

CSSS 569 · Visualizing Data

GALLERY 6:  
HEATMAPS FOR VISUALIZING CONTINUOUS DYADIC DATA

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## Exploring Networks Without a Map

Patterns of trade among dyads often visualized using maps

Map based displays usually constrain amount of data we can plot & absorb

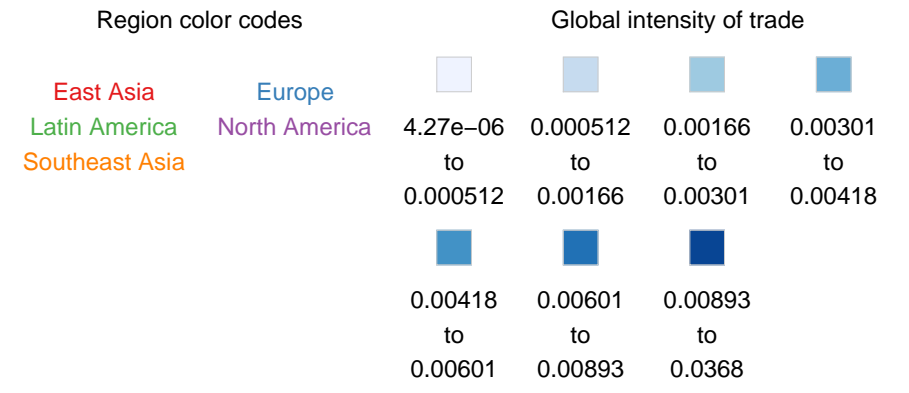
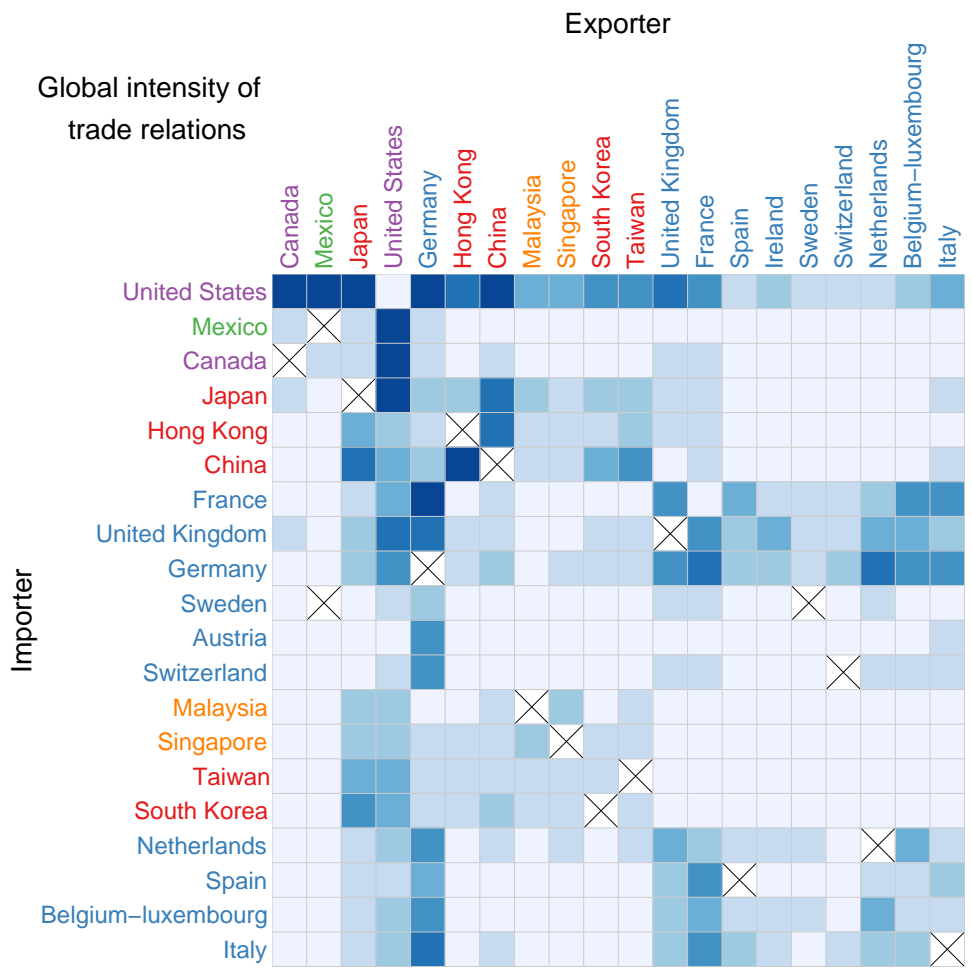
And hard to show direction of trade

Or make comparisons across years or transaction types

Alternative: move away from physical space

Plot a grid showing every country's trade with every other country

This type of plot is known as an image plot



# Questions raised by image plots of trade data

How do we select the countries to plot?

