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*Brief information*

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## **TURISM IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF WARSAW IN 2016**

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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).*

**Note:** *Following 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 refused 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 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 travellers 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.

- **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).

- **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.

- **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.

- **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.

- **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.

## ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

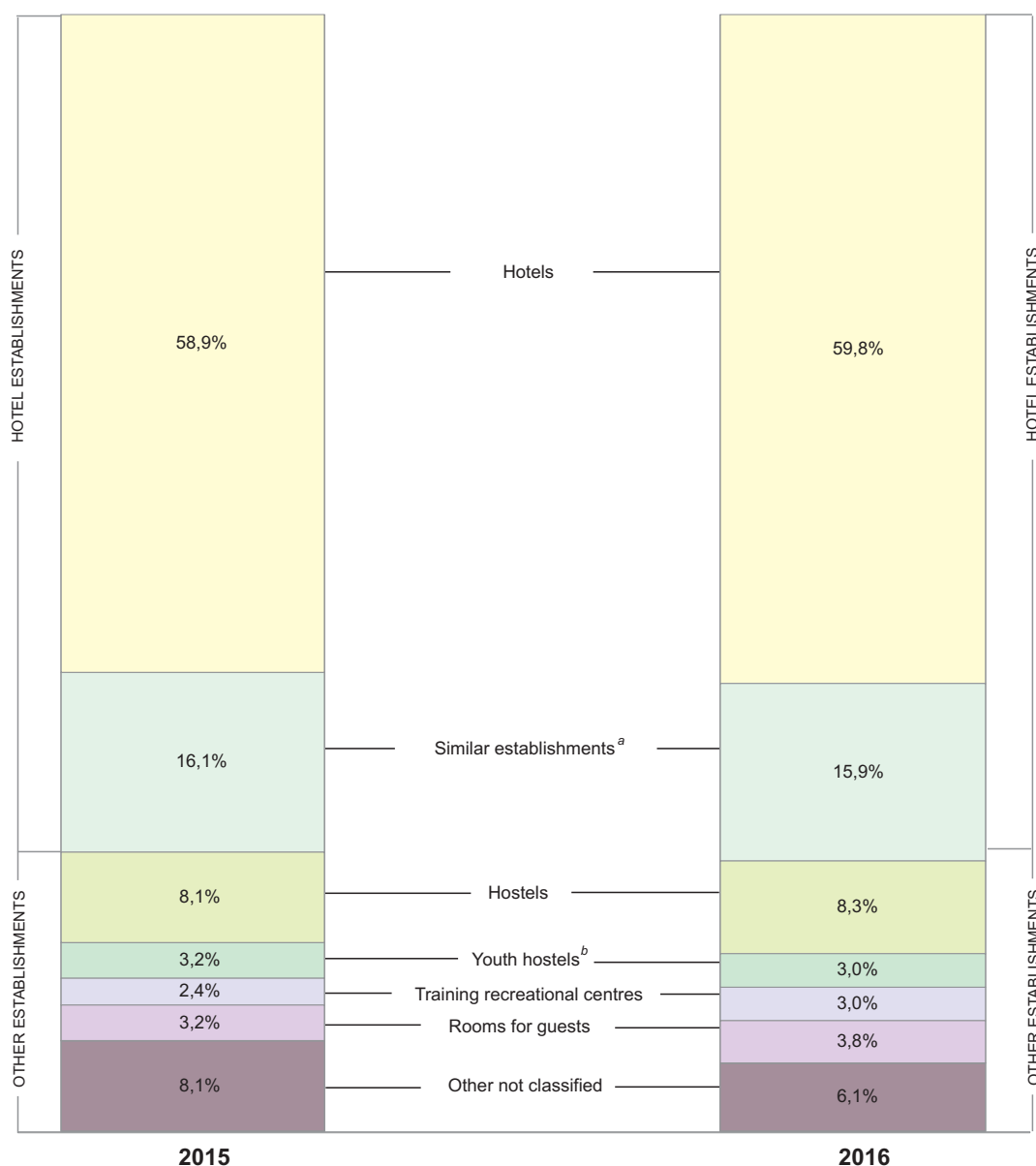
Warsaw is the biggest tourist centre in Mazowieckie voivodship, with wide range of overnight facilities and variety of monuments and remnants of the past. It has convenient location on the intersection of the major transportation routes of Europe, and it has the largest international airport in the country.

