

Tourism in the Capital City of Warszawa in 2017

6.2 mln nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments

The Capital City of Warszawa, as in the previous years, took first place in the country among powiats and cities with powiat status in terms of the number of nights spent (followed by Kraków and Kołobrzeski powiat). In 2017, there were 6.2 mln nights spent in tourist accommodation facilities.

18.05.2018

The number of nights spent increased in comparison to the previous year by 8.9%

The news release presents the results of the tourist accommodation establishment survey in Poland¹

Tourist accommodation establishments

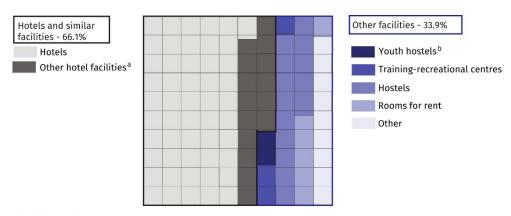
On 31 July 2017, in the Capital City of Warszawa, there were 168 tourist accommodation facilities (of which 167 open all year). During a year, the number of tourist accommodation facilities increased by 13.5% (by 20 facilities).

The tourist accommodation establishments consisted of 111 hotels and similar facilities (hotels, motels, boarding houses and other hotel facilities) as well as other facilities². The largest group among hotel and similar facilities, as in previous years, were hotels – 86 facilities (by 1.2% more than in 2016).

Among other facilities, the most numerous were hostels – 24 (twice as many as in 2016).

Figure 1. Structure of tourist accommodation facilities by type of facility.

As of 31 VII



a Including motels.

b Including school youth hostels.

In 2017, tourists visiting the capital had 168 tourist accommodation facilities at their disposal

¹ The statistical survey of tourist accommodation establishments is conducted on a monthly basis using KT-1 forms. The survey provides information on the condition and occupancy rate of tourist accommodation facilities with 10 and more beds. Since 2016, the data have been presented using the imputation for entities that refused to take part in the survey. The data for 2016 were changed compared to the previous edition of the publication "Tourism in the Capital City of Warszawa in 2016".

² Excursion hostels, shelters, youth hostels, school youth hostels, holiday centres, holiday youth centres, training-recreational centres, creative arts centres, complexes of tourist cottages, camping sites, tent camp sites, hostels, health establishments, rooms for rent, agrotourism lodgings, other not classified establishments.

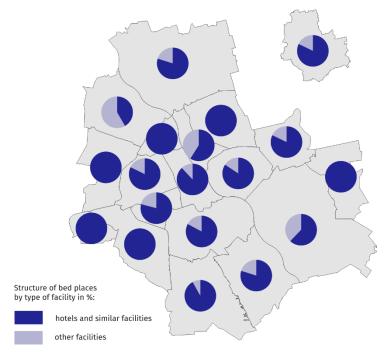
At the end of July 2017, in tourist accommodation establishments, there were 31 021 bed places prepared for the reception of tourists, i.e. by 7.9% more than in the corresponding period of 2016. According to the compiled data, on average, one facility in the capital had 185 bed places (in 2016 – 194).

Tablica 1. Tourist accommodation facilities. As of 31 VII

Number of facilities Number of beds Specification 2016 2017 2016=100 2016 2017 2016=100 TOTAL 168 113.5 28762 31021 107.9 148 of which open all year 147 167 113.6 28604 30673 107.2 Hotels and similar facilities 107 111 103.7 25454 26309 103.4 23820 hotels 85 86 101.2 24280 101.9 Other hotel facilities^a 25 2029 22 113.6 1634 124.2 Other facielities 41 57 139.0 3308 4712 142.4 youth hostels^b 4 3 75.0 384 274 71.4 5 training-recreational centres 4 125.0 420 620 147.6 208.7 12 200.0 2177 hostels 24 1043 rooms for guests 7 10 142.9 220 311 141.4 other 14 15 107.1 1241 1330 107.2

The largest number of bed places were offered by hotels (24 280), i.e. 92.3% in the group hotels and similar facilities and 78.3% of all bed places in the Capital City of Warszawa. Compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, the number of bed places in hotels increased by 1.9%. In 2017, there was an average of 282 bed places per one hotel.

Map 1. Tourist accommodation establishments in 2017. As of 31 VII



In July 2017, tourist accommodation facilities in the Capital City of Warszawa offered 31.0 thous. bed places, of which most in Śródmieście

a Including motels.

b Including school youth hostels.

