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 $n \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$.

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] 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, $w \in \{$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

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[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.

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_1sem$_k$	The SET score of teacher *k* in the previous semester	The average SET score for a teacher from all questionnaires
academic_degree$_{k,d}$	The academic degree or position of teacher[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
seniority$_k$	The seniority of teacher *k*	The number of calendar years that have passed since the teacher was first employed at the university
gender$_k$	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

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[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.