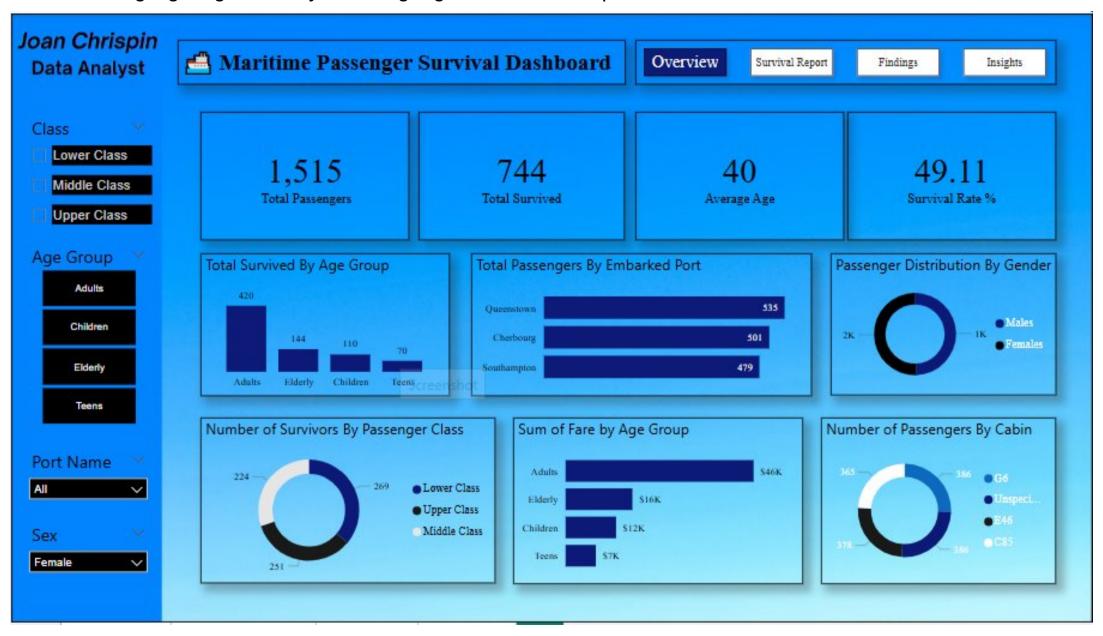
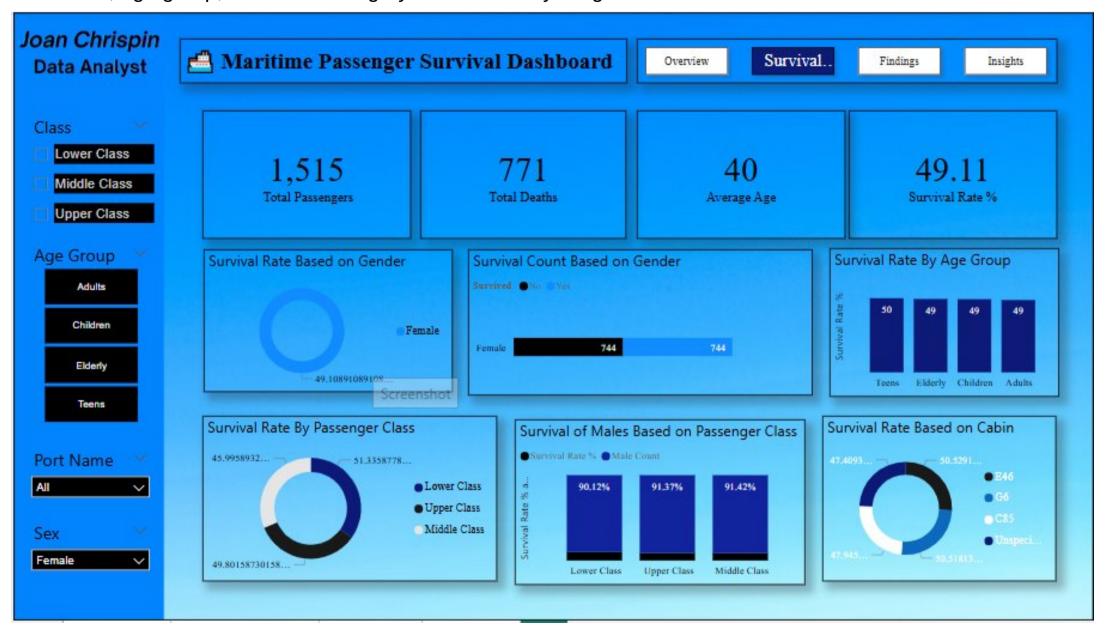
## **OVERVIEW**

