The propensity score is: **1 point**

- ⦿ The probability of treatment
  given covariates

- ◯ The risk of the outcome among controls

- ◯ The risk of the outcome among the treated

2. Trimming the tails involves: **1 point**

- ◯ using a logit transformation of the propensity
  score before matching

- ◯ not including highly skewed variables in the
  propensity score model

- ⦿ excluding subjects who have
  extreme values of the propensity score

3. If the propensity score is exactly equal to 0 or
   1 for some subjects, which causal assumption is violated?   **1 point**

- ◯ Consistency assumption

- ⦿ Positivity assumption

4. Propensity score matching involves the following
   steps, in order: **1 point**

- ⦿ 1. Estimate propensity score; 2. Check propensity score overlap; 3. Match on
  propensity score; 4. Check covariate balance

- ◯ 1. Estimate propensity score; 2. Check covariate balance; 3. Match on propensity
  score; 4. Check for propensity score overlap

- ◯ 1. Match on covariates; 2. Estimate propensity
  score; 3. Check covariate balance

5. If we use a caliper on the propensity score of
0.1, then:

1 point

○ matches will differ in the propensity score by
exactly 0.1

◉ matches will never differ in the
propensity score by more than 0.1

○ if a matched pair differs by more than 0.1, the
larger propensity score will be truncated to make the difference equal to 0.1

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