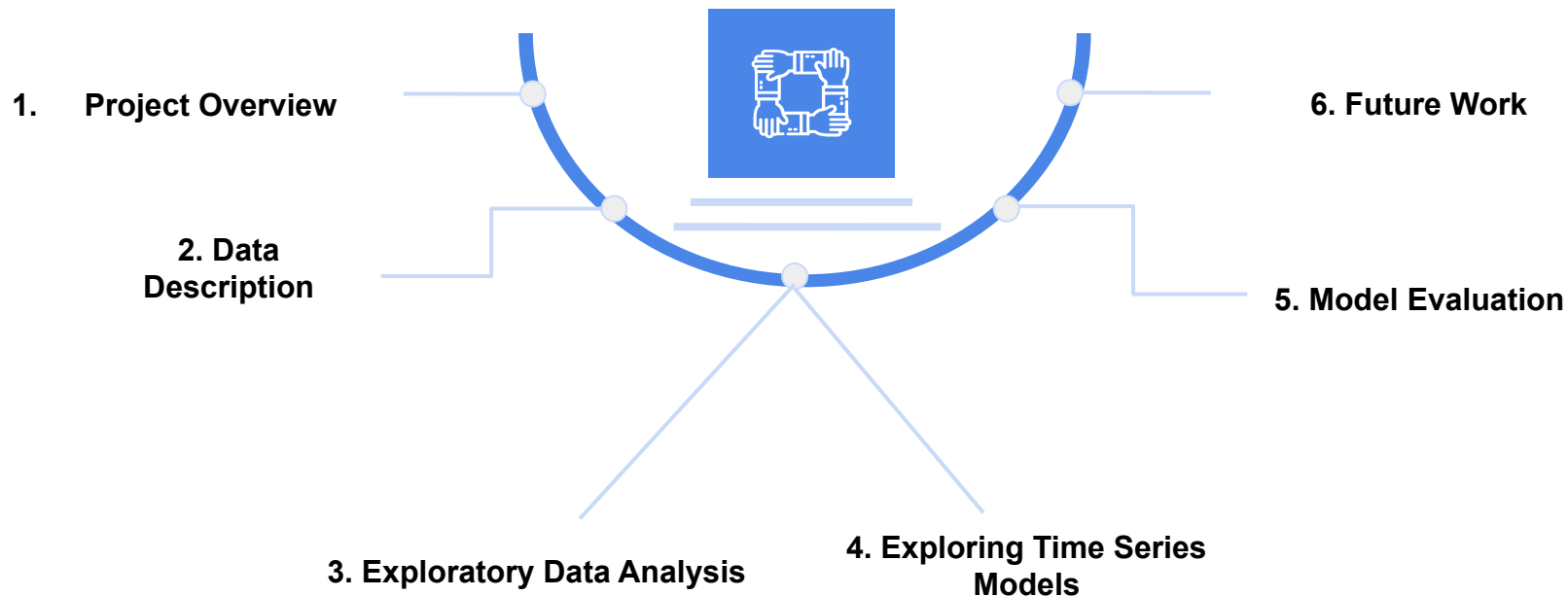


Divvy Bike Usage Forecasting

Presented by: Snigda G

Chapters



Project Overview

■ Divvy

A bike-sharing program that operates in Chicago, Illinois, United States.

■ Objective

Predicting the number of trips for Divvy bikes on a monthly basis

■ Outcome

- 1. Resource Optimization:** Strategically allocate bikes and docking stations to high-demand areas, reducing instances of unavailability or overcrowding.
- 2. Expansion and Infrastructure Planning:** Installing additional docking stations or expanding Divvy's bike fleet during months with high demand.

Data Description

Our original dataset consists of approximately 4GB of data with Divvy bike trips between 2013 and 2023, with 9 features.

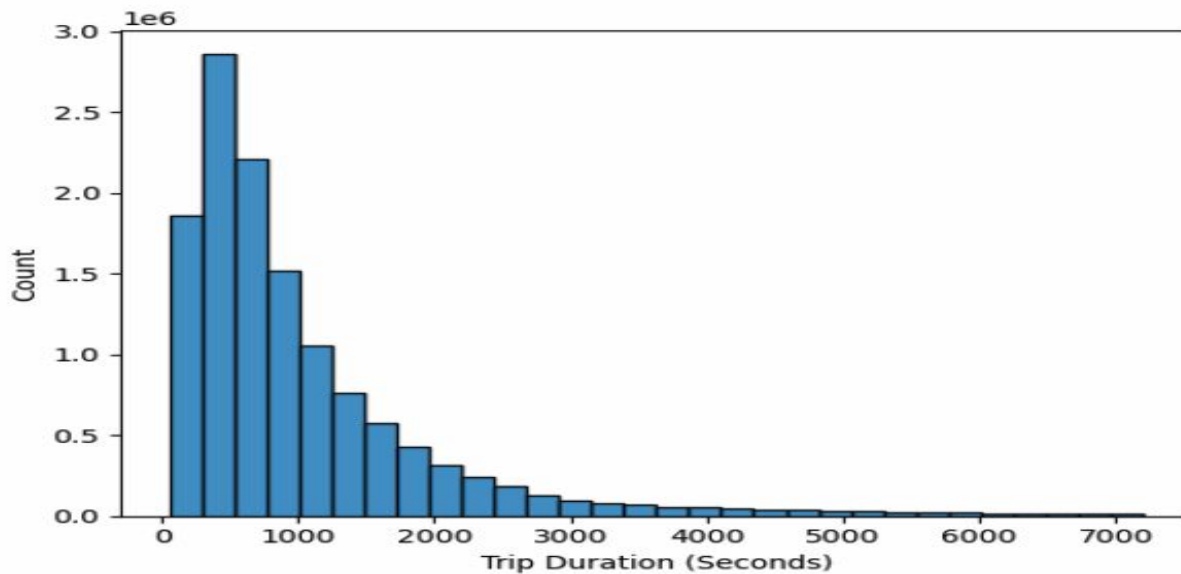
Due to the large size, which may cause the kernel to crash, we have finalized our data for modeling to include 3 main features, which are:

1. Year_month: from 06/2013 and 04/2023
2. Monthly Trip Count: number of trips in each month (in thousands)
3. Average Monthly Duration: average length of time for each trip in minutes (formula = total duration/total trip*60)

Train period = July 2013 - Dec 2021 & Test period = Jan 2022 - Apr 2023

EDA

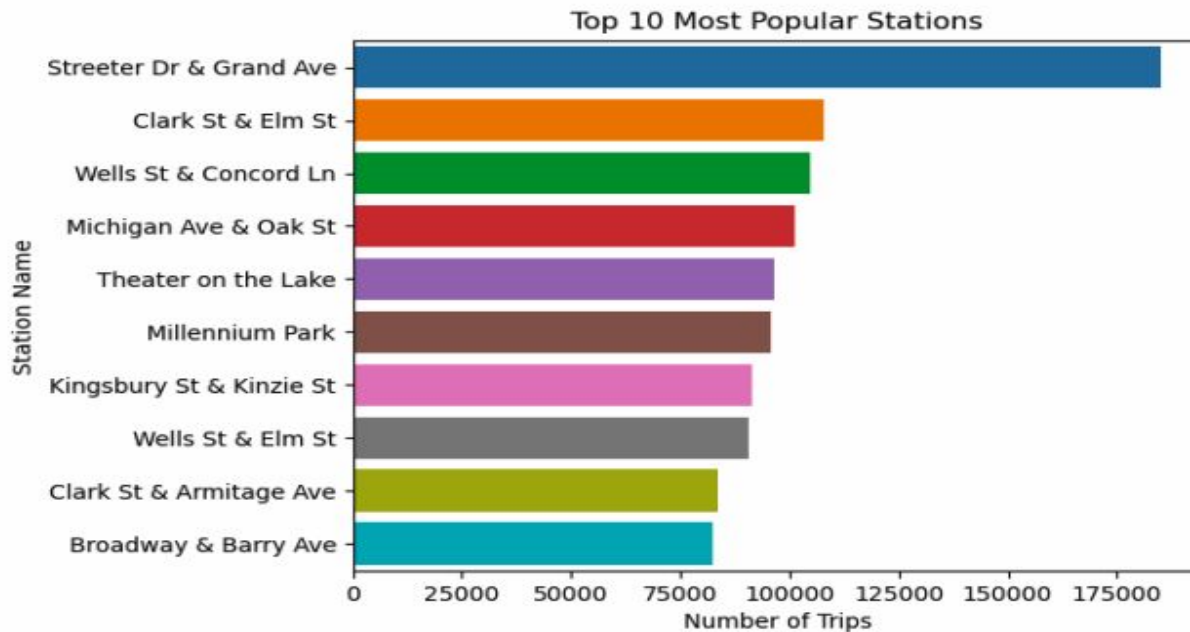
Trip Duration



The users tend to use divvy bikes only for short durations.

