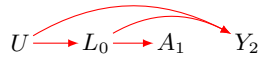
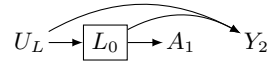
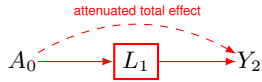
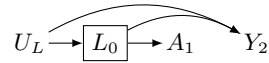
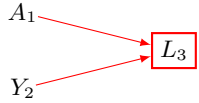
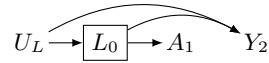
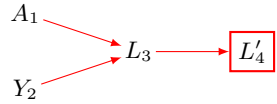
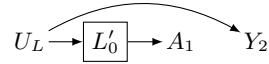
	Bias	Problem	Sequential data solution
1	**Condition on common cause or its proxy**: A and Y share both measured and unmeasured common causes; we condition to block the open backdoor path.		
2	**Do not condition on a mediator**: inaccurate timing: $\boxed{L}$ blocks true causal association $A \rightarrow Y$.		
3	**Do not condition on a collider**: inaccurate timing: $\boxed{L}$ creates path from A- -▸Y.		
4	**Proxy rule: conditioning on a descendent is akin to condition on its parent**: inaccurate timing: confounder proxy $\boxed{L'}$ creates a path from A- -▸Y.		

Key:
A denotes the treatment;
Y denotes the outcome;
U denotes an unmeasured confounder;
L denotes a confounder;
⟶ asserts causality
⟶ indicates a pathway for bias linking A to Y absent causation.
$\boxed{X}$ indicates that conditioning on X introduces bias.
Where ϕt denotes assumed confounding, examples 2-4 illustrate how errors in $L_{\phi_t} \neq L_t$ lead to confounding.