Statistical Office in Warszawa

NEWS RELEASES

Socio-economic situation of Mazowieckie Voivodship in November 2020

31 December 2020
No. 11/2020

- In November this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector increased both compared to the previous month (by 0.2%) and compared to the previous year (by 0.1%). The registered unemployment rate amounted to 5.1% and was higher on an annual basis but did not change on a monthly basis.
- Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in November this year were lower compared to the previous month (by 3.1%), but higher than in the previous year (by 2.8%).
- The prices of consumer goods and services in the third quarter of 2020 increased by 3.1% in annual terms (as compared to an increase by 3.3% in the second quarter of this year, respectively).
- On the agricultural market in November this year, the average procurement prices of wheat, rye and milk were higher than in the previous year and in the previous month. In both approaches, the prices of potatoes, pigs and poultry for slaughter were lower.
- In November this year, sold production of industry (at constant prices) increased both on a yearly basis (by 4.2%), and on a monthly basis (by 0.7%). Construction and assembly production (at current prices) was lower than a year before (by 1.8%) and by 0.9% than a month earlier.
- The number of dwellings completed in November this year was lower by 0.8% than a year before and higher by 6.3% compared to the previous month. Most of the dwellings were built for sale or rent.
- In November this year, there was an increase in wholesale in annual terms (by 4.2%). The retail sales decreased compared to the previous year (by 12.2%).
- At the end of the third quarter of this year, in Mazowieckie Voivodship 13.3% of the employed used the possibility of remote work due to the epidemic situation. This possibility was used more often in the private sector than in the public sector.
- In November this year, 3.0% of economic entities that submitted a report to DG1 indicated the COVID-19 pandemic as a factor causing significant changes in running a business.
- In November this year, the number of economic entities registered in the REGON register was larger by 3.7% than a year before and by 0.3% than a month earlier.
- In all surveyed areas, entrepreneurs in December this year, assess the economic situation less pessimistic or similarly as in November this year. The biggest improvement was observed in the section of retail trade.

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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
(–)	– magniutude 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 December 2020” will be published on the home page of the Statistical Office in Warszawa: https://warszawa.stat.gov.pl/en on 30 December 2020.

When publishing Statistical Office data – please indicate the source.

Labour market

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

Average employment in the enterprise sector in November this year amounted to 1537.7 thousand persons and was by 0.1% higher than a year before (in the previous month the increase was 0.3%). The highest employment growth was recorded in in administrative support service activities (by 5.3%) and also in professional, scientific and technical activities and in manufacturing (by 1.8% each) and construction (by 1.1%). The highest decrease occurred in accommodation and catering (by 9.1%), and in addition in, among others, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 4.3%) and in real estate activities (by 2.5%).

In comparison with October this year, average employment increased by 0.2%. The largest increase was recorded in administrative and support service activities (by 4.2%), and moreover in information and communication (by 0.1%). The decrease occurred in accommodation and catering (by 2.4%), and also, among others, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 0.8%), trade; repair of motor vehicles and transportation and storage (by 0.3% each).

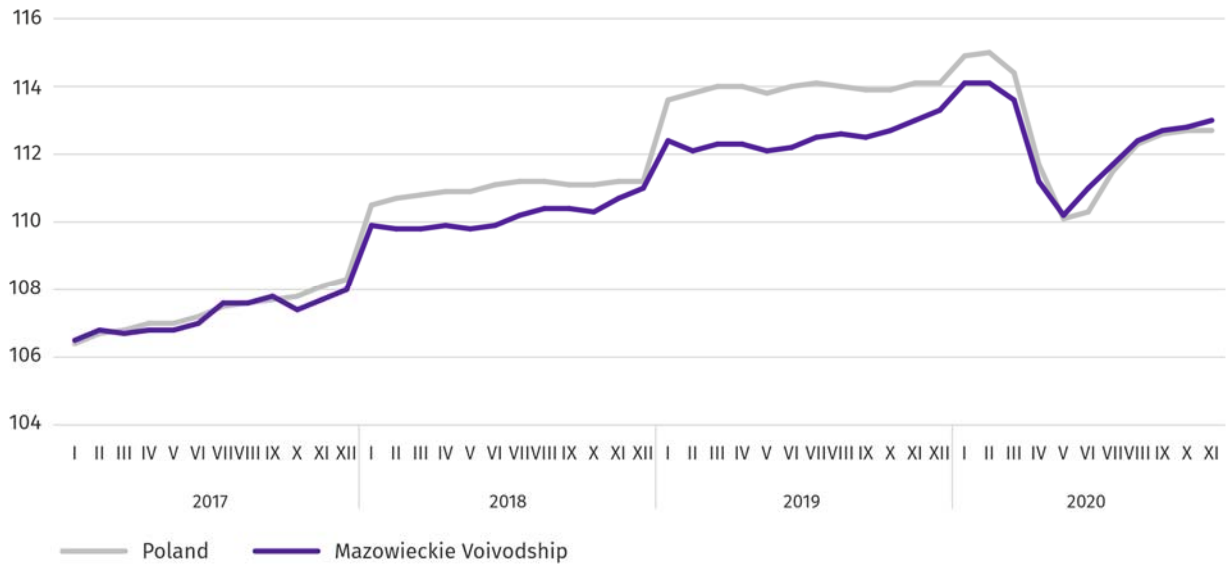
Table 1. Average employment in the enterprise sector in November 2020

SPECIFICATION	11 2020		01–11 2020	
	in thousands	11 2019=100	in thousands	01-11 2019=100
TOTAL	**1537,7**	**100,1**	**1533,4**	**100,4**
of which:				
Industry	388,3	101,4	388,0	102,1
of which:				
manufacturing	342,2	101,8	341,4	102,4
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	24,7	95,7	25,2	98,0
Construction	89,5	101,1	90,1	100,4
Trade; repair of motor vehicles $^{\Delta}$	341,5	97,9	342,2	98,6
Transportation and storage	274,5	99,5	275,4	100,5
Accommodation and catering $^{\Delta}$	31,3	90,9	33,4	96,3
Information and communication	113,9	98,5	113,9	98,9
Real estate activities	23,5	97,5	23,8	100,7
Professional, scientific and technical activities [a]	97,1	101,8	97,0	102,8
Administrative and support service activities	144,6	105,3	135,9	99,5

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

W In January–November 2020, the average employment in the enterprise sector amounted to 1533.4 thousand persons and was by 0.4% higher than in the corresponding period of 2019 (a year before higher by 2.0%).

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

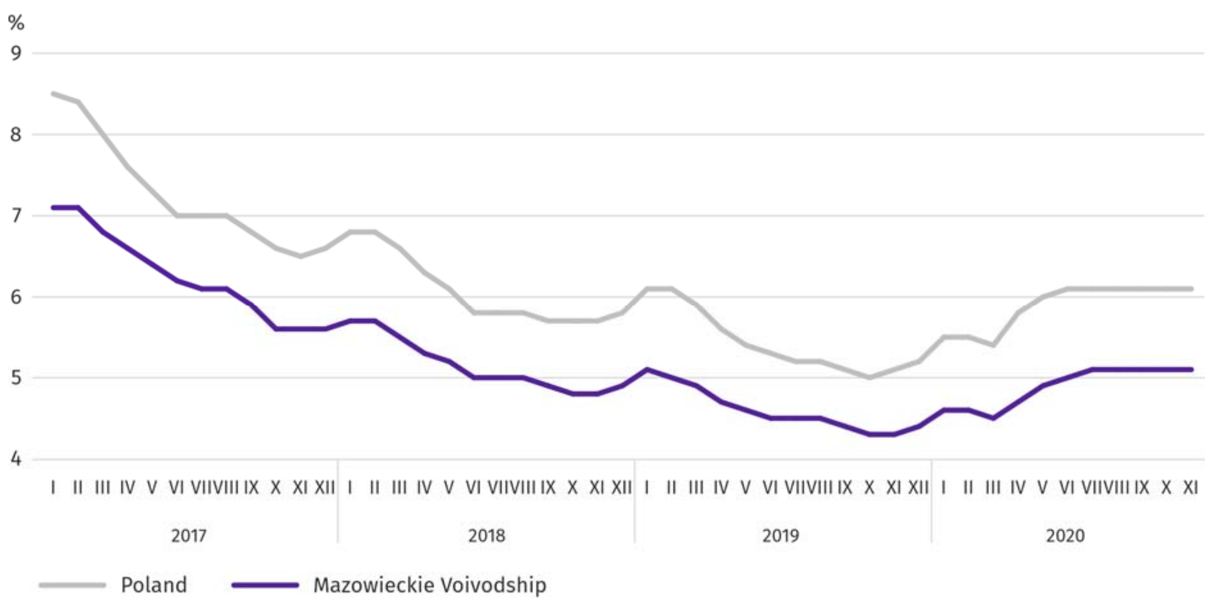


At the end of November this year, the **number of unemployed persons registered** in labour offices amounted to 144.1 thousand persons and increased on a monthly basis by 0.3 thousand persons (i.e. by 0.2%), and compared to November 2019 by 22.3 thousand persons (i.e. by 18.3%). Women accounted for 50.8% of total registered unemployed persons (a year before 52.2%).

Table 2. Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate

SPECIFICATION	2019	2020	
	11	10	11
Registered unemployed persons (as of end of month) in thousands	121,9	143,8	144,1
Newly registered unemployed persons (during a month) in thousands	14,5	13,7	11,4
Unemployed persons removed from unemployment rolls (during a month) in thousands	13,5	15,0	11,1
Registered unemployment rate (as of end of month) in %	4,3	5,1	5,1

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



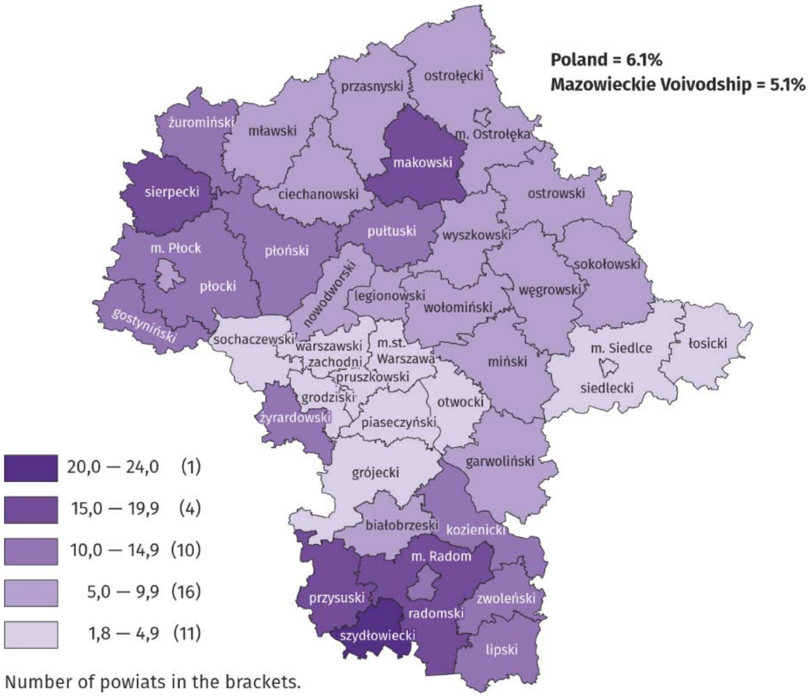
Registered unemployment rate at the end of November this year amounted to 5.1% and was lower than the national average (6.1%). It increased by 0.8 pp on a yearly basis, and did not change on a monthly basis.

