

Socio-economic situation of Mazowieckie Voivodship in February 2026

27 March 2026
No. 02/2026

- In February this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector decreased on a yearly basis by 0.3%, and on a monthly basis by 0.2%. The registered unemployment rate amounted to 4.5% and increased on an annual basis (by 0.3 pp), and remained unchanged on a monthly basis.
- Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in February this year were higher by 6.1% compared to the previous year and by 2.6% than in the previous month.
- Retail prices of consumer goods and services in the 4th quarter of 2025 increased by 2.3% year-on-year (in the 3rd quarter of 2025 the increase was 2.6%).
- On the agricultural market in February 2026, the average procurement prices of wheat, rye, potatoes, pigs and poultry for slaughter, as well as milk were lower than in the previous year, however the price of cattle for slaughter was higher. On a monthly basis, more was paid for potatoes, pigs and poultry for slaughter and less for wheat, rye, cattle for slaughter and milk.
- In February this year, sold production of industry (at constant prices) increased on a yearly basis (by 5.2%), and on a monthly basis (by 0.7%). Construction and assembly production (at current prices) was smaller by 14.8% than in the previous year and by 0.9% than a month earlier.
- The number of dwellings completed in February this year, was smaller by 16.4% than a year before and by 0.9% compared to the previous month. Most dwellings were built for sale or rent.
- In February this year, there was an increase in retail sales in annual terms (by 6.6%). Wholesale was also higher than in the previous year (by 18.5%).
- In 2025, the gross and net financial results of enterprises were higher than those achieved the previous year. Basic economic and financial indicators also improved.
- Investment outlays incurred by enterprises in 2025 were (at current prices) 6.6% higher than a year ago. The estimated value of newly started investments was also higher than in 2024 (by 30.0%).
- In February this year, the number of entities of the national economy registered in the REGON register was higher by 3.4% than in the previous year and by 0.3% than in the previous month.
- In March of this year, the general economic climate indicator in most of the surveyed economic sectors indicated a deterioration or stabilisation of the economic climate compared to the previous month. The largest decline in the indicator (by 13.0) was recorded in the accommodation and catering section. A noticeable improvement in the economic climate occurred only in the manufacturing section, with the indicator increasing by 3.0 on a monthly basis. Only retail entities expressed pessimistic assessments, and the indicator value was below the long-term average. Accommodation and catering economic activities expressed the most favourable opinions, and the indicator value was above the long-term average.

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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 March 2026” was published on the home page of the Statistical Office in Warszawa: <https://warszawa.stat.gov.pl/> on 27 March 2026.

When publishing Statistical Office data, please indicate the source.

Labour market

In February this year, the average employment in the enterprise sector was lower compared to the previous year and compared to the previous month. The registered unemployment rate increased year-on-year and did not change month-on-month.

Average employment in the enterprise sector in February this year amounted to 1,573.2 thousand persons (full-time equivalent) and was by 0.3% lower in annual terms (in the previous month by 0.4%). The most significant decrease was recorded in transportation and storage (by 2.9%), and also in real estate activities (by 2.2%), manufacturing (by 0.8%) and in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 0.6%). The highest increase was recorded in accommodation and catering (by 2.5%), followed by, among others, administrative and support service activities manufacturing (by 2.2%), professional, scientific and technical activities (by 1.8%), and construction (by 1.3%).

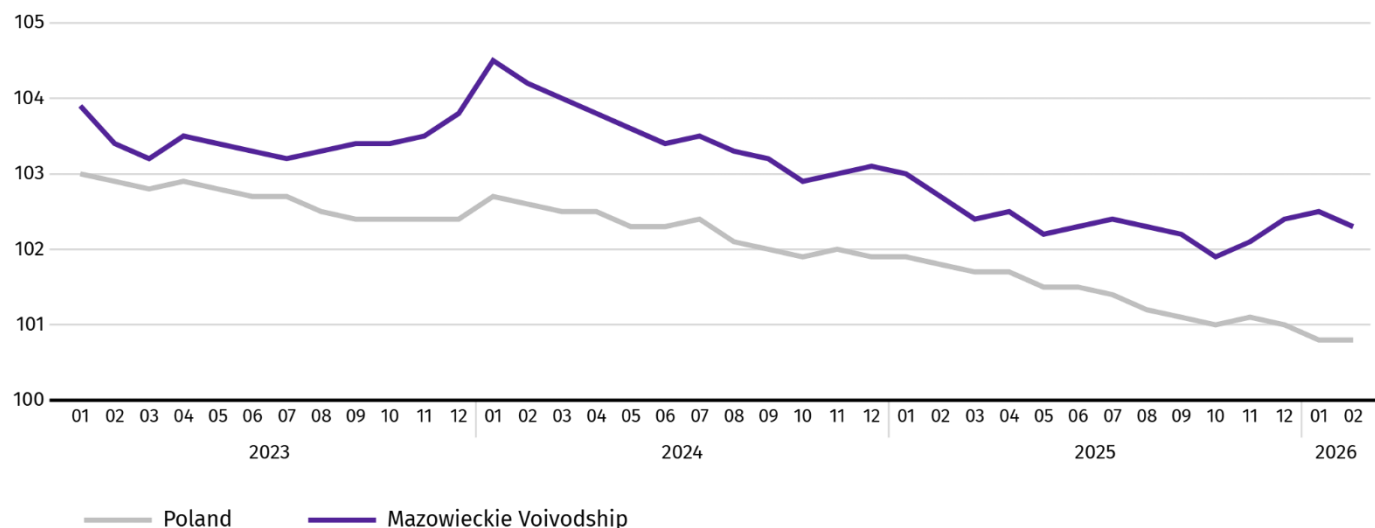
In comparison with January this year, average employment decreased by 0.2%. The most in administrative and support service activities (by 2.1%), and to a lesser extent, among others, in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 0.4%), and also in real estate activities, transportation and storage as well as in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 0.3% each). The increase was recorded only in manufacturing (by 0.7%).

Table 1. Average employment in the enterprise sector in February 2026

SPECIFICATION	02 2026		01-02 2026	
	In thousands	02 2025=100	In thousands	01-02 2025=100
TOTAL	1573,2	99,7	1574,9	99,6
of which:				
Industry	398,1	99,5	398,0	99,5
of which:				
manufacturing	356,5	99,2	356,3	99,2
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	20,3	100,5	20,4	100,7
Construction	94,8	101,3	94,7	101,3
Trade; repair of motor vehicles Δ	325,7	99,4	326,0	99,4
Transportation and storage	258,6	97,1	258,4	96,8
Accommodation and catering Δ	35,1	102,5	35,3	103,1
Information and communication	137,8	100,0	137,9	100,0
Real estate activities	28,4	97,8	28,4	97,9
Professional, scientific and technical activities a	116,7	101,8	116,7	101,8
Administrative and support service activities	139,6	102,2	141,3	101,6

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

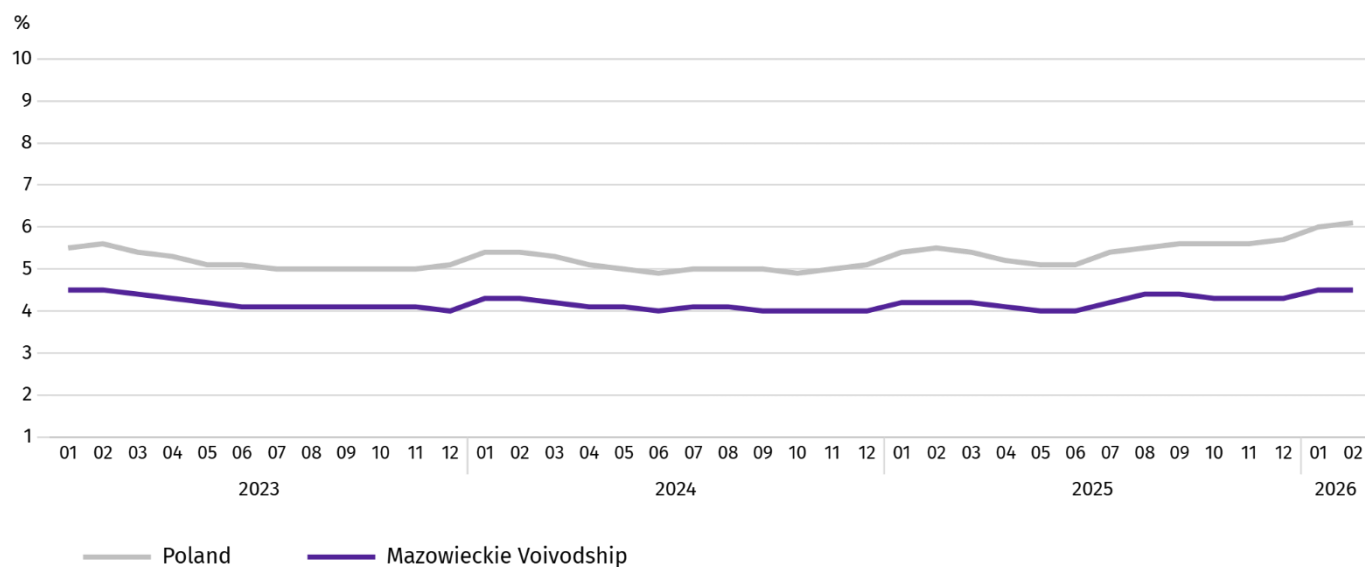
In January-February of this year, average employment in the enterprise sector amounted to 1,574.9 thousand persons and decreased by 0.4% compared to the same period of 2024 (a year ago, the decrease was 1.5%).

Chart 1. Average employment in the enterprise sector (monthly average 2021=100)

At the end of February this year, the **number of unemployed persons registered** in labour offices amounted to 124.9 thousand persons and increased on a yearly basis by 9.0 thousand persons (i.e. by 7.8%), and on a monthly basis by 2.3 thousand persons (i.e. by 1.9%). Women accounted for 46.6% of total registered unemployed persons (a year before 48.0%).

