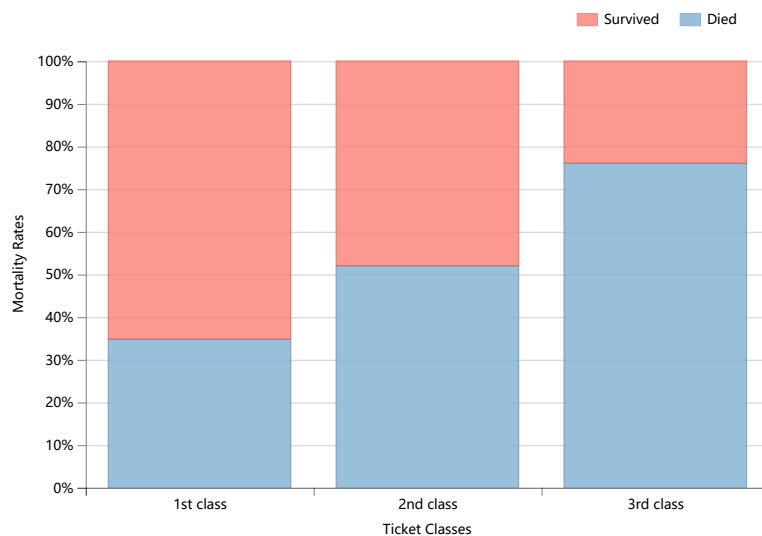


# Mortality Rates on the Titanic

RMS Titanic was a British passenger liner that sank in the North Atlantic Ocean in the early hours of 15 April 1912, after colliding with an iceberg during her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York City. There were an estimated 2,224 passengers and crew aboard, and more than 1,500 died, making it one of the deadliest commercial peacetime maritime disasters in modern history.

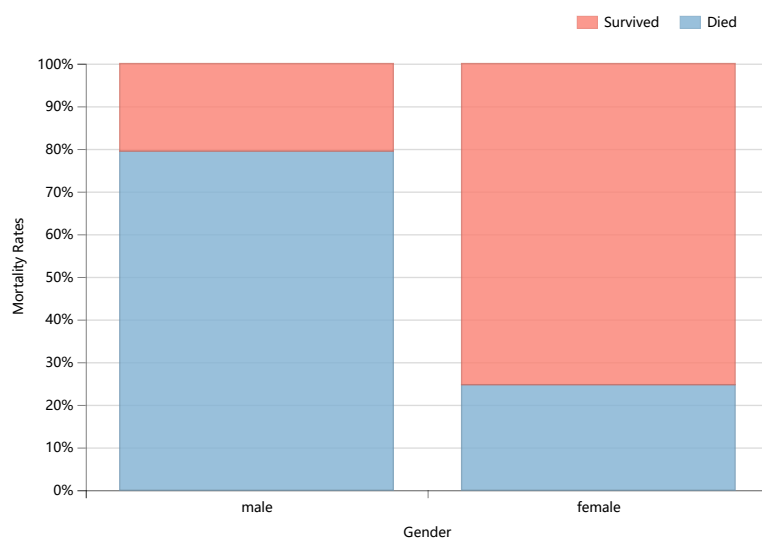
In previous study, I found ticket classes, gender, age and port of embarkation are factors that affected death rates of Titanic passengers. Here I will show how they affected death rates.

## Ticket classes and Mortality Rates



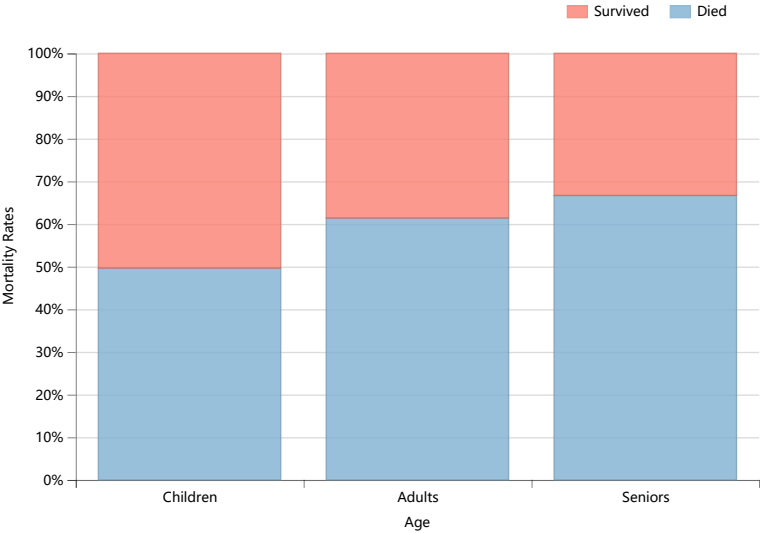
As we can see, People in 1st class had the lowest mortality rate (about 35%). The mortality rate of people in 2nd class was higher (about 52%). Finally, about 76% of people in 3rd class died of that shipwreck.

## Gender and Mortality Rates



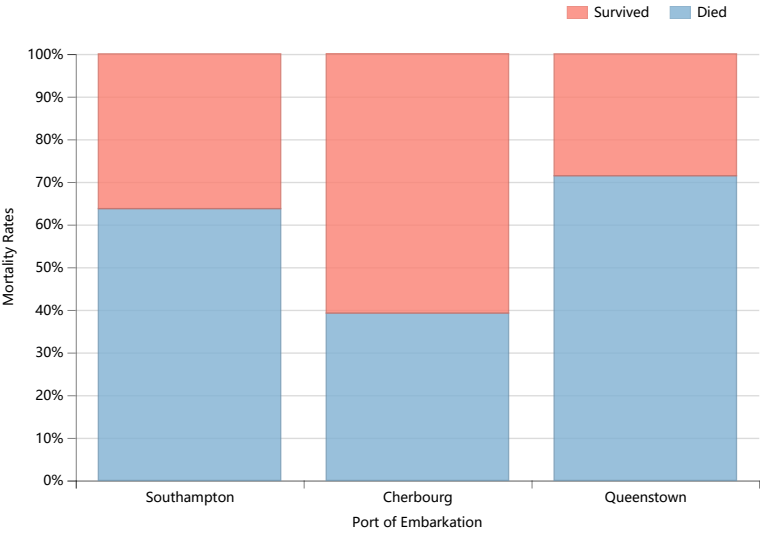
Males have higher mortality rate (79%), while females' mortality rate is much lower, which is only 25%.

## Age and Mortality Rates



The mortality rate (50%) of children (age < 18) is lower than that (61%) of adults (age 18~50) and that of (67%) of seniors.

Port of Embarkation and Mortality Rates



The result shows that people who embarked in Cherbourg have the lowest mortality rate (39%), while people who embarked in Queenstown have highest mortality rate (71%).