

## Socio-economic situation of Mazowieckie Voivodship in August 2021

28 September 2021  
No. 8/2021

- In August this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector increased by 0.5% on a yearly basis and decreased by 0.1% compared to the previous month. The registered unemployment rate amounted to 4.9% and decreased by 0.2 pp on an annual basis, and did not change on a monthly basis.
- Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in August this year were higher by 7.9% compared to the previous year and by 0.4% lower than in the previous month.
- Prices of consumer goods and services in the second quarter of this year increased compared to the corresponding period of last year by 4.3%; for comparison, in the first quarter of this year, prices increased by 2.9% annually.
- On the agricultural market in August 2021, the average procurement prices of surveyed agricultural products were higher than in the previous year. On a monthly basis, more was paid for cereals, cattle and pigs for slaughter and milk, and less for potatoes and poultry for slaughter.
- In August this year, sold production of industry (at constant prices) increased on a yearly basis (by 11.0%), and decreased on a monthly basis (by 1.6%). Construction and assembly production (at current prices) was higher by 8.9% than in the previous year and by 9.0% than a month earlier.
- The number of dwellings completed in August this year was higher by 0.6% than a year before and by 12.1% compared to the previous month. Most of the dwellings were built for sale or rent.
- In August this year, there was an increase in retail sales in annual terms (by 13.6%). There was also an increase in wholesale (by 10.3%).
- At the end of the second quarter of 2021, in Mazowieckie Voivodship, 15.0% of the employed used the possibility of remote work due to the economic situation. This possibility was used more often in the private sector than in the public sector.
- In August this year, 0.5% 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 August this year, the number of entities of the national economy was higher by 4.5% than in the previous year and by 0.4% than in July 2021.
- In most surveyed areas, entrepreneurs in September this year assess the economic situation positively.

## Contents

Labour market .....	4
Wages and salaries.....	7
Retail prices .....	9
Agriculture .....	10
Industry and construction.....	13
Housing construction .....	15
Domestic market.....	17
Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on selected elements of the labour market in Q2 2021 .....	18
Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the activities of the enterprise sector.....	20
Entities of the national economy .....	22
Business tendency.....	24
Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship .....	28

## 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
<b>sections</b>	
trade; repair of motor vehicles	wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
accommodation and catering	accommodation and food service activities
<b>divisions</b>	
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 September 2021” will be published on the home page of the Statistical Office in Warszawa: <https://warszawa.stat.gov.pl/en> on 30 September 2021.**

When publishing Statistical Office data – please indicate the source.

## Labour market

**In August this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector was higher compared to the previous year but lower compared to the previous month. The registered unemployment rate decreased in annual terms and did not change in monthly terms.**

**Average employment in the enterprise sector** in August this year amounted to 1536.4 thousand persons and was by 0.5% higher in annual terms (1.2% in the previous month). The largest increase occurred in administrative and support service activities (by 5.6%), followed by information and communication (by 4.6%), manufacturing (by 0.2%), and professional, scientific and technical activities (by 0.1%). A decrease occurred, among others, in accommodation and catering (by 5.5%), real estate activities (by 1.9%), and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 1.4%).

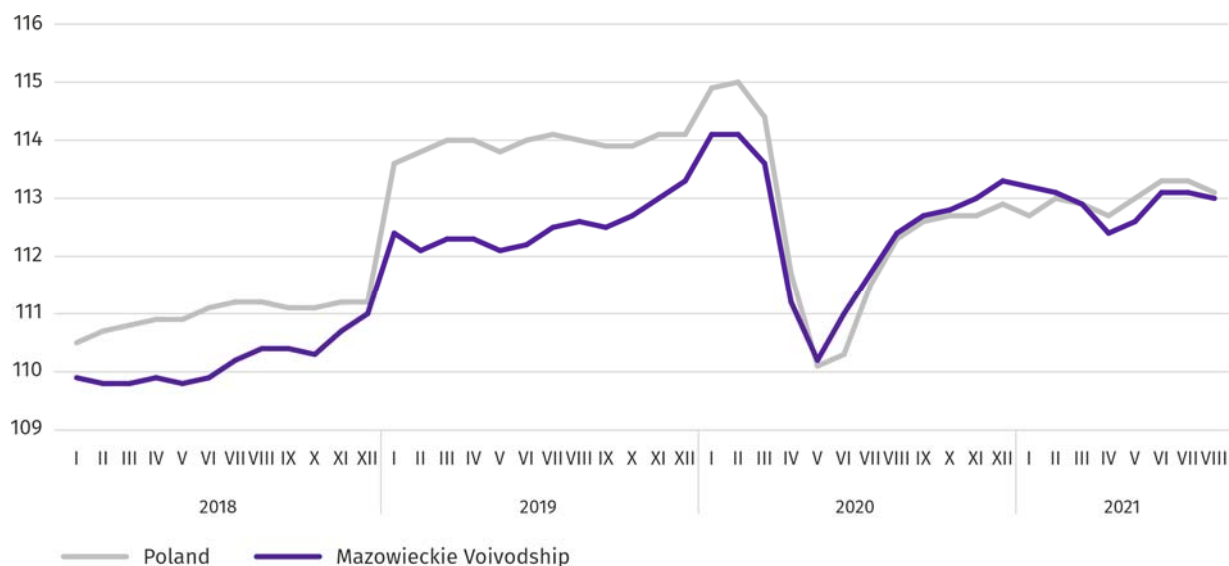
In comparison with July this year, average employment decreased by 0.1%. It decreased in accommodation and catering (by 0.7%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply administrative and service support activities (by 0.5%), transportation and storage (by 0.4%), and manufacturing (by 0.2%). The decline was recorded in, among others, accommodation and catering (by 0.1%), professional, scientific and technical activities (by 0.3%) and in information and communication (by 0.2%).

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

SPECIFICATION	08 2021		01-08 2021	
	In thousands	08 2020=100	In thousands	01-08 2020=100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1536,4</b>	<b>100,5</b>	<b>1534,6</b>	<b>100,0</b>
of which:				
Industry	388,9	100,1	389,7	100,2
of which:				
manufacturing	342,8	100,2	343,5	100,4
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	24,7	98,6	24,8	98,1
Construction	89,6	100,0	89,3	98,9
Trade; repair of motor vehicles <sup>a</sup>	340,4	99,7	339,6	99,2
Transportation and storage	272,0	99,0	272,9	99,0
Accommodation and catering <sup>a</sup>	30,9	94,5	29,7	89,6
Information and communication	118,6	104,6	116,5	102,0
Real estate activities	23,1	98,1	23,1	96,8
Professional, scientific and technical activities <sup>a</sup>	96,2	100,1	95,7	98,5
Administrative and support service activities	143,0	105,6	145,0	107,1

<sup>a</sup> Excluding divisions: Research and experimental development work and Veterinary activities.

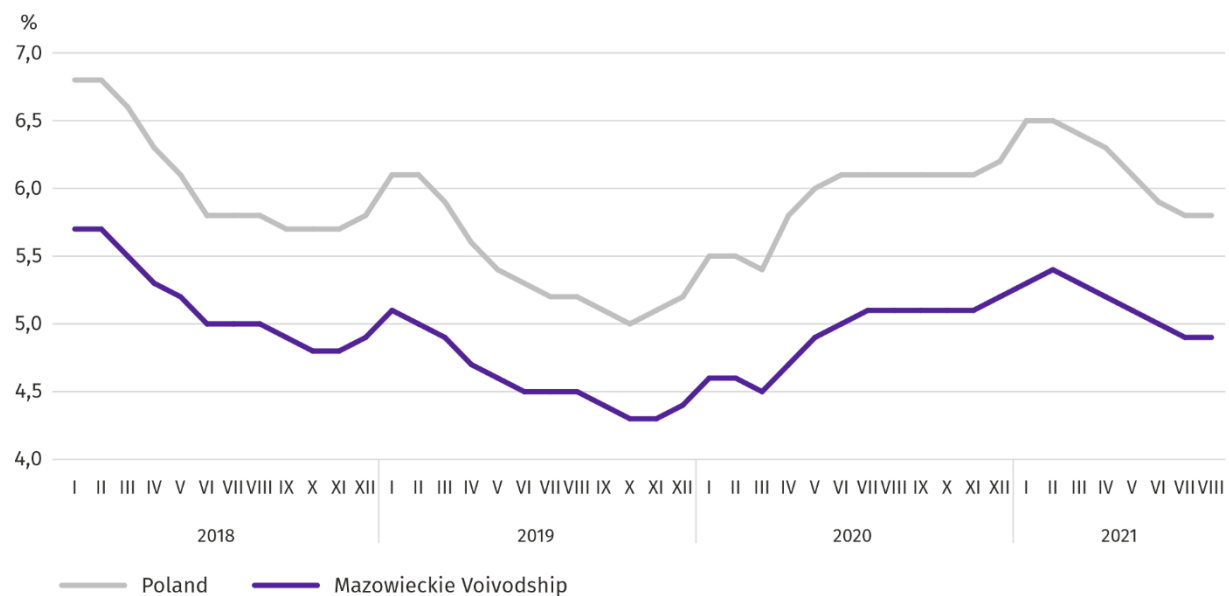
In the period January-August this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector amounted to 1534.6 thousand persons and did not change compared to the corresponding period of 2020 (0.5% higher in the previous year).

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

At the end of August this year, the **number of unemployed persons registered** in labour offices amounted to 138.2 thousand persons and decreased on a yearly basis by 7.5 thousand persons (i.e. by 5.2%), and on a monthly basis by 1.4 thousand persons (i.e. by 1.0%). Women accounted for 51.5% of total registered unemployed persons (a year before 51.2%).

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

SPECIFICATION	2020	2021	
	08	07	08
Registered unemployed persons (as of end of month) in thousands	145,7	139,6	138,2
Newly registered unemployed persons (during a month) in thousands	12,4	11,6	11,7
Unemployed persons removed from unemployment rolls (during a month) in thousands	11,8	13,3	13,2
Registered unemployment rate (as of end of month) in %	5,1	4,9	4,9

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

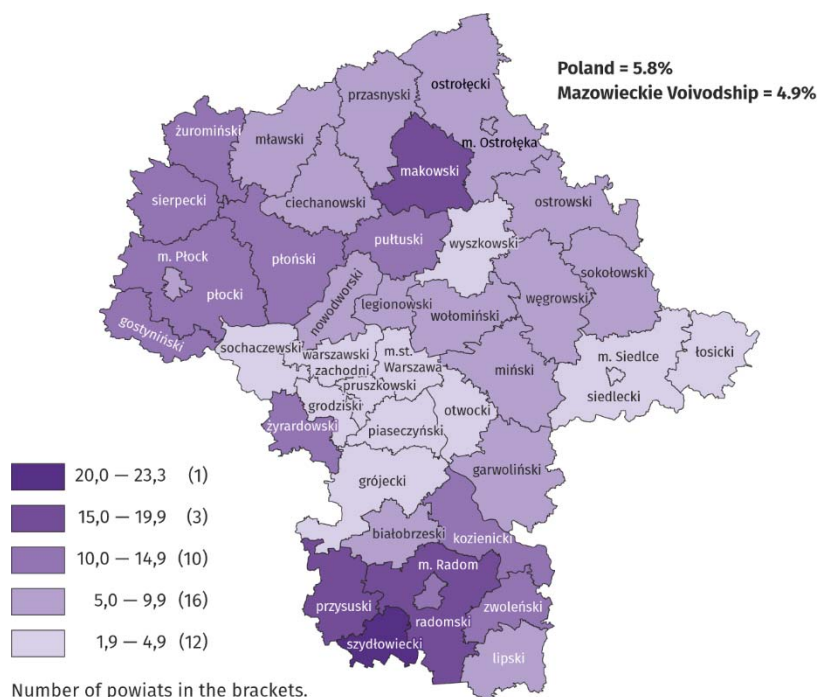
**Registered unemployment rate** at the end of August this year amounted to 4.9% and was lower than the national average (5.8%). It decreased by 0.2 pp on a yearly basis, and did not change on a monthly basis.

