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**TOURISM**  
**IN MAZOWIECKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2015**

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*When publishing Statistical Office data please indicate the source.*

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*The source of data on the capacity and occupancy of tourist accommodation establishments in Poland is a continual survey of the Central Statistical Office, based on **KT-1** reports on occupancy of tourist accommodation establishments in each month. Reporting units report on precise location, type and category of an establishment as well as on the number of: rooms, beds and catering establishments. Moreover they inform on occupation of an establishment in a given month, i.e. on the number of days when an establishment is open, nominal number of overnight stays and/or rooms, as well as tourists accommodated and number of overnight stays and rented rooms (separately for foreign tourists).*

***In statistics on tourist accommodation facilities the following solutions were adopted:***

- data on the number of accommodation places and establishments covers all establishments open on 31 July and establishments closed on that day, but open on other days of the surveyed month; a maximum number of beds has been assumed for them,*
- since 2009 other unclassified facilities include weekend and holiday centres,*
- an active establishment is understood as an establishment which was accessible to tourists, at least in part (regardless of the actual occupancy), during the surveyed period.*
- the establishment occupancy rate – presented in percentage – results from the comparison of actually provided accommodations to the nominal number of bed places (total number of bed places prepared for tourists on each activity day of the establishment), and additionally for hotels, motels, boarding houses and other hotel facilities from the comparison of actually rented rooms and the nominal number of rooms,*
- a restaurant is a catering establishment available for general consumers, with full waiting service, offering full-board with a wide range of meals and beverages served to consumers according to the menu,*
- bars and cafes include also tea houses, wine houses, beer halls, canteens etc.*
- catering outlets include also grills, well-rooms, ice-cream parlours, refreshment rooms etc.*

**A term tourism** according to the Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (UE) No. 692/2011 valid since 2012 – means the activity of visitors taking the trip to a main destination outside their usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose, including business, leisure or other personal purpose, other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

All categories of travelers included in the term „tourism” are defined as visitors. In this group we can distinguish tourists, i.e. persons who spent at least one night out of their place of permanent residence and same-day visitors, i.e. persons not accommodated in the place visited.

## **Tourist accommodation establishments**

The survey on tourist accommodation establishments singles out the following types of establishments:

- **Hotel** – an accommodation facility located mainly in the urban areas, with at least 10 rooms, most of which are one-person or two-person rooms, providing a wide range of services for clients staying at the establishment. Each hotel has to render catering services. Depending on the facility furnishing and the range of the services being rendered, five categories are attributed: the highest - five stars, the lowest - one star.
- **Motel** – a hotel type complex located by road communication routes, which, besides the provision of hotel services, is also adapted to the provision of car services and has a car park. A motel has to have at least 10 rooms, most of bed places in single-bed and double-bed rooms. Each motel has to provide catering services. Depending on the equipment in the building and the scope of services rendered, five categories of motels are distinguished: top - five stars, lowest - one star.
- **Boarding house** – a hotel establishment that provides hotel services, offers full board and has at least seven rooms. It has to provide catering services. Depending on the equipment in the building and the scope of services rendered, five categories of boarding houses are distinguished: top - 5 stars, lowest - one star.
- **Similar establishment** – a lodging place divided into rooms and managed by one board, rendering specified services, including room service, bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities, at least on a daily basis (e.g., a building meeting the requirement for a hotel, motel or lodging house that has not obtained a category).
- **Excursion hostel** – an establishment located in the built-up area or in the vicinity of buildings, with at least 30 available accommodations, adapted to self-service of the clients, and offering a minimal scope of services associated with the client stay. Each excursion hostel must have at least one catering establishment. Depending on the equipment in the building and the scope of services rendered, three categories of excursion hotels are distinguished: top – cat. I, lowest – cat. III.
- **Youth hostel** – an establishment projected for individual and group youth tourism, adapted to self-service of the clients. A youth hostel is an establishment located in a freestanding building or a designated part of a building. Depending on the equipment in the building and the scope of services rendered, three categories of youth hostels are distinguished: top – cat. I, lowest – cat. III.
- **School youth hostel** – an educational establishment where interests and talents can be developed as well as different kinds of rest and free time can be organized.
- **Holiday centre** – an accommodation establishment (or a set of establishments) designed and adapted to provide exclusively or mainly services connected with holidays.
- **Holiday youth centre** – an accommodation establishment (or a set of establishments) designed and adapted to provide exclusively or mainly services connected with holiday camps.
- **Training-recreational centre** – an accommodation establishment (or as set of establishments) designed and permanently adapted to hold courses, conferences, trainings and conventions etc. It can also be adapted to provide holiday services.
- **Creative arts centre** – an establishment, which assures adequate conditions for creative work and recreation of artists, also used as a holiday centre (mainly by their families).
- **Complexes of tourist cottages** – tourist cottage – a building without a cellar, with no more than four rooms, adapted to provide hotel services. Tourist cottages can form complexes of tourist cottages and be organizationally included in other accommodation establishments. The complexes of tourist cottages may also include camping places.

- **Camping site** – an area, usually wooded, guarded, lighted, with 24-hour reception service, equipped with facilities (sanitary, catering, recreational) which enable the tourists to spend the night in tents, caravans as well as to prepare meals and park motor vehicles. Depending on the equipment in the building and the scope of services rendered, four categories of excursion hotels are distinguished: top – four stars, lowest – one star.
- **Tent camp site** – a place sectioned off in wooded area, non-guarded, marked and provisionally fenced, which enables the tourists to spend the night in tents. There is drinking water drawing points, necessary sanitary equipment and recreational area in the tent camp site.
- **Hostel** – an accommodation establishment, which varies in standard from hotel establishments mainly by the number of places in rooms, bunk beds and cooperative use of equipment and rooms for guests (e.g. common kitchen/bathroom). Hostels are characteristic of renting single beds, not whole rooms. Hostel rooms are usually dorms (multi-person rooms, as well as individual rooms: 1-, 2- and 3-person).
- **Rooms for guests** – type of tourist accommodation, which are furnished rooms and flats (excluding agrotourism lodgings) in apartments, houses and other buildings belonging to the natural or legal persons (except farmers) and rented for a fee for tourists.
- **Agrotourism lodgings** – type of tourist accommodation, which are rooms and houses and outbuildings suitable for (after adaptation) in rural households (agricultural, breeding, gardening or fishing), owned by farmers, rented to tourists for accommodation for a fee.
- **Other not classified establishments**– establishments, which function as tourist accommodation establishments, in the period of not being fully used according to their own purpose. These include among others dormitories, boarding schools, sport and recreational centres, etc.

Data presented in the publication concern entities running activities in the scope of tourism, which submitted reports.

Data (presented in absolute and relative numbers) may not sum up due to rounding. The figures are content-wise correct.

The Mazowieckie voivodship, located in the east-central Poland, is the largest voivodship in the country both in terms of the area and the number of population. The Mazowieckie covers mainly lowland area, including mostly Nizina Mazowiecka, one of the largest Polish geographical regions. Through its central part runs the Vistula valley, rivers Narew and Bug; there are also bathing resorts – Pojezierze Gostynińskie and Jezioro Zegrzyńskie.

Tourism has been developed due to suitable connections with European cities, high standard of hotel, transportation, telecommunication and financial services, as well as due to easy access to many interesting sites of the Mazovia. Warsaw plays a part of a tourist centre, with wide range of accommodation establishments and plethora of monuments and remnants from the past times. There are monuments of the highest class, among others: Łazienki – palace and park complex, Palace in Wilanów and **the Warsaw Old Town, which is on the World's Heritage Sites List.**

Apart from sites and monuments located in the capital city, the Mazovia offers tourists other interesting and worth visiting towns. In the area of the voivodship one can find castles, manor houses, palace and park complexes, fortified architecture, churches, town halls, museums and open-air museums.

