Introduction

Presenting Classifiers

Will Doyle

Presenting Results of Classification

- Presenting these results can be difficult—binary dependent variables don’t lend themselves to plotting.
- Think about relevant patterns and key findings—don’t get lost in tables.
- Use models to generate predicted probabilities.

Presenting Results of Classification

- Cross tabs
- Bar graphs
- Heat maps

Cross Tabs

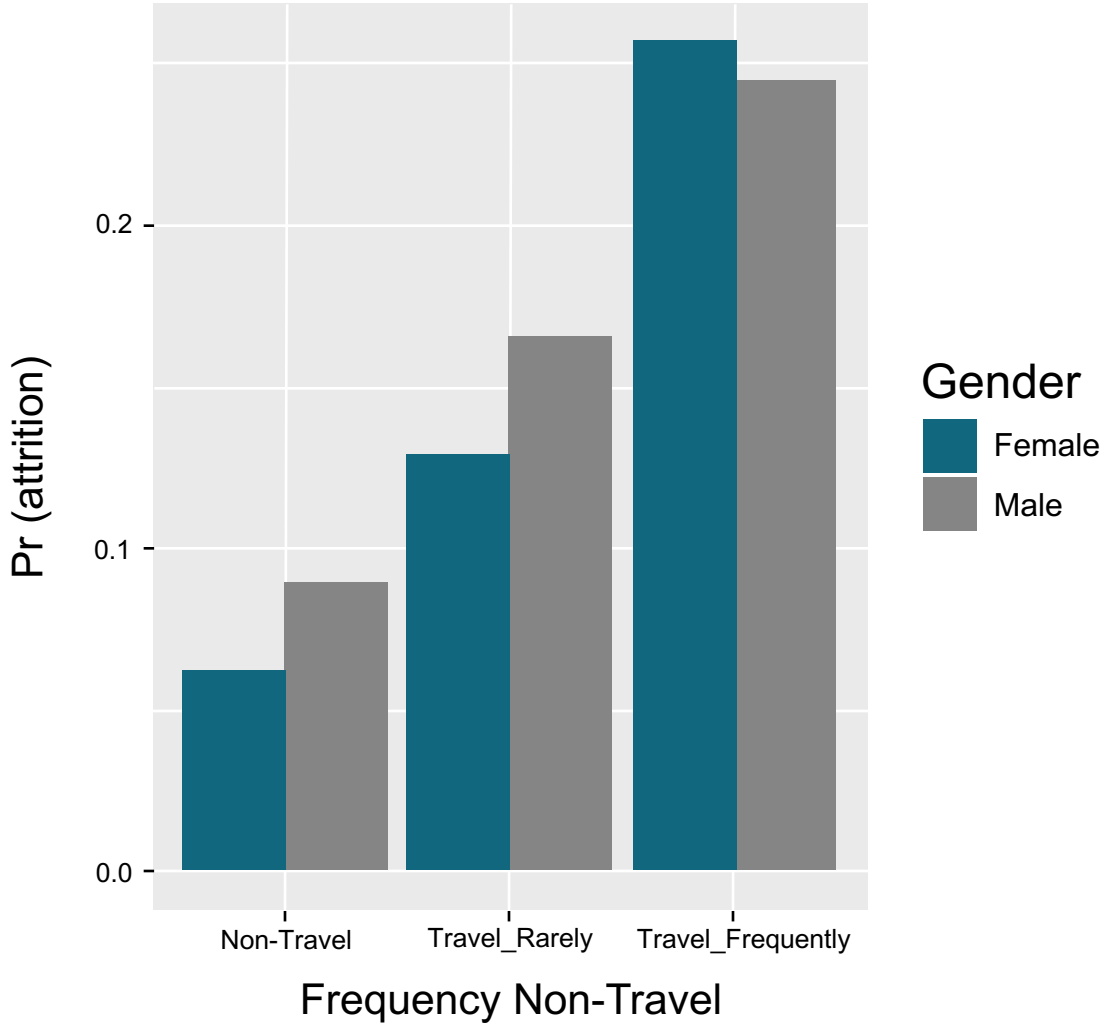
- Independent variable (predictor) goes on rows
- Dependent variable (outcome) goes on columns
- Calculate row percentages

Cross Tabs Example

Business Travel	0	1
Non-Travel	0.9200000	0.0800000
Travel Frequently	0.7509025	0.2490975
Travel Rarely	0.8504314	0.1495686

- Q1: Which group has the highest attrition? How can you tell?
- Q2: What's the predicted attrition for those who travel rarely?

