

A large shark, likely a hammerhead, swims gracefully through clear blue ocean water. The shark's body is a dark grey on top, fading to a lighter shade on the bottom. Its long, flat tail is prominent as it moves. The background consists of the deep blue ocean, with sunlight filtering down from the surface.

# Baby Shark



# Our Team



Christos

The water sports guy



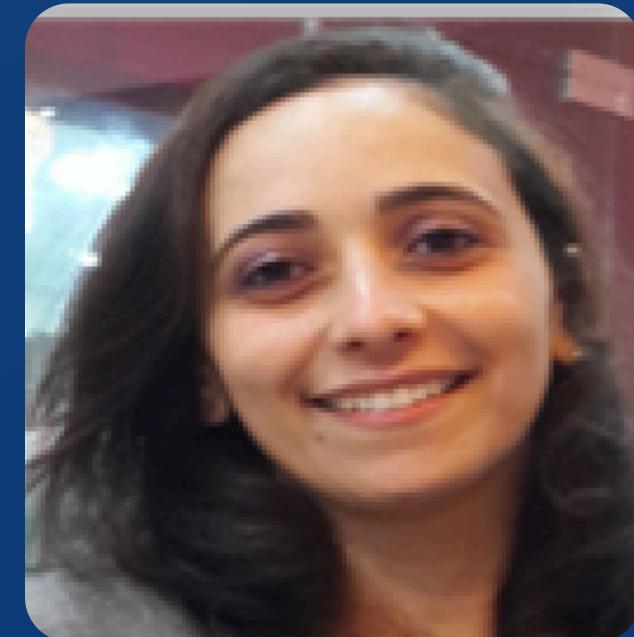
Zeineb

The geographer



Davy

The shark expert

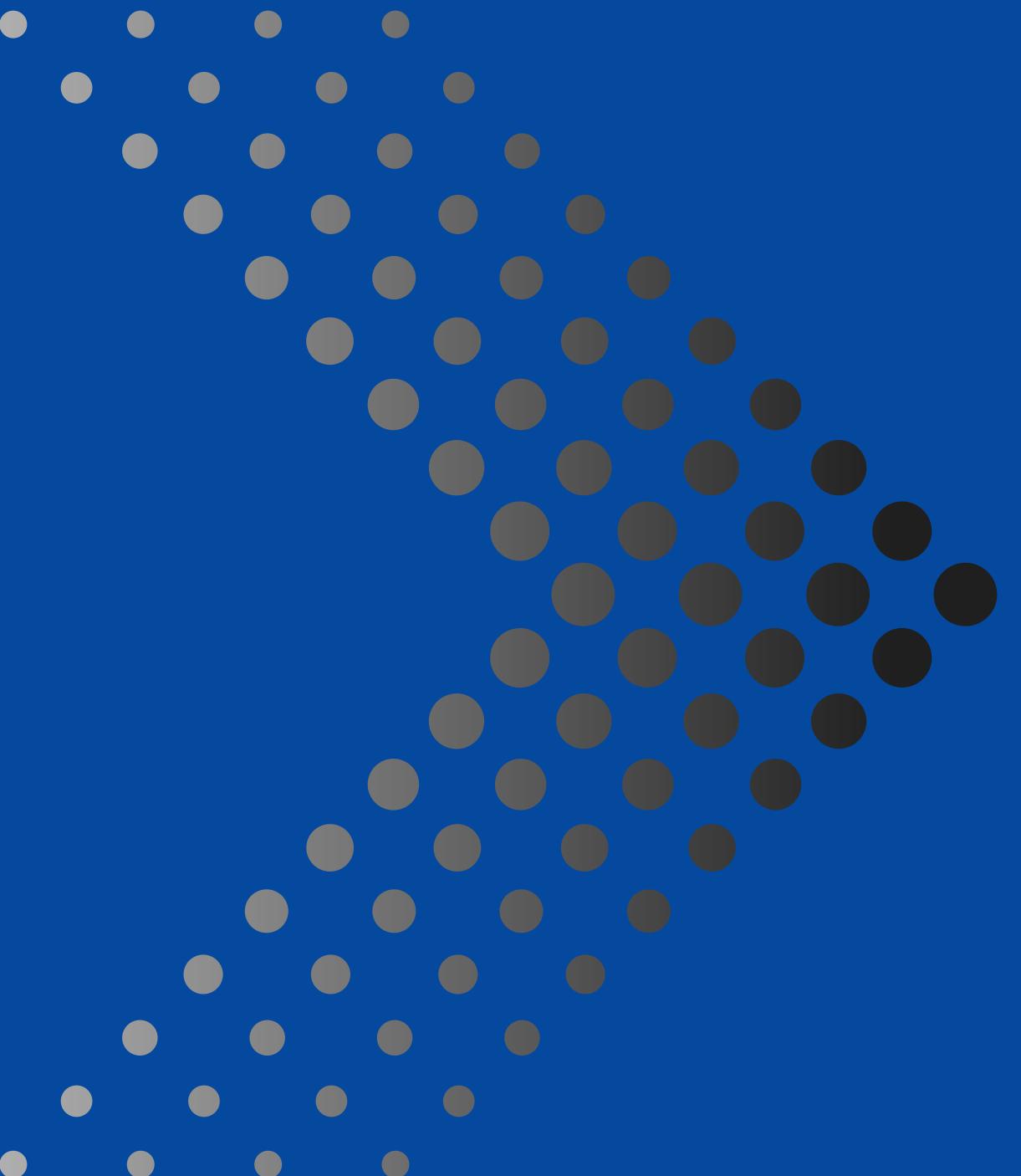


Zina

The anthropologist