How do we order the countries in rows and columns?

What data are we plotting exactly?

How do we turn those data into color (selecting bins)?

## How do we select the countries to plot?

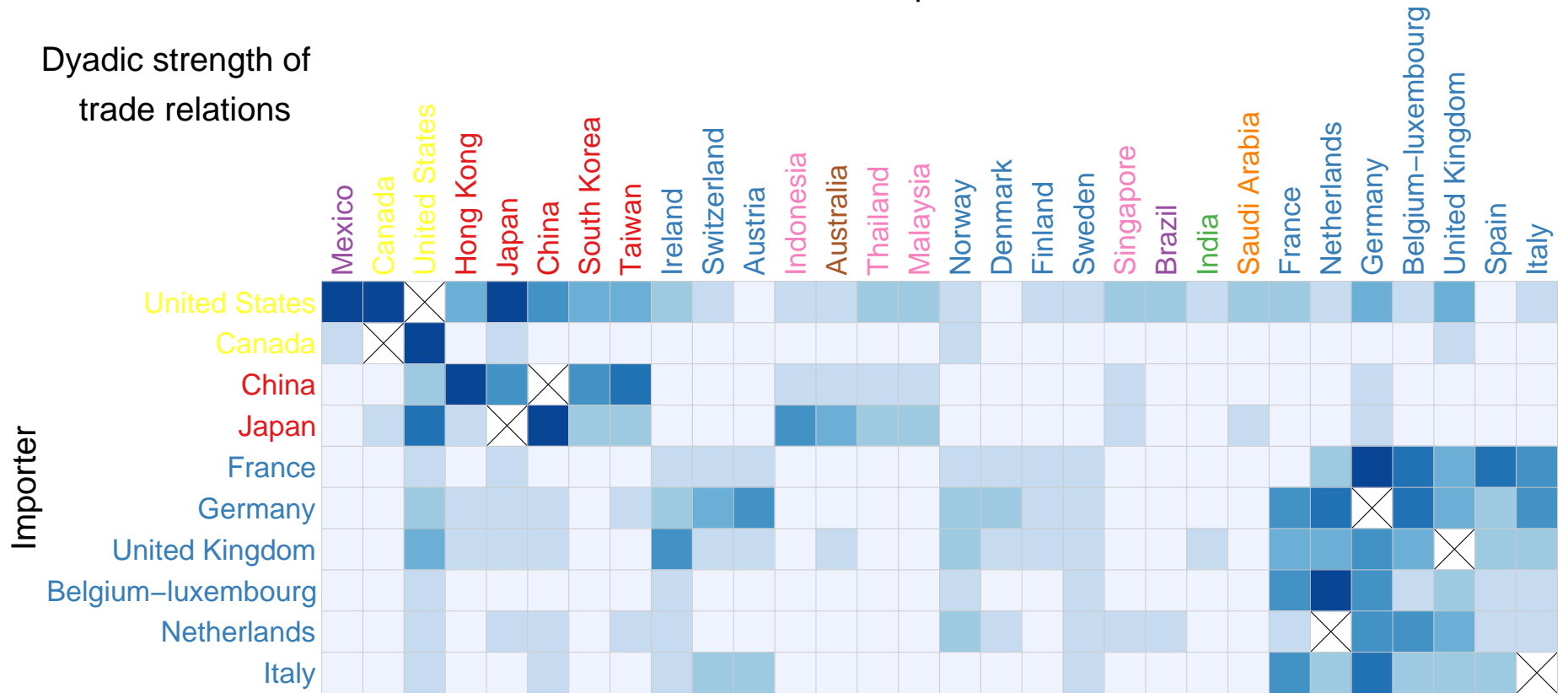
Lots of options

Need not choose the same countries for rows and columns

Examples here:  $N$  largest importers and  $M$  largest exporters

Dyadic strength of trade relations

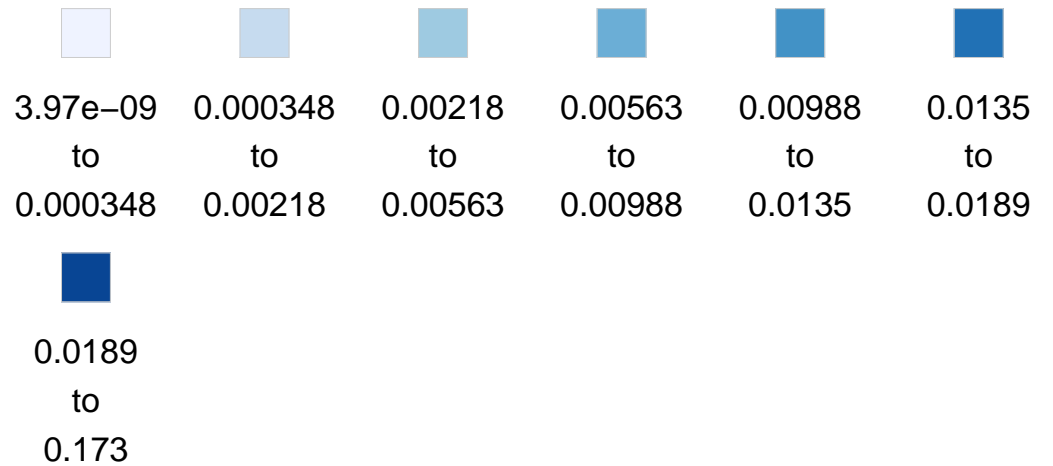
Exporter



Region color codes

- East Asia
- India Subcontinent
- Middle East
- Oceania
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America
- Southeast Asia

Dyadic intensity of trade



## How do we order the countries?

Perhaps the key step

Alpha or random order will tend to hide interesting patterns

Solution: Plot “similar” rows and columns close to each other

Reveals clusters of traders and outliers from prevailing patterns of trade

We use cluster analysis to find which rows and columns cluster together

Heatmap: An image plot with rows & columns ordered by cluster analysis

## What data are we plotting exactly?

How do we measure trading relationships?

Total dollars of trade between two countries?

Two problems with this:

1. Trade data is directional

US imports from China  $\neq$  US exports to China

