Statistical Office in Warszawa

NEWS RELEASES

# Socio-economic situation of Mazowieckie Voivodship in February 2021

26 March 2021
No. 2/2021

- In February this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector decreased compared to the previous month (by 0.1%) and compared to the previous year (by 0.8%). The registered unemployment rate amounted to 5.4% and increased both on an annual and on a monthly basis.
- Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in February this year were lower compared to the previous month (by 0.8%) and higher than in the previous year (by 3.7%).
- Retail prices of consumer goods and services in the fourth quarter of 2020 increased by 2.8% in annual terms (in the third quarter of 2020 the increase was 3.1%).
- On the agricultural market in February this year, the average procurement prices of wheat, rye, cattle and poultry for slaughter and milk were higher than in the previous year. However, the prices of potatoes and pigs for slaughter were lower. On a monthly basis, the prices of all agricultural products were higher.
- In February this year, sold production of industry (at constant prices) increased on a yearly basis (by 7.0%), and on a monthly basis (by 1.3%). Construction and assembly production (at current prices) was lower by 22.8% compared to the previous year and by 8.5% than a month earlier.
- The number of dwellings completed in February this year was higher by 1.5% than a year before and by 17.2% compared to the previous month. Most of the dwellings were built for sale or rent.
- In February this year, there was an increase in wholesale in annual terms (by 7.2%). The retail sales decreased compared to the previous year (by 2.7%).
- In 2020, the net financial result of enterprises was lower than in the previous year. On the other hand, basic economic and financial indicators slightly improved.
- Investment outlays incurred by enterprises in 2020 were (current prices) higher than in the previous year by 1.4%. The estimated value of newly started investments was also higher than in 2019 (by 6.2%).
- At the end of the fourth quarter of 2020, 19.7% of employed persons in Mazowieckie Voivodship took the opportunity to work remotely due to the economic situation. This possibility was used more often in the public sector than in the private one.
- In February this year, 1.6% 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 February this year, the number of economic entities registered in the REGON register was larger by 4.0% than a year before and by 0.4% than in the previous month.
- In most surveyed areas, entrepreneurs in March this year assess the economic situation positively.

## Contents



## 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 March 2021” will be published on the home page of the Statistical Office in Warszawa: https://warszawa.stat.gov.pl/en on 31 March 2021.**

When publishing Statistical Office data – please indicate the source.

## Labour market

**In February this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector decreased compared to the previous year and to the previous month. The registered unemployment rate increased both in annual and in monthly terms.**

**Average employment in the enterprise sector** in February this year amounted to 1538.3 thousand persons and was by 0.8% lower in annual terms (as in the previous month). Sections which recorded the largest growth include accommodation and catering (by 20.5%), and also, among others, in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 2.7%) and in transportation and storage (by 2.2%). The increase occurred in administrative and support service activities (by 6.8%), and also in manufacturing (by 1.2%) and information and communication (by 0.4%).

In comparison with January 2020, average employment decreased by 0.1%. The largest decrease was recorded in administrative and support service activities (by 2.0%), and also in real estate activities (by 0.6%) and accommodation and catering (by 0.4%). The increase occurred in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 0.4%), information and communication (by 1.8%), and also in transportation and storage (by 1.0%).

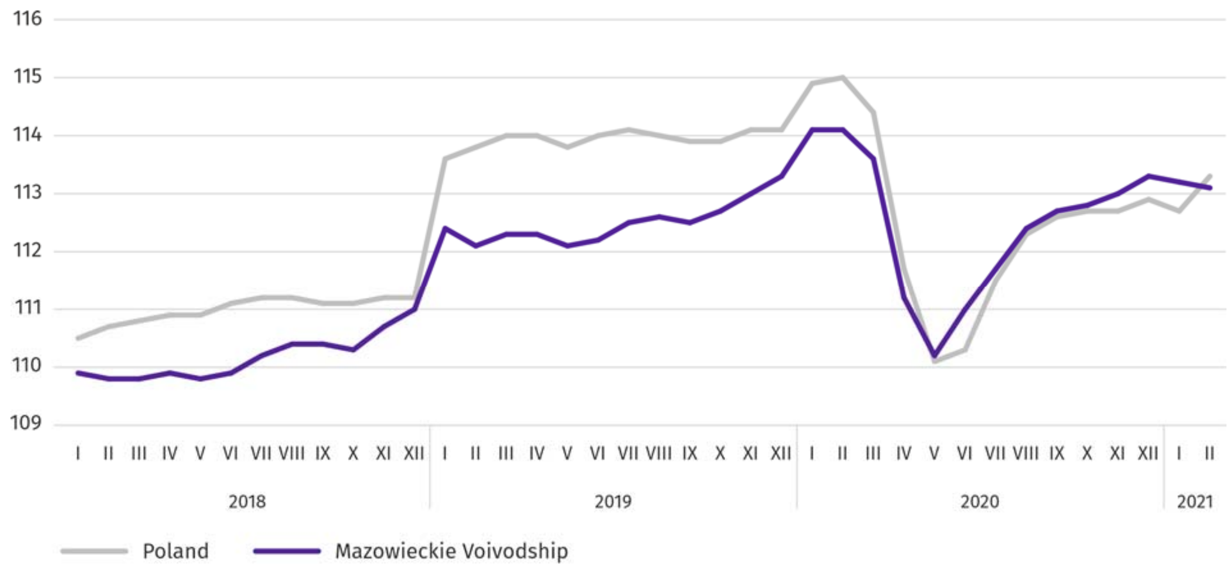
**Table 1. Average employment in the enterprise sector in February 2021**

| SPECIFICATION | 02 2021 | | 01–02 2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In thousands | 02 2020=100 | In thousands | 01–02 2020=100 |
| **TOTAL** | **1538,3** | **99,2** | **1538,7** | **99,1** |
| of which: | | | | |
| Industry | 389,0 | 100,9 | 388,6 | 100,9 |
| of which: | | | | |
| manufacturing | 342,6 | 101,2 | 342,2 | 101,2 |
| electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 25,0 | 98,0 | 25,0 | 98,0 |
| Construction | 89,4 | 99,2 | 89,3 | 99,0 |
| Trade; repair of motor vehicles [Δ] | 341,1 | 97,3 | 340,3 | 97,1 |
| Transportation and storage | 274,5 | 97,8 | 274,5 | 97,9 |
| Accommodation and catering [Δ] | 28,7 | 79,5 | 28,8 | 79,7 |
| Information and communication | 116,4 | 100,4 | 116,4 | 100,2 |
| Real estate activities | 23,5 | 99,7 | 23,6 | 99,9 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities [a] | 96,1 | 98,2 | 96,0 | 98,1 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 146,3 | 106,8 | 147,9 | 106,9 |

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

In the period January-February this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector amounted to 1538.7 thousand persons and was by 0.9% lower than in the corresponding period of 2020 (1.9% in the previous year).

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

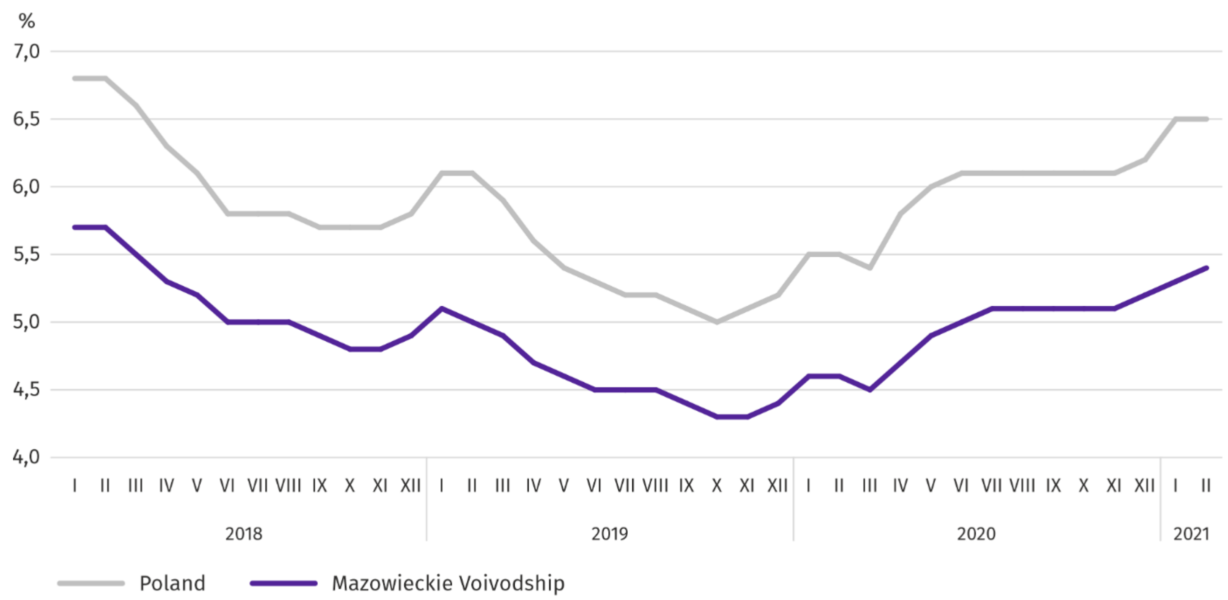



At the end of February this year, the **number of unemployed persons registered** in labour offices amounted to 152.5 thousand persons and increased on a monthly basis by 1.4 thousand persons (i.e. by 0.9%), and compared to February 2020 by 22.9 thousand persons (i.e. by 17.7%). Women accounted for 50.3% of total registered unemployed persons (a year before 50.8%).

**Table 2. Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate**

| SPECIFICATION | 2020 | 2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 02 | 01 | 02 |
| Registered unemployed persons (as of end of month) in thousands | 129,6 | 151,1 | 152,5 |
| Newly registered unemployed persons (during a month) in thousands | 13,6 | 13,8 | 12,7 |
| Unemployed persons removed from unemployment rolls (during a month) in thousands | 14,0 | 9,0 | 11,3 |
| Registered unemployment rate (as of end of month) in % | 4,6 | 5,3 | 5,4 |

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



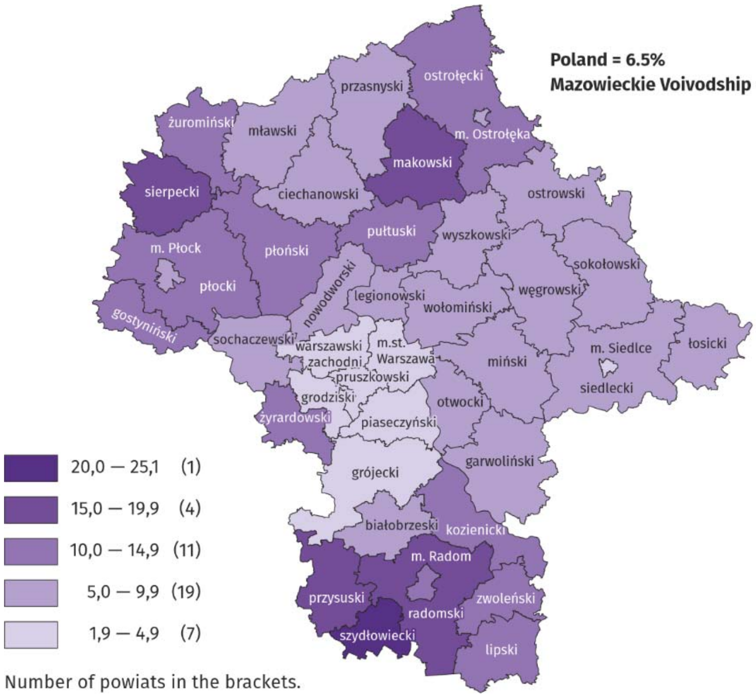
**Registered unemployment rate** at the end of February this year amounted to 5.4% and was lower than the national average (6.5%). It increased by 0.8 pp on a yearly basis, and by 0.1 pp on a monthly basis.

The territorial differentiation of the unemployment rate continued in the voivodship. Powiats with the highest unemployment rate were szydłowiecki (25.1% compared to 24.2% in February 2020), radomski (18.1% compared to 17.1%), przysuski (17.0% compared to 17.6%), and with the lowest – m.st. Warszawa (1.9% compared to 1.3%), warszawski zachodni (2.4% compared to 1.7%) and grójecki (2.8% compared to 2.2%).

Compared to February 2020, the unemployment rate increased in 39 out of 42 powiats. The highest increase was recorded in the powiats: wyszkowski (by 2.0 pp), wołomiński and legionowski (by 1.9 pp each) and miński (by 1.8 pp). The decrease took place in przysuski (by 0.6 pp) and żuromiński powiat (by 0.3 pp).

Compared to January this year, the unemployment rate increase by 0.1–0.3 pp took place in 17 powiats. The decrease in unemployment rate by 0.1-0.3 pp took place in 10 powiats. There were no changes in 15 powiats.

**Map 1. Registered unemployment rate by powiats in 2021 (as of end of February)**




In February this year, 12.7 thousand unemployed persons were **registered in labour offices**, i.e. less by 7.9% than a month before and by 6.3% than a year before. Among the newly registered, 74.7% were persons registered once again (79.2% a year before). The share of persons previously not employed amounted to 13.5% (an increase by 0.3 pp on a yearly basis), persons terminated due to company reasons 4.6% (a 0.5 pp increase). Out of newly registered unemployed persons, 41.6% were rural residents (a decrease by 0.5 pp). Graduates accounted for 7.6% of newly registered unemployed persons (a 0.8 pp increase).