On July 31, 2016 there were 132 tourist accommodation facilities in the capital city of Warsaw, which submitted reports (of these 131 were open all year). Tourist had at their disposal 13338 rooms in hotel establishments, of these 99.3% were rooms with full bathroom hygiene and sanitation.

**Accommodation facilities included 100 hotel establishments and 32 other establishments.** The most numerous group, among hotel establishments, as in the previous years, represented hotels – 79 establishments. Among other establishments the most numerous were hostels (11) and other not classified establishments (8).

### Structure of tourist accommodation establishments by types

As of 31 VII



a Including motels. b Including school youth hostels.

As of the end of July 2016, there were 27231 bed places<sup>1</sup> in tourist accommodation establishments, i.e. 2.2% more than during the same period of 2015. In the total number of bed places 99.4% were open all year. The majority of bed places offered hotels – 93.5% of the total number of places in the group of similar establishments and 84.2% of all tourist accommodation establishments in the capital city (in 2015 93.7% and 83.6% respectively).

An increase of bed places was noted in four types of establishments. The highest increase related to rooms for guests (by 25.0%) and training-recreational centres (by 6.6%). The number of bed places in other not classified establishments decreased (by 18.5%) and hostels (by 2.7%).

**Table 1. Tourist accommodation establishments**

As of 31 VII

Specification	Establishments				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>124</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>26651</b>	<b>27231</b>	<b>28762</b>	<b>102.2</b>
of which open all year .....	123	131	147	106.5	26537	27073	28604	102.0
<b>Hotel establishments</b> .....	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>23776</b>	<b>24504</b>	<b>25454</b>	<b>103.1</b>
Hotels .....	73	79	85	108.2	22281	22920	23820	102.9
Similar establishments <sup>a</sup> .....	20	21	22	105.0	1495	1584	1634	106.0
<b>Other establishments</b> .....	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>2875</b>	<b>2727</b>	<b>3308</b>	<b>94.9</b>
Youth hostels <sup>b</sup> .....	4	4	4	100.0	384	384	384	100.0
Training-recreational centres	3	4	4	133.3	394	420	420	106.6
Hostels .....	10	11	12	110.0	983	956	1043	97.3
Rooms for guests .....	4	5	7	125.0	136	170	220	125.0
Other not classified .....	10	8	14	80.0	978	797	1241	81.5

a Including motels. b Including school youth hostels.

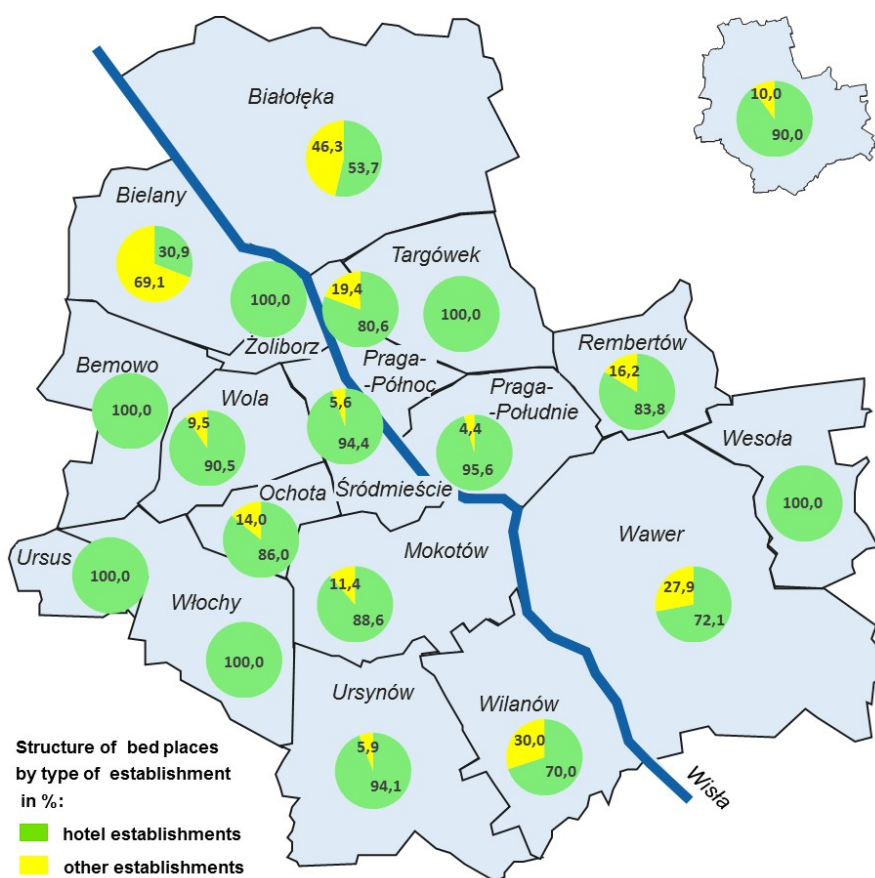
Distribution of tourist accommodation establishments in the Capital City of Warsaw is uneven. In July 2016, most tourist accommodation establishments were located in Śródmieście district (39, i.e. 29.5% of the total tourist accommodation establishments in the capital city), followed by Mokotów (18), Ochota and Włochy (10 each) — respectively: 13.6% and 7.6% each of the total accommodation establishments in the capital city.

