical model	266	42	3,70	4	0,96	1	5
Numerical simulations	278	30	3,95	4	0,87	1	5
Independent research in scientific literature	195	113	4,18	4	0,83	1	5
Critical assessment of others' results	244	64	3,31	3	1,15	1	5

Usefulness of RPC (regular physics classes)

Hard Skills	Valid	Missing	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
High school mathematics	198	110	4,04	4	0,88	1	5
High school physics	263	45	3,35	3	1,14	1	5
Solve close-ended pro	267	41	4,07	4	0,92	1	5
Designing experiments	259	49	3,64	4	1,09	1	5
Conducting experiment	262	46	3,94	4	1,08	1	5
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	258	50	3,35	3	1,19	1	5
Developing own theoretical model	263	45	3,35	3	1,14	1	5
Numerical simulations	259	49	3,64	4	1,09	1	5
Independent research in scientific literature	198	110	4,04	4	0,88	1	5
Critical assessment of others' results	239	69	2,89	3	1,20	1	5

Usefulness of YPT activities

Hard Skills	Valid	Missing	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
High school mathematics	140	168	3,63	4	1,00	1	5
High school physics	192	116	4,01	4	1,00	1	5
Solve close-ended pro	193	115	3,58	4	0,99	1	5
Designing experiments	204	104	3,81	4	1,04	1	5
Conducting experiment	184	124	4,04	4	0,97	1	5
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	182	126	3,85	4	1,00	1	5
Developing own theoretical model	192	116	4,01	4	1,00	1	5
Numerical simulations	204	104	3,81	4	1,04	1	5
Independent research in scientific literature	140	168	3,63	4	1,00	1	5
Critical assessment of others' results	181	127	3,43	3	1,12	1	5

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Usefulness of Non-YPT activities

Hard Skills	Valid	Missin g	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
High school mathematics	189	119	4,11	4	1,00	1	5
High school physics	246	62	3,72	4	1,01	1	5
Solve close-ended pro	246	62	3,97	4	0,99	1	5
Designing experiments	245	63	3,81	4	0,95	1	5
Conducting experiment	239	69	3,85	4	1,01	1	5
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	240	68	3,70	4	1,04	1	5
Developing own theoretical model	246	62	3,72	4	1,01	1	5
Numerical simulations	245	63	3,81	4	0,95	1	5
Independent research in scientific literature	189	119	4,11	4	1,00	1	5
Critical assessment of others' results	225	83	3,45	3	1,14	1	5

Correlations in Self Evaluations of Hard Skills

	Hard Skills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	High school mathematics	1,00									
2	High school physics	0,43	1,00								
3	Solve close-ended pro	0,47	0,41	1,00							
4	Designing experiments	0,37	0,29	0,51	1,00						
5	Conducting experiment	0,56	0,39	0,66	0,63	1,00					
6	Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,61	0,33	0,39	0,24	0,45	1,00				
7	Developing own theoretical model	0,55	0,34	0,25	0,28	0,25	0,59	1,00			
8	Numerical simulations	0,52	0,42	0,52	0,38	0,46	0,43	0,18	1,00		
9	Independent research in scientific literature	0,47	0,35	0,31	0,29	0,33	0,38	0,19	0,56	1,00	
10	Critical assessment of others' results	0,47	0,47	0,23	0,27	0,30	0,41	0,41	0,41	0,40	1,00

Note: Pearson correlation coefficients.

Correlation in Usefulness of RPC

	Hard Skills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	High school mathematics	1,00									
2	High school physics	0,54	1,00								
3	Solve close-ended pro	0,44	0,75	1,00							
4	Designing experiments	0,38	0,44	0,50	1,00						

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5	Conducting experiment	0,48	0,39	0,44	0,67	1,00					
6	Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,43	0,41	0,50	0,67	0,69	1,00				
7	Developing own theoretical model	0,37	0,45	0,48	0,59	0,46	0,61	1,00			
8	Numerical simulations	0,25	0,20	0,23	0,54	0,47	0,54	0,58	1,00		
9	Independent research in scientific literature	0,31	0,37	0,31	0,59	0,50	0,53	0,60	0,59	1,00	
10	Critical assessment of others' results	0,32	0,29	0,29	0,55	0,48	0,54	0,55	0,56	0,75	1,00

Note: Pearson correlation coefficients.

Correlations in Usefulness of YPT activities

	Hard Skills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	High school mathematics	1,00									
2	High school physics	0,65	1,00								
3	Solve close-ended pro	0,53	0,43	1,00							
4	Designing experiments	0,65	0,50	0,61	1,00						
5	Conducting experiment	0,78	0,62	0,71	0,74	1,00					
6	Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,86	0,63	0,57	0,66	0,79	1,00				
7	Developing own theoretical model	0,74	0,56	0,63	0,67	0,69	0,75	1,00			
8	Numerical simulations	0,80	0,57	0,52	0,67	0,77	0,74	0,63	1,00		
9	Independent research in scientific literature	0,54	0,45	0,43	0,50	0,53	0,53	0,39	0,60	1,00	
10	Critical assessment of others' results	0,71	0,60	0,41	0,51	0,60	0,66	0,59	0,65	0,57	1,00

Note: Pearson correlation coefficients.

1.2.3 Differences in usefulness of RPC, YPT and other activities for Hard Skills

To verify the descriptive statistics from above, we use t-tests to test differences between the perceived usefulness of regular physics classes, YPT-related activities, and other activities. The results give a highly differentiated picture. While regular physics classes seem to be more useful to “Solve close-ended problems” ($p = 0,000$) than YPT-related activities, we find that YPT-related activities and other activities are more useful than regular physics classes for “Designing experiments”, “Interpreting experimental data, data analysis”, “Developing own theoretical model”, “Numerical simulations”, “Independent research in scientific literature”, and “Critical assessment of others’ results”. We also observe that YPT-related activities are perceived as more useful than other activities to develop skills for “Interpreting experimental data, data analysis” ($p = 0,003$), “Developing own theoretical model” ($p = 0,000$), “Numerical simulations” ($p = 0,000$), and “Critical assessment of others’ results” ($p = 0,039$). On the other hand, other activities appear more useful than YPT-related activities to develop abilities to “Solve close-ended problems” ($p = 0,010$) and to conduct “Independent research in scientific literature” ($p = 0,000$).

Usefulness of RPC vs. YPT activities

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Hard Skills	t	df	p
High school mathematics	0,288	136	0,774
High school physics	0,524	184	0,601
Solve close-ended problems	4,409	178	0,000
Designing experiments	-3,157	131	0,002
Conducting experiment	-0,095	176	0,924
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	-3,593	180	0,000
Developing own theoretical model	-8,185	173	0,000
Numerical simulations	-7,447	170	0,000
Independent research in scientific literature	-1,760	169	0,080
Critical assessment of others' results	-4,323	173	0,000

Note: Student's t-Test, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

Usefulness of RPC vs. Non-YPT activities

Hard Skills	t	df	p
High school mathematics	-1,160	185	0,248
High school physics	0,419	262	0,676
Solve close-ended problems	1,425	240	0,156
Designing experiments	-4,715	240	0,000
Conducting experiment	1,108	232	0,269
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	-2,156	238	0,032
Developing own theoretical model	-5,971	228	0,000
Numerical simulations	-6,490	216	0,000
Independent research in scientific literature	-8,060	238	0,000
Critical assessment of others' results	-4,315	233	0,000

Note: Student's t-Test, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

Usefulness of YPT activities vs. other activities

Hard Skills	t	df	p
High school mathematics	-1,000	128	0,319
High school physics	-0,495	178	0,621
Solve close-ended problems	-2,588	169	0,010
Designing experiments	-0,076	127	0,939
Conducting experiment	0,648	168	0,518

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Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	2,970	175	0,003
Developing own theoretical model	4,345	162	0,000
Numerical simulations	3,765	166	0,000
Independent research in scientific literature	-4,069	171	0,000
Critical assessment of others' results	2,079	168	0,039

Note: Student's t-Test, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

1.3 Impact of years to final exam on usefulness of RPC, YPT and other activities

For regular physics classes, we find lower perceived usefulness for “High school mathematics” ($p = 0,046$) for students who still had two years until their final exam. Students that were three or more years away from their final exam indicated lower usefulness to develop skills for “High school physics” ($p = 0,064$) and to “Solve close-ended problems” ($p = 0,052$). At the same time, students who had only one or two years left until the final exam considered regular physics classes more useful for “Developing own theoretical model”, “Numerical simulations”, “Independent research in scientific literature”, and “Critical assessment of others' results”. With few exceptions, students that were three or more years away from their final exam considered YPT-related activities as less useful to develop their hard skills than students who were closer to their final exams. With the exception of “High school mathematics”, “Conducting experiment”, and “Critical assessment of others' results”, we found no differences in the perceived usefulness of participation in other activities based on time to final exam.

Differences in usefulness of regular classes based on years to final exam

Hard Skills – RPC	1	2	3+	R ²
High school mathematics	-0,205	-0,357	-0,155	0,021
Std. Error	0,177	0,178	0,200	
p-value	0,246	0,046	0,440	
High school physics	-0,087	-0,164	-0,315	0,014
Std. Error	0,159	0,158	0,169	
p-value	0,584	0,301	0,064	
Solve close-ended problems	-0,042	-0,136	-0,338	0,018
Std. Error	0,163	0,162	0,173	
p-value	0,796	0,402	0,052	
Designing experiments	0,069	0,319	0,018	0,014
Std. Error	0,202	0,199	0,215	
p-value	0,732	0,110	0,934	
Conducting experiment	0,120	0,311	0,310	0,014
Std. Error	0,193	0,191	0,202	
p-value	0,534	0,104	0,126	

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Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,209	0,316	0,396	0,016
Std. Error	0,195	0,194	0,208	
p-value	0,286	0,104	0,058	
Developing own theoretical model	0,356	0,561	0,187	0,036
Std. Error	0,196	0,194	0,210	
p-value	0,071	0,004	0,373	
Numerical simulations	0,185	0,831	0,667	0,080
Std. Error	0,217	0,213	0,230	
p-value	0,393	0,000	0,004	
Independent research in scientific literature	0,428	0,715	0,428	0,043
Std. Error	0,217	0,213	0,225	
p-value	0,049	0,001	0,059	
Critical assessment of others' results	0,434	0,606	0,591	0,038
Std. Error	0,210	0,208	0,223	
p-value	0,040	0,004	0,008	

Note: Linear regression, baseline: year of final exam, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

Differences in usefulness of YPT activities based on years to final exam

Hard Skills – YPT	1	2	3+	R ²
High school mathematics	-0,188	-0,851	-0,877	0,152
Std. Error	0,184	0,188	0,206	
p-value	0,310	0,000	0,000	
High school physics	-0,108	-0,386	-0,690	0,069
Std. Error	0,187	0,190	0,210	
p-value	0,566	0,044	0,001	
Solve close-ended problems	0,094	-0,223	-0,230	0,021
Std. Error	0,194	0,200	0,216	
p-value	0,628	0,266	0,288	
Designing experiments	-0,100	-0,394	-0,311	0,025
Std. Error	0,221	0,233	0,268	
p-value	0,653	0,094	0,249	
Conducting experiment	-0,157	-0,645	-0,775	0,094
Std. Error	0,193	0,198	0,220	
p-value	0,417	0,001	0,001	
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	-0,222	-0,580	-0,862	0,095

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Std. Error	0,188	0,193	0,216	
p-value	0,240	0,003	0,000	
Developing own theoretical model	-0,159	-0,536	-0,659	0,071
Std. Error	0,188	0,193	0,216	
p-value	0,400	0,006	0,003	
Numerical simulations	-0,133	-0,673	-0,790	0,087
Std. Error	0,216	0,222	0,243	
p-value	0,537	0,003	0,001	
Independent research in scientific literature	-0,160	-0,290	-0,395	0,016
Std. Error	0,228	0,229	0,254	
p-value	0,484	0,207	0,121	
Critical assessment of others' results	-0,163	-0,432	-0,769	0,072
Std. Error	0,199	0,200	0,225	
p-value	0,413	0,032	0,001	

Note: Linear regression, baseline: year of final exam, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

Differences in usefulness of other Non-YPT activities based on years to final exam

Hard Skills – Non-YPT	1	2	3+	R ²
High school mathematics	0,165	0,348	0,047	0,018
Std. Error	0,201	0,205	0,230	
p-value	0,411	0,091	0,840	
High school physics	0,047	-0,018	0,000	0,001
Std. Error	0,166	0,168	0,180	
p-value	0,780	0,917	0,999	
Solve close-ended problems	0,185	0,130	-0,033	0,008
Std. Error	0,180	0,182	0,192	
p-value	0,305	0,475	0,864	
Designing experiments	0,072	0,101	0,019	0,002
Std. Error	0,185	0,185	0,196	
p-value	0,696	0,584	0,925	
Conducting experiment	0,335	0,337	0,176	0,018
Std. Error	0,188	0,186	0,197	
p-value	0,076	0,072	0,371	
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,225	0,086	-0,046	0,012
Std. Error	0,175	0,173	0,185	

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p-value	0,199	0,620	0,805	
Developing own theoretical model	0,159	0,257	0,020	0,011
Std. Error	0,192	0,191	0,204	
p-value	0,410	0,180	0,923	
Numerical simulations	0,214	0,199	0,236	0,006
Std. Error	0,217	0,216	0,235	
p-value	0,325	0,358	0,317	
Independent research in scientific literature	0,212	-0,060	0,082	0,013
Std. Error	0,176	0,177	0,187	
p-value	0,229	0,733	0,662	
Critical assessment of others' results	0,357	0,357	0,224	0,018
Std. Error	0,192	0,195	0,206	
p-value	0,064	0,068	0,278	

Note: Linear regression, baseline: year of final exam, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

1.4 Impact of physics classes on usefulness of RPC, YPT and other activities

We test the hypothesis that the perceived usefulness of regular physics classes, YPT-related activities, and other activities depends on the students' weekly physics classes. Below, we show regression results for the perceived usefulness with the responses of students without weekly physics classes as baseline.

Contrary to our expectations, we observe that students perceive their regular physics classes as more useful to develop skills for "Numerical simulations" when they attend only few (≤ 3 hours) weekly physics classes. At the same time, except for "Critical assessment of others' results", we find no differences in the perceived usefulness of YPT-related activities contingent on the number of weekly physics classes. However, we observe lower perceived usefulness of participation in other activities for students who take only little (1 hour) weekly physics classes.

