

Socio-economic situation of Mazowieckie Voivodship in May 2021

29 June 2021
No. 5/2021

- In May this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector increased by 0.2% compared to the previous month and by 2.2% compared to the previous year. The registered unemployment rate amounted to 5.1% and decreased on a monthly but increased on an annual basis.
- Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in May this year were lower by 4.5% compared to the previous month and higher by 8.4% than in the previous year.
- The prices of consumer goods and services in the first quarter of 2021 increased by 2.9% compared to the same period last year; for comparison, in the fourth quarter of 2020, the annual price increase amounted to 2.8%.
- On the agricultural market in May this year, the average procurement prices of the surveyed agricultural products were higher than in the previous year. On a monthly basis, more was paid for plant products and cattle for slaughter, and less for beef and poultry for slaughter and milk.
- In May this year, sold production of industry (at constant prices) increased on a yearly basis (by 16.5%), and on a monthly basis (by 0.5%). Construction and assembly production (at current prices) was higher by 4.5% compared to the previous year and by 15.2% than a month earlier.
- The number of dwellings completed in May this year was smaller by 14.0% than a year before and by 14.8% compared to the previous month. Most of the dwellings were built for sale or rent.
- In May this year, there was an increase in wholesale in annual terms (by 32.9%). There was also an increase in retail sales (by 21.8%).
- At the end of the first quarter of 2021, 23.4% of employed persons in Mazowieckie Voivodship used the possibility of remote work due to the economic situation. This possibility was used more often in the public sector than in the private one.
- In May this year, 2.0% 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 May this year, the number of economic entities registered in the REGON register was higher by 4.5% than a year before and by 0.5% than in April 2021.
- In all surveyed areas, entrepreneurs in June this year assess the economic situation positively.

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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	
trade; repair of motor vehicles	wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

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 June 2021” will be published on the home page of the Statistical Office in Warszawa: <https://warszawa.stat.gov.pl/en> on 30 June 2021.

When publishing Statistical Office data – please indicate the source.

Labour market

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

Average employment in the enterprise sector in May this year amounted to 1532.2 thousand persons and was by 2.2% higher in annual terms (1.0% in the previous month). The largest increase occurred in administrative and support service activities (by 8.1%), followed by, among others, in manufacturing (by 4.8%), information and communication (by 2.4%), and in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 1.7%).

The deepest decline was recorded in accommodation and catering (by 4.1%), followed by real estate activities (by 1.9%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 1.8%) and professional, scientific and technical activities (by 0.7%).

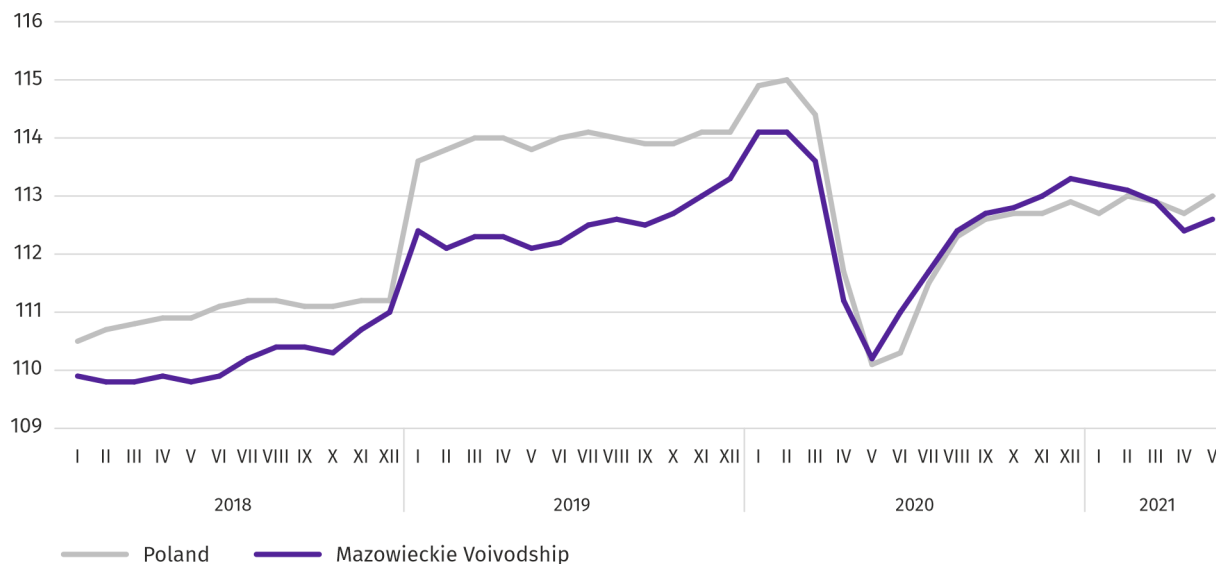
In comparison with April this year, average employment decreased by 0.2%; the most in accommodation and catering (by 2.5%), and to a lesser extent, among others, in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 0.6%), real estate activities (by 0.5%), moreover in construction, trade; repair of motor vehicles as well as in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 0.4% each). The decrease was only noted in administrative and support service activities (by 0.3%).

Table 1. Average employment in the enterprise sector in May 2021

SPECIFICATION	05 2021		01-05 2021	
	In thousands	05 2020=100	In thousands	01-05 2020=100
TOTAL	1532,2	102,2	1533,8	100,0
of which:				
Industry	389,8	104,1	389,5	102,2
of which:				
manufacturing	343,5	104,8	343,2	102,6
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	24,9	98,2	24,8	98,1
Construction	89,4	100,4	89,1	98,9
Trade; repair of motor vehicles ^a	339,9	101,7	339,7	98,6
Transportation and storage	273,0	100,1	273,4	98,8
Accommodation and catering ^a	29,0	95,9	29,0	85,7
Information and communication	116,5	102,4	115,9	100,3
Real estate activities	23,1	98,1	23,1	97,0
Professional, scientific and technical activities ^a	95,8	99,3	95,7	98,2
Administrative and support service activities	142,4	108,1	145,3	106,0

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

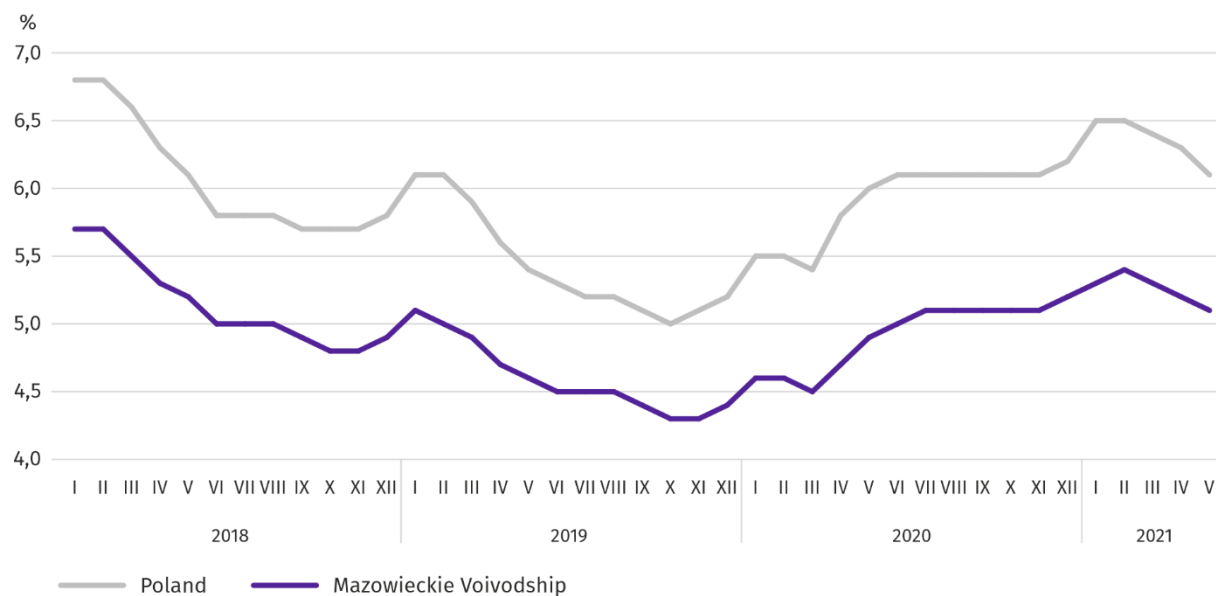
In the period January-May this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector amounted to 1533.8 thousand persons and did not change compared to the corresponding period of 2020 (0.7% higher in the previous year).

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

At the end of May this year, the **number of unemployed persons registered** in labour offices amounted to 144.6 thousand persons and decreased on a monthly basis by 3.1 thousand persons (i.e. by 2.1%), and compared to May 2020 increased by 5.0 thousand persons (i.e. by 3.6%). Women accounted for 50.5% of total registered unemployed persons (a year before 50.8%).