The territorial differentiation of the unemployment rate continued in the voivodship. Powiats with the highest unemployment rate were szydłowiecki (24.0% compared to 22.4% in November 2019), radomski (17.5% compared to 16.0%), przysuski (17.2% compared to 17.5%), and with the lowest – m.st. Warszawa (1.8% compared to 1.3%), warszawski zachodni (2.3% compared to 1.6%) and grójecki (2.6% compared to 2.0%).

Compared to November 2019, the unemployment rate increased in 40 out of 42 powiats. The highest increase was recorded in the powiats: gostyniński (by 2.3 pp), zwoleński (by 2.0 pp each) and legionowski and miński (by 1.8 pp each). The decrease took place in przysuski and żuromiński powiat (by 0.3 pp each).

Compared to October 2020, the unemployment rate increase by 0.1–0.6 pp took place in 13 powiats. The decrease by 0.1-0.2 occurred in 4 powiats. There were no changes in 25 powiats.

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



In November this year, 11.4 thousand unemployed persons were **registered in labour offices**, i.e. less by 16.6% than a month before and by 21.5% than a year before. Among the newly registered, 75.1% were persons registered once again (80.8% a year before). The share of persons previously not employed amounted to 14.2% (a decrease by 1.1 pp on a yearly basis), persons terminated due to company reasons 5.3% (a 1.3 pp increase). Out of newly registered unemployed persons, 42.4% were rural residents (a decrease by 1.0 pp). Graduates accounted for 8.1% of newly registered unemployed persons (a 1.2 pp increase).

In November this year, 11.1 thousand persons were **removed from unemployment rolls**, i.e. less by 25.9% than a month before and by 18.0% less than a year before. 7.3 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 10.2 pp on a yearly basis and amounted to 65.3%. The percentage of persons who started training or traineeship with employer increased as well (by 1.2 pp to 3.7%). 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 9.0 pp to 14.2%), and persons who voluntarily gave up their status of the unemployed (by 3.1 pp to 3.3%). The percentage of persons who obtained retirement or pension rights did not change and amounted to 0.5%.

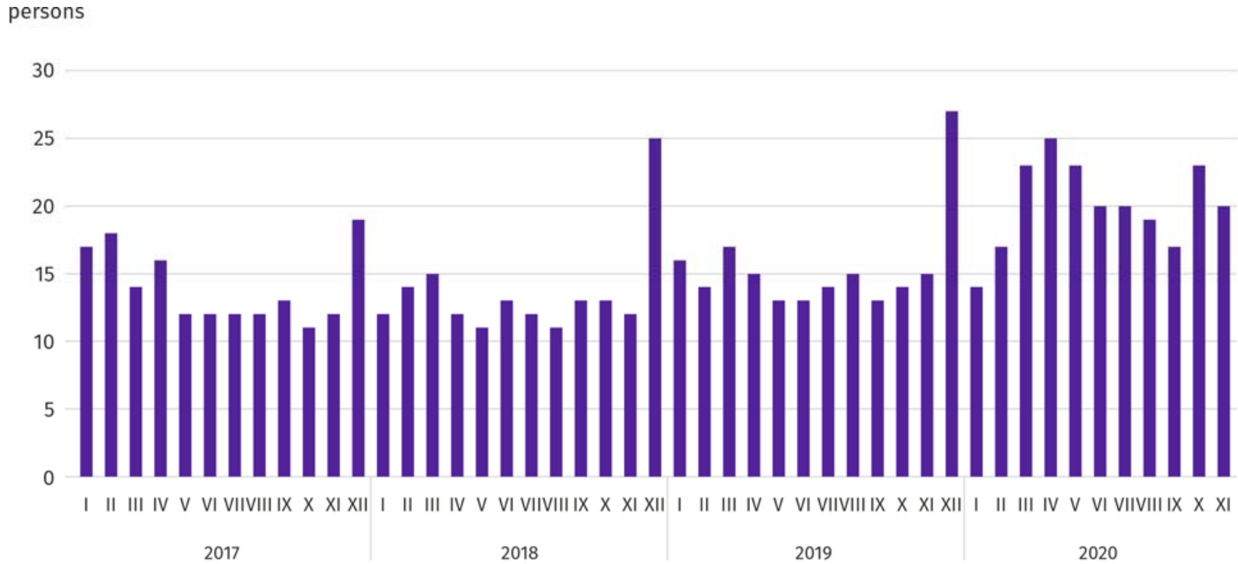
At the end of November this year, 120.3 thousand unemployed persons were not entitled to the unemployment benefit, and their share in the total number of the registered unemployed was 83.5% (a 0.2 pp decrease in annual terms).

At the end of the surveyed month, 74.3 thousand, i.e. 51.6% out of registered unemployed persons were the long-term unemployed[1]. The number of unemployed persons under the age of 30 amounted to 35.7 thousand, which accounted for 24.8% of the total unemployed (of which persons under the age of 25 constituted 11.8%). Persons aged over 50 amounted to 37.3 thousand (25.9%). 1.0 thousand of unemployed persons, i.e. 0.7% of their total number received social assistance benefits. There were 23.1 thousand persons (i.e. 16.0% of the total unemployed) had at least one child under the age of 6,

[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.

and persons with a disabled child aged under 18 – 248 persons (0.2% respectively). The number of disabled unemployed persons amounted to 6.2 thousand (i.e. 4.3%).

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



In November this year, 13.3 thousand **job offers**[2], i.e. more than a month before (by 2.4%) and a year before (by 10.4%) were submitted to labour offices. At the end of month, there were 20 unemployed persons (15 in the previous year) per job offer.

According to the labour offices, as of the end of November this year, 90 companies announced termination of 15.8 thousand employees in the near future (a year before, respectively 37 companies – 10.4 thousand employees).

Wages and salaries

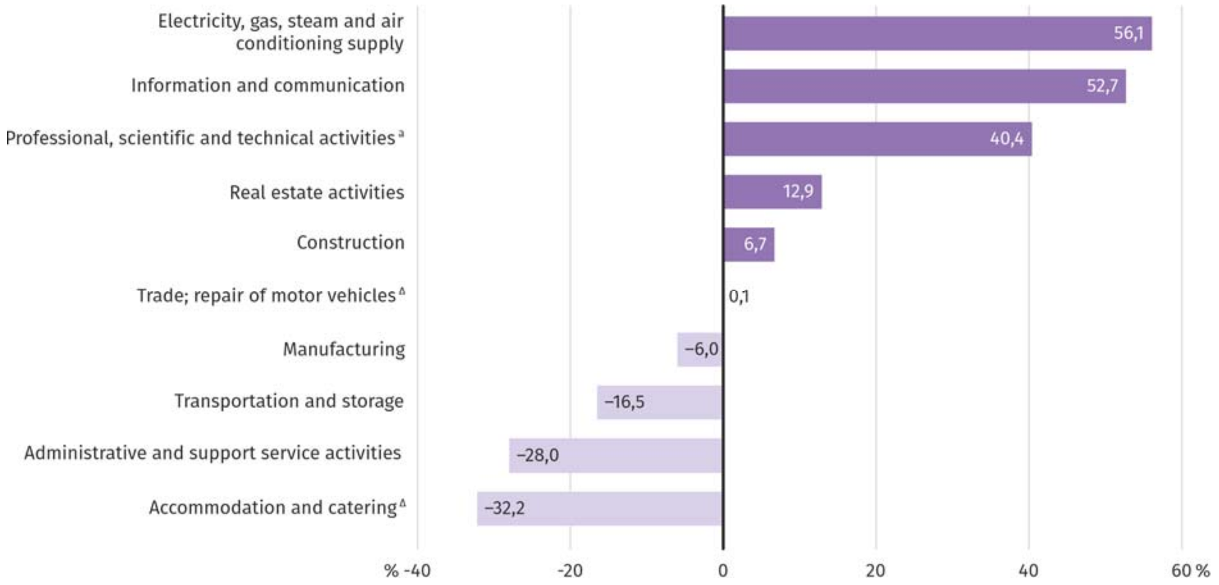
In October this year, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector increased on a yearly basis but decreased on a monthly basis.

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in November this year amounted to PLN 6267.09 and were by 2.8% higher than a year before (in the previous month the increase was 3.1%). Average wages and salaries increased the most in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 6.5%), and also in manufacturing (by 5.5%) and real estate activities (by 5.4%). A decrease was recorded in in accommodation and catering (by 2.1%) as well as in transportation and storage (by 1.3%).

In comparison with October this year, average wages and salaries decreased by 3.1%. The largest decrease was recorded in transportation and storage (by 12.3%) and also, among others, in construction (by 11.3%) and in administrative and support service activities (by 1.9%). An increase occurred in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 14.9%) and also in manufacturing (by 1.2%), and in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 0.8%).

[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 November 2020



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

In November this year, the highest average monthly gross wages and salaries were noted in the section of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – it exceeded the average wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in the voivodship by 56.1%.

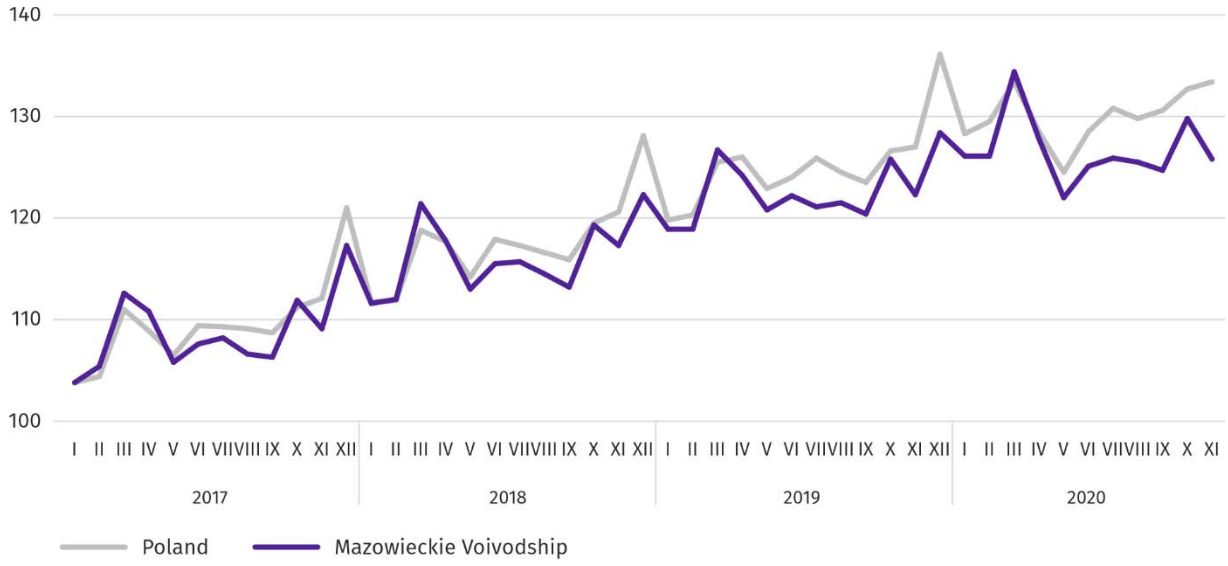
Tablica 3. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in November 2020

SPECIFICATION	11 2020		01–11 2020	
	in PLN	11 2019=100	in PLN	01–11 2019=100
TOTAL	**6267,09**	**102,8**	**6317,72**	**103,0**
of which:				
Industry	6120,23	105,0	6056,86	104,8
of which:				
manufacturing	5891,65	105,5	5856,33	105,2
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9784,49	106,5	9167,56	104,3
Construction	6687,02	101,5	6816,85	104,0
Trade; repair of motor vehicles [Δ]	6274,76	103,9	6403,81	100,7
Transportation and storage	5230,76	98,7	5167,43	100,8
Accommodation and catering [Δ]	4250,76	97,9	4331,47	97,9
Information and communication	9570,61	103,2	9838,38	104,5
Real estate activities	7072,47	105,4	7286,36	106,1
Professional, scientific and technical activities [a]	8801,03	103,4	8924,36	103,7
Administrative and support service activities	4513,57	103,2	4541,39	106,4

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

In the period January–November 2020, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector amounted to PLN 6317,72 and were by 3.0% higher than in the corresponding period of 2019 (a year before by 6.1% higher).

