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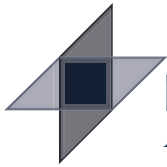
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Research Material

Lexis fields

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Lexis fields

Tim Riffe¹

José Manuel Aburto²

Abstract

BACKGROUND

Lexis surfaces are visualizations designed to show how a given value changes over age and time. Vector fields are two-dimensional representations of two variables: usually direction and speed (or force).

OBJECTIVE

We aim to increase the dimensionality of patterns shown on the Lexis surface by placing a vector field on the Lexis surface.

RESULTS

We show Lexis fields of the relationship between life expectancy and the standard deviation of remaining lifespan over age and time. These instruments enable information layering on standard Lexis surfaces that is not common practice.

CONTRIBUTION

Lexis fields extend the descriptive and analytic power of the Lexis surface, and these can be designed to display information at higher densities than standard Lexis surfaces.

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1. Introduction

Lexis surfaces are graphical tools used to display data on the Lexis coordinate plane, a Cartesian plane that is also a simplex relationship between age, period, and cohort. Surfaces are often displayed as heat maps, contour maps, perspective plots, or variants of these things (Vaupel, Gambill, and Yashin 1987). Various kinds of quantities, such as raw magnitudes, differences (Minton et al. 2017), excesses (Remund, Camarda, and Riffe 2018; Acosta and van Raalte 2019), ratios (Canudas-Romo and Schoen 2005), intensities, proportions, derivatives (Rau et al. 2017), and even compositions (Schöley and Willekens 2017) can be displayed on Lexis surfaces to put age, period, cohort, or other patterns in relief.

Vector fields are a graphical form generally used to display variation in speed, direction, or force over a plane (Weiskopf 2007). Point estimates of these quantities on the plane are often represented with segments or arrows, where length may be proportional to a function of magnitude (force, speed), and angle indicates direction, potentially disambiguated with an arrowhead or articulated as a curve. Therefore, fields can display spatial variation in more than one variable at a time. Examples include wind maps and representations of magnetic fields.

We propose a fusion of Lexis surfaces and vector fields, *Lexis fields*, as a tool to display variation in relationships between variables over age and time. A Lexis field may be shown either atop a Lexis surface or as a single-layer stand-alone visualization. Visual patterns in a Lexis field reveal changes in complex relationships over age and time.

We give an overview of constructing a Lexis field with an application. Our example explores the relationship between remaining life expectancy and the standard deviation of remaining lifespan (a measure of lifespan variation) over age and time based on all available populations in the Human Mortality Database (2019) from 1950 onward. This example motivates how Lexis fields can be useful in demographic research. We mention examples of potential applications for fertility and other demographic phenomena.

2. Lexis field construction

It makes sense to plot a Lexis field if data contain a relationship that can be summarized with a line, a simple curve, or something similar that varies by age and/or time. Our primary example is drawn from two lifetable functions whose relationship varies over age and time. In general, a Lexis field is a usable graphical instrument whenever one has two continuous variables (of any kind) in comparable intervals on the Lexis diagram. Constructing a Lexis field involves three main steps that are outlined in Figure 1:

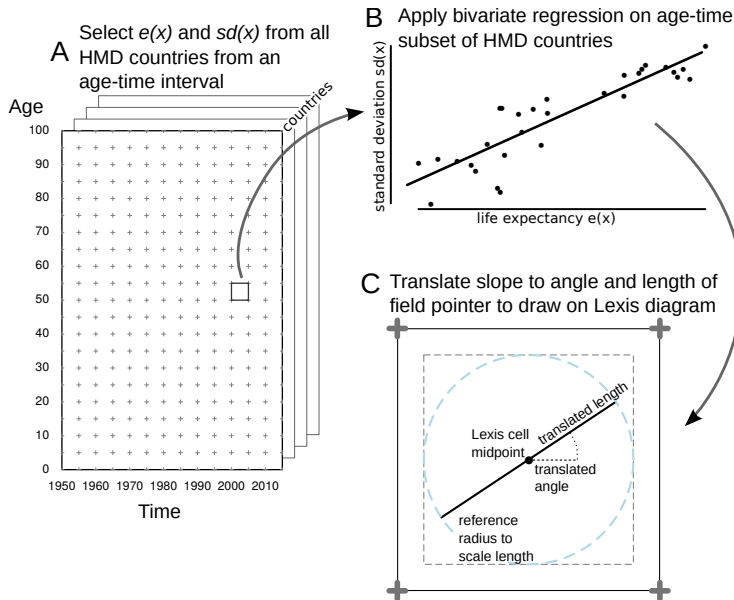
- A. Select two or more variables in a given interval of age and time. In our example

