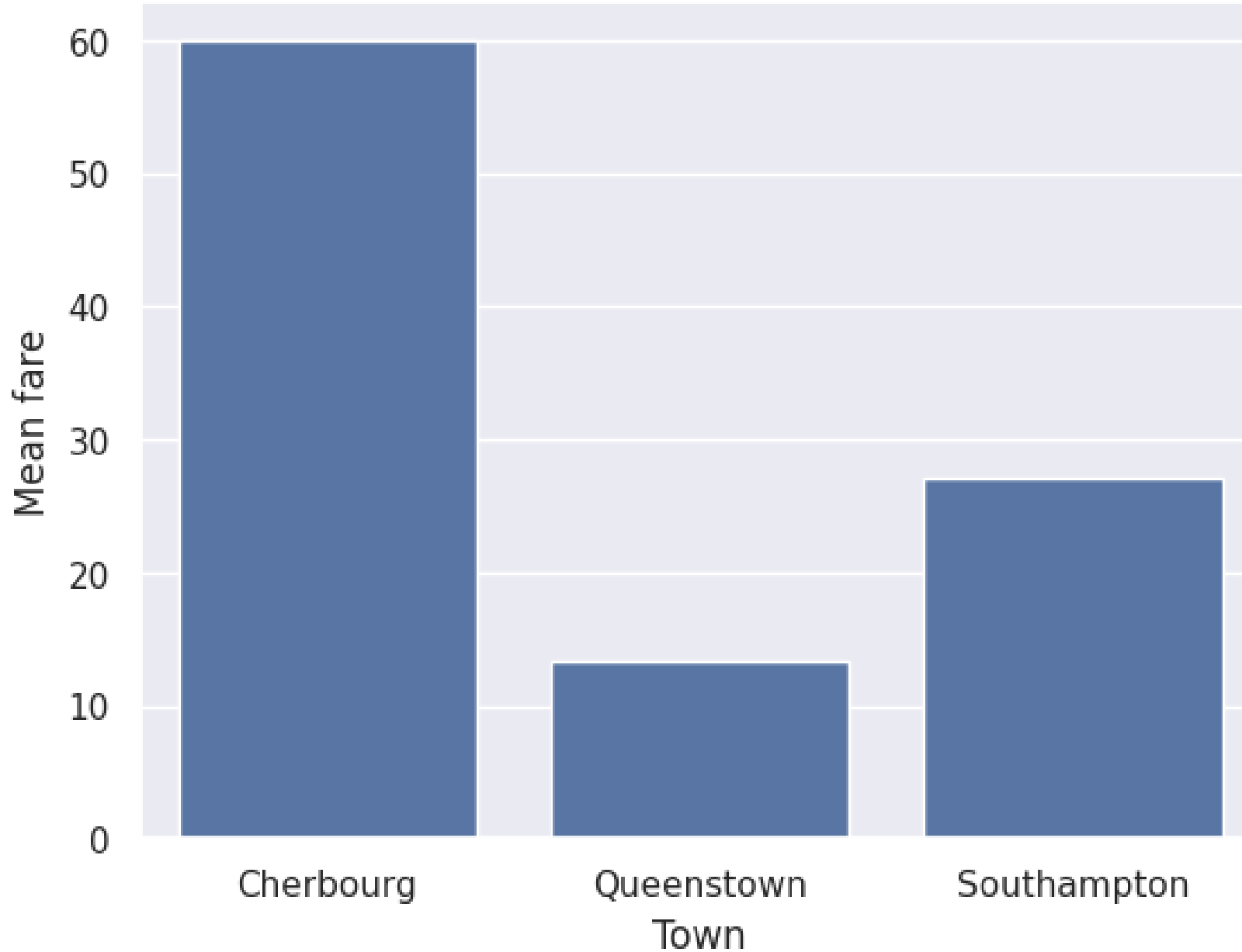


Capstone Project:

A statistical overview of Titanic passenger data

By Morgan Lamb

Mean fare by town where passenger embarked



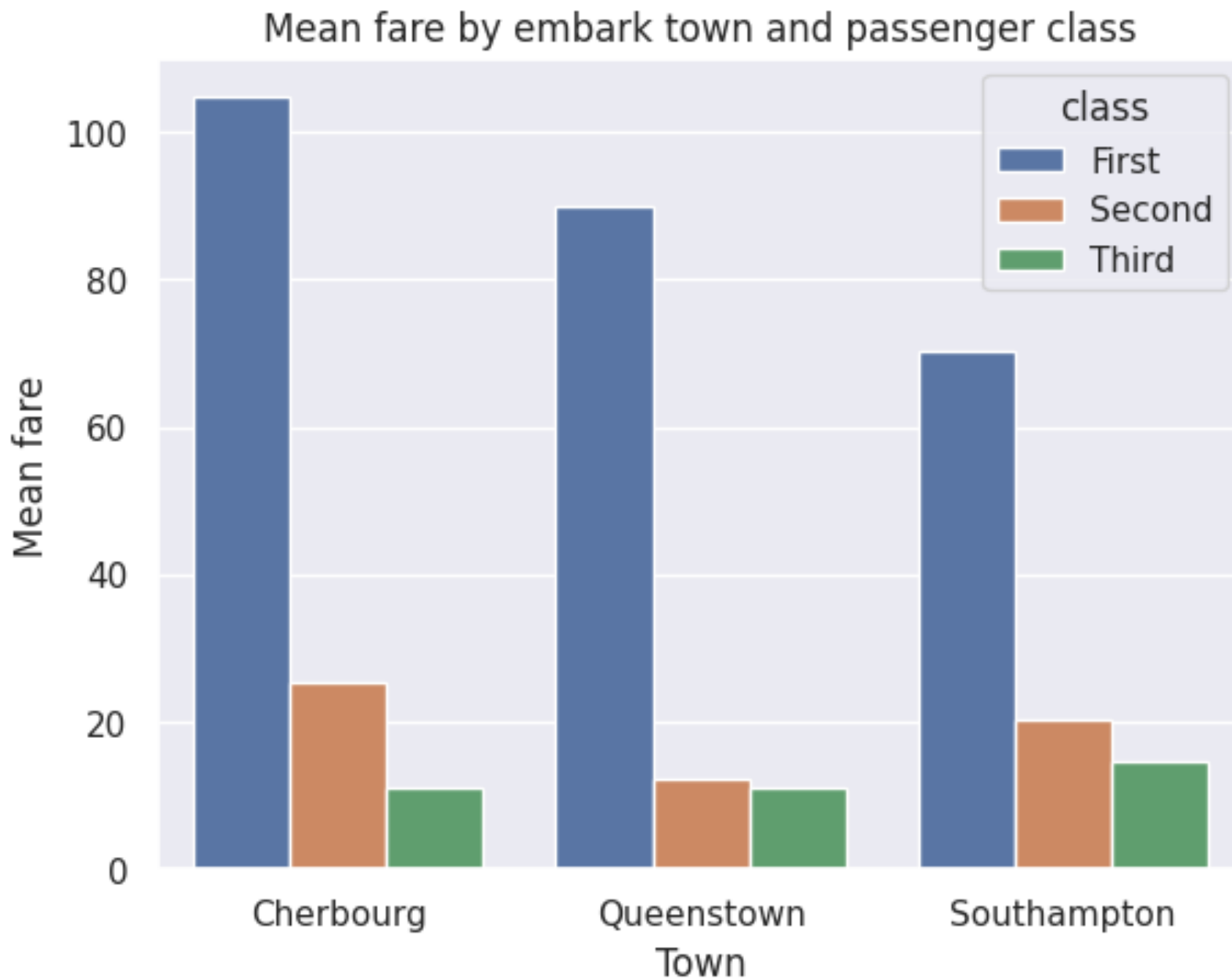
This graph shows that, on average, passengers who embarked the Titanic at Cherbourg paid far more than those who embarked at Queenstown or Southampton. Interestingly, the ship began in Southampton, before picking up passengers in Cherbourg, followed by another stop in Queenstown. On the face of it, it could be expected that the Southampton fare would be highest, as the Titanic began there.

