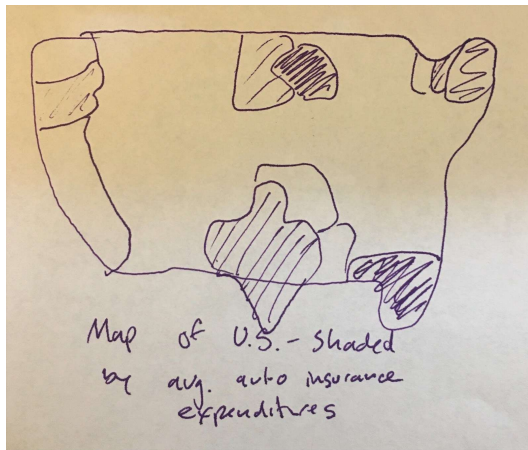
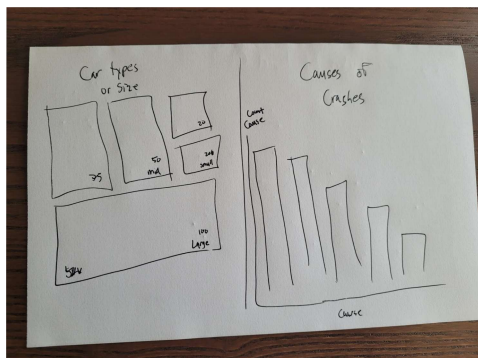


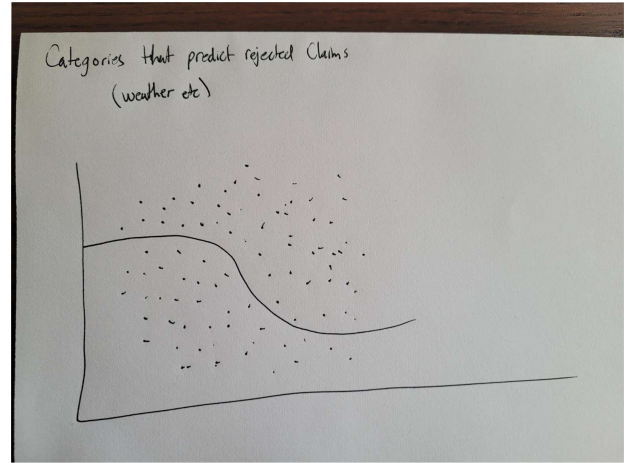
1. Consider pie chart best practices, consider other visualizations



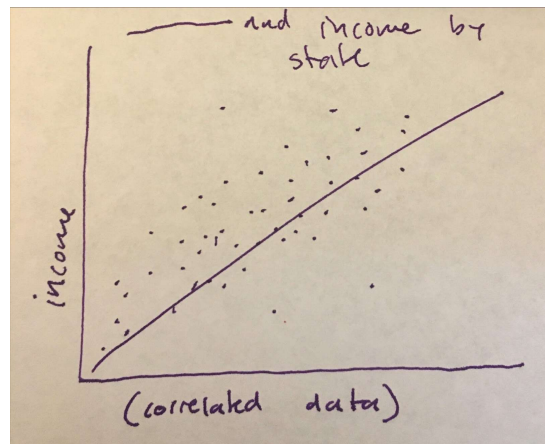
2. Be aware of color choice: factor in colorblindness options



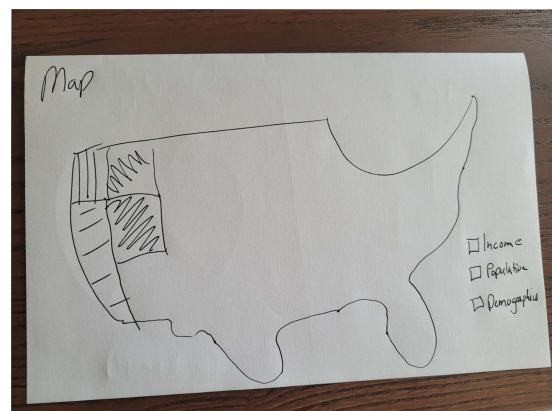
3. Consider bar chart instead of treemap