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



Retail prices

In the third quarter of this year, in Mazowieckie Voivodship, the prices of consumer goods and services increased by 3.1% on a yearly basis (in the country – by 3.0%); in the third quarter of 2019, the increase was 2.7%.

The highest price increase concerned education (by 7.2%). The increase also concerned health-related products and services (by 6.0%), housing fees (by 5.2%), price of alcoholic beverages and tobacco (by 4.8%), prices related to recreation and culture (4.5%); the smallest increase in the prices was recorded for food and non-alcoholic beverages (by 3.4%). The prices of goods and services in the field of transport (by 6.2%) and clothing and footwear (by 2.7%) were lower than in the third quarter of the previous year.

Table 4. Price indices of consumer goods and services

SPECIFICATION	2019		2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q2	Q3
	corresponding period of previous year=100			
TOTAL	**102,2**	**102,7**	**103,3**	**103,1**
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	104,8	107,2	106,6	103,4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	100,7	100,9	104,9	104,8
Clothing and footwear	98,4	99,1	96,4	97,3
Housing	101,3	101,5	105,3	105,2
Health	102,9	103,9	105,6	106,0
Transport	101,9	99,5	91,8	93,8
Recreation and culture	102,9	102,2	102,7	104,5
Education	103,0	103,2	106,2	107,2

In the third quarter of this year, prices of consumer goods and services in Mazowieckie Voivodship went up slightly less than in the country (3.1% compared to 3.0%).

Agriculture

On the agricultural market in November this year, the average procurement prices of wheat, rye and milk were higher both compared to the previous month and to the previous year. Less was paid for potatoes, pigs and poultry for slaughter.

Due to the current decision to close marketplaces due to the threat of COVID-19 disease, in November it was not possible to collect data on prices of agricultural products at marketplaces.

The average air temperature in Mazowieckie Voivodship in November 2020 amounted to 5.6°C and was by 2.6°C higher from the average from the years 1981–2010, while the maximum temperature reached 16.8°C (in Kozienice), and the minimum amounted to -4.9°C (in Warszawa). The average atmospheric precipitation (11.6 mm) accounted for 29.8% of the standard for the multi-year periods (ranging from 22% in Kozienice and Warszawa to 44% in Siedlce)[3]. The number of days with precipitation, depending on the region, ranged from 9 to 17.

Table 5. Procurement of cereals[a]

SPECIFICATION	07–11 2020		11 2020		
	in thousand tonnes	corresponding period of previous year=100	in thousand tonnes	11 2019=100	10 2020=100
Grain of basic cereals[b]	290,6	134,2	37,0	136,0	86,1
of which:					
wheat	189,2	135,3	26,2	124,3	88,5
rye	47,8	106,6	3,6	125,0	54,9

a Excluding procurement realized by natural persons. b Including: wheat, rye, barley, oat, triticale; including cereal mixed, excluding sowing seed.

Deliveries of **basic cereals** (including cereal mixed, excluding sowing seed) to procurement in July-November were by 34.2% larger than in the corresponding period of previous year. In November this year, procurement of cereals was lower than in October this year (by 13.9%), however larger than in the previous year (by 36.0%).

Table 6. Procurement of basic animal products[a]

SPECIFICATION	01–11 2020		11 2020		
	In thousand tonnes	01–11 2019=100	In thousand tonnes	11 2019=100	10 2020=100
Animals for slaughter[b]	1003,3	108,2	88,9	104,8	100,2
of which:					
cattle (including calves)	42,7	96,6	2,7	82,9	115,6
pigs	236,2	127,4	24,4	149,4	109,7
poultry	723,4	103,9	61,8	94,7	96,3
Milk[c]	2410,9	101,8	200,2	100,1	95,5

a In the period July-November, 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.

[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 Kozienice, Mława, Płock, Siedlce and Warszawa.

From the beginning of this year, producers from Mazowieckie Voivodship supplied 1003.3 thousand tonnes of **animals for slaughter** (in post-slaughter warm weight), i.e. by 8.2% more than a year ago. The increase in procurement concerned all basic animals for slaughter excluding cattle for slaughter (a decrease by 3.4%). In November this year, the total supply of animals for slaughter (88.9 thousand tons) was higher both in annual and in monthly terms by 4.8% and 0.2%, respectively.

Deliveries of **milk** to procurement in January-November this year (2410.9 million litres) was by 1.8% larger than in the same period of 2019. In November this year, procurement of milk was higher than in the previous year (by 0.1%) and lower than in the previous month (by 4.5%).

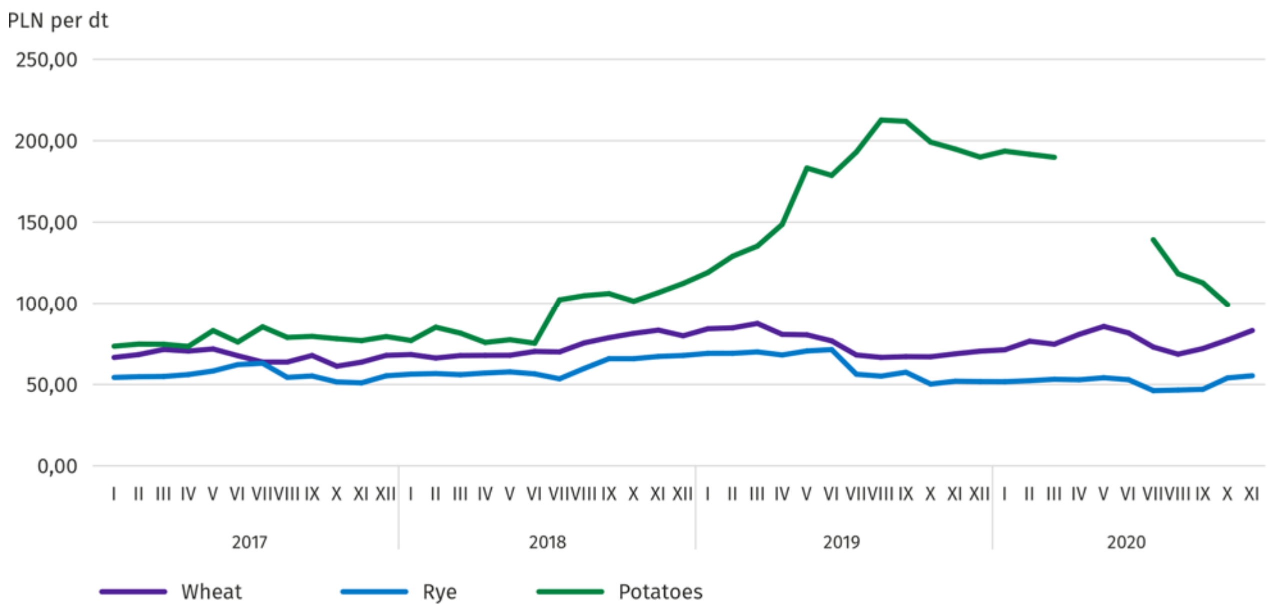
Table 7. Average prices of basic agricultural products

SPECIFICATION	11 2020			01–11 2020	
	PLN	11 2019=100	10 2020=100	PLN	01–11 2019=100
Wheat [a] per dt	83,22	120,9	107,5	75,43	98,5
Rye [a] per dt	55,36	106,4	102,5	49,55	82,9
Potatoes per dt	27,50	76,0	98,5	34,71	83,0
Animals for slaughter per kg of live weight:					
cattle (excluding calves)	6,53	107,9	99,6	6,58	102,6
pigs	4,29	72,3	92,0	5,43	102,0
poultry	3,23	95,8	97,7	3,36	93,6
Piglet for breeding per head	148,14	107,7	104,0	134,96	100,8

a Excluding sowing seed.

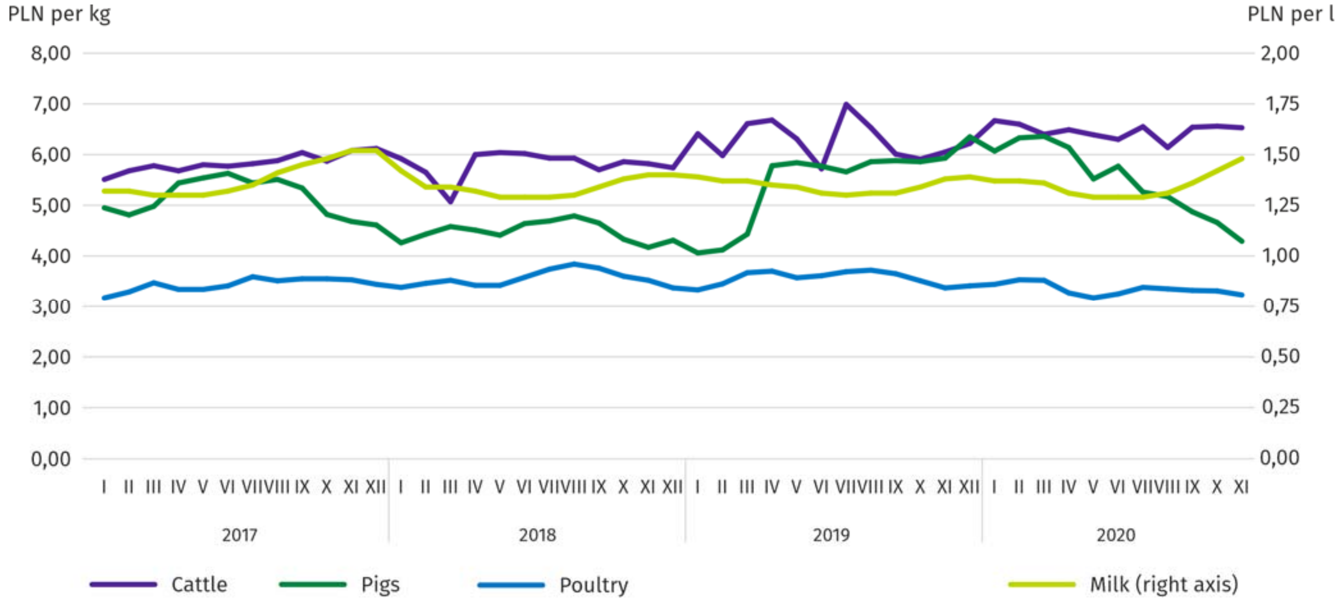
Average procurement **prices** of **wheat and rye** in January-November this year were lower than in the corresponding period of previous year. In November this year, the procurement price of wheat and rye were higher both than on a monthly and on a yearly basis.

