

# *HOTEL BOOKING –ANALYSIS*

## *Problems solving:*

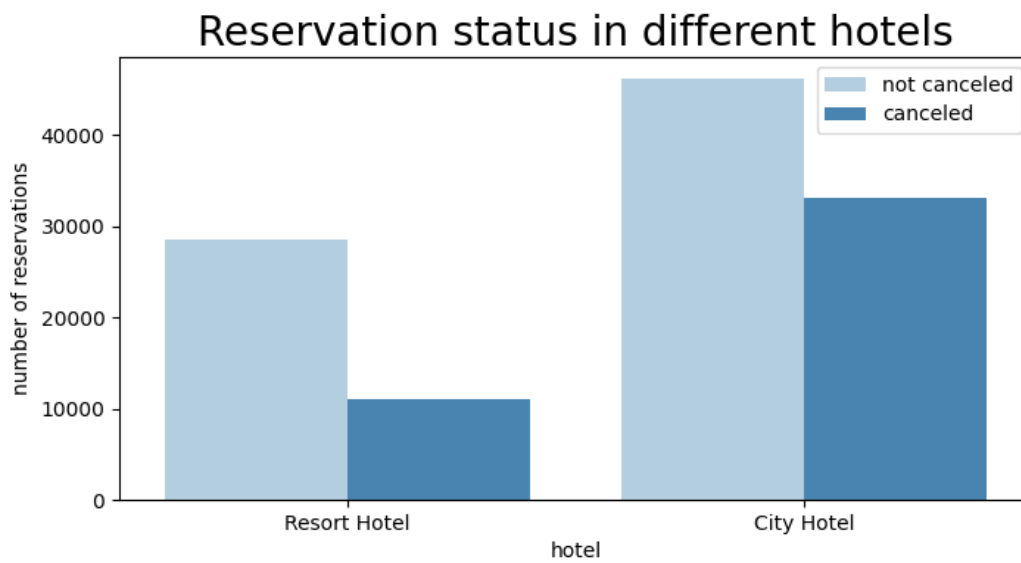
- 1) what are the variables affecting hotel reservation cancellation?*
- 2) how can we make hotel reservation cancellation better?*
- 3) how will hotels be assisted in making pricing & promotional better?*

## *HYPOTHESIS*

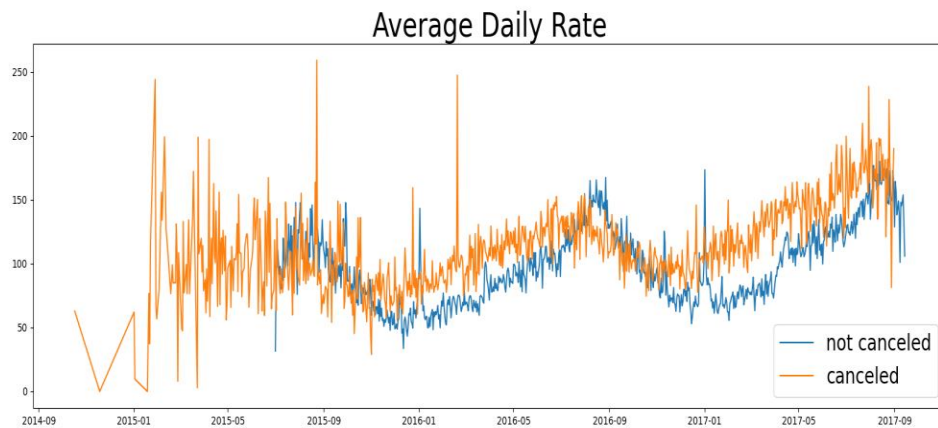
- 1) More cancellations occur when prices are higher.*
- 2) When there is a longer waiting list, customers tend to cancel more frequently.*
- 3) The majority of clients are coming from offline travel agents to make their reservation.*

