

Cyclistic Customer Analysis

Stefanus Yudi Irwan – September 11th 2022

About Cyclistic



- **Cyclistic** is a bike-share program that features more than **5,800 bicycles** and **692 docking stations** in Chicago. The bikes can be unlocked from one station and returned to any other station in the system anytime.
- Cyclistic **apply flexible pricing plans** : single-ride passes, full-day passes, and annual memberships.

Single-Ride Passes
Full-Day Passes

CASUAL RIDER

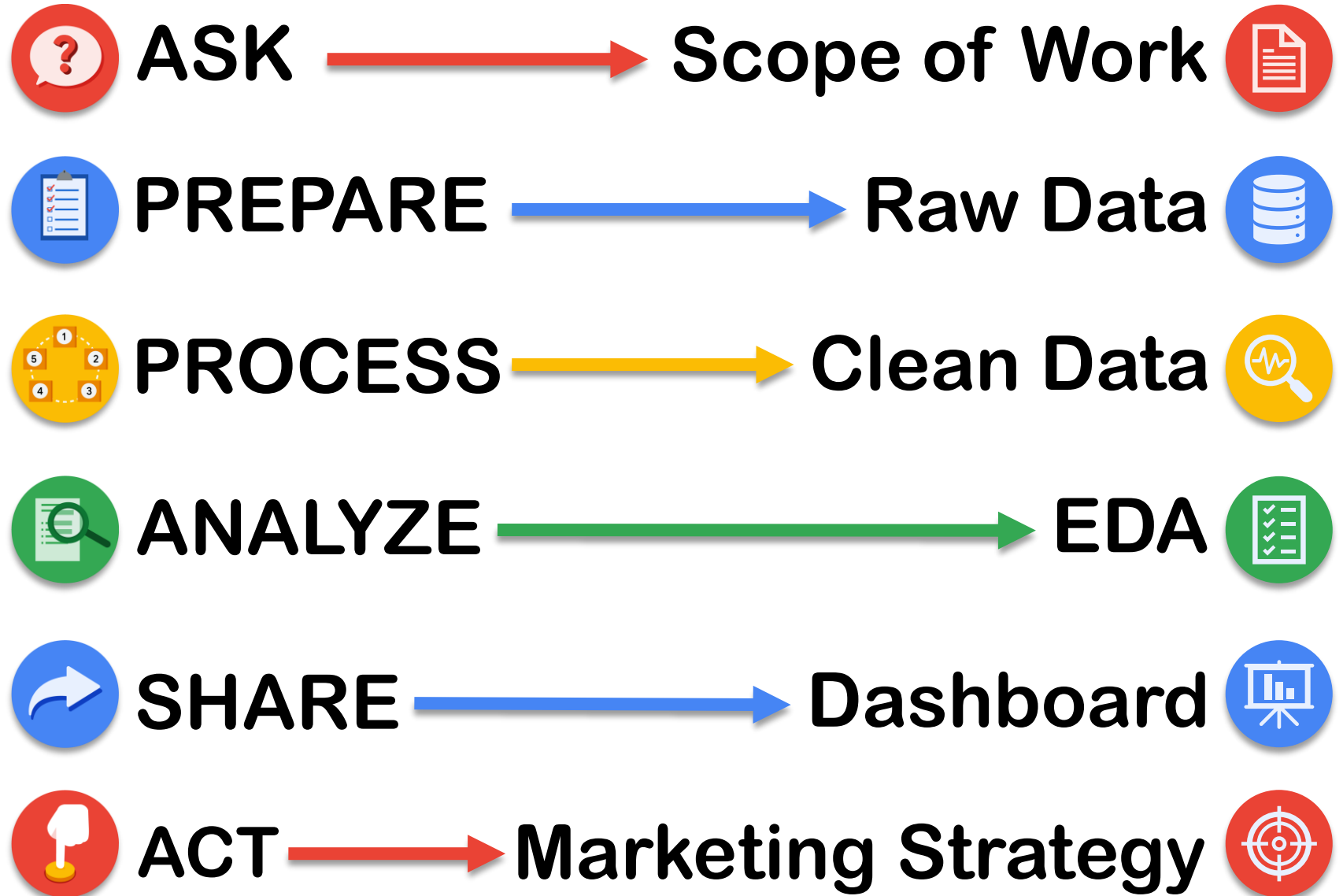
Annual Memberships

CYCLISTIC MEMBER



Outline

Steps → Output



① A S K

Project Stakeholders



CYCLISTIC Executive Team

Marketing program recommendation approval



CYCLISTIC Director of Marketing

Responsible for bike-share program campaigns and initiatives development



Problems



Company want **more profit** to **expand** the business



Annual members are much **more profitable** than casual riders



Annual members will be the key to **company's future growth**.



Project Goal

“Increase the number of Annual members by at least 25% within the Q1 of the year, through conversion from casual rider to annual member”

Business Task

“**Analyze** CYCLISTIC **historical bike trip data** to identify the **behavior** of the casual rider and annual member to **enhance** the number of **annual members** through **marketing strategies** to **increase profit** and **grow** the company.”



Scope Of Work Document

② PREPARE

Data Collection

Data Requirements.

- Bike user time data
- Bike user place data
- Bike station data
- Type of bike used
- User payment type



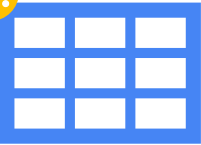
Scope of Data.

One year of historical data from **August 2021** till **July 2022** was used for this analysis

Data Source.

Raw data was stored within [this website](#). The data was provided by Google Data Analytics Professional Certificate. This is an open data under [this license](#).

Dataset Overview

-  Raw Data comprises of **12 CSV files**, represent each month bike-share historical data
-  Size of the raw data is **1,01 Giga-Byte**
-  Raw Data comprises of **5,901,463** rows, and **13** columns



[Raw Data](#)

Raw Data Composition

1

Time Data

- Started_Time
- Ended_Time

2

Spatial Data

- Start_latitude
- Start_longitude
- End_latitude
- End_longitude

3

Category Data

- Rideable_type
- Payment_type

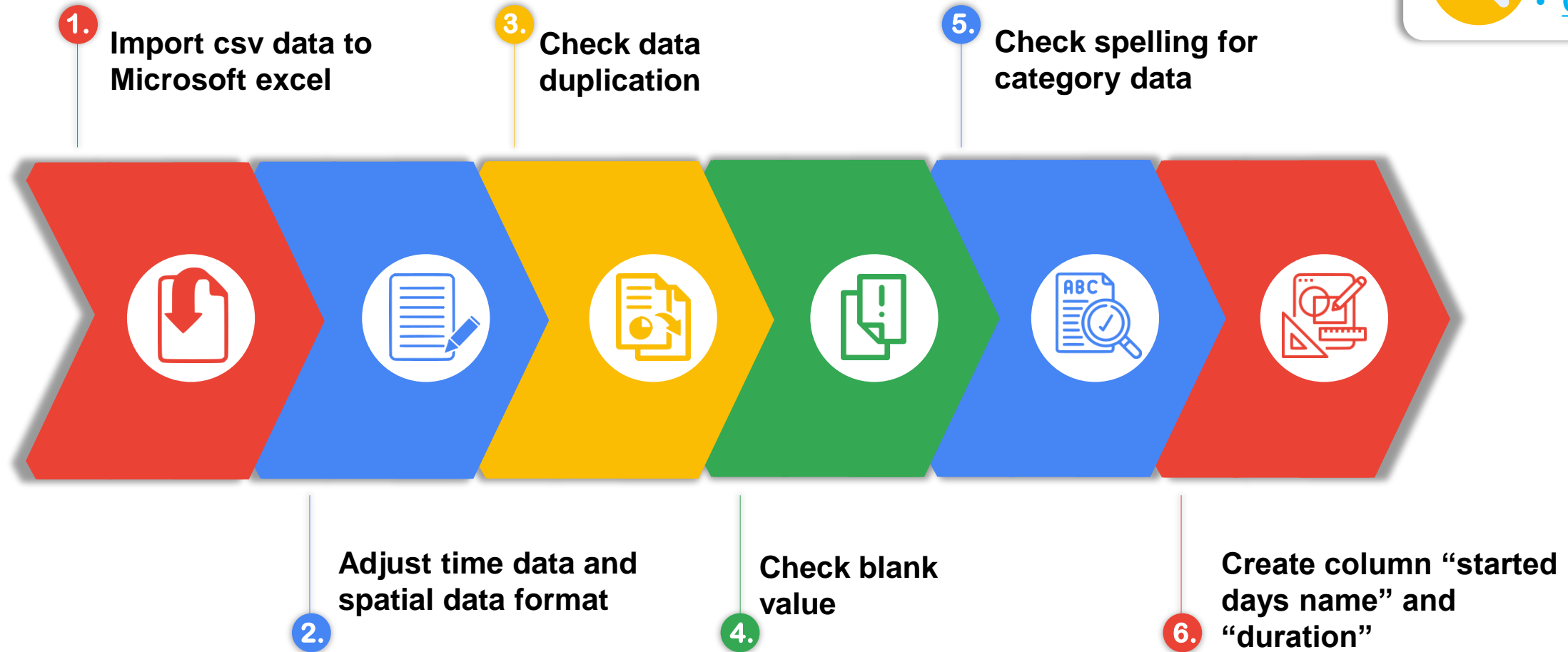
4

ID Data

- Ride_id
- Start_station_id
- Start_station_name
- End_station_id
- End_station_name