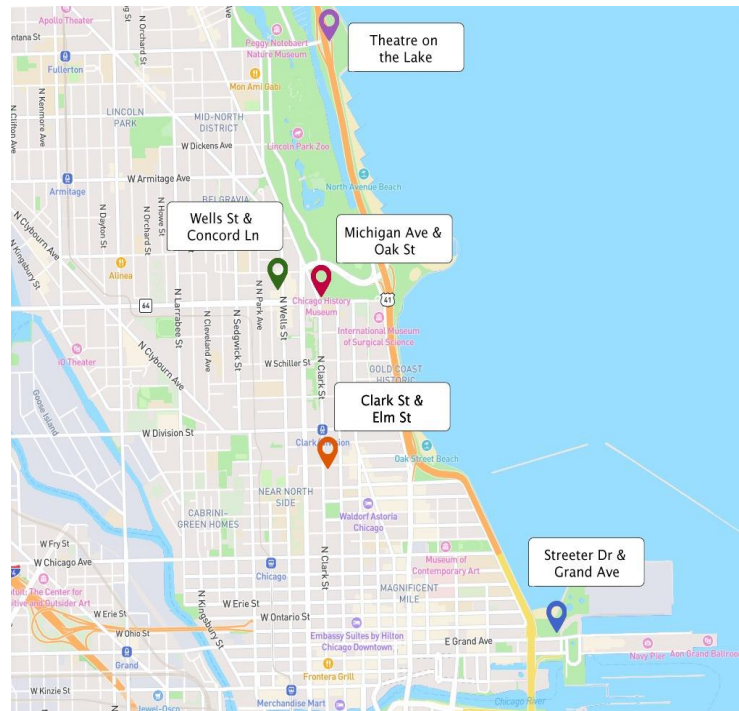
EDA

Most Popular Stations

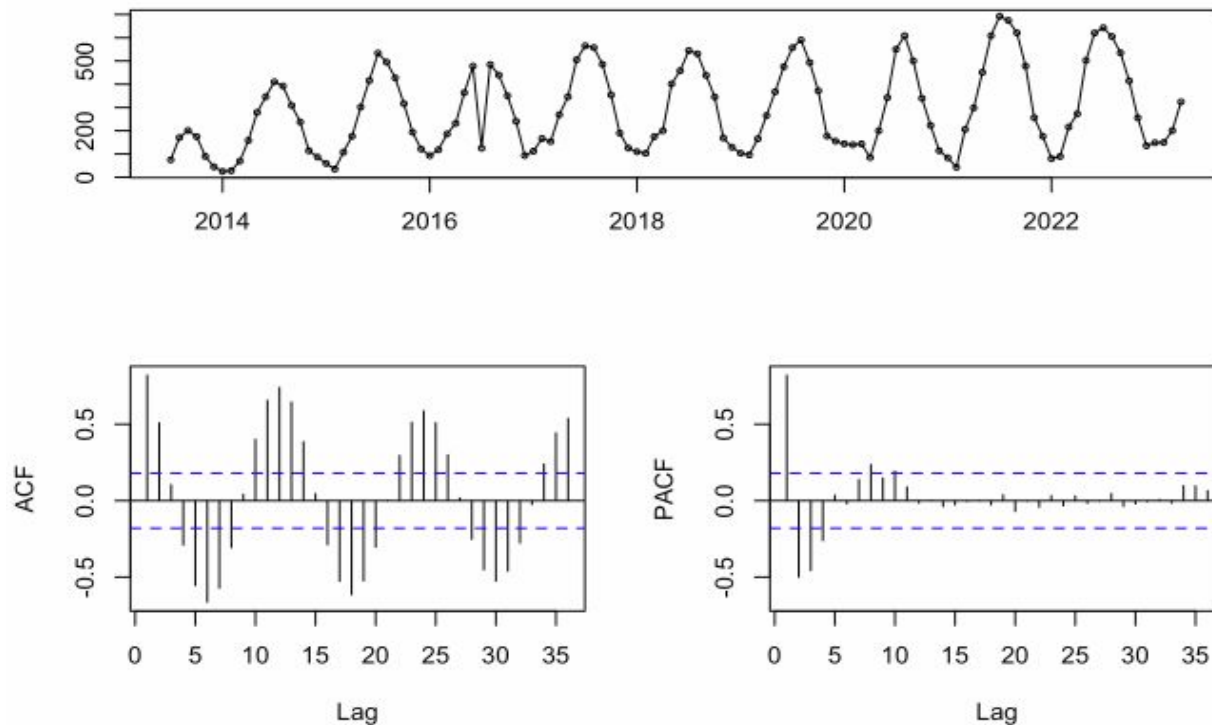


EDA

Most Popular Stations

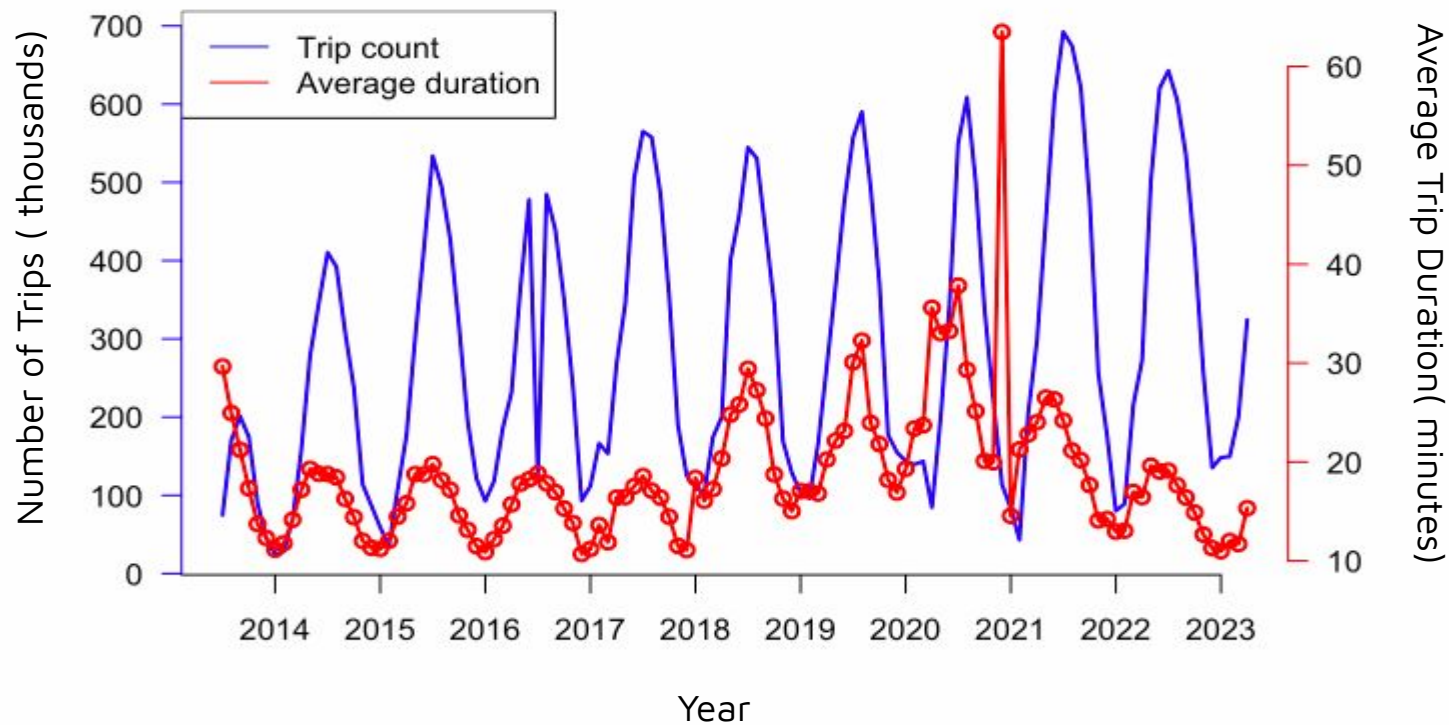


Yearly Divvy Rides in Chicago



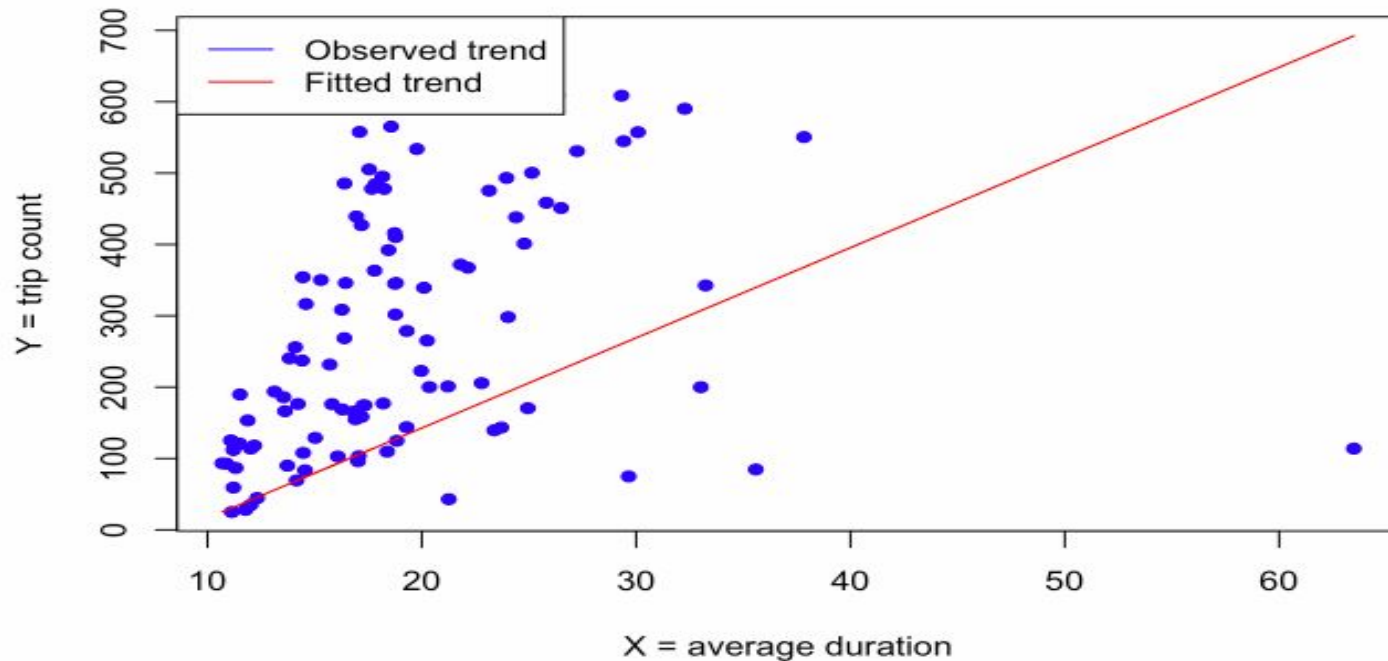
- ❑ **Trend:**
Slightly Increasing
- ❑ **Seasonal**
patterns
occurring on
an annual
basis
- ❑ **KPSS Test :**
Non-stationary
time series

