### Cyclistic Bike-Share: An Analysis of Rider Behavior

#### A Report on How Annual Members and Casual Riders Use Cyclistic Bikes Differently

Prepared for: Lily Moreno, Director of Marketing

Prepared by: Burhanudin Yusuf Abdullah Ar Ramadhan, Junior Data Analyst

Date: 30th May 2025

### 1. The Business Task: Converting Casual Riders into Annual Members

The primary goal of this analysis is to understand the key differences in how annual members and casual riders use the Cyclistic bike-share service. The director of marketing, Lily Moreno, has identified that maximizing annual memberships is crucial for the company's future growth. By identifying distinct usage patterns, the marketing team can develop targeted strategies to effectively convert casual riders into more profitable annual members. This report will present data-driven findings to inform this new marketing initiative.

The Business Task can be accessed in this link:

https://github.com/Burhanudin26/Google-Data-Analytics/tree/main/Case%201

#### 2. Data Sources: Historical Trip Information

To address the business task, this analysis utilizes Cyclistic's historical bike trip data from the last 12 months. This public dataset, provided by Motivate International Inc., contains detailed trip information but anonymizes personally identifiable information to protect rider privacy. The key data points used include:

- Trip start and end times
- Trip start and end station names
- Rider type (casual or member)

The data is considered reliable and comprehensive for identifying broad usage trends between the two rider groups. Please refer to the dataset link provided:

https://divvy-tripdata.s3.amazonaws.com/index.html

The datasets used are Divvy\_Trips\_2019\_Q1 and Divvy\_Trips\_2020\_Q1. Fig 1. displays data from Divvy\_Trips\_2019\_Q1, and Fig 2. displays data from Divvy\_Trips\_2020\_Q1.

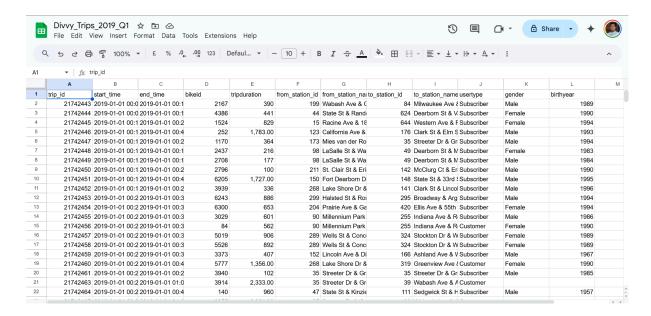


Fig 1. Dataset of Divvy\_Trips\_2019\_Q1

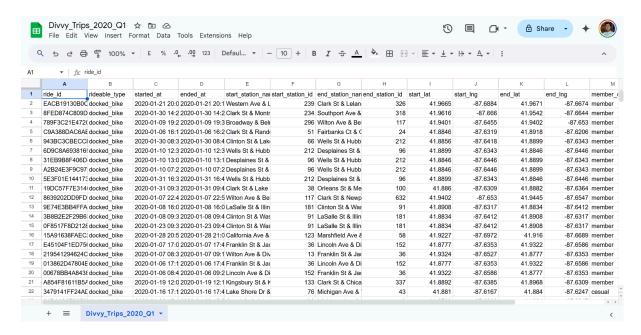


Fig 2. Dataset of Divvy Trips 2020 Q1

## 3. Data Preparation: Cleaning and Transformation

To ensure the data was accurate and ready for analysis, a thorough cleaning and transformation process was undertaken. The following steps were performed:

- 1. **Data Organization:** The 12 individual monthly .csv files were downloaded, unzipped, and organized into a single project folder to maintain a clear file structure.
- 2. **Data Combination:** Using a spreadsheet application, the data from all 12 files was combined into one comprehensive master worksheet to enable a full-year analysis.
- 3. Creation of New Columns: To facilitate the analysis, two new columns were created in the master worksheet:

- ride\_length: This column was calculated by subtracting the started\_at time from the ended\_at time for each trip. The result was formatted as HH:MM:SS to represent the total trip duration.
- day\_of\_week: This column was added to determine the day of the week each ride started. This was calculated using the WEEKDAY function, with Sunday represented as 1 and Saturday as 7.
- 4. Data Cleaning and Verification: The combined dataset was checked for errors and inconsistencies. All trips with a ride length of zero or a negative value were identified and removed from the dataset to ensure the accuracy and integrity of subsequent analysis.