2. Big countries have much higher absolute levels of trade

→ Graphs will tend to highlight well-known relationships only



## What data are we plotting exactly?

Option 1:

Measure trade from country  $i$  to  $j$  as a % of world trade

$$\text{Global Intensity of Trade}_{i \rightarrow j} = \text{Imports}_{i \rightarrow j} / \text{Imports}_{\bullet \rightarrow \bullet}$$

This gives us two complementary measures for any pair of countries

Solves problem 1 (directionality), not problem 2 (big countries dominate)

## What data are we plotting exactly?

Option 2:

Measure trade as a % of imports (by the importer) and exports (by the exporter)

Gives greater weight as dyads become more “exclusive”

$$\text{Dyadic Intensity of Trade}_{i \rightarrow j} = \left( \text{Imports}_{i \rightarrow j} / \text{Imports}_{\bullet \rightarrow j} \right) \times \left( \text{Imports}_{i \rightarrow j} / \text{Imports}_{i \rightarrow \bullet} \right)$$

Solves problem 1; *partially* solves problem 2 (bigger countries have more “partners”)

## An example

World Trade " = \$1000 million "	Amount of Trade	Global Intensity of Trade	Sender's Total Exports	Receiver's Total Imports	Dyadic Intensity of Trade
Mexico → US	\$100 m	0.1			
Sweden → Finland	\$1 m	0.001			
China → Italy	\$1 m	0.001			