The distribution of the tourist accommodation establishments in the Capital City of Warszawa is uneven. As of the end of July 2017, the largest number of tourist accommodation facilities were located in the Śródmieście district – 49, i.e. 29.2% of total tourist accommodation facilities in the capital and in the districts: Mokotów (21), Włochy (14) and Wola (13) – respectively 12.5%, 8.3% and 7.7% of the total accommodation facilities in the capital.

From among the total accommodation facilities in the Capital City of Warszawa, the largest number of bed places offered hotels located in the Śródmieście district (32.8% of the total beds), as well as Włochy (10.3%), Mokotów (8.5%) and Wola (8.0%). The smallest number of bed places was in the districts: Ursus, Żoliborz, Targówek and Rembertów – in total 0.9% of all beds.

Catering establishments in tourist accommodation facilities

At the end of July 2017, in tourist accommodation facilities operated 184 catereing establishments (by 3 more than in the previous year). The largest group made up restaurants – 88 (47.8%), followed by bars and cafes – 62 (33.7%), canteens – 18 (9.8%) and food stands – 16 (8.7%).

In the surveyed period, 166 catering establishments were located in hotels and similar facilities (a total of 90.2% facilities). In comparison to July 2016, their number increased by 10 facilities. Majority of catering establishments were located in hotels (150), i.e. 81.5% of the total catering establishments of tourist accommodation establishment in the capital city.

Table 2. Catering establishments. As of 31 VII

Specification		Total	Restau- rants	Bars and cafes	Canteens	Food stands
Total	2016	181	100	62	10	9
	2017	184	88	62	18	16
Hotels and similar facilities		166	86	54	13	13
of which hotels		150	76	52	11	11
Other facilities		18	2	8	5	3

Of the total number of establishments in hotels, the largest number was in 3-star hotels – 29 restaurants, i.e. 38.2% of all restaurants in hotels and 33.0% of all restaurants in tourist accommodation facilities and 20 bars and cafes (38.5% and 32.3%, respectively).

Occupancy of tourist accommodation facilities

In 2017, tourist accommodation facilities were used by 3 559.3 thous. persons (by 7.4 % more than a year earlier). As in the previous year, tourists most often stayed in hotels that have accepted 3 135.2 thous. persons (a 5.4% increase in relation to 2016).

Tourists, who visited the Capital City of Warszawa in 2017 were provided with 6 160.2 thous. overnight stays (an increase by 8.9% compared to 2016), of which 90.0% was allocated to hotels and similar facilities – 5 547.0 (a 6.5% increase). The largest number of overnight stays was recorded in hotels – 5 251.7 thous. (an increase by 5.4%), hostels – 347.1 thous. (an increase by 55.6%) and other hotel facilities – 295.3 thous. (an increase by 29.9%).

The average length of stay of tourists tourist accommodation facilities in total in 2017 amounted to (as in the previous year) 1.7 days.

The largest number of catering establishments operated in hotels – 81.5%

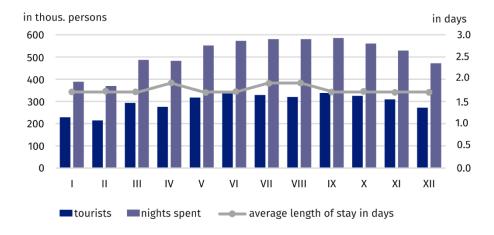
In 2017, tourists most often stayed in hotels, with one in five choosing a 5-star hotel

Table 3. Tourists and nights spent in tourist accommodation

	Touris	Tourists accommodated			Nights spent		
Specification	2016	2017	2015 100	2016	2017		
	in thous.		2016=100	in thous.		2016=100	
TOTAL	3315.5	3559.3	107.4	5655.4	6160.2	108.9	
of which open all year	3313.3	3557.4	107.4	5652.0	6157.6	108.9	
Hotels and similar facilities	3098.1	3301.7	106.6	5210.7	5547.0	106.5	
hotels	2975.9	3135.2	105.4	4983.4	5251.7	105.4	
other hotel facilities ^a	122.2	166.5	136.2	227.2	295.3	129.9	
Other facilities	217.4	257.6	118.5	444.7	613.3	137.9	
outh hostels ^b	31.8	22.4	70.4	56.4	42.2	74.8	
training-recreational centres	18.4	27.7	150.6	45.4	66.4	146.4	
hostels	124.8	159.7	128.0	223.1	347.1	155.6	
rooms for guests	8.3	13.5	162.9	15.5	22.9	148.2	
other	34.1	34.3	100.6	104.4	134.7	129.0	

a Including motels.

