Observable Trends

Pyber currently has a presence in urban, suburban and rural areas; however, the market share in each market region is unequal. That means that the average fare, number of rides and drivers available will vary by each developed environment.

There is an evident correlation between the number of rides and average fare. Urban cities have the lowest average fare with the highest number of rides. Given the data provided, the implication is that urban drivers may have more competition and their fares are lower, urban rural and suburban drivers may have less competition and can charge higher fares. The bubble plot below shows that relationship as well as the allocation of drivers per city. The insight that we can gain from this information is that there are cities with a high demand for rides but a disproportionately small number of Pyber drivers to meet demand. It’s suggested that Pyber addresses this imbalance as the ridesharing demand is present, but Pyber’s presence in those cities is not large enough. This will result in more fares collected in revenue as riders will not need to turn to ridesharing competitors or taxi services.

The proposition of increasing drivers in cities with high demand to increase total profits is supported by the data in the pie chart “% of Total Fares by City Type”. While the average fare is smaller in urban cities, the quantity of rides is large enough to account for 62.7% of the total fares.

Additionally, we can confirm the total number of rides is proportionately related to the total fares in urban, rural or suburban cities. With that in mind, the next step is increasing Pyber’s presence in the suburban cities with high demand.

An alternative implication we could have deduced if distance traveled had been provided, is that urban riders travel shorter distances with more frequency and rural riders travel long distances with less frequency with the highest average fares in average. For that information we would need the ride duration to confirm.