

Socio-economic situation of Mazowieckie Voivodship in July in 2023

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- In July this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector increased by 0.4% on a yearly basis and decreased by 0.1% compared to the previous month. The registered unemployment rate amounted to 4.0% and decreased by 0.3 pp on an annual basis, and did not change on a monthly basis.
- Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in July this year were higher by 10.2% compared to the previous year and by 0.3% than in the previous month.
- On the agricultural market in July 2023, the average procurement prices of potatoes and pigs for slaughter were higher than in the previous year. However, the prices of cereals, cattle and poultry for slaughter and milk were lower. On a monthly basis, more was paid for wheat and cattle for slaughter, and less for rye, potatoes, pigs and poultry for slaughter as well as milk.
- In July this year, sold production of industry (at constant prices) decreased on a yearly basis (by 2.9%), and on a monthly basis (by 3.8%). Construction and assembly production (at current prices) was higher by 1.1% than in the previous year and by 10.8% than a month earlier.
- The number of dwellings completed in July this year, was smaller by 20.9% than a year before and by 33.7% smaller compared to the previous month. Most dwellings were built for sale or rent.
- In July this year, there was a decrease in retail sales in annual terms (by 1.3%). Wholesale was lower than in the previous year as well (by 12.6%).
- In the first half of 2023, the gross and net financial results of enterprises were higher than those obtained a year earlier. Gross and net turnover profitability rates improved; however, financial liquidity indicators were lower.
- Investment outlays incurred by enterprises in the first half of this year were (in current prices) higher than last year by 18.0%. The estimated value of investments in progress was also higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year (by 39.2%).
- In July this year, the number of entities of the national economy registered in the REGON register was higher by 4.6% than in the previous year and by 0.4% than in the previous month.
- In August this year In most areas of the economy covered by the study, entrepreneurs' assessments of the economic situation are positive and usually more optimistic than a month ago. The greatest improvement in ratings was recorded among entities providing services in accommodation and catering. The greatest deterioration in ratings was observed in the opinions expressed by entrepreneurs from the transportation and storage section. Among these units, assessments of the economic situation are pessimistic. Entities involved in construction and retail trade also evaluate the economic situation negatively.

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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)

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 August 2023” will be published on the home page of the Statistical Office in Warszawa: <https://warszawa.stat.gov.pl/en> on 31 August 2023.

When publishing Statistical Office data, please indicate the source.

Labour market

In July 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 July this year amounted to 1,584.9 thousand persons (full-time equivalent) and was by 0.4% higher in annual terms (0.7% in the previous month). The largest increase occurred in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 5.2%), and also, among others, in information and communication and accommodation and catering (by 4.4% each), and in real estate activities (by 3.5%). The decline was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 3.7%), as well as in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 1.4%), manufacturing (by 0.8%), and administrative and support service activities (by 0.3%).

In comparison with June this year, average employment decreased by 0.1%; the most in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 1.3%), and to a lesser extent, among others, in manufacturing (by 0.4%) as well as in information and communication and (by 0.3%).

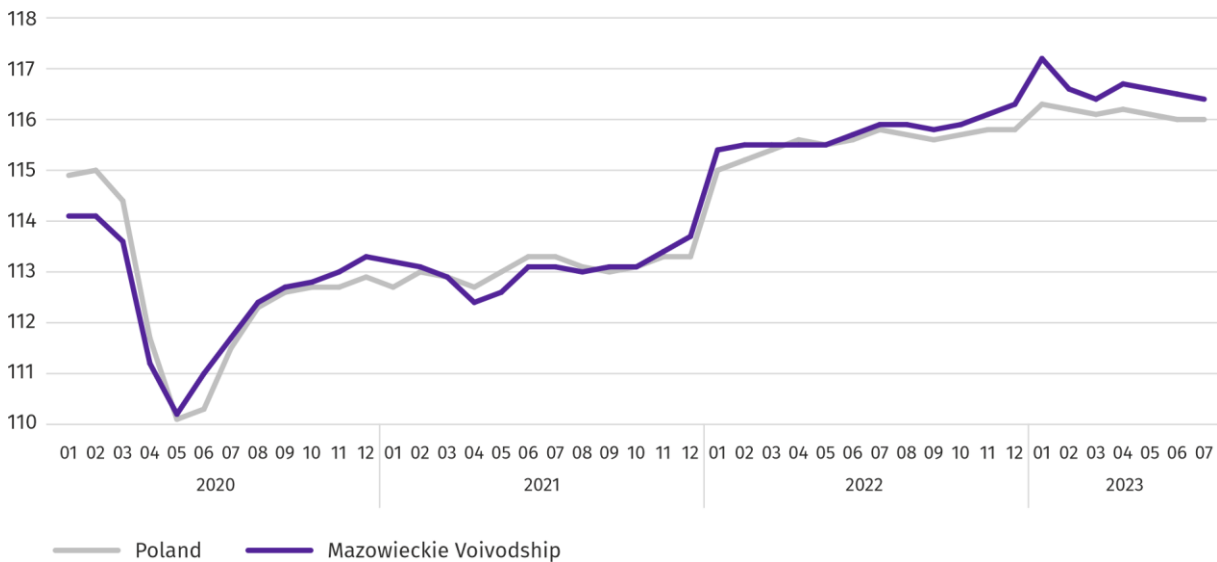
Table 1. Average employment in the enterprise sector in July 2023

SPECIFICATION	07 2023		01-07 2023	
	in thousands	07 2022=100	in thousands	01-07 2022=100
TOTAL	1584,9	100,4	1588,3	101,0
of which:				
Industry	386,1	98,9	388,4	99,1
of which:				
manufacturing	341,5	99,2	343,4	99,4
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	23,7	96,3	24,2	98,0
Construction	92,5	101,3	91,5	100,1
Trade; repair of motor vehicles ^Δ	345,3	98,6	347,1	99,9
Transportation and storage	277,4	100,3	278,0	100,4
Accommodation and catering ^Δ	35,2	104,4	33,9	106,2
Information and communication	134,2	104,4	134,9	106,4
Real estate activities	23,3	103,5	23,2	103,2
Professional, scientific and technical activities ^a	110,8	105,2	110,8	106,8
Administrative and support service activities	143,5	99,7	144,3	99,0

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

In the period of January–July this year, average employment in the enterprise sector amounted to 1,588.3 thousand persons and increased by 1.0% compared to the corresponding period of 2022 (a year before the increase was 2.5%).

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

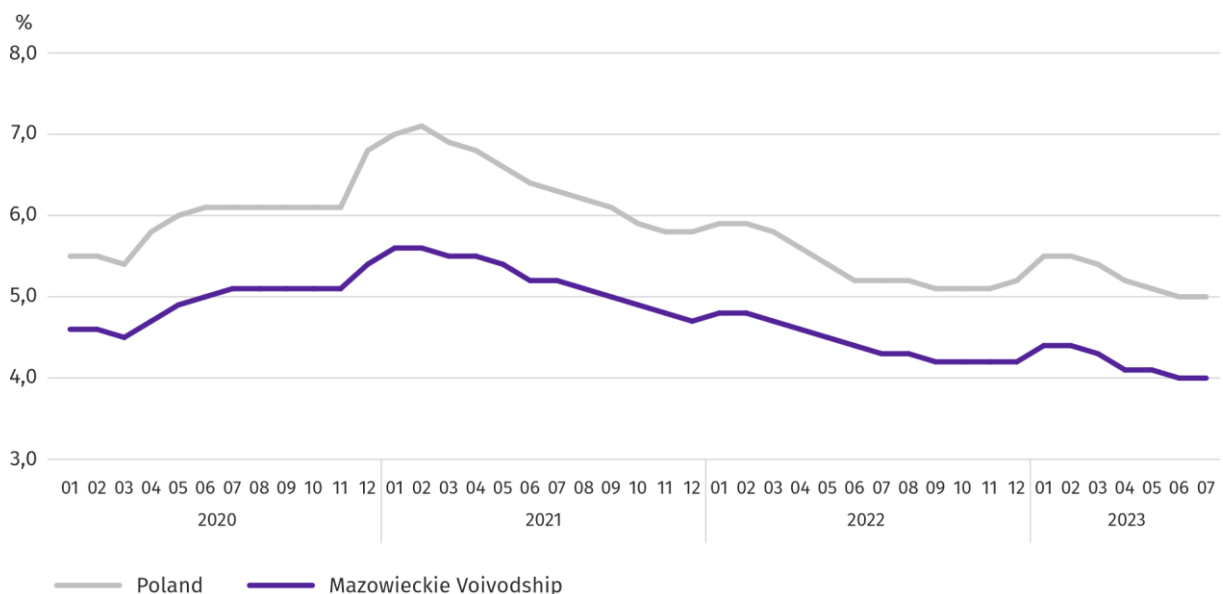


At the end of July this year, the **number of unemployed persons registered** in labour offices amounted to 111.4 thousand persons and decreased on a yearly basis by 9.3 thousand persons (i.e. by 7.7%), and on a monthly basis increased by 0.7 thousand persons (i.e. by 0.6%). Women accounted for 50.5% of total registered unemployed persons (a year before 52.2%).

Table 2. Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate

SPECIFICATION	2022	2023	
	07	06	07
Registered unemployed persons (as of end of month) in thousands	120,7	110,7	111,4
Newly registered unemployed persons (during a month) in thousands	13,2	11,1	12,9
Unemployed persons removed from unemployment rolls (during a month) in thousands	14,2	13,9	12,2
Registered unemployment rate (as of end of month) in %	4,3	4,0	4,0

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



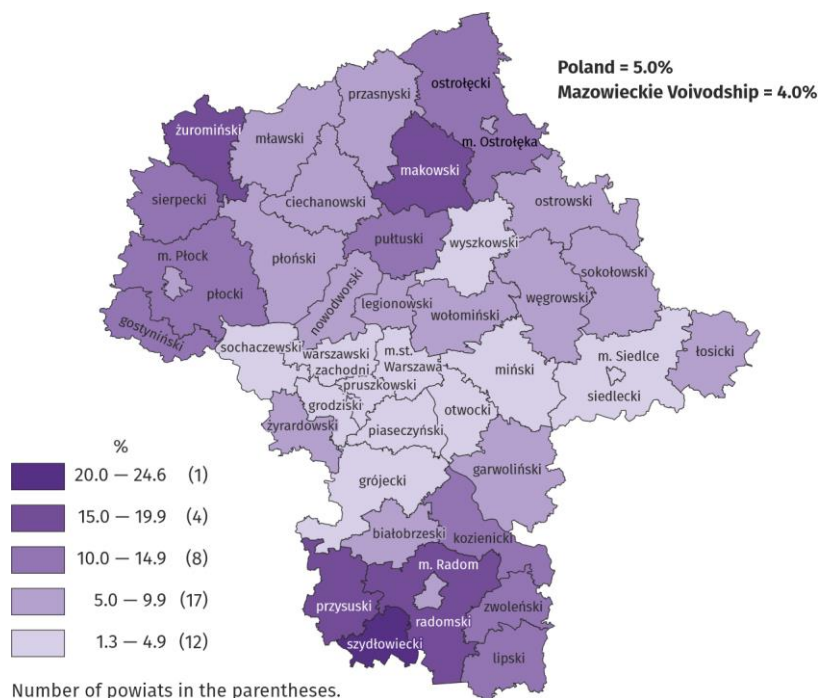
Registered unemployment rate at the end of July this year amounted to 4.0% and was lower than the national average (5.0%). It decreased by 0.3 pp on a yearly basis, and did not change on a monthly basis.

The territorial differentiation of the unemployment rate continued in the Voivodship. Powiats with the highest unemployment rate were still szydłowiecki (24.6% compared to 25.1% in July 2022), przysuski (18.4% compared to 18.2%) and radomski (17.1% compared to 17.5%), and with the lowest – m.st. Warszawa (1.3% compared to 1.6%), warszawski zachodni (1.4% compared to 1.7%), and pruszkowski (2.3% compared to 2.3%).