In February this year, 11.3 thousand persons were **removed from unemployment rolls**, i.e. less by 25.3% than a month before and by 19.6% less than a year before. 6.9 thousand persons (7.0 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 11.3 pp on a yearly basis and amounted to 61.5%. The percentage of persons who started training or traineeship with employer increased as well (by 1.4 pp to 11.1%) and persons who obtained retirement or pension rights (by 0.1 pp to 0.5%). 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 11.4 pp to 9.3%), and persons who voluntarily gave up their status of the unemployed (by 2.0 pp to 4.5%).

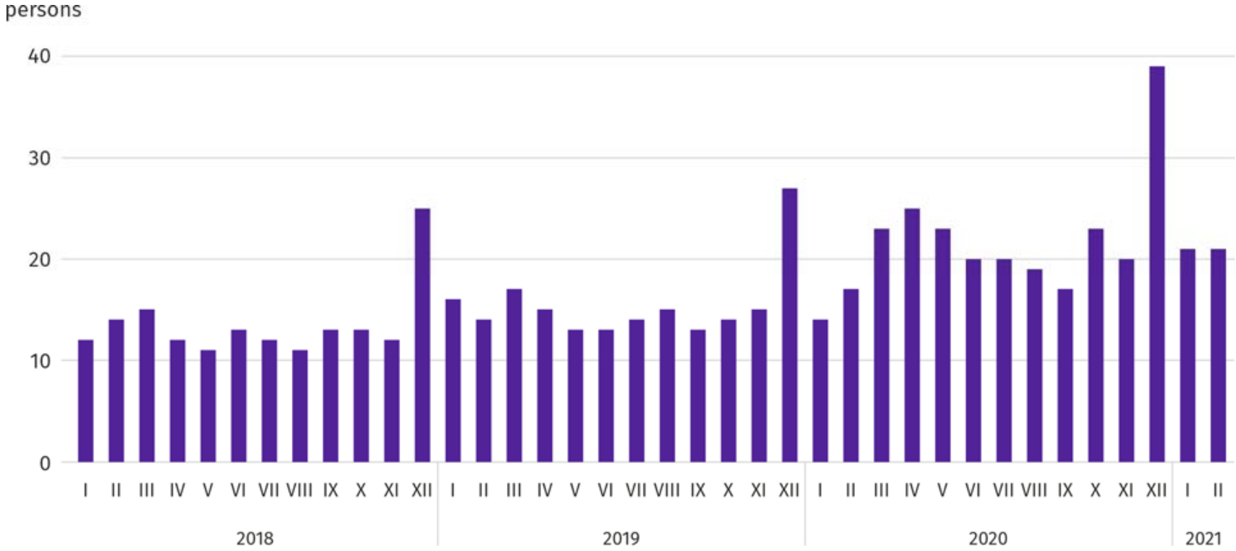
At the end of February this year, 128.1 thousand unemployed persons were not entitled to the unemployment benefit, and their share in the total number of the registered unemployed was 84.0% (a 1.2 pp increase in annual terms).

At the end of the surveyed month, 80.5 thousand, i.e. 52.7% out of registered unemployed persons were the long-term unemployed[1]. The number of unemployed persons under the age of 30 amounted to 36.9 thousand, which accounted for 24.2% of the total unemployed (of which persons under the age of 25 constituted 11.5%). 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 39.7 thousand (26.0%). 1.0 thousand of unemployed persons, i.e. 0.7% of their total number received social assistance benefits. There were 23.7 thousand persons (i.e. 15.5% of the total unemployed) had at least one child under the age of 6, and persons with a disabled child aged under 18 – 281 persons (0.2% respectively). The number of disabled unemployed persons amounted to 6.3 thousand (i.e. 4.2%).

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




In February this year, 14.2 thousand **job offers**[2], i.e. more than a month before (by 3.1%) and less than a year before (by 3.7%) were submitted to labour offices. At the end of month, there were 21 unemployed persons (17 in the previous year) per job offer.

According to the labour offices, as of the end of February this year, 64 companies announced termination of 14.7 thousand employees in the near future (a year before, respectively 32 companies – 10.2 thousand employees).

## Wages and salaries

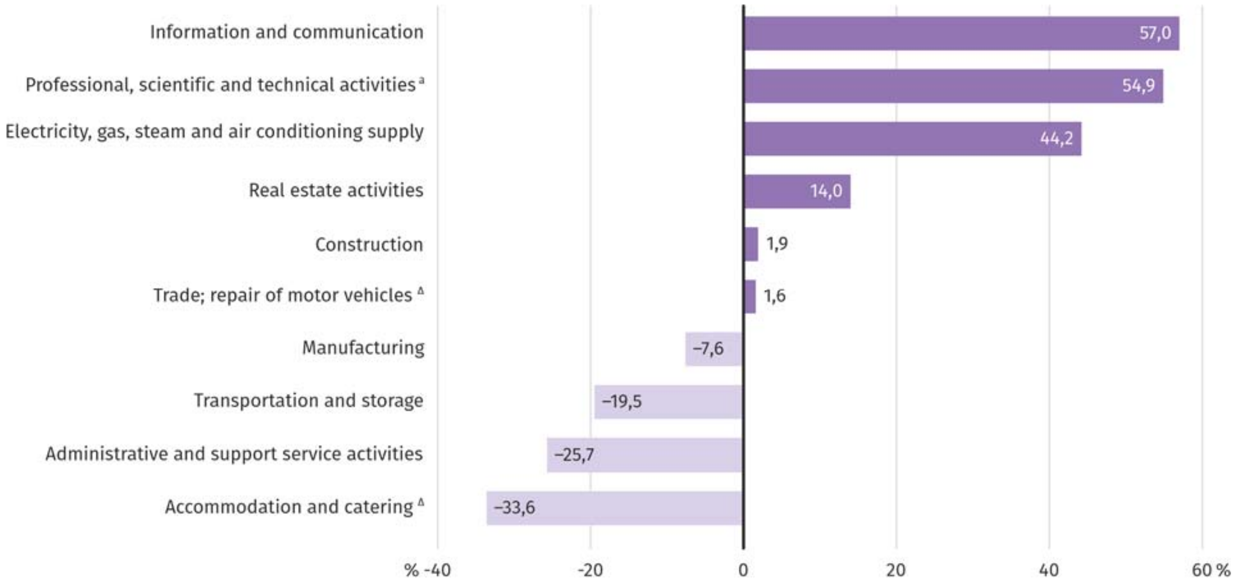
**In February this year, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector increased on a yearly and decreased on a monthly basis.**

**Average monthly gross wages and salaries** in the enterprise sector in February this year amounted to PLN 6519.70 and were by 3.7% higher than a year before (in the previous month the increase was 4.5%). Average wages and salaries increased the most in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 17.2%), and also in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 6.1%) and real estate activities (by 4.6%). A decrease was recorded only in accommodation and catering (by 1.9%).

In comparison with January 2020, average wages and salaries decreased by 0.8%. The largest decrease was recorded in administrative and support service activities (by 3.9%) and also in information and communication (by 2.8%) and construction (by 2.2%). The increase occurred in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 11.1%), real estate activities (by 1.8%) and manufacturing (by 1.5%).

[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 February 2021O**




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

In February 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 57.0%.

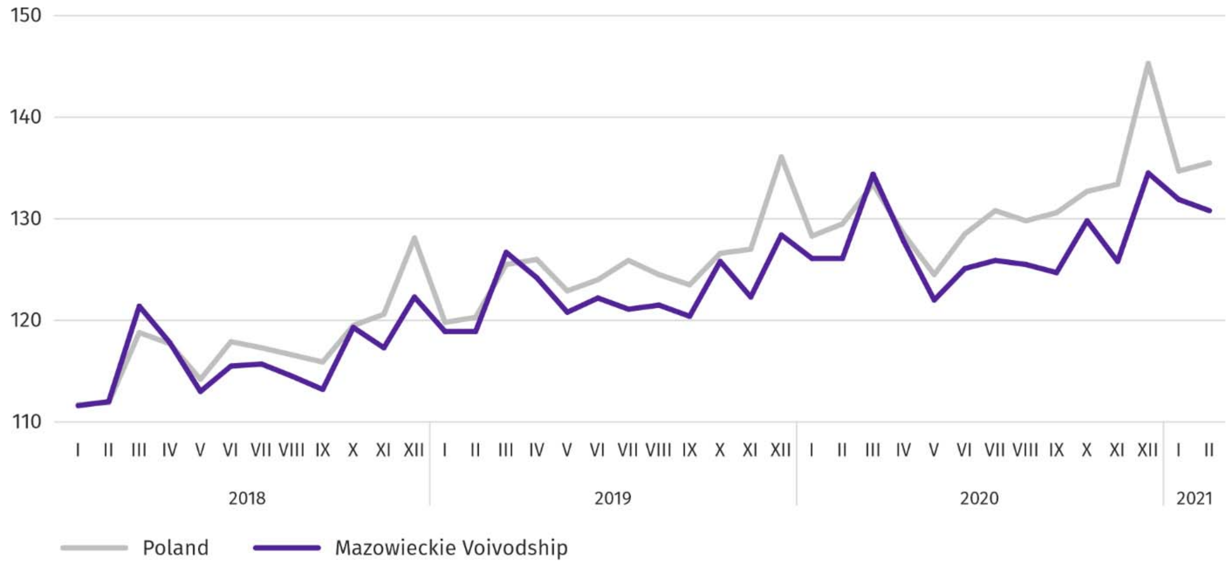
**Table 3. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in February 2021**

| SPECIFICATION | 02 2021 | | 01–02 2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In PLN | 02 2020=100 | In PLN | 01–02 2020=100 |
| **TOTAL** | **6519,70** | **103,7** | **6539,63** | **104,3** |
| of which: | | | | |
| Industry | 6284,26 | 104,8 | 6222,57 | 105,3 |
| of which: | | | | |
| manufacturing | 6022,59 | 103,4 | 5986,06 | 104,2 |
| electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 10100,07 | 117,2 | 9691,15 | 115,3 |
| Construction | 6626,28 | 102,9 | 6725,95 | 104,4 |
| Trade; repair of motor vehicles Δ | 6643,19 | 102,8 | 6692,89 | 104,0 |
| Transportation and storage | 5245,51 | 103,6 | 5238,13 | 102,3 |
| Accommodation and catering Δ | 4329,07 | 98,1 | 4348,83 | 95,4 |
| Information and communication | 10234,61 | 103,6 | 10383,46 | 105,4 |
| Real estate activities | 7431,02 | 104,6 | 7359,40 | 103,2 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities [a] | 9404,49 | 106,1 | 9441,70 | 106,8 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 4841,64 | 103,5 | 4933,69 | 105,0 |

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

In the period January-February this year, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector was PLN 6539.63 and were by 4.3% higher than in the corresponding period of 2020 (by 5.9% higher than in the previous year).

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




## Retail prices

**In the fourth quarter of this year, in Mazowieckie Voivodship, the prices of consumer goods and services increased by 2.8% on a yearly basis; in the fourth quarter of 2019, the increase was 2.7%.**

The highest price increase concerned health care (by 6.2%) and to a smaller degree education (by 6.1%). The increase also concerned housing fees (by 5.2%), recreation and culture (by 4.8%), price of alcoholic beverages and tobacco (by 4.7%) as well as food and non-alcoholic beverages (by 1.8%). The prices of goods and services in the field of transport (by 4.5%) as well as clothing and footwear (by 3.6%) were lower.

**Table 4. Price indices of consumer goods and services**

| SPECIFICATION | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q3 | Q4 | Q3 | Q4 |
| | corresponding period of previous year=100 | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **102,7** | **102,7** | **103,1** | **102,8** |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages | 107,2 | 106,8 | 103,4 | 101,8 |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco | 100,9 | 101,2 | 104,8 | 104,7 |
| Clothing and footwear | 99,1 | 98,5 | 97,3 | 96,4 |
| Housing | 101,5 | 101,6 | 105,2 | 105,2 |
| Health | 103,9 | 103,7 | 106,0 | 106,2 |
| Transport | 99,5 | 98,0 | 93,8 | 95,5 |
| Recreation and culture | 102,2 | 102,9 | 104,5 | 104,8 |
| Education | 103,2 | 103,7 | 107,2 | 106,1 |

The annual price increase recorded in the fourth quarter of 2020 in Mazowieckie Voivodship was the same as the national average and amounted to 2.8%.

## Agriculture

**On the agricultural market in February 2021, the average procurement prices of wheat, rye, cattle and poultry for slaughter and milk were higher than in the previous year. On the other hand, the prices of potatoes and pigs for slaughter were lower. On a monthly basis, more was paid for all basic agricultural products.**

Due to the current decision to close marketplaces due to the COVID-19 disease threat, February 2021 was another month in which it was not possible to collect data on the prices of agricultural products at marketplaces.

The average air temperature in Mazowieckie Voivodship in February 2021 amounted to -2.8°C and was by -2.1°C lower from the average from the years 1981–2010, while the maximum temperature reached 18.3°C (in Warszawa), and the minimum amounted to -20.1°C (in Kozienice). The average atmospheric precipitation (26.1 mm) accounted for 92.2% of the standard for the multi-year periods (ranging from 81% in Mława to 107% in Kozienice)[3]. The number of days with precipitation, depending on the region, ranged from 8 to 13.

