SHARK ATTACKS ANALYSIS

Total Attacks	Affected Countries	Earliest Attack Year	Most Recent Attack Year	Most Common Species	Average Age
821	25	1880	2017	Great White Shark	28

Year: All

Country: All

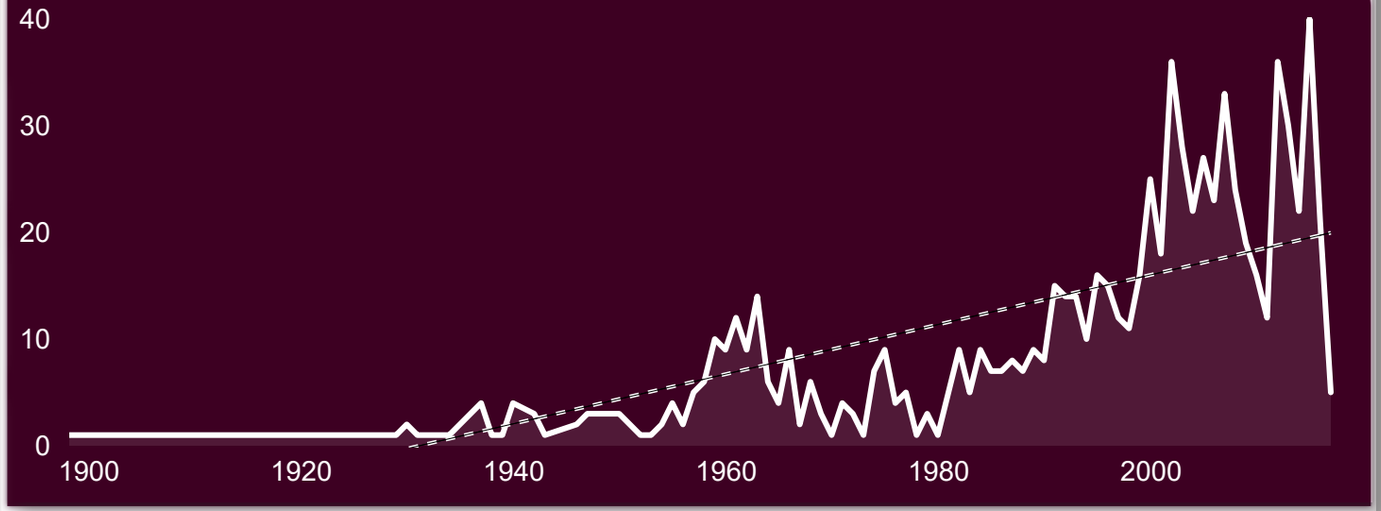