This Power BI dashboard provides a visual summary of maritime passenger survival statistics, highlighting trends by class, age, gender, fare, and port of embarkation



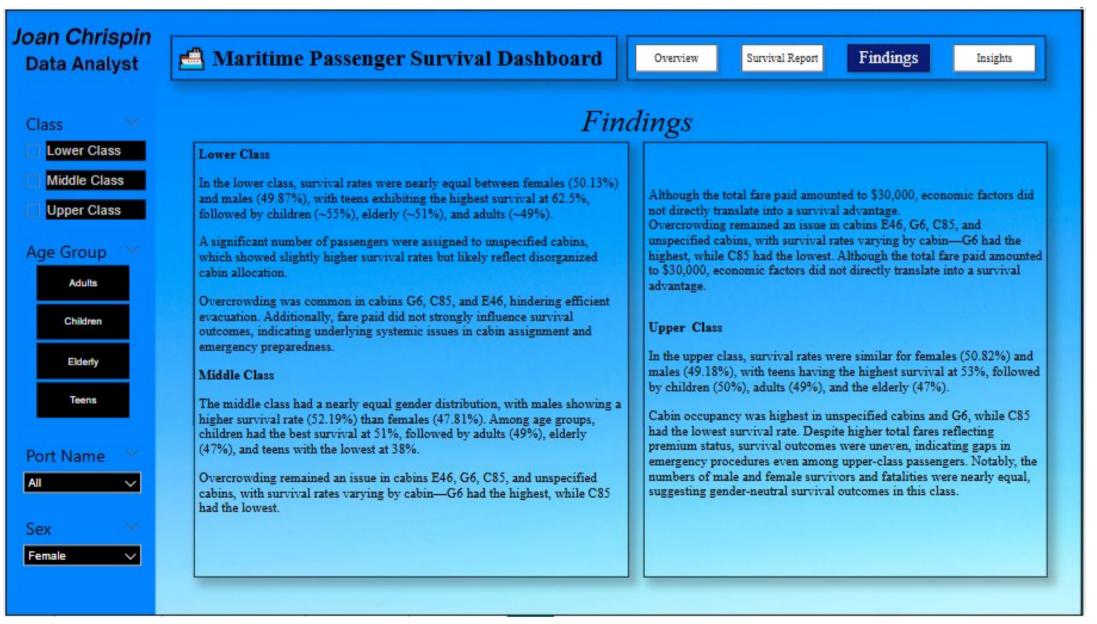
### **SURVIVAL REPORT**

This dashboard analyzes survival patterns in detail, breaking down rates and counts by gender, passenger class, age group, and cabin category to uncover key insights into maritime fatalities and survivals.



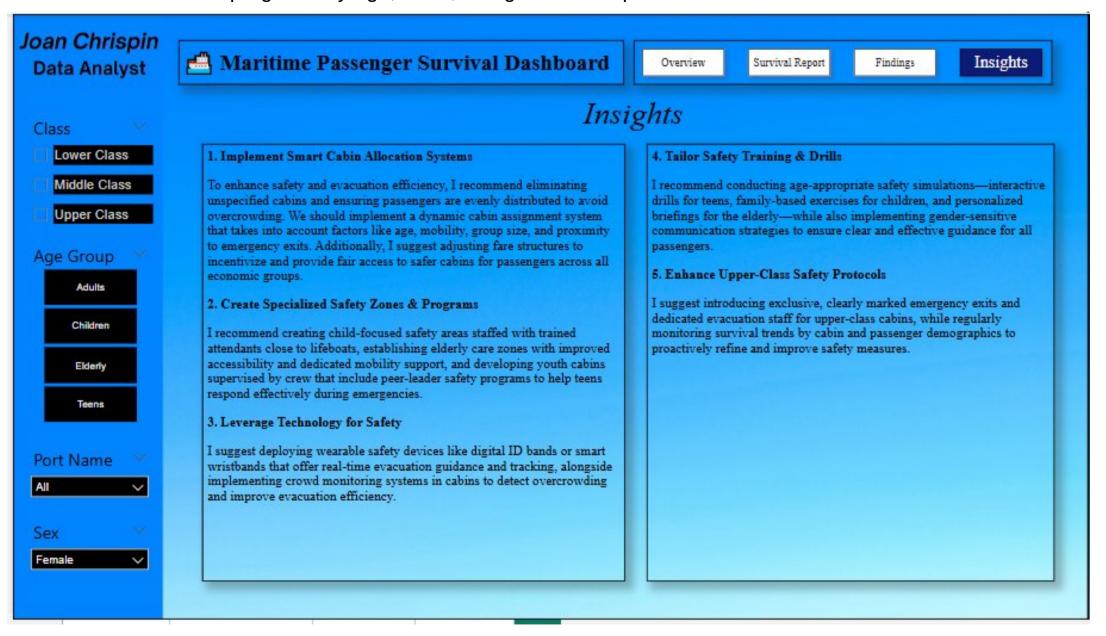
## **FINDINGS**

Insert text hereThis section summarizes detailed survival trends across passenger classes, revealing how gender, age, cabin type, and overcrowding influenced outcomes without significant impact from fare paid.