Tourist accommodation establishment in the capital city offered on average 206 bed places (in 2015 – 215). Among all tourist accommodation establishments in the Capital City of Warsaw, the highest number of bed places were in the hotels located in Śródmieście district (38.3% of all bed places) and in other districts: Włochy (9.7%), Mokotów (8.3%) and Ochota (8.0%). The smallest number of bed places was in districts: Ursus, Żoliborz, Targówek i Rembertów – in total 1.1% of all places.

<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).

## Accommodation facilities in 2016

As of 31 VII



## OCCUPANCY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

In 2016, there were 3194.1 thousand tourists (by 6.1% more than a year before) in Warsaw's tourist accommodation establishments. Similarly as in the previous year, tourists most often stayed in hotels, which provided overnight stays for 2883.2 thousand tourists (90.3% of total tourists provided with overnight stays).

Compared to 2015, in 5 types of establishments the number of tourists increased, the highest increase recorded guest rooms (by 52.9%) and training-recreational centres (by 19.3%). The highest decline of the number of tourists provided with overnight stays was noted in other non-classified establishments (by 27.7%) and in hostels (by 7.4%).

In the Capital City of Warsaw in 2016, an average of 117 tourists used 1 bed place in tourist accommodation establishments (4 more in comparison to the previous year), whereas in hotels 126 tourists (5 more).

Table 2. Tourists and overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments

Specification	Tourists 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>3011183</b>	<b>3194104</b>	<b>3315531</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>5161193</b>	<b>5426571</b>	<b>5655372</b>	<b>105.1</b>
of which open all year.....	3008505	3191917	3313344	106.1	5157216	5423174	5651975	105.2
<b>Hotel establishments</b> .....	<b>2808845</b>	<b>3002302</b>	<b>3098124</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>4696910</b>	<b>5052429</b>	<b>5210673</b>	<b>107.6</b>
Hotels.....	2699725	2883222	2975922	106.8	4494179	4830911	4983447	107.5
Similar establishments <sup>a</sup> .....	109120	119080	122202	109.1	202731	221518	227226	109.3
<b>Other establishments</b> .....	<b>202338</b>	<b>191802</b>	<b>217407</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>464283</b>	<b>374142</b>	<b>444699</b>	<b>80.6</b>
Youth hostels <sup>b</sup> .....	30711	31845	31845	103.7	55406	56386	56386	101.8
Training-recreational centres.....	15433	18417	18417	119.3	38227	45363	45363	118.7
Hostels.....	123541	114409	124760	92.6	262087	204632	223143	78.1
Rooms for guests.....	4373	6686	8294	152.9	6397	12010	15450	187.7
Other not classified.....	28280	20445	34091	72.3	102166	55751	104357	54.6

a Including motels. b Including school youth hostels.

In 2016, tourists were provided with a total of 5426.6 thousand overnight stays, i.e. by 5.1% more than in 2015. Hotel establishments recorded a 7.6% increase, while other accommodation facilities recorded a decrease (by 19.4%). Comparison of data by type of establishment shows that the highest increase in the number of overnight stays was in rooms for guests (by 87.7%) and in training-recreational centres (by 18.7%). Whereas the highest decrease in overnight stays recorded other non-classified establishments (by 45.4%) and hostels (by 21.9%).

