



# Capstone Project: MuscleHub A/B Test

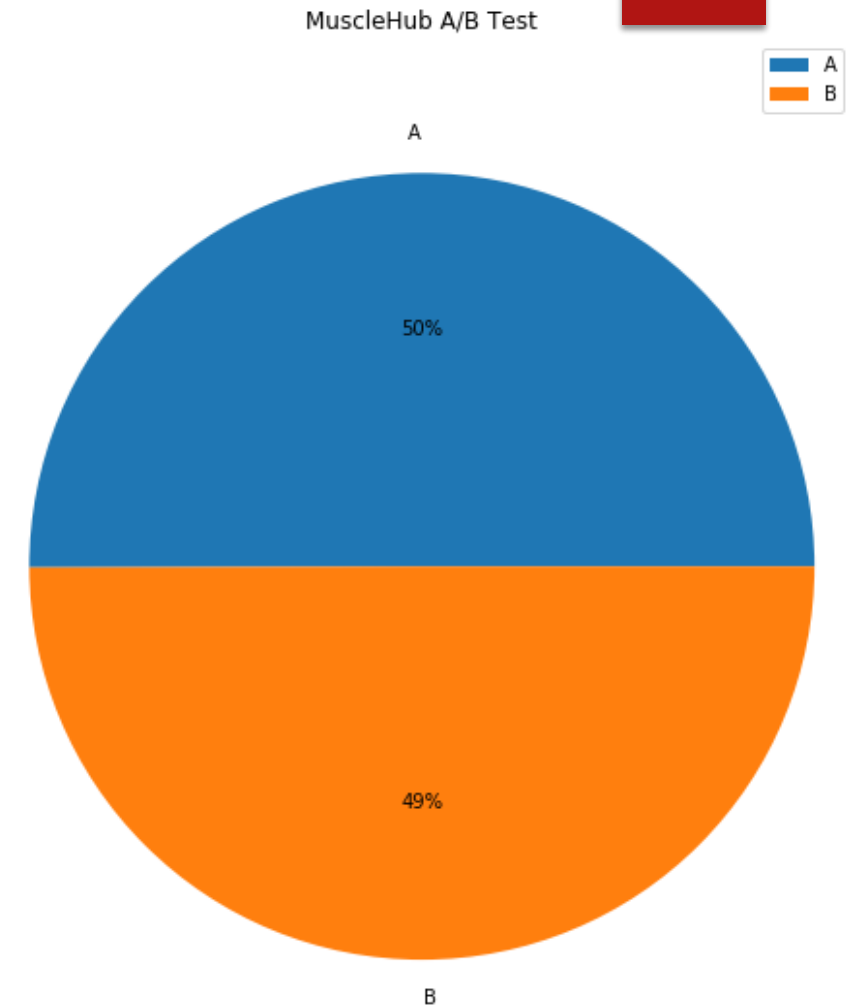
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# A/B Test Results

THE VISITORS WERE SPLIT SUCH THAT ABOUT HALF ARE IN GROUP A AND HALF ARE IN GROUP B. THIS IS THE FIRST STEP TO DETERMINING IF VISITORS ASSIGNED TO GROUP B WILL BE MORE LIKELY TO EVENTUALLY PURCHASE A MEMBERSHIP TO MUSCLEHUB.

- ▶ **50%** OF TOTAL VISITORS COMPLETED A FITNESS TEST. WE LABELED THIS GROUP AS "A".
- ▶ GROUP A: **2504**
- ▶ **49%** OF TOTAL VISITORS DIDN'T COMPLETE A FITNESS TEST. WE LABELED THIS GROUP AS "B".
- ▶ GROUP B: **2500**



# Summary of Dataset

There were a total of **5,004** total visitors at MuscleHub, on or after July 7<sup>th</sup>, 2017.

- ▶ Group A turned in **250** applications
  - ▶ **2,254** did not turn in an application
- ▶ Group B turned in **325** applications
  - ▶ **2,175** did not turn in an application
- ▶ Out of **250** applicants, **200** purchased memberships from Group A. (those who completed an application)
  - ▶ **50** applicants did not purchase a membership
- ▶ Out of **325** applicants, **250** purchased a membership from Group B.
  - ▶ **75** applicants did not purchase a membership

# Hypothesis Results

For the second step we determine the statistical significance through Hypothesis Tests. A Chi Square Test was used for all three hypothesis tests. When comparing two Options (Group A and Group B), it is best to conduct this type of test.

- ▶ **Hypothesis Test 1: Percent of Visitors of Apply**

- ▶ Compares Group A visitors who applied verses Group B visitors who applied.
- ▶ P-value is 0.000964782760072 ( $< 0.05$ ), which produces statistical significance.

- ▶ **Hypothesis Test 2: Percent of Applicants with Memberships**

- ▶ Compares Group A applicants with memberships verses Group B applicants with memberships.
- ▶ P-value is 0.432586460511 ( $> 0.05$ ), which does not produce statistical significance.

