

## Path Analysis

Factor analysis is a method used to identify “latent” variables which theoretically may underlie observed variables in common with those latent variables or factors. For example, a factor analysis of several intelligence, aptitude and achievement test batteries may suggest only two or three underlying factors can “explain” a large proportion of common variance among the many subtests of the original measures. Two kinds of factor analytic uses are present in the literature: exploratory and confirmatory. In exploratory FA, the researcher is attempting to develop plausible hypotheses about possible underlying common variables. In confirmatory FA, the research is typically confirming the findings of prior research or theory. For both applications, there are a variety of alternative approaches based on, for example, whether or not one is interested in estimating results for a population of variables or a population of subjects. The researcher must also decide if his or her theory “makes sense” to have correlated factors or uncorrelated (orthogonal) factors. Because FA can result in an infinite number of possible solutions as a function of how the axis of the factors are rotated and correlated, the researcher must decide on the method of rotation which is most likely to lead to a simple yet plausible solution (parsimonious solution.)

In the Factor Analysis dialog you select the variables from the left list and enter them by clicking those selected and clicking the left arrow. Click on the Output Options desired, the method of analysis desired and the method of rotation desired. (Not all rotation options may currently be implemented in your version.) The Varimax method is frequently employed and a good place to begin. For a confirmatory analysis, you will likely select the maximum number of factors to correspond to that of the theory or previous findings. The Procrustean rotation method would also be selected in a confirmatory analysis. In that option, you will be asked to enter the factor loadings of a theoretical (or previous solution) as the “target” matrix with which to rotate the current solution to maximum congruity.

### Example of a Path Analysis

In this example we will use the file CANSAS.LAZ. The user begins by selecting the Path Analysis option of the Statistics / Multivariate menu. In the figure below we have selected all variables to analyze and have entered our first path indicating that waist size is “caused” by weight:

The screenshot shows the 'Path Analysis' dialog box. On the left, 'Available Variables' is empty. In the center, 'Selected Variables' lists: weight, waist, pulse, chins, situps, jumps. On the right, 'Model Number' is 1. Below it, 'Caused' Variable is waist. Below that, 'Causing' Variables lists: weight. At the bottom left, 'Options' includes: ☒ Descriptive Statistics, ☒ Each Models Cor. Matrix, ☒ Reproduced Cor. Matrix, and ☐ Save Correlation Matrix. A 'Reset Current Model' button is to the right of the options. At the very bottom are buttons for 'Reset', 'Cancel', 'Compute', and 'Return'.

Figure 1. Path Analysis Form

We will also hypothesize that pulse rate is “caused” by weight, chin-ups are “caused” by weight, waist and pulse, that the number of sit-ups is “caused” by weight, waist and pulse and that jumps are “caused” by weight, waist and pulse. Each time we enter a new causal relationship we click the scroll bar to move to a new model number prior to entering the “caused” and “causing” variables. Once we have entered each model, we then click on the Compute button. Note we have elected to print descriptive statistics, each models correlation matrix, and the reproduced correlation matrix which will be our measure of how well the models “fit” the data. The results are shown below:

#### PATH ANALYSIS RESULTS

```
CAUSED VARIABLE: waist
  Causing Variables:
    weight
CAUSED VARIABLE: pulse
  Causing Variables:
    weight
CAUSED VARIABLE: chins
  Causing Variables:
    weight
    waist
    pulse
CAUSED VARIABLE: situps
  Causing Variables:
    weight
    waist
    pulse
CAUSED VARIABLE: jumps
  Causing Variables:
    weight
    waist
    pulse
```

Correlation Matrix with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	waist	pulse	chins	situps
weight	1.000	0.870	-0.366	-0.390	-0.493
waist	0.870	1.000	-0.353	-0.552	-0.646
pulse	-0.366	-0.353	1.000	0.151	0.225
chins	-0.390	-0.552	0.151	1.000	0.696
situps	-0.493	-0.646	0.225	0.696	1.000
jumps	-0.226	-0.191	0.035	0.496	0.669

Variables	jumps
weight	-0.226
waist	-0.191
pulse	0.035
chins	0.496
situps	0.669
jumps	1.000

MEANS with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	waist	pulse	chins	situps
	178.600	35.400	56.100	9.450	145.550

Variables	jumps
	70.300

VARIANCES with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	waist	pulse	chins	situps
	609.621	10.253	51.989	27.945	3914.576

Variables	jumps
	2629.379

STANDARD DEVIATIONS with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	waist	pulse	chins	situps
	24.691	3.202	7.210	5.286	62.567

Variables	jumps
	51.277

Dependent Variable = waist

Correlation Matrix with 20 valid cases.

Variables		weight	waist
weight		1.000	0.870
waist		0.870	1.000

MEANS with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	waist
	178.600	35.400

VARIANCES with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	waist
	609.621	10.253

STANDARD DEVIATIONS with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	waist
	24.691	3.202

Dependent Variable = waist

R	R2	F	Prob.>F	DF1	DF2
0.870	0.757	56.173	0.000	1	18

Adjusted R Squared = 0.744

Std. Error of Estimate = 1.621

Variable	Beta	B	Std.Error	t	Prob.>t
weight	0.870	0.113	0.015	7.495	0.000

Constant = 15.244

Dependent Variable = pulse

Correlation Matrix with 20 valid cases.

