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**TOURISM**  
**IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF WARSAW IN 2014**

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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).*

**Since 2012 there was a change in the range of presented data by including information on rooms for rent and agro-tourism lodgings with 10 and more beds.**

**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.

## **Tourist accommodation establishments**

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

### **Hotels and similar 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 andthe 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 hasat least seven rooms. It has to provide catering services. Depending on the equipment in thebuilding 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 sanitaryfacilities, at least on a daily basis (e.g., a building meeting the requirement for a hotel, motel orlodging house that has not obtained a category).

### **Other establishments:**

- **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 a set of establishments) designed and permanently adapter 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 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.

## ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES – AS OF 31 VII

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 /crisscross of the major transportation routes of Europe and it has the largest international airport in the country.

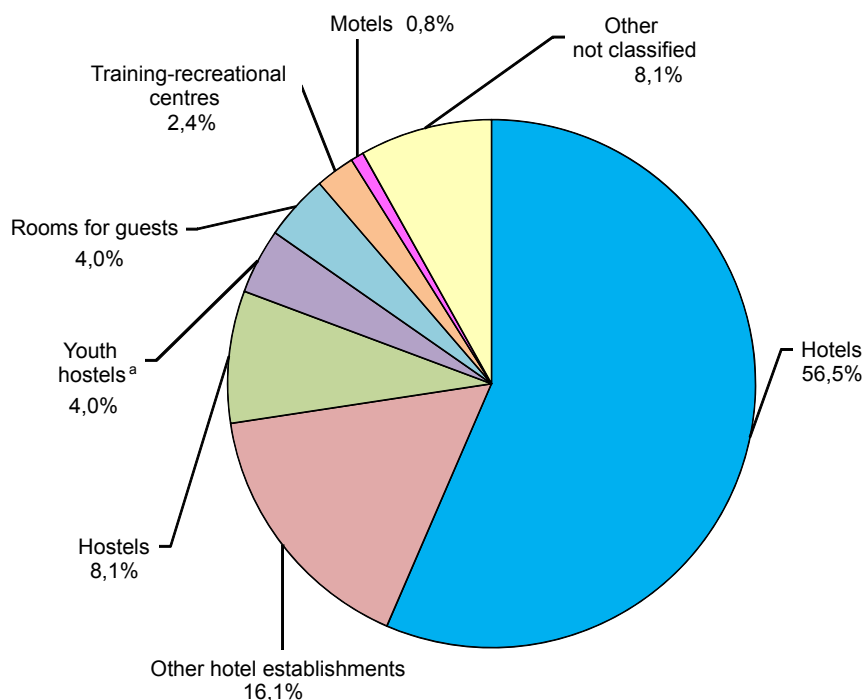
On 31 July 2014 there were 124 tourist accommodation facilities in the capital city of Warsaw, which submitted reports (of these 122 were open all year). Tourist had at their disposal 12531 rooms in hotel establishments, of these 99.1% were rooms with bathroom.

**Accommodation facilities included 91 hotels and similar establishments and 33 other establishments.** The most numerous group, among **hotels and similar establishments**, as in the previous years, represented hotels – 70 establishments, followed by other hotel establishments, which were not granted any category, and other establishments providing hotel services – e.g. holiday dwellings and inns (20).

Among other establishments the majority represented hostels and other not classified establishments (10 each), which include among others boarding schools, dormitories, 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 types in 2014

As of 31VII



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

Compared with July 2013 there were 2 hotels more and 1 boarding house less among hotel establishments. In the “other establishments” group there was 1 room for guests less.

As of the end of July 2014 there were 26394 **bed places** awaiting tourists in **tourist accommodation establishments**, i.e. 4.7% more than during the same period of 2013.

In the total number of bed places — 26012, i.e. 98.6% were all year round. Compared with 2013 share of all year round bed places in the total number of beds decreased by 0.9 p. p. It can be observed that on average an establishment in Warsaw had at its disposal 213 bed places, in 2013 — 203.

Majority of bed places were offered by hotels — 21378. Their increase was recorded in 4 types of establishments. The largest increase was in other not classified establishments (by 19.3%) and in hotels (by 6.6%). A decrease of bed places was recorded in 3 types of establishments. The largest decrease was observed in hostels (by 19.4%) and rooms for guests (by 12.2%).

