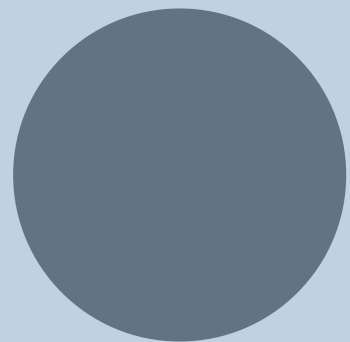


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# TITANIC SURVIVAL ANALYSIS

*A data driven exploration of the survival  
patterns on the titanic.*



# TEAM MEMBERS

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The slide features a light blue background with a large, semi-transparent circle on the right side. On the left, there are two smaller, solid dark blue circles of different sizes. A thin horizontal line with dots at both ends spans the width of the slide near the bottom.

# PROJECT OBJECTIVE

- To analyze passenger data from the Titanic dataset.
- Identify factors that influenced survival rates.
- Use data visualization and basic statistical analysis to uncover insights

## Key Questions:

- Did gender or age impact survival?
- Did ticket class affect chances?
- Was port of embarkation significant?



# **DATASET OVERVIEW**

The dataset gives a snapshot of what factors may have contributed to the likelihood of survival during the disaster.

- Dataset sourced from Kaggle.
  - Key variables: Survived, Pclass, Sex, Age, Fare, SibSp, Parch, Embarked.
  - Total records: 891 passengers.
  - Missing data in Age, Cabin and Embarked columns
  - Handled missing values using median imputation for age and most frequent values for categorical variables.
-



# TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Python

- Pandas & NumPy (Data handling)
- Matplotlib & Seaborn (Visualization)
- Tableau

Jupyter Notebook (Analysis environment)

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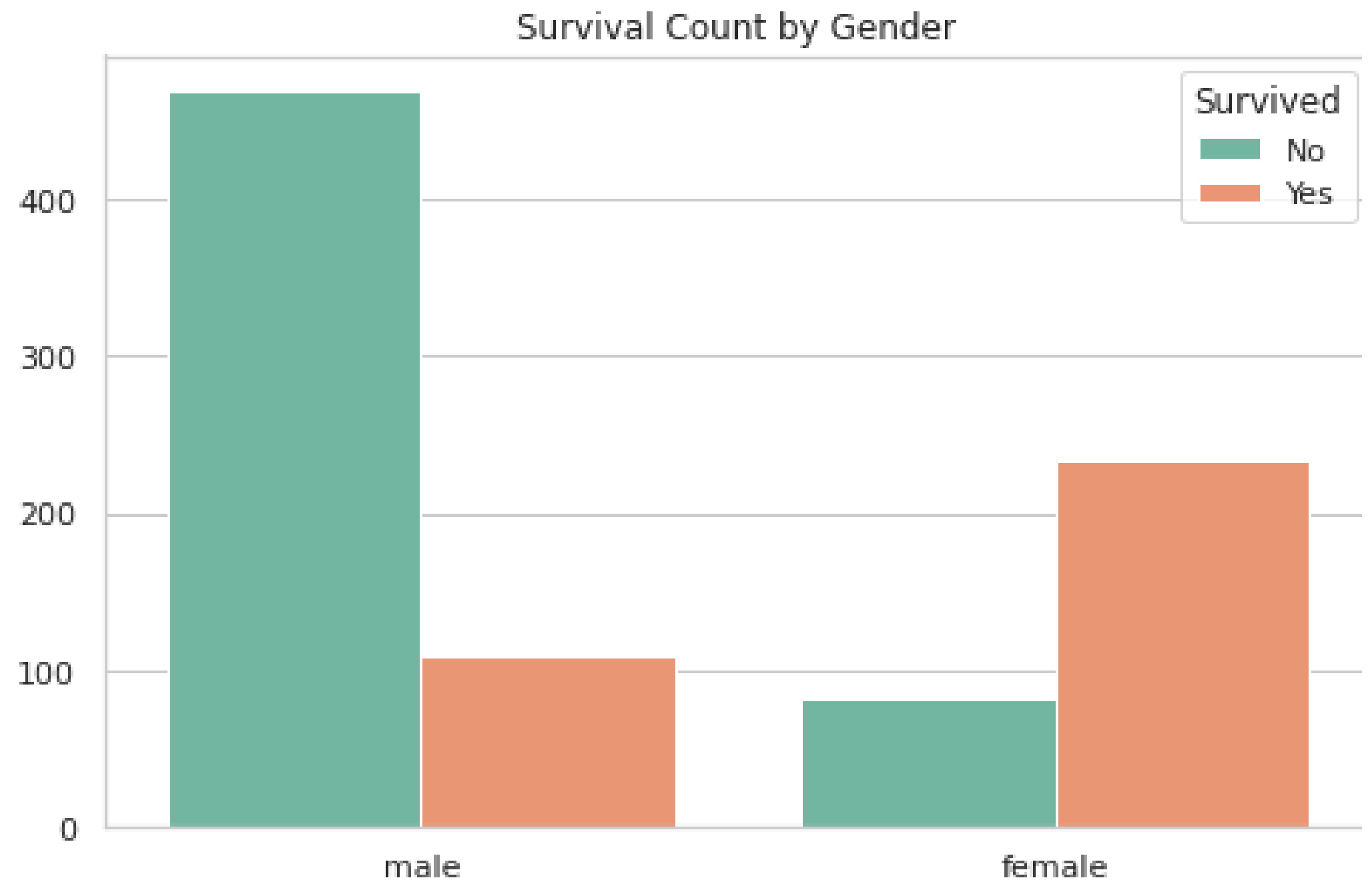
# EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS(EDA)