**Especially worth visiting are:** Cathedral in Płock built at the beginning of XII century, Bishops Castle from XIV and XV century in Pułtusk, relicts of the Royal Castle from the second half of XIV in Radom, castles of the Mazovian Dukes from the XV century in Ciechanów and Czersk, castle from XV century in Szydłowiec, Monastery Complex from XVII and XVIII in Warka, Romanticism Museum in Opinogóra located in the neo-gothic castle of Krasiński family in XIX century, Modlin Fortress built on the order of Napoleon I from December 1806, Jan Kochanowski Museum in Czarnoles, Polish Sculpture Centre in Orońsk, Fryderyk Chopin Museum in Żelazowa Wola and military open-air museum of I Polish Army in Mniszew. A lot of attractions awaits visitors in the Museum of the Mazovian Countryside in Sierpc. In a 61-hectare ethnographic park there are, among others, over 80 wooden architectonic objects from the region of north-western Mazovia. In the Museum of Countryside in Radom which occupies the area of 32 hectares there are 60 architectonic objects.

Moreover, tourism and leisure are encouraged by good environment conditions and different forms of nature protection. In the Mazowieckie voivodship there is the **Kampinoski National Park** – the second, in terms of size in the country, **given a title of a Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO in 2000**, and since 2004 included in the area of Nature 2000. In Mazovia there are three landscape parks. The largest are: Nadbużański Landscape Park with an area of 74.1 thous. ha and Koziernicki Landscape Park covering an area of 26.2 thous. ha. In the area of the latter there are the most valuable, in terms of nature, reserves in Mazovia. Nature monuments (such as trees and their clusters, stones, ravines, boulders) of special scientific, historic, cultural and landscape value are also attractive to tourists.

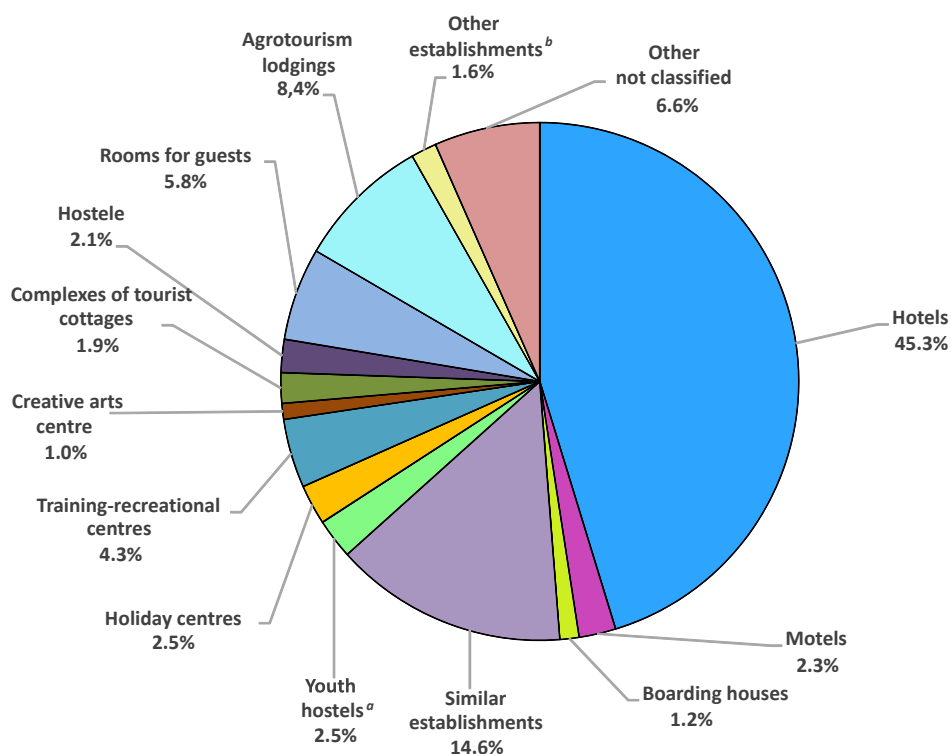
## **ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES – AS OF 31 VII**

On July 31, 2015 in Mazowieckie voivodship there were 486 tourist accommodation establishments which submitted reports (of these 445 offered places opened all year). Tourists had at their disposal 19669 rooms in hotel establishments, of these 99.2% were rooms with full bathroom hygiene and sanitation.

**Accommodation facilities consisted of 308 hotel establishments and 178 similar establishments.** The most numerous group, among **hotel establishments**, alike in the previous years, were hotels – 220 establishments. Next, in terms of the number, were similar establishments (hotels, motels, lodging houses), which did not obtain a category, and facilities providing hotel services – for example road houses and inns (71) and motels (11) as well as boarding houses (6).

Among **other establishments** the most numerous were agro-tourism lodgings (41) and other not classified establishments (32), which included, among others, dormitories, boarding schools, bunkhouses, which function as tourist accommodation establishments in the period of not being fully used according to their own purpose.

### Structure of tourist accommodation establishments by type of in 2015



<sup>a</sup> Including school youth hostels. <sup>b</sup> Excursion hostels, holiday youth centres, camping sites and tent camp sites.

Compared with July 2014, the number of tourist accommodation establishments in the voivodship increased by 11 (8 hotels, 1 motel and 2 similar establishments). In the group “other establishments” there was 1 holiday centre more as well as 3 rooms for guests and 1 agro-tourism lodging. On the other hand there was 1 youth hostel fewer as well as 1 creative arts centre, 1 complex of tourist cottages and 3 other not classified establishments.

At the end of July 2015, in tourist accommodation establishments there were 48982 bed places<sup>1</sup> awaiting for tourists, i.e. by 2.2% more than over the same period in 2014. In the total number of bed places – 45312 i.e. 92.5% were places open all year. Compared with 2014 share of open all year places in the total number of places remained on the same level. According to the compiled data, one facility on average in the voivodship had at its disposal 101 bed places. Majority of bed places offered hotels – 33509.

Number of bed places increased in 6 types of facilities. The largest increase recorded holiday centres (by 17.9%) and rooms for guests (by 14.4%). Number of bed places reduced in 8 types of facilities. The largest reduction was observed in hostels (by 23.3%) and creative arts centres (by 9.8%).

<sup>1</sup> A place, no matter occupied or not, set up for a tourist, excluding so called extra beds and bed places used by the employees working for the establishment (for example, when a part of the facility is used as a staff hotel).