Table 2. Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate

SPECIFICATION	2025	2026	
	02	01	02
Registered unemployed persons (as of end of month) in thousands	115,9	122,6	124,9
Newly registered unemployed persons (during a month) in thousands	12,9	13,9	12,9
Unemployed persons removed from unemployment rolls (during a month) in thousands	11,7	9,5	10,6
Registered unemployment rate (as of end of month) in %	4,2	4,5	4,5

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

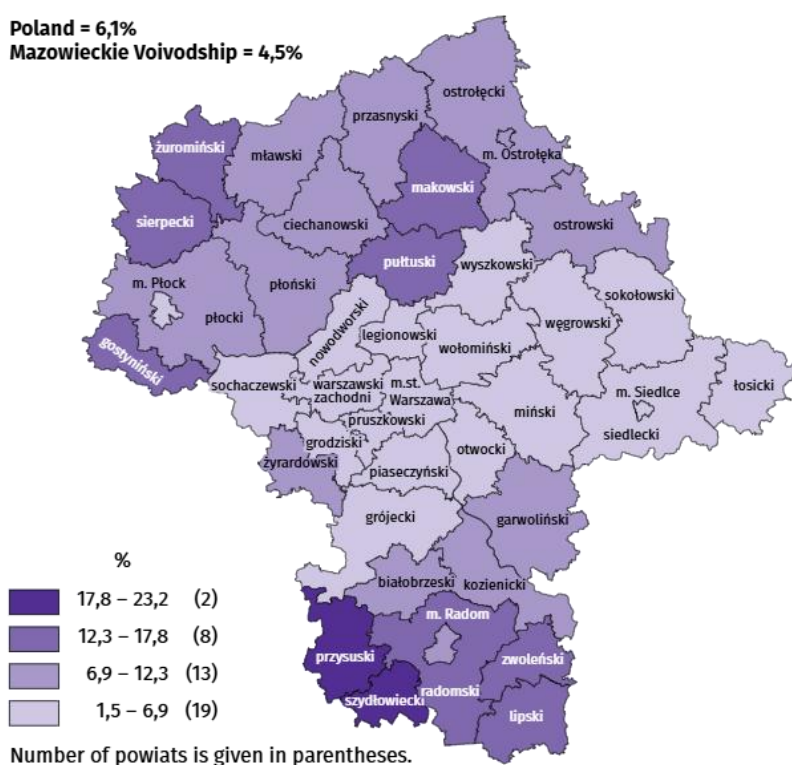
Registered unemployment rate at the end of January this year amounted to 4.5% and was lower than the national average (6.1%). It increased on a yearly basis (0.3 pp), and did not change on a monthly basis.

The territorial differentiation of the unemployment rate continued in the Voivodship. Powiats with the highest unemployment rate were still szymborski (23.2% against 23.9% in February last year), przysuski (18.9%; no changes year-on-year), and radomski (17.4% against 16.8%), and with the lowest – Warszawa (1.5% against 1.4%), warszawski zachodni (2.0% against 1.8%) and pruszkowski (2.8% against 2.3%).

Compared to February last year, the unemployment rate increased in 37 out of 42 powiats. The highest increase was recorded in the powiats: wołomiński (by 1.3 pp), pułtuski (by 1.2 pp) and płoński (by 0.9 pp). The largest decrease was recorded in szymborski powiat (by 0.7 pp).

Compared to January this year, the increase in unemployment rate of 0.1-0.3 pp took place in 20 powiats. The decrease of 0.1-0.4 pp took place in 9 powiats.

Map 1. Registered unemployment rate by powiats in 2026 (as of end of February)



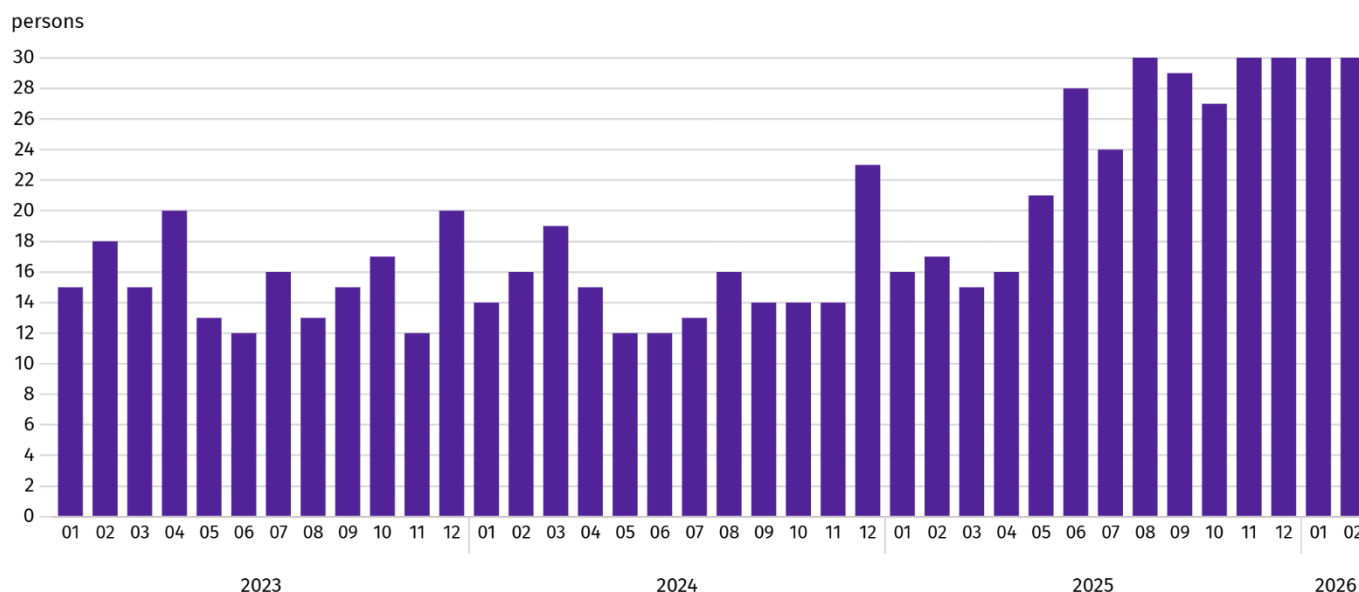
In February this year, 12.9 thousand unemployed persons were **registered in labour offices**, i.e. less by 0.1% than a year before and by 7.6% than in the previous month. Among the newly registered, 70.9% were persons registering for the second time (74.5% in the previous year). Share of persons previously not employed amounted to 15.3% (an increase of 2.4 pp year-on-year), persons terminated for company reasons 4.0% (an increase of 0.1 pp). Among newly registered unemployed persons, 38.7% lived in rural areas (a decrease of 2.7 pp). Graduates accounted for 7.0% of newly registered unemployed persons (an increase of 0.1 pp).

In February this year, 10.6 thousand persons were **removed from unemployment rolls**, i.e. less by 9.7% than a year before and by 11.7% than a month before. 6.4 thousand persons (1.2% 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 60.2%. The share of persons who obtained retirement or pension rights increased as well (by 0.1 pp to 0.6%). However the percentage of persons who started training and employer sponsored traineeships decreased (by 4.7 pp to 4.0%) and persons who voluntarily gave up their status of the unemployed (by 0.1 pp to 5.5%).

At the end of February this year, 108.5 thousand unemployed persons were not entitled to the unemployment benefit, and their share in the total number of the registered unemployed was 86.8% (a 2.5 pp increase in annual terms).

At the end of the surveyed month, 62.7 thousand, i.e. 50.2% out of registered unemployed persons were the long-term unemployed¹. The number of unemployed persons under the age of 30 amounted to 28.4 thousand, which accounted for 22.8% of the total unemployed (of which persons under the age of 25 constituted 12.1%). Persons aged over 50 amounted to 34.0 thousand (27.2%). 0.7 thousand of unemployed persons, i.e. 0.6% of their total number received social assistance benefits. There were 34.8 thousand (27.9%) of unemployed persons with at least one child under 18 or a disabled child aged under 24. The number of disabled unemployed persons amounted to 5.8 thousand (i.e. 4.6%).

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



a From 1 June 2025, data on job offers are not fully comparable with earlier periods due to methodological changes resulting from the entry into force of the Act on the Labour Market and Employment Services (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 620).

In February this year, 4.0 thousand **job offers**² were submitted to labour offices, i.e. more by 20.9% than in the previous month. At the end of month, there were 36 unemployed persons per job offer (39 a month before).

According to the labour offices, as of the end of February this year, 34 companies announced termination of 3.5 thousand employees in the near future (a year before, respectively 42 companies – 10.1 thousand employees).

Wages and salaries

In February this year, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector increased on a yearly basis and compared to the previous month.

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in February this year amounted to PLN 10,618.33 and were higher than in the country (PLN 9,135.69). It increased by 6.1% on a yearly basis (by 6.2% in the previous month). The highest increase was recorded in real estate activities (by 10.4%), followed by, among others in information and communication (by 9.9%), professional, scientific and technical activities (by 7.8%) and manufacturing (by 6.9%). The decrease was only recorded in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 1.3%).

In comparison with January this year, the average wages and salaries increased by 2.6%. The most significant increase concerned electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 9.0%), and also, among others, in information and communication (by 6.4%), trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 4.7%) and real estate activities (by 3.7%). The decrease was recorded in accommodation and catering (by 6.9%), and transportation and storage (by 0.9%).

¹ The long-term unemployed include persons who have been registered with the district labour office for a total period of more than 12 months in the last 2 years, excluding periods of internship and vocational training.

² Refers to vacancies and places of occupational activation.

Chart 4. Relative deviations of average monthly gross wages and salaries in selected sections from average wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in February 2026



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

Table 3. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector in February 2026

SPECIFICATION	02 2026		01-02 2026	
	In PLN	02 2025=100	In PLN	01-02 2025=100
TOTAL	10618,33	106,1	10497,72	105,9
of which:				
Industry	10095,26	106,6	9978,12	105,4
of which:				
manufacturing	9722,85	106,9	9626,65	106,3
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17395,53	98,7	16685,32	94,5
Construction	9695,74	104,9	9770,59	104,2
Trade; repair of motor vehicles Δ	10857,45	104,7	10587,23	104,8
Transportation and storage	8854,51	104,9	8938,70	106,4
Accommodation and catering Δ	7423,18	105,3	7675,56	106,0
Information and communication	16143,72	109,9	15679,03	108,6
Real estate activities	11238,64	110,4	10993,02	108,0
Professional, scientific and technical activities a	14516,64	107,8	14312,50	107,7
Administrative and support service activities	7799,26	101,7	7764,04	102,0

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

In the period January-February this year, the average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector amounted to PLN 10,497.72 and was 5.9% higher than in the same period of 2024 (9.5% higher a year ago).

Chart 5. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector (monthly average 2021=100)



Retail prices

In the fourth quarter of 2025, prices of consumer goods and services in Mazowieckie Voivodship increased by 2.3% year-on-year; in the fourth quarter of 2024, the increase was 4.7%.

The largest price increase concerned alcoholic beverages and tobacco and accounted for 7.0%, followed by education (by 6.7%) and health (5.0%). In the following groups of consumer goods and services, prices rose more slowly: housing prices increased by 2.7%, food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 2.5% compared to the fourth quarter of 2024, and recreational and cultural goods and services increased by 1.7%. Prices of clothing and footwear decreased by 0.9%, and transportation-related goods and services decreased by 2.8%.

The annual price increase in the fourth quarter of 2025 in Mazowieckie Voivodship was slightly lower than the national average (2.3% compared to 2.5%).

Table 4. Price indices of consumer goods and services

SPECIFICATION	2024		2025	
	Q3	Q4	Q3	Q4
	corresponding period of previous year=100			
TOTAL	104,4	104,7	102,6	102,3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	104,5	104,9	104,4	102,5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	103,9	103,2	106,2	107,0
Clothing and footwear	98,2	97,4	99,1	99,1
Housing	107,1	107,6	102,3	102,7
Health	104,8	106,5	105,0	105,0
Transport	98,9	97,7	96,0	97,2
Recreation and culture	105,3	106,4	102,8	101,7
Education	109,6	108,8	107,9	106,7

Agriculture

On the agricultural market in February 2026, average procurement prices for the agricultural products surveyed, with the exception of cattle for slaughter, were lower than a year ago. On a monthly basis, more was paid for potatoes, pigs and poultry for slaughter, and less for wheat, rye, cattle for slaughter as well as milk.