Compared to July last year, the unemployment rate decreased in 28 out of 42 powiats. The highest decrease was recorded in the powiats: pułtuski (by 1.9 pp), płocki (by 1.3 pp) and wołomiński (by 1.2 pp). An increase of 0.1-0.3 pp was recorded in 10 powiats. No changes were recorded in 4 powiats.

Compared to June this year, the increase by 0.1–0.8 pp took place in 23 powiats. The increase by 0.1-0.3 pp was recorded in 5 powiats, and in 14 the unemployment rate did not change.

Map 1. Registered unemployment rate by powiats in 2023 (as of end of July)



In July this year, 12.9 thousand unemployed persons were **registered in labour offices**, i.e. less by 2.0% than a year before and by 16.6% more than in the previous month. Among the newly registered, 75.8% were persons registering once again (72.6% a year before). The share of persons previously not employed amounted to 16.8% (a decrease by 5.1 pp on a yearly basis), persons terminated due to company reasons 3.5% (a 0.1 pp increase). Out of newly registered unemployed persons, 42.5% were rural residents (an increase by 1.1 pp). Graduates accounted for 7.1% of newly registered unemployed persons (a decrease by 0.4 pp).

In July this year, 12.2 thousand persons **were removed from unemployment rolls**, i.e. less by 13.9% than a year before and by 11.9% than a month before. 5.9 thousand persons (3.5% less than a year before) were removed from unemployment rolls due to undertaking employment. The share of this category of persons in the total number of persons removed from unemployment rolls increased by 5.2 pp on a yearly basis and amounted to 48.6%. There was also an increase in the share of persons who obtained retirement or pension rights (by 0.1 pp to 0.5%). However, there was a decrease in the number of persons who started training or traineeship with employer (by 2.4 pp to 8.8%), who voluntarily gave up their status of the unemployed (by 1.0 pp to 6.0%) and who lost their status of the unemployed as a result of not confirming readiness to take up work (by 0.6 pp to 24.7%).

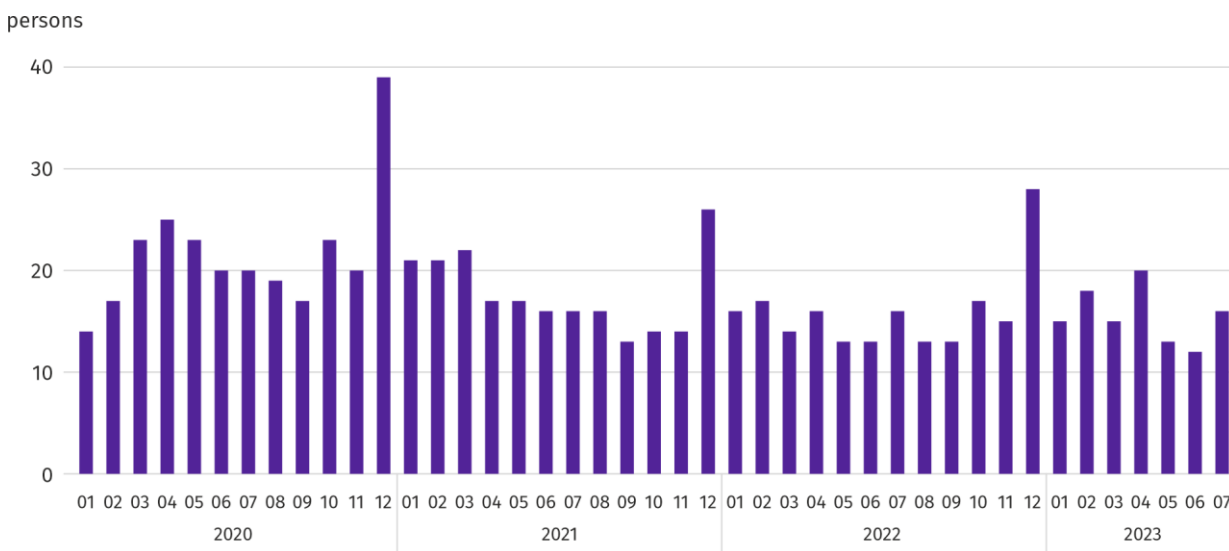
At the end of July this year, 94.3 thousand unemployed persons were not entitled to the unemployment benefit, and their share in the total number of the registered unemployed was 84.7% (a 1.5 pp decrease in annual terms).

At the end of the surveyed month, 57.8 thousand, i.e. 51.9% out of registered unemployed persons were the long-term unemployed¹. The number of unemployed persons under the age of 30 amounted to 24.4 thousand, which accounted for 21.9% of the total unemployed (of which persons under the age of 25 constituted 11.0%). Persons aged over 50 amounted to 30.5 thousand (27.4%). 0.6 thousand of unemployed persons, i.e. 0.5% of their total number received social assistance

¹ The long-term unemployed include persons remaining in the register of the powiat labour office for a total period of more than 12 months in the last 2 years, excluding periods of internship and vocational preparation.

benefits. There were 16.3 thousand persons (i.e. 14.7% of the total unemployed) had at least one child under the age of 6, and persons with a disabled child aged under 18 – 271 persons (0.2% respectively). The number of disabled unemployed persons amounted to 6.5 thousand (i.e. 5.9%).

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



In July this year, 14.4 thousand **job offers**², i.e. more than a year before by 12.0% and by 30.6% less on a monthly basis were submitted to labour offices. At the end of month, there were 16 unemployed persons (as in the previous year) per job offer.

According to the labour offices, as of the end of July this year, 36 companies announced termination of 10.7 thousand employees in the near future (a year before, respectively 40 companies – 8.8 thousand employees).

Wages and salaries

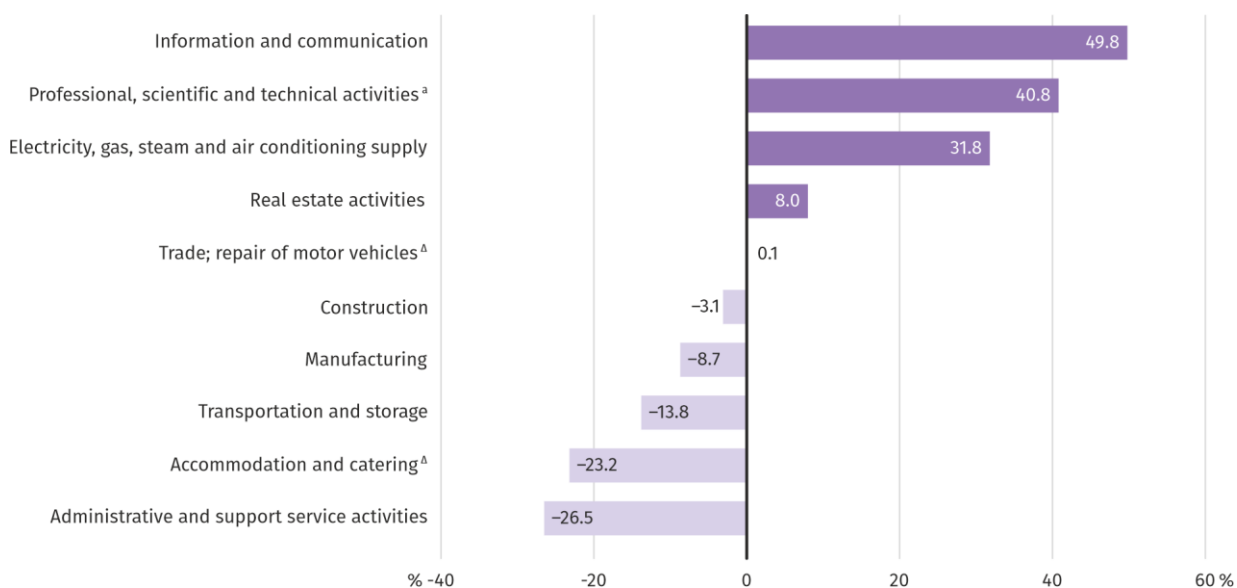
In July this year, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector increased both on a yearly and on a monthly basis.

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in July this year amounted to PLN 8,503.53 and were higher than in the country (PLN 7,485.12). It increased by 10.2% on a yearly basis (by 12.4% in the previous month). The largest increase was recorded in administrative and support service activities (by 16.2%), and also, among others, in accommodation and catering (by 15.9%), trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 12.4%) as well as in transportation and storage (by 11.3%). The decrease was recorded only in construction (by 2.6%).

In comparison with June this year, the average wages and salaries increased by 0.3%. The most significant increase concerned accommodation and catering (by 3.7%), construction (by 2.7%), and trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 2.1%). The decrease was recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 14.7%), manufacturing (by 6.1%) and in real estate activities (by 3.8%).

² Refers to vacancies and places of occupational activation.

Chart 4. Relative deviations of average monthly gross wages and salaries in selected sections from average wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in July 2023



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

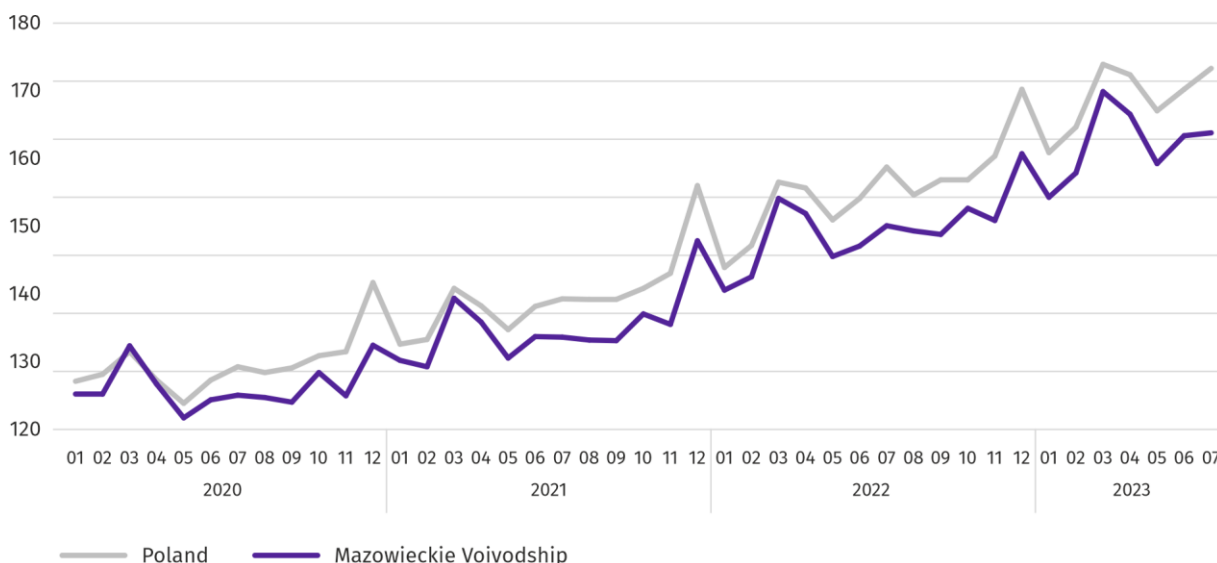
Table 3. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in July 2023

SPECIFICATION	07 2023		01-07 2023	
	in PLN	07 2022=100	in PLN	01-07 2022=100
TOTAL	8503,53	110,2	8442,56	111,5
of which:				
Industry	7947,30	109,1	7920,81	110,9
of which:				
manufacturing	7764,17	109,1	7685,10	111,0
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11206,49	110,0	12078,85	111,2
Construction	8238,02	97,4	8320,42	97,8
Trade; repair of motor vehicles ^Δ	8513,50	112,4	8544,20	110,9
Transportation and storage	7332,91	111,3	7054,59	115,2
Accommodation and catering ^Δ	6531,39	115,9	6199,00	114,9
Information and communication	12741,89	109,3	12959,65	112,1
Real estate activities	9182,28	106,3	9337,62	107,5
Professional, scientific and technical activities ^a	11974,58	108,4	11916,81	109,9
Administrative and support service activities	6246,78	116,2	6096,68	114,4

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

In the period of January–July this year, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector amounted to PLN 8,442.56 and was 11.5% higher than in the corresponding period of 2022 (12.2% higher a year before).

