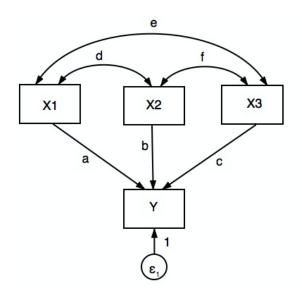
Path Analysis

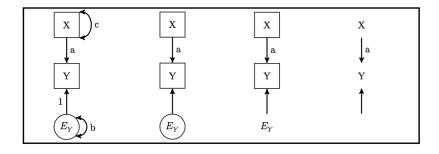
Todd K. Hartman
Senior Lecturer in Quantitative Methods
Sheffield Methods Institute

5 May 2021

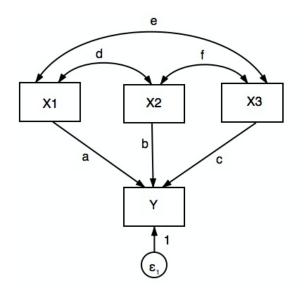
Path Model



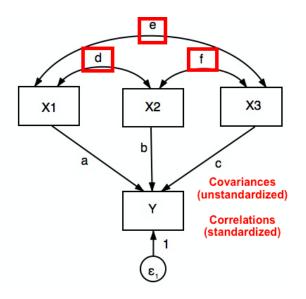
Path Model Variations



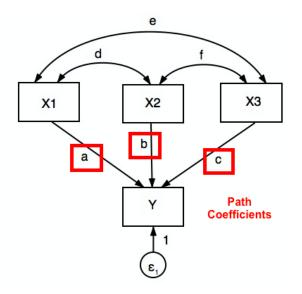
Path Model: Example



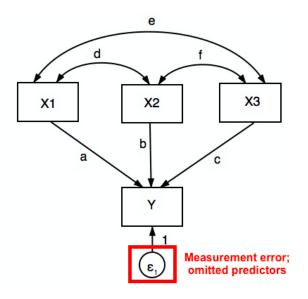
Path Model: Covariances / Correlations



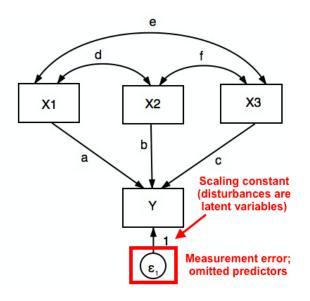
Path Model: Partial Regression Coefficients



Path Model: Partial Regression Coefficients



Path Model: Partial Regression Coefficients



 Standardized values (z-scores) are better when comparing coefficients

- **Standardized** values (z-scores) are better when comparing coefficients
 - within the same model

- **Standardized** values (z-scores) are better when comparing coefficients
 - within the same model
 - across models within the same sample

- **Standardized** values (z-scores) are better when comparing coefficients
 - within the same model
 - across models within the same sample
- Unstandardized values are better when

- Standardized values (z-scores) are better when comparing coefficients
 - within the same model
 - across models within the same sample
- Unstandardized values are better when
 - comparing coefficients for the same variable relationships across samples

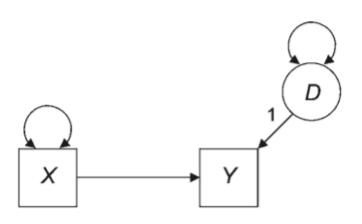
- Standardized values (z-scores) are better when comparing coefficients
 - within the same model
 - across models within the same sample
- Unstandardized values are better when
 - comparing coefficients for the same variable relationships across samples
 - the raw score units are meaningful (e.g., dollars, height, age)

- Standardized values (z-scores) are better when comparing coefficients
 - within the same model
 - across models within the same sample
- Unstandardized values are better when
 - comparing coefficients for the same variable relationships across samples
 - the raw score units are meaningful (e.g., dollars, height, age)

