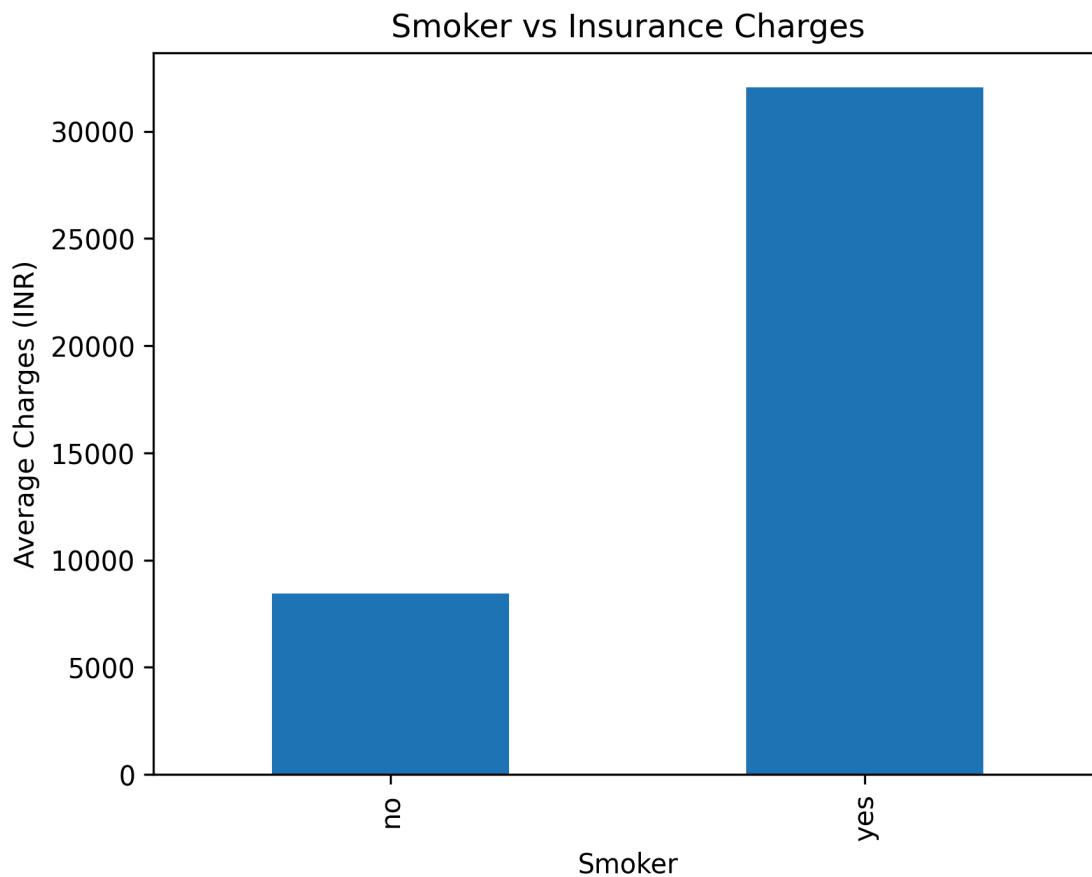


1) Smoker vs Insurance charges

Type:

Comparison Chart:

- Positive impact
- Smokers pay much higher insurance charges than non-smokers
- Insights



