





Poland Quarterly Statistics

Content-related works

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Symbols

Symbol	Description
Dash (-)	magnitude zero
Zero (0)	magnitude not zero, but less than 0.5 of an unit
(0,0)	magnitude not zero, but less than 0.05 of a unit
Dot (.)	data not available or not reliable
x	not applicable
"Of which"	indicates that not all elements of the sum are given
Colour red	data in MS Excel tables altered in relation to the one published in the previous editions

Major abbreviations

Abbreviation	Complete name
NACE	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
thous.	thousand
mln	million
mld	billion
pp	percentage point
zł, PLN	zloty
USD	US dollar
EUR	euro
CHF	Swiss franc
EU	European Union
kg	kilogramme
pc.	piece
l	litre
hl	hectolitre
t	tonne
dt	decitonne
sections of the NACE	
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	Wholesale and retail, trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
Accommodation and catering	Accommodation and food service activities

Socio-economic Situation of Poland in 2017

Executive summary

According to preliminary estimate, the annual growth in the gross domestic product, in 2017, amounted to 4.6% in real terms (against a rise of 3.0% in 2016). The domestic consumer demand remained the main growth factor, at a positive influence (against the negative a year before) of investment demand. Final consumption expenditure was by 4.4% higher than a year before, of which consumption expenditure in households sector increased by 4.8%. The gross capital formation was by 6.2% higher than a year before (against a drop of 2.4% in 2016), of which gross fixed capital formation grew by 3.4% (against a decrease of 8.2% a year before). Domestic demand was by 4.7% higher than a year before (the growth of 2.2%). The gross value added in the national economy increased at a faster rate than observed a year before (4.4% compared to 2.9%). In industry the gross value added rose by 6.2%, and in construction – by 11.5% (after a drop a year before). An increase of 10.9% in gross value added was observed in transportation and storage, while in trade; repair of motor vehicles – of 6.1%.

In the period of four quarters of 2017, the following tendencies were observed:

- According to the estimate data, the number of persons employed in the national economy, at the end of 2017, was by approx. 3% higher than a year before.
- Average paid employment in the enterprise sector grew, in comparison to the previous year, by 4.5% i.e. to a higher extent than in 2016 (2.8%).
- Inflow to unemployment was considerably lower than a year before; a decrease was also observed in the number of persons removed from unemployment rolls. The unemployment rate dropped to 6.6% at the end of December 2017 (from 8.2% a year before) and has been the lowest for over twenty-five years.
- In the enterprise sector, the average monthly nominal gross wages and salaries grew by 5.9%, in annual terms, and their growth rate was higher than in the previous eight years. At an increase in consumer prices, purchasing power of wages and salaries increased by 3.9% i.e. slower than in 2016.
- An increase in average gross nominal retirement and other pensions in both systems maintained; it was slightly faster than a year before. The purchasing power of those benefits from non-agriculture social security system slightly increased, while it dropped for farmers.
- Prices of consumer goods and services, following two years of drop, grew by 2.0% in annual terms. Average annual price index of consumer goods and services was higher than the one assumed in the Budget Act. A significant growth in prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages was observed. After a decline in 2016, a considerable increase was observed in prices related to transport; higher than a year before were also, among others, the prices related to dwelling.
- For the first time since 2012, the producer prices increased, in annual terms, in industry by 2.9% and in construction by 0.6%.
- According to preliminary estimate, the sold production of industry in total was by 6.6% higher than a year before (in 2016, a rise of 3.6% was recorded). An increase in production in enterprises employing

more than 9 persons amounted to 6.5%. Production in all main industrial groupings was higher than a year before, of which the highest increase was observed in capital goods and intermediate goods.

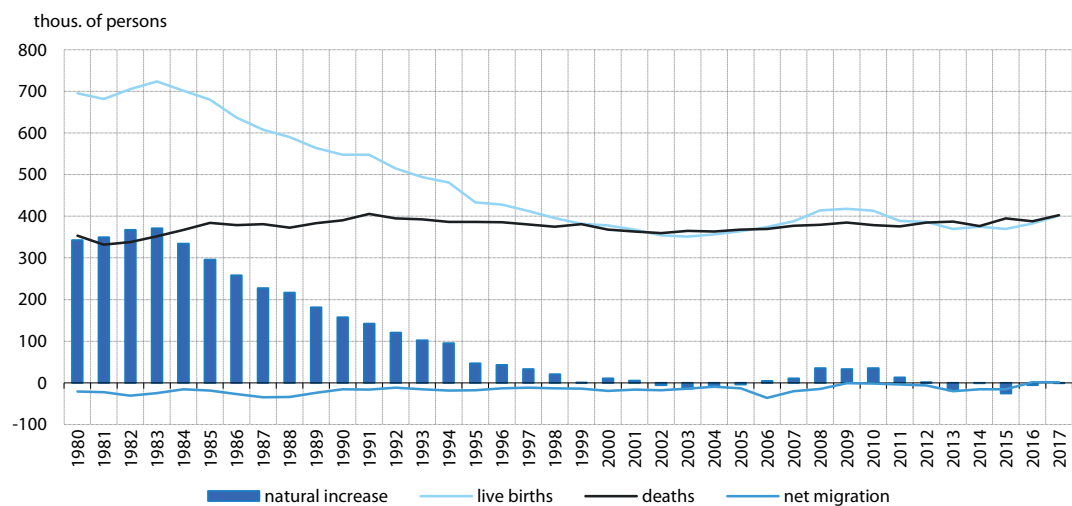
- It is estimated that the construction and assembly production in total was by approx. 7% higher than in the previous year (compared to a drop of 2.6% in 2016). An increase in production in entities employing more than 9 persons amounted to 12.1%.
- According to preliminary estimates retail sales in total were by approx. 4.9% higher than a year before (against a rise by 6.2% in 2016). The growth rate of retail sales in entities employing more than 9 persons amounted to 7.3%, in annual terms.
- The gross agricultural output, according to preliminary estimates, increased by 1.4% in comparison to 2016. An increase concerned both crop output (of 0.4%) and animal output (of 2.5%). The survey carried out at the beginning of December 2017, revealed that the upward trend in pig livestock was maintained. Total livestock grew, in annual terms, by 4.6%, and an increase was observed in the majority of all- and utility groups, except for piglets. In December 2017, livestock of cattle was by 1.1% larger than a year before, which was influenced by the growing number of heads in all categories; the highest in young cattle. On agricultural market, at an increased procurement of cereals, their prices were higher than a year before. The reduced supply of potatoes was accompanied by the fall in prices. Prices and the supply of majority of animal products increased (except for the prices of poultry for slaughter). As a result of faster increase in prices of agricultural products sold by farmers than prices of goods and services purchased for the purpose of the current agricultural production and for investment purposes; the index of price relations ("price gap") constituted at a favourable level (for the first time since 2011) and amounted to 110.0.
- According to preliminary data, foreign trade turnover increased in annual terms, to a higher extent in imports than in exports. Positive total turnover balance was significantly lower than a year before. An increase of exchange of commodities was observed in trade with all groups of countries; the largest with the Central and Eastern European countries. In the period of January–December 2017, the turnover at constant prices was higher, in annual terms, and the terms of trade index was positive.

Demographic situation in Poland

According to the preliminary data, at the end of 2017, the number of population in Poland amounted to 38,434 thous. persons, i.e. approx. 1 thous. more than at the end of 2016. The actual increase rate amounted to 0.003%, which means that per each 100 thous. of population, there were 3 persons more (in 2016, an actual decrease was recorded, i.e. per each 100 thous. of population, there were 10 persons less.). Population growth has been recorded for the first time since 6 years.

Natural increase has remained negative since 2013. It is estimated that in 2017 the number of births was only slightly lower (by 0.5 thous.) than the number of deaths; the rate of natural increase (per 1000 population) was negative, but close to zero (a year before it amounted to -0,2‰). Natural increase rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas: in 2016 natural decrease was recorded in urban areas (-0.5‰), while in rural areas a slight increase (0.3‰) was noted.

Chart 1. Factors determinating changes in the population number



According to the preliminary data, 403 thous. live births were recorded in 2017, i.e. by approx. 20 thous. more than in the previous year; the birth rate increased by 0.6 point to 10.5‰. Relatively, more children are born in rural areas: in 2016, the birth rate in rural areas formed at the level of 10.2‰ and in urban areas it amounted to 9.8‰. The increase in the number of births mainly concerns children born second, third and subsequent in a family, whose share in the total number of births increased in relation to the previous year, while the share of first births decreased.

The phenomenon of birth depression has been maintaining for almost 30 years – the low number of births does not guarantee simple generation replacement. In 2016, the total fertility rate amounted to 1.36, which means that per 100 women at reproductive age (15–49 years) 136 children were being born (in urban areas – 133, in rural areas – 139). The optimal value of this ratio, defined as favourable for the stable demographic development amounts 2.10–2.15, i.e. when in a given year, on average of at least 210–215 children are born per 100 women aged 15–49.

Changes in terms of births observed since the beginning of the 1990s are a result, among others, of choice made by young people, who first decide to achieve a certain level of education and economic stability,

and only then to start a family and having children. A result of these changes is the shift in the highest female fertility from the group aged 20–24 (observed until the mid-1980s) to the groups aged 25–29 and 30–34. In a consequence, during the last 10–15 years, the median age of women giving birth to a child has increased from 26 years in 2000 to 30 years in 2016; the average age of women giving birth to their first child also rose by 4 years, and now amounts to almost 28 years.

