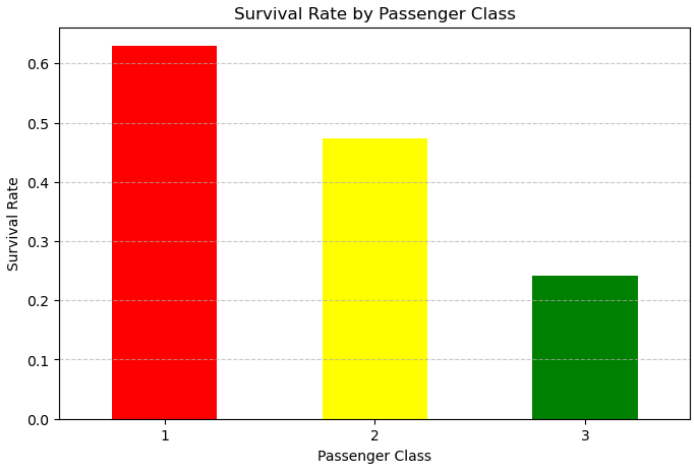
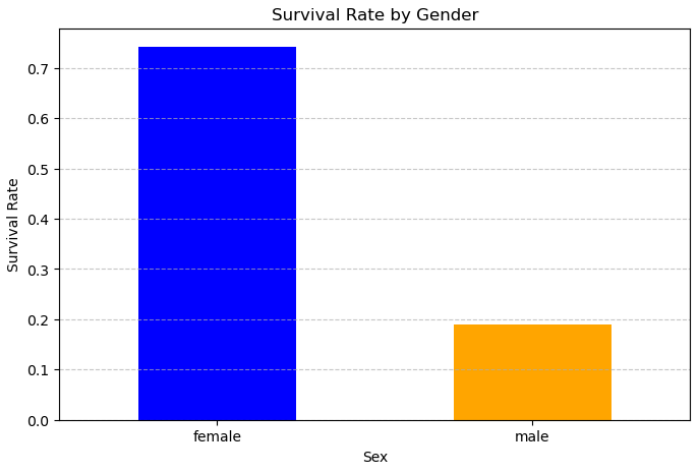
Summary of Findings

Hypothesis 1: Survival Rate and Passenger Class



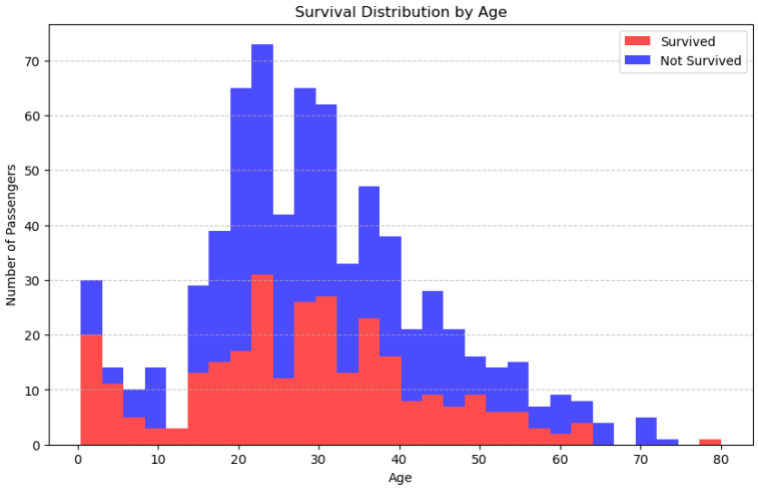
The survival rate is significantly associated with the passenger class. First-class passengers had the highest survival rate, followed by second-class, while third-class passengers had the lowest survival rate. This suggests that social status and access to lifeboats played a crucial role in survival.

Hypothesis 2: Survival Rate and Gender



There is a clear gender-based difference in survival rates. Female passengers had a much higher survival rate than male passengers, reinforcing the "women and children first" evacuation policy used during the Titanic disaster.

Hypothesis 3: Survival Rate and Age



Age also played a role in survival. Children had a relatively higher survival rate, supporting the priority given to women and children. Young adults and middle-aged passengers had moderate survival rates, while seniors had the lowest chances of survival.