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HW 5 – Matplotlib

Pyber Written Analysis

1. When examining the Bubble Plot that compares the average fare per city by the total number of rides, rural city types have a higher average fare per city than other city types. The higher average fares could be attributed to the fact that the geography of rural areas is much more spread out than urban areas and would thus accrue larger fares. However, it is also likely that the citizens of these cities in this sample size prefer to go on longer rides or tip higher, which would also raise the average fare.
2. Though urban cities have most drivers (80.9% of all drivers are in urban city types) and accrue the highest percentage of total fares (62.7% of total fares are accrued by urban drivers), the majority of urban cities in this sample size only earn an average of $20-30 fares. This trend could be attributed to the geography of urban areas (may not require many longer rides) or to other transportation systems in the city such as public transit or competing share-riding companies.
3. More rides does not necessarily mean more money per city. As seen in the Bubble chart, the higher the number of rides, the lower the average fare per city. In fact, the cities with the highest fares in this sample have very low ride counts (between 0 and 15). However, as seen in the Pie Plots, the city types that do have higher number of rides (such as urban city types and suburban city types) earn a higher percentage of the total fare. There is a correlation between money earned and number of rides, but only when observing the entire sample and not analyzing these variables per city.