# Hypothesis

Young crowds, lovers of adrenaline at the water are more likely to be attacked by predatory sharks, compared to older people casually swimming or fishing.



# 01

## **Low base rate.**

Shark attacks are rare events. Any model will have high uncertainty. You are not predicting individual attacks; you are summarizing patterns. Overpromising accuracy would be dishonest.

# 02

## **Data quality and bias.**

Historical attack records are incomplete and biased toward media visible regions and time periods.

# 03

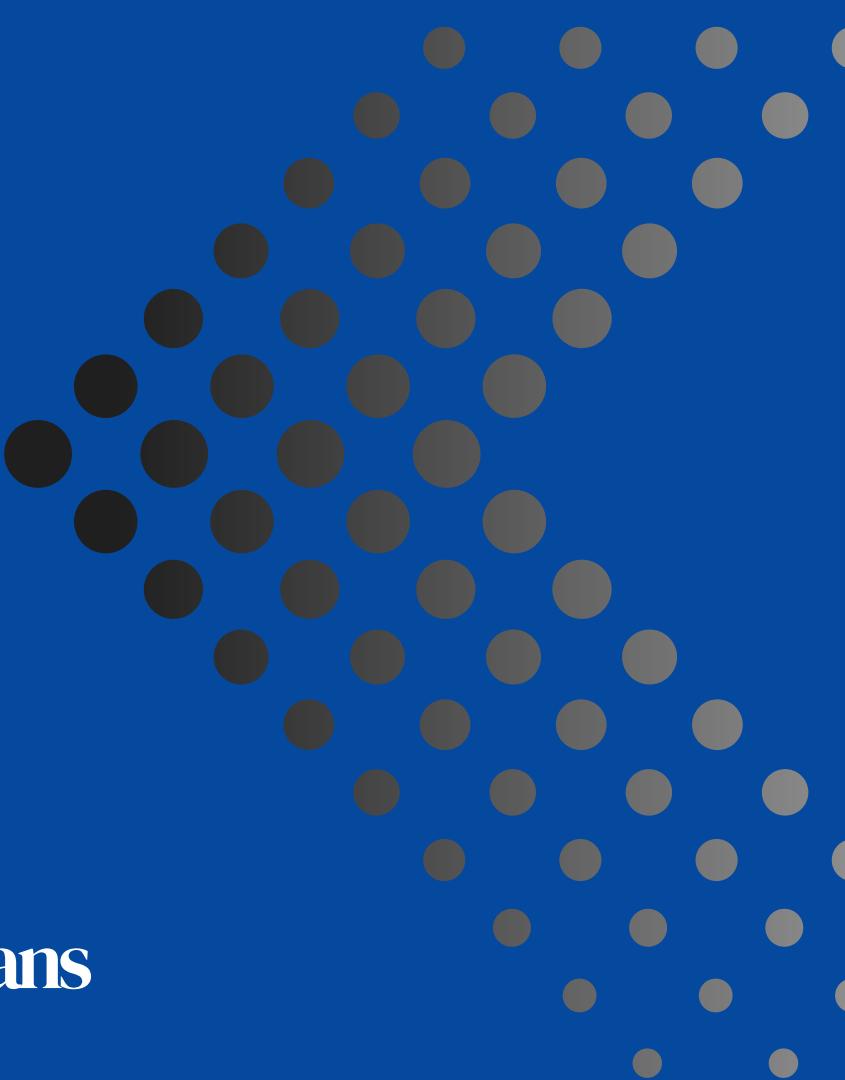
## **Few relevant factors probably are not in our dataset.**