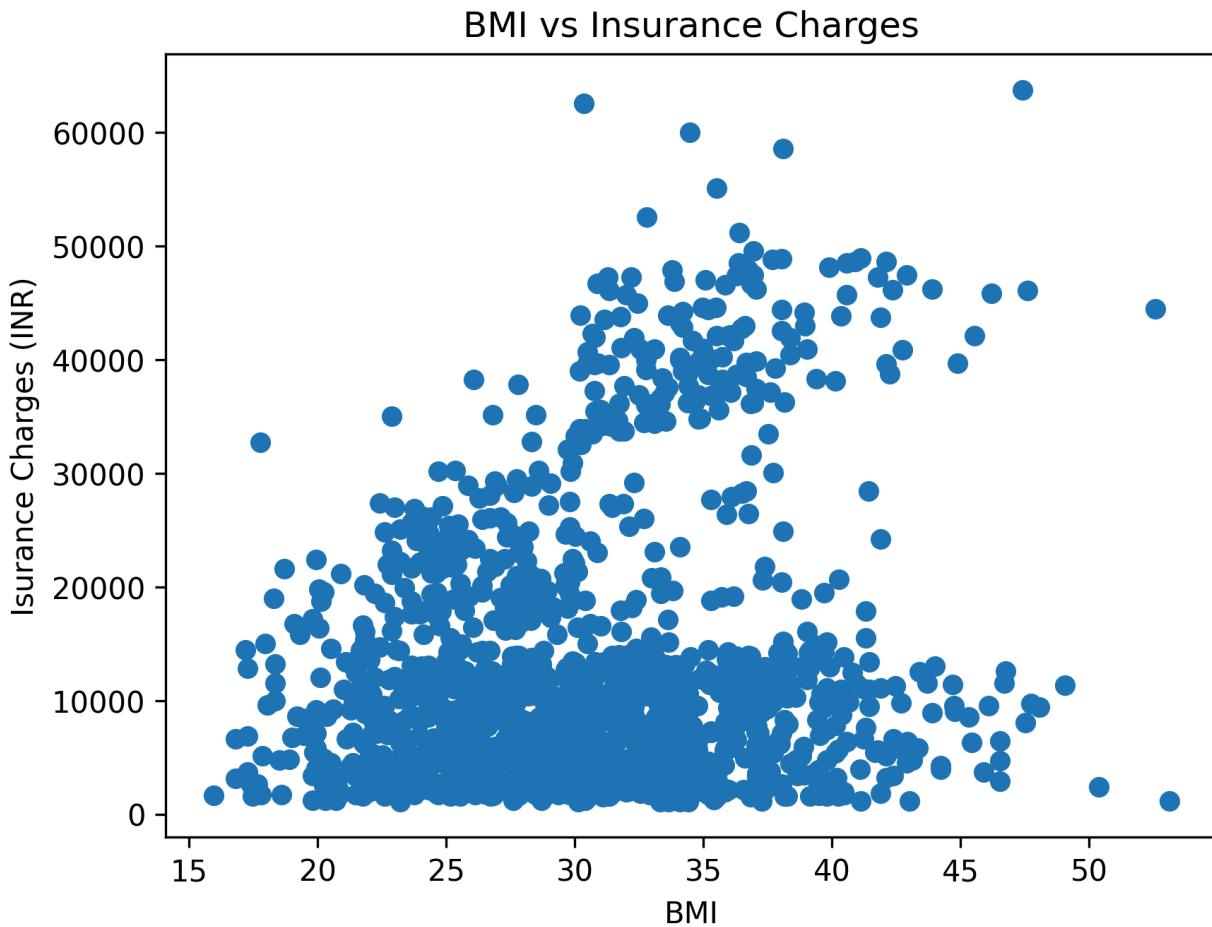
- Insights:
- Smoking is the Strongest Factor Influencing insurance cost.

2) BMI vs Insurance Charges

Type:

Relationship Chart

- Positive Impact (High):
- Insurance charges increase as BMI increases.
- Obese customers show extreme high values.



Insights:

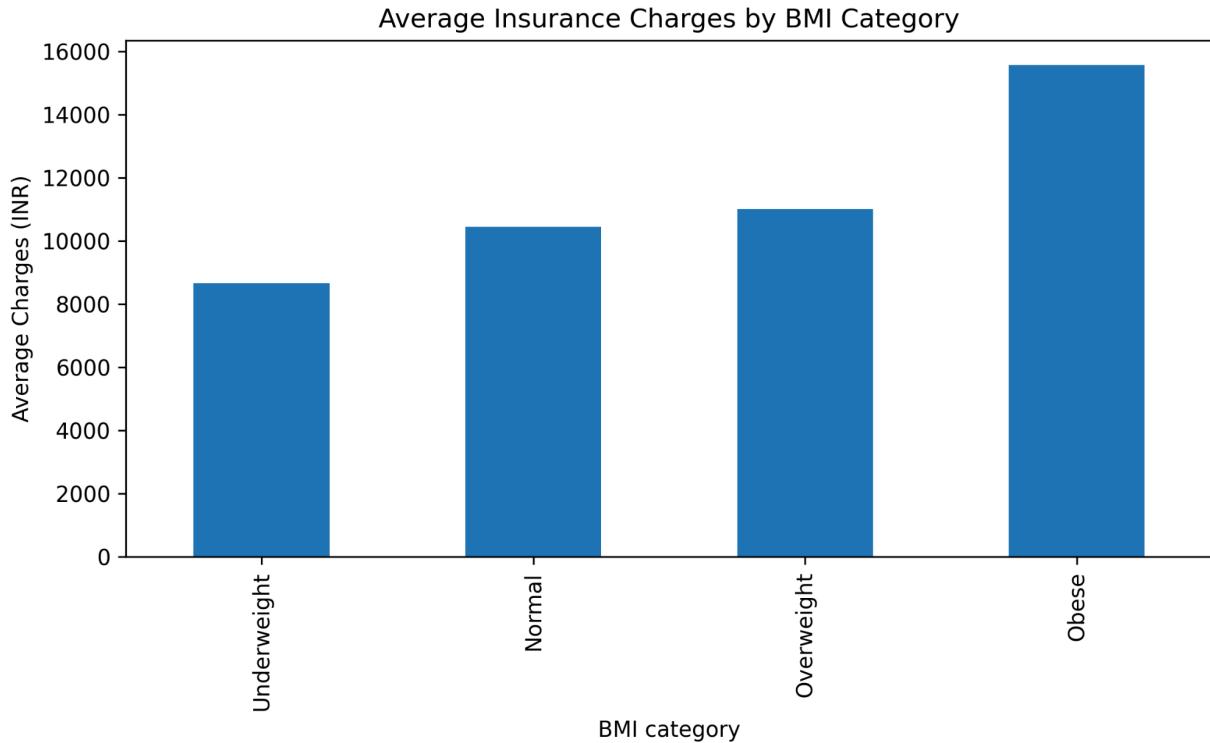
BMI is a major health risk indicator.