Chart 6. Average marketplace prices of cereals and potatoes



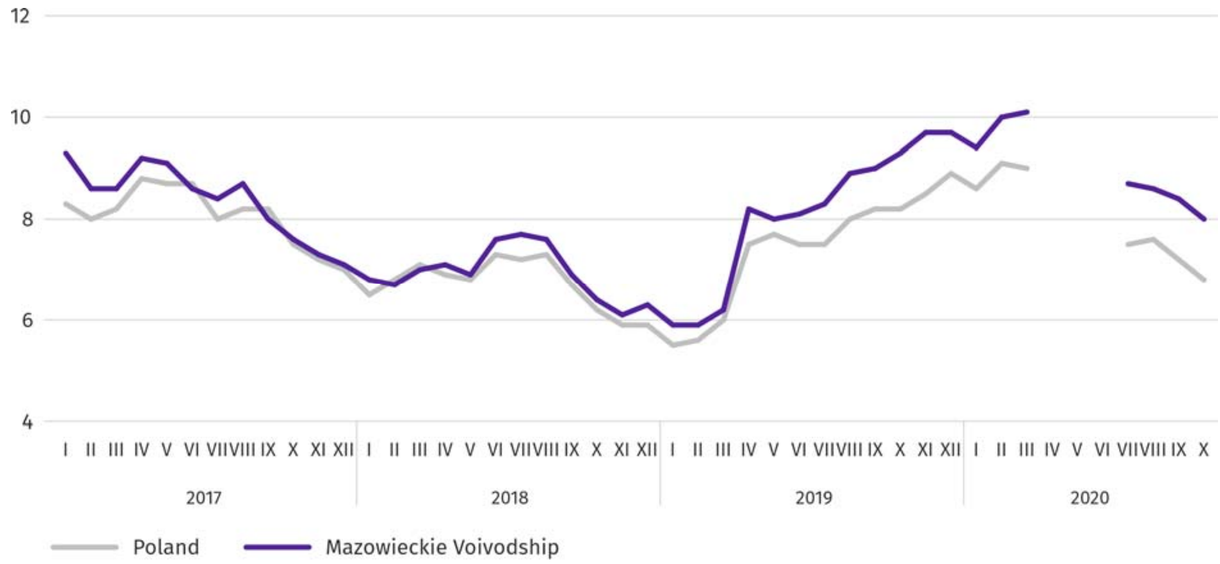
In November this year, the average procurement price of **potatoes** was 27.50 PLN/dt, i.e. by 1.5% lower than in the previous month and by 24.0% lower than in the previous year.

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



In the period January-November this year, the average procurement **price of pigs for slaughter** was by 2.0% higher than in the same period of 2019. In November this year, the price of this raw material decreased by 8.0% on a monthly basis (to 4.29 PLN/kg), and by 27.7% on a yearly basis.

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



In November this year, an average of 3.23 PLN was paid per 1 kg of **poultry for slaughter**, i.e. by 2.3% less than in October this year, and by 4.2% less than in November last year. The average price of this raw material in the period January-November this year was by 6.4% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

During eleven months of this year, the average procurement **price of cattle for slaughter** was by 2.6% higher than in the same period of last year. In November this year, the price of cattle for slaughter was by 0.4% lower than in the previous

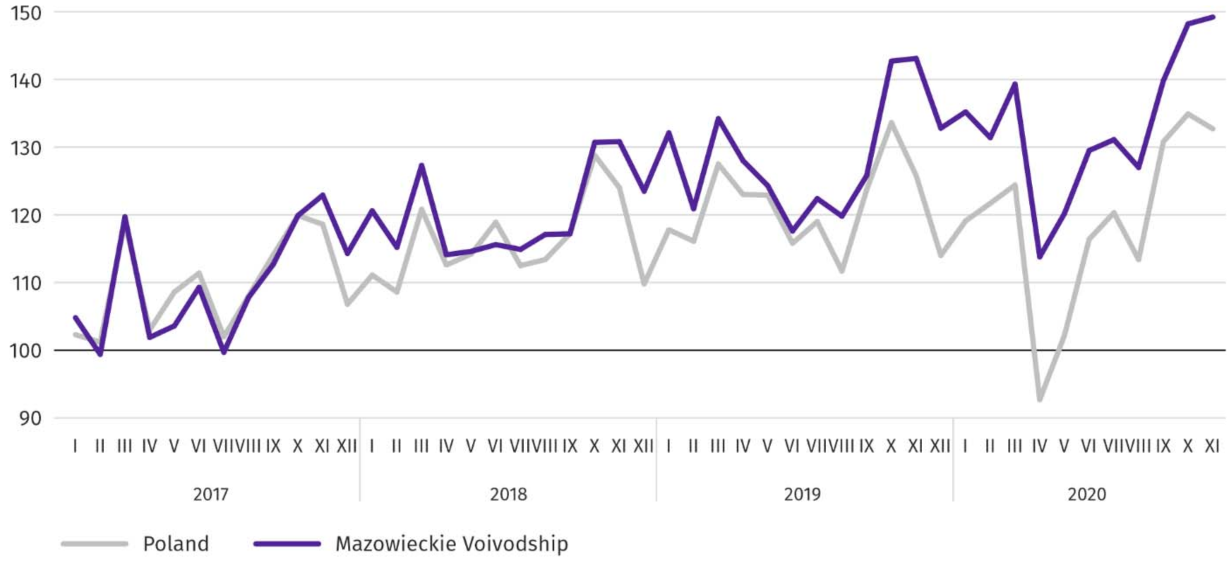
Procurement **prices of milk** in the period January–November this year, were higher than a year ago (by 0.8% on average). In November this year, PLN 148.14 was paid per 100 liters of this raw material, which is more by 4.0% on a monthly basis and by 7.7% more on an annual basis.

Industry and construction

Sold production of industry in November this year, reached the value (at current prices) of PLN 27844.1 million and was (at constant prices) by 4.2% higher than a year before (compared to a 3.8% increase in October this year); as compared to the previous month it increased by 0.7%.

Sold production in manufacturing (constituting 82.8% of sold production of industry) compared to November last year increased (at constant prices) by 10.2%. However, there was a decrease (by 16.3%) in sold production in the section of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (the share of this section represents 14.5% of industrial production).

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



In November this year, the increase in sold production in annual terms was recorded in 19 (out of 33 in the voivodship) divisions of industry, among others, in: manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products (by 26.0%), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (by 24.0%), manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (by 15.2%), food products (by 12.9%), metal products (by 11.1%), chemicals and chemical products (by 7.1%), paper and paper products (by 6.0%), electrical equipment (by 2.6%). Whereas, there was a decrease, among others, in sold production of beverages (by 9.2%), other non-metallic mineral products (by 4.4%).

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

SPECIFICATION	11 2020	01–11 2020	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		in percent
TOTAL	**104,2**	**104,8**	**100,0**
of which:			
Manufacturing	110,2	104,9	82,7
of which manufacture of:			
food products	112,9	110,7	22,3
beverages	90,8	93,9	2,0
paper and paper products	106,0	98,7	2,7
chemicals and chemical products	107,1	107,5	6,0
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	124,0	106,1	3,9

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

SPECIFICATION	11 2020	01–11 2020	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		in percent
Manufacturing (cont.)			
other non-metallic mineral products	95,6	94,2	3,1
metal products Δ	111,1	104,7	4,1
computer, electronic and optical equipment	126,0	115,2	6,3
electrical equipment	102,6	109,3	5,7
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	115,2	97,6	2,4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	83,7	102,8	14,2

Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per employed person, in November this year amounted (at current prices) to PLN 71.7 thousand and was (at constant prices) by 2.7% higher than a year before, with higher by 1.4% average paid employment and the average monthly gross wages and salaries by 5.0%.

In January–November this year, sold production of industry amounted (at current prices) to PLN 278250.1 million and was (at constant prices) by 4.8% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Sold production of construction (at current prices) in November this year reached the value of PLN 7,065.7 million and was by 4.0% higher than in the previous year (compared to a 14.5% decrease in September this year); compared to the previous month it increased by 10.3%. In January-November this year, sold production of construction amounted to PLN 71,941.5 million and was by 3.0% 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 November this year amounted to PLN 78.9 thousand (at current prices) and was by 2.8% higher compared to the corresponding month of the previous year, with an increase in average employment by 1.1% and in the average monthly gross wages and salaries by 1.5%.

Construction and assembly production (at current prices) in November this year amounted to PLN 1,969.8 million and was by 1.8% lower than a year before (compared to a 9.7% decrease in October this year); it decreased compared to the previous month by 0.9%. A decrease in production was recorded in entities whose basic activity is the construction of buildings (by 19.4%), in units specializing in civil engineering (by 2.3%). The increase was noted in enterprises performing specialized construction activities (by 24.9%). In January-November this year, construction and assembly production was at the level of PLN 19,860.5 million and was by 1.4% lower compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

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

SPECIFICATION	11 2020	01–11 2020	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		In percent
TOTAL	**98,2**	**98,6**	**100,0**
Construction of buildings	80,2	81,7	23,0
Civil engineering	97,7	101,2	52,7
Specialized construction activities	124,9	114,7	24,3

Housing construction

In November this year, as compared to the corresponding month of 2019, the number of dwellings completed decreased by 0.8%; there were less dwellings in which construction has begun – by 3.0%, and dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project - 5.3%.

According to preliminary data[4] in November this year, there were 4573 **dwellings completed**, i.e. by 37 fewer (by 0.8%) than in the previous year and by 270 (by 6.3%) than in the previous month. Majority of dwellings were built for sale or rent – 3554 (77.7% of their total number), followed by private dwellings – 975 (21.3%). Compared to November 2019, there were less dwellings for sale or rent by 4.2%, and private dwellings more by 19.3%.

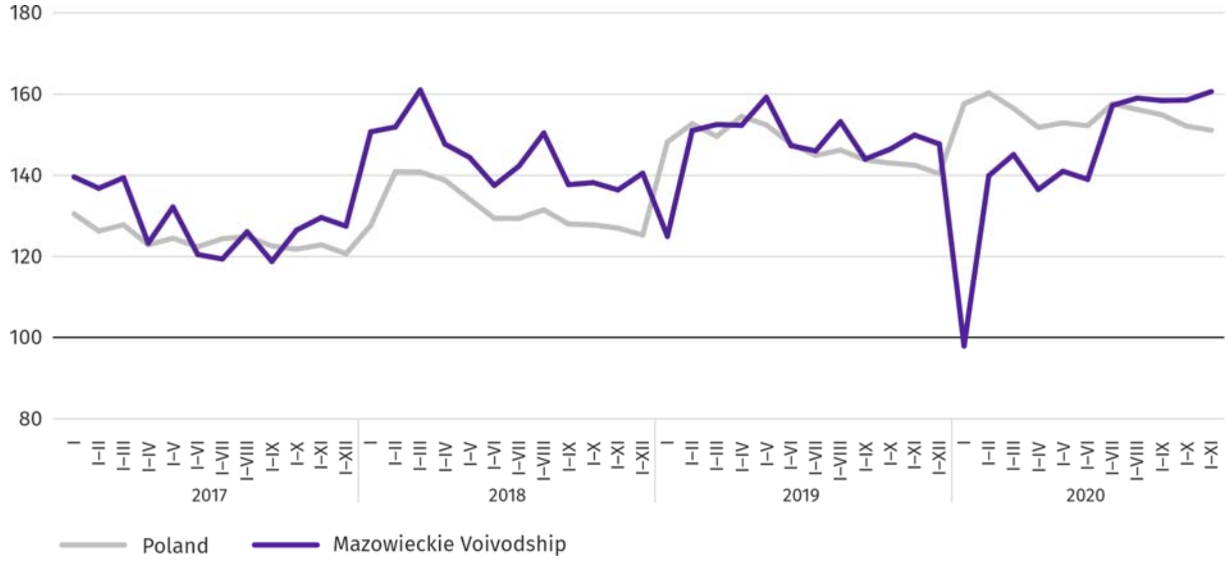
The effects of housing construction obtained in Mazowieckie Voivodship in the surveyed month constituted 23.3% of national effects.