The share of illegitimate births has been rising systematically for several years – at the beginning of the 1990s it amounted to approx. 6–7%, in 2000 – to approx. 12%, and in 2016 – to approx. 25%. The percentage of children born outside of marriage is higher in urban areas: in 2016 it amounted to almost 28%, while in rural areas it was approx. 21%. The lifetime fertility in Poland is still significantly determined by the number of contracted marriages, with more than half of the children being born during the first three years of the parents' marriage.

It is estimated that in 2017 approx. 193 thous. new marriages were contracted, i.e. similarly to the year before; the marriage rate amounted to approx. 5.0‰. The frequency of contracting marriages in urban and rural areas is similar. In 2016 religious marriages (i.e. those contracted in churches and simultaneously registered in the Registry Office) accounted for approx. 63% of legally contracted marriages in Poland (in rural areas it was approx. 71%). Among the newly contracted marriages approx. 81% are the first-time marriages, i.e. contracted by single males with single females (in rural areas – approx. 86%). In the last several years, the age of bridegrooms and brides has raised significantly. In 2016, the median age of a man getting married amounted to over 29, and that of women 27 years; in the case of both sexes it was by almost 4 years more than in 2000.

According to the preliminary data, in 2017 approx. 65 thous. married couples divorced – by approx. 1.5 thous. more than a year before; the divorce rate remained unchanged and amounted to 1.7‰. In 2016, per each 10 thous. existing marriages 71 were dissolved by court, whereas in 1990 it was 46. The frequency of divorces in urban areas is two times higher than in rural areas. Among the marriages divorced in 2016, approx. 59% of them were raising almost 55 thous. minor children (aged below 18). Most often courts order the divorced parents to bring up children together – in 2016 there were approx. 48% such decisions. Care granted exclusively to the mother concerns about 47% of cases (in 2000 this share amounted to 65%), while sole care was granted to the father only in about 4% of judgements.

For several years courts have adjudicated separations in respect of approx. 2 thous. marriages – it is estimated that in 2017 there were about 1.7 thous. such marriages. Most judgements of separation were recorded several years after the introduction of this legal form in Poland (in 2005, there were almost 12 thous.). There are also few cases each year in which separation is abolished, i.e. returning to marriage, however the majority of legally separated marriages request divorce.

According to the preliminary data, in 2017, more than 403 thous. persons died, i.e. by 15 thous. more than a year ago. The death rate amounted to 10.5‰ (against 10.1‰ in 2016). In the total number of deceased persons, men accounted for about 52%. The median age of the deceased, in 2016, was 77 (70 for men and 82 for women), while in 2000 it was 73 (69 for men and 78 for women).

The main causes of death are circulatory system diseases and neoplasms. They account for over 70% of all deaths. Year after year, an increase in the number of neoplasms-related illnesses and deaths is observed; at the beginning of the 1990s, malignant neoplasms were the cause of nearly 20% of all deaths, and in 2016 – already approx. 26%. However, the share of deaths caused by circulatory system diseases is decreasing: from approx. 52% in 1990 to approx. 45% at present. Other important causes of death include respiratory diseases, injuries and poisoning, which are the cause of about 5–6% of all deaths.

The continuous trend of low infant mortality is a positive phenomenon. It is estimated that in 2017 approx. 1.6 thous. children below 1 year of age died. The rate expressing the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births amounted to – as in the previous year – 4.0‰ (against 8.1‰ in 2000 and 19.3‰ in 1990).

An improvement in the situation regarding mortality, observed since at the beginning of the 1990s, has exerted a positive impact on life expectancy, though there is still a considerable difference between men and women. In 2016, an average life expectancy for a male new-born baby amounted to almost 74 years, and for a girl it was 8 years more and amounted to almost 82 years, assuming that the mortality conditions were maintained as in a given year. Compared to the beginning of the 1990s, life expectancy has lengthened by over 7 years for men and by over 6 years for women. The shorter life expectancy of men results from a high excess of mortality of men, which is observed in all age groups, and the difference becomes more pronounced with age.

In the total number of population of Poland, women account for almost 52%, and there are 107 women per 100 men (111 in urban areas and 101 in rural areas). This rate is different for various age groups of the population – up to 48 years of age males outnumber women (there are 100 men per 97 women). In the group of persons aged 49 and over, the femininity ratio amounted to 126, and in the oldest age group (70 years and more) it is already 175. Among inhabitants of rural areas the preponderance of women begins only after the age of 60, however in urban areas – it is already from the age of 40.

In 2016, the median age of inhabitants of Poland was slightly over 40, i.e. almost 5 years more than in 2000. The median age for men amounted to almost 39, and for women – almost 42 (in 2000: over 33 and 37, respectively). On average, inhabitants of rural areas are 3 years younger than those living in urban areas, where the median amounted to over 41 years.

The transitions in demographic processes, and especially the birth depression present since at the beginning of the 1990s, have resulted in changes in the number and structure of the population according to economic age groups. The number of children and youth (aged 0–17) was gradually decreasing until 2016. It is estimated that at the end of 2017, their number increased by approx. 20 thous. to just over 6.9 mln, but it is still more than 4 mln less than in 1990 and 2.4 mln less than in 2000. It is estimated, that the share of this group in the total number of population currently amounted to 18.0% (against 24.4% in 2000 and 29.0% in 1990).

Table 1. The population by economic age groups as at 31 December^a

Age groups	1990	2000	2010	2016	2017 ^b	1990	2000	2010	2016	2017 ^b
	in thous.					in %				
Total population	38073	38254	38530	38433	38434	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
at age:										
pre-working (0–17 years)	11043	9333	7243	6896	6919	29.0	24.4	18.8	17.9	18.0
working (18–59/64)	22146	23261	24831	23768	23510	58.2	60.8	64.4	61.9	61.2
mobility (18–44)	15255	15218	15424	15022	14854	40.1	39.8	40.0	39.1	38.7
non-mobility (45–59/64)	6890	8043	9407	8746	8656	18.1	21.0	24.4	22.8	22.5
post-working (60/65 years and more)	4884	5660	6456	7770	8005	12.8	14.8	16.8	20.2	20.8

^a Data were compiled taking into account the results of subsequent national censuses: for 1990 – the 1988 National Census, for 2000 – the 2002 National Census, from 2010 the 2011 National Census. ^b Preliminary data.

As a result of attaining the working age by persons, born during the recent demographic boom (from the first half of the 1980s), in the years 2000–2009 considerable population changes were observed in this

age group. Both their number and share of this group in the total population were growing intensively. Since 2010, the percentage of persons at working age has been decreasing and it is estimated that at the end of 2017, it amounted to slightly more than 61% (i.e. 23.5 mln persons, by 258 thous. less than a year before). This result from the process of shifting the numerous persons born in the 1950s to the post-working age group and from the decreasing number of persons aged 18 entering the working age group. The ageing process of labour resources has slowed down, i.e. both the number and percentage of the non-mobility working age population has stopped, i.e. a decline concerns both the number and percentage of population at the non-mobility working age, which as at the end of 2017 was estimated at 22.5%. The number and percentage of population at the mobility working age which has been around 40% for more than 20 years (estimated at 38.7% at the end of 2017), is also decreasing.

An increase in the number and percentage of persons at the post-working age is constantly observed. According to preliminary data, the number of persons at the post-working age amounted to over 8 mln, at the end of 2017, and its share in the total population increased to almost 21% (against 5.7 mln and nearly 15% in 2000). In relation to 2016, the number of persons in this group increased by approx. 235 thous.

The dependency ratio is the measure determining the relations between particular economic age groups of the population, which shows the number of persons at the non-working age per 100 persons at the working age. The dependency ratio has been increasing for the past few years – in 2016, it amounted to 62 against 55 in 2010. However, the proportions of sub-indices (separately considered relations of the number of persons at the pre-working age to the working age and the number of persons at the post-working age to the working age). The analysis of sub-indices reveals unfavourable changes in both groups.

Table 2. The population of non-working age per 100 persons at working age, as at 31 December

Age groups	1990	1995	2000	2010	2016	2017 ^a
Population in total	72	68	64	55	62	63
Pre-working age (0–17)	50	45	40	29	29	29
Post-working age (60/65+)	22	23	24	26	33	34

^a Preliminary data.

The ratio for persons at the pre-working age has remained practically unchanged for several years, whereas that for the post-working age has been rise. It is estimated that in 2017, per every 100 persons at working age, there were 29 persons at the pre-working age, and as many as 34 persons at the post-working age. This means that the share of potential future labour resources is lower than the share of persons who have already theoretically left the labour market. This phenomenon has been observed for the past four years; still in 2010 the sub-indices were at the level of 29 and 26, and in preceding years the relations were even more favourable: in 2000 they amounted to 40 and 24, and to 50 and 22 at the beginning of the 1990s, respectively.

The observed demographic processes indicate that the population situation in Poland is difficult. In the immediate perspective, no considerable changes guaranteeing a stable demographic development can be expected. Low lifetime fertility level observed for 25 years will also have a negative impact on the future number of birth, due to the dropping number of women at the reproductive age. This phenomenon is additionally aggravated by the high scale of international migration of Poles (this especially concerns temporary migration of young people). The low level of fertility and birth, with a simultaneous favourable phenomenon, which is extending life expectancy, will lead to a decrease in labour supply and

an increasingly faster ageing of society through, above all, an increase in the number and share of the oldest age groups in the total population.