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



Agriculture

On the agricultural market in July 2023, the average procurement prices of potatoes and pigs for slaughter were higher than in the previous year. While the prices of cereals, cattle and poultry for slaughter and milk were lower. In monthly terms, the prices of wheat and cattle for slaughter were higher, and prices of rye, potatoes, pigs and poultry for slaughter as well as milk were lower.

The average air temperature in Mazowieckie Voivodship in July 2023 amounted to 20.0°C and was by 0.8°C higher from the average from the years 1991–2020, while the maximum temperature reached 34.9°C in Mława, and the minimum amounted to 7.1°C; both values were recorded at the meteorological station in Kozenice. The average atmospheric precipitation (57.3 mm) accounted for 74% of the standard for the multi-year periods (ranging from 56% in Warszawa to 90% in Mława)³. The number of days with precipitation, depending on the region, ranged from 11 to 15.

Table 4. Procurement of cereals^a

SPECIFICATION	07 2023		
	in thousand tonnes	07 2022=100	06 2023=100
Grain of basic cereals ^b	55,5	132,2	94,6
of which:			
wheat	39,2	140,2	81,9
rye	8,3	121,6	273,5

^a In January–June 2023, excluding procurement by natural persons. ^b Includes: wheat, rye, barley, oat, triticale; including cereal mixed, excluding sowing seed.

In July 2023, deliveries of **basic cereals** (including cereal mixed, excluding sowing seed) to procurement amounted to 55.5 thousand tonnes and were 32.2% larger than in the previous year, with deliveries of wheat larger by 40.2%, and rye by 21.6%. In monthly terms, procurement of wheat was smaller by 18.1% and of rye larger by 173.5%.

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 Kozenice, Mława, Płock, Siedlce and Warszawa.

Table 5. Skup podstawowych produktów zwierzęcych^a

SPECIFICATION	01-07 2023		07 2023		
	in thousand tonnes	01-07 2022=100	in thousand tonnes	07 2022=100	06 2023=100
Animals for slaughter ^b	626,8	105,9	88,5	108,8	100,0
of which:					
cattle (including calves)	20,7	97,0	2,6	102,7	64,6
pigs	137,9	100,5	19,5	117,1	117,3
poultry	467,7	108,0	66,4	106,9	97,9
Milk ^c	1588,1	100,9	232,7	102,1	102,4

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.

From the beginning of this year, producers from Mazowieckie Voivodship delivered 626.8 thousand tonnes of animals for slaughter (in warm weight), i.e. by 5.9% more than in the previous year. The increase in procurement concerned poultry (by 8.0%) and pigs for slaughter (by 0.5%), a decrease concerned cattle for slaughter (by 3.0%). In July this year, the total supply of animals for slaughter (88.5 thousand tonnes) was higher by 8.8% on an annual basis, and it remained at a similar level on a monthly basis.

Deliveries of **milk** to procurement in January-July 2023 (1,588.1 million litres) were higher by 0.9% than in the same period of the previous year. In July this year, procurement of milk amounted to 232.7 million litres and was higher by 2.4% than in the previous month and by 2.1% larger than in the previous year.

Table 6. Average prices of basic agricultural products

SPECIFICATION	07 2023			01-07 2023	
	PLN	07 2022=100	06 2023=100	PLN	01-07 2022=100
Wheat ^a per dt	92,63	59,1	101,8	106,13	70,2
Rye ^a per dt	64,37	54,1	98,5	76,13	63,6
Potatoes per dt	144,84	162,2	61,4	135,30	138,1
Animals for slaughter per kg of live weight:					
cattle (excluding calves)	10,21	93,0	114,0	10,97	101,2
pigs	9,93	130,2	99,2	9,26	144,3
poultry	5,53	88,0	97,0	5,83	102,5
Milk per 1 hl	187,80	81,2	97,9	211,23	102,1

a Excluding sowing seed.

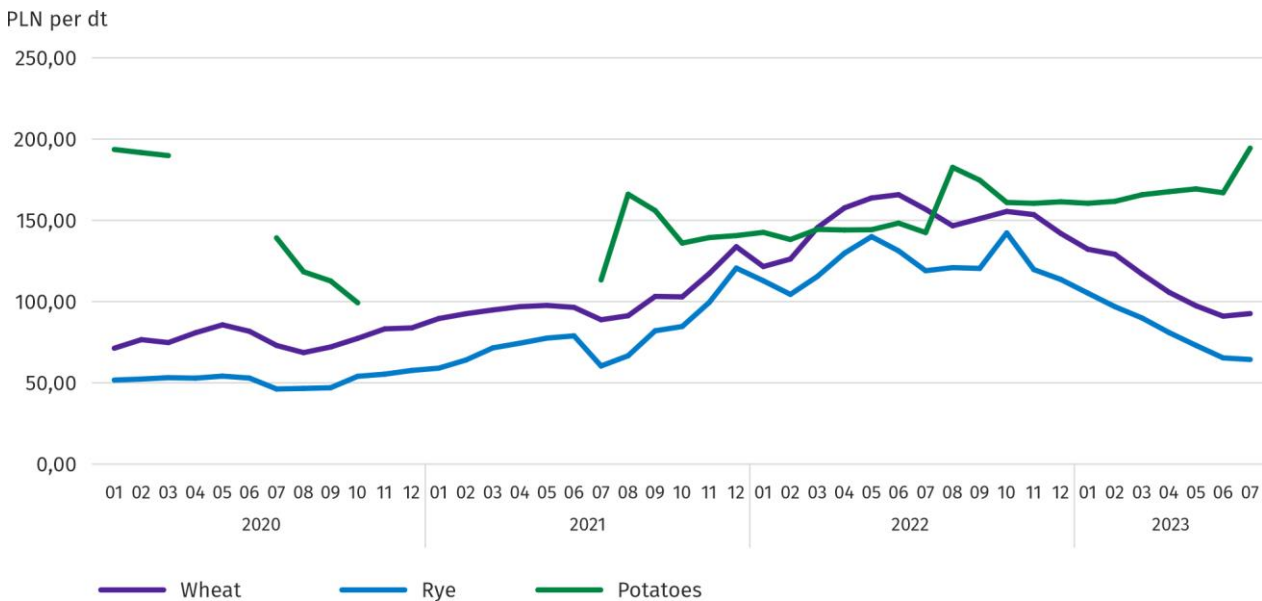
In July 2023, PLN 92.63 was paid for 1 dt of wheat at procurement, i.e. 1.8% more than last month and 40.9% less than last year. The average price of wheat at marketplaces was PLN 124.85 and was lower by 4.5% than in June 2023, and by 29.2% than in July 2022. The procurement **price** of **rye** decreased by 1.5% (to PLN 64.37) compared to the previous month, and the marketplace price decreased by 3.9% (to PLN 92.63). Compared to July 2022, procurement prices for rye were 45.9% lower, and marketplace prices 22.4% lower.

Table 7. Average marketplace prices of cereals and potatoes

SPECIFICATION	07 2023			01-07 2023	
	PLN	07 2022=100	06 2023=100	PLN	01-07 2022=100
Wheat per dt	124,85	70,8	95,5	143,45	87,0
Rye per dt	92,63	77,6	96,1	108,69	94,8
Potatoes ^b per dt	194,44	136,4	116,4	169,48	118,1

a Edible late.

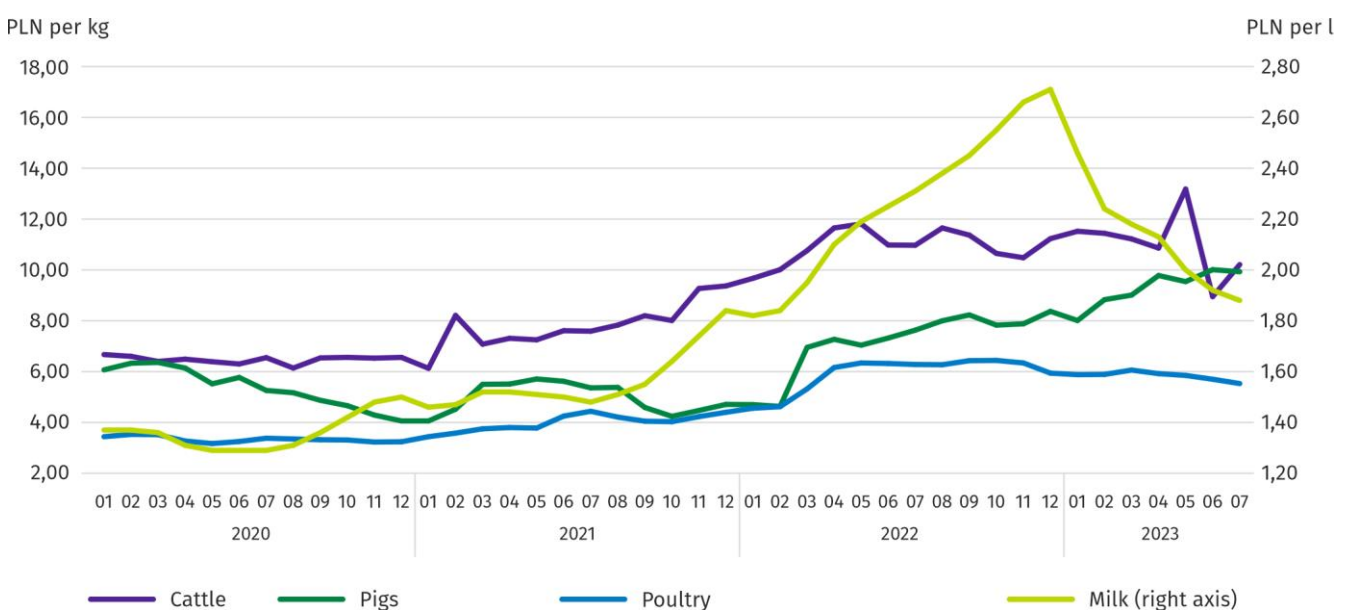
Chart 6. Average marketplace prices of cereals and potatoes^a



a No data in the period April-June 2020 and November 2020-June 2021 due to the current decision to close marketplaces due to the COVID-19 threat; it was not possible to collect data on prices of agricultural products at marketplaces.

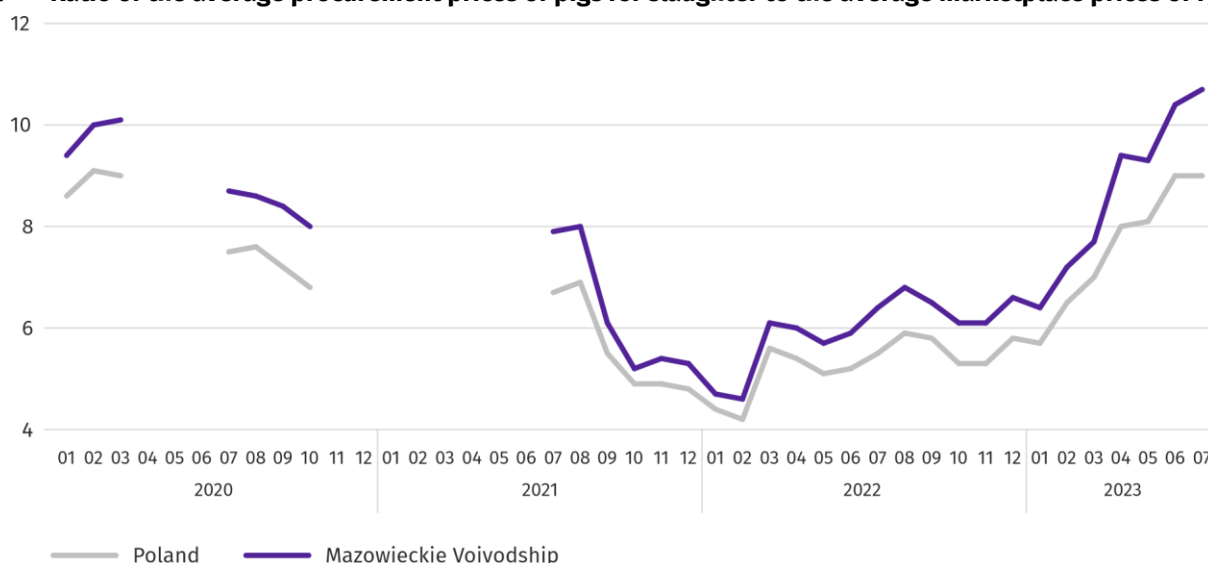
In July 2023, the average procurement price of **potatoes** was PLN 144.84/dt, i.e. 38.6% less than in the previous month and 62.2% more than last year. At marketplaces, the average price of 1 dt of potatoes was PLN 194.44 and was 16.4% higher than in the previous month and by 36.4% higher than in the previous year.

