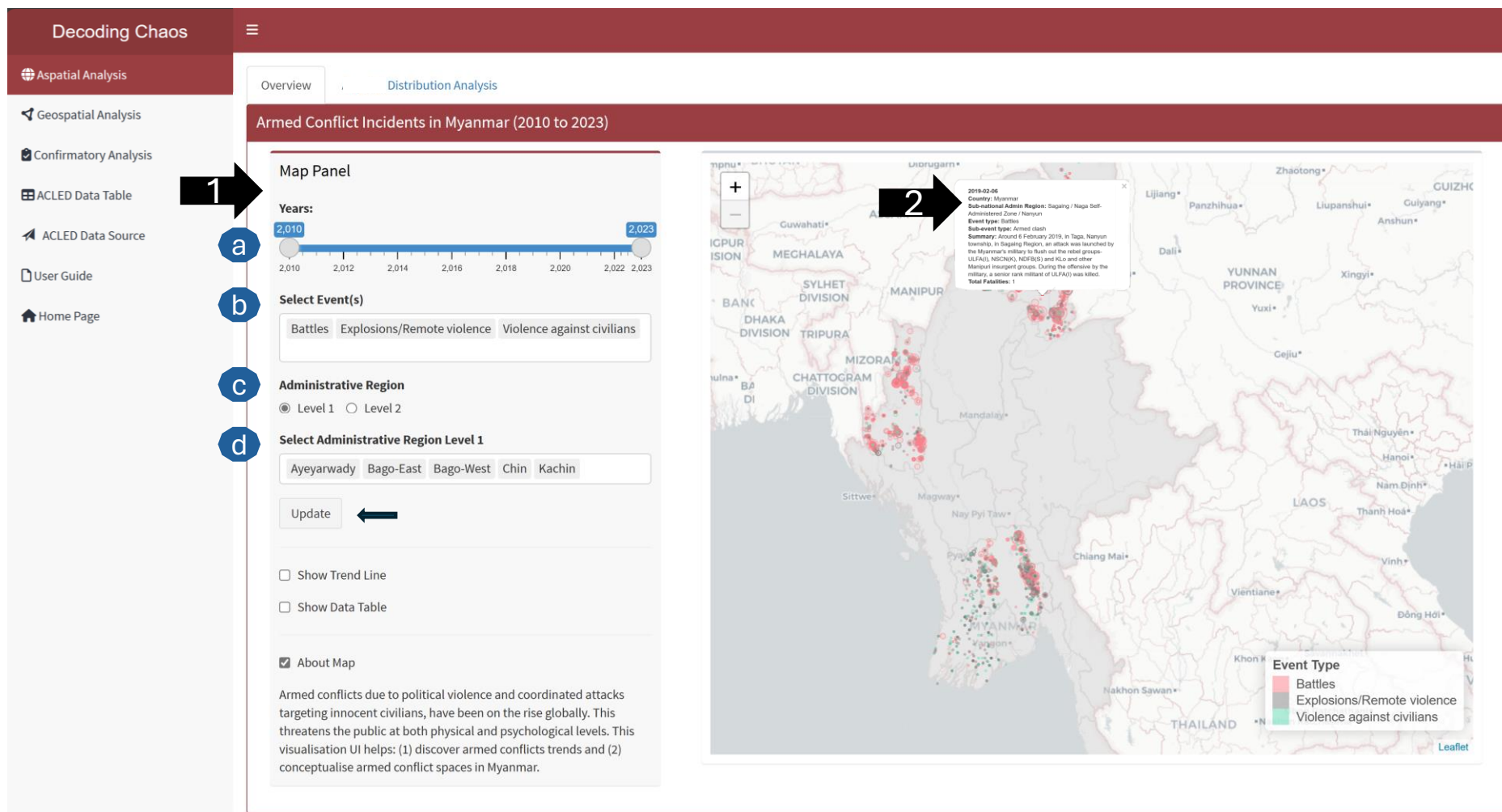


Aspatial Analysis – Overview

This page serves as the “landing page” that displays the map of Myanmar and its spatial points (proportional symbol based on fatalities) of armed conflicts over the years (i.e. 2010 to 2023). This visualisation UI helps: (1) discover armed conflicts trends and (2) conceptualise armed conflict spaces in Myanmar.