4. Add confusion matrix



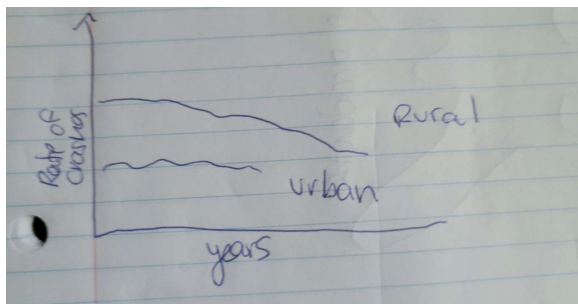
5. Make sure axes are clearly labelled



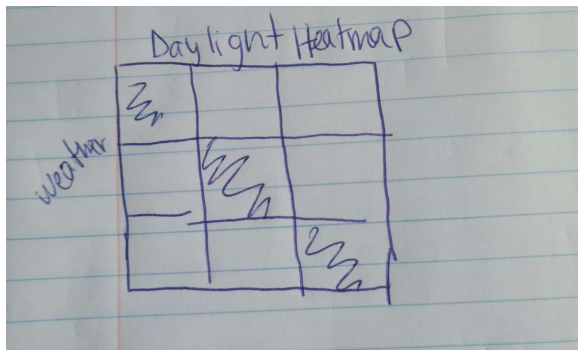
6. Same as above



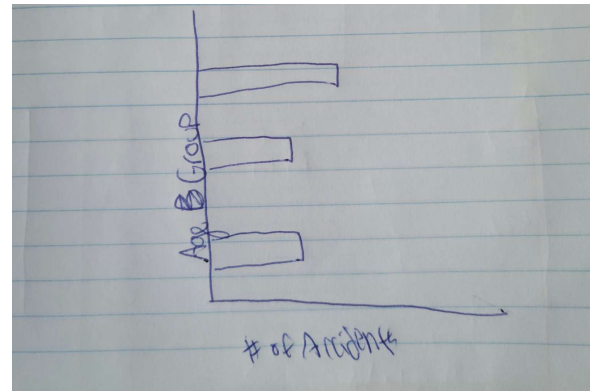
7. More space to visualizations



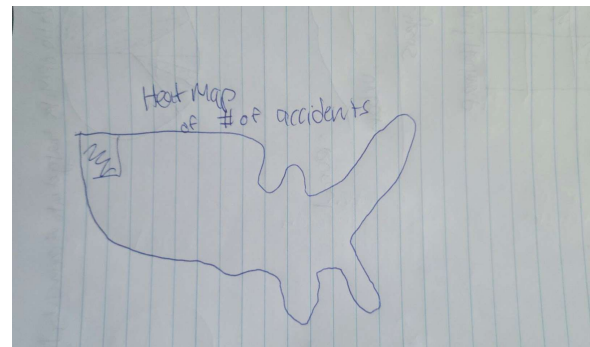
8. clearly label axis



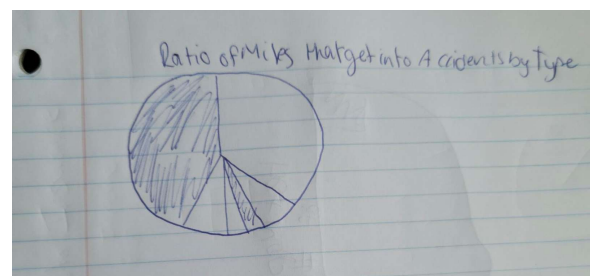
9. Consider showing raw numbers, to make it clear what the details are