Regression

 $r = 0.342$ 

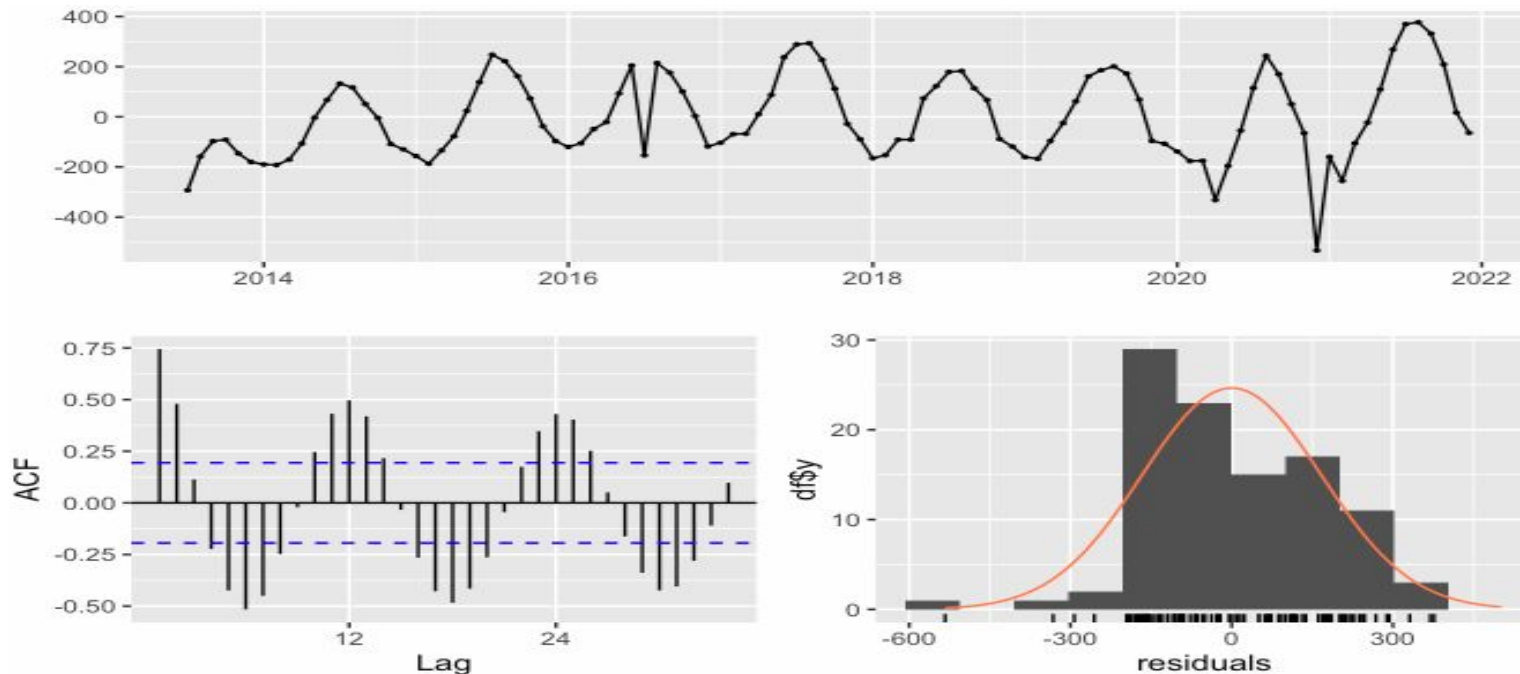
Regression

Observed V/s Fitted Trend



Setting up for Regression with ARIMA error

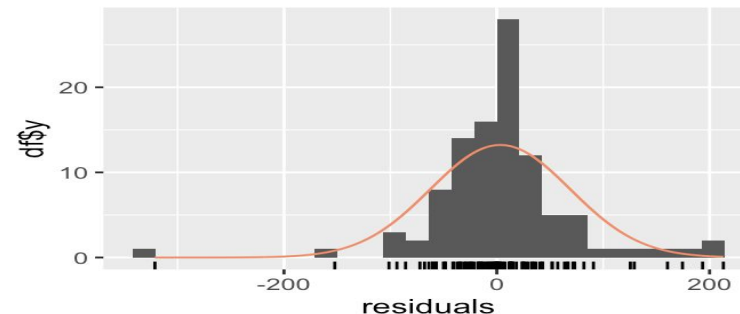
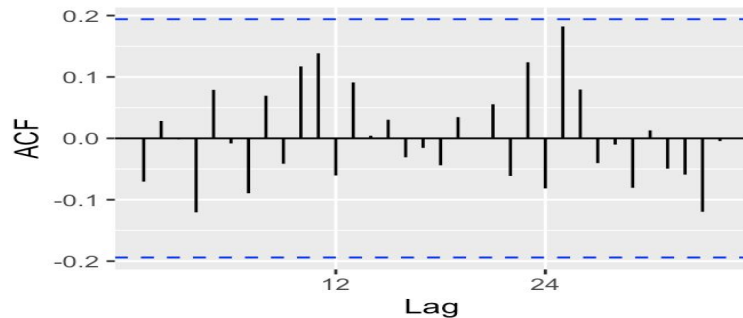
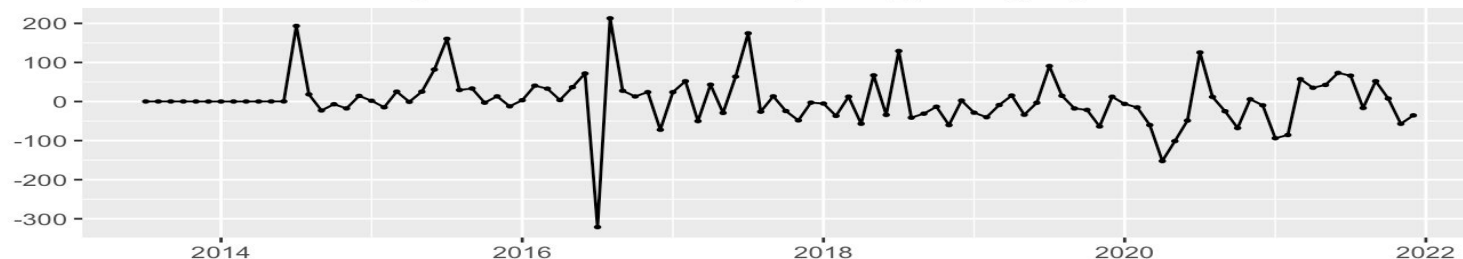