## *ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS*

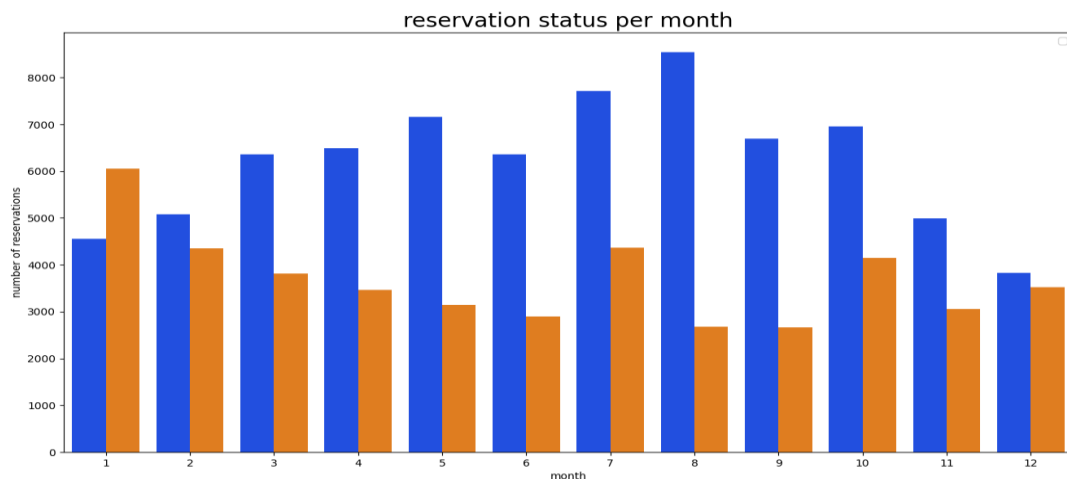
*The accompanying bar graph shows the percentage of reservations that are canceled and those that are not. It is obvious that there are still a significant number of reservations that have not been canceled. there are still 37% of clients who canceled their reservations, which ha a significant impact on the hotel's earnings.*



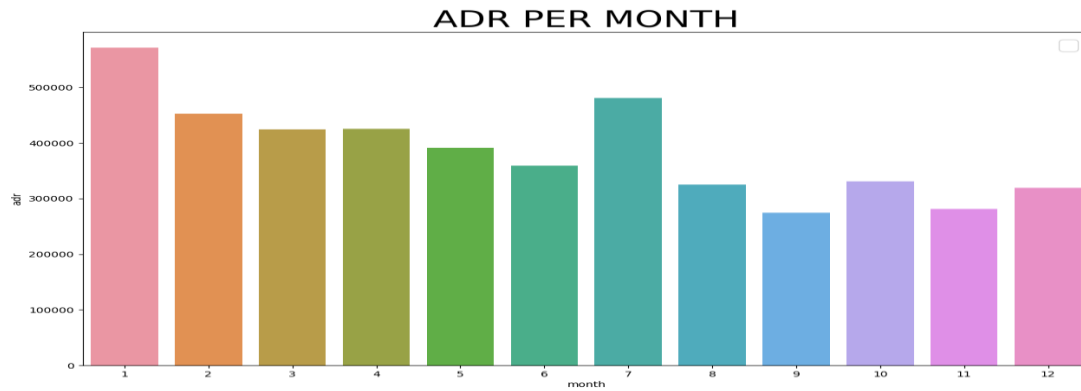
In the comparison to resort hotels, city hotels gave more bookings. It's possible that resort hotels are more expensive than those in cities.



The line graph above shows that, on certain days, the average daily rate for a city hotel is less than that of a resort, and on other days, it is even less. It goes without saying that weekends and holidays may see a rise in resort hotel rates.