Table 3. Basic demographic data^a

Specification	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ^b
Total population (in thous., as of December 31)	38073	38284	38254	38157	38530	38538	38533	38496	38479	38437	38433	38434
Actual increase:												
in thous.	85	19	-9	-17	33	9	-5	-37	-17	-41	-4.0	1.0
in %	0.22	0.05	-0.02	-0.04	0.08	0.02	-0.01	-0.10	-0.04	-0.11	-0.01	0.00
Men (in thous.)	18552	18628	18537	18454	18653	18655	18649	18630	18620	18598	18593	18594
Urban population:												
in thous.	23546	23675	23670	23424	23429	23386	23336	23258	23216	23166	23129	23122
in %	61.8	61.8	61.9	61.4	60.8	60.7	60.6	60.4	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.2
Population of age (%):												
pre-working (0–17 years)	29.0	26.6	24.4	20.6	18.8	18.5	18.3	18.2	18.0	18.0	17.9	18.0
working (18–59/64 years)	58.2	59.6	60.8	64.0	64.4	64.2	63.9	63.4	63.0	62.4	61.9	61.2
mobility (18–44 years)	40.1	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.8	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.7
non-mobility (45–59/64 years)	18.1	19.6	21.0	24.0	24.4	24.2	23.9	23.6	23.3	23.0	22.8	22.5
post-working (60/65 years and more)	12.8	13.8	14.8	15.4	16.8	17.3	17.8	18.4	19.0	19.6	20.2	20.8
0–14 years (children)	24.4	21.6	19.1	16.2	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1
65 years and more	10.2	11.3	12.4	13.3	13.5	13.8	14.2	14.7	15.3	15.8	16.4	17.0
Average life expectancy:												
men	66.2	67.6	69.7	70.8	72.1	72.4	72.7	73.1	73.8	73.6	73.9	.
women	75.2	76.4	78.0	79.4	80.6	80.9	81.0	81.1	81.6	81.6	81.9	.
Newly-contracted marriages:												
in thous.	255.4	207.1	211.2	206.9	228.3	206.5	203.9	180.4	188.5	188.8	193.5	193.0
per 1000 population	6.7	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
Divorces:												
in thous.	42.4	38.1	42.8	67.6	61.3	64.6	64.4	66.1	65.8	67.3	63.5	65.0
per 1000 population	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Separations (in thous.)	–	–	1.3	11.6	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6
Live births :												
in thous.	547.7	433.1	378.3	364.4	413.3	388.4	386.3	369.6	375.2	369.3	382.3	403.0
per 1000 population	14.3	11.3	9.9	9.6	10.7	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.9	10.5
Fertility rate	1.99	1.55	1.37	1.24	1.38	1.30	1.30	1.26	1.29	1.29	1.36	.
Total deaths:												
in thous.	390.3	386.1	368.0	368.3	378.5	375.5	384.8	387.2	376.5	394.9	388.0	403.5
per 1000 population	10.2	10.1	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.5
by cause (in %):												
circulatory system diseases	52.2	50.4	47.7	45.7	46.0	45.2	46.1	46.1	45.1	45.8	43.3	.
malignant neoplasms	18.7	20.2	23.0	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.3	25.4	25.5	25.8	.
injuries and poisonings	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.0	4.9	.
of which:												
road accidents	2.12	1.83	1.58	1.37	1.10	1.09	0.81	0.73	0.72	0.70	0.68	.
suicides	1.27	1.42	1.59	1.64	1.68	1.63	1.65	1.60	1.58	1.37	1.20	.
without precisely stated cause	6.5	8.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.9	6.4	7.4	6.6	7.6	.

^a Data on the population number and demographic indices per 1000 population compiled taking into account national censuses: for 1990 – the 1988 National Census, for 2000 – the 2002 National Census, from 2010 the 2011 National Census. ^b Preliminary data.

Table 3. Basic demographic data^a (cont.)

Specification	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ^b
Infant deaths:												
in thous.	10.6	5.9	3.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
per 1000 live births	19.3	13.6	8.1	6.4	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0
Natural increase:												
in thous.	157.4	47.0	10.3	-3.9	34.8	12.9	1.5	-17.7	-1.3	-25.6	-5.8	-0.5
per 1000 population	4.1	1.2	0.3	-0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	-0.5	-0.0	-0.7	-0.2	0.0
International migrations for permanent residence (in thous.):												
immigrations	2.6	8.1	7.3	9.3	15.2	15.5	14.6	12.2	12.3	.	13.5	.
emigrations	18.4	26.3	27.0	22.2	17.4	19.9	21.2	32.1	28.1	.	12.0	.
net migrations	-15.8	-18.2	-19.7	-12.9	-2.1	-4.3	-6.6	-19.9	-15.8	-15.8	1.5	1.5

^a Data on the population number and demographic indices per 1000 population compiled taking into account national censuses: for 1990 – the 1988 National Census, for 2000 – the 2002 National Census, from 2010 the 2011 National Census. ^b Preliminary data.

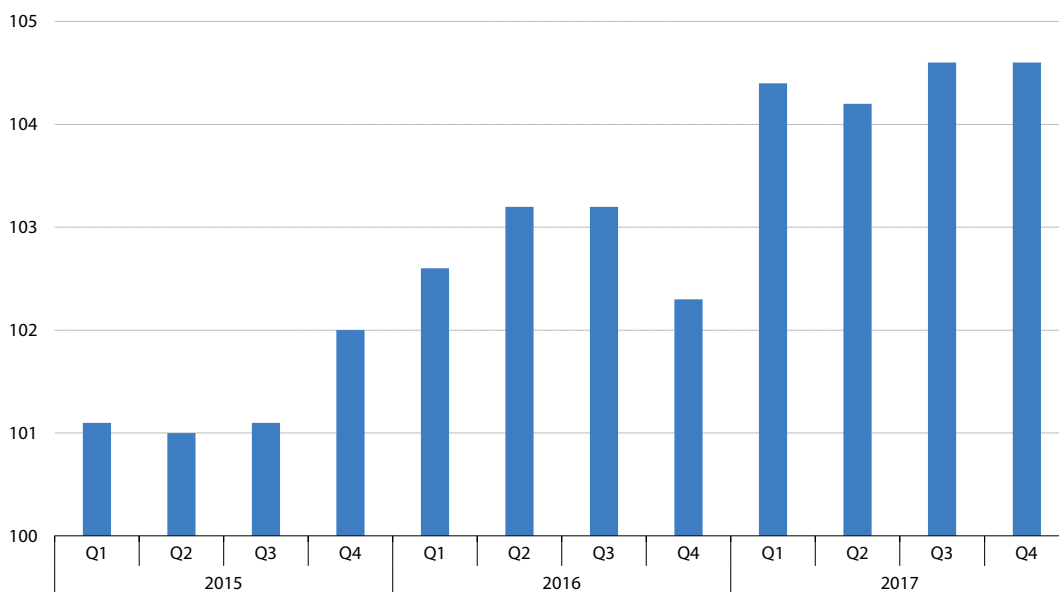
Labour market

According to the estimated data, at the end 2017, the number of persons employed in the national economy¹ determined at the level higher than a year before (by approx. 3%). The average paid employment in the enterprise sector², in 2017, was higher than in the previous year. As compared to 2016, the registered unemployment rate declined. The inflow of unemployed persons to the register was lower and at the same time the number of persons removed from the register decreased.

Table 4. The employed persons and the average paid employment in the national economy¹

Specification a – corresponding period of previous year=100	2016				2017			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Employed persons (end of period) in thous.	8 830	8 866	8 898	8 947	9 138	9 169	9 204	9 245
a	102.3	102.6	102.7	102.7	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.3
Average paid employment in thous.	8 428	8 460	8 471	8 575	8 694	8 718	8 796	8 855
a	102.1	102.4	102.6	102.1	103.2	103.1	103.8	103.3

**Chart 2. Average paid employment in the enterprise sector
corresponding period of previous year=100**



The average paid employment in the enterprise sector, in 2017, reached the level of 6017.1 of persons and was by 4.5% higher than a year before (when a growth of 2.8% was recorded). Employment increased to the highest extent in accommodation and catering (by 9.9%) and in administrative and support service activities (by 9.2%). A growth in employment (ranged from 8.4% to 0.9%) was recorded in professional,

¹ Excluding economic entities employing up to 9 persons, and private farms in agriculture as well as budget entities, conducting activity in the scope of national defence and public safety.

² In economic entities employing more than 9 persons.

scientific and technical activity, information and communication, transportation and storage, real estate activities, trade; repair of motor vehicles, manufacturing, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities as well as construction. A decrease in employment continued in mining and quarrying, as well as in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, but it was weaker than in 2016.

Among the divisions with a significant share in employment, an increase higher than the average compared to 2016 was observed, among others, in enterprises dealing with wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (8.5%), land and pipeline transport (8.4%), manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (8.2%), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (6.3%), manufacture of metal products (5.3%), manufacture of furniture and wholesale trade (both 5.0%), as well as warehousing and support activities for transportation (4.8%). A decrease in employment, weaker than a year before, was recorded in mining of coal and lignite (6.7% against 9.7% in 2016). The employment was also lower than in the previous year in manufacture of wearing apparel (by 0.7%) and civil engineering (by 0.3%).