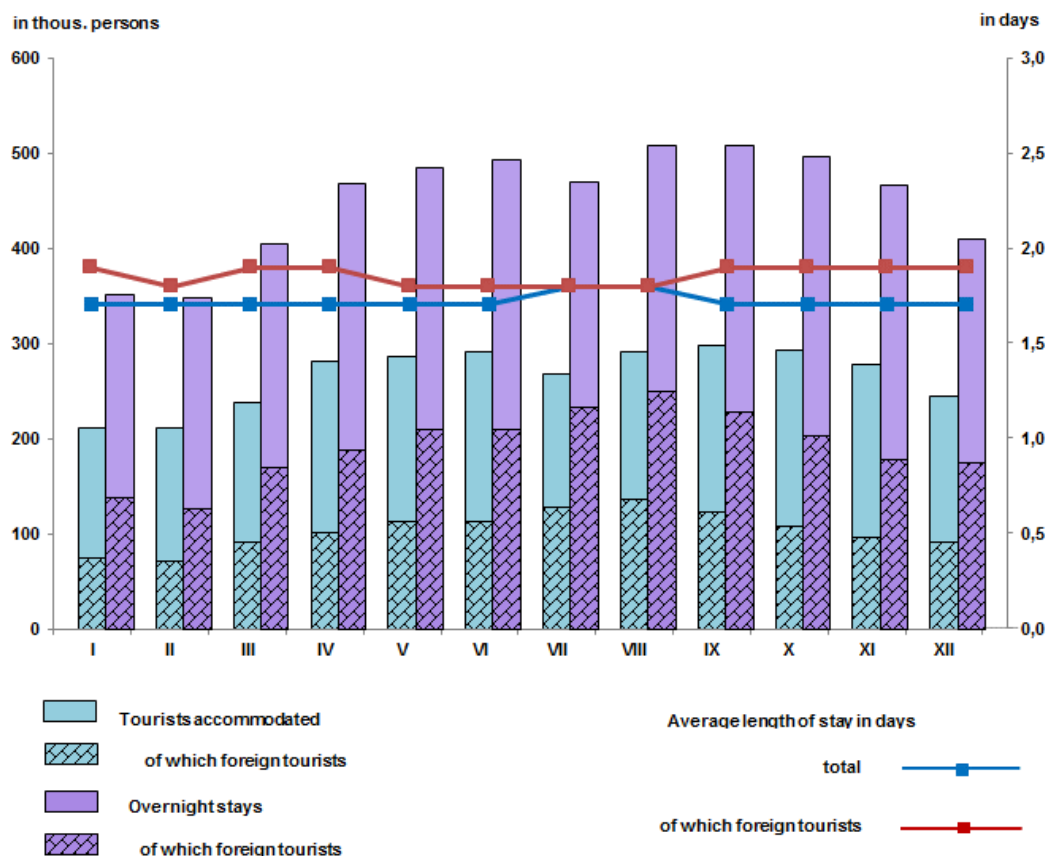
Table 3. Occupancy rate (in %) of rooms in hotel establishments

Specification	2015	2016												
	total	months												
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
DATA WITHOUT IMPUTATION														
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>68.7</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>61.7</b>
of which:														
Hotels.....	70.7	72.6	57.9	61.5	67.5	79.2	75.4	82.1	70.8	73.9	82.2	78.5	78.4	63.4
DATA WITH IMPUTATION														
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>x</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>61.4</b>
of which:														
Hotels.....	x	72.3	57.7	61.3	67.1	78.9	75.1	81.7	70.4	73.5	81.8	78.1	78.0	63.1

There were 3391.8 thousand rooms (by 6.7% more than in 2015) rented to tourists in the capital city, of these 1889.3 thousand to domestic tourists (by 5.8% more) and 1502.5 thousand to foreign tourists (by 7.8% more).

Occupancy rate in hotels, motels, boarding houses and similar establishments in 2016 amounted to 69.6%, i.e. by 0.9 pp more than in 2015. The highest occupancy rate of rooms<sup>2</sup> during a year recorded hotels (72.6%), of these in months: September (82.2%), June (82.1%), April (79.2%), October (78.5%) and November (78.4%).

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



Average length of stay<sup>3</sup> of tourists in the Capital City of Warsaw in tourist accommodation establishments in 2016 was – alike in a previous year – 1.7 days. Tourists stayed the longest in other non-classified establishments (2.7 days) and training-recreational centres (2.5 days), the shortest stays recorded hotels (1.7 days).