Residuals



Regression with ARIMA error

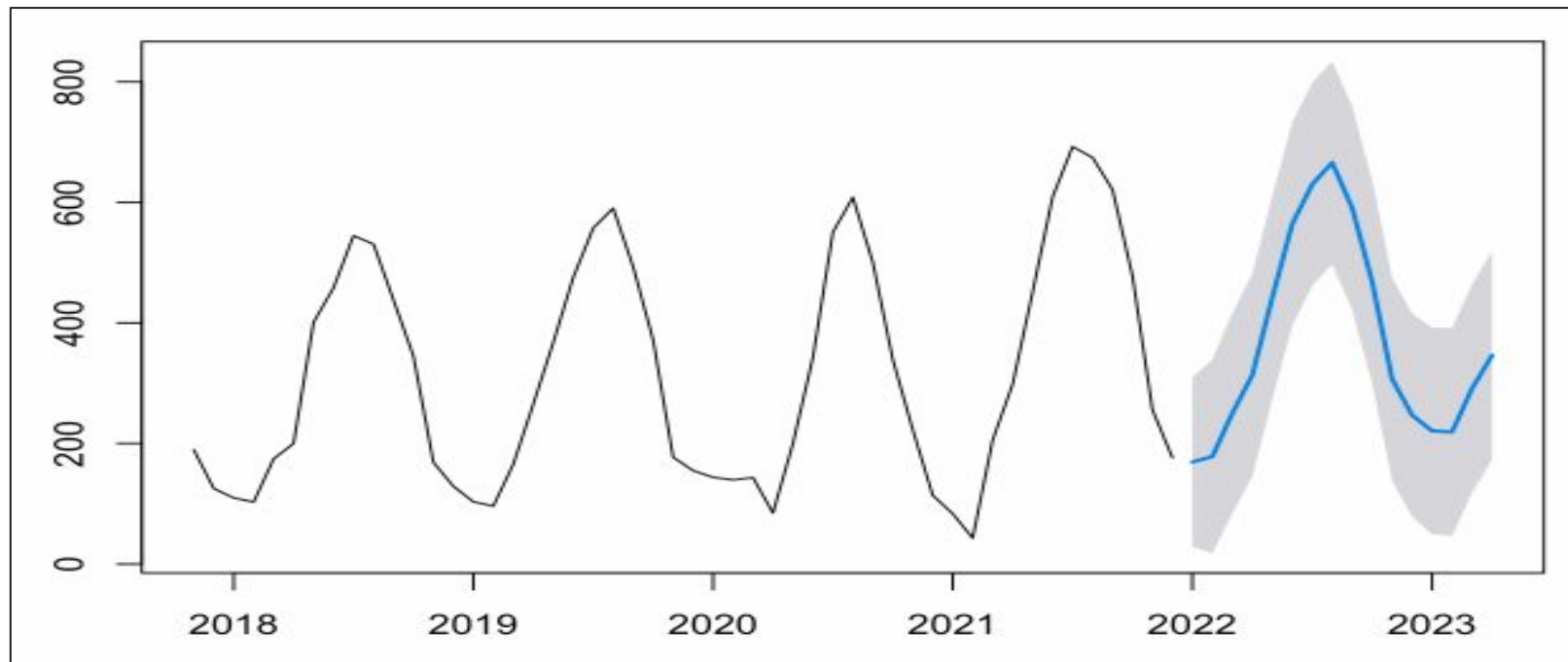
■ ARIMA(1,0,0)(0,1,1)[12] residuals

Residuals from Regression with ARIMA(1,0,0)(0,1,1)[12] errors



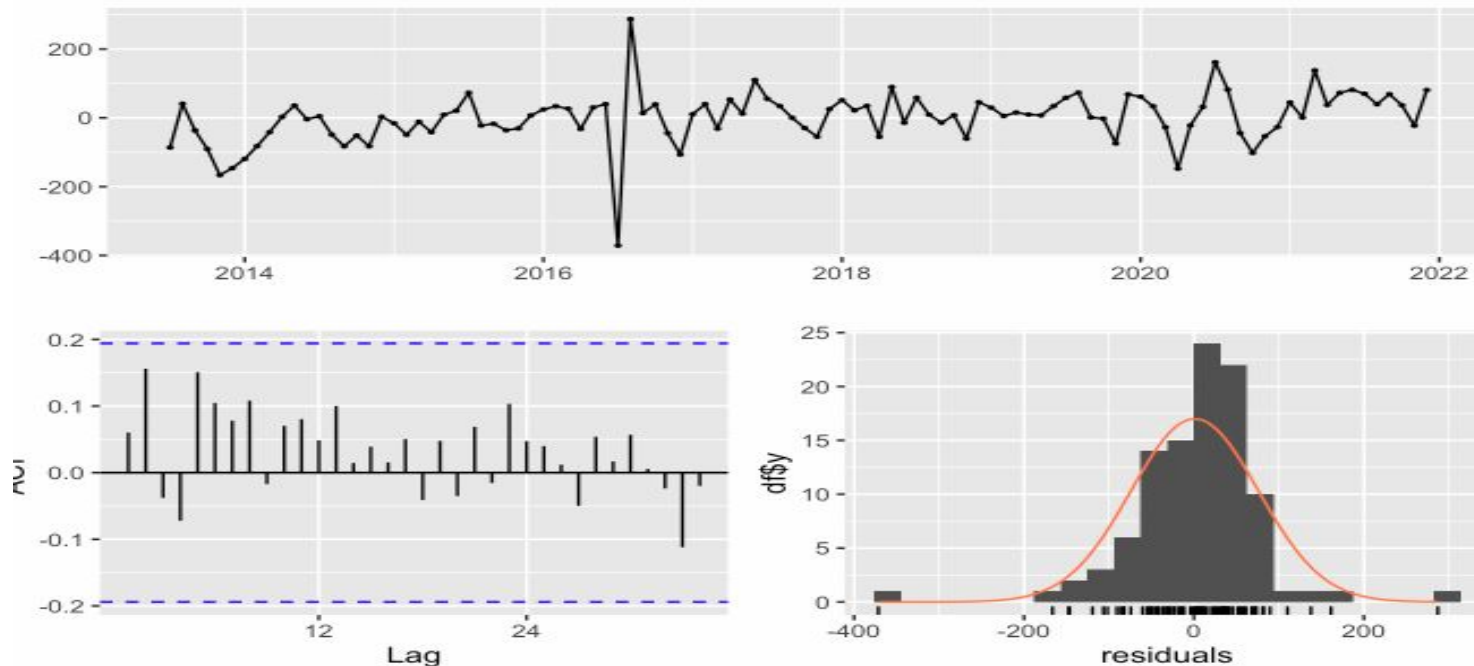
Regression & Regression with ARIMA Error