- Checked for missing data and outliers.
- Visualized feature distributions like age, fare, and embarked port.
- Created relationships and comparisons between survival and other features

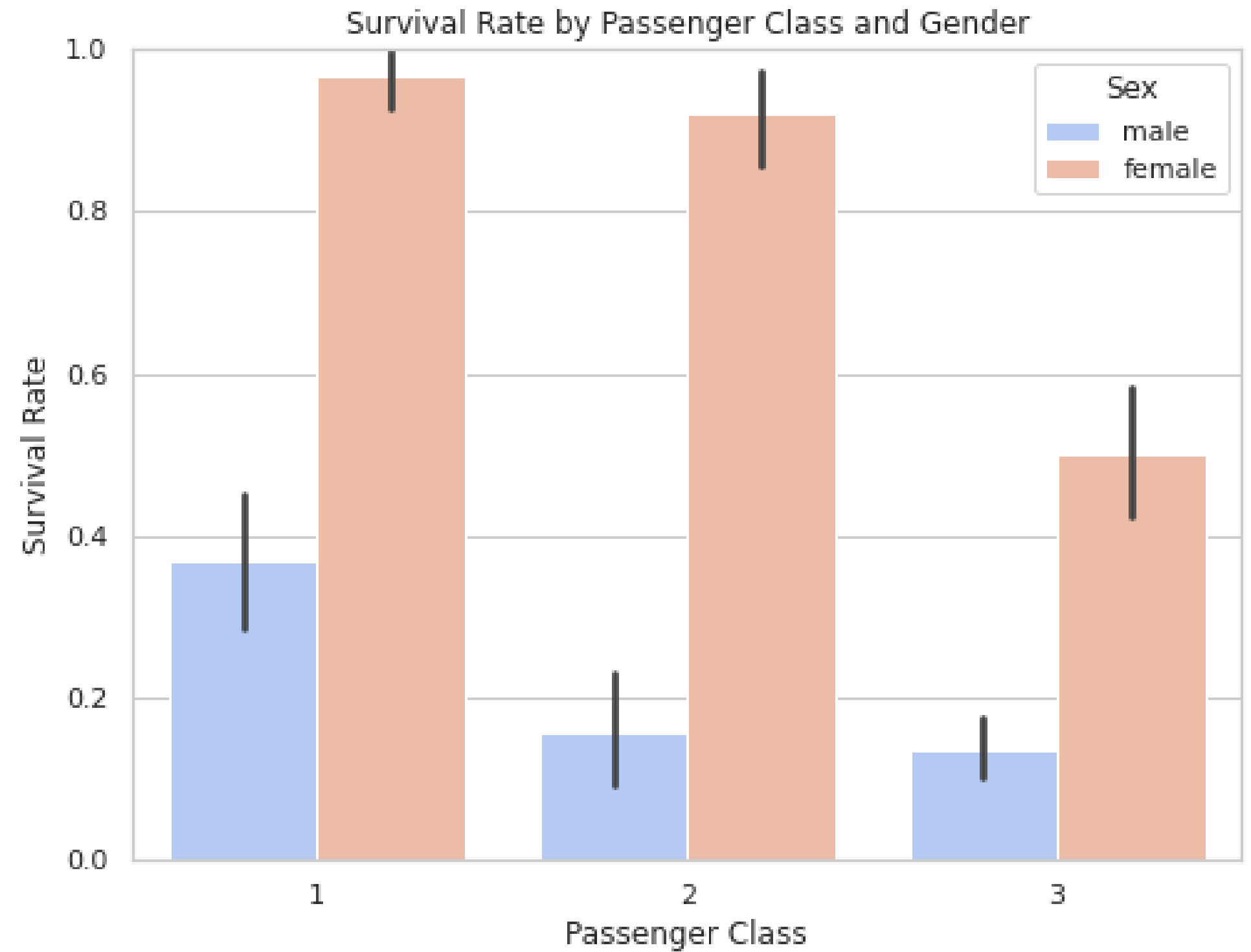
# SURVIVAL BY GENDER

● HIGHER SURVIVAL RATE  