**Table 1. Tourist accommodation establishments**  
As of 31VII

Specification	Establishments			Bed places		
	2013	2014		2013	2014	
	in absolute numbers		2013=100	in absolute numbers		2013=100
<b>T o t a l</b> .....	<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25199</b>	<b>26394</b>	<b>104.7</b>
of these open all year.....	122	122	100.0	25084	26012	103.7
<b>Hotels and similar establishments</b> .....	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>21641</b>	<b>22951</b>	<b>106.1</b>
Hotels .....	68	70	102.9	20051	21378	106.6
Motels .....	1	1	100.0	48	48	100.0
Boarding houses .....	1	—	x	15	—	x
Other hotel establishments.....	20	20	100.0	1527	1525	99.9
<b>Other establishments</b> .....	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>3558</b>	<b>3443</b>	<b>96.8</b>
Youth hostels <sup>a</sup> .....	5	5	100.0	412	421	102.2
Training-recreational centres.....	3	3	100.0	412	415	100.7
Hostels .....	10	10	100.0	1591	1282	80.6
Rooms for guests .....	6	5	83.3	123	108	87.8
Other not classified.....	10	10	100.0	1020	1217	119.3

a Including school youth hostels.

Distribution of tourist accommodation establishments in the Capital City of Warsaw is uneven. In July 2013 most tourist accommodation establishments were located in Śródmieście district (38, i.e. 30.6% of the total tourist accommodation establishments in the capital city), followed by Mokotów (17), Włochy (11) and Ochota (10) — respectively: 13.7%; 8.9%; 8.1% of all accommodation establishments in the capital.

Compared with 2013 in the hotels and similar establishments group there were 2 hotels more — 1 each in Bemowo and Włochy districts. In other districts the number of tourist accommodation establishments remained the same in comparison with 2013.

An analysis of the data indicates that majority of total bed places of the capital were located in Śródmieście (10637, i.e. 40.3%), followed by Mokotów (12.3%), Ochota (10.2%) and Włochy (10.1%). Least bed places offered tourist establishments in: Ursus, Targówek and Rembertów — 0.9% of the total accommodation facilities in the capital.



In Warsaw in 2014 an average of 108 tourists used **1 bed place** in tourist accommodation establishments, and 119 tourists in hotels.

**Table 2. Tourists and overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments**

Specification	Tourists accommodated			Overnight stays		
	2013	2014		2013	2014	
	in absolute numbers	2013=100		in absolute numbers	2013=100	
<b>T o t a l</b> .....	<b>2711818</b>	<b>2858213</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>4633925</b>	<b>4849126</b>	<b>104.6</b>
of which open all year.....	2708487	2855119	105.4	4628746	4844031	104.7
<b>Hotels and similar establishments</b> .....	<b>2517787</b>	<b>2648313</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>4083214</b>	<b>4331629</b>	<b>106.1</b>
Hotels.....	2418053	2548741	105.4	3887677	4141018	106.5
Motels.....	3537	3434	97.1	5776	5054	87.5
Boarding houses.....	122	–	x	192	–	x
Other hotel establishments.....	96075	96138	100.1	189569	185557	97.9
<b>Other establishments</b> .....	<b>194031</b>	<b>209900</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>550711</b>	<b>517497</b>	<b>94.0</b>
Youth hostels <sup>a</sup> .....	31257	31413	100.5	57005	55166	96.8
Training-recreational centres.....	16943	15676	92.5	35748	35763	100.0
Hostels.....	110096	128624	116.8	319591	295185	92.4
Rooms for guests.....	4760	5990	125.8	9565	9544	99.8
Other not classified.....	30975	28197	91.0	128802	121839	94.6

a Including school youth hostels.

The Capital City of Warsaw, for many years, has been a country's leader in terms of the number of **overnight stays**. In 2014 the number of overnight stays amounted to 4849.1 thousand, by 4.6% more than in 2013.

