

Socio-economic situation of Mazowieckie Voivodship in July 2020

28 August 2020
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- In July this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector increased on a monthly basis (by 0.6%), and decreased on a yearly basis (by 0.6%). The registered unemployment rate amounted to 5.1% and was higher than a year before and did not change compared to the previous month.
- Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in July this year were higher both compared to the previous month (by 0.6%) and to the previous year (by 3.9%).
- On the agricultural market in July this year, the procurement prices of most plant products and pigs for slaughter were lower than in the previous month; more was paid for milk and cattle and poultry for slaughter. In annual terms the procurement price of wheat was higher.
- In July this year, sold production of industry (at constant prices) increased both on a yearly (by 7.4%) and on a monthly basis (by 1.7%). Construction and assembly production (at current prices) was lower by 23.0% than a year before and by 4.8% higher than a month earlier.
- The number of dwellings completed in July this year was higher by 71.9% than a year before and by 58.5% compared to the previous month. Most of the dwellings were built for sale or rent.
- In July this year, there was an increase in wholesale in annual terms (by 5.7%). The retail sales decreased compared to the previous year (by 1.2%).
- In the first half of 2020, gross and net financial results of enterprises were lower than in the previous year. Gross and net turnover profitability indicators deteriorated, while financial liquidity indicators increased.
- Investment outlays incurred by enterprises in the first half of this year were (at current prices) lower than in the previous year by 5.9%. On the other hand, the estimated value of commenced investments was higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (by 64.1%).
- In July this year, 4.0% of economic entities that submitted the DG1 report indicated the COVID-19 pandemic as a factor causing significant changes in conducting economic activity.
- In July this year, the number of economic entities registered in the REGON register was larger by 3.7% than a year before and by 0.4% than a month earlier.
- In most surveyed areas, entrepreneurs in August this year assess the economic situation less pessimistically than in July this year.

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General notes

Data presented in the news release:

- on employment, wages and salaries and sold production of industry and construction, construction and assembly production, as well as retail sales and wholesale concern economic entities employing more than 9 persons,
- on enterprise sector refer to entities conducting economic activity in the field of: forestry and logging; maritime fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; construction; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication; real estate activities; legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities; architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis; advertising and market research; other professional, scientific and technical activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of computers and personal and household goods; other personal service activities,
- on retail prices of foodstuffs and non-foodstuffs as well as services that originate from quotations of prices conducted by interviewers at selected points of sale in selected regions of price surveys; prices of food are collected once a month, with the exception of fruit and vegetables, for which prices are collected twice a month,
- on procurement of agricultural products include procurement from producers from the voivodship; prices are given excluding VAT tax,
- on financial results of enterprises and investment outlays refer to economic entities keeping accounting ledgers (excluding entities whose activity is classified according to the NACE Rev. 2 in the sections "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Financial and insurance activities" as well as higher education institutions) in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49.

Data in value terms are provided at current prices and form the basis for calculating the structure indicators. Dynamic indices are provided on the basis of value at current prices, except for industry, for which the dynamic indices are provided on the basis of value at constant prices (average current prices of 2015).

Relative numbers (indices, percentages) were calculated on the basis of absolute data expressed with higher precision than that presented in the text and tables.

Data have been presented in accordance with the Polish Classification of Activities – PKD 2007 (NACE Rev. 2).

Polish Classification of Activities 2007 – PKD 2007 (NACE Rev. 2)

Abbreviation	Full name
sections	
trade; repair of motor vehicles	wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
accommodation and catering	accommodation and food service activities
divisions	
manufacture of metal products	manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

Symbols

Symbol	Description
(-)	– magnitude zero
(.)	– data not available, classified data (statistical confidentiality) or providing data impossible or purposeless
(*)	– data revised
Δ	– categories of applied classification are presented in abbreviated form
„Of which”	– indicates that not all elements of the sum are given

Data describing Mazowieckie Voivodship can also be found in statistical publications issued by the Statistical Office in Warszawa and in the publications of Statistics Poland.

The report „Economic situation in Mazowieckie Voivodship in August 2020” will be published on the home page of the Statistical Office in Warszawa: <https://warszawa.stat.gov.pl/en> on 31 August 2020.

When publishing Statistical Office data – please indicate the source.

Labour market

In July this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector decreased both compared to the previous year, but increased compared to the previous month. The registered unemployment rate increased in annual terms and did not change in monthly terms.

Average employment in the enterprise sector in July this year amounted to 1519.7 thousand persons and was by 0.6% lower than a year before (in the previous month there was a 1.0% decrease). The highest employment drop was recorded in accommodation and catering (by 9.7%), and in addition, among others, in administrative and support service activities (by 2.7%) and information and communication (by 2.5%). A growth occurred in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 1.6%), manufacturing (by 1.4%) and construction (by 0.5%).

In comparison with June this year, average employment increased by 0.6%. The largest increase was recorded in manufacturing (by 4.7%), and also in, among others, in trade; repair of motor vehicles and transportation and storage (by 0.9% each), administrative and support service activities and manufacturing (by 0.6% each). The decrease occurred in information and communication (by 0.6%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 0.4%) and real estate activities (by 0.2%).

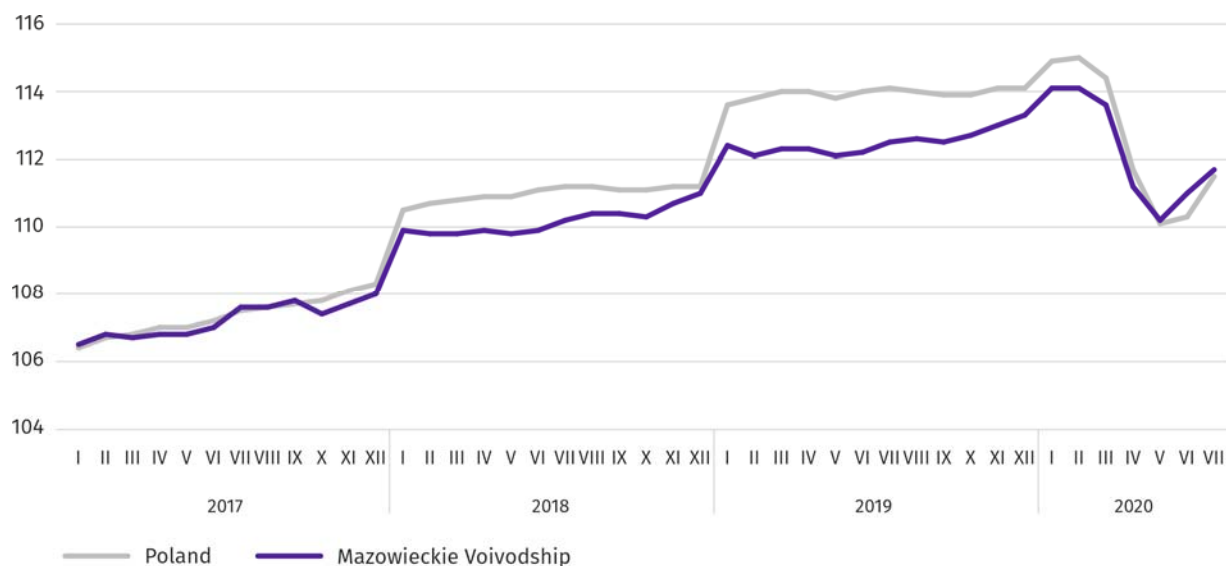
Table 1. Average employment in the enterprise sector in July 2020

SPECIFICATION	07 2020		01-07 2020	
	in thousands	07 2019=100	in thousands	01-07 2019=100
TOTAL	1519,7	99,4	1534,9	100,6
of which:				
Industry	385,8	101,3	388,8	102,5
of which:				
manufacturing	339,2	101,4	341,9	102,6
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25,2	97,9	25,3	98,7
Construction	89,5	100,5	90,2	99,7
Trade; repair of motor vehicles ^Δ	339,1	98,3	342,6	99,4
Transportation and storage	273,9	99,5	275,6	100,8
Accommodation and catering ^Δ	32,0	90,3	33,3	96,5
Information and communication	113,2	97,5	114,5	98,9
Real estate activities	23,7	99,0	23,8	101,3
Professional, scientific and technical activities ^a	96,3	101,6	97,2	102,8
Administrative and support service activities	132,9	97,3	135,4	98,9

^a Excluding divisions: Research and experimental development work and Veterinary activities.

In January–July 2020, the average employment in the enterprise sector amounted to 1534.9 thousand persons and was by 0.6% higher than in the corresponding period of 2019 (by 2.3% higher a year before).

Chart 1. Average employment in the enterprise sector (monthly average 2015=100)

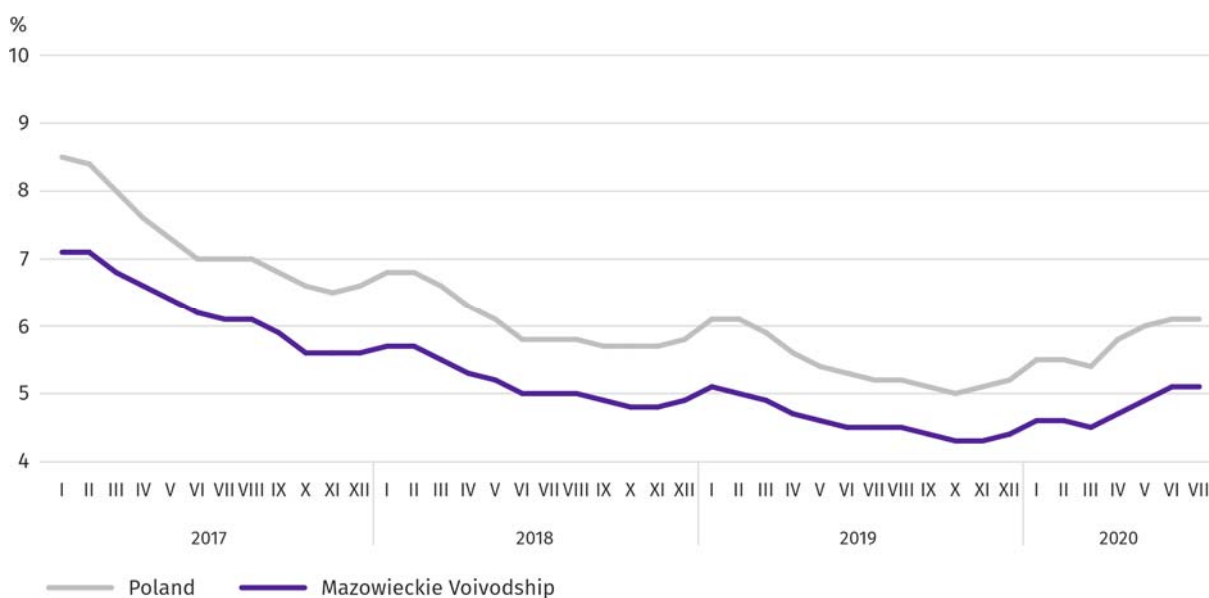


At the end of July this year, the **number of unemployed persons registered** in labour offices amounted to 145.1 thousand persons and increased on a monthly basis by 2.0 thousand persons (i.e. by 1.4%), and compared to July 2019 by 19.5 thousand persons (i.e. by 15.5%). Women accounted for 51.0% of total registered unemployed persons (a year before 53.1%).

Table 2. Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate

SPECIFICATION	2019	2020	
	07	06	07
Registered unemployed persons (as of end of month) in thousands	125,6	143,1	145,1
Newly registered unemployed persons (during a month) in thousands	15,5	13,3	13,8
Unemployed persons removed from unemployment rolls (during a month) in thousands	16,6	9,9	11,8
Registered unemployment rate (as of end of month) in %	4,5	5,1	5,1

Chart 2. Registered unemployment rate (as of end of month)



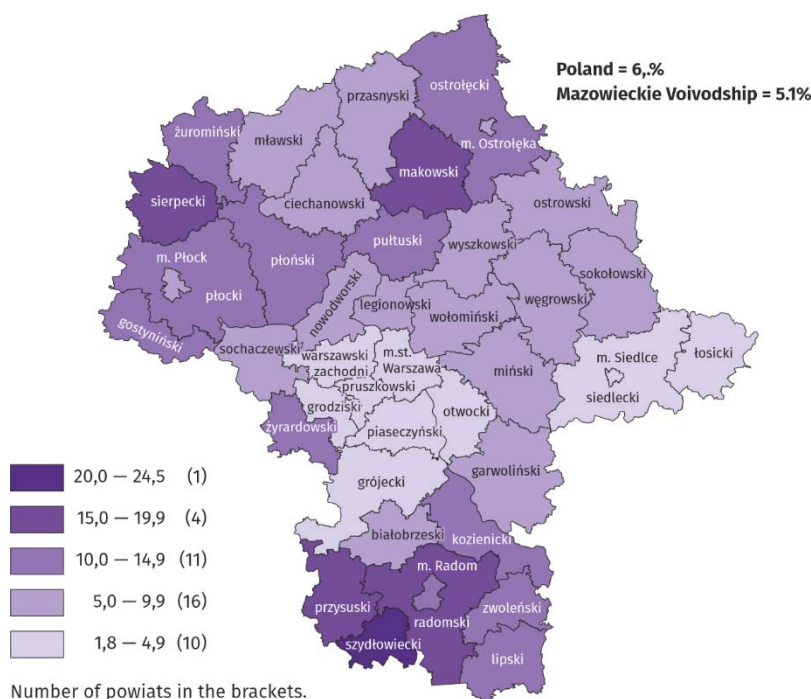
Registered unemployment rate at the end of July this year amounted to 5.1% and was lower than the national average (6.1%). It increased by 0.6 pp on a yearly basis, and did not change on a monthly basis.