## An example

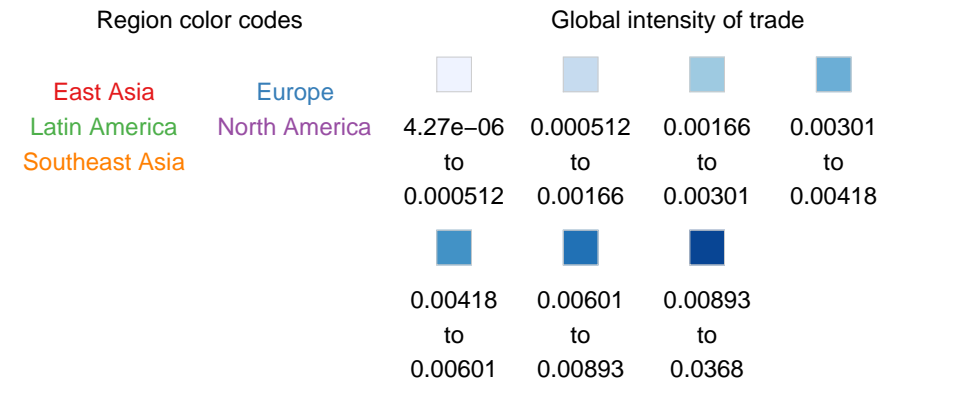
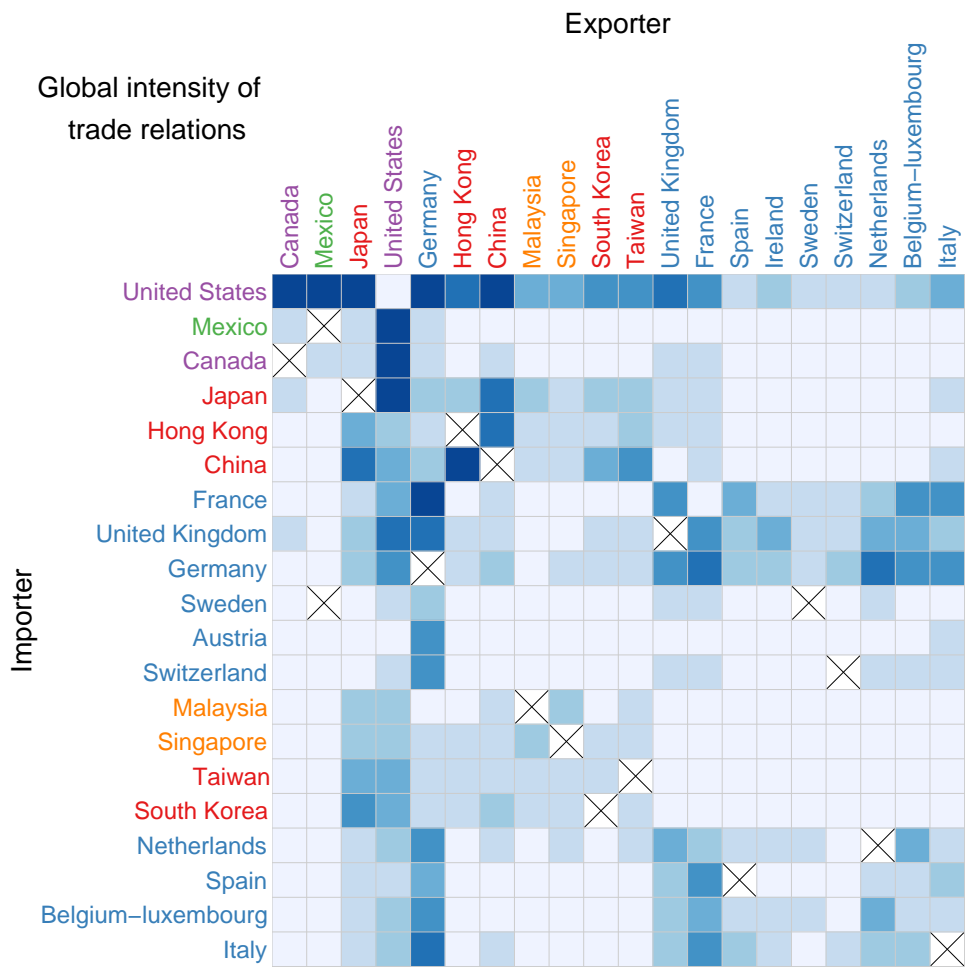
World Trade " = \$1000 million"	Amount of Trade	Global Intensity of Trade	Sender's Total Exports	Receiver's Total Imports	Dyadic Intensity of Trade
Mexico → US	\$100 m	0.1	\$110 m	\$200 m	0.455
Sweden → Finland	\$1 m	0.001			
China → Italy	\$1 m	0.001			