Differences in usefulness of regular classes based on regular physics classes per week

Hard Skills – RPC	1	2	3	4	5+	R ²
High school mathematics	-0,310	-0,210	-0,143	0,012	0,106	0,018
Std. Error	0,493	0,373	0,387	0,399	0,408	
p-value	0,531	0,575	0,712	0,976	0,795	
High school physics	0,268	0,106	0,219	0,443	0,325	0,018
Std. Error	0,472	0,353	0,362	0,373	0,396	
p-value	0,571	0,764	0,547	0,237	0,412	

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Solve close-ended problems	0,643	0,089	0,299	0,327	0,506	0,028
Std. Error	0,511	0,356	0,366	0,378	0,399	
p-value	0,210	0,803	0,414	0,387	0,205	
Designing experiments	0,667	0,508	0,548	0,693	0,258	0,013
Std. Error	0,617	0,477	0,488	0,502	0,526	
p-value	0,281	0,288	0,263	0,168	0,625	
Conducting experiment	0,738	0,547	0,587	0,436	0,253	0,014
Std. Error	0,600	0,419	0,429	0,444	0,468	
p-value	0,220	0,192	0,172	0,327	0,589	
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,625	0,303	0,140	0,403	0,244	0,011
Std. Error	0,567	0,400	0,410	0,428	0,455	
p-value	0,272	0,450	0,733	0,348	0,593	
Developing own theoretical model	0,881	0,332	0,527	0,444	0,262	0,015
Std. Error	0,612	0,460	0,471	0,485	0,510	
p-value	0,152	0,472	0,264	0,361	0,608	
Numerical simulations	1,381	0,580	0,856	0,273	-0,083	0,066
Std. Error	0,654	0,493	0,504	0,522	0,548	
p-value	0,036	0,240	0,091	0,602	0,879	
Independent research in scientific literature	-0,167	-0,154	-0,214	-0,375	-0,600	0,012
Std. Error	0,633	0,502	0,513	0,535	0,559	
p-value	0,793	0,760	0,677	0,484	0,284	
Critical assessment of others' results	-0,107	0,160	0,125	0,128	-0,250	0,009
Std. Error	0,618	0,436	0,448	0,466	0,500	
p-value	0,863	0,714	0,780	0,783	0,617	

Note: Linear regression, baseline: no weekly physics classes, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

Differences in usefulness of YPT activities based on regular physics classes per week

Hard Skills - RPC	1	2	3	4	5+	R ²
High school mathematics	0,917	0,545	0,652	1,105	0,883	0,055
Std. Error	0,630	0,499	0,511	0,518	0,549	
p-value	0,147	0,276	0,203	0,034	0,109	
High school physics	0,143	-0,230	0,023	0,167	0,400	0,046
Std. Error	0,589	0,481	0,491	0,500	0,529	
p-value	0,809	0,633	0,962	0,739	0,450	
Solve close-ended problems	0,433	0,072	0,325	0,406	0,529	0,030

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Std. Error	0,590	0,448	0,462	0,470	0,508	
p-value	0,464	0,873	0,483	0,388	0,299	
Designing experiments	0,500	-0,323	0,161	0,290	0,067	0,077
Std. Error	0,691	0,577	0,593	0,600	0,618	
p-value	0,471	0,577	0,786	0,630	0,914	
Conducting experiment	0,393	-0,098	0,250	0,485	0,450	0,059
Std. Error	0,629	0,513	0,525	0,530	0,565	
p-value	0,533	0,848	0,635	0,361	0,427	
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,250	0,008	0,440	0,656	0,500	0,070
Std. Error	0,611	0,498	0,510	0,517	0,545	
p-value	0,683	0,987	0,389	0,206	0,360	
Developing own theoretical model	0,200	-0,092	0,122	0,323	0,000	0,026
Std. Error	0,613	0,446	0,459	0,467	0,501	
p-value	0,745	0,837	0,791	0,491	1,000	
Numerical simulations	0,417	-0,272	0,250	0,350	0,250	0,064
Std. Error	0,708	0,561	0,575	0,584	0,617	
p-value	0,557	0,628	0,664	0,550	0,686	
Independent research in scientific literature	1,083	0,506	0,957	0,650	1,036	0,046
Std. Error	0,717	0,568	0,582	0,591	0,630	
p-value	0,133	0,375	0,102	0,273	0,102	
Critical assessment of others' results	0,417	0,394	0,869	0,853	0,821	0,060
Std. Error	0,635	0,503	0,514	0,524	0,557	
p-value	0,512	0,435	0,093	0,105	0,142	

Note: Linear regression, baseline: no weekly physics classes, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

Differences in usefulness of other Non-YPT activities based on RPC per week

Hard Skills – Non-YPT	1	2	3	4	5+	R ²
High school mathematics	-1,429	-0,247	-0,403	-0,021	-0,571	0,073
Std. Error	0,523	0,384	0,401	0,415	0,427	
p-value	0,007	0,521	0,317	0,959	0,182	
High school physics	-0,875	-0,328	-0,153	0,039	-0,114	0,035
Std. Error	0,471	0,343	0,354	0,366	0,389	
p-value	0,064	0,340	0,665	0,914	0,770	
Solve close-ended problems	-0,917	-0,326	-0,302	-0,132	-0,159	0,019
Std. Error	0,533	0,360	0,372	0,387	0,407	

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p-value	0,086	0,366	0,418	0,733	0,696	
Designing experiments	-0,196	0,044	0,276	0,343	0,229	0,019
Std. Error	0,525	0,395	0,405	0,420	0,445	
p-value	0,709	0,911	0,497	0,415	0,608	
Conducting experiment	-0,250	0,052	0,232	0,187	0,000	0,011
Std. Error	0,546	0,369	0,382	0,400	0,423	
p-value	0,647	0,889	0,543	0,639	1,000	
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	-0,321	-0,006	0,017	0,393	0,139	0,026
Std. Error	0,490	0,346	0,356	0,371	0,402	
p-value	0,513	0,985	0,963	0,291	0,730	
Developing own theoretical model	-0,571	-0,620	-0,357	-0,371	-0,254	0,025
Std. Error	0,548	0,400	0,411	0,424	0,457	
p-value	0,298	0,122	0,386	0,382	0,579	
Numerical simulations	0,429	0,272	0,660	0,667	0,600	0,031
Std. Error	0,632	0,477	0,489	0,501	0,529	
p-value	0,499	0,570	0,179	0,185	0,258	
Independent research in scientific literature	-0,619	-0,401	-0,253	-0,369	-0,186	0,012
Std. Error	0,490	0,378	0,388	0,402	0,427	
p-value	0,207	0,289	0,515	0,359	0,664	
Critical assessment of others' results	-0,857	-0,105	-0,047	-0,218	-0,457	0,023
Std. Error	0,577	0,404	0,415	0,429	0,456	
p-value	0,139	0,795	0,910	0,611	0,317	

Note: Linear regression, baseline: no weekly physics classes, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

1.5 Impact of participation in YPT on usefulness of RPC, YPT and other activities

For some types of hard skills, we observe that students that participated in YPT-related activities consider RPC and other Non-YPT activities as less useful to develop these hard skills. What is interesting is that we observe these effects only for students that participated in YPT-related activities some time ago but not for students that recently participated in these activities. This may suggest that synergies between the YPT-related activities and regular physics classes as well as other activities are limited. We observe no differences in the perceived usefulness of YPT-related activities based on the most recent participation.

Differences in usefulness of RPC based on most recent participation in YPT activities

Hard Skills - RPC	Earlier	This year	R ²
High school mathematics	-0,900	0,481	0,135

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Std. Error	0,264	0,531	
p-value	0,001	0,368	
High school physics	-0,747	0,279	0,070
Std. Error	0,217	0,451	
p-value	0,001	0,537	
Solve close-ended problems	-0,979	0,493	0,119
Std. Error	0,218	0,442	
p-value	0,000	0,266	
Designing experiments	-1,310	-0,250	0,130
Std. Error	0,266	0,576	
p-value	0,000	0,665	
Conducting experiment	-1,219	-0,528	0,125
Std. Error	0,255	0,553	
p-value	0,000	0,341	
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	-1,621	-0,771	0,206
Std. Error	0,254	0,621	
p-value	0,000	0,216	
Developing own theoretical model	-1,191	-0,341	0,123
Std. Error	0,256	0,624	
p-value	0,000	0,586	
Numerical simulations	-1,262	-1,962	0,134
Std. Error	0,279	1,164	
p-value	0,000	0,094	
Independent research in scientific literature	-1,405	-0,355	0,144
Std. Error	0,271	0,806	
p-value	0,000	0,661	
Critical assessment of others' results	-1,349	0,051	0,116
Std. Error	0,297	0,630	
p-value	0,000	0,936	

Note: Linear regression, baseline: no participation, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

Differences in usefulness of YPT activities based on most recent participation in YPT activities

Hard Skills - YPT	Earlier	This year	R ²
High school mathematics	0,297	0,547	0,022

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Std. Error	0,263	0,493	
p-value	0,261	0,271	
High school physics	-0,005	0,307	0,004
Std. Error	0,256	0,482	
p-value	0,984	0,525	
Solve close-ended problems	-0,120	-0,517	0,011
Std. Error	0,265	0,511	
p-value	0,651	0,314	
Designing experiments	0,286	0,548	0,028
Std. Error	0,299	0,580	
p-value	0,344	0,349	
Conducting experiment	0,211	0,785	0,028
Std. Error	0,258	0,497	
p-value	0,414	0,117	
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,238	0,944	0,043
Std. Error	0,240	0,464	
p-value	0,324	0,044	
Developing own theoretical model	0,221	0,560	0,023
Std. Error	0,226	0,435	
p-value	0,330	0,202	
Numerical simulations	0,383	-0,055	0,014
Std. Error	0,314	0,591	
p-value	0,226	0,927	
Independent research in scientific literature	0,297	0,297	0,010
Std. Error	0,314	0,590	
p-value	0,347	0,616	
Critical assessment of others' results	0,208	0,641	0,021
Std. Error	0,271	0,494	
p-value	0,444	0,197	

Note: Linear regression, baseline: no participation, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

Differences in usefulness of other Non-YPT activities based on most recent participation in YPT activities

Hard Skills – Non-YPT	Earlier	This year	R ²
High school mathematics	-0,484	-0,217	0,031

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Std. Error	0,298	0,750	
p-value	0,108	0,773	
High school physics	-0,241	-0,386	0,011
Std. Error	0,219	0,455	
p-value	0,274	0,398	
Solve close-ended problems	-0,075	-0,075	0,001
Std. Error	0,239	0,569	
p-value	0,755	0,896	
Designing experiments	-0,563	0,508	0,036
Std. Error	0,258	0,615	
p-value	0,031	0,410	
Conducting experiment	-0,895	0,000	0,088
Std. Error	0,237	0,688	
p-value	0,000	1,000	
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	-0,939	0,394	0,099
Std. Error	0,239	0,554	
p-value	0,000	0,478	
Developing own theoretical model	-0,470	-1,119	0,042
Std. Error	0,259	0,614	
p-value	0,071	0,070	
Numerical simulations	-0,668	-0,563	0,040
Std. Error	0,289	0,684	
p-value	0,022	0,412	
Independent research in scientific literature	-1,053	0,667	0,131
Std. Error	0,227	0,542	
p-value	0,000	0,221	
Critical assessment of others' results	-1,199	0,503	0,141
Std. Error	0,249	0,592	
p-value	0,000	0,398	

Note: Linear regression, baseline: no participation, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

1.6 Impact of participation in Non-YPT competitions on usefulness of RPC, YPT and other activities

We test the hypothesis that the perceived usefulness of regular physics classes, YPT-related activities, and other activities depends on the students' most recent participation in other, non-YPT activities.

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Below, we show regression results for the perceived usefulness with the responses of students who never participated in other activities as baseline. Depending on the year of the survey, the year of reference—“This year”—is either 2021 or 2020.

For some types of hard skills, we observe that students that participated in Non-YPT activities consider regular physics classes as less useful—particularly in case of “High school physics” and the ability to “Solve close-ended problems”. We also find that students that participated in other activities considered YPT-related activities as more useful to develop the skills for “Developing own theoretical model” and “Independent research in scientific literature”. This, in contrast to the results above, suggests that there may be synergies between the YPT-related activities and Non-YPT activities. Only in the case of “Independent research in scientific literature”, we observe differences in the perceived usefulness of Non-YPT activities contingent on the most recent participation in these activities.

Differences in usefulness of RPC based on most recent participation in other Non-YPT activities

Hard Skills - RPC	Earlier	This year	R ²
High school mathematics	-0,277	-2,194	0,076
Std. Error	0,211	0,895	
p-value	0,193	0,016	
High school physics	-0,384	-2,134	0,074
Std. Error	0,232	0,980	
p-value	0,100	0,032	
Solve close-ended problems	-0,454	-2,246	0,090
Std. Error	0,232	0,978	
p-value	0,053	0,024	
Designing experiments	-0,302	-1,222	0,021
Std. Error	0,300	1,280	
p-value	0,317	0,342	
Conducting experiment	-0,139	-1,619	0,018
Std. Error	0,317	1,354	
p-value	0,662	0,235	
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	-0,797	-1,547	0,084
Std. Error	0,306	1,287	
p-value	0,011	0,233	
Developing own theoretical model	-0,649	-1,190	0,069
Std. Error	0,275	1,155	
p-value	0,021	0,306	
Numerical simulations	-0,295	-0,339	0,017

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Std. Error	0,255	1,055	
p-value	0,251	0,749	
Independent research in scientific literature	-0,378	-0,937	0,022
Std. Error	0,301	1,287	
p-value	0,213	0,468	
Critical assessment of others' results	-0,086	-0,726	0,004
Std. Error	0,313	1,331	
p-value	0,784	0,587	

Note: Linear regression, baseline: no participation, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

Differences in usefulness of YPT activities based on most recent participation in other Non-YPT activities

Hard Skills - YPT	Earlier	This year	R²
High school mathematics	0,190	-1,190	0,040
Std. Error	0,241	0,911	
p-value	0,432	0,196	
High school physics	-0,306	-1,163	0,046
Std. Error	0,240	0,912	
p-value	0,208	0,207	
Solve close-ended problems	0,198	-0,756	0,021
Std. Error	0,259	0,991	
p-value	0,446	0,449	
Designing experiments	0,388	-0,707	0,046
Std. Error	0,265	0,998	
p-value	0,148	0,481	
Conducting experiment	0,156	-1,225	0,041
Std. Error	0,238	0,893	
p-value	0,514	0,175	
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,159	-1,250	0,041
Std. Error	0,225	0,872	
p-value	0,482	0,157	
Developing own theoretical model	0,425	-1,146	0,103
Std. Error	0,209	0,787	
p-value	0,046	0,150	
Numerical simulations	0,190	-1,048	0,026

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Std. Error	0,277	1,050	
p-value	0,495	0,322	
Independent research in scientific literature	0,643	-0,357	0,063
Std. Error	0,334	1,200	
p-value	0,059	0,767	
Critical assessment of others' results	0,048	-1,000	0,015
Std. Error	0,283	1,069	
p-value	0,867	0,353	

Note: Linear regression, baseline: no participation, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.



Differences in usefulness of Non-YPT activities based on most recent participation in Non-YPT activities

Hard Skills - Other	Earlier	This year	R²
High school mathematics	0,163	-0,045	0,005
Std. Error	0,255	1,078	
p-value	0,525	0,966	
High school physics	0,039	-0,121	0,001
Std. Error	0,215	0,921	
p-value	0,857	0,896	
Solve close-ended problems	0,247	0,081	0,011
Std. Error	0,254	1,066	
p-value	0,333	0,940	
Designing experiments	-0,063	0,328	0,002
Std. Error	0,287	1,183	
p-value	0,826	0,782	
Conducting experiment	-0,069	0,322	0,002
Std. Error	0,267	1,095	
p-value	0,796	0,769	
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	-0,132	0,172	0,004
Std. Error	0,247	1,010	
p-value	0,594	0,865	
Developing own theoretical model	0,250	0,386	0,013
Std. Error	0,259	1,042	
p-value	0,339	0,712	
Numerical simulations	-0,354	0,596	0,021
Std. Error	0,310	1,203	
p-value	0,258	0,621	
Independent research in scientific literature	-0,578	0,031	0,058
Std. Error	0,253	1,050	
p-value	0,025	0,977	
Critical assessment of others' results	-0,359	0,459	0,020
Std. Error	0,298	1,209	
p-value	0,232	0,705	

Note: Linear regression, baseline: no participation, coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.



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1.7 Country differences

1.7.1 Across-country differences

To test the impact of country differences on our results, we use ANOVA to test for differences in self-evaluation and perceived usefulness of regular physics classes, YPT-related activities, and other activities contingent on the student's home country. We observe that students' self-evaluations for most types of hard skills differ by country. We find across-country differences in the perceived usefulness of regular physics classes for eight out of ten hard skills. In the case of YPT-related activities, however, we observe that the perceived usefulness for all types of hard skills depends on students' home countries. We observe country differences for five out of ten types of hard skills for the perceived usefulness of participation in other activities.