Figure 2. Tourists, nights spent and average length of stay in tourist accommodation facilities by months in 2017



The Capital City of Warszawa is well equipped with high standard tourist infrastructure. As of 31 July 2017, there were 86 hotels with 24 280 bed places and 12 971 rooms, of which 99.7% with full bathroom hygiene and sanitation. There was an average of 282 bed places per 1 hotel and compared to 2016, this number decreased by 2.

In the Capital City of Warszawa was located 33.3% of all hotels in Mazowieckie voivodship, of which 12 5-star hotels out of 13 in the voivodship. 5-star hotels offered 2 945 rooms and 5 015 bed places. Occupancy rate of rooms in these hotels amounted to 76.1%, and bed places – 63.9%. In 2017, 663.4 thous. tourists, i.e. 21.2% of the total number of tourists accommodated in hotels in the capital, stayed in 5-star hotels. The largest percentage made up tourists accommodated in 3-star hotels (31.4%), and the smallest – tourists staying in 1-star hotels (8.7%).

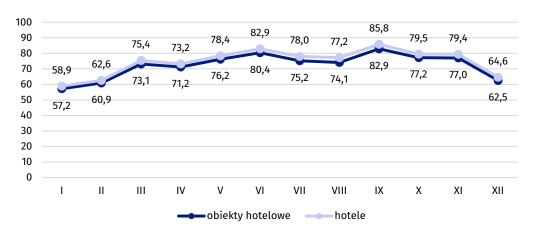
b Including school youth hostels.

Table 4. Occupancy of hotels by category in 2017

		Tourists		Nights spent		Rented rooms	
Specification	Number of facilities	in thous.	%	in thous.	%	in thous.	%
Hotels	86	3135.2	100.0	5251.7	100.0	3539.5	100.0
of which:							
5-star	12	663.4	21.2	1170.5	22.3	819.1	23.1
4-star	16	889.3	28.4	1641.4	31.3	1124.6	31.8
3-star	34	985.8	31.4	1501.0	28.6	1015.6	28.7
2-star	17	323.5	10.3	512.7	9.8	341.2	9.6
1-star	6	272.2	8.7	424.9	8.1	238.4	6.7

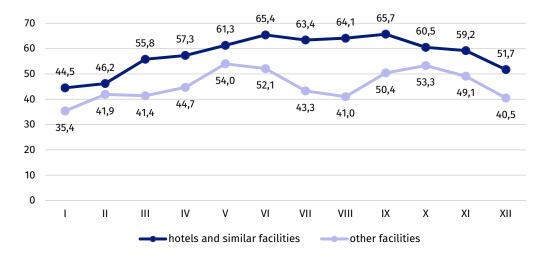
Occupancy of rooms in hotels, motels, boarding houses and other hotel facilities in 2017 amounted to 72.4% (by 3.1 pp more than in 2016). The highest occupancy rate of rooms in hotels and similar facilities was noted in September 82.9%, while the lowest in January – 57.2%.

Figure 3. Occupancy rate of rooms in hotels and similar facilities in 2017 (in %)



Occupancy rate of bed places in tourist accommodation facilities in total in 2017, amounted to 56.5% and during the year increased by 2.4 pp, and in hotels and similar facilities amounted to 58.0% and increased by 2.0 pp. Occupancy rate of bed places in facilities by type was varied. The highest rate was recorded in hostels (60.0%) and hotels (59.2%), and the lowest – in rooms for rent (22.4%).

Figure 4. Occupancy rate of bed places in hotels and similar facilities and in other facilities in 2017 (in %)



In 2017, the highest occupancy rate of bed places was recorded in hotels – 60.0%

Foreign tourists

In the Capital City of Warszawa in 2017, 1 339.8 thous. foreigners used tourist accommodation establishments (by 4.0% more than in the previous year). They accounted for 37.6% of total tourists staying in tourist facilities.