The territorial differentiation of the unemployment rate continued in the Voivodship. Powiats with the highest unemployment rate were szydłowiecki (23.3% compared to 24.6% in August 2020), radomski (16.3% compared to 18.1%), przysuski (15.9% compared to 17.0%), and with the lowest – m.st. Warszawa (1.9% compared to 1.8%), warszawski zachodni (2.2% compared to 2.2%) and grójecki (2.4% compared to 2.7%).

Compared to August 2020, the unemployment rate decreased in 33 out of 42 powiats. The highest decrease was recorded in the powiats: sierpecki (by 2.7 pp), Radom (by 1.9 pp) and radomski (by 1.8 pp). The largest increase took place in the powiats: płoński (by 0.7 pp), łosicki (by 0.4 pp), as well as legionowski and m.st. Warszawa (by 0.1 pp each). No changes were recorded in 5 powiats.

Compared to July this year, the unemployment rate decrease by 0.1–0.4 pp took place in 20 powiats. Increase in the range of 0.1-0.5 pp was recorded in 3 powiats. There were no changes in 19 powiats.

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



In August this year, 11.7 thousand unemployed persons were **registered in labour offices**, i.e. less by 5.1% than a year before and by 1.3% more than in the previous month. Among the newly registered, 76.1% were persons registered once again (74.3% a year before). The share of persons previously not employed amounted to 17.4% (increase by 1.2 pp on a yearly basis), persons terminated due to company reasons 4.2% (a 0.9 pp decrease). Out of newly registered unemployed persons, 44.1% were rural residents (an increase by 1.8 pp). Graduates accounted for 8.1% of newly registered unemployed persons (increase by 0.1%).

In August this year, 13.2 thousand persons were **removed from unemployment rolls**, i.e. more by 12.0% than a year before and by 1.4% less than a month before. 7.4 thousand persons (7.8 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 10.4 pp on a yearly basis and amounted to 7.3%. The share of persons who started training or traineeship with employer decreased as well (by 1.7 pp to 7.3%). 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 10.0 pp to 18.3%), as well as persons who voluntarily gave up their status of the unemployed (by 0.5 pp to 5.0%), and persons who obtained retirement or pension rights (by 0.2 pp to 0.6%).

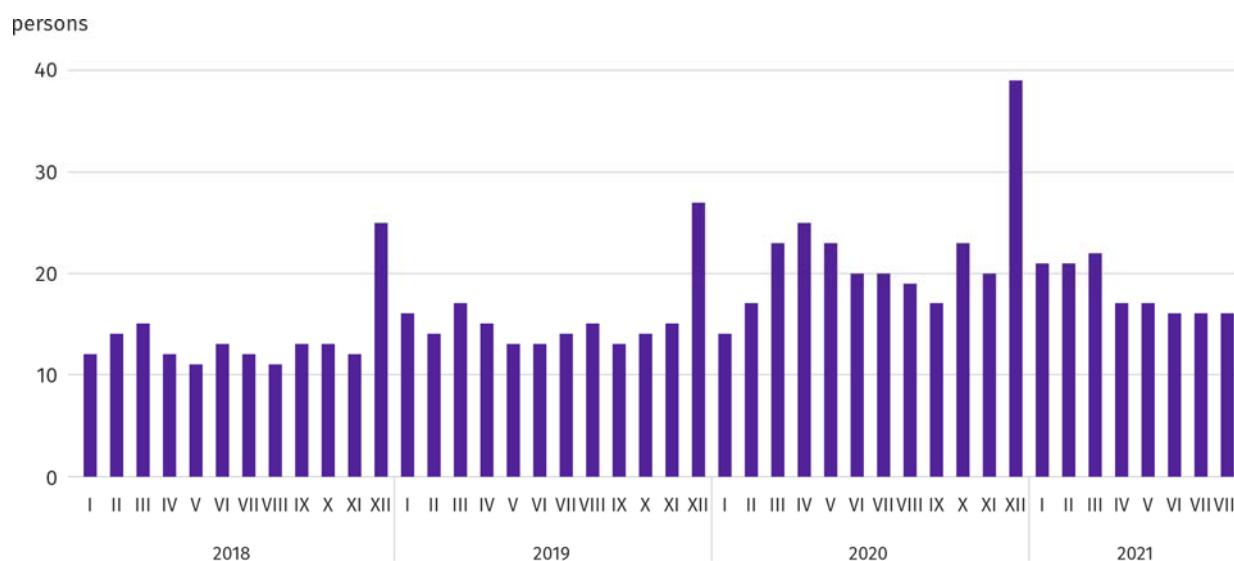
At the end of August this year, 118.6 thousand unemployed persons were not entitled to the unemployment benefit, and their share in the total number of the registered unemployed was 85.8% (a 3.1 pp increase in annual terms).

At the end of the surveyed month, 77.9 thousand, i.e. 56.3% out of registered unemployed persons were the long-term unemployed<sup>1</sup>. The number of unemployed persons under the age of 30 amounted to 31.4 thousand, which accounted for 22.7% of the total unemployed (of which persons under the age of 25 constituted 10.4%). Persons aged over 50 amounted

<sup>1</sup> 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 36.7 thousand (26.6%). 0.7 thousand of unemployed persons, i.e. 0.5% of their total number received social assistance benefits. There were 22.0 thousand persons (i.e. 15.9% of the total unemployed) had at least one child under the age of 6, and persons with a disabled child aged under 18 – 259 persons (0.2% respectively). The number of disabled unemployed persons amounted to 5.9 thousand (i.e. 4.3%).

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



In August this year, 14.7 thousand **job offers**<sup>2</sup>, i.e. more than a year before (by 24.8%) and less by 5.2% on a monthly basis were submitted to labour offices. At the end of month, there were 16 unemployed persons (19 in the previous year) per job offer.

According to the labour offices, as of the end of August this year, 59 companies announced termination of 14.3 thousand employees in the near future (a year before, respectively 77 companies – 16.5 thousand employees).

## Wages and salaries

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

**Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector** in August this year amounted to PLN 6746.93 and were by 7.9% higher than a year before (in the previous month the increase was also 8.0%). Average wages and salaries increased the most in accommodation and catering (by 17.6%), and also, among others, in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 9.1%), information and communication (by 8.5%), as well as in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and in manufacturing (by 8.3% each).

In comparison with July this year, average wages and salaries decreased by 0.4%; the most in real estate activities (by 4.7%), and, among others, in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 2.5%), administrative and support service activities (by 1.8%), and in manufacturing (by 1.3%).

<sup>2</sup> 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 August 2021**



<sup>a</sup> Excluding divisions: Research and experimental development work and Veterinary activities.

In August 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 57.8%.

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

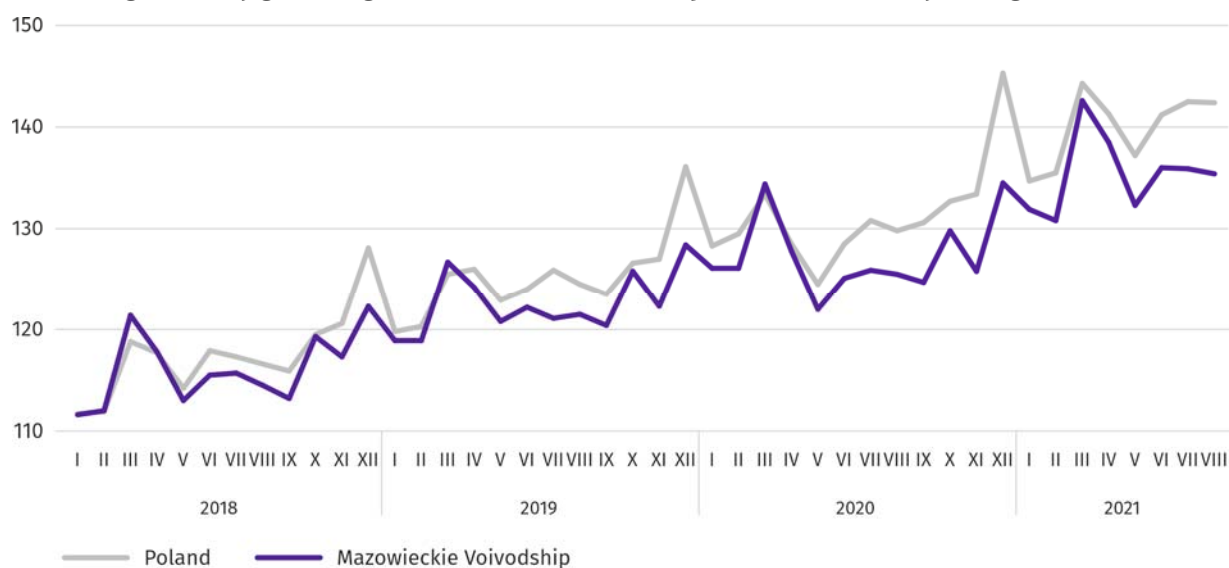
SPECIFICATION	08 2021		01–08 2021	
	In PLN	08 2020=100	In PLN	01–08 2020=100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6746,93</b>	<b>107,9</b>	<b>6748,26</b>	<b>106,8</b>
of which:				
Industry	6440,51	107,8	6509,97	107,3
of which:				
manufacturing	6222,12	108,0	6303,04	107,6
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10037,38	108,3	9961,36	107,3
Construction	7442,12	107,1	7260,16	107,4
Trade; repair of motor vehicles <sup>Δ</sup>	6746,40	106,2	6864,26	106,6
Transportation and storage	5440,27	108,3	5292,83	104,9
Accommodation and catering <sup>Δ</sup>	5008,52	117,6	4666,55	107,4
Information and communication	10645,75	108,5	10707,32	108,2
Real estate activities	7334,53	103,9	7711,71	105,0
Professional, scientific and technical activities <sup>a</sup>	9558,11	109,1	9725,18	108,0
Administrative and support service activities	4844,29	105,7	4869,12	106,4

<sup>a</sup> Excluding divisions: Research and experimental development work and Veterinary activities.



In the period January-August this year, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector was PLN 6748,26 and were by 6.8% higher than in the corresponding period of 2020 (by 4.1% 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 second quarter of this year, in Mazowieckie Voivodship, the prices of consumer goods and services increased by 4.3% on a yearly basis; in the second quarter of 2020, the increase was 3.3%.**

The largest increase in prices, amounting to 12.7%, was recorded in transportation. Prices of goods and services related to the maintenance of housing, as well as prices of recreation and culture increased by 5.1% annually, prices for education were higher by 3.9%, and for health – by 3.2%. The prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products increased by 1.8%, and of food and non-alcoholic beverages by 1.7%. The smallest price increase of 0.5% concerned clothing and footwear.