The territorial differentiation of the unemployment rate continued in the voivodship. Powiats with the highest unemployment rate were szydłowiecki (24.5% compared to 22.6% in July 2019), radomski (18.2% compared to 16.2%), przysuski (17.6% compared to 17.78), and with the lowest – m.st. Warszawa (1.8% compared to 1.4%), warszawski zachodni (2.2% compared to 1.7%) and grójecki (2.9% compared to 1.9%).

Compared to July 2019, the unemployment rate increased in 41 out of 42 powiats. The highest increase was recorded in the powiats: wyszkowski (by 2.2 pp), radomski (by 2.0 pp), szydłowiecki and zwoleński (by 1.9 pp each). The decrease took place only in the przysuski powiat (by 0.2 pp).

Compared to June 2020, the unemployment rate increase by 0.1–0.2 pp took place in 26 powiats. A decrease occurred in the following powiats: garwoliński, płoński, pułtuski and żuromiński (by 0.2 pp each) and ostrołęcki and Ostrołęka (by 0.1 pp). There were no changes in 10 powiats.

Map 1. Registered unemployment rate by powiats in 2019 (as of end of July)



In July this year, 13.8 thousand unemployed persons were **registered in labour offices**, i.e. more by 4.0% than a month before and by 11.0% than a year before. Among the newly registered, 73.3% were persons registered once again (78.3% a year before). The share of persons previously not employed amounted to 15.5% (a decrease by 0.5 pp on a yearly basis), persons terminated due to company reasons 5.5% (a 1.6 pp increase). Out of newly registered unemployed persons, 41.7% were rural residents (a 2.2 pp decrease). Graduates accounted for 8.7% of newly registered unemployed persons (a 0.8 pp increase).

In July this year, 11.8 thousand persons were **removed from unemployment rolls**, i.e. more by 19.7% than a month before and by 28.9% less than a year before. 8.0 thousand persons (7.5 thousand a year before) were removed from unemployment rolls due to undertaking employment. The share of this category of persons in the total number of persons removed from unemployment rolls increased by 22.6 pp on a yearly basis and amounted to 67.9%. The percentage of persons who started training or traineeship with employer increased as well (by 3.9 pp to 9.7%). However, there was a decrease in the percentage of persons who lost their status of the unemployed as a result of not confirming readiness to take up work (by 20.3 pp to 6.7%), and persons who voluntarily gave up their status of the unemployed (by 3.8 pp to 3.9%). The share of persons who obtained retirement or pension rights did not change and amounted to 0.5%.

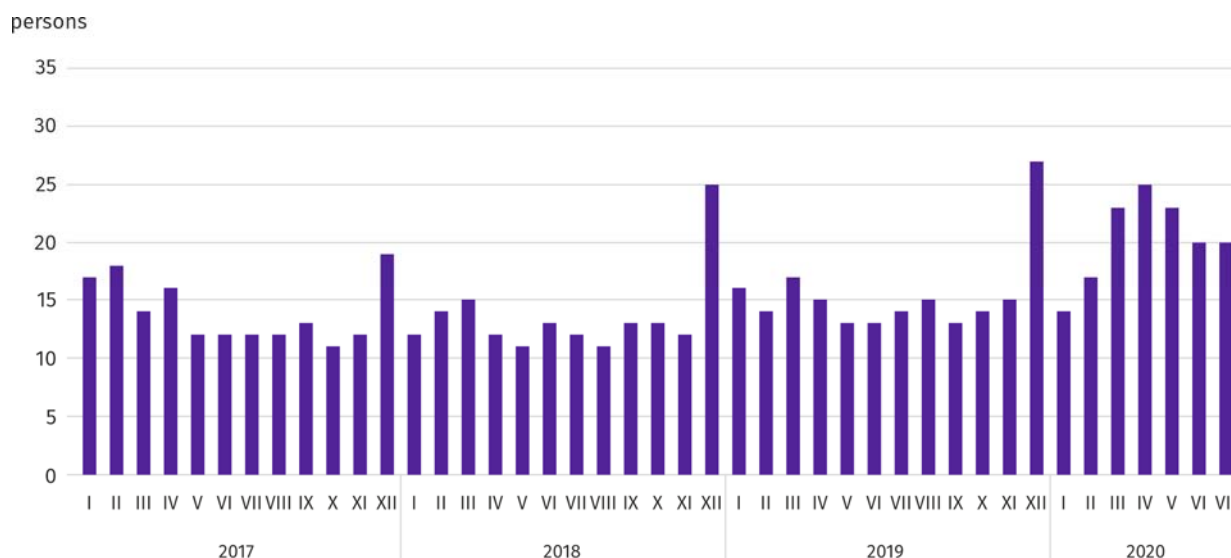
At the end of July this year, 119.3 thousand unemployed persons were not entitled to the unemployment benefit, and their share in the total number of the registered unemployed was 82.2% (a 0.8 pp decrease in annual terms).

At the end of the surveyed month, 70.6 thousand, i.e. 48.6% out of registered unemployed persons were the long-term unemployed¹. The number of unemployed persons under the age of 30 amounted to 36.9 thousand, which accounted for 25.5% of the total unemployed (of which persons under the age of 25 constituted 11.9%). Persons aged over 50 amounted

¹ Long-term unemployed include persons remaining in the register rolls of the powiat labour office for the whole period of over 12 months during the last 2 years, excluding periods of traineeship and occupational preparation at the workplace.

to 37.2 thousand (25.6%). 1.0 thousand of unemployed persons, i.e. 0.7% of their total number received social assistance benefits. There were 23.6 thousand persons (i.e. 16.3% of the total unemployed) had at least one child under the age of 6, and persons with a disabled child aged under 18 – 270 persons (0.2% respectively). The number of disabled unemployed persons amounted to 6.3 thousand (i.e. 4.3%).

Chart 3. Registered unemployed persons per job offer (as of end of month)



In July this year, 12.5 thousand **job offers**², i.e. the same as a month before and less than a year before (by 7.8%) were submitted to labour offices. At the end of month, there were 20 unemployed persons (14 in the previous year) per job offer.

According to the labour offices, as of the end of June this year, 66 companies announced termination of 12.6 thousand employees in the near future (a year before, respectively 32 companies – 11.2 thousand employees).

Wages and salaries

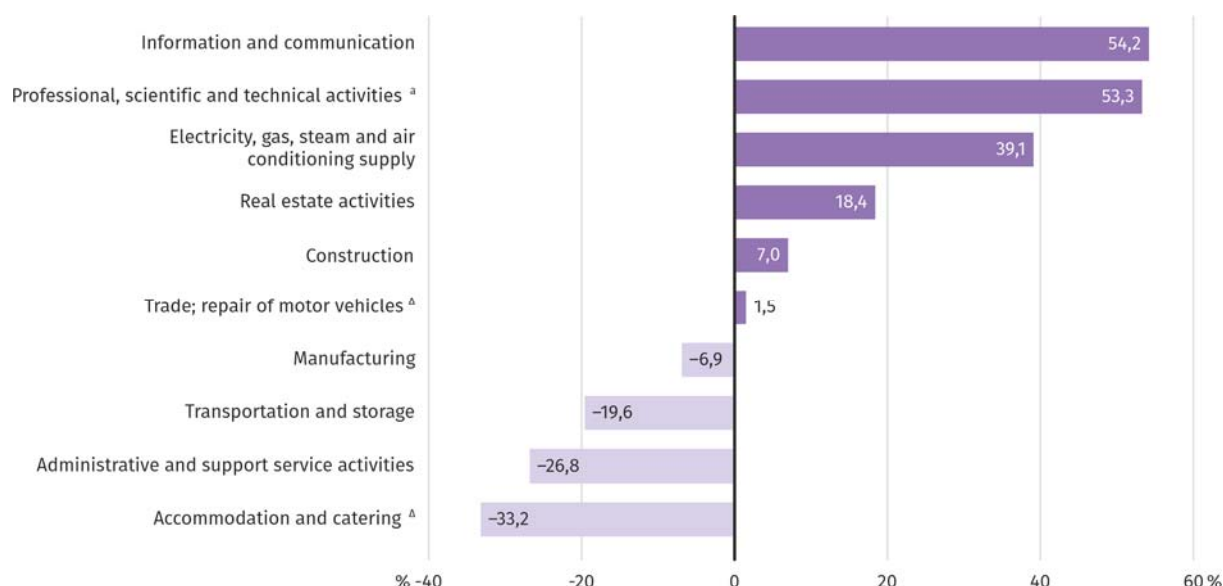
In July this year, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector increased both on a yearly and on a monthly basis.

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in July this year amounted to PLN 6270.52 and were by 3.9% higher than a year before (in the previous month the increase was 2.3%). Average wages and salaries increased, among others, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 13.1%), and moreover in, among others, in real estate activities (by 8.0%) and administrative and support service activities (by 6.7%). A decrease was recorded in accommodation and catering (by 8.7%).

In comparison with June this year, average wages and salaries increased by 0.6%. The largest increase was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 4.8%), administrative and support service activities (by 4.2%) and accommodation and catering (by 4.0%). The decrease was recorded in manufacturing (by 3.7%).

² Refers to vacancies and places of occupational activation.

Chart 4. Relative deviations of average monthly gross wages and salaries in selected sections from average wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in July 2020



^a Excluding divisions: Research and experimental development work and Veterinary activities.

In July this year, the highest average monthly gross wages and salaries were noted in the information and communication section – it exceeded the average wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in the voivodship by 54.2%.

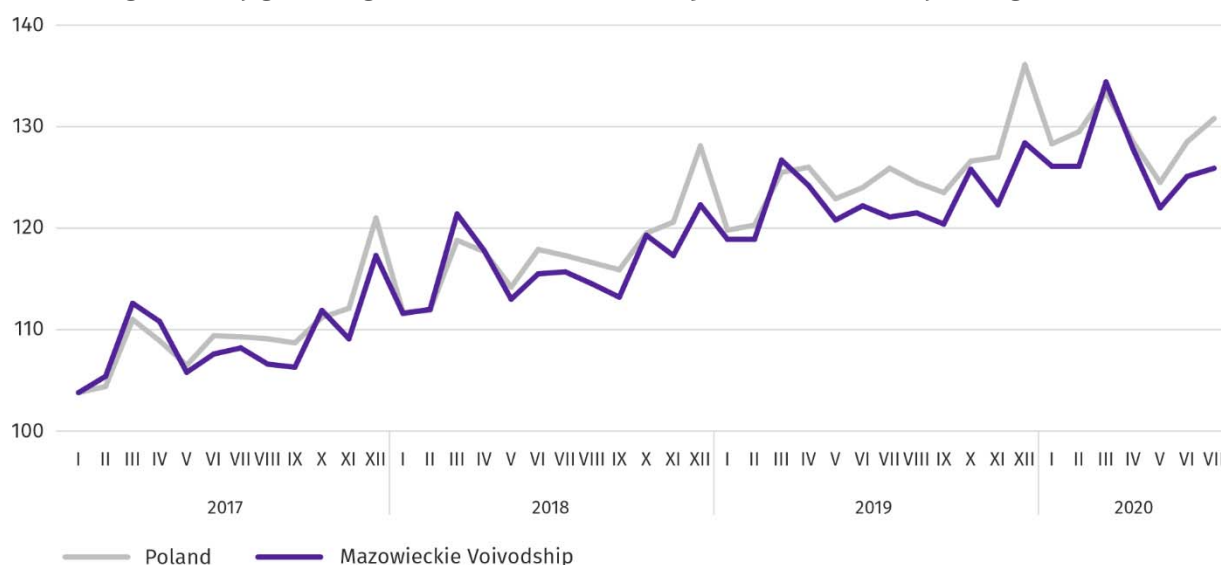
Table 3. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in July 2020

SPECIFICATION	07 2020		01-07 2020	
	in PLN	07 2019=100	in PLN	01-07 2019=100
TOTAL	6270,52	103,9	6322,26	104,3
of which:				
Industry	6081,32	105,6	6066,23	105,7
of which:				
manufacturing	5838,23	105,0	5853,08	105,7
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9609,83	113,1	9288,81	107,9
Construction	6712,21	103,6	6752,54	104,5
Trade; repair of motor vehicles ^a	6366,67	104,1	6456,21	103,7
Transportation and storage	5041,81	102,0	5035,50	102,2
Accommodation and catering ^a	4189,16	91,3	4436,54	100,5
Information and communication	9669,09	104,3	9909,28	104,3
Real estate activities	7424,46	108,0	7396,06	106,7
Professional, scientific and technical activities ^a	8722,52	102,6	9041,99	103,9
Administrative and support service activities	4591,08	106,7	4557,16	107,7

^a Excluding divisions: Research and experimental development work and Veterinary activities.