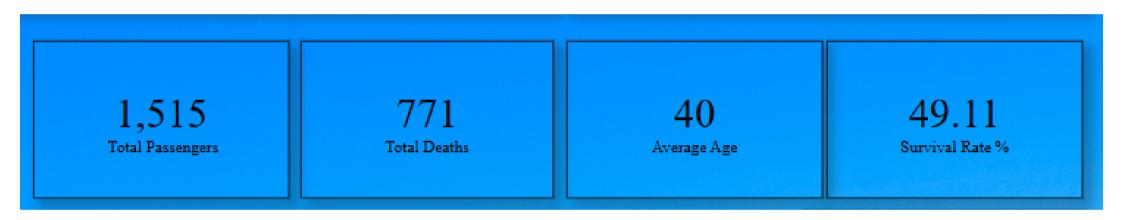
### **INSIGHTS**

This section offers key safety recommendations, focusing on smart cabin allocation, tech use, and tailored programs by age, class, and gender to improve survival.



## **TOTAL AND AVERAGE**

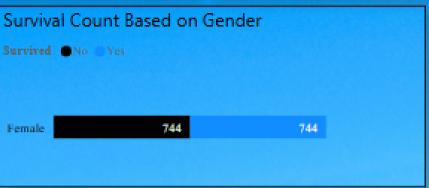
Key statistics summarizing total passengers, deaths, average age, and overall survival rate in the maritime incident.

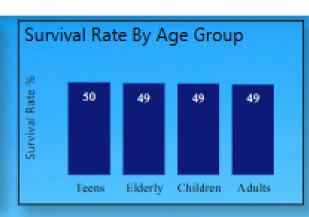


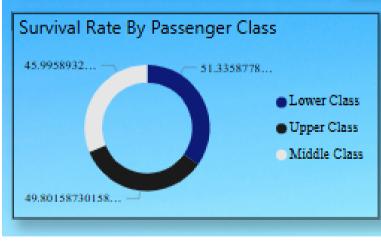
## **VISUALS AND CHARTS**

Detailed visualizations highlight survival trends across gender, age group, passenger class, and cabin type, revealing key patterns in maritime safety outcomes.