At the end of December 2017, the number of unemployed persons registered in labour offices reached the level of 1081.7 thous. and was by 19.0% lower than a year before (i.e. by 253.4 thous.). The registered unemployment rate amounted to 6.6%, i.e. it decreased by 1.6 percentage points in comparison with December 2016.

Table 5. Registered unemployed persons and unemployment rate

Specification a – corresponding period of previous year=100	2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Registered unemployed persons in total (end of a period) in thous.	1 600.5	1 392.5	1 324.1	1 335.2	1 324.2	1 151.6	1 117.1	1 081.7
a	86.0	85.8	86.0	85.4	82.7	82.7	84.4	81.0
Newly registered unemployed persons in thous.	600.0	482.7	530.5	556.6	520.5	414.3	491.2	488.8
a	96.1	96.5	89.0	85.8	86.7	85.8	92.6	87.8
Unemployed persons removed from unemployment rolls in thous.	562.9	690.7	598.8	545.6	531.5	586.9	525.7	524.2
a	95.6	93.5	88.2	87.4	94.4	85.0	87.8	96.1
Unemployment flow (inflow – outflow)	37.1	-208.0	-68.3	11.0	-11.0	-172.6	-34.5	-35.4
Unemployment rate (end of a period) in %	9.9	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.0	6.8	6.6

At the end of December 2017, the unemployment rate in voivodships ranged from 3.7% in the wielkopolskie to 11.7% in the warmińsko-mazurskie. Compared to December 2016, the unemployment rate decreased in all voivodships, the most in the warmińsko-mazurskie (by 2.5 percentage points), and the least – in the małopolskie and wielkopolskie voivodships (by 1.2 percentage points each).

In the structure of registered unemployed persons, at the end of December 2017, the share of women was by 1.8 percentage points higher than a year before and amounted to 55.1%. The share of persons previously employed increased (by 0.6 percentage points to 86.1%). However, the share of persons without benefit rights decreased (by 0.8 percentage point to 85.2%), as well as the share of graduates (by 0.3 percentage point to 3.6%). The share of persons without occupational qualifications has not changed substantially and reached the level of 30.7%.

Among unemployed persons with a specific situation on the labour market, compared to the end of 2016, the share of the following categories in the number of the registered persons in total decreased:

- unemployed persons below 30 years of age (by 1.2 percentage points to 26.1%, of which the share of persons below 25 years of age dropped by 1.0 percentage point and amounted to 12.4%);
- long-term unemployed persons³ (by 1.0 percentage point to 55.0%);
- persons above 50 years of age (by 0.6 percentage point to 27.6%).

However, an increase was recorded in the share of:

- unemployed persons with at least one child under 6 years of age (of 2.4 percentage points to 19.6%);
- unemployed persons benefitting from social assistance (of 0.2 percentage point to 2.5%).

At the end of 2017, there were 66.8 thous. disabled unemployed persons, which was, as in the previous year, 6.2% of the total number of the unemployed. The percentage of the unemployed with a disabled child under 18 years of age also has not changed substantially and reached the level of 0.2%.

In 2017, the number of newly registered unemployed persons amounted to 1914.8 thous., i.e. it was by 11.8% lower than in 2016. Persons registering for another time still constituted the most numerous group and their share in the total number of the newly registered persons decreased in comparison with 2016 (by 0.4 percentage point to 82.2%). Also the percentage of the long-term unemployed decreased, and so did the share of previously not employed persons, persons terminated for company reasons, the graduates and slightly – persons without occupational qualifications. The share of the unemployed persons residing in rural areas has not changed substantially and amounted to 43.2%.

In 2017, 2168.3 thous. persons were removed from the unemployment register, i.e. by 9.6% less than in 2016. The main reason for the deregistering was still taking up a job, as a result of which 1063.8 persons were removed from the unemployment rolls (against 1208.5 in 2016). The share of this category in the total number of deregistered persons decreased, in comparison with the one observed in 2016, by 1.3 percentage points to 49.1%. As compared to 2016, less persons taken up non-subsidised and subsidised job. Among persons removed from the unemployment register, the share of those who lost the status of unemployed as a result of failure to confirm their readiness to taking up a job and the share of persons who had acquired rights to pre-retirement benefit decreased. However, the percentage of persons who started training or internship with employers, persons who voluntarily resigned from the unemployed status and persons who had acquired retirement or pension rights increased.

In 2017, 1695.2 thous. job offers⁴ were submitted to labour offices, i.e. by 13.4% more than in 2016. Offers from the public sector constituted 9.8% of the total number of offers (against 11.3% in 2016). At the end of December 2017, job offers which were not embraced for more than one month constituted 30.7% of the total number of offers (against 28.4% in 2016). Among all offers, 2.4% concerned internship, 5.4% were addressed to the disabled persons, and 0.1% – to the graduates.

³ Long-term unemployed persons include persons remaining in the register of a poviat labour office for a total of over 12 months, within the last 2 years, excluding periods of internship and vocational training at the workplace.

⁴ It concerns the vacant places of employment and places of occupational activation.

Wages and salaries, and social benefits

In 2017, the average monthly gross nominal wage and salary in the national economy¹ amounted to PLN 4271.51, i.e. by 105.4% more than a year before. The growth of average gross nominal wage and salary in the enterprise sector² was higher than in previous years. With a consumer prices growth, the purchasing power of wages and salaries grew slower than in 2016 and 2015. The nominal gross retirement and other pensions in both systems increased to a lesser extent than wages and salaries, but more than in 2016. The purchasing power of those benefits in the non-agricultural social security system slightly inanced, while of farmers declined in annual terms.

The average gross monthly wage and salary in the enterprise sector in 2017 reached the level of PLN 4530.47 and was by 5.9% higher than a year before (against a growth of 3.8% in 2016). Wages and salaries grew in all sections, of which in trade; repair of motor vehicles (by 7.9%), administrative and support service activities (by 7.8%), construction as well as real estate activities (by 6.7% each). Wages and salaries in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply grew to the lowest extent (by 2.8%). Average wages and salaries increased in all divisions with a significant share in employment, of which to the highest extent in retail trade (by 9.8%), civil engineering (by 7.6%), as well as in manufacture of: furniture, wearing apparel and food products (by 7.3% each).

Table 6. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in the enterprise sector

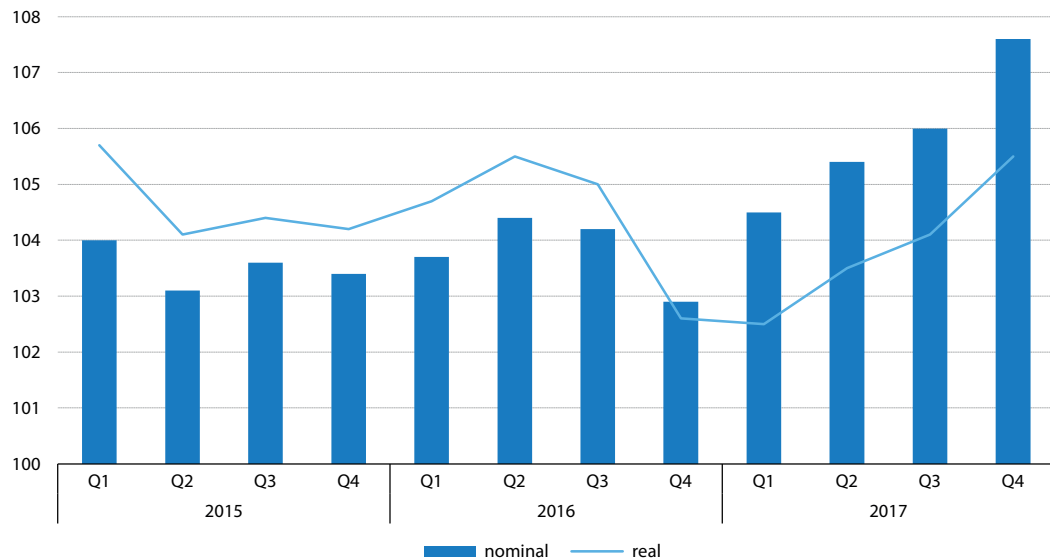
Specification	Q1–Q4		2016				2017					
	2016	2017	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1–Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	in zł		corresponding period of previous year=100									
Total	4277.03	4530.47	103.7	104.4	104.2	102.9	103.8	105.9	104.5	105.4	106.0	107.6
of which:												
Industry	4328.73	4569.41	103.0	103.2	104.6	102.1	103.2	105.6	104.1	105.9	105.2	106.8
mining and quarrying	6751.86	7179.86	96.7	93.8	110.8	91.2	97.5	106.3	104.4	108.9	97.7	112.7
manufacturing	4055.09	4311.75	104.1	104.6	104.8	104.2	104.4	106.3	105.2	106.1	106.6	107.3
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6857.54	7051.00	105.6	105.6	104.3	102.7	104.5	102.8	99.0	106.7	102.9	102.9
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4119.75	4263.98	103.3	103.9	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.4	104.1
Construction	4252.97	4536.21	103.7	106.3	103.6	103.8	104.3	106.7	105.6	104.0	107.4	109.3
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	3898.59	4205.93	104.4	106.2	106.1	104.6	105.3	107.9	106.7	106.8	107.2	110.9
Transportation and storage	3956.08	4157.42	103.1	103.4	103.5	103.3	103.3	105.1	103.7	104.4	105.1	107.0
Accommodation and catering	3094.93	3271.05	106.0	106.6	107.5	108.4	107.2	105.7	104.8	106.6	107.0	104.3
Information and communication	7580.64	7884.76	104.2	104.2	102.5	108.3	104.9	104.0	103.6	103.6	106.9	102.4
Real estate activities	4534.15	4839.19	105.5	103.8	103.9	104.7	104.5	106.7	105.2	107.5	105.1	108.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities ^a	6325.77	6553.37	105.9	105.6	104.1	100.2	103.9	103.6	100.7	102.8	102.5	108.6
Administrative and support service activities	2985.43	3217.07	103.6	104.8	102.3	101.3	102.9	107.8	104.6	107.3	108.1	110.9

^a Excluding divisions: Scientific research and development, as well as Veterinary activities.