Table 10. Liczba mieszkań oddanych do użytkowania w okresie styczeń–listopad 2020 r.

SPECIFICATION	Dwellings completed			Average useful floor area per dwelling in m^2
	in absolute numbers	in percent	01–11 2019=100	
TOTAL	**42026**	**100,0**	**107,2**	**83,8**
Private	9577	22,8	111,5	151,7
Cooperative	84	0,2	16,0	52,4
For sale or rent	31973	76,1	107,4	64,0
Municipal	148	0,4	131,0	43,5
Public building society	244	0,6	117,9	43,1

In January–November this year, there were 42026 dwellings completed, i.e. more by 2812, i.e. by 7.2% than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

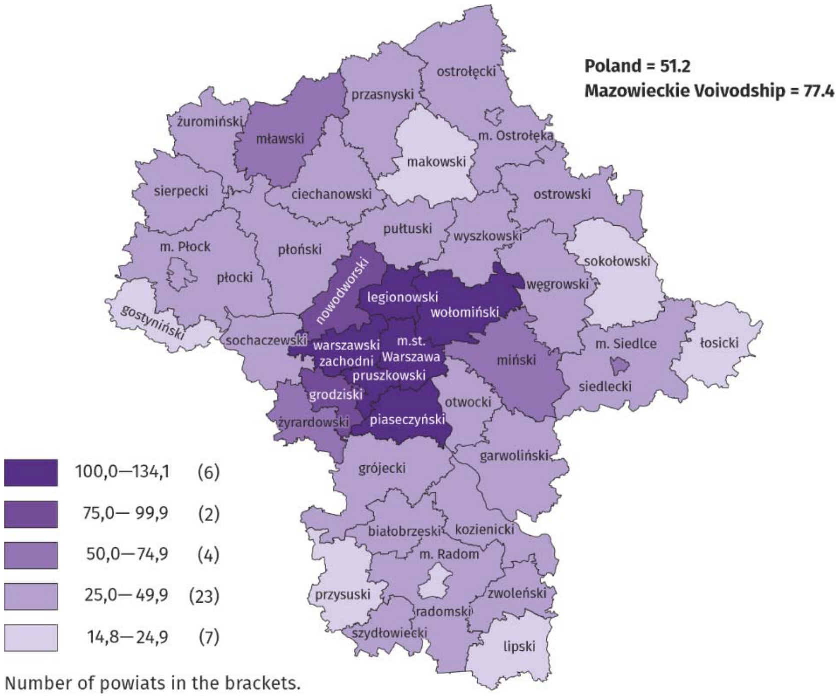
Chart 10. Dwellings completed (corresponding period 2015=100)



Most dwellings were completed in m.st. Warszawa (21047), followed by wołomiński (2903) and piaseczyński powiat (2386), and the least in lipski (50) as well as łosicki powiat (53).

[4] Reporting data – may change after preparing quarterly report.

Map 2. Dwellings completed per 10 thousand population[a] by powiats in January-November 2020



a Population as of 30 June 2020.

The average useful floor area of dwellings completed during nine months of this year amounted to 83.8 m^2 and was larger than a year earlier by 2.0 m^2 than a year earlier. The largest dwellings were completed in siedlecki (163.3 m^2), węgrowski powiat (by 162.1 m^2), ostrołęcki (149.3 m^2) and wyszkowski (143.8 m^2). The smallest were built in m.st. Warszawa (59.1 m^2), mławski powiat (67.3 m^2) and Siedlce (68.0 m^2).

In November this year, the number of **dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project** amounted to 3123, that is by 174 (by 5.3%) fewer than a year earlier and by 1394 (by 30.9%) than in October this year. Of the total number of dwellings, 61.2% were dwellings for sale or rent, and 38.8% private.

In the surveyed month, the **construction began** in 4230 **dwellings**, which means a decrease by 131 (by 3.0%) in annual terms and an increase by 463 (by 12.3%) compared to the previous month. Dwellings for sale or rent accounted for 76.1% of their total number, and private 22.0%.

Tablica 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-November 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	01–11 2019=100	in absolute numbers	in percent	01–11 2019=100
TOTAL	**39377**	**100,0**	**87,6**	**38107**	**100,0**	**89,1**
Private	12846	32,6	103,2	11302	29,7	96,5
Cooperative	62	0,2	34,8	46	0,1	17,6
For sale or rent	26376	67,0	82,9	26543	69,7	87,2
Municipal	68	0,2	27,8	54	0,1	55,1
Public building society	25	0,1	14,8	88	0,2	32,7
Company	–	–	.	74	0,2	74 razy

Domestic market

In November 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 November 2020 by 12.2% lower than a year before. The highest decrease in sales was recorded in units from the group: “textiles, clothing and footwear” (by 46.5%),“other retail sales in non-specialized stores” (by 39.9%), “other” (by 21.6%), “solid, liquid and gas fuels” (by 20.3%), “press, books, other sales in specialized stores” (by 19.1%), followed by and “pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipmnet” (by 11.1%), and “motor vehicle, motorcycles, parts” (by 9.7%). The increase in sales was recorded in enterprises from the group „furniture, electronics and household appliances” (by 0.7%).

Compared to October 2020, retail sales decreased by 5.5%. The highest drop in sales was recorded in the groups: “other retail sales in non-specialized stores” (by 37.8%), “textiles, clothing and footwear” (by 27.3%), followed by “press, books, other retail sales in specialized stores” (by 11.4%) and “solid, liquid and gas fuels” (by 10.4%). „furniture, electronics and household appliances” (by 9.8%), “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” (by 3.6%) and “food, beverages and tobacco” (by 3.1%). The growth in sales was recorded in the units from the group “pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipment” (by 1.6%).

In the period of January–November 2020, retail sales decreased by 7.1% over the year, with the largest decrease in sales in the group of: “textiles, clothing, footwear” (by 25.1%). The increase in sales was recorded in the „furniture, electronics and household appliances” group (by 5.0%).

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

SPECIFICATION	11 2020	01–11 2020	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		in percent
TOTAL [a]	**87,8**	**92,9**	**100,0**
of which:			
Motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	90,3	87,9	7,3
Solid, liquid and gas fuels	79,7	84,6	24,5
Food, beverages and tobacco	92,2	97,3	16,9
Other retail sales in non-specialized stores	60,1	82,3	2,8
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and orthopedic equipment	88,9	96,6	3,6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	53,5	74,9	4,3
Furniture, electronics and household appliances	100,7	105,0	21,2
Press, books and other sales in specialized stores	80,9	91,9	7,1
Other	78,4	86,0	9,6

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 November 2020 was by 1.5% higher as compared to the previous month, and by 4.2% higher compared to November 2019. In wholesale enterprises it was higher by 0.9% and 2.6%, respectively.

In the period of January-November 2020, trade enterprises realized wholesale by 2.8% lower than a year before, and wholesale enterprises by 1.0% lower.

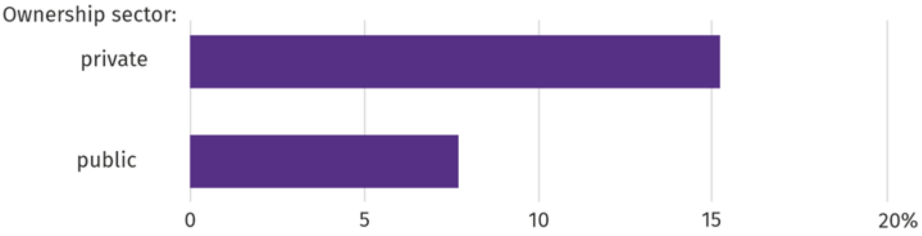
Impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on selected elements of the labour market Q3 2020

In March 2020, an epidemic threat was announced in Poland, followed by an epidemic in connection with the spread of an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, known as COVID-19. The solutions introduced by law to prevent and counteract the spread of the aforementioned virus and combat the disease caused by it also applied to the labour market. Among them were enabling work outside the place of its permanent performance, i.e. remote work.

The epidemic situation that occurred in March 2020 limited the activity of national economy entities in the current form. This was manifested, inter alia, by employers being open to forms of employment that allowed them to maintain social distance. One of such forms is the aforementioned remote work.

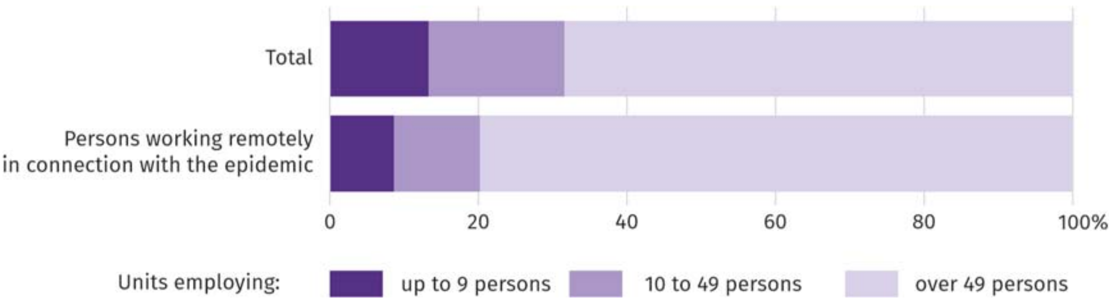
At the end of September 2020, the share of persons who worked remotely (due to the epidemic situation) in the total number of employees in Mazowieckie Voivodship was 13.3% and was 4.9 pp lower than at the end of June 2020. The scale of using this form of work in the private sector was higher than in the public sector (15.2% compared to 7.7%).

Chart 11. Share of employed persons who, due to the epidemic situation, worked remotely by ownership sectors at the end of Q3 2020



The use of remote work to reduce the epidemic risk remained the highest in units employing over 49 persons. The percentage of persons working remotely in units of this size amounted to 15.5%, which means that it was by 4.3 pp lower than in the second quarter of 2020. In units employing less than 50 persons, work remotely was performed on average by about 8.5% of the employed.

Chart 12. Structure of employed persons by unit size at the end of Q3 2020



Remote work caused by an epidemic situation was implemented by employers in individual voivodships on a different scale. Its highest share at the end of the third quarter of 2020 was recorded in Mazowieckie (13.3%) and Małopolskie (7.3%) voivodships, and the lowest in Podlaskie and Świętokrzyskie (1.0% each); on average 5.8% in the country.

In the third quarter of 2020, in order to limit the spread of the infectious disease, forms of temporary isolation were continued due to the suspicion of infection in the form of, inter alia, quarantine and isolation. Employed persons who, as of 30 September 2020, used remuneration for sickness or sickness benefit due to quarantine or isolation in Mazowieckie Voivodship, constituted 0.4% of the total number of employees. Such cases have been reported on a similar scale in both the public and private sectors.