- sea temperature, turbidity, presence of baitfish
- local shark population
- number of water users

# Limitations



# But what are predatory sharks



The mighty great white



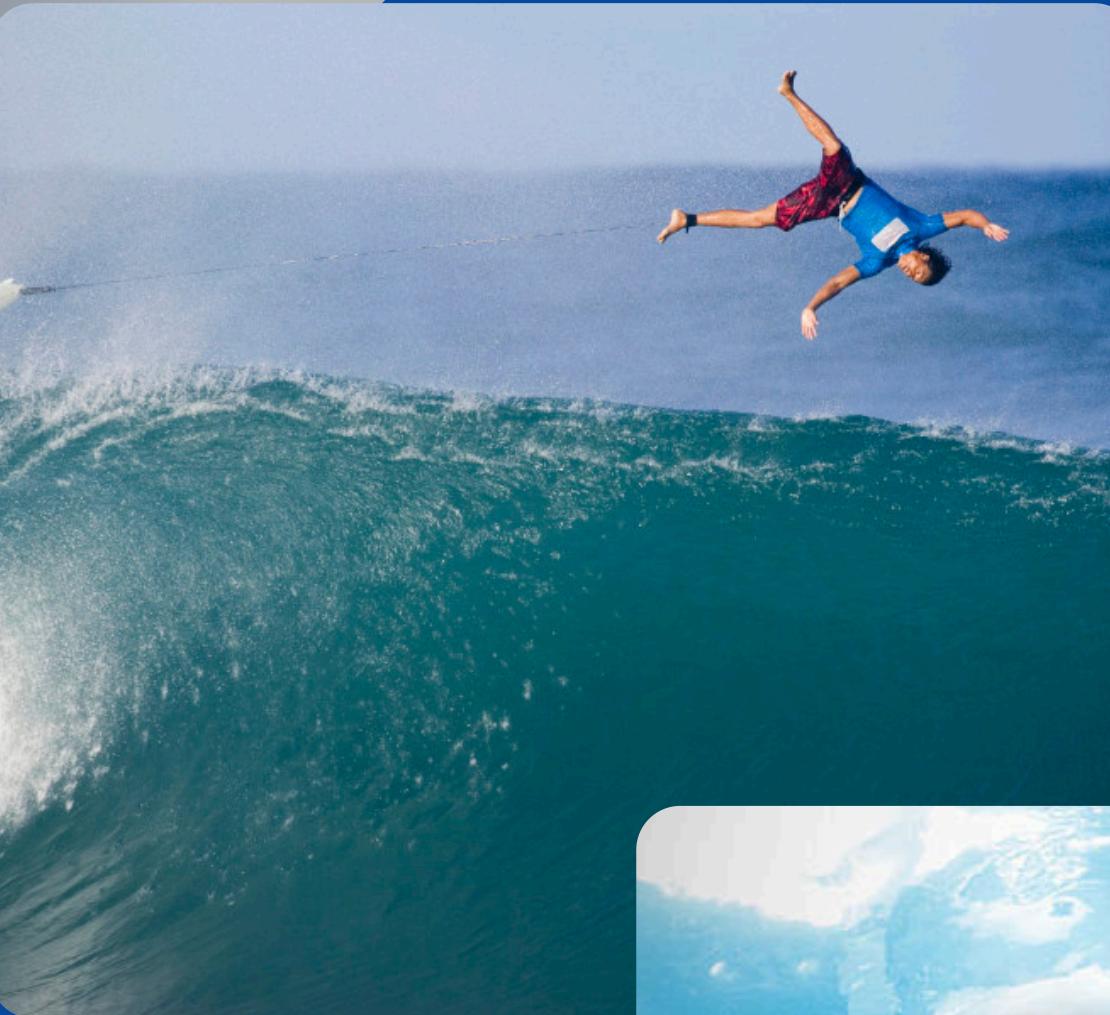
Mr. Bull Bull shark



The tiger of the oceans



# Adrenaline much?



vs. Boring  
and Safe..