**Table 5. Procurement of cereals[a]**

| SPECIFICATION | 07 2020–02 2021 | | 02 2021 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | in thousand tonnes | corresponding period of the previous year=100 | in thousand tonnes | 02 2020=100 | 01 2021=100 |
| Grain of basic cereals[b] | 511,6 | 129,4 | 48,6 | 100,6 | 139,7 |
| of which: | | | | | |
| wheat | 325,9 | 122,0 | 33,7 | 85,8 | 126,8 |
| rye | 85,3 | 120,3 | 4,6 | 176,2 | 221,3 |

a In January-February 2021, 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 from last year's harvest in July 2020-February 2021 were by 29.4% larger than in the corresponding period of previous year. In February 2021, procurement of cereals was by 39.7% larger than in the previous month by 0.6% than in the previous year.

**Table 6. Procurement of basic animal products[a]**

| SPECIFICATION | 01–02 2021 | | 02 2021 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | in thousand tonnes | 01–02 2020=100 | in thousand tonnes | 02 2020=100 | 01 2021=100 |
| Animals for slaughter[b] | 162,6 | 100,2 | 75,2 | 92,8 | 86,1 |
| of which: | | | | | |
| cattle (including calves) | 6,0 | 106,8 | 3,0 | 93,0 | 99,2 |
| pigs | 42,2 | 132,9 | 18,7 | 124,0 | 79,2 |
| poultry | 114,3 | 91,6 | 53,6 | 85,4 | 88,2 |
| Milk[c] | 420,2 | 98,1 | 201,9 | 96,7 | 92,5 |

a Excluding procurement 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 delivered 162.6 thousand tonnes of animals for slaughter (in warm weight), i.e. by 0.2% more than in the previous year. The increase in procurement concerned pigs for slaughter (by 32.9%) and cattle for slaughter (by 6.8%). In February this year, the total supply of animals for slaughter (75.2 thousand tonnes) was lower by 7.2% on an annual basis, and by 13.9% on a monthly basis.

Deliveries of **milk** to procurement in January-February 2021 (420.2 million litres) were by 1.9% smaller than in the same period of 2020. In February this year, procurement of milk amounted to 201.9 million litres and was smaller by 7.5% than in the previous month and by 3.3% than in the previous year.

**Table 7. Average prices of basic agricultural products**

| SPECIFICATION | 02 2021 | | | 01–02 2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PLN | 02 2020=100 | 01 2021=100 | PLN | 01–02 2020=100 |
| Wheat [a] per dt | 92,54 | 120,8 | 103,3 | 91,24 | 122,7 |
| Rye [a] per dt | 64,04 | 122,4 | 108,5 | 62,48 | 120,1 |
| Potatoes per dt | 69,86 | 67,7 | 132,9 | 59,49 | 55,3 |
| Animals for slaughter per kg of live weight: | | | | | |
| cattle (excluding calves) | 8,21 | 124,4 | 133,9 | 7,17 | 108,1 |
| pigs | 4,52 | 71,3 | 111,1 | 4,26 | 68,9 |
| poultry | 3,58 | 101,7 | 104,2 | 3,51 | 100,8 |
| Milk per 1 hl | 147,41 | 107,3 | 101,2 | 146,52 | 106,8 |

a Excluding sowing seed.

In February this year, average procurement **prices** of **wheat and rye** were higher both on a yearly and on a monthly basis.

In February 2021, the average procurement price of **potatoes** was 69.86 PLN/dt, i.e. by 32.9% more than in the previous month and by 32.3% less than in the previous year.

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

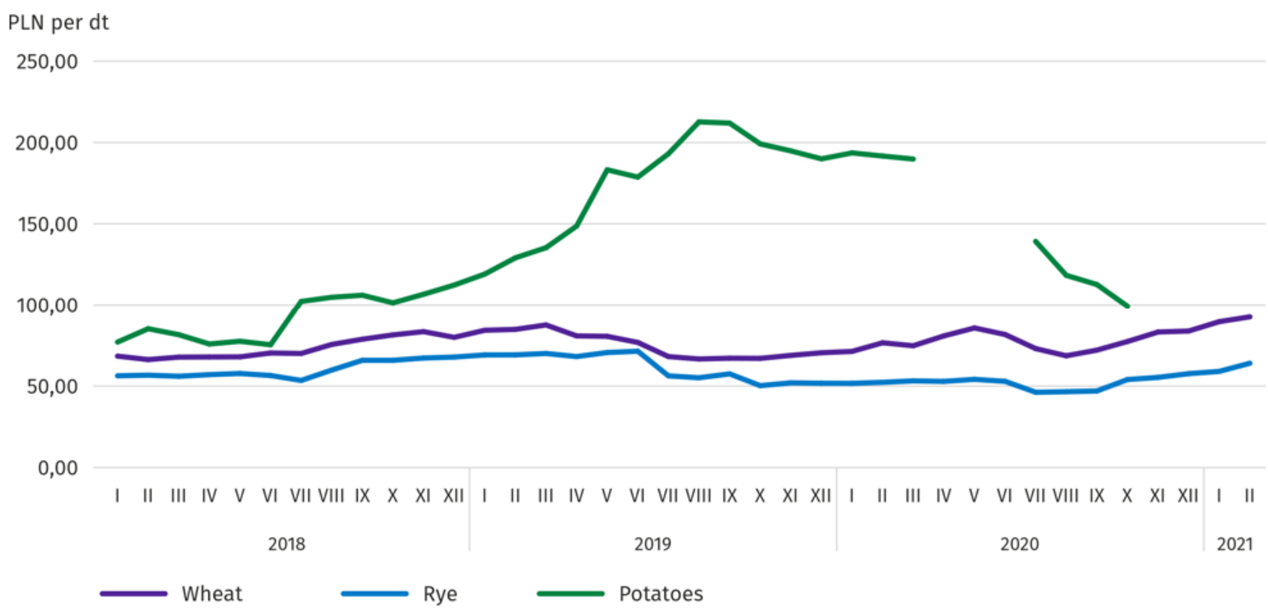
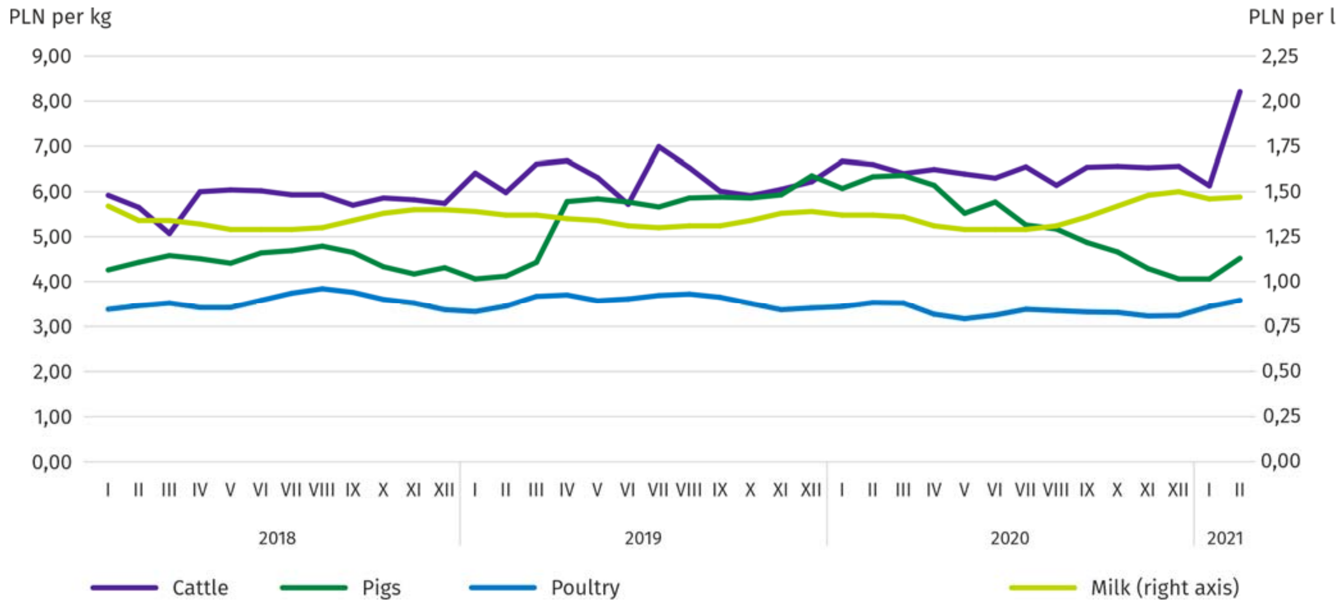
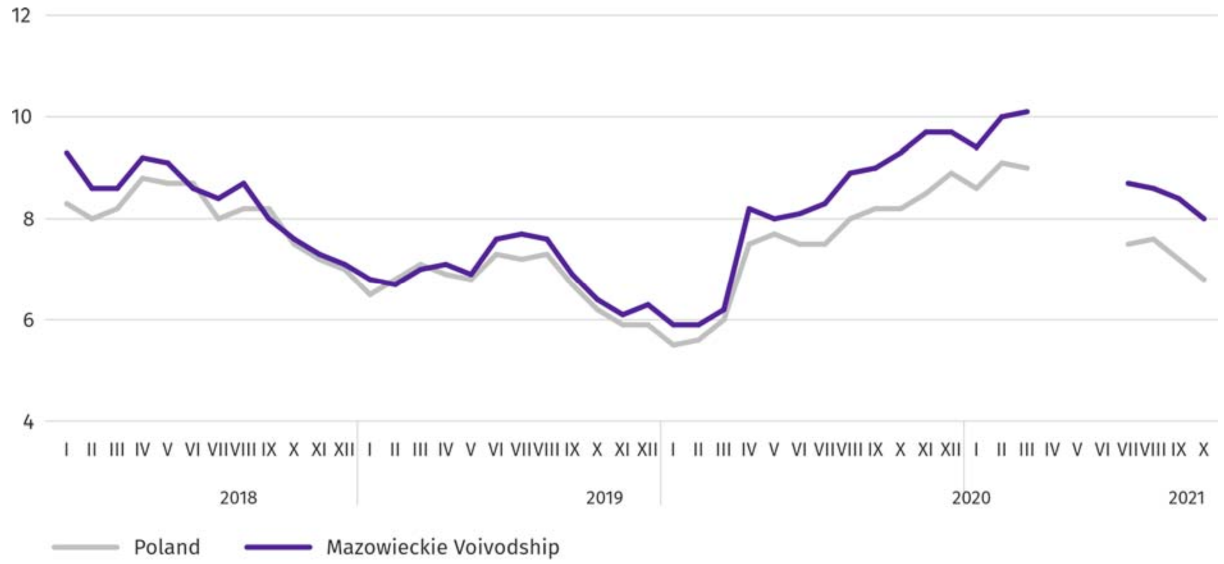


**Chart 7. Average procurement prices of animals for slaughter and milk**




In February this year, the average procurement **price of pigs for slaughter** was by 28.7% lower than in the previous year, while on a monthly basis higher by 11.1%.

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




In February 2021, the average procrement price of **cattle for slaughter** was 33.9% higher than in the previous month and 24.4% higher than in the previous year.

In February 2021, suppliers were paid an average of PLN 3.58 per 1 kg of **poultry for slaughter**, i.e. 4.2% more than in January 2021 and 1.7% more than in February last year.

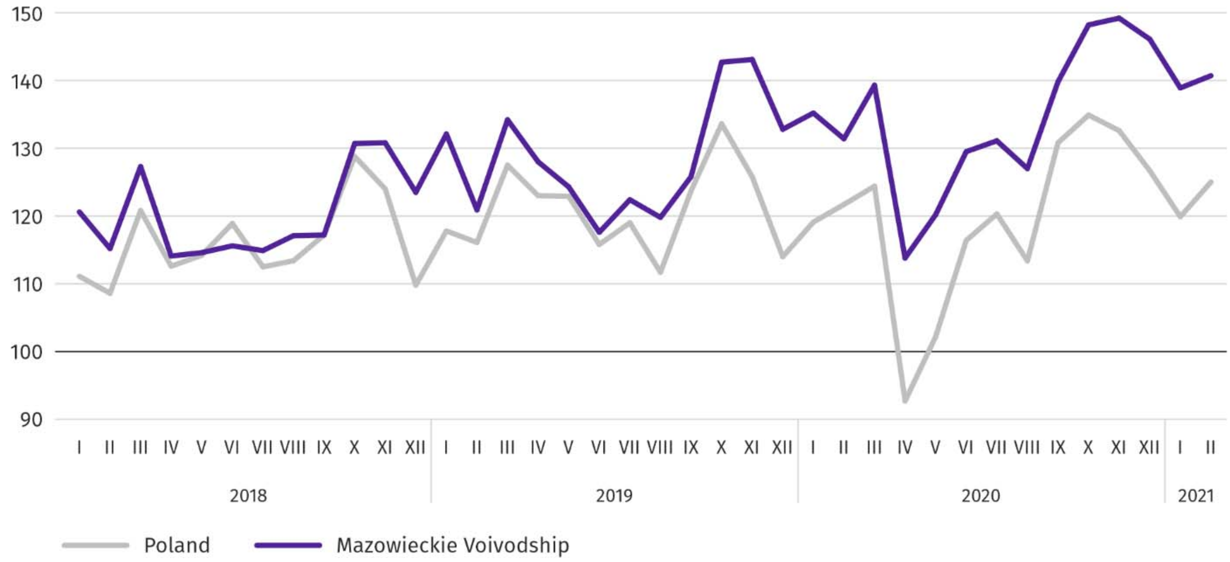
Procurement **price of milk** in February 2021 were by 7.3% higher than in the previous year and by 1.2% higher than in the previous month.