Table 2. Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate

SPECIFICATION	2020	2021	
	05	04	05
Registered unemployed persons (as of end of month) in thousands	139,6	147,7	144,6
Newly registered unemployed persons (during a month) in thousands	12,6	10,4	10,4
Unemployed persons removed from unemployment rolls (during a month) in thousands	6,4	12,6	13,5
Registered unemployment rate (as of end of month) in %	4,9	5,2	5,1

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

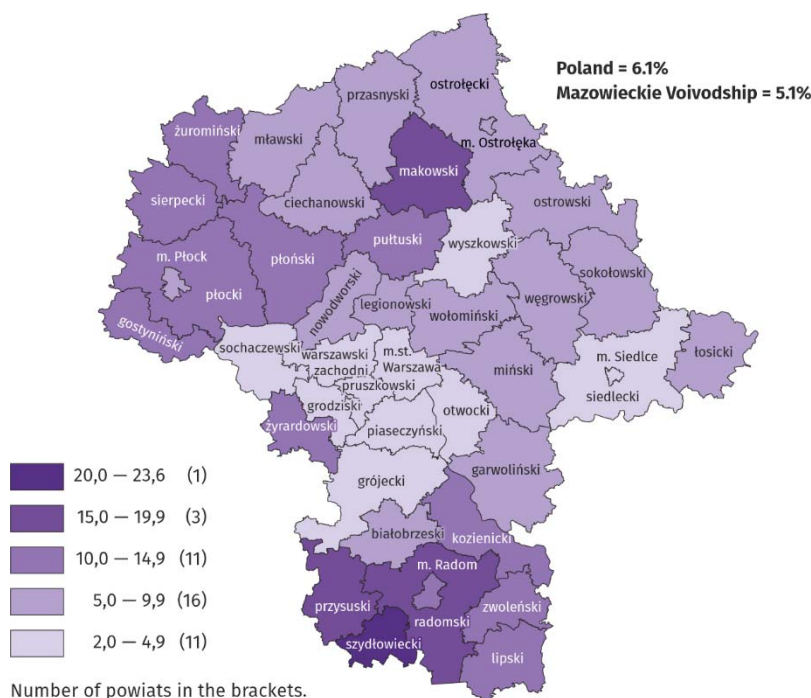
Registered unemployment rate at the end of May this year amounted to 5.1% and was lower than the national average (6.1%). It increased by 0.2 pp on a yearly basis, and decreased by 0.1 pp on a monthly basis.

The territorial differentiation of the unemployment rate continued in the Voivodship. Powiats with the highest unemployment rate were szydłowiecki (23.6% compared to 24.1% in May 2020), radomski (17.0% compared to 18.0%), przysuski (16.1% compared to 17.6%), and with the lowest – m.st. Warszawa (2.0% compared to 1.6%), warszawski zachodni (2.3% compared to 2.1%) and grójecki (2.7% compared to 2.6%).

Compared to May 2020, the unemployment rate increased in 20 out of 42 powiats. The highest increase was recorded in the powiats: płoński (by 1.3 pp), legionowski (by 0.9 pp), wołomiński and żyrardowski (by 0.8 pp each). The largest decrease took place in the powiats: przysuski (by 1.5 pp), sierpecki (by 1.2 pp) as well as przasnyski and radomski (by 1.0 pp each). There was no changes in 3 powiats.

Compared to March this year, the unemployment rate decrease by 0.1–0.6 pp took place in 33 powiats. The increase in unemployment rate by 0.1 pp took place only in żuromiński powiat. There were no changes in 8 powiats.

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



In May this year, 10.4 thousand unemployed persons were **registered in labour offices**, i.e. less by 17.6% than a year before and there were no changes on monthly basis. Among the newly registered, 71.0% were persons registered once again (74.8% a year before). The share of persons previously not employed amounted to 18.5% (increase by 8.2 pp on a yearly basis), persons terminated due to company reasons 5.3% (a 3.6 pp decrease). Out of newly registered unemployed persons, 42.2% were rural residents (an increase by 1.5 pp). Graduates accounted for 11.1% of newly registered unemployed persons (increase by 5.6%).

In May this year, 13.5 thousand persons were **removed from unemployment rolls**, i.e. more by 6.9% than a month before and by 110.3% than a year before. 8.7 thousand persons (4.3 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 decreased by 2.7 pp on a yearly basis and amounted to 64.2%. The share of persons who obtained retirement or pension rights (by 0.7 pp to 0.6%) decreased as well (by 0.2 pp to 0.6%). However there was an increase in the share of persons who lost their status of the unemployed as a result of not confirming readiness to take up work (by 7.1 pp to 8.6%) decreased as well, persons who started training or traineeship with employer (by 0.9 pp to 10.0%), as well as persons who voluntarily gave up their status of the unemployed (by 0.2 pp to 4.5%).

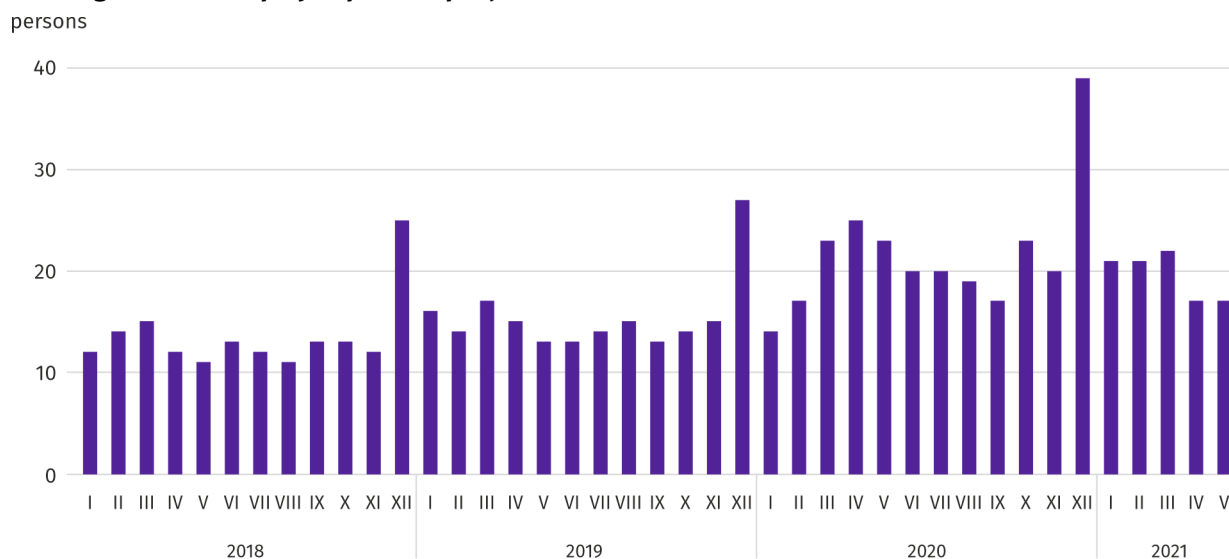
At the end of May this year, 123.5 thousand unemployed persons were not entitled to the unemployment benefit, and their share in the total number of the registered unemployed was 85.4% (a 3.4 pp increase in annual terms).

At the end of the surveyed month, 79.3 thousand, i.e. 54.9% out of registered unemployed persons were the long-term unemployed¹. The number of unemployed persons under the age of 30 amounted to 33.5 thousand, which accounted for 23.1% of the total unemployed (of which persons under the age of 25 constituted 10.8%). 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 38.2 thousand (26.4%). 0.8 thousand of unemployed persons, i.e. 0.5% of their total number received social assistance benefits. There were 22.7 thousand persons (i.e. 15.7% of the total unemployed) had at least one child under the age of 6, and persons with a disabled child aged under 18 – 260 persons (0.2% respectively). The number of disabled unemployed persons amounted to 6.1 thousand (i.e. 4.2%).

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



In May this year, 14.7 thousand **job offers**², i.e. more than a year before (by 32.6%) and less by 2.5% on a monthly basis were submitted to labour offices. At the end of month, there were 17 unemployed persons (23 in the previous year) per job offer.

According to the labour offices, as of the end of May this year, 60 companies announced termination of 16.9 thousand employees in the near future (a year before, respectively 73 companies – 12.7 thousand employees).

Wages and salaries

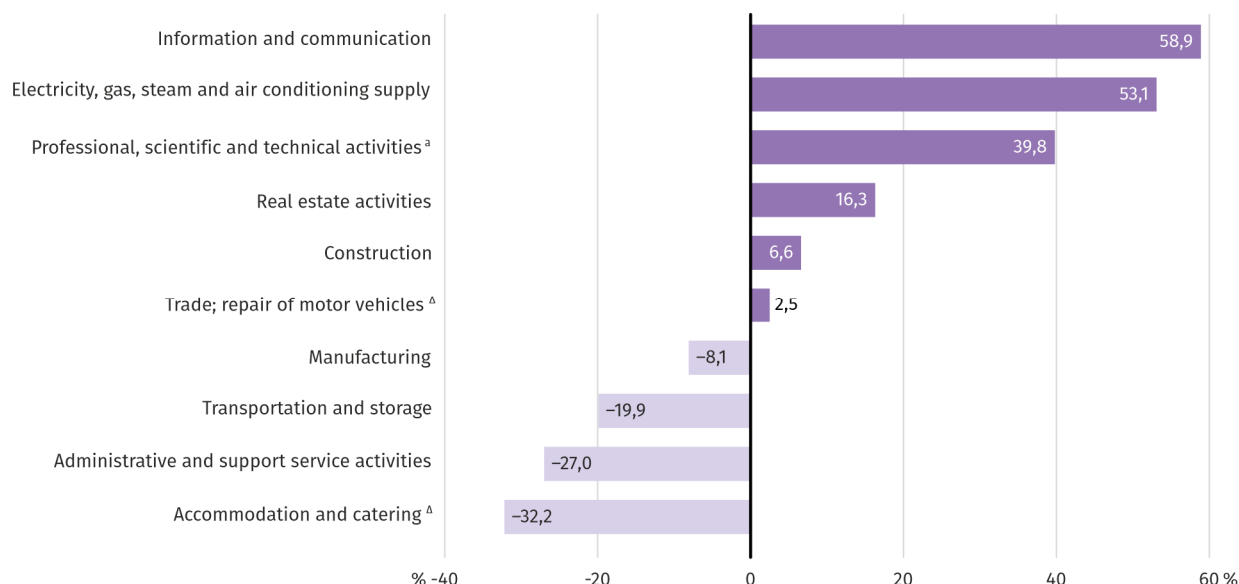
In May this year, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector increased on a yearly but decreased on a monthly basis.

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in May this year amounted to PLN 6594.12 and were by 8.4% higher than a year before (in the previous month the increase was also 8.4%). Average wages and salaries increased the most in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 24.1%), and also, among others, in accommodation and catering (by 16.0%), administrative and support service activities (by 10.3%) and trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 9.9%). In none of the surveyed sections there was a decline in wages and salaries over the year.

