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

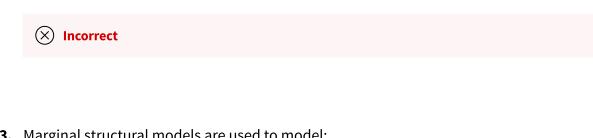
0 / 1 point



2. 0/1 point

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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?



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

 \odot

Correct

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

1/1 point

 $\langle \overline{\mathbf{v}} \rangle$

Correct

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

0 / 1 point

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8. 1/1 point

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



9. 1/1 point

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Doubly robust estimators require that:



⊘ Correct