AMONG FEMALES



# SURVIVAL BY CLASS

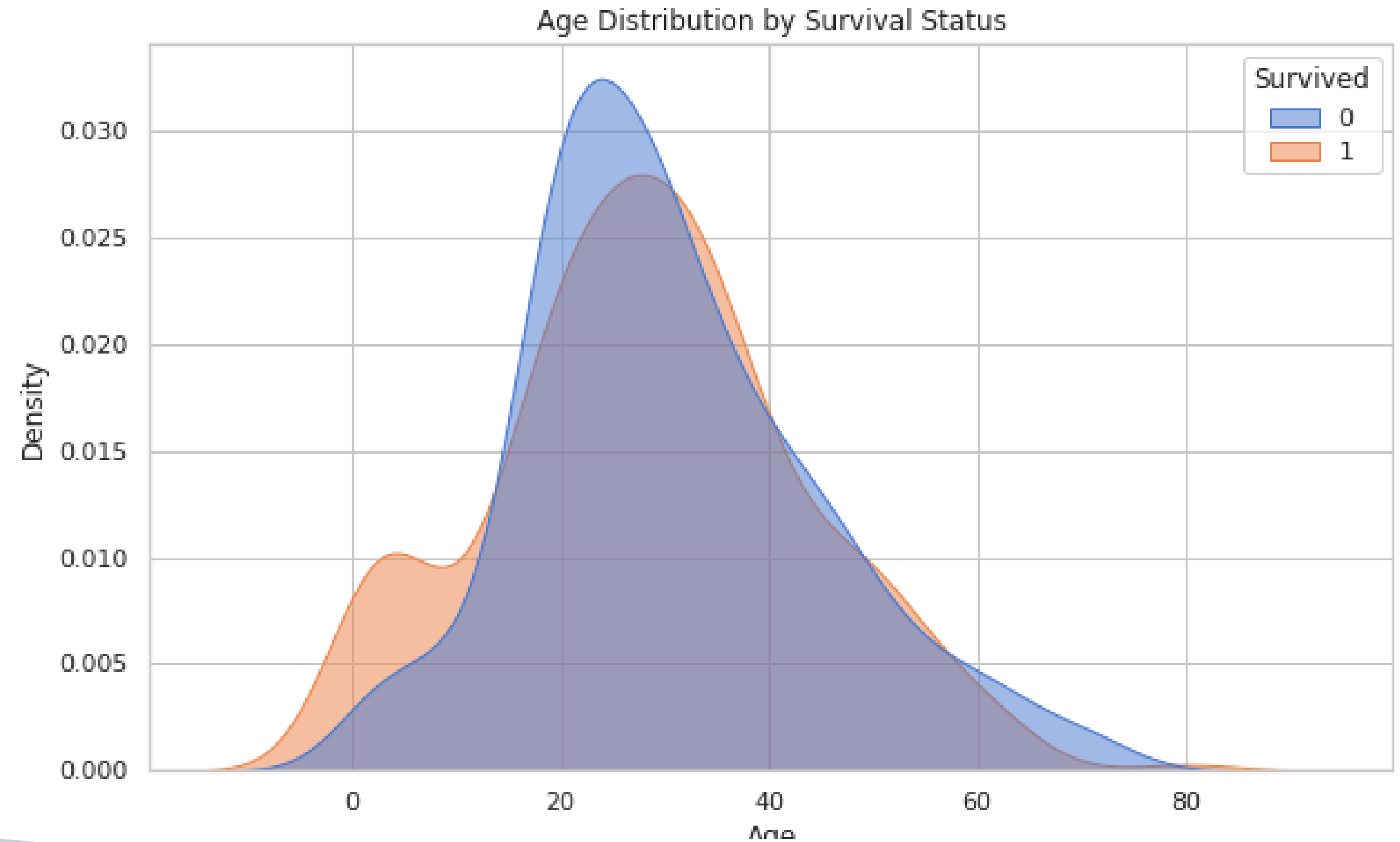
- 1ST CLASS PASSENGERS HAD THE HIGHEST SURVIVAL RATE
- THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS SUFFERED THE LOWEST SURVIVAL RATE