In comparison with April this year, average wages and salaries decreased by 4.5%; the most in construction (by 14.1%), and to a smaller degree, among others, in manufacturing (by 6.5%), professional, scientific and technical activities (by 6.3%), and in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 4.7%). The increase was recorded in real estate activities (by 2.8%), transportation and storage (by 1.8%) as well as accommodation and catering (by 0.1%).

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 May 2021



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

In May 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 58.9%.

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

SPECIFICATION	05 2021		01-05 2021	
	In PLN	05 2020=100	In PLN	01-05 2020=100
TOTAL	6594,12	108,4	6720,03	105,7
of which:				
Industry	6293,10	109,3	6463,12	106,8
of which:				
manufacturing	6058,42	108,0	6232,51	106,3
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10097,11	124,1	10151,20	112,3
Construction	7027,21	105,3	7188,33	105,4
Trade; repair of motor vehicles ^a	6760,06	109,9	6896,49	105,9
Transportation and storage	5282,99	106,7	5198,64	103,1
Accommodation and catering ^a	4471,68	116,0	4434,22	101,1
Information and communication	10477,58	109,0	10732,70	107,2
Real estate activities	7670,04	103,2	7815,44	104,3
Professional, scientific and technical activities ^a	9216,11	106,3	9770,55	106,6
Administrative and support service activities	4814,21	110,3	4886,14	106,4

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

In the period January-May this year, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector was PLN 6720.03 and were by 5.7% higher than in the corresponding period of 2020 (by 4.5% 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 first quarter of this year, in Mazowieckie Voivodship, the prices of consumer goods and services increased by 2.9% on a yearly basis; in the first quarter of 2020, the increase was 4.1%.

In the first quarter of this year, the prices of health-related goods and services increased the most (by 5.2%). The increase also concerned housing fees (by 5.2%), recreation and culture (by 4.6%) and prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco (by 3.0%). The smaller increase in prices concerned food and non-alcoholic beverages (by 0.7%), transportation (by 0.4%). The drop in prices was only recorded for clothing and footwear (by 1.6%).

Table 4. Price indices of consumer goods and services

SPECIFICATION	2019	2020		2021
	Q4	Q1	Q4	Q1
	corresponding period of previous year=100			
TOTAL	102,7	104,1	102,8	102,9
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	106,8	108,0	101,8	100,7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	101,2	103,6	104,7	103,0
Clothing and footwear	98,5	97,7	96,4	98,4
Housing	101,6	104,3	105,2	105,0
Health	103,7	103,5	106,2	105,2
Transport	98,0	100,6	95,5	100,4
Recreation and culture	102,9	102,7	104,8	104,6
Education	103,7	105,4	106,1	104,5

In the first quarter of this year, the consumer prices of goods and services in Mazowieckie Voivodship increased slightly more than in the country (2.9% compared to 2.7%).

Agriculture

On the agricultural market in May 2021, the average procurement prices of the surveyed agricultural products were higher than in the previous year. On a monthly basis, prices of crop products and pigs for slaughter were higher, and prices of cattle and pigs for slaughter and milk lower.

Due to the current decision to close marketplaces due to the COVID-19 disease threat, May 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 May 2021 amounted to 12.4°C and was by 1.4°C lower from the average from the years 1991–2020, while the maximum temperature reached 26.8°C in Warszawa, and the minimum amounted to -1.5°C in Koźienice. The average atmospheric precipitation (67.0 mm) accounted for 117.4% of the standard for the multi-year periods (ranging from 69% in Koźienice to 153% in Mława)³. The number of days with precipitation, depending on the region, ranged from 13 to 19.

Table 5. Procurement of cereals^a

SPECIFICATION	07 2020–05 2021		05 2021		
	in thousand tonnes	corresponding period of the previous year=100	in thousand tonnes	05 2020=100	04 2021=100
Grain of basic cereals ^b	623,3	121,8	40,2	90,2	163,3
of which:					
wheat	403,0	112,6	30,6	87,1	210,4
rye	97,6	123,6	2,9	76,1	78,2

^a In January-May 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-May 2021 were by 21.8% larger than in the corresponding period of previous year. In May 2021, procurement of cereals was by 63.3% larger than in the previous month and by 9.8% smaller than in the previous year.

Table 6. Procurement of basic animal products^a

SPECIFICATION	01–05 2021		05 2021		
	in thousand tonnes	01–05 2020=100	in thousand tonnes	05 2020=100	04 2021=100
Animals for slaughter ^b	405,5	97,9	70,2	84,2	89,6
of which:					
cattle (including calves)	15,2	128,3	2,6	111,0	105,2
pigs	109,8	133,7	21,4	121,8	98,1
poultry	280,2	87,6	46,1	72,7	85,4
Milk ^c	1109,2	100,4	235,9	100,8	105,1

^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 Koźienice, Mława, Płock, Siedlce and Warszawa.

From the beginning of this year, producers from Mazowieckie Voivodship delivered 405.5 thousand tonnes **of animals for slaughter** (in post-slaughter warm weight), i.e. by 2.1% less than in the previous year. The increase in procurement concerned pigs for slaughter (by 33.7%) and cattle for slaughter (by 28.3%). In May this year, the total supply of animals for slaughter (70.2 thousand tonnes) was lower by 15.8% on an annual basis, and by 10.4% on a monthly basis.

Deliveries of **milk** to procurement in January-May 2021 (1109.2 million litres) were by 0.4% larger than in the same period of 2020. In May this year, procurement of milk amounted to 235.9 million litres and was smaller by 5.1% than in the previous month and by 0.8% than in the previous year.

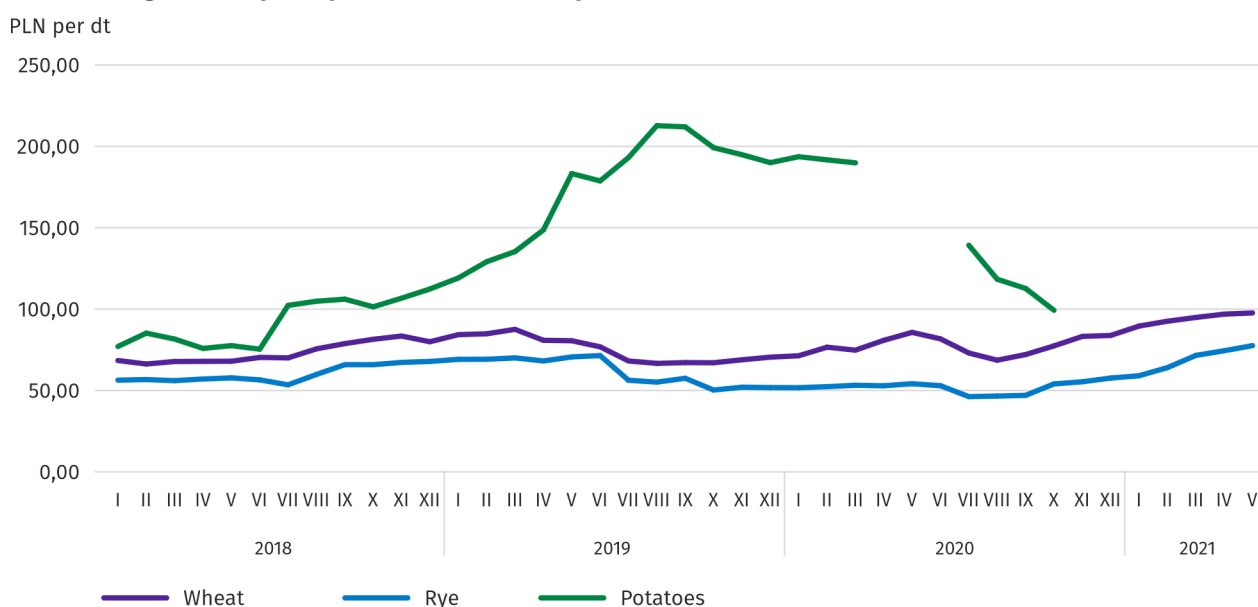
Table 7. Average prices of basic agricultural products

SPECIFICATION	05 2021			01-05 2021	
	PLN	05 2020=100	04 2021=100	PLN	01-05 2020=100
Wheat ^a per dt	97,64	113,9	100,8	94,11	120,8
Rye ^a per dt	77,55	143,2	104,2	69,82	131,7
Potatoes per dt	152,09	192,4	233,8	79,51	113,4
Animals for slaughter per kg of live weight:					
cattle (excluding calves)	7,25	113,5	99,2	7,18	110,1
pigs	5,71	103,3	103,5	5,07	83,4
poultry	3,78	119,2	99,3	3,67	108,4
Milk per 1 hl	150,90	117,0	99,3	149,61	111,6

a Excluding sowing seed.

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

Chart 6. Average marketplace prices of cereals and potatoes

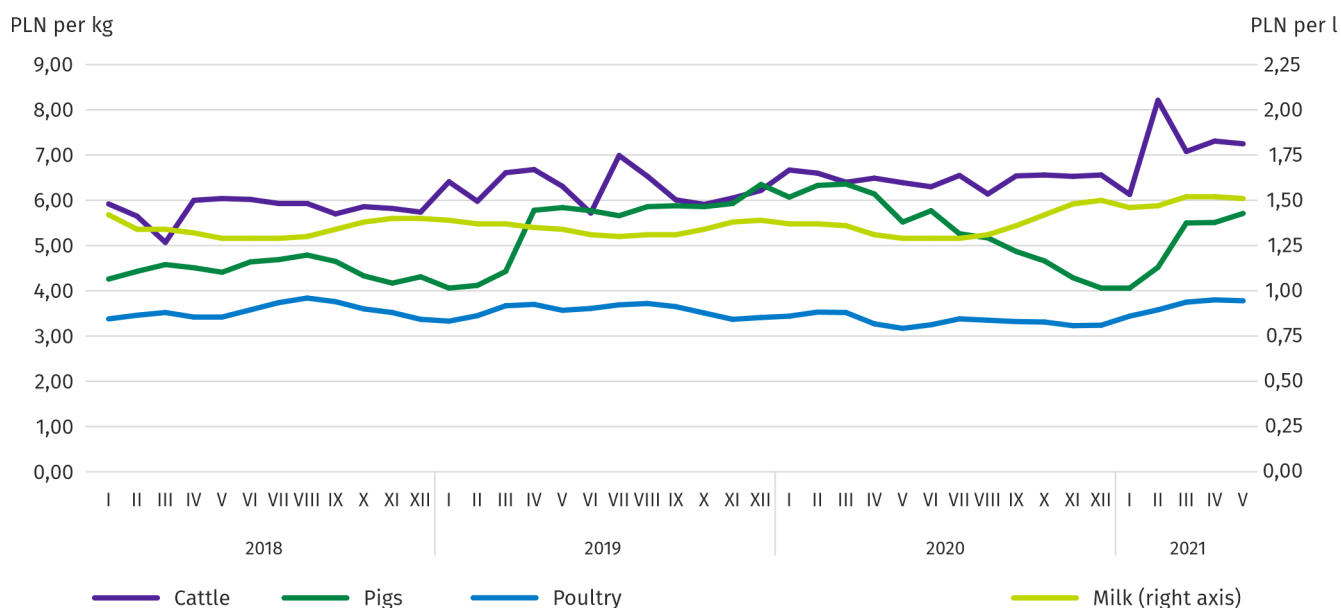


In May this year, the average procurement **price of pigs for slaughter** was by 3.3% higher than in the previous year, while on a monthly basis it was higher by 3.5%.

