

PATH ANALYSIS OF CAREERS OF 696 CLASSICAL COMPOSERS

PATH COEFFICIENTS

Creative productivity – .56 → Eminence
i.e., 1 SD in first → .56 SD in second

DIRECT EFFECTS

Creative productivity – .42 → Creative longevity

e.g., if 1 SD above mean in productivity, or $24 + 74 = 98$,
then $10 + .42 \times 12 = 15$ years long (rather than 10)

DIRECT & INDIRECT EFFECTS

e.g., Creative precociousness → Creative longevity

Direct effect: 1 SD below → 1/3rd SD above

If 24 rather than 33, $10 + .33 \times 12 = 14$ years long, not 10

Indirect effect: one via life span, other via productivity

Life span: $-.22 \times .25 = -.06$ (more precocious, shorter life)

Productivity: $.34 \times .42 = .14$

Sum of three effects: $.33 + .14 - .06 = .41$ (i.e., for every year delay in career onset, career shorter by 200 days)

N.B.: .41 close to $r = .40$ because latter decomposed

SPURIOUS RELATIONSHIPS (“Correlation does not prove causation”)

Correlation - (Direct + Indirect Effects) = Spuriousness and/or noncausal effects

e.g., Correlation between longevity & eminence = .56

Portion due to direct effect (no indirect effect) = .30

Difference that is spurious = .26

Most of this is due to productivity ($.56 \times .42 = .24$)

SUPPRESSION EFFECTS (“No correlation does not prove no causation”)

e.g., Correlation between role-models & productivity = -.02

but this is the sum of direct effect = -.10 and an indirect effect via precociousness = .08 (i.e., $.24 \times .34$)
which cancel each other out almost perfectly!!

RESIDUAL COEFFICIENTS: Effect of unmeasured variables.

Squared & subtracted from 1 = proportion of variance explained.

e.g., .63 → Eminence $\Rightarrow 1 - .63^2 = .60$ (or 60%)

N.B.: These usually the biggest path coefficients!!!