The average air temperature in Mazowieckie Voivodship in February 2026 amounted to minus 3.1°C and was by 2.4°C lower from the average from the years 1991–2020, while the maximum temperature reached 16.7°C in Koźienice, and the minimum amounted to minus 25.4°C in Siedlce. The average atmospheric precipitation (16.4 mm) accounted for 58% of the standard for the multi-year periods (ranging from 39% in Płock to 65% in Koźienice)³. The number of days with precipitation, depending on the region, ranged from 5 to 15.

Table 5. Procurement of cereals ^a

SPECIFICATION	07 2025–02 2026		02 2026		
	in thousand tonnes	corresponding period of previous year=100	in thousand tonnes	02 2025=100	01 2026=100
Grain of basic cereals ^b	395,1	99,6	45,2	90,9	103,7
of which:					
wheat	299,0	101,8	37,9	91,5	106,1
rye	36,2	93,7	2,4	49,8	83,9

a In January-February 2026, excluding procurement by natural persons. b Includes: wheat, rye, barley, oat, triticale; including cereal mixed, excluding sowing seed.

In July 2025-February 2026, the procurement of **basic cereals** (with cereal mixed, without sowing seed) was by 0.4% smaller than in the same period of previous year, with procurement of **wheat** larger by 1.8%, and procurement of **rye** smaller by 6.3%. In February 2026, procurement of cereal was smaller by 9.1% than a year ago and by 3.7% larger than in the previous month.

³ The average values of temperature and precipitation were calculated as arithmetic means 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.

Table 6. Procurement of basic animal products ^a

SPECIFICATION	01-02 2026		02 2026		
	in thousand tonnes	01-02 2025=100	in thousand tonnes	02 2025=100	01 2026=100
Animals for slaughter ^b	201,5	105,4	92,1	107,3	84,1
of which:					
cattle (including calves)	4,9	63,1	2,3	67,1	87,7
pigs	38,5	89,5	17,8	88,0	86,4
poultry	158,0	112,6	71,9	115,8	83,5
Milk ^c	465,1	102,3	221,6	100,9	91,0

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.

Since the beginning of this year, producers in Mazowieckie Voivodship have supplied 201.5 thousand tonnes of **animals for slaughter** (in post-slaughter warm weight), which is 5.4% more than a year ago. The increase in procurement concerned poultry for slaughter (by 12.6%), while the decrease was for cattle for slaughter (by 36.9%) and pigs for slaughter (by 10.5%). In February 2026, the supply of animals for slaughter was 7.3% higher than a year ago and 15.9% lower than a month ago.

Deliveries of **milk** in February this year (221.6 million litres) were by 0.9% larger than in the previous year and by 9.0% than in the previous month.

Table 7. Average procurement prices of basic agricultural products

SPECIFICATION	02 2026			01-02 2026	
	PLN	02 2025=100	01 2026=100	PLN	01-02 2025=100
Wheat ^a per dt	76,86	82,2	98,6	77,40	82,8
Rye ^a per dt	61,48	86,1	97,9	62,21	87,4
Potatoes per dt	93,15	66,7	109,7	89,91	66,3
Animals for slaughter per kg of live weight:					
cattle (excluding calves)	18,47	116,8	95,9	18,89	120,8
pigs	5,37	87,2	106,9	5,19	85,4
poultry	5,39	96,7	101,6	5,34	97,8
Milk per 1 hl	188,28	82,2	99,2	189,07	82,6

a Excluding sowing seed..

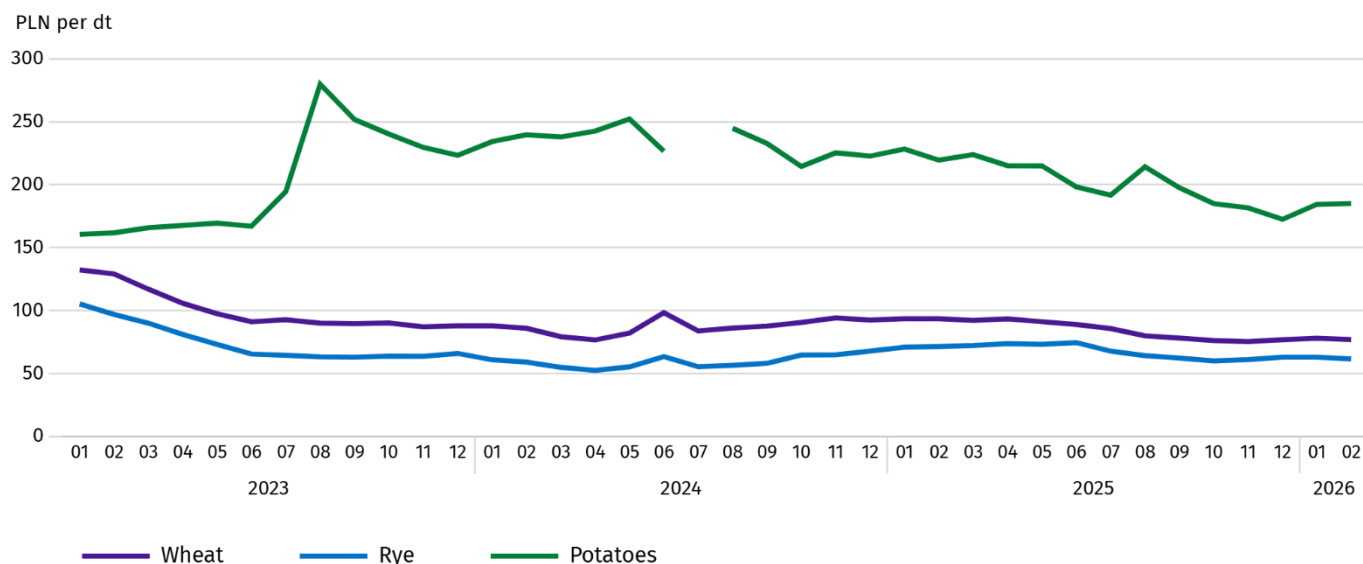
In February 2026, PLN 76.86 was paid for 1 dt of **wheat** at procurement, i.e. 1.4% less than last month and 17.8% than last year. The average price of wheat at marketplaces was PLN 106.75 and was larger by 0.9% than in January 2026, and by 7.3% smaller than in February 2025. The procurement **price** of **rye** decreased by 2.1% (to PLN 61.48) compared to the previous month, and the marketplace price increased by 1.1% (to PLN 72.43). Compared to February 2025, procurement prices for rye were 13.9% lower, and marketplace prices by 9.8%.

Table 8. Average marketplace prices of wheat and potatoes

SPECIFICATION	02 2026			01-02 2026	
	PLN	02 2025=100	01 2026=100	zPLN	01-02 2025=100
Wheat per dt	106,75	92,7	100,9	106,28	93,1
Rye per dt	72,43	90,2	101,1	72,03	91,2
Potatoes b per dt	185,05	84,3	100,4	184,73	82,5

a Edible late.

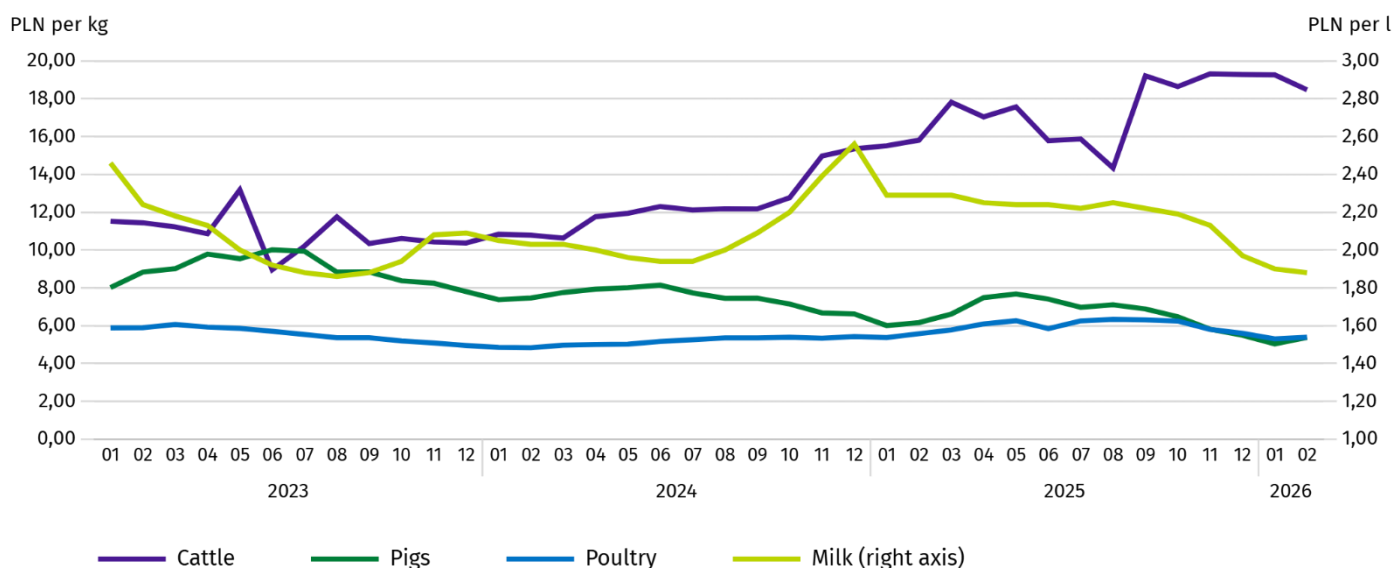
Chart 6. Average marketplace prices of cereals and potatoes ^a



^a In July 2024, the price of late edible potatoes was not recorded due to their absence at the time of observations.