## Industry and construction

**Sold production of industry in February this year, reached the value (at current prices) of PLN 26536.5 million and was (at constant prices) by 7.0% higher than a year before (compared to a 2.7% increase in January this year); as compared to the previous month it decreased by 1.3%.**

Sold production in manufacturing (constituting 79.3% of sold production of industry) compared to February last year increased (at constant prices) by 5.2%. There was also an increase (by 12.3%) in sold production in the section of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (the share of this section represents 18.1% of industrial production).

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




In February 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 machinery and equipment n.e.c. (by 30.9%), electrical equipment (by 21.3%), manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products (by 18.4%), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (by 10.2%), food products (by 4.4%). Whereas, there was a decrease, among others, in sold production of beverages (by 22.2%), other non-metallic mineral products (by 14.1%), metal products (by 5.9%), paper and paper products (by 2.8%), chemicals and chemical products (by 1.4%).

**Table 8. Dynamics (constant prices) and structure (current prices) of sold production of industry in February 2021**

| SPECIFICATION | 02 2021 | 01–02 2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | corresponding period of previous year=100 | | In percent |
| **TOTAL** | **107,0** | **105,8** | **100,0** |
| of which: | | | |
| Manufacturing | 105,2 | 103,5 | 78,3 |
| of which manufacture of: | | | |
| food products | 109,8 | 106,6 | 20,3 |
| beverages | 91,7 | 86,4 | 1,5 |
| paper and paper products | 102,6 | 99,7 | 2,7 |

**Table 8. Dynamics (constant prices) and structure (current prices) of sold production of industry in February 2021 (cont.)**

| SPECIFICATION | 02 2021 | 01–02 2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | corresponding period of previous year=100 | | In percent |
| chemicals and chemical products | | | |
| manufacture of rubber and plastic products | 96,8 | 99,3 | 5,7 |
| other non-metallic mineral products | 109,4 | 105,5 | 3,8 |
| metal products [Δ] | 72,3 | 76,7 | 1,8 |
| computer, electronic and optical equipment | 108,1 | 100,3 | 4,4 |
| electrical equipment | 129,5 | 123,5 | 6,9 |
| machinery and equipment n.e.c. | 142,3 | 131,4 | 6,3 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 121,8 | 124,1 | 2,4 |
| chemicals and chemical products | 112,3 | 112,0 | 18,9 |

Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per employed person, in February this year amounted (at current prices) to PLN 68.2 thousand and was (at constant prices) by 6.0% higher than a year before, with higher by 0.9% average paid employment and the average monthly gross wages and salaries by 4.8%.

In the period January–February this year, sold production of industry amounted to (at current prices) PLN 52925.7 million and was (at constant prices) by 5.8% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Sold production of construction** (at current prices) in February this year, reached the value of PLN 4521.0 million and was by 5.0% lower than in the previous year (compared to a 2.8% decrease in January this year). In January-February this year, sold production of construction amounted to PLN 9143.9 million and was by 2.2% lower compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Labour productivity in construction, measured by revenue from the sale of goods and services per employed person in February this year amounted to PLN 50.6 thousand (at current prices) and was by 4.3% lower compared to the corresponding month of last year, with a decrease in average employment in construction by 0.8% and an increase in the average monthly gross wages and salaries by 2.9%.

**Construction and assembly production** (at current prices) in February this year, amounted to PLN 1069.2 million and was by 22.8% lower than a year before (compared to a 13.3% decrease in January this year). The decrease in production was recorded in entities whose basic activity is the construction of buildings (by 31.2%), in units specializing in civil engineering (by 26.2%) and in enterprises performing specialized construction activities (by 6.1%). In January-February this year, construction and assembly production was PLN 2092.7 million and was by 17.1% lower compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Table 9. Dynamics and structure (at current prices) of construction and assembly production in February 2021**

| SPECIFICATION | 02 2021 | 01–02 2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | corresponding period of previous year=100 | | In percent |
| **TOTAL** | **77,2** | **82,9** | **100,0** |
| Construction of buildings | 68,8 | 74,3 | 24,6 |
| Civil engineering | 73,8 | 77,5 | 43,8 |
| Specialized construction activities | 93,9 | 101,9 | 31,6 |

## Housing construction

**In February this year, as compared to the corresponding month of 2020, the number of dwellings completed decreased by 1.5%. There were fewer dwellings in which construction has begun by 43.6%, and more dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project by 22.5%.**

According to preliminary data[4] in February this year, there were 3498 **dwellings completed**, i.e. by 54 more (by 1.5%) than in the previous year and by 727 (by 17.2%) than in the previous month. Majority of dwellings were built for sale or rent – 2227 (63.7% of their total number), followed by private dwellings – 1093 (31.2%). Compared to February 2020, there were fewer dwellings for sale or rent by 18.0%, and private dwellings more by 33.5%.

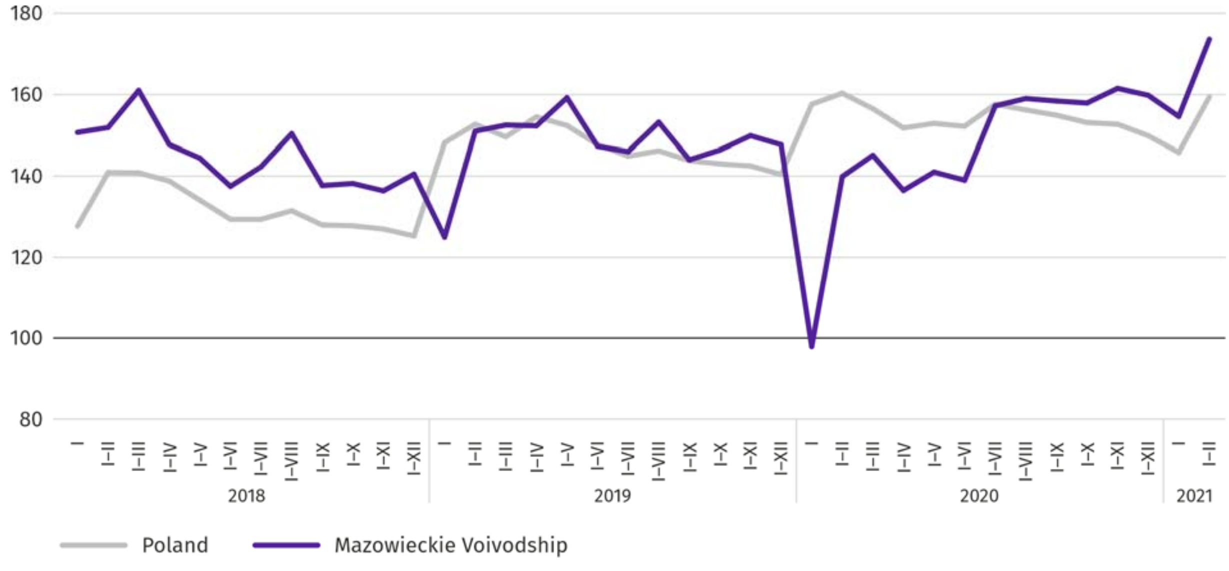
The effects of housing construction obtained in Mazowieckie Voivodship in the surveyed month constituted 20.9% of national effects.

**Table 10. Number of dwellings completed in January- February 2021**

| SPECIFICATION | Dwellings completed | | | Average useful floor area per dwelling in $m^2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | in absolute numbers | in percent | 01–02 2020=100 | |
| **TOTAL** | **7723** | **100,0** | **124,0** | **87,0** |
| Private | 2184 | 28,3 | 125,4 | 147,3 |
| For sale or rent | 5359 | 69,4 | 119,9 | 64,0 |
| Municipal | 180 | 2,3 | ponad 11 razy | 39,8 |

In January-February this year, 7723 dwellings were completed, i.e. more than in the corresponding period of the previous year by 1496, i.e. by 24.0%.

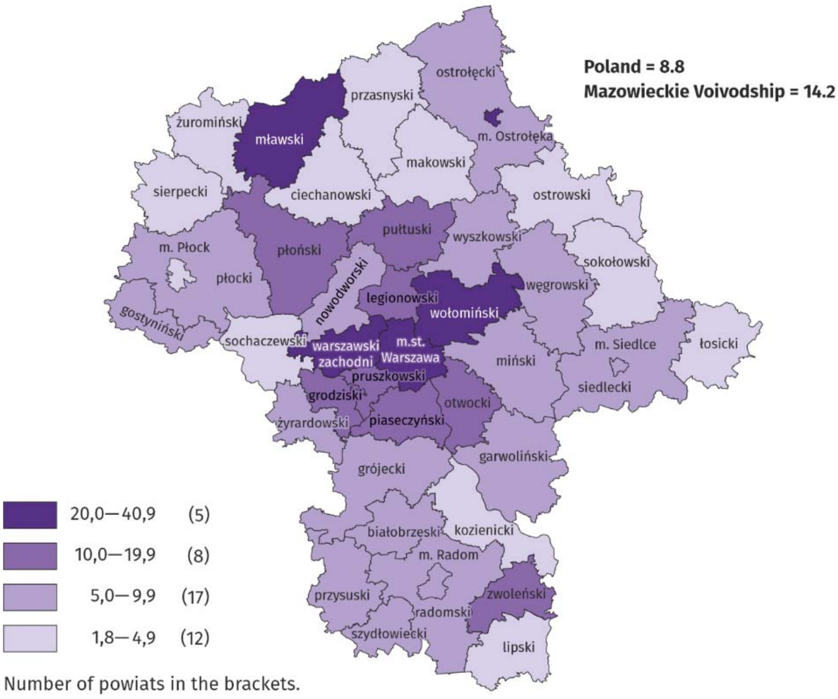
**Chart 10. Dwellings completed (corresponding period 2015=100)**




Most dwellings were completed in m.st. Warszawa (3920), followed by wołomiński (603) and mławski (296), and the least in lipski (7) as well as żuromiński powiat (10).

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

**Map 2. Dwellings completed per 10 thousand population[a] by powiats in January-Februrary 2021**




a Population as of 30 June 2020.

The average useful floor area of dwellings completed in the period of two months of this year amounted to 87.0 m$^2$ and was smaller than a year earlier by 2.6 m$^2$ than a year earlier. The largest dwellings were completed in węgrowski powiat (166.6 m$^2$), wyszkowski (by 160.6 m$^2$) and piaseczyński powiat (159.7 m$^2$). The smallest were built in Ostrołęka (56.6 m$^2$), mławski powiat (57.6 m$^2$) and m.st. Warszawa (61.2 m$^2$).

In February this year, the number of **dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project** amounted to 3985, that is by 732 (by 22.5%) more than a year earlier and by 194 (by 4.6%) smaller than in the previous month. Of the total number of dwellings, 66.3% were dwellings for sale or rent, and 33.4% private.

In the surveyed month, the **construction began** in 2358 **dwellings**, which means a decrease by 1825 (by 43.6%) in annual terms and by 317 (by 11.9%) in monthly terms. Dwellings for sale or rent accounted for 74.2% of their total number, and private 25.8%.

**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-February 2021**

| 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 | 01–02 2020=100 | in absolute numbers | in percent | 01–02 2020=100 |
| **TOTAL** | **8164** | **100,0** | **113,3** | **5033** | **100,0** | **67,5** |
| Private | 2465 | 30,2 | 132,4 | 1215 | 24,1 | 78,4 |
| Cooperative | – | – | . | 68 | 1,4 | . |
| For sale or rent | 5671 | 69,5 | 106,1 | 3750 | 74,5 | 64,0 |
| Municipal | 13 | 0,2 | . | – | – | . |
| Public building society | 15 | 0,2 | . | – | – | . |

## Domestic market

**In February 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 February this year, decreased by 2.7% compared to the year before. The decrease in sales was recorded in units from the group: “other retail sales in non-specialized stores” (by 20.0%), “solid, liquid and gas fuels” (by 16.6%), „pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipment” (by 15.0%), “other” (by 13.3%), and “food, beverages and tobacco” (by 8.0%). The increase in sales was recorded in enterprises from the groups: “press, books, other sales in specialized stores” (by 17.6%), „furniture, electronics and household appliances” (by 13.7%) followed by “textiles, clothing and footwear” (by 6.6%), and “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” (by 2.5%).

Compared to January 2020, retail sales increased by 6.4%. The increase in sales was recorded in the groups: “textiles, clothing and footwear” (by 116.6%), “other retail sales in non-specialized stores” (by 88.6%), and “press, books, other retail sales in specialized stores” (by 24.1%), „pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipment” (by 18.2%), and “solid, liquid and gas fuels” (by 1.9%). The decrease in sales occurred in the groups of “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” (by 3.8%), “food, beverages and tobacco” (by 3.5%), and “other” (by 2.7%).

In the period January-February 2021, retail sales decreased by 7.8% on a yearly basis, with the deepest decline in sales recorded by enterprises from the group "other retail sales in non-specialized stores" (by 37.0%). The largest increase in retail sales was recorded in the group of "furniture, electronics, household appliances" (by 10.2%).

**Table 12. Dynamics and structure (at current prices) of retail sales in February 2021**

| SPECIFICATION | 02 2021 | 01–02 2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | corresponding period of previous year=100 | | In percent |
| **TOTAL** [a] | **97,3** | **92,2** | **100,0** |
| of which: | | | |
| Motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts | 102,5 | 96,2 | 8,6 |
| Solid, liquid and gas fuels | 83,4 | 81,2 | 24,1 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco | 92,0 | 91,4 | 17,0 |
| Other retail sales in non-specialized stores | 80,0 | 63,0 | 1,7 |
| Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and orthopedic equipment | 85,0 | 77,3 | 3,3 |
| Textiles, clothing and footwear | 106,6 | 72,9 | 3,8 |
| Furniture, electronics and household appliances | 113,7 | 110,2 | 21,6 |
| Press, books and other sales in specialized stores | 117,6 | 101,0 | 7,1 |
| Other | 86,7 | 85,7 | 8,8 |

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 February 2021 was by 4.7% higher as compared to the previous month, and by 7.2% higher compared to February 2020. In wholesale enterprises it was higher by 1.0% and 6.7%, respectively.