Table 1. Tourist accommodation establishments

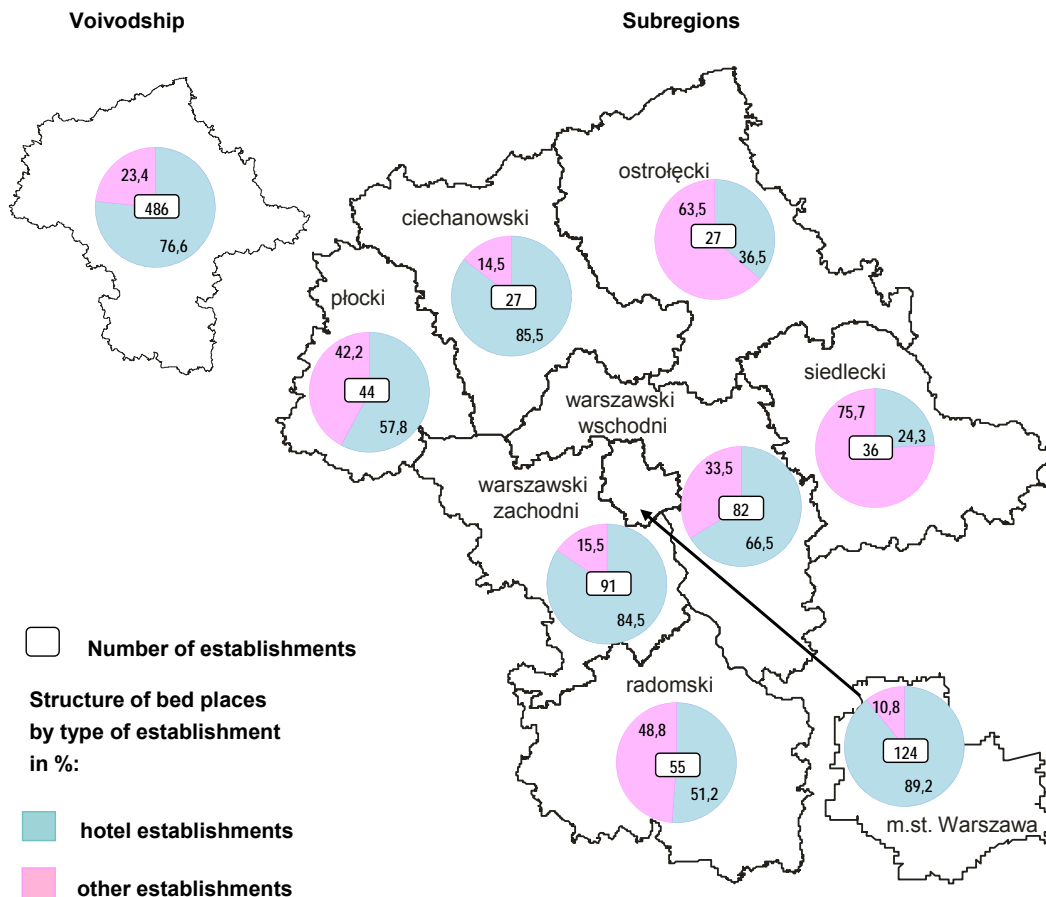
As of 31 VII

Specification	Facilities			Bed places		
	2014	2015		2014	2015	
	in absolute numbers		2014 = 100	in absolute numbers		2014 = 100
<b>T o t a l</b> .....	<b>476</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>47921</b>	<b>48982</b>	<b>102.2</b>
of which open all year.....	432	445	103.0	44305	45312	102.3
<b>Hotel establishments</b> .....	<b>297</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>36208</b>	<b>37539</b>	<b>103.7</b>
Hotels.....	212	220	103.8	32356	33509	103.6
Motels .....	10	11	110.0	405	417	103.0
Boarding houses .....	6	6	100.0	248	246	99.2
Similar establishments.....	69	71	102.9	3199	3367	105.3
<b>Other establishments</b> .....	<b>179</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>11713</b>	<b>11443</b>	<b>97.7</b>
Excursion hostels.....	1	1	100.0	90	90	100.0
Youth hostels <sup>a</sup> .....	13	12	92.3	949	912	96.1
Holiday centres .....	11	12	109.1	1149	1355	117.9
Holiday youth centres .....	2	2	100.0	345	345	100.0
Training-recreational centres .....	21	21	100.0	2593	2558	98.7
Creative arts centres.....	6	5	83.3	285	257	90.2
Complexes of tourist cottages .....	10	9	90.0	471	455	96.6
Camping sites .....	1	1	100.0	100	100	100.0
Tent camp sites .....	4	4	100.0	600	600	100.0
Hostels .....	10	10	100.0	1282	983	76.7
Rooms for guests .....	25	28	112.0	562	643	114.4
Agro-tourism lodgings .....	40	41	102.5	661	689	104.2
Other not classified .....	35	32	91.4	2626	2456	93.5

a Including school youth hostels.

**Accommodation facilities in 2015**

As of 31 VII



Distribution of accommodation establishments in the Mazowieckie voivodship is uneven. In July 2015 most tourist accommodation establishments were located in the Capital City of Warsaw (124 establishments, i.e. 25.5% of total tourist accommodation establishments in the voivodship), and in powiats: pruszkowski (21), piaseczyński (20) and legionowski, plocki, Płock and warszawski zachodni (18 each). Majority of bed places offered establishments located in the Capital City of Warsaw (54.4% of all bed places in the voivodship) and in powiats: legionowski, łosicki and pruszkowski (6.7%; 2.6%; and 2.5% respectively). The smallest number of bed places offered tourist accommodation establishments in powiats: żuromiński, zwoleński and przasnyski (0.1%; 0.1% and 0.2% respectively).

## OCCUPANCY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

In 2015 tourist accommodation establishments were used by 4107.0 thousand persons (by 6.2% more than in the previous year). Similarly as in the previous year tourists most willingly stayed in hotels, which hosted 3528.1 thousand persons (85.9% of total accommodated tourists), in similar establishments – 189.9 thousand (4.6%), in hostels – 123.5 thousand (3.0%) and in training-recreational centres – 98.4 thousand (2.4%). Number of accommodated tourists increased compared with 2014 in 13 types of establishments. The highest increase was in camping sites (by 98.2%), holiday centres (by 20.5%) and tent camp sites (by 19.7%).

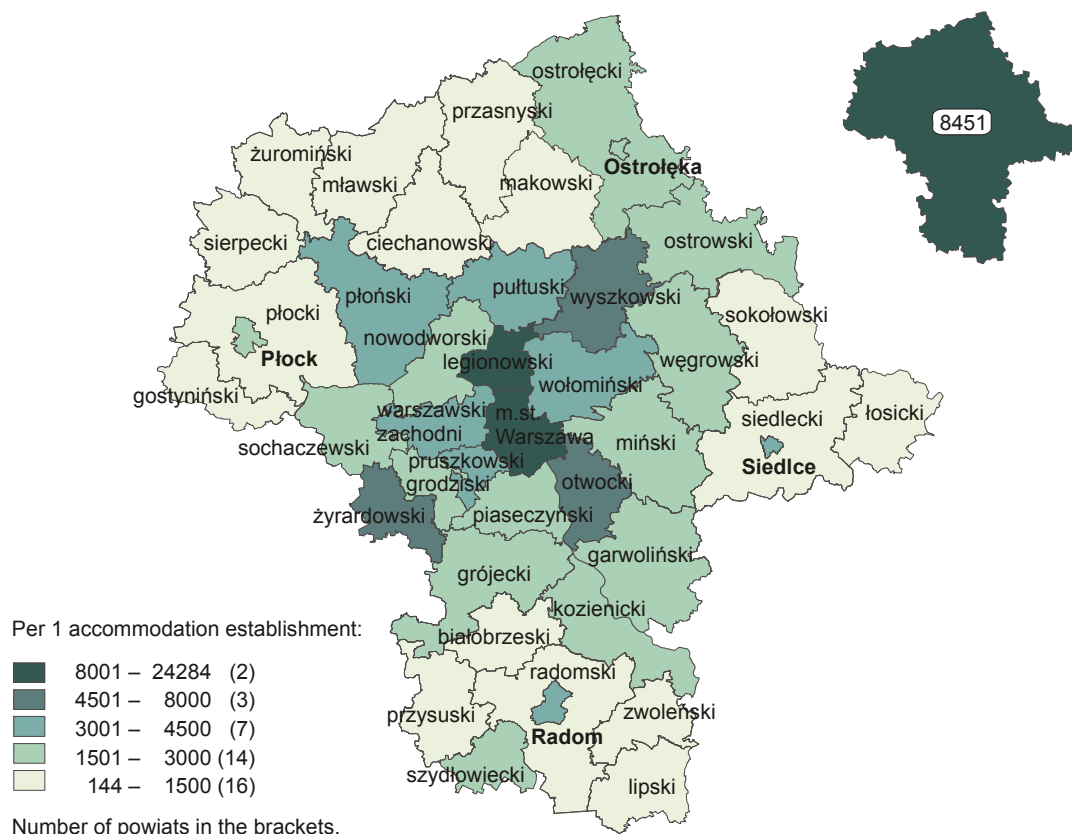
The highest decrease in the number of tourist accommodated recorded holiday youth centres (by 11.7%), complexes of tourist cottages (by 6.3%), hostels (by 4.0%) and youth hostels (by 1.1%).

