

- Causal proximity

Sub-objectives:

- ---May be additive within the equation and not dependent on one another
- ---May be interactive and therefore multiplicative within the equation for and not dependent on each other
- ---May be chained, that is, dependent on one another so that each appears as a sub-objective in the equation of the one that

Has the following validation logic applied.

Validation Logic:

Given $T \rightarrow S$; and, $S \rightarrow Y$, therefore, $T \rightarrow Y$

If we know S determines Y, then we need only implement some T that influences S to have the desired (or more improved) outcome.

Note: *If magnitude is appreciable, the treatment is operating through another channel S_n in addition to the measured S_1 .*

$S \rightarrow Y$ link

-S is designed to address proposed cause of Y. The S may be partially spurious when it is not a part of the treatment in a quasi-experimental sense.

-S scores are not necessarily centralized. Spurious factors may also influence y. Therefore, $S \rightarrow Y$ may be partially or even completely spurious.

Or, S may be the true cause of Y.