

NOTE to students in 2014/15: This rubric reflects the new writing guidelines for 2014/15: see points 14 – 16. Rubrics for 2014/15 will also reflect differences in the topics and weights of various topics. For example, last year, students did not have the “Logarithms in Regressions” handout: expectations will be higher this year. However, this rubric still conveys the important point that you should study for this test like usual: focus on mastering the course concepts and skills.

1. Explains happiness/GDP data observational	0 1	2	3	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates understanding of why these data are observational Applies concepts to happiness/GDP context 	Not addressed or serious conceptual errors	Familiarity with concepts but difficulty applying	Good discussion of observational data and applies it fairly well	Clear understanding and full application
2. Understands cross-sectional and panel data	0	1	2	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates understanding of cross-sectional and panel data and correctly <i>applies</i>: while underlying data are panel, Regressions 1, 2, and 4 based on cross-sectional data; can argue either panel or cross-sectional for Regression 3 	Not addressed or serious conceptual errors	Some familiarity with concepts	Correct abstract descriptions but not applied or not applied correctly	Clear understanding and full application
3. Flags non-linearity violation	0	1	2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizes that the important violation of underlying conditions is the non-linearity in Regression 1 	No violations recognized	Misses non-linearity but spots symptoms (apparent outliers and heteroskedasticity)		Clear understanding
4. Understands non-linearity: DMRs	0 1	2	3	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates understanding of the non-linearity: evidence consistent with DMRs to wealth and that wealth and happiness are associated (not correlated) b/c of non-linearity; Log transformation does <i>not</i> get rid of DMRs. 	Not addressed or serious conceptual errors	Some familiarity with concepts	Some good discussion but not conclusive or complete	Full explanation
5. Fully interprets slope in a linear specification	0 1	2	3 4	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Interprets</i> a slope correctly in a linear-linear specification Specifies units of measurement, clear on causality, recognizes scatter (e.g. says “on average”), and names the x and y variable. (Regressions 1 & 3 are linear specifications.) 	Not addressed or serious conceptual errors	Some familiarity with concepts	Fair to good interpretation but not complete or not entirely correct	Full interpretation
6. Fully intercepts intercept (when appropriate)	0 1	2	3	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Interprets</i> an intercept correctly: only in Regression 1 is a value of 0 outside the range of data (and non-linear), for other 3 <i>can</i> interpret intercept. Units and scatter must be recognized. 	Not addressed or serious conceptual errors	Some familiarity with concepts	Fair to good interpretation but not complete or not entirely correct	Full interpretation
7. Fully interprets the R ²	0 1	2	3 4	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Interprets</i> an R² correctly Unit-free, no direction, measure of strength of linear relationship, not causal, and what percent of variation in LHS variable explained by variation in RHS variable 	Not addressed or serious conceptual errors	Some familiarity with concepts	Fair to good interpretation but not complete or not entirely correct	Full interpretation
8. Interprets coefficient in logged specification	0	1	2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctly interprets the “slope” in Regression 2 or 4 (linear-log specification). In Regression 2, a one percent increase in GDP per capita is 	Not addressed or serious conceptual errors	Otherwise correct but did not divide by 100	Full interpretation of Regression 2 or 4	

associated with an increase of 0.007 in happiness as measured on a 0 to 10 scale				
9. Points out similarity in Regressions 2 and 4	0	1	2	
• Recognizes that Regressions 2 & 4 are very, very similar	Not addressed or incorrect	Somewhat implied but not clearly pointed out	Clear recognition	
10. Compares Regressions 3 and 4	0	1	2	3
• Points out that Regression 3 shows an extremely weak relationship whereas Regression 4 shows a clear positive relationship.	Not addressed or serious conceptual errors	Some familiarity with concepts	Somewhat implied but not clearly pointed out	Clear recognition and good discussion
11. Discussion of observational data and causality	0 1 2	3 4	5 6	7
• Demonstrates understanding that “does increased wealth lead to increased happiness?” is a causal question that cannot be answered with these observational data • Gives valid examples of lurking/unobserved/confounding variables	Not addressed or serious conceptual errors	Some familiarity with concepts and identifies at least one lurking variable	Fair to good discussion and identification of lurking variables	Full explanation that directly addresses causality issues
12. Explains the paradox	0 1 2	3 4	5	6
• Explains the apparent paradox: Regression 3 shows the countries that become richer do not seem to become happier even though Regression 4 shows that richer countries tend to be happier than poorer ones.	Not addressed or serious conceptual errors	Indirect discussion of the paradox or mix of correct and incorrect	Good discussion of paradox referencing Regressions 3 and 4	Full explanation that directly addresses paradox
13. Observational data and paradoxical results	0	1	2	3
• Recognizes that relying on observational data can yield paradoxical results like these	Not addressed or serious conceptual errors	Some familiarity with concepts	Implied but not directly addressed	Clear recognition and direct
14. Writing is concise	-3	-2 -1	0	1
• Uses a concise writing style to enable a deep and full analysis within the suggested 1.5-page length (p. 4 – 5) • Avoids wordiness and unnecessary repetition	Revision could shorten ≥20% without loss of substance or clarity	Revision needed in multiple places to fix wordiness and repetition	Fairly modest revisions could improve concision	Meets all criteria for conciseness
15. Writing is clear	-2	-1	0	1
• Easy for reader to understand exact meaning of each sentence (even if incorrect) • Written for understanding; not vague or open to multiple interpretations	Reader cannot follow some key sentences or passages	Reader can follow sentences but with effort	Fairly modest revisions could improve clarity	Meets all criteria for clarity
16. Writing is coherent	-2	-1	0	1
• Well-structured paragraphs and transitions between paragraphs • Effective use of linking words (e.g. in addition, for example, yet, however, hence, etc.) • Ideas reinforce each other: no contradictions	Substantial revision needed throughout	Some parts need substantial revision	Fairly modest revisions could improve coherence	Meets all criteria for coherence