Your Fintastic Insights for TravelGuard

“Making Waves in Safety”

1. TEAM “VALUE COUNTS ! ”

ADAM

ADRIANA

SMITA

GLORIA

2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

1. ORIGINAL DATASET

⇒ list of documented shark attacks in media

⇒ Lots of missing data, inconsistent naming (activities, injuries), null values

2. OUR POSITION

⇒ **Data research for a Travel Insurance Company**

Reveal patterns/trends of shark attacks for an actuary team to adapt their pricing/offering based on the risk profile

⇒ **OBJECTIVES**

- Find the most risky profile within the top 20 countries

3. DATA CLEANING

⇒ removing unimportant information

⇒ removing NaNs

⇒ grouping key columns

⇒ date formatting

2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

4. EDA

⇒ **Analyzing key data:**

- gender
- age groups
- countries
- activities
- injuries

⇒ **Methods:**

- grouping
- pivot tables
- value counts

5. VISUALIZATION

⇒ **plotting charts to visualize the findings**

- time series
- pie charts
- bar charts

3. DATA CLEANING

CHALLENGES

⇒ planning

⇒a lot of missing values

⇒ mostly categorical data

⇒ date formatting

SOLUTIONS

⇒ standardizing format of columns names

⇒date formatting

⇒ functions to group age, types of activities and injuries

⇒ dropping NaNs, removing unnecessary columns

3. DATE FORMATTING

```
sharks_df['date2']=pd.to_datetime(sharks_df['date'], infer_datetime_format=True, format='mixed', errors='coerce')

sharks_df['date2'].isna().sum()
sharks_df['date2'].head()
```

✓ 0.0s 6 Python

```
/var/folders/2n/0zc5p_q960ggjwt11ytfzc1h0000gp/T/ipykernel_17920/3936586141.py:1: UserWarning: The argument 'infer_datetime_format' is deprecated and
  sharks_df['date2']=pd.to_datetime(sharks_df['date'], infer_datetime_format=True, format='mixed', errors='coerce')
```

```
0   2024-02-14
1   2024-02-04
2   2024-01-29
3   2024-01-15
4   2024-01-09
Name: date2, dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

3. GROUPING

⇒ define parts of the body, activities, age groups etc.

⇒ define functions classify cases

⇒ apply functions create new columns with groups

Shark_Quest.ipynb ● 2.1_self_guided_dates.ipynb ● quest_week2_gro

Shark_Quest.ipynb > sharks_df['date2']=pd.to_datetime(sharks_df['date'], infer_

+ Code + Markdown | Run All Restart Clear All Outputs | Variab

```
def group_inj(x):
    sharks_df['injury']=sharks_df['injury'].astype(str)
    sharks_df['injury']=sharks_df['injury'].str.lower()

    leg = "leg"
    arm = "arm"
    hand = "hand"
    foot = "foot"
    feet = "feet"
    fatal = "fatal"
    ankle = "ankle"
    chest = "chest"
    body = "body"
    head = "head"
    stomach = "stomach"
    thigh = "thigh"
    calf = "calf"
    calves = "calves"
    finger = "finger"

    if leg in x:
        return "lower limb"
    if chest in x:
        return "body"
    if stomach in x:
        return "body"
    if body in x:
        return "body"
    if ankle in x:
```

⊗ 7 ⚠ 55 0 Live Share

3. FILLING EMPTY VALUES

⇒ Due to high number of NaNs we were only able to fill in missing values in gender

⇒ Most of the cases were men so we replaced missing or wrong values with men

```
# percentages : "M" is 88% !!

