Name			
Date	Per	A#	

Titanic

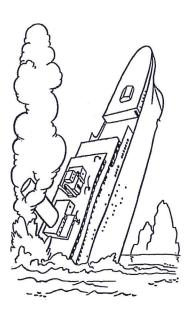
The table below is an example of a two-way frequency table that shows data broken into two categorical variables, survival (or not) and gender.

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



How do these <u>relative</u> frequency tables make your conclusions easier to see?

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segr	nented by s	urvival.					
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