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

SPECIFICATION	2020		2021	
	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
	corresponding period of previous year=100			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104,1</b>	<b>103,3</b>	<b>102,9</b>	<b>104,3</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	108,0	106,6	100,7	101,7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	103,6	104,9	103,0	101,8
Clothing and footwear	97,7	96,4	98,4	100,5
Housing	104,3	105,3	105,0	105,1
Health	103,5	105,6	105,2	103,2
Transport	100,6	91,8	100,4	112,7
Recreation and culture	102,7	102,7	104,6	105,1
Education	105,4	106,2	104,5	103,9

The annual price increase recorded in the second quarter of 2020 in Mazowieckie Voivodship was slightly lower than the national average (4.3% compared to 4.5%).

## Agriculture

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

The average air temperature in Mazowieckie Voivodship in August 2021 amounted to 16.9°C and was by 1.8°C lower from the average from the years 1991–2020, while the maximum temperature reached 30.1°C in Koźienice, and the minimum amounted to 7.0°C in Siedlce. The average atmospheric precipitation (147.8 mm) accounted for 244% of the standard for the multi-year periods (ranging from 172% in Mława to 316% in Koźienice)<sup>3</sup>. The number of days with precipitation, depending on the region, ranged from 125 to 20.

**Table 5. Procurement of cereals<sup>a</sup>**

SPECIFICATION	07–08 2021		08 2021		
	in thousand tonnes	corresponding period of previous year=100	in thousand tonnes	08 2020=100	07 2021=100
Grain of basic cereals <sup>b</sup>	96,6	61,9	59,6	52,3	161,1
of which:					
wheat	62,6	65,5	41,9	57,5	202,3
rye	16,4	52,0	8,2	40,8	99,5

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

Deliveries of **basic cereals** (with cereal mixed, without sowing seed) to the procurement from the beginning of the new season 2021/2022 were 38.1% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year, with wheat deliveries lower by 34.5%, and rye by 48.0%. After this year's harvest, in August this year grain deliveries were lower by 47.7% than in the previous year.

**Table 6. Procurement of basic animal products<sup>a</sup>**

SPECIFICATION	01–08 2021		08 2021		
	in thousand tonnes	01–08 2020=100	in thousand tonnes	08 2020=100	07 2021=100
Animals for slaughter <sup>b</sup>	701,6	95,4	73,4	85,9	150,3
of which:					
cattle (including calves)	36,9	103,9	2,6	196,9	97,8
pigs	200,8	121,6	19,3	105,5	96,5
poultry	463,3	86,7	51,3	78,2	197,2
Milk <sup>c</sup>	1764,3	98,4	212,1	95,7	99,5

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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 701.6 thousand tonnes of **animals for slaughter** (in warm weight), i.e. 4.6% less than in the previous year. The decrease in procurement concerned poultry for slaughter (by 13.3%), and the increase pigs (by 21.6%) and cattle for slaughter (by 3.9%). In August this year, the total supply of animals for slaughter (73.4 thousand tonnes) was lower in annual terms (by 14.1%) and higher in monthly terms (by 50.3%).

Deliveries of **milk** to procurement in January-August 2021 (1764.3 million litres) were by 1.6% smaller than in the same period of 2020. In August this year, procurement of milk was smaller than in the previous year (by 4.3%) than in the previous month (by 0.5%).

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

SPECIFICATION	08 2021			01-08 2021	
	PLN	08 2020=100	07 2021=100	PLN	01-08 2020=100
Wheat <sup>a</sup> per dt	91,32	133,1	102,8	93,09	124,2
Rye <sup>a</sup> per dt	66,70	143,2	110,4	67,36	137,8
Potatoes per dt	39,30	115,6	27,7	59,53	104,2
Animals for slaughter per kg of live weight:					
cattle (excluding calves)	7,83	127,4	103,1	7,13	108,3
pigs	5,38	104,1	100,4	5,21	90,2
poultry	4,21	125,6	94,7	3,81	112,5
Milk per 1 hl	150,67	114,8	101,6	150,11	113,3

a Excluding sowing seed.

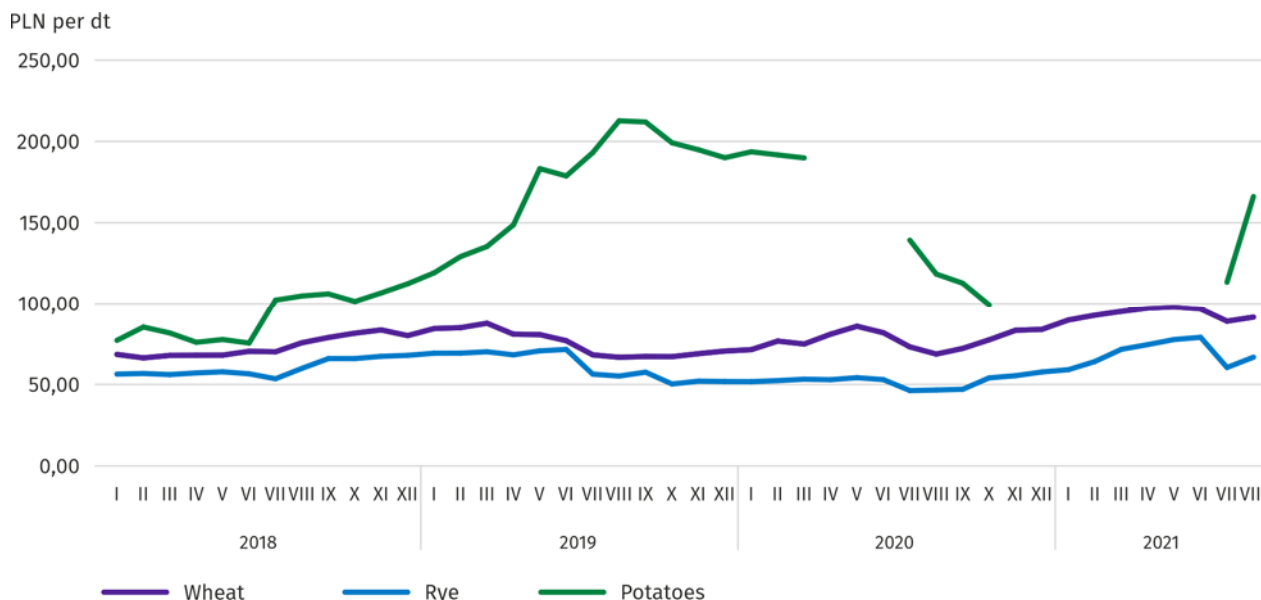
In January-August this year, average procurement **prices of wheat and rye** were higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In August this year, the price of wheat and rye was higher than in July this year, but higher than in August last year. Marketplace prices of these cereals were higher than in the previous year, but lower on a monthly basis.

**Table 8. Average marketplace prices of cereals and potatoes**

SPECIFICATION	08 2021		
	PLN	08 2020=100	07 2021=100
Wheat per dt	103,36	121,6	97,6
Rye per dt	66,89	111,5	98,7
Potatoes <sup>b</sup> per dt	166,06	140,3	146,5

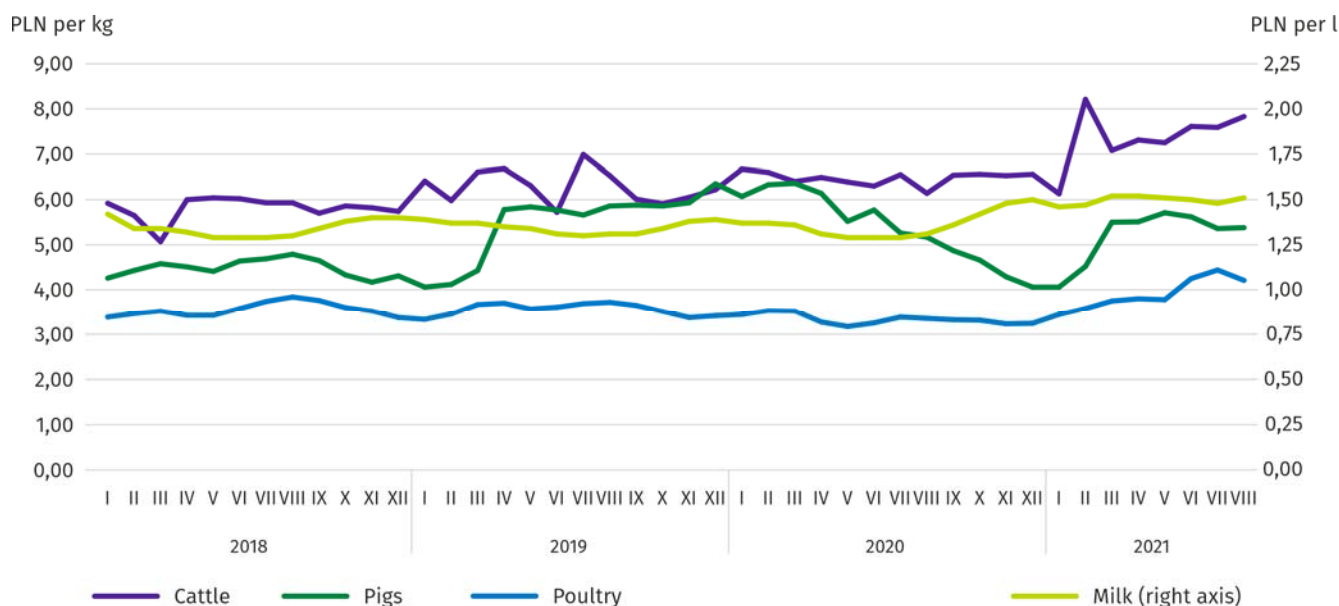
a Edible late.

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



In August this year, the average procurement price of **potatoes** was PLN 39.30/dt, i.e. 72.3% less than in the previous month and 15.6% more than last year. In the period of January–August this year, annual procurement prices of this raw material were higher by 4.2%. At marketplaces, the average price of 1 dt of potatoes was PLN 166.06 and was 40.3% higher than in August last year.

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



In January–August this year, the average procurement **price of pigs for slaughter** was by 9.8% lower than in the corresponding period of 2020. In August this year, the price of this raw material decreased on a monthly basis by 0.4% (to PLN 5.38 per kg), and on a yearly basis increased by 4.1%.

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



In August this year, suppliers were paid an average of PLN 4.21 per 1 kg of **poultry for slaughter**, i.e. 5.3% less than in July this year and by 25.6% more than in August last year. The average price of this raw material in January-August this year was by 12.5% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the period of eight months of this year, average procurement price of **cattle for slaughter** was 8.3% higher than in the same period of the previous year. In August this year, 3.1% more was paid for cattle for slaughter than in the previous month and by 27.4% more than in the previous year.