1) Options for Proportional Symbol Map (based on fatalities). Users can specify the parameters to plot the different armed conflict incidents on the map.

- Users can specify a specific time-period.
- Users can specify the specific event type(s) (allows multiple selection options with a maximum selection of 3).
- Users can select the administrative region level.
- Users can specify the administrative region (allows multiple selection options with a maximum selection of 5).

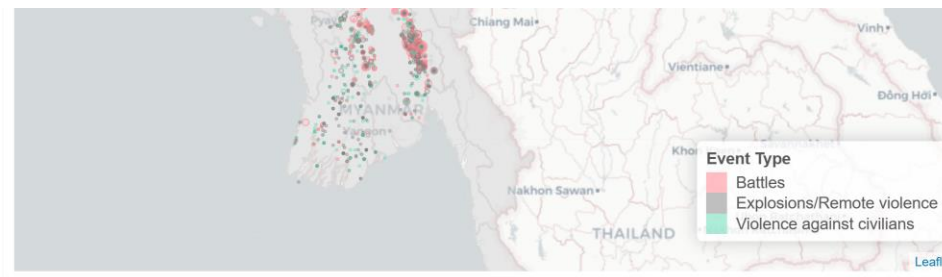
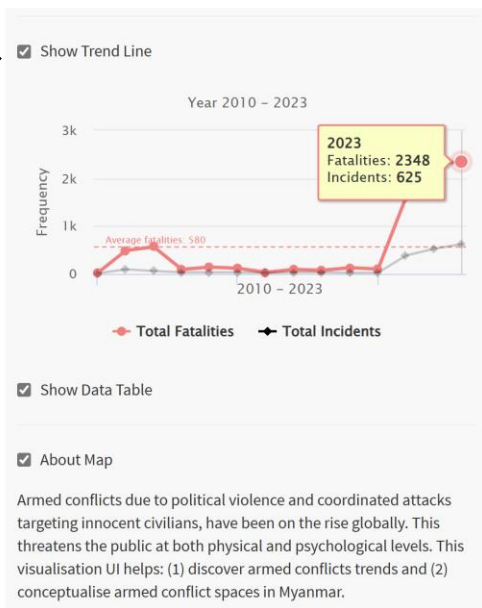
Users will need to select all the above and click on “Update” to render the map.

2) Pop-up box: Users can click on the incident points from the map. A pop-up box will display the armed conflict event information.

Aspatial Analysis – Overview (cont'd)

This page serves as the “landing page” that displays the map of Myanmar and its spatial points (proportional symbol based on fatalities) of armed conflicts over the years (i.e. 2010 to 2023). This visualisation UI helps: (1) discover armed conflicts trends and (2) conceptualise armed conflict spaces in Myanmar.

3



3) Trend Line: Users can select the check box to display trend line based on the selected parameters from the map. The trend line will be displayed below the checkbox selection.

4) Data Table: Users can select the check box to display database based on the selected parameters from the map. The data table will be displayed below the map.

- Users can select the columns that they are interested to view and hide the rest.
- Users can download/ print dataset.
- Users can specify the number of entries to display.
- Users can search for a particular value or classification via the search box.
- Users can sort each variable in ascending or descending order.