In January-February 2021, wholesale in trade enterprises was 6.7% higher than in the previous year, and in wholesale enterprises higher by 5.5%.

## Financial results of enterprises

**In 2020, the financial results of the surveyed enterprises were higher than in the previous year, except for the result on financial operations and the net financial result. Basic economic and financial ratios were more favourable.**

In 2020, the gross financial results of the surveyed enterprises, mainly due to significantly lower result on the sale of products, goods and materials, were more favourable than in the previous year. The cost level indicator as well as the gross and net turnover profitability rates improved slightly.

**Table 13. Revenues, costs and financial results of enterprises**

| SPECIFICATION | 01–12 2019 | 01–12 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| | In milion PLN | |
| Revenues from total activity | 1079220,5 | 1060225,0 |
| of which revenues from sale of products, goods and materials | 1044065,1 | 1023286,4 |
| Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity | 1029425,3 | 1009559,4 |
| of which of cost of products, goods and materials sold | 998338,7 | 971258,3 |
| Result on sale of products, goods and materials | 45726,4 | 52028,0 |
| Result on other operational activity | 1945,9 | 2187,1 |
| Result of financial operations | 2122,9 | -3549,5 |
| Gross financial result | 49795,2 | 50665,6 |
| Net financial result | 40460,1 | 40241,5 |
| net profit | 46395,2 | 53969,0 |
| gross profit | 5935,1 | 13727,5 |

**Revenues from total activity** in 2020, were by 1.8% lower than in the previous year, while **costs of obtaining these revenues** decreased by 1.9%, which resulted in the improvement 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 2.0% and 2.7%, respectively. In terms of value, the highest decrease in net revenues from the sale of products, goods and materials was recorded in manufacturing and in transportation and storage.

Financial result from sale of products, goods and materials was by 13.8% higher than a year before and amounted to PLN 52,028.0million. The result on other operational activity was estimated at PLN 2,187.1 million compared to PLN 1,945.9 million. Much worse than a year before, was the result on financial operations (minus PLN 3,549.5 million against PLN 2,122.9 million), which was a consequence of a decrease in financial revenues (by 16.6%) with a simultaneous increase in financial costs (by 14.7%).

As a result, the gross financial result reached PLN 50,665.6 million and was higher by PLN 870.3 million (by 1.7%) from the result obtained in the first half of 2019. Encumbrances on gross financial result increased in annual terms by 11.7% to PLN 10,424.1 million. The **net financial result** was estimated at PLN 40,241.5 million and was lower by PLN 218.6 million (by 0.5%) compared to the result obtained a year earlier; net profit increased by 16.3%, and net loss by 131.3%.

In the analyzed period, 76,7% of the surveyed enterprises showed a net profit (80.4% a year before). The share of revenues of enterprises showing net profit in the total amount of revenues from total activity decreased from 87.8% to 77.7%. In manufacturing, 82.9% of enterprises showed a net profit (in 2019 – 84.1%), and the share of revenues generated by these enterprises in the revenues of total entities of this section accounted for 64.4% (95.3% a year earlier).

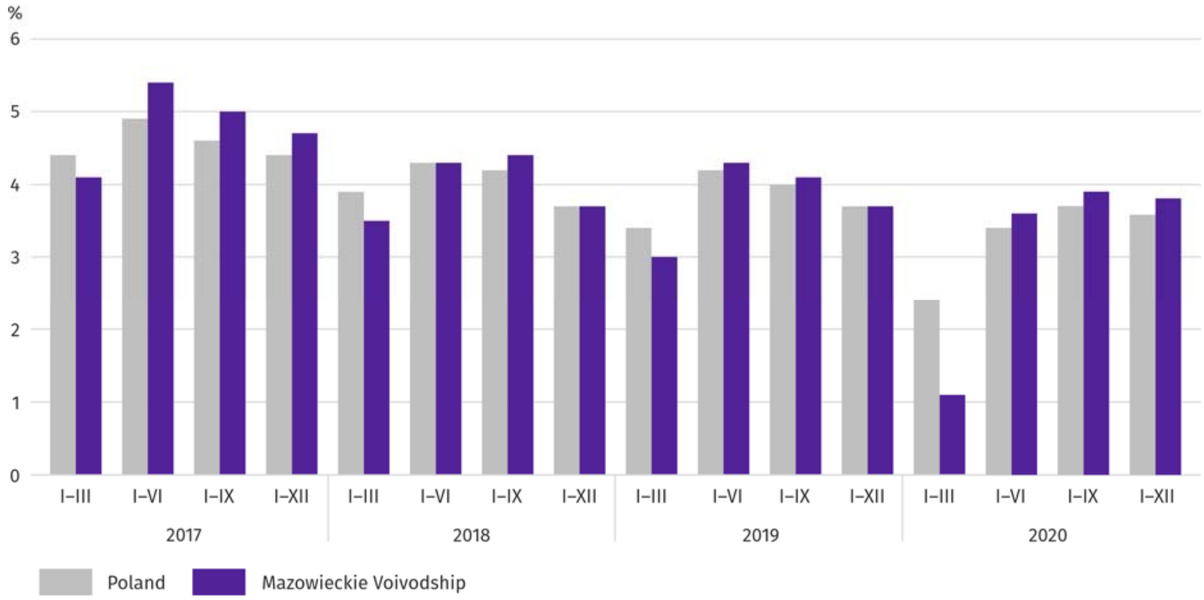
On an annual basis, the cost level indicator as well as the gross and net turnover profitability rates improved by 2.0 pp, and the gross sales profitability indicator increased by 0.7 pp and net turnover profitability indicator – by 0.1 pp. The first and second degree financial liquidity rates were higher by 7.9 and 6.9 pp, respectively.

**Table 14. Economic relations in enterprises**

| SPECIFICATION | 01–12 2019 | 01–12 2020 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | in % | |
| Cost level indicator | 95,4 | 95,2 |
| Gross sales profitability indicator | 4,4 | 5,1 |
| Gross turnover profitability indicator | 4,6 | 4,8 |
| Net turnover profitability indicator | 3,7 | 3,8 |
| First degree financial liquidity indicator | 46,3 | 54,2 |
| Second degree financial liquidity indicator | 111,2 | 118,1 |

Out of 16 sections, the most profitable types of activity were water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (indicator 11.2%) as well as electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (net turnover profitability indicator 10.6%). Compared to 2019, the improvement in net turnover profitability was recorded in 8 sections, with the largest increase in the section of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 4.9 pp).

**Chart 11. Net turnover profitability indicator**




The value of **current assets** of the surveyed enterprises at the end of December 2020 amounted to PLN 404,633.4 million and was by 5.8% higher than a year before, with short-term investments higher by 0.1%, short-term dues – by 19.0%, short-term inter-period settlements – by 0.4%, while stocks were lower by 0.6%. In the material structure of current assets, the share of short-term dues increased (from 30.9% to 34.7%), however the share of short-term dues decreased (from 43.2% to 40.9%), stocks (from 22.8% to 21.4%) as well as short-term inter-period settlements (from 3.1% to 3.0%). In the structure of stocks, the share of goods increased (from 44.0% to 45.2%) and materials (from 28.4% to 28,7%), however there was a decrease in the share of semi-finished products and products in progress (from 13.0% to 12.4%) as well as finished products ( from 12.2% to 11.8%).

Financial current assets were mainly short-term liabilities – the ratio of short-term liabilities to current assets amounted to 64.0% against 66.6% a year earlier.

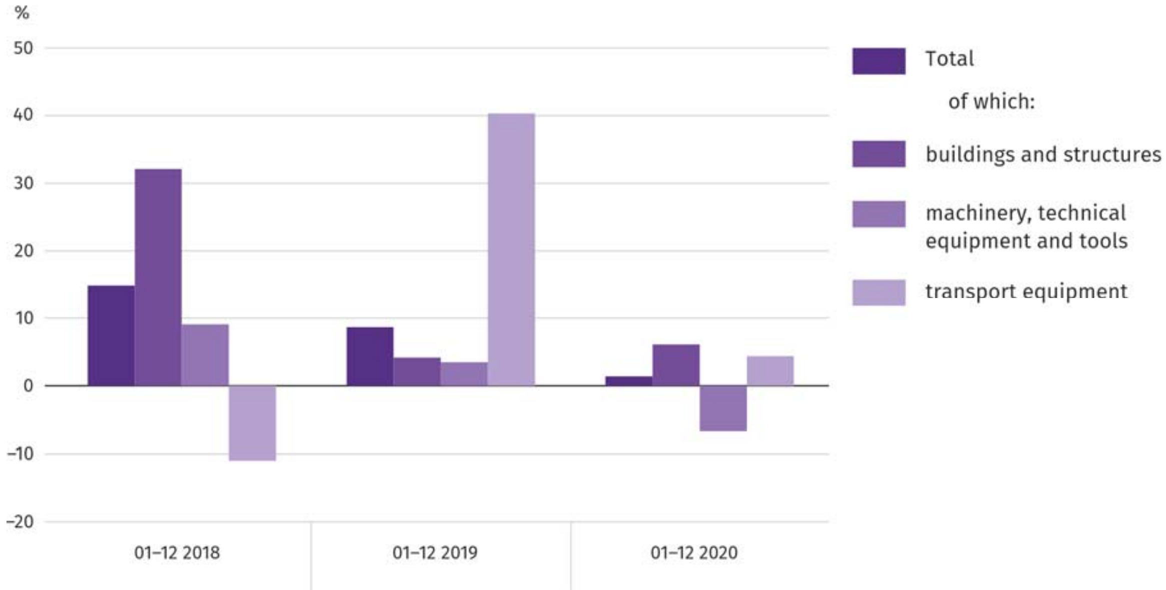
**Long- and short-term** liabilities (excluding special funds) at the end of December 2020 amounted to PLN 479,394.2 million and were by 16.2% higher than a year before. Long-term liabilities accounted for 45.9% of total liabilities (at 38.2% in December 2019), and their value amounted to PLN 220,227.9 million and was by 39.7% larger than a year earlier. Short-term liabilities of surveyed enterprises amounted to PLN 259,166.3 million and were higher by 1.7% per year, of which liabilities for deliveries and services – by 1.0%, and for taxes, duties, insurance and other benefits - by 6.2%.

## Investment outlays

**In 2020, investment outlays of the surveyed enterprises were at the higher level than a year before. The estimated value of newly-started investments was higher as well.**

**Investment outlays** carried out in 2020 by enterprises based in Mazowieckie Voivodship reached the value of PLN 51,724.1 million and were (at current prices) by 1.4% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Outlays on buildings and structures increased by 6.1%, while on purchases decreased by 3.3%, of which outlays on machinery, technical equipment and tools were lower by 6.7%, and outlays on transport equipment – higher by 4.4%. The share of purchases in total outlays amounted to 53.1% (55.7% a year before).

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




The increase in investment outlays was observed, among others, in transportation and storage (by 14.5%) and in manufacturing (by 8.6%). The decrease in outlays was recorded, among others, in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 20.0%), in accommodation and catering (by 17.0%) and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 15.7%).

In 2020, mainly enterprises operating in the field of transportation and storage invested, which accounted for 32.9% of total outlays incurred, in the field of manufacturing (21.0%) and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 9.0%). In the structure of outlays by sections, as compared to the previous year, the share of outlays incurred by enterprises increased the most in enterprises engaged in transportation and storage (by 3.8 pp), whereas the largest decrease was recorded in the share of outlays incurred by enterprises engaged in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply as well as trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 1.8 pp).

In 2020, there were 38728 **investments started**, i.e. by 5.2% less than a year before. The total estimated value of newly-started investments amounted to PLN 32,948.4 million and was by 6.2% higher than in 2019. 54.8% of estimated value of all newly-started investments (62.3% 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 water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (by 94.7%) and construction (by 74.1%).

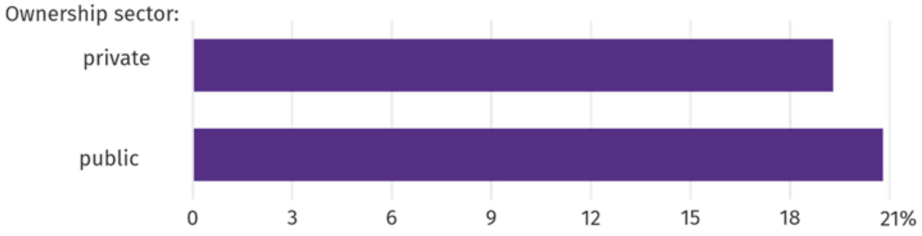
## Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on selected elements of the labour market in Q4 2020

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, among others enabling work to be performed outside the place of its permanent performance, i.e. remote work.

The epidemic situation that occurred in March last year limited the activity of entities of the national economy in its current form. This was manifested, among others, by employers being open to forms of employment that allow them to maintain social distance. One of such forms is the aforementioned remote work.