In the period January–July 2020, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector amounted to PLN 6322.26 and were by 4.03 higher than in the corresponding period of 2019 (a year before by 5.6% higher).

Chart 5. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector (monthly average 2015=100)



Agriculture

On the agricultural market in July this year, the average procurement prices of most plant and animal products (excluding wheat) were lower than a year before. On a monthly basis, the prices of plant products and pigs for slaughter were lower.

The average air temperature in Mazowieckie Voivodship in July 2020 amounted to 18.5°C and was by 0.1°C lower from the average from the years 1981–2010, while the maximum temperature reached 31.2°C (in Płock), and the minimum amounted to 7.4°C (in Koźienice, Mława and Płock). The average atmospheric precipitation (54.9 mm) accounted for 76% of the standard for the multi-year periods (ranging from 34% in Płock to 122% in Mława)³. The number of days with precipitation, depending on the region, ranged from 9 to 12.

Table 4. Procurement of cereals^a

SPECIFICATION	07 2020		
	in thousand tonnes	07 2019=100	06 2020=100
Grain of basic cereals ^b	42,1	63,0	199,0
of which:			
wheat	22,7	61,1	168,3
rye	11,5	56,7	over 8 times

a In January–July 2020, excluding procurement realized by natural persons. b Including: wheat, rye, barley, oat, triticale; including cereal mixed, excluding sowing seed.

In July 2020, **procurement of basic cereals** (including cereal mixed, excluding sowing seed) amounted to 42.1 thousand tonnes and was by 37.0% lower than a year before, with lower deliveries of wheat by 38.9%, and rye by 43.3%. On a monthly basis, procurement of these cereals was much larger (by 68.3% and by 730.4%, respectively).

³ The average values of temperature and precipitation were calculated as arithmetic averages of the average monthly values from five hydrological and meteorological stations of the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management located in Koźienice, Mława, Płock, Siedlce and Warszawa.

Table 5. Procurement of basic animal products^a

SPECIFICATION	01-07 2020		07 2020		
	in thousand tonnes	01-07 2019=100	in thousand tonnes	07 2019=100	06 2020=100
Animals for slaughter ^b	586,4	110,4	86,9	103,6	101,9
of which:					
cattle (including calves)	19,1	87,8	2,9	76,4	67,6
pigs	116,9	123,2	18,7	124,8	116,3
poultry	449,9	108,7	65,2	100,3	100,6
Milk ^c	1556,6	101,7	227,6	102,0	101,4

a Excluding procurement realized by natural persons. b Including cattle, calves, pigs, sheep, horses and poultry; in terms of meat including fats in post-slaughter warm weight. c In million litres.

From the beginning of this year producers from Mazowieckie Voivodship supplied 586.4 thousand tons of **animals for slaughter** (in post-slaughter warm weight), i.e. by 10.4% more than a year ago. The increase in procurement concerned pigs and poultry for slaughter, and the decrease – cattle. In July this year, the total supply of animals for slaughter (86.9 thousand tonnes) was higher both in annual and in monthly terms by 3.6% and 1.9%, respectively. Deliveries of cattle for slaughter were significantly smaller.

Deliveries of **milk** to procurement in January-July this year (1556.6 million litres) were by 1.7% larger than in the same period of 2019. In July this year, procurement of milk was higher than in the previous year (by 2.0%) and in the previous month (by 1.4%).

Table 6. Average prices of basic agricultural products

SPECIFICATION	07 2020			01-07 2020	
	PLN	07 2019=100	06 2020=100	PLN	01-07 2019=100
Wheat ^a per dt	73,03	107,2	89,4	77,60	95,4
Rye ^a per dt	46,23	82,1	87,3	50,00	79,9
Potatoes ^b per dt	60,43	56,1	87,2	69,64	61,2
Animals for slaughter per kg of live weight:					
cattle (excluding calves)	6,55	93,8	104,0	6,48	100,8
pigs	5,26	93,0	91,2	5,90	116,0
poultry	3,38	91,4	103,8	3,36	94,1
Piglet for breeding per head	129,50	99,8	100,5	132,63	98,4

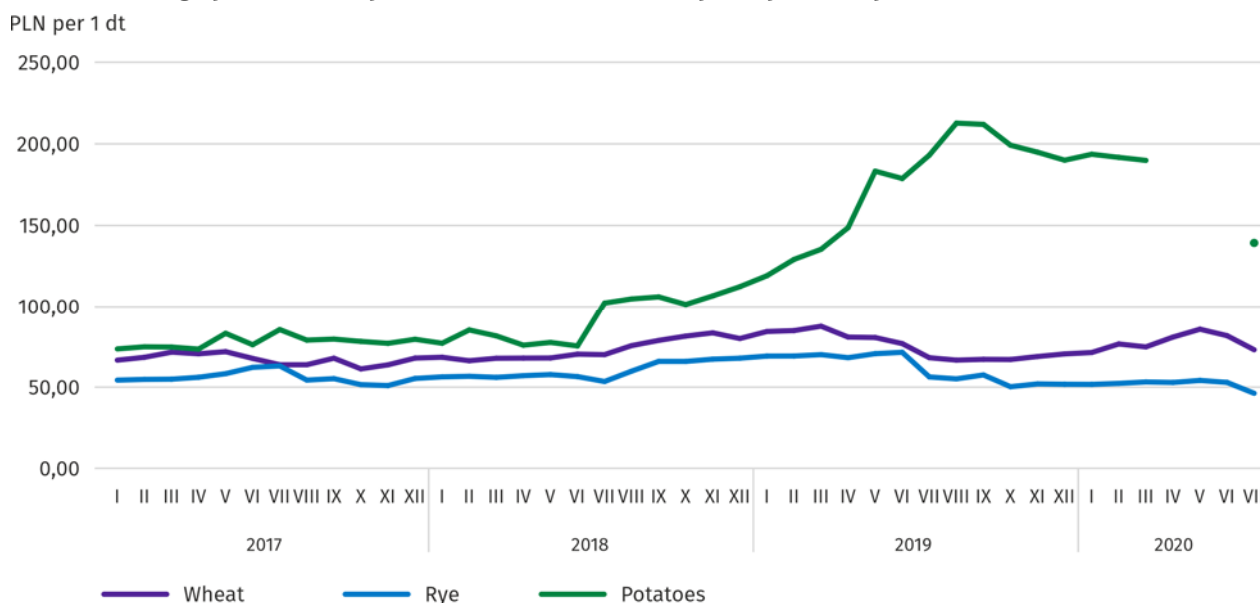
a Excluding sowing seed.

Average procurement **prices** of **wheat and rye** in January-July this year were lower than in the corresponding period of previous year. In July this year, both on a monthly and on a yearly basis, the procurement price of rye was lower, whereas the price of wheat decreased compared to June this year, but increased compared to July last year. Marketplace prices of these cereals were lower than in the previous year.

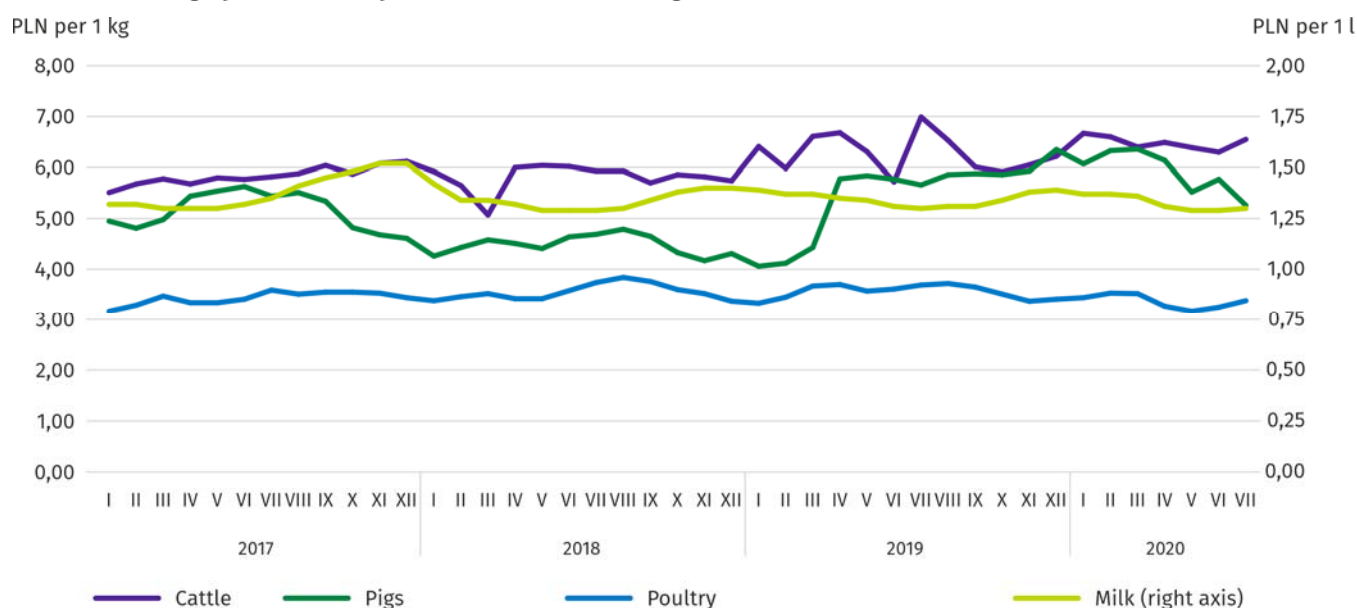
Table 7. Average marketplace prices of cereals and potatoes

SPECIFICATION	07 2020		
	PLN	07 2019=100	06 ^a 2020=100
Wheat per 1 dt	85,74	93,8	.
Rye per 1 dt	60,29	88,8	.
Potatoes ^b per 1 dt	139,23	72,1	.

a No data in June 2020 due to the current decision to close marketplaces due to the threat of COVID-19 disease; it was not possible to collect data on prices of agricultural products at marketplaces. b Edible late.

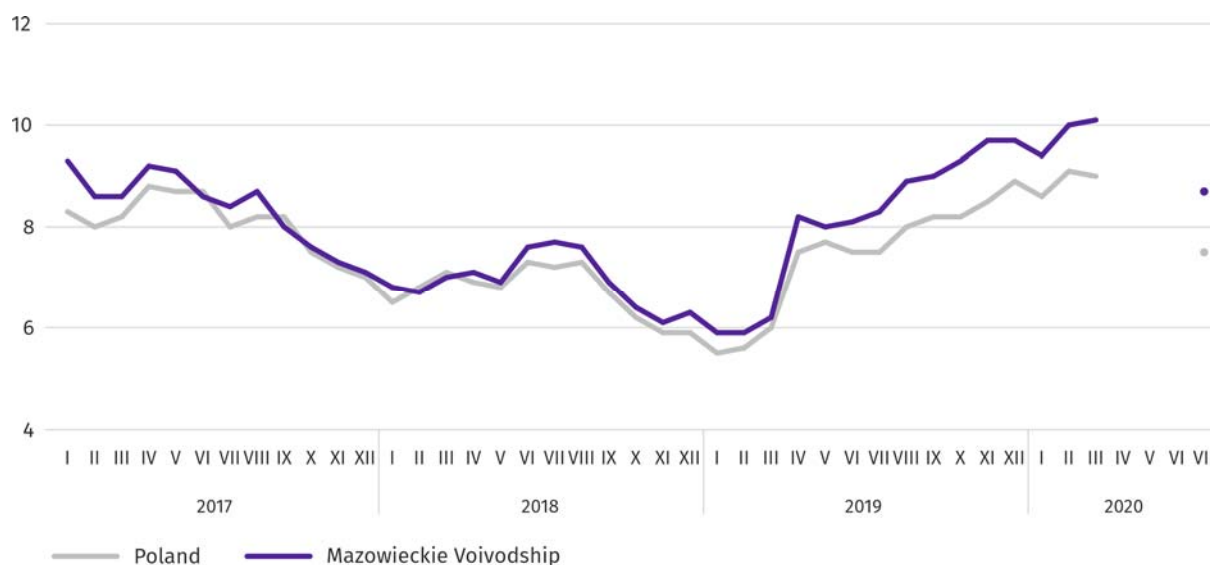
Chart 6. Average procurement prices of cereals and marketplace prices of potatoes


In July this year, the average procurement **price of potatoes** was 60.43 PLN/dt, i.e. by 12.8% lower than in the previous month and by 43.9% lower than in the previous year. The average price of 1 dt of potatoes at marketplaces was PLN 139.23 and was by 27.9% lower than in July last year.

Chart 7. Average procurement prices of animals for slaughter and milk


In the period January-July this year, the average procurement **price of pigs for slaughter** was by 16.0% higher than in the same period of 2019. In July this year, the price of this raw material decreased by 8.8% on a monthly basis (to 5.26 PLN/kg), and by 7.0% on a yearly basis.