4

Data Table: Armed Conflict Incidents

Column visibility ▾ Excel CSV Print

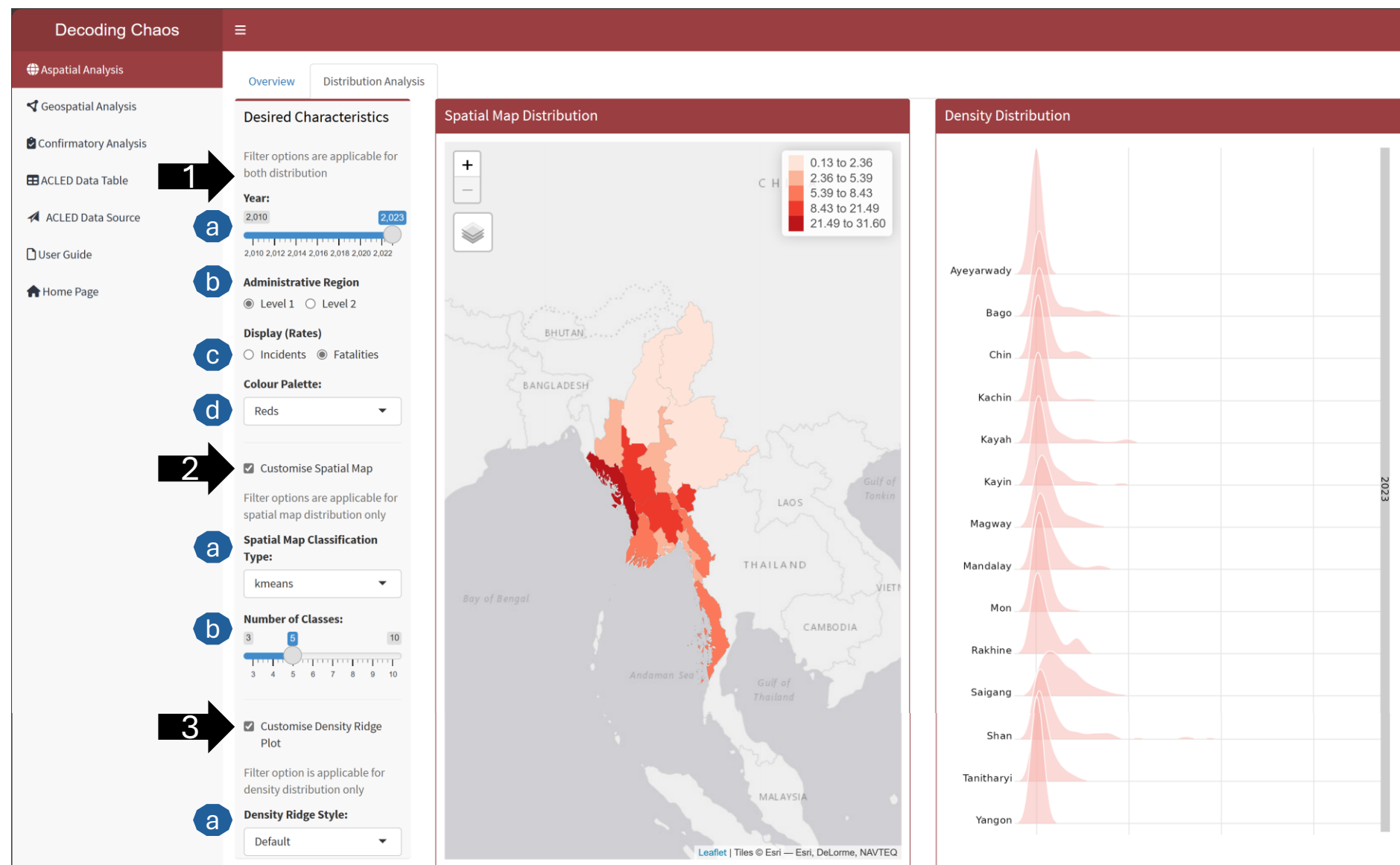
Showing 1 to 5 of 6,283 entries **show** 5 **entries**

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 ... 1,257 Next

	event_id_cnty	event_date	year	disorder_type	event_type	sub_event_type	actor1	inter1	assoc_actor_2	inter2	interaction	civilian_targeting	admin1	ad
e	All	All		All	All	All	All		All		All	All	Al	/
	1	MMR56370	2023-12-31	2023	Political violence	Battles	Armed clash	Phoenix DF: Phoenix Defense Force (Nattalin)	3	1	13		Bago-West	Th

Aspatial Analysis – Distribution Analysis

This analysis page allows users to perform data visualisation to show the armed conflict incidents' (and fatalities) spatial and density distribution represented in choropleth map and density ridge plot respectively.