Differences in self-evaluation based on country

Hard Skills – self-evaluation	df	F	p
High school mathematics	12,899	2,231	0,026
High school physics	2,230	0,322	0,957
Solve close-ended problems	5,077	1,031	0,410
Designing experiments	12,170	4,770	0,001
Conducting experiment	13,233	4,432	0,002
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	13,632	3,829	0,005
Developing own theoretical model	1,349	0,453	0,770
Numerical simulations	23,109	5,440	0,000
Independent research in scientific literature	6,652	1,267	0,284
Critical assessment of others' results	2,050	0,592	0,669

Note: ANOVA (Value ~ Country), coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

Differences in usefulness of regular physics classes based on country

Hard Skills – RPC	df	F	p
High school mathematics	8,264	2,742	0,030
High school physics	1,226	0,365	0,833
Solve close-ended problems	2,683	0,785	0,536
Designing experiments	13,066	2,579	0,038
Conducting experiment	38,296	9,334	0,000
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	21,258	4,719	0,001
Developing own theoretical model	5,550	1,154	0,332
Numerical simulations	48,752	9,621	0,000
Independent research in scientific literature	27,770	5,158	0,001

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Critical assessment of others' results	56,740	11,722	0,000
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Note: ANOVA (Value ~ Country), coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.



Differences in usefulness of YPT activities based on country

Hard Skills – YPT	df	F	p
High school mathematics	52,205	7,542	0,000
High school physics	53,342	7,649	0,000
Solve close-ended problems	17,245	2,685	0,011
Designing experiments	18,976	5,350	0,000
Conducting experiment	24,766	6,651	0,000
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	24,654	6,972	0,000
Developing own theoretical model	11,134	3,104	0,017
Numerical simulations	35,661	8,236	0,000
Independent research in scientific literature	14,385	2,985	0,020
Critical assessment of others' results	13,743	3,636	0,007

Note: ANOVA (Value ~ Country), coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

Differences in usefulness of other activities classes based on country

Hard Skills – Other	df	F	p
High school mathematics	8,691	2,221	0,068
High school physics	4,938	1,378	0,242
Solve close-ended problems	3,788	0,976	0,422
Designing experiments	1,866	0,450	0,772
Conducting experiment	8,101	2,039	0,090
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	6,305	1,770	0,135
Developing own theoretical model	4,499	1,068	0,373
Numerical simulations	0,763	0,144	0,965
Independent research in scientific literature	2,472	0,655	0,624
Critical assessment of others' results	6,371	1,488	0,207

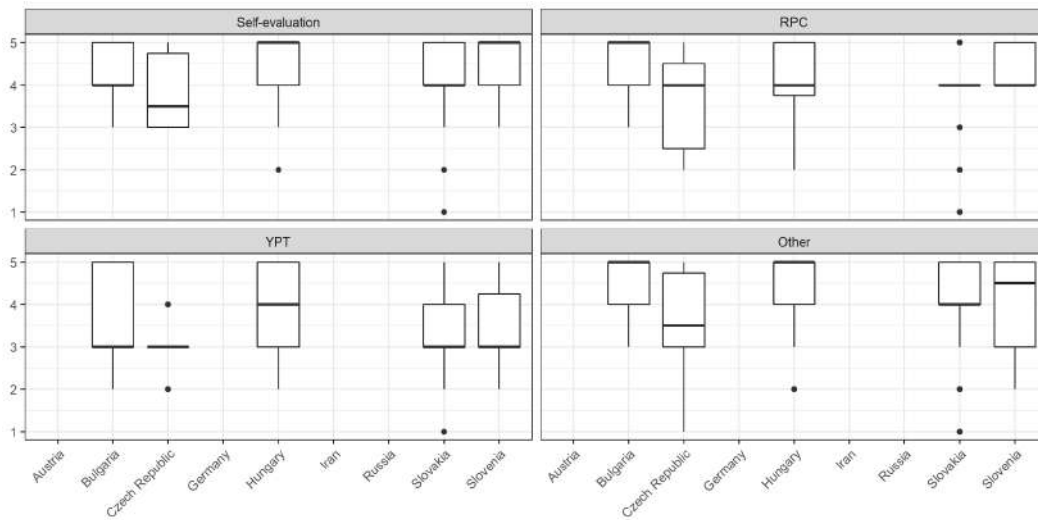
Note: ANOVA (Value ~ Country), coefficients with $p \leq 0,10$ highlighted bold.

1.7.2 Within-country differences

To further investigate the results from above, we provide country-level summary statistics for students' self-evaluation and the usefulness of regular physics classes, YPT-related activities, and other activities for each hard skill separately. Note: No data available for Austria, Germany, Iran, and Russia.



High school mathematics



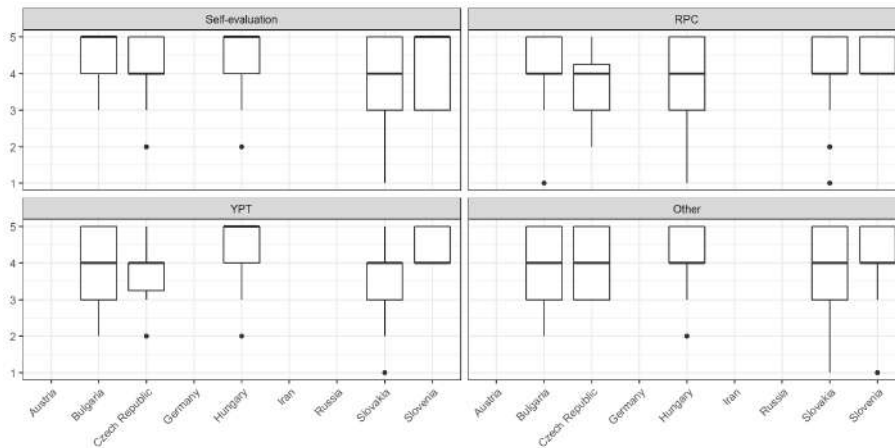
Country	Type	Valid	Missing	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
Austria	Self-evaluation	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Bulgaria	Self-evaluation	21	0	4,48	5	0,60	3	5
	RPC	17	4	3,76	3	1,03	2	5
	YPT	21	0	4,43	5	0,81	3	5
	Other	21	0	4,38	4	0,67	3	5
Czech Rep.	Self-evaluation	7	16	3,57	4	1,27	2	5
	RPC	6	17	3,00	3	0,63	2	4
	YPT	10	13	3,40	3,5	1,51	1	5
	Other	6	17	3,83	3,5	0,98	3	5
Germany	Self-evaluation	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Hungary	Self-evaluation	68	4	4,06	4	0,93	2	5
	RPC	41	31	4,15	4	0,88	2	5
	YPT	65	7	4,23	5	0,95	2	5
	Other	67	5	4,43	5	0,70	2	5

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Iran	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Russia	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Slovakia	Self-evaluation	93	72	3,92	4	0,86	1	5
	RPC	68	97	3,35	3	0,96	1	5
	YPT	85	80	4,04	4	0,97	1	5
	Other	92	73	3,95	4	0,88	1	5
Slovenia	Self-evaluation	9	0	4,44	4	0,53	4	5
	RPC	8	1	3,50	3	1,07	2	5
	YPT	8	1	4,00	4,5	1,20	2	5
	Other	9	0	4,56	5	0,73	3	5

High school physics



Country	Type	Valid	Missing	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
Austria	Self-evaluation	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Bulgaria	Self-evaluation	21	0	4,10	4	0,94	1	5

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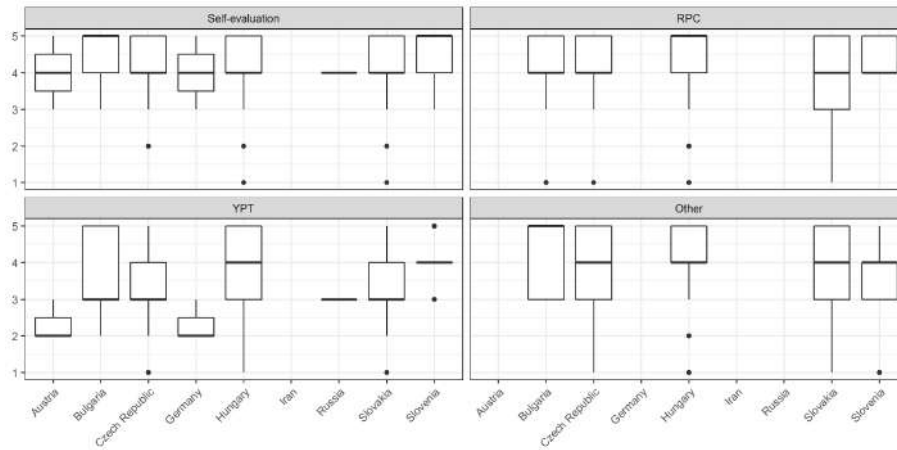
	RPC	17	4	3,88	4	0,99	2	5
	YPT	21	0	4,00	4	1,05	2	5
	Other	21	0	4,48	5	0,75	3	5
Czech Rep.	Self-evaluation	20	3	3,90	4	0,85	2	5
	RPC	18	5	3,83	4	0,79	2	5
	YPT	23	0	4,00	4	0,80	3	5
	Other	18	5	4,17	4	0,86	2	5
Germany	Self-evaluation	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Hungary	Self-evaluation	68	4	4,04	4	1,07	1	5
	RPC	41	31	4,51	5	0,87	2	5
	YPT	65	7	4,26	4	0,82	2	5
	Other	67	5	4,43	5	0,70	2	5
Iran	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Russia	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Slovakia	Self-evaluation	161	4	4,06	4	0,86	1	5
	RPC	108	57	3,64	4	1,04	1	5
	YPT	148	17	3,93	4	0,98	1	5
	Other	160	5	3,96	4	0,93	1	5
Slovenia	Self-evaluation	9	0	4,33	4	0,50	4	5
	RPC	7	2	4,43	4	0,53	4	5
	YPT	9	0	4,00	4	1,32	1	5
	Other	9	0	4,22	5	0,97	3	5

Solve close-ended problems

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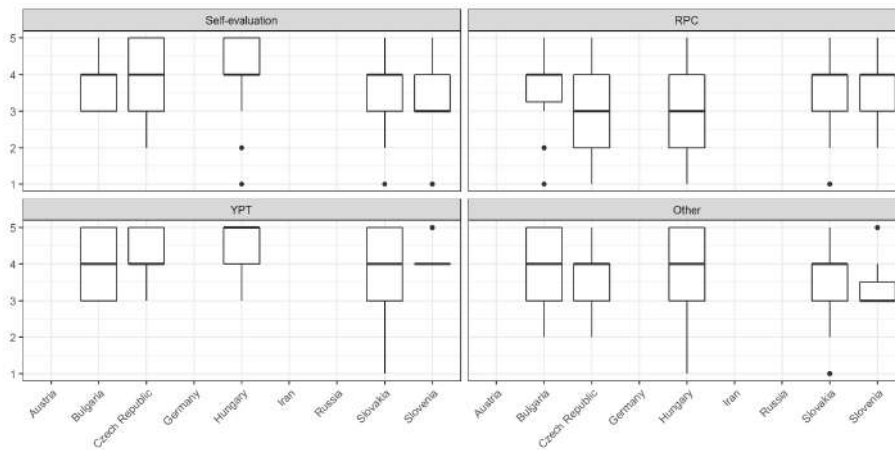
Country	Type	Valid	Missin g	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
Austria	Self-evaluation	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	3	10	2,33	2	0,58	2	3
	YPT	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	3	10	4,00	4	1,00	3	5
Bulgaria	Self-evaluation	21	0	4,05	4	0,97	1	5
	RPC	17	4	3,88	3	1,11	2	5
	YPT	20	1	4,20	5	0,95	3	5
	Other	21	0	4,38	5	0,86	3	5
Czech Rep.	Self-evaluation	20	3	4,10	4	0,97	1	5
	RPC	20	3	3,35	3	1,14	1	5
	YPT	21	2	3,81	4	1,03	1	5
	Other	18	5	4,06	4	0,87	2	5
Germany	Self-evaluation	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	3	0	2,33	2	0,58	2	3
	YPT	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	3	0	4,00	4	1,00	3	5
Hungary	Self-evaluation	67	5	4,18	5	1,06	1	5
	RPC	41	31	3,85	4	1,04	1	5
	YPT	61	11	4,10	4	1,00	1	5
	Other	68	4	4,15	4	0,82	1	5
Iran	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0

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	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Russia	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	1	0	3,00	3	0,00	3	3
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	1	0	4,00	4	0,00	4	4
Slovakia	Self-evaluation	150	15	4,01	4	0,86	1	5
	RPC	100	65	3,51	3	0,89	1	5
	YPT	135	30	3,92	4	0,96	1	5
	Other	151	14	3,95	4	0,84	1	5
Slovenia	Self-evaluation	9	0	4,44	4	0,53	4	5
	RPC	8	1	4,00	4	0,53	3	5
	YPT	9	0	3,67	4	1,22	1	5
	Other	9	0	4,33	5	0,87	3	5

Designing experiments



Country	Type	Valid	Missin g	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
Austria	Self-evaluation	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Bulgaria	Self-evaluation	18	3	3,78	4	1,06	1	5
	RPC	17	4	4,00	4	0,94	3	5
	YPT	19	2	3,89	4	0,99	2	5
	Other	19	2	3,89	4	0,74	3	5

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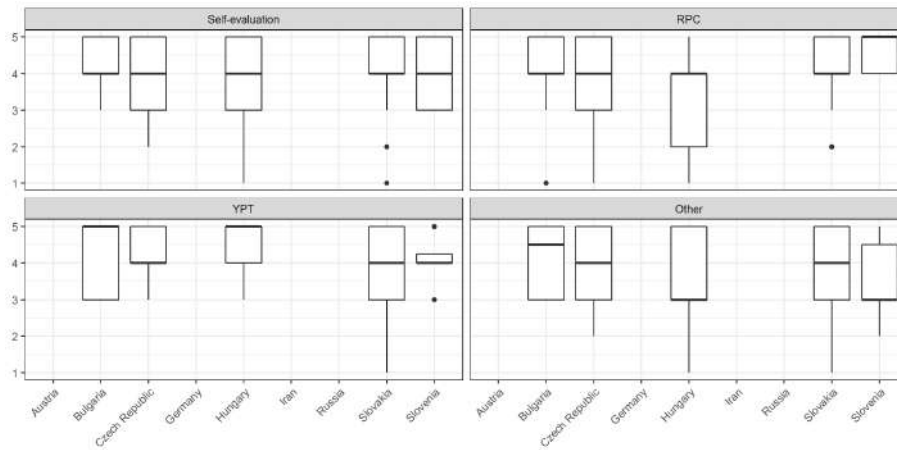
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Czech Rep.	Self-evaluation	22	1	2,91	3	1,48	1	5
	RPC	18	5	4,17	4	0,71	3	5
	YPT	21	2	3,67	4	1,02	2	5
	Other	19	4	3,84	4	1,07	2	5
Germany	Self-evaluation	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Hungary	Self-evaluation	63	9	3,11	3	1,38	1	5
	RPC	43	29	4,60	5	0,69	3	5
	YPT	61	11	3,80	4	1,24	1	5
	Other	66	6	4,03	4	0,94	1	5
Iran	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Russia	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Slovakia	Self-evaluation	151	14	3,45	4	0,96	1	5
	RPC	105	60	3,72	4	1,08	1	5
	YPT	138	27	3,68	4	0,92	1	5
	Other	153	12	3,54	4	0,94	1	5
Slovenia	Self-evaluation	9	0	3,56	4	0,88	2	5
	RPC	9	0	4,22	4	0,44	4	5
	YPT	7	2	3,43	3	0,79	3	5
	Other	9	0	3,33	3	1,12	1	5



