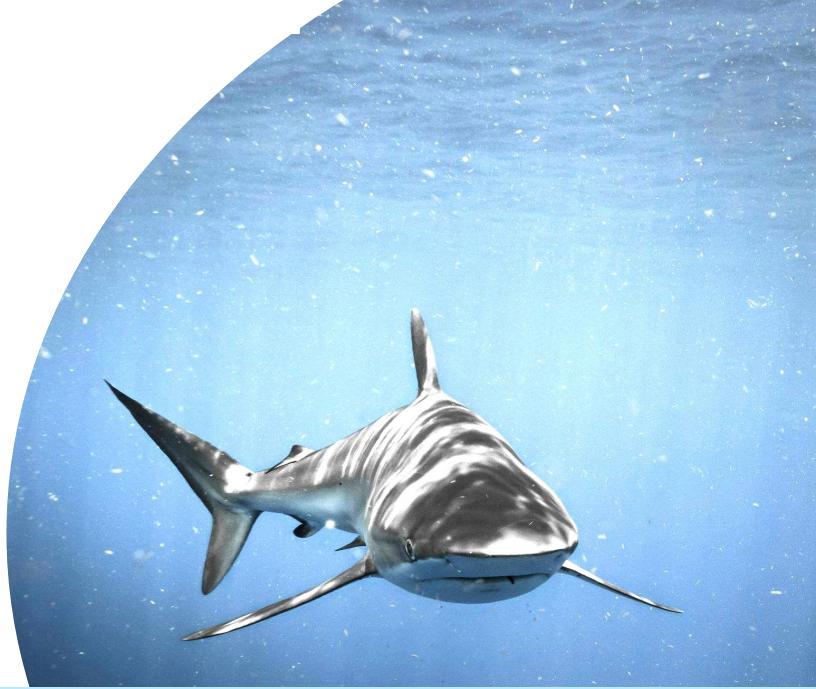


## “3-Headed Sharks”

Decoding Shark Risk:  
A Global Intelligence Report for Coastal Industries

Insights from 7,000+ Global Shark Incidents (GSAF)



# Project Overview

## Why This Project Matters:

7,000+ incidents globally

80% male victims

70% linked to water sports

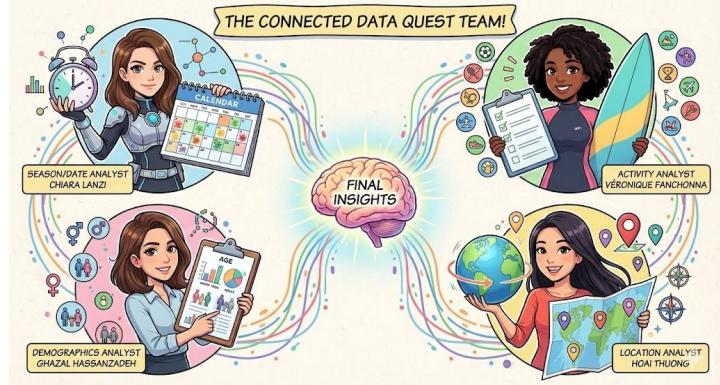
Summer is peak season

## Dataset:

Source: **Global Shark Attack File (GSAF)**

Contains 7,000+ global shark incident records

Analyzed variables included season, Year, Activity, Sex, Age, Location and Country



## Our Hypothesis

Shark incidents follow predictable patterns based on demographics, location, season, and activity type. These patterns can help coastal industries make smarter safety decisions.

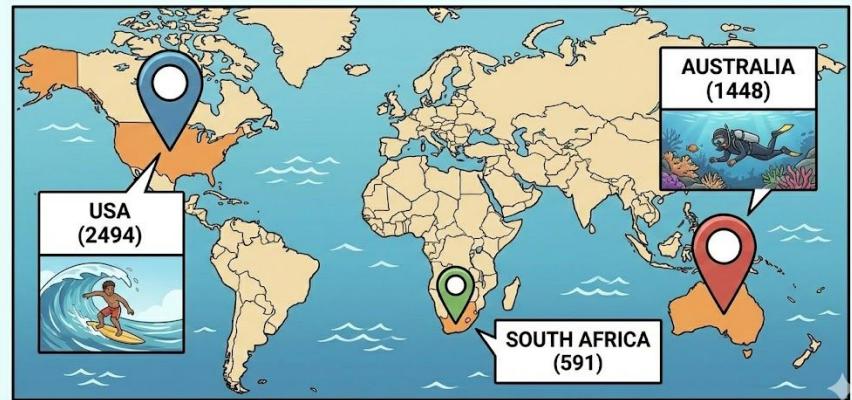
# Project Overview

## Project Goal

Our goal was to transform raw shark incident data into clear and useful dataset. As a consultancy company specializing in nature and human-wildlife interaction, we want to replace fear and myth with facts. Our work supports:

- **Animal protection associations** – communicating accurate, science-based information
- **Tourism industries** – improving guest experience and safe behavior
- **Healthcare providers** – planning staff around seasonal risk peaks
- **Government agencies** – informing and protecting coastal communities
- **Our mission** is to use data to strengthen safety, awareness, and coexistence between humans and marine wildlife.

## Top 3 Attack Locations



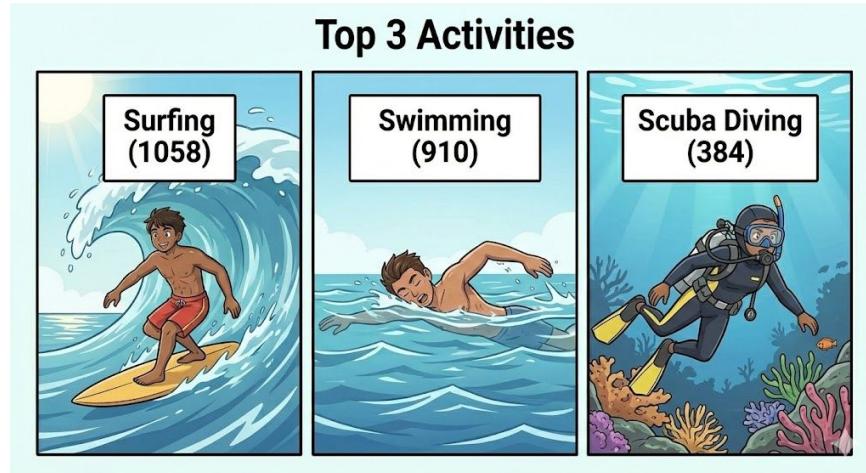
# Data Wrangling & Cleaning

## Significant Data Cleaning Challenges

- Missing data
- Inconsistent formats
- Duplicates
- Wrong values, Outliers
- Scattered text formats with delimiters
- Swapped columns' data

## How We Resolved Them

- **Normalization:** astype, str.lower, str.strip
- **Fixing wrong values:** replace,  
Regex extraction: str.extract, to\_numeric, re\_match
- **Grouping into categories:** np.select, map,apply
- **Handling missing values:**fillna, dropna
- **Removing duplicates:** drop\_duplicates
- **Reset\_index**
- **For loop, If statements**
- **idxmax**
- **set up assumptions to filter out obsolete data**



# Exploratory Data Analysis

 17	Yearly Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In 2015, 2% of total accidents took place. due to increasing tourism trends. The number of shark attacks grew steadily YoY. Approx 56% of cases happened from 1900 until today .</li></ul>
	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>New Smyrna Beach (Florida) shows the highest number of incidents in a single year (3% Tot share). To note: 8% of location is unknown.</li><li>USA accounts for 37% shark attacks followed by Australia with 22% and South Africa 9%.</li></ul>
	Activity Category	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Surfing has the most incidents, especially in 2012 account for 73% of tot Activities.</li><li>High-risk activities involve deeper water and strong surface movement.</li></ul>
	Demographics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>About 80% of victims are male.</li><li>the share of young demo group being affected takes 16% of Tot and teen 15%.</li></ul>