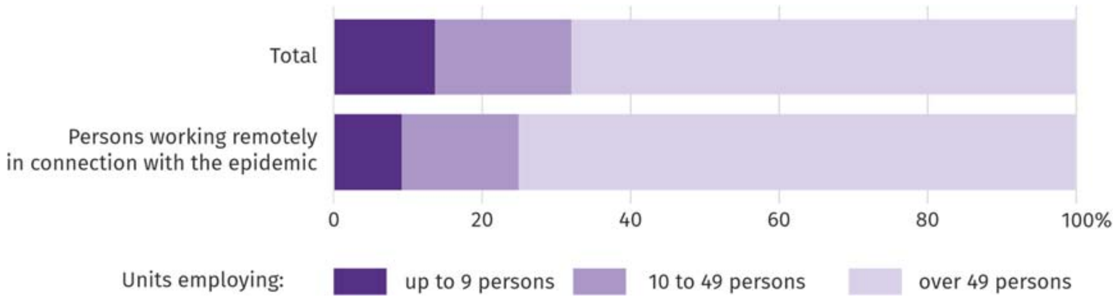
At the end of December 2020, the share of people who worked remotely (due to the epidemic situation) in the total number of persons working[5] in Mazowieckie Voivodship was 19.7% and was by 6.4 pp higher than at the end of September 2020. The scale of using this form of work in the public sector was greater than in the private sector (20.8% compared to 19.3%).

**Chart 13. Share of employed persons who, due to the epidemic situation, worked remotely by ownership sectors at the end of the fourth quarter of 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 was 21.7%, which means that it was by 6.2 pp higher than in the third quarter of 2020. In units employing from 10 to 49 persons, remote work was provided by 16.9% of the employed, and in the smallest units (up to 9 persons) – by 13.2%.

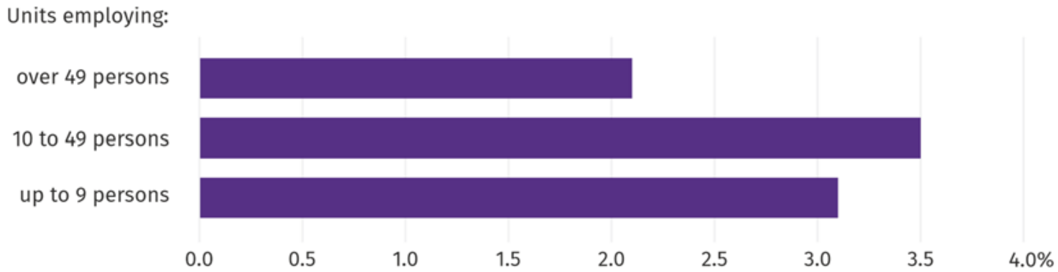
**Chart 14. Structure of employed persons by size of units at the end of the fourth quarter of 2020**




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 fourth quarter of 2020 was recorded in Mazowieckie Voivodship (19.7%), followed by Małopolskie (12.5%), and the lowest in Świętokrzyskie (4.5%) and Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodships (5.4%); in the country on average 10.8%.

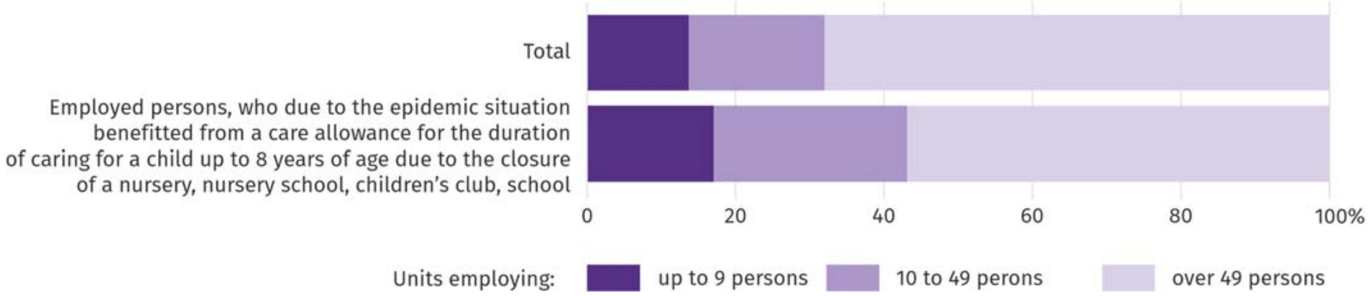
In the fourth quarter of 2020, in order to limit the spread of the infectious disease, forms of temporary isolation were continued due to the suspicion of infection in the form of, among others, quarantine and isolation. Employed persons who, as of 31 December 2020, benefited from sick pay or sickness benefit due to quarantine or isolation in Mazowieckie Voivodship, constituted 2.5% of the total number of employees (in Q3 2020 – 04%). This percentage was similar in the public and private sectors and amounted to 2.2% and 2.5%, respectively.

**Chart 15. Share of employed persons who used sickness remuneration or sickness benefit due to quarantine or isola tion by unit size at the end of Q4 2020**




[5] Covered by the survey „Demand for labour".

**Chart 16. Structure of employed persons by size of unit at the end of Q4 2020**




In Mazowieckie voivodship, in units employing more than 49 persons, the share of employed persons covered by quarantine or isolation amounted to 2.1%, in units employing 10 to 49 persons – 3.5%, and in units employing up to 9 persons – 3.1%.

Situations of quarantine or isolation of workers took place in all voivodships. At the end of 2020, they most often occurred in Zachodniopomorskie and Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodships, where the share of employed persons who benefited from sick pay or sickness benefits due to quarantine or isolation amounted to 4.5% and 4.4% of the total working population in these voivodships, respectively; in the country an average of 3.0%.

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

**In February 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.**

In February this year, in Mazowieckie Voivodship, 1.6% of economic entities that submitted a DG1[6], report indicated the COVID-19 pandemic as a factor causing significant changes in conducting economic activity (in April 2020, that is at the beginning of the survey, it was 9.4% and 9.6%, respectively). The highest percentage of units experiencing the effects of COVID-19 in February this year, was recorded in Podkarpackie Voivodship (1.8%), and the lowest in Kujawsko-Pomorskie and Opolskie (0.7%).

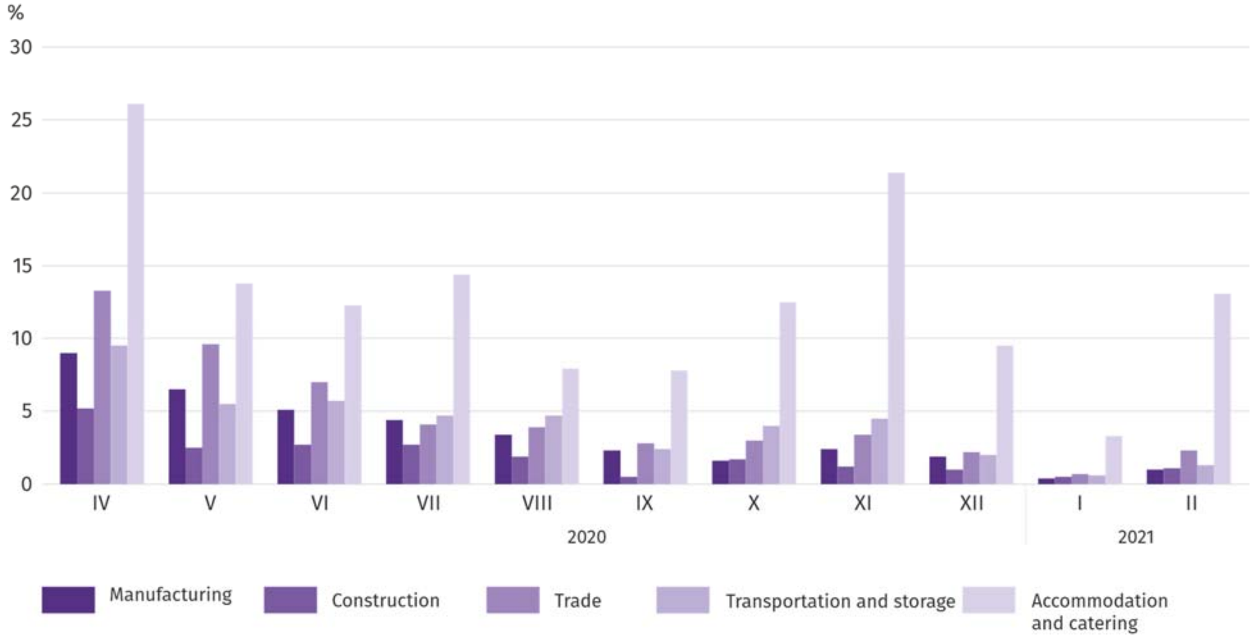
**Chart 17. Percentage of units reporting changes caused by COVID-19**


In February 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 (13.1%, 7.3% in the country). Also in

[6] 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.

April 2020, the most affected enterprises were enterprises operating in the section mentioned above (26.1% and 20.5%, respectively).

**Chart 18. 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 February this year, both In the Voivodship and in the country, a decrease in this respect was indicated by 0.7% of entities (in April last year, it was 6.4% and 6.8%, respectively). The highest percentage of entities affected by a drop in orders occurred in accommodation and catering – 3.3% in the voivodship, and 2.8% nationally. The increase in orders in the Voiovdship was signaled in February this year by 0.6% of enterprise; in the country 0.3% (in April 2020 by 0.3% each). In the Voivodship, as in the country, the highest percentage of entities in which the number of orders increased was also recorded in accommodation and catering (by 6.6% and 3.3%, respectively).

Based on the indications of the units submitting the DG-1 report, it can be concluded that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the activities and results of enterprises was lower than at the beginning of the study. While in April last year changes in the number of employees related to the current situation were signaled by 2.1% of units submitting the DG-1 report, the presence of employees on the so-called standstill – 1.3%, layoffs – 0.8%, and problems with supply from suppliers – 0.6% of units, this is in February this year. the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on each of the above-mentioned aspects of the conducted activity was indicated by 0.1% of enterprises.

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


a Respondents could indicate many reasons at the same time.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, even less noticeable for entrepreneurs, are the suspension of production or provision of services and payment gridlocks (0.04% each), as well as the inclusion of correcting invoices (0.02%). There were no cases of take-over of the enterprise (or its part), separation of the enterprise (or its part) and cancellation of previously issued invoices. In general, a pandemic as a cause causing changes in the conduct of economic activity, without specifying any specific reason, was indicated by 9.2% of enterprises.

## Entities of the national economy[7]

**In February this year, compared to the previous month, the number of entities of the national economy increased by 0.4%. On a monthly basis, there were more entities that suspended their activities (by 1.4%), while the number of entities that were removed from the REGON register and new entities registered in the register was lower (by 38.4% and by 2.4%, respectively).**

As at the end of February this year, 892337 **entities of the national economy** were registered in the REGON register, i.e. by 4.0% more than last year and by 0.4% than in the previous month.

In the total number of registered entities 582224 accounted for **natural persons** conducting economic activity, which means an increase compared to February 2020 by 3.8%. The number of companies which were registered in the REGON register amounted to 242849, including 183477 commercial companies and 58961 civil partnerships (annual increase by 4.8%, 6.2% and 0.6%, 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 96.7% 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 4.1%).

Compared to February 2020, the largest increase in the number of entities was recorded in the sections: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 21.4%), information and communication (by 8.2%) and administrative and supporting service activities (by 7.2%).

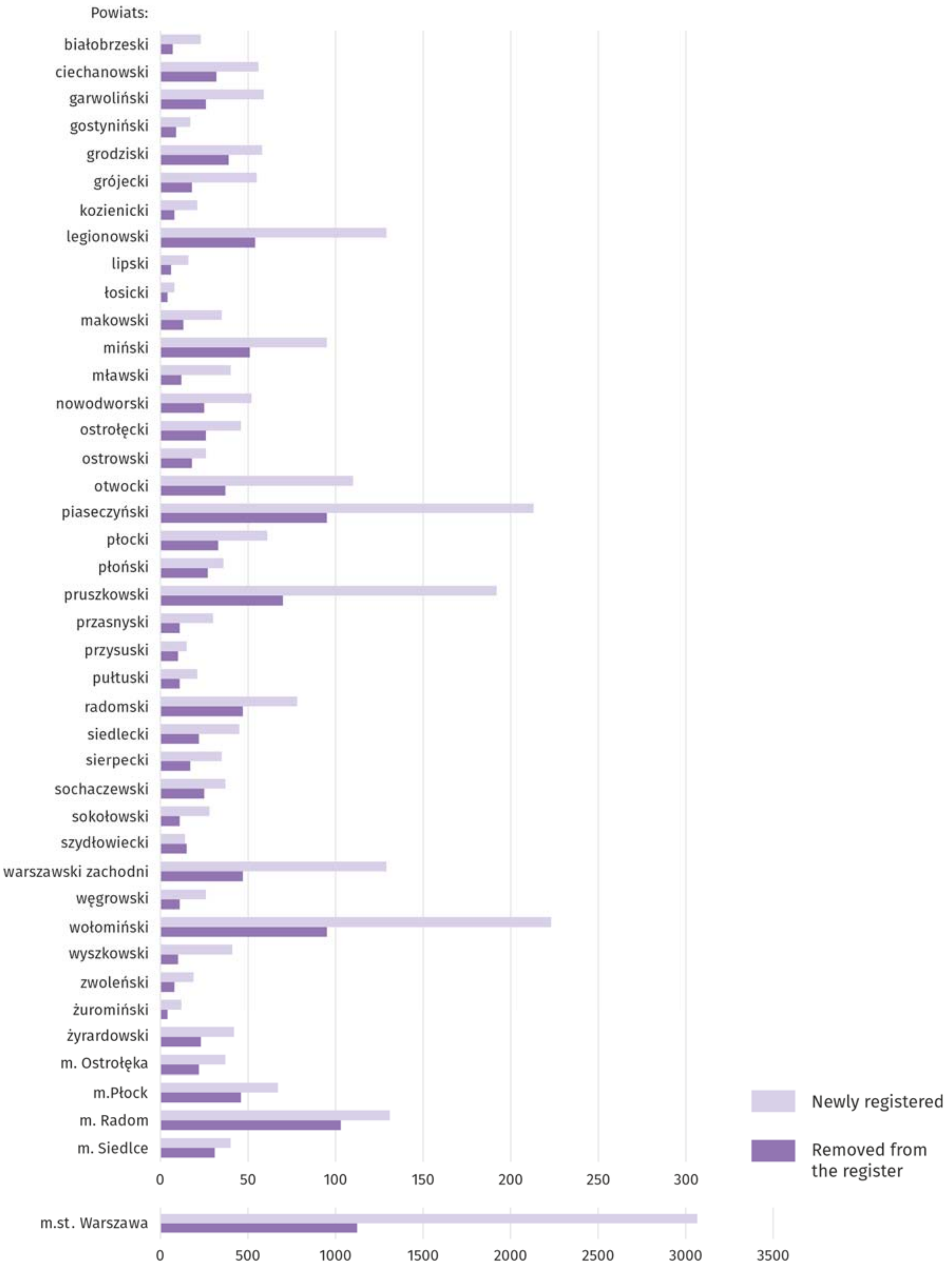
Compared to January 2020, the number of entities increased, among others, in the sections: information and communication (by 1.0%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 0.9%), accommodation and catering (by 0.8%).