¹ Including entities employing up to 9 persons.

² In entities employing more than 9 persons.

Chart 4. Average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprise sector corresponding period of previous year=100



In 2017, the amount of wages and salaries in the enterprise sector was by 10.6% higher than in 2016 (an increase of 6.7% was observed a year before).

The purchasing power of the average monthly gross wage and salary in the enterprise sector, in 2017, was by 3.9% higher than in the previous year (against a growth of 4.4% in 2016). In subsequent quarters, dynamics of real wages was strengthening (in the 4th quarter, an increase amounted to 5.5%).

Table 7. Retirees and pensioners and average monthly gross benefit

Specification	2016					2017				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Average number of retirees and pensioners:										
in thous. persons	8900.4	8909.6	8908.5	8916.9	8908.9	8935.1	8913.5	8907.9	8900.3	9018.9
from non-agricultural social security system	7699.5	7713.9	7716.5	7728.0	7714.5	7759.9	7730.3	7730.9	7729.3	7849.0
of farmers in thous. persons	1200.9	1195.8	1192.0	1188.9	1194.4	1175.2	1183.2	1177.0	1171.0	1169.9
corresponding period of previous year=100	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.1	100.0	99.9	101.1
Average retirement and other pension:										
from non-agricultural social security system:										
in zł	2074.88	2083.89	2090.18	2096.28	2086.35	2138.01	2109.47	2129.56	2138.83	2173.53
corresponding period of previous year=100	102.7	101.6	101.5	101.4	101.8	102.5	101.7	102.2	102.3	103.7
of farmers:										
in zł	1180.88	1184.86	1183.55	1182.10	1182.83	1200.03	1188.16	1202.26	1202.27	1207.36
corresponding period of previous year=100	101.7	99.2	100.1	100.1	100.3	101.5	100.6	101.5	101.6	102.1

The average monthly nominal gross retirement and other pension from the non-agricultural social security system, in 2017, amounted to PLN 2138.01 and rose by 2.5% in comparison with 2016. The purchasing power of these benefits increased by 0.2%.

The average monthly nominal gross retirement and other pension of farmers, in 2017, reached the level of PLN 1200.03 and was by 1.5% higher in comparison with the previous year. The purchasing power of these benefits declined by 0.8%.

The gross amount of unemployment benefits (excluding social security contributions), in 2017, amounted to PLN 1550.6 mln, i.e. it dropped by 13.4% as compared to the previous year.

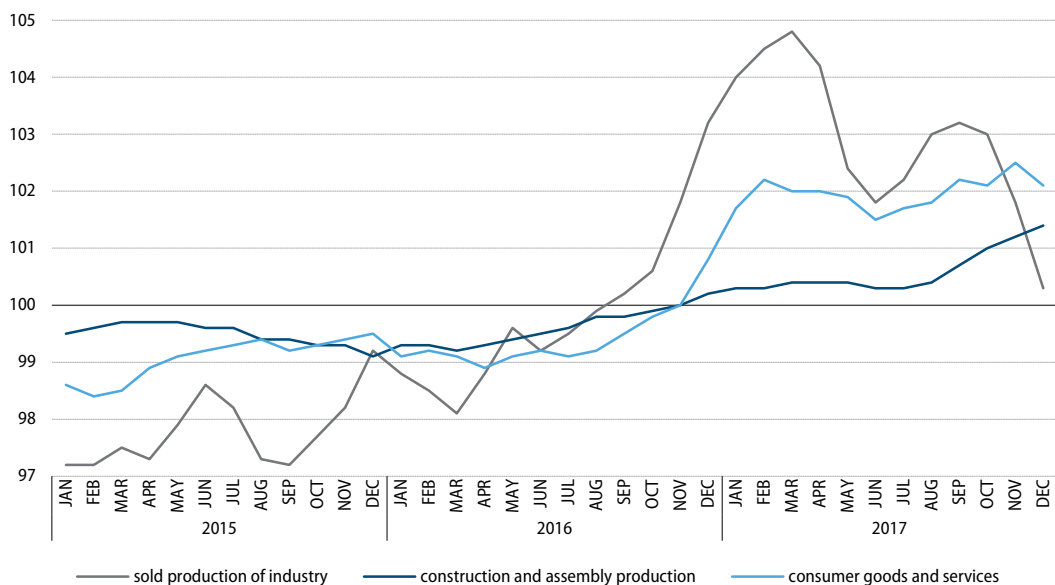
The value of payments from pre-retirement benefits and allowances, in 2017, amounted to PLN 2061.6 mln and was by 9.0% lower than in the previous year.

In 2017, benefits from the Bridging Pension Fund were received by 21.7 thous. persons on average monthly, and the total amount of paid out benefits amounted to PLN 658.9 mln (an increase of 27.5% compared to the previous year).

Prices

In 2017, after a two-years decline, the growth in prices of consumer goods and services in relation to the previous year was noted. The annual average consumer price index was higher than that assumed in the budget act. In the subsequent months of 2017, especially in the last quarter, high dynamics of prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages as well as goods and services related to dwelling, in annual terms, were observed. Since the half of the year, however, the growth rate in goods and services related to transport has been gradually slowing down. In 2017, an increase, in annual terms, was recorded in producer prices in industry and construction after four consecutive years of decline.

Chart 5. Price indices
corresponding period of previous year=100



Prices of sold production of industry, in 2017, were by 2.9% higher than in the previous year (against a drop of 0.1% in 2016). Growth was recorded in all sections, of which the highest in mining and quarrying (of 19.5%). Prices increased in the following sections: water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities – by 2.7%, manufacturing – by 2.4%, and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply – by 0.2%. Among the divisions of manufacturing, the prices of the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (by 16.9%) and basic metals (by 10.4%) were much higher than in 2016. The growth in prices concerned manufacture of: chemicals and chemical products (by 4.2%), food products (by 3.7%), tobacco products (by 2.1%), computer, electronic and optical products (by 1.3%), metal products (by 1.2%), as well as other non-metallic mineral products (by 0.7%). The highest prices were also observed in manufacture of: products of wood, cork, straw and wicker, beverages, paper and paper products (by 0.6%) as well as electrical equipment (by 0.3%) and rubber and plastic products (by 0.1%). However the drop in prices was observed in manufacture of other transport equipment (of 0.6%), motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 0.7%), furniture (of 0.8%), as well as machinery and equipment (of 1.2%).

In December 2017, a 0.3% growth in prices of sold production of industry, in annual terms, was recorded. Prices have increased in the following sections: water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (by 1.5%) and manufacturing (by 0.4%). However, prices decreased in the mining and quarrying (by 0.2%) and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 0.6%). In the manufacturing prices grew, among others, in the manufacture of basic metals (by 6.2%), chemicals and chemical products (by 3.8%), coke and refined petroleum products and chemicals and chemical products (by 3.5%), paper and paper products (by 2.4%), food products (by 1.3%), beverages and other non-metallic mineral products (by 0.9% each), wood, cork, straw, and wicker products (by 0.3%), as well as metal products (by 0.2%). However, prices were lower, among others, in the manufacture of rubber and plastic products (by 0.9%), machinery and equipment and manufacture of furniture (by 1.5% each), electrical equipment (by 1.6%) and computer, electronic and optical products (by 1.9%). Prices also decreased in the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (by 2.9%) and other transport equipment (by 4.8%).

In 2017, construction and assembly production prices, in 2017, were by 0.6% higher than in the previous year (compared to a 0.4% decrease in 2016). Prices of specialised construction activities increased by 1.1%, building construction – by 0.7%, and civil engineering – by 0.2%. In December 2017, a 1.4% increase of prices of construction and assembly production was observed in annual terms.

Table 8. Price indices of sold production of industry and construction and assembly production

Specification	2016					2017					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN– DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN– DEC	DEC
	corresponding period of previous year=100										
Prices of sold production of industry	98.5	99.2	99.9	101.8	99.8	104.4	102.8	102.8	101.7	102.9	100.3
mining and quarrying	91.0	92.0	99.1	112.9	98.6	129.3	123.1	118.9	108.6	119.5	99.8
manufacturing	98.9	99.7	100.1	101.7	100.1	103.8	102.1	102.3	101.5	102.4	100.4
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	97.9	97.2	97.4	98.1	97.7	99.7	100.7	100.7	99.6	100.2	99.4
water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.8	101.0	101.4	102.7	101.5	103.3	102.8	102.6	102.0	102.7	101.5
Prices of construction and assembly production	99.3	99.4	99.7	100.0	99.6	100.3	100.4	100.5	101.2	100.6	101.4

The prices of consumer goods and services, in 2017, were by 2.0% higher than in the previous year (against a drop of 0.6% in 2016), of which consumer goods prices grew by 1.8% while prices of services – by 2.4%. The largest influence on the level of the consumer price index was exerted by growth in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages, goods and services related to dwelling and transport, which increased the price index in total by 1.03 percentage points, 0.41 percentage point, and 0.33 percentage point, respectively. The drop in clothing and footwear prices decreased the price index in total by 0.30 percentage point.

The prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages, in 2017, increased by 4.2% in comparison to the previous year (against a growth of 0.8% in 2016), with food prices went up by 4.6%, and non-alcoholic beverages – by 1.1%. Consumers paid more than a year ago for, among others, oils and fats (by 16.0%, of which butter – by 31.0%), fruit (by 8.0%) as well as products in the group of "milk, cheese and eggs" (on average by 5.9%). Prices of sugar by 5.5% and meat (on average by 4.8%) have been also increased. Prices of the following products were higher: fish and seafood (by 3.4%), vegetables (by 2.9%), bread (by 2.7%), pasta

products and couscous (by 2.0%), rice (by 1.7%) and groats and cereal grain (by 1.3%). The prices of wheat flour remained at the same level as in the previous year.

Table 9. Price indices of consumer goods and services

Specification	2016					2017					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN-DEC	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	JAN-DEC	DEC
	corresponding period of previous year=100										
T o t a l	99.1	99.1	99.2	100.2	99.4	102.0	101.8	101.9	102.2	102.0	102.1
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.4	100.8	100.9	101.3	100.8	103.4	103.4	104.6	105.5	104.2	105.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	100.6	100.5	100.6	100.9	100.7	101.1	100.8	101.0	100.9	101.0	100.9
Clothing and footwear	95.8	95.9	95.2	95.3	95.6	94.5	94.7	94.7	95.3	94.8	95.2
Dwelling	99.4	99.1	99.4	99.8	99.4	101.1	101.5	101.6	102.1	101.6	102.1
Health	100.0	100.3	98.5	98.1	99.2	100.9	100.6	101.3	101.9	101.2	101.8
Transport	92.6	93.1	94.5	101.5	95.4	109.8	104.2	100.9	100.6	103.8	99.2
Communication	99.8	99.0	98.7	99.3	99.2	98.9	100.9	101.5	101.5	100.7	101.5
Recreation and culture	98.9	97.0	97.8	98.7	98.1	99.7	102.3	102.0	101.6	101.4	101.7
Education	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.7	100.8	100.8	100.9	101.1	101.8	101.2	101.9
Restaurants and hotels	101.2	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.4	101.9	102.0	102.3	102.7	102.2	102.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	100.4	101.3	101.8	102.7	101.6	103.3	102.6	101.9	100.9	102.2	100.7

Prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco, in 2017, increased more than in the previous year (1.0% against 0.7%). Tobacco was by 2.8% more expensive, while alcoholic beverages – by 0.2%.

Prices of clothing and footwear in 2017 were by 5.2% lower than in the previous year by (against a drop of 4.4% in 2016), with clothing prices falling more (by 5.9%) than footwear (by 4.1%).

Prices of goods and services related to dwelling were by 1.6% higher than in the previous year (against a drop of 0.6% in 2016). More than a year ago, consumers paid for refuse collection – 4.0%, water supply – 2.2%, and for sewage collection – 1.9%. Charges for electricity, gas and other fuels also increased (on average by 1.6%), of which prices of solid and liquid fuels (by 4.8%), while electricity prices increased by 2.5%. Gas prices were lower by 1.3% while heat energy prices lowered by 0.4% than in 2016. Prices of goods and services related to furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance increased by 0.3%.

The expenditure associated with health, in 2017, were by 1.2% higher than in the previous year (against a 0.8% decline in 2016). Fees for medical (by 4.0%), dental (by 3.5%), hospital (by 2.0%) and sanatorium (by 0.8%) services have been increased. However, the prices of pharmaceutical products decreased (by 0.3%).

The prices related to transport increased by 3.8%, in annual terms, (against a drop of 4.6% in 2016). Consumers paid more for fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment (on average by 7.1%, of which liquid petroleum gas – by 15.5%, diesel – by 7.8% and petrol – by 5.6%). Transport service charges also increased (by 2.3%), while motor car prices fell (by 4.5%).

Prices of goods and services related to communication were by 0.7% higher, in 2017, than in the previous year (against a 0.8% drop in 2016). The payments for postal services increased by 2.7% while prices of telephone and telefax services – by 0.9%. However, prices of telephone and telefax equipment (by 8.3%) and Internet services (by 7.6%) decreased.

The prices of goods and services associated with recreation and culture, in 2017, increased by 1.4%, in annual terms, (against a decrease of 1.9% a year before). Prices of newspapers and periodicals grew – by 6.0%, package holiday services – by 4.2%, as well as tickets to cinemas, theatres, and concerts – 2.8%. In turn, prices of books (by 5.3%) and audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (by 2.4%) decreased.

Prices of consumer goods and services, in December 2017, were by 2.1% higher than in the corresponding period of 2016 (with prices of goods increasing by 1.8%, and prices of services – by 2.7%). The consumer price index was mostly influenced by increases in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages, as well as goods and services related to dwelling, which increased the price index in total, by 1.31 percentage points and 0.54 percentage point, respectively. Decreases in prices of clothing and footwear, as well as goods and services related to transport resulted in a decline of the price index in total by 0.27 percentage point and 0.07 percentage point .

The increase in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages, in annual terms, amounted to 5.4% in December 2017, when the price of food grew by 5.8%, and those of non-alcoholic beverages – by 1.4%. Prices increased, among others, of oils and fats (by 17.5%, of which butter – by 32.4%), fruit (by 13.3%) and products in the "milk, cheese and eggs" group (on average by 11.4%). Consumers paid more than in December 2016 for vegetables (by 4.9%) and meat (on average by 4.8%). The prices of bread escalated also (by 3.9%), along with prices of pasta products and couscous (by 3.3%), rice (by 1.8%), fish and seafood (by 1.4%), groats and cereal grains (by 1.0%) and wheat flour (by 0.8%). However, sugar prices were significantly lower (by 17.7%).

Tobacco were by 3.1% more expensive in December 2017 than in the previous year, and alcoholic beverages – by 0.1% cheaper.

Prices of clothing and footwear decreased (by 5.5% and 4.0%, respectively).

Prices related to dwelling increased by 2.1% in comparison to December 2016. The charges for refuse collection were grew by 3.8%, water supply – by 2.0% and sewage collection – by 1.9%. Prices of electricity, gas and other fuels were higher on average by 2.6%, of which solid and liquid fuels – by 9.4%, electricity – by 2.2%, and heat energy – by 0.1%, while the prices of gas decreased by 1.7%. Prices of goods and services related to furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance also slightly surged (by 0.1%).

Prices of products and services associated with health, in December 2017, were by 1.8% higher than in the previous year. Consumers paid more for medical services (by 4.6%), dental services (by 4.1%), hospital services (by 2.2%) and pharmaceutical products (by 0.5%). In turn, sanatorium services were cheaper (by 2.6%).

The prices of goods and services related to transport were by 0.8% lower than in December 2016. Prices of fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment went down (on average by 1.2%, including decreasing prices of liquid petroleum gas – by 5.9%, petrol – by 0.8%, and diesel oil – by 0.6%). A drop in the prices of motor cars of 4.8% was also noted. However, prices of transport services increased by 3.1%.

In December 2017, prices of goods and services related to communication were by 1.5% higher than in the previous year. Consumers paid more for postal services (by 2.2%) and telephone and telefax services (by 1.8%). In turn, telephone and telefax equipment was cheaper (by 11.0%).

The prices related to recreation and culture, in December 2017, increased by 1.7% in annual terms. Prices of newspapers and periodicals advanced (by 4.4%), just like tickets to cinemas, theatres and concerts (by 3.6%), as well as package holiday services (by 3.2%). In turn, prices of books (by 4.6%) and audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (by 2.6%) decreased.

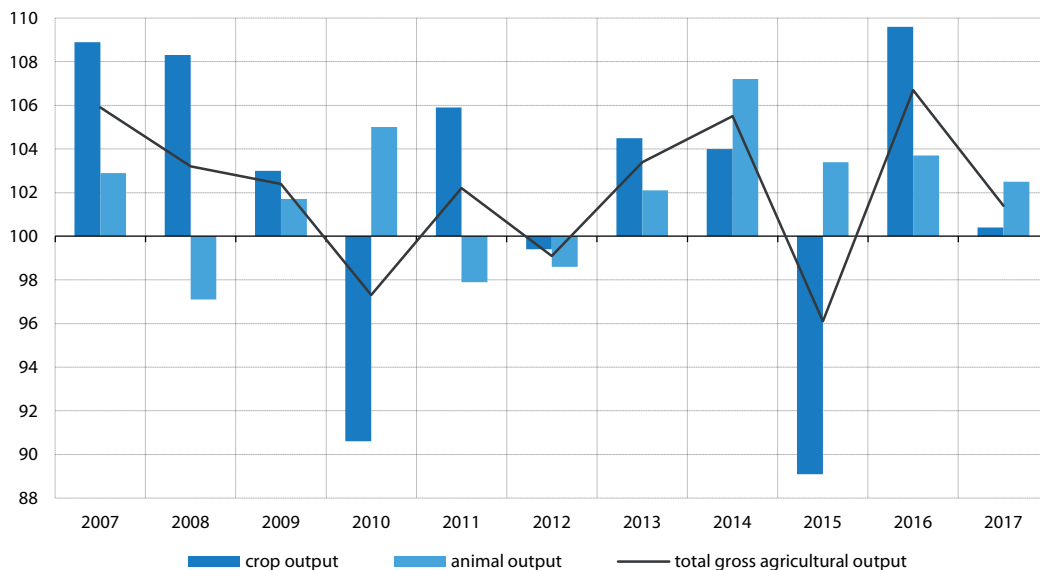
Price increase according to the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)¹ calculated using the moving average method, in the period of January–December 2017, in relation to the corresponding period of 2016, amounted to 1.6% (compared to the decrease of 0.2%, in 2016, respectively).

