



**STATISTICAL OFFICE IN WARSAW**  
**1 Sierpnia 21, 02-134 Warsaw**

*Brief information*

Prepared on: 19.05.2017 r.

Contact: e-mail: sekretariatUSWAW@stat.gov.pl  
tel. 22 464 23 15, 22 464 23 12  
fax 22 846 76 67

Internet: <http://warszawa.stat.gov.pl>

## **TOURISM IN MAZOWIECKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2016**

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

*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).*

**Note:** *Together with the data for 2016 on tourism in statistics concerning tourist accommodation establishments, imputation methodology of data was introduced (precise evaluating) for entities obliged to submit a KT-1 report, which refuse to participate in a survey. As to maintain comparability of time sequences, data presented herein were prepared without imputation. Data with imputation were presented in tables.*

### ***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 fullboard 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 in a form of at least two meals a day. 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, 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).
- **Health resort establishment** – an establishment providing services related to health care, operating in the areas of health resort protection, using in providing health benefits natural healing resources of a health resort. Health resort establishments indicates all bed places available for tourists, including health resort patients.
- **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 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, as well as due to easy access to many interesting sites of the Mazovia. The capital of the Mazowieckie voivodship 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 Mazowieckie voivodship 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 the 12th century, Bishops Castle built at the turn of the 15th century in Pułtusk, relicts of the Royal Castle from the second half of 14th century in Radom, castles of the Mazovian Dukes from the 15th century in Ciechanów and Czersk, the castle from the 15th century in Szydłowiec, Monastery Complex built at the turn of 18th century in Warka, Romanticism Museum in Opinogóra located in the neogothic castle of the Krasieński family from the 19th century, Modlin Fortress built on the order of Napoleon I in December 1806, The Jan Kochanowski Museum in Czarnolas, the Polish Sculpture Centre in Orońsk, the Fryderyk Chopin Museum in Żelazowa Wola and a military open-air museum of the Polish First Army in Mniszew. A lot of attractions await visitors in the Museum of the Mazovian Countryside in Sierpc. In a 61-hectare ethnographic park there are, among others, over 80 wooden architecture objects from the region of north-western Mazovia. There is also a picturesque open-air museum located on the outskirts of Radom. In the Museum of Countryside in Radom which occupies the area of 32 hectares there are 60 architectural 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 by UNESCO a title of a Biosphere Reserve 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 Kozienicki 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**

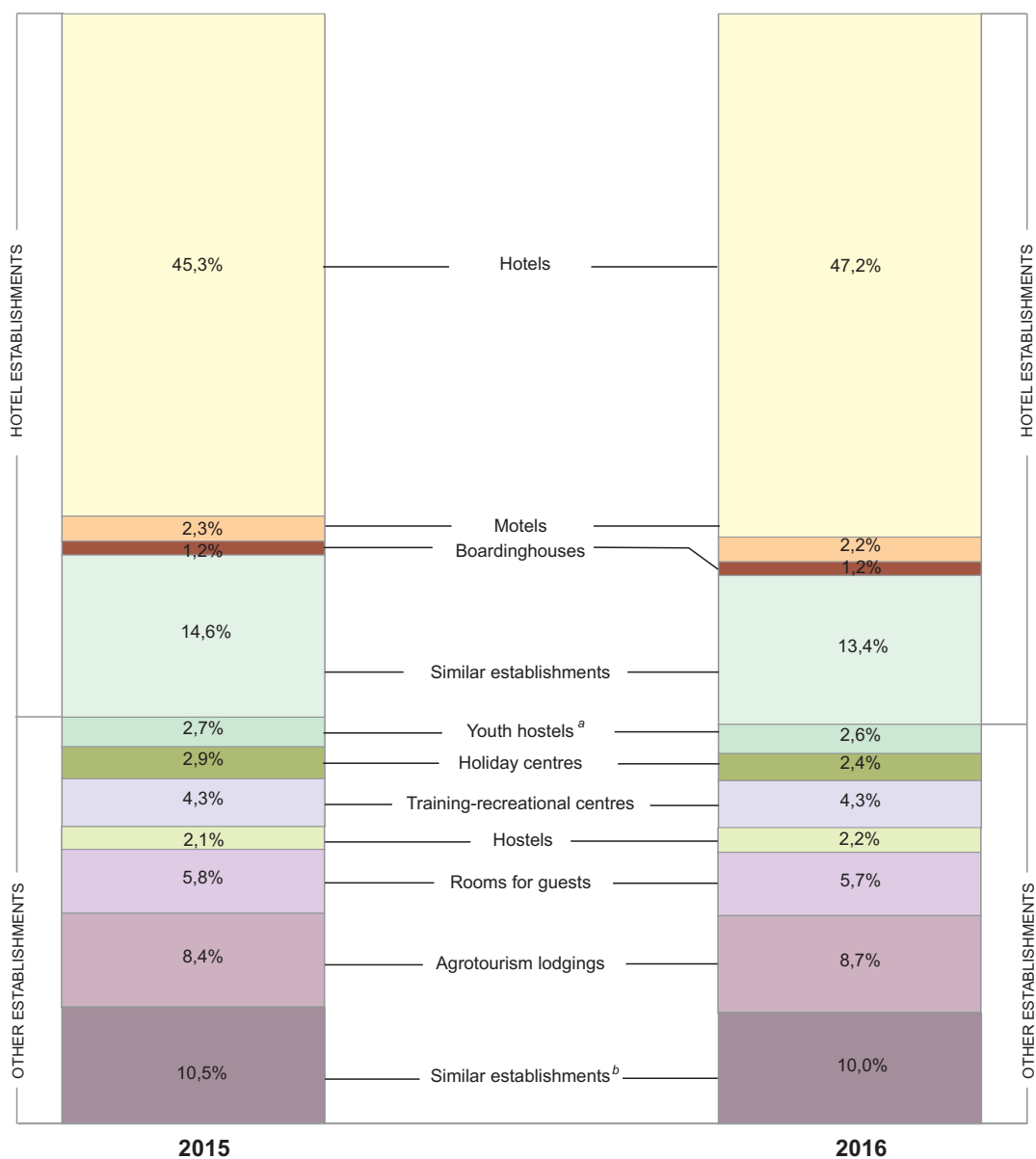
On July 31, 2016 in Mazowieckie voivodship there were 492 tourist accommodation establishments which submitted reports (of these 452 offered places available all year). Tourists had at their disposal 20386 rooms in hotel establishments, of these 99.3% were rooms with full bathroom hygiene and sanitation.

