HW #5 Analysis

1. Across all three metrics of total drivers, total fares and total rides urban cities make up the overwhelming majority, followed by suburban and then rural cities.
2. On average, cities with lower driver counts have higher fares than cities with higher driver counts. For example, rural cities only have 2.6% of the total drivers, they constitute 6.8% of the total fares paid. This shows that the demand for rides in rural cities exceeds the supply, thus allowing drivers to increase their prices due to a lack of competition.
3. While urban cities have the percentage of drivers, they produce a lower percentage of rides, while suburban and rural cities have a lower percentage of drivers but a higher percentage of total rides in comparison. This could be due to the fact that urban cities often have a more complex array of public transportation options, such as buses, and light rails which makes for a more competitive market.