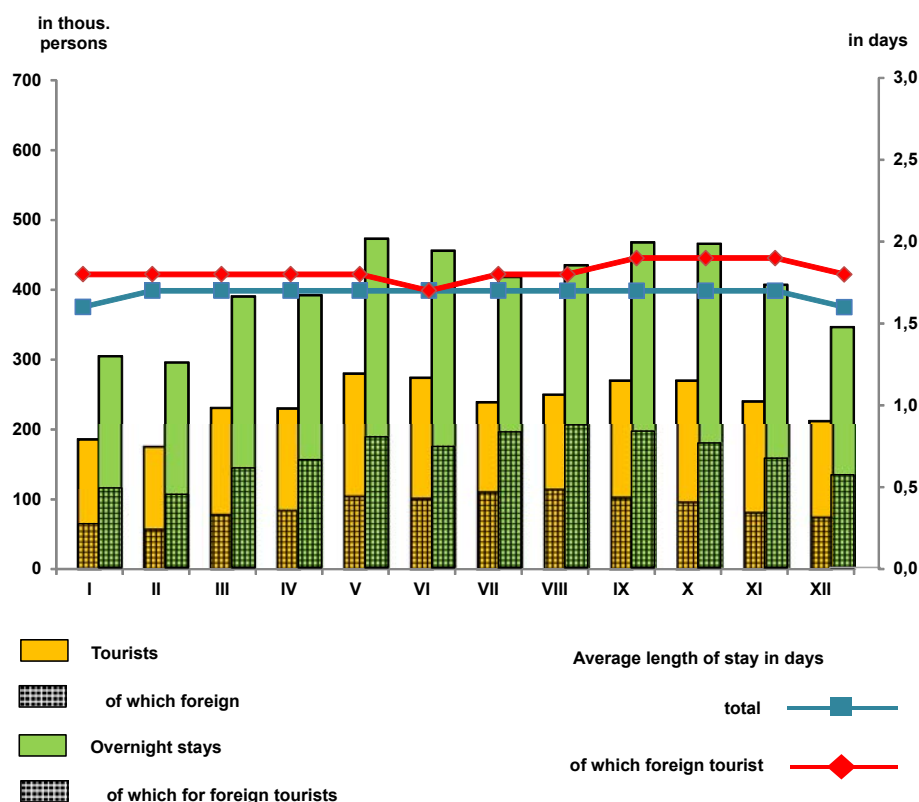
Hotels and similar establishments recorded an increase in the number of overnight stays (by 6.1%), and the rest of accommodation facilities recorded a decrease (of 6.0%). When comparing data by type of establishment it can be observed that an increase in overnight stays was only in hotels (by 6.5%). In other, there was a decrease, the highest in motels (by 12.5%).

**Table 3. Occupancy rate (in %) of rooms in hotels and similar establishments**

Specification	2013		2014											
	total		months											
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<b>T o t a l</b> .....	<b>64.5</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>55.2</b>
of which:														
Hotels.....	66.5	67.3	51.2	56.0	66.8	64.8	75.5	76.5	64.7	65.0	80.8	77.4	70.8	57.0
Motels.....	42.3	38.5	37.7	48.8	53.1	43.0	39.7	44.8	24.5	16.2	36.0	40.7	44.4	33.3
Other hotel establishments.....	36.8	35.4	28.5	35.2	36.2	35.2	44.4	39.0	28.7	25.8	40.1	46.5	37.4	28.6

There were 2948.9 thousand **rooms** (by 3.7% more than In 2013) **rented** for tourists in the capital city, of these 1677.4 thousand for domestic tourists (by 8.0% more) and 1271.5 thousand for foreign tourists (by 1.5% less). Occupancy rate in hotels, motels, boarding houses and other hotel establishments in 2014 amounted to 65.2%, i.e. by 0.7 p. p. more than in 2013. The highest **occupancy rate of rooms** recorded hotels (67.3%) in months: September (78.1%), October (75.3%) and June (74.1%).

**Tourists, overnight stays and average length of stay  
in tourist accommodation establishments by months in 2014**



**Table 4. Occupancy rate (in %) of bed places in hotels and similar establishments**

Specification	2013		2014											
	total	total	months											
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>52.1</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>44.5</b>
of which:														
Hotels .....	53.6	54.3	40.9	43.4	52.4	53.6	61.3	61.7	54.6	58.2	63.4	60.2	54.9	45.8
Motels .....	33.3	29.7	27.8	35.0	37.8	36.0	31.1	35.9	19.7	13.2	29.7	31.7	33.8	25.1
Other hotel establishments .....	33.7	34.1	26.5	32.1	33.9	33.5	42.2	39.4	25.8	25.0	40.3	45.3	37.7	27.1

**Occupancy rate of bed places** in total establishments in 2013 was estimated at 52.0% and during the year increased by 0.9 p. p., and in hotels and similar establishments it amounted to 52.9% and increased by 0.8 p. p. Occupancy rate of bed places varied by type of establishment. The highest occupancy rate recorded hostels (66.4%) and hotels (54.3%), and the lowest — rooms for guests (16.5%).

