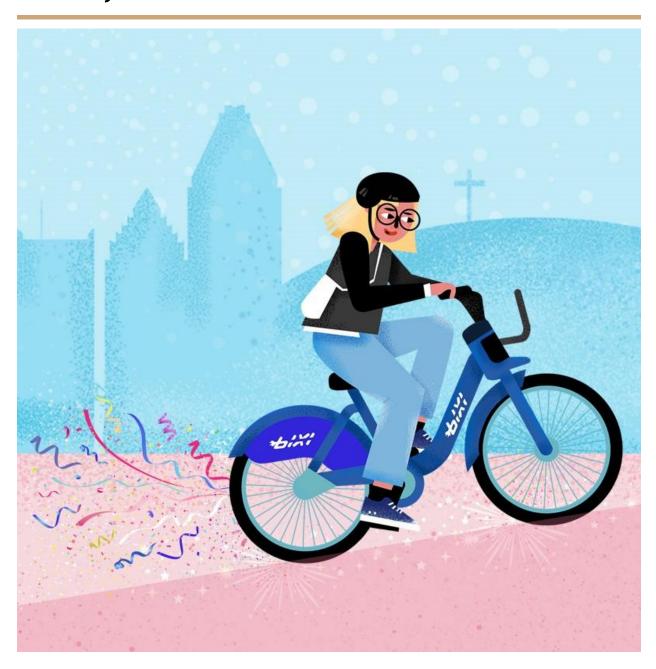
BIXI DELIVERABLE 2

BIXI BIKE SHARE REPORT

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Introduction

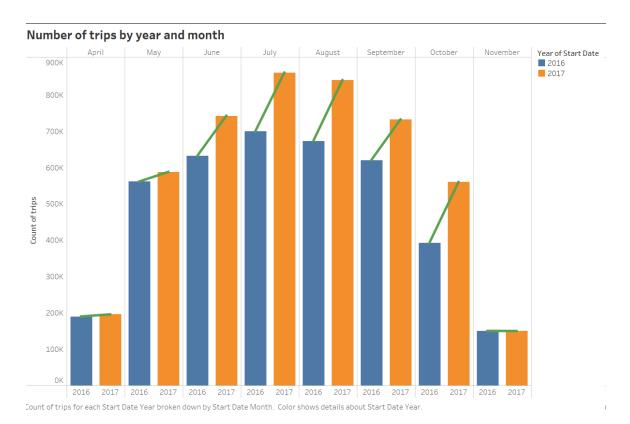
BIXI Montréal is a public bicycle sharing system serving Montréal, Quebec, Canada. Launched in May 2009 by Public Bike System Company, it is North America's first large-scale bike sharing system and the original BIXI brand of systems. This report aims to visualize certain trends and make a few observations as well as suggestions based on the 2016 and 2017 trip data.

Insights

Growth in usage

The usage has grown year on year for 2017 compared to 2016.

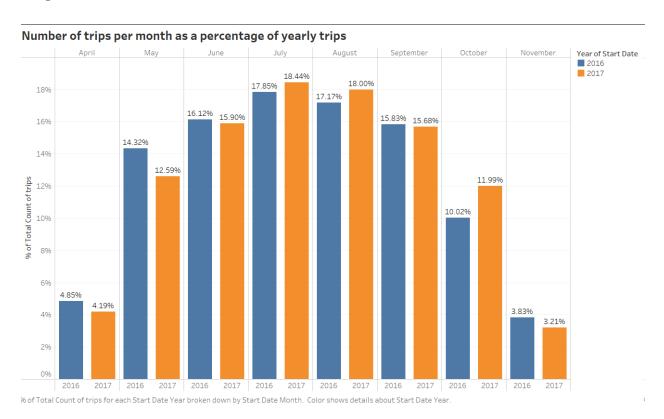
The performance of the service can be evaluated based on the year on year growth as shown by the monthly breakdown of trips taken for both the years.



Performance by month

It is clear from the above visualization that the warmer months of May-September contribute the most to the yearly usage of the service.