3) BMI Category vs Average Charges

Type:categorical comparison

*Positive Impact(High):

Obese > Overweight > Normal > Underweight



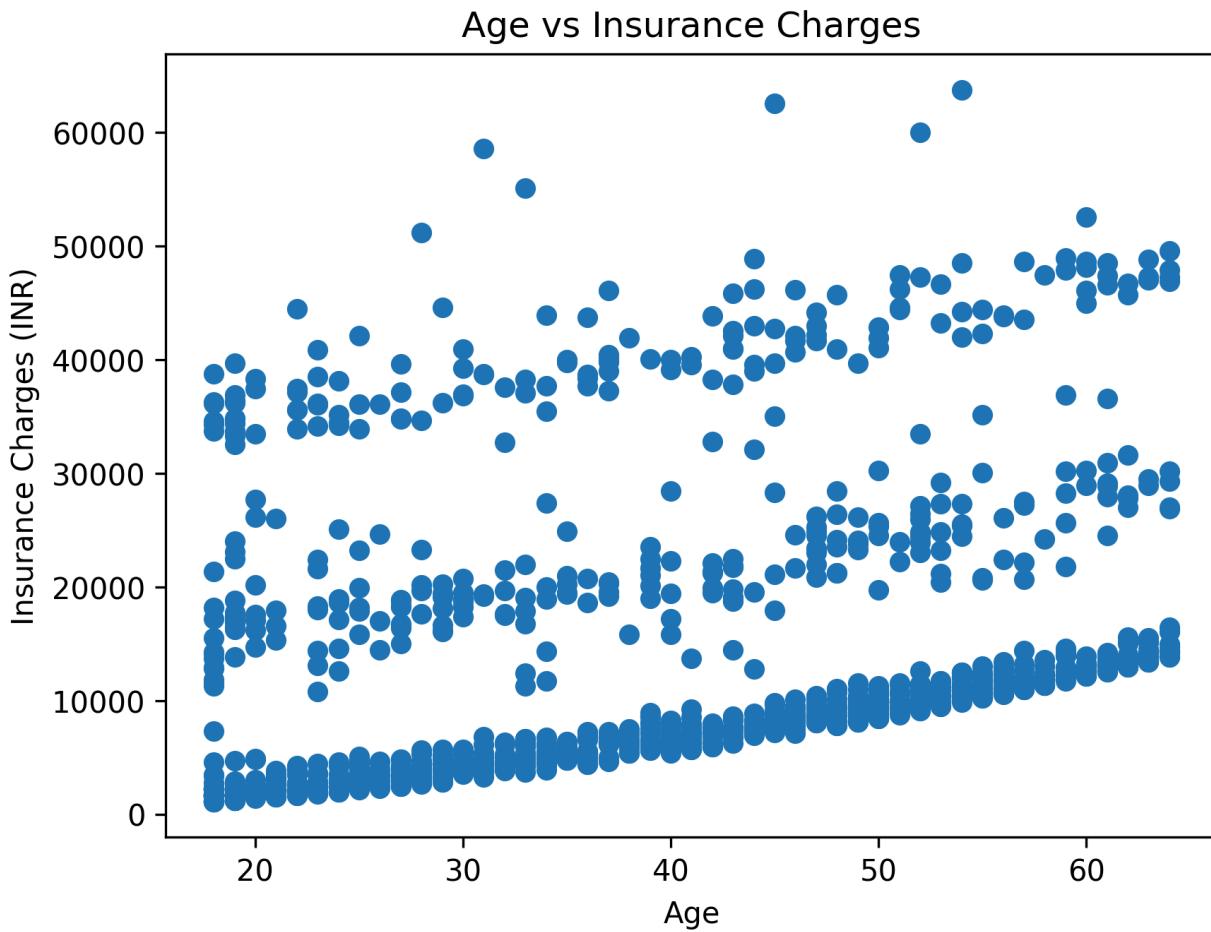
Insights:

BMI Category clearly separate low-risk and high-risk customers.