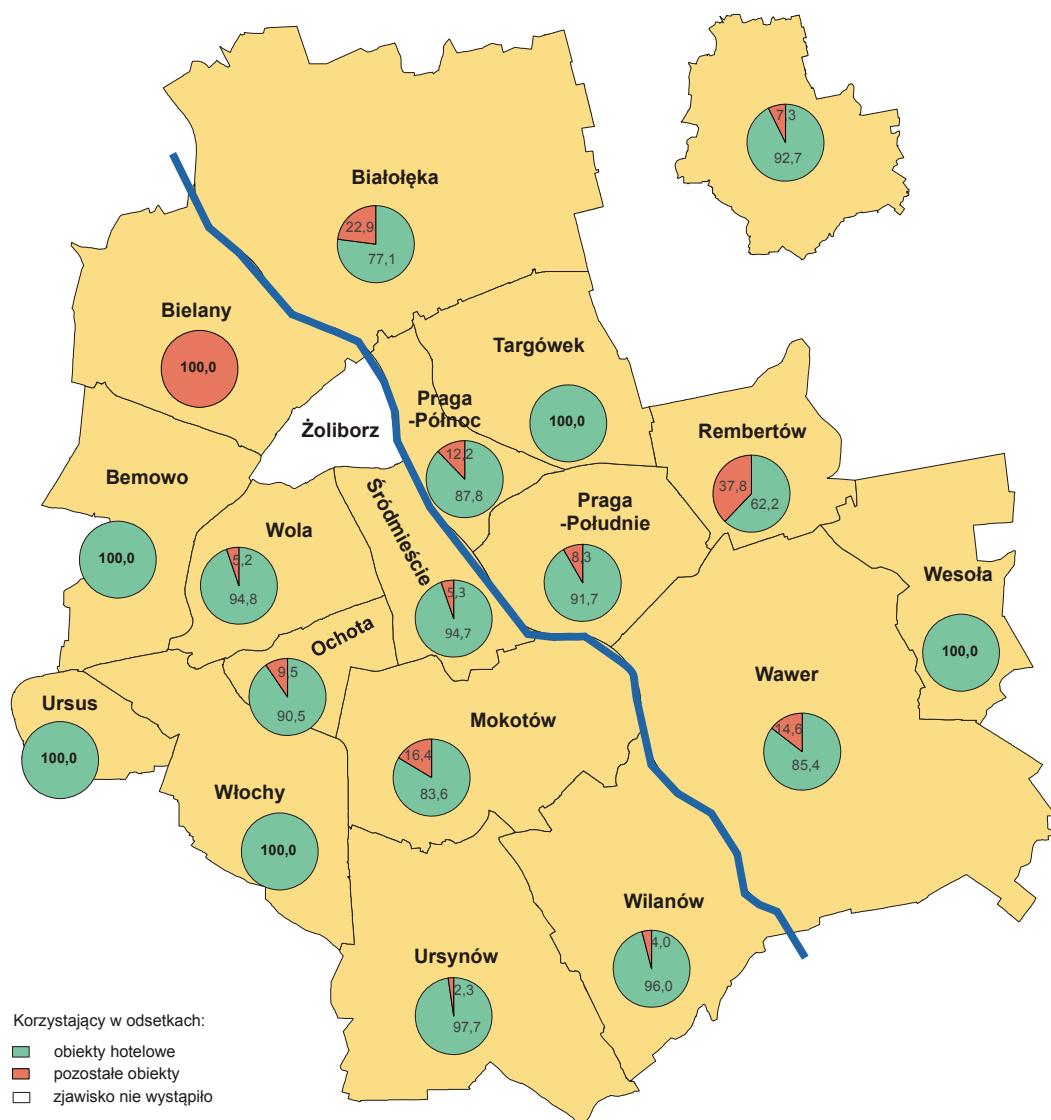
**Table 5. Occupancy of hotels by category in 2014**

