

Project Case Study:

Analysis Of the Titanic Dataset

In 1912, the world was captivated by the grandest ship ever built, the RMS Titanic. For many, she was more than just a vessel; she was a symbol of ambition, luxury, and progress. Our story begins on April 10, 1912, as the Titanic set sail on her maiden voyage from Southampton, England, bound for New York City. On board were 891 passengers, a diverse group of individuals whose lives were about to become intertwined by fate.

The Diverse Passenger List:

The passenger manifest tells a fascinating story of its own. On board were 577 men and 314 women, reflecting the era's patterns of travel, with many young men seeking new opportunities in America. The ship's class system mirrored the stark social divisions of the time. The majority of travellers, 491 to be exact, were in third class. This large number of working-class and middle-class passengers dispelled the notion that the Titanic was exclusively a playground for the rich. First class, with its 216 passengers, was a world of opulence and privilege. Here, older, wealthier individuals enjoyed the finest amenities.

A Journey of Contrasts:

The experience on board was a tale of two worlds. In first class, a ticket cost an average of \$59.95 (in 1912 currency), a steep price that ensured a life of luxury. Many of these passengers, with an average age of 32, boarded from Cherbourg, France, a port city known for attracting wealthy and older travellers. For them, the journey was a leisurely affair of fine dining, elegant parties, and social gatherings.

Down below, in the cramped quarters of third class, a ticket averaged just \$13.28. These passengers, many of whom were young men traveling for work, boarded from Queenstown, Ireland, or Southampton. Their dreams of a new life were fuelled by hope and adventure. The contrast in their experience was stark, and this economic divide would soon be reflected in the most profound way.

The Night of the Iceberg:

Four days into the voyage, on the night of April 14, the unthinkable happened. The Titanic struck an iceberg. Despite the "unsinkable" reputation of the ship, disaster quickly unfolded. The ship's design, which was meant to be the pinnacle of safety, failed when a series of watertight compartments were breached. Panic spread, and the social hierarchy that had defined life on board was suddenly thrown into chaos.

The Stark Reality of Survival:

The analysis of the survival data reveals a harsh truth. A passenger's chances of survival were heavily influenced by their class, gender, and even their age. The wealthy first-class passengers, who had enjoyed the best of everything, were given priority in the lifeboats. 63% of them survived. For those in the second class, the survival rate dropped to 47%. But for the majority in the third class, the outcome was devastating. Only 24% of them survived. This tragic difference in survival rates is a powerful and sobering reminder of the inequality that existed in 1912.

A Legacy of Remembrance

The Titanic's story is one of human ambition and a tragic reminder of our vulnerability. Yet, it also stands as a testament to the diverse lives that were lost and the profound impact of social and economic divisions. The analysis of this data helps us understand not just what happened, but the "who" and "why" behind the numbers, transforming a historical event into a deeply human story.