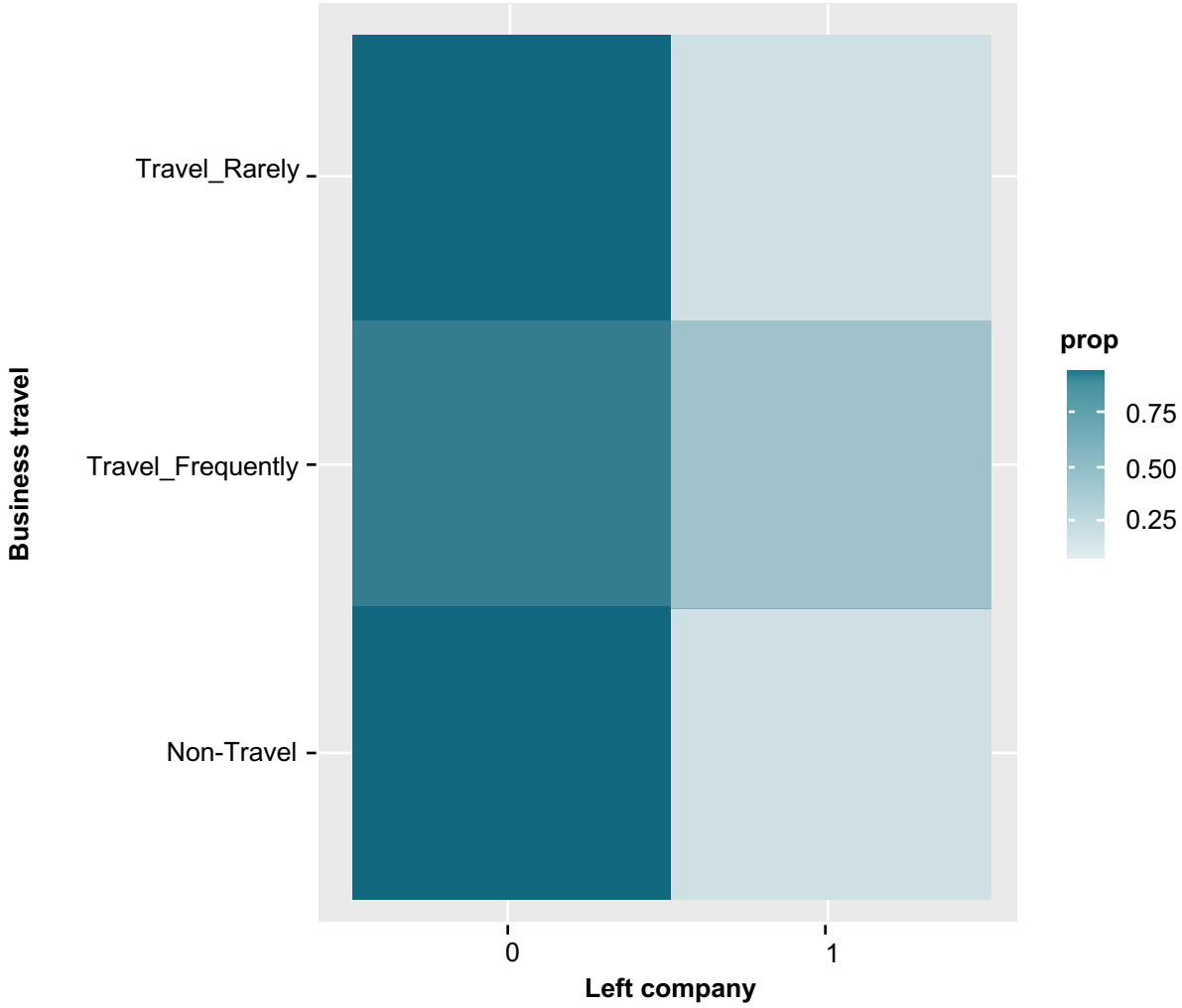
Bar Plot From Cross Tabs



Heat Map

- Same information as table
- Sometimes provides a more intuitive look
- Each cell represents a cell in the table
- Intensity of color represents value

Heat Map


Travel_Rarely
Travel_Frequently
Non-Travel
Business travel
0
1
Left company
prop
0.75
0.50
0.25

