Name _____

Date _____ Per _____ A#_____

Titanic

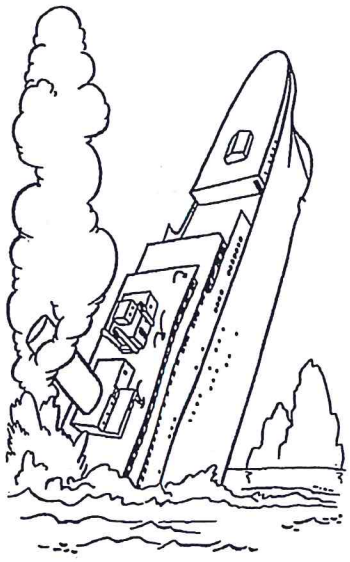
The table below is an example of a two-way frequency table that shows data broken into two categorical variables, survival (or not) and gender.

	Survived	**Died**	**Total**
Male	367	1364	
Female	344	126	
Total			

Another way to examine this data is to create relative frequency tables, like these:

	Survived	**Died**	**Total**
Male (n=_____)	*P(survived/male)=_____*	*P(died/male) =_____*	
Female (n=_____)	*P(survived/female)=_____*	*P(died/female) =_____*	

	Survived (n=_____)	**Died** (n=_____)
Male	*P(male/survived)=_____*	*P(male/died)=_____*
Female	*P(female/survived)=_____*	*P(female/died)=_____*
Total		



How do these relative frequency tables make your conclusions easier to see?

Over→

Segmented Bar Graph: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

a) Make a segmented bar graph with gender on the horizontal axis and each bar segmented by survival.

b) Make a segmented bar graph with survival (survived/died) on the horizontal axis and each bar segmented by gender.