# Most Frequent Accident Types



# Major Obstacle

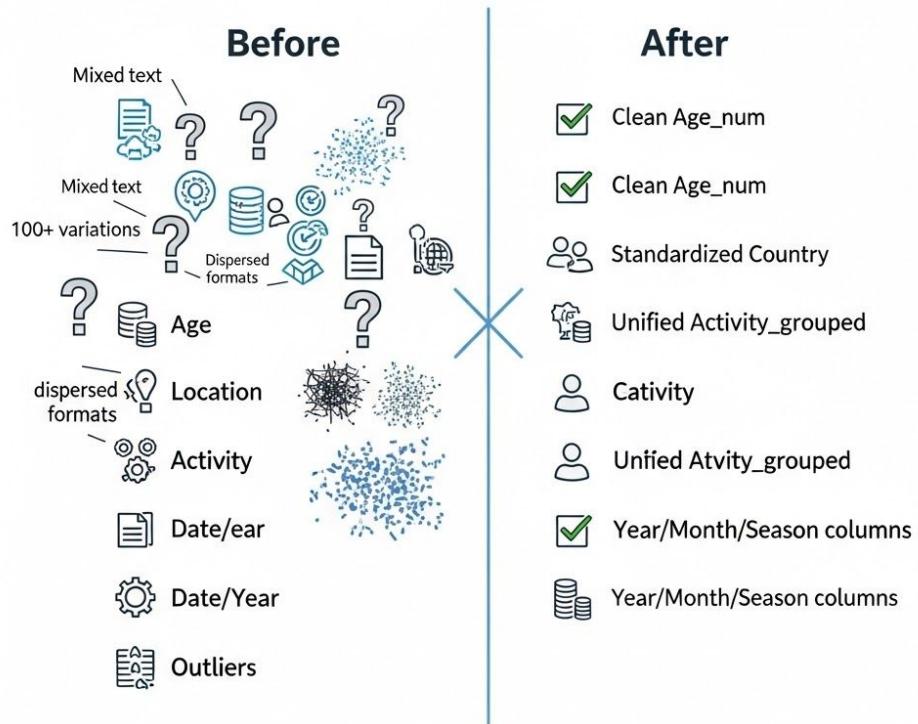
Key Domain	Challenge Faced ("The Chaos")	Applied Solution ("The Victory")
Data Consistency	<b>Age:</b> Heterogeneous values (mixed text, question marks, ranges, words).	Creation of an <b>Age_num</b> column using <b>regex</b> and definition of <b>Consistent Age Groups</b> (minor, teen, adult...). over 40% of the values in this column were missing
Standardization	<b>Location and Date (year, month):</b> Cities, regions, and countries mixed in the same cell.	Implementation of standardized formats for <b>Country &amp; Location</b> for reliable geographical analysis likewise for Month and Year.
Text Normalization	<b>Activity:</b> Over 100 variations, symbols, typos.	Unification into a single <b>Activity_grouped</b> column with only 6 main activity types after intensive string cleaning and standardization of one single string..
Format Management	<b>Date &amp; Year:</b> Dispersed formats (6094 unique date values, approx. 260 unique year values).	Extraction of <b>Year, Month, Year_Group</b> columns using <b>regex</b> and derivation of a <b>clean Season</b> column from the date.
Outlier Management	Presence of irrelevant or aberrant years (e.g., < 1500).	Implementation of a rule to reset or exclude values outside the study scope ( <b>Out of scope Year &lt; 1500 reset_index</b> ).

# Major Obstacle

## The Human Qualities Behind the data

- **Resilience to Ambiguity:** Ability to transform raw data chaos. Familiarity with the data-frame is key.
- **Analytical Rigor & Quality Control:** Implemented standardization and outlier management rules, ensuring data integrity and reliability for the final analysis.
- **Solution Focus & Business Impact:** Constant focus on business value by making data immediately actionable (demographics, season)
- **Synthesis & Clarity :** Aptitude for translating complex technical work into a simple narrative, facilitating stakeholder decision-making.

## Data Cleansing Master: From Chaos to Victory



# Conclusion

**Our core hypothesis:** shark attacks do not happen evenly over time and place, instead, there are specific periods, locations, and populations that face higher risk.

- **Major findings**

**Month:** Major shark attacks (approx > 70%) occurred during the warm summer months when more people go to the beach.

**Year Group:** The number of shark attacks grew steadily YoY. Approx 56% of cases happened from 1900 until today as ocean activities increased.