③ PROCESS

DATA CLEANING STEPS



Cleaning data was done by using Microsoft Excel



- [Clean Data](#)
- [Cleaning Log](#)

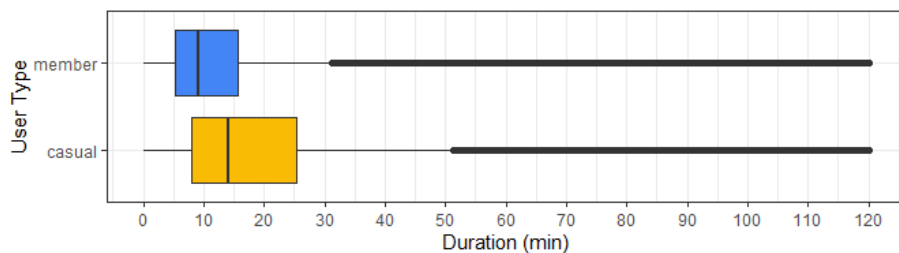
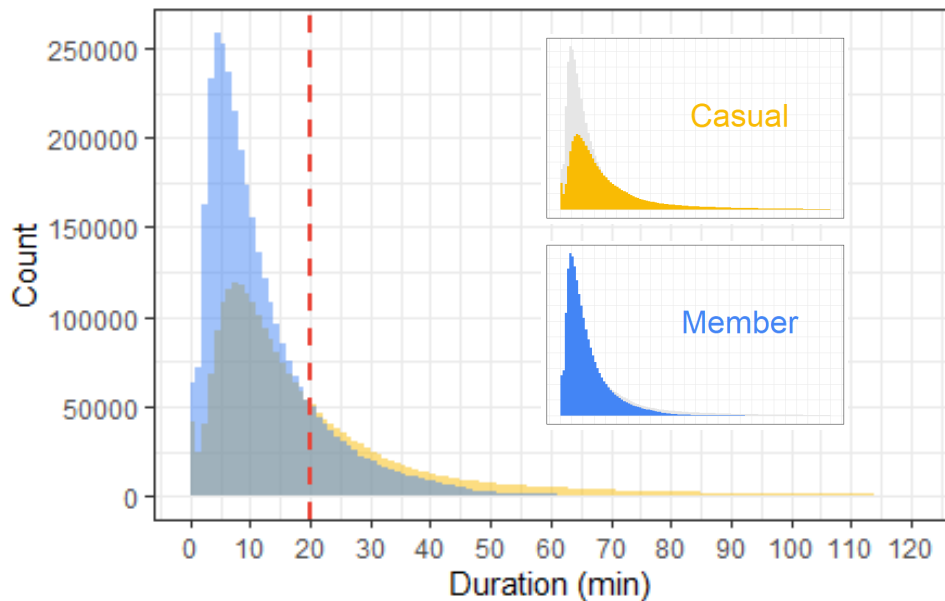


④ ANALYZE

Analysis By Duration

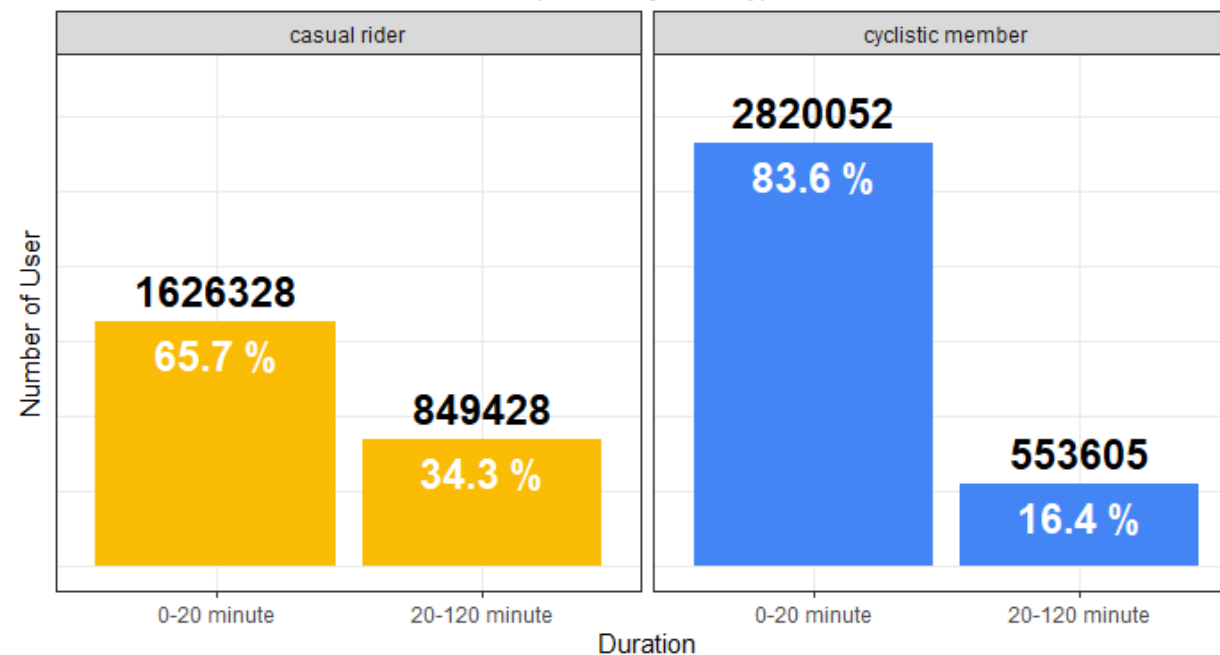
Duration Data Distribution

1 minute Binwidth, Separated By User Type



Number Of User By Duration

Separated By User Type



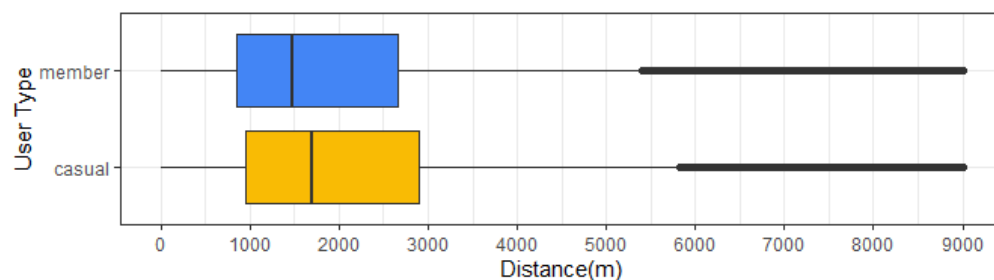
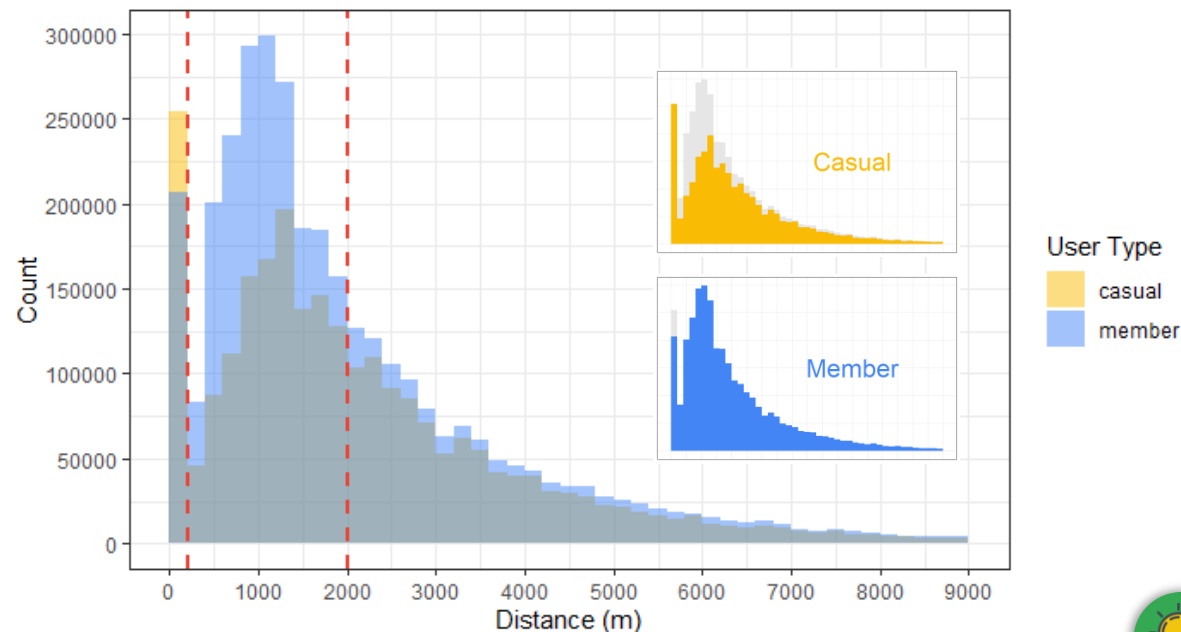
Insight.