1) Options for the two distribution plots (Choropleth Map and Density Ridge). Users can specify the parameters.

- Users can select year.
- Users can select the administrative region level.
- Users can select the rates (based on incident events or fatalities).
- Users can select the colour palette to plot the choropleth map and density ridge plot. *Note: Colour palette is only applicable to density ridge style (when set to default).*

2) Customise Spatial Map: Users can select the check box to display additional parameters available to customise the choropleth map. The additional custom parameters will be displayed.

- Users can select the classification type (i.e. boxmap, equal, kmeans, pretty, quantile).
- Users can select the number of classes to classify the data.

3) Customise Density Ridge Plot: Users can select the check box to display additional parameter available to customise the density ridge plot. The additional custom parameters will be displayed.

- Users can select the style (i.e. Default, Quantile, Probability, Tail Probability) *Note: Colour palette is only applicable to density ridge style (when set to default).*

Geospatial Analysis – Local Measures of Spatial Autocorrelation

This analysis page allows users to perform a cluster and outlier analysis, to identify significant clusters of high and low values and outliers. Using the Local Moran's I statistic, features are categorised into 2 clusters (High-High, Low-Low), 2 outliers (High-Low, Low-High) and 1 insignificant classes.

Decoding Chaos

Aspatial Analysis

Geospatial Analysis

Confirmatory Analysis

ACLED Data Table

ACLED Data Source

User Guide

Home Page

Local Measures of Spatial Autocorrelation

Hot & Cold Spot Analysis(HCSA)

Emerging Hot Spot Analysis

Analysis Period: 2021-2023, Quarterly

Options for LISA Analysis

Year-Quarter

2021-Q1

Event Type:

Battles

Contiguity Method

☒ Queen
 ☐ Rook

Spatial Weights Style

W: Row standardised

Number of Simulations:

99

499

Update Plot

Select Confidence level

☒ 0.95
 ☐ 0.99

Select LISA Classification

mean

Select Local Moran's Stat:

local moran(ii)

Local Moran's I - All Districts

Local Indicator of Spatial Association (LISA) map

Chart Interpretation

Local Moran's I assesses spatial patterns at a local level, determining if features form significant clusters (high-high or low-low) or outliers (high-low or low-high) in relation to neighboring features. High and positive Local Moran's I values indicate clustering of similar values, reflecting a concentration of similar incidents. Low or negative values point to outliers, where an area's incident rate significantly differs from that of its neighbors. The LISA map plots significant areas (p-value < 0.05 or 0.01) where incident rates are notably higher or lower than expected, thus deviating from a random spatial distribution.

Local Moran's I - All Districts

Show 10 entries

Search

District	quarter	event_type	year	local moran(ii)	expectation(eii)	variance(var_ii)	std deviation(z_ii)	p_value	p_ii_si
1	Hinthada	2021Q1	Battles	2021	0.1001312472093055	-0.005310556057221873	0.01529353616688806	0.8526265801156794	0.3938664176873544

1) Options for LISA Analysis: Users can specify the parameters to calculate the Local Moran's I statistics before rendering the choropleth maps and data table.

- Users can specify a specific time- period.
- Users can specify a specific event type.
- Users can select the type of contiguity method to build a neighbours list.
- Users can select the method to assign weights to neighbouring polygons.
- Users can select the number of simulations to run.

Users will need to select all the above and click on "Update Plot" to render the maps and data table.

2) Choropleth map options: Users can specify the variables to display in both maps.

- Users can specify the confidence level of the P-values to be shown in the LISA map.
- Users can specify the type of significance to be shown in the LISA Map. (mean, median or pysal).
- Users can select the Local Moran's I statistic to be shown in the Local Moran's I map.

3) Local Moran's statistics for all Districts table.