The average procurement price of **cattle for slaughter** was 0.8% lower than in April and by 13.5% higher than in May 2020.

Suppliers were paid an average of PLN 3.78 per 1 kg of **poultry for slaughter**, i.e. 0.7% less than in the previous month and 19.2% more than in May last year.

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



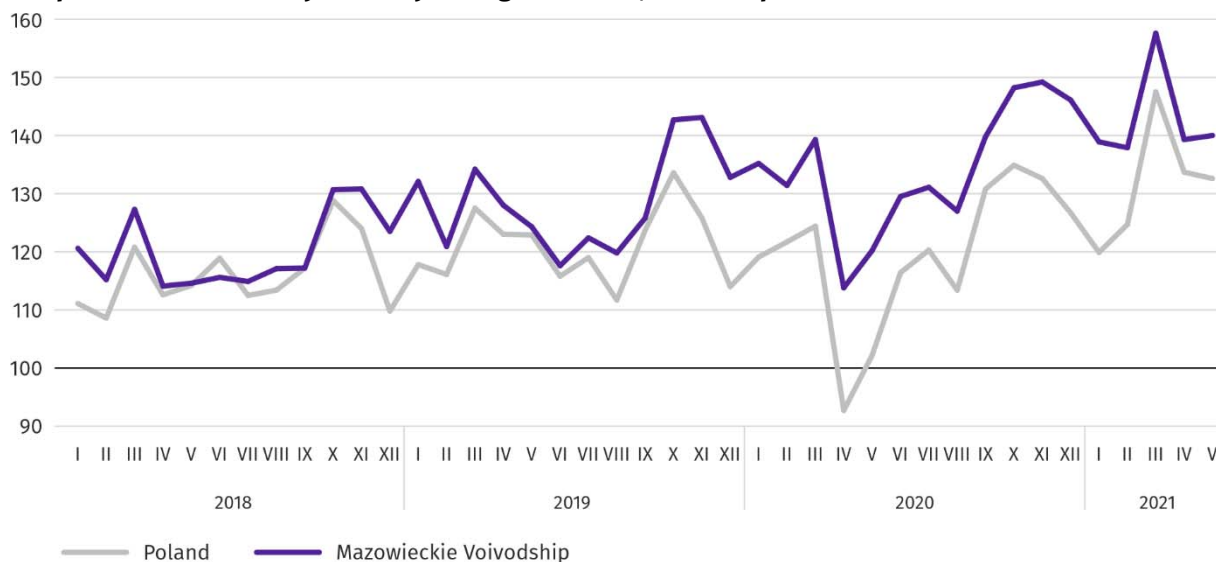
Procurement **price of milk** in May 2021 were by 0.7% lower compared to April 2021 and to the corresponding month by 17.0% r than in the previous month.

Industry and construction

Sold production of industry in May this year, reached the value (at current prices) of PLN 28720.4 million and was (at constant prices) by 16.5% higher than a year before (compared to a 22.4% increase in April this year); as compared to the previous month it increased by 0.5%.

Sold production in manufacturing (constituting 84.6% of sold production of industry) compared to May last year increased (at constant prices) by 21.8%. However, there was a decrease (by 2.9%) in sold production in the section of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (the share of this section represents 12.8% of industrial production).

Chart 8. Sold production of industry (monthly average 2015=100; constant prices)



In May this year, the increase in sold production in annual terms was recorded in 24 (out of 33 in the Voivodship) divisions of industry, among others, in: manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products (by 94.3%), machinery and equipment n.e.c. (by 45.8%), metal products (by 39.7%), electrical equipment (by 34.9%), beverages (by 25.8%), other non-metallic mineral products (by 20.9%), paper and paper products (by 18.5%), food products (by 15.2%), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (by 13.6%). Whereas there was a decrease, among others, in chemicals and chemical products (by 7.7%).

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

SPECIFICATION	05 2021	01–05 2021	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		In percent
TOTAL	116,5	113,6	100,0
of which:			
Manufacturing	121,8	113,7	80,5
of which manufacture of:			
food products	115,2	110,0	19,9
beverages	125,8	108,2	1,8
paper and paper products	118,5	101,8	2,6
chemicals and chemical products	92,3	96,8	5,2
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	113,6	111,6	4,1
other non-metallic mineral products	120,9	102,8	2,6
metal products ^Δ	139,7	116,4	4,5
computer, electronic and optical equipment	194,3	167,4	7,7
electrical equipment	134,9	147,9	5,9
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	145,8	128,8	2,5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	97,1	113,8	16,7

Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per employed person, in May this year amounted (at current prices) to PLN 73.7 thousand and was (at constant prices) by 11.9% higher than a year before, with higher by 4.1% average paid employment and the average monthly gross wages and salaries by 9.3%.

In the period January–May this year, sold production of industry amounted to (at current prices) PLN 143258.7 million and was (at constant prices) by 13.6% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Sold production of construction (at current prices) in May this year, reached the value of PLN 6759.2 million and was by 21.2% higher than in the previous year (compared to a 3.0% decrease in April this year). In January-May this year, sold production of construction amounted to PLN 30174.8 million and was by 7.5% higher 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 May this year amounted to PLN 75.6 thousand (at current prices) and was by 20.8% higher compared to the corresponding month of last year, with an increase in average employment in construction by 0.4% and in the average monthly gross wages and salaries by 5.3%.

Construction and assembly production (at current prices) in May this year, amounted to PLN 1742.1 million and was by 4.5% higher than a year before (compared to a 9.3% decrease in April this year). The increase in production was recorded in enterprises performing specialized construction activities (by 27.9%), and in units specializing in civil engineering (by 5.5%). The decrease occurred in entities whose basic activity is the construction of buildings (by 15.5%). In January-May this year, construction and assembly production was PLN 7167.4 million and was by 5.5% lower compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

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

SPECIFICATION	05 2021	01-05 2021	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		In percent
TOTAL	104,5	94,5	100,0
Construction of buildings	84,5	80,3	23,3
Civil engineering	105,5	92,8	48,4
Specialized construction activities	127,9	114,9	28,3

Housing construction

In May this year, as compared to the corresponding month of 2020, the number of dwellings completed decreased by 14.0%. There were more dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project by 158.1%, and dwellings in which construction has begun – by 146.2%.

According to preliminary data⁴ in May this year, there were 2653 **dwellings completed**, i.e. by 432 more (by 14.0%) than in the previous year and by 460 (by 14.8%) than in the previous month. Majority of dwellings were built for sale or rent – 1552 (58.5% of their total number), followed by private dwellings – 1077 (40.6%). Compared to May this year, there were fewer dwellings for sale or rent by 33.0%, and private dwellings more by 39.9%.

The effects of housing construction obtained in Mazowieckie Voivodship in the surveyed month constituted 17.4% of national effects.

Table 10. Number of dwellings completed in January–May 2021

SPECIFICATION	Dwellings completed			Average useful floor area per dwelling in m ²
	in absolute numbers	in percent	01-05 2020=100	
TOTAL	15827	100,0	106,9	96,1
Private	5463	34,5	149,5	150,3
For sale or rent	24	0,2	.	53,0
Municipal	10118	63,9	90,9	68,0
Public building society	180	1,1	750,0	39,8
Company	36	0,2	.	58,9
TOTAL	6	–	.	118,8

In January-May this year, 15827 dwellings were completed, i.e. more than in the corresponding period of the previous year by 1020, i.e. by 6.9%.

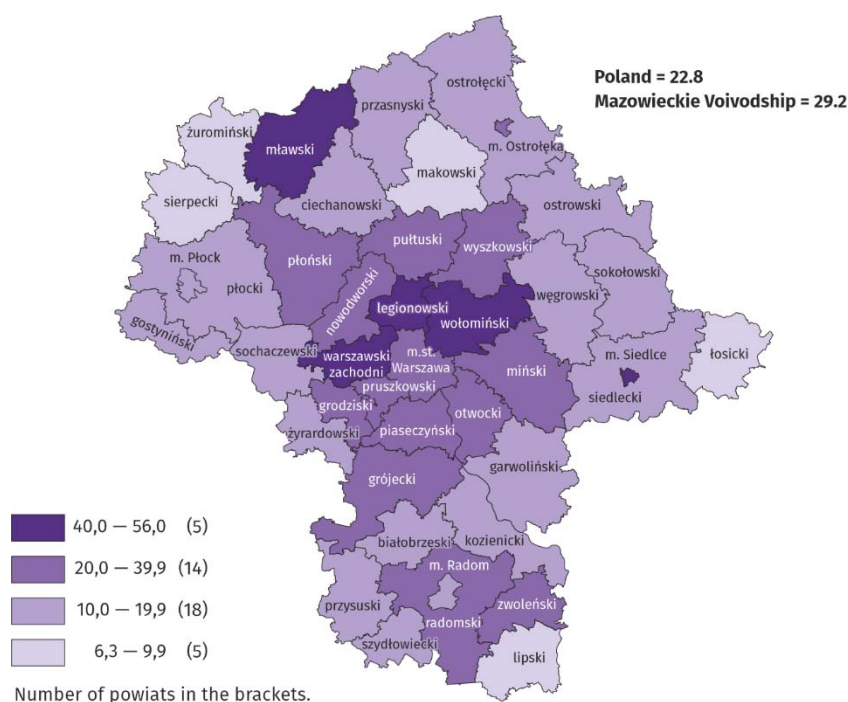
⁴ Reporting data – may change after preparing quarterly report.

