

## Try again once you are ready

Grade received 55.55%

Latest Submission Grade 55.56%

To pass 85% or higher

Try  
again

1. Inverse probability of treatment weighting involves weighting the data by:

0 / 1 point

⊗ Incorrect

2.

0 / 1 point

Among control subjects, would someone with a high value of the propensity score get more or less weight than someone with a low value of the propensity score?

⊗ **Incorrect**

3. Marginal structural models are used to model:

0 / 1 point

⊗ **Incorrect**

4. The pseudo-population refers to the population:

1 / 1 point

✓ **Correct**

5. Compared with situations where weights are small, large weights lead to causal effect estimates that are:

1 / 1 point

✓ **Correct**

6. Near violation of the positivity assumption occurs when there are some weights that are very large.

1 / 1 point

✓ **Correct**

7. Weight truncation is the same as trimming the tails.

0 / 1 point

⊗ **Incorrect**

8.

1 / 1 point

Weight truncation, compared with no weight truncation, will likely lead to causal effect estimates:

✓ **Correct**

9.

1 / 1 point

Doubly robust estimators require that:

✓ **Correct**