- casual rider tend to use the bike **longer** than cyclistic member
- cyclistic member and casual rider most likely uses the bike within time **0-20 minutes**.
- more casual rider at time frame **20-120 minutes** than cyclistic member
- casual rider** at time frame **0-20 minutes** will be **potential to be cyclistic member**

Analysis By Distance

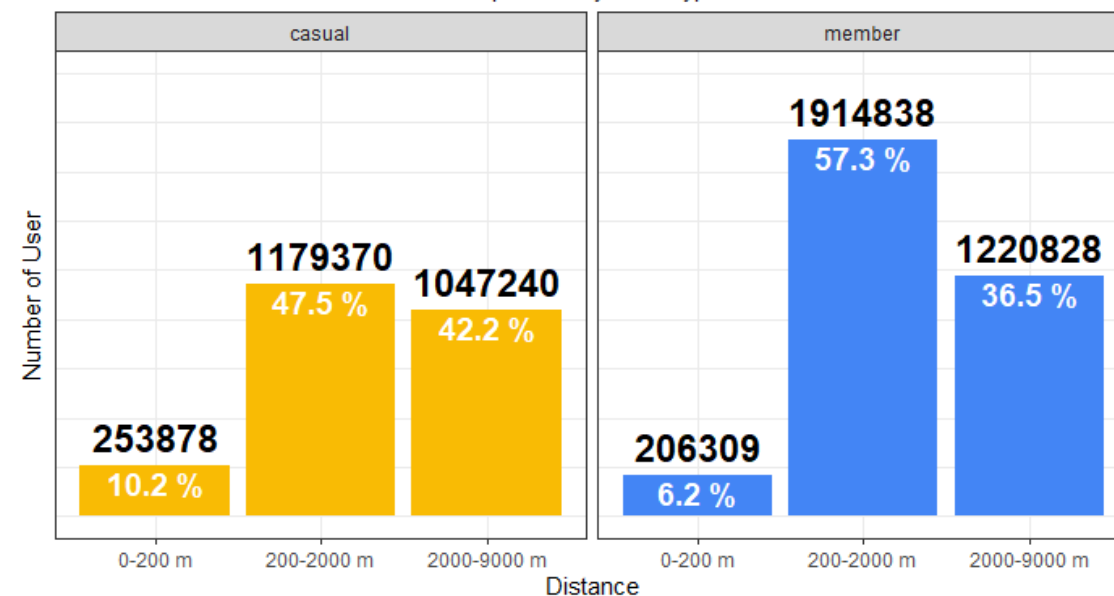
Distance Data Distribution

200 m Binwidth, Separated By User Type



Number Of User By Distance

Separated By User Type

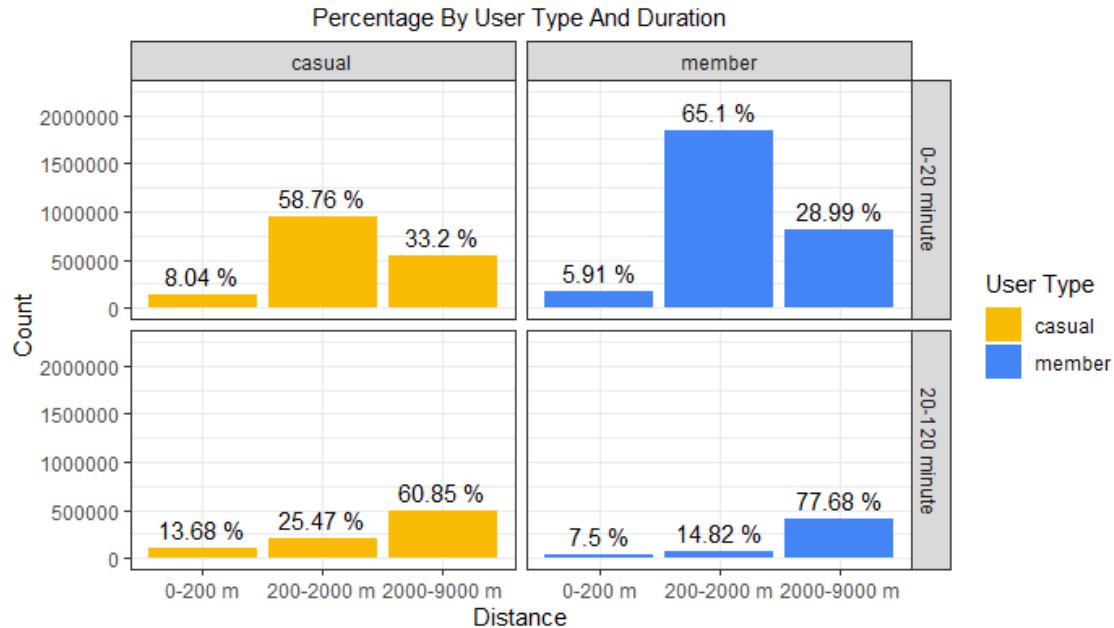


Insight.

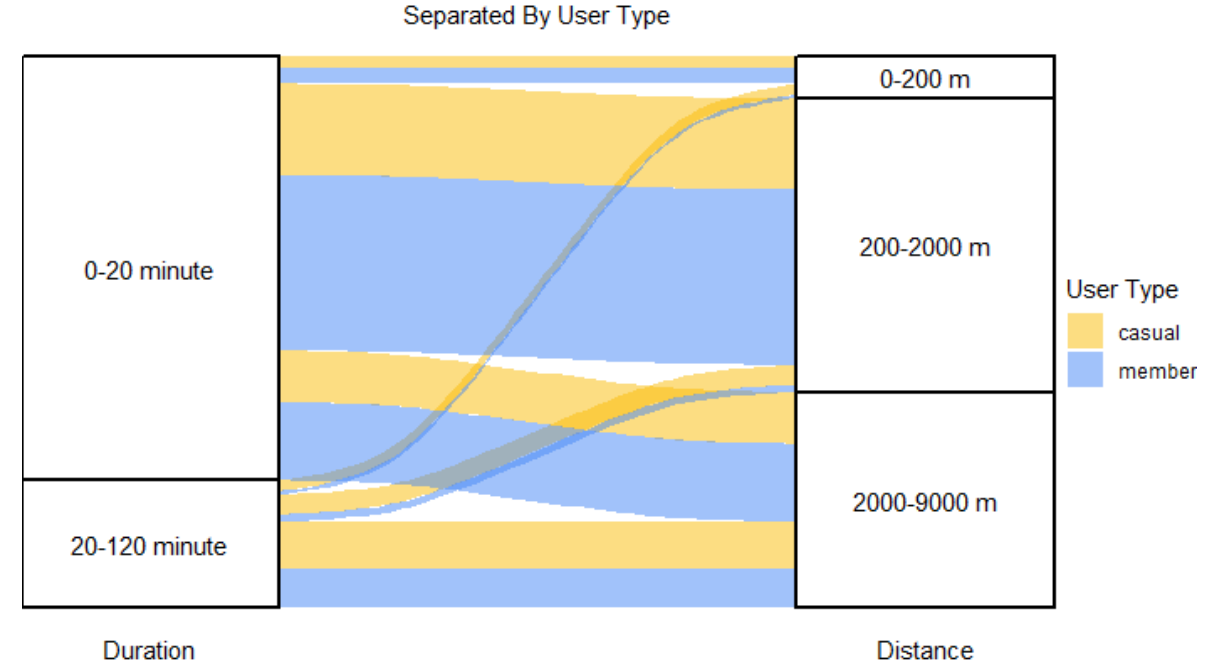
- **most cyclistic member** use the bike for distance **200-2000 m**.
- **more casual rider** at distance **0-200 m** than cyclistic member.
- **cyclistic member** has **more difference** between **distance 200-2000m** and **2000-9000m** than casual rider.
- **casual rider** at distance **200-2000 m** will be potential to be **cyclistic member**.