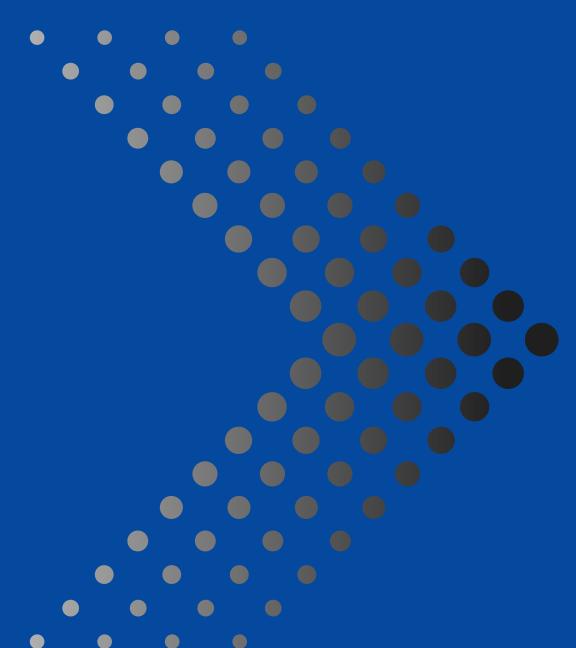
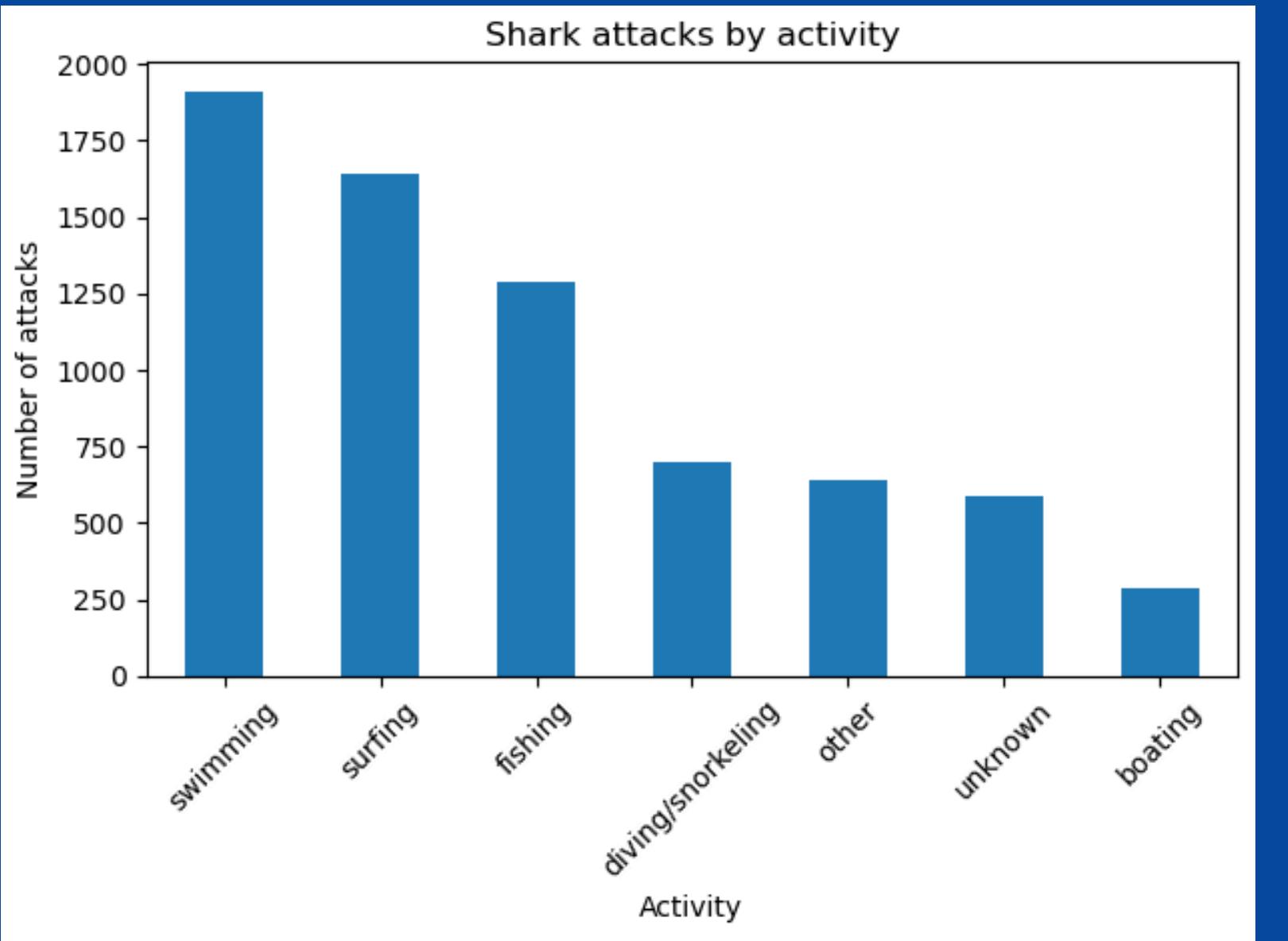
OR IS IT?