- Users can specify the number of entries to display
- Users can search for a particular value or classification via the search box.
- Users can sort each variable in ascending or descending order.

Geospatial Analysis – Hot & Cold Analysis

This analysis page allows users to perform a Hot & Cold Spot analysis, to identify significant areas of high and low values based on a calculated distance. Using the Getis-Ord Gi* statistic, features are grouped together when similar High (Hot) or Low (Cold) values are found in a cluster.

Decoding Chaos

Local Measures of Spatial Autocorrelation

Hot & Cold Spot Analysis(HCSA)

Emerging Hot Spot Analysis

Analysis Period: 2021-2023, Quarterly

Options for Hot Spot Analysis

Year-Quarter

2021-Q1

Event Type:

Battles

Contiguity Method

☒ Queen
 ☐ Rook

Number of Simulations:

99

499

Update Plot

Select Confidence level

☒ 0.95
 ☐ 0.99

Select Local Gi Stat:

local gi*

GI* Statistics- All Districts

Significant Hot & Cold spot areas

Chart Interpretation

HCSA uses spatial weights to identify locations of statistically significant hot & cold spots in an spatially weighted attribute, in proximity to one another based on a calculated distance. The analysis groups features when similar high (hot) or low (cold) values are found in a cluster. High positive Gi values indicate hot spots areas where high values cluster together, while low negative Gi values indicate cold spots—areas where low values cluster together. The Hot & Cold spot map plots significant areas where p-value < 0.05 or 0.01. Gi* trend plot shows changes in the Local Gi* per district, for each event type.

1) Options for Hot & Cold Spot Analysis: Users can specify the parameters to calculate the Getis-Gi* statistics before rendering the choropleth maps and data table.

- Users can specify a specific time- period.
- Users can specify a specific event type.
- Users can select the type of contiguity method to build a neighbours list.
- Users can select the number of simulations to run.

Users will need to select all the above and click on “Update Plot” to render the maps and data table.

2) Choropleth map options: Users can specify the variables to display in both maps.

- Users can specify the confidence level of the P-values to be shown in the HCSA map.
- Users can select the Gi* statistic to be shown in the Gi* Statistics map.

3) Gi* statistics for all Districts table.

- Users can specify the number of entries to display
- Users can search for a particular value or classification via the search box.
- Users can sort each variable in ascending or descending order.

GI* Statistics - All Districts

3

Show 10 entries

a

b

Search

	District	quarter	event_type	year	local gi*	cluster	expectation(e_gi)	variance(var_gi)	std deviation	p_value	p_sim	p_folded_sim	
1	Hinhada	2021Q1	Battles	2021	-0.8709354104257709	Low	0.01014943296822491	0.0001840555958951855	-0.7481131120966844	0.4543919337291459	0.14	0.01	1.722
2	Labutta	2021Q1	Battles	2021	-0.5551541916219266	Low	0.009377895283935553	0.000452950605346143	-0.440635980334173	0.6594765504672987	0.5	0.01	3.090

Geospatial Analysis – Emerging Hot Spot Analysis

This analysis page allows users to perform an Emerging Hot Spot analysis, to reveal and describe how hot spots and cold spots have changed over time. After identifying temporal trends, features are classified into one of 17 ESRI hot spot classifications.

Decoding Chaos

Local Measures of Spatial Autocorrelation

Hot & Cold Spot Analysis(HCSA)

Emerging Hot Spot Analysis

Analysis Period: 2021-2023, Quarterly

Options for Emerging Hot Spot Analysis

Event Type: Battles

Contiguity Method: Queen

Time Lag of spatial neighbours: 1

Number of Simulations: 99

Update Plot

Show EHSA classes

Show GI* trend plot

Select Confidence level: 0.95

Emerging Hot Spot map

Chart Interpretation

Emerging Hot Spot Analysis identifies trends in spatial clustering over a period of time. It combines the Getis-Ord GI* statistic with the Mann-Kendall trend test to determine if there is a temporal trend associated with local clustering of hot and cold spots. The Emerging Hot Spot map plots significant areas where p-values < 0.05 or 0.01. Each location is classified into one of 17 categories based on ESRI's emerging hot spot classification criteria.