4). Age vs Insurance Charges

Type: Trend Analysis

- Positive Impact (High):
- Charges rise gradually with age .
- Older Customers show higher premium values.



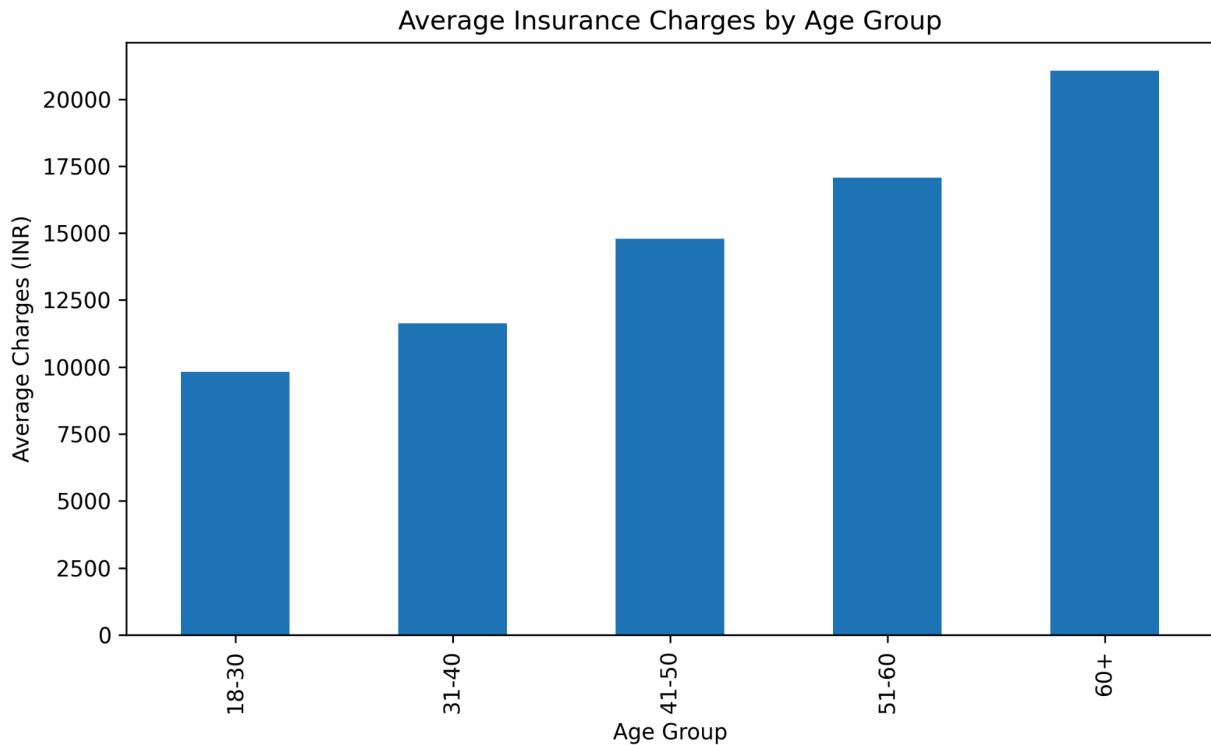
Insights:

Age is a Significant Pricing Factor.

5) Age Group vs Charges

- Type: Aggregated trend
- Positive Impact(High):

- 51-60 and 60+ age groups have the highest average charges.