The graph on the previous slide didn't take into account the division of the various classes of travel, so this could explain the vast deviation between Cherbourg and the other towns.

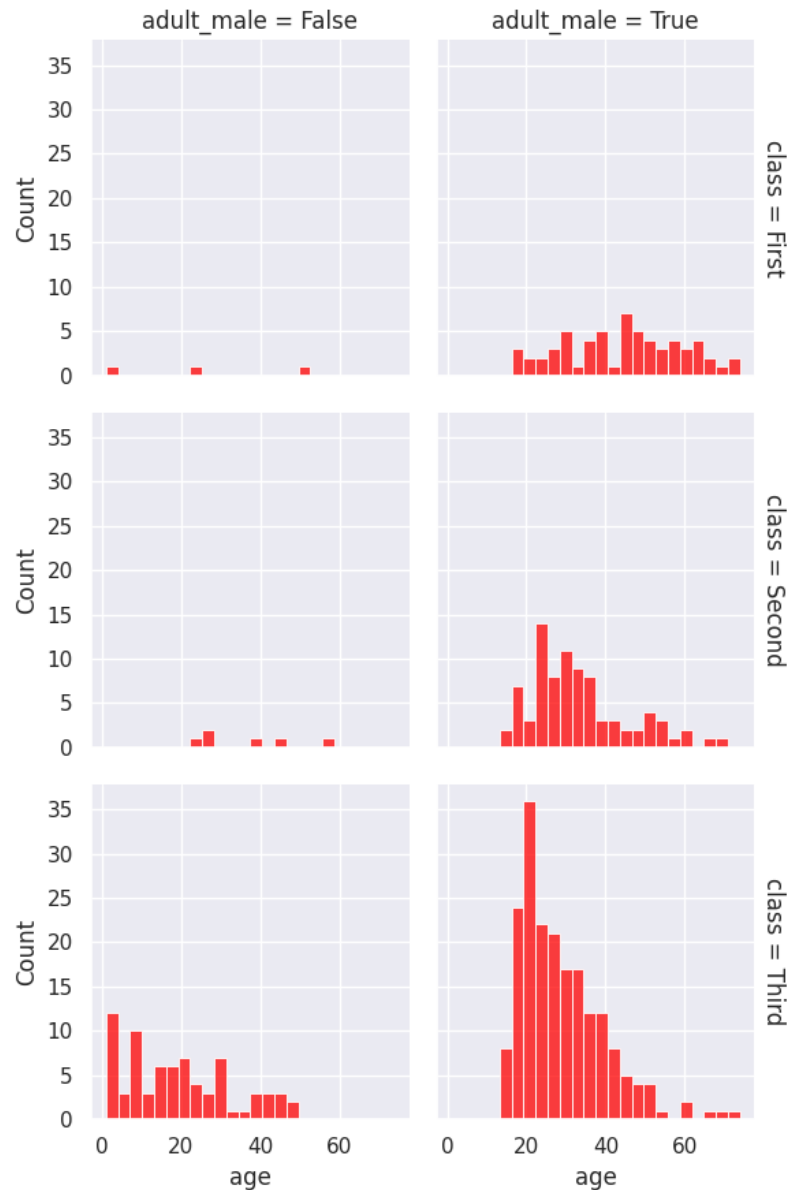
This graph further breaks down the average fare by class.

While the average first and second class fares are larger in Cherbourg, the difference appears to be less than on the previous graph.

The third class average fare is actually highest in Southampton, whereas Cherbourg and Queenstown are incredibly similar.