Table 2. Tourist accommodated and overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments

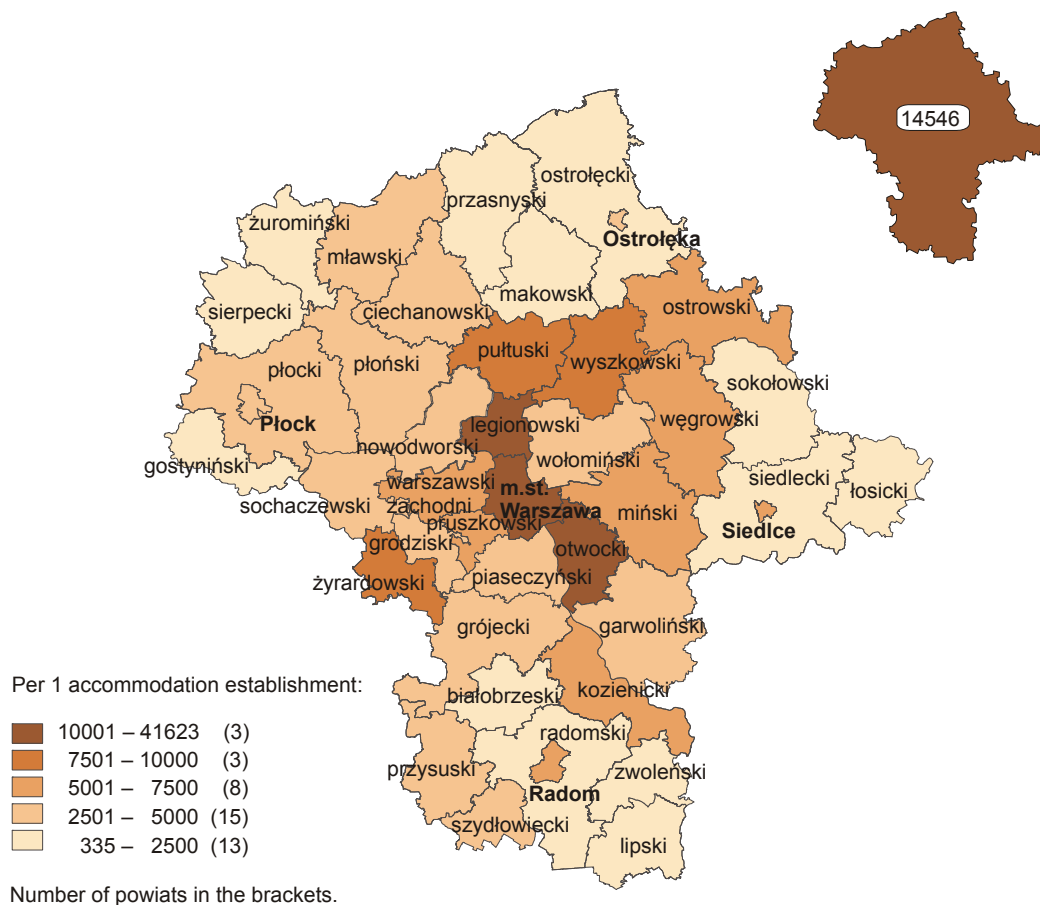
Specification	Tourists accommodated			Overnight stays		
	2014	2015		2014	2015	
	in absolute numbers		2014 = 100	in absolute numbers		2014 = 100
<b>T o t a l</b> .....	<b>3867197</b>	<b>4106961</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>6579854</b>	<b>7069596</b>	<b>107.4</b>
of which open all year.....	3845771	4084811	106.2	6514354	6999501	107.4
<b>Hotel establishments</b> .....	<b>3507106</b>	<b>3742193</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>5642371</b>	<b>6153386</b>	<b>109.1</b>
Hotels .....	3307764	3528069	106.7	5282035	5756756	109.0
Motels .....	14009	16415	117.2	18380	23161	126.0
Boarding houses .....	7483	7781	104.0	16138	26878	166.6
Similar establishments .....	177850	189928	106.8	325818	346591	106.4
<b>Other establishments</b> .....	<b>360091</b>	<b>364768</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>937483</b>	<b>916210</b>	<b>97.7</b>
Excursion hostels .....	1436	1638	114.1	5027	7830	155.8
Youth hostels <sup>a</sup> .....	41795	41338	98.9	85092	89422	105.1
Holiday centres .....	9993	12040	120.5	40493	41581	102.7
Holiday youth centres .....	738	652	88.3	5177	5677	109.7
Training-recreational centres .....	95305	98428	103.3	205533	205316	99.9
Creative arts centres .....	7073	7807	110.4	27932	30038	107.5
Complexes of tourist cottages .....	5531	5181	93.7	16320	20596	126.2
Camping sites .....	390	773	198.2	728	1615	221.8
Tent camp sites .....	340	407	119.7	1290	1326	102.8
Hostels .....	128624	123541	96.0	295185	262087	88.8
Rooms for guests .....	15624	15958	102.1	31328	33971	108.4
Agro-tourism lodgings .....	7340	7437	101.3	23233	22556	97.1
Other not classified .....	45902	49568	108.0	200145	194195	97.0

a Including school youth hostels.