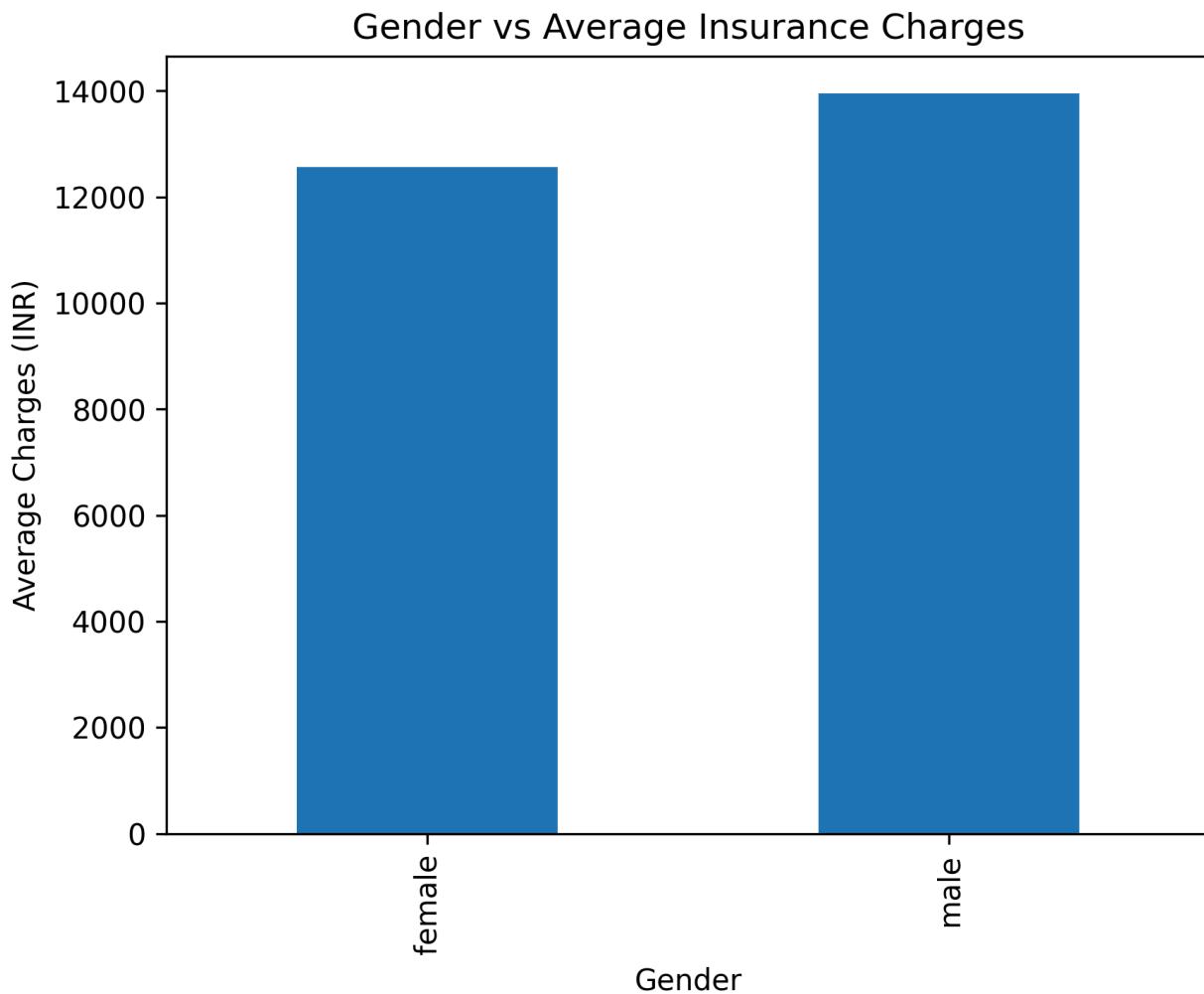
Insights:

Age grouping simplifies risk segmentation.

6) Gender vs Insurance Charges

Type: Demographic Comparison

- Negative / Low Impact
- Male and female charges are almost similar.