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



In July 2023, the average procurement price of **pigs for slaughter** was 30.2% higher than in the previous year and by 0.8% lower than in the previous year.

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



^a No data in the period April-June 2020 and November 2020-June 2021 due to the current decision to close marketplaces due to the COVID-19 threat; it was not possible to collect data on prices of agricultural products at marketplaces.

The procurement price of **cattle for slaughter** was 14.0% higher than in the previous month and by 7.0% lower than in the previous year.

In July 2023, suppliers were paid an average of PLN 5.53 per 1 kg of **poultry for slaughter**, i.e. 3.0% less than in June 2023 and 12.0% less than in July last year.

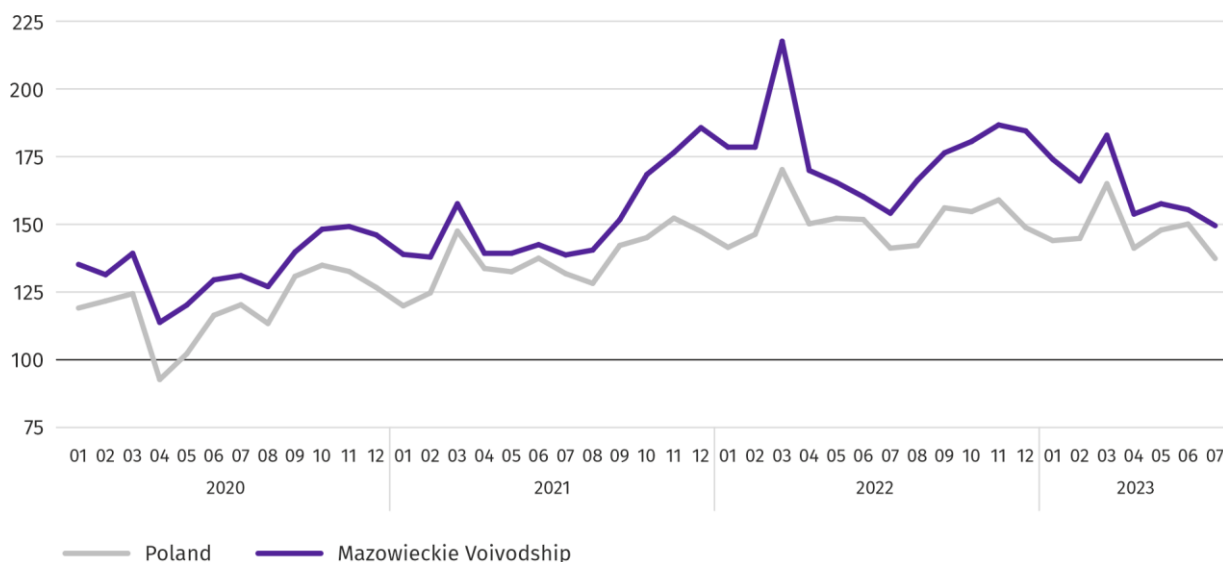
Procurement **prices of milk** in July 2023, were 18.8% lower than a year ago and by 2.1% lower than a month ago.

Industry and construction

Sold production of industry in July this year, reached the value (at current prices) of PLN 40,725.3 million and was (at constant prices) by 2.9% lower than a year before (compared to a 2.8% decrease in June this year); as compared to the previous month it decreased by 3.8%.

Sold production in manufacturing (constituting 77.5% of sold production of industry) compared to July last year increased (at constant prices) by 3.1%. However, there was a decrease (by 29.5%) in sold production in the section of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (the share of this section represents 20.2% of industrial production).

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



In July this year, the decrease in sold production in annual terms was recorded in 17 (out of 32 in the Voivodship) divisions of industry, among others, in: manufacture of electrical equipment (by 13.5%), beverages (by 11.7%), machinery and equipment n.e.c. (by 7.7%), metal products (by 6.3%), chemicals and chemical products (by 2.7%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (by 1.8%), paper and paper products (by 1.2%). However, there was an increase in sold production of, among others, rubber and plastic products (by 6.8%), food products (by 4.6%), computers, electronic and optical products (by 1.1%).

Table 8. Indices (constant prices) and structure (current prices) of sold production of industry in July 2023

SPECIFICATION	07 2023	01-07 2023	
	corresponding period of previous year =100	In percent	
TOTAL	97,1	92,2	100,0
of which:			
Manufacturing	103,1	101,6	71,8
of which manufacture of:			
food products	104,6	103,8	18,7
beverages	88,3	86,8	1,8
paper and paper products	98,8	91,9	1,9
chemicals and chemical products	97,3	93,9	4,1
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	106,8	103,1	2,9
other non-metallic mineral products	98,2	83,9	2,1
metal products ^A	93,7	86,2	3,2
computer, electronic and optical equipment	101,1	91,3	4,0
electrical equipment	86,5	94,9	4,2
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	92,3	108,9	2,0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	70,5	63,8	26,1

Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per employed person, in July this year amounted (at current prices) to PLN 105.5 thousand and was (at constant prices) by 1.8% lower than a year before, with lower by 1.1% average paid employment and higher average monthly gross wages and salaries by 9.1%.

In the period January–July this year, sold production of industry (at current prices), reached the value of PLN 324,848.4 million (at constant prices) was by 7.8% lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Sold production of construction (at current prices) in July this year, reached the value of PLN 8,528.3 million and was by 3.4% higher than in the previous year (compared to a 12.4% increase in June this year). In the period of January–July this year, sold production of the construction amounted to PLN 59,258.6 million and was 2.8% higher than in the corresponding period of last year.

Labour productivity in construction, measured by revenue from the sale of goods and services per employed person in July this year amounted to PLN 92.2 thousand (at current prices) and was by 2.0% higher compared to the corresponding month of the previous year, with an increase in average employment in construction by 1.3% and a decrease in average monthly gross wages and salaries by 2.6%.

Construction and assembly production (at current prices) in July this year, amounted to PLN 2,079.6 million and was by 1.1% higher than a year before (as compared to 13.1% increase in June this year). The increase in production was recorded in enterprises performing specialised construction activities (by 6.4%), and in units specialising in civil engineering (by 3.8%). Whereas a decrease occurred in entities whose basic activity is the construction of buildings (by 11.1%). In the period of January–July this year, construction and assembly production amounted to PLN 14,357.2 million and was by 7.9% higher compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Table 9. Indices (constant prices) and structure (current prices) of sold production of industry in July 2023

SPECIFICATION	07 2023	01-07 2023	
		corresponding period of previous year =100	In percent
TOTAL	101,1	107,9	100,0
Construction of buildings	88,9	95,4	20,6
Civil engineering	103,8	121,3	54,5
Specialised construction activities	106,4	95,2	24,9

Residential construction

In July this year, the number of dwellings completed increased by 20.9% compared to the corresponding month in 2022. The number of dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project decreased by 25.4%, and dwellings in which construction has begun by 7.5%.

According to preliminary data⁴ in July this year, there were 2714 dwellings **completed**, i.e. by 719 fewer (by 20.9%) than in the previous year and by 1378 (by 33.7%) than in the previous month. There were 1954 dwellings built for sale or rent (72.0% of their total number), followed by private dwellings 719 (26.5%). Compared to July this year, there were less dwellings for sale or rent by 22.5%, and private dwellings by 19.8%.

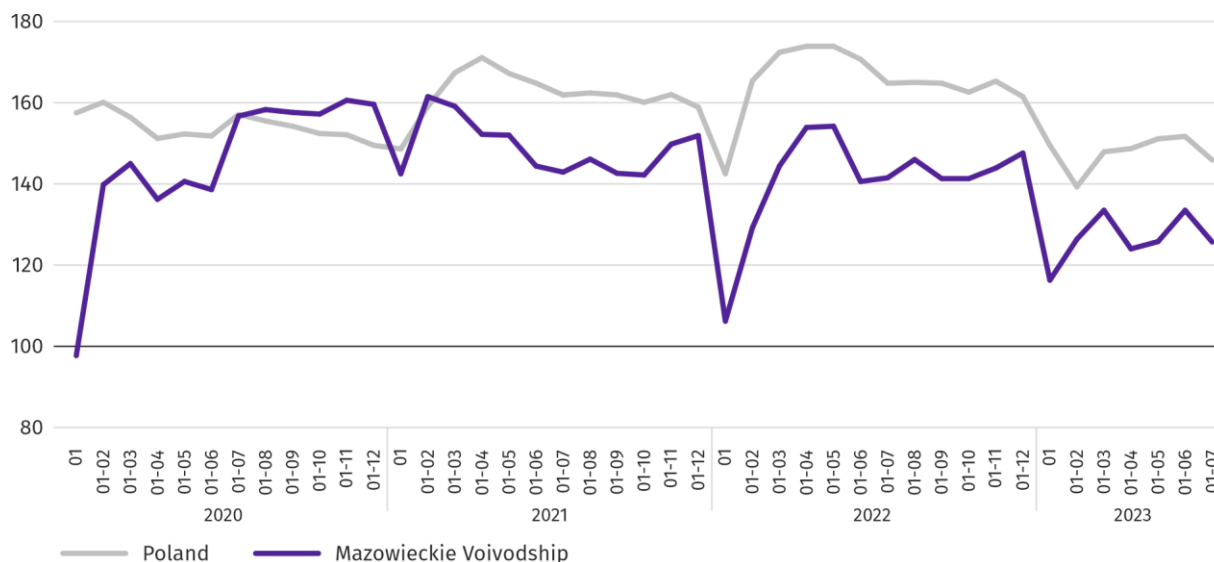
The effects of housing construction obtained in Mazowieckie Voivodship in the surveyed month constituted 18.7% of national effects.

Table 10. Number of dwellings completed in January-July 2023

SPECIFICATION	Dwellings completed			Average useful floor area of dwellings in m ²
	In absolute numbers	In percent	01-07 2022=100	
TOTAL	25154	100,0	114,2	89,1
Private	7294	29,0	100,6	148,0
Cooperative	191	0,8	48,2	49,0
For sale or rent	17261	68,6	121,2	65,7
Municipal	131	0,5	okoto 9 razy	44,0
Public building society	276	1,1	310,1	46,9
Company	1	0,0	3,3	160,0

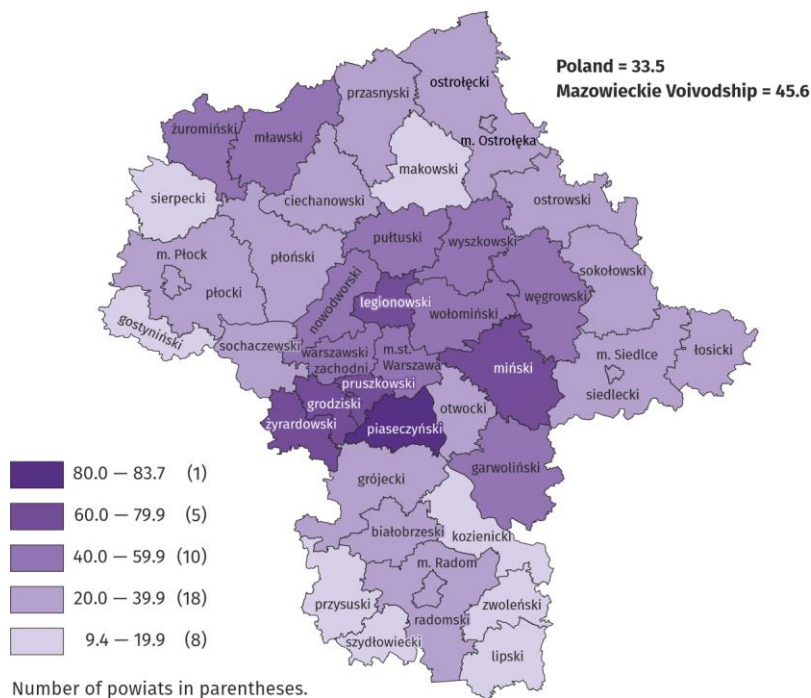
⁴ Reporting data – may change after preparing quarterly report.