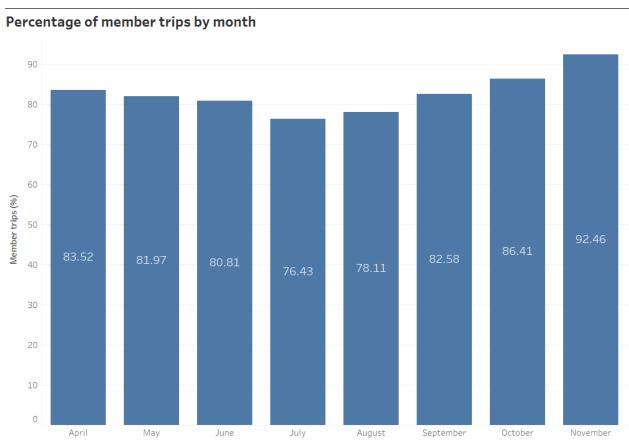
The contribution of each month when the service is operational (mid-April to mid-November) to the yearly performance of the service is highlighted by the following image.



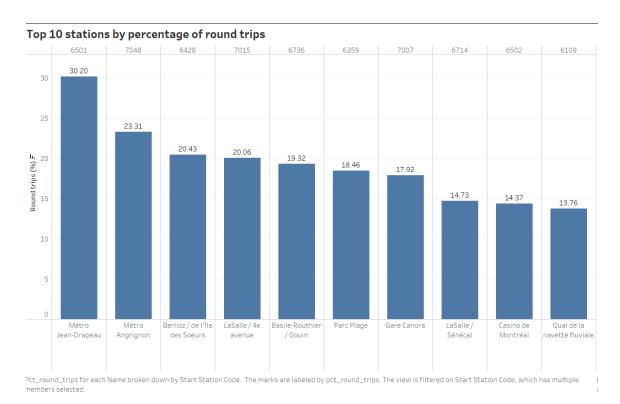
Membership impact

It is observed that members are more likely to keep utilizing the service even during the colder months of April, October and November when typically the number of total trips drops drastically.

The following visualization provides details about how many trips per month were completed by members.



Round trips

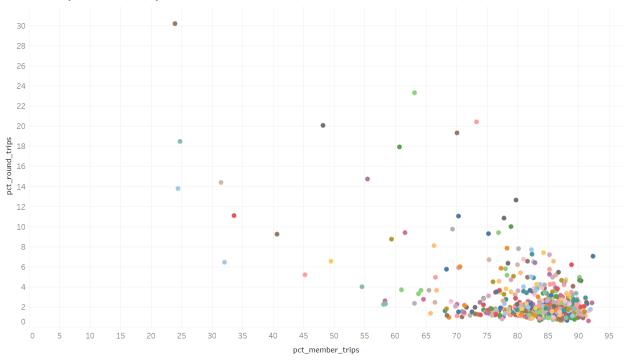




It is observed that the percentage of round trips is high at metro stations, and also on the islands where people visit only for a limited amount of time and return their bike at the same location they picked it up from.

Do members take round trips?

Member trips vs Round trips

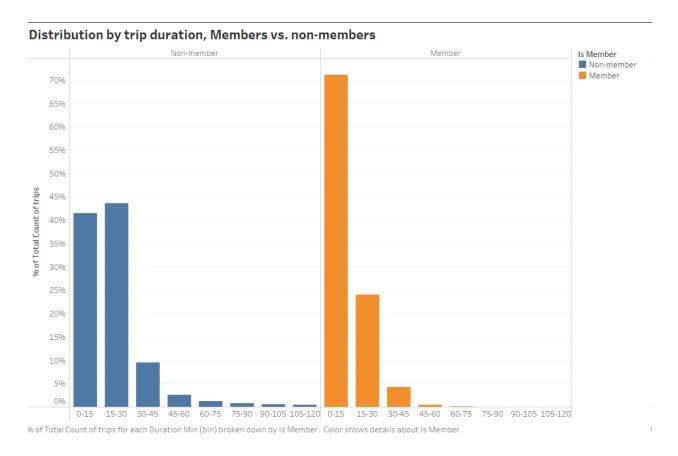


 $\verb|^9ct_member_trips| vs. pct_round_trips|. Color shows details about Start Station Code. Details are shown for Name. \\$

It is clear from the above visualization that **members are most likely to not take round trips**. Most of the stations (each dot is a data point for a station) are concentrated in the high member, low round trip quadrant of the plot. Stations that have high round trip percentage are low on member count too.

A possible explanation is that members use the service to commute and non-members use it mostly for leisure (as they return their bikes to the same station).

Trip duration - Members vs Non-members



From the above visualization, it is clear that when broken down into slots of 15 minutes (0-15, 15-30 and so on), more than 70% of members take trips shorter than 15 minutes. 43.5% of non-members slightly favor longer trips ranging from 15-30 minutes () and 41% take trips shorter than 15 minutes. A combined 84% of non-members take trips less than 30 minutes, but they skew slightly towards trips between 15 and 30 minutes. It can be said that on average, non-members take slightly longer trips than members.