Chart 13. Share of employed persons who used remuneration for the duration of sickness or sickness benefit due to quarantine or isolation by unit size at the end of Q3 2020

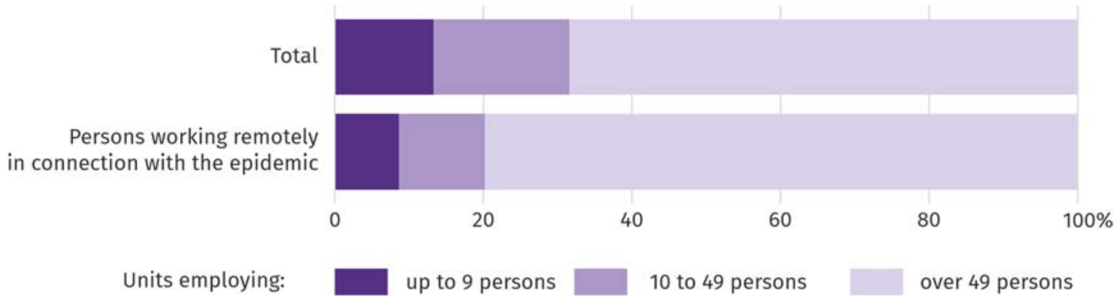
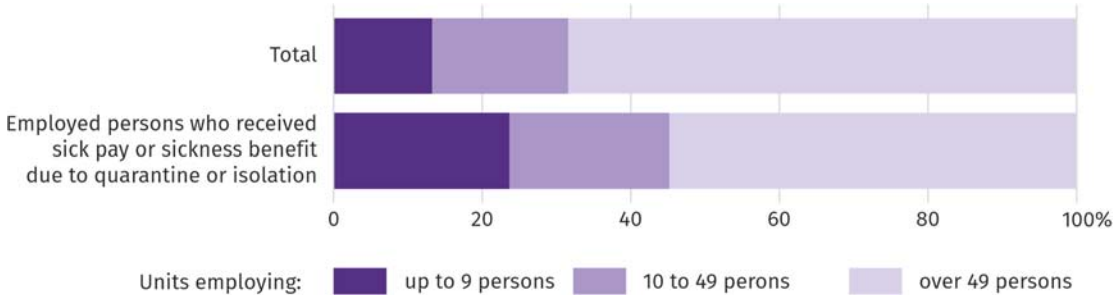


Chart 14. Structure of employed persons by unit size at the end of Q3 2020



There was also no significant differentiation in the share of quarantined or isolated workers in the units according to their size. In Mazowieckie Voivodship, in units employing more than 49 persons, the share of employed persons subject to quarantine or isolation amounted to 0.3%, while in units employing up to 9 persons – 0.6%.

The situations of quarantine or isolation of employed persons took place in all voivodships, with the relatively highest degree in Małopolskie Voivodship, where employed persons who, as of 30 September 2020, were receiving sick pay or sickness benefit due to quarantine or isolation were 0.8% of all employed in this voivodship; in the country on average 0.5%.

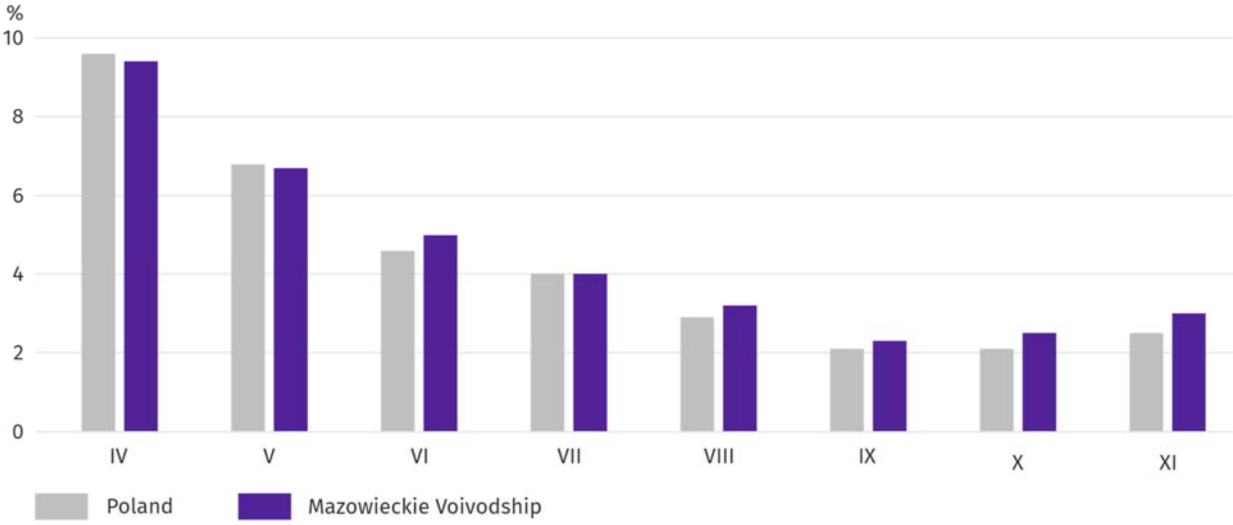
Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the activities of the enterprise sector

In November 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 November this year, in Mazowieckie Voivodship, 3.0% of economic entities that submitted a DG1[5], report indicated the COVID-19 pandemic as a factor causing significant changes in conducting economic activity; in the country 2.5% (in April it was 9.4% and 9.6%, respectively). The highest percentage of units experiencing the effects of COVID-19 in October this year was recorded in Lubelskie and Zachodniopomorskie Voivodships (by 3.3% each), and the lowest in Warmińsko-Mazurskie (1.8%).

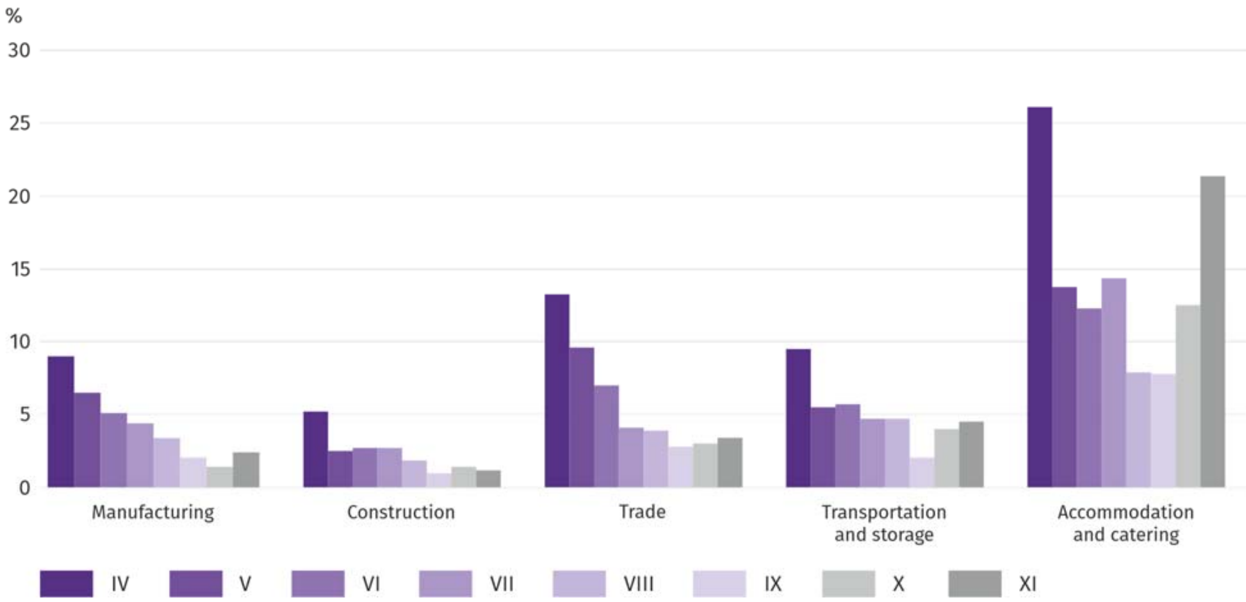
[5] The DG1 survey covers entities employing more than 9 persons. All percentages refer to the number of entities that submitted a report in a given month.

Chart 15. Percentage of entities reporting changes caused by COVID-19



In November this year, both in the voivodship and in the country, the enterprises most frequently reporting changes related to the COVID-19 pandemic operated in the field of accommodation and catering (21.4%, 14.4% in the country). Also in April this year, the most affected enterprises were enterprises operating in the section mentioned above (26.1% and 20.5%, respectively).

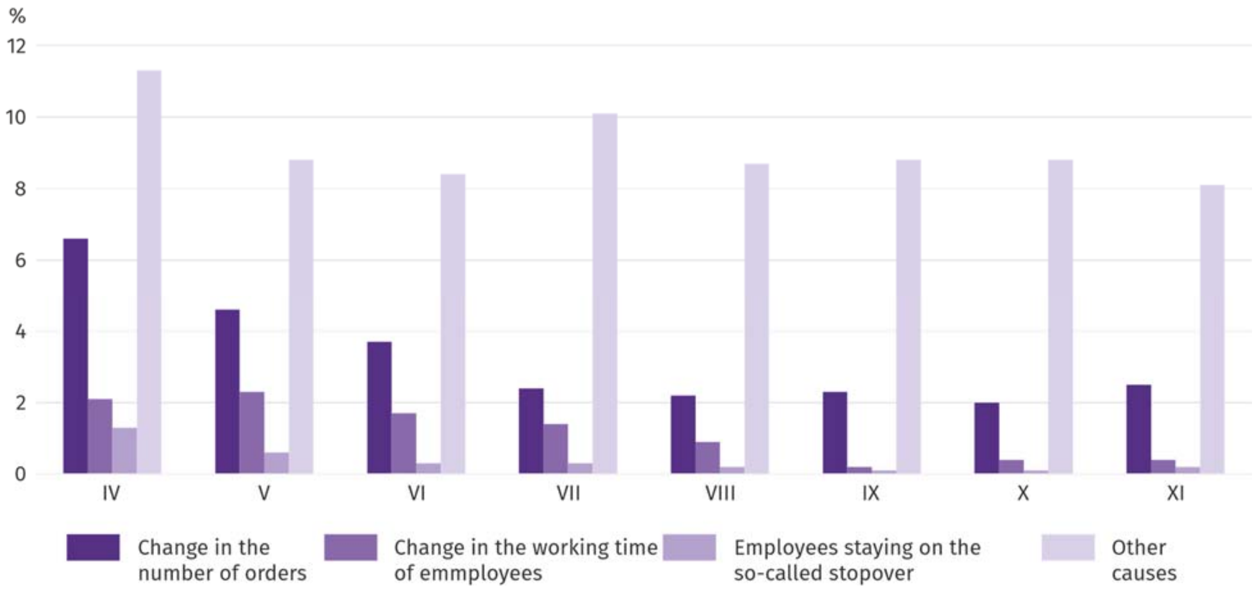
Chart 16. Units reporting changes due to COVID-19 by selected sections



The most common reason for changes in economic activity related to COVID-19 was the change in the number of orders (decrease/increase). In Mazowieckie Voivodship, a decrease in this respect in November this year was indicated by 2.2% of entities, and in the country 1.9% (in April this year it was 6.4% and 6.8%, respectively); In accommodation and catering, the number of orders decreased the most – in the voivodship by 18.2%, in Poland by 12.1%. The increase in the number of orders was signaled in November by 0.3% of enterprises, nationally by 0.2% (7 months earlier by 0.3% each). In the voivodship, the largest increase was recorded in the section of transportation and storage (by 0.9%); nationally – in the section of service activities (by 2.4%).

In the second place among the factors determining the activity and results of enterprises are changes in the number of employees. In November this year, in the voivodship they were indicated by 0.4% of units, in the country 0.3% (in April this year, by 2.1% and 2.2%, respectively). Less noticeable effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are layoffs (0.3%) and employees staying in the so-called stopover (0.2%); nationally by 0.2% and 0.1%, respectively.