Sharks  
have their  
own dietary  
preferences

...

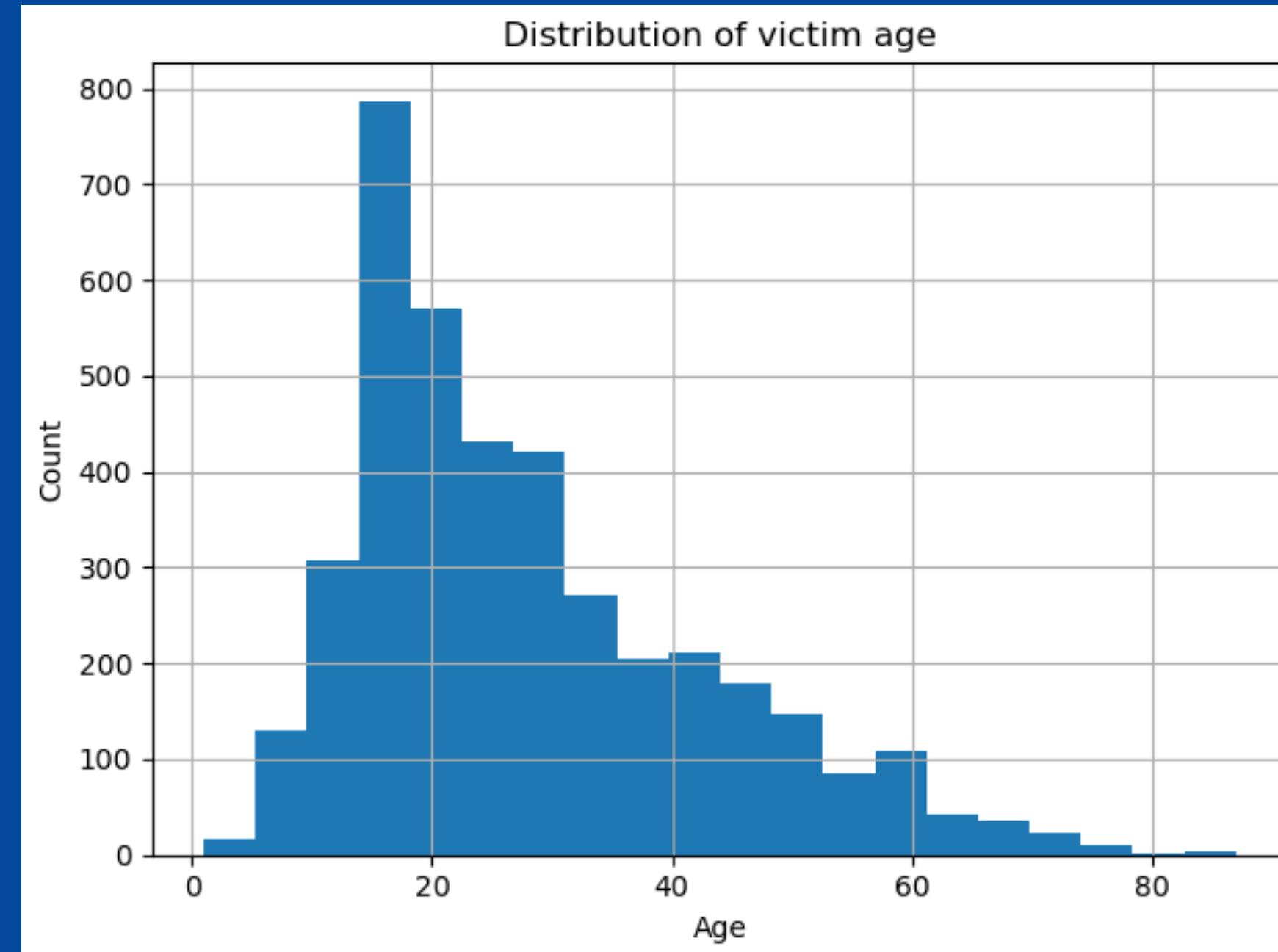
Can you guess which activity  
is attacked the most?