Map of average trip duration

Average trip duration by Station Avg. Duration Min 9.31 31.63 Avg. Duration Min 9.31 31.63 Avg. Duration Min 9.31 31.63 Avg. Duration Min 9.31 31.63

It is observed from the above map that the **average trip duration is higher on the islands and around the Mont-Royal park and cemetery area**. This is most likely due to these being leisure and tourist oriented destinations thus causing longer average trip times compared to the average commute stations.

Non-member Revenue

Bixi has the following pricing model for infrequent users (non-members)

- \$2.99 flat rate for each trip that is 30 minutes or less
- \$4.79 (\$2.99 + \$1.80) for trips greater than 30 minutes, up to 45 minutes in length
- \$7.79 (\$2.99 + \$1.80 + \$3) for trips greater than 45 minutes, up to 60 minutes

Based on this, a quick calculation reveals the amount of revenue generated by each tier of their pricing structure

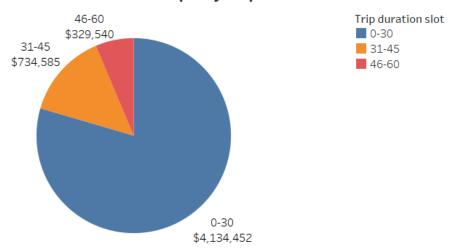
Revenue from non-members based on trip duration in minutes \$2,117,195 \$2,016,136 2000K 1800K 1600K Revenue from non-members 1400K 1200K 1000K 800K \$735,400 400K \$329,847 200K 0K 0-15 15-30 30-45 45-60

Sum of revenue_non_members for each Duration Min (bin). The marks are labeled by sum of revenue_non_members. The view is filtered on Duration Min (bin), which keeps 0-15, 15-30, 30-45 and 45-60.

It is no surprise that the **\$2.99 tier generates the most revenue** as a majority of non-members (85%) use the service for less than 30 minutes per trip.

Percentage of non-member revenue by trip duration

Revenue from non member trips by trip duration



The cheapest tier that is applicable for **trips less than 30 mins generates 79.5% of the total non-member revenue**.

Detailed non-member revenue

lour of S	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	revenue_non_me.
	28,543	10,558	7,636	9,493	11,138	14,490	24,294	
	23,457	6,521	4,321	6,058	7,050	10,313	20,834	894 80,27
!	18,867	4,066	2,832	3,746	4,162	6,671	16,627	
	18,415	3,486	2,111	2,592	2,966	5,469	14,989	
	6,258	1,363	894	1,044	1,229	2,078	4,661	
	2,915	1,142	894	939	972	1,292	2,180	
	2,416	1,896	2,111	2,159	2,150	2,030	1,908	
	3,382	5,484	6,443	6,730	6,991	5,974	3,271	
	8,276	12,681	14,711	16,726	16,194	13,461	7,349	
	17,958	14,454	15,315	15,757	15,527	14,454	15,396	
0	35,506	19,073	18,789	18,574	17,480	18,550	27,116	
1	51,524	25,125	24,868	24,996	24,102	26,937	43,137	
2	62,365	28,477	27,945	28,061	27,649	32,247	53,351	
3	71,718					34,493	62,192	
4	78,960					36,003	69,320	
5	80,273			33,868	33,832	39,552	74,239	
6	76,356			38,586		42,883	73,434	
7	69,993	38,137			43,056	45,768	71,362	
.8	60,147			38,293		42,004	64,994	
9	50,370	27,968					55,121	
0	40,449	23,388	24,969	26,204	27,831		46,049	
1	32,238	18,915	21,468	23,005	24,473	28,647	38,682	
2	27,257	15,536	18,631	21,304	23,472	27,188	37,010	
3	20,467	11,398	13,778	16,974	19,151	26,578	36,269	

The above heat map shows that most of the non member revenue is generated on weekends (Saturday and Sundays) during the daytime hours of 10 am - 7 pm. This reinforces the previous theory that non-members mostly use the service for leisure and not for commuting as the typical commute times, 8 am -10 am and between 5pm - 6pm do not generate a major part of the revenue.

CONCLUSION

To summarize, most of the trips taken are by members who do not take round trips indicating that these are most likely commutes. Revenue from members is well documented but revenue from non-members can be maximized by offering incentives during commuting hours. Offering a season membership at lower costs during the warmer months to non-members will ensure more usage of the service during the whole season hence ensuring higher overall revenues.