Species: All

AgeG...: All

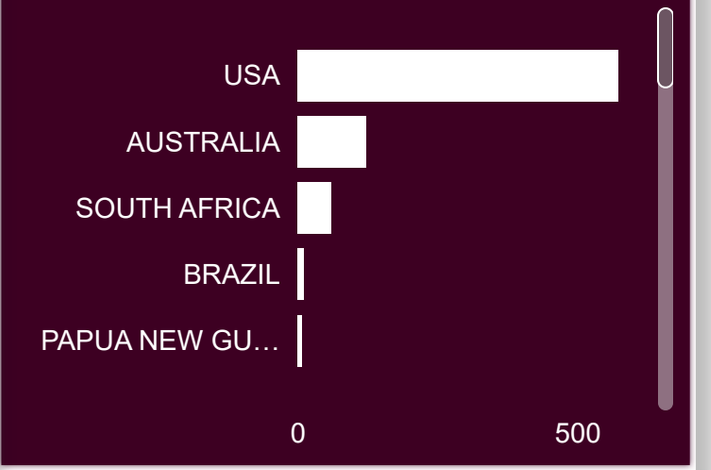
Fatal ...: All

Sex: All

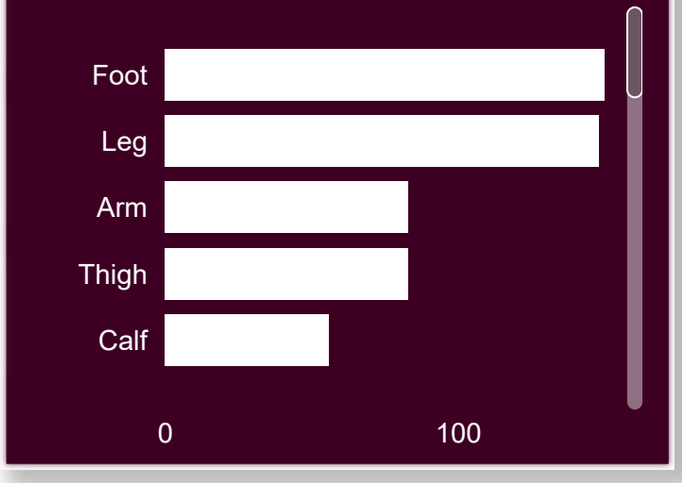
Total Attacks Trend



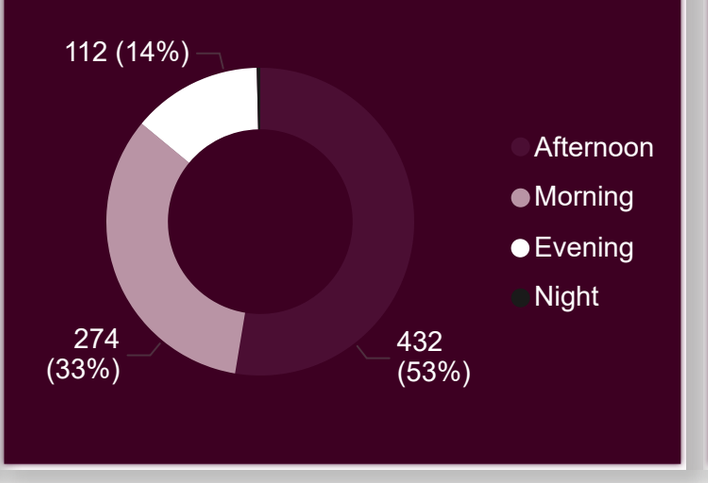
Total Attacks by Country, Area and Location