Variables		weight	pulse
weight		1.000	-0.366
pulse		-0.366	1.000

MEANS with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	pulse
	178.600	56.100

VARIANCES with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	pulse
	609.621	51.989

STANDARD DEVIATIONS with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	pulse
	24.691	7.210

Dependent Variable = pulse

R	R2	F	Prob.>F	DF1	DF2
0.366	0.134	2.780	0.113	1	18

Adjusted R Squared = 0.086

Std. Error of Estimate = 6.895

Variable	Beta	B	Std.Error	t	Prob.>t
weight	-0.366	-0.107	0.064	-1.667	0.113

Constant = 75.177

Dependent Variable = chins

Correlation Matrix with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	waist	pulse	chins
weight	1.000	0.870	-0.366	-0.390
waist	0.870	1.000	-0.353	-0.552
pulse	-0.366	-0.353	1.000	0.151
chins	-0.390	-0.552	0.151	1.000

MEANS with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	waist	pulse	chins
	178.600	35.400	56.100	9.450

VARIANCES with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	waist	pulse	chins
	609.621	10.253	51.989	27.945

STANDARD DEVIATIONS with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	waist	pulse	chins
	24.691	3.202	7.210	5.286

Dependent Variable = chins

R	R2	F	Prob.>F	DF1	DF2
0.583	0.340	2.742	0.077	3	16

Adjusted R Squared = 0.216

Std. Error of Estimate = 4.681

Variable	Beta	B	Std.Error	t	Prob.>t
weight	0.368	0.079	0.089	0.886	0.389
waist	-0.882	-1.456	0.683	-2.132	0.049
pulse	-0.026	-0.019	0.160	-0.118	0.907

Constant = 47.968

Dependent Variable = situps

Correlation Matrix with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	waist	pulse	situps
weight	1.000	0.870	-0.366	-0.493
waist	0.870	1.000	-0.353	-0.646
pulse	-0.366	-0.353	1.000	0.225
situps	-0.493	-0.646	0.225	1.000

MEANS with 20 valid cases.

Variables	weight	waist	pulse	situps
	178.600	35.400	56.100	145.550

VARIANCES with 20 valid cases.  
 Variables weight waist pulse situps  
 609.621 10.253 51.989 3914.576

STANDARD DEVIATIONS with 20 valid cases.  
 Variables weight waist pulse situps  
 24.691 3.202 7.210 62.567

Dependent Variable = situps

R R2 F Prob.>F DF1 DF2  
 0.661 0.436 4.131 0.024 3 16  
 Adjusted R Squared = 0.331

Std. Error of Estimate = 51.181

Variable	Beta	B	Std.Error	t	Prob.>t
weight	0.287	0.728	0.973	0.748	0.466
waist	-0.890	-17.387	7.465	-2.329	0.033
pulse	0.016	0.139	1.755	0.079	0.938

Constant = 623.282

Dependent Variable = jumps

Correlation Matrix with 20 valid cases.  
 Variables weight waist pulse jumps  
 weight 1.000 0.870 -0.366 -0.226  
 waist 0.870 1.000 -0.353 -0.191  
 pulse -0.366 -0.353 1.000 0.035  
 jumps -0.226 -0.191 0.035 1.000

MEANS with 20 valid cases.  
 Variables weight waist pulse jumps  
 178.600 35.400 56.100 70.300

VARIANCES with 20 valid cases.  
 Variables weight waist pulse jumps  
 609.621 10.253 51.989 2629.379

STANDARD DEVIATIONS with 20 valid cases.  
 Variables weight waist pulse jumps  
 24.691 3.202 7.210 51.277

Dependent Variable = jumps

R R2 F Prob.>F DF1 DF2  
 0.232 0.054 0.304 0.822 3 16  
 Adjusted R Squared = -0.123

Std. Error of Estimate = 54.351

Variable	Beta	B	Std.Error	t	Prob.>t
weight	-0.259	-0.538	1.034	-0.520	0.610
waist	0.015	0.234	7.928	0.029	0.977
pulse	-0.055	-0.389	1.863	-0.209	0.837

Constant = 179.887

Matrix of Path Coefficients with 20 valid cases.  
 Variables weight waist pulse chins situps  
 weight 0.000 0.870 -0.366 0.368 0.287  
 waist 0.870 0.000 0.000 -0.882 -0.890  
 pulse -0.366 0.000 0.000 -0.026 0.016  
 chins 0.368 -0.882 -0.026 0.000 0.000  
 situps 0.287 -0.890 0.016 0.000 0.000  
 jumps -0.259 0.015 -0.055 0.000 0.000

Variables

	jumps
weight	-0.259
waist	0.015
pulse	-0.055
chins	0.000
situps	0.000
jumps	0.000

#### SUMMARY OF CAUSAL MODELS

Var. Caused	Causing Var.	Path Coefficient
waist	weight	0.870
pulse	weight	-0.366
chins	weight	0.368
chins	waist	-0.882
chins	pulse	-0.026
situps	weight	0.287
situps	waist	-0.890
situps	pulse	0.016
jumps	weight	-0.259
jumps	waist	0.015
jumps	pulse	-0.055

Reproduced Correlation Matrix with 20 valid cases.

Variables

	weight	waist	pulse	chins	situps
weight	1.000	0.870	-0.366	-0.390	-0.493
waist	0.870	1.000	-0.318	-0.553	-0.645
pulse	-0.366	-0.318	1.000	0.120	0.194
chins	-0.390	-0.553	0.120	1.000	0.382
situps	-0.493	-0.645	0.194	0.382	1.000
jumps	-0.226	-0.193	0.035	0.086	0.108

Variables

	jumps
weight	-0.226
waist	-0.193
pulse	0.035
chins	0.086
situps	0.108
jumps	1.000

Average absolute difference between observed and reproduced coefficients := 0.077

Maximum difference found := 0.562

We note that pulse is not a particularly important predictor of chin-ups or sit-ups. The largest discrepancy of 0.562 between an original correlation and a correlation reproduced using the path coefficients indicates our model of causation may have been inadequate.