we have two life table variables, remaining life expectancy $e(x)$ and the standard deviation of remaining lifespan $sd(x)$.

- B. Abstract a model from the data within each combination of age and time. For our example we fit bivariate linear models to each age-time subset.
- C. Translate the model to the characteristics of a line segment, which we refer to as a field *pointer*. For example, the pointer angle can relate to the model relationship (e.g., slope coefficient), and length and color may be determined by other aspects of the model, such as r^2 or the Pearson's correlation coefficient. We provide three examples of such translations.

Repeat this for each age-time subset in the data. A Lexis diagram filled with such pointers is a Lexis field.

Figure 1: Diagram depicting the translation of functional relationships in data conditioned on age and time to visual encoding on a Lexis field



3. Application

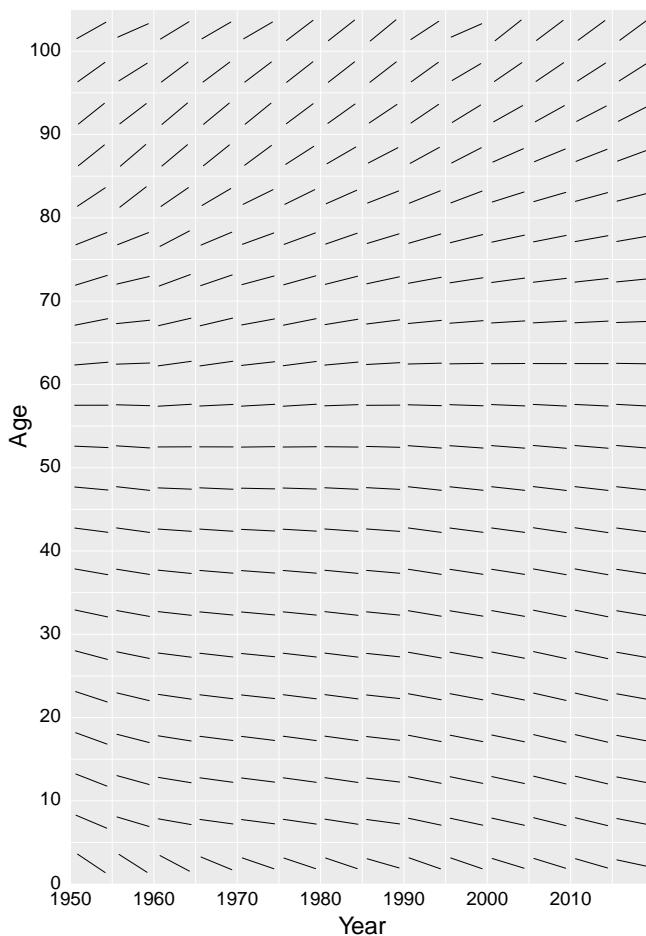
We select single-age period lifetables from all HMD countries for females after 1950 (files `fltper.1x1`). Our example uses remaining life expectancy $e(x)$ as is from these files, as well as the standard deviation of remaining lifespan $sd(x)$, which we calculate. Each pointer in the resulting fields is based on the relationship between remaining life expectancy $e(x)$ and $sd(x)$ as summarized by a bivariate linear regression over the data points from the first single age in each 5×5 age-time Lexis interval.³ This limited point selection serves to preserve the sharp change in slope between infants and age 5.

We now introduce three alternative configurations of Lexis fields for our example application. The regression results used for each Lexis cell in resulting Lexis fields are identical, and each configuration differs only in the translation of model fits to field pointers.