Generating Predicted Probabilities

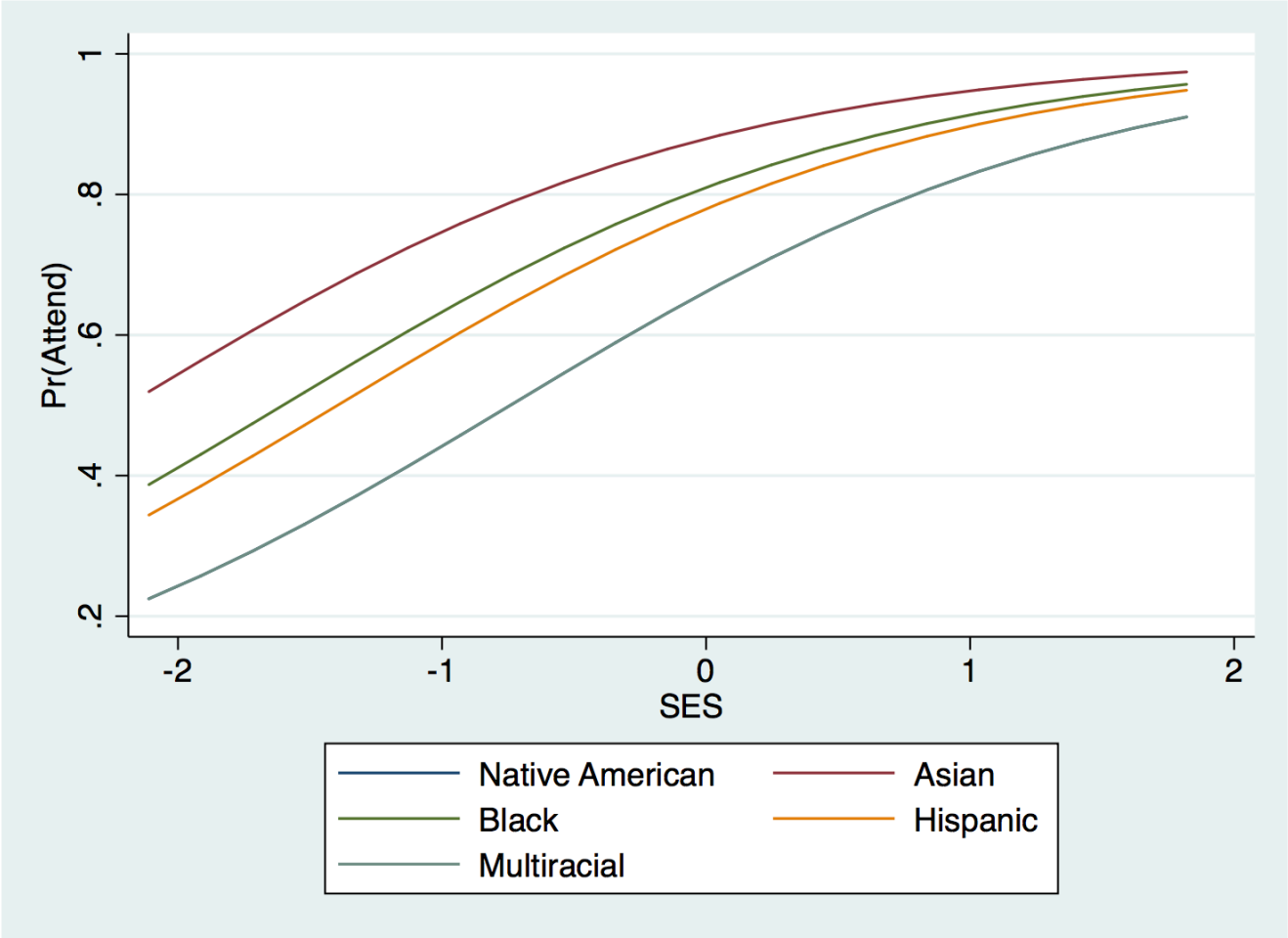
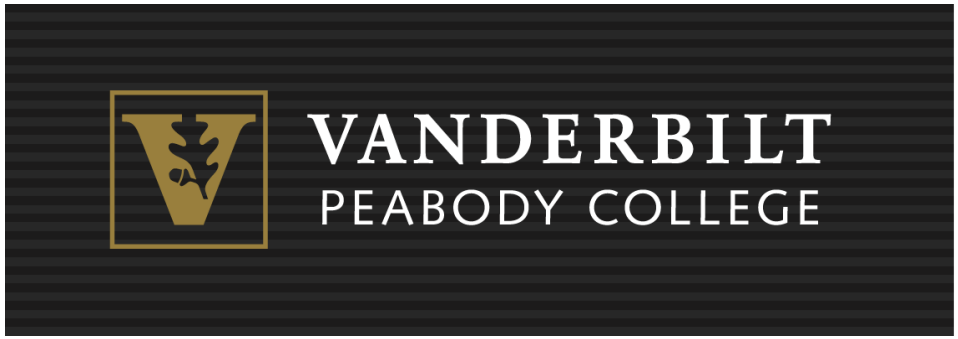


Figure 3: Predicted Probability of Attendance by SES


VANDERBILT
PEABODY COLLEGE