Specification	Hotels by category	Tourists accommodated		Overnight stays		Rented rooms	
		in absolute numbers	in %	in absolute numbers	in %	in absolute numbers	in %
<b>Hotels</b> .....	<b>70</b>	<b>2548741</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4141018</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2843712</b>	<b>100.0</b>
of which:							
***** .....	9	619583	24.3	1047073	25.3	745146	26.2
**** .....	10	656585	25.8	1151688	27.8	802727	28.2
*** .....	28	664657	26.1	1034713	25.0	718513	25.3
** .....	14	362362	14.2	545119	13.2	367318	12.9
* .....	8	244666	9.6	361380	8.7	209480	7.4

The Capital City of Warsaw has a high quality tourist infrastructure. As of 31 July 2014 in the Capital City of Warsaw for tourists awaited 70 hotels with 21378 bed places and 11 698 rooms, of these 99.5% with a bathroom. Data analysis have shown that 1 establishment had at its disposal 305 bed places on average, in 2013 — 295. In the Capital City of Warsaw there were 33.0% of all hotels located in Mazowieckie voivodship, of these 9 5-star hotels out of 10 in the whole Mazowieckie voivodship.

Most of Warsaw's hotels were located In Śródmieście (24, of which 8 were 5-star hotels) and in Włochy (9 facilities). 5-star hotels in the Capital City of Warsaw offered 2608 rooms and 4186 bed places. Occupancy rate of rooms in these hotels was estimated at 76.9%, and of bed places — 67.1%. In 2014, 5-star hotels provided overnight stays for 619583 tourists, i.e. 24.3% of total hotels with a specific category. The highest share represented tourists staying in 3-star hotels (26.1%), and the lowest — in 1-star hotels (9.6%).

### Structure of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments by type in 2014



An average length of stay of tourists in Warsaw in total tourist accommodation establishments amounted — as in a previous year — to 1.7 day; tourists were then mainly accommodated in hotels.



Compared with 2013 an average length of stay of tourists in Warsaw's hotels remained the same and amounted to 1.6 day; it reduced the most in hostels (from 2.9 to 2.3 days), and slightly increased in training-recreational centres (from 2.1 to 2.3 days).

## FOREIGN TOURISTS

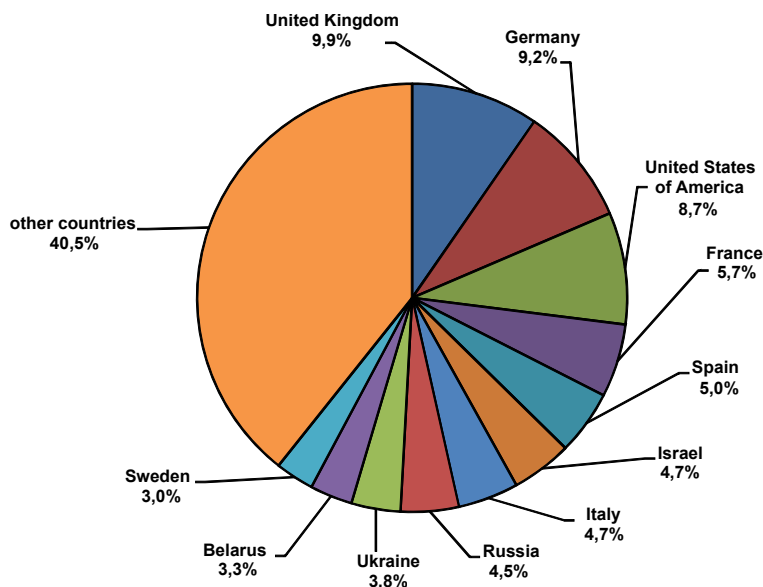
In the Capital City of Warsaw in 2014 among tourists in tourist accommodation establishments there were 1071,7 thousand **foreigners** (by 0.3% more than in a previous year). They represented 37.5% of total tourists staying in tourist accommodation establishments.