In February this year, 5484 **new entities** were entered in the REGON register, i.e. by 2.4% less than in the previous month. The newly registered units were dominated by natural persons conducting economic activity, 3832 of whom were registered (by 8.0% less than in January this year). The number of newly registered commercial companies was higher by 11.3%, including companies with limited liability – by 10.0%.

In February this year, 2303 entities were **removed** from the REGON register (by 38.4% less than a month ago), including 1873 natural persons conducting economic activity (by 35.3% less).

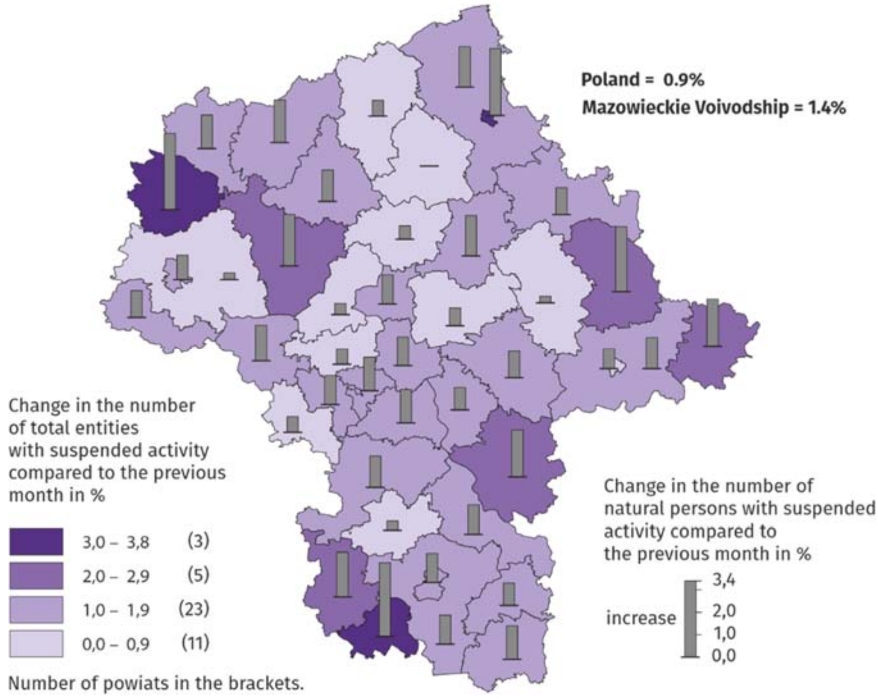
[7] It applies to legal persons, organizational units without legal personality and natural persons conducting economic activity (excluding natural persons tending private farms in agriculture).

**Chart 20. Entities of the national economy newly registered and removed from the register in February 2021**




As of the end of February 2021, in the REGON register 94175 entities had **suspended activity** (by 1.4% more than a month before). The vast majority were natural persons conducting economic activity (90.6%, compared to 90.7% in January this year).

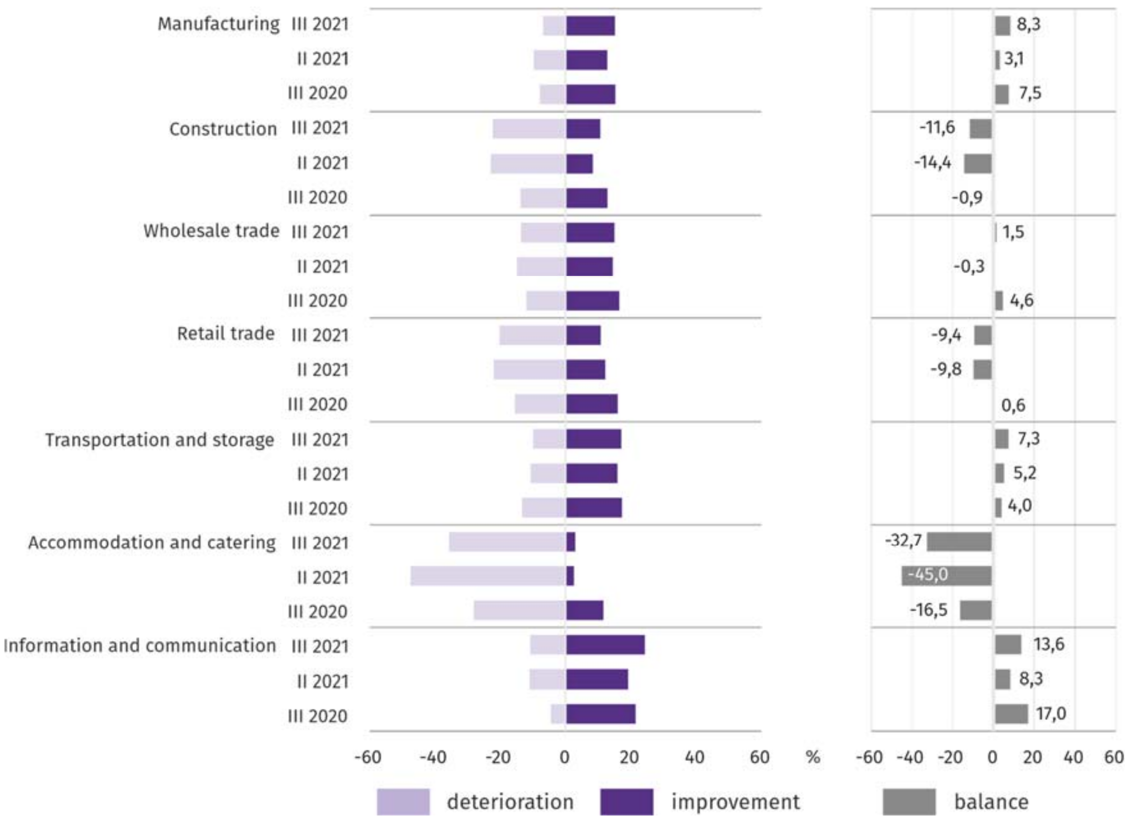
**Map 3. Entities of the national economy with suspended activity in February 2021**




## Business tendency

**Entrepreneurs in most surveyed areas in March this year, assess the economic situation positively. The most optimistic assessments of the economic situation are formulated by those operating in the field of information and communication, while the most negative – by companies from the accommodation and catering section.**

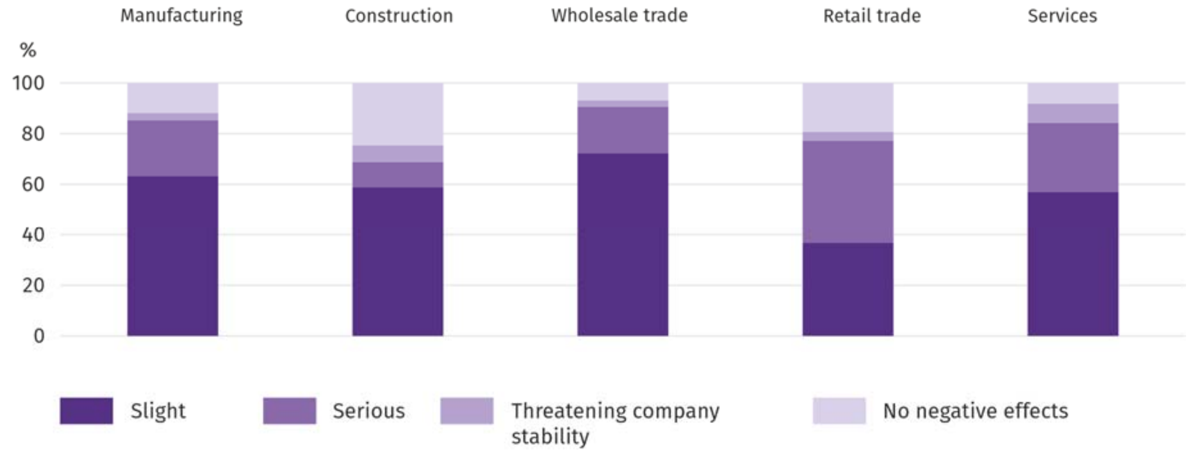
**Chart 21. Indices of the general business climate by type of activity (sections and divisions of NACE Rev.2)**



**Survey results on the impact of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus pandemic on the economic situation**[8]

Entrepreneurs operating in most surveyed types of activity most often believed that the coronavirus pandemic in March 2021 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 trade.

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



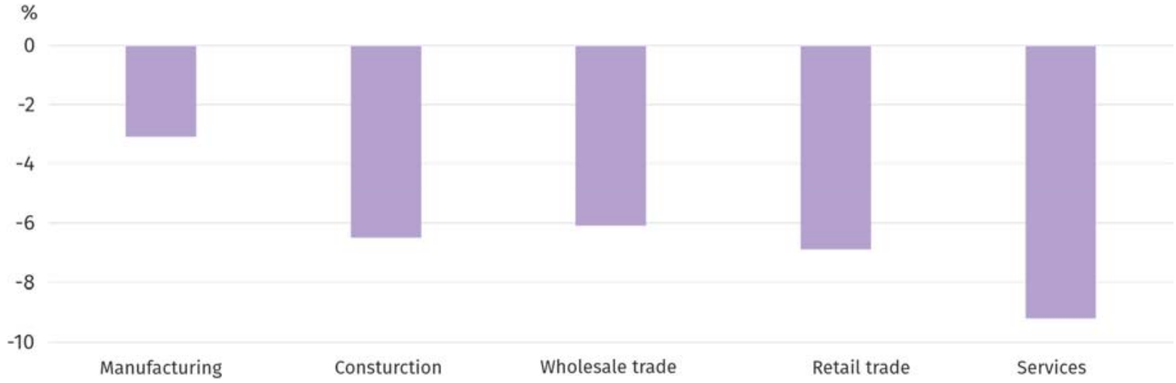

Remote work or similar forms of work concerned companies operating in services to the greatest extent. Construction companies were the most severely affected by the shortage of employees due to quarantine or other restrictions.

*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 services.

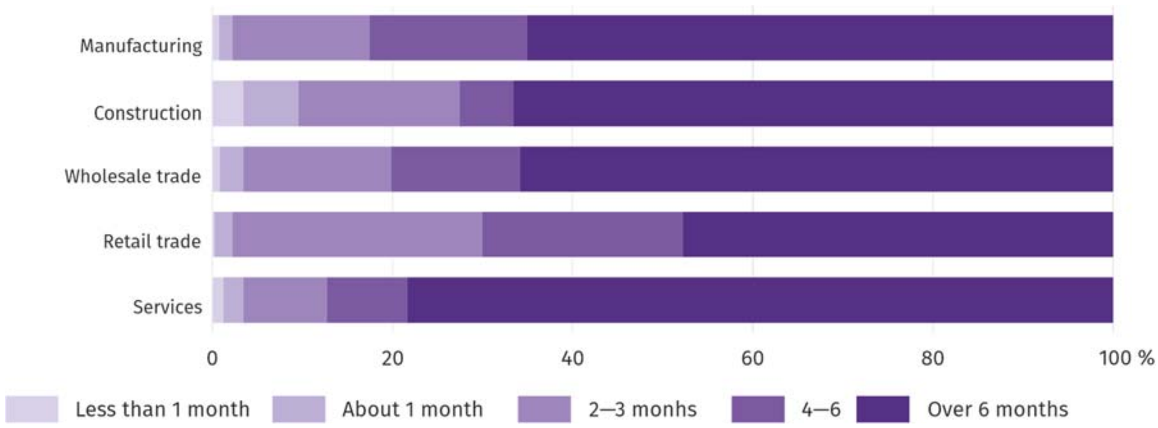
[8] The survey was conducted on a sample of industrial, construction, commercial and service units. In contrast to the basic economic climate survey, the answers to the additional block of questions were provided on a voluntary basis. Questions 1, 2 and 7 present the structure of answers (percentage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