Chart 9. Dwellings completed (corresponding period 2015=100)



Most dwellings were completed in m.st. Warszawa (6465), followed by wołomiński (1391) and piaseczyński (698), and the least in żuromiński (by 24), łosicki (26) and lipski powiat (30).

Map 2. Dwellings completed per 10 thousand population^a by powiats in January-May 2021



^a Population as of 31 December 2020.

The average useful floor area of dwellings completed in the period of five months of this year amounted to 96.1 m² and was larger than a year earlier by 9.7 m² than a year earlier. The largest dwellings were completed in łosicki powiat (by 174.8 m²), węgrowski (160.2 m²) and siedlecki (152.1 m²). The smallest were built in mławski powiat (65.2 m²), in m.st. Warszawa (64.9 m²), and in Ostrołęka and Płock (69.3 m² each).

In May this year, the number of **dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project** amounted to 7116, that is by 4359 (by 158.1%) more than a year earlier and by 3155 (by 79.7%) than in the previous month. Of the total number of dwellings, 73.0% were dwellings for sale or rent, and 25.4% private.

In the surveyed month, the **construction began** in 5752 **dwellings**, which means an increase by 3416 (by 146.2%) in annual terms and by 1538 (by 36.5%) in monthly terms. Dwellings for sale or rent accounted for 72.0% of their total number, and private 26.0%.

Table 11. Number of dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project as well as dwelling in which construction has begun in January-May 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	01-05 2020=100	in absolute numbers	in percent	01-05 2020=100
TOTAL	24259	100,0	153,0	19173	100,0	125,2
Private	7228	29,8	143,0	5697	29,7	126,8
Cooperative	176	0,7	926,3	183	1,0	.
For sale or rent	16795	69,2	156,1	13293	69,3	124,4
Municipal	45	0,2	.	-	-	.
Public building society	15	0,1	60,0	-	-	.

Internal market

In May this year, there was an increase in both retail sales and in wholesale compared to the previous year.

Retail sales (at current prices) in trade and non-trade enterprises in May this year, increased by 27.8% compared to the year before. The largest increase in sales was recorded in units from the group: "other retail sales in non-specialized stores" (by 49.0%), "textiles, clothing and footwear" (by 44.9%), "motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts" (by 43.7%), "solid, liquid and gas fuels" (by 39.4%), "pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipment" (by 30.8%), "press, books, other sales in specialized stores" (by 23.9%). The decrease in sales over the year occurred only in enterprises from the "others" group (by 0.8%).

Compared to April 2021, retail sales decreased by 21.4%. The increase in retail sales was recorded in the groups: "textiles, clothing and footwear" (by 200.6%), "other retail sales in non-specialized stores" (by 177.4%), "press, books, other sales in specialized stores" (by 85.3%), followed by "furniture, electronics and household appliances" (by 39.4%), "pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipment" (by 26.6%), "solid, liquid and gas fuels" (by 9.2%), "others" (by 6.0%) and "motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts" (by 3.9%). The decrease in sales compared to the previous month was recorded in enterprises from the "food, beverages and tobacco" (by 5.6%).

In the period January-May 2021, retail sales increased by 9.2% on a yearly basis. The highest rise in sales recorded enterprises from the group "motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts" (by 28.2%), while the deepest decline in sales was recorded in the group "others" (by 4.0%).

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

SPECIFICATION	05 2021	01–05 2021	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		In percent
TOTAL ^a	121,8	109,2	100,0
of which:			
Motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	143,7	128,2	8,4
Solid, liquid and gas fuels	139,4	108,4	24,9
Food, beverages and tobacco	103,4	100,5	16,9
Other retail sales in non-specialized stores	149,0	105,5	2,4
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and orthopedic equipment	130,8	102,9	3,5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	144,9	105,4	3,7
Furniture, electronics and household appliances	111,4	113,2	21,0
Press, books and other sales in specialized stores	123,9	115,1	7,2
Other	99,2	96,0	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 May 2021 was by 1.6% higher as compared to the previous month, but by 32.9% higher compared to May 2020. In wholesale enterprises it was lower by 5.6% and higher by 26.8%, respectively.

In January-May 2021, wholesale in trade enterprises was 18.7% higher than in the previous year, and in wholesale enterprises higher by 13.7%.

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on selected elements of the labour market in Q1 2020

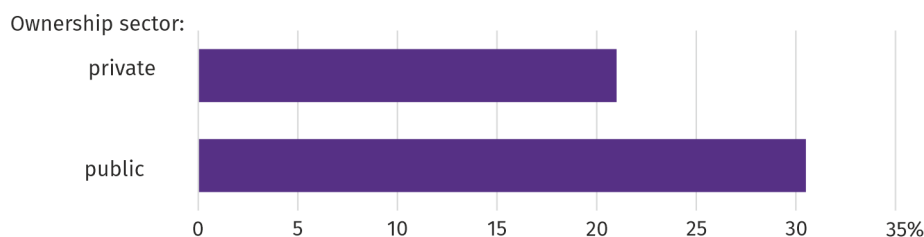
In March 2020, an epidemic threat was announced in Poland, followed by an epidemic in connection with the spread of an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, known as COVID-19. The solutions introduced by law to prevent and counteract the spread of the aforementioned virus and combat the 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 March 2020, the share of people who worked remotely (due to the epidemic situation) in the total number of persons working⁵ in Mazowieckie Voivodship was 23.4% and was by 3.7 pp higher than at the end of December 2020. The scale of using this form of work in the public sector was greater than in the private sector (30.5% compared to 21.0%).

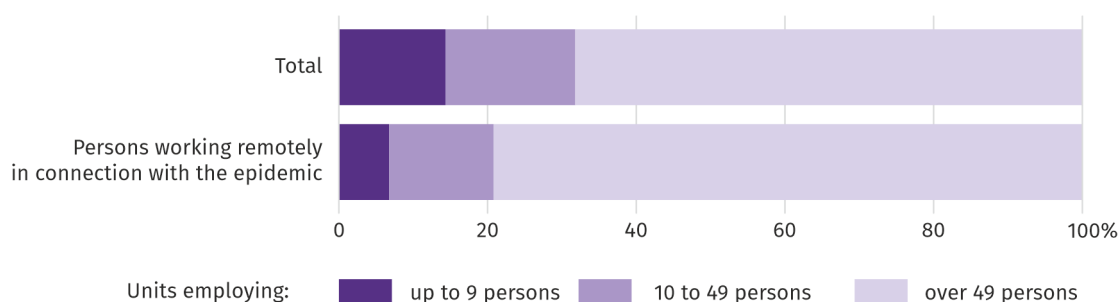
⁵ Covered by the survey „Demand for labour”.

Chart 10. Share of employed persons who, due to the epidemic situation, worked remotely by ownership sectors at the end of the first 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 27.2%, which means that it was by 5.5 pp higher than in the fourth quarter of 2020. In units employing from 10 to 49 persons, remote work was provided by 18.8% of the employed, and in the smallest units (up to 9 persons) – by 11.1%.

Chart 11. Structure of employed persons by size of units at the end of the first quarter of 2020

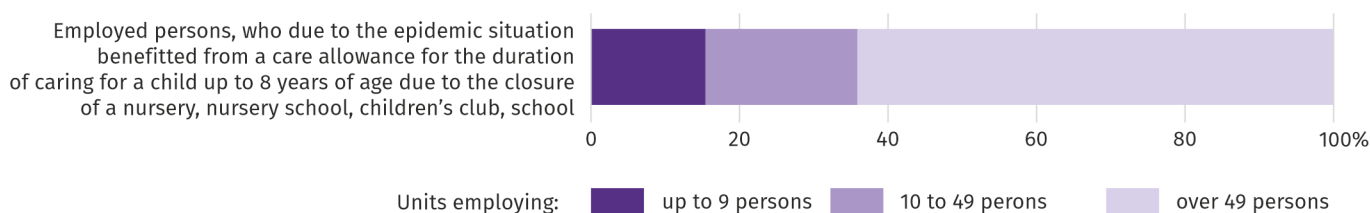


Remote work caused by an epidemic situation was implemented by employers in individual voivodships on a different scale. Its highest share at the end of the fourth quarter of 2020 was recorded in Mazowieckie Voivodship (23.4%), followed by Małopolskie (15.4%), and the lowest in Świętokrzyskie (6.9%) and Podlaskie voivodships (8.1%); in the country on average 14.2%.

By the Act dated 2 March 2020 on special solutions related to the prevention, counteracting and combating COVID-19, other infectious diseases and the emergencies caused by them, working parents and legal guardians have been able to use a care allowance for the duration of childcare until 8 years due to the closure of the nursery, nursery school, children's club and school. In the first quarter of 2021, 1.7% of the employed in the Voivodship used this right, the vast majority of whom worked in the private sector.

Among the employed who, due to the epidemic situation, used the care allowance for the period of caring for a child up to 8 years of age due to the closure of a nursery, nursery school, children's club, schools, the largest group worked in units employing more than 49 persons – 64.1%.

Chart 12. Structure of the employed, who due to the epidemic situation benefitted from a care allowance for the duration of caring of a child up to 8 years of age due to the closure of a nursery, nursery school, children's club, school in the first quarter of 2021



The scale of the use of childcare for the discussed reason in individual voivodships was quite similar. The share of the number of working parents and legal guardians using the right to care for a child due to the epidemic situation ranged from 1.3% in Lubelskie Voivodship to 2.2% in Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship.