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



In January–July this year, 25154 dwellings were completed, i.e. by 3135 more i.e. by 14.2% than in the corresponding period of previous year. Most dwellings were completed in m.st. Warszawa (9184), followed by piaseczyński (1775) and wołomiński (1497) powiats, and the least in: lipski (30), zwoleński (42) as well as szydłowiecki and przysuski (55 and 56 each).

Map 2. Dwellings completed per 10 thousand population^a by powiats in January–July 2023



^a Population as of 31 December 2022.

The average useful floor area of dwellings completed in July this year amounted to 88.6 m² and was larger than a year earlier by 7.9 m² than a year earlier. The largest dwellings in terms of average area were completed in the powiats: grójecki (194.2 m²), sokołowski (178.8 m²), and Siedlce (172.5 m²). On the other hand the smallest were built in węgrowski (54.6 m²), m.st. Warszawa (60.4 m²), and wyszkowski (70.6 m²) powiats.

In July this year, the number of **dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project** amounted to 3293, i.e. smaller by 1119 (by 25.4%) than a year earlier and by 1206 (by 26.8%) than in the previous month. Of the total number of dwellings, 67.7% were dwellings for sale or rent, and 32.3% private.

In the surveyed month, the **construction began** in 2725 dwellings, which means a decrease by 220 (by 7.5%) in annual terms and by 571 (by 17.3%) in monthly terms. Dwellings for sale or rent accounted for 64.3% of their total number, and private 35.7%.

Table 11. Number of dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project as well as dwelling in which construction has begun in January–July 2023

SPECIFICATION	Dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project			Dwellings in which construction has begun		
	in absolute numbers	in percent	01-07 2022=100	in absolute numbers	in percent	01-07 2022=100
TOTAL	23373	100,0	65,1	19850	100,0	81,0
Private	6319	27,0	78,2	5968	30,1	83,5
Cooperative	40	0,2	33,1	–	–	.
For sale or rent	16969	72,6	61,7	13777	69,4	81,3
Municipal	21	0,1	9,8	–	–	.
Community building society	–	–	.	5	0,0	.
Company	24	0,1	.	100	0,5	322,6

Internal market

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

Retail sales (at current prices) in trade and non-trade enterprises in July 2023, decreased by 1.3% compared to the year before. The largest increase in sales was recorded in units from the groups: “solid, liquid and gas fuels” (by 14.6%), followed by “furniture, electronics and household appliances” (by 3.0%), “press, books, other sales in specialised stores” (by 0.7%) and “other retail sales in non-specialised stores” (by 0.3%). An increase in retail sales was recorded in „pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipment” (by 31.9%), “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” (by 11.9%), “textiles, clothing and footwear” (by 11.5%), “others” (by 8.6%), and “food, beverages and tobacco” (by 4.4%).

Compared to June this year, retail sales increased by 2.3%. The increase in retail sales was recorded in the following groups: “solid, liquid and gas fuels” (by 9.0%), “furniture, electronics and household appliances” (by 7.3%), “others” (by 4.8%), “press, books, other sales in specialised stores” and “food, beverages and tobacco” (by 2.1% each). The decrease in sales was recorded in the groups: “other retail sales in non-specialised stores” (by 13.1%), “textiles, clothing and footwear” (by 16.0%), “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” (by 4.8%), and „pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipment” (by 0.1%).

In the period January–July 2023, retail sales increased by 4.0% annually. The highest increase in sales was achieved by enterprises from the group of „pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipment” (by 35.1%), while the largest decrease in sales was recorded “solid, liquid and gas fuels” (by 4.6%).

Table 12. Indices and structure (at current prices) of retail sales in July 2023

SPECIFICATION	07 2023	01-07 2023	
		corresponding period of previous year =100	In percent
TOTAL^a	98,7	104,0	100,0
of which:			
Motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	111,9	108,2	5,9
Solid, liquid and gas fuels	85,4	95,4	29,0
Other retail sales in non-specialised stores	104,4	107,2	14,8
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and orthopedic equipment	99,7	115,0	3,0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	131,9	135,1	4,4
Furniture, electronics and household appliances	111,5	119,5	5,8
Press, books and other sales in specialised stores	97,0	98,8	18,1
Others	99,3	102,5	6,4
Other retail sales in non-specialised stores	108,6	108,3	8,6

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

Wholesale (at current prices) in trade enterprises in July this year was by 7.2% lower as compared to the previous month, and by 12.6% lower compared to July 2022. In wholesale enterprises it was lower by 7.7% and by 20.6% lower, respectively.

In the period of January–July 2023, trade enterprises realised wholesale sales by 10.0% lower than in the previous year, and wholesale enterprises lower by 18.5%.

Financial results of enterprises

In the first half of 2023, the financial results of the surveyed enterprises were higher than those obtained a year earlier, with the exception of the result on financial operations. The gross and net turnover profitability indicators were more favourable than last year.

In the first half of 2023, the gross and net financial results of the surveyed enterprises, due to the significantly higher result on other operating activities, were more favourable than those obtained a year earlier. The cost level indicator and gross and net turnover profitability indicators improved.

Table 13. Revenue, costs and financial results of enterprises

SPECIFICATION	01-06 2022	01-06 2023
	In milion PLN	
Revenue from total activity	802737,5	891944,9
of which revenues from sale of products, goods and materials	773024,6	855542,1
Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity	756981,4	837924,0
of which of cost of products, goods and materials sold	730901,1	812597,5
Result on sale of products, goods and materials	42123,6	42944,6
Result on other operational activity	-1881,8	5613,3
Result of financial operations	5514,2	5463,1
Gross financial result	45756,0	54020,9
Net financial result	37688,1	44632,7
net profit	46052,1	53227,4
gross profit	8364,0	8594,7

Revenue from total activity in the first half of 2023, were by 11.1% higher than in the corresponding of the previous year, while **costs of obtaining** this revenue increased by 10.7%, which resulted in the improvement of cost level indicator. Net revenues from sale of products, goods and materials as well as costs of this activity were higher than in the previous year by 10.7% and 11.2%, respectively. In terms of value, the highest increase in net revenue from the sale of products, goods and materials was recorded in manufacturing and trade; repair of motor vehicles and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.

Financial result from sale of products, goods and materials was by 1.9% higher than a year before and amounted to PLN 42,944.6 million. The result on other operational activity was by 5,613.3 lower and reached the value of minus PLN 1,881.8 million. Much worse than a year before, was the result on financial operations (PLN 5,463.1 million against PLN 5514.2 million), which was a consequence of a faster increase in financial costs (by 31.5%) than in financial revenue (by 20.4%).

As a result, the gross financial result reached PLN 54,020.9 million and was higher by PLN 8,264.9 million (by 18.1%) from the result obtained in the first half of 2022. Encumbrances on gross financial result increased in annual terms by 16.4% to PLN 9,388.2 million. The **net financial result** was estimated at PLN 4,4632.7 million and was higher by PLN 6,944.6 million (by 18.4%) compared to the result obtained a year earlier; net profit increased by 15.6%, and net loss by 2.8%.

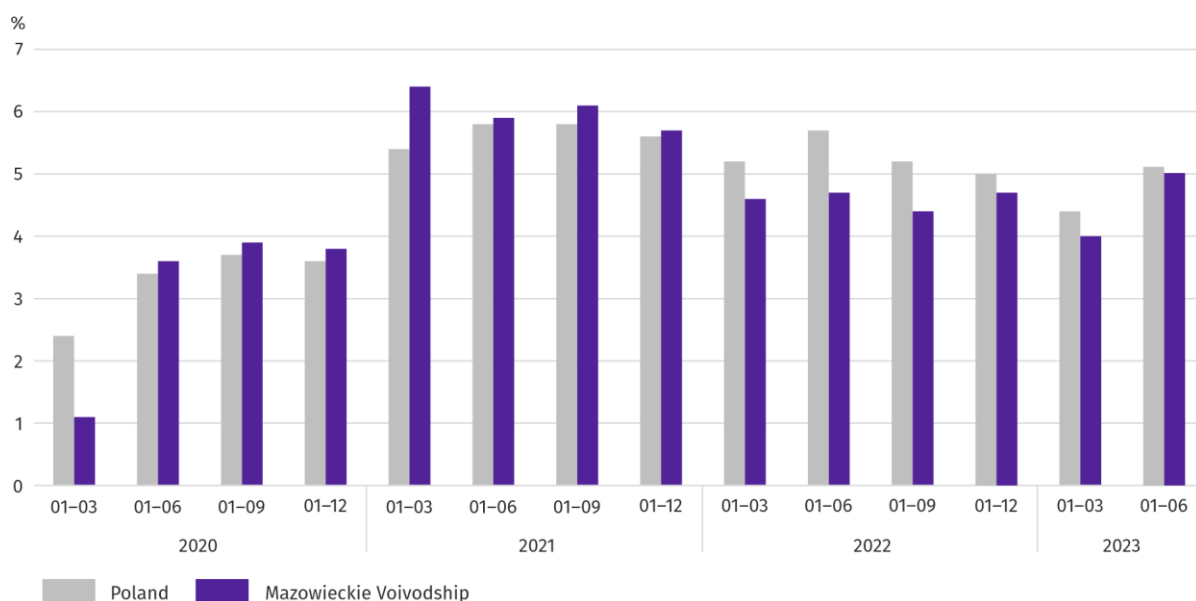
In the analysed period, 74.5% of the surveyed enterprises showed a net profit (74.1% a year before). The share of revenue of enterprises showing net profit in the total amount of revenues from total activity decreased from 85.5% to 82.5%. In manufacturing 78.9% of enterprises showed a net profit (the same as in the previous year) and the share of revenue generated by these enterprises in the revenues of total entities of this section accounted for 86.7% (89.6% a year earlier).

On an annual basis, the cost level indicator as well as the gross turnover profitability rate improved by 0.4 pp each, and net turnover profitability indicator increased by 0.3%, and sales profitability indicator decreased by 0.4 pp. The first and second degree financial liquidity rates were lower by 17.6 and 9.2 pp, respectively.

Table 14. Economic relations in enterprises

SPECIFICATION	01-06 2022	01-06 2023
	in %	
Cost level indicator	94,3	93,9
Gross sales profitability indicator	5,4	5,0
Gross turnover profitability indicator	5,7	6,1
Net turnover profitability indicator	4,7	5,0
First degree financial liquidity indicator	59,5	41,9
Second degree financial liquidity indicator	132,1	122,9

Out of 16 sections, the most profitable types of activity were, among others, accommodation and catering (net turnover profitability indicator 11.3%), real estate activities (indicator 10.1%) and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (indicator 8.2%). Compared to the first half of the previous year, the improvement in net turnover profitability was recorded in 12 sections.

Chart 11. Net turnover profitability indicator

The value of **current assets** of the surveyed enterprises at the end of July 2021 amounted to PLN 747,112.4 million and was by 15.8% higher than a year before, short-term dues higher by 41.4%, short-term inter-period settlements – by 14.8%, stocks – by 8.3%, while short-term investments lower by 10.9%. In the material structure of current assets, the share of short-term dues (from 42.4% to 51.8%) increased, however the share of short-term investments decreased (from 34.8% to 26.7%), as well as stocks (from 20.3% to 18.9%); the share of short-term inter-period settlements did not change (2.6%). In the structure of stocks, the share of goods increased (from 40.9% to 42.3%), as well as semi-finished products and products in progress (from 11.1% to 11.9%), however there was a decrease in the share of materials (from 34.4% to 29.1%); the share of finished products did not change (11.6%).

Financial current assets were mainly short-term liabilities – the ratio of short-term liabilities to current assets amounted to 63.9% against 58.4% a year earlier.