Conducting experiment



Country	Type	Valid	Missing	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
Austria	Self-evaluation	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Bulgaria	Self-evaluation	20	1	4,05	4	1,00	1	5
	RPC	18	3	4,17	5	0,99	3	5
	YPT	20	1	4,20	4,5	0,89	3	5
	Other	20	1	4,30	4	0,66	3	5
Czech Rep.	Self-evaluation	22	1	3,82	4	1,26	1	5
	RPC	18	5	4,22	4	0,65	3	5
	YPT	21	2	3,76	4	1,04	2	5
	Other	19	4	3,95	4	1,08	2	5
Germany	Self-evaluation	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Hungary	Self-evaluation	63	9	3,30	4	1,36	1	5
	RPC	41	31	4,41	5	0,81	3	5
	YPT	59	13	3,59	3	1,10	1	5
	Other	65	7	4,12	4	0,93	1	5
Iran	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0

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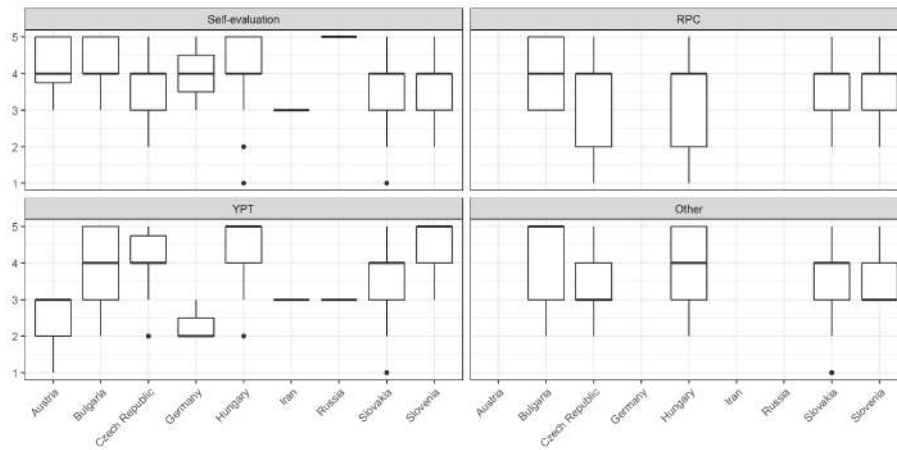


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	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Russia	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Slovakia	Self-evaluation	148	17	4,16	4	0,80	2	5
	RPC	99	66	3,83	4	1,05	1	5
	YPT	132	33	3,94	4	0,95	1	5
	Other	151	14	4,13	4	0,83	1	5
Slovenia	Self-evaluation	9	0	4,67	5	0,50	4	5
	RPC	8	1	4,13	4	0,64	3	5
	YPT	7	2	3,57	3	1,13	2	5
	Other	9	0	4,00	4	0,87	3	5

Interpreting experimental data, data analysis



Country	Type	Valid	Missing	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
Austria	Self-evaluation	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	13	0	2,54	3	0,78	1	3
	YPT	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	12	1	4,17	4	0,83	3	5
Bulgaria	Self-evaluation	20	1	4,00	4	0,79	3	5
	RPC	16	5	3,94	4	1,00	2	5
	YPT	19	2	4,16	5	1,01	2	5

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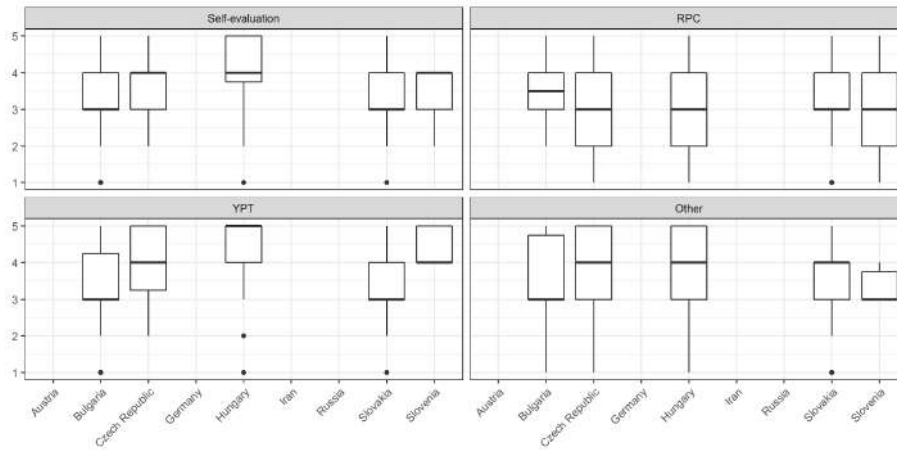
*DEVELOPMENT OF INQUIRY-BASED
LEARNING VIA IYPT*



	Other	20	1	4,10	4	0,72	3	5
Czech Rep.	Self-evaluation	21	2	3,10	4	1,41	1	5
	RPC	18	5	3,94	4	0,94	2	5
	YPT	22	1	3,45	3	1,01	2	5
	Other	19	4	3,79	4	0,85	2	5
Germany	Self-evaluation	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	3	0	2,33	2	0,58	2	3
	YPT	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	3	0	4,00	4	1,00	3	5
Hungary	Self-evaluation	64	8	3,30	4	1,36	1	5
	RPC	43	29	4,44	5	0,85	2	5
	YPT	58	14	3,90	4	0,97	2	5
	Other	67	5	4,24	4	0,82	1	5
Iran	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	1	0	3,00	3	0,00	3	3
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	1	0	3,00	3	0,00	3	3
Russia	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	1	0	3,00	3	0,00	3	3
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	1	0	5,00	5	0,00	5	5
Slovakia	Self-evaluation	145	20	3,82	4	0,87	2	5
	RPC	100	65	3,67	4	0,99	1	5
	YPT	138	27	3,80	4	0,92	1	5
	Other	146	19	3,82	4	0,86	1	5
Slovenia	Self-evaluation	9	0	3,78	4	0,97	2	5
	RPC	9	0	4,44	5	0,73	3	5
	YPT	8	1	3,50	3	0,76	3	5
	Other	9	0	3,56	4	1,13	2	5

Developing own theoretical model

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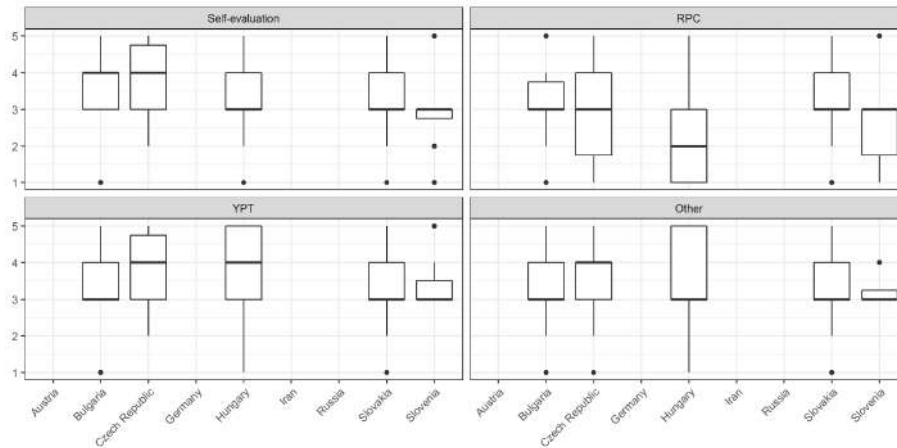
Country	Type	Valid	Missing	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
Austria	Self-evaluation	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Bulgaria	Self-evaluation	18	3	3,50	3,5	0,99	2	5
	RPC	16	5	3,38	3	1,20	1	5
	YPT	18	3	3,50	3	1,20	1	5
	Other	19	2	3,37	3	1,07	1	5
Czech Rep.	Self-evaluation	21	2	2,90	3	1,18	1	5
	RPC	18	5	4,06	4	1,06	2	5
	YPT	21	2	3,67	4	1,24	1	5
	Other	19	4	3,68	4	0,95	2	5
Germany	Self-evaluation	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Hungary	Self-evaluation	63	9	3,16	3	1,26	1	5
	RPC	42	30	4,43	5	0,99	1	5
	YPT	57	15	3,89	4	1,03	1	5
	Other	64	8	4,03	4	1,01	1	5
Iran	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0

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	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Russia	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Slovakia	Self-evaluation	141	24	3,30	3	1,00	1	5
	RPC	101	64	3,45	3	1,06	1	5
	YPT	132	33	3,61	4	0,98	1	5
	Other	145	20	3,33	3	1,05	1	5
Slovenia	Self-evaluation	9	0	2,89	3	1,36	1	5
	RPC	9	0	4,33	4	0,50	4	5
	YPT	6	3	3,33	3	0,52	3	4
	Other	9	0	3,33	4	0,87	2	4

Numerical simulations



Country	Type	Valid	Missin g	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
Austria	Self-evaluation	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Bulgaria	Self-evaluation	18	3	3,11	3	1,18	1	5
	RPC	16	5	3,31	3	1,20	1	5
	YPT	17	4	3,29	3	1,26	1	5
	Other	19	2	3,53	4	1,17	1	5

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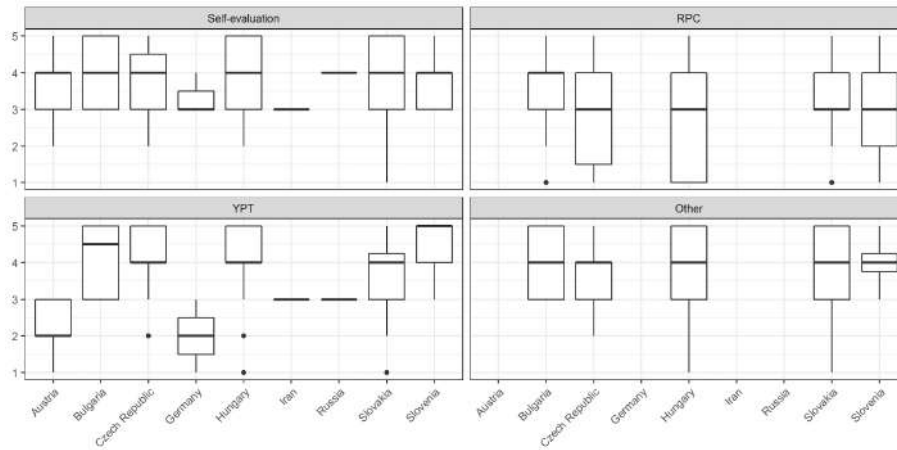
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Czech Rep.	Self-evaluation	20	3	2,90	3	1,41	1	5
	RPC	18	5	3,83	4	0,99	2	5
	YPT	20	3	3,45	4	1,19	1	5
	Other	18	5	3,72	4	1,07	2	5
Germany	Self-evaluation	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Hungary	Self-evaluation	62	10	2,16	2	1,09	1	5
	RPC	41	31	3,83	4	1,28	1	5
	YPT	57	15	3,44	3	1,27	1	5
	Other	62	10	3,37	3	1,24	1	5
Iran	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Russia	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Slovakia	Self-evaluation	131	34	3,22	3	1,08	1	5
	RPC	99	66	3,21	3	1,03	1	5
	YPT	127	38	3,49	3	1,08	1	5
	Other	137	28	3,23	3	1,10	1	5
Slovenia	Self-evaluation	8	1	2,63	3	1,30	1	5
	RPC	7	2	3,43	3	0,79	3	5
	YPT	4	5	3,25	3	0,50	3	4
	Other	8	1	2,88	3	1,13	1	5

Independent research in scientific literature

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Country	Type	Valid	Missing	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
Austria	Self-evaluation	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	13	0	2,23	2	0,60	1	3
	YPT	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	13	0	3,77	4	0,83	2	5
Bulgaria	Self-evaluation	17	4	3,59	4	1,06	1	5
	RPC	16	5	4,13	4,5	0,96	3	5
	YPT	18	3	4,11	4	0,90	3	5
	Other	20	1	3,95	4	0,89	3	5
Czech Rep.	Self-evaluation	23	0	2,91	3	1,41	1	5
	RPC	18	5	4,11	4	0,90	2	5
	YPT	22	1	3,68	4	0,89	2	5
	Other	19	4	3,79	4	0,92	2	5
Germany	Self-evaluation	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	3	0	2,00	2	1,00	1	3
	YPT	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	3	0	3,33	3	0,58	3	4
Hungary	Self-evaluation	64	8	2,80	3	1,37	1	5
	RPC	44	28	4,07	4	0,97	1	5
	YPT	64	8	3,89	4	1,11	1	5
	Other	67	5	3,93	4	0,96	2	5
Iran	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	1	0	3,00	3	0,00	3	3
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0

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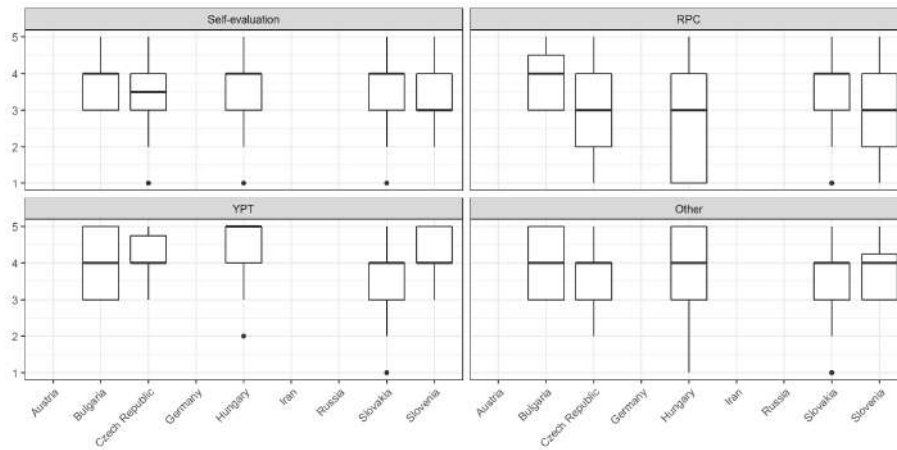
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	Other	1	0	3,00	3	0,00	3	3
Russia	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	1	0	3,00	3	0,00	3	3
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	1	0	4,00	4	0,00	4	4
Slovakia	Self-evaluation	144	21	3,51	3	0,99	1	5
	RPC	100	65	3,80	4	0,96	1	5
	YPT	142	23	3,99	4	0,93	1	5
	Other	153	12	3,87	4	0,94	1	5
Slovenia	Self-evaluation	9	0	3,11	3	1,54	1	5
	RPC	9	0	4,44	5	0,73	3	5
	YPT	8	1	4,00	4	0,76	3	5
	Other	9	0	3,89	4	0,78	3	5



Critical assessment of others' results



Country	Type	Valid	Missing	Mean	Median	SD	Min.	Max.
Austria	Self-evaluation	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	13	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Bulgaria	Self-evaluation	19	2	3,79	4	0,85	3	5
	RPC	16	5	4,00	4	0,97	3	5
	YPT	18	3	4,00	4	0,84	3	5
	Other	20	1	3,80	4	0,62	3	5
Czech Rep.	Self-evaluation	23	0	3,00	3	1,38	1	5
	RPC	18	5	4,11	4	0,68	3	5
	YPT	21	2	3,67	4	1,02	2	5
	Other	20	3	3,50	3,5	1,10	1	5
Germany	Self-evaluation	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Hungary	Self-evaluation	62	10	2,61	3	1,42	1	5
	RPC	41	31	4,20	5	1,03	2	5
	YPT	60	12	3,45	4	1,32	1	5
	Other	65	7	3,71	4	1,03	1	5
Iran	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0

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*DEVELOPMENT OF INQUIRY-BASED
LEARNING VIA IYPT*



	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Russia	Self-evaluation	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	RPC	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	YPT	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
	Other	0	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Slovakia	Self-evaluation	145	20	3,68	4	0,90	1	5
	RPC	98	67	3,60	4	1,01	1	5
	YPT	133	32	3,77	4	0,92	1	5
	Other	151	14	3,76	4	0,90	1	5
Slovenia	Self-evaluation	9	0	3,11	3	1,27	1	5
	RPC	9	0	4,22	4	0,67	3	5
	YPT	8	1	3,88	4	0,83	3	5
	Other	9	0	3,44	3	0,88	2	5



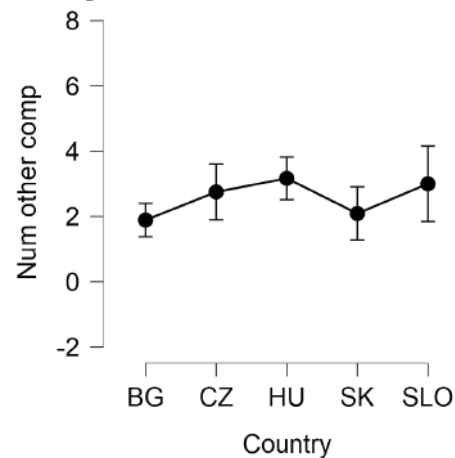
2. Supplement: Teachers' Assessment of Hard-Skill Development

2.1 Data characteristics

In this project, we have conducted a survey among 11 Slovakian, 9 Bulgarian, 6 Hungarian, 4 Czech and 3 Slovenian teachers, who are involved in preparing high school students for IYPT or any local organized YPT competitions. We have mapped they observed or assumed effect on soft (e.g. teamwork, creativity) and physical hard skills (e.g. high school physics, data analysis) in different teaching forms (RCP, YPT and Non-YPT competitions). Given the COVID situation, teachers carried out their preparatory work in 2020/2021 mainly online. This is why it is important to mention that most colleagues have been involved in preparing for YPT-type competitions for several years. Teachers had to fill in a questionnaire and answer 16x3 quantitative and 15 qualitative questions about the impact and characteristics of RCP, YPT and Non-YPT competitions.

