Grading Rubric for Assignments

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One person from the team will upload the R markdown file used to produce the responses. Either the TA or myself will replace the location of the data to where it is located on our local computer. We will then knit the R markdown file.

Assignments will be graded on a four level scale.

- 0 percentage points: The R markdown file does not run from beginning to end when the grader knits it. Be sure your file runs all the way through before submitting your work.
- 80 percentage points: The R markdown file runs, but the response are mostly wrong and no effort was made to clean up tables.
- 90 percentage points: The responses are mostly right and some effort has been made to clean up the tables. -100 percentage points: The responses are all correct and the tables/graphs have correct labeling.

Example of an 80 percent score

```
library(modelsummary)
library(AER)
data("BankWages")
BankWages$manager <- ifelse(BankWages$job=="manage",1,0)
myreg <-lm(manager~education+factor(gender)+factor(minority),data = BankWages)
summary(myreg)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = manager ~ education + factor(gender) + factor(minority),
##     data = BankWages)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.64449 -0.25219 -0.04205  0.24486  0.97811
##
## Coefficients:
##                         Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)           -0.718321   0.078691  -9.128  < 2e-16 ***
## education              0.071727   0.005169  13.877  < 2e-16 ***
## factor(gender)female -0.100355   0.029727  -3.376 0.000797 ***
## factor(minority)yes  -0.120519   0.033730  -3.573 0.000389 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.2985 on 470 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.3939, Adjusted R-squared:   0.39
## F-statistic: 101.8 on 3 and 470 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Wrong model and no effort to make a table.

Example of an 90 percent score

```
myreg <-glm(manager~education+factor(gender)+factor(minority),
            family = "binomial",data = BankWages)
modelsummary(list("Logistic"=myreg))
```

	Logistic
(Intercept)	-28.195
	(4.280)
education	1.773
	(0.275)
factor(gender)female	-0.895
	(0.447)
factor(minority)yes	-2.325
	(0.794)
:----------	------:
Num.Obs.	474
AIC	175.4
BIC	192.1
Log.Lik.	-83.721
F	14.798
RMSE	0.22

Note that the correct model type was used. The regression was labelled, but not the variables.

Example of an 100 percent score

```
myreg <-glm(manager~education+factor(gender)+factor(minority),
            family = "binomial",data = BankWages)
modelsummary(list("Logistic"=myreg),
             coef_rename = c("education" = "Education","factor(gender)female" = "Female",
                         "factor(minority)yes" = "Minority"),
             title = 'Likelihood of becoming a Manager',
   notes = list('Text of the first note.',
                'Text of the second note.'))
```

Table: Likelihood of becoming a Manager

	Logistic
(Intercept)	-28.195
	(4.280)
Education	1.773
	(0.275)
Female	-0.895
	(0.447)
Minority	-2.325
	(0.794)
:————	————:
Num.Obs.	474
AIC	175.4
BIC	192.1
Log.Lik.	-83.721
F	14.798
RMSE	0.22

Note: ^^ Text of the first note.

Note: ^^ Text of the second note.

Note that the correct model type was used and the correct labels were used.