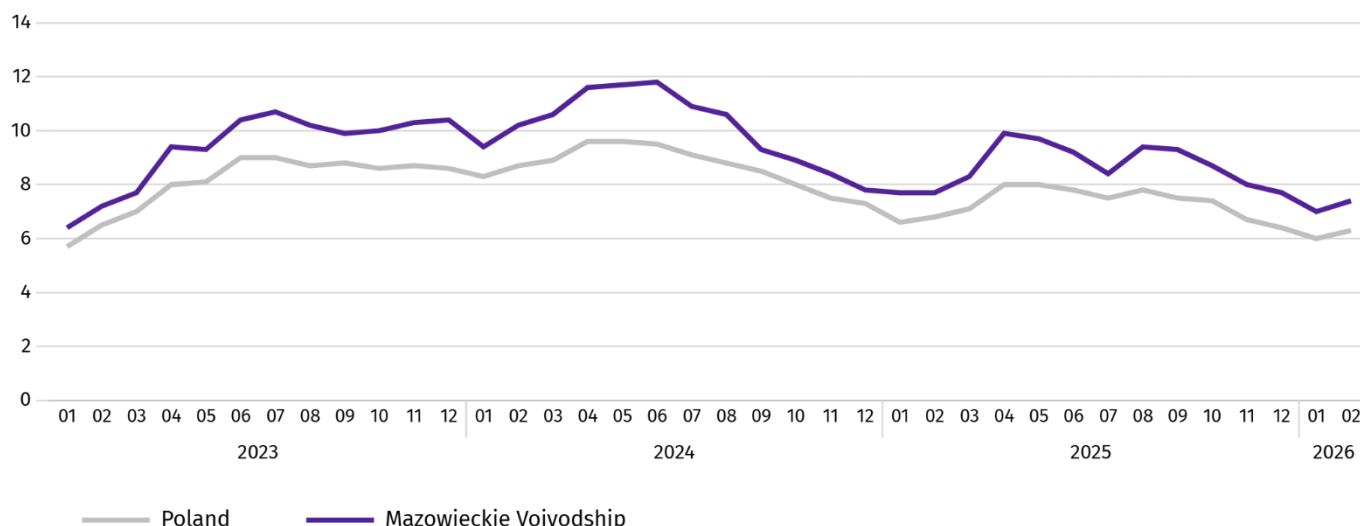
In February 2026, the average procurement price of **potatoes** was PLN 93.15/dt, i.e. more by 9.7% than in the previous month and less by 33.3% than last year. At marketplaces, the average price of 1 dt of potatoes was PLN 185.05 and was 0.4% higher than in the previous month, and by 15.7% lower than in the previous year.

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



In February 2026, the average procurement **price of pigs for slaughter** was higher by 6.9% than in the previous month, and by 12.8% 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



In February this year, the average procurement **price of cattle for slaughter** was by 4.1% lower than in the previous month and by 16.8% higher than in the previous year.

In February 2026, suppliers paid an average of PLN 5.39 per 1 kg of **poultry for slaughter**, i.e. 1.6% more than in January 2026 and 3.3% less than in February 2025.

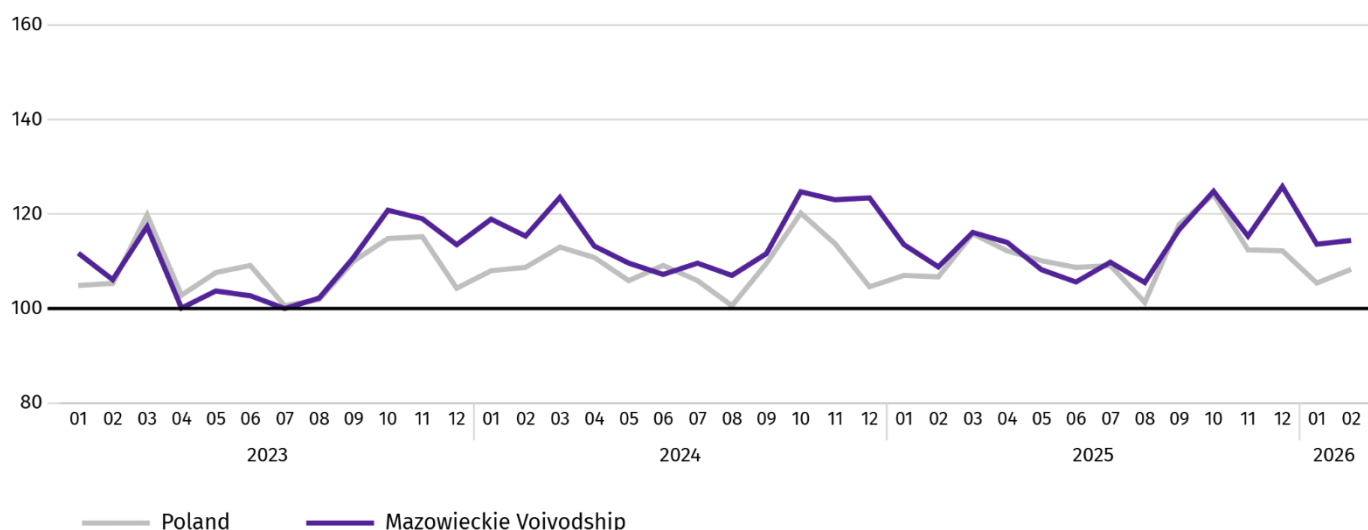
Procurement **prices of milk** in February this year were by 0.8% lower than in the previous month and by 17.8% than in the previous year.

Industry and construction

Sold production of industry in February this year, reached the value (at current prices) of 43,291.4 million and was (at constant prices) by 5.2% higher than a year before (compared to a 0.2% increase in January this year); as compared to the previous month it increased by 0.7%.

Sold production in manufacturing (constituting 83.4% of sold production of industry) compared to February last year increased (at constant prices) by 4.4%. There was also an increase (by 16.7%) in sold production in the section of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (the share of this section represents 14.5% of industrial production).

Chart 9. Sold production of industry (monthly average 2021=100; constant prices)



In February this year, the increase in sold production in annual terms was recorded in 22 (out of 32 in the Voivodship) divisions of industry, among others, in: manufacture of beverages (by 29.4%), machinery and equipment n.e.c. (by 11.7%), computer, electronic and optical equipment (by 11.6%), food products (by 10.1%), rubber and plastic products (by 6.2%), metal products (by 1.5%), chemicals and chemical products (by 0.7%). However, there was a decrease in sold production of, among others, other non-metallic mineral products (by 20.1%), electrical equipment (by 18.1%), paper and paper products (by 5.8%).

Table 9. Indices (constant prices) and structure (current prices) of sold production of industry in February 2026

SPECIFICATION	02 2026	01-02 2026	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		In percent
TOTAL	105,2	103,2	100,0
of which:			
Manufacturing	104,4	102,1	82,7
of which manufacture of:			
food products	110,1	108,0	21,0
beverages	129,4	125,1	1,9
paper and paper products	94,2	92,4	1,8
chemicals and chemical products	100,7	98,2	3,9
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	106,2	104,3	2,9
other non-metallic mineral products	79,9	73,5	1,4
metal products ^Δ	101,5	95,1	3,1
computer, electronic and optical equipment	111,6	110,9	5,2
electrical equipment	81,9	83,3	3,5
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	111,7	110,8	1,8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply ^Δ	116,7	119,0	15,2

Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per employed person, in February this year amounted (at current prices) to PLN 108.7 thousand and was (at constant prices) by 5.7% higher than a year before, with a decrease in average paid employment by 0.5% and an increase in average monthly gross wages and salaries by 6.6%.

In the January-February period of this year, sold production of industry amounted to PLN 87,545.3 million (at current prices) and was (at constant prices) 3.2% higher than in the same period of the previous year.

Sold production of construction (at current prices) in February this year, reached the value of PLN 7,299.9 million and was by 9.5% lower than in the previous year (compared to a 23.3% decrease in January this year). In January-February this year, sold production of construction amounted to PLN 14,084.9 million and was 11.6% lower compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

Labour productivity in construction, measured by revenue from the sale of goods and services per employed person in February this year amounted to PLN 77.0 thousand (at current prices) and was by 10.7% lower compared to the corresponding month of the previous year, with an increase in average employment in construction by 1.3% and in average monthly gross wages and salaries by 4.9%.

Construction and assembly production (at current prices) in February this year, amounted to PLN 1,694.0 million and was by 14.8% lower than a year before (as compared to 0.9% decrease in January last year). The decrease in production was recorded in units specialising in civil engineering (by 27.3%), in enterprises mainly performing specialised construction activities (by 7.4%), and in entities whose basic activity is the construction of buildings (by 4.1%).

Table 10. Indices and structure (current prices) of construction and assembly production in February 2026

SPECIFICATION	02 2026	01-02 2026	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		in percent
TOTAL	85,2	89,6	100,0
Construction of buildings ^A	95,9	95,4	33,9
Civil engineering	72,7	82,3	37,4
Specialised construction activities	92,6	93,7	28,6

Residential construction

In February this year, the number of dwellings completed decreased by 16.4% compared to the corresponding month of 2025. The number of dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project decreased by 8.8%, and dwellings in which construction has begun by 27.5%.

According to preliminary data⁴ in February this year, there were 2956 dwellings **completed**, i.e. by 580 fewer (by 16.4%) than in the previous year and by 27 (by 0.9%) than in the previous month. There were 2052 dwellings built for sale or rent (69.4% of their total number), followed by private dwellings 904 (30.6%). Compared to February last year, there were more dwellings for sale or rent by 22.5%, and private dwellings by 16.9%.

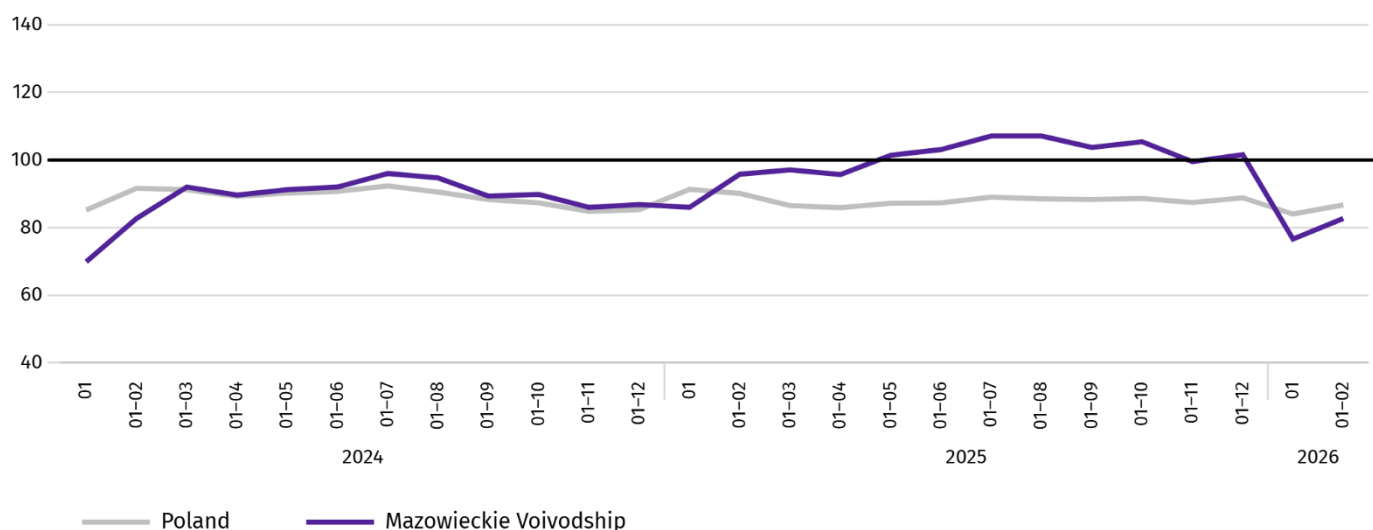
The effects of housing construction obtained in Mazowieckie Voivodship in the surveyed month constituted 20.2% of national effects.