Emerging Hot Spot Analysis results

Show 25 entries

Search

District	tau	p_value	classification	geometry
1 Patheln	0.5454545021057129	0.01639330387115479	no pattern detected	[object Object]
2 Puta-O	0.4848484396934509	0.03352415561676025	no pattern detected	[object Object]
3 Bawlake	0.4545454084873199	0.0467449426651001	sporadic coldspot	[object Object]
4 Loikaw	0.5757575035095215	0.01117479801177979	sporadic coldspot	[object Object]
5 Hpa-An	-0.5151514410972595	0.02364221401512623	sporadic coldspot	[object Object]
6 Magway	-0.5151514410972595	0.02364221401512623	sporadic coldspot	[object Object]
7 Maungdaw	0.4848484396934509	0.03352415561676025	sporadic coldspot	[object Object]
8 Mrauk-U	0.6969696283340454	0.002030253410339355	sporadic coldspot	[object Object]
9 Hkamti	-0.6969696283340454	0.00203029508702457	sporadic coldspot	[object Object]
10 Katha	0.4848484396934509	0.03352415561676025	sporadic hotspot	[object Object]
11 Sagaing	-0.4545454084873199	0.0467449463903904	sporadic coldspot	[object Object]
12 Tamu	0.6363635659217834	0.004931449890136719	consecutive hotspot	[object Object]
13 Monghsat	-0.6363635659217834	0.004931502509862185	intensifying coldspot	[object Object]
14 Hopang	0.5151514410972595	0.02364218235015869	sporadic hotspot	[object Object]
15 Kokang Self-Administered Zone	0.6060605645179749	0.007487893104553223	sporadic coldspot	[object Object]
16 Matman	0.6060605645179749	0.007487893104553223	sporadic coldspot	[object Object]
17 Muse	-0.4545454084873199	0.0467449463903904	sporadic hotspot	[object Object]
18 Danu Self-Administered Zone	0.5757575035095215	0.01117479801177979	sporadic hotspot	[object Object]
19 Langkho	-0.666666567325592	0.003191965632140636	sporadic coldspot	[object Object]
20 Pa-O Self-Administered Zone	-0.6060605645179749	0.007487888913601637	sporadic coldspot	[object Object]
21 Dawei	0.4848484396934509	0.03352415561676025	new hotspot	[object Object]
22 Kawtho	0.666666567325592	0.003191947937011719	oscillating hotspot	[object Object]

Side-bar plots

Show EHSA classes

Show GI* trend plot

Select District: Bago

Table Interpretation

The Mann-Kendall test determines whether there is a monotonic trend over time in the observed data. The GI* values for each location in each time period (time-slice) is calculated. Next, the Mann-Kendall trend test is done to identify any temporal trend in these GI* values. This tables shows results for P-values < 0.05 or 0.01. Tau ranges between -1 and 1 where -1 is a perfectly decreasing series and 1 is a perfectly increasing series.

- Options for Emerging Hot Spot Analysis: Users can specify the parameters to calculate the analysis results before rendering the choropleth map and data table.
 - Users can specify a specific event type.
 - Users can select the type of contiguity method to build a neighbours list.
 - Users can select the number of time lags to include in the neighbourhood for calculating the local Gi*
 - Users can select the number of simulations to run to calculate the simulated p-values for the local Gi*.
- Users will need to select all the above and click on “Update Plot” to render the map and data table.
- Sidebar plots: Users can select the check boxes for EHSA classes and GI* Trend plot to render the 2 plots at the side bar.
- Choropleth map options:
 - Users can specify the confidence level of the P-values to be shown in the Emerging Hot Spot map.
- Emerging Hot Spot Analysis Results table.
 - Users can specify the number of entries to display
 - Users can search for a particular value or classification via the search box.
 - Users can sort each variable in ascending or descending order.