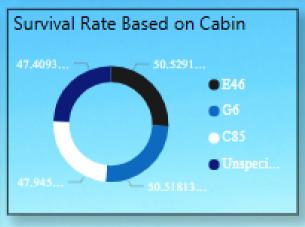




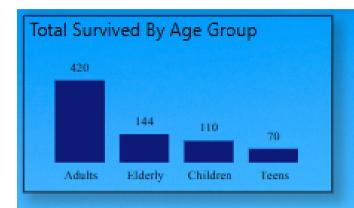




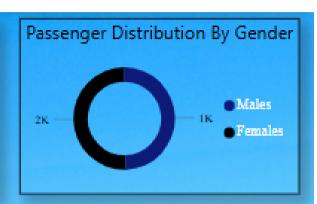


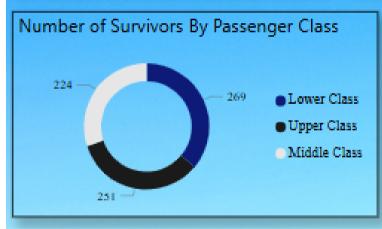


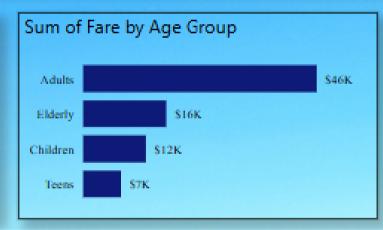
## **VISUALS AND CHARTS**

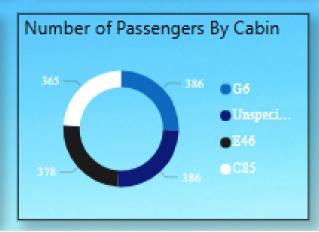






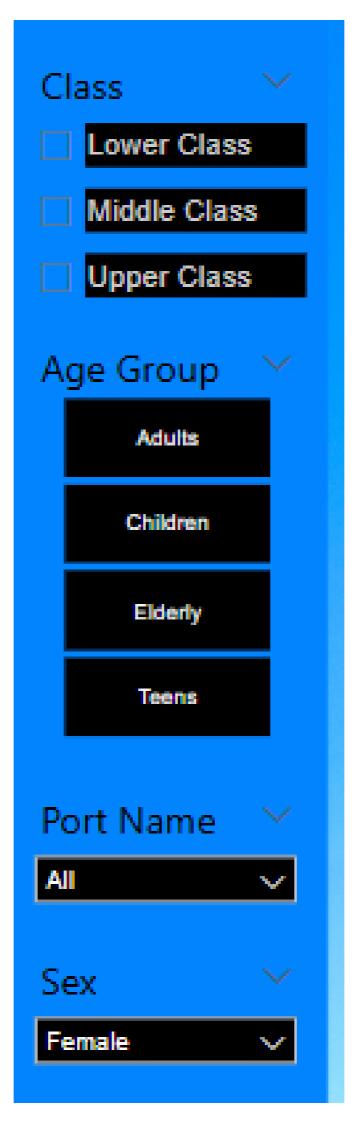






## **NAVIGATION TO NEXT PAGES**





## **INSIGHTS**

# Insights

#### 1. Implement Smart Cabin Allocation Systems

To enhance safety and evacuation efficiency, I recommend eliminating unspecified cabins and ensuring passengers are evenly distributed to avoid overcrowding. We should implement a dynamic cabin assignment system that takes into account factors like age, mobility, group size, and proximity to emergency exits. Additionally, I suggest adjusting fare structures to incentivize and provide fair access to safer cabins for passengers across all economic groups.

#### 2. Create Specialized Safety Zones & Programs

I recommend creating child-focused safety areas staffed with trained attendants close to lifeboats, establishing elderly care zones with improved accessibility and dedicated mobility support, and developing youth cabins supervised by crew that include peer-leader safety programs to help teens respond effectively during emergencies.

#### 3. Leverage Technology for Safety

I suggest deploying wearable safety devices like digital ID bands or smart wristbands that offer real-time evacuation guidance and tracking, alongside implementing crowd monitoring systems in cabins to detect overcrowding and improve evacuation efficiency.

#### 4. Tailor Safety Training & Drills

I recommend conducting age-appropriate safety simulations—interactive drills for teens, family-based exercises for children, and personalized briefings for the elderly—while also implementing gender-sensitive communication strategies to ensure clear and effective guidance for all passengers.

#### 5. Enhance Upper-Class Safety Protocols

I suggest introducing exclusive, clearly marked emergency exits and dedicated evacuation staff for upper-class cabins, while regularly monitoring survival trends by cabin and passenger demographics to proactively refine and improve safety measures.

## **FINDINGS**

# Findings

#### Lower Class

In the lower class, survival rates were nearly equal between females (50.13%) and males (49.87%), with teens exhibiting the highest survival at 62.5%, followed by children (~55%), elderly (~51%), and adults (~49%).

A significant number of passengers were assigned to unspecified cabins, which showed slightly higher survival rates but likely reflect disorganized cabin allocation.

Overcrowding was common in cabins G6, C85, and E46, hindering efficient evacuation. Additionally, fare paid did not strongly influence survival outcomes, indicating underlying systemic issues in cabin assignment and emergency preparedness.

#### Middle Class

The middle class had a nearly equal gender distribution, with males showing a higher survival rate (52.19%) than females (47.81%). Among age groups, children had the best survival at 51%, followed by adults (49%), elderly (47%), and teens with the lowest at 38%.

Overcrowding remained an issue in cabins E46, G6, C85, and unspecified cabins, with survival rates varying by cabin—G6 had the highest, while C85 had the lowest.

Although the total fare paid amounted to \$30,000, economic factors did not directly translate into a survival advantage.

Overcrowding remained an issue in cabins E46, G6, C85, and unspecified cabins, with survival rates varying by cabin—G6 had the highest, while C85 had the lowest. Although the total fare paid amounted to \$30,000, economic factors did not directly translate into a survival advantage.

#### Upper Class

In the upper class, survival rates were similar for females (50.82%) and males (49.18%), with teens having the highest survival at 53%, followed by children (50%), adults (49%), and the elderly (47%).

Cabin occupancy was highest in unspecified cabins and G6, while C85 had the lowest survival rate. Despite higher total fares reflecting premium status, survival outcomes were uneven, indicating gaps in emergency procedures even among upper-class passengers. Notably, the numbers of male and female survivors and fatalities were nearly equal, suggesting gender-neutral survival outcomes in this class.