Analysis By Duration and Distance

Rider Duration and Distance Count



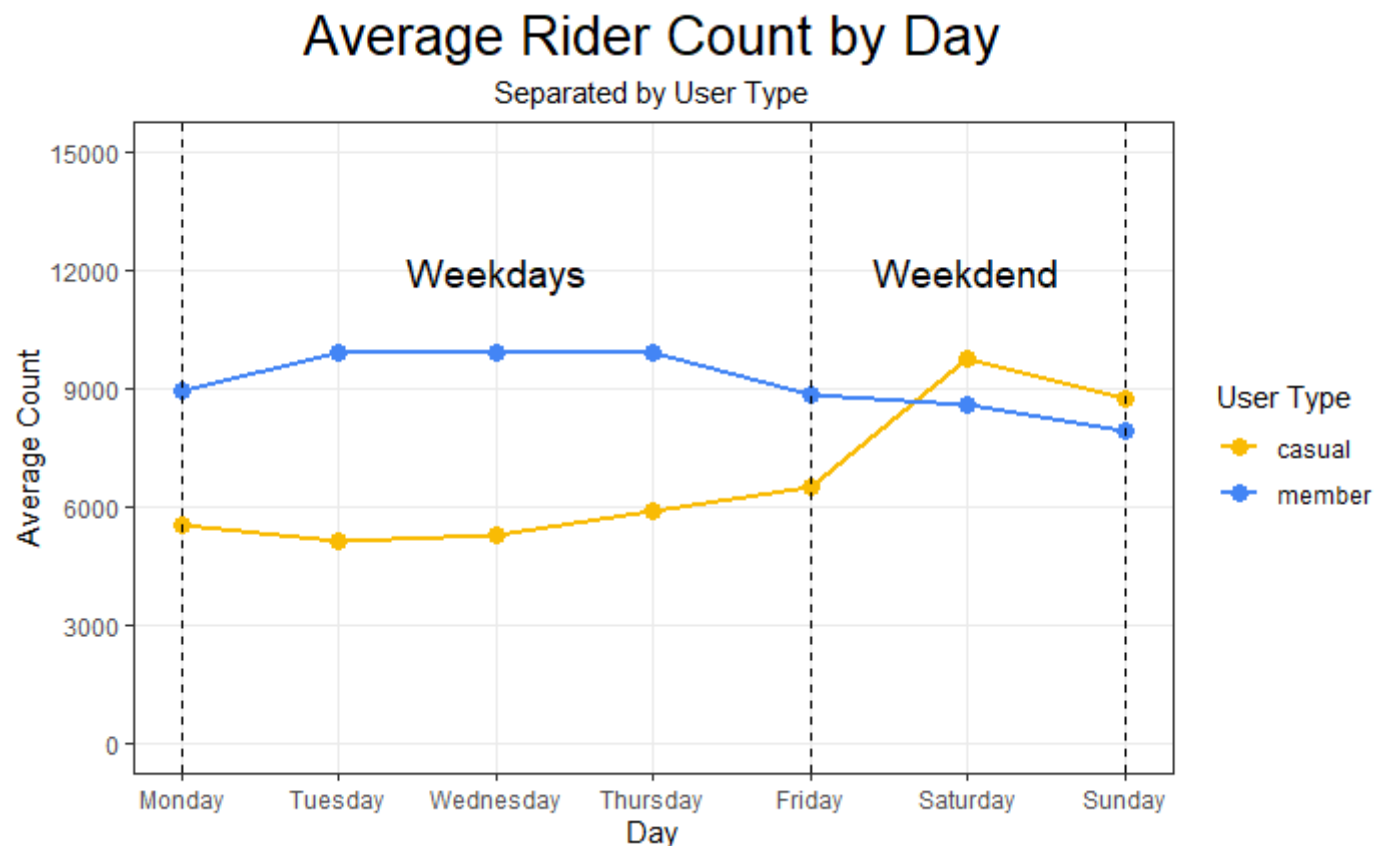
Rider Duration and Distance Proportion



Insight.

- **Cyclistic member** most likely use the bike for **duration 0-20 minute** and **distance 200-9000m**, also for **duration 20-120 minute** and **distance 2000-9000 m**
- The **difference** between the **most dominant count** and the **rest of the count** in every group is **larger** at **cyclistic member** than at casual rider
- **Casual rider** with **duration 0-20 minute** and **distance 200-9000 m** or with **duration 20-120 minute** and **distance 2000-9000 m** will be a **good candidate** to be **cyclistic member**

Analysis By Days

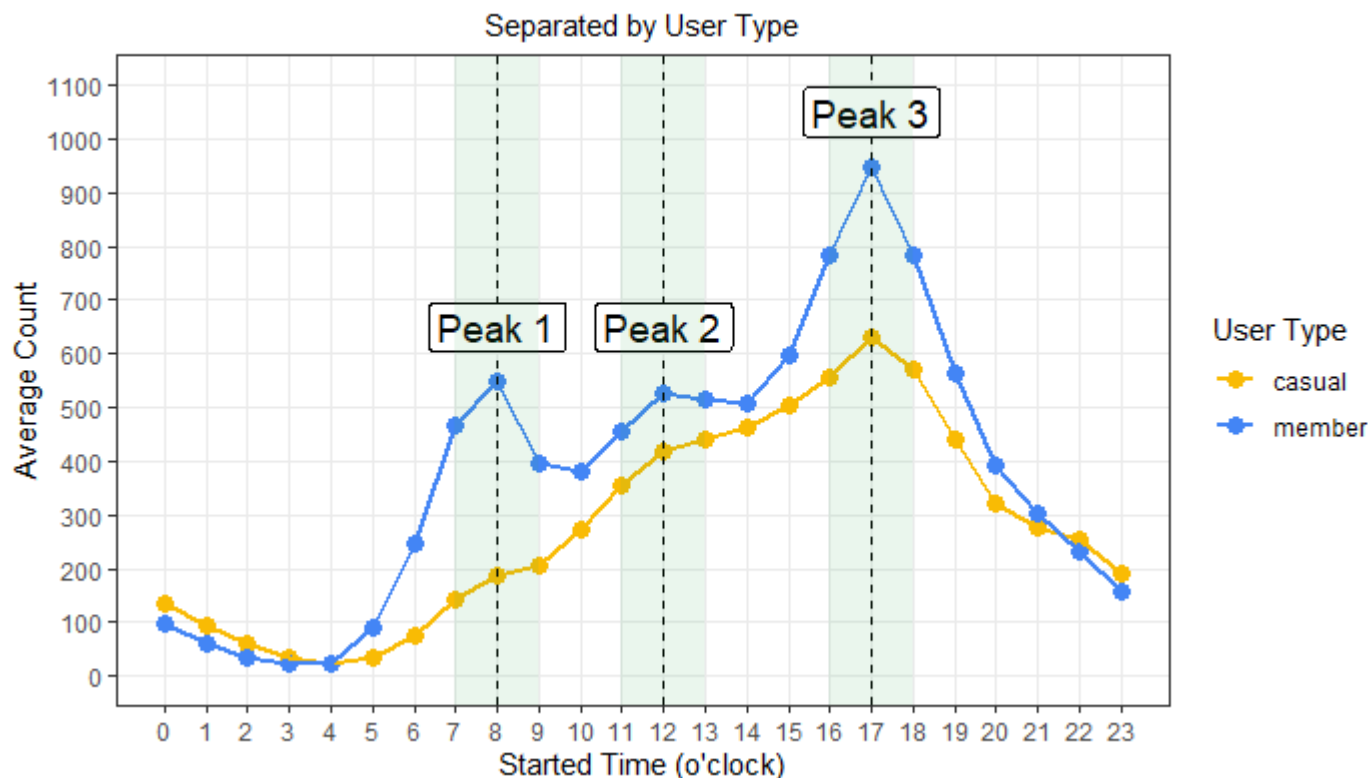


Insight.

- Average cyclistic member per day is **stable at weekdays** and **going down at weekend**.
- Average casual rider per day **raise at the weekend**.
- **Casual rider at weekdays** will be good potential to be cyclistic member
- **Weekend** is a **good time** for cyclistic member promotion activity because there are **more casual rider**

Analysis By Started Time

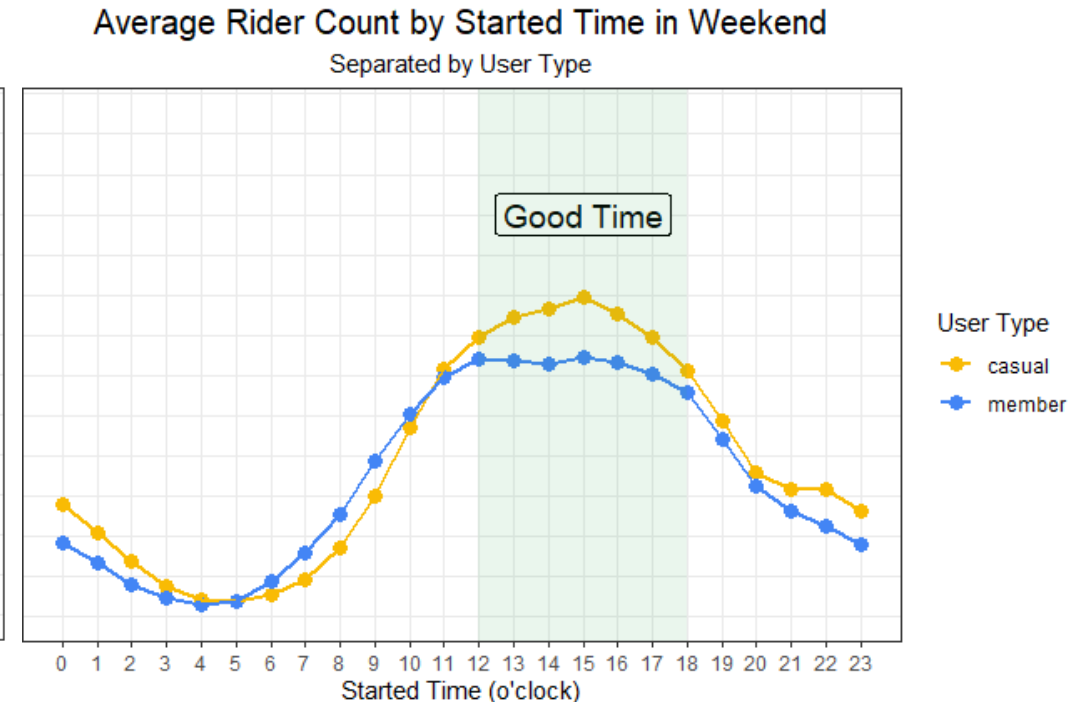
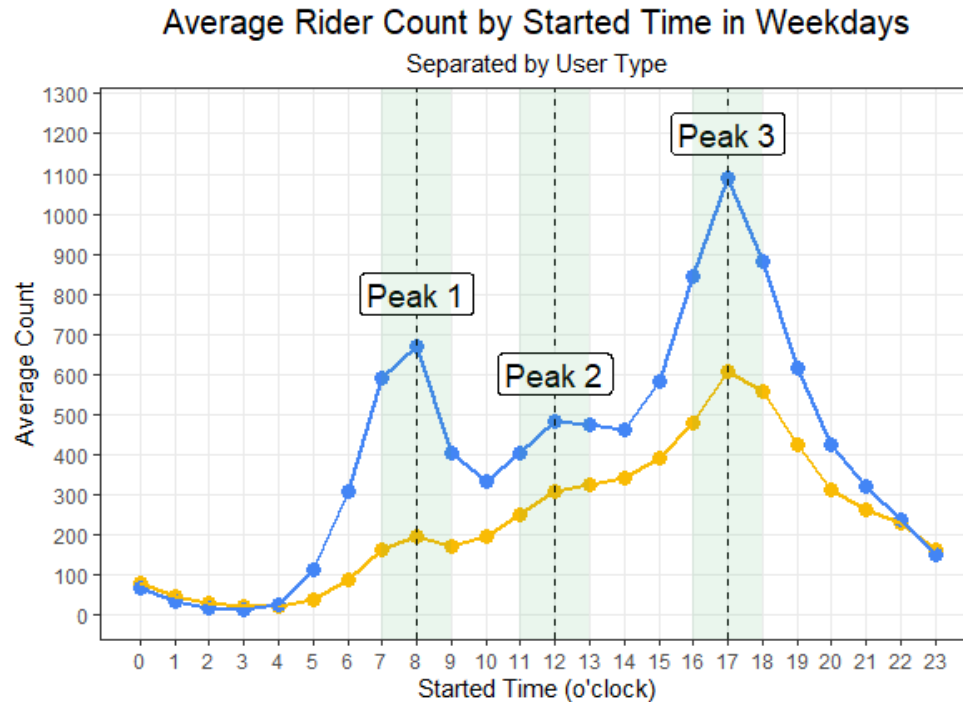
Average Rider Count by Started Time