# Swimming!!

# And who is more attacked, you ask...



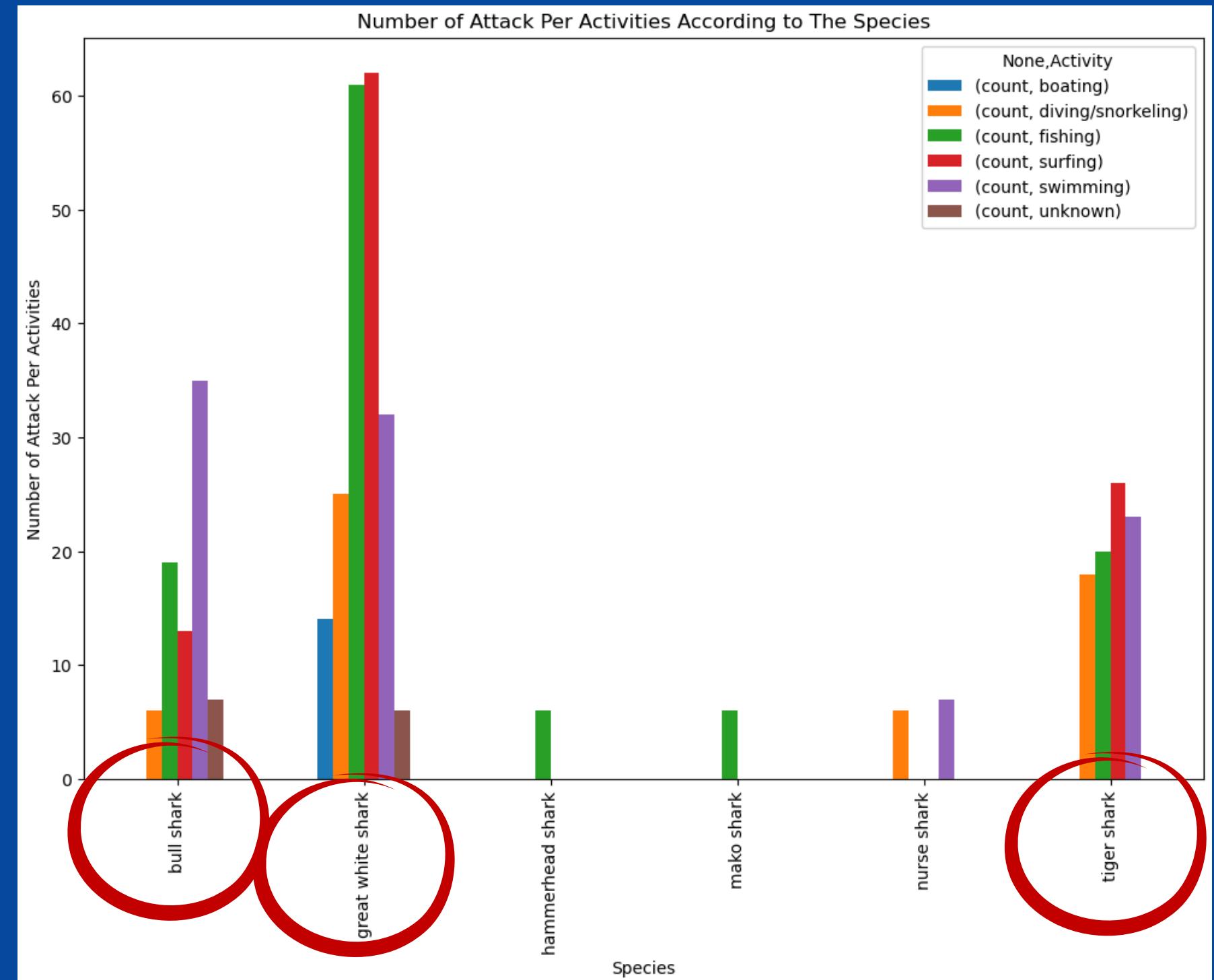
Now, let's  
cat to the  
chase!