■ Forecast



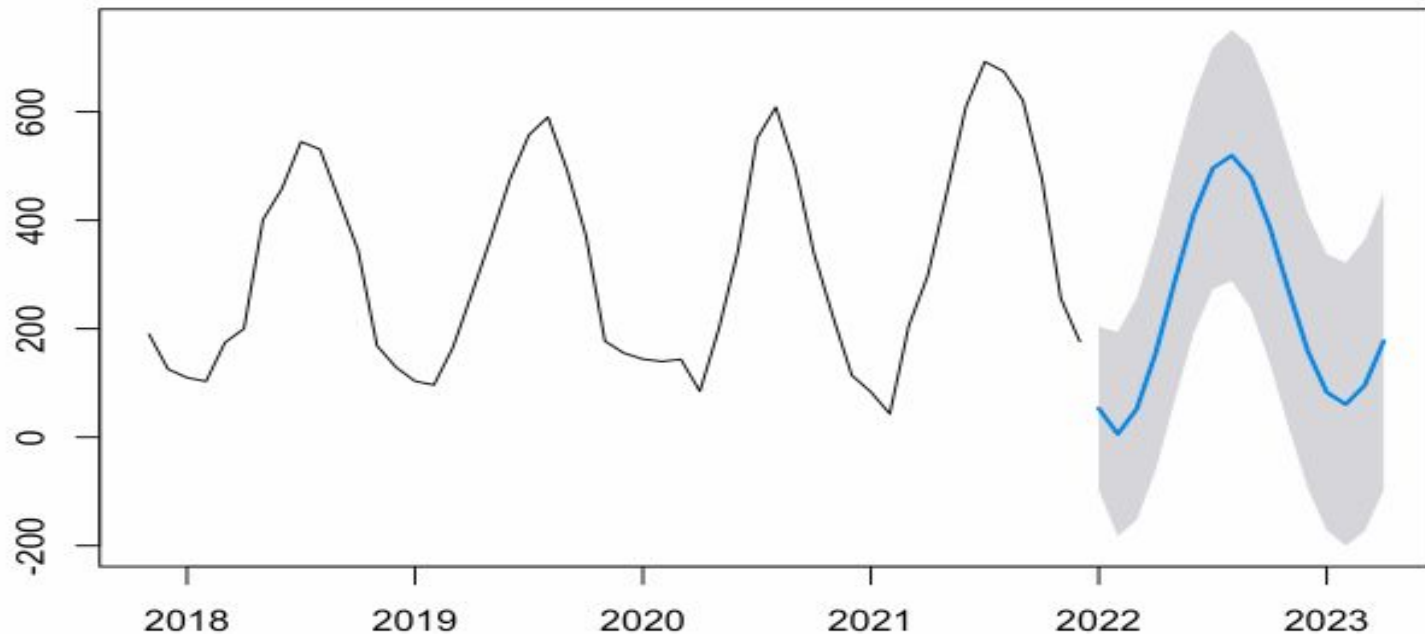
ARIMA Model

■ ARIMA(2,0,3) with non-zero mean residuals



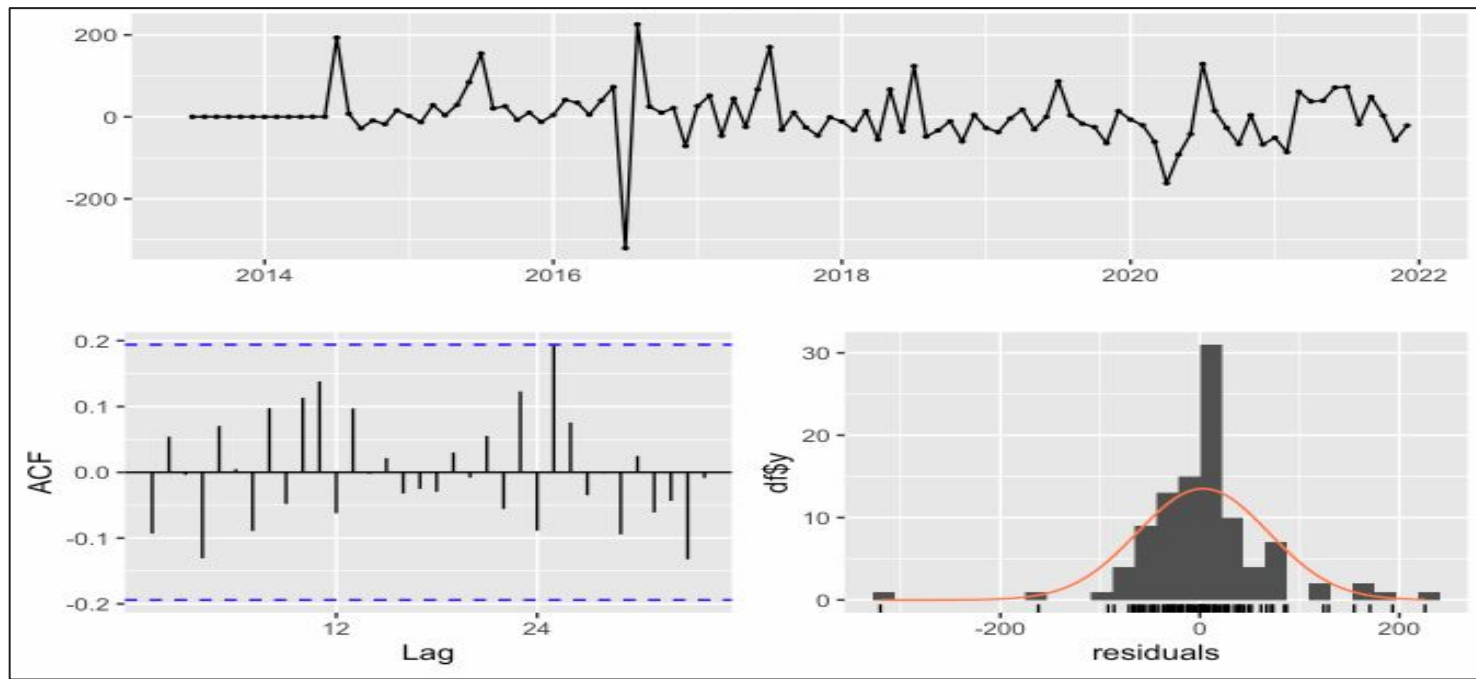
ARIMA (2,0,3) Model

■ Forecast



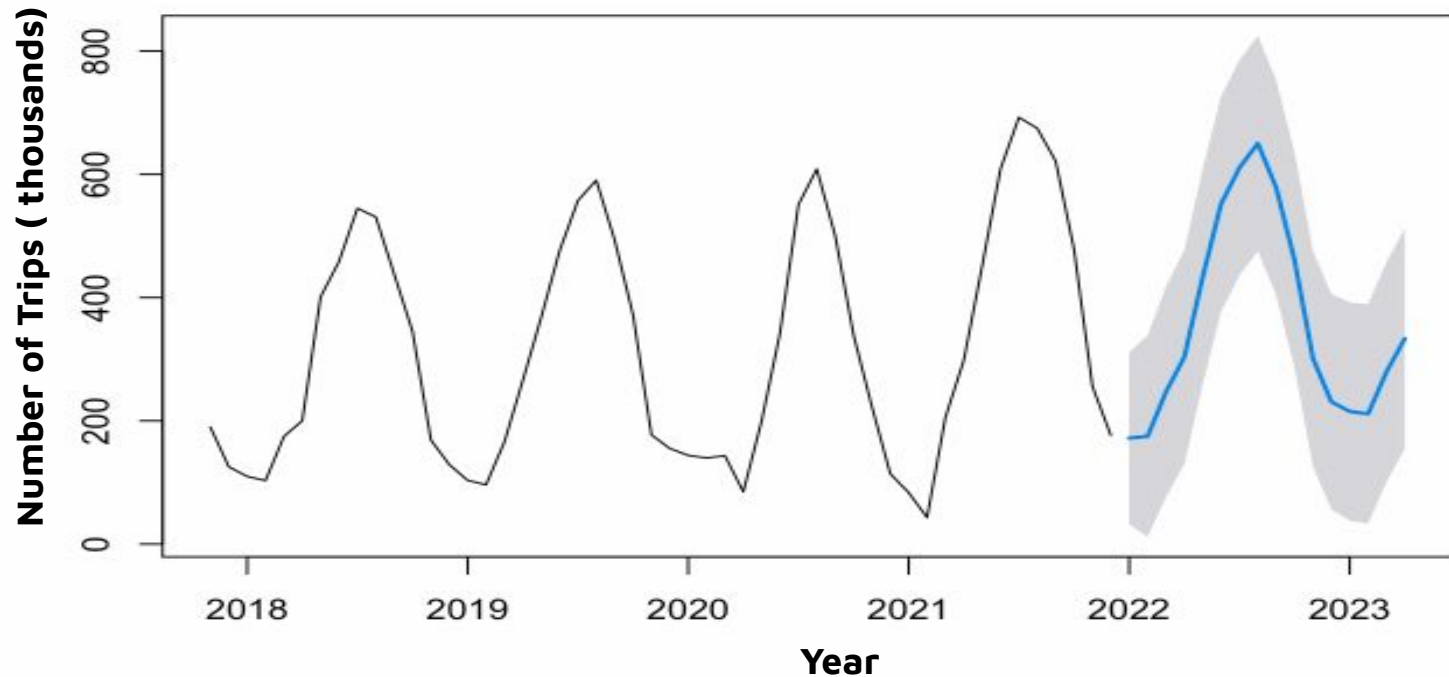
SARIMA Model

■ ARIMA (1,0,0)(0,1,1)[12] with drift



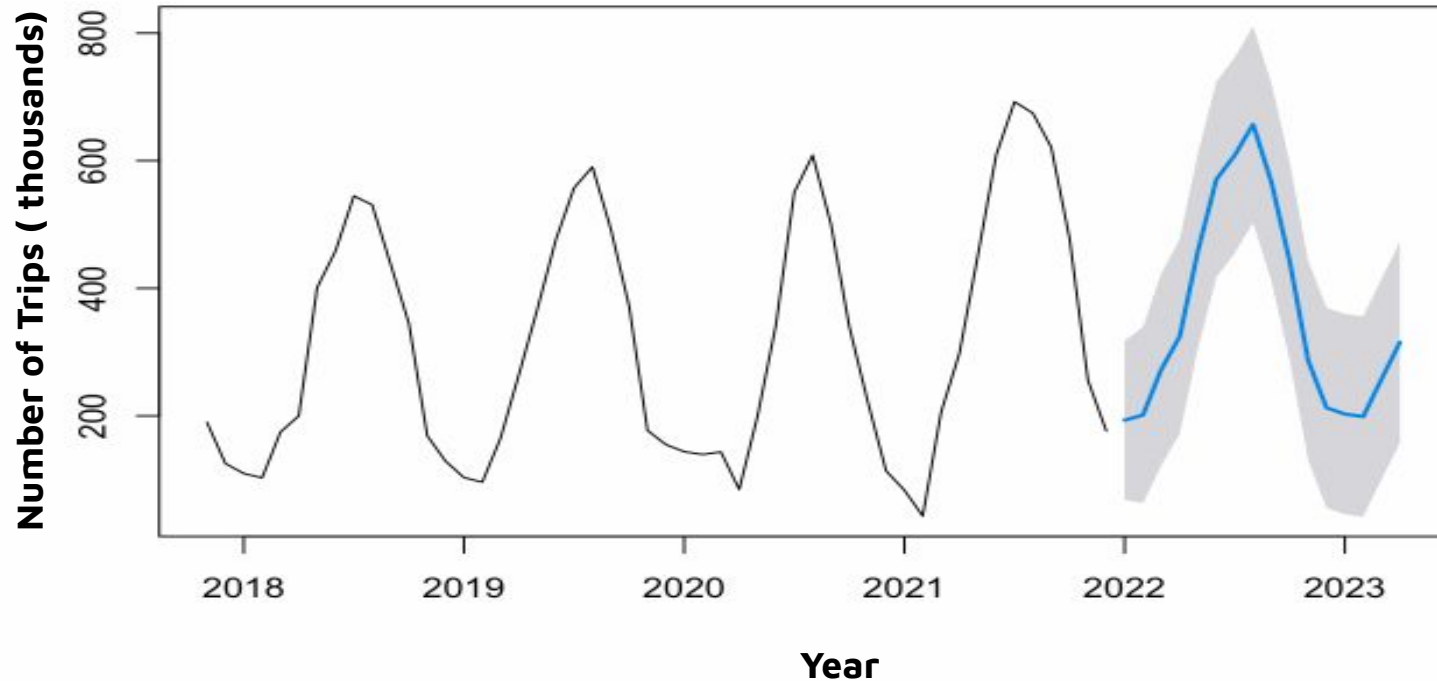
SARIMA (1,0,0)(0,1,1)[12] Model

■ Forecast



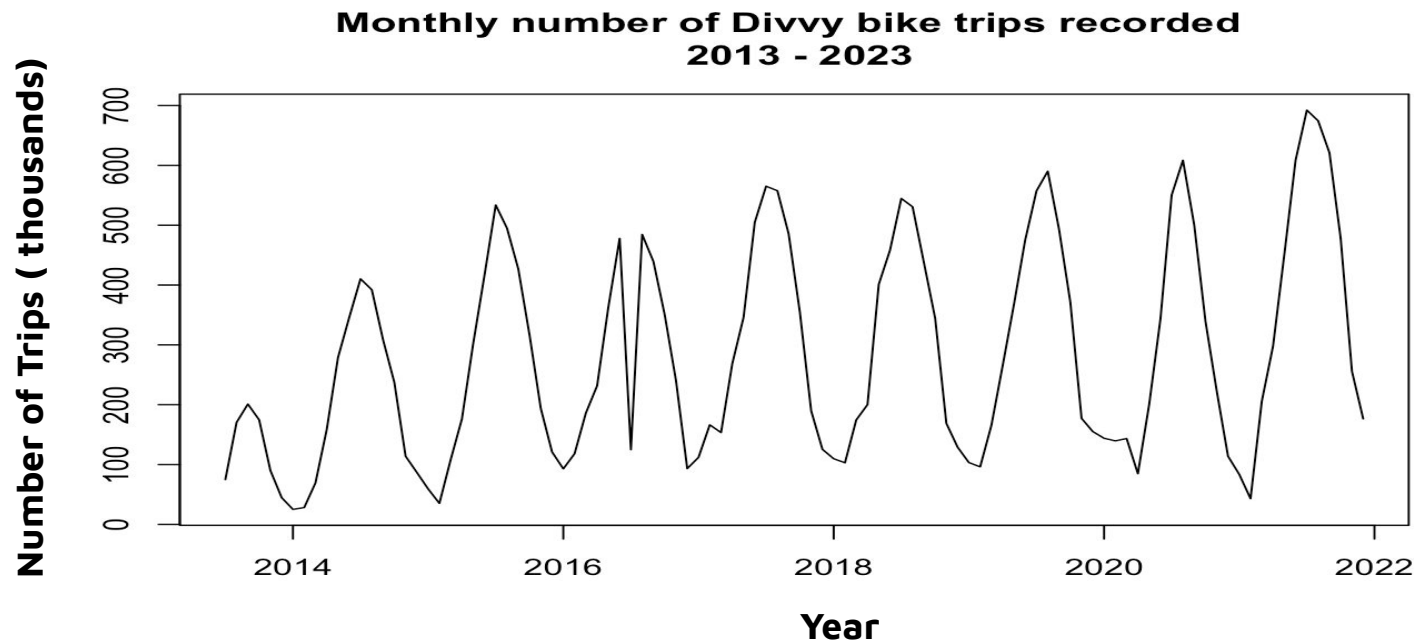
VAR (10) Model

■ Forecast



Seasonal Holt-Winters Model

■ Multiplicative v/s Additive



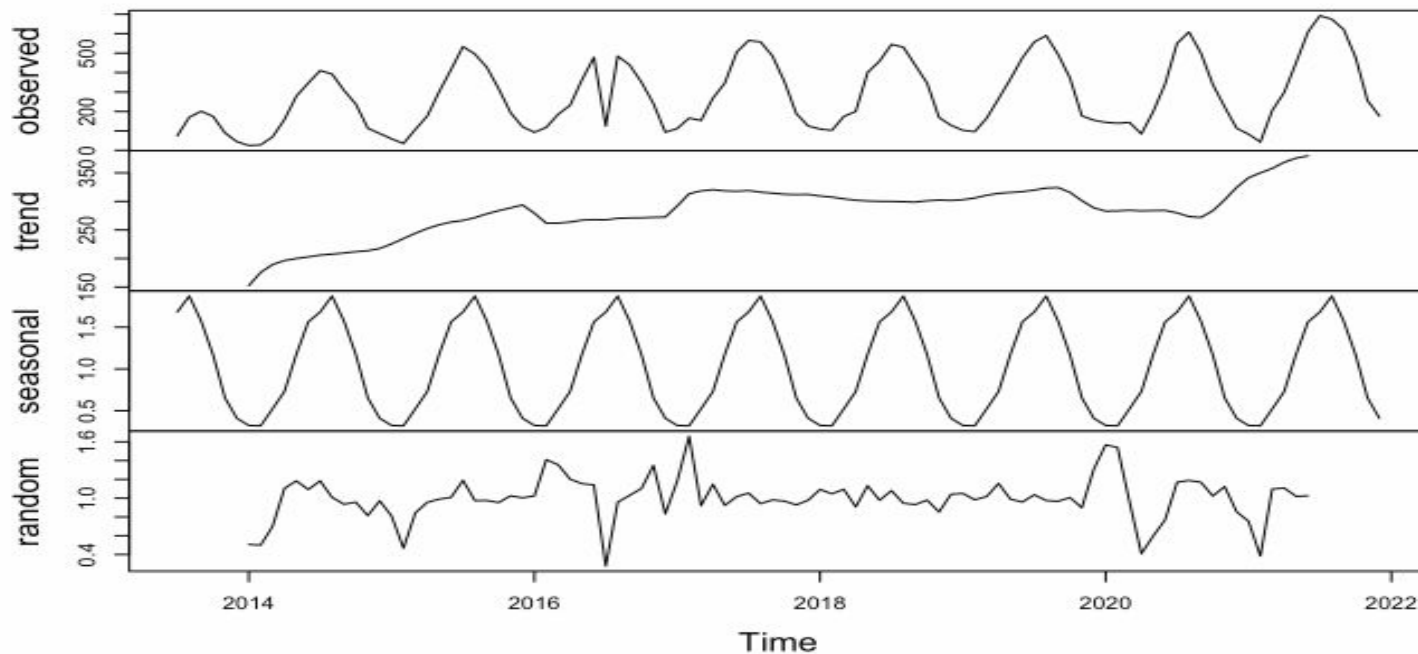
Seasonal Holt-Winters Model

■ Accuracy Comparison

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Additive without damping | ME | RMSE | MAE | MPE | MAPE | MASE | ACF1 |
| | -1.368893 | 65.85313 | 43.22621 | -5.772363 | 26.12261 | 0.624781 | 0.0763598 |
| Multiplicative without damping | ME | RMSE | MAE | MPE | MAPE | MASE | ACF1 |
| | -4.53528 | 62.63694 | 40.20102 | -12.49822 | 24.29647 | 0.5810557 | 0.1876421 |
| Additive with damping | ME | RMSE | MAE | MPE | MAPE | MASE | ACF1 |
| | 2.804036 | 62.78255 | 39.91608 | -8.187681 | 23.32441 | 0.5769372 | 0.1316823 |
| Multiplicative with damping | ME | RMSE | MAE | MPE | MAPE | MASE | ACF1 |
| | 2.804036 | 62.78255 | 39.91608 | -8.187681 | 23.32441 | 0.5769372 | 0.1316823 |

