Data Findings: Analysis of Titanic Passengers and Survival rates

In this analysis of the Titanic dataset, I examined various factors contributing to passenger survival and compiled passenger demographics. The Titanic carried a total of 891 passengers, of whom only 342 survived. First-class passengers were the second most numerous group, after third-class passengers, with second-class passengers being the fewest. However, first-class passengers had the highest survival rate, with 136 survivors, followed by third-class passengers with 119 survivors, and second-class passengers with only 87 survivors. Additionally, those who paid the highest fare had the highest survival rate, suggesting a correlation between socio-economic status and survival. This may be due to first-class cabins being closer to lifeboats and vests. Of the passengers, 577 were males and 314 were females. Among females, 233 survived, while only 109 males survived, hinting at a potential "women and children first" evacuation policy. However, of the 316 children on board, only 70 survived. Among survivors, 132 were accompanied by their siblings or spouses, indicating families' attempts to evacuate together.

In conclusion, my analysis of the Titanic dataset has provided valuable insights into the various factors influencing passenger survival. It sheds light on the role of socio-economic status, gender, and age in determining survival likelihood during this disaster, enhancing our understanding of this historical event.

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