**Accommodation facilities consisted of 315 hotel establishments and 177 similar establishments.** The most numerous group, among hotel establishments, alike in the previous years, were hotels – 232 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 (e.g. room service on a daily basis) – for example road houses and inns (66).

Among other establishments the most numerous were agro-tourism lodgings (43) and other not classified establishments (31), 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

As of 31 VII



<sup>a</sup> Including school youth hostels and excursion hostels. <sup>b</sup> Creative arts centres, complexes of tourist cottages, camping sites and tent camp sites, and other not classified.

Compared with July 2015, the number of tourist accommodation establishments in the voivodship increased by 2.3% (there were 12 hotels more, and the number of similar establishments increased by 5). In the group "other establishments" a drop was observed by 0.6%.

At the end of July 2016, in tourist accommodation establishments there were 49605 bed places<sup>1</sup> awaiting for tourists, i.e. by 1.3% more than over the same period in 2015. In the total number of bed places – 93.3% were places open all year.

Compared with 2015, a share of open all year places in the total number of places increased by 0.8% pp. According to the compiled data, one facility on average in the voivodship had at its disposal, alike in the previous year, 101 bed places.

**Table 1. Tourist accommodation establishments**

As of 31 VII

Specification	Facilities				Bed places			
	2015 (data without imputation)	2016 (data without imputation)	2016 (data with imputation)	2015 = 100 (change calculated in comparable conditions on the basis of data without imputation)	2015 (data without imputation)	2016 (data without imputation)	2016 (data with imputation)	2015 = 100 (change calculated in comparable conditions on the basis of data without imputation)
	in absolute numbers				in absolute numbers			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>486</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>48982</b>	<b>49605</b>	<b>53429</b>	<b>101.3</b>
of which open all year .....	445	452	488	101.6	45312	46261	50085	102.1
<b>Hotel establishments</b> .....	<b>308</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>37539</b>	<b>38775</b>	<b>41853</b>	<b>103.3</b>
Hotels .....	220	232	251	105.5	33509	34796	37646	103.8
Motels .....	11	11	12	100.0	417	414	452	99.3
Boarding houses .....	6	6	7	100.0	246	240	280	97.6
Similar establishments .....	71	66	69	93.0	3367	3325	3475	98.8
<b>Other establishments</b> .....	<b>178</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>11443</b>	<b>10830</b>	<b>11576</b>	<b>94.6</b>
Youth hostels <sup>a</sup> .....	13	13	13	100.0	1002	1012	1012	101.0
Holiday and holiday youth centres ...	14	12	12	85.7	1700	1175	1175	69.1
Training-recreational centres .....	21	21	22	100.0	2558	2580	2703	100.9
Creative art centres .....	5	4	4	80.0	257	190	190	73.9
Complexes of tourist cottages .....	9	9	9	100.0	455	471	471	103.5
Camping and tent camp sites .....	5	5	5	100.0	700	700	700	100.0
Hostels .....	10	11	12	110.0	983	956	1043	97.3
Rooms for guests .....	28	28	31	100.0	643	708	783	110.1
Agro-tourism lodgings .....	41	43	44	104.9	689	747	764	108.4
Other not classified .....	32	31	37	96.9	2456	2291	2735	93.3

<sup>a</sup> Including school youth hostels and excursion hostels.

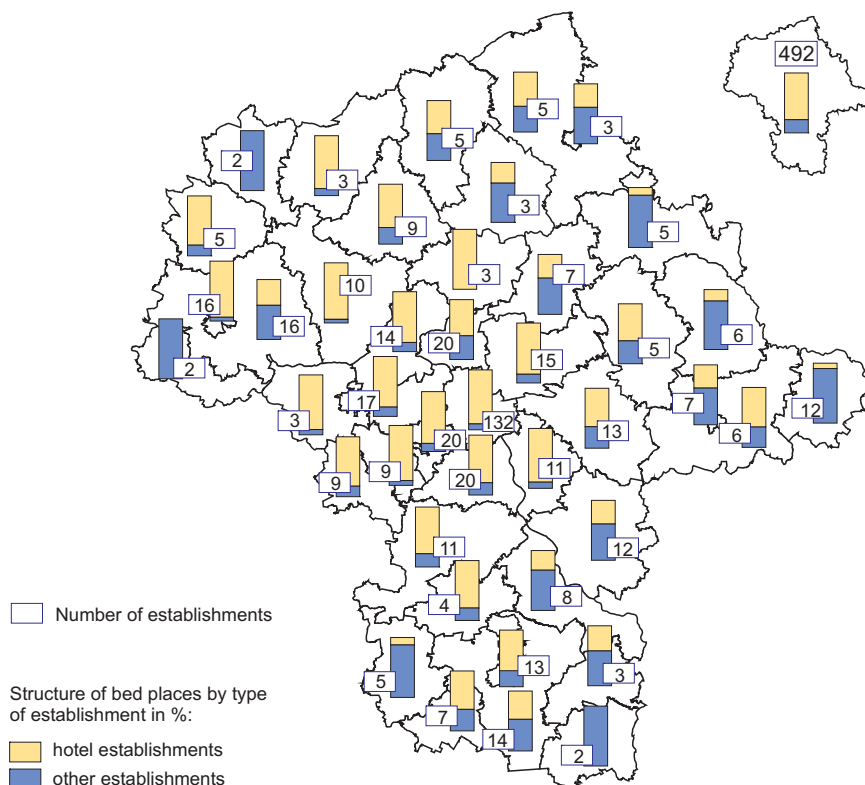
The majority of bed places offered hotels – 34796, i.e. 89.7% in the group “hotel establishments” and 70.1% of all bed places in the voivodship. In 2015, 89.3% and 68.4% respectively. Compared to the similar period of the previous year, the number of bed places in hotels increased by 3.8%. In 2016, there were on average 150 bed places per 1 hotel.

