Lyft Summary Report

Prithvi Kannan and Harsh Chobisa

Team databruins

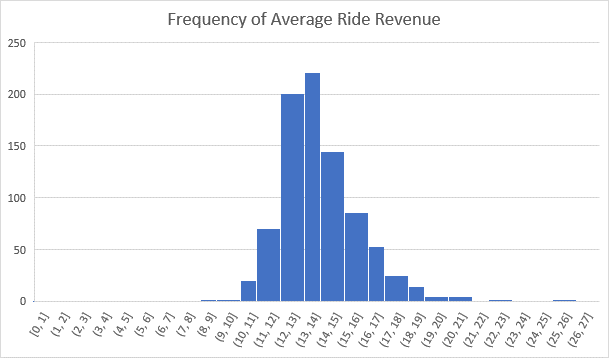
# Driver Lifetime Value

The average driver lifetime value (LTV) is $4573.723881. The methodology for calculating LTV is the product of average ride value, average number of rides per week, and average projected lifetime. These three quantities represent.

12.69565217 \* 25.92646319 \* 13.89541914 = **4573.723881**

## Average Ride Value

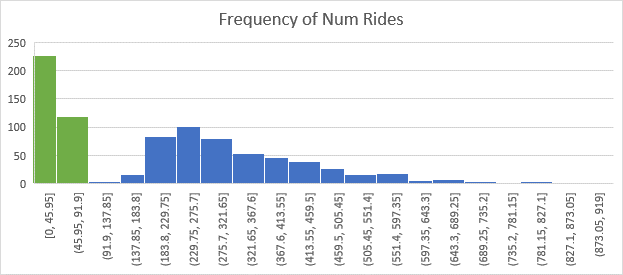
We were able to empirically determine that Lyft drivers are not able to find more valuable rides. The factors that affect ride price are length, duration, and primetime. As a Lyft driver, you are unable to predict the length or duration of a ride prior to accepting. [TODO: primetime section]. This is supported by a distribution on the histogram of drivers’ average ride revenue. The unimodal nature of the plot indicates that all drivers’ average ride revenue converges to the population’s average ride revenue. If certain drivers were better than others because they were able to find more valuable rides, then we would see a bimodal distribution: one for the naïve driver and one for the value-optimized driver. From this, we observe a mean ride value of $13.89541914/ride.



## Average Number of Rides per Week

To reach the quantity of rides per week, we calculated each driver’s total quantity of rides and divided it by the driver’s number of weeks as an active driver. We assume that for each driver, their number of rides will not vary from week to week, so we chose to use the driver’s *average* number of rides to week.

Plotting a histogram of drivers’ average rides per week yields a bimodal distribution, indicating that there are two groups of drivers: those who “start and drop” (green) and those who “start and stay” (blue).



This segmentation is supported by a scatterplot between the number of days driven versus the number of rides given. We assume that number of days driven is proportional to weeks as an active driver. This shows a group (“tried and dropped” from above) who have drove less than 100 rides. [TODO: color]

## Average Projected Lifetime

To calculate the driver’s lifetime, we want to know the average duration between a driver’s first and last ride. We chose this measure of lifetime because it was best modeled by our data, [TODO: add more]. For computational simplicity, we are measuring lifetime in weeks (as opposed to days or another more granular measure). To determine the start of a driver’s life with Lyft, we consider the date of the driver’s first ride, rather than the onboard date, since an onboarded driver who has not yet driven has zero value to Lyft. We observed that no drivers are onboarded after week 7 (except for 2 drivers for week 8). Filtering by “cohorts” of drivers from each onboarding week (1-7), we noticed that the many drivers are still driving by the 13th week, which is the end of our data window. The chart below shows how many drivers from each cohort (c0, c1, etc.) remain after each week.

To account for our limited duration of data, our approach considers the rate at which drivers drop from each cohort over time, determined to be approximately 5.75 drivers per cohort per week. Although the data is quite noisy, the linear trendline, y = 5.75, captures the behavior of most cohorts.

As a sanity check, it makes sense that the amount lost per week per cohort would be linear, as that would mean the loss as a percentage of the current cohort is increasing. For example, if a cohort has 100 drivers and 10 drop in week 1, that is a 10% loss, whereas if by week 5 the cohort has 50 and another 10 drop, that is a 20% loss. [TODO: add logic for this]

If our average cohort size is 146 drivers, and we expect to lose 5.75 drivers per week, that means we expect the whole cohort to leave after 25.4 weeks. Using this data, we estimate that the average number of weeks in a driver’s lifetime is 12.7. [TODO: add note about yearly drivers]

# Assumptions Made

A driver’s onboard week is independent of their behavior. A scatterplot between t