Insight.

- There are **3 peak time** for cyclistic member, **8, 12, and 17** o'clock. This is might be the time when **commuting to work, lunch break, and commuting to home**.
- Casual rider only has **obvious peak at 17 o'clock**.
- Casual rider at time **7-9, 11-13, and 16 – 18** o'clock could be good potential candidate to be cyclistic member.

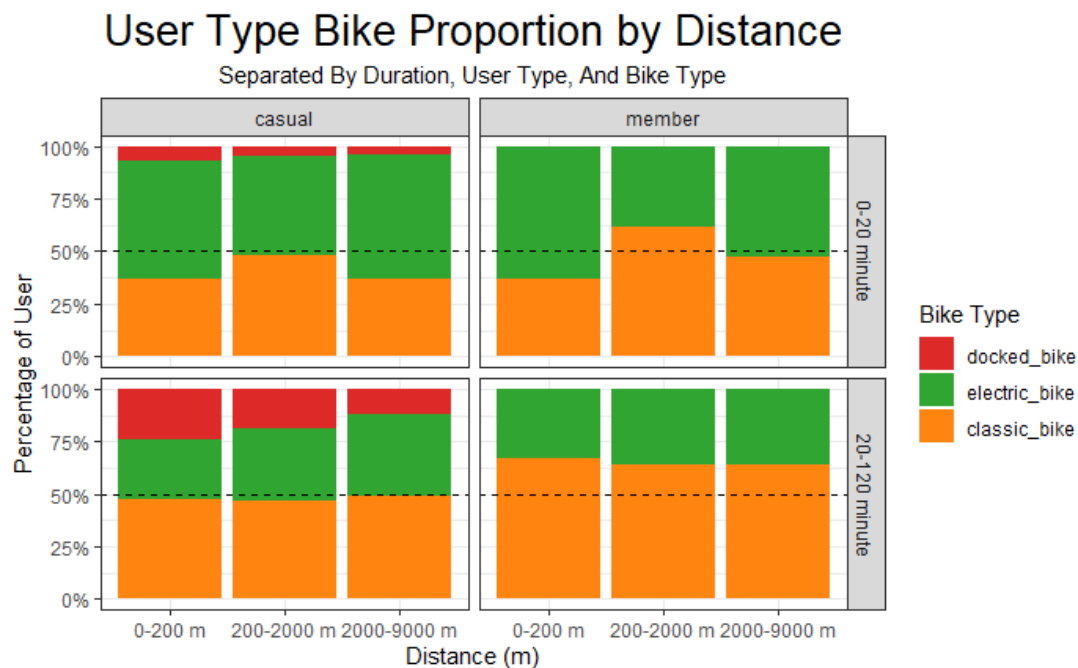
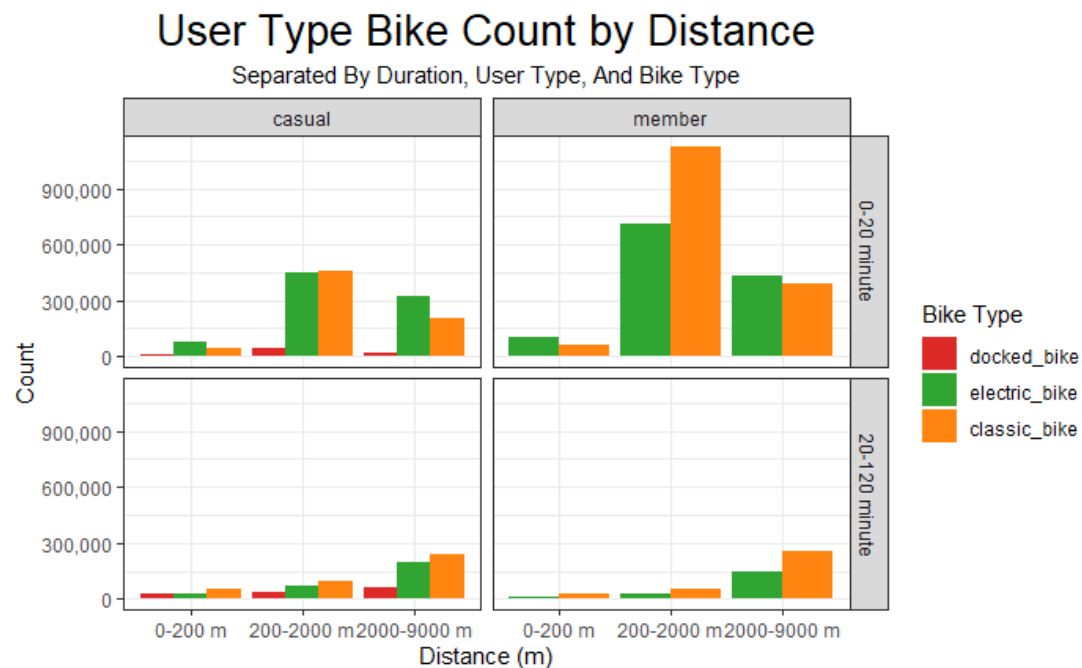
Analysis By Days and Time



Insight.

- in weekdays there are still **3 peak time** for cyclistic member, **8, 12, and 17** o'clock.
- casual member at weekdays now has 2 **obvious peak** at **8 and 17** o'clock.
- more casual rider at weekend **12 – 18 o'clock** (afternoon) this could be a good time to **promote** the **cyclistic member conversion program**
- casual rider** at time **7-9, 11-13, and 16 – 18** o'clock at **weekdays** could be **good potential** candidate to be **cyclistic member**.

Analysis By Bike Type

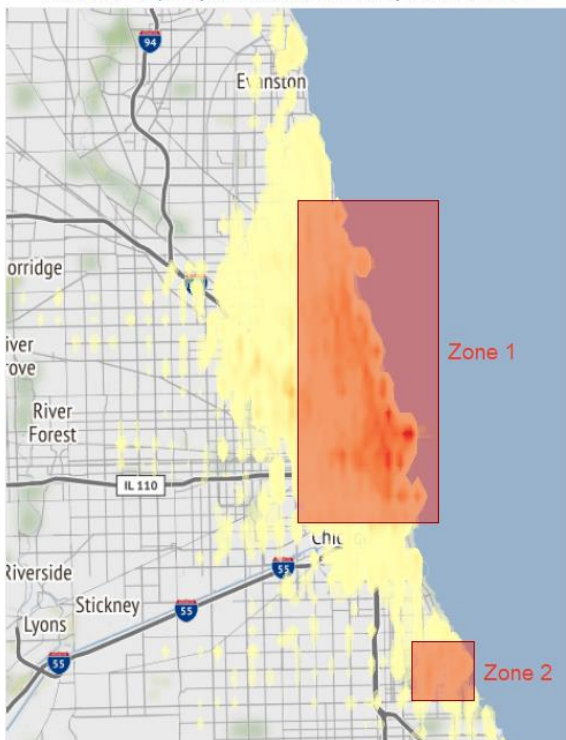


- **Cyclistic members** prefer to use a **classic bike** over an **electric bike** for distances **200-2000 m** and duration **0-20 minutes**, while **casual riders** are **still 50:50** for classic bikes or electric bikes.
- For distances **2000 – 9000 m** and duration **0-20 minutes** either cyclistic members or casual riders **prefer an electric bike to a classic bike**
- There are **no cyclistic members** who used **docked bikes**, then there is **no use to promote** cyclistic members to docked bike users.
- **Casual rider** with a **short duration** (0-20 minute) and **medium to long distances** (200-9000 m) who use the **classic or electric bike** is a **good group** to be cyclistic member