Chart 17. Reasons [a] for changes in economic activity due to COVID-19



a Respondents could indicate many reasons at the same time.

In November this year, in the voivodship, the COVID-19 pandemic as the cause of problems with supply from suppliers, payment bottlenecks and production suspension was indicated by less than 0.1% of entities. There were no cases of spinning off the enterprise (or its part). In general, 8.1% of enterprises indicated a pandemic as a cause causing changes in conducting economic activity, without specifying any specific reason.

Entities of the national economy [6]

In November this year, compared to the previous month, the number of entities of the national economy increased by 0.3%. On a monthly basis, there were more entities that suspended their activities (by 2.9%), while there were fewer new entities registered in the register and removed from the REGON register (by 24.1% and 1.1%, respectively).

As at the end of November this year, 884708 **entities of the national economy** were registered in the REGON register, i.e. by 3.7% more than last year and by 0.3% more than in the previous month.

In the total number of registered entities 577788 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 which were registered in the REGON register amounted to 240042, including 180823 commercial companies and 58811 civil partnerships (annual increase by 5.0%, 6.6% and 0.4%, 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 2.7%, and of entities employing more than 49 persons – 0.7%. During the year, the number of entities increased only among units declaring employment up to 9 persons (by 3.8%).

Compared to November 2019, the largest increase in the number of entities was recorded in the sections: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 23.2%), information and communication (by 7.9%) and administrative and supporting service activities (by 6.8%).

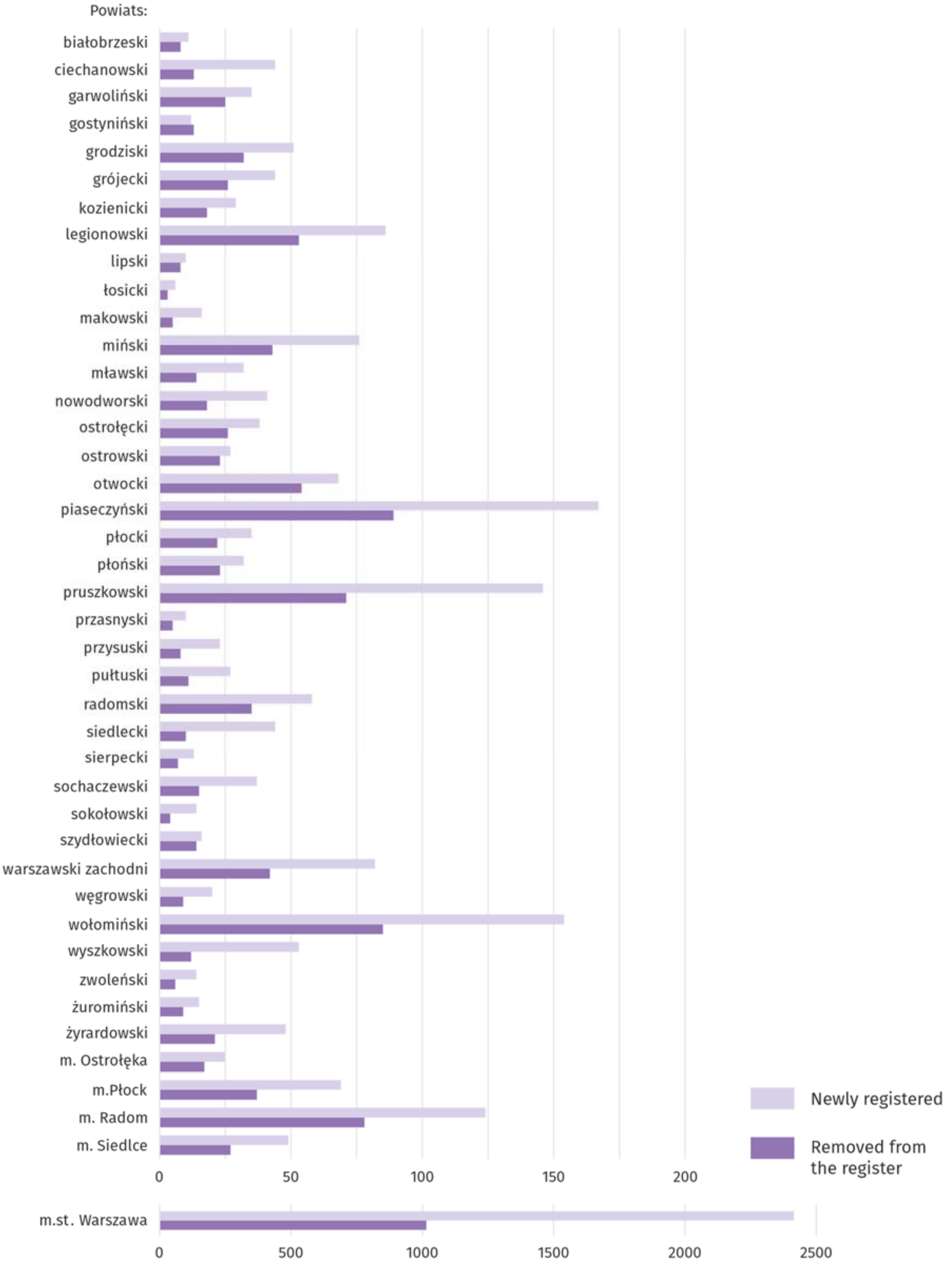
Compared to the previous month, the number of entities increased, among others, in the sections: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 1.6%), activities related to accommodation and catering and arts, entertainment and recreation (by 0.8% each).

In November this year 4316 **new entities** were entered in the REGON register, i.e. by 24.1% less than in the previous month. The newly registered units were dominated by natural persons conducting economic activity, 2921 of whom were registered (by 31.5% less than in October this year). The number of newly registered commercial companies was 1.4% lower, including companies with limited liability – by 1.7%.

In November this year, 2054 entities were **removed** from the REGON register (by 1.1% less than a month ago), including 1728 natural persons conducting economic activity (by 6.8% more).

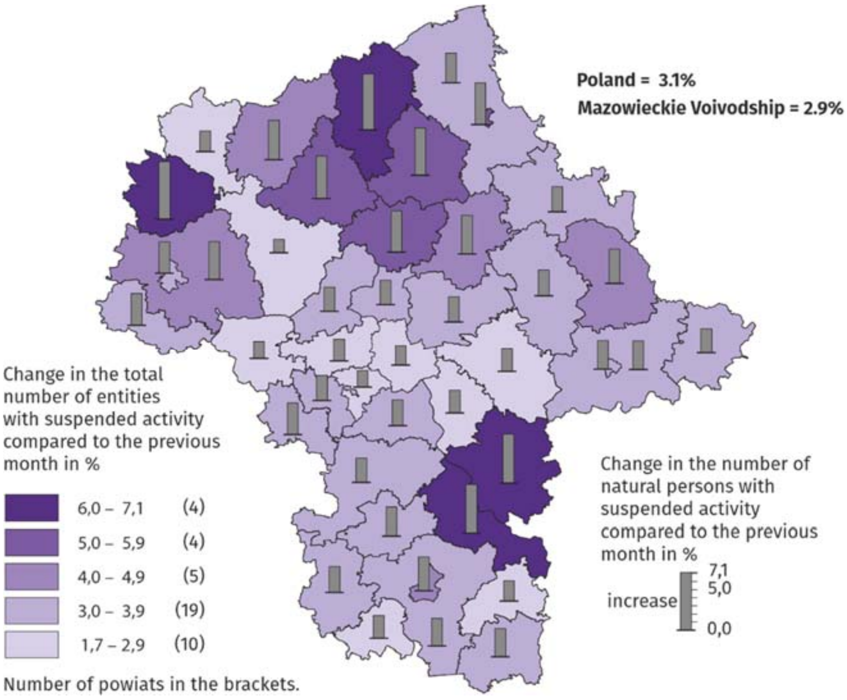
[6] It applies to legal persons, organizational units without legal personality and natural persons conducting economic activity (excluding natural persons tending private farms in agriculture).

Chart 18. Entities of the national economy newly registered and removed from the register in November 2020



As of the end of November this year, in the REGON register 88374 entities had **suspended activity** (by 2.9% more than a month before). The vast majority were natural persons conducting economic activity (90.5% compared to 90.4% in October this year).

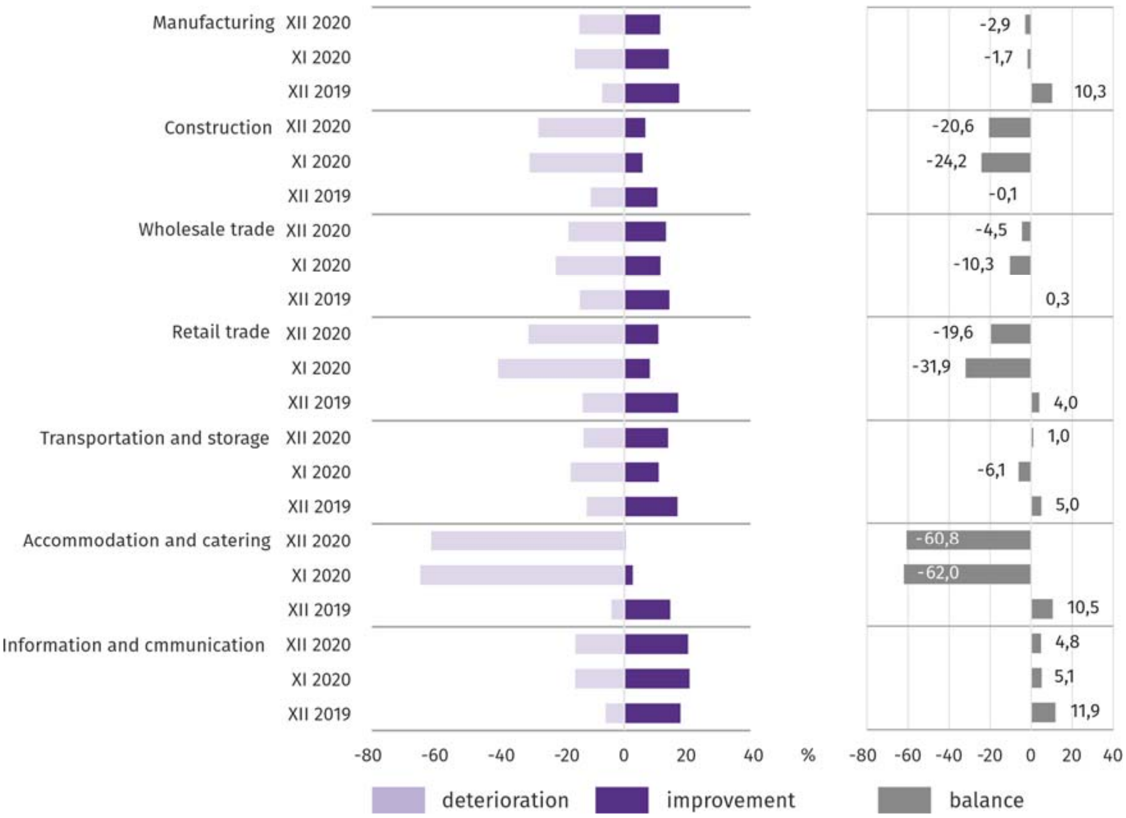
Map 3. Entities of the national economy with suspended activity in November 2020



Business tendency

Entrepreneurs in most surveyed areas in December this year, assess the economic situation less pessimistic or similar as in November this year. The greatest improvement in assessment was observed in the section of retail sales. The overall economic climate indicator is the highest in the information and communication section, the lowest – in the accommodation and catering section.