## Tourists accommodated in 2015

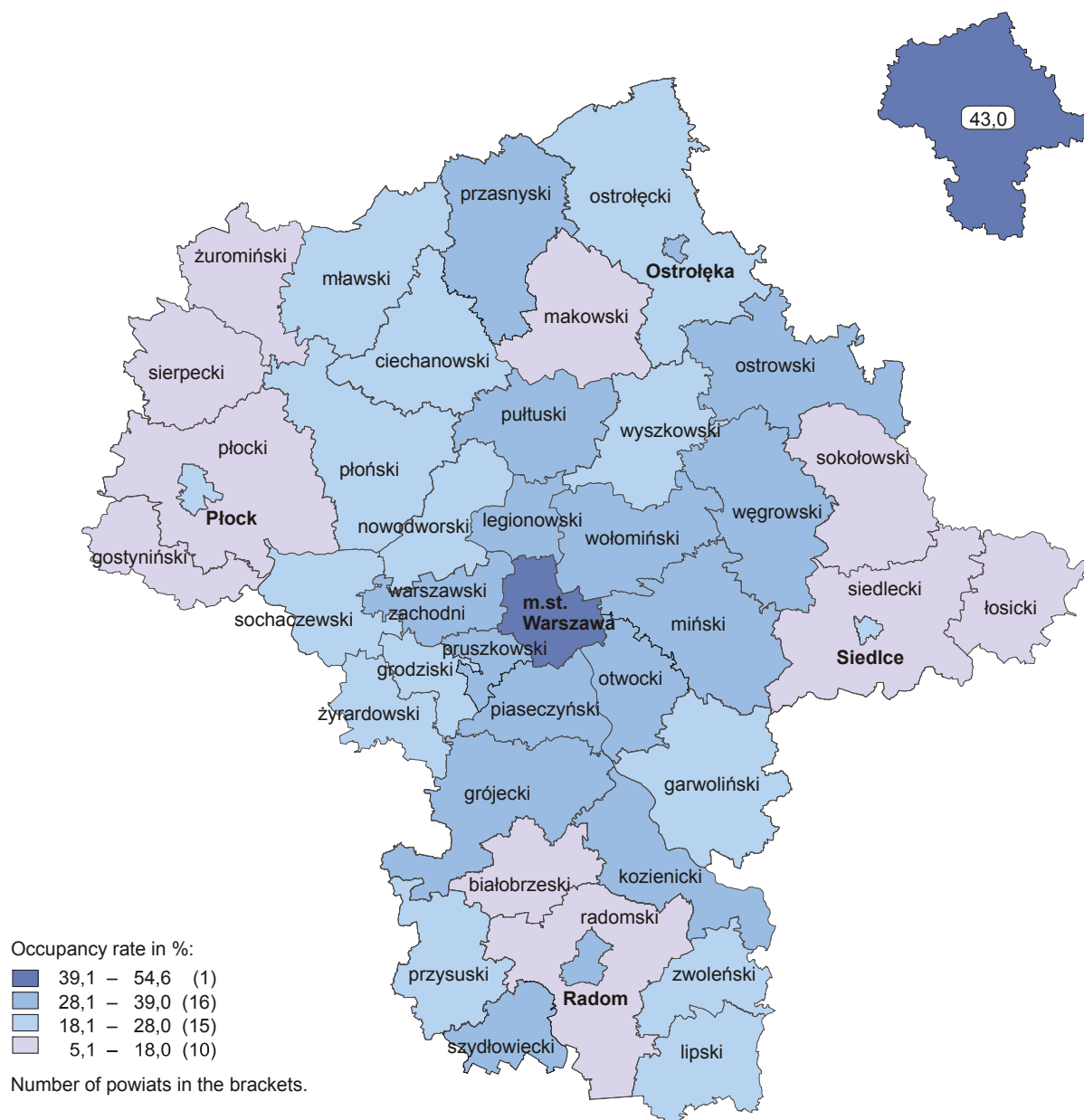


## Overnight stays in 2015





**Occupancy rate of bed places in tourist accommodation establishments  
by powiats in 2015**

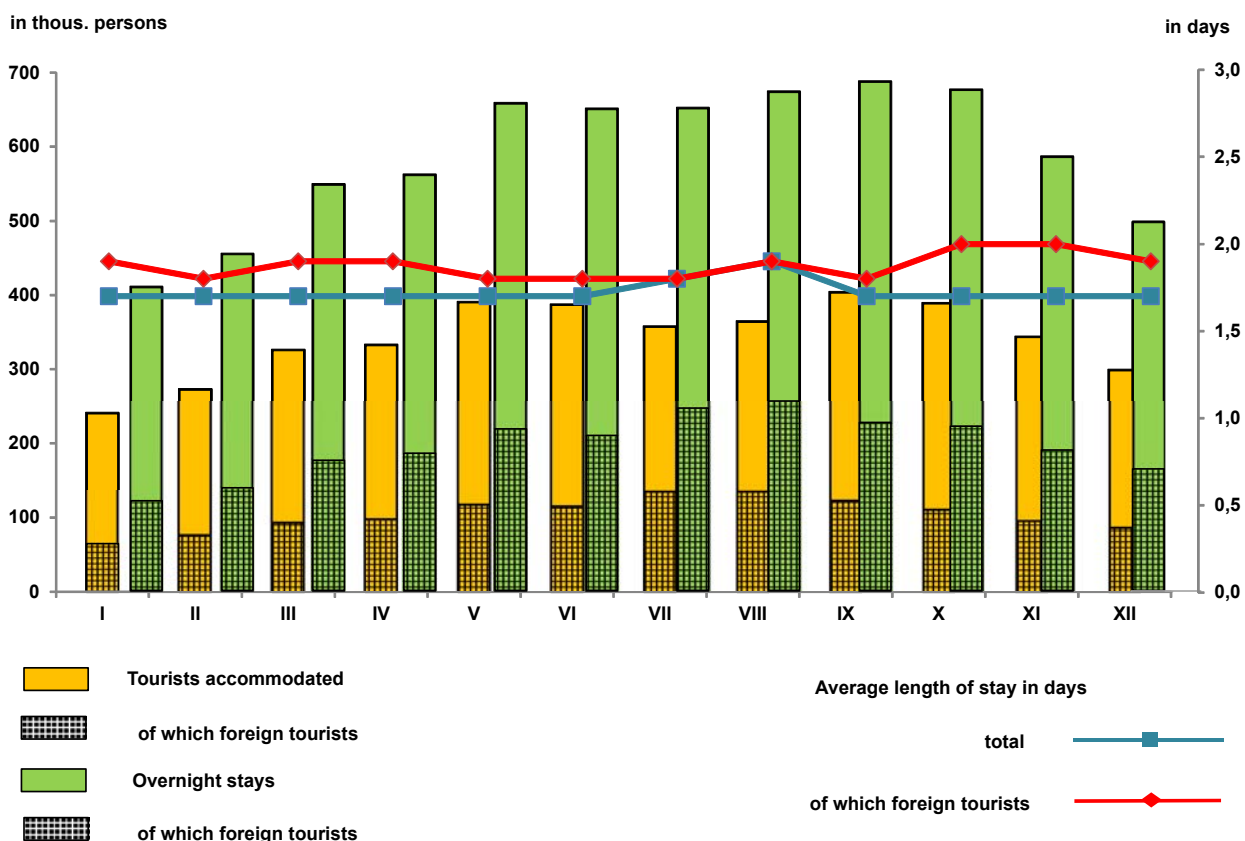


**Table 3. Occupancy rate (in %) of rooms in hotel establishments**

Specification	2014		2015											
	total		months											
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>54.7</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>49.1</b>
Hotels .....	57.5	60.8	44.5	54.9	59.9	59.2	66.9	68.3	59.5	60.7	71.4	69.2	62.4	51.4
Motels .....	18.0	20.0	12.6	14.7	19.1	20.6	22.7	22.6	18.3	17.7	23.3	23.8	25.1	19.8
Boarding houses .....	24.2	40.9	25.0	31.6	28.2	39.0	40.7	47.3	56.4	50.4	42.4	38.1	48.2	40.4
Similar establishments .....	30.6	32.7	24.9	29.9	32.9	32.0	34.8	35.6	30.6	32.3	39.6	37.5	34.9	27.0

Tourists, who visited Mazowieckie voivodship in 2015 were provided with 7069.6 thousand overnight stays, i.e. by 7.4% more than in the previous year. The highest increase of overnight stays was in camping sites (by 121.8%), boarding houses (by 66.6%), excursion hostels (by 55.8%) and complexes of tourist cottages (by 26.2%). The number of overnight stays decreased in hostels (by 11.2%), other establishments (by 3.0%), agro-tourism lodgings (by 2.9%) and training-recreational centres (by 0.1%).

### Tourists accommodated, overnight stays and average length of stay in tourist accommodation establishments by months in 2015



An average length of stay of tourists in tourist accommodation establishments in 2015 equaled, alike in the previous year, 1.7 days in total, however it was the longest in July and August.

Compared with 2014, an average length of stay shortened in holiday centres (from 4.1 to 3.5 days) and in tent camp sites (from 3.8 to 3.3 days). The shortest stays recorded motels (1.4 days), hotels (1.6 days) and similar establishments (1.8 days). An average length of stay extended the most in boarding houses (from 2.2 to 3.5 days) and in excursion hostels (from 3.5 to 4.8 days).