Chart 8. Ratio of average procurement prices of pigs for slaughter to average marketplace prices of rye



In July this year, an average of 3.38 PLN was paid per 1 kg of **poultry for slaughter**, i.e. by 3.8% more than in June this year, and by 8.6% less than in July last year. The average price of this raw material in the period January-July this year was by 5.9% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

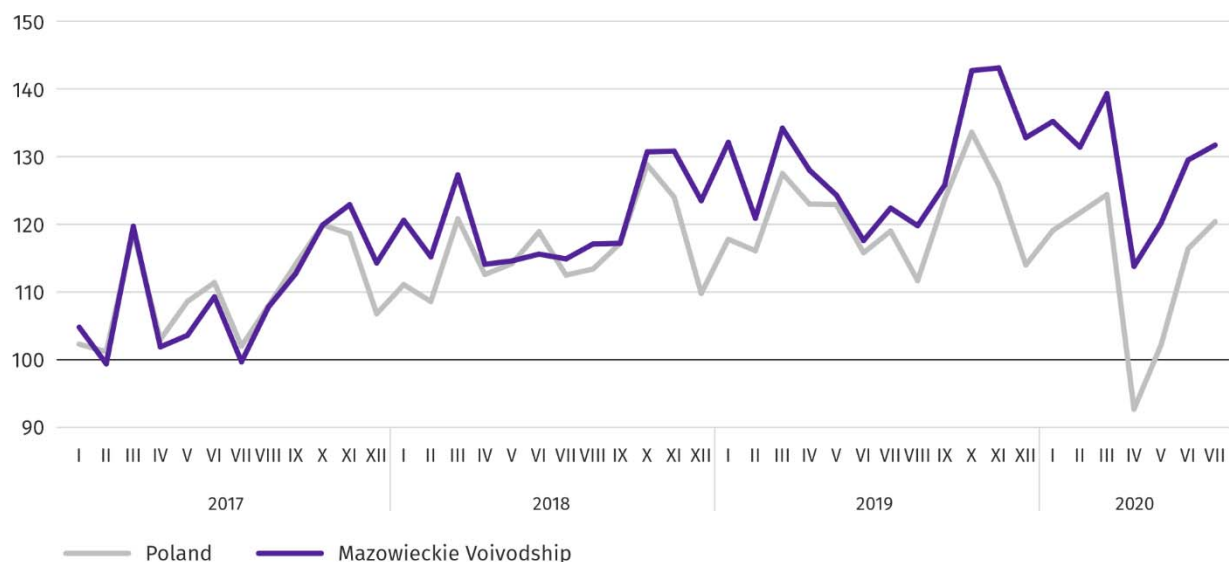
During seven months of this year, the average procurement **price of cattle for slaughter** was by 0.8% higher than in the same period of last year. In July this year, with much smaller deliveries, the price of cattle for slaughter was by 4.0% lower than in the previous month, but by 6.2% lower than in the previous year.

Procurement **prices of milk** in the period January-July this year, with increased supply, were lower than a year ago (by 1.6% on average). In July this year, PLN 129.50 was paid per 100 liters of this raw material, which is more by 0.5% on a monthly basis and by 0.2% less on an annual basis.

Industry and construction

Sold production of industry in July this year, reached the value (at current prices) of PLN 24,642.7 million and was (at constant prices) by 7.4% higher than a year before (compared to a 10.0% increase in June this year); as compared to the previous month it increased by 1.7%.

Sold production in manufacturing (constituting 84.1% of sold production of industry) compared to July last year decreased (at constant prices) by 6.0%. There was an increase (by 13.6%) in sold production in the section of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (the share of this section represents 12.7% of industrial production).

Chart 9. Sold production of industry (monthly average 2015=100; constant prices)

In July this year, the increase in sold production in annual terms was recorded in 21 (out of 33 in the voivodship) divisions of industry, among others, in: manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products (by 63.7%), electrical equipment (by 15.3%), chemicals and chemical products (by 5.6%), food products (by 5.5%), rubber and plastic products (by 5.2%). Whereas, there was a decrease in manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (by 10.2%), beverages (by 7.4%), manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (by 1.5%).

Table 8. Dynamics (constant prices) and structure (current prices) of sold production of industry in July 2020

SPECIFICATION	07 2020	01-07 2020	
	corresponding period of previous year=100	in percent	
TOTAL	107,4	103,5	100,0
of which:			
Manufacturing	106,0	102,7	81,7
of which manufacture of:			
food products	105,5	110,8	22,7
beverages	92,6	95,5	2,0
paper and paper products	99,2	98,3	2,8
chemicals and chemical products	105,6	104,6	6,0
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	105,2	103,6	4,0
other non-metallic mineral products	89,8	95,0	3,1
metal products ^Δ	101,7	106,5	4,1
computer, electronic and optical equipment	163,7	104,6	5,2
electrical equipment	115,3	108,8	5,1
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	98,5	90,4	2,6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	113,6	105,6	15,2

Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per employed person, in July this year amounted (at current prices) to PLN 63.9 thousand and was (at constant prices) by 6.0% higher than a year before, with higher by 1.3% average paid employment and the average monthly gross wages and salaries by 5.6%.

In January–July this year, sold production of industry amounted (at current prices) to PLN 171,365.2 million and was (at constant prices) by 3.5% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Sold production of construction (at current prices) in July this year reached the value of PLN 5,970.2 million and was by 18.4% lower than in the previous year (compared to a 6.3% decrease in June this year); compared to the previous month it decreased by 7.0%. In January–July this year, sold production of construction amounted to PLN 42,482.4 million and was by 4.0% lower compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Labour productivity in construction, measured by revenues from the sale of goods and services per employed person in July this year amounted to PLN 66.7 thousand (at current prices) and was by 18.8% lower compared to the corresponding month of the previous year, with an increase in average employment by 0.5% and a decrease in the average monthly gross wages and salaries by 3.6%.

Construction and assembly production (at current prices) in July this year amounted to PLN 1,729.8 million and was by 23.0% lower than a year before (compared to a 9.4% decrease in June this year); it decreased compared to the previous month by 4.8%. A decrease in production was recorded in units specializing in civil engineering (by 32.3%) and in entities whose basic activity is the construction of buildings (by 25.0%). On the other hand, there was an increase in enterprises performing specialized construction activities (by 18.1%). In January–July this year, construction and assembly production was at the level of PLN 11,284.4 million and was by 7.0% lower compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Table 9. Dynamics and structure (at current prices) of construction and assembly production in July 2020

SPECIFICATION	07 2020	01–07 2020	
	corresponding period of previous year=100	In percent	
TOTAL	77,0	93,0	100,0
Construction of buildings	75,0	81,7	24,6
Civil engineering	67,7	95,4	52,7
Specialized construction activities	118,1	102,5	22,7

Housing construction

In July this year, as compared to the corresponding month of 2019, the number of dwellings completed increased by 71.9%; there were fewer dwellings in which construction has begun (by 28.8%) and dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project (by 16.6%).

According to preliminary data⁴ in July this year, there were 5549 **dwellings completed**, i.e. by 2321 more (by 71.9%) than in the previous year and by 2048 (by 58.5%) more than in the previous month. Majority of dwellings were built for sale or rent – 4436 (79.9% of their total number), followed by private dwellings – 1082 (19.5%). Compared to July 2019, there were more dwellings for sale or rent by 94.6%, and private dwellings by 26.8%.

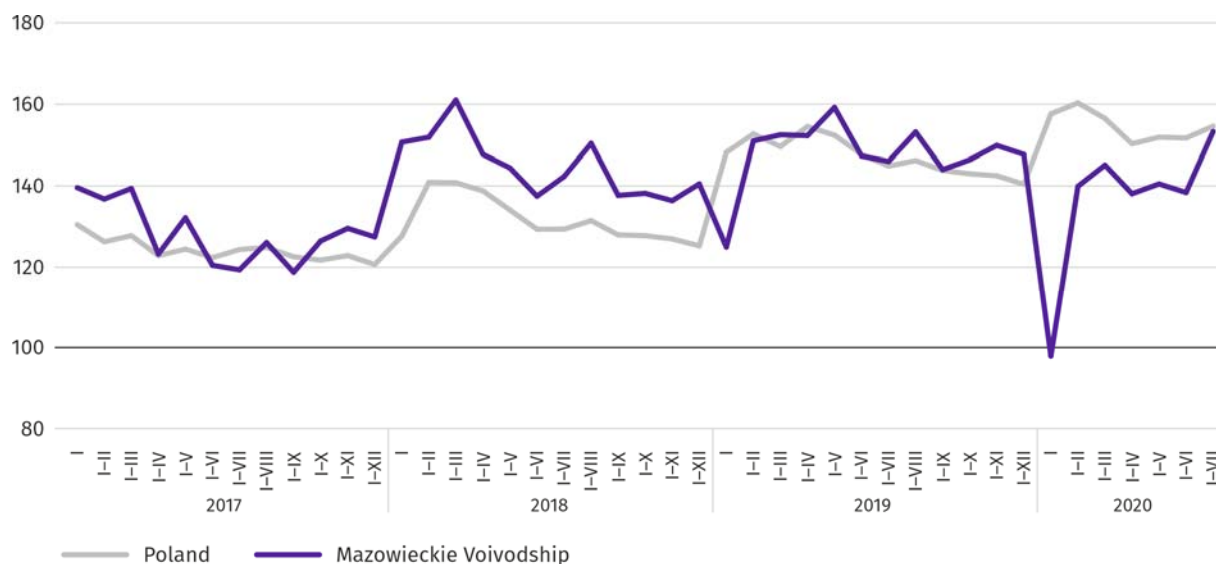
The effects of housing construction obtained in Mazowieckie Voivodship in the surveyed month constituted 25.5% of national effects.

⁴ Reporting data – may change after preparing quarterly report.

Table 10. Number of dwellings completed in January-July 2020

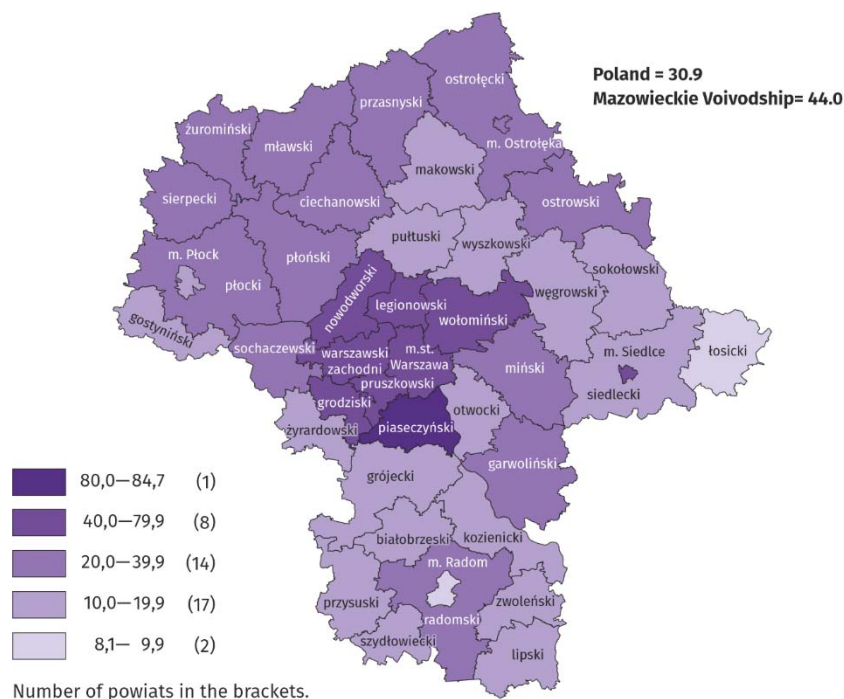
SPECIFICATION	Dwellings completed			Average useful floor area per dwelling in m ²
	in absolute numbers	in percent	01-07 2019=100	
TOTAL	23846	100,0	105,0	83,5
Private	5555	23,3	104,2	150,7
For sale or rent	18214	76,4	108,5	63,2
Municipal	48	0,2	106,7	40,5
Public building society	29	0,1	28,4	55,0

In January-July this year, there were 23846 dwellings completed, i.e. more by 1142, i.e. by 5.0% than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Chart 10. Dwellings completed (corresponding period 2015=100)

Most dwellings were completed in m.st. Warszawa (11592), followed by piaseczyński (1595) and wołomiński powiat (1478), and the least in łosicki (25) as well as lipski (35) and białobrzegi powiat (41).

Map 2. Dwellings completed per 10 thousand population^a by powiats in January-July 2020



^a Population as of 31 December 2019

The average useful floor area of dwellings completed during four months of this year amounted to 83.5 m² and was smaller than a year earlier by 0.4 m². The largest dwellings were completed in siedlecki (168.9 m²), grójecki (159.7 m²) and węgrowski powiat (by 145.1 m²). The smallest were built in m.st. Warszawa (58.4 m²), Siedlce (64.2 m²) and mławski powiat (65.7 m²)

In July this year, the number of **dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project** amounted to 3735, that is by 741 (by 16.6%) fewer than a year earlier and by 1148 (by 23.5%) than in June this year. Of the total number of dwellings, 62.1% were dwellings for sale or rent, and 37.9% private.

In the surveyed month, the **construction began** in 3311 dwellings, which means a decrease by 1337 (by 28.8%) in annual terms and an increase by 546 (by 19.7%) compared to the previous month; dwellings for sale or rent accounted for 64.0% of their total number, and private 36.0%.

