Insight Report

1. School Services Are Highly Seasonal

The data shows **numerous days with zero passengers** for School transport, indicating non-operation during those times. However, in months like **August**, there's a **notable spike in school service usage**, aligning with the **academic calendar**. This clearly suggests school buses operate only during term times.

2. "Other" Transport Type Has High Variability

While the **average daily usage** for the "Other" category is relatively low (around 43 passengers), there are **some days with over 1,000 passengers** recorded. This high variability implies that "Other" services may be **event-driven**, possibly tied to **special events, temporary shuttle services, or seasonal operations**.

3. High-Usage Days Are Rare and Clustered

The **highest total passenger count** was recorded on **February 27, 2020**, with over **69,700 journeys**. Interestingly, many of the **busiest days are clustered in late February 2020**, suggesting they were influenced by **specific events**, such as festivals, promotions, or public demonstrations — not part of regular commuter trends.

4. Light Rail and Local Route Show Parallel Trends

The dataset reveals a **strong positive relationship** between **Light Rail** and **Local Route** passenger counts. On days when one sees a rise in usage, so does the other. This could be due to **shared commuter bases**, or possibly a **connected transit network** that supports seamless transfers between these services.

5. Post-Pandemic Recovery Reflected in the Data

From **late 2021 to early 2022**, there's a noticeable **dip in total passenger journeys** across all service types. This likely reflects the **impact of COVID-19** and reduced public mobility. Following this period, the numbers show a **gradual and steady increase**, indicating a **slow but clear recovery in public transport usage**.