The first of these, Figure 2, is a bare-bones Lexis field that serves to illustrate the underlying concept. This display draws each regression slope as a line segment of equal length (four “years” long) and centered on each Lexis cell. The slope of each pointer is identical to the regression slopes, which may be justified in this case because $e(x)$ and $sd(x)$ are both in year units. This is the truest and most literal depiction of how these regression slopes vary over age and time among females. From this figure we can see, for example, that there is some age where the relationship turns from negative to positive, which increased slightly over time. Slopes dampened in younger ages around 1980, but have since increased (except for infants).

³ For example, the pointer in the Lexis cell for years 1950–1954 and ages 0–4 is based on the model fit to data points from each of the five single years in this interval, and only in the first year of life. In higher ages, only single ages evenly divisible by five are included in regressions.

Figure 2: Lexis field: $e(x)$ by $sd(x)$ linear fits, with slopes drawn equal to the slope of the regression; pointer lengths are all equal

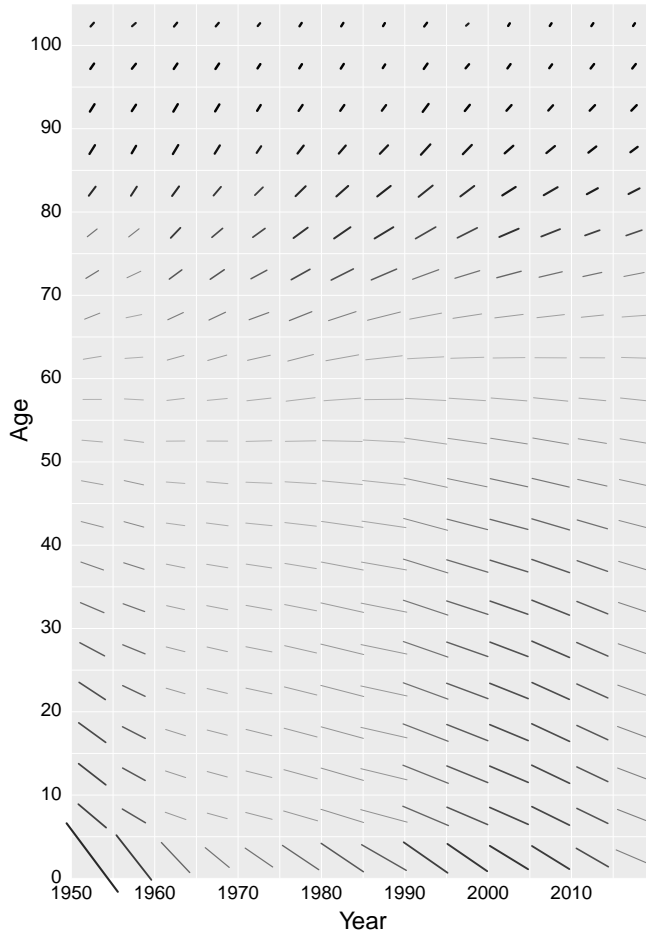


The second version, Figure 3, draws the same pointers with slopes multiplied by two. Pointer lengths are scaled proportional to the between-population interquartile range of the $e(x)$ and $sd(x)$ values used in regressions.⁴ Line width and grayscale are proportional

⁴ Specifically, pointer length is proportional to the central spread of the relationship between $e(x)$ and $sd(x)$, approximated as $\sqrt{IQR(e(x))^2 + IQR(sd(x))^2}$.

to the r^2 of the regression fit. Segment lengths are therefore indicative of the spread in the data, while higher r^2 results in darker and thicker pointers.

Figure 3: Lexis field: $e(x)$ by $sd(x)$ linear fits, with slopes exaggerated by 2