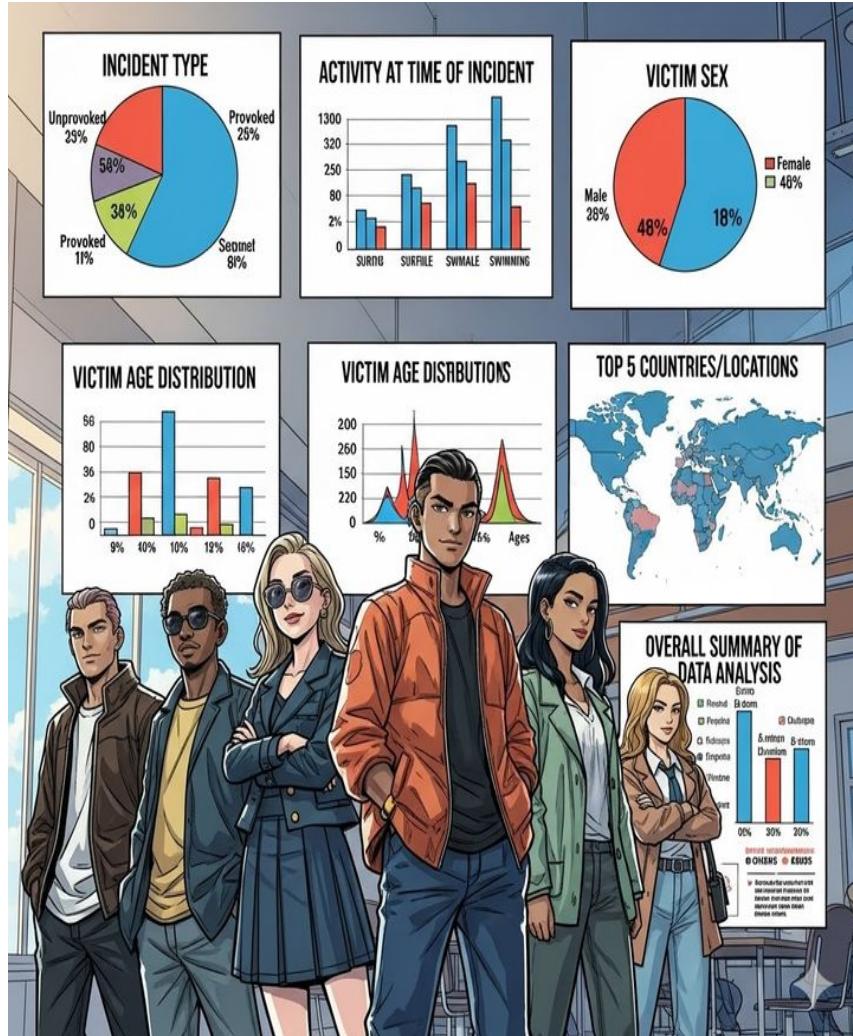
**Country:** Top 3 countries are USA, Australia, and South Africa given the presence of beaches and many water activities.

**Location:** Florida accounts for 2494 shark attacks. South Africa for 1448

**Activity:** 73% of shark attacks happened during surfing followed by swimming

**Sex:** male injuries account for 80% driven by activities such as surfing and diving.

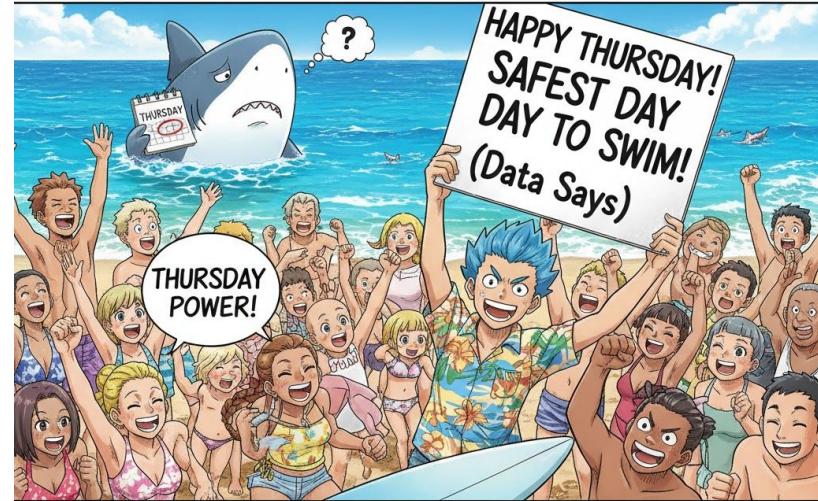
**Age Group:** Young people (20-30y) accounted for 16 % of accidents followed by teens (15-20y) for 15%.



# Recommendation

- Based on these patterns, we recommend focusing safety and public-awareness efforts on **hotspot coastal areas** and **peak seasons** where water activity is frequent.
- We advise local authorities and beach managers to ensure **clear warnings, education campaigns, and safety guidelines** (e.g., avoid swimming at dawn/dusk, avoid murky water, avoid lone swimming) for visitors.
- Encourage surfers and swimmers to be particularly cautious and **stay informed on shark-presence reports** when visiting high-risk zones

## THE "LUCKY" DAY: THURSDAYS HAVE FEWER SHARK INCIDENTS?



Coinvidence? We Think NOT!  
(Probably coidence.)



# **THANK YOU for your attention!**

**Presented by:**

Veronique Fanchonna

Ghazal Hassanzadeh

Chiara Lanzi

Hoai Thuong