Table 11. Number of dwellings completed in January-February 2026

SPECIFICATION	Dwellings completed			Average useful floor area of a dwelling in m ²
	In absolute numbers	in percent	01-02 2025=100	
TOTAL	5939	100,0	86,3	93,4
Private	1801	30,3	115,7	150,1
For sale or rent	4138	69,7	80,4	68,7

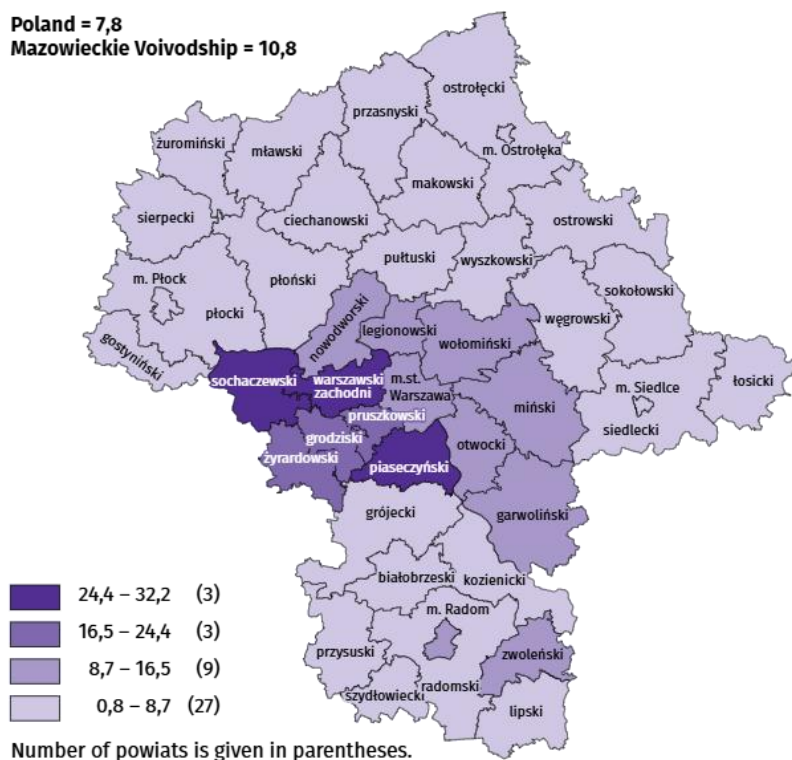
⁴ Registration data – may change after the quarterly reports are prepared.

Chart 10. Dwellings completed (corresponding period 2021=100)



In January-February this year, most dwellings were completed in Warszawa (1763), and then in piaseczyński (539), warszawski zachodni (441), and the least in Ostrołęka (4) and in łosicki (5) and lipski (7) powiats.

Map 2. Dwellings completed per 10 thousand population^a by powiats in January–February 2026



^a Population as of 30 June 2025.

The average useful floor area of dwellings completed in January this year amounted to 93.1 m² and was larger than a year earlier by 14.0 m² than a year earlier. The largest dwellings were completed in lipski powiat (296.0 m²), Siedlce (201.8 m²) and przasnyski powiat (170.1 m²). The smallest were built in Radom (54.4 m²), Płock and zwolenński powiat (57.2 m²) and in sokołowski powiat (61.6 m²).

In February this year, the number of **dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project** amounted to 4200, i.e. smaller by 405 (by 8.8%) than a year earlier and larger by 808 (by 23.8%) than in the previous month. Of the total number of dwellings, 73.7% were dwellings for sale or rent, and 25.7% private.

In the surveyed month, the **construction began** in 1830 dwellings, which means a decrease by 693 (by 27.5%) in annual terms and by 774 (by 29.7%) in monthly terms. Dwellings for sale or rent accounted for 70.5% of their total number, and private 29.5%.

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–February 2026

SPECIFICATION	Dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project			Dwellings in which construction has begun		
	in absolute numbers	in percent	01–02 2025=100	in absolute numbers	in percent	01–02 2025=100
TOTAL	7592	100,0	96,1	4434	100,0	69,7
Private	1970	25,9	108,0	903	20,4	60,6
For sale or rent	5570	73,4	93,3	3531	79,6	72,5
Municipal	28	0,4	65,1	–	–	.
Company	24	0,3	.	–	–	.

Internal market

In February this year, both retail and wholesale sales were higher than in the previous year.

Retail sales (at current prices) in trade and non-trade enterprises in February this year, increased by 6.6% compared to the year before. The largest increase in sales was recorded in units from the group: “other retail sales in non-specialised stores” (by 48.7%), “pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipment” (by 21.0%), „others” (by 14.3%), “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” (by 6.5%), “textiles, clothing and footwear” (by 4.1%). Whereas a decrease in retail sales was recorded in units from the group “newspapers, books, other sales in specialised stores” (by 14.3%), “food, beverages and tobacco” (by 3.6%), and “furniture, electronics and household appliances” (by 1.3%).

Compared to January this year, retail sales decreased by 5.9%. The largest decrease in retail sales was recorded in the following groups: “textiles, clothing and footwear” (by 26.0%), “food, beverages and tobacco” (by 17.8%), “newspapers, books, other sales in specialised stores” (by 13.3%), followed by “furniture, electronics and household appliances” (by 9.0%), “motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts” (by 4.6%), “other retail sales in non-specialised stores” (by 2.5%), as well as „pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedic equipment” and “others” (by 0.7% and 0.3%, respectively).

Table 13. Indices and structure (at current prices) of retail sales in February 2026

SPECIFICATION	02 2026	01–02 2026	
	corresponding period of previous year=100	in percent	
TOTAL^a	106,6	105,5	100,0
of which:			
Motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts	106,5	101,0	7,2
Food, beverages and tobacco	96,4	97,7	13,4
Other retail sales in non-specialised stores	148,7	147,8	3,7

^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 organisational changes (e.g. mergers of enterprises). This does not affect the dynamics of retail sales in general.

Table 13. Indices and structure (at current prices) of retail sales in February 2026 (cont.)

SPECIFICATION	02 2026	01-02 2026	
	corresponding period of previous year=100		in percent
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and orthopedic equipment	121,0	120,5	5,9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	104,1	108,6	5,4
Furniture, electronics and household appliances	98,7	99,7	16,2
Newspapers, books, other sales in specialised stores	85,7	94,4	6,3
Others	114,3	107,6	9,7

In January-February 2026, retail sales increased by 5.5% year-on-year. The largest sales increase was recorded by enterprises in the "other retail sales in non-specialised stores" group (by 47.8%), while the largest sales decline was recorded by enterprises in the „newspapers, books, other sales in specialised stores" group (by 5.6%).

Wholesale (at current prices) in trade enterprises in February this year was by 10.2% higher as compared to the previous month and by 18.5% higher compared to February 2025. In wholesale enterprises it was higher by 7.6% and by 18.0%, respectively.

In January-February 2026, trade enterprises achieved wholesale that was 11.8% higher than a year ago, and wholesale enterprises achieved wholesale that was 12.3% higher.

Financial results of enterprises

In 2025, the financial results of the surveyed enterprises were higher than those obtained a year earlier. Basic economic and financial indicators were more favourable.

In 2025, the gross and net financial results of the surveyed enterprises were higher than those obtained in the previous year. The cost level indicator and the gross and net turnover profitability indicators improved.

Table 14. Revenue, costs and financial results of enterprises

SPECIFICATION	01-12 2024	01-12 2025
	In million PLN	
Total revenue (revenue from total activity)	1773602,8	1835868,8
of which revenue from sale of products, goods and materials	1707098,7	1762568,1
Costs of obtaining revenue from total activity	1687419,0	1741658,7
of which of cost of products, goods and materials sold	1625903,1	1673380,9
Result on sale of products, goods and materials	81195,6	89187,3
Result on other operational activity	4748,5	4973,7
Result of financial operations	239,6	49,2
Gross financial result	86183,8	94210,2
Net financial result	69975,8	76750,9
net profit	81345,0	87420,9
net loss	11369,1	10670,1

Revenue from total activity in 2025, were by 3.5% higher than in the previous year, while costs of obtaining this revenue increased by 3.2%, which was reflected in the improvement of the cost level indicator. Net revenue from sale of prod-

ucts, goods and materials as well as costs of this activity were lower than in the previous year by 3.2% and 2.9%, respectively. In terms of value, the highest increase in net revenue from the sale of products, goods and materials was recorded in professional, scientific and technical activities and in information and communication.

Financial result from sale of products, goods and materials was by 9.8% higher than a year before and amounted to PLN 89,187.3 million. The result on other operational activity was estimated at PLN 4,973.7 million compared to PLN 4,748.5 million. Much worse than a year before, was the result on financial operations (PLN 49.2 million against PLN 239.6 million), which was the result of financial costs growing faster (by 3.3%) than financial revenue (by 2.7%).

As a result, the gross financial result reached PLN 94,210.2 million and was higher by PLN 8,026.4 million (by 9.3%) from the result obtained in 2024. Encumbrances on gross financial result increased in annual terms by 7.7% to PLN 17,459.3 million. The **net financial result** was estimated at PLN 76,750.9 million and was higher by PLN 6,775.0 million (by 9.7%) compared to the result obtained a year earlier; net profit increased by 7.5%, and net loss decreased by 6.1%.

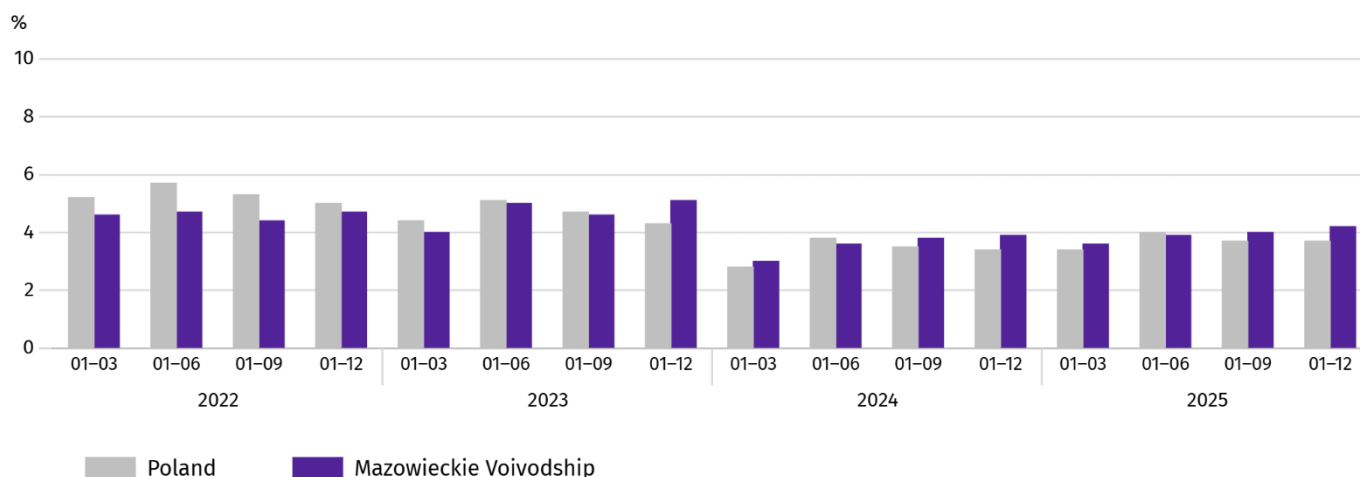
In the analysed period, 79.9% of the surveyed enterprises showed a net profit (79.6% a year before). The share of revenue of enterprises showing net profit in the total amount of revenue from total activity increased from 87.6% to 89.2%. In manufacturing, 80.7% of enterprises showed a net profit (in 2024 – 80.3%), and the share of revenue generated by these enterprises in the revenue of total entities of this section accounted for 90.8% (92.6% a year earlier).