<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 and other persons residing permanently in the establishment (for example, when a part of the facility is used as a staff hotel).

The number of bed places increased in 6 types of facilities. The largest increase recorded rooms for guests (by 10.1%) and agrotourism lodgings (by 8.4%). Number of bed places reduced in 7 types of facilities. The largest reduction was observed in holiday centres and holiday youth centres (by 30.9%) and in creative arts centres (by 26.1%).

### Accommodation facilities in 2016

As of 31 VII



Distribution of accommodation establishments in the Mazowieckie voivodship is uneven. In July 2016 most tourist accommodation establishments were located in the Capital City of Warsaw (132 establishments, i.e. 26.8% of total tourist accommodation establishments in the voivodship), and in powiats: legionowski, piaseczyński, pruszkowski (each 20) and warszawski zachodni (17). The majority of bed places offered establishments located in the Capital City of Warsaw (54.9% of all bed places in the voivodship) and in powiats: legionowski (6.7%), pruszkowski and łosicki (each 2.2%). The lowest number of bed places offered tourist accommodation establishments in powiats: żuromiński, lipski and zwoleński (each 0.1%).

## OCCUPANCY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

In 2016 tourist accommodation establishments were used by 4377.9 thousand persons (by 6.6% more than in the previous year). Similarly as in the previous year tourists most willingly stayed in hotels, which hosted 3794.6 thousand persons (86.7% of total accommodated tourists), in similar establishments – 203.2 thousand (4.6%), in hostels – 114.4 thousand (2.6%) and in training-recreational centres – 93.5 thous. (2.1%). Number of accommodated tourists increased compared with 2015 in 8 types of establishments.

The highest increase was in rooms for guests (by 37.2%), motels (by 18.9%) and agrotourism lodgings (by 15.9%), whereas the highest decrease in the number of accommodated tourists recorded creative art centres (by 23.7%), camping sites and tent camp sites (by 17.8%), and holiday centres and holiday youth centres (by 12.7%).

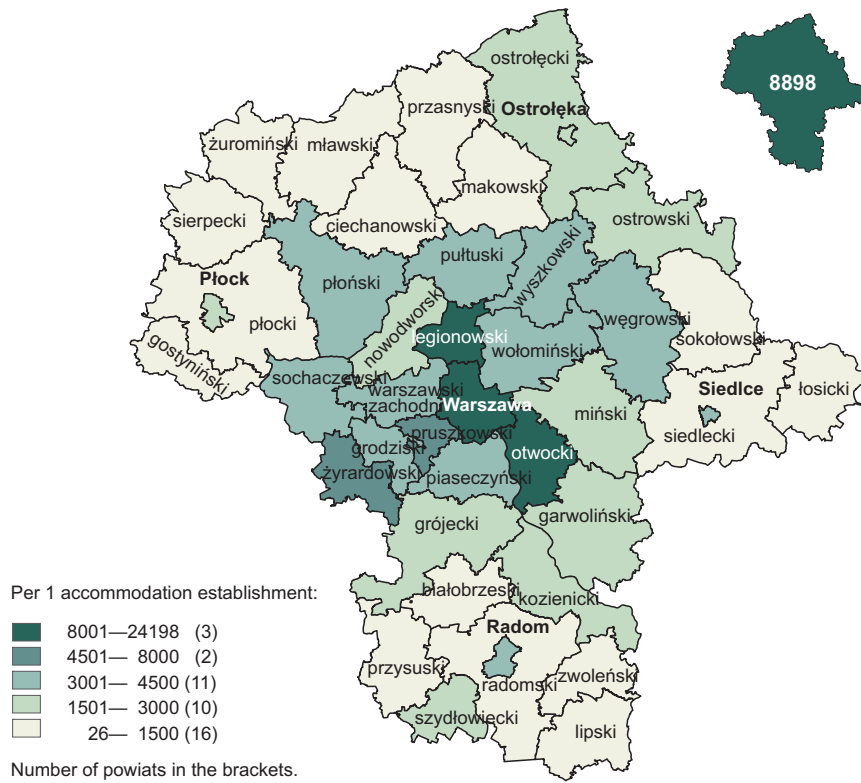
Table 2. Tourist accommodated and overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments

Specification	Accommodated				Overnight stays			
	2015 (data without imputation)	2016 (data without imputation)	2016 (data with imputation)	2015 = 100 (change calculated in comparable conditions on the basis of data without imputation)	2015 (data without imputation)	2016 (data without imputation)	2016 (data with imputation)	2015 = 100 (change calculated in comparable conditions on the basis of data without imputation)
	in absolute numbers				in absolute numbers			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4106961</b>	<b>4377915</b>	<b>4737844</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>7069596</b>	<b>7505404</b>	<b>8138438</b>	<b>106.2</b>
of which open all year.....	4084811	4358751	4718680	106.7	6999501	7440072	8073106	106.3
<b>Hotel establishments</b> .....	<b>3742193</b>	<b>4025557</b>	<b>4351430</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>6153386</b>	<b>6672606</b>	<b>7212697</b>	<b>108.4</b>
Hotels.....	3528069	3794646	4108015	107.6	5756756	6240179	6755457	108.4
Motels.....	16415	19515	21323	118.9	23161	33024	36087	142.6
Boarding houses.....	7781	8195	9525	105.3	26878	28203	32829	104.9
Similar establishments.....	189928	203201	212567	107.0	346591	371200	388324	107.1
<b>Other establishments</b> .....	<b>364768</b>	<b>352358</b>	<b>386414</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>916210</b>	<b>832798</b>	<b>925741</b>	<b>90.9</b>
Youth hostels <sup>a</sup> .....	42976	43885	43885	102.1	97252	102283	102283	105.2
Holiday and holiday youth centres.....	12692	11079	11079	87.3	47258	40336	40336	85.4
Training-recreational centres...	98428	93453	98272	94.9	205316	203907	214372	99.3
Creative art centres.....	7807	5958	5958	76.3	30038	23604	23604	78.6
Complexes of tourist cottages.	5181	5730	5730	110.6	20596	20787	20787	100.9
Camping and tent camp sites	1180	970	970	82.2	2941	2276	2276	77.4
Hostels.....	123541	114409	124760	92.6	262087	204632	223143	78.1
Rooms for guests.....	15958	21897	24309	137.2	33971	46865	52025	138.0
Agro-tourism lodgings.....	7437	8616	8846	115.9	22556	27549	28268	122.1
Other not classified <sup>b</sup> .....	49568	46361	62605	93.5	194195	160559	218647	82.7