Table 11. Number of dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project as well as dwelling in which construction has begun in January-July 2020

SPECIFICATION	Dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project			Dwellings in which construction has begun		
	in absolute numbers	in percent	01-07 2019=100	in absolute numbers	in percent	01-07 2019=100
TOTAL	24473	100,0	91,0	21392	100,0	88,4
Private	7715	31,5	95,8	6898	32,2	97,8
Cooperative	19	0,1	10,7	—	—	.
For sale or rent	16714	68,3	91,0	14358	67,1	85,7
Municipal	—	—	.	34	0,2	40,5
Public building society	25	0,1	69,4	88	0,4	37,8
Company	—	—	.	14	0,1	.

Domestic market

In July this year, there was a decrease in retail sales compared to the previous year and an increase in wholesale.

Retail sales (at current prices) in trade and non-trade enterprises in July 2020 by 1.2% lower than a year before. The highest decrease in sales was recorded in units from the group: "solid, liquid and gas fuels" (by 13.7%), "other" (by 10.0%), "textiles, clothing and footwear" (by 5.7%) and "other retail sales in non-specialized stores" (by 4.3%). The highest increase was in enterprises from the group „furniture, electronics and household appliances" (by 12.9%).

Compared to June 2020, retail sales were higher by 5.7%. The highest increase in sales was recorded in the groups: "pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipment" (by 16.5%), "solid, liquid and gas fuels" (by 14.7%), "other" (by 6.9%) and „furniture, electronics and household appliances" (by 6.2%). The highest decrease had units from the groups: "other retail sales in non-specialized stores" (by 5.6%) and "textiles, clothing, footwear" (by 5.0%).

In the period of January–July 2020, retail sales decreased by 8.3% over the year, with the largest decrease in sales in the group of: "other retail sales in non-specialized stores" (by 26.9%). The highest increase in sales was recorded in the „furniture, electronics and household appliances" group (by 3.1%).

Table 12. Dynamics and structure (at current prices) of retail sales in July 2020

SPECIFICATION	07 2020	01–07 2020	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		in percent
TOTAL ^a	98,8	91,7	100,0
of which:			
Motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	99,6	80,6	7,0
Solid, liquid and gas fuels	86,3	84,0	24,7
Food, beverages and tobacco	100,7	101,1	17,5
Other retail sales in non-specialized stores	95,7	73,1	2,6
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and orthopedic equipment	105,8	93,6	3,7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	94,3	74,1	4,3
Furniture, electronics and household appliances	112,9	103,1	20,9
Press, books and other sales in specialized stores	101,2	89,1	7,2
Other	90,0	87,8	9,8

^a The grouping of enterprises was made on the basis of the Polish Classification of Activities - PKD 2007, including the enterprise to a specific category according to the type of predominant activity, in accordance with the organizational status in the period under consideration. The recorded changes (increase/decrease) in retail sales in particular groups of activity of enterprises may also result from changes in the type of predominant economic activity and organizational changes (e.g. mergers of enterprises). This does not affect the dynamics of retail sales in general.

Wholesale (at current prices) in trade enterprises in July 2020 was by 4.5% higher as compared to the previous month, but by 5.7% higher compared to July 2019. In wholesale enterprises it was higher by 4.2% and 2.6%, respectively.

In the period of January–July 2020, trade enterprises realized wholesale by 4.5% lower than a year before, and wholesale enterprises by 2.8% lower.

Financial results of enterprises

In the first half of 2020, gross and net financial results of the surveyed enterprises were lower than in the previous year. Whereas financial liquidity indicators were more favourable than in the previous year.

In the first half of this year, gross and net financial results of the surveyed enterprises, due to significantly lower result on the sale of products, goods and materials and the result on other operational activity were less favourable than in the previous year. The cost level indicator as well as gross and net profitability rate worsened.

Table 13. Revenues, costs and financial results of enterprises

SPECIFICATION	01-07 2019	01-06 2020
	in million PLN	
Revenues from total activity	526426,8	494709,1
of which revenues from sale of products, goods and materials	504024,1	477598,5
Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity	498594,9	472102,5
of which of cost of products, goods and materials sold	482953,6	454230,5
Result on sale of products, goods and materials	21070,5	23368,0
Result on other operational activity	1774,4	1262,4
Result of financial operations	4987,1	-2023,8
Gross financial result	27832,0	22606,6
Net financial result	22887,9	17655,9
net profit	27029,9	28658,3
gross profit	4142,0	11002,4

Revenues from total activity in the first half of 2020 were by 6.0% lower than in the previous year, **while costs of obtaining these revenues** decreased by 5.3%, which resulted in a deterioration of cost level indicator. Net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials as well as costs of this activity were lower than in the previous year by 5.2% and 5.9%, respectively. In terms of value, the highest decrease in net revenues from the sale of products, goods and materials was recorded in manufacturing and trade; repair of motor vehicles.

Financial result from sale of products, goods and materials was by 10.9% higher than a year before and amounted to PLN 23,368.0 million. The result on other operational activity was lower by 28.9% and was estimated at minus PLN 1,262.4 million. Much worse than a year before, was the result on financial operations (minus PLN 2,023.8 million against PLN 4,987.1 million), which was a consequence of a faster increase in financial revenues (by 47.2%) than financial costs (by 0.7%).

As a result, the gross financial result reached PLN 22,606.6 million and was lower by PLN 5,225.4 million (by 18.8%) from the result obtained in the first half of 2019. Encumbrances on gross financial result decreased in annual terms by 0.1% to PLN 4,950.7 million. The **net financial result** was estimated at PLN 17,655.9 million and was lower by PLN 5,232.0 million (by 22.9%) compared to the result obtained a year earlier; net profit increased by 6.0%, and net loss by 165.6%.

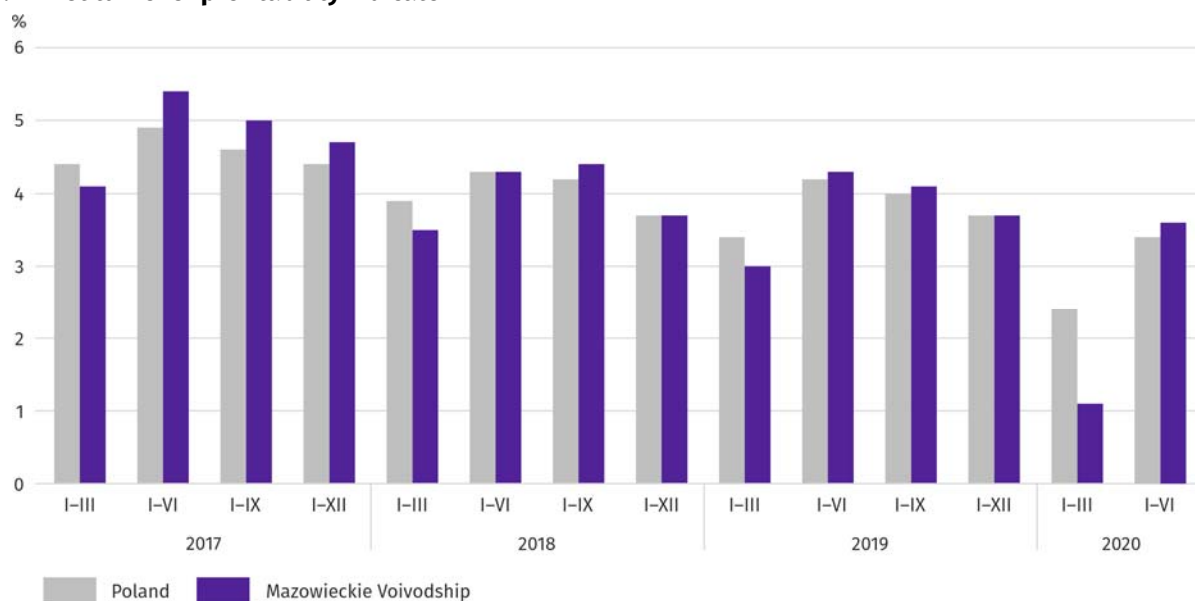
In the analyzed period, 69.5% of the surveyed enterprises showed a net profit (72.6% a year before). The share of revenues of enterprises showing net profit in the total amount of revenues from total activity decreased from 83.5% to 71.6%. In manufacturing, 77.9% of enterprises showed a net profit (in the first half of 2019 – 79.4%), and the share of revenues generated by these enterprises in the revenues of total entities of this section accounted for 61.4% (94.1% a year earlier).

In the surveyed enterprises, basic **economic and financial indicators** deteriorated. The cost level indicator and gross and net turnover profitability indicators worsened by 0.7 pp each per year, while gross sales profitability indicator increased by 0.7 pp. The first and second degree financial liquidity indicators were higher by 8.8 and 7.2 pp, respectively.

Table 14. Economic relations in enterprises

SPECIFICATION	01-06 2019	01-06 2020
	in %	
Cost level indicator	94,7	95,4
Gross sales profitability indicator	4,2	4,9
Gross turnover profitability indicator	5,3	4,6
Net turnover profitability indicator	4,3	3,6
First degree financial liquidity indicator	42,8	51,6
Second degree financial liquidity indicator	110,3	117,5

Out of 16 sections, the most profitable types of activity were electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (net turnover profitability indicator 17.2%) as well as water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (indicator 11.9%). Compared to the first half of last year, the improvement in net turnover profitability was recorded in 6 sections.

Chart 11. Net turnover profitability indicator

The value of **current assets** of the surveyed enterprises at the end of June 2020 amounted to PLN 391,547.6 million and was by 9.0% higher than a year before, with short-term investments higher by 27.7%, short-term inter-period settlements – by 6.4% and short-term dues – by 3.5%; stocks were lower by 2.6%. In the material structure of current assets, the share of short-term dues increased (from 28.3% to 33.1%), however the share of stocks decreased (from 23.4% to 20.9%), short-term dues (from 44.6% to 42.3%) as well as short-term inter-period settlements (from 3.7% to 3.6%). In the structure of stocks, the share of semi-finished products and products in progress increased (from 12.6% to 13.2%) as well as goods (from 46.8% to 46.9%), whereas the share of materials decreased (from 25.9% to 25.2%); the share of finished products did not change (12.5%).

Financial current assets were mainly short-term liabilities – the ratio of short-term liabilities to current assets amounted to 64.2% against 66.1% a year earlier.

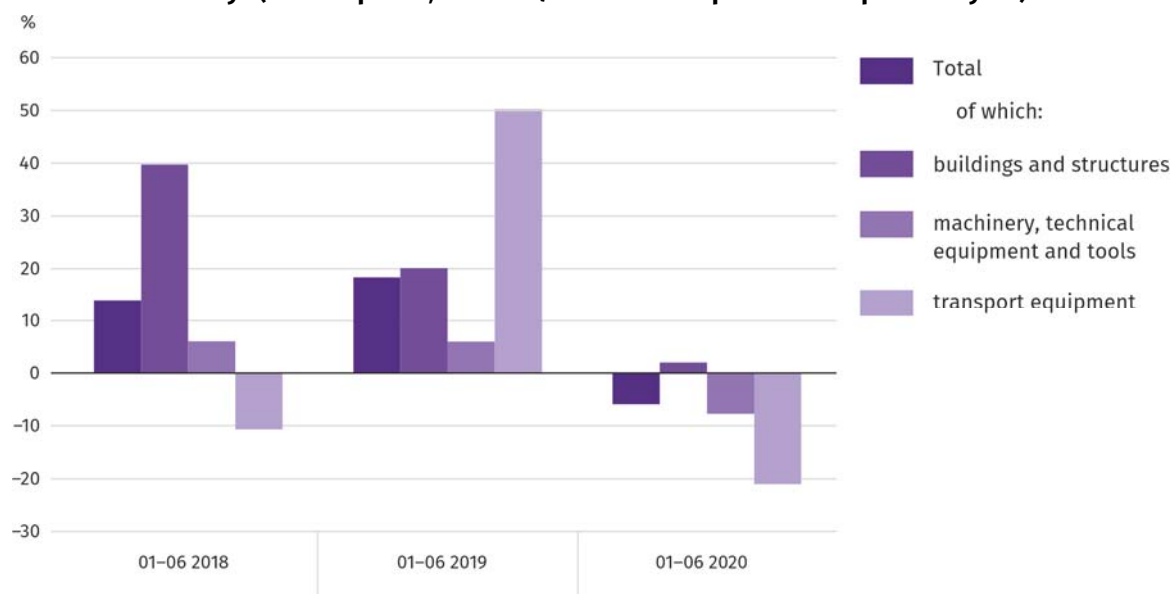
Long- and short-term liabilities (excluding special funds) at the end of June 2020 amounted to PLN 465,931.8 million and were by 19.5% higher than a year before. Long-term liabilities accounted for 46.0% of total liabilities (at 39.1% in June 2019), and their value amounted to PLN 214,525.0 million and was by 40.8% larger than a year earlier. Short-term liabilities of surveyed enterprises amounted to PLN 251,406.8 million and were higher by 5.9% per year, of which liabilities for taxes, duties, insurance and other benefits were higher by 10.6%, and for deliveries and services – by 4.8% lower.

Investment outlays

In the first half of 2020, investment outlays of the surveyed enterprises were at the lower level than a year before. Whereas the estimated value of newly-started investments was significantly higher.