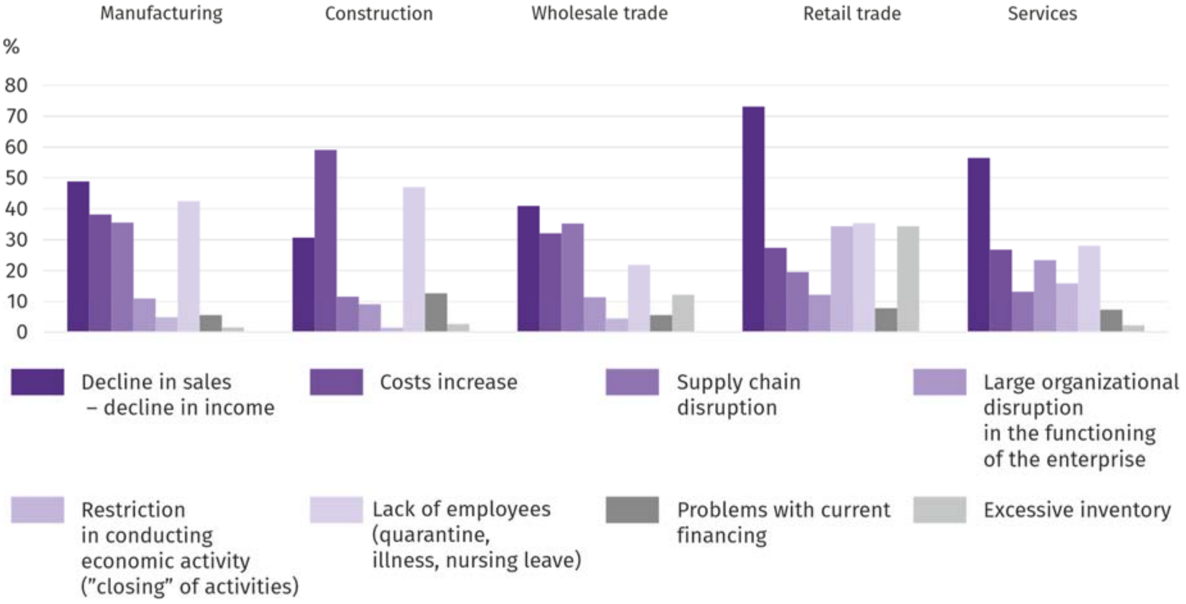

When assessing the company's ability to survive while maintaining the current actions and limitations taken to combat the coronavirus by the state authorities in Poland (but also resulting from the actions of other countries, e.g. in the field of border traffic), the largest number of entrepreneurs, 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?*



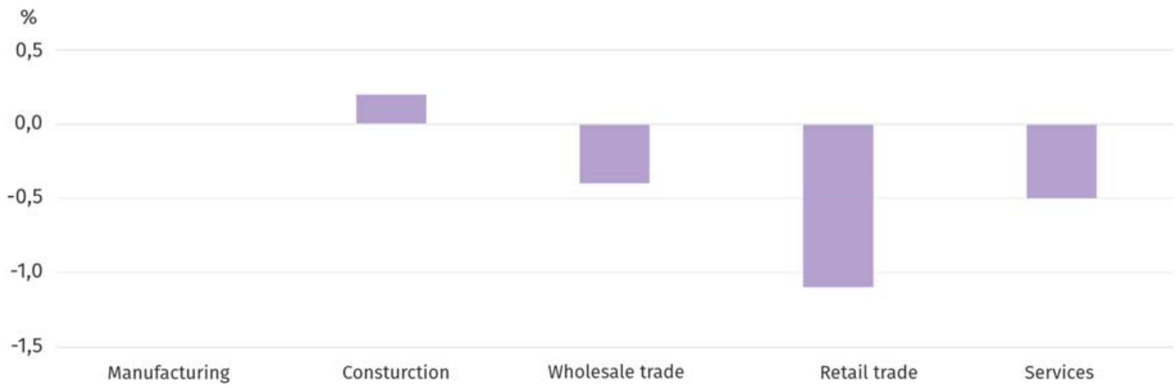

In most of the analysed types of activity (in the last three months), entrepreneurs most often indicated a decrease in sales (decrease in revenues) as a negative effect of the pandemic; only in the construction the most indications concerned the increase in costs. The lack of employees (quarantine, disease, childcare leaves) and disruptions in the supply chain were also relatively often considered to be the troublesome effects of a pandemic.

*Q5. Of the negative effects of the coronavirus pandemic observed in the last three months (December, January, February), your companies relate most to your:*




In wholesale and retail trade, managers expected a decline in employment in March this year compared to the previous month. The increase in employment was expected by entrepreneurs operating in construction and in manufacturing, entrepreneurs indicated that the level of employment will be the same as a month earlier.

*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 15. Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship

| SPECIFICATION<br>A – 2020<br>B – 2021 | | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average employment in the enterprise sector [a] (in thousand persons) | A | 1552,1 | 1551,5 | 1545,4 | 1513,6 | 1499,3 | 1510,1 | 1519,7 | 1528,9 | 1533,3 | 1535,2 | 1537,7 | 1541,6 |
| | B | 1540,2 | 1538,3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| previous month=100 | A | 100,7 | 100,0 | 99,6 | 97,9 | 99,1 | 100,7 | 100,6 | 100,6 | 100,3 | 100,1 | 100,2 | 100,3 |
| | B | 99,9 | 99,9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| corresponding month of previous year=100 | A | 101,6 | 101,9 | 101,3 | 99,2 | 98,4 | 99,0 | 99,4 | 99,9 | 100,3 | 100,3 | 100,1 | 100,0 |
| | B | 99,2 | 99,2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Registered unemployed persons (in thousand persons; as of end of period) | A | 130,1 | 129,6 | 127,8 | 133,4 | 139,6 | 143,1 | 145,1 | 145,7 | 145,1 | 143,8 | 144,1 | 146,4 |
| | B | 151,1 | 152,5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate [b] (in %; as of end of period) | A | 4,6 | 4,6 | 4,5 | 4,7 | 4,9 | 5,0 | 5,1 | 5,1 | 5,1 | 5,1 | 5,1 | 5,2 |
| | B | 5,3 | 5,4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Job offers (submitted during a month) | A | 16059 | 14693 | 12277 | 7983 | 11057 | 12516 | 12513 | 11754 | 14062 | 13009 | 13320 | 11016 |
| | B | 13732 | 14151 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployed persons per 1 job offer (as of end of period) | A | 14 | 17 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 23 | 20 | 39 |
| | B | 21 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector [a] (in PLN) | A | 6285,91 | 6284,26 | 6701,01 | 6369,76 | 6084,99 | 6235,99 | 6270,52 | 6252,79 | 6217,86 | 6469,91 | 6267,09 | 6700,01 |
| | B | 6570,77 | 6519,70 | | | | | | | | | | |
| previous month=100 | A | 98,2 | 100,0 | 106,6 | 95,1 | 95,5 | 102,5 | 100,6 | 99,7 | 99,4 | 104,1 | 96,9 | 106,9 |
| | B | 98,1 | 99,2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| corresponding month of previous period=100 | A | 106,2 | 106,1 | 106,2 | 103,0 | 101,1 | 102,3 | 103,9 | 103,3 | 103,6 | 103,1 | 102,8 | 104,7 |
| | B | 104,5 | 103,7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Price indices: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| consumer goods and services [c]: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| corresponding period of previous year=100 | A | . | . | 104,1 | . | . | 103,3 | . | . | 103,1 | . | . | 102,8 |
| | B | . | . | | | | | | | | | | |

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 15. Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship (cont.)**

| SPECIFICATION<br>A – 2020<br>B – 2021 | | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Price indices (cont.): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procurement of cereal grain: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| previous month=100 | A | 102,6 | 106,7 | 97,5 | 107,0 | 105,4 | 93,3 | 84,3 | 98,8 | 106,5 | 107,0 | 108,6 | 99,5 |
| | B | 109,5 | 102,4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| corresponding month of previous year=100 | A | 84,2 | 89,3 | 82,9 | 97,3 | 102,0 | 99,7 | 99,9 | 98,8 | 102,5 | 111,3 | 117,4 | 115,1 |
| | B | 122,8 | 117,9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| procurement of cattle for slaughter (excluding calves): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| previous month=100 | A | 107,1 | 99,0 | 97,1 | 101,3 | 98,5 | 98,6 | 104,0 | 93,7 | 106,6 | 100,2 | 99,6 | 100,4 |
| | B | 93,5 | 133,9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| corresponding month of previous year=100 | A | 104,1 | 110,4 | 96,9 | 97,2 | 101,3 | 110,2 | 93,8 | 94,0 | 108,9 | 111,1 | 107,9 | 105,4 |
| | B | 92,0 | 124,4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| procurement of pigs for slaughter: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| previous month=100 | A | 95,5 | 104,3 | 100,5 | 96,5 | 89,9 | 104,6 | 91,2 | 98,2 | 94,1 | 95,8 | 92,0 | 94,6 |
| | B | 100,2 | 111,1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| corresponding month of previous year=100 | A | 149,5 | 153,7 | 143,8 | 106,3 | 94,5 | 100,1 | 93,0 | 88,2 | 82,8 | 79,5 | 72,3 | 63,8 |
| | B | 67,0 | 71,3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratio of procurement prices [a] of pigs for slaughter to marketplace prices of rye | A | 9,4 | 10,0 | 10,1 | . | . | . | 8,7 | 8,6 | 8,4 | 8,0 | . | . |
| | B | . | . | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sold production of industry [b] (at constant prices): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| previous month=100 | A | 101,8 | 97,2 | 106,0 | 81,7 | 105,6 | 107,7 | 101,2 | 96,9 | 110,1 | 106,0 | 100,7 | 97,9 |
| | B | 95,1* | 101,3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| corresponding month of previous year=100 | A | 102,4 | 108,8 | 103,9 | 88,9 | 96,6 | 110,0 | 106,9 | 105,8 | 111,0 | 103,8 | 104,2 | 109,9 |
| | B | 102,7* | 107,0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction and assembly production [b] (at current prices): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| previous month=100 | A | 44,4 | 122,3 | 120,5 | 99,9 | 100,0 | 109,0 | 95,2 | 100,1 | 109,6 | 104,7 | 99,1 | 133,8 |
| | B | 37,4 | 108,5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| corresponding month of previous year=100 | A | 111,6 | 93,4 | 97,2 | 95,2 | 90,3 | 90,6 | 77,0 | 74,2 | 71,8 | 90,3 | 98,2 | 103,3 |
| | B | 87,0 | 77,2 | | | | | | | | | | |

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

**Table 15. Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship (cont.)**

| SPECIFICATION<br>A – 2020<br>B – 2021 | | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dwellings completed (from the beginning of the year) | A | 2675 | 6227 | 9151 | 11749 | 14848 | 18367 | 24461 | 27795 | 33150 | 37326* | 42245* | 46712* |
| | B | 4225 | 7723 | | | | | | | | | | |
| corresponding period of previous year=100 | A | 78,3 | 92,6 | 95,1 | 89,7 | 88,6 | 94,3 | 107,7 | 103,7 | 109,9 | 107,9* | 107,7* | 108,2* |
| | B | 157,9 | 124,0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail sales of goods [a] (at current prices): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| previous month=100 | A | 75,7 | 96,4 | 91,0 | 84,4 | 126,7 | 110,1 | 105,7 | 99,3 | 96,2 | 100,9 | 94,5 | 126,5 |
| | B | 70,1 | 106,4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| corresponding month of previous year=100 | A | 106,0 | 108,1 | 84,7 | 68,6 | 88,2 | 94,5 | 98,8 | 98,7 | 98,1 | 93,7 | 87,8 | 95,2 |
| | B | 88,2 | 97,3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turnover profitability indicator in enterprises [b]: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| gross [c] (in %) | A | . | . | 1,8 | . | . | 4,6 | . | . | 4,8 | . | . | 4,8 |
| | B | . | . | | | | | | | | | | |
| net [d] (in %) | A | . | . | 1,1 | . | . | 3,6 | . | . | 3,9 | . | . | 3,8 |
| | B | . | . | | | | | | | | | | |
| Investment outlays of enterprises [b] – from the beginning of the year (in million PLN; current prices) | A | . | . | 8368,8 | . | . | 18781,7 | . | . | 31374,2 | . | . | 51724,1 |
| | B | . | . | | | | | | | | | | |
| corresponding period of previous year=100 (current prices) | A | . | . | 102,2 | . | . | 94,1 | . | . | 96,1 | . | . | 101,4 |
| | B | . | . | | | | | | | | | | |
| Entities of the national economy [e] in the REGON register (as of end of period) | A | 855961 | 858420 | 860908 | 862303 | 864666 | 867648 | 871377 | 874831 | 878835 | 882422 | 884708 | 887329 |
| | B | 889125 | 892337 | | | | | | | | | | |
| of which commercial companies | A | 171505 | 172783 | 173778 | 174576 | 175292 | 175968 | 176895 | 177906 | 178966 | 179845 | 180823 | 181948 |
| | B | 182507 | 183477 | | | | | | | | | | |
| of which with foreign capital participation | A | 33224 | 33365 | 33482 | 33636 | 33734 | 33747 | 33813 | 33920 | 34031 | 34106 | 34232 | 34417 |
| | B | 34386 | 34481 | | | | | | | | | | |

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.

Prepared by

**Statistical Office in Warszawa**
**Director Zofia Kozłowska**

1 Sierpnia 21

02-134 Warszawa

Contact:

**tel.:** (+48 22) 464 23 15

**faX:** (+48 22) 846 76 67

**e-mail:** SekretariatUSWAW@stat.gov.pl

warszawa.stat.gov.pl/en/

@Warszawa_STAT

**Related information**
Statistical Bulletin of Mazowieckie Voivodship
Report on the socio-economic situation of Mazowieckie Voivodship 2020
Socio-economic situation of voivodships No. 3/2020

**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