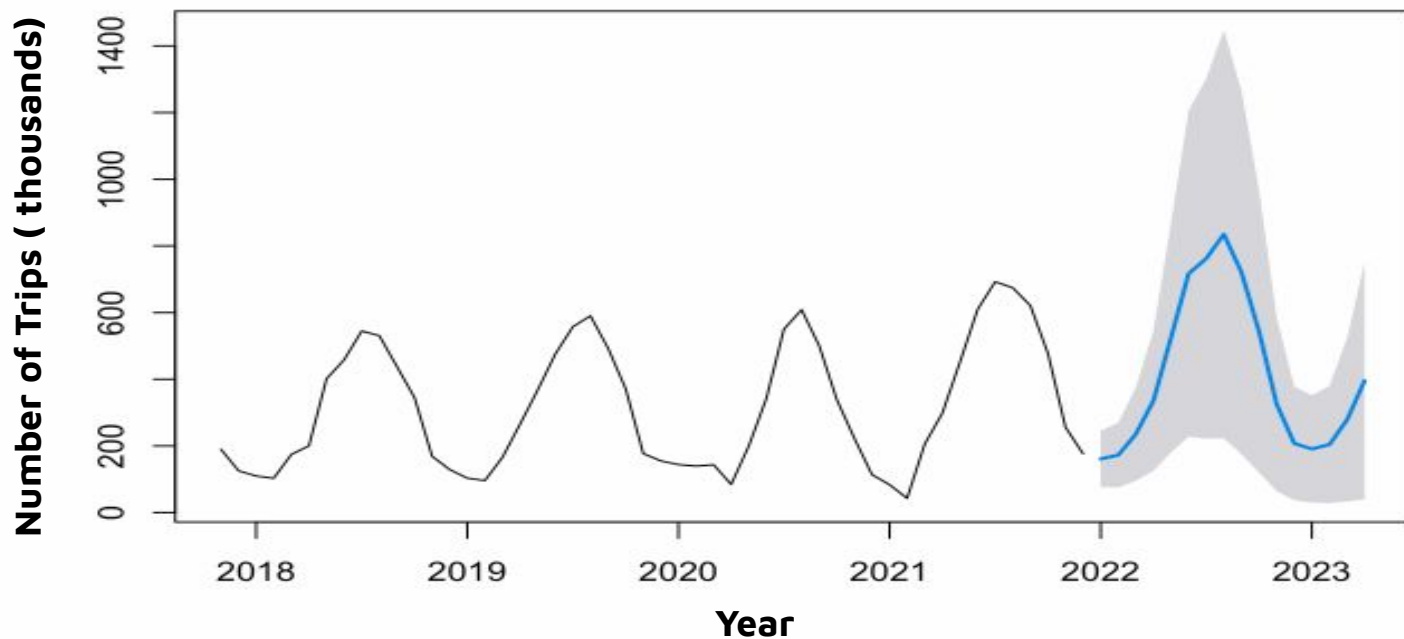
Seasonal Holt-Winters Model

Decomposition of Multiplicative Time Series



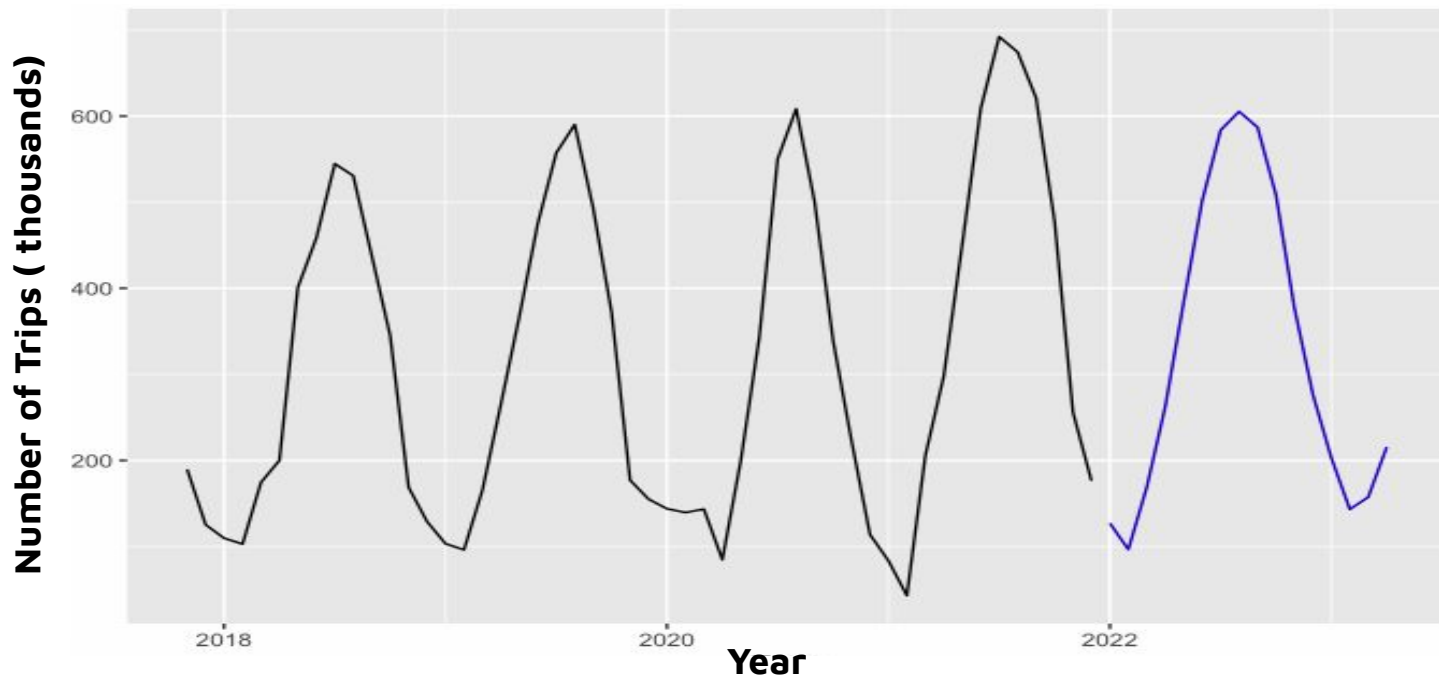
Seasonal Holt-Winters Model

■ Forecast



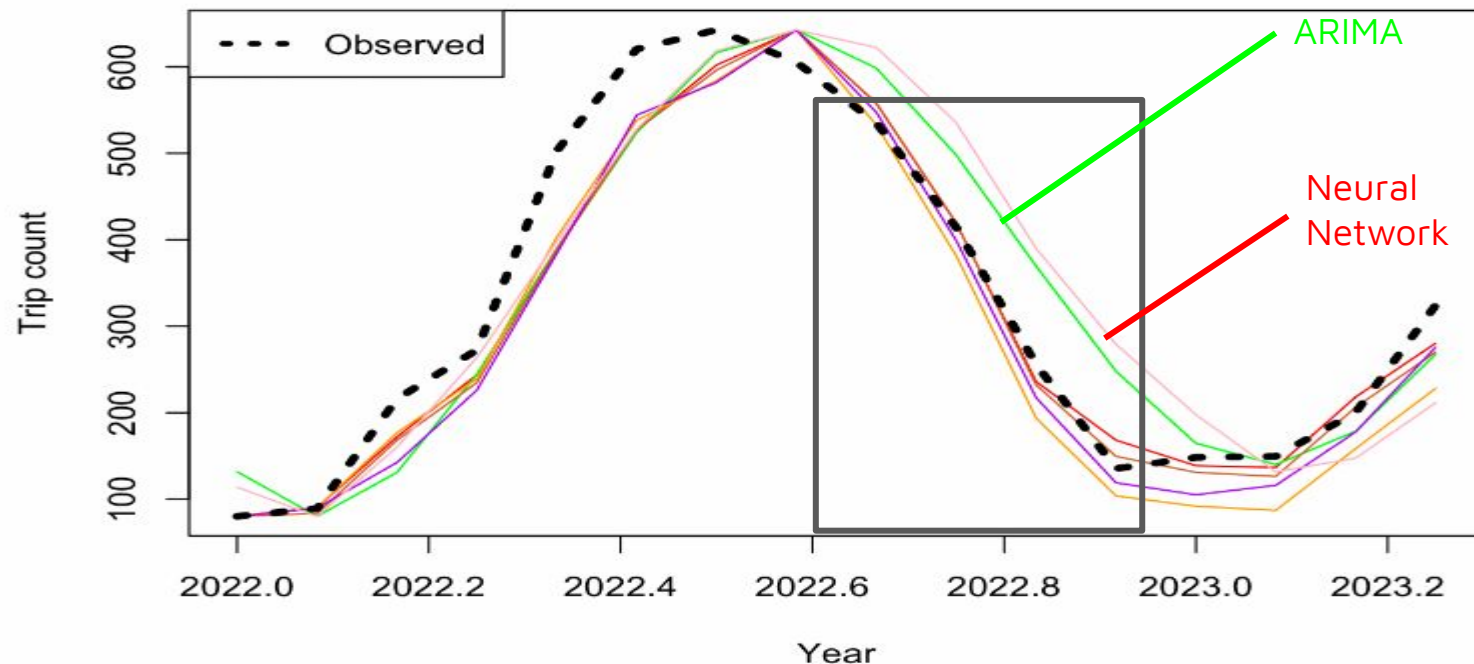
Neural Network Autoregression(1,1,2) [12] Model

■ Forecast



Model Selection

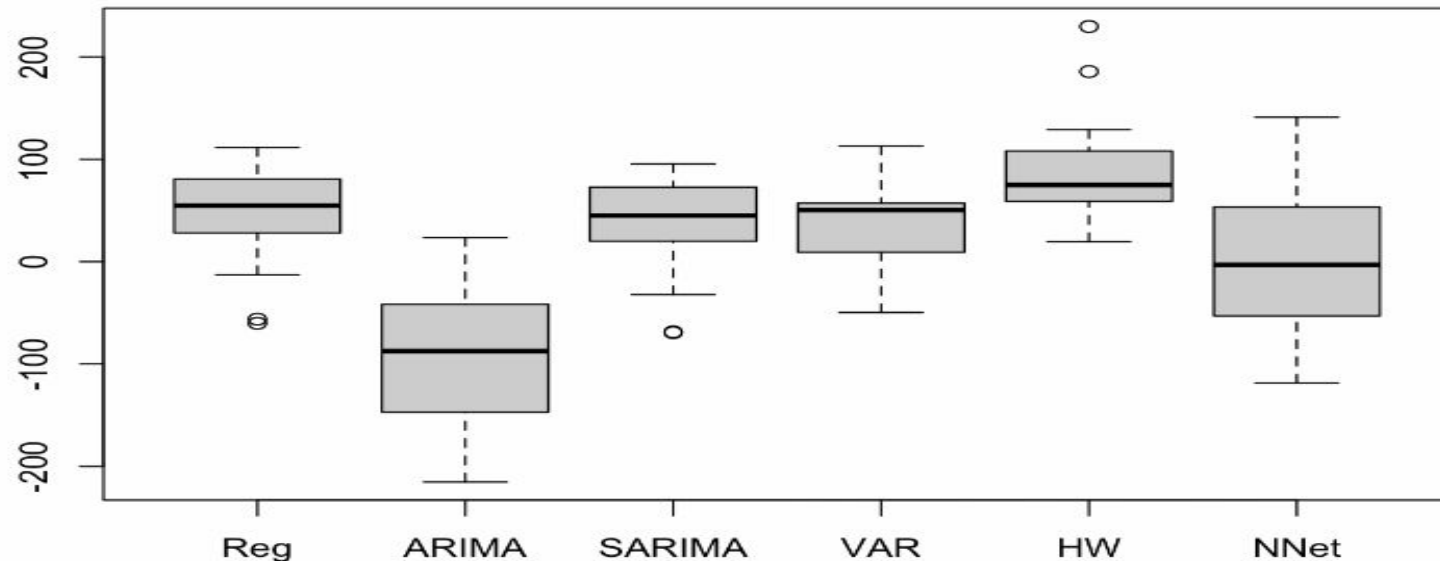
Comparing Forecast Residual in a plot



All the models , except for ARIMA and Neural Network seem to be give very similar results and closer to the actual values.

Model Selection

■ Observed Vs Predicted trip count values for test period Jan 2022 - April 2023



RMSE : **65.76** **116.40** **61.19** **65.76** **103.65** **78.66**

SARIMA model seems to be the best model as it has the least RMSE value

Future Work

■ Model

- Can apply expanding and sliding window to validate prediction (currently using only one time period to test prediction)
- Extend testing period to more than one year to see if the models can factor in seasonality for longer forecast period

■ Business Indication

- Fine Grained Temporal Analysis : Explore granular time intervals such as weekly, daily, or even hourly, helping Divvy optimize resources on a smaller time scale.
- Incorporating External Factors: Expand the predictive model by incorporating external factors that may influence trip counts
- User Behavior Analysis: Analyze user behavior and preferences from trip count data to inform marketing, infrastructure, and service improvements

Thank You