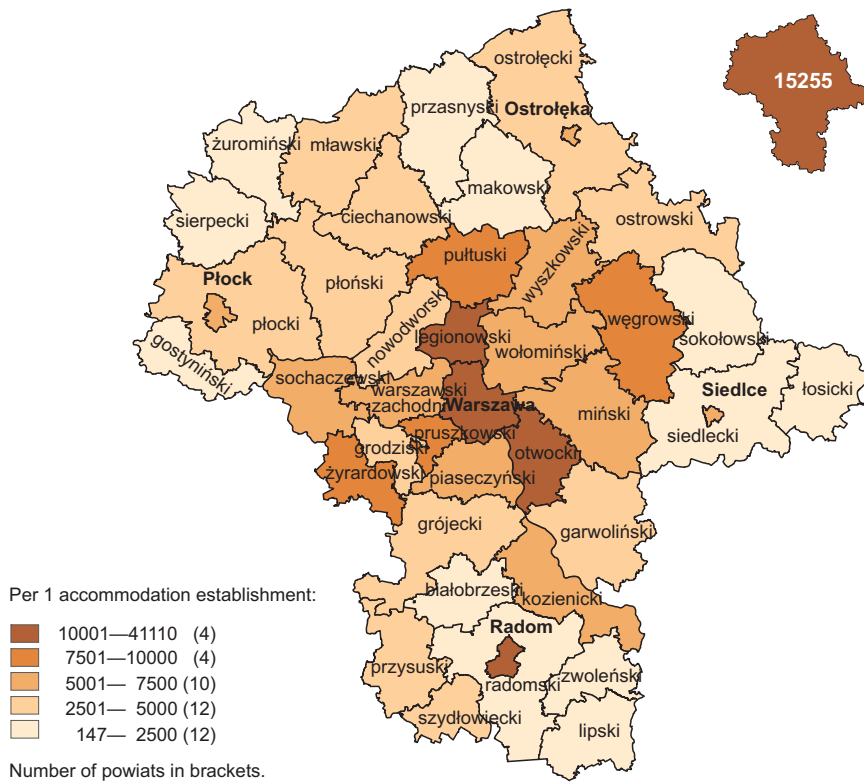
<sup>a</sup> Including youth school hostels and excursion hostels. <sup>b</sup> Including 1 health resort establishment, which submitted a report for the first time for September 2016.