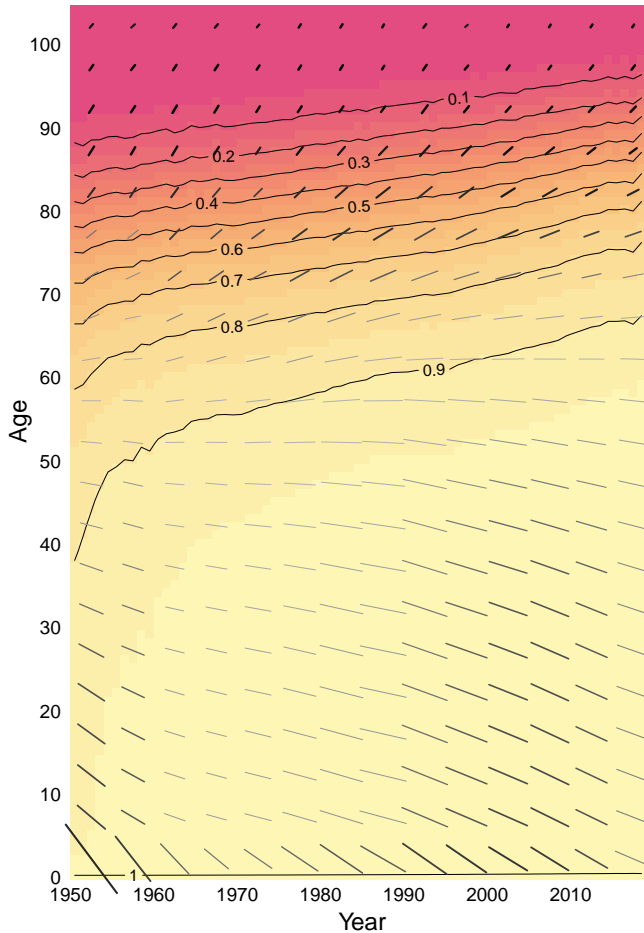


Note: Pointer length is proportional to the diagonal of the IQR box around $sd(x)$ and $e(x)$, while grayscale and segment width are proportional to r^2 (darker and thicker = higher r^2).

In the final example, Figure 4, the Lexis field from Figure 3 is overlaid on a Lexis surface drawn as a filled contour plot. The base layer of the Lexis space is a filled contour plot of the mean (over female HMD populations) of the lifetable survivorship column $\ell(x)$

in each age and year (1×1 cells), converted to proportions. This quantity is interpreted as the probability of surviving from birth until at least age x , which means that contours are interpreted as survivorship quantiles. The survivorship surface is redundantly drawn with a sequential color palette and labeled contours. Darker hues indicate lower survival probabilities.

Figure 4: Overlay of the Lexis field over a contour plot of mean survivorship



Note: Slopes are exaggerated by 2, pointer length is proportional to the diagonal of the IQR box around $\epsilon(x)$ by $sd(x)$, while shade and segment width are proportional to r^2 .

4. Discussion

We suggest the use of vector fields on the Lexis surface, introducing the notion of a Lexis field, which is a standard vector field on a regular Lexis grid over age and time. This instrument allows researchers to overlay Lexis surfaces and display relationships in complex ways. We demonstrate alternative ways of translating data into the elements of a Lexis field, as well as an overlay of a Lexis field over a filled contour Lexis plot. These examples serve to illustrate the construction of Lexis fields but do not pretend to be *best practice* Lexis surfaces in terms of visual design or legibility. It is our sense that the patterns revealed in Figures 2–4 are accessible to the viewer and lend themselves to substantive interpretation. The field pointers we use represent linear models. Although patterns in data may be much more complex than can be expressed with a single linear model, in the fields we show, each model fit can be thought of as a local *zoom-in* on a complex macro pattern – subtle changes between neighboring pointers reveal interpretable patterns as the eye *zooms out*.

Lexis fields offer a new way to summarize multiple Lexis surfaces in a single surface. Other strategies include the composite surfaces of Schöley and Willekens (2017) and the APC curvature plots of Acosta and van Raalte (2019). Small multiples of Lexis surfaces (for example, panel plots of Lexis surfaces), on the other hand, constitute a de-layering (e.g., Remund, Camarda, and Riffe 2018; Kashnitsky and Aburto 2019), as these are spatially disjoint. Comparisons between plots require an extra attentive step from the viewer to cross-reference patterns or values at specific coordinates of age and time. More dimensions (e.g., causes of death) imply more such cross-referencing work from the viewer if images are displayed in this way. On the other hand, our approach may imply a lower degree of age and time resolution – for example, we used a 5×5 grid in our application. We do not evaluate the trade-off between the potential clarity of individual but disjoint graphs versus comparisons using Lexis fields. Researchers may wish to experiment using the reproducible code we provide.