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

Specification	Tourists accommodated			Overnight stays		
	2013	2014	2013=100	2013	2014	2013= 00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1068676</b>	<b>1071719</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>1946381</b>	<b>1944192</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Hotels and similar establishments .....	1019206	1013907	99.5	1809297	1814999	100.3
of which hotels .....	1005374	1001319	99.6	1776534	1784356	100.4
Other establishments .....	49470	57812	116.9	137084	129193	94.2

Majority of **foreign tourists** visiting our capital city arrived from Europe — 769.7 thousand, i.e. by 0.4% less than in a previous year. The Europeans represented 71.8% of total foreign tourists. The Capital City of Warsaw was also visited by: 124.7 thousand tourists from Asia; 104.3 thousand from North America; 12.8 thousand from South and Central America; 11.7 thousand from Oceania and 6.9 thousand of tourists from Africa. Vast majority of foreign tourists (93.4%) stayed in hotels. Foreigners represented 39.3% of total hotel guests, and in 5-star hotels their share was the highest and amounted to 61.2%. In 2014 foreign guests rented 1253.0 thousand rooms in hotels, i.e. by 1.4% less than in a previous year.

### Structure of foreign tourists by country of permanent residence in 2014



In 2014 foreign tourists **were provided** with 1944.2 thousand **overnight stays** (by 0.1% than in 2013), which represented 40.1% of total overnight stays provided in Warsaw (a decrease compared with a previous year by 1.9 p. p.). In 2014, similarly as in the same period of a previous year, majority of overnight stays were provided to tourists coming from the United Kingdom (188.3 thousand), which represented 9.7% of all

overnight stays provided to foreign tourists. There were also numerous tourists from such countries as: Germany, the USA and France. An average stay of a foreign tourist in the Capital City of Warsaw equaled 1.8 day.

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

A factor that, to a great extent, influences the attractiveness of tourist establishments are catering facilities. At the end of July in 2014 in tourist accommodation establishments in the Capital City of Warsaw there were 164 catering establishments, i.e. by 12 (7.9%) more than in the same period of a previous year.

Compared with 2013, there was an increase in the number of bars and cafes (by 7.5%), restaurants (by 4.7%), canteens (by 40.0%) and catering outlets (by 25.0%). In the analysed period 148 catering establishments were located in hotels and similar establishments (90.2% of total establishments). Compared with July 2013 their number increased by 6 establishments. Majority of catering establishments were located in hotels (133), i.e. 81.1% of total catering facilities in the capital city, in other hotel establishments (14) and in training-recreational centres (4).

Among total establishments in hotels, majority were situated in 3-star hotels — 29 restaurants, i.e. 37.7% of all restaurants in hotels and 32.2% of total restaurants in tourist accommodation establishments and 15 bars and cafes (30.6% and 26.3% respectively).

Table 7. **Catering facilities in tourist accommodation establishments**  
As of 31 VII

Specification	Restaurants	Bars and cafes	Canteens	Catering outlets
<b>Total</b> .....				
..... <b>2013</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>
..... <b>2014</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>
Hotels and similar establishments .....	87	50	4	7
of which hotels .....	77	49	2	5
Other establishments .....	3	7	3	3

**At the end of July 2013** an additional survey on equipment of tourist accommodation establishments in **conference facilities, sports-recreational facilities and facilities for the disabled** was conducted. The previous survey within this scope was conducted in 2009.

The analysis of obtained data indicates that from among 124 surveyed tourist accommodation establishments 66.1% had a **conference facility**. Almost 79% of hotels and similar establishments in the Capital City of Warsaw had at least one conference room, of which 82.4% of hotels were prepared to conduct conferences in 348 conference rooms in total. An average conference room in the Capital City of Warsaw was prepared for 87 persons. From among establishment with conference facilities 75.6% offered professional technical service.

In 2013 Wi-Fi was available in 78.2% of establishments, of which in 88.9% of hotels and similar establishments. From among all Warsaw hotels 94.1% had Wi-Fi available in their premises.

Compared with 2009 the number of establishments with conference facilities increased by 18.8%, of which in hotels and similar establishments by 18.3%. The number of establishments with professional service of conference rooms increased by 24.0% compared with 2009, of these by 25.0% in hotels and similar establishments.

Table 8. **Conference facilities in tourist accommodation establishments**  
As of 31 VII

Specification	Establishments with							
	conference room			sound system	cordless microphone	computer (laptop)	video set	technical support
	total	possessing						
rooms		seats						
<b>Total</b> ..... <b>2009<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>69</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>28058</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>50</b>
..... <b>2013</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>40984</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>62</b>
Hotels and similar establishments ...	71	390	30157	50	51	39	42	55
of which hotels .....	56	348	27943	42	41	32	35	48
Other establishments .....	11	82	10827	6	5	10	4	7

a Excluding rooms for guests and agrotourism lodgings.