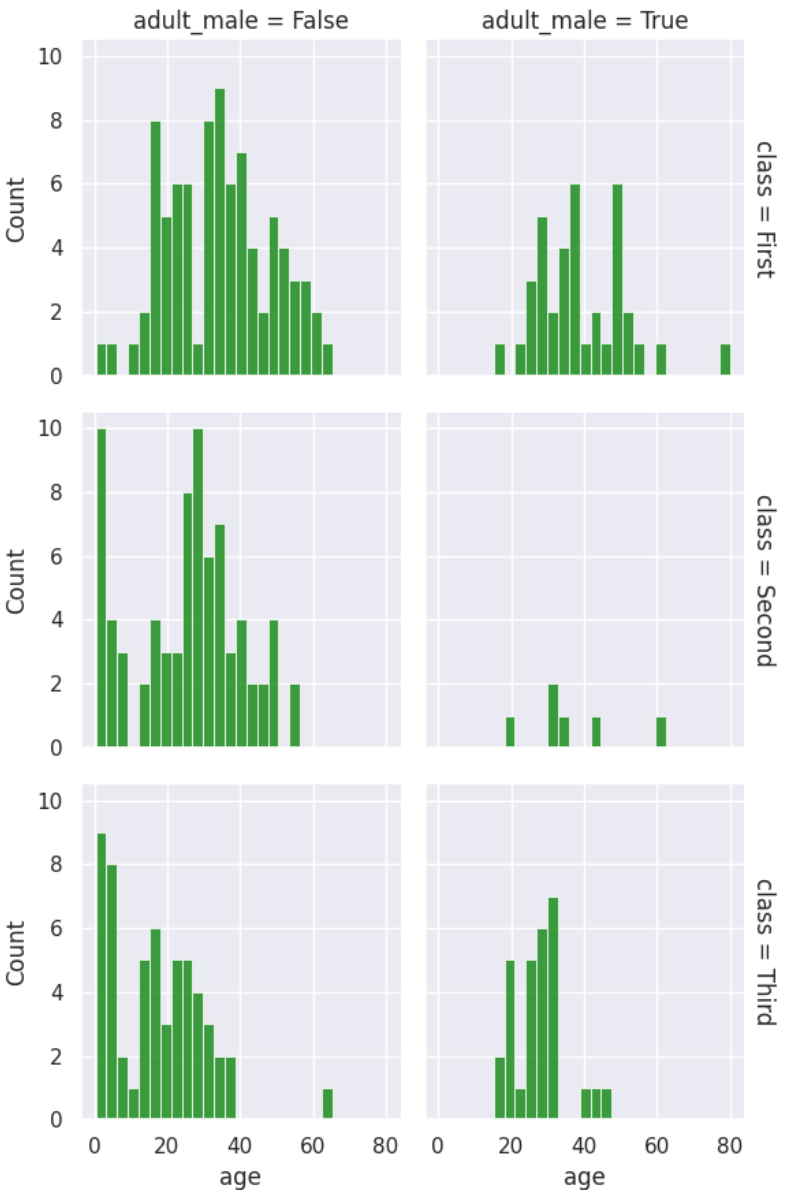


Number of deaths by class and adult male vs not adult male



These graphs show how greatly passenger class, age, and sex matter when it came to surviving the sinking of the Titanic. Almost zero women and children in first and second class died, whereas a substantial number of adult men across all classes died. Note that a surprisingly small number of second class men died compared to those from the first and third classes, although this is pure numbers and not a percentage of that demographic.

Number of survivors by class and adult male vs not adult male



This graph shows the percentage of passenger deaths by demographic, where the criteria are class, and whether the passenger was an adult male or not.

In each class a far higher percentage of men died than women and children, with the highest percentage of adult male deaths occurring in the second passenger class.

This graph is better than those on the previous slide when comparing likelihood of survival by demographic, as percentage is a better comparison metric than count.

