

# Evaluation information

## 1. Structure of the questionnaire

The basic form consists of six scales, Lecturer ( $\alpha^1=.89$ ), Structure ( $\alpha=.86$ ), Topic ( $\alpha=.78$ ), Requirements ( $\alpha=.86$ ), Organization ( $\alpha=.88$ ) and Overall Assessment ( $\alpha=.92$ ), a free-response question regarding praise, criticism, and suggestions for further improvements of the event. In addition, the form for *seminars* was amended by the scale Presentations ( $\alpha=.80$ ).

Wording of the items as well as their respective scales is implied in the presentation of results.

## 2. Generation of the mean averages, classification and visualization in bar charts

First, for the visualization of results in bar charts, mean averages were generated. For this purpose, answers to the items of the specific scales were added up for each subject and divided by the number of items. These mean averages were then classified by the following scheme:

1,00 - 1,49 $\Rightarrow$ 1	1,50 - 2,49 $\Rightarrow$ 2	2,50 - 3,49 $\Rightarrow$ 3
3,50 - 4,49 $\Rightarrow$ 4	4,50 - 5,00 $\Rightarrow$ 5	

The bar charts display the percentage of the mean average in the particular category based on the value of all scale means.

In addition, the frequency distribution of the items is depicted.

## 3. Comparison values

Evaluation results for each course will be displayed in comparison to all the other computer science courses of the same type. The display in the bar charts refers to the percentage of the mean averages for the respective category. In the table "comparison of means", means<sup>2</sup> and standard deviations<sup>3</sup> of the unclassified mean averages for the specific courses as well as the comparison courses are included. Due to the bipolar dimension of the scale, the reported mean of the scale "requirements" reflects the average requirements of the course. Further Information about more or less demanding aspects of the course can be obtained from the frequency distribution of the specific items.

## 4. Editing of the free-response items

The free-response answers will be reported verbatim in the appendix to the presentation of results.

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<sup>1</sup> The variable  $\alpha$  represents the extent to which the items of a scale measure similar concepts and thus justify the use of a mean average.  $\alpha$  ranges between 0 and +1, with high values indicating good internal consistency.

<sup>2</sup> The mean average is calculated by taking the sum of all values divided by the number of values included.

<sup>3</sup> The standard deviation (SD) indicates the average deviation from the mean. Thus, it is a measure of the extent to which the participants' answers vary. A large SD indicates that the participants disagreed with each other whereas a small SD indicates that the participants answered rather concordantly.