One-Way ANOVA Test

This analysis page allows users to perform a One-Way ANOVA test to identify if there is any significant difference between the mean or median value for event types and the number of fatalities. If the p-value is below the critical value, it means that the null hypothesis has sufficient statistical evidence to support. Whereas if the p-value is above the critical value, the null hypothesis will be rejected due to insufficient statistical evidence.

Decoding Chaos

- Aspatial Analysis
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One-Way Anova Test

Mosaic Plot-VCD

Analysis Period: 2020-2023

Options for Anova Test

Year:

2021

Select event type

Battles

Violence against civilians

Explosions/Remote violence

Strategic developments

Riots

Protests

Reset Selections

Test Type:

parametric

Pairwise Display:

significant

P-value adjustment method:

holm

Confidence level

☒ 0.95
 ☐ 0.99

One-way Anova Test for Fatalities per event type

Fatalities in 2021

event_type	n	Significance
Battles	3	Significant
Explosions/Remote violence	5	Significant
Riots	2	Significant
Strategic developments	4	Significant
Violence against civilians	3	Significant

Chart Interpretation

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is a statistical method used to test differences between two or more means. It is similar to the t-test, but the t-test is generally used for comparing two means, while ANOVA is used when comparing more than two means. ANOVA is based on comparing the variance (or variation) between the data samples to the variation within each particular sample. If the between-group variance is high and the within-group variance is low, this provides evidence that the means of the groups are significantly different. In the options above, users can select the confidence interval, test type, p-adjust method and pair type. Filters available would be the year of interest and event type.

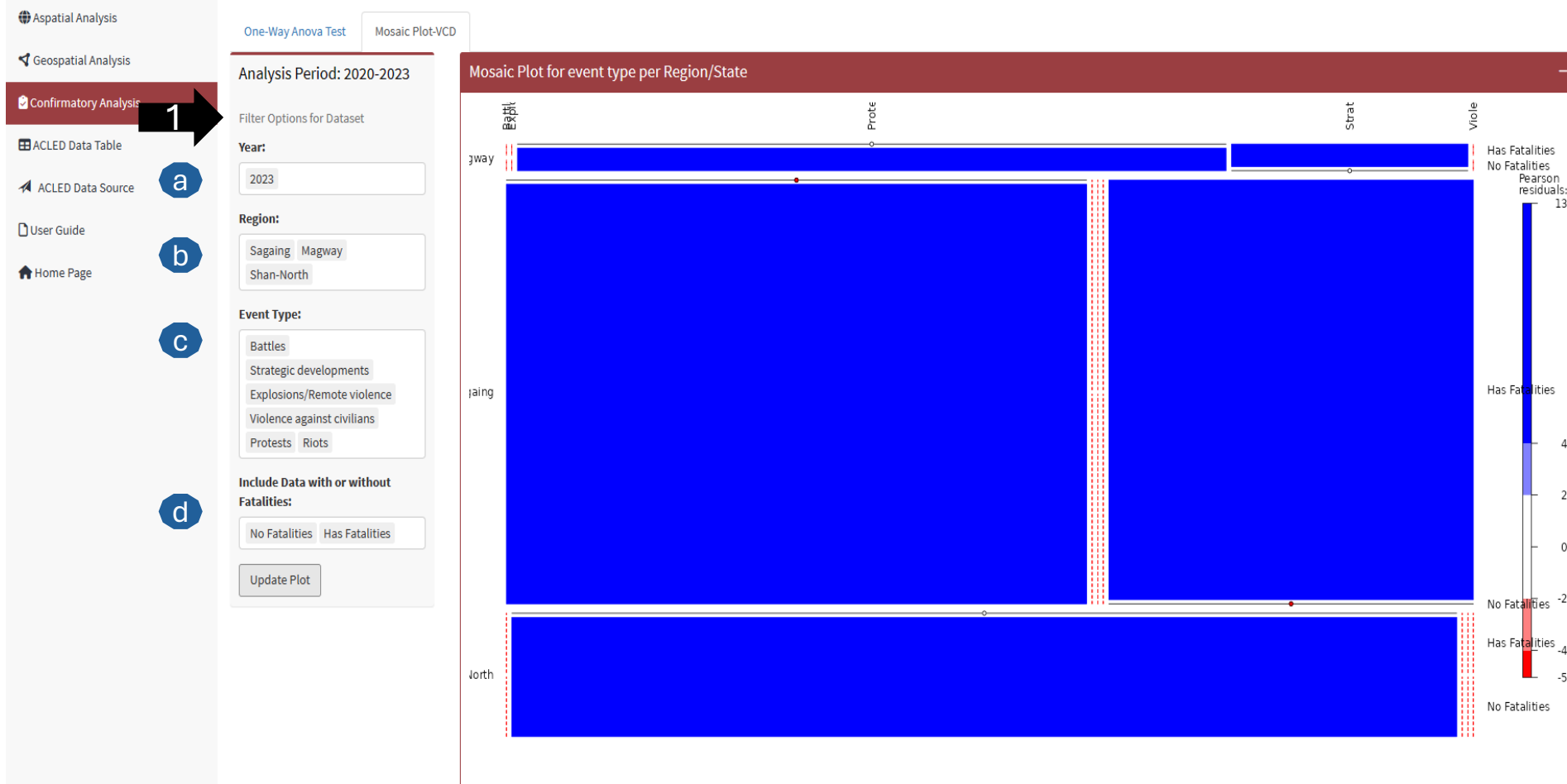
1) Options for Anova Test: Users can specify the parameters that will be used during the calculation for Anova statistical test.