In the first quarter of 2021, 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 March of this year, benefited from sick pay or sickness benefit due to quarantine or isolation in Mazowieckie Voivodship, constituted 3.4% of the total number of employees (in the fourth quarter of 2020 – 2.5%). This percentage was higher in the private sector than in the public sector and amounted to 3.7% and 2.6%, respectively.

Chart 13. Share of employed people who used sick pay or sickness benefit due to quarantine or isolation by unit size at the end of Q1 2021

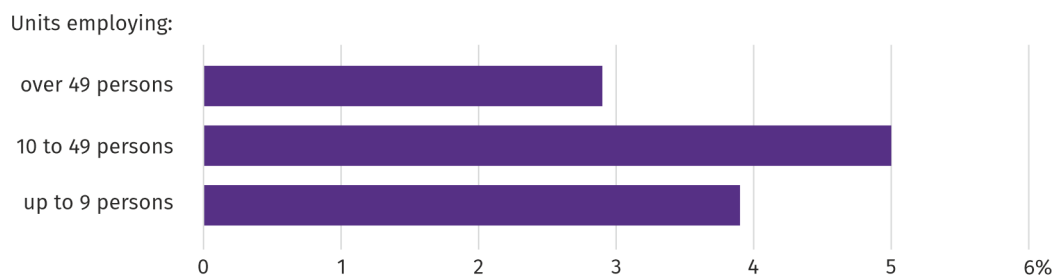
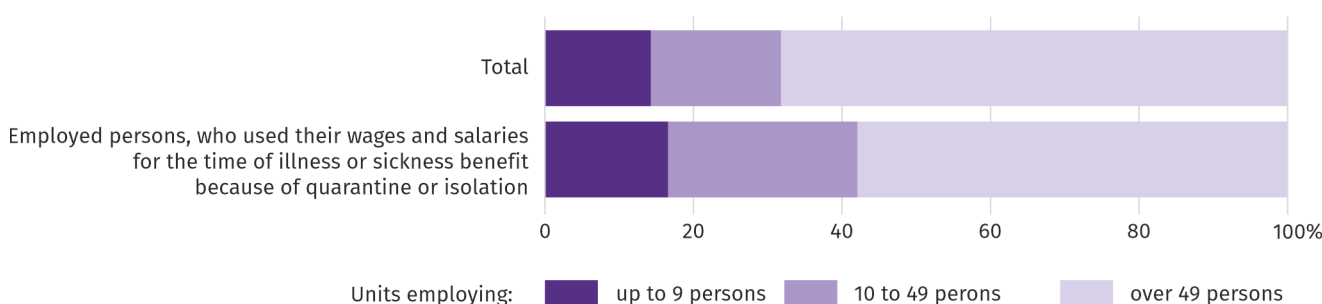


Chart 14. Structure of employed persons by size of unit at the end of Q1 2020



In Mazowieckie Voivodship, in units employing more than 49 persons, the share of employed persons covered by quarantine or isolation amounted to 2.9%, in units employing 10 to 49 persons – 5.0%, and in units employing up to 9 persons – 3.9%.

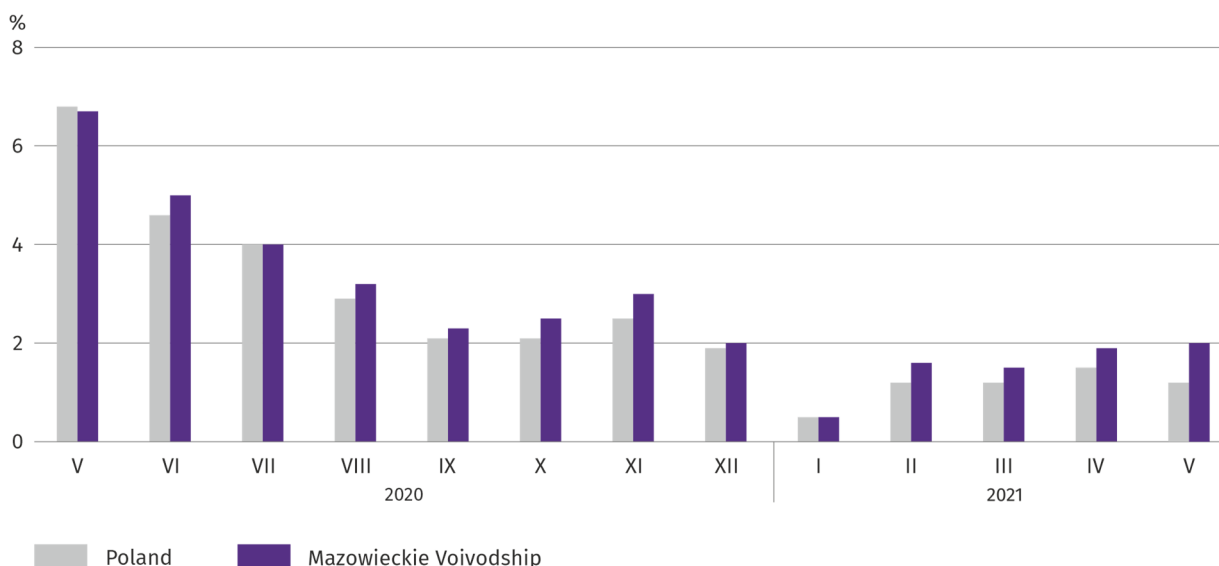
Situations of quarantine or isolation of workers took place in all voivodships. At the end of March 2021, they most often occurred in Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Pomorskie and Warmińsko-mazurskie voivodships, where the share of employed persons who benefited from sick pay or sickness benefits due to quarantine or isolation amounted to 4.7% each of the total working population in these voivodships, respectively; in the country an average of 3.7%.

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

In May 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 May this year, in Mazowieckie Voivodship, 2.0% of economic entities that submitted a DG1, report indicated the COVID-19 pandemic as a factor causing significant changes in conducting economic activity; in the country 1.2% (in May 2020, that is at the beginning of the survey, it was 6.7% and 6.8%, respectively). The highest percentage of units experiencing the effects of COVID-19 in May this year, was recorded in Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship (2.3%), and the lowest in Lubuskie (0.4%).

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



In May 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 (10.7%, 8.7% in the country). In the previous year, the most affected enterprises were enterprises operating in the section mentioned above (13.8% and 11.5%, 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 May this year, both in the Voivodship and in the country, a decrease in this respect was indicated by 0.6% of entities; 0.5% in the country (in May last year, it was 2.7% and 2.9%, respectively). The highest percentage of entities affected by a drop in orders occurred in the section of other service activities – 3.0% in the voivodship, and in the section of accommodation and catering – 0.9% nationally. The increase in orders in the Voivodship was signaled in May this year by 1.0% of enterprises; in the country 0.6% (in May 2020 by 1.9% and 1.8%, respectively). In the Voivodship, as in the country, the highest percentage of entities in which the number of orders increased was recorded in the section of accommodation and catering (by 9.0% and 6.6%, respectively).

In further places, among the factors determining the activity and results of enterprises were: stay of employees on the so-called standstill, layoffs of employees and taking into account correcting invoices – by 0.2% each (in May last year, 2.3% and 0.6%, respectively).

Chart 17. 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 inclusion of corrective invoices and problems with supplies from suppliers (0.1% each). There were no cases of takeover of the enterprise (or its part), separation of the enterprise (or part of it), cancellation of previously issued invoices, suspension of production or provision of services, and employees staying in the so-called parking space. In general, 8.5% of enterprises indicated a pandemic as the cause causing changes in the conduct of business activity, without specifying any specific reason.

Entities of the national economy⁶

In May this year, compared to the previous month, the number of entities of the national economy increased by 0.5%. On a monthly basis, there were more new entities registered in the register and entities that were removed from the REGON register (by 23.3% and 6.9%, respectively). There were fewer entities (by 0.5%) that suspended their activities.

As at the end of May this year, 903365 **entities of the national economy** were registered in the REGON register, i.e. by 4.5% more than last year and by 0.5% than in the previous month.

In the total number of registered entities 589306 accounted for **natural persons** conducting economic activity, which means an increase compared to May 2020 by 4.4%. The number of companies which were registered in the REGON register amounted to 246355, including 186906 commercial companies and 59037 civil partnerships (annual increase by 5.1%, 6.6% 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 2.6%, and of entities employing more than 49 persons – 0.6%. During the year, the number of entities increased only among units declaring employment up to 9 persons (by 4.7%).