Table 4. **Occupancy rate (in %) of bed places in hotel establishments**

Specification	2014		2015											
	total		months											
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<b>T o t a l</b> .....	<b>43.3</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>39.0</b>
Hotels .....	45.6	48.3	34.7	41.7	45.7	47.2	53.4	54.1	49.7	52.0	56.4	54.2	48.2	40.8
Motels .....	12.2	15.0	8.6	9.7	13.4	13.7	18.4	17.0	13.3	14.0	18.3	18.5	19.1	15.6
Boarding houses ...	18.3	33.2	19.2	26.2	23.7	32.6	35.1	40.4	47.1	43.8	31.8	27.8	35.2	31.1
Similar esta- blishments .....	27.2	29.2	21.5	26.2	26.8	29.9	34.1	34.3	28.4	27.8	34.2	33.4	30.3	23.5

**Occupancy rate of bed places** in total establishments in 2015 equaled 43.0% and over the analysed year increased by 2.4 pp, and in hotel establishments amounted to 46.1% and compared with the previous year went up by 2.8 pp. The highest occupancy rate was in hostels (72.0%) and hotels (48.3%), and the lowest in tent camp sites (3.2%) and camping sites (10.6%). The highest occupancy rate was in the Capital City of Warsaw (54.6%) and in powiats: pruszkowski (38.3%), kozienicki (37.9%) and grójecki (37.2%), and the lowest in żuromiński (5.1%) and gostyniński (9.3%) powiats.

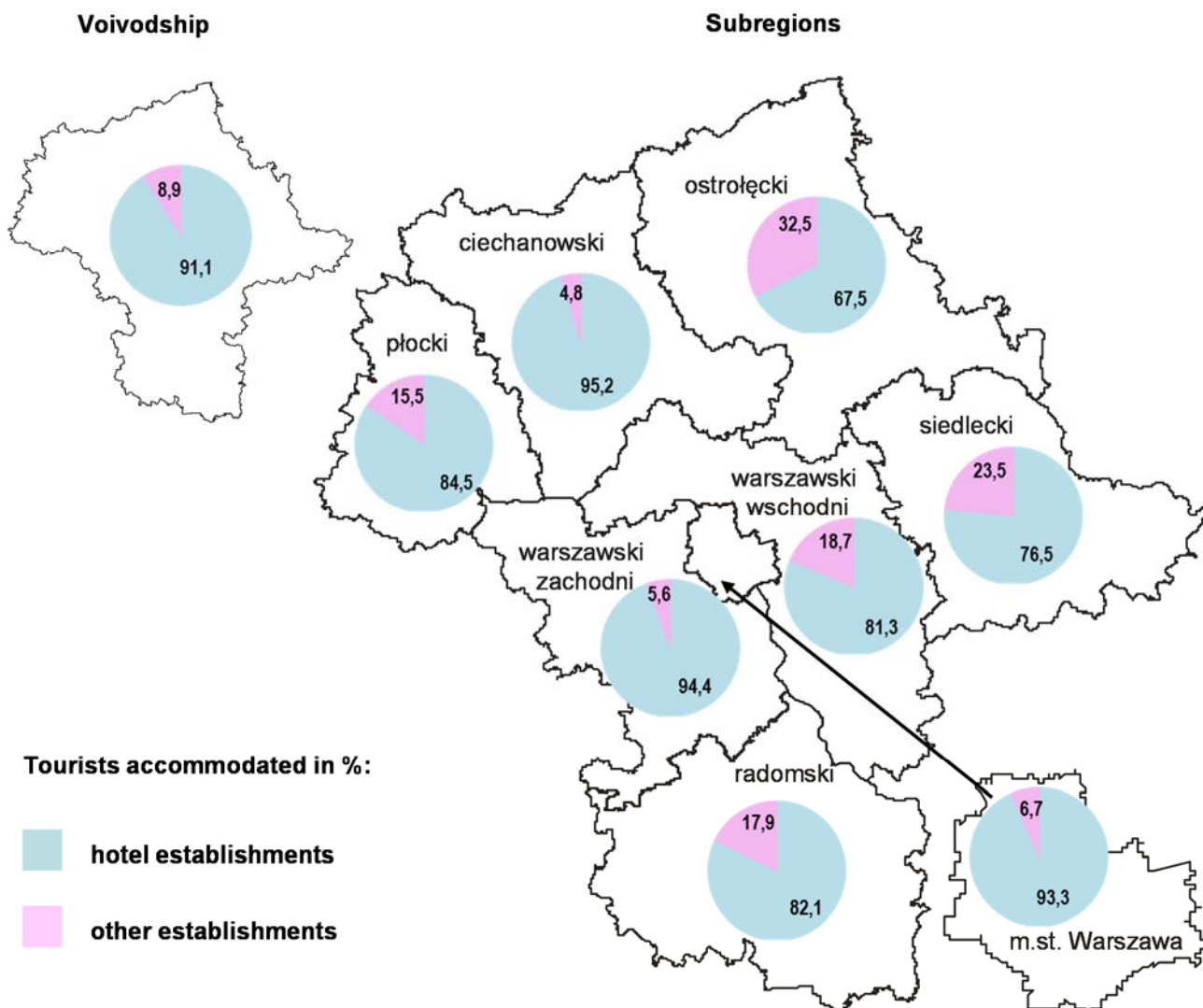
Table 5. **Occupancy rate of selected tourist accommodation establishments by category in 2015**

Specification	Facilities	Tourists accommodated		Overnight stays		Rooms rented	
	in absolute numbers	in absolute numbers	in %	in absolute numbers	in %	in absolute numbers	in %
<b>Hotels</b> .....	<b>220</b>	<b>3528069</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5756756</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3891892</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Categorized .....	212	3518141	99.7	5743114	99.8	3882807	99.8
***** .....	11	667228	18.9	1146872	19.9	813704	20.9
**** .....	32	1010283	28.6	1738712	30.2	1162911	29.9
*** .....	97	1162952	33.0	1782277	31.0	1208718	31.1
** .....	56	373940	10.6	646539	11.2	434568	11.2
* .....	16	303738	8.6	428714	7.4	262906	6.8
During categorization .....	8	9928	0.3	13642	0.2	9085	0.2
<b>Motels</b> .....	<b>11</b>	<b>16415</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23161</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14926</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Categorized .....	7	13090	79.7	16467	71.1	11003	73.7
*** .....	1	1449	8.8	1646	7.1	767	5.1
** .....	6	11641	70.9	14821	64.0	10236	68.6
During categorization .....	4	3325	20.3	6694	28.9	3923	26.3
<b>Boarding houses</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>7781</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26878</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14323</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Categorized .....	4	6757	86.8	23862	88.8	13120	91.6
**** .....	1	342	4.4	379	1.4	233	1.6
*** .....	1	1026	13.2	1878	7.0	699	4.9
** .....	1	5128	65.9	13730	51.1	8363	58.4
* .....	1	261	3.4	7875	29.3	3825	26.7
During categorization .....	2	1024	13.2	3016	11.2	1203	8.4

From among total tourists visiting Mazowieckie voivodship 85.9% chose hotels to stay in. Most tourists stayed in 3- and 4-star hotels, a total of 61.6% of all hotel guests. Among motels and boarding houses the majority of overnight stays and rented rooms noted 2-star facilities. They were chosen by 70.9% of tourists staying in motels and 65.9% tourists staying in boarding houses.