The results after the dataset was cleaned are as follows in Fig 3. for the dataset of Divvy\_Trips\_2019\_Q1 and Fig 4. for the dataset of Divvy\_Trips\_2020\_Q1.

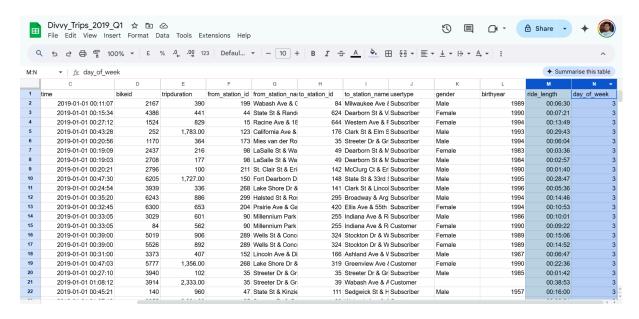


Fig 4. Cleaned Dataset of Divvy\_Trips\_2019\_Q1

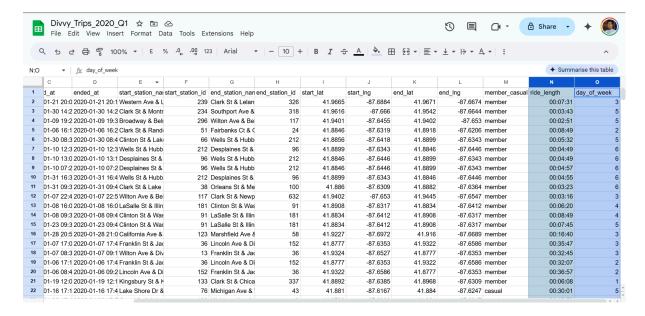


Fig 4. Cleaned Dataset of Divvy\_Trips\_2020\_Q1

## 4. Summary of Analysis

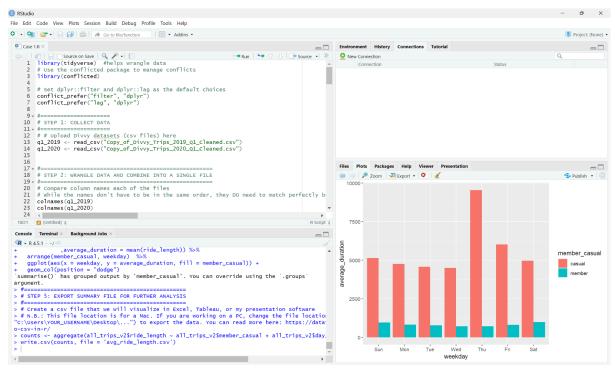


Fig 5. Analysis was performed using RStudio

The analysis was performed using R to uncover the core differences between member and casual rider behavior. The following steps were taken:

- 1. **Data Import and Consolidation:** The relevant datasets were imported into R. The columns were made consistent across the different files, and the data was merged into a single, comprehensive dataframe.
- 2. **Data Cleaning and Preparation:** Additional data cleanup and preparation steps were performed within R to ensure the dataset was ready for analysis. This included the ride length and day of week calculations mentioned in the previous section.
- 3. **Descriptive Analysis:** A descriptive analysis was conducted on the prepared dataframe. This involved calculating summary statistics (e.g., mean, median, max) for ride lengths and analyzing ride counts by rider type and day of the week to identify key trends, patterns, and relationships.
- 4. **Data Export:** A summary file of the key findings was exported for further use in visualization and reporting.