Analysis By Station

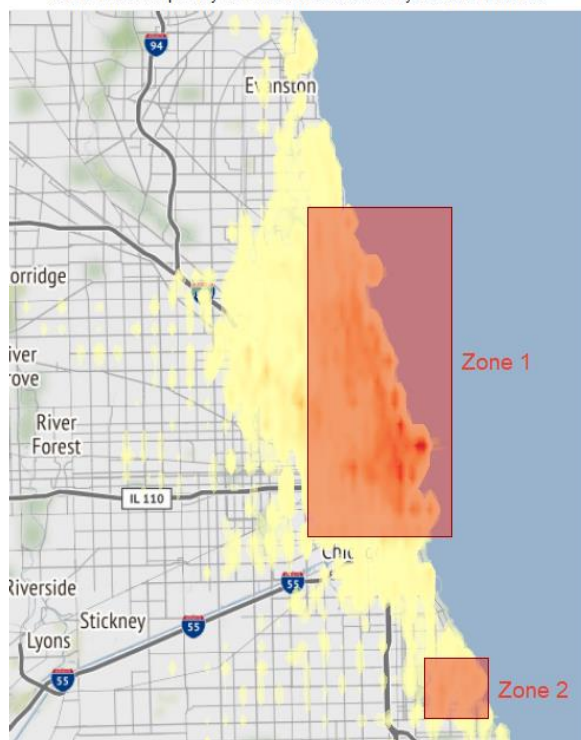
Casual Rider Start Station Density Plot

Show The Frequency of Start Station Used By Casual Member



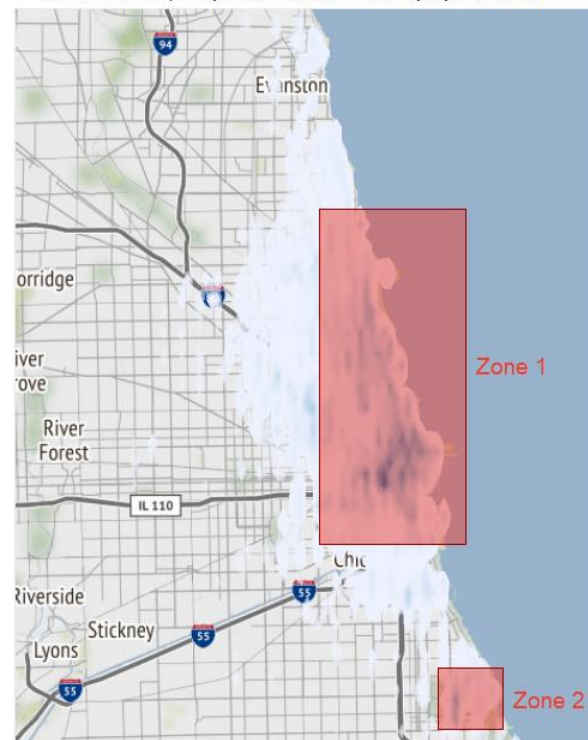
Casual Rider End Station Density Plot

Show The Frequency of End Station Used By Casual Member



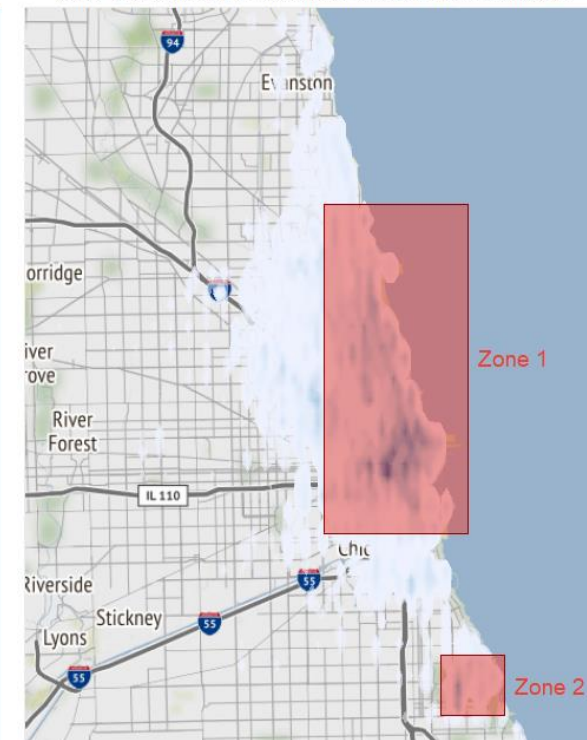
Cyclistic Member Start Station Density Plot

Show The Frequency of Start Station Used By Cyclistic Member



Cyclistic Member End Station Density Plot

Show The Frequency of End Station Used By Cyclistic Member



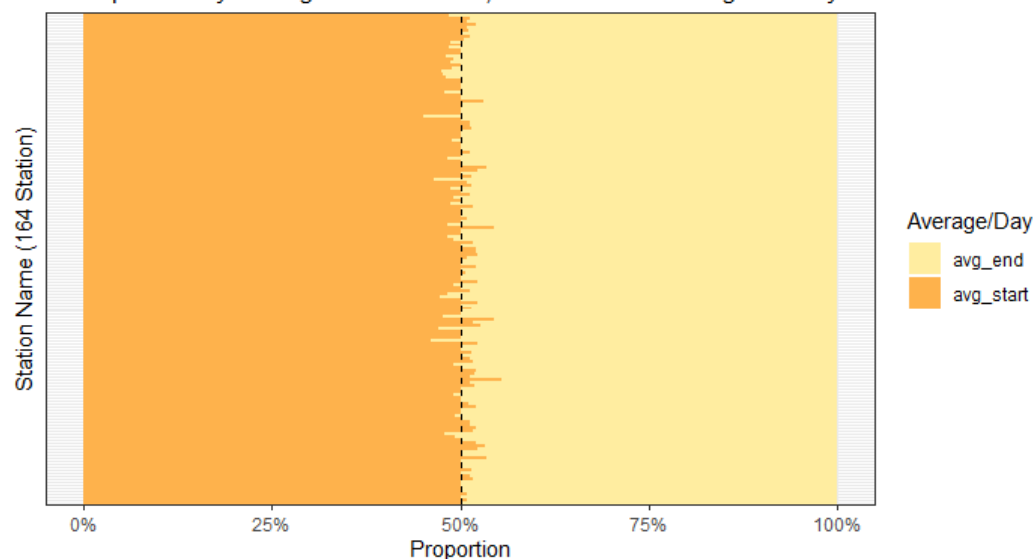
Insight.

- There are **high number of bike user** for casual rider and cyclistic member at **Zone 1 and 2**
- From this density map, we can infer that between **casual riders** and **cyclistic members** there are **similarities of the station** used
- **Zone 1** posses a good opportunity for cyclistic member marketing campaign

Analysis By Station

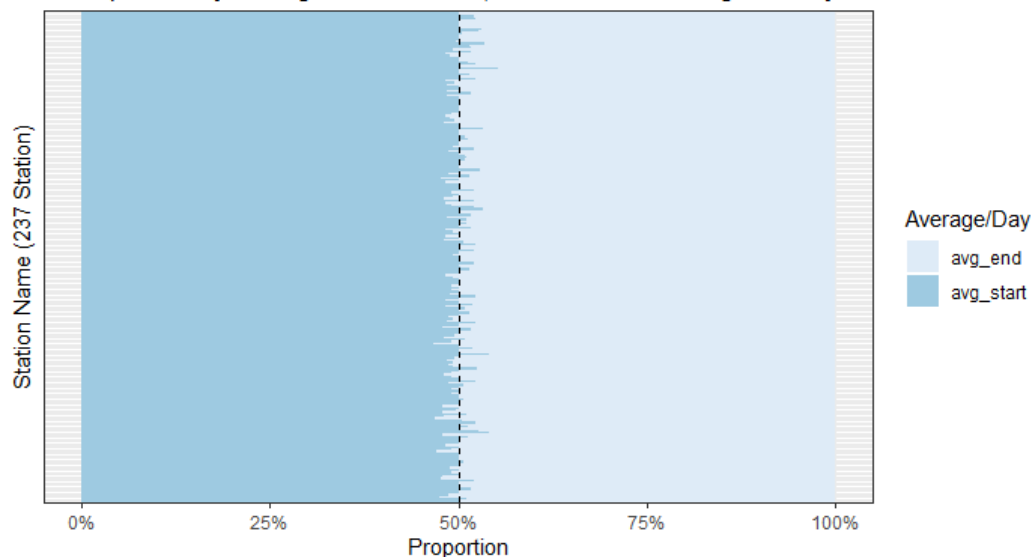
Casual Rider Start and End Proportion at Zone 1

