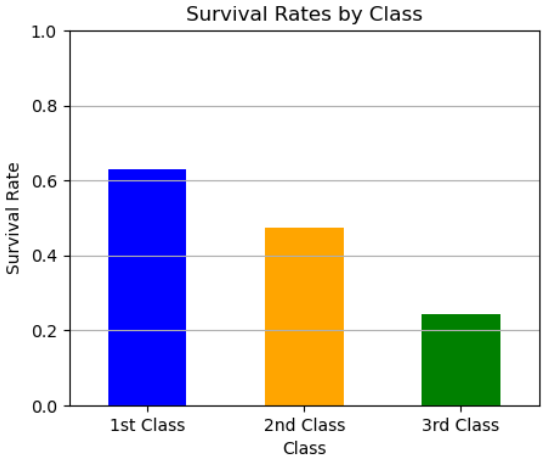
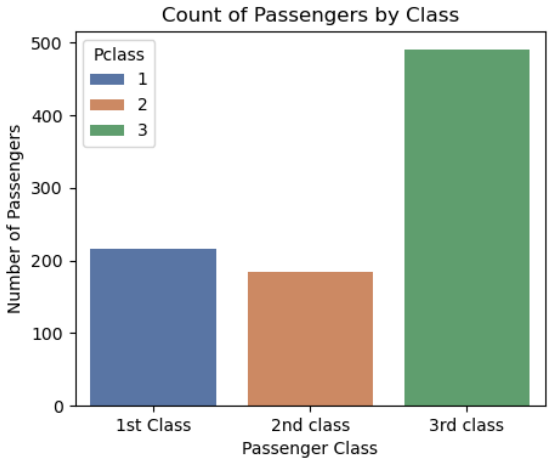
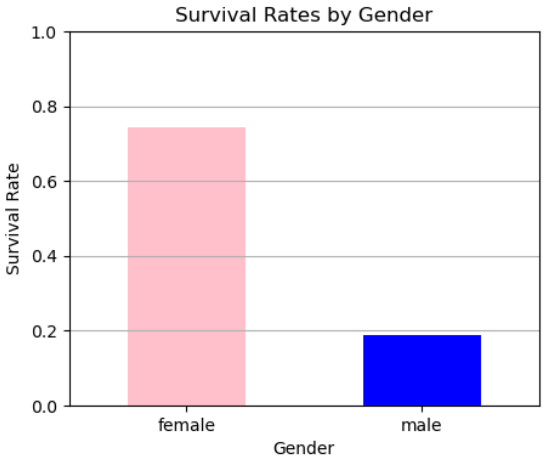
Hypothesis 1: **Determine if the survival rate is associated to the class of passenger**

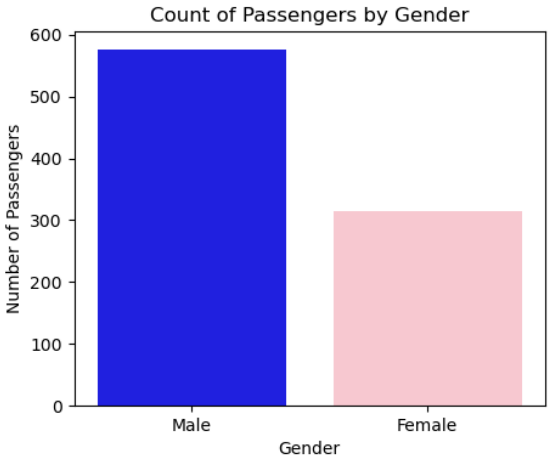




- Majority of the passengers had 3rd class tickets, but they also had the lowest survival rate
- The survival rate appears to follow a descending chronological order from the 1st class with the highest rate (63%), 2nd class (47%), up until the 3rd class (24%) with the lowest rate, which suggests that the passenger class is associated with the survival rate

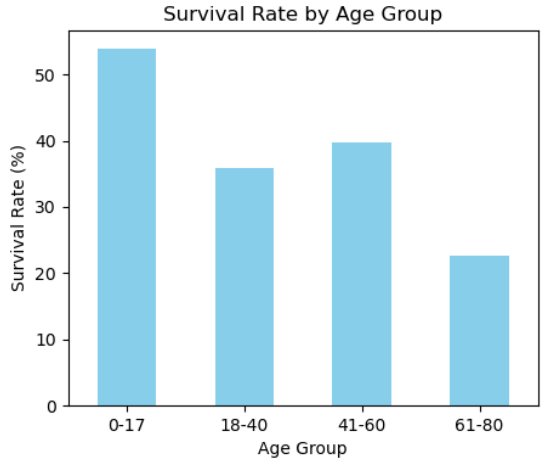
Hypothesis 2: Determine if the survival rate is associated to the gender

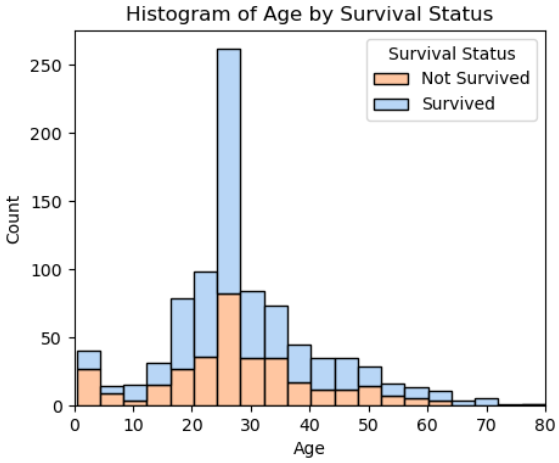


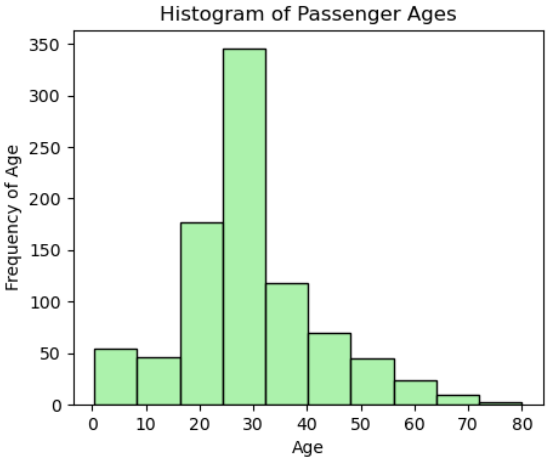


- Majority of the female passengers (74%) survived but less than 20% of male passengers survived
- Most of the passengers on-board were male but only around 110 survived (out of 577), whereas 233 female passengers survived (out of 314)
- The graphs and statistics point out a relationship between gender and survival rate

Hypothesis 3: Determine if the survival rate is associated to the gender







- A large portion of the passengers were young adults, while the minority age groups comprise of children and the elderly
- Around half of the children and teenagers survived, while the young to middle-aged adults had lower survival rates. However, the elderly had the lowest chance of survival
- The observations suggest that there is an association between age and survival

Summary:

Based on the dataset, it shows that a passenger's survival had an association with ticket class, gender, and age. Survival seemed to be dictated by the passenger's economic status. Wealthier passengers were more likely to secure a spot in the lifeboat. In addition, minorities such as women and children were prioritized the most.