# 5. Key Findings and Supporting Visualizations

The analysis revealed distinct patterns that differentiate how casual riders and annual members use Cyclistic bikes. The following visualizations were created in R to tell a clear and compelling story with the data. The process involved:

1. **Ideation:** Sketching initial concepts on paper to determine the most effective ways to visualize the key comparisons between rider types.

- Creation in R: Using libraries such as ggplot2 to build polished visualizations (e.g., bar charts for average ride length, line charts for usage over time). Aesthetic principles like color, size, and shape were used to draw attention to the most important insights.
- 3. **Refinement:** Adding clear headlines, subtitles, and labels to ensure each chart is easily understood. The final visualizations were refined to ensure a high level of quality and detail, suitable for presentation to the executive team.

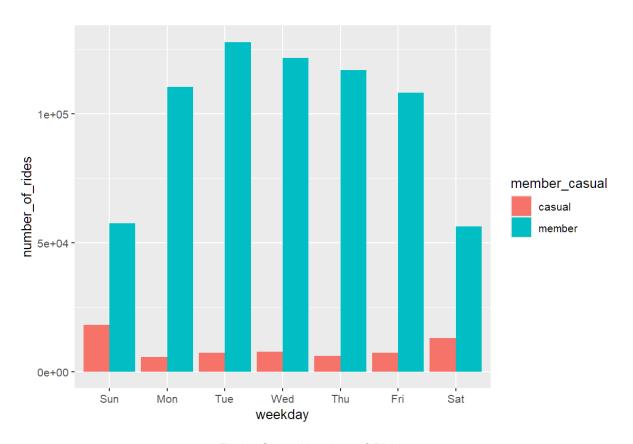


Fig 6. Chart Number of Rider

**Based on Fig 6. we can know that** Annual members demonstrate consistent usage throughout the Monday-Friday work week, with clear peaks during morning and evening commute hours. In contrast, casual rider usage surges dramatically over the weekend.

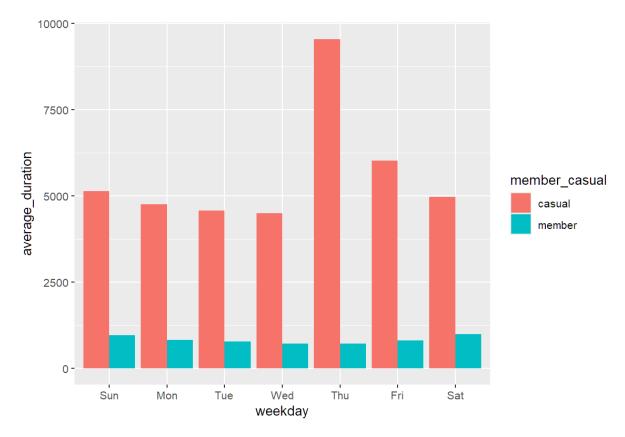


Fig 7. Chart Average Duration of Riding

**Based on Fig 7. we can know that** Casual riders, on average, take significantly longer rides than annual members. This suggests a primary use case centered around leisure, exploration, or one-off trips.

# 6. Top Recommendations to Drive Conversions

Based on the findings, the following three recommendations are proposed to strategically convert casual riders into annual members:

- Recommendation 1: Introduce a "Weekend Pass" or "Leisure Membership".
  - Rationale: Since casual riders are most active on weekends and take longer trips, a membership tier tailored to this behavior could be highly appealing.
    This could offer benefits like unlimited weekend rides or discounted rates for longer durations.
- Recommendation 2: Launch a Marketing Campaign Focused on the "Cost of Commuting".
  - Rationale: For casual riders who use the service on weekdays, a targeted campaign can illustrate the cost savings of an annual membership for frequent, short trips. Messaging like, "Riding to work more than twice a week? A membership pays for itself!" could be effective.
- Recommendation 3: Implement a "First Ride Free" or "Ride-Again" Discount for New Users.
  - Rationale: To capture casual riders who may be tourists or infrequent users, offer an immediate incentive to use the service again. A follow-up email after their first ride with a discount on a day-pass or a special offer on an annual membership could encourage repeat business and eventual conversion.