Investment outlays carried out in the first half of this year by enterprises based in the Mazowieckie Voivodship reached the value of PLN 18,781.7 million and were (at current prices) by 5.9% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Outlays on buildings and structures increased by 2.0%, while on purchases decreased by 12.4%, of which outlays on machinery, technical equipment and tools as well as transport equipment were lower by 7.7%, and outlays on transport equipment – 21.0%. The share of purchases in total outlays amounted to 55.3% (59.4% a year before).

Chart 12. Investment outlays (current prices; increase/decrease compared to the previous year)



The decrease in investment outlays was observed, among others, in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 67.7%), in administrative and support service activities (by 25.4%) and in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 23.4%). An increase in outlays was recorded, among others, in real estate activities (by 83.5%).

In the first half of this year, mainly enterprises operating in the field of transportation and storage invested (which accounted for 30.2% of total outlays incurred), in the field of manufacturing (21.4%) and information and communication (13.5%). In the structure of outlays by sections, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, the share of outlays incurred by enterprises increased the most in enterprises engaged in transportation and storage (by 5.2 pp), while the share of outlays of enterprises engaged in administrative and support service activities decreased the most (by 2.2 pp).

In January-June this year, there were 22324 **investments started**, i.e. by 0.3% less than a year before. The total estimated value of newly-started investments amounted to PLN 15,492.4 million and was by 64.1% higher than in the previous year. 38.1% of estimated value of all newly-started investments (36.8% a year before) was for the improvement (i.e. reconstruction, extension or modernization) of existing fixed assets. On a yearly basis, the largest increase was recorded in the estimated value of investments started by enterprises operating in transportation and storage (almost 3.5 times).

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the activities of the enterprise sector

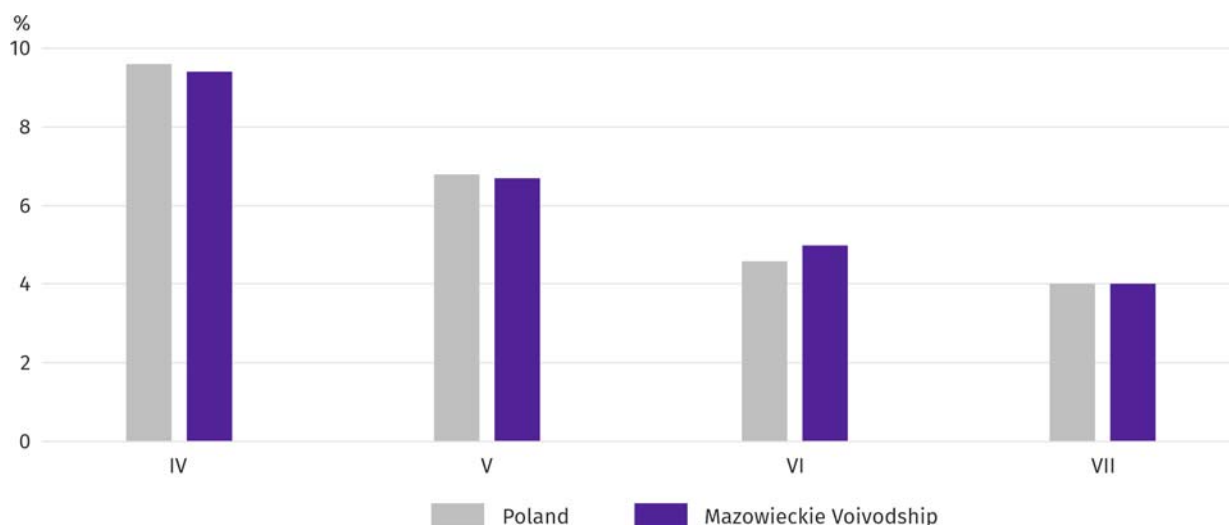
In July this year, the companies most frequently signaling changes related to the COVID-19 pandemic were active in the field of accommodation and catering. The situation resulting from the pandemic most often influenced the change in the number of orders and changes in the number of employees.

In July this year, in the Mazowieckie Voivodship, 4.0% of economic entities that submitted a DG1⁵ report indicated the COVID-19 pandemic as a factor causing significant changes in running a business, and this percentage from April this

⁵ The DG1 survey covers entities employing more than 9 persons. All percentages refer to the number of entities that submitted a report in a given month.

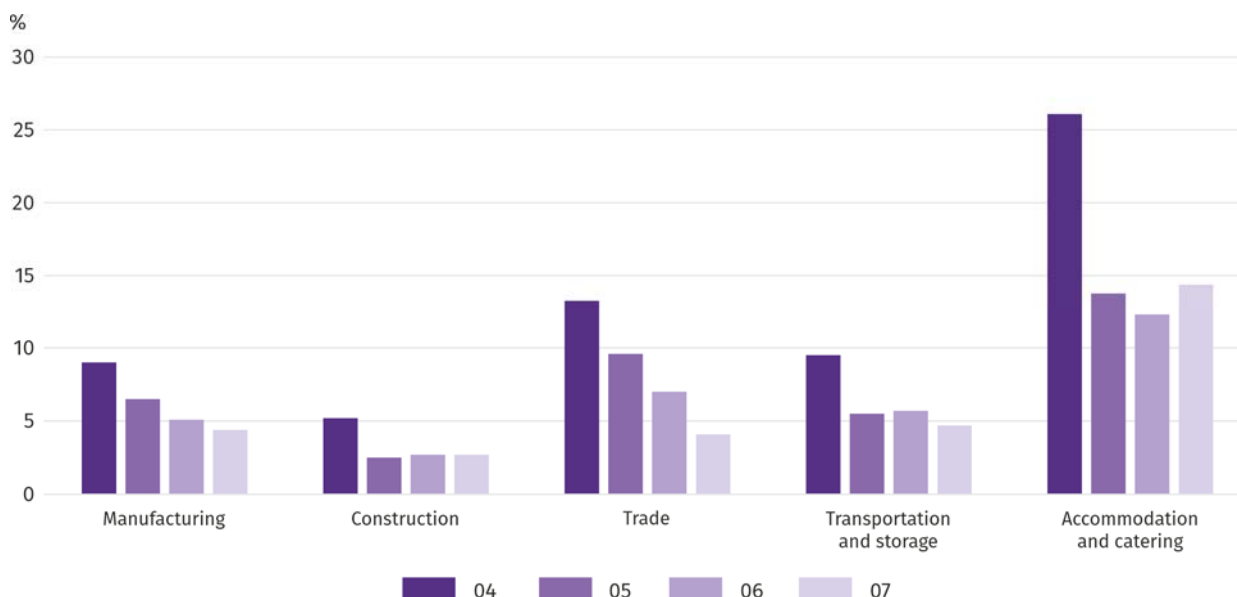
year (9.4%) was systematically decreasing. In Poland, the share of entities experiencing the effects of COVID-19 was similar and amounted to 4.0% in July, compared to 9.6% in April. The highest percentage of units which reported changes caused by the pandemic was recorded in Podkarpackie (5.2%) and Śląskie (5.0%) voivodships, and the lowest – in Podlaskie (3.0%).

Chart 13. Percentage of entities reporting changes caused by COVID-19



In July this year, both in the voivodship and in the country, the enterprises most frequently signaling changes related to the COVID-19 pandemic operated in the field of accommodation and catering (14.4%, 11.1% in the country). Also in April this year, enterprises operating in the above-mentioned section were the most affected (26.1% and 20.5%, respectively). In May and June this year, in the voivodship, the highest percentage of enterprises signaling changes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic occurred in the section other service activities; in the country – accommodation and catering.

Chart 14. Units reporting changes due to COVID-19 by selected sections

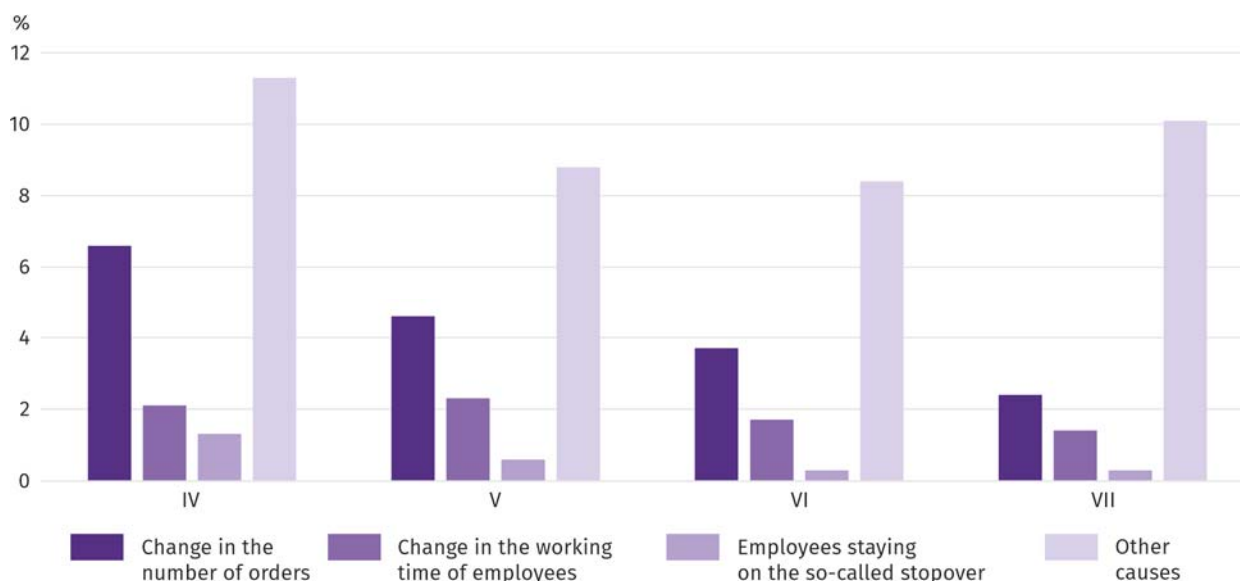


The most common reason for changes in economic activity related to COVID-19 was the change in the number of orders. In Mazowieckie Voivodship, a decrease in this respect in July this year was indicated by 1.2% of entities, while in April this year – 6.4% (nationally 1.2% and 6.8%, respectively); The increase in the number of orders was signaled in July by 1.2% of enterprises, and three months earlier – by 0.3% (nationally 1.3% and 0.3%, respectively). In July this year, in the voivodship, the highest percentage of entities with a decrease in the number of orders was recorded in the section other service activities; in the country – manufacturing. The largest increase, both in the voivodship and in the country, was recorded in accommodation and catering.

In the second place among the factors determining the activity and results of enterprises are changes in the number of employees. In the voivodship in July, they were indicated by 1.4% of units, in April – by 2.1% (in the country respectively

1.4% and 2.2%). Less perceptible effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are lay-offs and employees staying in the so-called stopover. In July, both of these situations were indicated by 0.3% of enterprises in the voivodship; in the country respectively 0.3% and 0.2%.

Chart 15. Reasons^a for changes in economic activity due to COVID-19



^a Respondents could indicate many reasons at the same time.

In July this year, the COVID-19 pandemic in the voivodship was indicated by less than 0.1% of entities as the cause of problems with supply from suppliers, payment gridlocks and production suspension. There were no takeovers or spin-offs of the enterprise (or its part). However, every tenth company indicated a pandemic as a reason causing changes in the conduct of economic activity, without specifying a reason.

Entities of the national economy⁶

In July this year compared to the previous month, the number of entities of the national economy increased by 0.4%. Growth on a monthly basis was also recorded in the number of new entities registered in the REGON register but the number of entities removed from the REGON register or entities that suspended their activities decreased (by 2.8% and 0.6%, respectively).

As at the end of July this year, 871377 **entities of the national economy** were registered in the REGON register, i.e. by 3.7% more than last year and by 0.4% more than at the end of May this year.

In the total number of registered entities 566400 accounted for **natural persons** conducting economic activity, which means an increase compared to the corresponding period of the previous year by 3.3%. The number of companies were registered in the REGON register amounted to 236001, including 176895 commercial companies and 58697 civil partnerships (annual increase by 5.1%, 6.8% and 0.5%, respectively).

According to the **expected number of employees**, entities that declared employment of up to 9 persons prevailed upon entry in the REGON register; they constituted 96.6% of all registered units. The share of entities with an estimated number of 10-49 employed persons was 2.8%, and of entities employing more than 49 persons – 0.7%. During the year, the number of entities increased among units declaring employment up to 9 persons (by 3.9%).

Compared to July 2019, the largest increase in the number of entities was recorded in the sections: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 17.7%), information and communication (by 8.4%) and administrative and supporting service activities (by 6.4%).

Compared to the previous month, the number of entities increased, among others, in the sections: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 1.6%), construction, administrative and support service activities (by 0.8% each).