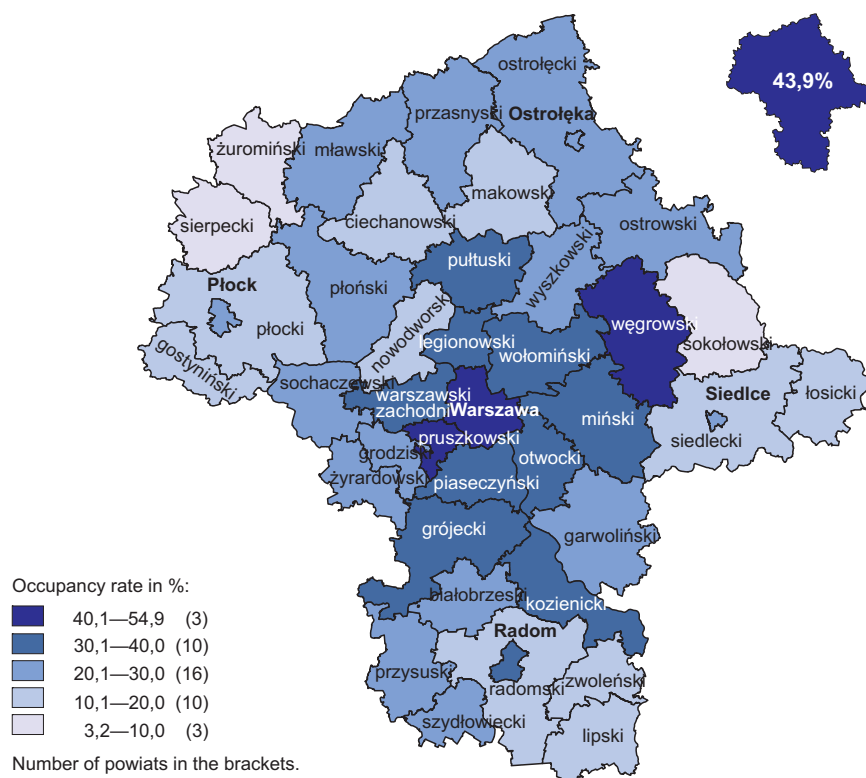
### Tourists accommodated in 2016



### Overnight stays in 2016



**Occupancy rate of bed places in tourist accommodation establishments  
by powiats in 2016**

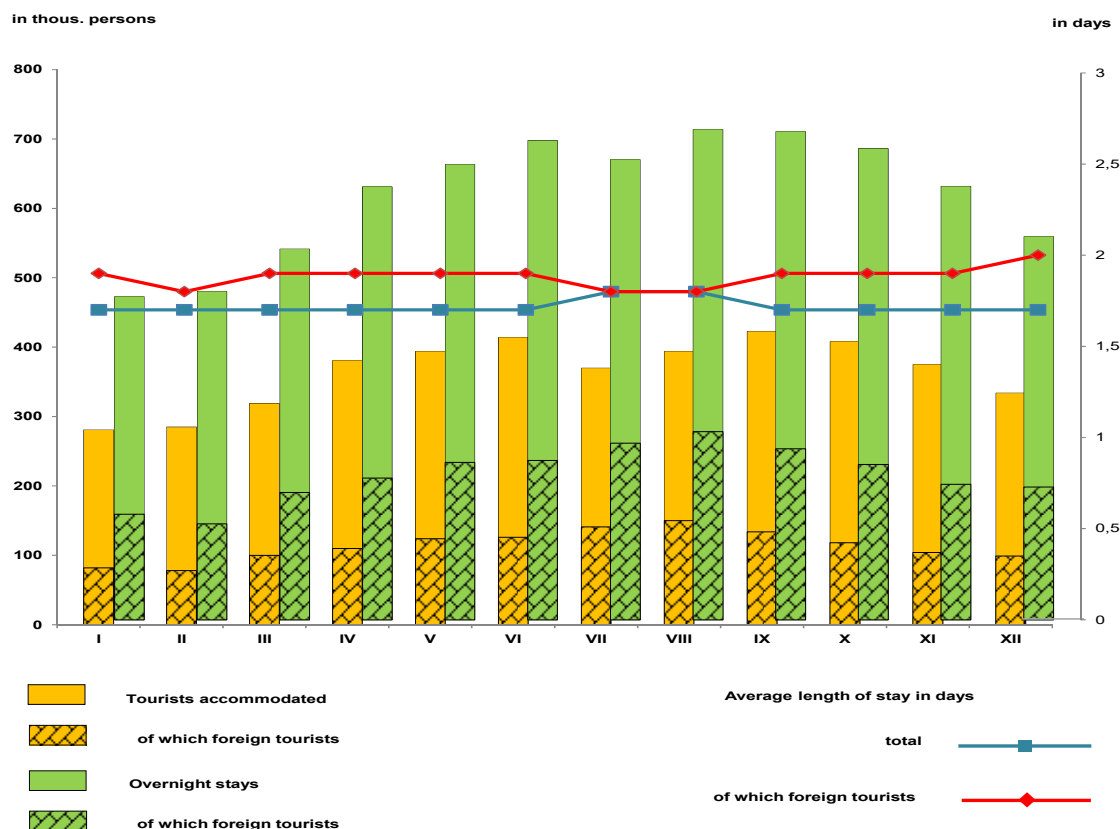


**Table 3. Occupancy rate (in %) of rooms in hotel establishments**

Specification	2015	2016												
	total	months												
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
<b>DATA WITHOUT IMPUTATION</b>														
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>58.0</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>52.5</b>
Hotels .....	60.8	62.6	49.9	53.5	57.7	68.0	64.8	71.6	60.5	63.5	71.7	68.0	67.0	54.6
Motels .....	20.0	27.8	21.1	25.8	27.0	26.4	29.8	37.7	32.4	28.2	29.8	28.6	24.4	22.4
Boarding houses ...	40.9	42.8	37.6	49.6	33.9	45.9	43.9	46.1	52.4	49.5	42.6	39.1	37.5	33.3
Similar establishments ....	32.7	30.5	10.3	28.9	28.3	35.1	35.5	41.7	32.3	30.5	39.2	39.5	39.1	31.8
<b>DATA WITH IMPUTATION</b>														
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>x</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>52.6</b>
Hotels .....	x	62.6	49.9	53.5	57.7	68.0	64.8	71.6	60.5	63.5	71.7	68.0	67.0	54.6
Motels .....	x	27.8	21.1	25.8	27.0	26.4	29.8	37.7	32.4	28.2	29.8	28.6	24.4	22.4
Boarding houses ...	x	42.8	37.6	49.6	33.9	45.9	43.9	46.1	52.4	49.5	42.6	39.1	37.5	33.3
Similar establishments ....	x	30.5	10.3	28.9	28.3	35.1	35.5	41.7	32.3	30.5	39.2	39.5	39.1	31.8

Tourists, who visited Mazowieckie voivodship in 2016 were provided with 7505.4 thousand overnight stays, i.e. by 6.2% more than in the previous year. The highest increase of overnight stays was in motels (by 42.6%), rooms for guests (by 38.0%) and agrotourism lodgings (by 22.1%). The number of overnight stays decreased in camping sites and tent camp sites (by 22.6%) and hostels (by 21.9%).

### Tourists accommodated, overnight stays and average length of stay in tourist accommodation establishments by months in 2016



An average length of stay of tourists in tourist accommodation establishments<sup>2</sup> in 2016 equaled, alike in the previous year, 1.7 days in total, however it was the longest in holiday months.

**Occupancy rate of bed places<sup>3</sup>** in total establishments in 2016 equaled 43.9% and over the analysed year increased by 0.9 pp, and in hotel establishments amounted to 47.3% and compared with the previous year went up by 1.2 pp. The highest occupancy rate was in hostels (60.5%) and hotels (49.8%), and the lowest in tent camp sites (2.7%) and camping sites (7.4%). The highest occupancy rate was in the Capital City of Warsaw (54.9%) and in powiats: pruszkowski (41.4%), węgrowski (40.6%) and in the city of Radom (36.8%), and the lowest in żuromiński and sokołowski powiats.

<sup>2</sup> Average length of stay in tourist accommodation establishments is a quotient of a number of overnight stays and a number of tourists.

<sup>3</sup> Establishment occupancy rate – presented in percentage – results from the comparison of actually provided accommodations to the nominal number of rooms (total number of rooms prepared for tourists on each activity day of the establishment).