**The largest number of tourists visited** Warsaw and compared with 2014 their number was higher by 153.0 thousand (by 5.4%). In 2015, bed places in tourist accommodation establishments in Warsaw were used by 3011.2 thousand persons (73.3% of total tourists visiting the voivodship). Tourists visiting Warsaw were provided with 5161.2 thousand overnight stays, i.e. 73.0% of total overnight stays in the voivodship. An average length of stay in the capital city equaled 1.7 days and was the same as an average stay in the voivodship. Occupancy rate of bed places in the Capital City of Warsaw was estimated at 54.6% and was by 11.6 pp higher than in the voivodship.

**Structure of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments  
by type in 2015**



## FOREIGN TOURISTS

In Mazowieckie voivodship in 2015, among persons provided with services of tourist accommodation establishments there were 1258.2 thousand foreigners (by 8.0% more than in the previous year). They represented 30.6% of total tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments.

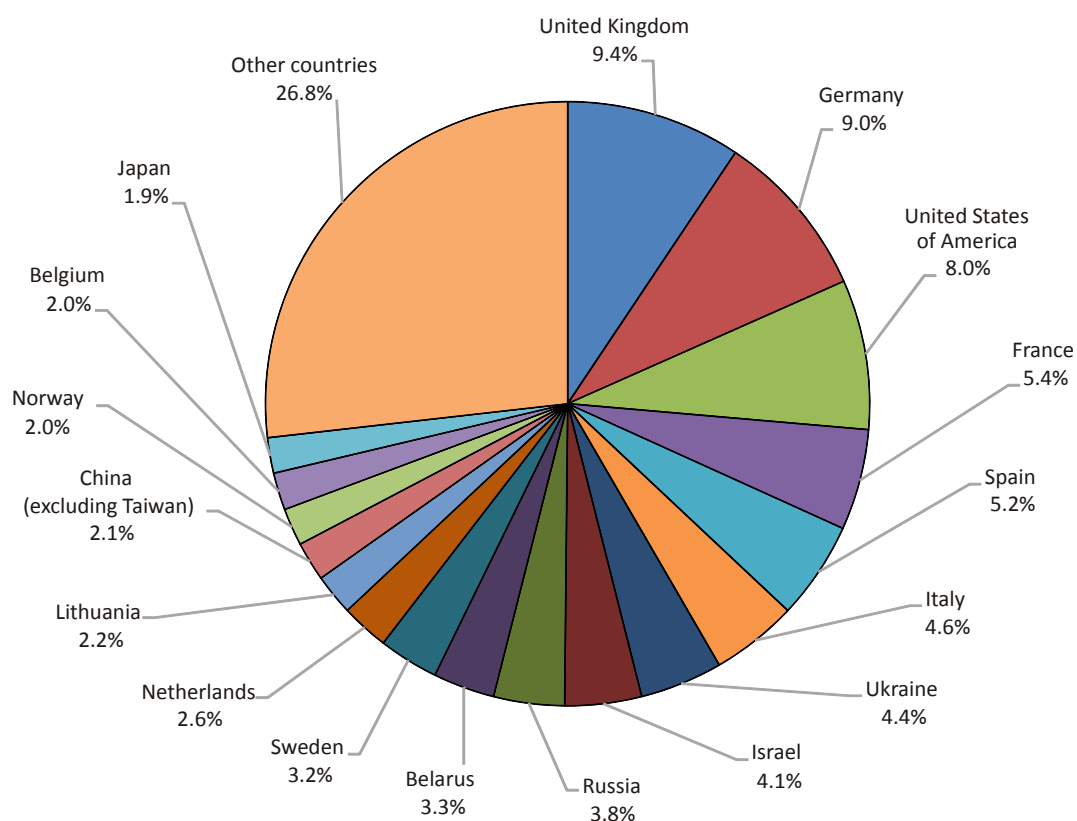
Table 6. **Occupancy of tourist accommodation establishments by foreign tourists**

Specification	Tourists accommodated			Overnight stays		
	2014	2015	2014 = 100	2014	2015	2014 = 100
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1164775</b>	<b>1258234</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>2115202</b>	<b>2357348</b>	<b>111.4</b>
Hotel establishments .....	1102742	1192603	108.1	1971016	2219052	112.6
of which hotels .....	1078433	1166120	108.1	1924161	2165937	112.6
Other establishments .....	62033	65631	105.8	144186	138296	95.9

Most foreign tourists visiting our region came from Europe – 907.2 thousand, i.e. by 6.4% more than in the previous year. The Europeans represented 72.1% of total foreign tourists. Mazowieckie voivodship was also visited by: 146.3 thousand tourists from Asia; 112.0 thousand from North America; 12.6 thousand from South and Central America; 11.2 thousand from Oceania and 6.1 thousand tourists from Africa. A significant majority of foreign tourists (92.7%) stayed in hotels. Foreigners represented 33.1% of total hotel guests, and in 5-star hotels their share was the highest and amounted to 62.1%. In 2015, foreign guests rented 1486.9 thousand rooms in hotels, i.e. by 9.9% more than in the previous year. Foreign tourists rented the largest number of rooms in months: July, August, September and October.

### Foreign tourists by country of permanent residence in 2015

(structure in %)



In 2015, foreign tourists were provided with 2357.3 thousand overnight stays (by 11.4% more than in 2014), which represented 33.3% of total overnight stays in the voivodship (a 1.2 pp increase compared with the previous year). Majority were recorded in months: July 246.9 thousand, August 256.3 thousand and September 227.2 thousand, which made up a total of 31.0% of all overnight stays during a year.

Majority of overnight stays, alike in the previous year, were noted in hotels – 2165.9 thousand, i.e. (91.9%) of total overnight stays provided to this group of tourists in tourist accommodation establishments. An average stay of a foreign tourist in Mazowieckie voivodship increased from 1.8 to 1.9 days.

## FACILITIES OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS – AS OF 31 VII

At the end of July 2015 in tourist accommodation establishments there were 507 catering establishments. Compared with 2014, the number of canteens (by 9.4%) as well as restaurants (by 2.6%) increased; there were 10 bars and cafes and 1 catering point fewer. Over the period in question, there were 416 catering establishments located in hotel establishments (82.1% of total establishments). Compared with July 2014 there was 1 establishments fewer. Most catering establishments were situated in hotels (340), in similar establishments (57) and in training and recreational centres (35). From among total facilities in hotels most were in 3-star hotels – 98 restaurants, i.e. 45.6% of all restaurants in hotels, 35.4% of total restaurants in tourist accommodation establishments, and 39 bars and cafes (36.1% and 25.7% analogically).

Warsaw tourist accommodation establishments had 165 catering establishments, i.e. by 1 more than in 2014. Catering facilities located in the Capital City of Warsaw represented 32.5% of total facilities in the voivodship. There were 132 facilities in hotels, i.e. 80.0% of total catering facilities in the capital city. The largest group among catering establishments in hotels represented restaurants – 78, of these majority – 22.7% (i.e. 30) were situated in 3-star hotels and 25.0% in 5- and 4-star hotels (17 and 16 respectively).

Table 7. **Catering establishments**

Specification	Restaurants	Bars and cafes	Canteens	Catering points
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>270</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>21</b>
	<b>277</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>20</b>
Hotel establishments.....	261	132	14	9
of which hotels.....	215	108	10	7
Other establishments.....	16	20	44	11

## SUMMARY

Mazowieckie voivodship, despite low share in reserves of national accommodation facilities (4.8% of the number of establishments and 6.9% of bed places), in 2015 hosted 15.2% of total tourists and 22.1% of total foreign tourists. In the analyzed period the occupancy rate in total tourist accommodation establishments amounted to 40.6% and was by 5.8 p. p. higher than the national occupancy rate (34.8%). Among tourist accommodation establishments dominated hotel establishments, which made up 63.4% of total accommodation establishments in the voivodship and it was the highest percentage in the country. In Mazowieckie voivodship there was also the highest rate in the country of tourists per 1 bed place (84). In the analysed period the occupancy rate of bed places in all tourist accommodation establishments accounted for 43.0% and was by 6.3 pp higher than in the country (36.7%). The voivodship was ranked third in the country in terms of the occupancy rate (after the voivodships: Zachodniopomorskie and Kujawsko-pomorskie) and it was ranked fourth in terms of the number of overnight stays (after the voivodships: Zachodniopomorskie, Małopolskie and Pomorskie).