On an annual basis, the cost level indicator as well as the gross turnover profitability indicator improved by 0.2 pp, and the gross sales profitability indicator and the net turnover profitability indicator increased by 0.3 pp. The first and second degree financial liquidity rates were higher by 9.1 and 1.5 pp, respectively.

Table 15. Economic relations in enterprises

SPECIFICATION	01–12 2024	01–12 2025
	in %	
Cost level indicator	95,1	94,9
Gross sales profitability indicator	4,8	5,1
Gross turnover profitability indicator	4,9	5,1
Net turnover profitability indicator	3,9	4,2
First degree financial liquidity indicator	47,6	56,7
Second degree financial liquidity indicator	122,8	124,3

Out of 16 sections, the most profitable types of activity were, among others, accommodation and catering (net turnover profitability indicator 14.4%), education (indicator 13.2%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (8.9%), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (8.5%) and professional, scientific and technical activities (8.3%). Compared to 2024, the improvement in net turnover profitability was recorded in 11 sections, with the largest increase in accommodation and catering (by 2.4 pp).

Chart 11. Net turnover profitability indicator

The value of **current assets** of the surveyed enterprises at the end of December 2025 amounted to PLN 705,676.6 million and was by 6.3% higher than a year before, with short-term investments lower by 23.4%, short-term inter-period settlements - by 17.9%, stocks – by 10.2%, while short-term dues lower by 7.0%. In the material structure of current assets, the share of short-term investments increased (from 29.5% to 34.3%), stocks (from 20.6% to 21.4%), and short-term inter-period settlements (from 3.2% to 3.5%), while the share of short-term dues decreased (from 46.7% to 40.8%). In the structure of stocks, the share of materials decreased (from 30.2% to 23.6%), finished products (from 10.49% to 9.0%), goods (from 44.3% to 43.1%), semi-finished products and products in progress (from 12.4% to 11.4%), while the share of advance payments for supplies and services increased (from 2.8% to 13.0%).

Financial current assets were mainly short-term liabilities – the ratio of short-term liabilities to current assets amounted to 60.4% against 62.1% a year earlier.

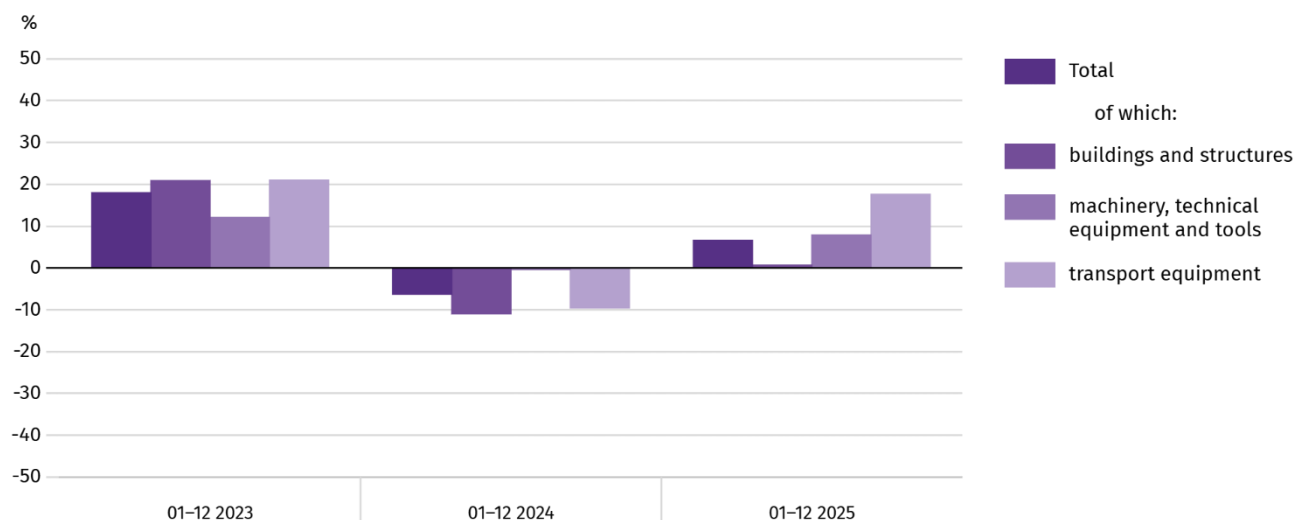
Long- and short-term liabilities (excluding special funds) at the end of December 2025 amounted to PLN 678,295.6 million and were by 4.6% higher than a year before. Long-term liabilities accounted for 37.1% of total liabilities (at 36.4% in December 2024), and their value amounted to PLN 251,750.8 million and was by 6.5% larger than a year earlier. Short-term liabilities of surveyed enterprises amounted to PLN 426,544.8 million and were higher by 3.5% per year, of which liabilities for taxes, duties, insurance and other benefits – higher by 13.1%, and for deliveries and services lower by 0.6%.

Investment outlays

In 2025, the investment outlays of the surveyed enterprises were higher than last year. The estimated value of newly started investments was higher as well.

Investment outlays carried out in 2025 by enterprises based in Mazowieckie Voivodship reached the value of PLN 80,764.9 million and were (at current prices) by 6.6% higher than in 2024. Outlays on buildings and structures increased by 0.7%, while on purchases by 11.1%, with outlays on machinery, technical equipment and tools higher by 7.9%, and outlays on transport equipment – by 17.6%. The share of purchases in total outlays amounted to 58.1% (55.8% 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 42.7%), in information and communication (by 30.4%), in administrative and support service activities (by 28.7%). The decrease in outlays was recorded, among others, in accommodation and catering (by 14.3%) and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 9.9%).

In 2025, mainly enterprises operating in the field of manufacturing invested (which accounted for 26.2% of total outlays incurred), and in the field of transportation and storage (23.1%). In the structure of outlays by sections, as compared to the previous year, the share of outlays incurred by enterprises engaged in administrative and support service activities increased the most (by 2.5 pp), whereas the largest decrease was recorded in the share of outlays incurred by enterprises engaged in manufacturing (by 3.0 pp).

In 2025, there were 36402 **investments started**, i.e. by 3.2% less than a year before. The total estimated value of newly-started investments amounted to PLN 56,958.7 million was by 30.0% higher than in 2024. 61.7% of estimated value of all newly-started investments (56.6% a year before) was for the improvement (i.e. reconstruction, extension or modernisation) of existing fixed assets. Significantly (more than 2 times) increased the estimated value of investments started by enterprises involved in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.

Entities of the national economy ⁵

In February this year, the number of national economy entities entered into the REGON register increased by 0.3% compared to the previous month. There were more newly registered entities and entities with suspended activity than a month ago (by 1.3% and 0.8%, respectively). Whereas there were less entities removed from the REGON register by 35.6%.

As of the end of February this year, 1093881 entities of the national economy were registered in the REGON register, i.e. by 3.4% more than last year and by 0.3% 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 February this year, there were 704215 of them, i.e. more by 3.3% than in the previous year. The number of companies which were registered in the REGON register amounted to 308482, including 248761 commercial companies (an annual increase by 3.6% and 4.5%, respectively). There were 59261 civil partnerships i.e. less by 0.3% compared to the previous year.

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 97.4% of all registered units. The share of entities with an estimated number of 10-49 employed persons was 2.1%, and of entities employing more than 49 persons – 0.5%. Over the year, the increase in the number of entities occurred among the smallest entities (up to 9 persons) – by 3.5%.

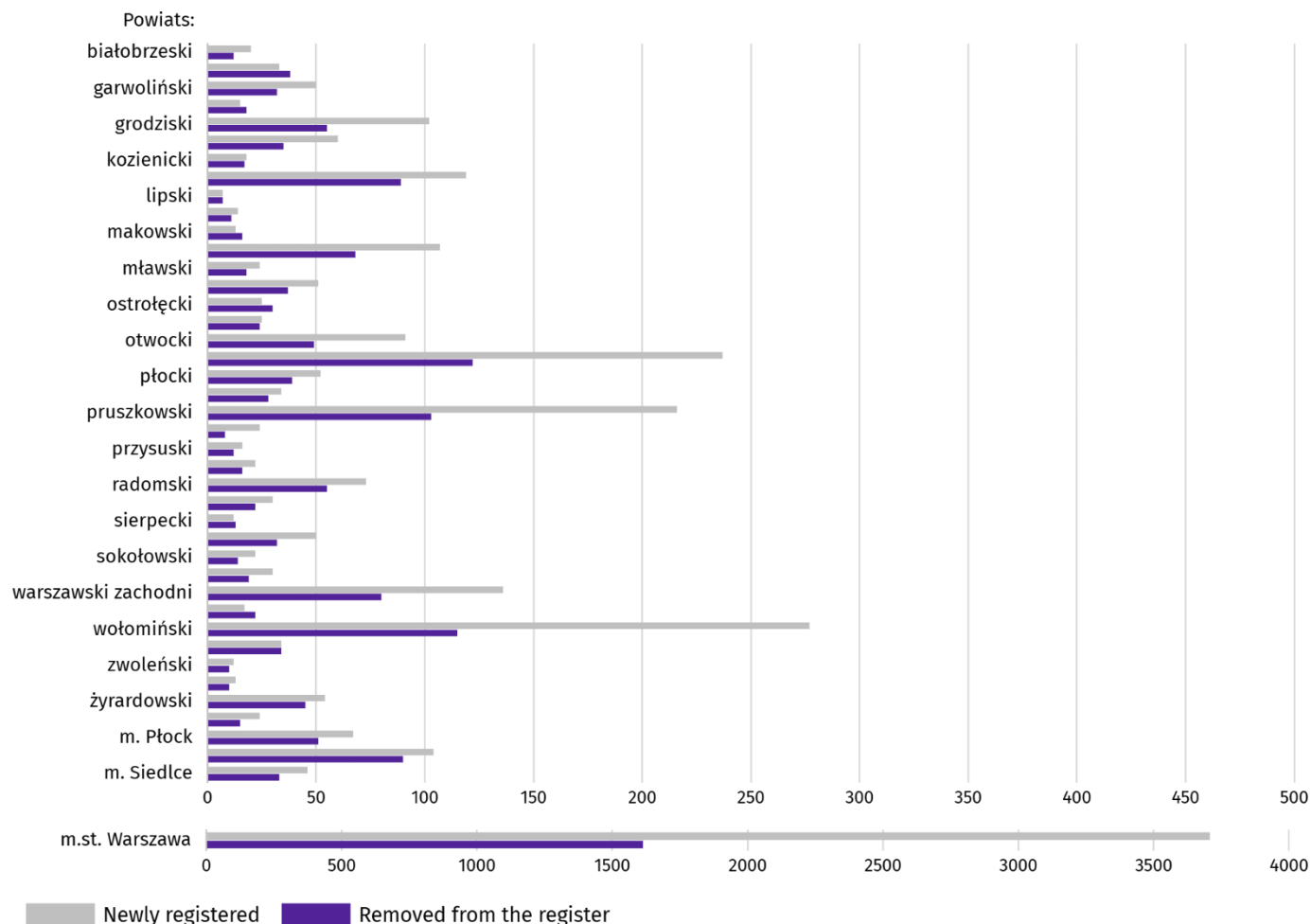
Compared to February 2025, the largest increase in the number of entities was recorded in the sections: professional, scientific and technical activities – more by 6753 units (in percentage terms, an increase of 4.1% compared to the pre-

⁵ It applies to legal persons, organisational units without legal personality and natural persons conducting economic activity (excluding natural persons tending private farms in agriculture).

vious year), administrative and support service activities – by 5623 units (an increase of 10.8%), information and communication – by 5183 (an increase of 5.1%).

