

TITANIC SURVIVAL ANALYSIS REPORT

What Factors Influenced Survival?

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Data Source: Titanic Passenger Dataset

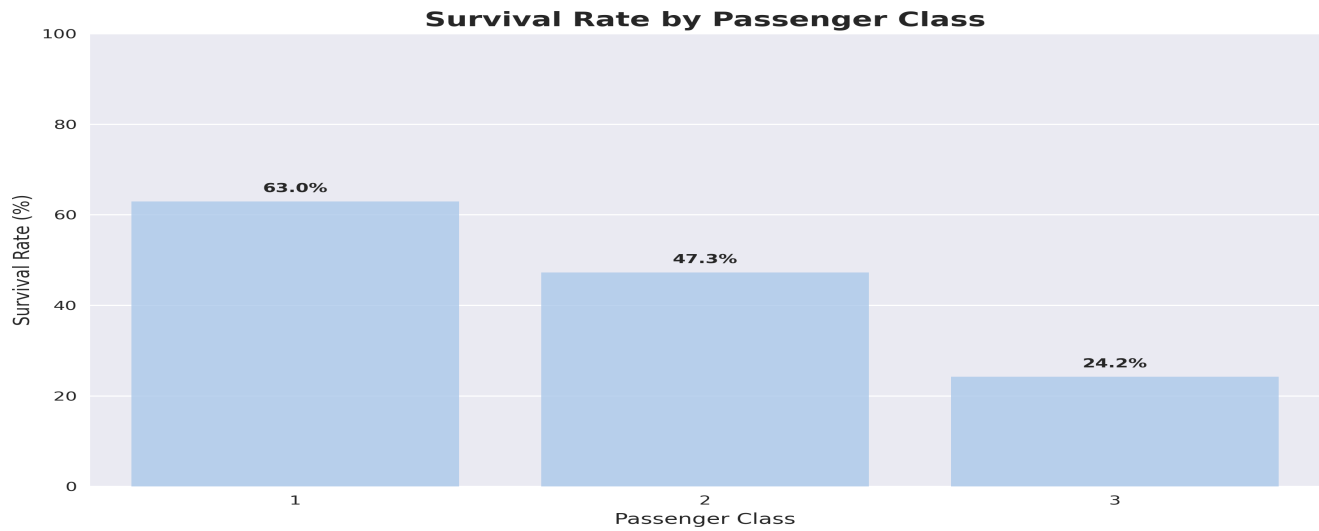
Executive Summary

- Analysis of 891 passengers aboard the Titanic
- Overall survival rate: 38.4%
- Female survival rate: 74.2%
- Male survival rate: 18.9%
- 1st class survival rate: 63.0%
- 3rd class survival rate: 24.2%
- Children survival rate: 54.0%
- Average age: 29.4 years
- Average fare: \$32.20

Key Insights:

- 'Women and children first' protocol was followed
- Higher socioeconomic status improved survival chances
- Traveling with family increased survival probability

Survival by Passenger Class



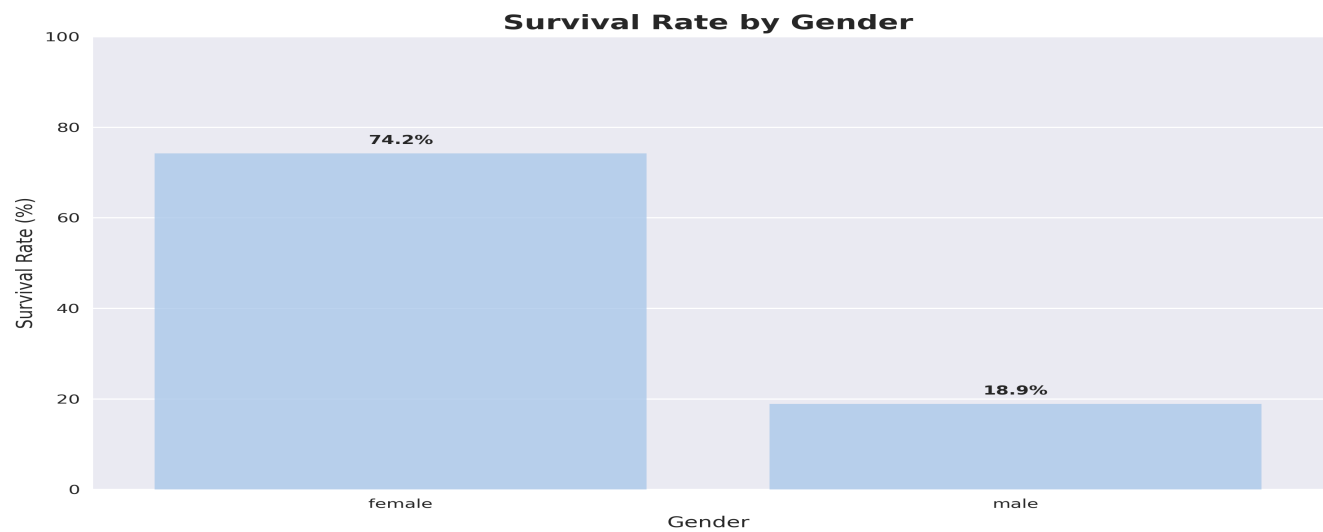
Class Analysis:

- 1st Class: 216 passengers, 63.0% survived
- 2nd Class: 184 passengers, 47.3% survived
- 3rd Class: 491 passengers, 24.2% survived

Key Finding:

- 1st class passengers had 2.5x higher survival rate than 3rd class

Survival by Gender



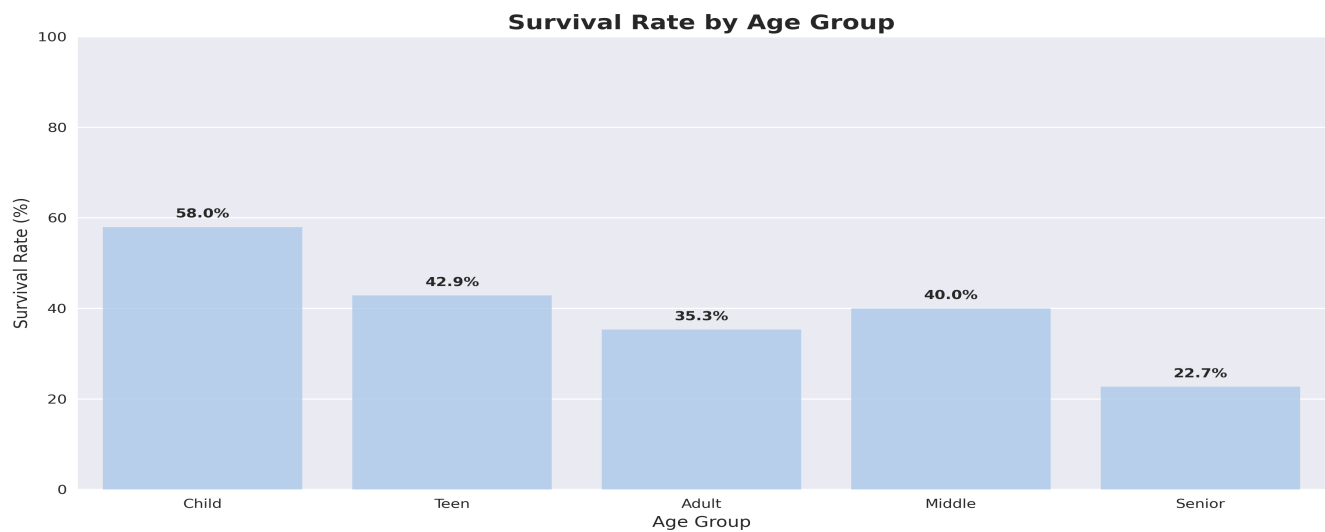
Gender Analysis:

- Female passengers: 314, 74.2% survived
- Male passengers: 577, 18.9% survived

Key Finding:

- Women had 3.5x higher survival rate than men

Survival by Age Group



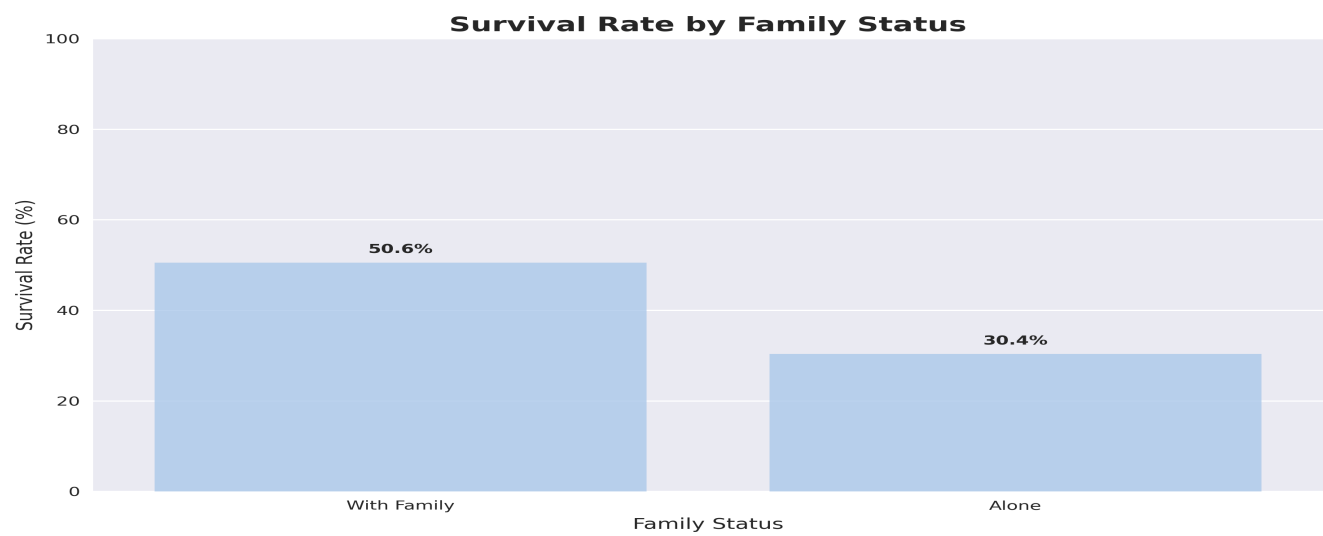
Age Analysis:

- Children (<18): 113 passengers, 54.0% survived
- Average age: 29.4 years

Key Finding:

- The 'children first' protocol was followed

Survival by Family Status



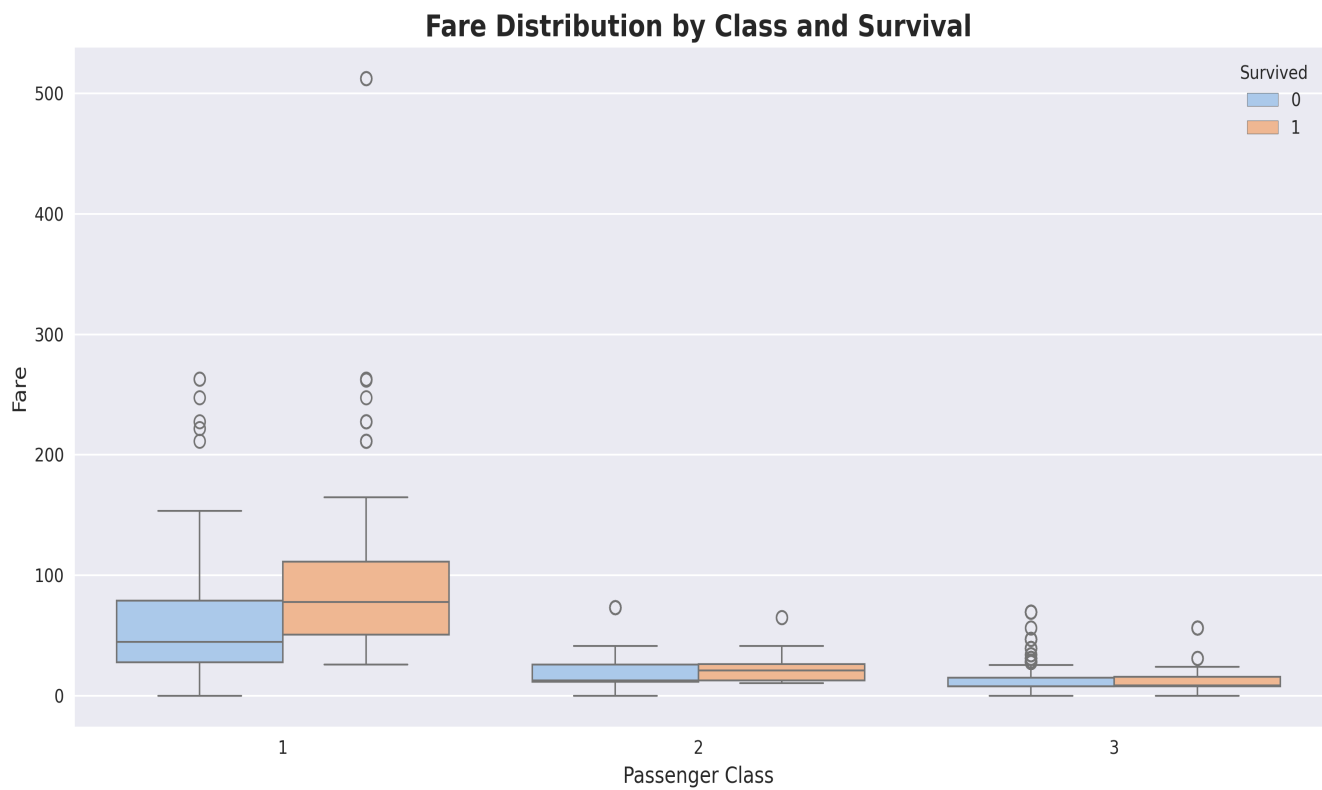
Family Analysis:

- Passengers traveling alone: 537, 30.4% survived
- Passengers with family: 354, 50.6% survived

Key Finding:

- Traveling with family increased survival chances

Fare Distribution by Class and Survival



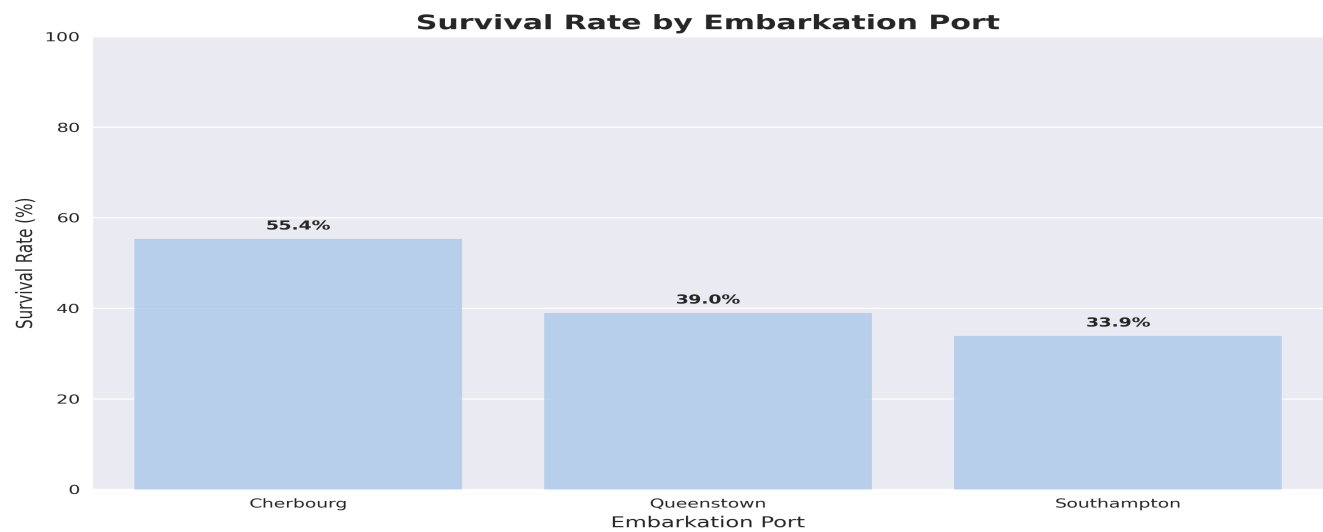
- Fare Analysis:
- Average fare: \$32.20

Continued Analysis

Key Finding:

- Higher fares (correlated with higher class) were associated with better survival rates

Survival by Embarkation Port



Embarkation Analysis:

- Cherbourg: 168 passengers, 55.4% survived
- Queenstown: 77 passengers, 39.0% survived
- Southampton: 646 passengers, 33.9% survived

Key Finding:

- Passengers from Cherbourg had higher survival rates

Conclusion & Key Takeaways

The Titanic disaster revealed significant patterns in survival:

1. SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS:

- Higher class passengers had significantly better survival rates
- Wealth and status provided access to better locations on the ship

2. GENDER AND AGE PRIORITIES:

- The 'women and children first' protocol was largely followed
- Female survival rate was 3.5x higher than male survival rate

3. FAMILY SUPPORT:

- Traveling with family members increased survival chances
- Alone passengers had lower survival rates

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

- These patterns reflect early 20th century social norms and values
- The disaster led to improved maritime safety regulations