¹ The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is computed according to unified methodology of the European Union. The basis for compiling the HICP for Poland constitutes an observation of prices of representatives of consumer goods and services and weights system based on the structure of consumption expenditure in the households sector (in 2017 – the structure of consumption from 2015 according to the December 2016 prices). The grouping of consumer goods and services is presented on the basis on the European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (ECOICOP).

Agriculture

According to preliminary estimates, gross agricultural output, in 2017, was higher than in the previous year (by 1.4%). Growth was recorded both in crop output – by 0.4%, and animal output – by 2.5%.

Chart 6. Indices of gross agricultural output at constant prices; previous year=100



The slight growth of crop production was mainly influenced by higher production than last year of the following: total cereals – by 7.9% (i.e. basic cereals with mixed cereal, maize for grain, buckwheat, millet and other cereals), rape and turnip rape – by 20.6%, potatoes – by 7.3%, sugar beet – by 3.5%, and ground vegetables – by 0.8%.

According to a preliminary estimate, in 2017, compared to the previous year, an increase in the production of all basic animal products has been reported, i.e. poultry for slaughter (by 3.2%), pigs for slaughter (by 3.2%), cattle for slaughter including calves (by 10.4%), chicken eggs (by 0.6%), and milk (by 3.6%).

In 2017, with an increased domestic supply of most of the basic agricultural products, only the procurement prices of potatoes and poultry for slaughter were lower than in 2016 (by 2.7% and 0.3%, respectively). On the other hand, the procurement prices of the following increased: wheat (by 7.0%), rye (by 5.0%), cattle for slaughter and young cattle for slaughter (by 6.5% and 5.5%, respectively), pigs for slaughter (by 9.6%) and milk (by 25.1%). In the marketplace turnover an increase in the prices of most agricultural products were also recorded. Compared to the previous year, only average prices of edible potatoes (by 8.9%) and dairy cows (by 1.2%) decreased. The prices of 1-year-old heifers grew significantly (by 13.1%)

The market conditions of agricultural output, in 2017, were favourable for agricultural producers for the first time since 2011. It is estimated that with a significant increase in prices of agricultural products sold by private farms (by 12.0%) and a slight growth in the average prices of goods and services purchased

for current agricultural output and investment purposes (by 1.8%), the index of price relations (“the price gap”) was positive and amounted to 110.0.

Table 10. The price indices and relations in agriculture

Specification	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ^a
	previous year=100							
Price indices of sold agricultural products	112.1	118.8	104.2	100.3	93.5	96.7	97.9	112.0
Price indices of goods and services purchased for the purposes of the current agricultural production and for investments	101.8	109.7	106.0	101.2	98.6	97.6	98.8	101.8
The index of price relations (“price gap”)	110.2	107.3	97.8	99.1	95.1	99.1	99.1	110.0

^a Preliminary data.

It is estimated that in 2017, the main agricultural crop production, with the exception of tree fruit and berry fruit, were higher than in the previous year and compared to the average production of the years 2011–2015. The increase in output was influenced by more favourable winter conditions than in 2016, as well as the growing area and yielding. A clear decrease in tree fruit and berry fruit production was caused by damage to flower buds as a result of rapid cold and freeze from late April to mid-May.

Table 11. Main crop production and yields in 2017

Specification	Production			Yields		
	in million tonnes	2016=100	2011–2015 ^a =100	per 1 ha in dt	2016=100	2011–2015 ^a =100
Total cereals	32.2	107.9	139.7	41.9	104.8	138.3
of which basic cereals with mixed cereal	28.1	110.8	139.4	39.9	106.4	137.1
wheat	11.6	107.5	143.6	49.0	107.9	135.4
rye	2.8	125.0	133.6	30.8	106.6	146.7
barley	4.0	115.0	144.0	39.6	106.5	133.8
oats	1.5	109.5	134.5	29.8	104.9	131.3
triticale	5.1	99.6	139.9	39.3	108.0	135.5
cereal mixed	3.2	131.3	127.2	32.5	108.3	135.4
Rape and turnip rape	2.7	120.6	137.9	29.4	109.7	132.4
Potatoes	9.5	107.3	146.9	289	101.4	151.9
Sugar beet	14.0	103.5	149.3	636	96.7	133.9
Ground vegetables	4.6	100.8	105.2	.	x	x
Tree fruit	2.7	65.3	78.6	.	x	x
Berry fruit	0.5	85.5	89.0	.	x	x

^a Preliminary data.

Since the beginning of the current 2017/2018 season (i.e. from July to December 2017) the procurement of basic cereals (with mixed cereal, without sowing seed) amounted to 5926.4 thous. tonnes and was by 11.6% higher than in the corresponding period of 2016. Deliveries of both wheat and rye were higher – by 12.2% and 19.0%, respectively.

Table 12. Average prices of major agricultural products

Specification	Procurement prices		Marketplace prices	
	JAN–DEC 2018		JAN–DEC 2018	
	in zł	JAN–DEC 2017=100	in zł	JAN–DEC 2017=100
Wheat ^a – per dt	66.53	107.0	78.86	105.0
Rye ^a – per dt	55.07	105.1	63.23	106.6
Potatoes ^b – per dt	37.02	97.3	87.43	91.1
Animals for slaughter (in live weight) – per kg:				
of which:				
cattle ^c (excluding calves)	6.32	106.5	6.94	106.1
of which young cattle	6.52	105.5	7.27	103.4
pigs	5.10	109.6	5.17	112.1
poultry	3.67	99.7	.	x
Piglet – per head	.	x	183.96	119.0
Milk per hl	138.26	125.1	.	

a In procurement excluding cereals designated for sowing. *b* On marketplace – edible. *c* On marketplace – average weighted price of cattle for slaughter calculated with the adoption of the structure of procurement quantity of young cattle and cows for slaughter.

On both markets, cereal prices, in 2017, formed above the level observed in the previous year. Average procurement prices of wheat and rye increased by 7.0% and 5.1%, respectively. Average prices of potatoes, both procurement and on marketplaces, were lower than in the previous year (by 2.7% and 8.9%, respectively).

Table 13. Procurement of basic animal products^a

Specification	JAN–DEC 2017	
	in thousand tonnes	JAN–DEC 2016=100
Animals for slaughter ^b	3932.3	106.1
of which:		
cattle (with calves)	341.7	111.2
pigs	1495.7	102.1
poultry	2089.0	108.4
Milk ^c	11309.0	104.7

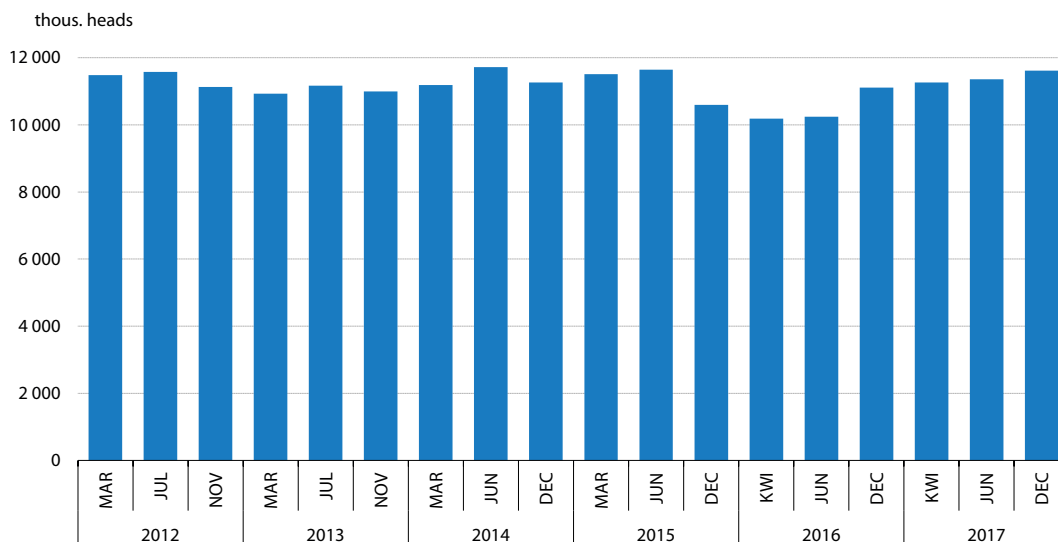
a In the period of July–December 2017, excluding procurement by natural persons. *b* Includes cattle, calves, pigs, sheep, horses, and poultry, converted into meat, including fats in post-slaughter warm weight. *c* In millions of litres.

As a result of the increased domestic supply of all basic species of livestock, the total procurement of animal for slaughter (in post-slaughter warm weight), in 2017, amounted to 3932.3 thous. tonnes and was by 6.1% higher than in the previous year.