- Users can select the year of interest between 2020 to 2023 to compare.
- Users can multi-select the event types to compare between the various event types and their significance. Users can also click on the “Reset Selections” button if they want to start over.
- Users can select the type of test they would like to use to calculate the statistics i.e. Parametric, Non-parametric, etc.
- Users have the option to select on the type of pairwise display they would like to show on the plot i.e. Significant, Non-significant or all.
- Users can select the type of P-value adjust method they would like to use during the statistical calculation.
- Users can choose between 0.95 or 0.99 confidence interval to be used during the statistical calculation.

2) This section provides a brief explanation of what ANOVA testing is to the user.

Visualizing Categorical Data

This analysis page allows users to visualize categorical data using mosaic plot to find association between the variables. The size of each tile would represent the proportion of observations for the variable. The colour of each tile would represent the residual where red tiles indicate significant negative residual where frequency is less than expected and blue tiles indicate significant positive residual where frequency is more than expected. The intensity of the colour represents the magnitude of the residuals which is shown on the legend on the right.



1) User can use the filter options further analyse the mosaic plot.

- Users can select multiple years of interest ranging from 2010 to 2023.
- Users can select multiple regions of interest to populate the mosaic plot. A minimum of 1 regions are required to be selected to display.
- Users can select multiple event types to see if they are able to discover any association between them. A minimum of 2 event types are required to be selected to display as the mosaic plot is used to display proportionality of observations.
- Users can select if they want to look at observations that only have fatalities, no fatalities or both.

Users will need to select all the above and click on "Update Plot" to render the plot.

2) This section provides users a brief explanation on how to interpret the mosaic plot and what the details on the chart mean.

2

Chart Interpretation

A mosaic plot is a visualisation tool used to discover the association between two or more variables. In the case above, a comparison of 3 variables is made - Region, Event Type and Fatalities. The first split on the left would divide the regions on the horizontal plane. The second split at the top would divide the event type on the vertical plane. The third split would divide each region plane into 2 based on whether the events have fatalities or not on the horizontal plane. The size of each tile represents the proportions of observations in the region. The colour of each tile would represent the magnitude of the residual where red tiles indicate significant negative residual where frequency is less than expected and blue tiles indicate positive significant positive residuals where frequency is greater than expected. The intensity of the colour represents the magnitude of the residuals as shown on the legend on the right.