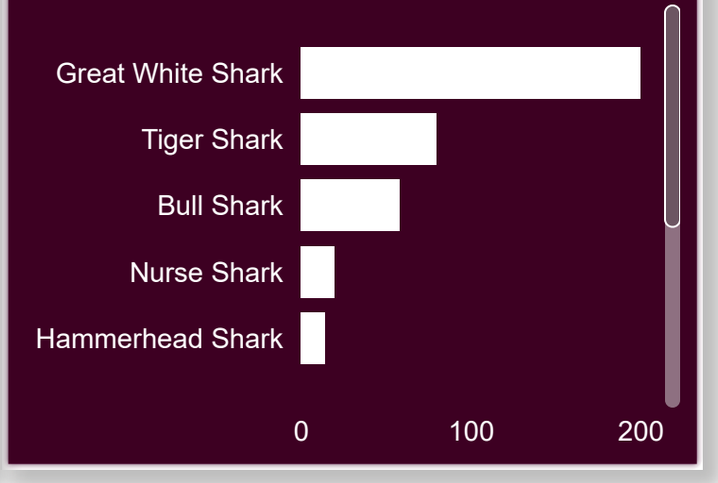
Total Attacks by Body Parts



Total Attacks by Time of Day



Total Attacks by Species



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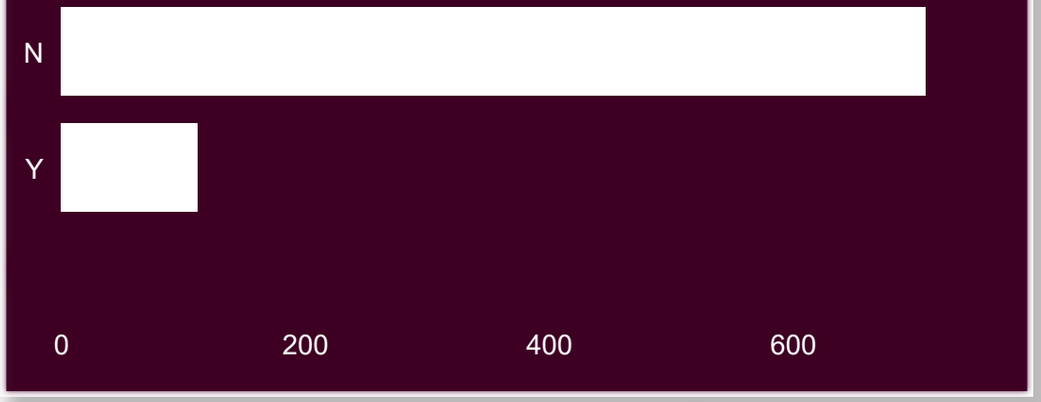
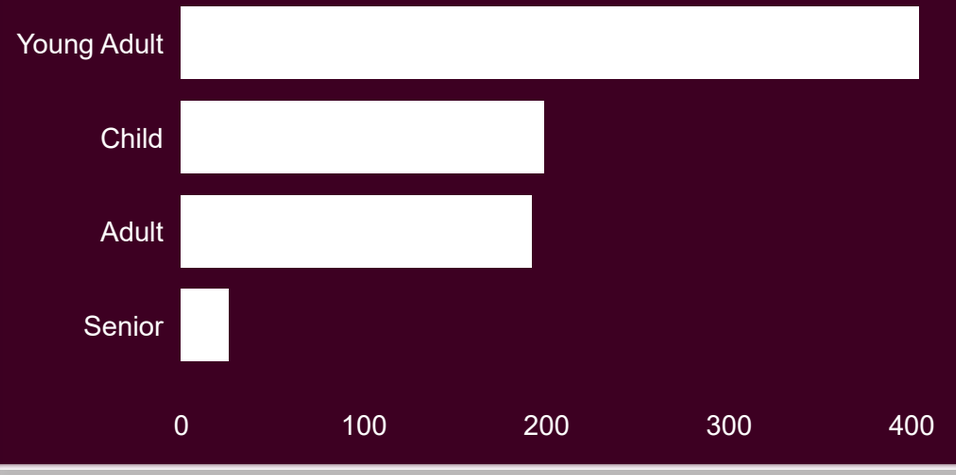
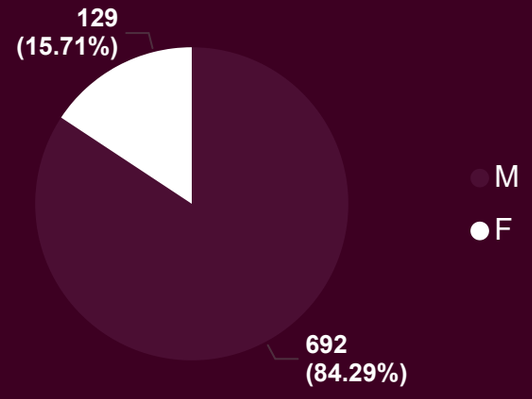
Total Attacks by Fatality (Fatal(Y) /Non_fatal(N))