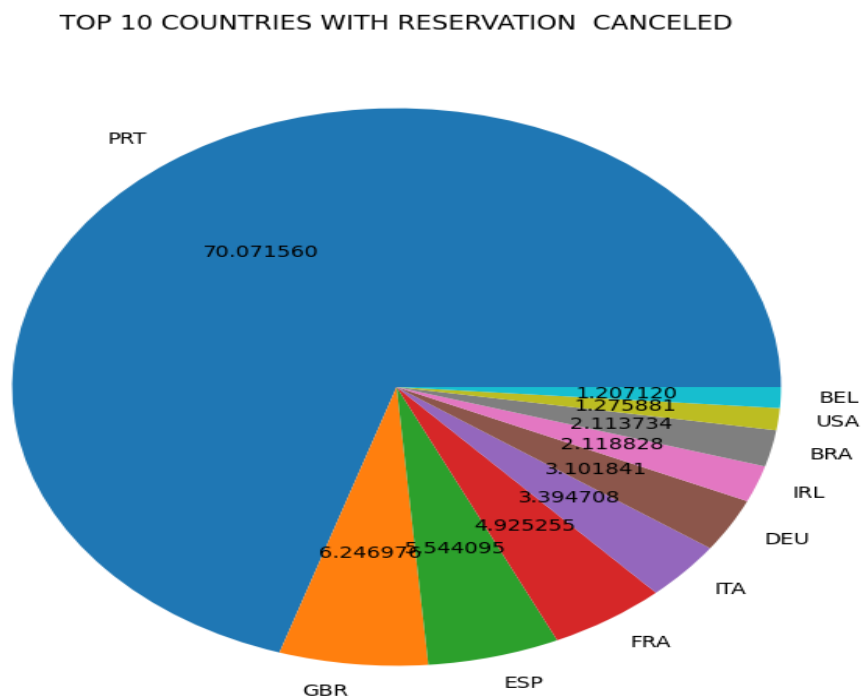


We have developed a grouped bar graph to analyze the months with the highest and lowest reservation levels according to reservation status. As can be seen, both the number of confirmed reservations and the number of canceled reservations are largest in the month of August. Whereas January is the month with most canceled reservation.



This graph demonstrates that cancelations are most common when prices are greatest and are least common when they are lowest. Therefore, the cost of the accommodation is solely responsible for the cancelation.

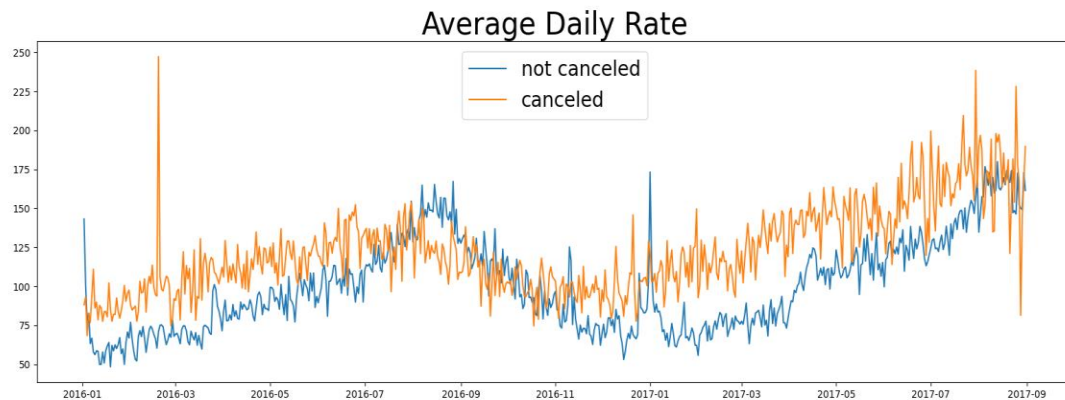
Now, let's see which country has the highest reservations canceled. The top country is Portugal with the highest number of cancelations.



Let's check the area from where guests are visiting the hotels and making reservations.

Is it coming from direct or groups, online or offline, travel agents? Around 46% of the clients come from online travel agencies, whereas 27% come from the groups.

Only 4% of the clients' book hotels directly by visiting them and making reservations.



As seen in the graph, reservations are canceled when the average daily rate is higher than when it is not canceled. It clearly proves all the above analysis, that the higher price leads to higher cancelation.

## ***SUGGESTIONS***

*1. Cancellation rates rise as the price does. To prevent cancellations of reservations, hotels could work on their pricing strategies and try to lower the rates for specific hotels based on locations. They can also provide some discounts to the consumers.*

*2. As the ratio of cancellation and not cancellation of the resort hotel is higher in the resort hotel than the city hotels. So, the hotels should provide a reasonable discount on the room prices on weekends or on holidays.*

*3. In the month of January, hotels can start campaigns or marketing with a reasonable amount to increase their revenue as the cancellation is the highest in this month.*

*4. They can also increase the quality of their hotels and their services mainly in Portugal to reduce the cancellation rate*