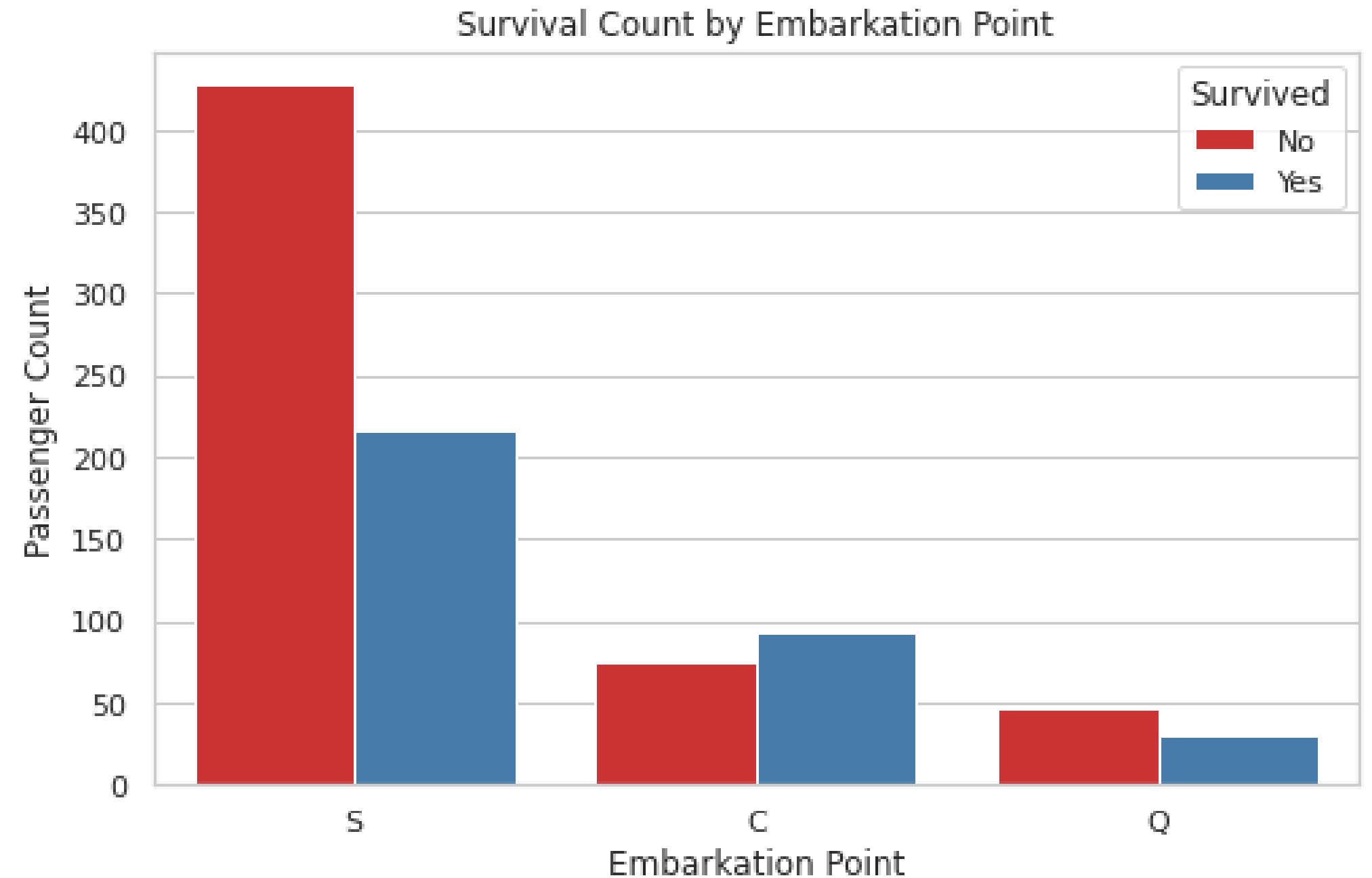
# AGE FACTOR

- CHILDREN AND YOUNGER ADULTS HAD BETTER CHANCES
- WE OBSERVED THAT MANY OLDER PASSENGERS DID NOT SURVIVE ,POSSIBLY DUE TO PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS DURING EVACUATION



# PORT OF EMBARKATION

- MOST PASSENGERS BOARDED AT SOUTHAMPTON(S)
- SLIGHT VARIATION IN SURVIVAL BY PORT
- THE BOARDING LOCATION MAY CORRELATE WITH SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND CLASS



# KEY FINDINGS

- Women and children were prioritized during evacuation.
- Wealthier passengers were more likely to survive.
- Age, gender, and class were critical factors.



# CONCLUSION

- Data analysis confirms known historical facts and provides deeper insight.
- The analysis also emphasizes how critical demographic and class distinctions were in determining survival.
- Future directions: create a machine learning model to predict survival based on these features.



**ANY  
QUESTIONS?**



**Thank  
You**