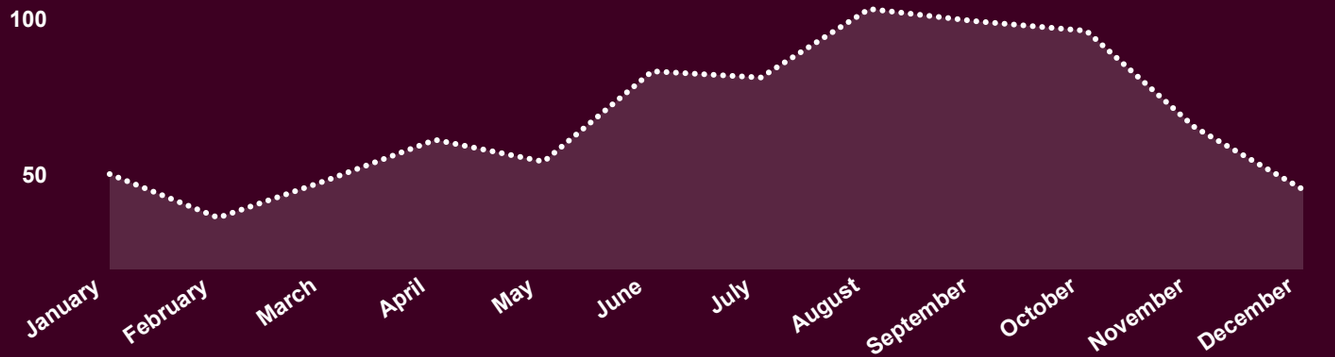
Total Attacks by AgeGroup



Total Attacks by Sex



Total Attacks by Month



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INSIGHTS

1. Shark Attack Trends Over Time

Shark attacks have significantly increased since the early 1900s, with noticeable spikes from the 1980s through the early 2000s.

2. Most Affected Countries & Locations

The **United States** has the highest number(**572**) of reported shark attacks, followed by Australia, South Africa, and Brazil.

Within these countries, coastal areas such as **Florida(New Smyrna Beach), New South Wales, and Cape Town** report the highest concentrations.

3. Injury Patterns

Feet and legs are the most commonly injured body parts, highlighting that many attacks occur in shallow waters.

Arms and thighs follow, which could point to swimming or surfing incidents.

4. Time of Day Patterns

Shark attacks most frequently occur during the **morning(33%) and afternoon(53%) hours**, likely due to peak human activity and certain shark feeding patterns.

Nighttime attacks also appear significant, suggesting lower visibility as a risk factor.

5. Shark Species Involved

When excluding vague classifications like "Other," the **Great White Shark** is the most common species involved in attacks with a total of **(200)**, followed by **Tiger Shark (80)**and **Bull Shark(58)**.

These species are known for being aggressive and frequenting human-populated waters.

6. Gender & Age Distribution

Males are overwhelmingly more affected than females (over **80%** of victims), possibly due to higher engagement in risky water activities.

The **Young Adult** age group reports the most attacks, followed by children and adults.

7. Fatality Rate

Roughly **14% of attacks are fatal**, indicating that most victims survive — especially when prompt medical treatment is available.

8. Seasonality

Shark attacks tend to rise between **June and October**, aligning with summer beach activity in many countries.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Public Safety Campaigns:

Governments and beach authorities should launch targeted awareness programs in **high-risk countries and coastal towns**.

2. Time-based Activity Warnings:

Limit or regulate beach activity during **afternoon and night hours**, when attacks are more likely.

3. Protect Children in Shared Access Zones:

In areas with high **child participation in water queues**, towns should invest in safe, child-friendly infrastructure.

4. Species Monitoring:

Invest in **marine tracking** and proper logging of shark species involved in attacks to better predict and prevent incidents.

5. First Aid & Medical Training:

Equip lifeguards and local responders with **injury-specific training** — especially for lower limb injuries.

6. Improve Data Quality:

Consistent reporting of **species, time, injury, and victim demographics** is needed to support accurate insights and policy-making.

CONCLUSION

This analysis highlights **how, where, when, and to whom** shark attacks are happening. Although the number of attacks has risen, most are non-fatal and can be **minimized through education, better infrastructure, and informed safety practices**.

By focusing efforts on **high-risk locations, vulnerable groups, and key time periods**, stakeholders can **improve public safety** while maintaining harmony with marine ecosystems.