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

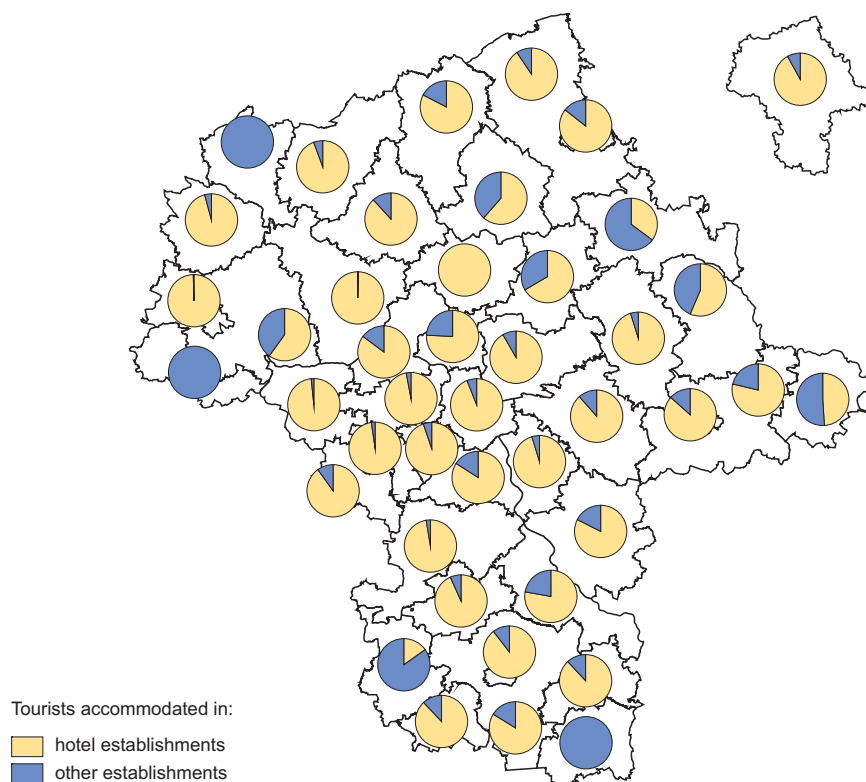
Specification	2015	2016												
	total	months												
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
<b>DATA WITHOUT IMPUTATION</b>														
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>46.1</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>41.9</b>
Hotels .....	48.3	49.8	39.4	41.9	44.9	53.2	52.5	55.9	50.8	54.8	56.5	52.9	50.5	43.6
Motels .....	15.0	22.0	15.8	18.9	20.6	21.3	23.9	29.7	25.3	23.8	22.7	22.7	21.0	17.8
Boarding houses ...	33.2	36.2	29.8	43.0	28.8	36.0	33.8	38.2	46.8	45.3	34.2	31.5	36.0	27.7
Similar establishments....	29.2	27.7	8.2	24.9	25.6	32.5	34.2	37.9	30.8	28.4	36.5	36.5	35.1	27.9
<b>DATA WITH IMPUTATION</b>														
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>x</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>41.9</b>
Hotels .....	x	49.8	39.4	41.9	44.9	53.2	52.5	55.9	50.8	54.8	56.5	52.9	50.5	43.6
Motels .....	x	22.0	15.8	18.9	20.6	21.3	23.9	29.7	25.3	23.8	22.7	22.7	21.0	17.8
Boarding houses ...	x	36.2	29.8	43.0	28.8	36.0	33.8	38.2	46.8	45.3	34.2	31.5	36.0	27.7
Similar establishments....	x	27.7	8.2	24.9	25.6	32.5	34.2	37.9	30.8	28.4	36.5	36.5	35.1	27.9

From among the total number of tourists visiting Mazowieckie voivodship 86.7% chose hotels to stay in. Most tourists stayed in 3- and 4-star hotels, a total of 63.0% of all hotel guests. Among motels and boarding houses the majority of overnight stays and rented rooms noted 2-star facilities.

Table 5. Occupancy rate of hotels by category in 2016

Specification	Facilities	Tourists accommodated		Overnight stays		Rooms rented	
	in absolute numbers	in absolute numbers	in %	in absolute numbers	in %	in absolute numbers	in %
<b>DATA WITHOUT IMPUTATION</b>							
<b>Hotels</b> .....	<b>232</b>	<b>3794646</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6240179</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4175842</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Categorized.....	223	3755175	99.0	6188000	99.2	4149148	99.4
***** .....	13	684835	18.0	1182041	18.9	830334	19.9
**** .....	37	1162605	30.6	1997651	32.0	1343570	32.2
*** .....	101	1227023	32.3	1884725	30.2	1265825	30.3
** .....	55	380410	10.0	656373	10.5	432827	10.4
* .....	17	300302	7.9	467210	7.5	276592	6.6
During categorization.....	9	39471	1.0	52179	0.8	26694	0.6
<b>DATA WITH IMPUTATION</b>							
<b>Hotels</b> .....	<b>251</b>	<b>4108015</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6755457</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4520830</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Categorized.....	241	4051982	98.6	6676047	98.8	4475907	99.0
***** .....	13	684835	16.7	1182041	17.5	830334	18.4
**** .....	40	1204368	29.3	2066440	30.6	1389478	30.7
*** .....	108	1347992	32.8	2083558	30.8	1399101	30.9
** .....	62	497923	12.1	849567	12.6	562173	12.4
* .....	18	316864	7.7	494441	7.3	294821	6.5
During categorization.....	10	56033	1.4	79410	1.2	44923	1.0