display(df_20['sex'].value_counts(normalize=True))
```

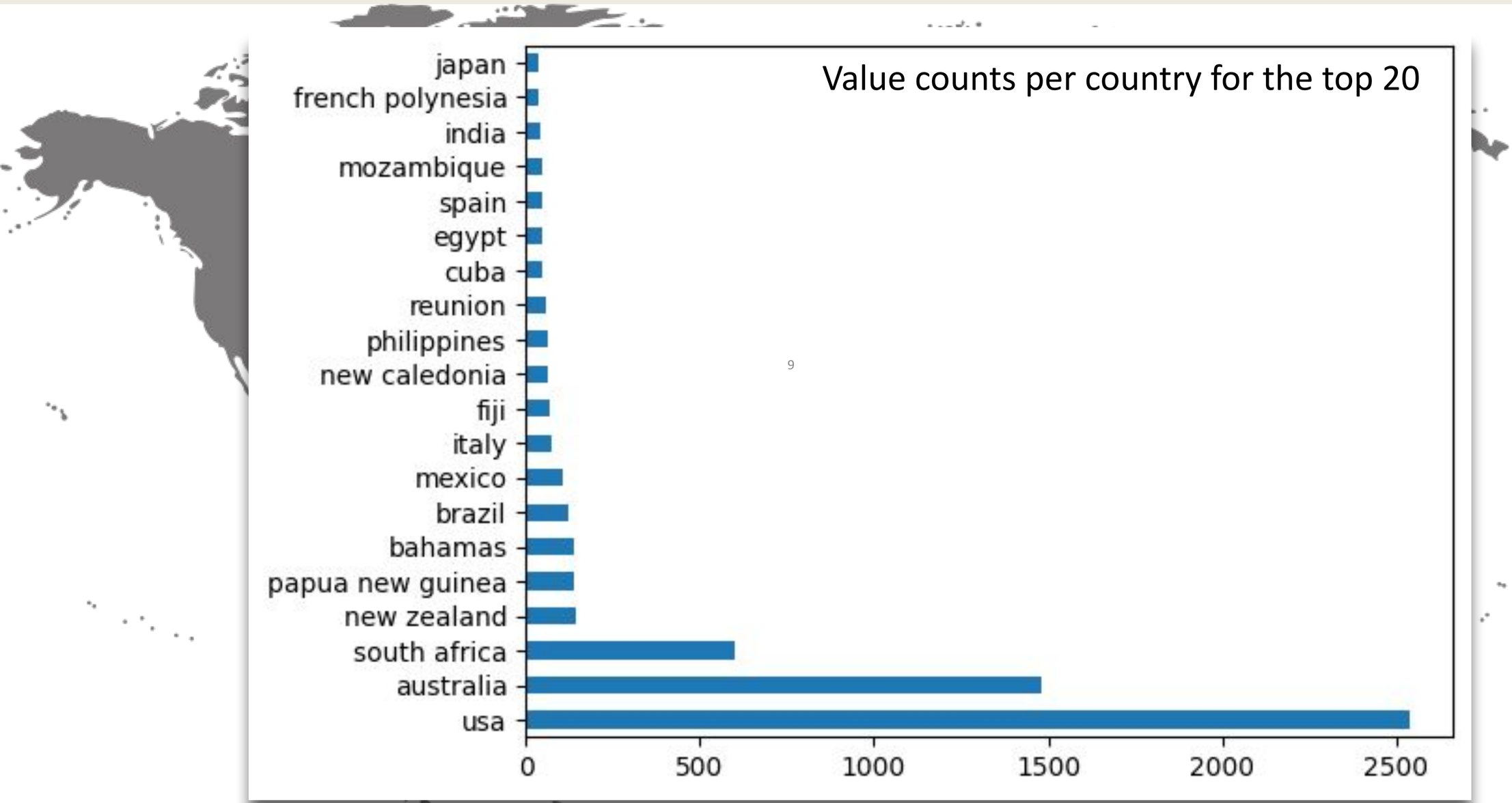
```
M        0.874516
F        0.124194
M        0.000369
 M       0.000184
lli      0.000184
M x 2    0.000184
N        0.000184
.        0.000184
Name: sex, dtype: float64
```

```
[18] # since "M" is the big majority --> assume than the unformatted values are "M"

df_20['sex'] = df_20['sex'].apply(lambda x: "F" if x=="F" else "M")
df_20['sex'].value_counts()
```