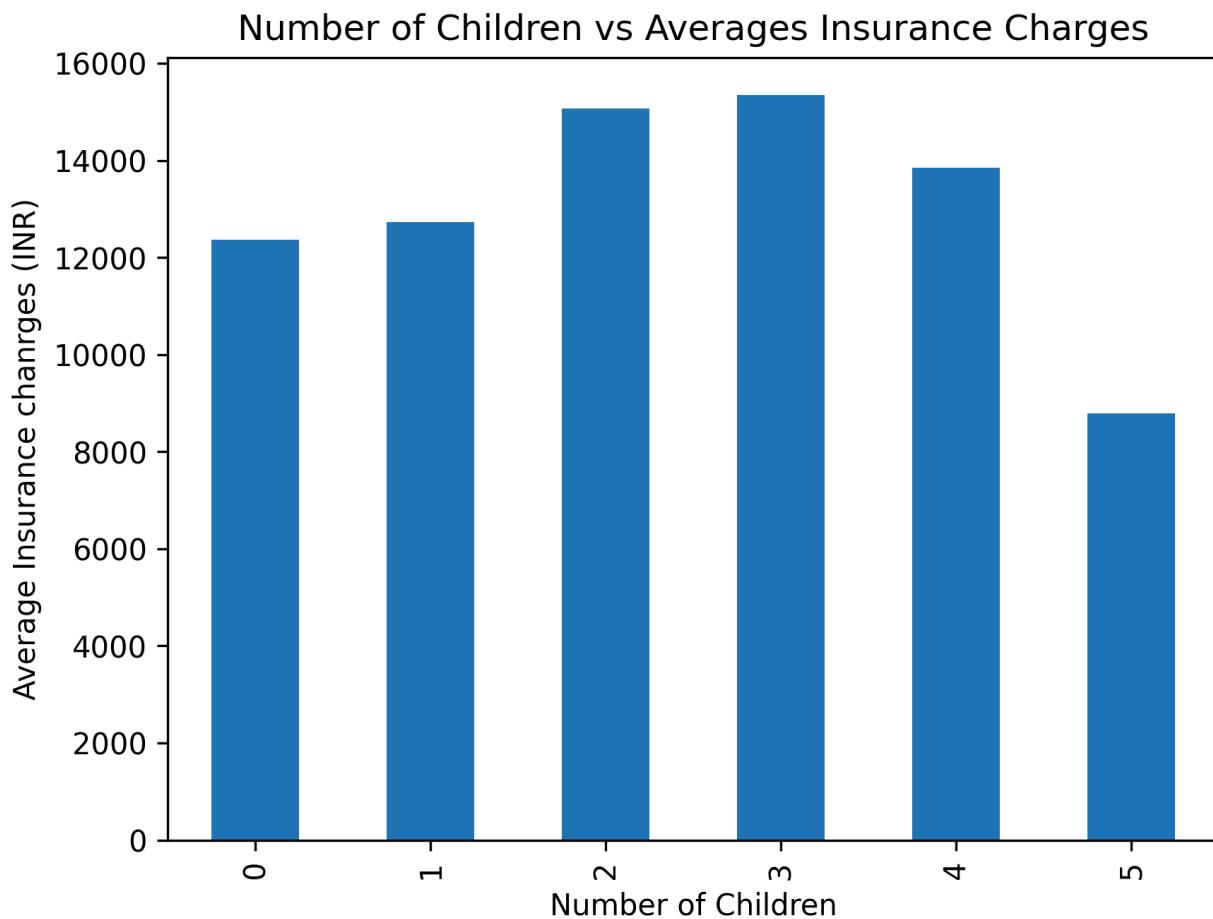
Insights:

Gender alone does not strongly affect insurance cost.

7) Children vs Insurance Charges

Type: Dependency analysis

- Negative / low Impact:
- Number of children shows minimal impact on insurance Charges.



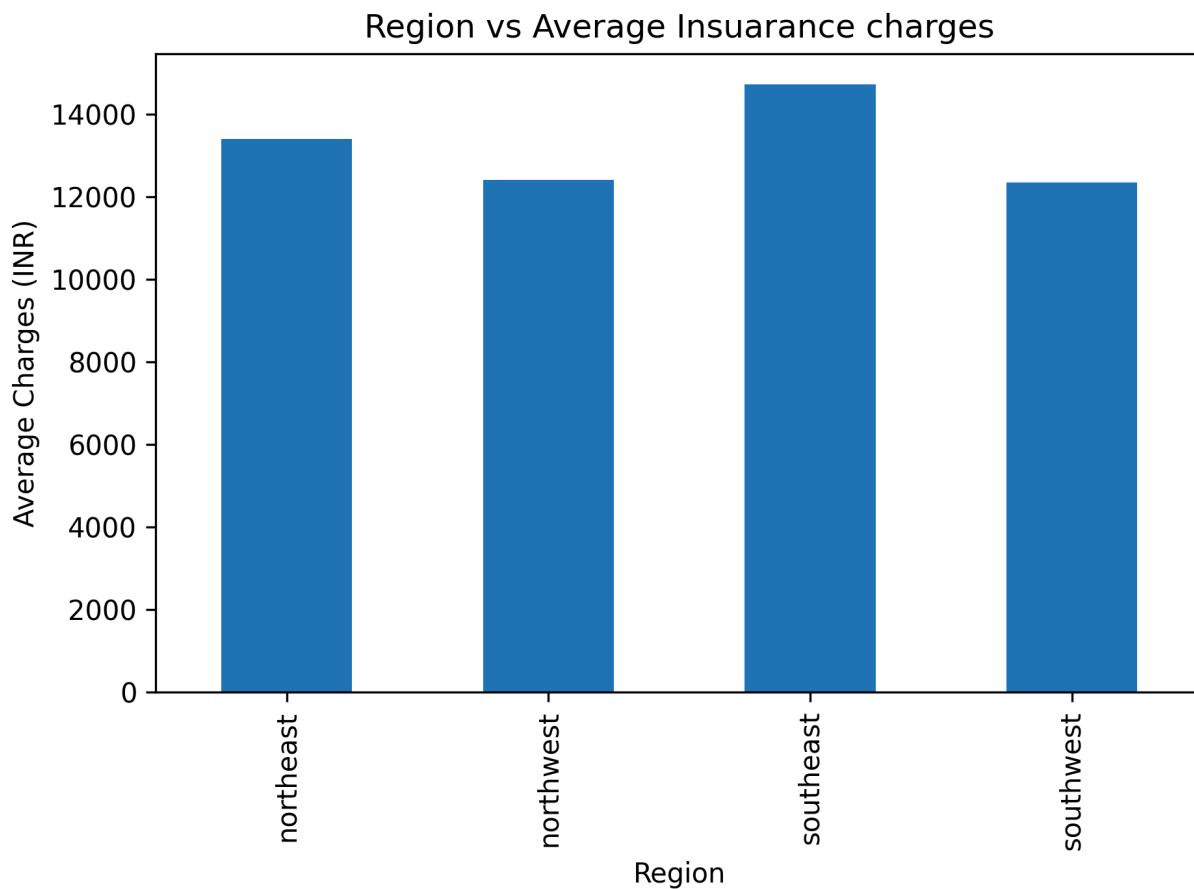
Insights:

Dependents are a weak cost driver.

8) Region vs Average Insurance Charges.

Type: Geographic Analysis.

- Medium Impact:
- Some regions have higher average Charges than others.



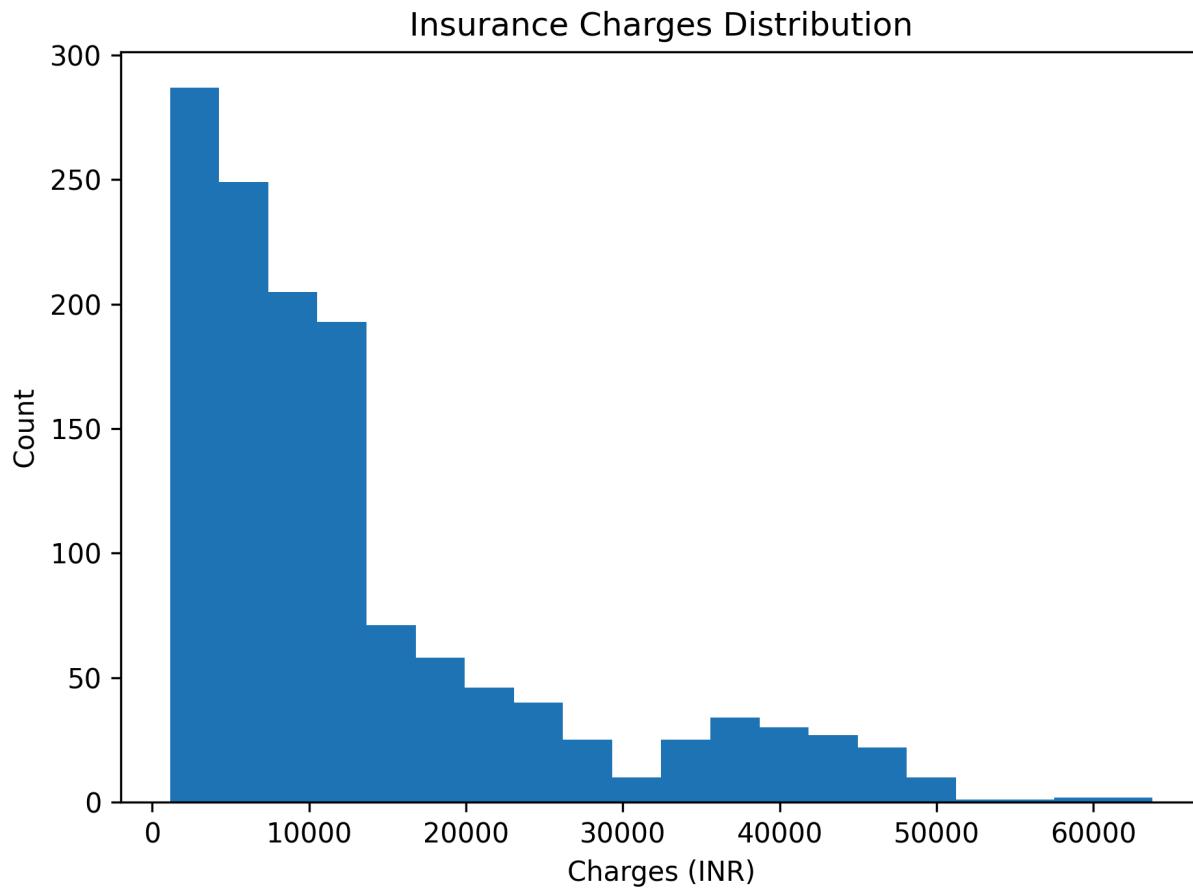
Insights:

Regional healthcare cost differences affect premiums.

9). Charges Distribution

Type: Distribution Analysis.

- Negative Skew Insights
- Most Customers have low to moderate charges
- Few Customers have very high charges.



Insights:

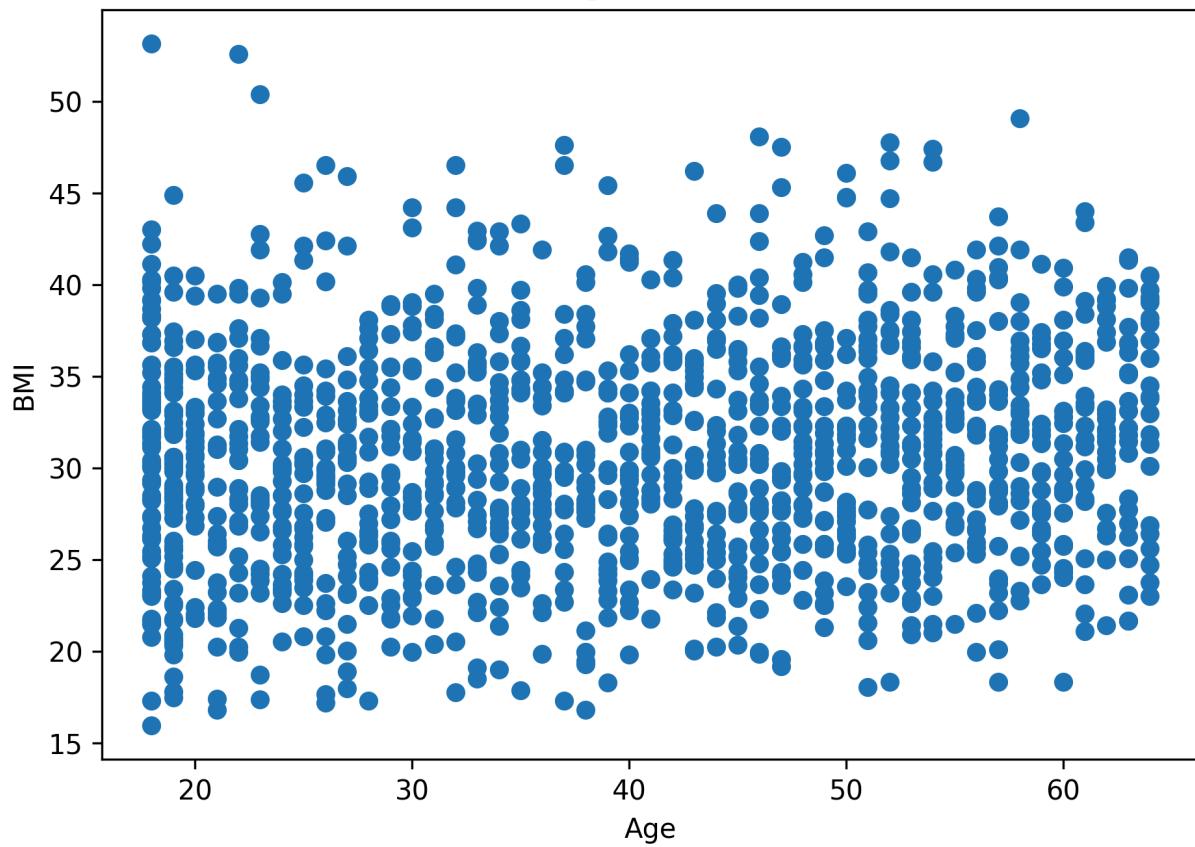
Insurance cost distribution is highly skewed.

10) Age vs BMI

Type: Correlation Analysis.

- Weak Impact:
- BMI slightly Increases with age
- No strong linear relationship.

Age vs BMI



Insights:

Age alone is not a strong predictor of BMI.