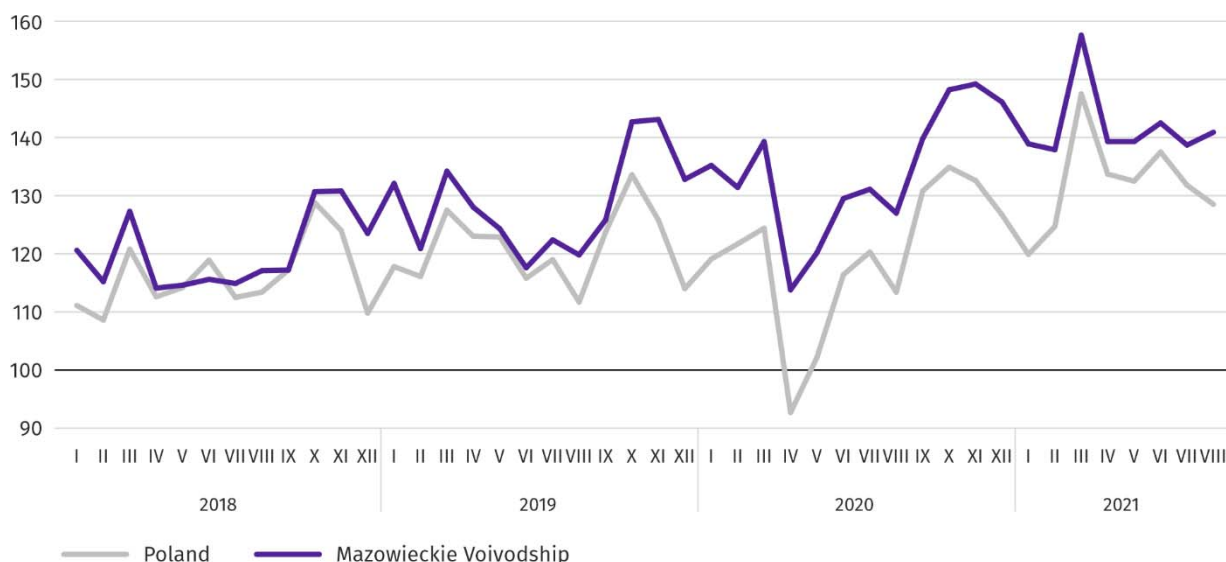
Procurement **prices of milk** in January-August this year were higher than in the previous year (by 13.3% on average). In August this year, PLN 150.67 was paid per 100 litres of this raw material, that is by 1.6% more on a monthly basis and by 14.8% on a yearly basis.

## Industry and construction

**Sold production of industry in August this year, reached the value (at current prices) of PLN 30321.7 million and was (at constant prices) by 11.0% higher than a year before (compared to a 5.9% increase in July this year); as compared to the previous month it increased by 1.6%.**

Sold production in manufacturing (constituting 85.5% of sold production of industry) compared to August last year increased (at constant prices) by 11.7%. There was also an increase (by 8.2%) in sold production in the section of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (the share of this section represents 11.9% of industrial production).

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



In August this year, the increase in sold production in annual terms was recorded in 27 (out of 33 in the Voivodship) divisions of industry, among others, in: manufacture of beverages (by 39.4%), metal products (by 38.9%), other non-metallic mineral products (by 21.4%), %, paper and paper products (by 19.4%), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (by 19.3%), machinery and equipment n.e.c. (by 18.2%), computers, electronic and optical products (by 17.7%), electrical equipment (by 5.5%), chemicals and chemical products (by 3.9%), food products (by 1.0%).

**Table 9. Dynamics (constant prices) and structure (current prices) of sold production of industry in August 2021**

SPECIFICATION	08 2021	01–08 2021	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		In percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111,0</b>	<b>112,2</b>	<b>100,0</b>
of which:			
Manufacturing	111,7	110,4	81,8
of which manufacture of:			
food products	101,0	99,6	19,6
beverages	139,4	120,8	2,1
paper and paper products	119,4	103,9	2,7
chemicals and chemical products	103,9	96,5	5,1
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	119,3	112,4	4,0
other non-metallic mineral products	121,4	108,9	2,8
metal products <sup>Δ</sup>	138,9	121,4	4,7
computer, electronic and optical equipment	117,7	154,3	7,4
electrical equipment	105,5	131,6	5,6
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	118,2	118,0	2,4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	108,2	121,1	15,4

Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per employed person, in August this year amounted (at current prices) to PLN 78.0 thousand and was (at constant prices) by 10.9% higher than a year before, with higher by 0.1% average paid employment and the average monthly gross wages and salaries by 7.8%.

In the period January–August this year, sold production of industry amounted to (at current prices) PLN 236299,5 million and was (at constant prices) by 12.2% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Sold production of construction** (at current prices) in August this year, reached the value of PLN 6998.0 million and was by 10.6% higher than in the previous year (compared to a 12.6% increase in July this year). In January–August this year, sold production of construction amounted to PLN 53626.1 million and was by 8.3% 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 August this year amounted to PLN 78.1 thousand (at current prices) and was by 10.6% higher compared to the corresponding month of last year, with the same average employment in construction and an increase in the average monthly gross wages and salaries by 7.1%.

**Construction and assembly production** (at current prices) in August this year, amounted to PLN 1886.7 million and was by 8.9% higher than a year before (as compared to no changes in July this year). The increase in production was recorded in enterprises performing specialized construction activities (by 42.8%) and in units specializing in civil engineering (by 5.4%). There was a decrease in entities whose basic activity is the construction of buildings (by 10.3%). In January–August this year, construction and assembly production was PLN 13324.8 million and was by 1.1% higher compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Table 10. Dynamics and structure (at current prices) of construction and assembly production in August 2021**

SPECIFICATION	08 2021	01-08 2021	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		In percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>108,9</b>	<b>101,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Construction of buildings	89,7	85,0	20,3
Civil engineering	105,4	98,1	51,9
Specialized construction activities	142,8	125,3	27,8

## Housing construction

**In August this year, as compared to the corresponding month of 2020, the number of dwellings completed increased by 0.6%. The number of dwellings in which construction has begun increased by 59.6%, and dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project – by 42.0%.**

According to preliminary data<sup>4</sup> in August this year, there were 3322 **dwellings completed**, i.e. by 21 more (by 0.6%) than in the previous year and by 359 (by 12.1%) than in the previous month. Majority of dwellings were built for sale or rent – 2307 (69.4% of their total number), followed by private dwellings – 1010 (30.4%). Compared to August this year, there were fewer dwellings for sale or rent by 3.4%, and private dwellings more by 11.0%.

The effects of housing construction obtained in Mazowieckie Voivodship in the surveyed month constituted 17.6% of national effects..

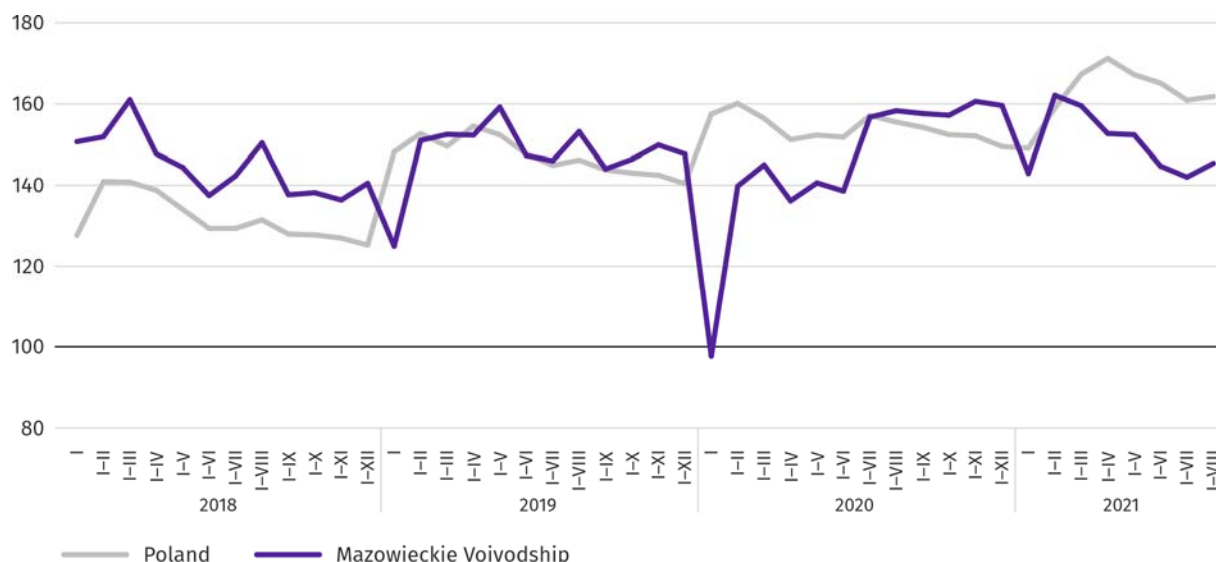
**Table 11. Number of dwellings completed in January–August 2021**

SPECIFICATION	Dwellings completed			Average useful floor area per dwelling in m <sup>2</sup>
	in absolute numbers	in percent	01-08 2020=100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25414</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>91,8</b>	<b>96,3</b>
Private	8572	33,7	132,3	150,9
Cooperative	24	0,1	.	53,0
For sale or rent	16562	65,2	78,4	68,8
Municipal	202	0,8	517,9	40,2
Public building society	43	0,2	148,3	56,4
Company	11	0,0	.	136,9

In January-August this year, 25414 dwellings were completed, i.e. fewer than in the corresponding period of the previous year by 2267, i.e. by 8.2%.

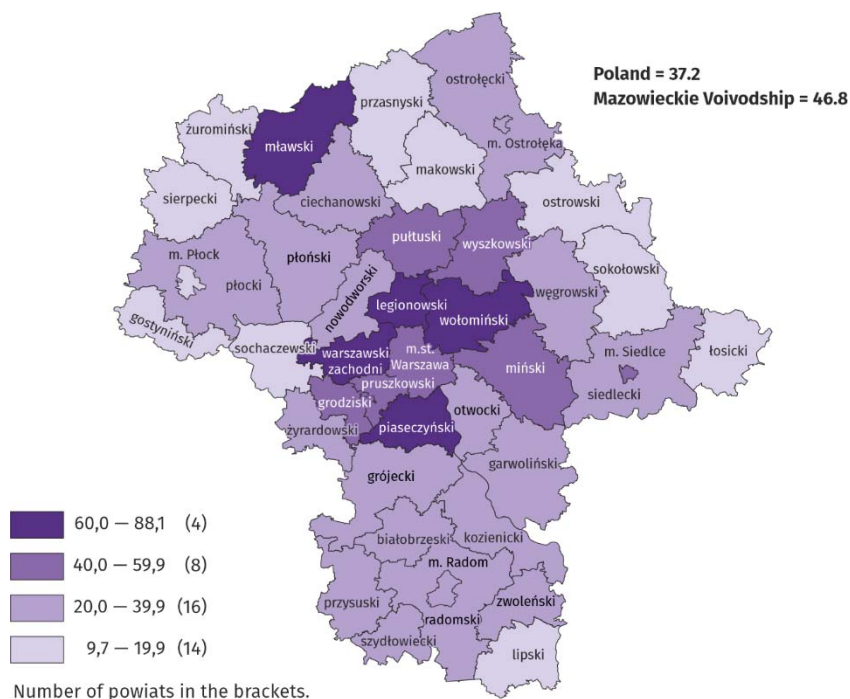
<sup>4</sup> Reporting data – may change after preparing quarterly report.