<sup>2</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); and additionally for hotels, motels, boarding houses and other hotel facilities.

<sup>3</sup> Average length of stay in tourist accommodation establishments is a quotient of a number of overnight stays and a number of tourists.

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	
DATA WITHOUT IMPUTATION														
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>55.6</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>50.0</b>
of which:														
Hotels .....	56.9	58.3	46.3	48.4	53.1	62.8	62.2	64.8	60.1	64.9	65.2	61.3	59.2	51.0
DATA WITH IMPUTATION														
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>x</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>49.7</b>
of which:														
Hotels .....	x	58.0	46.0	48.2	52.8	62.4	61.9	64.5	59.7	64.5	64.9	61.0	58.8	50.7

Occupancy rate of bed places in total establishments in 2016 was estimated at 54.9% and during the surveyed year increased by 0.3 pp, and in hotels amounted to 56.2% and increased by 0.6 pp. Occupancy rate of bed places varied by type of establishment. The highest occupancy rate recorded hostels (60.5%) and hotels (58.3%), and the lowest — rooms for guests (19.6%).

Table 5. **Occupancy of hotels by category in 2016**

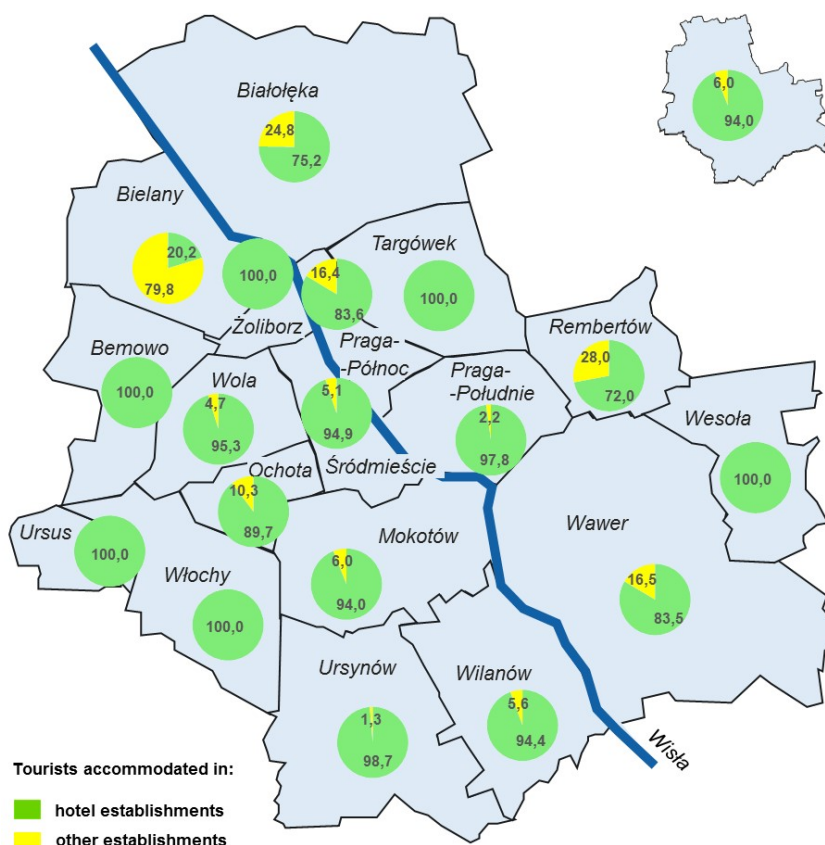
Specification	Estab-lish-ments in absolute numbers	Tourists accommodated		Overnight stays		Rooms rented	
		in absolute numbers	in %	in absolute numbers	in %	in absolute numbers	in %
DATA WITHOUT IMPUTATION							
<b>Hotels</b> .....	<b>79</b>	<b>2883222</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4830911</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3278887</b>	<b>100.0</b>
of which:							
***** .....	12	674453	23.4	1164598	24.1	819824	25.0
**** .....	14	809748	28.1	1519305	31.4	1043473	31.8
*** .....	32	871601	30.2	1327163	27.5	902251	27.5
** .....	13	249299	8.6	394126	8.2	262017	8.0
* .....	7	277176	9.6	424502	8.8	250755	7.6
DATA WITH IMPUTATION							
<b>Hotels</b> .....	<b>85</b>	<b>2975922</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4983447</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3380898</b>	<b>100.0</b>
of which:							
***** .....	12	674453	22.7	1164598	23.4	819824	24.2
**** .....	16	834949	28.1	1560863	31.3	1071152	31.7
*** .....	34	905976	30.4	1383679	27.8	940125	27.8
** .....	15	282423	9.5	448588	9.0	298475	8.8
* .....	7	277176	9.3	424502	8.5	250755	7.4