```
M    5217
F     674
Name: sex, dtype: int64
```

4. EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS



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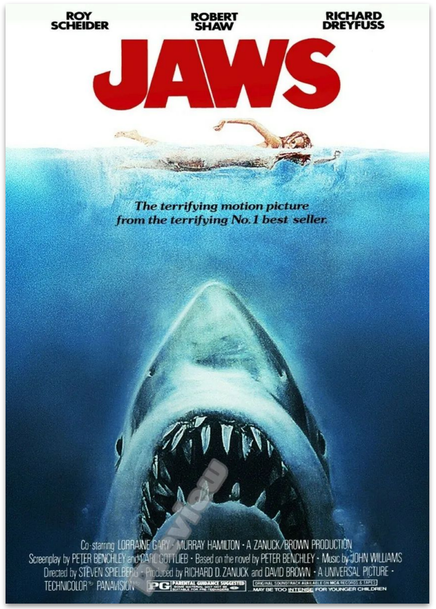
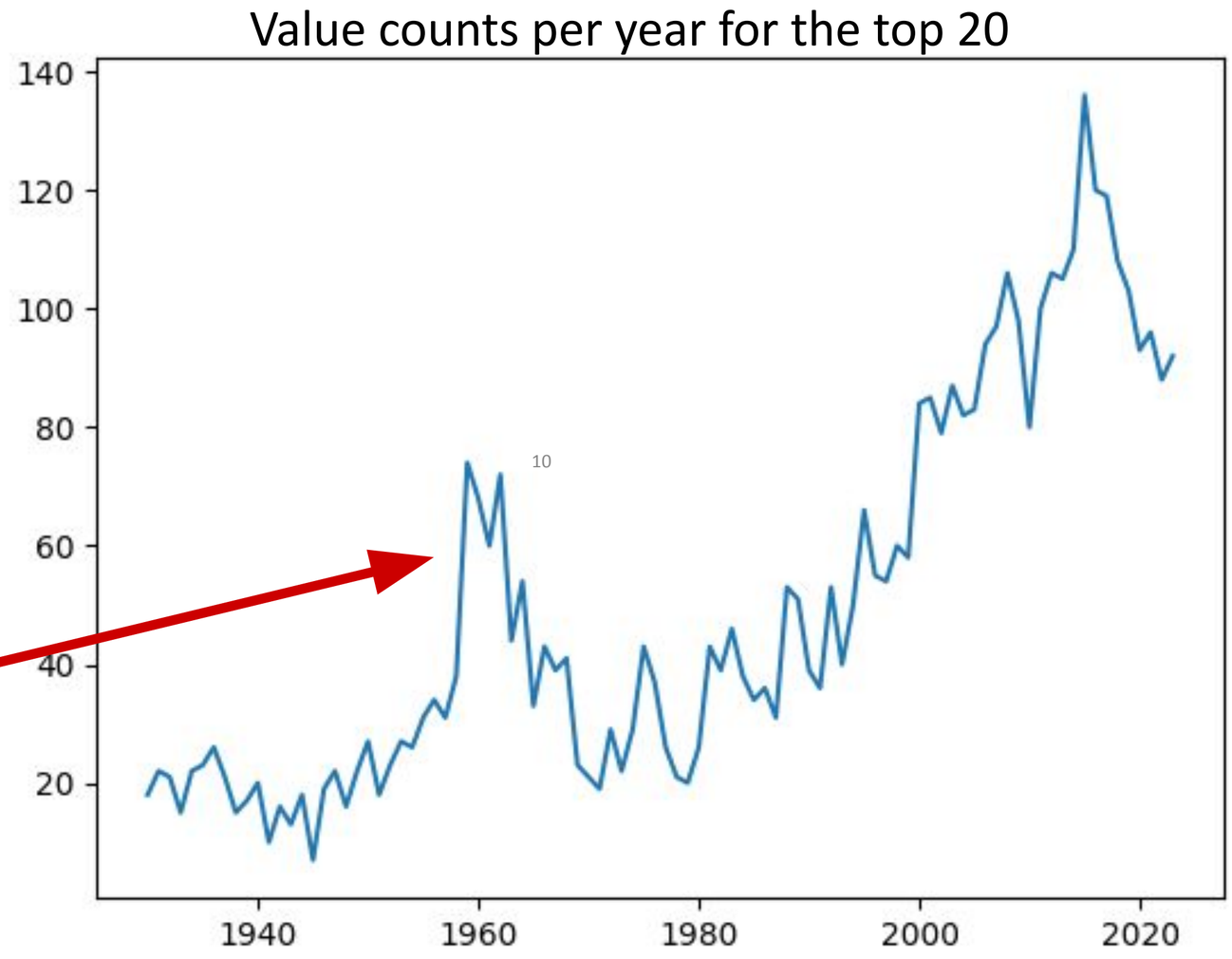


“Jaws” movie was released in 1975 …



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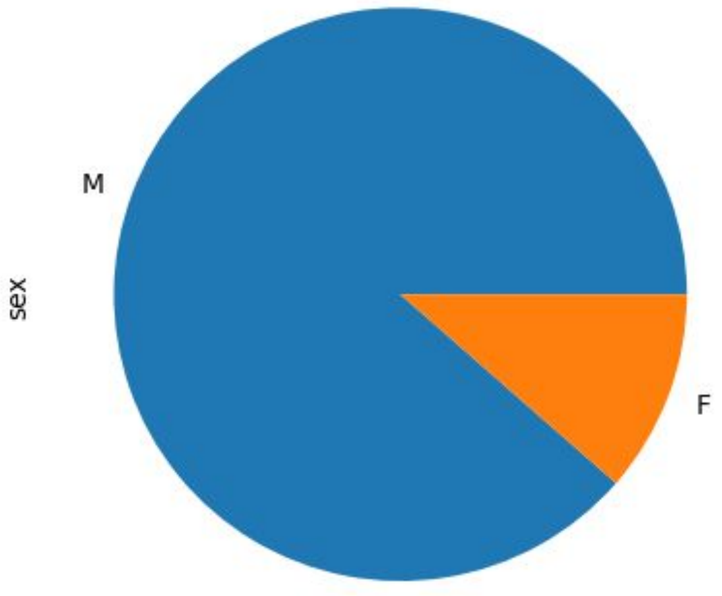
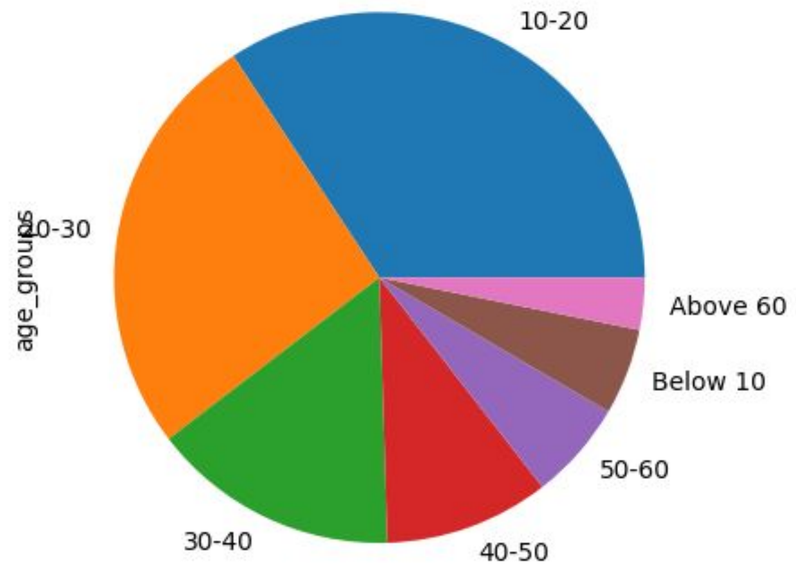


Number of cases / gender



Number of cases / age groups

5. Fatal cases per age and activity (last 10 years)

	is_fatal						