Separated by Average Start and End, Station With > 10 avg user/day



Cyclistic Member Start and End Proportion at Zone 1

Separated by Average Start and End, Station With > 10 avg user/day



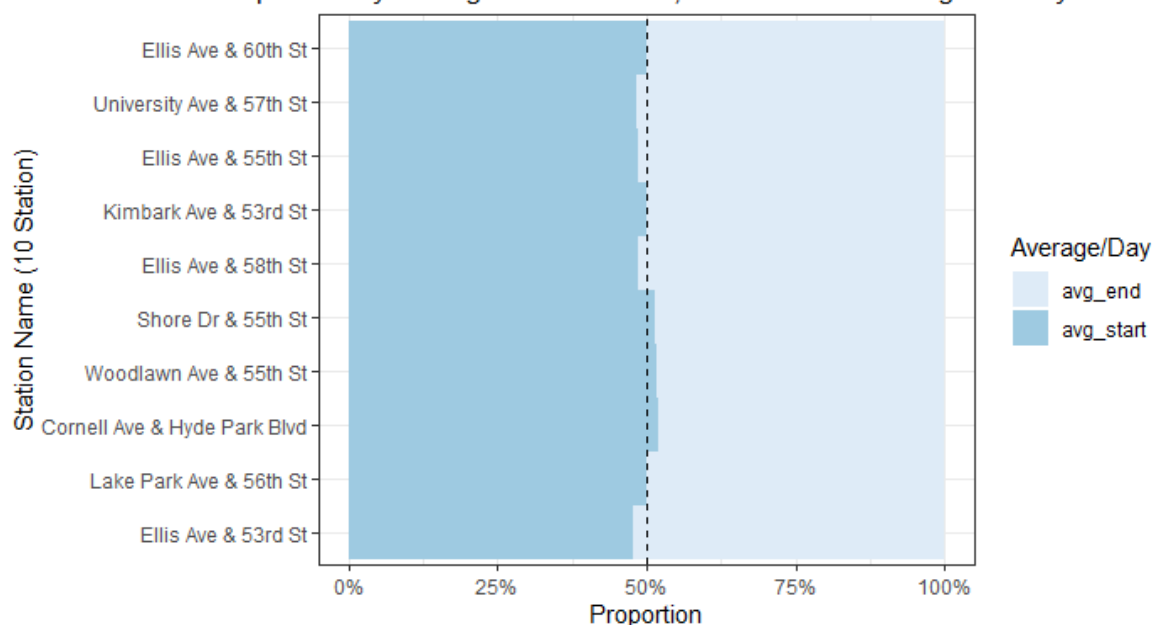
- Station with an average user **more than 10 user/day** in **zone 1**, has a **50:50 proportion** between the user who **starts using the bike** and the user who **finish using the bike** in the **same station**
- In zone 1, **behaviour of casual riders and cyclistic member was similar**, they use the same station to start using the bike and end using the bike
- From this chart we could assume that **there are fix number of casual rider and cyclistic member** whom **used the bikes for commuting in zone 1**
- Casual rider use **less station** compare to cyclistic member, **164 : 237 station**, for **commuting in zone 1**



Analysis By Station

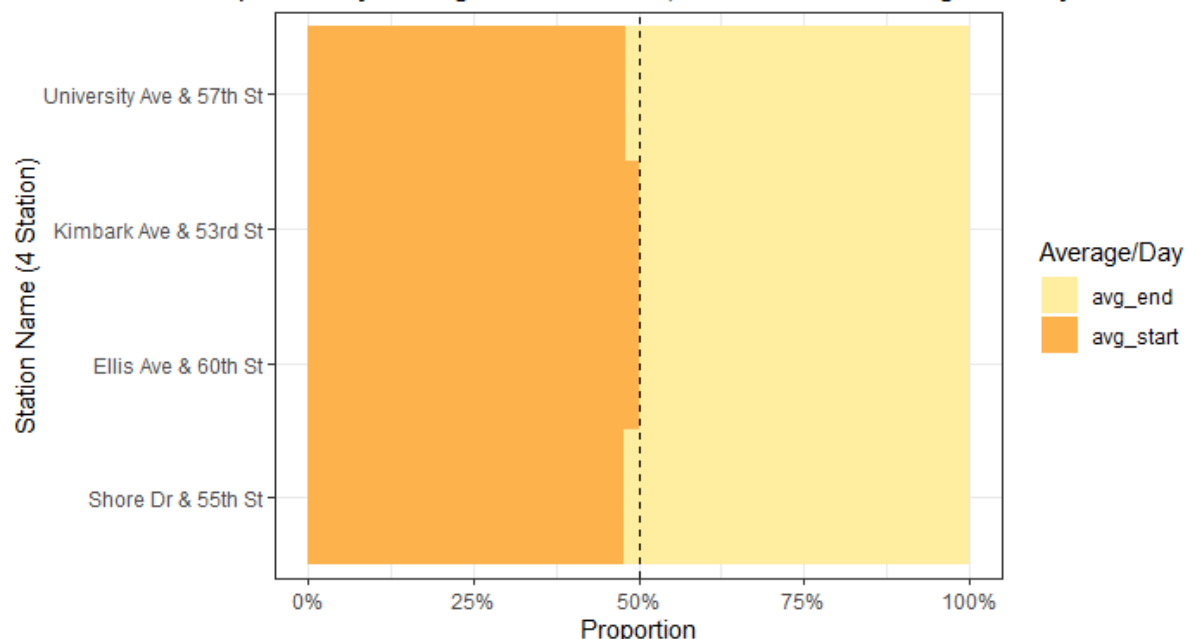
Cyclistic Member Start and End Proportion at Zone 2

Separated by Average Start and End, Station With > 10 avg user/day



Casual Rider Start and End Proportion at Zone 2

Separated by Average Start and End, Station With > 10 avg user/day



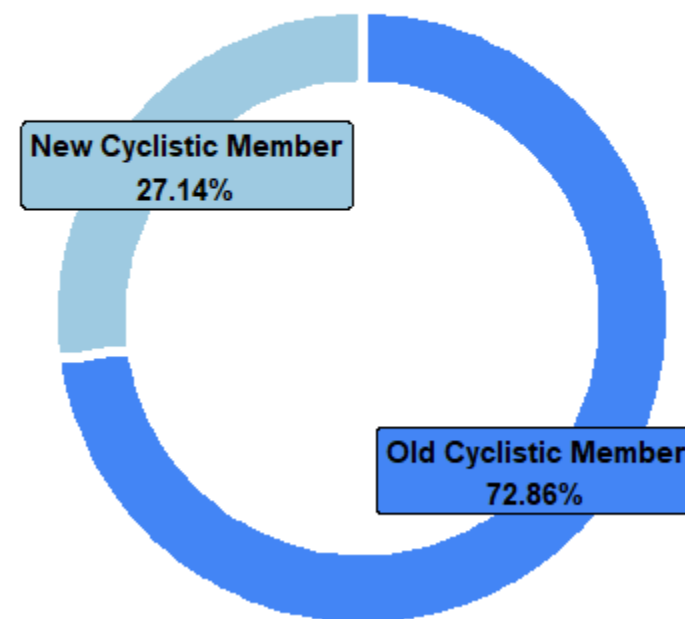
Insight.

- Station with an average user **more than 10 user/day** in zone 2, also has a **50:50 proportion** between the user who **starts using the bike** and the user who **finish using the bike** in the **same station**
- In zone 2, **behaviour** of **casual riders** and **cyclistic member** was **similar**, they use the same station to start using the bike and end using the bike
- Casual rider use **less station** compare to cyclistic member, **4:10 station**, for **commuting in zone 2**

Analysis By Station

Station Target Zone 1 (160 Station)	Station Target Zone 2 (4 Station)
Stretter Dr & Grand Ave	University Ave & 57th St
DuSable Lake Shore Dr & Monroe	Kimbark Ave & 53rd St
Millenium Park	Ellis Ave & 60th St
Michigan Ave & Oak St	Shore Dr & 55th St
DuSable Lake Shore Dr & North Blvd	
Shedd Aquarium	
Theater on the Lake	
Wells St & Concord Ln	
...	

New Cyclistic Member Proportion from Conversion Program
Calculated by Average User per Year



- For **efficient marketing campaign**, we could target **160 most visited station in zone 1** and **4 most visited station in zone 2** by commuted casual rider
- If we could target commuted casual rider at those station, We could get a new Cyclistic Member scheme comprises of **27,14% new member** from casual rider and **72,86% Old Cyclistic Member**. There are **37,3% increase** in Cyclistic Member head count

⑤ SHARE

Tableau Dashboard



Cyclistic Customer Analysis Dashboard

The aim of this dashboard is to compare the behavior of Cyclistic member and casual rider. Cyclistic Member is the person who registered to Cyclistic company and paid annually to use Cyclistic bike share system, while the casual rider is the person who paid per use. After the behavior is analyzed, the marketing team will decide how to convert casual rider into cyclistic member to increase the company's profit.