The Capital City of Warsaw has tourist infrastructure of high quality. As of July 31, 2016 in the Capital City of Warsaw for tourists awaited 79 hotels with 22920 bed places and 12520 rooms, of these 99.7% with full bathroom hygiene and sanitation. There were 290 bed places on average per 1 hotel and compared with 2015 this number decreased by 15.



In the Capital City of Warsaw there were 34.1% of all hotels located in Mazowieckie voivodship, of these 12 5-star hotels out of 13 in the whole Mazowieckie voivodship. 5-star hotels in the Capital City of Warsaw offered 2924 rooms and 4853 bed places. Occupancy rate of rooms in these hotels was estimated at 76.7%, and of bed places — 65.6%. In 2016, 5-star hotels provided overnight stays for 674453 tourists, i.e. 23.4% of total tourists accommodated in the capital. The highest share represented tourists staying in 3-star hotels (30.2%), and the lowest — in 2-star hotels (8.6%). Most of Warsaw's hotels were located in Śródmieście — 28, of which 10 were 5-star hotels.

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



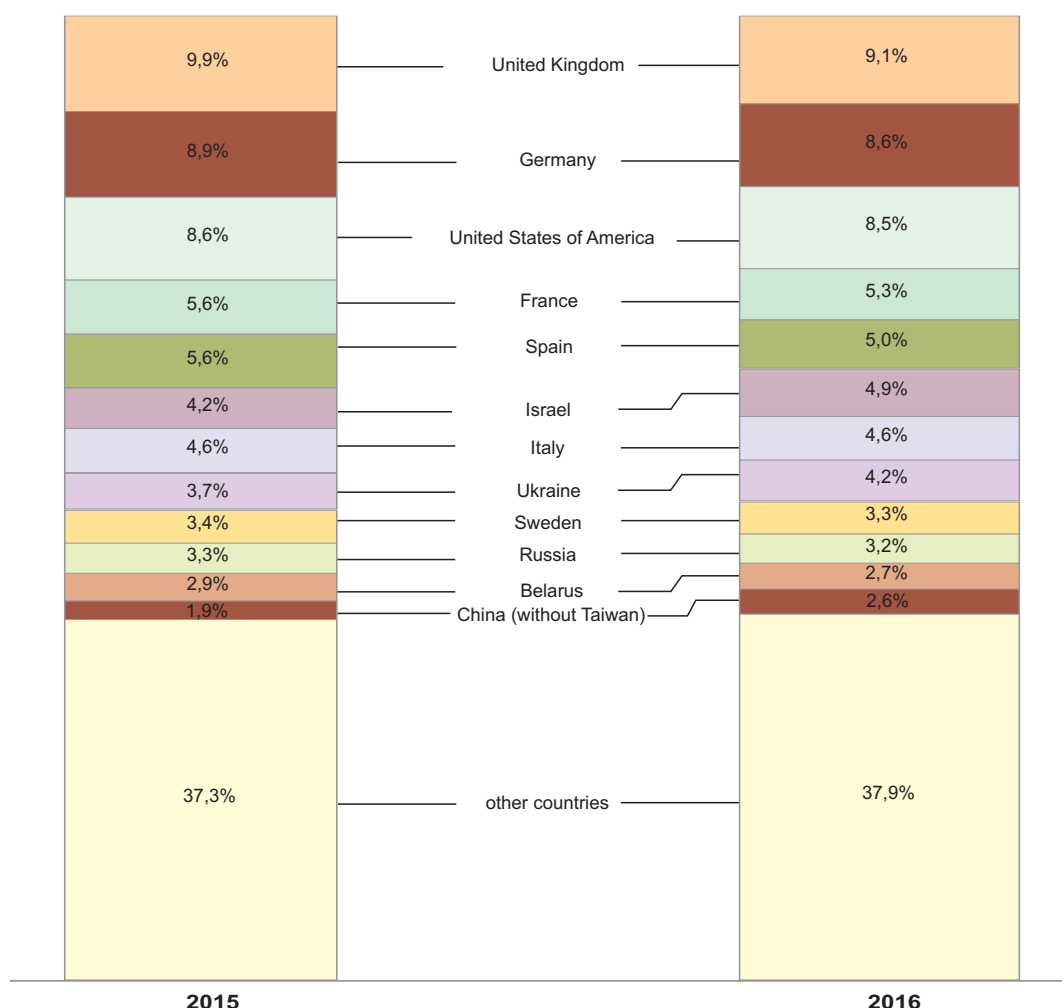
## FOREIGN TOURISTS

In the Capital City of Warsaw in 2016, among tourists in tourist accommodation establishments there were 1251.1 thousand foreigners (by 8.2% more than in the previous year). They represented 39.2% of total tourists staying in tourist accommodation establishments (a 0.8 pp increase compared with 2015).

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>1156511</b>	<b>1251051</b>	<b>1288484</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>2153508</b>	<b>2318188</b>	<b>2389302</b>	<b>107.6</b>
Hotel establishments ....	1096612	1192442	1223945	108.7	2036851	2210368	2269391	108.5
of which hotels .....	1083083	1175754	1206840	108.6	2004682	2173975	2232047	108.4
Other establishments....	59899	58609	64539	97.8	116657	107820	119911	92.4

**Structure of accommodated foreign tourists by country of permanent residence**



The majority of foreign tourists visiting our capital city arrived from Europe — 850.0 thousand, i.e. by 3.9% more than a year before. The Europeans represented 67.9% of total foreign tourists. The vast majority of foreign

tourists (94.0%) stayed in hotels. Foreigners represented 40.8% of total hotel guests, and in 5-star hotels their share was significantly higher and amounted to 66.0%.