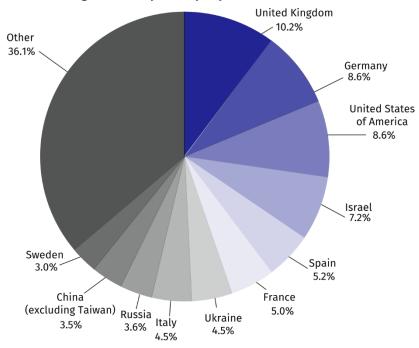
Table 5. Occupancy of tourist accommodation facilities by foreign tourists

	Tourists accommodated			Nights			
Specification	2016	2017	2016=100	2016	2017	2016=100	
	in thous.			in thous.			
Total	1288.5	1339.8	104.0	2389.3	2553.2	106.9	
Hotels and similar facilities	1223.9	1253.5	102.4	2269.4	2349.3	103.5	
of which hotels	1206.8	1230.2	101.9	2232.0	2299.4	103.0	
Other facilities	64.5	86.3	133.8	119.9	203.9	170.0	

Most foreign tourists visiting the capital came from Europe – 914.6 thous. (by 4.1% more than a year earlier). They represented 68.3% of total foreign tourists. The Capital City of Warszawa was also visited by: 232.7 thous. tourists from Asia; 127.0 thous. from North America; 13.9 thous. from South and Central America; 13.0 thous. from Australia and Oceania and 6.9 thous. tourists from Africa. The vast majority of foreign tourists (91.8%) stayed in hotels. Foreigners accounted for 39.2% of total hotel guests, and in hotels of the highest standard (5-star) this share was the highest and amounted to 63.0%.

In 2017, foreign tourists spent 2 553.2 thous. nights in Warszawa (by 6.9% more than in 2016), which accounted for 41.4% of all nights spent in the capital (a decrease compared to the previous year by 0.8 pp). In comparison with 2016, the average length of foreign tourist stay in the Capital City of Warszawa remained unchanged at 1.9 days.

Figure 5. Structure of foreign tourists by country of permanent residence



In 2017, 1 339.8 thous. foreign tourists used tourist accommodation facilities in the capital, majority from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America

In 2017, foreign tourists spent in the Capital City of Warszawa 1.9 days on average

Table 6. Tourist accommodation facilities by districts in 2017

	Facilities ^a	Bed places ^a		Tourists acc	ommodated	Nights spent		
Specification		total	of which open all year	total	of which foreign to- urists	total	of which foreign tourists	
Warszawa	168	31021	30673	3559339	1339796	6160207	2553170	
Bemowo	4	491	491	60145	7848	94653	13638	
Białołęka	7	669	669	43460	11400	99977	34528	
Bielany	5	499	463	33749	6568	61022	11697	
Mokotów	21	3183	3182	270196	55440	589337	121184	
Ochota	11	2868	2557	408754	177980	553886	275319	
Praga-Południe	8	896	896	88946	10455	156629	21912	
Praga-Północ	5	382	382	51729	9474	78705	21507	
Rembertów	2	112	112	#	#	#	#	
Śródmieście	49	11921	11921	1507613	761601	2748088	1509185	
Targówek	1	99	99	#	#	#	#	
Ursus	1	30	30	#	-	#	-	
Ursynów	9	1229	1229	169298	27423	241426	40294	
Wawer	12	1758	1758	126363	17703	257356	49969	
Wesoła	1	175	175	#	#	#	#	
Wilanów	4	446	446	42817	10846	69760	18902	
Włochy	14	3191	3191	416124	107260	593909	156172	
Wola	13	3020	3020	319763	134300	582043	276308	
Żoliborz	1	52	52	#	#	#	#	

a As of 31 VII

Note:

Due to statistical confidentiality within the meaning of the Act on official statistics, part of data for 5 districts has been hidden (#).

Prepared by:

Mazovian Centre for Regional Surveys Statistical Office in Warszawa Anna Pasterkowska

Tel: 22 464 21 93

e-mail: a.pasterkowska@stat.gov.pl

Issued by:

Statistical Information Centre Marcin Kałuski

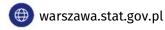
Tel: 22 464 20 91

e-mail: m.kaluski@stat.gov.pl

Press office

tel.: 22 464 20 91

e-mail: m.kaluski@stat. gov.pl





Related information

Tourism in 2016

Tourism in the European Union

Data available in databases

Local Data Bank

Terms used in official statistics

Tourists accommodated

Bed places in tourist accommodation facilities

Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments

Occupancy rate of bed places or rooms in tourist accommodation facilities

Tourist

Tourist accommodation facility

Tourism

Foreign tourists in tourist accommodation facilities