The idea to draw a Lexis field arose in practice in an attempt to investigate the apparently mechanical relationship between life expectancy and lifespan variation (age-at-death variation) with a macro view. Evidence suggests a negative relationship between these indicators when measured at young ages such as 0 or 15 (Wilmoth and Horiuchi 1999; Smits and Monden 2009; Vaupel, Zhang, and van Raalte 2011; Alvarez, Aburto, and Canudas-Romo 2019; Colchero et al. 2016). This means that at the aggregate level, as life expectancy increases in low mortality countries, length of life becomes more equal, and this relationship appears to hold up generally between human populations (Colchero et al. 2016). Lifespan variation has become an important topic in demographic research because larger variation implies greater uncertainty about the timing of death for individuals and, at the population level, implies that health improvements are unevenly shared (van Raalte, Sasson, and Martikainen 2018). More recently, researchers have described

several cases where an increase in life expectancy is not followed by a decrease in lifespan variation (Aburto et al. 2020). For example, in Eastern Europe, in periods of slow improvements in mortality, life expectancy at birth and lifespan variation moved in the same direction (Aburto and van Raalte 2018). The same was observed among the most deprived groups of males in Scotland in the first decade of the 2000s (Seaman, Riffe, and Caswell 2019). Similarly, studies have pointed out that the age used for lower truncation is important to determine the strength and direction of the relationship between life expectancy and lifespan variation (Myers and Manton 1984; Nusselder and Mackenbach 1996; Robine 2001; Engelman, Canudas-Romo, and Agree 2010; Németh 2017). Our visual approach reveals that the relationship starts as strongly negative, and somewhere near age 55 it flips to become positive in a systematic way. A crossover was already documented by Myers and Manton (1984), but it has not been previously shown in such a systematic and comprehensive way, possibly because standard ways of looking at these data would have required dozens or hundreds of graphs. We aim to fill this gap by proposing a way to visualize these complex patterns in a single plot.

Figure 4 serves to illustrate that Lexis fields can be layered with traditional Lexis surfaces that are color-coded, increasing the information and pattern density on the Lexis plane. This allows the viewer to interpret field patterns conditional on the underlying surface. For example, following the (mean) 90% survival contour line from 1950 forward, pointer slopes flip from negative to positive. Even though few people reach ages in which there is a strong positive relationship between lifespan variation and remaining life expectancy (for example, age 90), the fraction who do so is increasing over time. This highlights an increasing burden of uncertainty in older ages, in sync with the advancing of survivorship (Zuo et al. 2018).

Potential future applications of Lexis fields could also be derived from a single underlying pattern rather than a series of regressions on different populations or variables. For example, Shang (2018) recommends the use of phase diagrams to represent the rate of change of the hypothetical life course implied by period fertility curves. This construct could be translated to a Lexis field in a straightforward way, with pointers mapping to the notions of acceleration and velocity. Certainly variants of vector fields could be used to intuitively display other demographic phenomena and components of demographic change. For example, changes in the relationship between male and female fertility rates over age and time could be shown with a Lexis field. Other well-known relationships, such as the Preston curve (Preston 1975) and Taylor's Law (Cohen, Bohk-Ewald, and Rau 2018), might also lend themselves to Lexis field representation.

5. Conclusions

We describe the construction and use of vector fields on the Lexis plane. We argue that this technique can increase the information density and scope displayed on the Lexis surface. We also show that Lexis fields can be overlaid on Lexis surfaces drawn as filled contour plots. We suggest alternative field designs and uses that could be applied for other demographic processes and research questions. In sum, displaying a larger variety of demographic quantities and increasing the information density on the Lexis plane using fields can broaden the scope of demographic exploration and sharpen the instruments of demographic pattern detection.

6. Reproducibility

Calculations and visualizations in this manuscript were all done in the R programming language (R Core Team 2016). Code used to produce the experimental visualizations here is available in a public repository: github.com/timriffe/MacroShape.

7. Acknowledgments

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