Conclusions that can be derived from the pyber data:

1. The bubble chart shows that there is an inverse correlation between the average fair size and the how urban a city is and how many rides there are per city. This indicates that while rural drivers get fewer rides, there is a compensation where the average fair is much larger. Potentially making work easier as you need fewer fairs to earn the same amount. Conversely, more urban drivers get more rides, this is offset by higher ride numbers, meaning they must pick up more people, but fare opportunities are higher.
2. The pie charts show that while urban drivers have the largest total number of drivers, proportionally, they have a proportionally smaller number of total rides and total fares. Which indicates that earnings per urban driver is most likely smaller than other city types. This is probably contrary to common belief. This does not however consider the distance between fares which needs to be considered for fuel costs and overall running costs.
3. Rural drivers have the smallest percentage of the total number of drivers at 2.6%. But proportionally have almost twice as many rides per driver compared to urban and suburban drivers at 5.3%, and an even larger portion of the total fares at 6.8%. This indicates a higher fair total per capita for rural than any other group.  
   Comparatively, the urban and suburban drivers have a much closer percentage portion of the total fares. The closest ratio is for suburban cities where the total drivers is 16.5% and the total fares is 30.5%, close to twice as much. The rural drivers is a little over 2.5:1 in the same category.