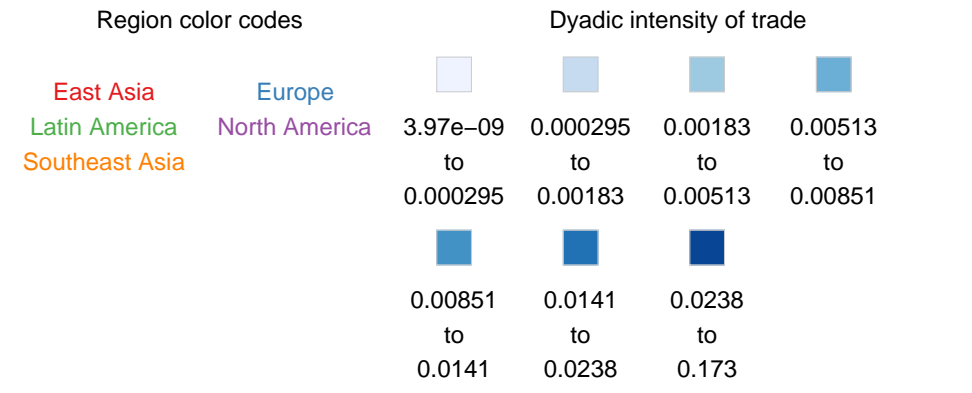
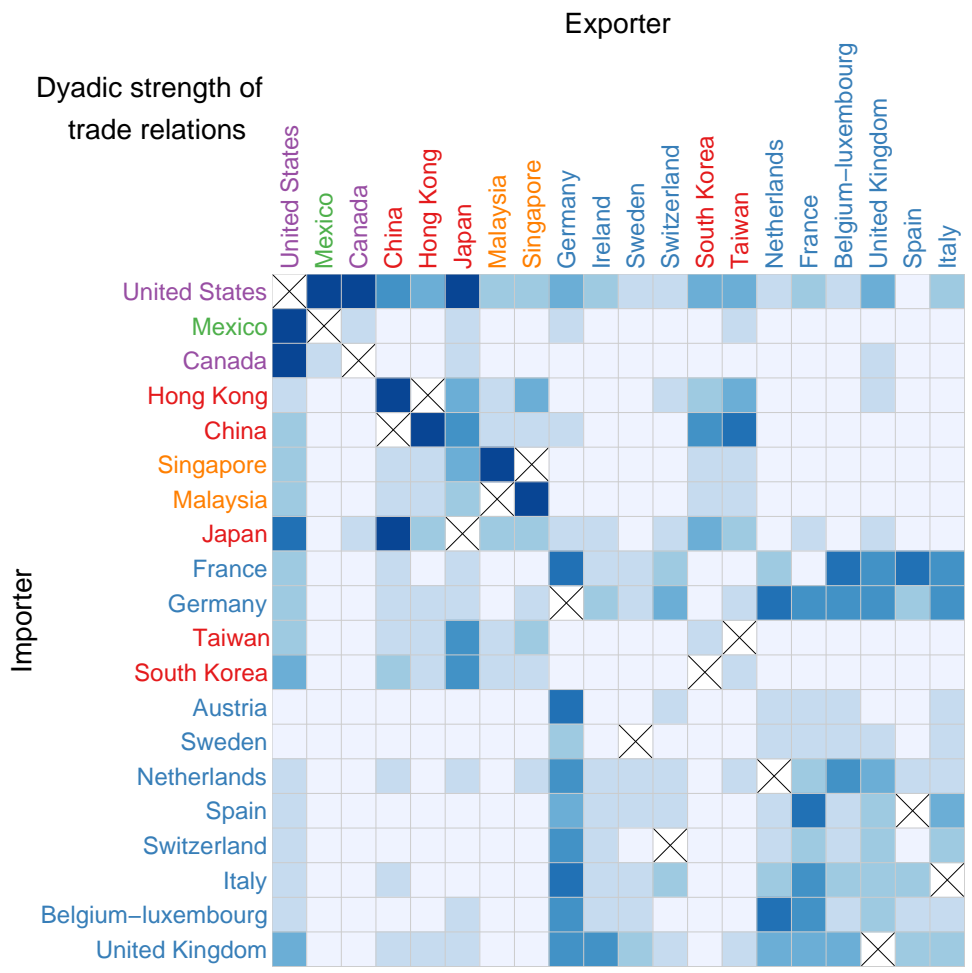
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Mexico → US	\$100 m	0.1	\$110 m	\$200 m	0.455
Sweden → Finland	\$1 m	0.001	\$2 m	\$1.5 m	0.333
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## How do we turn those data into colors?