# Do predatory sharks hunt more?

Yes!

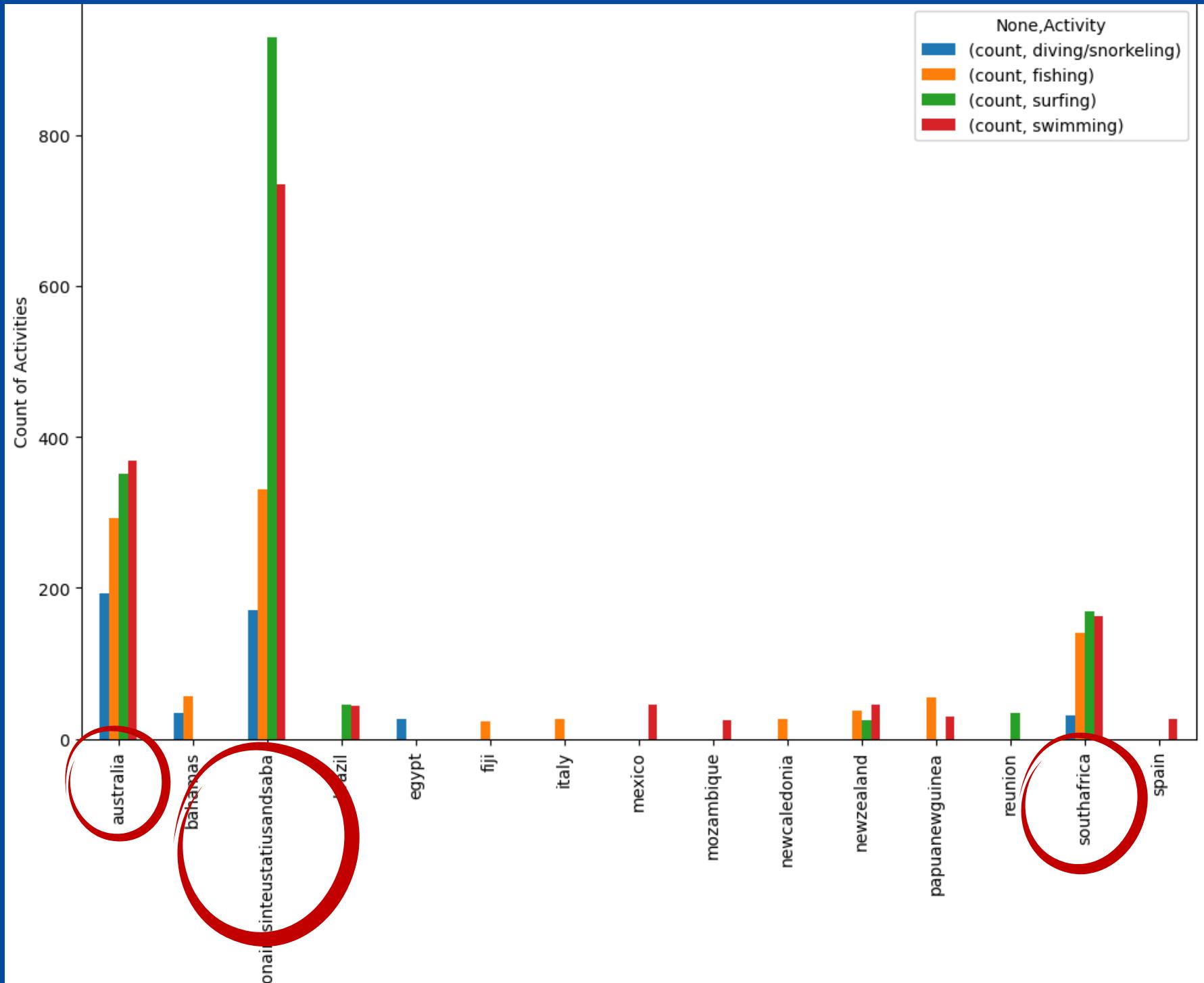
# Do different types of sharks attack differently?

No!



# And where to expect them?

You thought of  
Australia didn't you?