Descriptives - Num other competitons

Country	Mean	SD	N
BG	1.889	1.537	9
CZ	2.750	1.708	4
HU	3.167	1.602	6
SK	2.091	2.700	11
SLO	3.000	2.000	3



Data on teachers' answers from the questionnaire were provided in Excel format. For carrying out the empirical analysis, the software JASP¹ was used. First, descriptive analyses on skills as well as a correlation matrix using all variables. Secondly, for testing the hypotheses paired and independent t-tests (and Wilcoxon or Mann-Whitney-tests where needed) were computed. If Wilcoxon or Mann-Whitney-test was used, it is always the relevant result, t-tests are in these cases not relevant.

2.2 Results of Teachers Survey

The study investigates hard skills in the context of RPC, YPT, and non-YPT. Based on the teachers' evaluation, we can determine which effect their colleagues see in different educational settings. In

¹ <https://jasp-stats.org/>

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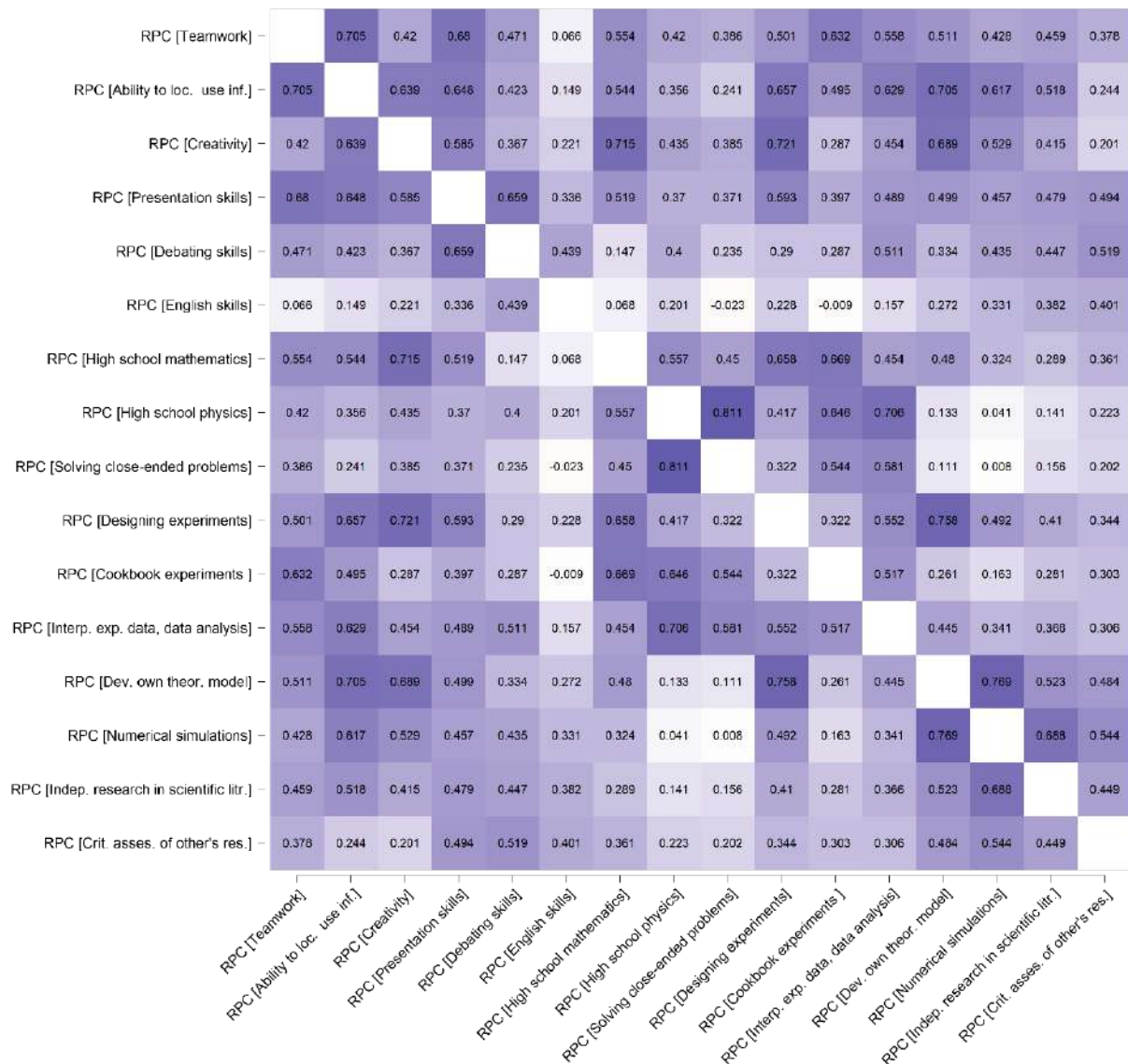
addition, we can explore relationships between effects that provide indirect insights into teachers' work.



2.2.1 Regular physics classroom: RPC results

Descriptive Statistics: Results of Hard Skills in RPC by teachers

	RPC [High school mathematics]	RPC [High school physics]	RPC [Solving close-ended problems]	RPC [Designing experiments]	RPC [Cookbook experiments]	RPC [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	RPC [Dev. own theor. model]	RPC [Numerical simulations]	RPC [Indep. research in scientific litr.]	RPC [Crit. asses. of other's res.]
Valid	32	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Mean	6.719	8.242	7.758	4.758	6.121	6.212	3.364	2.909	3.606	4.212
Std. Deviation	2.466	1.937	1.969	2.513	2.274	2.315	2.560	2.638	2.423	2.408



Note: Correlations between Soft and Hard Skills in RPC (Pearsons' r, * p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001)

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As it can be seen, the strongest correlations in RPC are

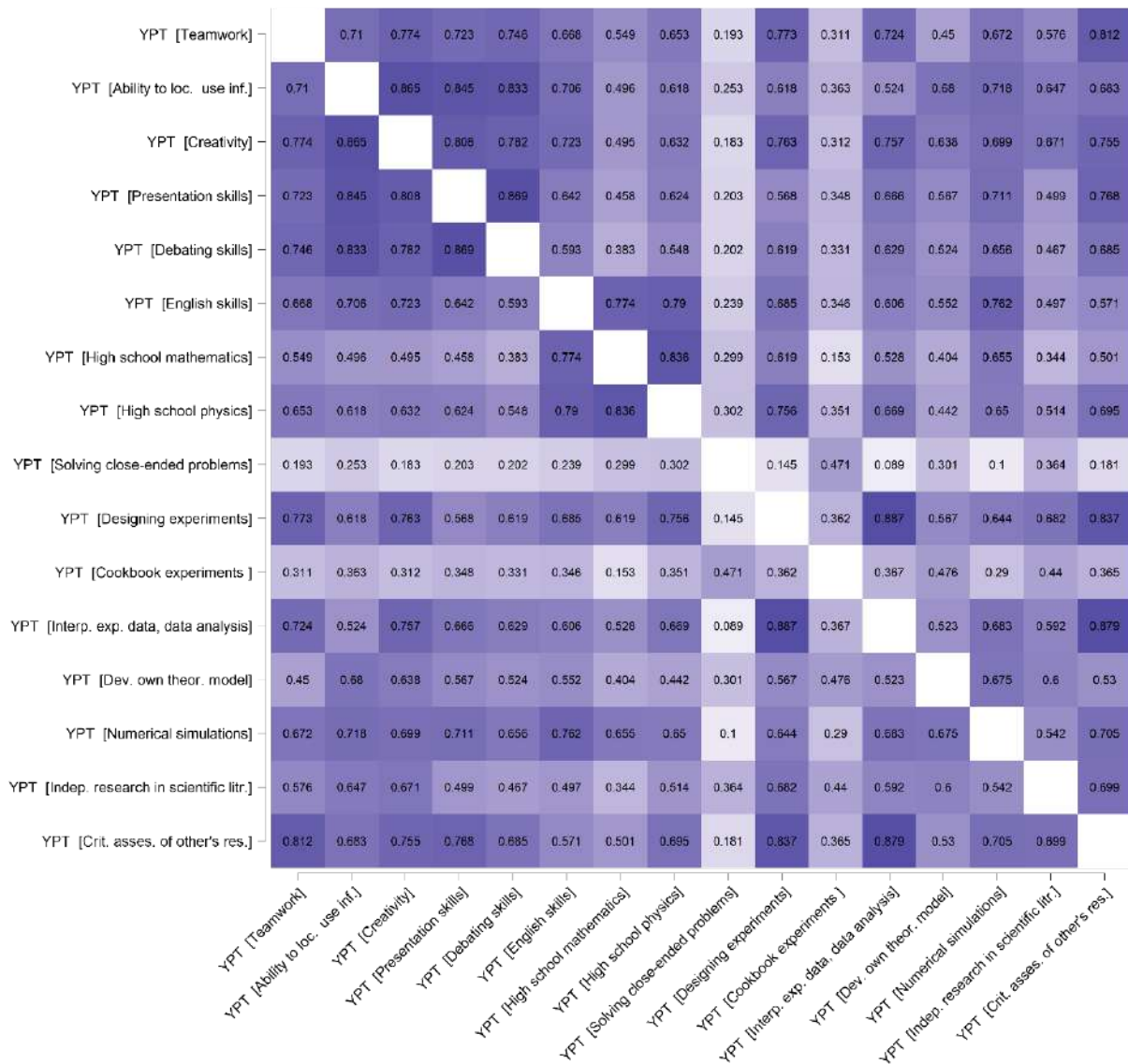
- *Solving close ended problems* and *High School physics* $r = 0.811^{***}$
- *Numerical simulations* and *Developing own theoretical models* $r = 0.769^{***}$
- *Developing own theoretical models* and *Designing experiments* $r = 0.758^{***}$
- *Designing experiments* and *Creativity* $r = 0.721^{***}$
- *High school mathematics* and *Creativity* $r = 0,715^{***}$.



2.2.2. YPT results

Descriptive Statistics: Results of Hard Skills in YPT by teachers

	YPT [High school mathematics]	YPT [High school physics]	YPT [Solving close-ended problems]	YPT [Designing experiments]	YPT [Cookbook experiments]	YPT [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	YPT [Dev. own theor. model]	YPT [Numerical simulations]	YPT [Indep. research in scientific liter.]	YPT [Crit. asses. of other's res.]
Valid	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Mean	7.455	8.121	4.788	8.485	5.939	8.697	7.364	7.182	7.818	8.455
Std. Deviation	2.320	2.147	3.029	1.734	3.082	1.723	2.485	2.493	2.455	1.889



Note: Correlations between Soft and Hard Skills in YPT (Pearsons' r, * p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001)

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As it can be seen, the strongest correlations in YPT are

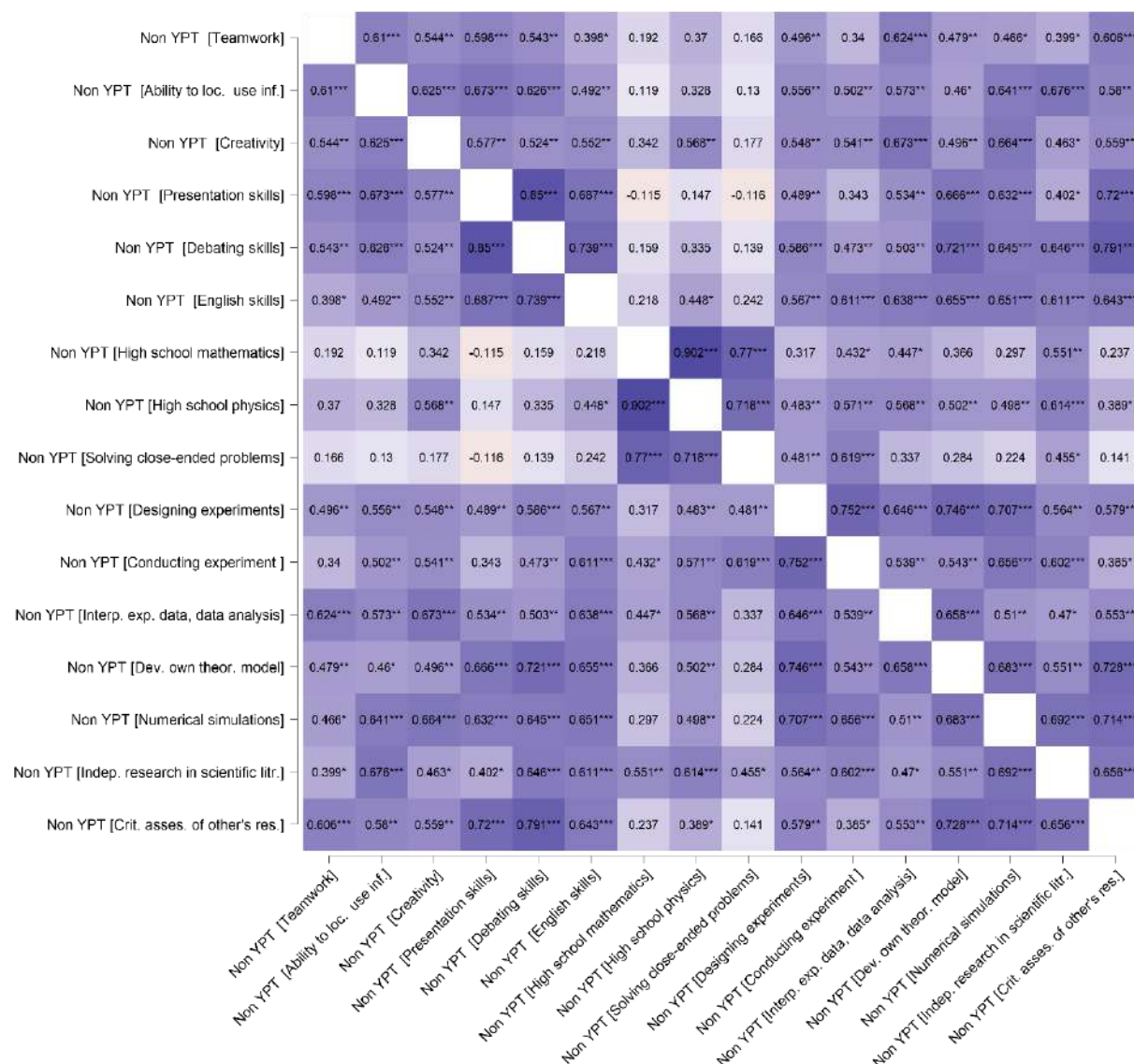
- *Interpreting experimental data, data analysis* and *Designing experiments* $r = 0.887^{***}$
- *Interpreting experimental data, data analysis* and *Critical assessment of others' results* $r = 0.879^{***}$
- *Designing experiments* and *Critical assessment of others' results* $r = 0.837^{***}$
- *High school mathematics* and *High school physics* $r = 0,836^{***}$.