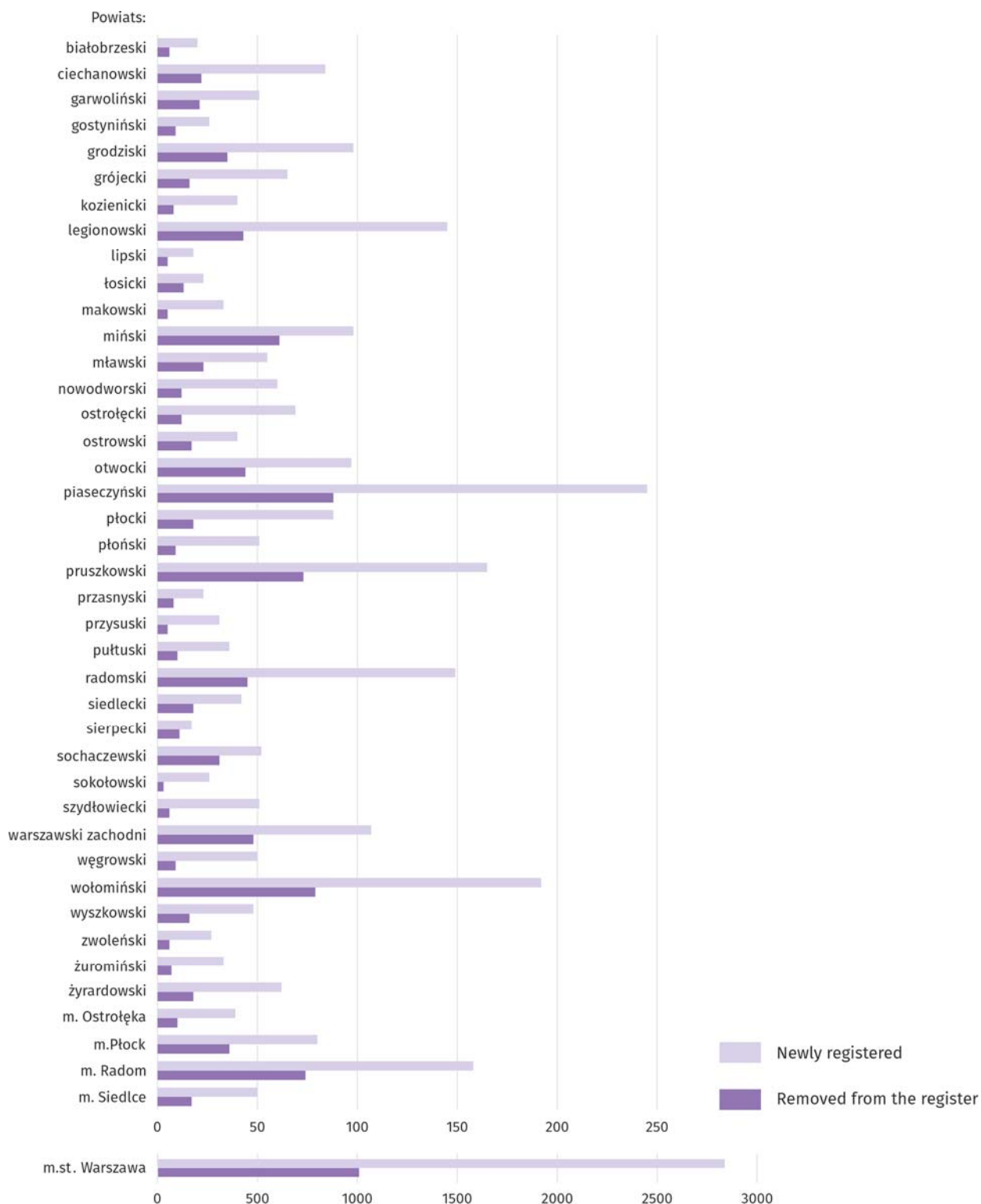
In July this year 5683 **new entities** were entered in the REGON register, i.e. by 10.7% more than in the previous month. The newly registered units were dominated by natural persons conducting economic activity, 4170 of whom were registered

⁶ It applies to legal persons, organizational units without legal personality and natural persons conducting economic activity (excluding natural persons tending private farms in agriculture).

(by 13.0% more than in June this year). The number of newly registered commercial companies was 2.8% higher, including companies with limited liability – by 7.4%.

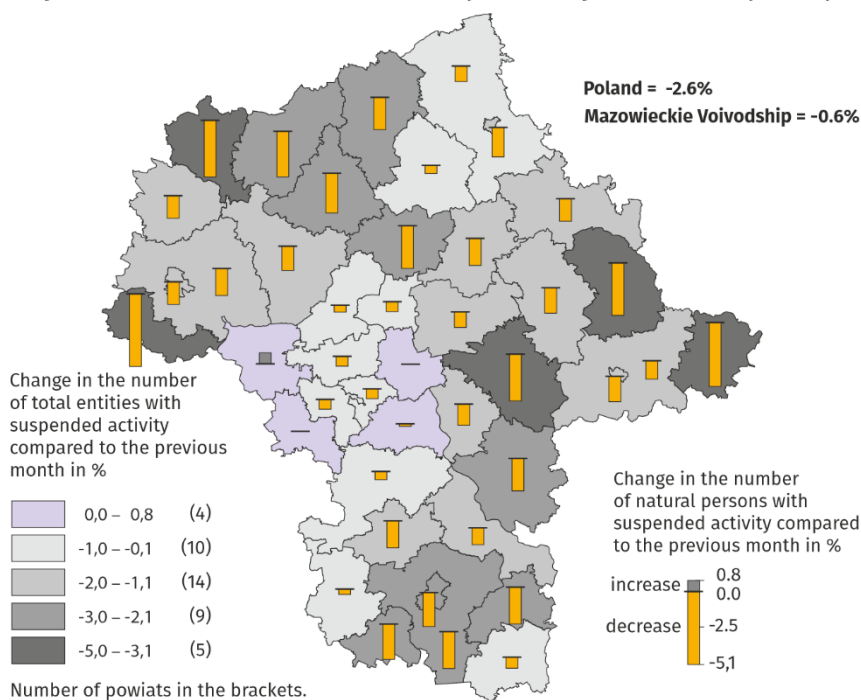
In July this year, 2006 entities were removed from the REGON register (by 2.8% less than a month ago), including 1522 natural persons conducting economic activity (by 3.8% more).

Chart 16. Entities of the national economy newly registered and removed from the register in July 2020



As at the end of July this year, in the REGON register 85268 entities had suspended activity (by 0.6% less than a month before). The vast majority were natural persons conducting economic activity (90.6% compared to 90.8% in June this year).

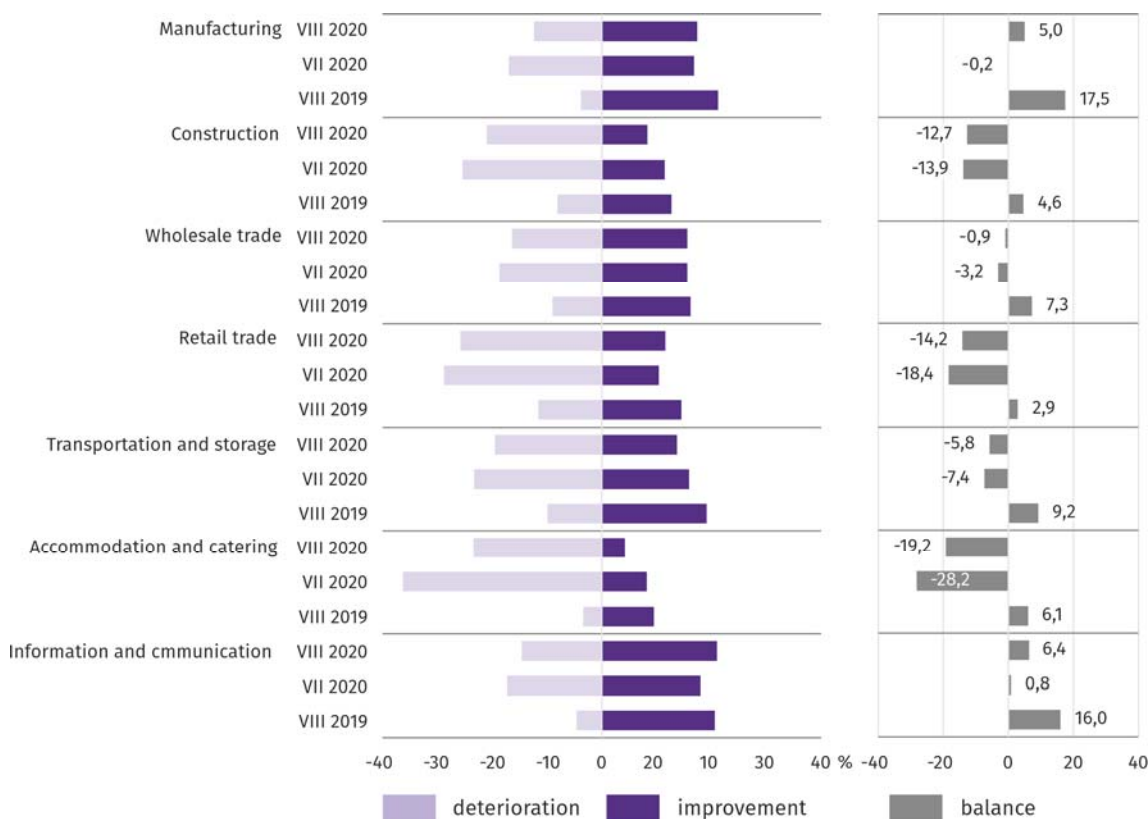
Map 3. Entities of the national economy with suspended activity in July 2020



Business tendency

Entrepreneurs in most surveyed areas in August this year, assess the economic situation less pessimistically than in July this year. The largest increase in ratings in this respect was noted in the section of accommodation and catering. Only in the transportation and storage section the ratings are similar as in the previous month.

Chart 17. Indices of the general business climate by type of activity (sections and divisions of NACE Rev.2)



Survey results on the impact of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus pandemic on the economic situation⁷

Entrepreneurs operating in all surveyed types of activity most often believed that the coronavirus pandemic in August would have slight negative consequences for their business. The largest percentage of responses indicating that the negative impact of the pandemic will be serious was in wholesale trade. In manufacturing, construction and services, the percentage of entrepreneurs who assessed that the August coronavirus pandemic will not negatively affect their company has increased; the largest such increase was in construction.

The representatives of most of the surveyed areas of activity (except for wholesale trade) most often stated that their company did not use any form of assistance under the so-called Anti-crisis shield. In manufacturing, wage subsidies were most often used, and in other types of activity – exemptions and deferrals for payment of taxes and social security contributions.

Question 1. The negative effects of the "coronavirus" pandemic and its consequences for your economic activity were (in July) and will be (in August):



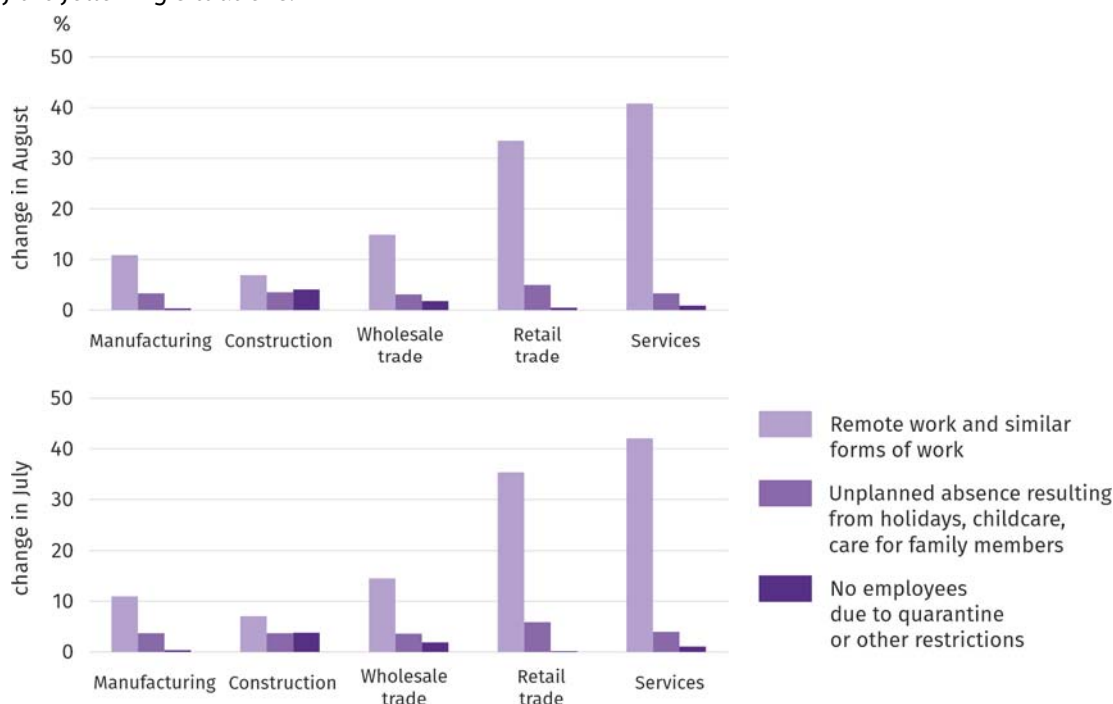
Q. 2. In connection with the ongoing coronavirus pandemic and related regulations, have you implemented measures to reduce its negative effects on the company?



⁷ The survey was conducted on a sample of industrial, construction, commercial and service units. In contrast to the basic economic climate survey, the answers to the additional block of questions were provided on a voluntary basis. Questions 1, 2 and 7 present the structure of answers (percentage of respondents' answers to a given option), and the remaining questions - the average of the values of answers given. The data have been aggregated in accordance with the aggregation (weighting) methodology used as standard in the study of the economic situation.