10. Ensure that age groups are consistent throughout



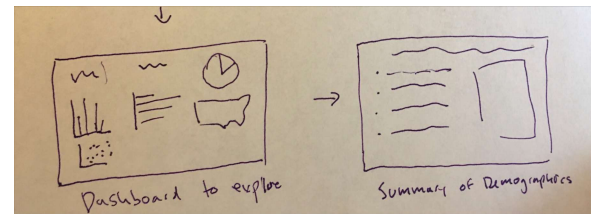
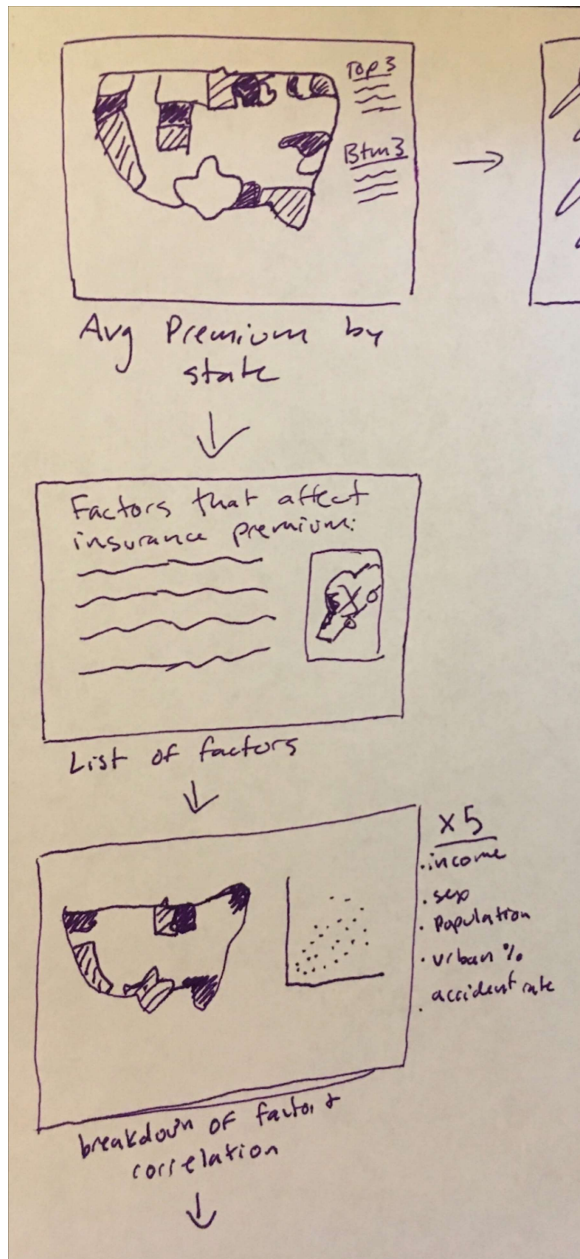
11. Have some way of distinguishing from a simple population map, make sure the visualization adds value. Try accidents per 1000 people in populations