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



Most dwellings were completed in m.st. Warszawa (10308), followed by wołomiński (2199) and piaseczyński (1194), and the least in żuromiński (37), lipski (45) and łosicki (50).

**Map 2. Dwellings completed per 10 thousand population<sup>a</sup> by powiats in January-August 2021**



<sup>a</sup> Population as of 31 December 2020.

The average useful floor area of dwellings completed in the period of six months of this year amounted to 96.3 m<sup>2</sup> and was larger than a year earlier by 12.5 m<sup>2</sup> than a year earlier. The largest dwellings were completed in węgrowski powiat (154.2 m<sup>2</sup>), ostrołęcki (by 152.7 m<sup>2</sup>) and siedlecki (151.8 m<sup>2</sup>). The smallest were built in m.st. Warszawa (67.1 m<sup>2</sup>), Ostrołęka (70.8 m<sup>2</sup>), mławski powiat (71.0 m<sup>2</sup>) and in Płock (70.7 m<sup>2</sup>).

In August this year, the number of **dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project** amounted to 5072, that is by 1499 (by 42.0%) more than a year earlier and by 139 fewer (by 2.7%) than in the previous month. Of the total number of dwellings, 68.4% were dwellings for sale or rent, and 31.0% private.

In the surveyed month, the **construction began** in 6020 **dwellings**, which means an increase by 2247 (by 59.6%) in annual terms and by 583 (by 10.7%) in monthly terms. Dwellings for sale or rent accounted for 76.9% of their total number, and private 22.8%.



**Table 12. 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-August 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	01-08 2020=100	in absolute numbers	in percent	01-08 2020=100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39931</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>142,4</b>	<b>35422</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>140,8</b>
Private	12386	31,0	139,1	10252	28,9	128,2
Cooperative	195	0,5	314,5	253	0,7	.
For sale or rent	27227	68,2	143,4	24904	70,3	146,2
Municipal	108	0,3	158,8	13	0,0	38,2
Public building society	15	0,0	60,0	–	–	.

## Domestic market

**In August 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 August this year, increased by 10.3% compared to the year before. The increase in sales was recorded in units from the group: “solid, liquid and gas fuels” (by 19.9%), “textiles, clothing and footwear” (by 17.9%), “press, books, other sales in specialized stores” (by 15.8%), „pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipment” (by 14.1%), followed by “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” (by 0.2%), and “other retail sales in non-specialized stores” (by 8.4%), “others” (by 5.8%), “food, beverages and tobacco” (by 2.8%), and „furniture, electronics and household appliances” (by 1.8%).

Compared to July 2021, retail sales decreased by 1.2%. The decrease in retail sales was recorded in the groups: “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” (by 12.8%), „furniture, electronics and household appliances” (by 4.4%), “others” (by 2.2%), “press, books, other sales in specialized stores” (by 2.1%), and “food, beverages and tobacco” (by 0.2%). The increase in sales compared to the previous month was recorded in enterprises from the group “other retail sales in non-specialized stores” (by 9.1%), “textiles, clothing and footwear” (by 7.6%), „pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipment” (by 7.4%) and “solid, liquid and gas fuels” (by 0.8%).

In the period January-August 2021, retail sales increased by 10.4% on a yearly basis. The highest rise in sales recorded enterprises from the group “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” (by 21.7%), while the decline in sales was only recorded in the group “others” (by 0.2%).

**Table 13. Dynamics and structure (at current prices) of retail sales in August 2021**

SPECIFICATION	08 2021	01-08 2021	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		In percent
<b>TOTAL <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>110,3</b>	<b>110,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>
of which:			
Motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	108,4	121,7	7,7
Solid, liquid and gas fuels	119,9	114,1	25,7
Food, beverages and tobacco	102,8	101,5	15,9
Other retail sales in non-specialized stores	108,4	108,4	2,7
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and orthopedic equipment	114,1	105,8	3,4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	117,9	111,8	4,3
Furniture, electronics and household appliances	101,8	109,9	20,9
Press, books and other sales in specialized stores	115,8	116,1	7,6
Other	105,8	99,8	8,7

<sup>a</sup> 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 August 2021 was by 5.0% lower as compared to the previous month, and by 13.6% higher compared to August 2020. In wholesale enterprises it was lower by 1.1% and higher by 12.8%, respectively.

In January-August 2021, wholesale in trade enterprises was 17.3% higher than in the previous year, and in wholesale enterprises higher by 13.8%.

## Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on selected elements of the labour market in Q2 2021

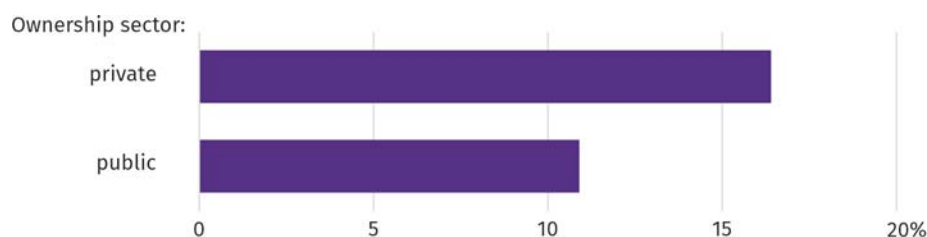
In March 2020, an epidemic threat was announced in Poland, followed by an epidemic in connection with the spread of an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, known as COVID-19. The solutions introduced by law to prevent and counteract the spread of the aforementioned virus and combat the 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 June 2021, the share of people who worked remotely (due to the epidemic situation) in the total number of persons working<sup>5</sup> in Mazowieckie Voivodship was 15.0% and was by 8.4 pp lower than at the end of March 2021. The scale of using this form of work in the public sector was greater than in the private sector (16.4% compared to 10.9%).

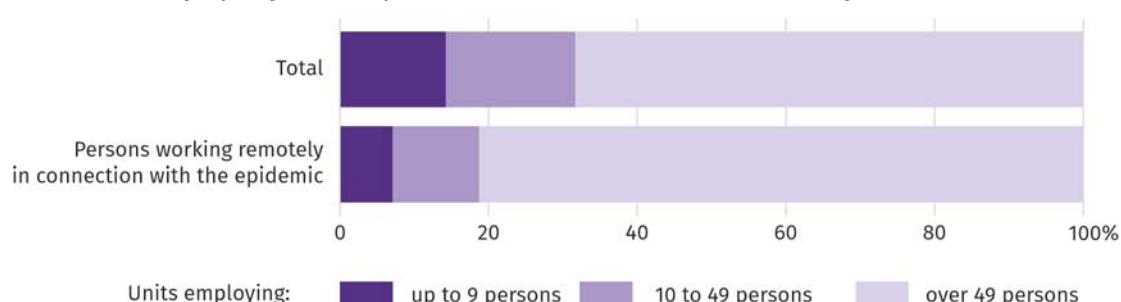
<sup>5</sup> Covered by the survey „Demand for labour”.

**Chart 11. Share of employed persons who, due to the epidemic situation, worked remotely by ownership sectors at the end of the second quarter of 2021**



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 17.8%, which means that it was by 9.4 pp lower than in the first quarter of 2021. In units employing from 10 to 49 persons, remote work was provided by 10.0% of the employed, and in the smallest units (up to 9 persons) – by 7.4%.

**Chart 12. Structure of employed persons by size of units at the end of the second quarter of 2021**

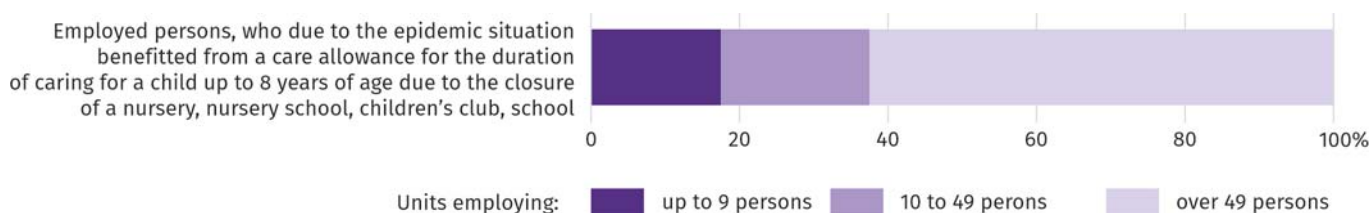


Remote work caused by an epidemic situation was implemented by employers in individual voivodships on a different scale. Its highest share at the end of the second quarter of 2020 was recorded in Mazowieckie Voivodship (15.0%), followed by Małopolskie (8.7%), and the lowest in Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodships (1.3%) and in Świętokrzyskie (1.4%); in the country on average 6.8%.

By the Act of 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 offered the possibility of using a care allowance for the duration of childcare until 8 years of age due to the closure of a nursery, nursery school, children's club, school. In the second quarter of 2021, 1.4% 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 time 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 – 62.5%.

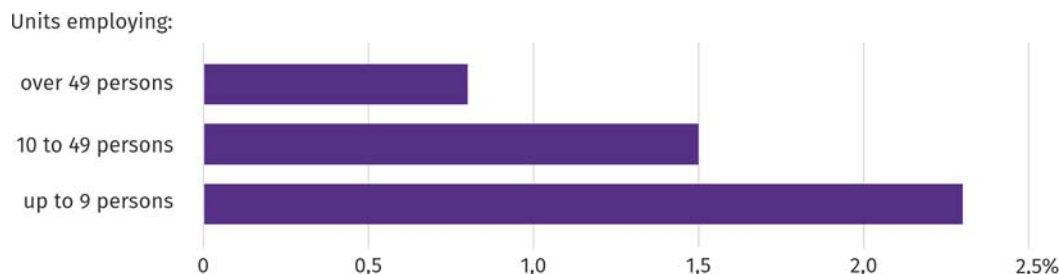
**Chart 13. Structure of the employed who, due to the epidemic situation, used the care allowance for the duration of care for a child up to 8 years of age due to the closure of a nursery, nursery school, children's club, school by unit size in Q2 2021**



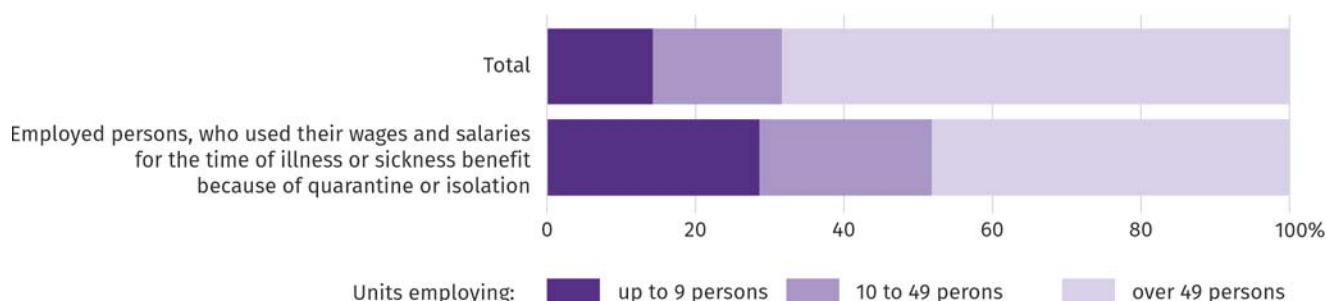
The scale of the use of childcare for the discussed reason in individual provinces was quite similar. The share of the number of working parents and legal guardians using the right to care for a child due to the epidemic situation ranged from 1.0% in Lubuskie Voivodship to 1.6% in Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship.