In 2016, foreign tourists were provided with 2318.2 thousand overnight stays (by 7.6% than in 2015), which made up 42.7% of total overnight stays provided in Warsaw (an increase compared with the previous year by 1.0 pp). Hotel establishments recorded a 8.5% growth, and other accommodation establishments a 7.6% decrease, despite a significant increase in the number of overnight stays in training-recreational centres (more than 8 times) and in rooms for guests (by 146.3%).

In tourist accommodation establishments in 2016, similarly as in the same period of the previous year, tourists coming from the United Kingdom were provided with the majority of overnight stays (215.3 thousand), which represented 9.3% of all overnight stays provided to foreign tourists. There was also a number of tourists from such countries as: the USA (8.7%), Germany (8.1%) and Israel (6.9%). In comparison with 2015, an average stay of a foreign tourist in the Capital City of Warsaw remained on the same level and amounted to 1.9 days.

## FACILITIES IN TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

A factor that greatly influences the attractiveness of tourist establishments are catering facilities. At the end of July 2016 in tourist accommodation establishments in the Capital City of Warsaw there were 181 catering establishments, i.e. by 16 more than in the same period of a previous year. Compared with 2015, the number of bars and cafes increased (by 12.7%), canteens (by 11.1%) and restaurants (by 8.7%).

In the surveyed period, 162 catering establishments were located in hotel establishments (89.5% of total establishments). In comparison with July 2015 their number decreased by 16 establishments. The majority of catering establishments were located in hotels (148), i.e. 81.8% of total catering facilities in tourist accommodation establishments in the capital city.

Table 7. **Catering establishments** <sup>a</sup>

As of 31 VII

Specification	Restaurants	Bars and cafes	Canteens	Catering outlets
<b>Total</b> .....				
<b>2015</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2016</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
Hotel establishments .....	96	55	5	6
of which hotels.....	87	53	4	4
Other establishments.....	4	7	5	3

<sup>a</sup> Data with imputation did not changed

Among total establishments in hotels, the majority were situated in 3-star hotels — 31 restaurants, i.e. 35.6% of all restaurants in hotels and 31.0% of total restaurants in tourist accommodation establishments and 18 bars and cafes (34.0% and 29.0% respectively).