**Structure of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments  
by type in 2016**



**FOREIGN TOURISTS**

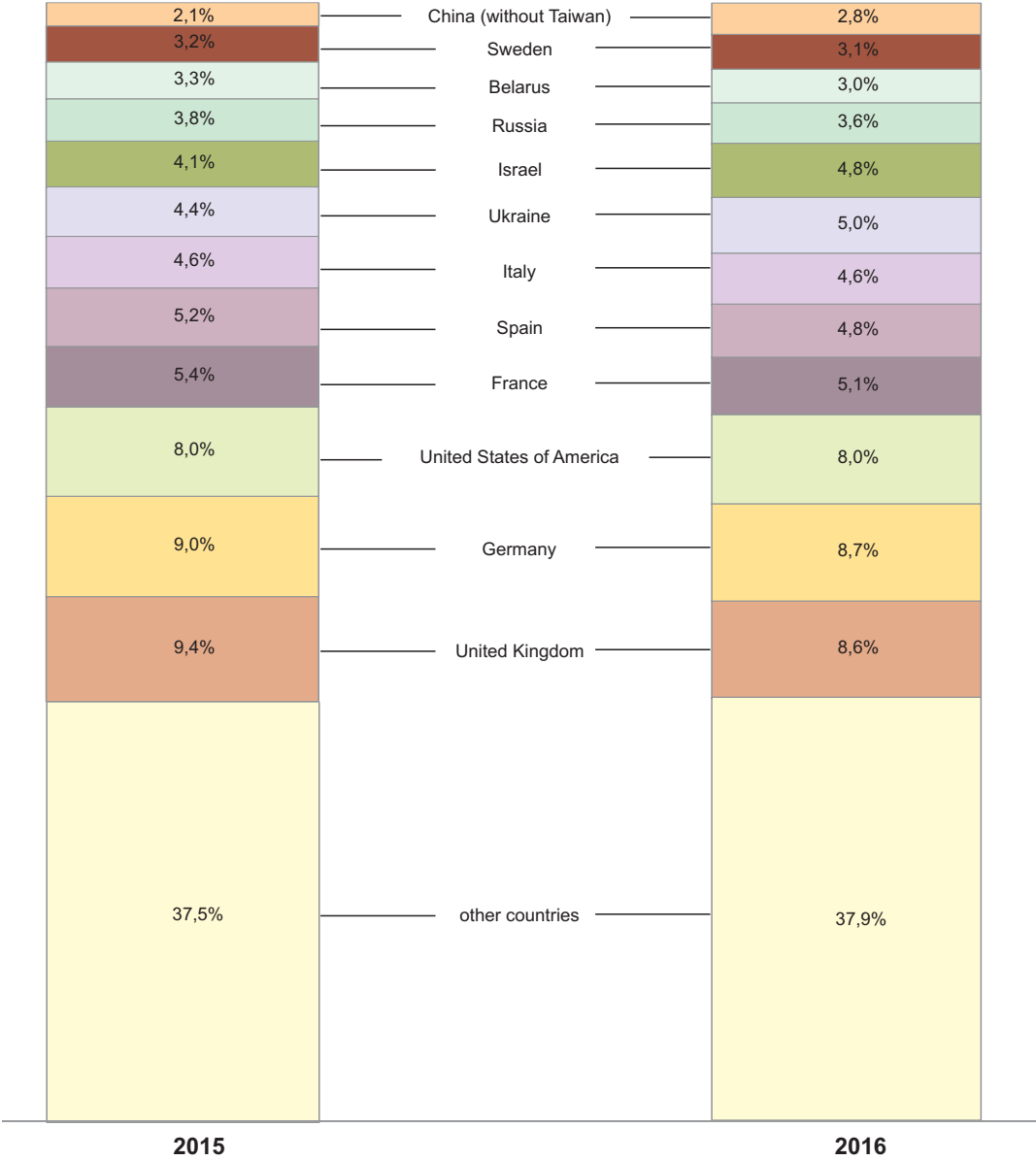
In Mazowieckie voivodship in 2016, among persons provided with services of tourist accommodation establishments there were 1364.3 thousand foreigners (by 8.4% more than in the previous year). They represented 31.2% of total tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments.

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

Specification	Tourists accommodated			2015 = 100 (change calculated in comparable conditions on the basis of data without imputation)	Overnight stays			2015 = 100 (change calculated in comparable conditions on the basis of data without imputation)
	2015 (data without imputation)	2016 (data without imputation)	2016 (data with imputation)		2015 (data without imputation)	2016 (data without imputation)	2016 (data with imputation)	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1258234</b>	<b>1364265</b>	<b>1476815</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>2357348</b>	<b>2565409</b>	<b>2777517</b>	<b>108.8</b>
Hotel establishments ....	1192603	1299280	1405585	108.9	2219052	2432665	2631577	109.6
Of which hotels.....	1166120	1269063	1373812	108.8	2165937	2367354	2562978	109.3
Other establishments ....	65631	64985	71230	99.0	138296	132744	145940	96.0

Most foreign tourists visiting our region came from Europe – 944.3 thousand, i.e. by 4.1% more than in the previous year. The Europeans represented 69.2% of total foreign tourists. Mazowieckie voivodship was also visited by: 185.4 thousand tourists from Asia; 121.6 thousand from North America; 14.5 thousand from South and Central America; 13.5 thousand from Oceania and 6.5 thousand tourists from Africa. A significant majority of foreign tourists (93.0%) stayed in hotels. Foreigners represented 33.4% of total hotel guests and in 5-star hotels their share was the highest and amounted to 65.0%. In 2016, foreign guests rented 1612.1 thousand rooms in hotels, i.e. by 8.4% more than in the previous year. Foreign tourists rented the largest number of rooms in months: September, August, July and June.

**Foreign tourists by country of permanent residence**



In 2016, foreign tourists were provided with 2565.4 thousand overnight stays (by 8.8% more than in 2015), which represented 34.2% of total overnight stays in the voivodship (a 0.9 pp increase compared with the previous year). Majority were recorded in months: August (276.4 thousand), July (258.6 thousand) and September (251.4 thousand), which made up a total of 30.7% of all overnight stays during a year.

Majority of overnight stays, alike in the previous year, were noted in hotels – 2367.4 thousand, i.e. 92.3% of total overnight stays provided to this group of tourists in tourist accommodation establishments. An average stay of a foreign tourist in Mazowieckie voivodship was on the same level as in 2015 and amounted to 1.9 days.

## FACILITIES OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

At the end of July 2016 in tourist accommodation establishments there were 519 catering establishments. Compared with 2015, the number of bars and cafes (by 7.2%) as well as restaurants (by 5.4%) increased, whereas there were 12 canteens and 2 catering points fewer. Over the period in question, there were 439 catering establishments located in hotel establishments (23 more than in July 2015, which constituted 84.6% of total establishments). Most catering establishments were situated in hotels (361), in similar establishments (61) and in training and recreational centres (34). From among total facilities in hotels most were in 3-star hotels – 100 restaurants, i.e. 42.9% of all restaurants in hotels and 34.2% of total restaurants in tourist accommodation establishments, and there were 52 bars and cafes (44.8% and 31.9% analogically).