activity_group	diving	fishing	kayaking	others	snorkeling	surfing	swimming
age_groups							
10-20	3.0	24.0	NaN	81.0	7.0	106.0	43.0
20-30	10.0	37.0	1.0	36.0	8.0	91.0	26.0
30-40	10.0	36.0	2.0	32.0	9.0	59.0	20.0
40-50	10.0	22.0	NaN	26.0	5.0	57.0	23.0
50-60	9.0	12.0	2.0	19.0	12.0	32.0	23.0
Above 60	1.0	7.0	1.0	10.0	8.0	11.0	22.0
Below 10	NaN	2.0	NaN	37.0	4.0	7.0	21.0

5. Most risky profile

MOST RISKY PROFILE

⇒ Male

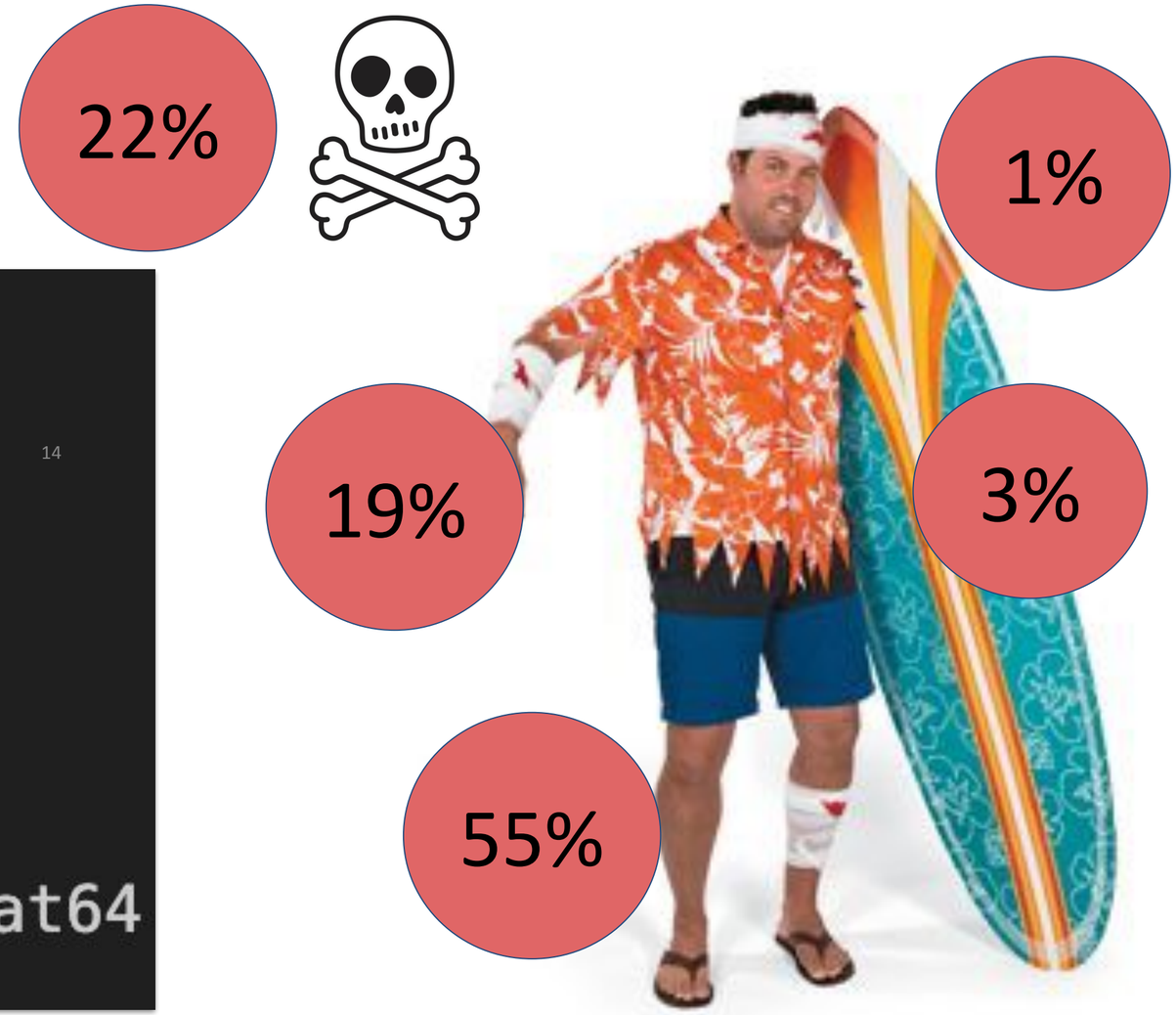
⇒ Age groupe : 10-20 y. old

⇒ Surfing

⇒ in the USA (Florida)

Shark’s favorite body parts