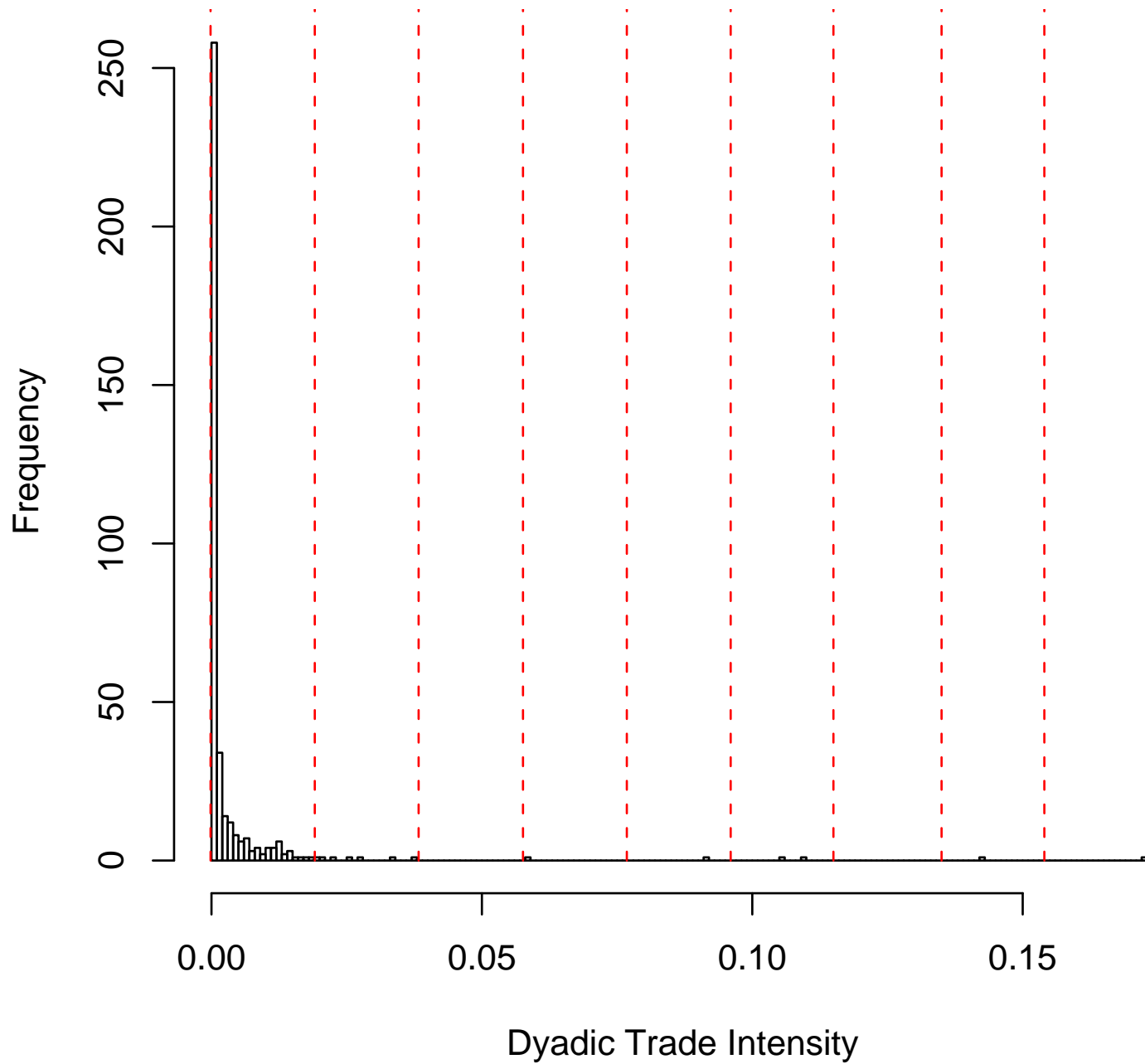
We have our transformed trade data by dyad.

To plot it on a heatmap, we need to discretize it, or place it in “bins”