2.2.3 Non-YPT results

Descriptive Statistics: Results of Hard Skills in Non-YPT by teachers

	Non YPT [High school mathematics]	Non YPT [High school physics]	Non YPT [Solving close-ended problems]	Non YPT [Designing experiments]	Non YPT [Cookbook experiments]	Non YPT [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	Non YPT [Dev. own theor. model]	Non YPT [Numerical simulations]	Non YPT [Indep. research in scientific liter.]	Non YPT [Crit. asses. of other's res.]
Valid	29	28	29	29	29	28	29	29	28	29
Mean	7.414	8.107	7.862	4.310	4.862	5.286	3.793	3.241	5.214	3.207
Std. Deviation	2.719	2.409	2.722	3.037	3.148	3.253	3.245	2.923	3.665	2.969



Note: Correlations between Soft and Hard Skills in Non-YPT (Pearsons' r, * p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001)

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As it can be seen, (some of) the strongest correlations in Non-YPT are

- *High school mathematics* and *High School physics* $r = 0.902^{***}$
- *Debating skills* and *Critical assessment of others' results* $r = 0.791^{***}$
- *Solving close ended problems* and *High School mathematics* $r = 0.77^{***}$
- *Designing experiments* and *Conducting (cookbook) experiments* $r = 0.752^{***}$
- *Designing experiments* and *Developing own theoretical models* $r = 0.746^{***}$
- *Solving close ended problems* and *High School physics* $r = 0.718^{***}$

2.2.4 Teachers Paired T-Test on Hard Skills (RPC vs. YPT)

The most important step in answering the research questions is to compare the evaluations given for different platforms. After examining the distributions, we compare the values obtained first for RCP and YPT, then for YPT and non-YPT competitions using an appropriate procedure (Student's t-test or Mann-Whitney test), and we also present the results using graphs.

Test of Normality (Shapiro-Wilk): Hard Skills in RPC vs. YPT

		W	p
RPC [High school mathematics]	- YPT [High school mathematics]	0.912	0.013
RPC [Solving close-ended problems]	- YPT [Solving close-ended problems]	0.967	0.394
RPC [Cookbook experiments]	- YPT [Cookbook experiments]	0.978	0.725
RPC [Dev. own theor. model]	- YPT [Dev. own theor. model]	0.958	0.227
RPC [Indep. research in scientific litr.]	- YPT [Indep. research in scientific litr.]	0.957	0.214
RPC [High school physics]	- YPT [High school physics]	0.891	0.003
RPC [Designing experiments]	- YPT [Designing experiments]	0.974	0.598
RPC [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	- YPT [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	0.963	0.312
RPC [Numerical simulations]	- YPT [Numerical simulations]	0.970	0.481
RPC [Crit. asses. of other's res.]	- YPT [Crit. asses. of other's res.]	0.965	0.361

Note. Significant results suggest a deviation from normality.

Paired Samples T-Test : Hard Skills RPC vs. YPT

RPC	YPT	Test	Statistic	df	p
RPC [High school mathematics]	- YPT [High school mathematics]	Wilcoxon	93.500		0.037
RPC [Solving close-ended problems]	- YPT [Solving close-ended problems]	Student	5.010	32	< .001
RPC [Cookbook experiments]	- YPT [Cookbook experiments]	Student	0.291	32	0.773
RPC [Dev. own theor. model]	- YPT [Dev. own theor. model]	Student	-9.332	32	< .001
RPC [Indep. research in scientific litr.]	- YPT [Indep. research in scientific litr.]	Student	-9.891	32	< .001
RPC [High school physics]	- YPT [High school physics]	Student	0.333	32	0.741
RPC [Designing experiments]	- YPT [Designing experiments]	Wilcoxon	116.000		1.000
RPC [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	- YPT [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	Student	-8.269	32	< .001
RPC [Numerical simulations]	- YPT [Numerical simulations]	Student	-7.187	32	< .001
RPC [Crit. asses. of other's res.]	- YPT [Numerical simulations]	Student	-8.505	32	< .001
RPC [Crit. asses. of other's res.]	- YPT [Crit. asses. of other's res.]	Student	-9.336	32	< .001



2.2.5 Teachers Paired T-Test on Hard Skill (YPT vs. Non-YPT, without CZ)

As RPC is a form of education developed for all high school students, we get much more useful and more information, especially for hard skills, from comparing YPT and non-YPT type competitions. As the competitions are already open to interested and / or talented students, the result of comparing them can be useful for teachers, as we want to turn as many interested students with different backgrounds to physics and research activities in general. The results presented below show well what additional opportunities YPT-type competitions have for interested and talented students compared to traditional ones.

Descriptive Statistics: Hard Skills in YPT

	YPT [High school mathematics]	YPT [High school physics]	YPT [Solving close-ended problems]	YPT [Designing experiments]	YPT [Cookbook experiments]	YPT [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	YPT [Dev. own theor. model]	YPT [Numerical simulations]	YPT [Indep. research in scientific liter.]	YPT [Crit. asses. of other's res.]
Valid	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	7.455	8.121	4.788	8.485	5.939	8.697	7.364	7.182	7.818	8.455
Std. Deviation	2.320	2.147	3.029	1.734	3.082	1.723	2.485	2.493	2.455	1.889
Minimum	2.000	2.000	0.000	2.000	1.000	2.000	1.000	0.000	2.000	2.000
Maximum	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000

Descriptive Statistics: Hard Skills in Non-Ypt (without CZ)

	Non YPT [High school mathematics]	Non YPT [High school physics]	Non YPT [Solving close-ended problems]	Non YPT [Designing experiments]	Non YPT [Cookbook experiments]	Non YPT [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	Non YPT [Dev. own theor. model]	Non YPT [Numerical simulations]	Non YPT [Indep. research in scientific liter.]	Non YPT [Crit. asses. of other's res.]
Valid	29	28	29	29	29	28	29	29	28	29
Missing	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4
Mean	7.414	8.107	7.862	4.310	4.862	5.286	3.793	3.241	5.214	3.207
Std. Deviation	2.719	2.409	2.722	3.037	3.148	3.253	3.245	2.923	3.665	2.969
Minimum	1.000	2.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Maximum	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	9.000	9.000	10.000	10.000

Test of Normality (Shapiro-Wilk): Hard Skills (YPT vs. Non-YPT)

		W	p
YPT [High school mathematics]	- Non YPT [High school mathematics]	0.890	0.006
YPT [Solving close-ended problems]	- Non YPT [Solving close-ended problems]	0.969	0.532
YPT [Conducting experiment]	- Non YPT [Conducting experiment]	0.954	0.238
YPT [Dev. own theor. model]	- Non YPT [Dev. own theor. model]	0.950	0.187
YPT [Indep. research in scientific liter.]	- Non YPT [Indep. research in scientific liter.]	0.914	0.024
YPT [High school physics]	- Non YPT [High school physics]	0.807	<.001
YPT [Designing experiments]	- Non YPT [Designing experiments]	0.950	0.186
YPT [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	- Non YPT [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	0.837	<.001
YPT [Numerical simulations]	- Non YPT [Numerical simulations]	0.967	0.478
YPT [Crit. asses. of other's res.]	- Non YPT [Crit. asses. of other's res.]	0.947	0.157

Note. Significant results suggest a deviation from normality.



Paired Samples T-Test: Hard Skills (YPT vs. Non-YPT)

YPT	Non-YPT	Test	Statistic	df	p
YPT [High school mathematics]	- Non YPT [High school mathematics]	Wilcoxon	81.500		0.828
YPT [Solving close-ended problems]	- Non YPT [Solving close-ended problems]	Student	-3.841	28	< .001
YPT [Conducting experiment]	- Non YPT [Conducting experiment]	Student	1.629	28	0.115
YPT [Dev. own theor. model]	- Non YPT [Dev. own theor. model]	Student	5.554	28	< .001
YPT [Indep. research in sci. litr.]	- Non YPT [Indep. research in sci. litr.]	Student	4.400	27	< .001
		Wilcoxon	259.500		< .001
YPT [High school physics]	- Non YPT [High school physics]	Wilcoxon	35.500		0.855
YPT [Designing experiments]	- Non YPT [Designing experiments]	Student	8.267	28	< .001
YPT [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	- Non YPT [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	Student	5.953	27	< .001
		Wilcoxon	325.000		< .001
YPT [Numerical simulations]	- Non YPT [Numerical simulations]	Student	6.841	28	< .001
YPT [Crit. asses. of other's res.]	- Non YPT [Crit. asses. of other's res.]	Student	9.374	28	< .001

There is no difference between “High school mathematics”, “High school physics” development, and “Conducting experiments (based on clear manual)”. Non-YPT is significantly better in “Solving close-ended problems in physics”, and in all other hard skill, the developmental impact of YPT is seen as more serious by the teachers interviewed.

2.2.6 Teachers Paired T-Test on Hard Skills (RPC vs. Non-YPT, without CZ)

Based on our research hypothesis, we do not expect many differences, but of course a few differences may have a good chance. Where the normality test is not met, a Wilcoxon test is performed. After presenting the results of Hard Skills in RPC and Non-YPT, the comparison of Hard Skills in RPC vs. Non-YPT can be seen in the following table the significantly different values, where the higher value was marked with bold letters (which is the standard symbol system for the results presented).

The comparison of Hard Skills in RPC vs. Non-YPT (without CZ) can be seen in the following table – with colored background

Test of Normality (Shapiro-Wilk): Hard Skills (RPC vs. Non-YPT)

		W	p
RPC [High school mathematics]	- Non YPT [High school mathematics]	0.927	0.046
RPC [Solving close-ended problems]	- Non YPT [Solving close-ended problems]	0.774	< .001
RPC [Conducting experiment]	- Non YPT [Conducting experiment]	0.977	0.756
RPC [Dev. own theor. model]	- Non YPT [Dev. own theor. model]	0.970	0.549
RPC [Indep. research in scientific litr.]	- Non YPT [Indep. research in scientific litr.]	0.956	0.282
RPC [High school physics]	- Non YPT [High school physics]	0.853	0.001
RPC [Designing experiments]	- Non YPT [Designing experiments]	0.967	0.472
RPC [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	- Non YPT [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	0.953	0.230
RPC [Numerical simulations]	- Non YPT [Numerical simulations]	0.958	0.290
RPC [Crit. asses. of other's res.]	- Non YPT [Crit. asses. of other's res.]	0.921	0.033

Note. Significant results suggest a deviation from normality.

Paired Samples T-Test: Hard Skills (RPC vs. Non-YPT)

RPC	Non-YPT	Test	Statistic	df	p
RPC [High school mathematics]	- Non YPT [High school mathematics]	Wilcoxon	88.500		0.130
RPC [Solving close-ended problems]	- Non YPT [Solving close-ended problems]	Wilcoxon	77.500		0.308
RPC [Conducting experiment]	- Non YPT [Conducting experiment]	Student	2.292	28	0.030

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Paired Samples T-Test: Hard Skills (RPC vs. Non-YPT)

RPC	Non-YPT	Test	Statistic	df	p
RPC [Dev. own theor. model]	- Non YPT [Dev. own theor. model]	Student	-0.484	28	0.632
RPC [Indep. research in sci. liter.]	- Non YPT [Indep. research in sci. liter.]	Student	-2.097	27	0.045
RPC [High school physics]	- Non YPT [High school physics]	Wilcoxon	47.500		0.916
RPC [Designing experiments]	- Non YPT [Designing experiments]	Student	0.580	28	0.566
RPC [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	- Non YPT [Interp. exp. data, data analysis]	Student	1.537	27	0.136
RPC [Numerical simulations]	- Non YPT [Numerical simulations]	Student	-0.533	28	0.598
RPC [Crit. asses. of other's res.]	- Non YPT [Crit. asses. of other's res.]	Wilcoxon	189.000		0.011

The results show practically minimal discrepancy for most of the hard skills tested. There is only one strongly significant difference in favor of RPC over Non-YPT: the “Critical assessment of others' results” within RPC is significantly better $W = 189$ $p = .011$. Beside this “Conducting experiments (based on clear manual)” $t = 2.292$ $p = .03$ seems to be better in RPC than in Non-YPT competitions, and “Independent research in scientific literature” $t = - 2.097$ $p = .045$ seems to be better in Non-YPT than in RPC.

One of the most striking questions in our research is whether we see these significant differences between YPT and RPC or Non-YPT in their impact on Hard Skills. Because the comparison in 5.1 shows, that with the only exception of the “Independent research in scientific literature”, RPC supposed to have the same or significantly better effect as Non-YPT competitions on students Hard Skills, it is reasonable to limit the following comparison to YPT vs. RPC. To do this, we perform paired t-tests – or Wilcoxon-test, if needed.

2.2.7 Summary of the Results by Teachers in Hard Skills

Investigations on the Hard Skills show that

-YPT has an overall significantly higher positive influence than RPC and Non-YPT competitions:

- *Designing experiments*
- *Interpreting experimental data, data analysis*
- *Developing own theoretical model*
- *Numerical simulations*
- *Independent research in scientific literature*
- *Critical assessment of others' results*

- YPT has an overall the same influence as RPC and Non-YPT competitions:

- *High school mathematics* (slightly better in RPC $p = .037$, but the same in Non-YPT)
- *High school physics*
- *Conducting experiment (based on clear manual)/Cookbook experiments*

- YPT has a significantly lower positive influence than RPC and Non-YPT competitions:

- *Solving close-ended problems in physics*



2.3 Effect of the Country on Hard Skills

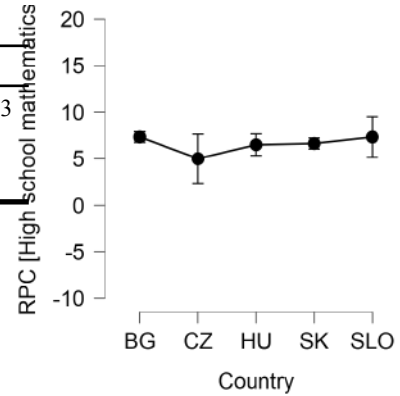
The scores given for hard skills – in RPC, YPT and Non-YPT too - seem to be very similar in all investigated countries too. As samples we show first the distributions of *High school mathematics*, *High school physics* and *Solving close-ended problems in physics* in the 5 countries: they are basically the same – what also the ANOVA tests are suggesting too.