Among the presented types of activities, **remote work and similar forms of work** were most popular among those employed in services and retail trade. In retail trade, unplanned absence of employees due to holidays, childcare, family care etc. was slightly more frequent than in other areas of activity. Lack of employees due to quarantine or other restrictions was most often reported in the construction.

Q. 3. Please provide an estimate which percentage of your company's employees (irrespective of the type of employment contract, civil law contract, self-employed workers, trainees, agents, etc.) has been covered (in July) and will cover (in August) each of the following situations:



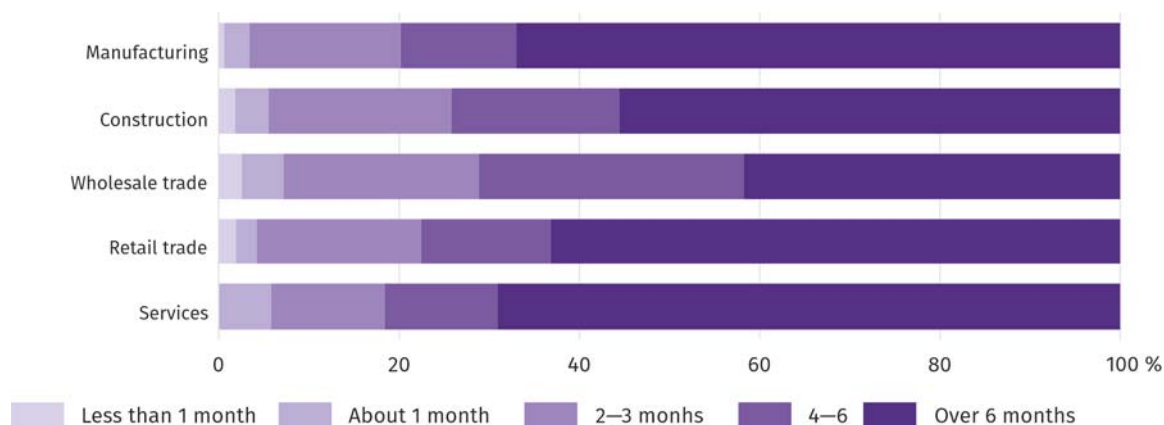
Entrepreneurs from all the presented areas of economic activity predicted a **decline in orders** both placed with suppliers and accepted from customers in August. A drop lower than a month earlier in the case of orders placed with suppliers was expected in construction and retail sales, and in the case of orders accepted from customers – in construction and wholesale trade.

Q. 4-5. What was (in May) and will be (in June) the estimated (in percentage) change in orders for semi-finished products, raw materials, goods or services etc. made by your company with suppliers and placed in your company by customers?



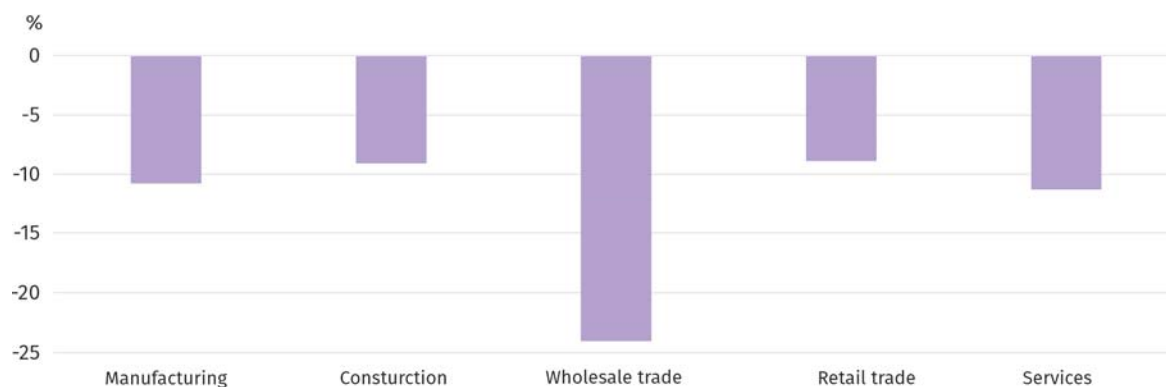
When assessing the company's ability to survive while maintaining the current actions and limitations taken to combat the coronavirus by the state authorities in Poland (but also resulting from the actions of other countries, e.g. in the field of border traffic), the largest number of entrepreneurs, regardless of the type of activity conducted, concluded that the company would have survived for more than 6 months.

Q. 6. If current actions taken to combat coronavirus by the state authorities in Poland (but also resulting from actions of other countries, e.g. in border traffic), functioning at the time of completing the survey would last for a long time, how many months your company would be able to survive?



Among the presented types of activity, representatives of the wholesale trade expected the largest decrease in investment compared to the previous year.

Q7. What are your current forecasts for the level of investments of your company in 2020 in relation to the investments made in 2019?



More information on the results of the business climate survey can be found on the website of the Statistical Office in Zielona Góra <https://zielonagora.stat.gov.pl/osrodki/osrodek-badan-koniunktury/obk-dane/>.

Table 15. Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship

SPECIFICATION		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
A – 2019													
B – 2020													
Average employment in the enterprise sector ^a (in thousand persons)	A	1527,0	1522,3	1525,2	1525,9	1523,5	1524,8	1529,5	1530,8	1528,6	1530,9	1536,1	1541,1
	B	1552,1	1551,5	1545,4	1513,6	1499,3	1510,1	1519,7					
previous month=100	A	101,3	99,7	100,2	100,0	99,8	100,1	100,3	100,1	99,9	100,2	100,3	100,3
	B	100,7	100,0	99,6	97,9	99,1	100,7	100,6					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	102,5	102,2	102,4	102,4	102,3	102,3	102,3	102,2	102,1	102,3	102,2	102,3
	B	101,6	101,9	101,3	99,2	98,4	99,0	99,4					
Registered unemployed persons (in thousand persons; as of end of period)	A	143,4	142,4	138,8	133,8	130,1	126,7	125,6	125,6	123,3	120,9	121,9	123,2
	B	130,1	129,6	127,8	133,4	139,6	143,1	145,1					
Unemployment rate ^b (in %; as of end of period)	A	5,1	5,0	4,9	4,7	4,6	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,4
	B	4,6	4,6	4,5	4,7	4,9	5,1	5,1					
Job offers (submitted during a month)	A	17000	15394	15971	15065	15153	13859	13573	13132	14628	14386	12061	10281
	B	16059	14693	12277	7983	11057	12516	12513					
Unemployed persons per 1 job offer (as of end of pe- riod)	A	16	14	17	15	13	13	14	15	13	14	15	27
	B	14	17	23	25	23	20	20					
Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enter- prise sector ^a (in PLN)	A	5919,32	5920,22	6311,43	6185,82	6020,53	6093,26	6036,91	6053,18	6000,45	6273,41	6098,25	6402,10
	B	6285,91	6284,26	6701,01	6369,76	6084,99	6235,99	6270,52					
previous month=100	A	97,2	100,0	106,6	98,0	97,3	101,2	99,1	100,3	99,1	104,5	97,2	105,0
	B	98,2	100,0	106,6	95,1	95,5	102,5	100,6					
corresponding month of previous period=100	A	106,6	106,2	104,5	105,5	107,1	106,1	104,9	106,3	106,5	105,6	104,5	105,2
	B	106,2	106,1	106,2	103,0	101,1	102,3	103,9					
Price indices:													
consumer goods and services ^c :													
corresponding period of previous year=100	A	.	.	101,0	.	.	102,2	.	.	102,7	.	.	102,7
	B	.	.	104,1					

a In enterprises employing more than 9 persons. b Share of registered unemployed persons in civilian economically active population, estimated at the end of each month. c In the quarter.

Table 12. Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship (cont.)

SPECIFICATION		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A – 2019													
B – 2020													
Price indices (cont.):													
Procurement of cereal grain:													
previous month=100	A	104,3	100,6	105,0	91,2	100,6	95,4	84,1	99,9	102,7	98,5	102,9	101,5
	B	102,6	106,7	97,5	107,0	105,4	93,3	84,3					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	123,3	128,6	131,0	118,7	119,6	112,3	97,9	89,4	85,9	81,6	81,4	85,5
	B	84,2	89,3	82,9	97,3	102,0	99,7	99,9					
procurement of cattle for slaughter (excluding calves):													
previous month=100	A	111,7	93,3	110,6	101,0	94,5	90,6	122,2	93,5	92,0	98,2	102,5	102,8
	B	107,1	99,0	97,1	101,3	98,5	98,6	104,0					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	108,1	105,8	130,2	111,3	104,4	95,0	117,7	110,1	105,5	100,8	104,0	108,5
	B	104,1	110,4	96,9	97,2	101,3	110,2	93,8					
procurement of pigs for slaughter:													
previous month=100	A	94,2	101,5	107,5	130,6	101,1	98,7	98,2	103,6	100,2	99,8	101,1	107,2
	B	95,5	104,3	100,5	96,5	89,9	104,6	91,2					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	95,1	93,0	96,7	128,1	132,4	124,2	120,7	122,4	126,3	135,2	142,1	147,6
	B	149,5	153,7	143,8	106,3	94,5	100,1	93,0					
Ratio of procurement prices ^a of pigs for slaughter to marketplace prices of rye	A	5,9	5,9	6,2	8,2	8,0	8,1	8,3	8,9	9,0	9,3	9,7	9,7
	B	9,4	10,0	10,1	.	.	.	8,7					
Sold production of industry ^b (at constant prices):													
previous month=100	A	106,1	91,5	111,0	95,4	97,1	94,6	104,1	97,9	105,0	113,4	100,3	92,8
	B	101,8	97,2	106,0	81,7	105,6	107,7*	101,7					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	109,5	104,9	105,3	112,2	108,6	101,9	106,6	102,5	107,5	109,3	109,5	106,7
	B	102,4	108,8	103,9	88,9	96,6	110,0*	107,4					
Construction and assembly production ^b (at current prices):													
previous month=100	A	40,1	146,1	115,8	102,0	105,4	108,7	112,1	103,8	113,3	83,2	91,1	127,3
	B	44,4	122,3	120,5	99,9	100,0	109,0	95,2					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	90,1	154,2	114,3	124,5	107,2	106,8	108,1	124,4	130,9	88,2	87,9	100,8
	B	111,6	93,4	97,2	95,2	90,3	90,6	77,0					

a Current prices excluding VAT. b In enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

Table 12. Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship (cont.)

SPECIFICATION		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A – 2019													
B – 2020													
Dwellings completed (from the beginning of the year)	A	3417	6721	9618	13103	16758	19476	22704	26794	30151	34604	39214	43159
	B	2675	6227	9151	11889	14796	18297	23846					
corresponding period of previous year=100	A	83,0	99,4	94,7	103,1	110,2	107,2	102,5	101,9	104,6	106,0	109,9	105,1
	B	78,3	92,6	95,1	90,7	88,3	93,9	105,0					
Retail sales of goods ^a (at current prices):													
previous month=100	A	79,4	94,5	116,2	104,2	98,6	102,7	101,2	99,3	96,7	105,7	100,7	116,8
	B	75,7	96,4	91,0	84,4	126,7	110,1	105,7					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	104,5	104,5	105,7	110,5	106,2	104,7	105,6	103,8	104,7	104,5	106,4	111,2
	B	106,0	108,1	84,7	68,6	88,2	94,5	98,8					
Turnover profitability indicator in enterprises ^b :													
gross ^c (in %)	A	.	.	3,8	.	.	5,3	.	.	5,0	.	.	4,6
	B	.	.	1,8	.	.	4,6	.					
net ^d (in %)	A	.	.	3,0	.	.	4,3	.	.	4,1	.	.	3,7
	B	.	.	1,1	.	.	3,6	.					
Investment outlays of enterprises ^b – from the beginning of the year (in million PLN; current prices)	A	.	.	8186,7	.	.	19969,2	.	.	32656,9	.	.	50991,5
	B	.	.	8368,8	.	.	18781,7	.					
corresponding period of previous year=100 (current prices)	A	.	.	120,7	.	.	118,4	.	.	115,9	.	.	108,7
	B	.	.	102,2	.	.	94,1	.					
Entities of the national economy ^e in the REGON register (as of end of period)	A	819274	822655	826407	829983	833385	836698	840124	843374	846686	850340	853160	854457
	B	855961	858420	860908	862303	864666	867648	871377					
of which commercial companies	A	160010	160971	161997	162973	163843	164635	165630	166585	167542	168588	169648	170518
	B	171505	172783	173778	174576	175292	175968	176895					
of which with foreign capital participation	A	31667	31718	31813	31996	32205	32384	32603	32747	32863	32966	33117	33215
	B	33224	33365	33482	33636	33734	33747	33813					

a In enterprises employing more than 9 persons. b In enterprises employing more than 49 persons. c Relation of gross financial result to revenues from total activity. d Relation of net financial result to revenues from total activity. e Excluding persons tending private farms in agriculture.

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[Average paid employment](#)

[Registered unemployed persons](#)

[Registered unemployment rate](#)

[Average monthly gross wages and salaries](#)

[Retail price](#)

[Price index of consumer goods and services](#)

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