In the second 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, inter alia, quarantine and isolation. Employed persons who, as of 30 June this year benefited from sick pay or sickness benefit due to quarantine or isolation in Mazowieckie Voivodship, constituted 1.1% of the total number of employees (in the first quarter of this year – 3.4%). This percentage was higher in the private sector than in the public sector and amounted to 1.4% and 0.4%, respectively.

**Chart 14. Share of employed persons who received sick pay or sickness benefit due to quarantine or isolation by unit size at the end of Q2 2021**



**Chart 15. Structure of employed persons by size of unit at the end of Q2 2021**



In Mazowieckie voivodship, in units employing more than 49 persons, the share of employed persons covered by quarantine or isolation amounted to 0.8%, in units employing 10 to 49 persons – 1.5%, and in units employing up to 9 persons – 2.3%.

Situations of quarantine or isolation of workers took place in all voivodships. At the end of June this year, they most often occurred in Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Pomorskie, Śląskie and Zachodniopomorskie Voivodships, where the share of employed persons who benefited from sick pay or sickness benefits due to quarantine or isolation amounted to 1.7% of the total working population in these voivodships, respectively; in the country an average of 1.4%.

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

**In August 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, 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%).

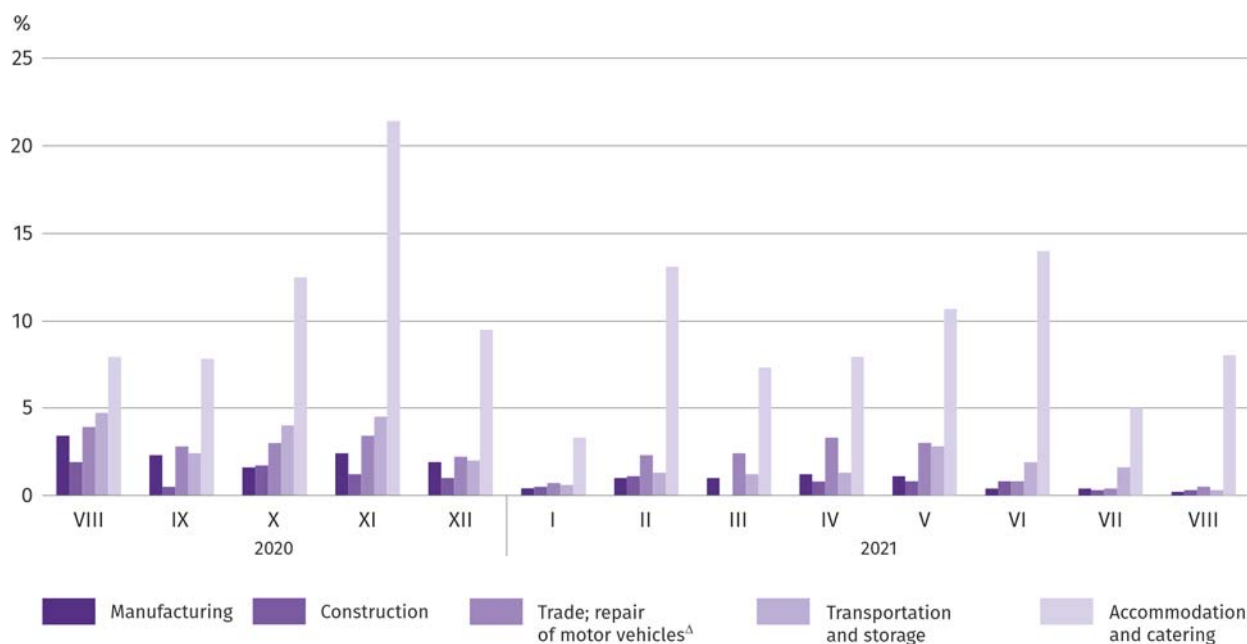
In August this year, in Mazowieckie voivodship 0.5% of economic entities that submitted a report to DG1 indicated the COVID-19 pandemic as a factor causing significant changes in running a business; in the country 0.6% (in August 2020 3.2% and 2.9%, respectively). The highest percentage of units experiencing the effects of COVID-19 in August this year was recorded in Pomorskie Voivodship (0.9%); only in Lubuskie Voivodship there were no such enterprises.

**Chart 16. Percentage of units reporting changes caused by COVID-19**



In August 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 (8.0%, 3.6% in the country). A year earlier, the percentage of enterprises affected by the situation in the above-mentioned section amounted to 7.9% in the voivodship, and 5.7% in the country.

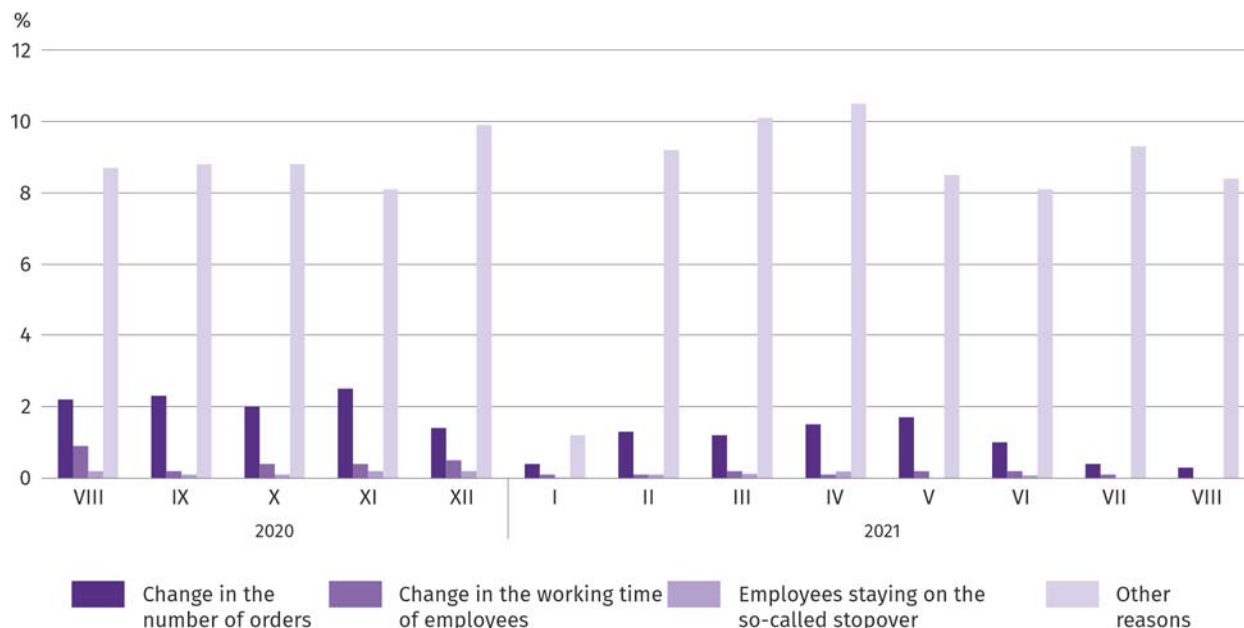
**Chart 17. Units reporting changes due to COVID-19 by selected sections**



The most common cause of changes in economic activity related to COVID-19 was a change in the number of orders (decrease or increase). In August this year, in the Voivodship, a decrease in this respect was indicated by 0.2% of entities; in the country 0.3% (in August last year it was 1.6% and 1.4%, respectively). The highest percentage of entities affected by a drop in the number of orders was in the accommodation and catering section – 1.6% in the Voivodship, and 0.5% in the country. The increase in the number of orders in the Voivodship was signaled in August this year by 0.1% of enterprises; in the country 0.2% (in August 2020, 0.5% each). In the Voivodship, as well as in the country, the highest percentage of entities in which the number of orders increased was recorded in accommodation and catering (3.2% and 2.3%, respectively).

In further places in the Voivodship, among the factors determining the activity and results of enterprises, there were correction invoices and problems with supplies from suppliers – 0.1% each (in August last year, 0.1% and 0.04%, respectively).

**Chart 18. Reasons<sup>a</sup> for changes in economic activity due to COVID-19**



<sup>a</sup> The respondents could indicate many reasons at the same time.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, even less noticeable for entrepreneurs, include changes in the number of employees (0.04%) and layoffs (0.02%). There were no cases of takeover of the enterprise (or its part), separation of the enterprise (or its part), cancellation of previously issued invoices, payment gridlocks, employees staying on the so-called standstill and suspension of production or provision of services. Overall, the pandemic was indicated by 8.4% of enterprises as the cause causing changes in the conduct of business activity, without specifying a detailed reason.

## Entities of the national economy<sup>6</sup>

**In August 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 0.9%). while the number of entities that were removed from the REGON register and new entities registered in the register was lower (by 17.8% and by 6.0%, respectively).**

As at the end of August this year, 913994 **entities of the national economy** were registered in the REGON register, i.e. by 4.5% more than last year and by 0.4% than in the previous month.

In the total number of registered entities 596065 accounted for **natural persons** conducting economic activity, which means an increase compared to August 2020 by 4.3%. The number of companies which were registered in the REGON register amounted to 249770, including 190318 commercial companies and 59039 civil partnerships (annual increase by 5.4%, 7.0% and 0.6%, respectively).

