HOTEL BOOKING DASHBOARD

Country
All

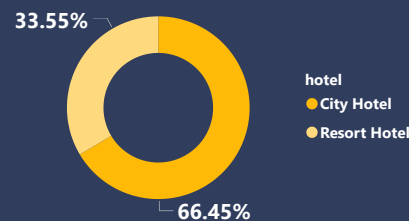|			
119K	**44K**	**3810**	**2**
Total Bookings	Total Canceled Reserv	Total Repeated Guests	Avg Days In Waiting List

market_s...
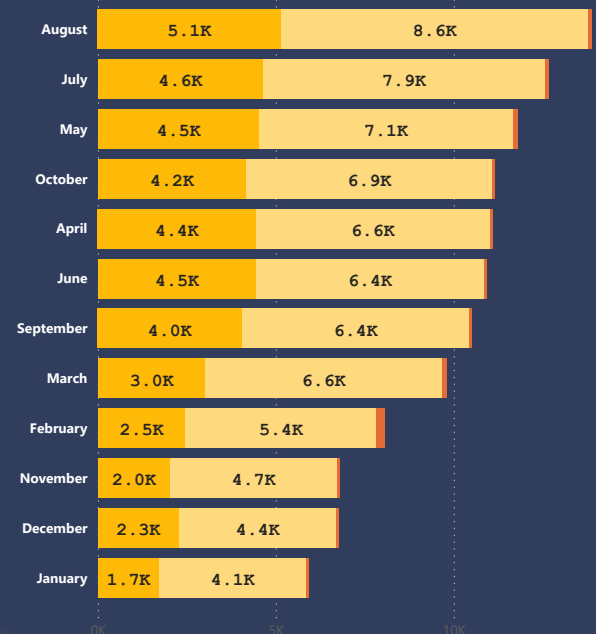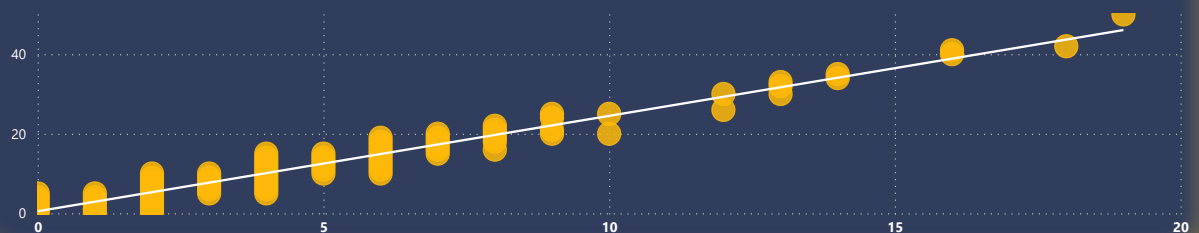All

distributi...
All

customer...
All

Arrivals by Year

Year	Value
2017	41K
2016	57K
2015	22K

Axis: 0K, 20K, 40K, 60K
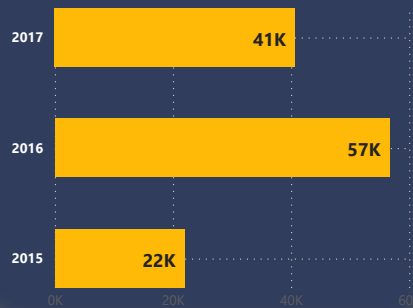
Reservation Status by Month

Legend: ● Canceled ● Check-Out ● No-Show

Month	Canceled	Check-Out
August	5.1K	8.6K
July	4.6K	7.9K
May	4.5K	7.1K
October	4.2K	6.9K
April	4.4K	6.6K
June	4.5K	6.4K
September	4.0K	6.4K
March	3.0K	6.6K
February	2.5K	5.4K
November	2.0K	4.7K
December	2.3K	4.4K
January	1.7K	4.1K

Axis: 0K, 5K, 10K

Hotel Type

33.55%

66.45%

hotel
● City Hotel
● Resort Hotel

ONYX DATA

Stay in Weekday by Stay in Weekend

Axis Y: 0, 20, 40
Axis X: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20

Key Insights:

1. The total number of bookings made was 119,000, giving us an overall understanding of the volume of reservations during the analyzed period.

2. The highest number of arrivals based on bookings occurred in 2016, with 57,000 bookings. Comparatively, 2017 had 41,000 bookings, and 2015 had 22,000 bookings. This variation suggests that certain factors, such as events or trends, may have influenced the number of arrivals each year.

3. Portugal accounted for the highest number of bookings, representing 41% of the total.

4. There is a slight positive correlation (correlation coefficient of 0.5) between the length of stay during weekdays and weekends. It is important to note that correlation does not always imply causation. In the context of the slight positive correlation (correlation coefficient of 0.5) between the length of stay during weekdays and weekends, it suggests that there is a tendency for guests who stay during weekdays to also extend their stay into the weekend. There could be other underlying factors or variables at play that contribute to this observed correlation. For example, guests who stay during weekdays might have different motivations or preferences that lead them to extend their stay into the weekend.