Compared to January this year, the largest increase in the number of entities was recorded in the sections: administrative and support service activities (by 1.0%), as well as mining and quarrying (by 0.9%).

Chart 13. Entities of the national economy newly registered and removed from the register in February 2026

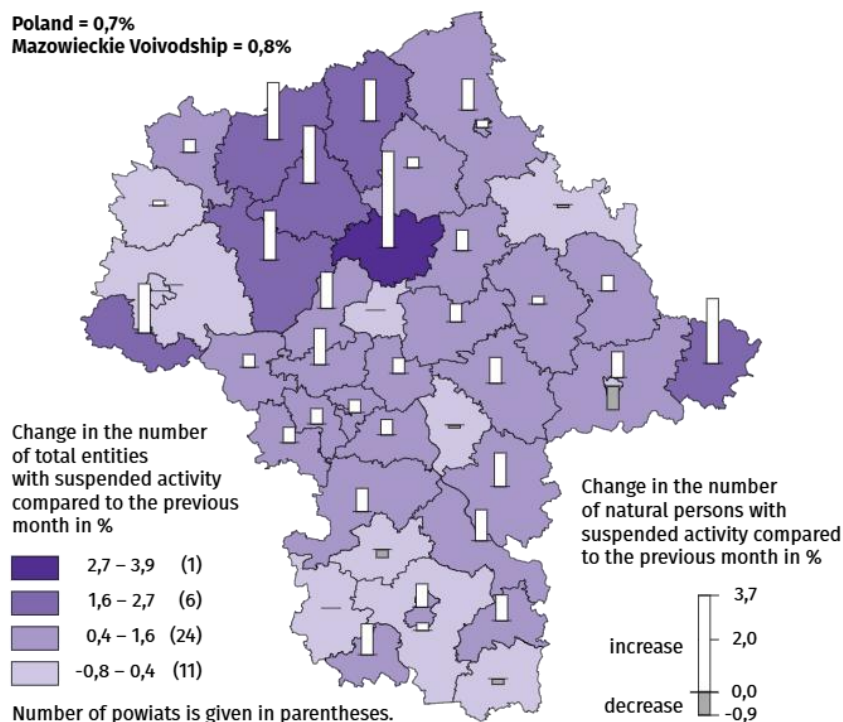


In February this year, 6084 **new entities** were entered in the REGON register, i.e. by 1.3% more than in the previous month. The newly registered units were dominated by natural persons conducting economic activity, 4296 of whom were registered (by 2.5% more than in the previous month). The number of newly registered commercial companies was lower by 3.0%, including companies with limited liability by 3.9%.

In the surveyed month, 3157 entities were **removed** from the REGON register (by 35.6% less than a month ago), including 2403 natural persons conducting economic activity (by 39.8% less).

As of the end of February this year, there were 152415 entities in the REGON with **suspended activity** (by 0.8% more than a month ago). The vast majority were natural persons conducting economic activity (93.9%; 94.1% in the previous month).

Map 3. Entities of the national economy with suspended activity in February 2026

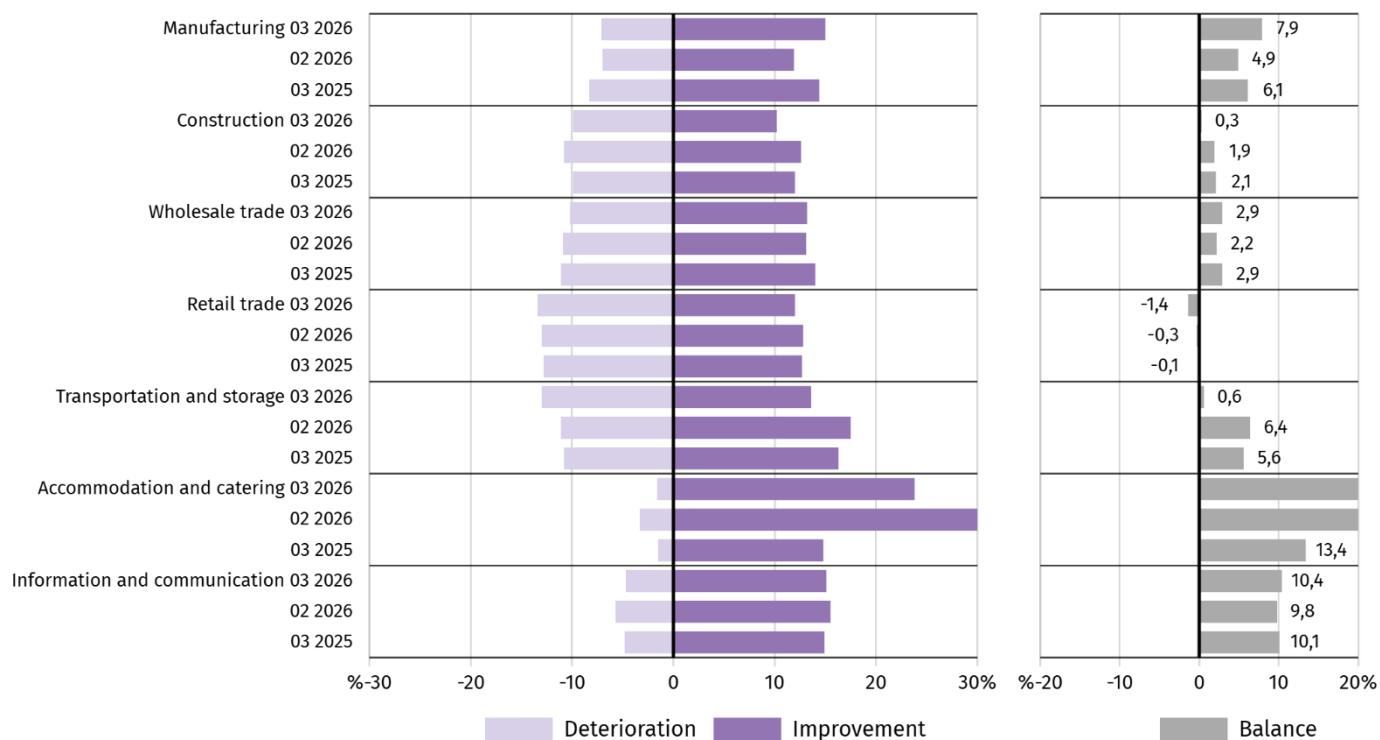


Business tendency⁶

In March of this year, the general business climate indicator in most of the surveyed economic sectors signaled a deterioration or stabilisation in economic conditions compared to the previous month. The largest decline in the indicator (by 13.0) was recorded in the accommodation and catering sector. A noticeable improvement in business conditions occurred only in the manufacturing sector, with the indicator increasing by 3.0 on a monthly basis. Only retail traders expressed pessimistic assessments (minus 1.4), and the indicator value is below the long-term average (plus 0.5). Entrepreneurs operating in accommodation and catering expressed the most favourable opinions (plus 22.2), and the indicator value is above the long-term average (plus 0.9).

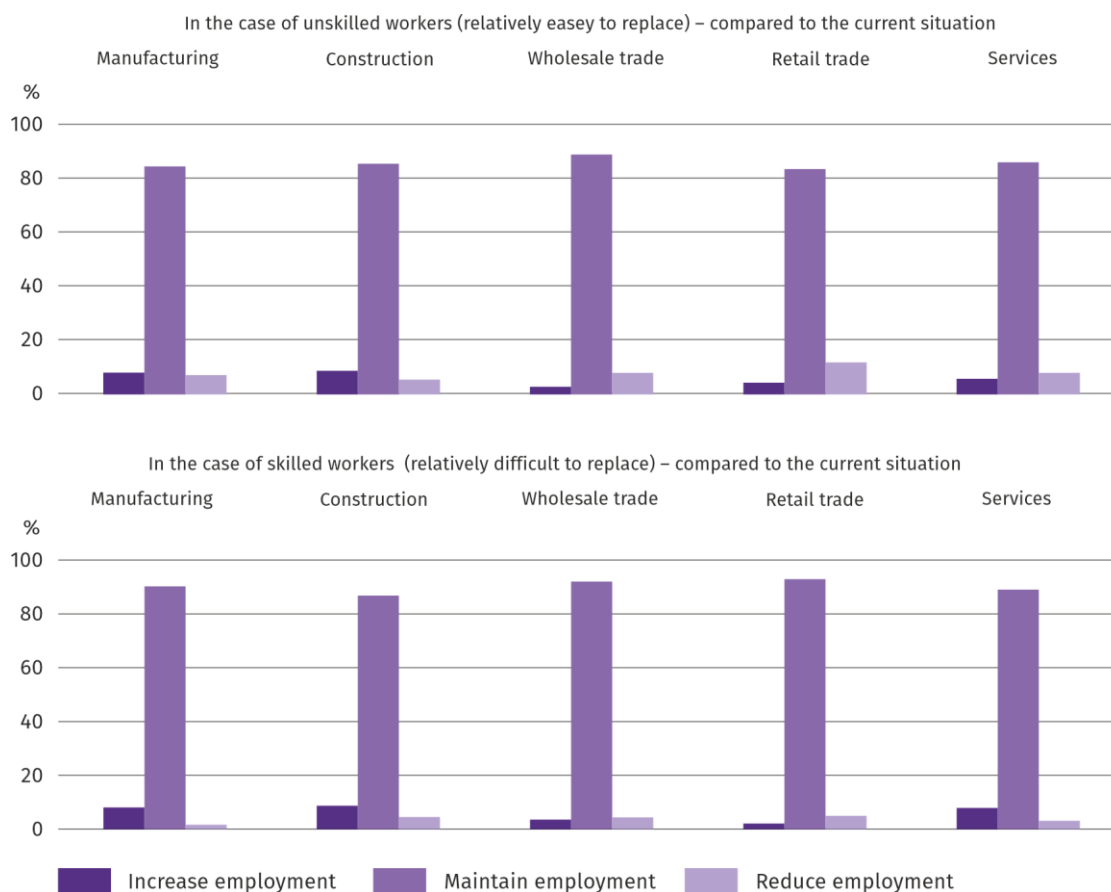
⁶ The survey was conducted from 1 to 10 of a current month, on a sample of industrial, construction, commercial and service units. The questions were divided into two sections - questions about the impact of the war in Ukraine on the economic situation and questions about price processes. Answers to 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 labour market