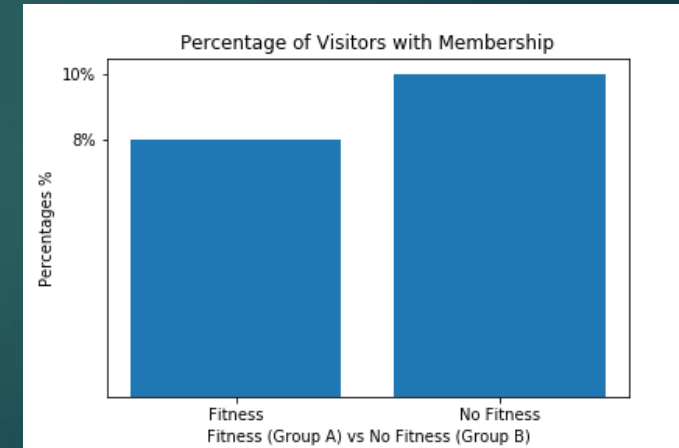
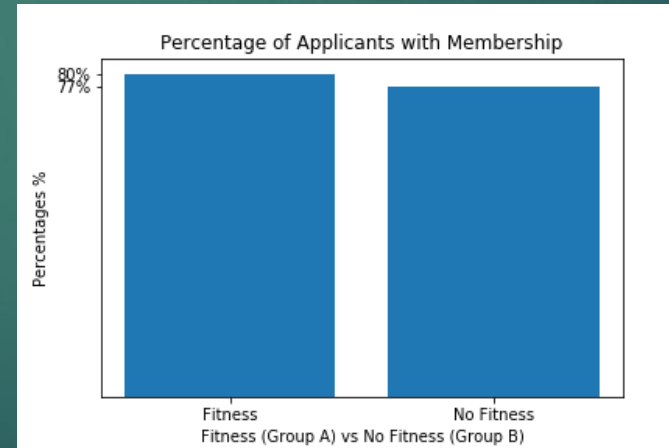
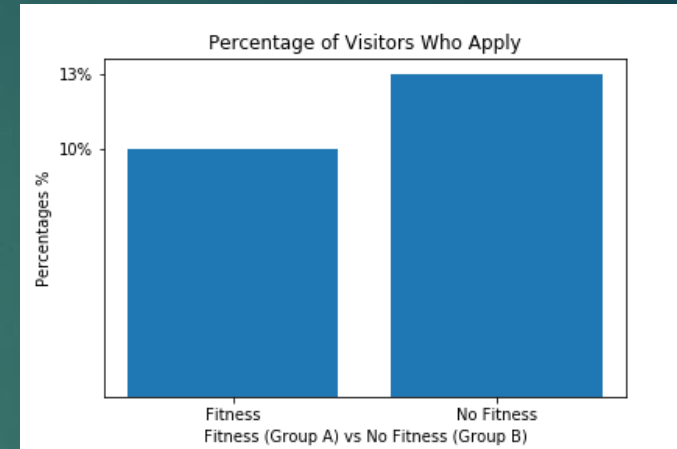
- ▶ **Hypothesis Test 3: Percent of Visitors with Memberships**

- ▶ Compares Group A visitors with memberships verses Group B visitors with memberships.
- ▶ P-value is 0.0147241146458 ( $< 0.05$ ), which produces statistical significance.

# Hypothesis Results (cont.)

The third step is to summarize the data and determine if visitors, who didn't complete a fitness test, will purchase a membership.

- ▶ Hypothesis Test 1: Percent of Visitors who Apply
  - ▶ Group B has 13% of the total Applications submitted. This tells us that Group B felt more comfortable submitting an Application without being overwhelmed by a Fitness test.
- ▶ Hypothesis Test 2: Percent of Applicants with Memberships
  - ▶ Didn't produce statistical significance; test should not be used for recommendation.
- ▶ Hypothesis Test 3: Percent of Visitors with Memberships
  - ▶ Group B has 10% of the Total members that have not taken a Fitness test. This tell us that Group B will still purchase a membership even though they did not take a fitness test.



# Qualitative Data Summary

- ▶ 4 gym visitors provided interviews
- ▶ 3 out of the 4 are not a fan of fitness tests
  - ▶ These interviews are consistent with the results produced from the “Percent of Visitors with Memberships” hypothesis test.

*“I took the MuscleHub fitness test because my coworker Laura recommended it. Regretted it.*

*- Sonny "Dad Bod", 26, Brooklyn*

# Recommendation

When we only considered visitors who had already picked up an application, we see that there was no significant difference in membership between Group A and Group B.

And when we consider all people who visit MuscleHub, we see that there is a significant difference in memberships between Group A and Group B.

- ▶ Recommendation for MuscleHub:
  - ▶ Janet's hypothesis is that visitors assigned to Group B will be more likely to eventually purchase a membership to MuscleHub. And she is correct.
  - ▶ I recommend that Janet no longer require a fitness test and can confirm that MuscleHub will not see a loss in membership by removing this step in the process.