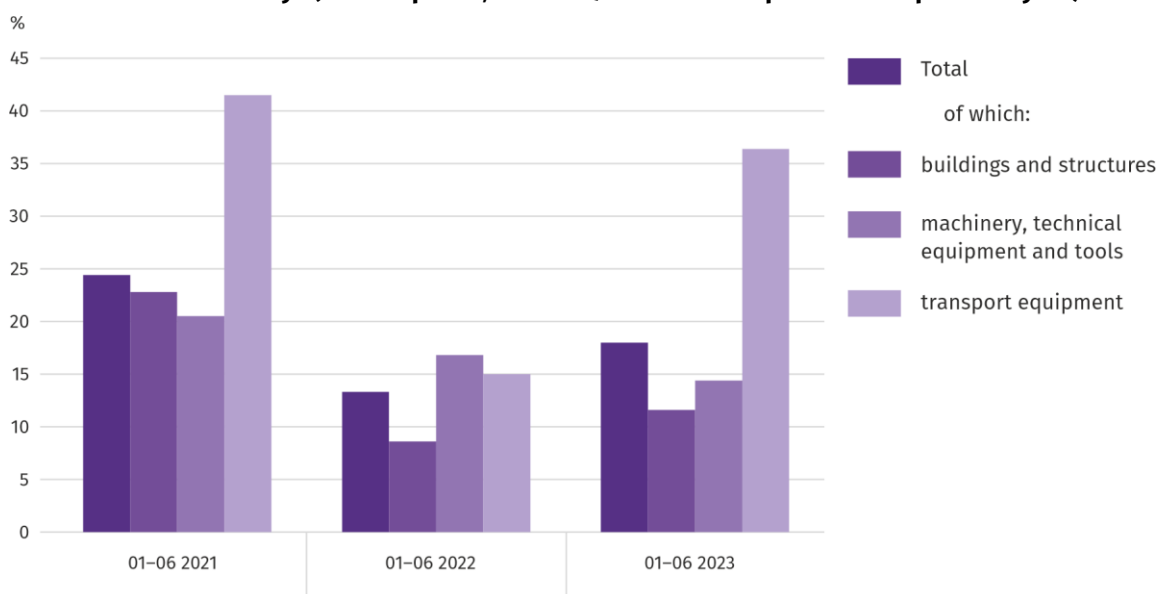
Long- and short-term liabilities (excluding special funds) at the end of July 2023 amounted to PLN 717,436.4 million and were by 12.4% higher than a year before. Long-term liabilities accounted for 33.5% of total liabilities (at 41.0% in June 2022), and their value amounted to PLN 240,285.8 million and was by 8.1% smaller than a year earlier. Short-term liabilities of surveyed enterprises amounted to PLN 477,150.6 million and were higher by 26.6% per year, of which liabilities for deliveries and services – by 1.9%, and for taxes, duties, insurance and other benefits – by 19.8%.

Investment outlays

In the first half of 2023, investment outlays of the surveyed enterprises were at the higher level than a year before. The estimated value of newly-started investments was significantly higher.

Investment outlays carried out in the first half of this year by enterprises based in Mazowieckie Voivodship reached the value of PLN 31,248.4 million and were (at current prices) by 18.0% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Outlays on buildings and structures increased by 11.6%, while on purchases – by 22.0%, of which outlays on machinery, technical equipment and tools were higher by 14.4%, and outlays on transport equipment by 36.4%. The share of purchases in total outlays amounted to 59.9% (57.9% a year before).

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



The increase in investment outlays was observed, among others, in construction (by 134.9%), in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 98.5%) and in accommodation and catering (by 28.6%). The decrease in outlays was recorded, among others, in real estate activities (by 32.8%).

In the first half of this year, mainly enterprises operating in the field of manufacturing and storage invested (which accounted for 27.1% of total outlays incurred), in the field of transportation and storage (26.5%) and administrative and support service activities (by 10.7%). In the structure of outlays by sections, as compared to the previous year, the share of outlays incurred by enterprises increased the most in enterprises engaged in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 3.6 pp), whereas the largest decrease was recorded in the share of outlays incurred by enterprises engaged in transportation and storage (by 4.2 pp).

In January-June, there were 24286 **investments started**, i.e. by 3 more than a year before. The total estimated value of newly-started investments amounted to PLN 17,303.0 million and was by 39.2% higher than in the first half of last year. 40.9% of estimated value of all newly-started investments (35.3% a year before) was for the improvement (i.e. reconstruction, extension or modernization) of existing fixed assets. The estimated value of investments launched by enterprises dealing with accommodation and catering has increased significantly (more than 3.5 times) annually.

Entities of the national economy⁵

In July this year, the number of national economy entities entered into the REGON register increased by 0.4% compared to the previous month. There were more entities with suspended activity (by 2.5%), while fewer newly registered entities and entities removed from the REGON register (by 8.6% and 7.9%, respectively).

As at the end of July this year, 993100 **entities of the national economy** were registered in the REGON register, i.e. by 4.6% more than last year and by 0.4% than in the previous month.

In the total number of registered entities, the greatest number is **natural persons** conducting economic activity. At the end of July this year, there were 643576 of them, i.e. more by 4.6% than in the previous year. The number of companies which

⁵ Dotyczy osób prawnych, jednostek organizacyjnych niemających osobowości prawnej oraz osób fizycznych prowadzących działalność gospodarczą (bez osób fizycznych prowadzących gospodarstwa indywidualne w rolnictwie).

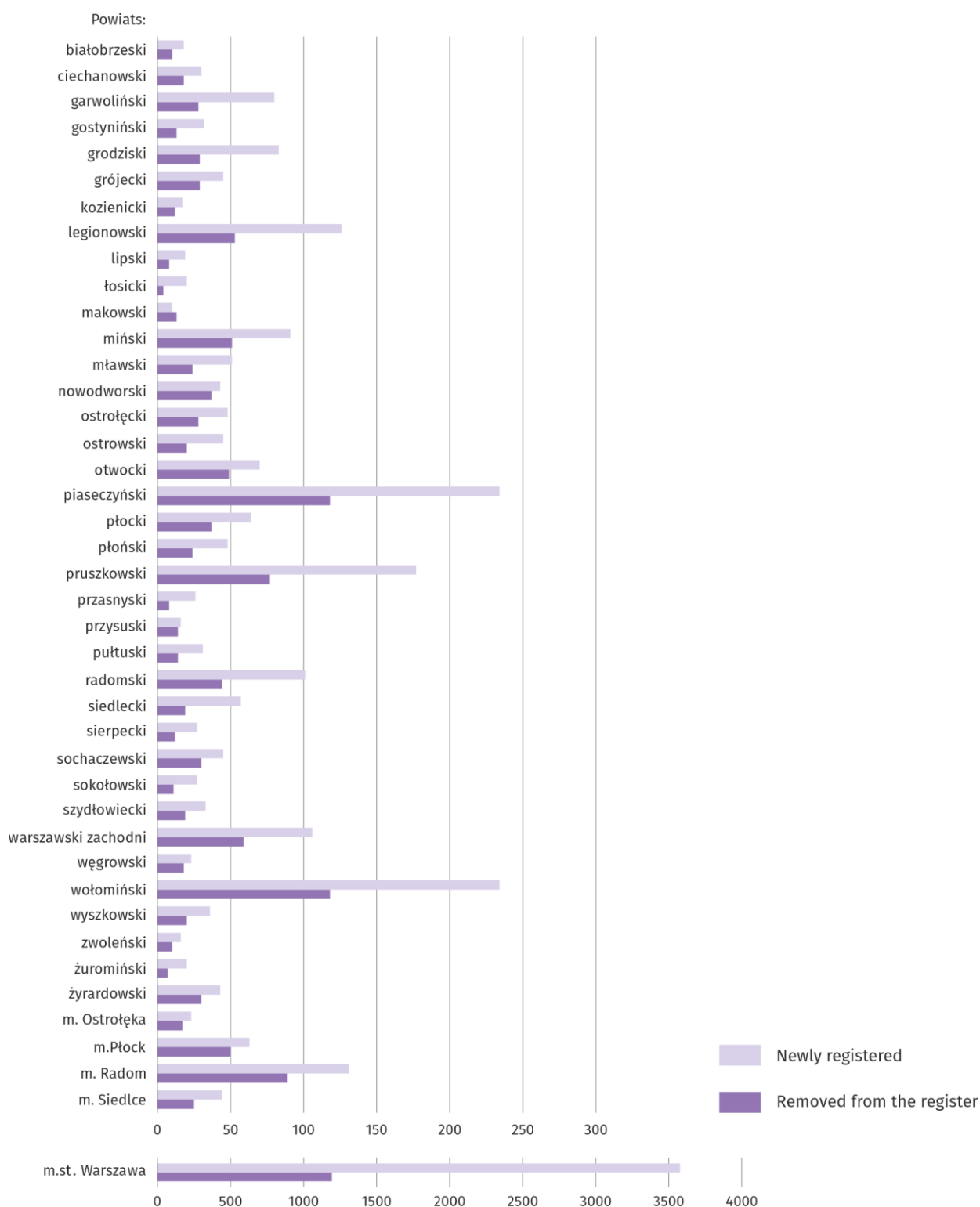
were registered in the REGON register amounted to 276561, including 217090 commercial companies and 59033 civil partnerships (annual increase by 4.7%, 6.1% and a decrease by 0.1%, respectively).

According to the **expected number of employed persons**, entities that declared employment of up to 9 persons prevailed upon entry in the REGON register; they constituted 97.0% of all registered units. The share of entities with an estimated number of 10-49 employed persons was 2.4%, and of entities employing more than 49 persons – 0.6%. Over the year, the increase in the number of entities occurred among the smallest entities (up to 9 persons) – by 4.7%, and among the largest (more than 49 persons) – by 0.2%.

Compared to July 2022, the largest increase in the number of entities was recorded in the sections: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 0.8%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 14.1%), information and communication (by 13.8%), and administrative and support service activities (by 6.6%).

Compared to June this year, the number of entities increased, among others, in the sections: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and information and communication (by 0.8% each), as well as administrative and support service activities (by 0.5%).

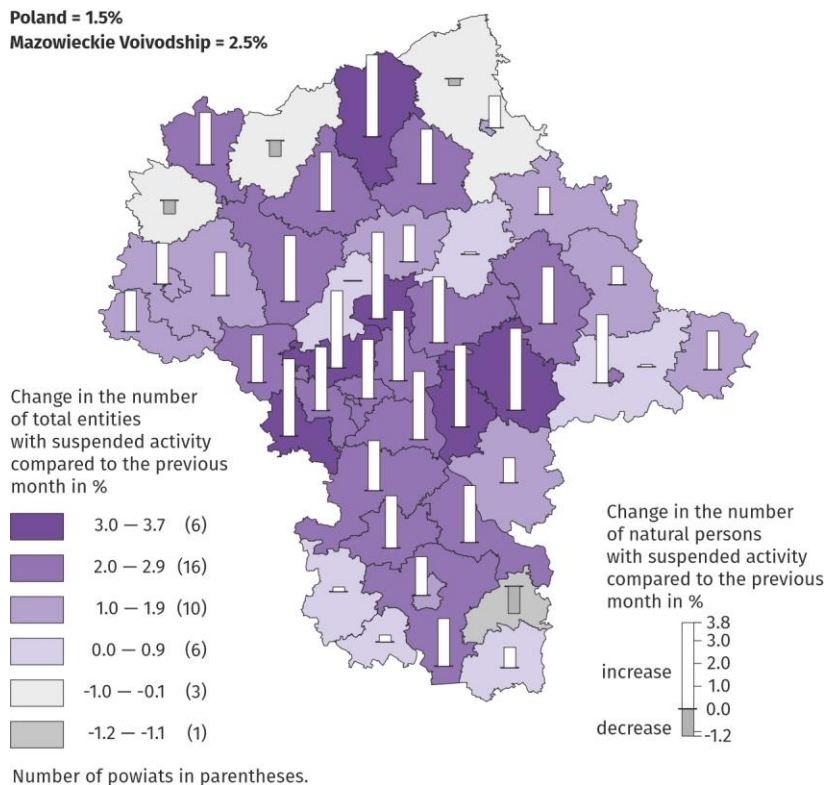
Chart 13. Entities of the national economy newly registered and removed from the register in July 2023



In July this year, 6030 **new entities** were entered in the REGON register, i.e. by 8.6% less than in the previous month. The newly registered units were dominated by natural persons conducting economic activity, 4285 of whom were registered (by 10.1% less than in the previous month). The number of newly registered commercial companies was smaller by 3.1%, including companies with limited liability by 2.0%.