Warsaw takes first place in the country in terms of the number of overnight stays (4.8 million), before Kraków and kołobrzescki powiat, which provided 4.2 million of overnight stays to tourists each, concentrating 20.0% on the whole of total overnight stays in the country in 2014.

The Mazowieckie voivodship, and especially the Capital City of Warsaw, has tourist infrastructure of high standard. In 2015, hotels in the voivodship constituted 9.5% of all national accommodation facilities, and 33.2% of Mazovian hotels were located in Warsaw. In the voivodship, there were 11 5-star hotels (19.3% of total hotels of this standard in the country), of which majority – 10 were situated in the capital city. Warsaw 5-star hotels offered 2858 rooms and 4721 bed places, where the occupancy rate of rooms was as high as 76.8%, and of bed places 65.8%.

All attractions of Mazowieckie voivodship make it become more and more popular among tourists seeking places for rest. It also translates into development of tourism and recreation. Compared with 2014, the tourist potential of the voivodship increased by 10 (2.1%) tourist accommodation establishments and by 1061 (2.2%) bed places. In the analysed period, a total of 6.2% tourists more visited Mazowieckie voivodship, and they were provided with 7.4% of overnight stays more. Among persons provided with tourist facilities of the voivodship 30.6% were foreigners and compared with 2014 their number increased by 8.0%. At the same time, by 5.4% more of domestic tourists visited Mazowieckie. In 2015, tourists most often stayed in hotels (85.9% of total tourists). Compared with 2014, the highest increase in persons provided with overnight stays recorded camping sites (by 98.2%), holiday centres (by 20.5%) and tent camp sites (by 19.7%).

A big impact on tourism development in the voivodship has the Capital City of Warsaw, where concentrates enormous social and economic potential, key economic, scientific, cultural and sport institutions. In Mazowieckie voivodship, it is the capital city that is characterized by the most valuable cultural heritage resources in the country and their accessibility to tourists. In 2015, a quarter of all tourist sites of the voivodship and over a half of bed places were located in the capital city. In the analysed period, 73.3% of tourists visiting Mazowieckie used tourist facilities and they were provided with 73.0% of the total number of overnight stays in the voivodship.

Table 8 Tourist accommodation establishments by subregions and powiats in 2015

Specification	Establishments <sup>a</sup>	Bed places <sup>a</sup>		Tourists accommodated		Overnight stays	
		total	of which open all year	total	of which foreign tourists	total	of which foreign tourists
<b>VOIVODSHIP</b> .....	<b>486</b>	<b>48982</b>	<b>45312</b>	<b>4106961</b>	<b>1258234</b>	<b>7069596</b>	<b>2357348</b>
<b>Ciechanowski subregion</b> .....	<b>27</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>1162</b>	<b>61297</b>	<b>3734</b>	<b>108126</b>	<b>15153</b>
Powiats:							
ciechanowski .....	9	396	346	10919	699	27262	2613
mławski .....	3	102	102	4447	361	9884	886
płoński .....	10	480	465	36342	1325	45599	2251
pułtowski .....	3	235	235	9280	1349	24711	9403
żuromiński .....	2	32	14	309	–	670	–
<b>Ostrołęcki subregion</b> .....	<b>27</b>	<b>1470</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>60613</b>	<b>12587</b>	<b>110486</b>	<b>14909</b>
Powiats:							
makowski .....	3	84	84	896	–	2447	–
ostrołęcki .....	5	194	194	8402	690	11937	1390
ostrowski .....	6	371	371	11427	3467	32844	3473
przasnyski .....	5	83	83	5672	185	9178	348
wyszkowski .....	5	490	490	27545	7555	43066	8024
City with powiat status:							
Ostrołęka .....	3	248	98	6671	690	11014	1674
<b>Radomski subregion</b> .....	<b>55</b>	<b>2666</b>	<b>2216</b>	<b>102596</b>	<b>11475</b>	<b>221408</b>	<b>38039</b>
Powiats:							
białobrzeski .....	5	106	106	3809	238	5159	307
kozienicki .....	8	519	419	18155	1201	52183	2682
lipski .....	3	92	60	431	16	2090	96
przysuski .....	3	211	51	3335	92	11149	280
radomski .....	13	410	292	9698	670	13557	1027
szydłowiecki .....	7	284	244	14631	475	31282	1232
zwoleniński .....	2	47	47	2832	445	3737	706
City with powiat status:							
Radom .....	14	997	997	49705	8338	102251	31709
<b>M.st. Warszawa subregion</b> .....	<b>124</b>	<b>26651</b>	<b>26537</b>	<b>3011183</b>	<b>1156511</b>	<b>5161193</b>	<b>2153508</b>
City with powiat status:							
m.st. Warszawa .....	124	26651	26537	3011183	1156511	5161193	2153508
<b>Warszawski wschodni subregion</b> .....	<b>82</b>	<b>6903</b>	<b>6392</b>	<b>433089</b>	<b>30012</b>	<b>690693</b>	<b>52527</b>
Powiats:							
garwoliński .....	13	787	371	27819	1825	49876	2492
legionowski .....	18	3289	3194	225670	3299	339744	9387
miński .....	11	559	559	21904	2684	63450	4846
nowodworski .....	14	763	763	32936	7050	54209	13069
otwocki .....	10	854	854	75516	9534	104995	13850
wołomiński .....	16	651	651	49244	5620	78419	8883
<b>Warszawski zachodni subregion</b> .....	<b>91</b>	<b>4981</b>	<b>4883</b>	<b>316158</b>	<b>35808</b>	<b>520982</b>	<b>65509</b>
Powiats:							
grodziski .....	9	463	463	21419	1760	30177	2584
grójecki .....	10	367	326	29570	2895	45388	8785
piaseczyński .....	20	868	868	53637	10122	93362	17132
pruszkowski .....	21	1225	1225	89446	12914	157207	17794
sochaczewski .....	4	278	278	11744	1974	19759	5130
warszawski zachodni .....	18	1053	996	64972	5510	104945	9127
żyrardowski .....	9	727	727	45370	633	70144	4957
<b>Płocki subregion</b> .....	<b>44</b>	<b>2288</b>	<b>1833</b>	<b>72501</b>	<b>4242</b>	<b>146462</b>	<b>8574</b>
Powiats:							
gostyniński .....	2	137	36	1392	30	2857	75
płocki .....	18	944	788	23894	163	51312	558
sierpecki .....	6	324	126	4734	26	9003	26
City with powiat status:							
Płock .....	18	883	883	42481	4023	83290	7915
<b>Siedlecki subregion</b> .....	<b>36</b>	<b>2778</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>49524</b>	<b>3865</b>	<b>110246</b>	<b>9129</b>
Powiats:							
łosicki .....	13	1289	147	10290	289	29756	1584
siedlecki .....	6	176	176	6523	1054	11142	1747
sokołowski .....	6	88	76	1935	88	3636	90
węgrowski .....	5	518	173	8558	90	29231	314
City with powiat status:							
Siedlce .....	6	707	397	22218	2344	36481	5394

<sup>a</sup> As of 31 VII.