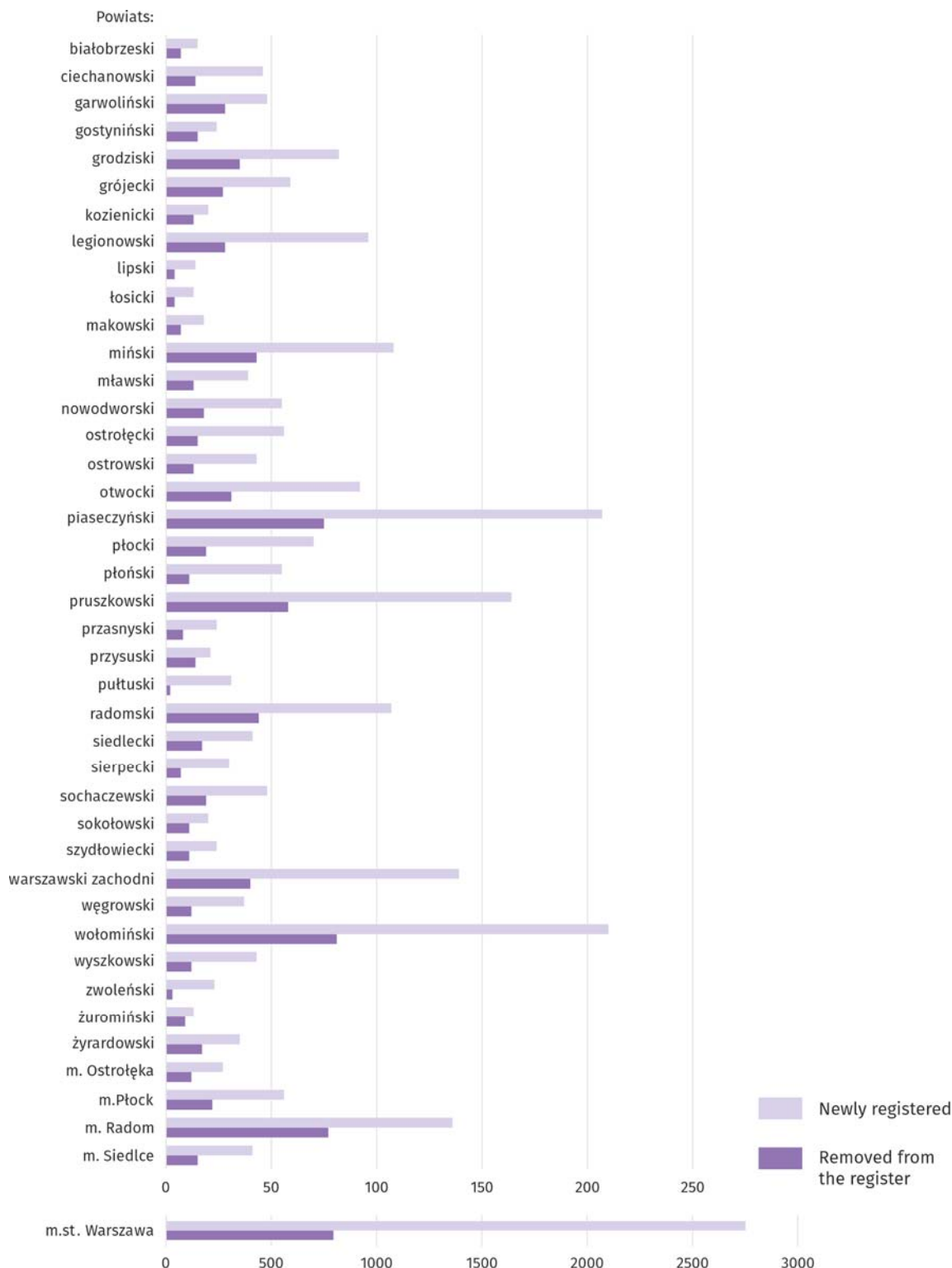
According to the **expected number of employees**, entities that declared employment of up to 9 persons prevailed upon entry in the REGON register; they constituted 96.7% of all registered units. The share of entities with an estimated number of 10-49 employed persons was 2.6%, and of entities employing 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 August 2020, the largest increase in the number of entities was recorded in the sections: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 23.7%), information and communication (by 10.5%) and administrative and supporting service activities (by 7.7%).

Compared to July 2020, the number of entities increased, among others, in the sections: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 1.7%), information and communication (by 0.9%), education (by 0.6%) and construction (by 0.5%).

<sup>6</sup> 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 19. Entities of the national economy newly registered and removed from the register in August 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).

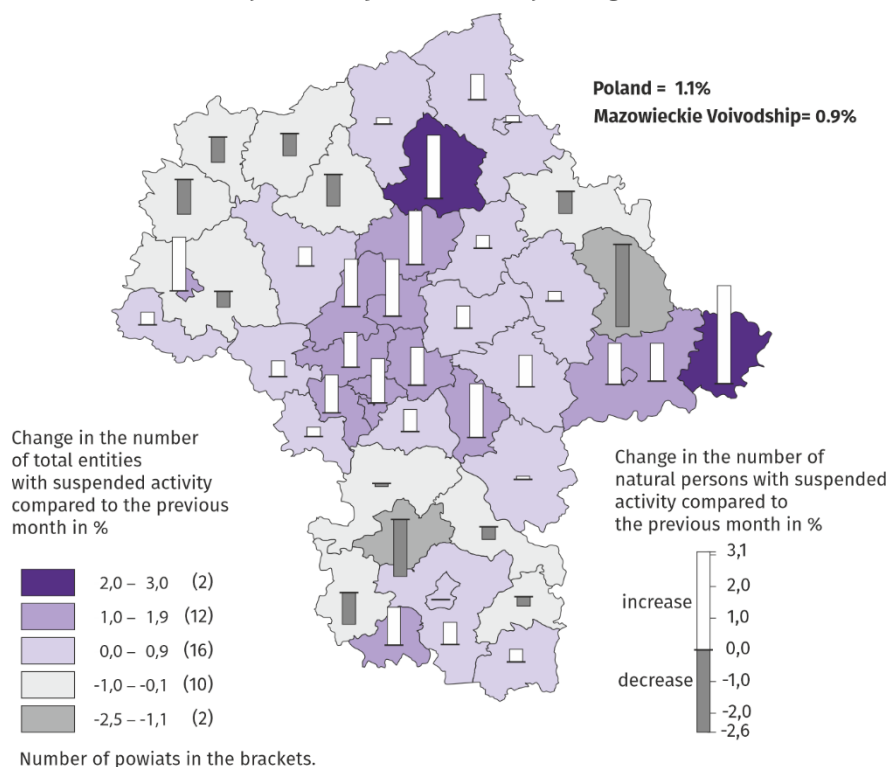
In August this year, 5182 **new entities** were entered in the REGON register, i.e. by 0.6% less than in the previous month. The newly registered units were dominated by natural persons conducting economic activity, 3593 of whom were registered (by 9.7% less than in July this year). The number of newly registered commercial companies was higher by 5.2%, including companies with limited liability by 5.5%.

In August this year, 1705 entities were **removed** from the REGON register (by 17.8% less than a month ago), including 1423 natural persons conducting economic activity (by 13.1% less).

As of the end of August 2021, in the REGON register 95955 entities had **suspended activity** (by 0.9% more than a month before). The vast majority were natural persons conducting economic activity (90.4%, compared to 90.3% in July this year).



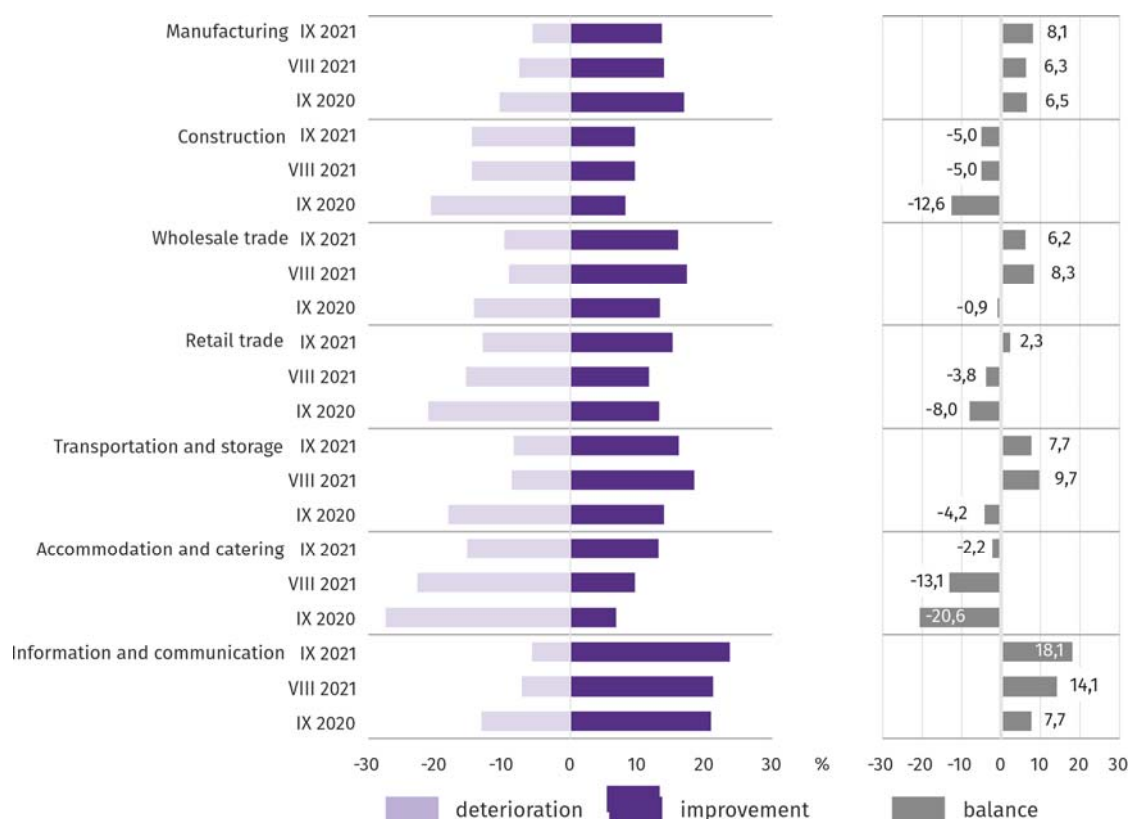
**Map 3. Entities of the national economy with suspended activity in August 2021**



## Business tendency

Entrepreneurs in most surveyed areas in September 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 construction section.

**Chart 20. Indices of the general business climate by type of activity (sections and divisions of NACE Rev.2)**

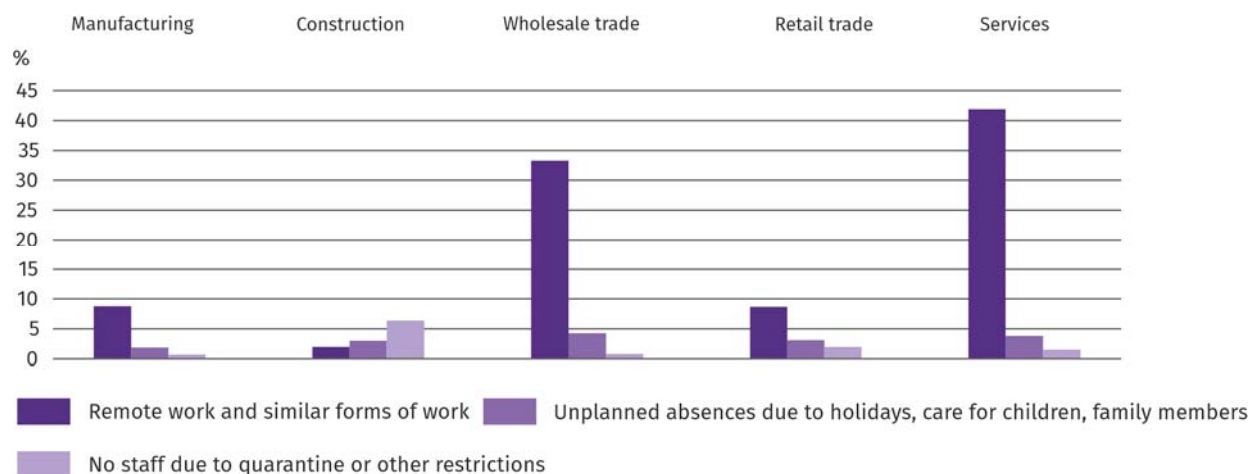




## Survey results on the impact of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus pandemic on the economic situation<sup>7</sup>

Entrepreneurs operating in all surveyed activities most often believed that the coronavirus pandemic in September this year will have slight negative consequences for the business conducted by their company.

*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.

As in the previous month, remote work and 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.