Table 8. Tourist accommodation establishments by districts in 2016

Districts	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>DATA WITHOUT IMPUTATION</b>							
<b>M.ST. WARSZAWA.....</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>27231</b>	<b>27073</b>	<b>3194104</b>	<b>1251051</b>	<b>5426571</b>	<b>2318188</b>
Bemowo.....	3	343	343	35469	2241	59700	3616
Białołęka.....	5	615	615	16996	2638	34379	5845
Bielany.....	4	421	385	17394	1498	35155	2007
Mokotów.....	18	2978	2978	241851	50044	517476	111430
Ochota.....	10	2606	2484	414688	153940	553051	234719
Praga-Południe.....	5	751	751	79675	16271	144303	31501
Praga-Północ.....	3	279	279	49009	7076	70684	16836
Rembertów.....	2	111	111	#	#	#	#
Śródmieście.....	39	11196	11196	1460244	758508	2621179	1467571
Targówek.....	1	99	99	#	#	#	#
Ursus.....	1	34	34	#	-	#	-
Ursynów.....	9	1261	1261	128238	23578	187178	34082
Wawer.....	8	1240	1240	92090	9917	177801	17903
Wesoła.....	1	175	175	#	#	#	#
Wilanów.....	3	300	300	23142	4407	39998	7682
Włochy.....	10	2677	2677	335526	83151	459465	113917
Wola.....	9	2101	2101	281595	135733	496450	267205
Żoliborz.....	1	44	44	#	#	#	#
<b>DATA WITH IMPUTATION</b>							
<b>M.ST. WARSZAWA.....</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>28762</b>	<b>28604</b>	<b>3315531</b>	<b>1288484</b>	<b>5655372</b>	<b>2389302</b>
Bemowo.....	4	493	493	52657	7814	89211	14137
Białołęka.....	7	815	815	36680	8591	67318	17135
Bielany.....	5	495	459	19876	1978	41510	3054
Mokotów.....	19	3052	3052	243708	50148	524057	111885
Ochota.....	10	2606	2484	414688	153940	553051	234719
Praga-Południe.....	6	825	825	81532	16375	150884	31956
Praga-Północ.....	4	304	304	50439	7248	74684	17244
Rembertów.....	2	111	111	#	#	#	#
Śródmieście.....	42	11431	11431	1473683	763567	2650572	1476480
Targówek.....	1	99	99	#	#	#	#
Ursus.....	1	34	34	#	-	#	-
Ursynów.....	9	1261	1261	129490	23652	191738	34446
Wawer.....	9	1390	1390	101355	12947	194408	23688
Wesoła.....	1	175	175	#	#	#	#
Wilanów.....	4	450	450	39704	9943	67229	18021
Włochy.....	12	2977	2977	369276	94260	516207	134777
Wola.....	11	2200	2200	284256	135972	504751	267886
Żoliborz.....	1	44	44	#	#	#	#

a As of 31 VII

Note. Data for 5 districts were partially hidden (#), due to the necessity of maintaining statistical confidentiality in accordance with the Law of Official Statistics.

## SUMMARY

Accommodation facilities are the most significant element of tourism development in Warsaw which enables taking an advantage of touristic assets of the city. Touristic capability is estimated mostly by the number of establishments and bed places, and the occupancy rate by the number of tourists accommodated, overnight stays or the average length of stay.

Presented in the publication analysis of the results of the accommodation facilities survey in Warsaw indicates an increase in the touristic capability of the capital and in occupancy rate. The Capital City of Warsaw, alike in the previous year, was first in the country among powiats and cities with powiat status with regard to the number of provided overnight stays (followed by Kraków and kołobrzescki powiat). In 2016, 11.0% of a total number of tourists and 20% of foreign tourists visiting Poland stayed in accommodation establishments in the capital city.

Similarly as in 2015, the majority of domestic and foreign tourists visiting Warsaw chose to stay in hotels. The average length of the accommodation of tourists in these establishments was shorter than 2 days and that suggested a business rather than leisure purpose of travels.

Observed changes indicates that both domestic and foreign tourists took an increasing interest in rooms for guests and training-recreational centres. Compared with the previous year, the occupancy rate in these establishments increased (each by 7.1 pp). It may be also assumed that in 2016, amongst tourist accommodation establishments, the highest occupancy rate recorded hostels. However, data analysis reveals that high occupancy rate is the result of a decrease in the number of bed places, and not the result of a growing number of accommodated tourists. Compared with the previous year, the occupancy rate of bed places declined by 11.5 pp.

The increase in the number of tourists, overnight stays and rented rooms impels a necessity of accommodation facility development. The highest increase in all tourists establishments was noticed among hotels which dominated in the structure of accommodation facilities in the capital city, and also tourists took the strongest interest in them.