Question 1. In the next three months, do you intend to?:



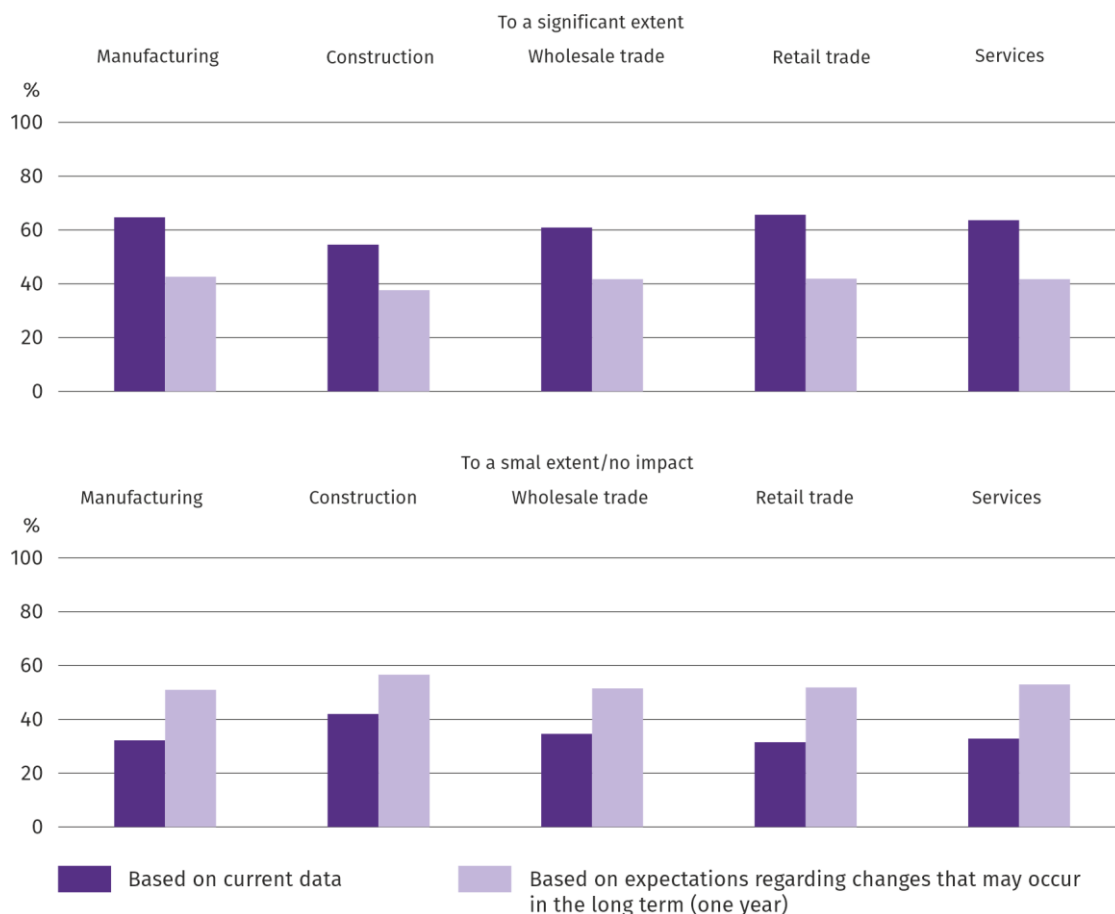
Across all the surveyed economic entity types, entrepreneurs predominate in their intention to maintain employment in the next three months compared to the current situation. Such declarations apply to both relatively easy and relatively difficult-to-replace employees, with a higher percentage of such responses observed for relatively difficult-to-replace employees across all surveyed economic entities.

Question 2. Which of the following factors and to what extent will affect the level of remuneration of employees in your company in the next three months:



Regardless of the type of economic activity, most entrepreneurs expressed the opinion that the company's financial situation would significantly impact employee remuneration levels in the next three months. The factors cited in the survey as having a small impact on remuneration most often included maintaining the real value of remuneration (inflationary increases) and maintaining competitive wages.

Question 3. To what extent are your decisions regarding employment and remuneration in the next three months based on:



In all areas of the economy covered by the survey, the majority of entrepreneurs stated that decisions regarding employment and remuneration in the next three months depend to a large extent on current data, and to a lesser extent are more often made on the basis of expectations regarding changes that may occur in the long term (one year).

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 16. Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship

SPECIFICATION													
A – 2025		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
B – 2026													
Average employment in the enterprise sector ^a (in thousand persons)	A	1582,5	1577,9	1572,7	1574,8	1570,6	1572,8	1574,1	1572,8	1571,5	1567,2	1570,8	1575,1
	B	1576,5	1573,2										
previous month=100	A	99,9	99,7	99,7	100,1	99,7	100,1	100,1	99,9	99,9	99,7	100,2	100,3
	B	100,1	99,8										
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	98,5	98,5	98,4	98,8	98,7	99,0	99,0	99,2	99,2	99,2	99,3	99,4
	B	99,6	99,7										
Registered unemployed persons (in thousand persons; as of end of period)	A	114,7	115,9	113,9	111,3	108,7	111,0	116,0	120,2	119,6	118,7	118,1	118,2
	B	122,6	124,9										
Unemployment rate b (in %; as of end of period)	A	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,1	4,0	4,0	4,2	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,3
	B	4,5	4,5										
Job offers (submitted during a month)	A	15760	13938	14768	13164	11459	4235	5656	4432	5028	4975	3612	2876
	B	3327	4023										
Unemployed persons per 1 job offer (as of end of period)	A	16	17	15	16	21	28	24	30	29	27	30	42
	B	39	36										
Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the en- terprise sector ^a (in PLN)	A	9739,87	10004,89	10785,77	10612,28	9995,20	10173,45	10185,77	10100,98	9974,07	10141,45	10285,58	10933,28
	B	10345,31	10618,33										
previous month=100	A	98,1	102,7	107,8	98,4	94,2	101,8	100,1	99,2	98,7	101,7	101,4	106,3
	B	94,6	102,6										
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	108,9	109,2	108,4	110,9	109,2	109,4	107,7	106,9	108,0	105,3	108,5	110,1
	B	106,2	106,1										
Price indices:													
consumer goods and services ^c :													
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	.	.	104,7	.	.	103,7	.	.	102,6	.	.	102,3
	B	.	.										

a In enterprises employing more than 9 persons. b Share of registered unemployed persons in civilian economically active population, estimated at the end of each month. c Since 1 June 2025, data on job offers are not fully comparable with earlier periods due to methodological changes resulting from the entry into force of the Act on the Labour Market and Employment Services (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 620). d In the quarter.

Table 16. Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship (cont.)

SPECIFICATION		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A – 2025													
B – 2026													
Price indices (cont.):													
Procurement of cereal grain:													
previous month=100	A	102,5	100,3	98,5	102,4	98,1	97,1	94,2	93,1	99,4	97,5	100,0	101,6
	B	100,9	99,2										
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	106,6	109,4	116,0	125,8	115,7	94,0	108,0	93,8	92,9	85,7	81,9	85,4
	B	84,1	83,2										
procurement of cattle for slaughter (excluding calves):													
previous month=100	A	101,0	102,0	112,7	95,6	103,1	89,8	100,6	90,3	134,0	97,0	103,7	99,8
	B	99,9	95,9										
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	143,3	146,7	167,6	144,9	147,2	128,3	130,9	117,7	157,8	146,1	129,1	125,6
	B	124,2	116,8										
procurement of pigs for slaughter:													
previous month=100	A	90,7	102,7	107,4	113,0	102,6	96,4	94,3	101,8	96,9	94,0	89,8	94,5
	B	91,5	106,9										
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	81,4	82,6	85,4	94,3	95,8	90,9	90,2	95,5	92,4	90,6	87,1	83,0
	B	83,8	87,2										
Ratio of procurement prices ^a of pigs for slaughter to marketplace prices of rye	A	7,7	7,7	8,3	9,9	9,7	9,2	8,4	9,4	9,3	8,7	8,0	7,7
	B	7,0	7,4										
Sold production of industry ^b (at constant prices):													
previous month=100	A	92,0	95,9	106,7	98,2	94,9	97,6	104,0	96,1	110,6	106,9	92,4	109,1
	B	90,3*	100,7										
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	95,4	94,3	93,9	100,6	98,6	98,4	100,2	98,6	104,6	100,2	93,9	102,1
	B	100,2*	105,2										
Construction and assembly production b (at current prices):													
previous month=100	A	47,2	107,8	118,8	106,2	100,8	106,8	104,8	89,5	116,9	104,2	93,7	149,9
	B	39,4	99,1										
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	141,1	123,2	130,9	110,6	109,7	109,3	116,1	109,4	112,4	113,0	103,7	111,0
	B	92,6	85,2										

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

Table 16. Selected data on Mazowieckie Voivodship (cont.)

SPECIFICATION		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
A – 2025													
B – 2026													
Dwellings completed (from the beginning of the year)	A	3349	6885	9739	12532	16228	19683	23803	27368	30948	35411*	39023*	45074*
	B	2983	5939										
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	123,0	115,9	105,5	106,8	111,2	112,1	111,5	113,1	116,1	117,3*	115,7*	117,0*
	B	89,1	86,3										
Retail sales of goods ^a (at current prices):													
previous month=100	A	78,0	94,8	113,7	104,7	97,6	98,8	104,6	98,9	95,6	105,7	99,6	117,2
	B	80,8	94,1										
corresponding month of previous year=100	A	101,6	96,3	97,2	100,1	98,7	98,2	97,3	97,3	101,3	100,6	99,0	103,7
	B	107,4	106,6										
Turnover profitability indicator in enterprises ^b :													
gross ^c (in %)	A	.	.	4,6	.	.	4,9	.	.	4,9	.	.	5,1
	B	.	.										
net ^d (in %)	A	.	.	3,6	.	.	3,9	.	.	4,0	.	.	4,2
	B	.	.										
Investment outlays of enterprises ^b – from the beginning of the year (in million PLN; current prices)	A	.	.	13471,2	.	.	31921,6	.	.	51529,6	.	.	80764,9
	B	.	.										
corresponding month of previous year=100 (current prices)	A	.	.	99,7	.	.	106,8	.	.	106,4	.	.	106,6
	B	.	.										
Entities of the national economy ^e in the REGON register (as of end of period)	A	1055182	1057965	1061558	1064898	1068064	1071074	1074082	1077325	1080871	1084899	1088107	1089830
	B	1090957	1093881										
of which commercial companies	A	237041	237949	239071	240155	240700	241451	242422	243409	696939	245130	246088	247076
	B	247914	248761										
Dwellings completed (from the beginning of the year)	A	42461	42567	42726	42857	42903	43009	43119	43266	43348	43446	43570	43665
	B	43657	43697										

a In enterprises employing more than 9 persons. b In enterprises employing more than 49 persons. c Relation of gross financial result to revenues from total activity. d Relation of net financial result to revenues from total activity. e Excluding persons tending private farms in agriculture.

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[Socio-economic situation of voivodships No. 3/2025](#)

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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