



Titanic Survival Analysis: Unveiling the Data Story

On April 15, 1912, the RMS Titanic sank, claiming over 1,500 lives.

This presentation explores the factors influencing survival rates.

Our interactive dashboard uses the Kaggle Titanic dataset to reveal key insights.

Setting the Stage: The Titanic and Its Passengers

The "unsinkable" Titanic, a symbol of luxury, met a tragic end.

Its 2,224 passengers and crew represented a diverse society.

Sharp class divisions existed, from first-class opulence to third-class dreams.

First Class

Luxury and privilege defined first-class travel.

- Spacious cabins
- Gourmet dining
- Exclusive amenities

Third Class

Immigrants sought new lives in the third class.

- Cramped quarters
- Basic facilities
- Hopes for a new world

TITANIC SURVIVAL DASHBOARD

Average Age

29.70

Min Age

0.42

Max Age

80.00

Passenger Count

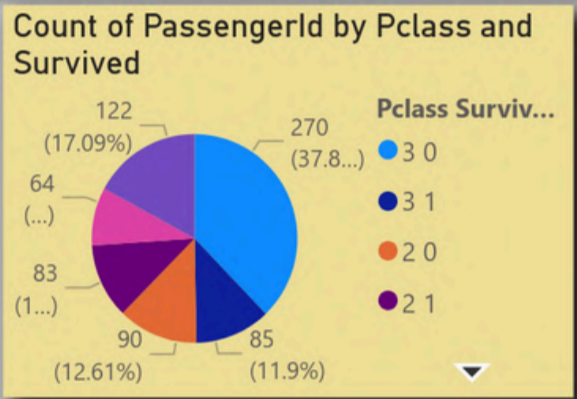
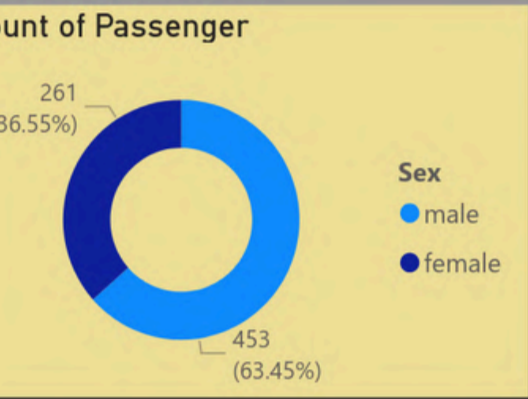
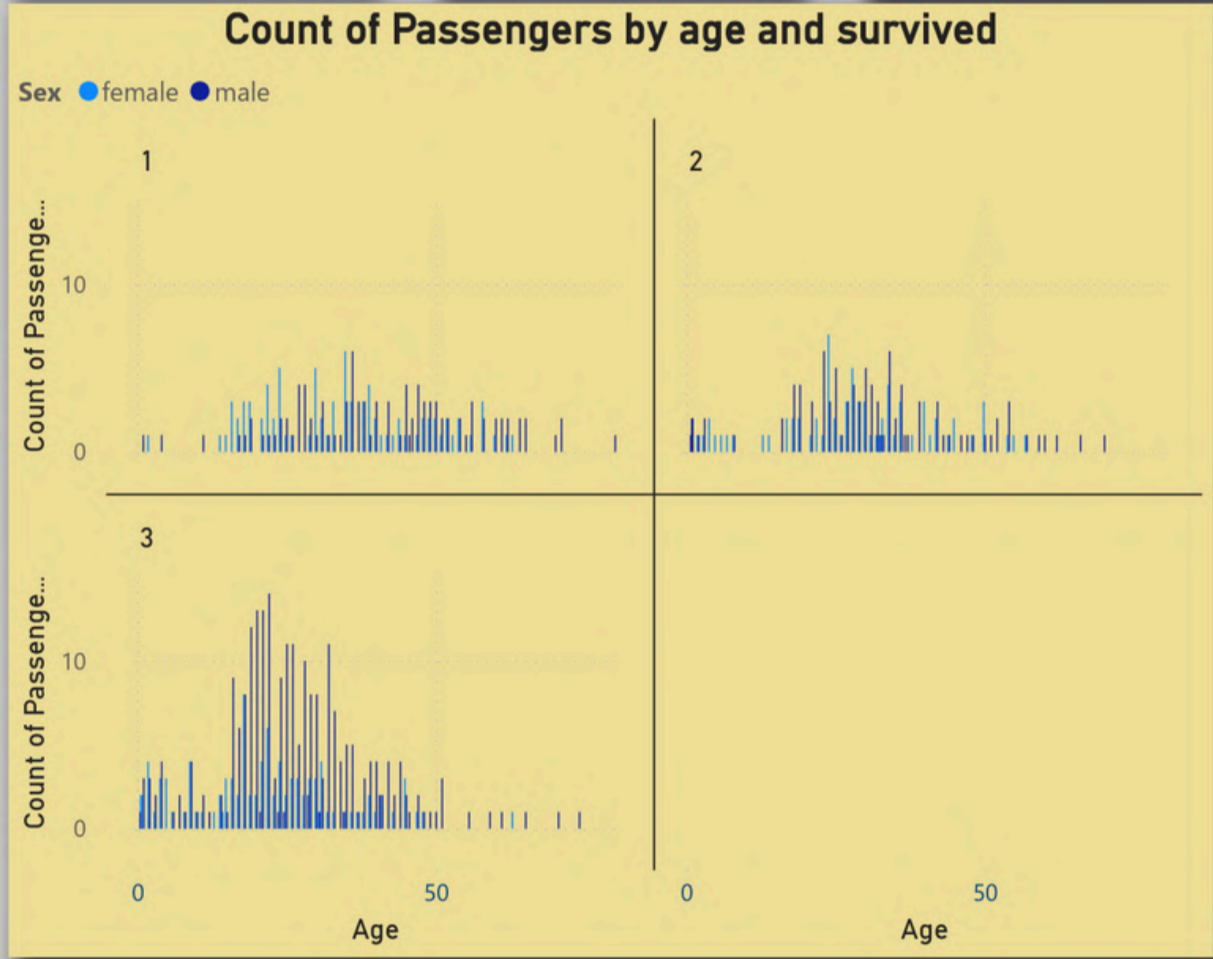
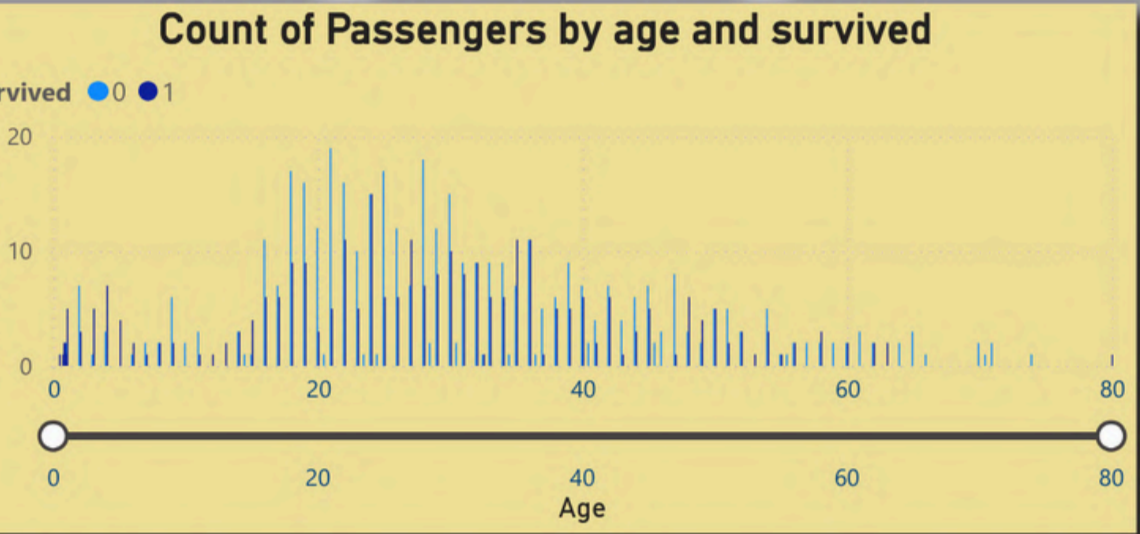
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Avg Female Age

27.92

Avg Male Age

30.73





Key Survival Factors

Several factors profoundly influenced survival rates.

Age, gender, and class played critical roles.

Our dashboard highlights these disparities clearly.



Age

Younger passengers, especially children, had higher survival rates. Rescue protocols often prioritized them.



Gender

Females were significantly more likely to survive. The "women and children first" directive was widely observed.



Class

First-class passengers had the highest survival rates. Their proximity to lifeboats and social status were advantages.

Interactive Exploration: Dive Deeper into the Data

The dashboard offers interactive filters and sliders.

Explore specific passenger groups, like women in third class.

Uncover complex patterns between age, class, and survival.



Filter by Passenger Group

Analyze survival for specific demographics.



Explore Correlations

Understand how multiple factors interact.



Discover Hidden Insights

The data reveals compelling and often tragic stories.