In the surveyed month, 2489 entities were **removed** from the REGON register (by 7.3% less than a month ago), including 2108 natural persons conducting economic activity (by 1.2% less).

Map 3. Entities of the national economy with suspended activity in July 2023



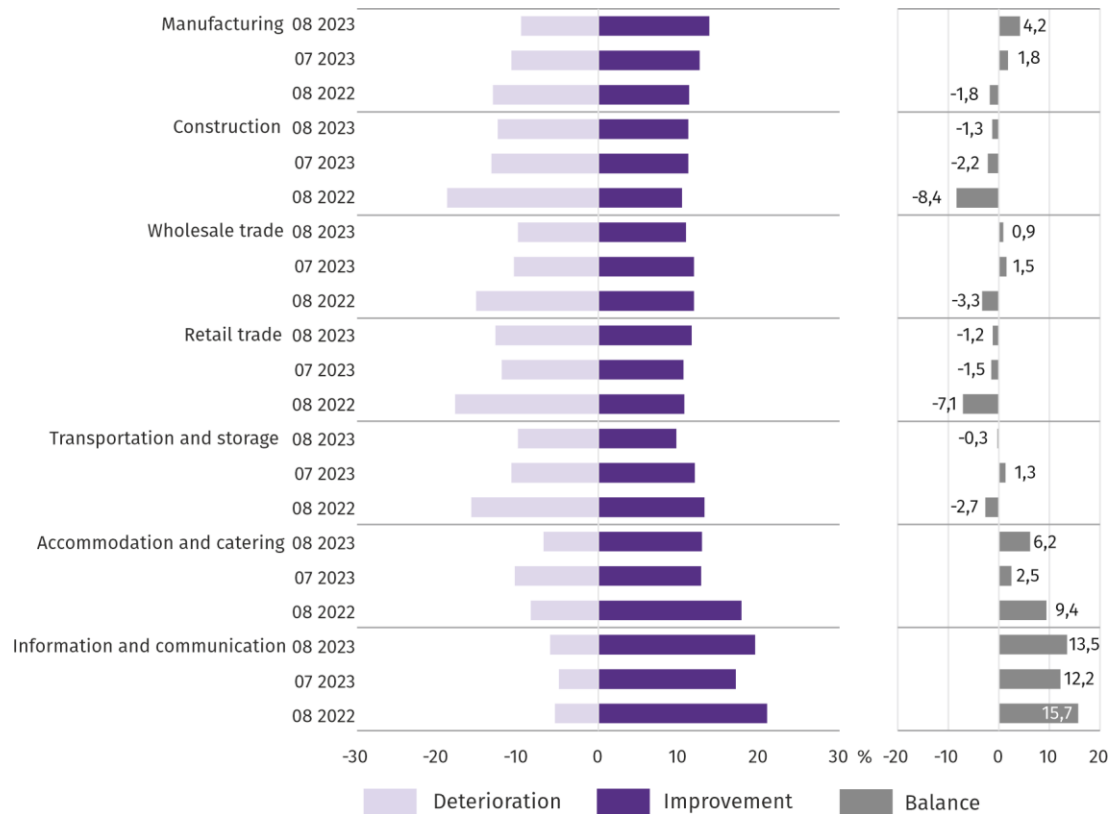
As of the end of July 2023, there were 126517 entities in the REGON with **suspended activity** (by 2.5% more than a month ago). The vast majority were natural persons conducting economic activity (90.1% compared to 90.0% in the previous month).

Business tendency⁶

In August this year In most areas of the economy covered by the survey, entrepreneurs' assessments of the economic situation are positive and usually more optimistic than a month ago. The greatest improvement in ratings was recorded among entities providing services in the field of accommodation and catering (an increase in the value of the general business climate indicator on a monthly basis by 3.7). The greatest deterioration in ratings was observed in the opinions expressed by entrepreneurs from the transportation and storage section (a decrease in the value of this indicator by 1.6 compared to July this year). Among these units, assessments of the economic situation are pessimistic. Entities involved in construction and retail trade also evaluate the economic situation negatively.

⁶ The survey was conducted from 1 to 10 day of the current month on a sample of industrial, construction, commercial and service units. The questions were divided into two sections - questions about the impact of the war in Ukraine on the economic situation and questions about price processes. Answers to the entire additional block of questions are provided on a voluntary basis. In all questions, the percentage of respondents' answers to a given variant is presented. The data has been aggregated in accordance with the aggregation (weighting) methodology used as standard in the study of the economic situation.

Chart 14. Indices of the general business climate by type of activity (sections and divisions of NACE Rev.2)



Questions about the impact of the war in Ukraine

Question 1. The negative effects of the war in Ukraine and its consequences for the economic activity conducted by your company will be this month:



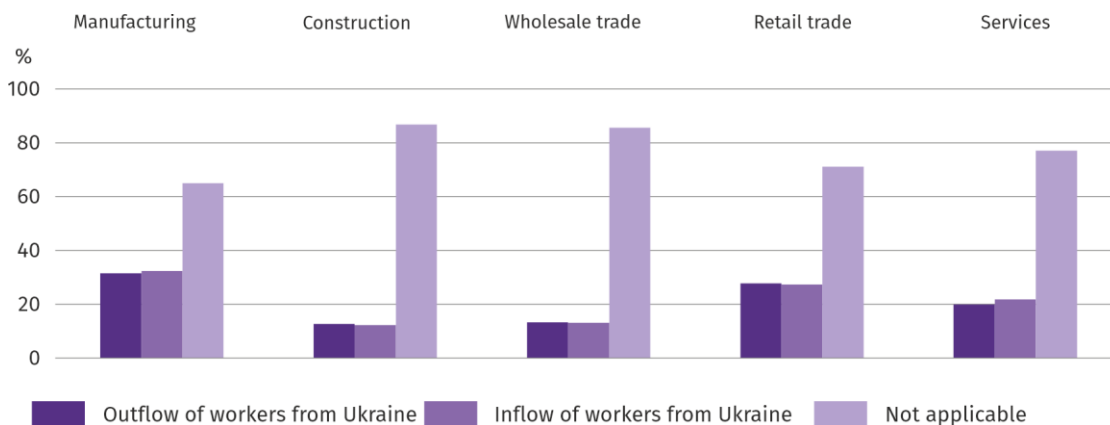
In all surveyed areas of the economy, the majority of entrepreneurs were of the opinion that the ongoing war was a factor in August this year. a slight threat to the conduct of business in their companies. The serious effects of the war that threatened the stability of the company were most often felt by entrepreneurs operating in the construction industry, and least often - in services.

Question 2. From the negative effects of the war in Ukraine observed in the last month, the ones that most refer to your company are:



Entrepreneurs regardless of the type of business considered the most significant negative effect of the war in Ukraine to be an increase in costs, followed by disruptions in the supply chain and a decline in sales/revenue.

Question 3. If your company employs employees from Ukraine, did you observe last month in connection with the war in Ukraine⁷:



In August this year In all surveyed types of activity, an outflow and inflow of employees from Ukraine was observed due to the ongoing war, and the vast majority of them were insignificant. Both the outflow and inflow of employees were most frequently indicated in manufacturing, followed by retail trade.

⁷ It was allowed to select one answer for each option ("outflow" and "inflow") at the same time, therefore the sum of the options may exceed 100%. The answer "not applicable" was marked when the company does not employ employees from Ukraine or did not observe their "outflow" or "inflow" last month.

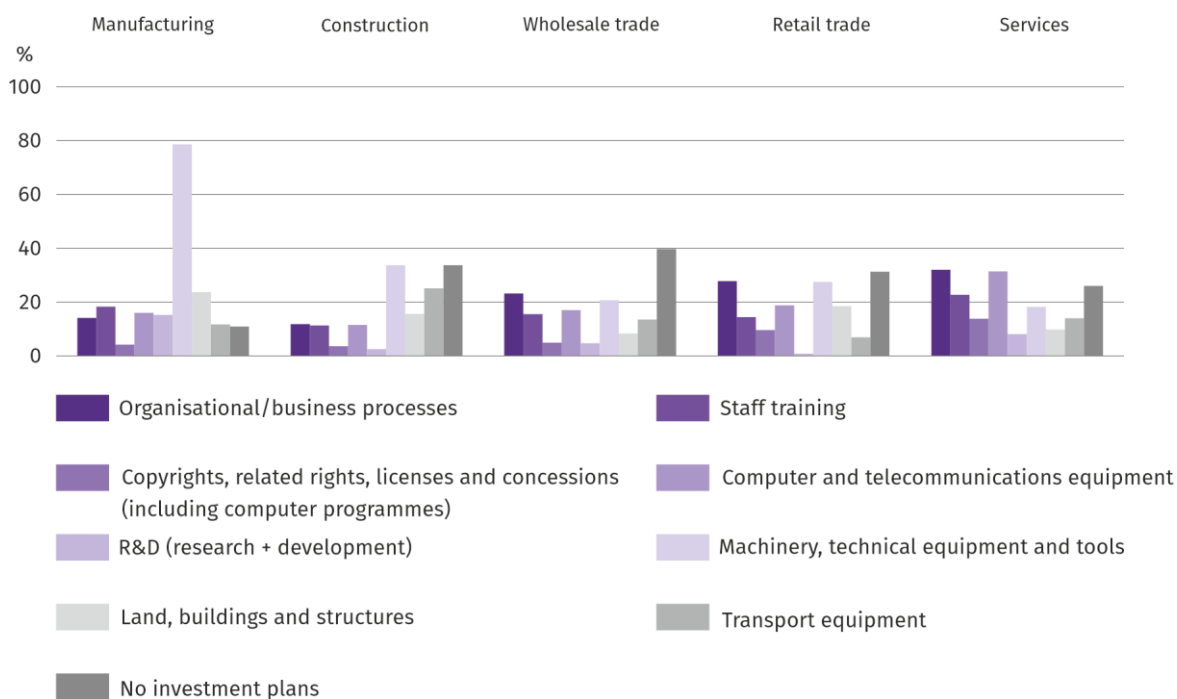
Questions about investments

Question 4. What are the current forecasts for your company's investment level in 2023 in relation to investments made in 2022?



