

Analysis of Cyclistic Bike-Share Usage

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Introduction

This report provides insights into the usage patterns of Cyclistic's bike-share program, with the goal of developing marketing strategies to convert casual riders into annual members, a key growth area identified by the company's marketing director, Lily Moreno.

Objective

The objective is to understand the differences in usage between casual riders and annual members and leverage these insights to influence casual riders towards purchasing annual memberships.

Data Sources

The data analyzed in this report comes from Cyclistic's historical bike trip data, which includes details such as trip start and end times, stations, and user types.

Type of Data: Structured and quantitative. The data consists of numerical and categorical information arranged in rows and columns.

Limitations of the Data

- **User Identification:** The data lacks unique identifiers for casual riders, which may limit the ability to track individual usage patterns over time.
- **Geographic Scope:** The data may only represent a specific geographic area where Cyclistic operates and may not capture potential users outside this area.
- **Behavioral Insights:** The dataset does not include qualitative data on why riders choose casual riding or membership, preventing a deeper understanding of user motivation.

Data Cleaning and Manipulation

In preparing the dataset for analysis, several data cleaning and manipulation steps were undertaken to ensure accuracy and relevance of the insights:

- Removal of Incomplete Data: All rows containing NaN (missing) values were removed to maintain the integrity of the analysis.
- Harmonization of Data Structure: Columns that were not consistently available across all CSV files were removed to create a uniform dataset for comparison.
- Data Integration: Four CSV files were merged into a single dataset, providing a comprehensive view of bike trip activities.
- New Metrics: A new column, `ride_length`, was created to capture the total duration of each ride, facilitating an analysis of usage patterns.
- Data Type Conversions:
 - `start_time` and `end_time` columns were converted to datetime objects to enable time-based analysis.
 - The `ride_length` column was calculated in minutes from the `start_time` and `end_time` to provide a consistent measure of ride duration.
 - `birthyear` was converted from float to integer to accurately represent the users' birth years.

Analysis

The analysis focused on comparing ride frequency, duration, and patterns between annual members and casual riders. Key findings include:

- There is a significantly higher amount of annual members about 88.79%.
- Ride lengths differ between the two user types, suggesting casual riders engage in longer sessions.
- Seasonal patterns indicate annual members and casual riders have similar behaviors throughout the year, where usage peaks during summer and fall.
- The top 5 routes for both annual members and casual riders indicate different primary purposes of bike usage.
- Bike usage by the time of day supports the earlier distinction in user behavior, reinforcing the tuition that annual members use the bikes for commuting while casual riders use bikes for recreational rides.

Visualizations

- Bar charts depicting the average ride length by user type.
- Bar chart depicting the number of rides by user type.
- Grouped bar chart comparing the bike usage by season from both user types.
- 2 Horizontal bar charts depicting the top 5 routes for each user type.
- Line graphs depicting hourly bike usage, indicating peak times for each user type.

Recommendations

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

Seasonal Membership Promotions:

- Introduce tailored Summer and Winter memberships, as well as Fall and Spring memberships, to align with peak riding seasons. Offer discounted rates and exclusive perks during these specific periods, enticing riders with seasonal memberships for a more flexible and appealing commitment.

End-of-Season Promotions:

- Launch targeted promotions at the end of Fall and Summer, encouraging riders to transition from casual usage to Annual Memberships. Offer limited-time discounts or bonus incentives for signing up during these key periods, leveraging the momentum of peak seasons to convert casual riders into committed annual members.

Implement User Unique IDs:

- Introduce a system of unique user IDs to enhance tracking capabilities and refine targeted promotions. Assigning distinct identifiers will provide invaluable insights into individual user behaviors, enabling more personalized and effective promotional strategies to convert casual riders into loyal Annual Members.

Tourist-Focused Promotions:

- Launch short-term memberships tailored for tourists, providing convenient and affordable options for exploring the city by bike. Include benefits such as guided tour packages or discounts at local attractions, creating a compelling value proposition for visitors.

Conclusion

Drawing insights from our analysis, the suggested strategies aim to optimize Cyclistic's user engagement. Tailored seasonal memberships, targeted end-of-season promotions, and the introduction of unique user IDs offer a dynamic approach to converting casual riders into committed Annual Members. Moreover, the proposal for tourist-focused promotions, featuring short-term memberships and enticing benefits, seeks to broaden Cyclistic's appeal. Together, these recommendations provide a comprehensive framework to increase Annual Membership subscriptions and cultivate a more engaged and diverse Cyclistic community.