Table 7. **Catering establishments**

As of 31 VII

Specification		Restaurants	Bars and cafes	Canteens	Catering points
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2015</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>2016</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>18</b>
Hotel establishments .....		275	142	11	11
of which hotels .....		233	116	6	6
Other establishments .....		17	21	35	7

a Data with imputation did not change.

Table 8. Tourist accommodation establishments by powiats in 2016 (cont.)

Specification	Establishments <sup>a</sup>	Bed places <sup>a</sup>		Tourists accommodated		Overnight stays	
		total	of which open all year	total	of which foreign tourist	total	of which foreign tourists
DATA WITH IMPUTATION							
<b>VOIVODSHIP.....</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>53429</b>	<b>50085</b>	<b>4737844</b>	<b>1476815</b>	<b>8138438</b>	<b>2777517</b>
<b>Powiats:</b>							
białobrzegi.....	5	111	111	5326	316	8958	414
ciechanowski.....	11	687	637	44464	12025	78330	23358
garwoliński.....	12	790	370	28159	1577	50750	3 847
gostyniński.....	2	137	36	#	#	#	#
grodziski.....	11	737	737	62049	12724	98416	23080
grójecki.....	11	457	416	31636	3374	51500	11140
kozienicki.....	9	558	458	19649	1025	56189	1942
legionowski.....	23	3760	3650	273342	15278	422881	29315
lipski.....	2	58	18	#	#	#	#
łosicki.....	12	1083	135	8737	134	25284	1389
makowski.....	3	84	84	910	4	2605	6
miński.....	13	615	595	26349	2938	73729	5650
mławski.....	3	102	102	5719	863	11145	1536
nowodworski.....	14	819	819	32950	6133	51786	11100
ostrołęcki.....	5	203	203	8874	531	14726	1054
ostrowski.....	5	297	297	8931	2326	24055	2326
otwocki.....	12	1074	1074	92864	11264	136115	19135
piaseczyński.....	23	1126	1126	84899	18752	139584	31709
płocki.....	16	861	727	22528	67	54633	209
płoński.....	10	467	452	37408	1342	45423	2334
pruskowski.....	21	1263	1263	121016	18985	202525	30115
przasnyski.....	5	83	83	5485	175	8753	387
przysuski.....	5	250	90	2867	5	15743	13
pułtowski.....	3	235	235	9557	1182	25173	8480
radomski.....	14	489	371	14542	1116	20653	2033
siedlecki.....	6	179	179	6474	1590	11408	2208
sierpecki.....	5	151	124	2371	–	4056	–
sochaczewski.....	4	377	377	27895	7337	45153	14087
sokołowski.....	6	126	76	1467	100	2392	113
sztydlowiecki.....	8	424	394	30235	6000	52744	11799
warszawski zachodni.....	19	1337	1297	100627	22100	168586	37182
węgrowski.....	5	508	343	17799	323	45257	330
wołomiński.....	16	804	754	52855	5716	88516	8 445
wyszowski.....	7	601	523	26094	7469	42437	7 891
zwoleński.....	3	74	47	2463	401	3872	758
żuromiński.....	2	31	31	#	–	#	–
żyrardowski.....	9	773	773	50675	1611	83391	12872
<b>Cities with powiat status:</b>							
Ostrołęka.....	3	250	98	7962	1012	16165	3110
Płock.....	16	829	829	46137	4793	88343	9112
Radom.....	13	978	978	55071	9004	130089	51962
Siedlce.....	8	879	569	44207	8694	76746	17668
m.st.							
Warszawa.....	148	28762	28604	3315531	1288484	5655372	2389302

a As of 31 VII

Note. Data for 3 districts were partially hidden (#), due to the necessity of maintaining statistical confidentiality in accordance with the Law of Official Statistics.



## SUMMARY

Mazowieckie voivodship, despite a low share in the resources of the country's accommodation facilities (4.9% of the number of establishments and 6.8% of bed places), in 2016 hosted 15.1% of the total number of tourists and 22.3% of foreign tourists. Hotel establishments (64.0% of accommodation establishments in total) predominated among touristic establishments in the voivodship. In Mazowieckie voivodship there was also the highest rate in the country of tourists per 1 bed place and the rate increased by 4 in comparison to the previous year. In the reference period the occupancy rate in all tourist accommodation establishments equalled 43.9% and was higher by 5.7 pp. than occupancy rate in the country. The voivodship was ranked second in the country in terms of the occupancy rate of bed places (after Zachodniopomorskie voivodship) and it was ranked fourth in terms of overnight stays (after Zachodniopomorskie, Małopolskie and Pomorskie voivodship).

The Mazowieckie voivodship, and especially the Capital City of Warsaw, has tourist infrastructure of high standard. In 2016, hotels in the voivodships constituted 9.8% of all national accommodation facilities and 34.1% of Mazovian hotels were located in Warsaw. In the voivodship, there were 13 5-star hotels (21.3% of total hotels of this standard in the country), of which majority – 12 were situated in the capital city.

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 2015, the tourist potential of the voivodship increased by 6 (1,2%) tourist accommodation establishments and by 623 (1.3%) bed places. In the analysed period, a total of 6.6% tourists more visited Mazowieckie voivodship, and they were provided with 6.2% of overnight stays more. Among persons provided with tourist facilities of the voivodship, 31.2% were foreigners and compared with 2015 their number increased by 8.4%. At the same time, by 5.8% more of domestic tourists visited Mazowieckie voivodship. In 2016, tourists most often stayed in hotels (86.7% of total tourists). Compared with 2015, the highest increase in persons provided with overnight stays recorded rooms for guests (by 37.2%), motels (by 18.9%) and agrotourism lodgings (by 15.9%).