ANOVA - RPC [High school mathematics]

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2
Country	13.757	4	3.439	0.531	0.714	0.073
Residuals	174.712	27	6.471			

Descriptives - RPC [High school mathematics]

Country	Mean	SD	N
BG	7.333	1.732	9
CZ	5.000	4.583	3
HU	6.500	2.881	6
SK	6.636	1.963	11
SLO	7.333	3.786	3

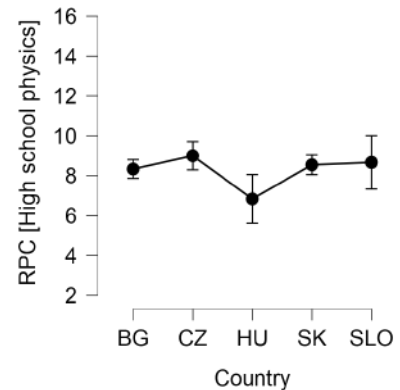


ANOVA - RPC [High school physics]

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2
Country	15.833	4	3.958	1.063	0.393	0.132
Residuals	104.227	28	3.722			

Descriptives - RPC [High school physics]

Country	Mean	SD	N
BG	8.333	1.414	9
CZ	9.000	1.414	4
HU	6.833	2.994	6
SK	8.545	1.635	11
SLO	8.667	2.309	3

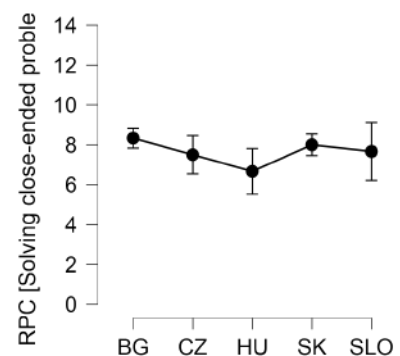


ANOVA - RPC [Solving close-ended problems]

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2
Country	11.061	4	2.765	0.685	0.608	0.089
Residuals	113.000	28	4.036			

Descriptives - RPC [Solving close-ended problems]

Country	Mean	SD	N
BG	8.333	1.500	9



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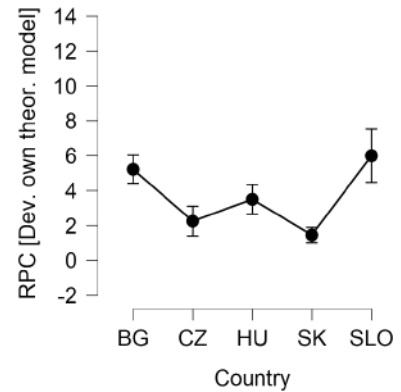
Descriptives - RPC [Solving close-ended problems]

Country	Mean	SD	N
CZ	7.500	1.915	4
HU	6.667	2.805	6
SK	8.000	1.789	11
SLO	7.667	2.517	3

In the following you can see the significant effect of the country in hard skills:

ANOVA - RPC [Dev. own theor. model]

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2_p
Country	97.104	4	24.276	6.040	0.001	0.463
Residuals	112.533	28	4.019			

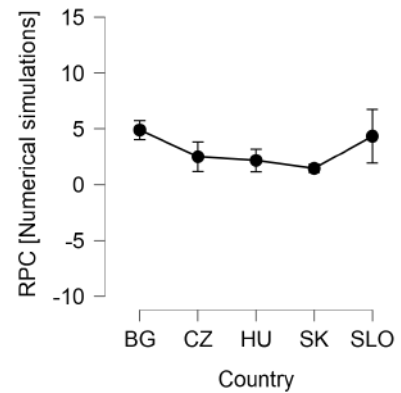


Descriptives - RPC [Dev. own theor. model]

Country	Mean	SD	N
BG	5.222	2.438	9
CZ	2.250	1.708	4
HU	3.500	2.074	6
SK	1.455	1.440	11
SLO	6.000	2.646	3

ANOVA - RPC [Numerical simulations]

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2_p
Country	68.611	4	17.153	3.116	0.031	0.308
Residuals	154.116	28	5.504			



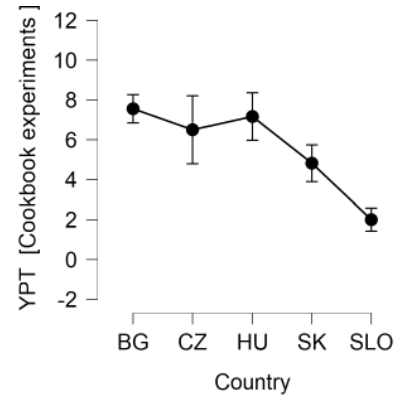
Descriptives - RPC [Numerical simulations]

Country	Mean	SD	N
BG	4.889	2.571	9
CZ	2.500	2.646	4
HU	2.167	2.483	6
SK	1.455	1.214	11
SLO	4.333	4.163	3



ANOVA - YPT [Cookbook experiments]

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2_p
Country	94.187	4	23.547	3.144	0.030	0.310
Residuals	209.692	2	7.489			
		8				

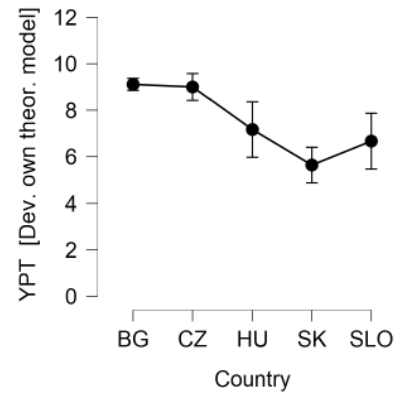


Descriptives - YPT [Cookbook experiments]

Country	Mean	SD	N
BG	7.556	2.128	9
CZ	6.500	3.416	4
HU	7.167	2.927	6
SK	4.818	3.060	11
SLO	2.000	1.000	3

ANOVA - YPT [Dev. own theor. model]

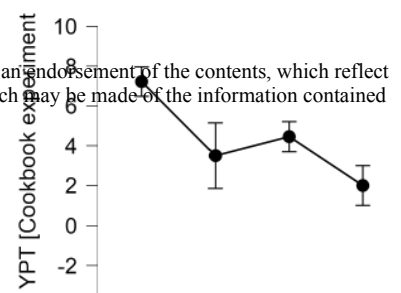
Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2_p
Country	72.702	4	18.176	4.073	0.010	0.368
Residuals	124.934	2	4.462			
		8				



Descriptives - YPT [Dev. own theor. model]

Country	Mean	SD	N
BG	9.111	0.782	9
CZ	9.000	1.155	4
HU	7.167	2.927	6
SK	5.636	2.541	11
SLO	6.667	2.082	3

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ANOVA - Non YPT [Conducting experiment]

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2
Country	87.665	3	29.222	3.849	0.022	0.316
Residuals	189.783	25	7.591			

Descriptives - Non YPT [Cookbook experiments]

Country	Mean	SD	N
BG	7.222	2.224	9
HU	3.500	4.037	6
SK	4.455	2.505	11
SLO	2.000	1.732	3



3. Supplement: Comparison between Students' and Teachers' scores

3.1 Hard Skills Results of the n = 77 Students of the Comparison with Teachers

Descriptives: 77 Students Scores in RPC and YPT

	N	Mean	SD	SE
High sch. math. - RPC	34	8.294	1.567	0.269
High sch. math. -YPT	34	6.882	1.855	0.318
High sch. phy.- RPC	77	8.234	1.555	0.177
High sch. phy.-YPT	77	7.584	1.956	0.223
Solv. clos-end. prob. - RPC	77	8.338	1.501	0.171
Solv. clos-end. prob. -YPT	77	7.351	1.931	0.220
Des. exp.- RPC	77	7.091	2.141	0.244
Des. exp.-YPT	77	7.870	1.929	0.220
Cookbook exp. - RPC	77	8.260	1.787	0.204
Cookbook exp. -YPT	77	7.948	1.891	0.216
Int. exp. data - RPC	77	7.403	2.028	0.231
Int. exp. data -YPT	76	7.632	2.006	0.230
Dev. own. th. mod. - RPC	77	6.701	1.994	0.227
Dev. own. th. mod. -YPT	76	7.289	2.159	0.248
Num. sim. - RPC	77	6.364	2.194	0.250
Num. sim. -YPT	77	6.987	1.909	0.218
Research in sci. lit. - RPC	77	6.805	2.230	0.254
Research in sci. lit. -YPT	77	7.792	1.880	0.214
Crit. ass. - RPC	76	7.079	2.128	0.244
Crit. ass. -YPT	77	7.481	1.875	0.214

Test of Normality (Shapiro-Wilk)

	W	p
High sch. math. - RPC - High sch. math. -YPT	0.879	0.001
High sch. phy.- RPC - High sch. phy.-YPT	0.887	< .001
Solv. clos-end. prob. - RPC - Solv. clos-end. prob. -YPT	0.839	< .001
Des. exp.- RPC - Des. exp.-YPT	0.915	< .001
Cookbook exp. - RPC - Cookbook exp. -YPT	0.865	< .001
Int. exp. data - RPC - Int. exp. data -YPT	0.911	< .001
Dev. own. th. mod. - RPC - Dev. own. th. mod. -YPT	0.904	< .001
Num. sim. - RPC - Num. sim. -YPT	0.850	< .001
Research in sci. lit. - RPC - Research in sci. lit. -YPT	0.859	< .001
Crit. ass. - RPC - Crit. ass. -YPT	0.886	< .001

Note. Significant results suggest a deviation from normality.

Comparison (Wilcoxon): 77 Students RPC vs. YPT

RPC	YPT	W	df	p
High sch. math. - RPC	- High sch. math. -YPT	355.000		0.002
High sch. phy.- RPC	- High sch. phy.-YPT	619.000		0.003
Solv. clos-end. prob. - RPC	- Solv. clos-end. prob. -YPT	570.500		< .001
Des. exp.- RPC	- Des. exp.-YPT	270.000		0.012
Cookbook exp. - RPC	- Cookbook exp. -YPT	376.000		0.163

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Comparison (Wilcoxon): 77 Students RPC vs. YPT

RPC	YPT	W	df	p
Int. exp. data - RPC	- Int. exp. data -YPT	406.500		0.410
Dev. own. th. mod. - RPC	- Dev. own. th. mod. -YPT	296.000		0.029
Num. sim. - RPC	- Num. sim. -YPT	175.500		0.019
Research in sci. lit. - RPC	- Research in sci. lit. -YPT	169.500		0.002
Crit. ass. - RPC	- Crit. ass. -YPT	321.500		0.222

Note. Wilcoxon signed-rank test.

3.2 Hard Skills in RPC and YPT: Students (n = 77) vs. Teachers (n = 32) (both on 1-10 scale).

Descriptive Statistics: Hard Skills in YPT and RPC, Students and Teachers

	High sch. math. -YPT		High sch. math. - RPC		High sch. phy.-YPT		High sch. phy.- RPC	
	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher
Valid	34	32	34	31	77	32	77	32
Missing	43	0	43	1	0	0	0	0
Mean	6.882	7.438	8.294	6.710	7.584	8.125	8.234	8.281
Std. Deviation	1.855	2.355	1.567	2.506	1.956	2.181	1.555	1.955
Minimum	4.000	2.000	4.000	0.000	2.000	2.000	4.000	2.000
Maximum	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000

Descriptive Statistics: Hard Skills in YPT and RPC, Students and Teachers

	Solv. clos-end. prob. -YPT		Solv. clos-end. prob. - RPC		Des. exp.-YPT		Des. exp.- RPC	
	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher
Valid	77	32	77	32	77	32	77	32
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	7.351	4.688	8.338	7.781	7.870	8.531	7.091	4.781
Std. Deviation	1.931	3.021	1.501	1.996	1.929	1.741	2.141	2.549
Minimum	2.000	0.000	4.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.000
Maximum	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	9.000

Descriptive Statistics: Hard Skills in YPT and RPC, Students and Teachers

	Cookbook exp. -YPT		Cookbook exp. - RPC		Int. exp. data -YPT		Int. exp. data - RPC	
	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher
Valid	77	32	77	32	76	32	77	32
Missing	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mean	7.948	5.906	8.260	6.250	7.632	8.750	7.403	6.313
Std. Deviation	1.891	3.125	1.787	2.185	2.006	1.723	2.028	2.278
Minimum	2.000	1.000	2.000	1.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.000
Maximum	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000

Descriptive Statistics: Hard Skills in YPT and RPC, Students and Teachers

	Dev. own. th. mod. -YPT		Dev. own. th. mod. - RPC		Num. sim. -YPT		Num. sim. - RPC	
	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher
Valid	76	32	77	32	77	32	77	32

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Descriptive Statistics: Hard Skills in YPT and RPC, Students and Teachers

	Dev. own. th. mod. -YPT		Dev. own. th. mod. - RPC		Num. sim. -YPT		Num. sim. - RPC	
	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher
Missing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	7.289	7.375	6.701	3.375	6.987	7.219	6.364	2.938
Std. Deviation	2.159	2.524	1.994	2.600	1.909	2.524	2.194	2.675
Minimum	2.000	1.000	2.000	0.000	2.000	0.000	2.000	0.000
Maximum	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	9.000

Descriptive Statistics: Hard Skills in YPT and RPC, Students and Teachers

	Research in sci. lit. -YPT		Research in sci. lit. - RPC		Crit. ass. -YPT		Crit. ass. - RPC	
	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher
Valid	77	32	77	32	77	32	76	32
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mean	7.792	7.844	6.805	3.625	7.481	8.469	7.079	4.094
Std. Deviation	1.880	2.490	2.230	2.459	1.875	1.917	2.128	2.347
Minimum	2.000	2.000	2.000	0.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	0.000
Maximum	10.000	10.000	10.000	9.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000

Test of Normality (Shapiro-Wilk)

		W		p	
		Student	Teacher	Student	Teacher
High sch. math. - RPC	Student	0.768	< .001		
	Teacher	0.927	0.037		
High sch. math. -YPT	Student	0.778	< .001		
	Teacher	0.878	0.002		
High sch. phy.- RPC	Student	0.825	< .001		
	Teacher	0.811	< .001		
High sch. phy.-YPT	Student	0.871	< .001		
	Teacher	0.820	< .001		
Solv. clos-end. prob. - RPC	Student	0.816	< .001		
	Teacher	0.891	0.004		
Solv. clos-end. prob. -YPT	Student	0.862	< .001		
	Teacher	0.924	0.027		
Des. exp.- RPC	Student	0.895	< .001		
	Teacher	0.923	0.024		
Des. exp.-YPT	Student	0.846	< .001		
	Teacher	0.787	< .001		
Cookbook exp. - RPC	Student	0.797	< .001		
	Teacher	0.941	0.080		
Cookbook exp. -YPT	Student	0.824	< .001		
	Teacher	0.905	0.008		
Int. exp. data - RPC	Student	0.868	< .001		
	Teacher	0.965	0.366		
Int. exp. data -YPT	Student	0.860	< .001		
	Teacher	0.727	< .001		
Dev. own. th. mod. - RPC	Student	0.902	< .001		
	Teacher	0.935	0.056		
Dev. own. th. mod. -YPT	Student	0.882	< .001		
	Teacher	0.888	0.003		
Num. sim. - RPC	Student	0.897	< .001		
	Teacher	0.872	0.001		
Num. sim. -YPT	Student	0.881	< .001		
	Teacher	0.894	0.004		

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Test of Normality (Shapiro-Wilk)

		W	p
Research in sci. lit. - RPC	Student	0.871	< .001
	Teacher	0.944	0.095
Research in sci. lit. -YPT	Student	0.845	< .001
	Teacher	0.823	< .001
Crit. ass. - RPC	Student	0.876	< .001
	Teacher	0.951	0.151
Crit. ass. -YPT	Student	0.869	< .001
	Teacher	0.776	< .001

Note. Significant results suggest a deviation from normality.