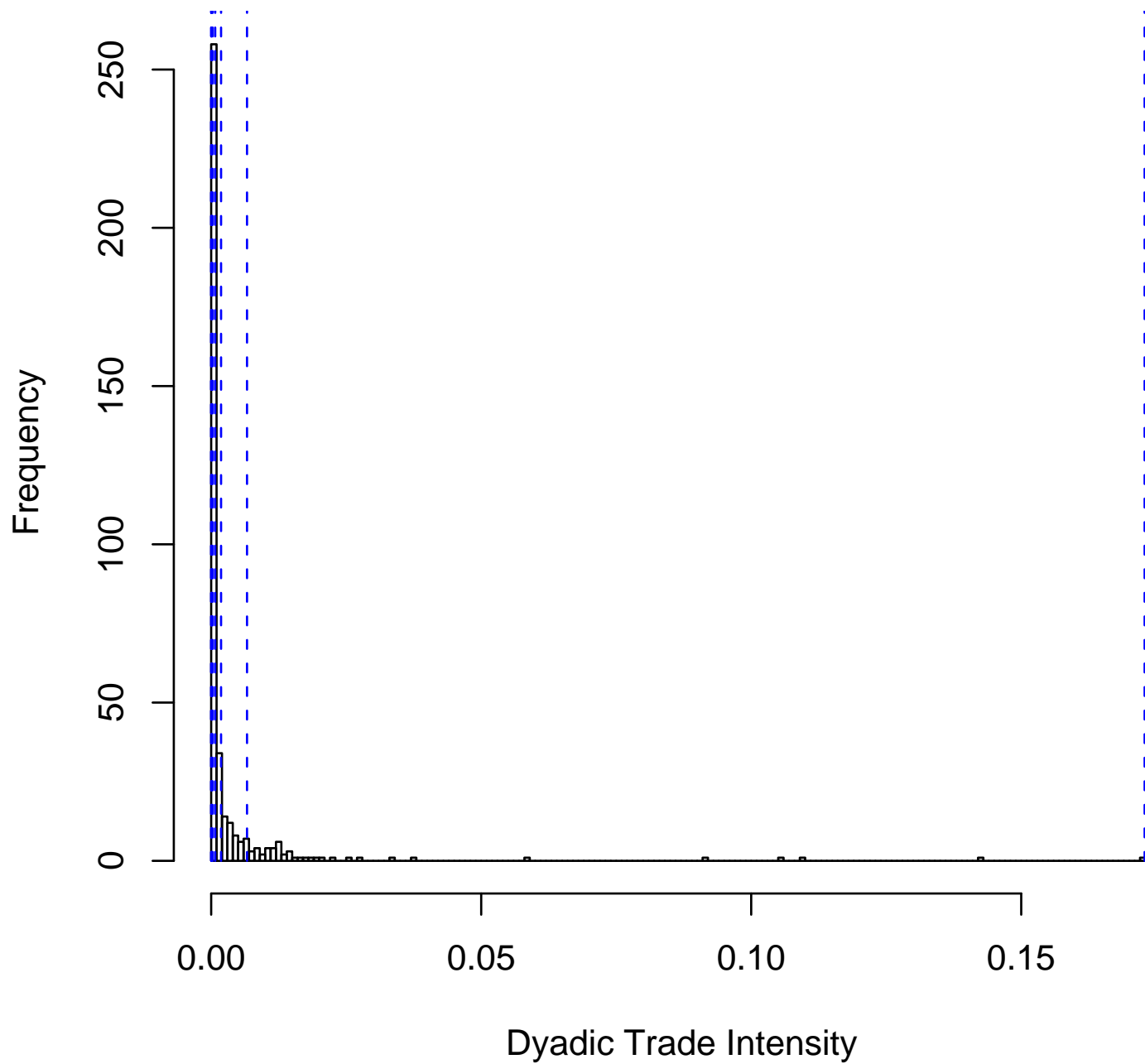
Choosing the cutpoints between bins affects what patterns will emerge from the data

Our dyadic trade data is strongly skewed:

# Distribution of Dyadic Trade Intensity, 2001



# Distribution of Dyadic Trade Intensity, 2001



## How do we turn those data into colors?

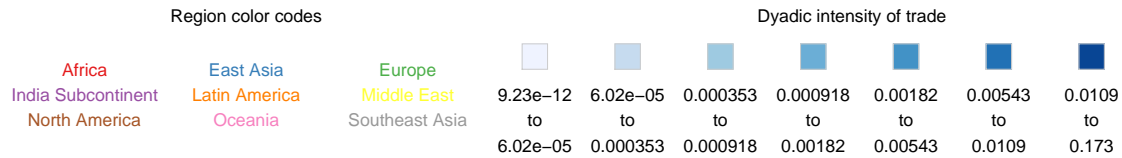
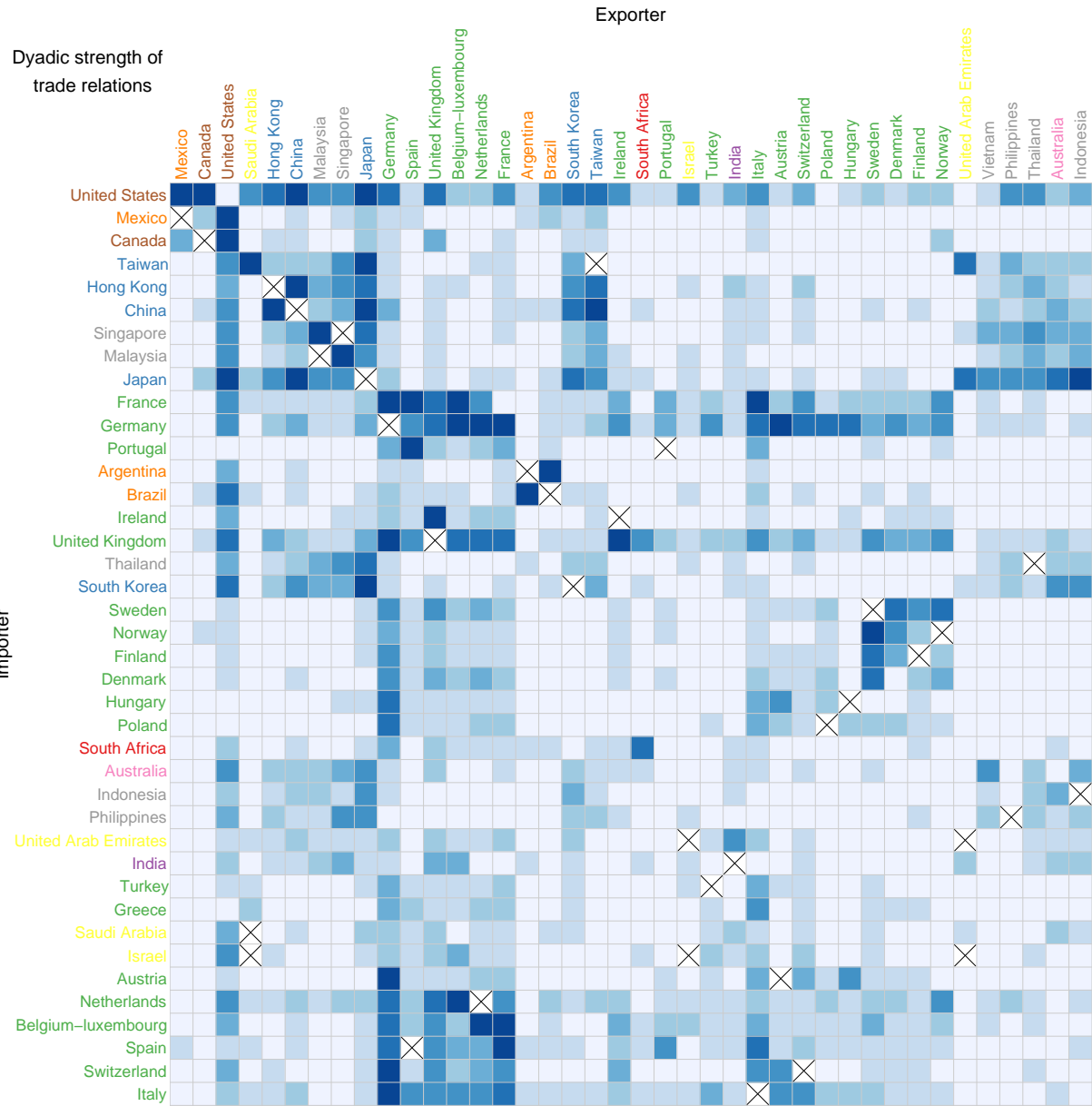
Choosing equally spaced bins will thus submerge most of the variation, and highlight the small handful of strong relationships

Alternatively, we could choose bins based on quantiles, e.g.,

- Bin 1 50th percentile and below
- Bin 2 75th percentile down to 50th
- Bin 3 85th percentile down to 75th
- Bin 4 90th percentile down to 85th
- Bin 5 95th percentile down to 90th
- Bin 6 97.5th percentile down to 95th
- Bin 7 100th percentile down to 97.5th

which is what we've been using for all our previous plots. . .





## More advanced features for heatmaps

### Color coded nodes:

I've used region here, but could be any variable, categorical or continuous

### Change the axes:

To explore the evolution of a single exporter's trading partners, replace the exporter dimension with time, or with different categories of trade

### Parquet plots:

Split the square to show change over time, or differences across traded goods