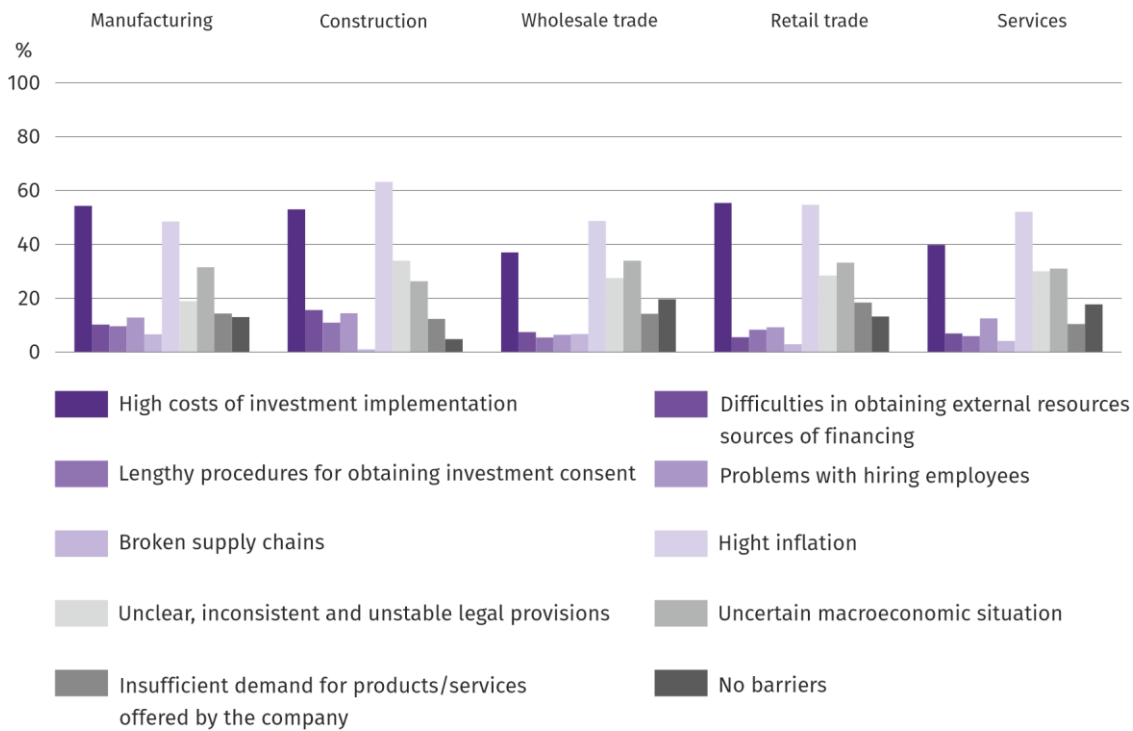
In all the surveyed types of activity, the largest number of entrepreneurs believed that investments in 2023 would be maintained at the level of investments made in 2022. The largest percentage of entrepreneurs anticipating a decline in the level of investments was recorded in construction, and an increase - in manufacturing.

Question 5. What are the main investment directions of your company this year?



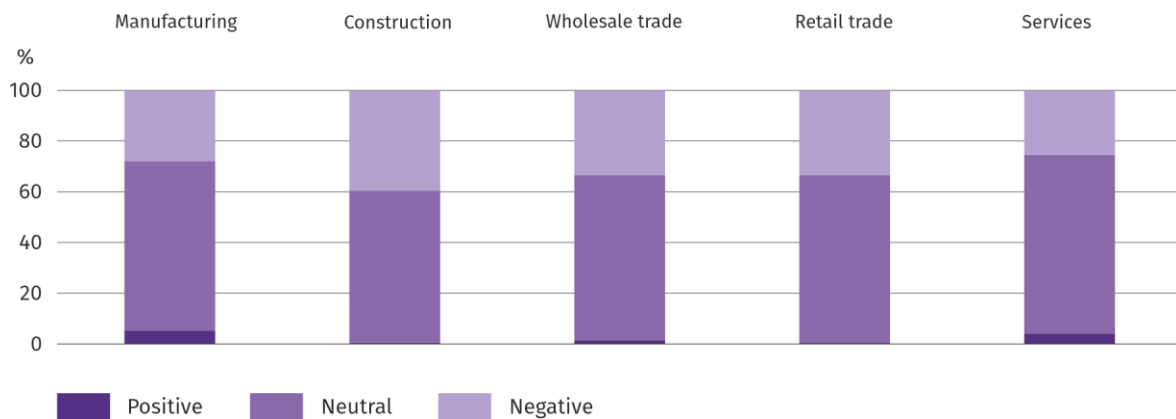
In enterprises operating in manufacturing and construction, investments were most often planned in machines, technical devices and tools, while in other types of activities - in organizational/business processes.

Question 6. Which of the following barriers have the greatest impact on the scale of your company's investments this year?



In all areas of the economy covered by the study, entrepreneurs identified high inflation and high costs of investment implementation as the barriers that had the greatest impact on the scale of investments in the company this year. The greatest number of responses stating the lack of barriers were recorded in wholesale trade.

Question 7. How do current changes in the situation of your company and the market environment affect your willingness to make investments?



Regardless of the type of business conducted, most entrepreneurs participating in the survey expressed the opinion that changes in the company's situation and the market environment have a neutral impact on the willingness to make investments.

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

Table 15. Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship

SPECIFICATION		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A – 2022													
B – 2023													
Average employment in the enterprise sector ^a (in thousand persons)	A	1569,9	1571,8	1572,5	1572,8	1572,2	1574,9	1577,9	1577,8	1576,7	1578,1	1580,7	1583,8
	B	1595,7	1588,5	1584,7	1588,9	1587,7	1586,6	1584,9					
previous month=100	A	101,5	100,1	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,2	100,2	100,0	99,9	100,1	100,2	100,2
	B	100,8	99,5	99,8	100,3	99,9	99,9	99,9					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	101,9	102,2	102,5	102,9	102,6	102,4	102,6	102,7	102,5	102,6	102,5	102,4
	B	101,6	101,1	100,8	101,0	101,0	100,7	100,4					
Registered unemployed persons (in thousand persons; as of end of period)	A	133,5	132,7	130,4	128,0	125,3	121,7	120,7	119,9	118,3	116,2	115,8	116,5
	B	121,7	122,2	119,3	115,8	113,5	110,7	111,4					
Unemployment rate b (in %; as of end of period)	A	4,8	4,8	4,7	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,2
	B	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,1	4,1	4,0	4,0					
Job offers (submitted during a month)	A	16533	15627	18846	14296	14943	14081	12893	15270	15858	16124	16367	12191
	B	16983	15658	18901	15800	18062	20799	14440					
Unemployed persons per 1 job offer (as of end of pe- riod)	A	16	17	14	16	13	13	16	13	13	17	15	28
	B	15	18	15	20	13	12	16					
Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the en- terprise sector ^a (in PLN)	A	7163,58	7275,06	7947,19	7819,34	7450,43	7539,43	7716,38	7671,21	7640,75	7862,71	7760,49	8337,32
	B	7959,47	8164,36	8856,41	8662,74	8239,63	8475,22	8503,53					
previous month=100	A	94,4	101,6	109,2	98,4	95,3	101,2	102,3	99,4	99,6	102,9	98,7	107,4
	B	95,5	102,6	108,5	97,8	95,1	102,9	100,3					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	109,0	111,6	111,8	113,2	113,0	111,2	113,9	113,7	113,3	112,8	112,9	109,8
	B	111,1	112,2	111,4	110,8	110,6	112,4	110,2					
Price indices:													
consumer goods and services ^c :													
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	.	.	109,5	.	.	113,1	.	.	115,1	.	.	116,1
	B	.	.	116,5					

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

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

SPECIFICATION		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A – 2022													
B – 2023													
Price indices (cont.):													
Procurement of cereal grain:													
previous month=100	A	91,0	105,6	116,2	108,1	104,0	100,2	91,3	95,3	104,3	104,3	98,2	92,5
	B	93,9	97,5	79,5	91,5	90,5	94,0	98,2					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	136,0	140,2	158,3	169,9	168,9	171,7	181,4	161,2	147,8	153,8	136,2	108,2
	B	111,7	102,3	89,6	67,3	58,6	55,0	59,2					
procurement of cattle for slaughter (excluding calves):													
previous month=100	A	103,2	103,4	107,5	108,3	101,4	93,0	100,0	106,1	97,7	93,7	98,4	107,2
	B	102,6	99,3	98,0	96,8	121,3	67,9	114,0					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	157,8	121,9	152,0	159,3	162,8	144,3	144,6	148,8	138,7	132,9	113,0	119,9
	B	119,1	114,3	104,3	93,2	111,6	81,6	93,0					
procurement of pigs for slaughter:													
previous month=100	A	99,8	98,4	150,1	104,6	96,8	104,0	104,1	105,0	102,8	95,2	100,6	106,2
	B	95,8	110,2	102,0	108,6	97,5	105,0	99,2					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	115,7	102,5	126,4	132,0	123,4	130,3	142,2	148,7	179,4	184,7	176,4	177,6
	B	170,4	190,7	129,6	134,5	135,5	136,7	130,2					
Ratio of procurement prices ^a of pigs for slaughter to marketplace prices of rye	A	4,7	4,6	6,1	6,0	5,7	5,9	6,4	6,8	6,5	6,1	6,1	6,6
	B	6,4	7,2	7,7	9,4	9,3	10,4	10,7					
Sold production of industry ^b (at constant prices):													
previous month=100	A	96,1	100,0	121,9	78,1	97,4	96,8	96,2	107,9	106,1	102,4	103,4	98,8
	B	94,3	95,4	110,2	84,1	102,5	98,6*	96,2					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	128,4	129,2	137,8	121,8	118,6	112,2	111,0	118,3	116,3	107,3	105,9	99,4
	B	97,6	93,1	84,2	90,6	95,4	97,2*	97,1					
Construction and assembly production ^b (at current prices):													
previous month=100	A	48,5	115,8	126,5	99,8	113,8	99,0	99,8	101,9	104,5	104,5	102,8	123,3
	B	47,2	110,1	135,3	94,9	109,5	110,2	89,2					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	127,0	135,7	122,9	121,1	119,5	113,3	118,9	111,0	107,4	108,9	99,3	112,3
	B	109,1	103,7	110,9	105,5	101,6	113,1	101,1					

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

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

SPECIFICATION		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A – 2022													
B – 2023													
Dwellings completed (from the beginning of the year)	A	2902	5750	9108	13245	16234	18586	22019	25522	29571	33386	37643	43137
	B	3275	6577	11228	14836	18348	22440	25154					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	74,5	80,0	90,8	101,1	101,5	97,4	99,1	99,9	99,1	99,3	96,0	97,2
	B	112,9	114,4	123,3	112,0	113,0	120,7	114,2					
Retail sales of goods ^a (at current prices):													
previous month=100	A	73,9	102,5	122,9	99,4	100,4	102,6	101,3	100,9	96,3	102,6	101,7	114,2
	B	75,8	96,8	114,6	100,2	97,3	101,6	102,3					
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	122,2	117,7	126,6	143,5	118,7	118,3	116,4	118,9	116,9	115,4	114,4	111,8
	B	114,7	108,3	101,0	101,8	98,6	97,7	98,7					
Turnover profitability indicator in enterprises ^b :													
gross ^c (in %)	A	.	.	5,6	.	.	5,7	.	.	5,4	.	.	5,9
	B	.	.	4,9	.	.	6,1	.					
net ^d (in %)	A	.	.	4,6	.	.	4,7	.	.	4,4	.	.	4,7
	B	.	.	4,0	.	.	5,0	.					
Investment outlays of enterprises ^b – from the beginning of the year (in million PLN; current prices)	A	.	.	12067,3	.	.	26485,4	.	.	43618,2	.	.	68572,9
	B	.	.	13937,9	.	.	31248,4	.					
corresponding month of previous year=100 (current prices)	A	.	.	115,3	.	.	113,3	.	.	113,7	.	.	114,1
	B	.	.	115,5	.	.	118,0	.					
Entities of the national economy ^e in the REGON register (as of end of period)	A	929689	933084	936946	938904	942577	946216	949552	953378	958012	962093	965680	968720
	B	971020	974387	977937	981833	985588	989530	993100					
of which commercial companies	A	197912	199278	200876	201826	202713	203559	204672	205824	206951	207961	208918	210082
	B	211194	212099	212795	213898	214895	215943	217090					
of which with foreign capital participation	A	36402	36555	36649	36790	36954	37154	37405	37566	37738	37919	38108	38289
	B	38414	38508	38583	38738	38939	39090	39303					

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 Agnieszka Ajdyn
Phone: (+48 22) 464 23 15

Issued by:
Statistical Information Centre
Marcin Kałuski
Phone: (+48 22) 464 20 91

Press office

Phone: (+48 22) 464 20 91

e-mail: m.kaluski@stat.gov.pl

 warszawa.stat.gov.pl/en/

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[Statistical Bulletin of Mazowieckie Voivodship](#)
[Report on the socio-economic situation of Mazowieckie Voivodship 2022](#)
[Socio-economic situation of voivodships No. 1/2023](#)

Data available in databases

[Local Data Bank \(BDL\)](#)
[Knowledge Databases \(DBW\)](#)

Terms used in official statistics

[Average paid employment](#)
[Registered unemployed persons](#)
[Registered unemployment rate](#)
[Monthly gross wages and salaries](#)
[Retail prices](#)
[Price index of consumer goods and services](#)
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