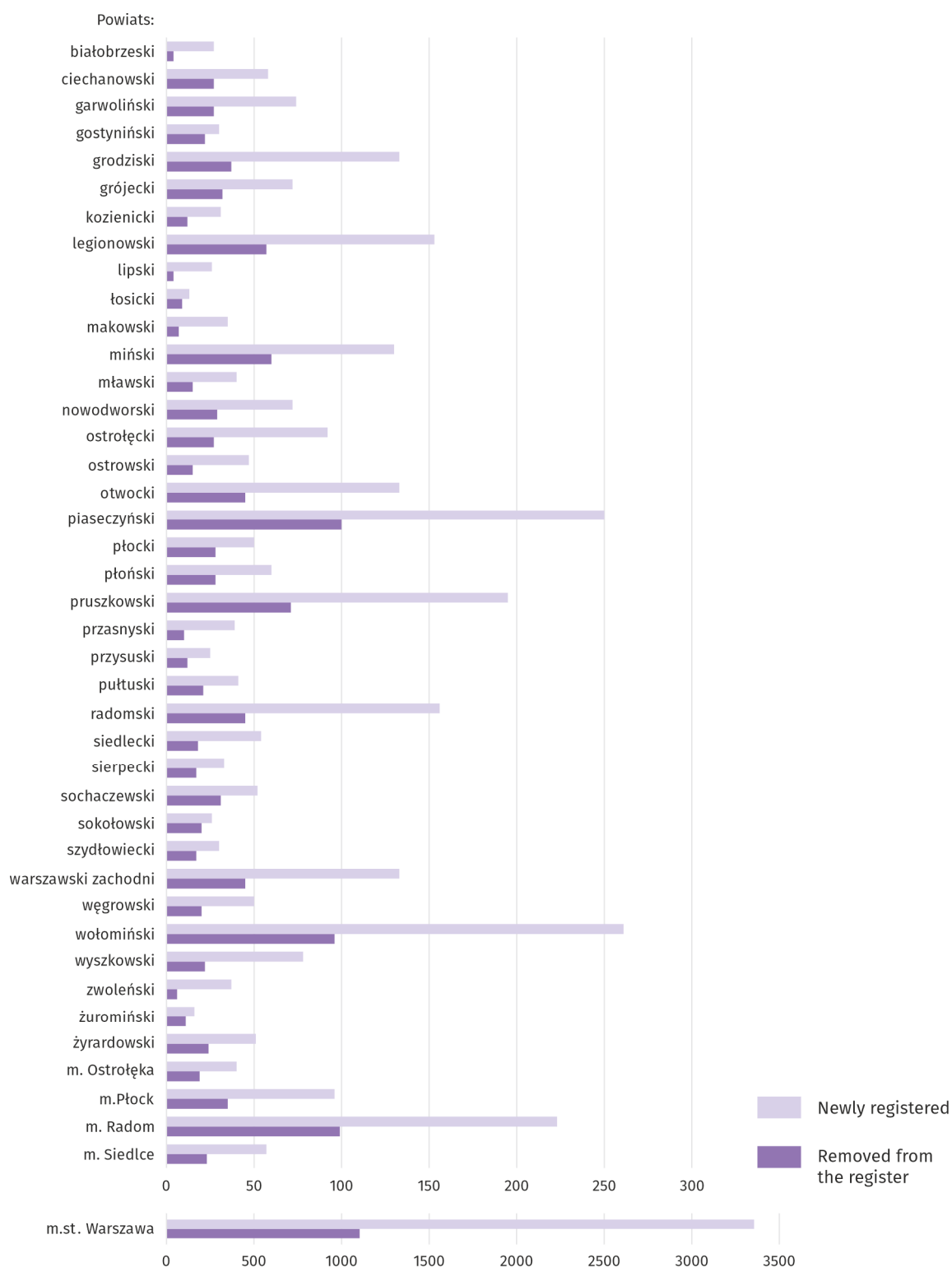
Compared to May 2020, the largest increase in the number of entities was recorded in the sections: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 26.3%), information and communication (by 9.5%), accommodation and catering (by 8.0%).

Compared to April 2020, the number of entities increased, among others, in the sections: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 2.3%), information and communication (by 0.9%), construction and accommodation and catering (by 0.8% each).

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 May 2021

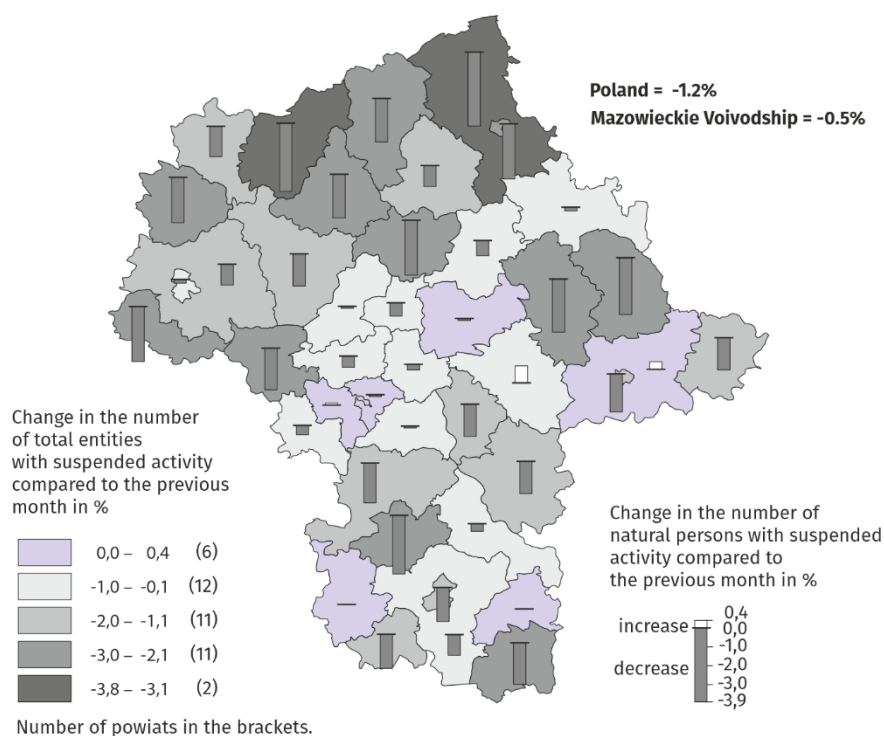


In May this year, 6575 **new entities** were entered in the REGON register, i.e. by 23.3% more than in the previous month. The newly registered units were dominated by natural persons conducting economic activity, 4749 of whom were registered (by 25.7% less than in April this year). The number of newly registered commercial companies was higher by 23.6%, including companies with limited liability – by 25.6%.

In May this year, 2351 entities were **removed** from the REGON register (by 6.9% more than a month ago), including 2047 natural persons conducting economic activity (by 13.8% less).

As of the end of May 2021, in the REGON register 93487 entities had **suspended activity** (by 0.5% less than a month before). The vast majority were natural persons conducting economic activity (90.3% compared to 90.5% in April this year).

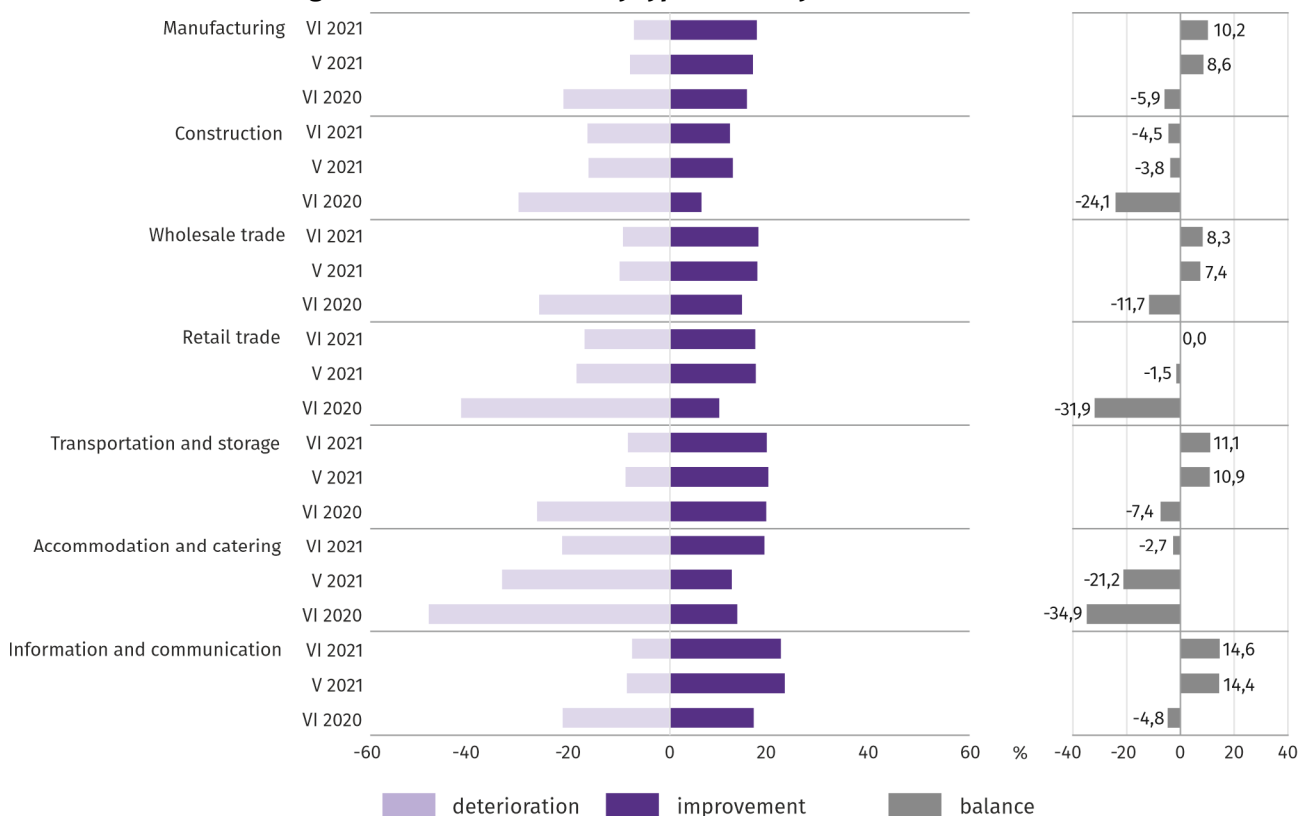
Map 3. Entities of the national economy with suspended activity in May 2021



Business tendency

Entrepreneurs in all surveyed areas in June this year, assess the economic situation positively. The most optimistic assessments in this respect were recorded in the section of information and communication, while the most negative – by companies from the construction 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 situation⁷

Entrepreneurs operating in all surveyed types of activity most often believed that the coronavirus pandemic in May this year, would have slight negative consequences for their business.

Entrepreneurs operating in most of the surveyed activities most often believed that the coronavirus pandemic in June this year will have slight negative consequences for the business conducted by their company. Only in retail sales, it was most often argued that the impact of a pandemic on economic activity would be severe.

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



As in the previous month, remote work or similar forms of work to the greatest extent concerned enterprises operating in services. The shortage of employees due to quarantine or other restrictions was the most severe for companies operating in the construction industry.

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 most business areas predicted a decline in customer orders. Only in manufacturing it was expected that orders would increase.