Chart 19. 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 situation[7]

Entrepreneurs operating in all surveyed types of activity most often believed that the coronavirus pandemic in December 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 retail sales.

Q1. The negative effects of the "coronavirus" pandemic and its consequences for your business operations will be in the current month:

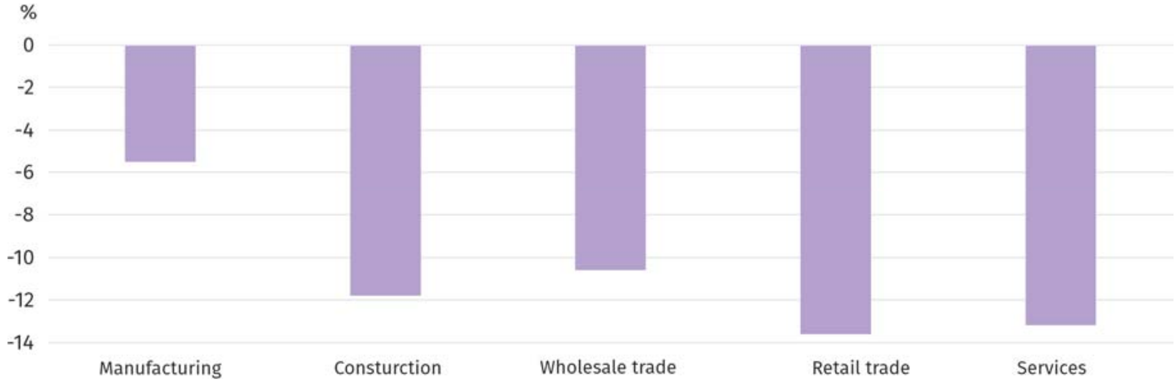
Remote work or similar forms of work concerned companies operating in services to the greatest extent. The shortage of employees due to quarantine or other restrictions was most severely affected by retail companies.

Q2. Please give an estimate of what percentage of your company's employees (regardless of the type of contract: employment, civil law, self-employed workers, interns, agents, etc.) will cover each of the following situations in the current month:

Managers in all business areas predicted a decline in customer orders. The largest reduction in orders was expected by entrepreneurs operating in retail trade.

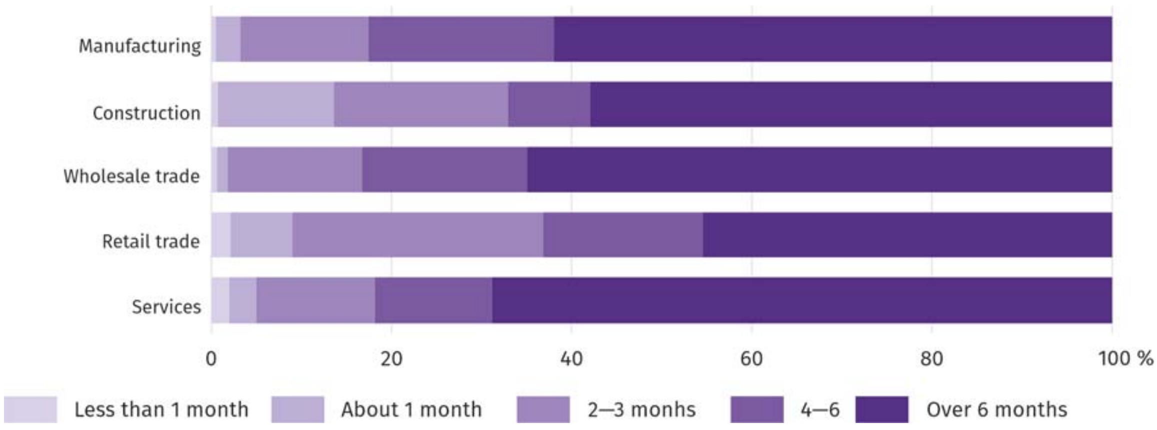
[7] The survey was conducted on a sample of industrial, construction, commercial and service units. In contrast to the basic economic climate survey, the answers to the additional block of questions were provided on a voluntary basis. Questions 1, 2 and 7 present the structure of answers (percentage 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.

Q3. What will be the estimated (in percent) change in orders for semi-finished products, raw materials, goods or services etc. placed with your company by your customers this month?
Regardless of the reason for the change and compared to what would happen if there were no pandemic:



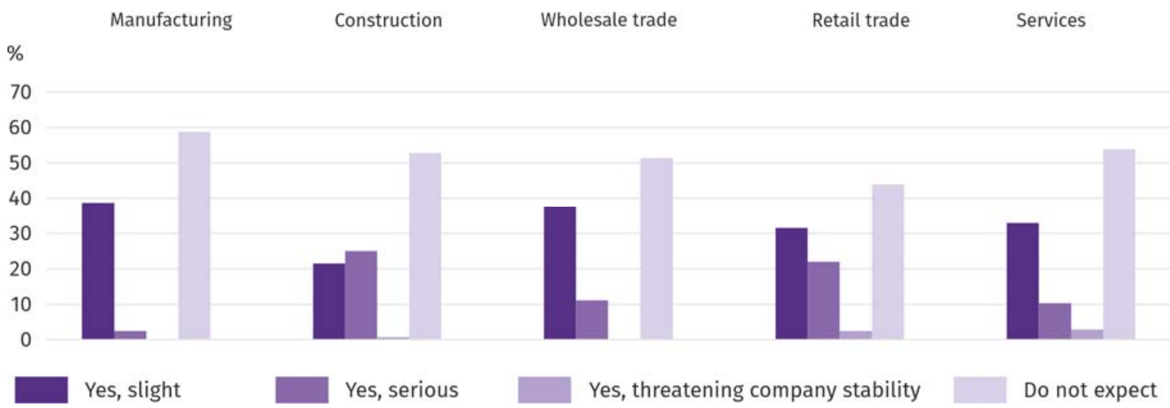
When assessing the company's ability to survive while maintaining the current actions and limitations taken to combat the coronavirus by the state authorities in Poland (but also resulting from the actions of other countries, e.g. in the field of border traffic), the largest number of entrepreneurs,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

Q4. If the current actions and restrictions 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) functioning at the time of filling in the survey would last for a longer period, how many months does your enterprise would be able to survive?



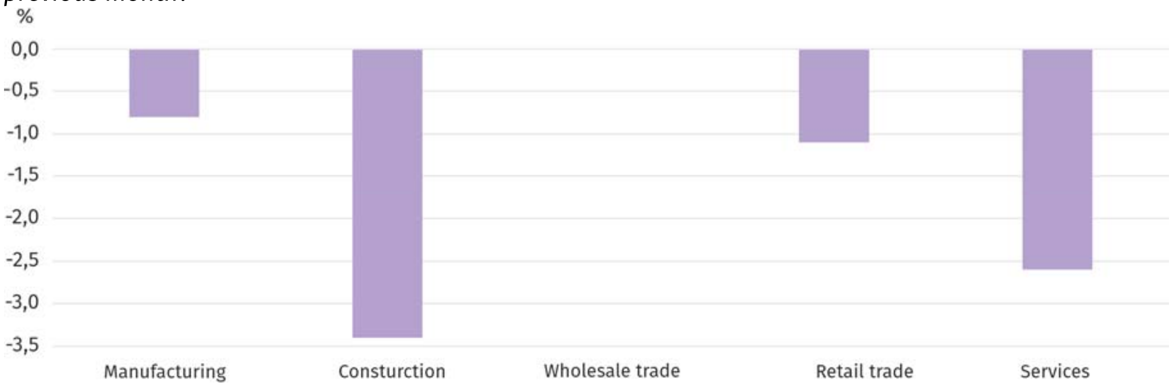
In all analyzed areas of activity, most entrepreneurs did not expect payment gridlocks in December. The occurrence of serious payment gridlocks or threatening the company's stability was most often anticipated in construction, and least often in manufacturing.

Q5. Does your company expect payment gridlocks to emerge or increase in the current month?
Regardless of the cause of the gridlocks and compared to what would happen if there had been no pandemic:



In most of the surveyed areas of activity, managers expected a decline in employment in December this year compared to the previous month. Only in wholesale trade it was expected that employment would remain at a similar level.

Q6. What will be the estimated (in percent) changes in the employment level in your company this month, in relation to the previous month?



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 13. Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship

SPECIFICATION A – 2019 B – 2020		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
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	1528,9	1533,3	1535,2	1537,7	
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	100,6	100,3	100,1	100,2	
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	99,9	100,3	100,3	100,1	
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	145,7	145,1	143,8	144,1	
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	5,0	5,1	5,1	5,1	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	11754	14062	13009	13320	
Unemployed persons per 1 job offer (as of end of period)	A	16	14	17	15	13	13	14	15	13	14	15	27
	B	14	17	23	25	23	20	20	19	17	23	20	
Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise 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	6252,79	6217,86	6469,91	6267,09	
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	99,7	99,4	104,1	96,9	
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	103,3	103,6	103,1	102,8	
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	.	.	103,3	.	.	103,1	.	.	

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 13. Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship (cont.)

SPECIFICATION A – 2019 B – 2020		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
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	98,8	106,5	107,0	108,6	
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	98,8	102,5	111,3	117,4	
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	93,7	106,6	100,2	99,6	
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	94,0	108,9	111,1	107,9	
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	98,2	94,1	95,8	92,0	
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	88,2	82,8	79,5	72,3	
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	8,6	8,4	8,0	.	
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	101,2	96,9	110,1	106,0*	100,7	
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	106,9	105,8	111,0	103,8*	104,2	
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	100,1	109,6	104,7	99,1	
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	74,2	71,8	90,3	98,2	

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

Table 13. Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship (cont.)

SPECIFICATION A – 2019 B – 2020		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
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	11749	14848	18367	24461*	27795*	33150*	37453*	42026	
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	89,7	88,6	94,3	107,7*	103,7*	109,9*	108,2*	107,2	
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	99,3	96,2	100,9	94,5	
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	98,7	98,1	93,7	87,8	
Turnover profitability indicator in enterprises [b]:													
gross [c] (in %)	A	.	.	3,8	.	.	5,3	.	.	5,0	.	.	4,6
	B	.	.	1,8	.	.	4,6	.	.	4,8	.	.	
net [d] (in %)	A	.	.	3,0	.	.	4,3	.	.	4,1	.	.	3,7
	B	.	.	1,1	.	.	3,6	.	.	3,9	.	.	
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	.	.	31374,2	.	.	
corresponding period of previous year=100 (current prices)	A	.	.	120,7	.	.	118,4	.	.	115,9	.	.	108,7
	B	.	.	102,2	.	.	94,1	.	.	96,1	.	.	
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	874831	878835	882422	884708	
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	177906	178966	179845	180823	
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	33920	34031	34106	34232	

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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Related information
Statistical Bulletin of Mazowieckie Voivodship
Report on the socio-economic situation of Mazowieckie Voivodship in 2020
Socio-economic situation of voivodships No. 2/2020

Evaluate the study

Data available in databases
Local Data Bank
Knowledge Databases

Terms used in official statistics
Enterprise sector
Average paid employment
Registered unemployed persons
Registered unemployment rate
Average monthly gross wages and salaries
Retail price
Price index of consumer goods and services
Procurement of agricultural products
Procurement prices
Marketplace prices
Pigs
Cattle
Sold production of industry
Sale of construction and assembly production
Dwellings completed
Retail sales of goods
Wholesale
Financial results of enterprises
Investment outlays
Business tendency