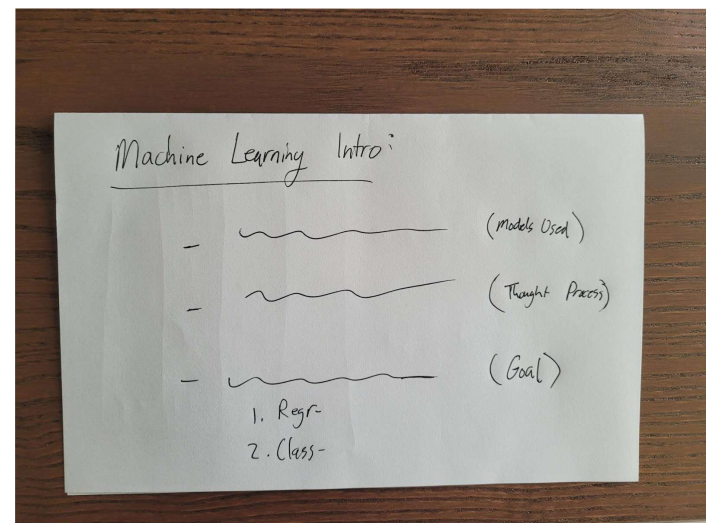
12. Do Bar chart





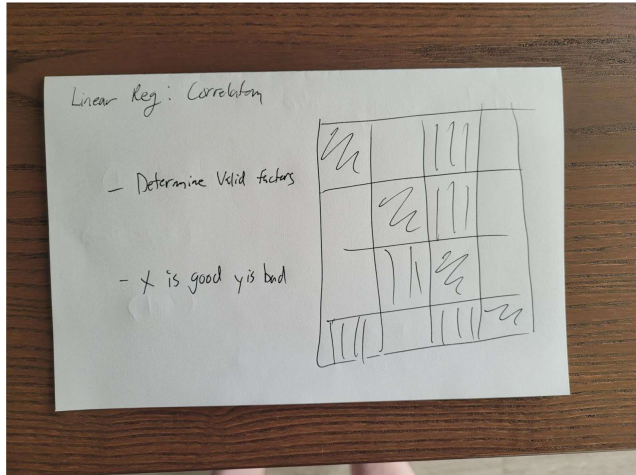


19. For the summary, it's good to talk about things you didn't expect/didn't pan out, that sometimes happens when working with data

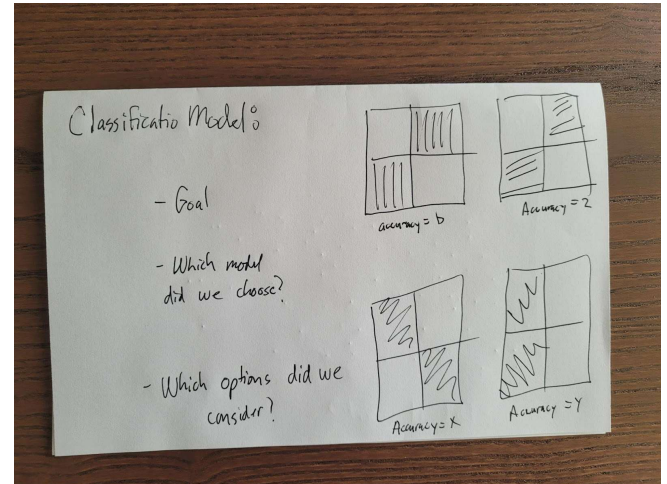


20. Describe the machine learning in terms of intended goal of the data (classification for fraud) vs. the regression we used, which the data may not be perfectly suited for

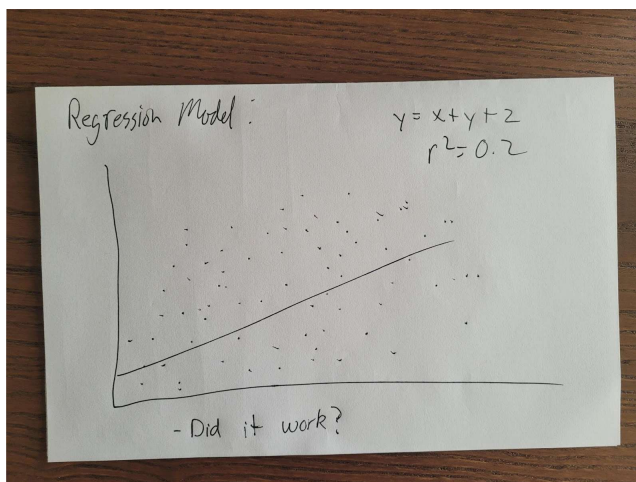
17. Explain the source for the insurance factors and why they were chosen (not from ML, from other research)
18. Be aware of time with multiple similar slides. Set expectations in advance that you will be comparing multiple factors in the same way, and make the comparisons clear as a transition between slides.



21. Make sure the matrix is readable, and not cluttered with too many factors. Also, make it clear which factors are used in ML (including factors not shown in this matrix)



23. Consider metrics other than just accuracy score for how algorithms performed



22. Add a residual plot