⁷ The study was conducted from 1 April to 10 April 2021 on a sample of industrial, construction, commercial and service units. Contrary to the basic economic survey, answers to an additional block of questions were provided on a voluntary basis. In questions 1 and 4, the percentage of respondents' answers to a given variant is presented, in questions 2, 3, 5 and 6 – the average value of the answers given. The data was aggregated in accordance with the aggregation (weighting) methodology used as standard in the study of the business tendency.

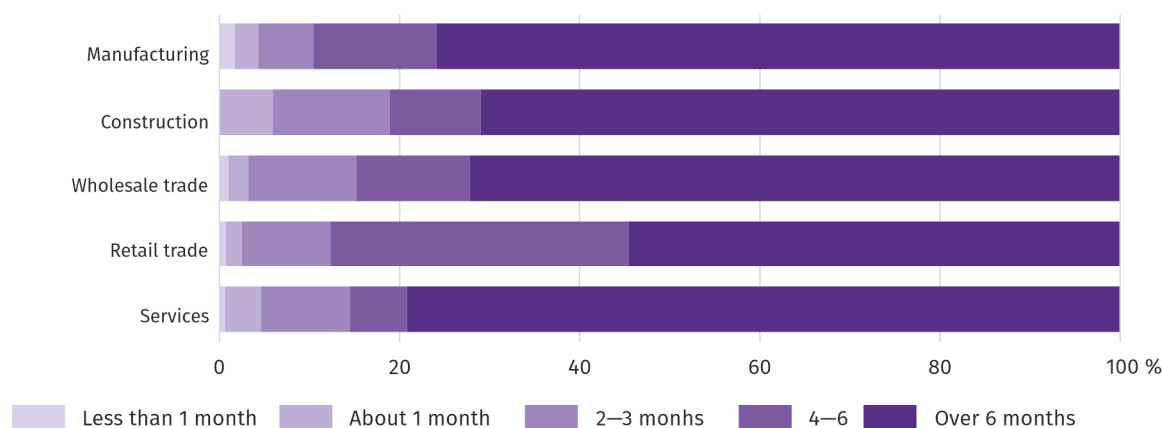
Q3. What will be the estimated (in percent) change in orders for semi-finished products, raw materials, goods or services etc. placed with your company by your customers this month?

Regardless of the reason for the change and compared to what would happen if there were no pandemic:



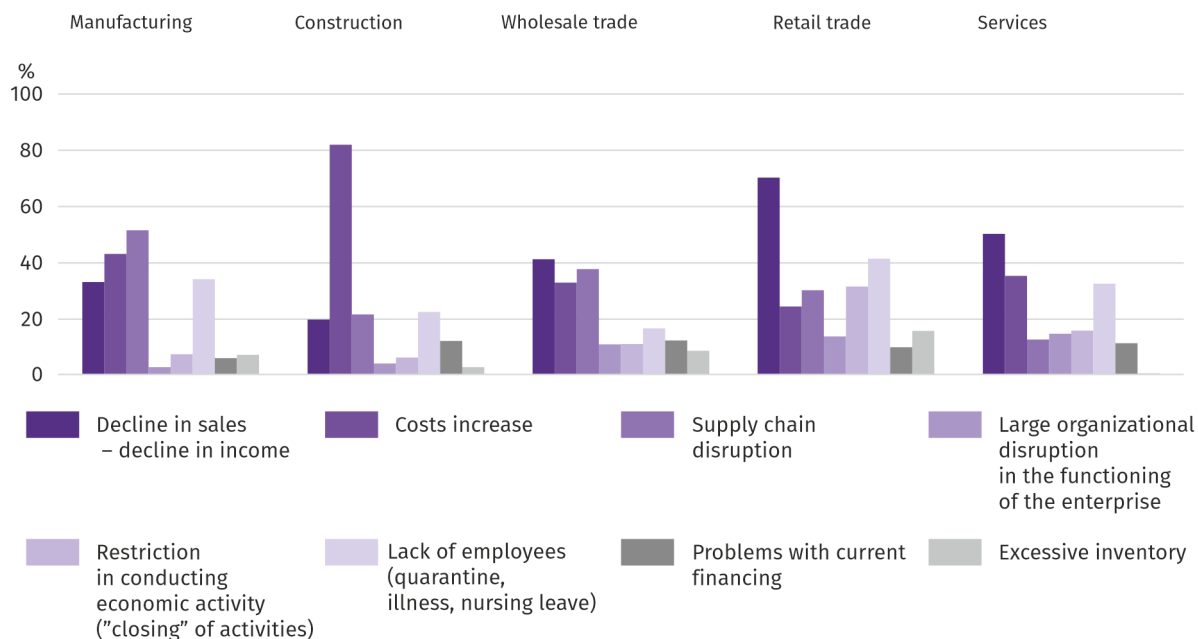
Assessing the company's ability to survive while maintaining the current activities and limitations taken for an extended period of time in order to combat the coronavirus by the state authorities in Poland (but also resulting from the actions of other countries, e.g. in the field of border traffic), entrepreneurs in most of the analysed areas of activity decided that the company would survive over 6 months. In retail alone, it was most often claimed that the firm would last 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?



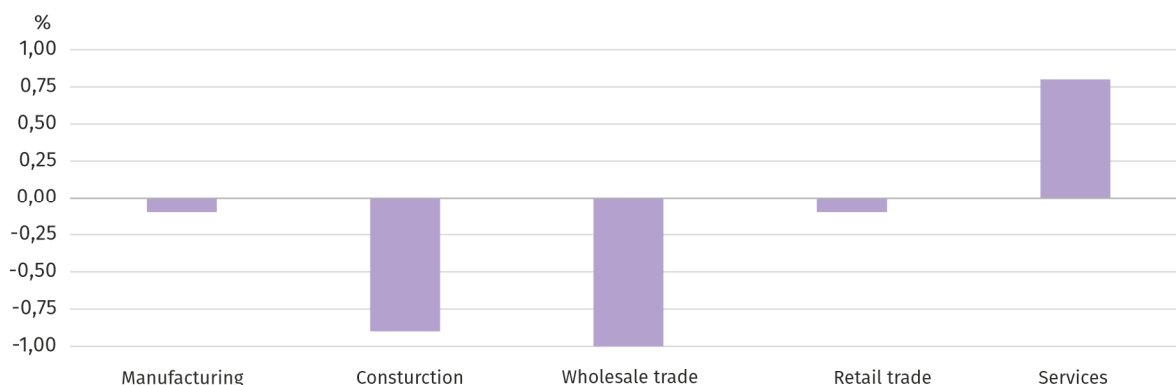
In most of the analysed types of activity (in the last three months), entrepreneurs most often indicated a decrease in sales (decrease in revenues) as a negative effect of the pandemic. In construction, the increase in costs was considered to be the most related to the conducted activity, and in manufacturing – disruptions in the supply chain.

Q5. Among the negative effects of the coronavirus pandemic observed in the last three months (March, April, May), your companies refer to the following:



In most surveyed areas of activity, managers expected a decline in employment in June this year compared to the previous month. Only in services it was expected that employment would increase.

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		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A – 2020													
B – 2021													
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	1534,8	1528,8	1532,2							
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	99,8	99,6	100,2							
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	99,3	101,0	102,2							
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	149,9	147,7	144,6							
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	5,3	5,2	5,1							
Job offers (submitted during a month)	A	16059	14693	12277	7983	11057	12516	12513	11754	14062	13009	13320	11016
	B	13732	14151	15040	15041	14658							
Unemployed persons per 1 job offer (as of end of pe- riod)	A	14	17	23	25	23	20	20	19	17	23	20	39
	B	21	21	22	17	17							
Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enter- prise 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	7109,13	6904,91	6594,12							
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	109,0	97,1	95,5							
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	106,1	108,4	108,4							
Price indices:													
consumer goods and services ^c :													
corresponding period of previous year=100	A	.	.	104,1	.	.	103,3	.	.	103,1	.	.	102,8
	B	.	.	102,9	.	.							

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		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A – 2020													
B – 2021													
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	102,9	100,7	104,6							
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	124,4	117,2	116,3							
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	86,2	103,4	99,2							
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	110,5	112,7	113,5							
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	121,7	100,2	103,5							
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	86,4	89,7	103,3							
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	99,3	114,3	88,4*	100,5							
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	104,9	113,2	122,4*	116,5							
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	139,6	101,3	115,2							
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	89,4	90,7	104,5							

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

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

SPECIFICATION		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A – 2020													
B – 2021													
Dwellings completed (from the beginning of the year)	A	2671	6222	9141	11722	14807	18320	24380	27681	32994	37143	42022	46638
	B	3905*	7213*	10061*	13174*	15827							
corresponding period of previous year=100	A	78,2	92,6	95,0	89,5	88,4	94,1	107,4	103,3	109,4	107,3	107,2	108,1
	B	146,2*	115,9*	110,1*	112,4*	106,9							
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	114,3	87,7	121,4							
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	122,2	127,0	121,8							
Turnover profitability indicator in enterprises ^b :													
gross ^c (in %)	A	.	.	1,8	.	.	4,6	.	.	4,8	.	.	4,8
	B	.	.	7,7	.	.							
net ^d (in %)	A	.	.	1,1	.	.	3,6	.	.	3,9	.	.	3,8
	B	.	.	6,4	.	.							
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	.	.	10470,0	.	.							
corresponding period of previous year=100 (current prices)	A	.	.	102,2	.	.	94,1	.	.	96,1	.	.	101,4
	B	.	.	125,1	.	.							
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	895928	899078	903365							
of which commercial companies	A	171505	172783	173778	174576	175292	175968	176895	177906	178966	179845	180823	181948
	B	182507	183477	184442	185508	186906							
of which with foreign capital participation	A	33224	33365	33482	33636	33734	33747	33813	33920	34031	34106	34232	34417
	B	34386	34481	34550	34665	34826							

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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[Report on the socio-economic situation of Mazowieckie Voivodship 2021](#)

[Socio-economic situation of voivodships No. 1/2021](#)

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[Registered unemployed persons](#)

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