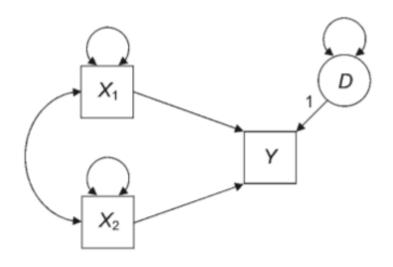
Standardized Regression Estimate

$$\beta^* = \beta \frac{\sigma_{\mathsf{X}}}{\sigma_{\mathsf{Y}}}$$

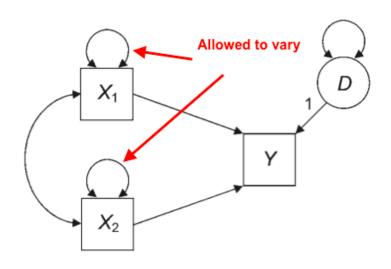
Path Model: Single Cause



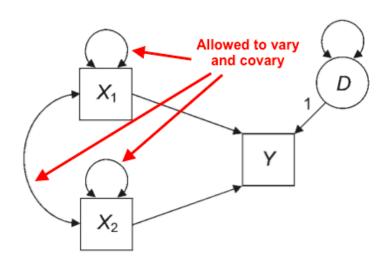
Path Model: Correlated Causes



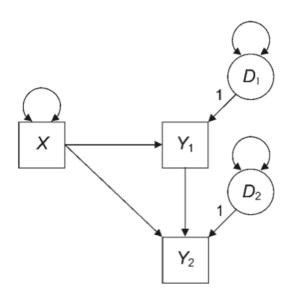
Path Model: Correlated Causes



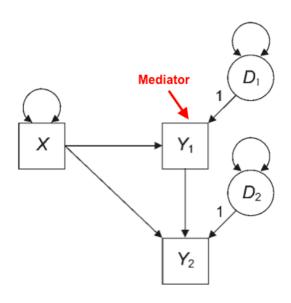
Path Model: Correlated Causes



Path Model: Indirect Effects



Path Model: Indirect Effects



Recursive models

Recursive models
 Uncorrelated disturbances

Recursive models

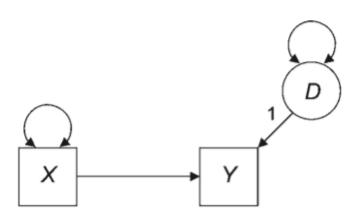
Uncorrelated disturbances Unidirectional causal effects

- Recursive models
 Uncorrelated disturbances
 Unidirectional causal effects
- Nonrecursive models

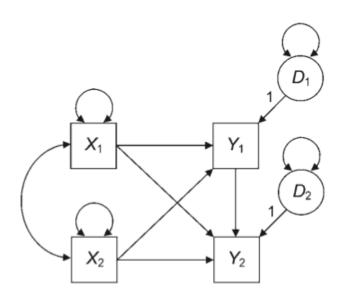
- Recursive models
 Uncorrelated disturbances
 Unidirectional causal effects
- Nonrecursive models
 Correlated disturbances

- Recursive models
 - Uncorrelated disturbances Unidirectional causal effects
- Nonrecursive models
 - Correlated disturbances Feedback loops

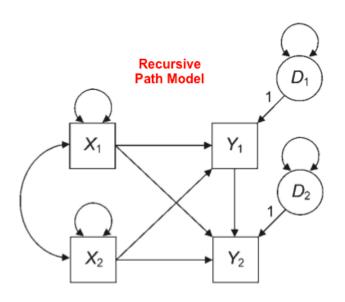
Recursive or Nonrecursive?



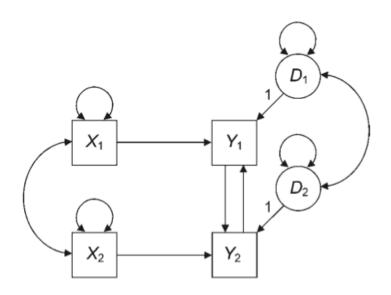
Recursive or Nonrecursive?



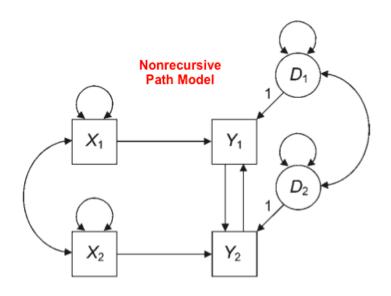
Recursive



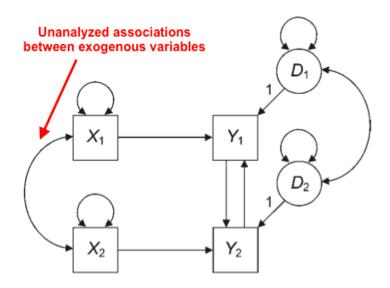
Recursive or Nonrecursive?



Nonrecursive



Nonrecursive



Nonrecursive