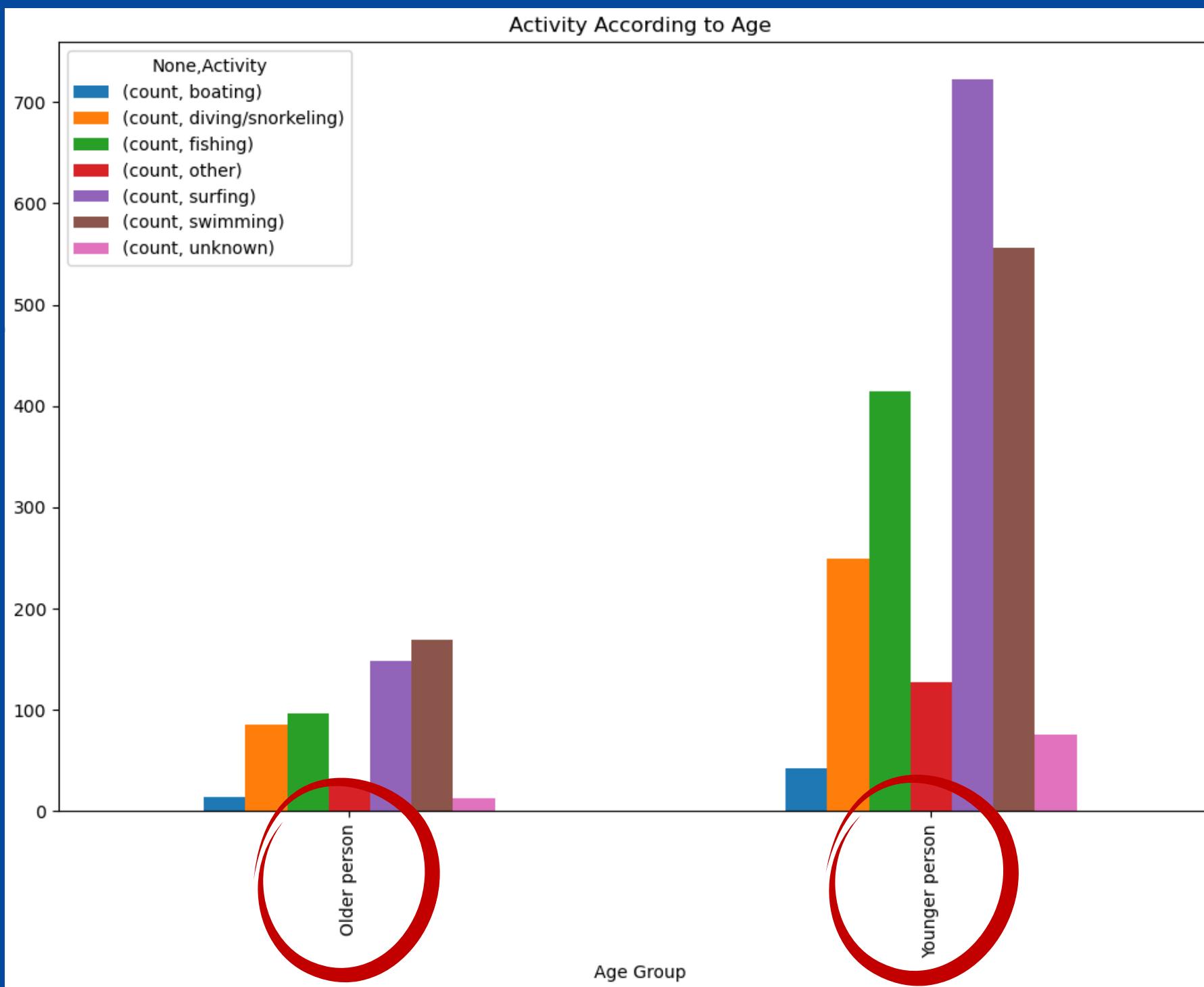


And the  
best for the  
last..

# Adrenaline or boring..

You are always in  
danger!

Differences are due to  
absolute numbers, however  
the patterns are the same,  
regardless of activity.



# Is the hypothesis true?

Young crowds, lovers of adrenaline at the water are more likely to be attacked by predatory sharks, compared to older people casually swimming or fishing.



Not really. Though there are more recorded attacks on younger population, the activity per se does not influence as much.

A large shark, likely a hammerhead, swims gracefully through clear blue ocean water. The shark's body is a dark grey on top, fading to white on the bottom. Its long, flat tail is clearly visible as it moves. The background shows the sandy ocean floor and some smaller fish swimming nearby.

Thank you.