Member Casual

casual
member

Rideable Type

docked_bike
electric_bike
classic_bike

Member Casual

(All)

Day

(All)

Month of Started At

(All)

A potential casual rider is casual rider in a potential station, where the station comprises of similar proportion between casual rider and cyclistic member

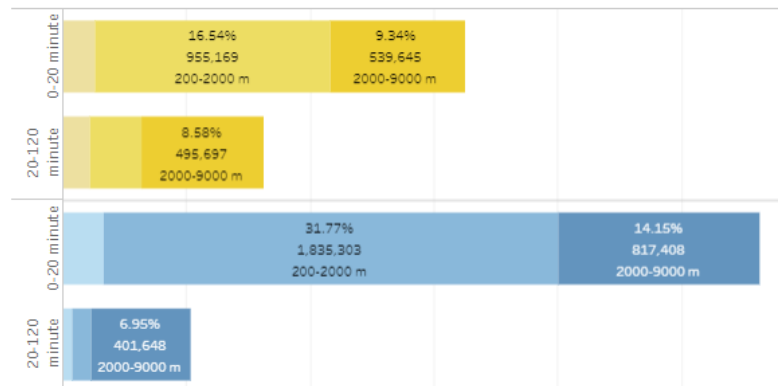
Cyclistic Member Increment
from Casual Rider

0%

Cyclistic Member Total Now :

9,141

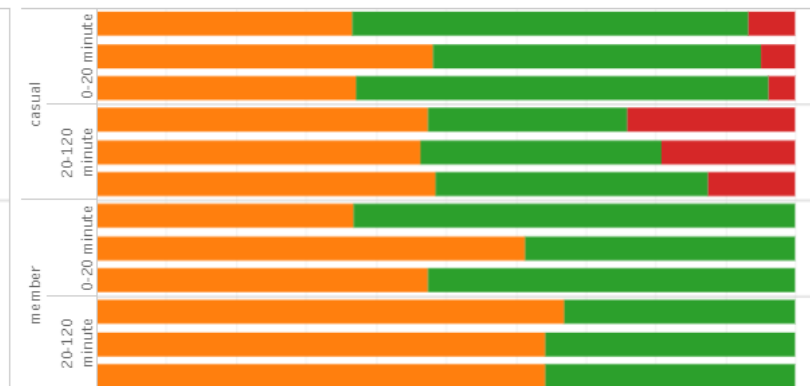
Rider by Duration and Distance



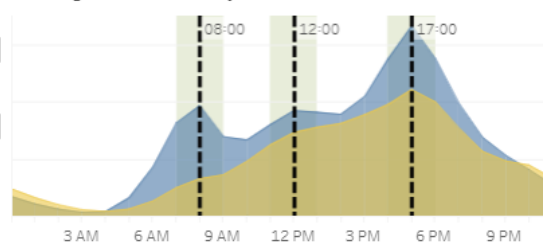
Casual Rider Total Now :

6,685

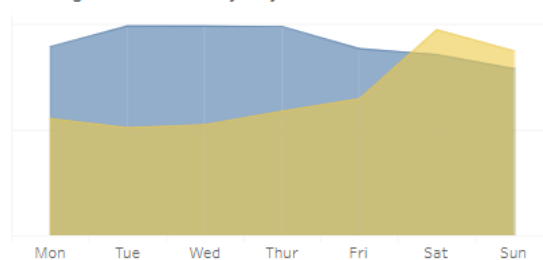
Rideable Type Proportion



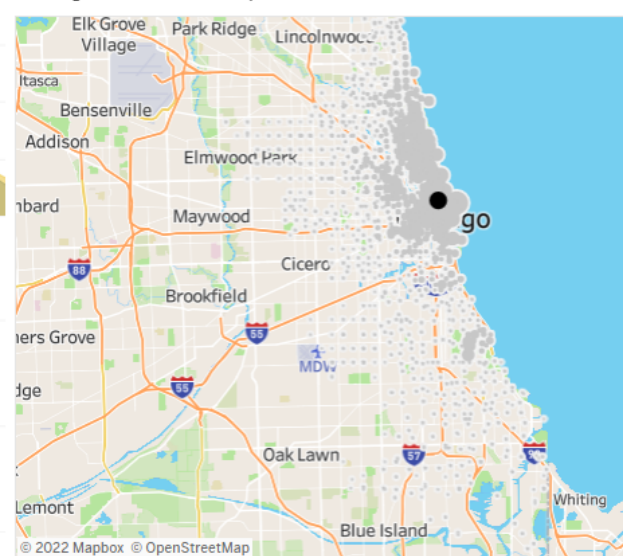
Average Rider Count by Time



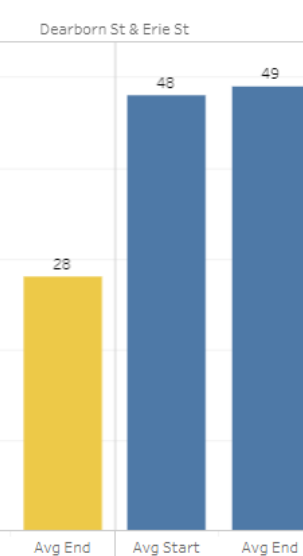
Average Rider Count By Day



Chicago Bike Station Map



Bike Station Name





⑥ ACT

Marketing Strategy

Stations

1

To increase the number of cyclistic members by the end of this quarter, there are **160 most-used stations in zone 1**, and **4 most-used stations in zone 2**. If we could convert all of the cyclistic members who usually use the bike for commuting at those stations, there will be a **37.3% increase in the amount of cyclistic members**.

Time

2

Run promotion program on **weekdays** when **people commute** in the morning (**7:00-9:00 A.M**), in lunchtime (**11:00 AM - 1:00 PM**), or in the afternoon (**4:00-6:00 PM**). Conduct also the promotion program on **weekends** every **12:00-6:00 PM** because at this time there is **much casual rider** in Chicago.

Bike Type

3

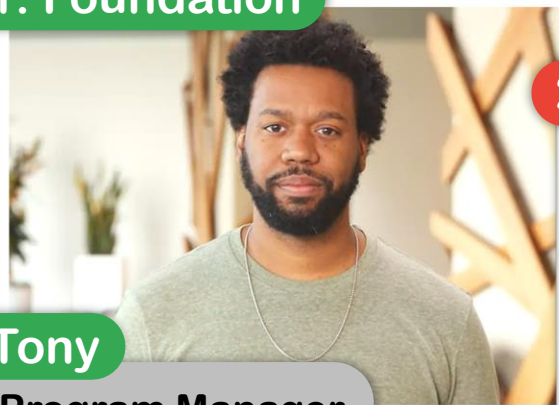
Never target **docked bike** user, just target casual riders who use **electric bikes** or **classic bikes**. First target the classic bike users, then target the electric bike users.

Duration and Distance

4

Target the casual rider who use the bike with a **duration of 0-20 minute and distance 200-2000 m** first, then the second target is the group with a **duration 0-20 minutes and distance of 2000-9000 m**, and the last target is the group with a **duration of 20-120 minutes and a distance of 2000-9000 m**.

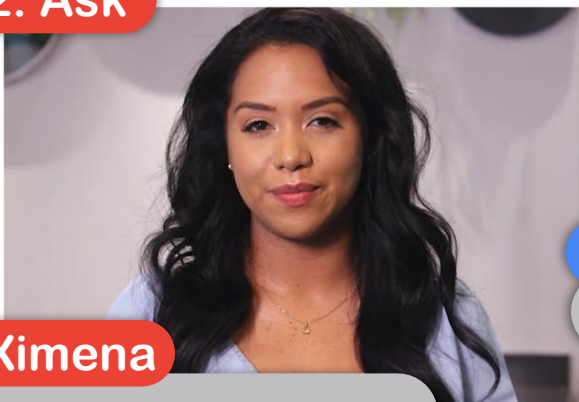
1. Foundation



Tony

Program Manager

2. Ask



Ximena

Finance Data Analyst

3. Prepare



Hallie

Analytical Lead

4. Process



Sally

Measurement & Analytical Lead



Thank You **Google**

5. Analyze



Ayanna

Global Insight Manager

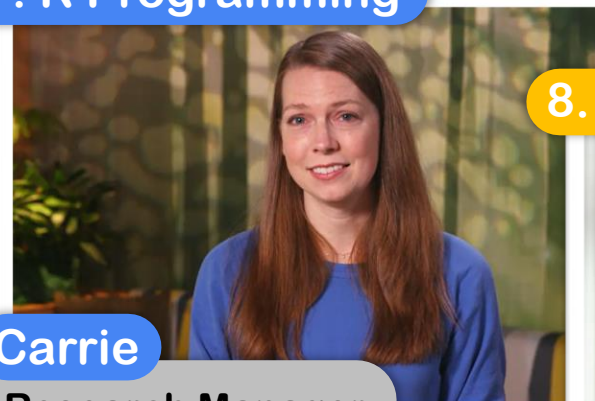
6. Share



Kevin

Director Of Analytics

7. R Programming



Carrie

Research Manager

8. Capstone Project



Rishie

Global Analytics Skills Curriculum



Google Data Analytics Team



8 Courses

Foundations: Data, Data,
Everywhere

Ask Questions to Make
Data-Driven Decisions

Prepare Data for
Exploration

Process Data from Dirty to
Clean

Analyze Data to Answer
Questions

Share Data Through the Art
of Visualization

Data Analysis with R
Programming

Google Data Analytics
Capstone: Complete a Case
Study



Oct 13, 2022

Stefanus Yudi Irwan

has successfully completed the online, non-credit Professional
Certificate

Google Data Analytics

Those who earn the Google Data Analytics Professional Certificate have completed eight courses, developed by Google, that include hands-on, practice-based assessments and are designed to prepare them for introductory-level roles in Data Analytics. They are competent in tools and platforms including spreadsheets, SQL, Tableau, and R. They know how to prepare, process, analyze, and share data for thoughtful action.

The online specialization named in this certificate may draw on material from courses taught on-campus, but the included courses are not equivalent to on-campus courses. Participation in this online specialization does not constitute enrollment at this university. This certificate does not confer a University grade, course credit or degree, and it does not verify the identity of the learner.

Verify this certificate at:

<https://coursera.org/verify/professional-cert/THLNF6TAW4SV>

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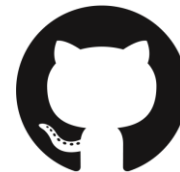
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Project Article, Notebook and Repository

●● Medium [Medium Article](#)



[Project-Notebook](#)



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