Their description refers to the triplet (*teacher id = j, course id = k, question number = n*). When the last value of the triplet (n) is dropped, it means that the variable takes the same values for all *n ϵ {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}.*

**Table 1**. Description of variables in the University SET dataset.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Description** | **Method of calculation** |
| ***SET\_score\_avg,(j,k,n)*** | The average Likert-scale score from answers to question *n*  of course *j* taught by teacher *k,* | The arithmetic average of all partial Likert-style scores in answers to question *n* |
| ***maximum\_score(j,k,n)*** | A dummy variable equal to 1 when the average Likert-scale score from answers to a question *n*  of a course *j* taught by teacher *k* is the maximum value of 5.0 and equal to 0 otherwise | A dummy variable equal to 1 when the teacher’s average score for answers to question *n* is the maximum value of 5.0 and equal to 0 otherwise |
| *log\_no\_participants(j,k)* | The logarithm[[1]](#footnote-1) of the number of participants in course *j* taught by teacher *k* | 1 + log(*no\_participants(j,k)*). |
| *resp\_share(j,k)* | The share of participants that responded to the SET survey for course *j* taught by the teacher *k* | The ratio of survey respondents among all course participants to all course participants |
| *stud\_grade\_avg\_cur(j.k)* | The average grade of all the students that participated in the current semester in course *j* taught by teacher *k* | The arithmetic average of all grades in the current semester |
| *stud\_grade\_avg(j.k)* | The average grade of all the students that participated in the last six semesters in course *j* taught by teacher *k* | The arithmetic average of all grades in the past six semesters |
| *stud\_grade\_std\_cur(j.k)* | The standard deviation of the grades of all the students that participated in the current semester in course *j* taught by teacher *k* | The standard deviation of all grades in the current semester |
| *stud\_grade\_std(j.k)* | The standard deviation of the grades of all the students that participated in the last six semesters in course *j* taught by teacher *k* | The standard deviation of all grades in the past six semesters |
| *percent\_failed\_cur(j.k)* | The percentage of students in the current semester that failed course *j* taught by teacher *k* | The number of failed students divided by the number of all participants in course *j* taught by teacher *k* |
| *percent\_failed(j.k)* | The percentage of students in the last six semesters that failed course *j* taught by teacher *k* | The ratio of the number of failed students divided by the number of all the participants in course *j* taught by teacher *k* |
| *class\_duration(j.k)* | The duration of a single class of course *j* taught by teacher *k* | The number of hours that a single class takes |
| *weekday(j.k),w* | The day of the week of the course *j* taught by teacher *k*, *w* ϵ {Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun}. Seven dummy variables, six used in regression models. | A dummy variable equal to 1 if a course was held on day *w*, 0 otherwise |
| *time\_of\_day(j.k),t* | The time of day of the course *j* taught by teacher *k*, *t* ϵ {<10, 10-14, 14-18, >18}. Four dummy variables, three used in regression models. | A dummy variable equal to 1 if the course was held within the period *t*, 0 otherwise |
| *SET\_score\_1semk* | The SET score of teacher *k* in the previous semester | The average SET score for a teacher from all questionnaires |
| *academic\_degreek,d* | The academic degree or position of teacher[[2]](#footnote-2) *k*, *d* ϵ {master’s, doctorate, professor, NA}. Four dummy variables, three used in regression models. | A dummy variable equal to 1 if the teacher holds the given academic degree/position *d*. A maximum rule applies so that teacher *k,* who holds professorship title, will have the dummy variables for doctor and master’s degree set to 0 |
| *seniorityk* | The seniority of teacher *k* | The number of calendar years that have passed since the teacher was first employed at the university |
| *genderk* | The gender of teacher *k.* Two dummy variables, one used in regression models. | Binary variable for the gender of the teacher, 1 for female and 0 for male |

1. The logarithm transformation reflects the diminishing effect of an additional student with the growing group size. For example, small groups of three and four students may make a difference for SET evaluation, but the difference between 80 and 81 students should not. 1+log() ensures that the transformation result for the group consisting of one student is equal to 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. In Poland professor is both the university position and the highest academic title, awarded by the president of Poland after a very long and detailed review conducted by the National Board of Scientific Excellence. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)