DRAWING PATH DIAGRAMS: CONVENTIONS

1. Use subscripted z's: z_1, z_2, etc.
   a. arranged in causal sequence from ultimate effect (z_1) to ultimate cause (z_k)
   b. the subscripts representing the "weak causal ordering."
2. Ultimate causes (exogenous variables) placed in upper left-hand corner, ultimate effects in lower right-hand corner
3. Straight arrows indicate direction of causal relation between any two variables
4. Curved arrows indicate unanalyzed relations only,
   a. which are permitted solely among purely exogenous variables (i.e., those lacking causes in the model),
   b. in contrast to endogenous variables which are effects of underlying endogenous or exogenous variables
   c. no curved arrow if (a) one exogenous variable or (b) exogenous variables uncorrelated
5. The path coefficients, p's, next to each arrow indicate the magnitude of the causal effect in standardized units; the subscripts go from effect to cause (partialled variables omitted but implied)
6. The curved arrows are assigned the corresponding r's that indicate the magnitude unanalyzed correlations (with appropriate subscripts)
7. If error terms are included, then the influences are represented by u's with small-letter (lower-case) subscripts in an alphabetical order that corresponds with the numerical order of the endogenous variables