```
injury_group
lower limb     55.0
fatal          22.0
upper limb     19.0
body            3.0
head            1.0
Name: count, dtype: float64
```

6. MAJOR CHALLENGES & NEXT STEPS

MAIN OBSTACLES

⇒ Distributing the timing

⇒ Having a robust hypothesis

⇒ We were confused about what we actually wanted to do = communication

NEXT STEPS

⇒ Create the different profiles based on risks

⇒ Create weighted average on the main risk factors to set prices for the insurance

THANK YOU FOR TRAVELLING WITH US !

7. CONCLUSION AND INSIGHTS

INSIGHTS

⇒ Most cases are men surfers in USA

⇒ Top 5 countries with most cases : USA, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Mexico

⇒ Age group is : Teenagers

2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

ORIGINAL DATASET

SHAPE ?

Description de l'activité 1

OF MISSING DATAS ?

Description de l'activité 2

?????

Description de l'activité 3

OUR POSITION

TRAVEL INSURRANCE

CIE

Reveal patterns so we can adapt the insurance offers to clients based on the risk profil

HYPOTHESIS

Locations,[18] gender and age are determining to understand risk profil

Relevant columns categories for analysis :

- Gender, Age, Country and State, Activity, Type of injury, Dates

DATA CLEANING

SUPPRESSION??

- Columns ?
- Rows ?

TECHNICS ???

Description de l'activité 2

METHODS

Description de l'activité 3 ???

7. UMA : TRAVEL INSURANCE

	INSURANCE PACKAGE
RISK PROFIL ?????	600 €
VERY HIGH	1250 €
HIGH	650 €
MODERATE	300 €
LOW	500€