Comparison: Hard Skills in RPC and YPT of Students and Teachers

	W	p
High sch. math. - RPC (Students)	734.500	0.005
High sch. math. -YPT	437.000	0.159
High sch. phy.- RPC	1169.000	0.660
High sch. phy.-YPT	998.000	0.108
Solv. clos-end. prob. - RPC	1415.500	0.200
Solv. clos-end. prob. -YPT (Students)	1894.500	< .001
Des. exp.- RPC (Students)	1833.500	< .001
Des. exp.-YPT	973.000	0.073
Cookbook exp. - RPC (Students)	1925.500	< .001
Cookbook exp. -YPT (Students)	1697.500	0.001
Int. exp. data - RPC (Students)	1581.500	0.017
Int. exp. data -YPT (Teachers)	801.500	0.004
Dev. own. th. mod. - RPC (Students)	2078.500	< .001
Dev. own. th. mod. -YPT	1155.500	0.679
Num. sim. - RPC (Students)	2042.000	< .001
Num. sim. -YPT	1061.000	0.241
Research in sci. lit. - RPC (Students)	2006.000	< .001
Research in sci. lit. -YPT	1128.500	0.477
Crit. ass. - RPC (Students)	2007.500	< .001
Crit. ass. -YPT (Teachers)	816.000	0.004

Note. Mann-Whitney U test. highlighted bold if $p \leq .05$ In parentheses the direction of positive bias group..

Differences in hard skills between RPC and YPT (positive value means better for YPT):

Group Descriptives: Differences between YPT and RPC (positive value means better in YPT)					
	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE
Diff. Math.	Student	34	-1.412	2.388	0.410
	Teacher	32	0.938	2.711	0.479
Diff. Phys.	Student	77	-0.649	1.790	0.204
	Teacher	32	-0.156	2.112	0.373
Diff. Solv. Cl. Pr.	Student	77	-0.987	1.990	0.227
	Teacher	32	-3.094	3.383	0.598
Diff. Des. Exp.	Student	77	0.779	2.516	0.287
	Teacher	32	3.750	2.627	0.464
Diff. Cookbook	Student	77	-0.312	1.948	0.222
	Teacher	32	-0.344	3.525	0.623
Diff. Int. Exp.	Student	77	0.130	2.582	0.294
	Teacher	32	2.438	1.999	0.353

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Group Descriptives: Differences between YPT and RPC (positive value means better in YPT)

	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE
Diff. Dev own theory	Student	77	0.494	2.537	0.289
	Teacher	32	4.000	2.502	0.442
Diff. Num Sim.	Student	77	0.623	2.254	0.257
	Teacher	32	4.281	2.932	0.518
Diff. Research	Student	77	0.987	2.526	0.288
	Teacher	32	4.219	2.485	0.439
Diff. Crit. Ass.	Student	77	0.494	2.718	0.310
	Teacher	32	4.375	2.537	0.448

Test of Normality (Shapiro-Wilk): Differences of hard skills in RPC and YPT

		W	p
Diff. Math.	Student	0.879	0.001
	Teacher	0.919	0.020
Diff. Phys.	Student	0.887	< .001
	Teacher	0.895	0.005
Diff. Solv. Cl. Pr.	Student	0.839	< .001
	Teacher	0.967	0.422
Diff. Des. Exp.	Student	0.915	< .001
	Teacher	0.973	0.594
Diff. Cookbook	Student	0.865	< .001
	Teacher	0.974	0.625
Diff. Int. Exp.	Student	0.924	< .001
	Teacher	0.963	0.334
Diff. Dev own theory	Student	0.918	< .001
	Teacher	0.961	0.302
Diff. Num Sim.	Student	0.850	< .001
	Teacher	0.971	0.521
Diff. Research	Student	0.859	< .001
	Teacher	0.953	0.179
Diff. Crit. Ass.	Student	0.880	< .001
	Teacher	0.972	0.549

Note. Significant results suggest a deviation from normality.

Independent Samples T-Test/ Man-Whitney U-tests of the Differences in Hard Skills in YPT and RPC between Students and Teachers

	W	p
Diff. Math.	278.000	< .001
Diff. Phys.	983.500	0.081
Diff. Solv. Cl. Pr.	1741.500	< .001
Diff. Des. Exp.	515.500	< .001
Diff. Cookbook	1210.500	0.885
Diff. Int. Exp.	551.000	< .001
Diff. Dev own theory.	401.500	< .001
Diff. Num Sim.	374.500	< .001
Diff. Research	407.000	< .001
Diff. Crit. Ass.	355.500	< .001

Note. Mann-Whitney U test.



4. Supplement: Teachers' Assessment of Hard-Skill Development

4.1 Research question

According to our own experience, YPT type competitions can have serious effects on many skills and motivation of most high school students. In order to quantify this experience, we have formulated the following main research question:

What impact of different teaching platforms do students and teachers attribute to students' hard skill development'' (RPC, YPT and Non-YPT competitions)?

In addition, we were confident that other connections and relationships would become known in the course of the research, but we see these as some welcome side effects.

4.2 Hypotheses

Based on our many years of experience in preparing high school students for the IYPT or any YPT competitions, we formulate the following hypotheses:

- 1. We do not find significant differences between traditional competitions (Non-YPT) and regular physics classes (RPC) in terms of their impact on most of the hard skills examined.*
- 2. YPT competitions have a serious positive effect on certain hard skills compared to the other two learning modes (RCP and Non-YPT competitions).*

The results of the examination of our hypotheses in themselves-, provide only a part of the actual impact test, as it only makes statements from the perspective of teachers. The message of the results of the research should be interpreted in its entirety together with the answers given by the participating students.

4.3 Methods

In total, 308 students from nine countries participated in the survey. The largest share of students was from Slovakia (54%), followed by Hungary (23%), the Czech Republic (7%), and Bulgaria (7%).

11 Slovak and 6 Hungarian physics teachers provided the data in January 2021 and by 9 Bulgarian, 3 Slovenian and 4 Czech physics teachers in November 2021. Given the COVID situation, teachers carried out their preparatory work in 2020/2021 mainly online. This is why it is important to mention that most colleagues have been involved in preparing for YPT-type competitions for several years. Teachers had to fill in a questionnaire and answer 16x3 quantitative and 15 qualitative questions about the impact and characteristics of RCP, YPT and Non-YPT competitions.

Data on teachers' answers from the questionnaire were provided in Excel format. For carrying out the empirical analysis, the software JASP² was used. First, descriptive analyses on skills as well as a correlation matrix using all variables. Secondly, for testing the hypotheses paired and independent t-tests (and Wilcoxon or Mann-Whitney-tests where needed) were computed. If Wilcoxon or Mann-Whitney-test was used, it is always the relevant result, t-tests are in these cases not relevant.

² <https://jasp-stats.org/>

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The comparison between the values given for the assessment of the hard skills listed in the Guidelines and 1., 2. and 3. Supplement sections.

4.4 Conclusions

Regarding the *first hypothesis* of the study, we can state that we found few significant differences between the effects of traditional classes and competition in the area of the hard skills. RPC and Non-YPT are by teachers quite similar, but by students seems to be RPC more useful:

- by teachers only “Conducting (cookbook) experiments”, and “Critical assessments of other results” are better in RPC, and “Independent research in scientific literature” is better in Non-YPT.
- by students seems to be Non-YPT in “Designing experiments”, “Interpreting experimental data, data analysis”, “Developing own theoretical model”, “Numerical simulations”, “Independent research in scientific literature”, “Critical assessment of others' results” significantly better than RPC activities.

It also seems, that traditional competitions are strongly mathematics-centered and therefore require preparation similar to traditional lessons. Of course, this is both an advantage and a disadvantage, as it does not require special work, knowledge, extra time and energy investment from teachers – as they are complained about it in the case of YPT. It is difficult to increase the number of students who are successful in physics, as mathematics knowledge severely limits the number of students available.

For our *second hypothesis*, the overall effect seems to be more positive: there are several positive significant differences in the effect of YPT-type learning in comparison to RPC, and Non-YPT-type activities.

In the examination of the hard skills in the full sample of students, the platforms RPC and YPT show no significant difference in “High school mathematics”, “High school physics” and “Cookbook experiments”. The case of “Solving close-ended problems in physics” YPT shows less developmental effect than the other two. It is important to mention that the effect of “High school mathematics” in YPT shows no difference from Non-YPT competitions. However, there are significant positive differences in “Designing experiment”, “Interpreting experimental data, data analysis”, “Developing own theoretical model”, “Numerical simulations”, “Independent research in scientific literature”, and “Critical assessment of others' results”. Teachers only find “High school mathematics” and “Solving close-ended problems in physics” in RPC better, “High school physics” seems to have the same effect in RPC and YPT, all other skills are better in YPT.

The comparison between the 77 students' and 33 teachers' scores shows, that students tend to give extremely higher scores for RPC as the teachers. Although the differences between the scores for RPC and YPT from both students and teacher show, that students and teachers see the effects of RPC and YPT quite similar – with the exception of *High school mathematics*, where students gave more scores for RPC.



4.5 Limitation and future research

The main development potential of our measurement lies in the fact that while the questions examine the perceived effects of teachers and students, it is still lacking what they are actually doing. The initial results are very encouraging, and based on the experience so far, it seems worthwhile to involve more countries in the future and to examine larger samples. The comprehensive interpretation of the results obtained also requires responses from students, this is also particularly important because teacher evaluation alone is often biased, although since we have performed comparative studies with each other, we can hope that this general bias does not have a significant effect on comparative studies.



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4.6. APPENDIX

Hard Skills

Assumption tests for “Impact of years to final exam on usefulness of RPC, YPT and other activities”

Hard Skills - RPC	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	NCV test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,428	0,094
High school physics	0,000	0,287	0,116
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,344	0,116
Designing experiments	0,000	0,837	0,008
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,009	0,000
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,003	0,036
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,395	0,136
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,103	0,032
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,158	0,230
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,033	0,022

Hard Skills - YPT	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	NCV test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,237	0,728
High school physics	0,000	0,982	0,762
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,402	0,978
Designing experiments	0,000	0,469	0,212
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,690	0,422
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,175	0,808
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,056	0,056
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,313	0,556
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,610	0,638
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,856	0,976

Hard Skills - Other	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	NCV test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,016	0,998
High school physics	0,000	0,264	0,128
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,371	0,682
Designing experiments	0,000	0,106	0,426

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Conducting experiment	0,000	0,048	0,640
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,409	0,084
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,139	0,902
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,138	0,036
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,344	0,104
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,051	0,198

Assumption tests for “Impact of physics classes on usefulness of RPC, YPT and other activities”

Hard Skills - RPC	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	NCV test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,352	0,236
High school physics	0,000	0,070	0,140
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,326	0,140
Designing experiments	0,000	0,204	0,000
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,751	0,000
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,304	0,002
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,537	0,046
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,412	0,004
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,364	0,086
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,886	0,000

Hard Skills - YPT	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	NCV test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,289	0,642
High school physics	0,000	0,153	0,552
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,593	0,964
Designing experiments	0,002	0,107	0,830
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,204	0,322
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,047	0,966
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,014	0,054
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,075	0,764
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,331	0,632
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,241	0,920

Hard Skills - Other	Shapiro-Wilk test	NCV test	Durbin Watson test

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	(p-value)	(p-value)	(p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,000	0,736
High school physics	0,000	0,012	0,192
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,093	0,712
Designing experiments	0,000	0,633	0,328
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,185	0,976
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,340	0,160
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,475	0,530
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,830	0,088
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,367	0,114
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,219	0,256

Assumption tests for “Impact of participation in YPT activities on usefulness of RPC, YPT and other activities”

Hard Skills - RPC	Shapiro-Wilk test	NCV test	Durbin Watson test
	(p-value)	(p-value)	(p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,231	0,292
High school physics	0,000	0,195	0,530
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,000	0,052
Designing experiments	0,000	0,425	0,092
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,004	0,002
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,326	0,400
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,523	0,502
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,083	0,000
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,516	0,566
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,878	0,006

Hard Skills - YPT	Shapiro-Wilk test	NCV test	Durbin Watson test
	(p-value)	(p-value)	(p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,467	0,130
High school physics	0,000	0,168	0,306
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,266	0,790
Designing experiments	0,000	0,317	0,152
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,244	0,088
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,177	0,036
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,235	0,250

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Numerical simulations	0,000	0,297	0,420
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,774	0,744
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,584	0,842

Hard Skills - Other	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	NCV test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,336	0,690
High school physics	0,000	0,710	0,010
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,539	0,488
Designing experiments	0,000	0,950	0,078
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,500	0,510
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,445	0,876
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,054	0,558
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,966	0,132
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,240	0,268
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,365	0,742

Assumption tests for “Impact of participation in non-YPT competitions on usefulness of RPC, YPT and other activities”

Hard Skills - RPC	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	NCV test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,628	0,106
High school physics	0,000	0,947	0,522
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,844	0,140
Designing experiments	0,001	0,837	0,008
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,599	0,000
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,720	0,066
Developing own theoretical model	0,005	0,883	0,208
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,817	0,000
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,912	0,290
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,448	0,246

Hard Skills - YPT	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	NCV test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,499	0,512
High school physics	0,000	0,341	0,410

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Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,748	0,566
Designing experiments	0,000	0,731	0,038
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,441	0,542
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,420	0,272
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,721	0,212
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,850	0,188
Independent research in scientific literature	0,001	0,176	0,850
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,440	0,490

Hard Skills - Other	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	NCV test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,961	0,768
High school physics	0,000	0,555	0,820
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,884	0,446
Designing experiments	0,000	0,442	0,006
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,400	0,546
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,991	0,138
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,795	0,702
Numerical simulations	0,001	0,342	0,004
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,005	0,142
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,311	0,818

Assumption tests for “Impact of RPC, YPT and other activities on self-evaluation”

Hard Skills - Self-evaluation	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	NCV test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,001	0,418	0,018
High school physics	0,004	0,006	0,596
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,001	0,196
Designing experiments	0,001	0,013	0,296
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,002	0,888
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,005	0,000	0,000
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,000	0,026
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,296	0,092
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,704	0,986
Critical assessment of others' results	0,001	0,007	0,430

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Country differences – Hard Skills

Assumption tests for “Across-country differences”

Hard Skills – self-evaluation	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	Levene test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,805	0,348
High school physics	0,000	0,663	0,890
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,987	0,964
Designing experiments	0,000	0,866	0,050
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,692	0,920
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,363	0,394
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,113	0,362
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,974	0,960
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,451	0,538
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,113	0,820

Hard Skills – RPC	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	Levene test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,235	0,488
High school physics	0,000	0,023	0,170
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,392	0,162
Designing experiments	0,000	0,010	0,012
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,000	0,002
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,000	0,034
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,090	0,076
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,381	0,254
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,039	0,474
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,000	0,186

Hard Skills – YPT	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	Levene test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,510	0,744
High school physics	0,000	0,568	0,970
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,265	0,878
Designing experiments	0,000	0,588	0,896

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Conducting experiment	0,000	0,033	0,730
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,001	0,638
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,190	0,110
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,197	0,170
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,114	0,440
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,198	0,832

Hard Skills – Other	Shapiro-Wilk test (p-value)	Levene test (p-value)	Durbin Watson test (p-value)
High school mathematics	0,000	0,254	0,574
High school physics	0,000	0,256	0,214
Solve close-ended problems	0,000	0,995	0,808
Designing experiments	0,000	0,015	0,268
Conducting experiment	0,000	0,640	0,718
Interpreting experimental data, data analysis	0,000	0,725	0,196
Developing own theoretical model	0,000	0,440	0,702
Numerical simulations	0,000	0,377	0,090
Independent research in scientific literature	0,000	0,732	0,132
Critical assessment of others' results	0,000	0,010	0,258