Number of **sports and recreational facilities** in tourist accommodation establishments is unsatisfactory. As of July 2013: 6 tourist establishment in the capital city had football fields, 3 — indoor swimming-pools and bowling alleys, 2 — mini golf, and 14 — spa facilities.

Moreover, 21.8% of the establishments had a gym, 8.9% an indoor swimming-pool, 3.2% a tennis court and 5.6% a volleyball or basketball field. Rental of tourist equipment was located in 4.0% of establishments, and an indoor playground for children was in 4.8% of surveyed establishments.

Compared with 2009 there was an increase in the number of establishments with a table tennis table with accessories (by 2 establishments), sauna (by 4 establishments) and an indoor swimming-pool (by 1 establishment).

Table 9. **Tourist accommodation establishments equipped with sports and recreational facilities**  
As of 31 VII

Specification	Equipped with									
	gym	in-door swimming-pool	tennis court	volleyball or basketball field	mini golf	Billiard table with accessories	Table tennis table with accessories	rental of swimming equipment	rental of tourist equipment	indoor playground for children
<b>Total</b> ..... <b>2009<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>7</b>
..... <b>2013</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Hotel establishments.....	23	11	1	3	1	7	5	1	3	6
of which hotels .....	21	9	1	2	1	5	3	1	3	5
Other establishments .....	4	–	3	4	1	5	6	–	2	–

a Excluding rooms for guests and agrotourism lodgings. b Bicycle rental.

In the survey of tourist establishments in 2013 there was a question about availability of **facilities for the disabled** with consideration to: ramps, automatic doors, elevators, suitably adjusted rooms and bathrooms and parking spaces for the disabled.

According to the results, the ramps were in 41.9% of establishments of the Capital City of Warsaw, automatic doors only in 36.3% of establishments, elevators in 50.8%, suitably adjusted rooms and bathrooms in 61.3% of establishments, and 47.6% of establishments possessed parking spaces for the disabled.

It is worth noticing that 85.3% of the surveyed hotels had at their disposal rooms and bathrooms adjusted to the needs of the disabled (77.9% had parking spaces for the disabled, and an adjusted elevator — 70.6%).

Table 10. **Tourist accommodation establishments with facilities for the disabled**  
As of 31 VII

Specification	Establishments with			
	ramp	automatic door	elevator	rooms or bathrooms
			adjusted to the needs of the disabled	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>51</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>60</b>
..... <b>2009<sup>a</sup></b>				
..... <b>2013</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>76</b>
Hotels and similar establishments .....	45	42	54	70
of which hotels .....	38	38	48	58
Other establishments .....	7	3	9	6

a Excluding rooms for guests and agrotourism lodgings.

Presented data indicate that, compared with 2009, the number of facilities for the disabled increased, but tourist accommodation establishments still create many barriers for physically disabled persons.

Table 11. **Tourist accommodation establishments by districts in 2014**

Districts	Establish- ments <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 touri- sts
<b>M.ST. WARSZAWA</b> .....	<b>124</b>	<b>26394</b>	<b>26012</b>	<b>2858213</b>	<b>1071719</b>	<b>4849126</b>	<b>1944192</b>
Bemowo.....	3	343	343	23830	1321	45000	2699
Białoleka.....	4	593	593	29605	2306	86003	23487
Bielany.....	3	290	254	14270	817	31174	1189
Mokotów.....	17	3250	3250	268581	55548	581721	120585
Ochota.....	10	2691	2391	346229	131411	464764	194788
Praga-Południe.....	5	1009	1009	67129	11561	146695	24327
Praga-Północ.....	3	354	354	54748	8451	75315	16326
Rembertów.....	2	113	113	2383	37	4869	144
Śródmieście.....	38	10637	10591	1348120	660876	2302977	1209215
Targówek.....	1	99	99	1543	245	3199	540
Ursus.....	1	34	34	3100	28	3100	28
Ursynów.....	6	549	549	58192	14658	78340	20048
Wawer.....	7	1249	1249	81578	3957	157292	9692
Wesoła.....	1	175	175	9511	3142	13236	4259
Wilanów.....	3	244	244	17665	2666	29678	4695
Włochy.....	11	2663	2663	266537	74139	361449	105312
Wola.....	9	2101	2101	265192	100556	464314	206858

a As of 31 VII.

**Note.** No data for Żoliborz.