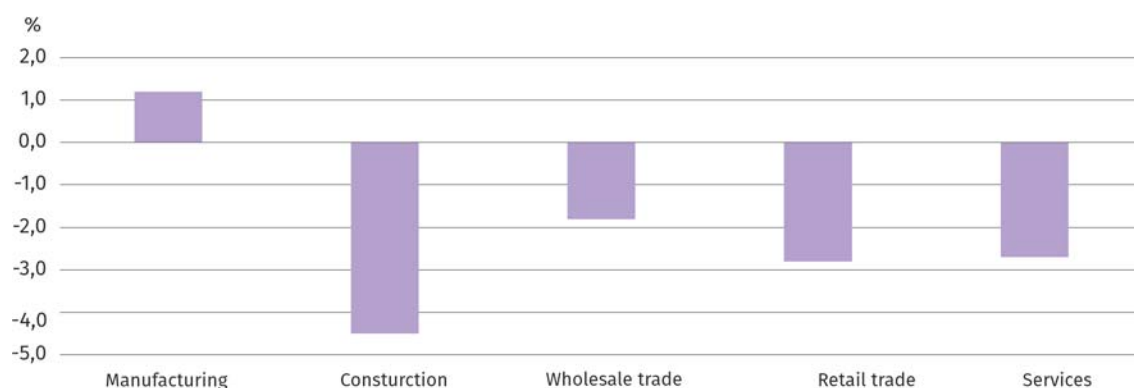
*Q2. Please give an estimate of what percentage of your company's employees (regardless of the type of contract: employment, civil law, self-employed workers, interns, agents, etc.) will cover each of the following situations in the current month:*



In most of the surveyed areas of activity, managers expected a decrease in orders placed by customers. Only in manufacturing it was expected that orders would increase.

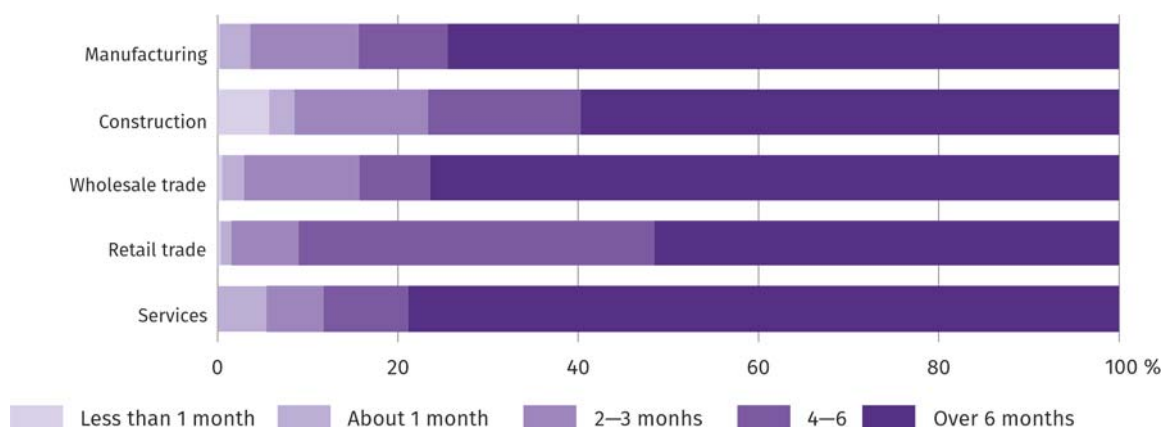
<sup>7</sup> The survey was conducted on a sample of industrial, construction, commercial and service units. In contrast to the basic economic climate survey, the answers to the additional block of questions were provided on a voluntary basis. Questions 1, 2 and 7 present the structure of answers (percentage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



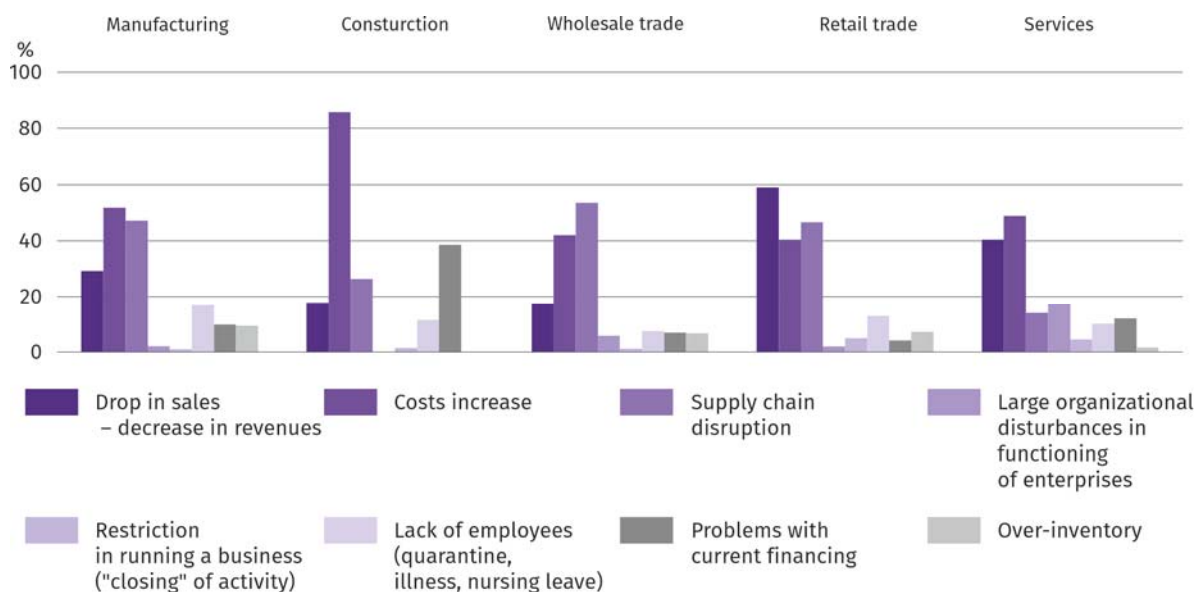
When assessing the company's ability to survive while maintaining the current actions and limitations taken to combat the coronavirus by the state authorities in Poland (but also resulting from the actions of other countries, e.g. in the field of border traffic), the largest number of entrepreneurs,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



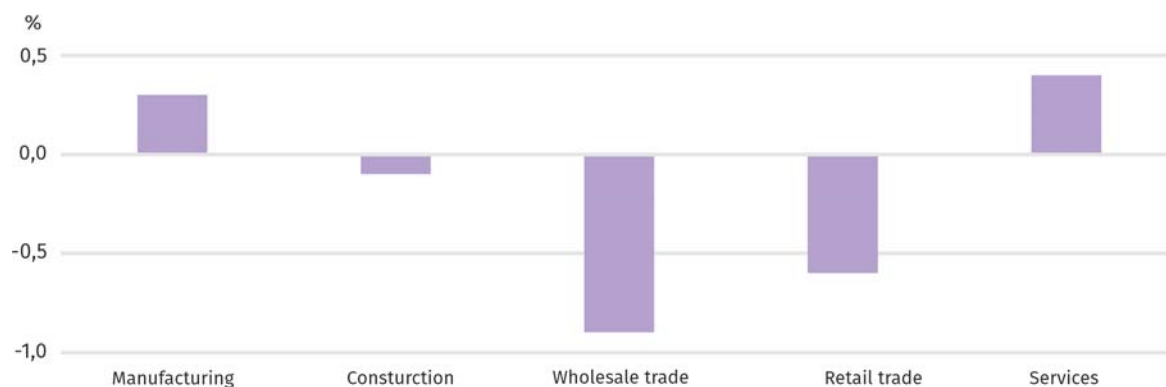
In most of the analyzed types of activity (in the last three months), entrepreneurs most often indicated the increase in costs as a negative effect of the pandemic. In retail trade, the decrease in sales (decrease in revenues) was considered to be the most related to the conducted activity, and in wholesale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

Q5. Of the negative effects of the coronavirus pandemic observed in the last three months (June, July, August), your companies relate most to your:



In the construction industry as well as in wholesale and retail trade, managers predicted a decline in employment in September this year compared to the previous month. Employment was expected to increase in manufacturing and services.

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 14. 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 <sup>a</sup> (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	1537,7	1537,8	1536,4				
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	100,4	100,0	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	99,3	101,0	102,2	101,8	101,2	100,5				
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	141,4	139,6	138,2				
Unemployment rate <sup>b</sup> (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	5,0	4,9	4,9				
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	14339	15485	14674				
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	16	16	16				
Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enter- prise sector <sup>a</sup> (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	6777,25	6772,44	6746,93				
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	102,8	99,9	99,6				
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	108,7	108,0	107,9				
Price indices:													
consumer goods and services <sup>c</sup> :													
corresponding period of previous year=100	A	.	.	104,1	.	.	103,3	.	.	103,1	.	.	102,8
	B	.	.	102,9	.	.	104,3	.	.				

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 14. 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	98,5	86,4	107,3				
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	122,8	126,0	136,8				
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	104,9	99,7	103,1				
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	120,7	115,8	127,4				
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	121,7	100,2	103,5	98,5	95,4	100,4				
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	97,3	101,9	104,1				
Ratio of procurement prices <sup>a</sup> 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	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,9	8,0				
Sold production of industry <sup>b</sup> (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	100,0	102,3	97,3*	101,6				
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	115,9	110,2	105,9*	111,0				
Construction and assembly production <sup>b</sup> (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	104,5	95,1	109,0				
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	100,2	100,0	108,9				

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

**Table 14. 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	13142*	16044*	19129*	22092*	25414				
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	112,1*	108,4*	104,4*	90,6*	91,8				
Retail sales of goods <sup>a</sup> (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	103,0	102,9	98,8				
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	113,9	110,9	110,3				
Turnover profitability indicator in enterprises <sup>b</sup> :													
gross <sup>c</sup> (in %)	A	.	.	1,8	.	.	4,6	.	.	4,8	.	.	4,8
	B	.	.	7,7	.	.	7,1	.	.				
net <sup>d</sup> (in %)	A	.	.	1,1	.	.	3,6	.	.	3,9	.	.	3,8
	B	.	.	6,4	.	.	5,9	.	.				
Investment outlays of enterprises <sup>b</sup> – from the beginning of the year (in million PLN; current prices)	A	.	.	8368,8	.	.	18781,7	.	.	31374,2	.	.	51724,1
	B	.	.	10470,0	.	.	23370,2	.	.				
corresponding period of previous year=100 (current prices)	A	.	.	102,2	.	.	94,1	.	.	96,1	.	.	101,4
	B	.	.	125,1	.	.	124,4	.	.				
Entities of the national economy <sup>e</sup> 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	907151	910555	913994				
of which commercial companies	A	171505	172783	173778	174576	175292	175968	176895	177906	178966	179845	180823	181948
	B	182507	183477	184442	185508	186906	188142	189104	190318				
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	34968	35089	35354				

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](mailto:SekretariatUSWAW@stat.gov.pl)



[warszawa.stat.gov.pl/en/](http://warszawa.stat.gov.pl/en/)



@Warszawa\_STAT

#### Related information

[Statistical bulletin of Mazowieckie Voivodship](#)

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

[Socio-economic situation of voivodships No. 2/2021](#)

#### 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](#)

[Entity of the national economy](#)

[Business tendency](#)



In the case of quoting data from the Statistics Poland, please provide information “Statistics Poland data source”, and in the case of publishing calculations made on data published by the Statistics Poland, provide information: “Own study on Statistics Poland data”.