Average purchase prices of live pigs, in 2017, were higher than in the previous year, with an increase in the first half of the year and a decrease in the second half of the year, in annual terms. The average procurement prices of pigs for slaughter, in 2017, were by 9.6% higher than in 2016, and on marketplaces – by 12.1% higher, respectively. In December 2017 the relation of procurement prices of pigs to the to rye prices on marketplaces amounted to 7.0 (against 8.6 a year before). The average price of piglets for further breeding was by 19.0% higher than in the preceding year.

Preliminary results of a sample survey of pigs carried out in December 2017 indicate that the increasing trend of the livestock of pigs is continuing. It amounted to 11615.8 thous. head and was by 4.6% larger than in the previous year. With the exception of piglets, pig livestock has increased in all utility groups of pigs, in annual terms, to the largest extent – piglets (by 7.9%) and pigs for slaughter (by 8.6%).

Chart 7. Pig stocks



With a consistently high domestic raw material supply, the average price of poultry for slaughter, in 2017, was close to that of the preceding year (lower by 0.3%).

On the cattle market, average procurement prices of cattle for slaughter and young cattle for slaughter were higher in 2017 than in the previous year (by 6.5% and 5.5%, respectively). In the market turnover, for cattle and young cattle for slaughter were also purchased for more than in the previous year (6.1% and 3.4% more, respectively).

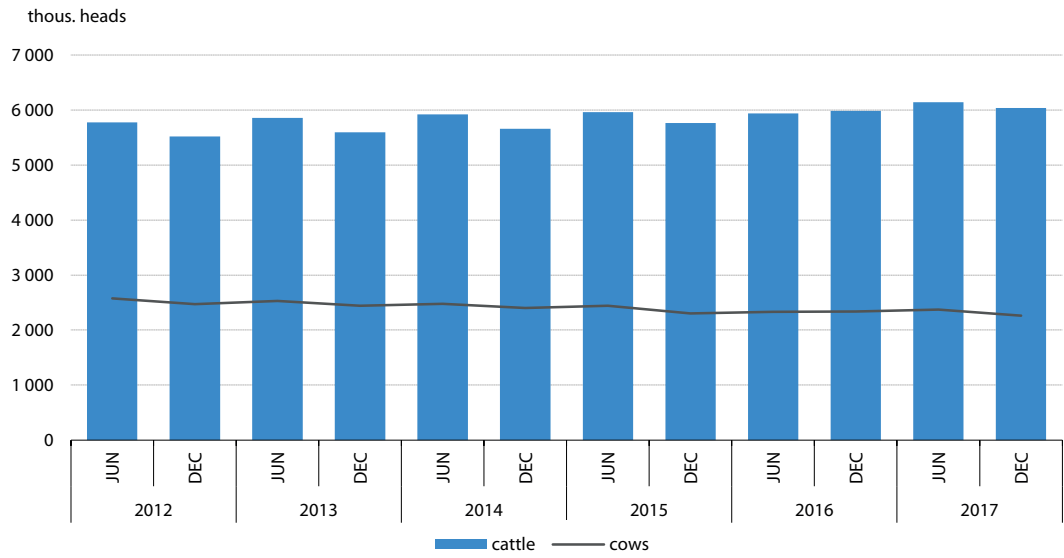
At the beginning of December 2017, the total livestock of cattle amounted to 6035.5 thous. head and was by 1.1% higher than in the previous year. An increase in the livestock was observed in all utility groups except calves. Compared to previous studies, the increase in the number of young cattle aged from 1 to 2 years of age slowed down.

With higher milk procurement than in 2016 (by 4.7%), the average prices of this raw material, in 2017, determined at a much higher level (by 25.1%) than in the previous year.

In 2017, the average price of dairy cows in marketplace turnover (approx. PLN 3042) was by 1.2% lower than in the previous year, and one-year-heifer (approx. PLN 2263) – higher by 13.1%.

In 2017, the relation of means of production prices to procurement prices of all basic agricultural products was better than in the previous year, except for the relation of diesel oil retail prices (representative from the fuel group) to the procurement price of rye.

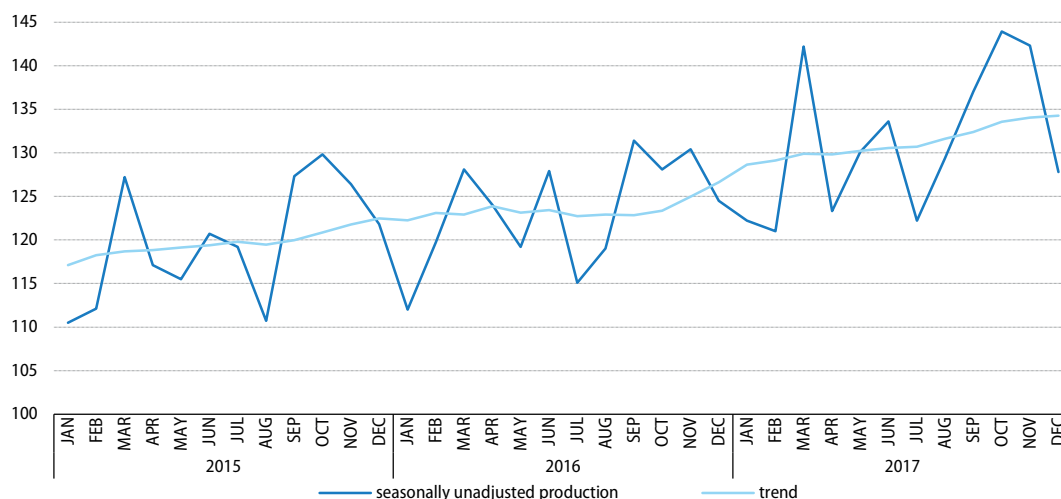
Chart 8. Cattle stocks



Industry

According to preliminary estimates, in 2017, sold production of industry¹ in total was by 6.6% higher than a year before (in 2016 an increase of 3.6% was noted).

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



In 2017, sold production of industry in enterprises employing more than 9 persons, in constant prices, increased by 6.5% in annual terms, i.e. more than in 2016, when the increase amounted to 3.1%. In the 4th quarter, production grew at a faster rate than in the previous periods.

Manufacturing increased the most in 2017 (by 7.3% against 4.1% in 2016). The growth was observed also in production in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (by 5.5% against a 3.5% decrease in the previous year) as well as in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (by 3.1% against an increase of 3.0% in 2016). On the other hand, a drop in production maintained in mining and quarrying (amounted to 7.2% against 5.2% in 2016).

Table 14. The dynamics (at constant prices) and the structure (at current prices)

Wyszczególnienie Specification	2016					2017					2016	
	JAN- MAR	APR- JUN	JUL- SEP	OCT- DEC	JAN- DEC	JAN- MAR	APR- JUN	JUL- SEP	OCT- DEC	JAN-DEC		
	corresponding period of previous year=100										structure in %	
Total	103.0	105.7	102.5	101.5	103.1	107.3	104.2	106.3	108.4	106.5	100.0	100.0
Mining and quarrying	94.6	91.8	100.1	92.8	94.8	96.7	94.4	88.0	92.3	92.8	3.5	3.5
Manufacturing	103.8	107.3	103.3	102.2	104.1	108.1	104.4	107.1	109.8	107.3	87.2	86.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	98.7	96.1	92.7	97.5	96.5	103.7	107.5	108.8	103.3	105.5	7.0	7.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	104.4	101.1	103.5	102.9	103.0	104.8	103.8	102.4	101.7	103.1	2.3	2.4

¹ In constant prices; including enterprises with up to 9 persons employed.

In all main industrial groupings, an increase in production was recorded compared to the previous year. The production of capital goods grew by 7.8%, intermediate goods – by 7.7%, durable consumer goods – by 6.8%, non-durable consumer goods – by 6.7%, and energy– by 1.5%.

Labour productivity in industry measured by sold production per one paid employee, in 2017, was by 3.2% higher than a year before, with the average paid employment being higher by 3.2% and an increase of 5.6% in the average monthly gross wage and salary .

In 2017, a growth in sold production, in comparison with the previous year, was recorded in 30 (out of 34) divisions of industry, where the total sales amounted to 97.0% of the value of total industrial production.

Table 15. Indices (at constant prices) and structure (at current prices) of sold production of industry^a

Specification	2016					2017					2016	
	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEP	OCT–DEC	JAN–DEC	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEP	OCT–DEC	JAN–DEC		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %	
Industry	103.0	105.7	102.5	101.5	103.1	107.3	104.2	106.3	108.4	106.5	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Mining of coal and lignite	98.7	87.9	102.6	90.1	94.6	92.1	88.5	77.7	84.9	85.6	1.7	1.6
Manufacture of food products	102.6	110.0	104.9	108.2	106.4	108.1	105.6	106.7	106.3	106.6	16.6	16.4
Manufacture of beverages	102.1	99.3	95.3	90.3	96.6	98.6	105.2	99.2	105.4	102.1	1.4	1.5
Manufacture of wearing apparel	107.4	112.6	101.2	96.1	103.9	104.1	96.7	97.7	113.7	103.2	0.6	0.6
Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker	102.8	105.0	104.9	100.2	103.2	108.4	103.1	104.8	108.9	106.2	2.6	2.6
Manufacture of paper and paper products	102.7	107.0	102.3	102.2	103.5	106.0	103.1	109.5	110.0	107.1	3.0	3.1
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	96.4	92.8	96.5	95.4	95.3	97.2	97.4	102.3	109.6	101.7	5.0	4.6
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	102.6	104.9	98.3	102.7	102.1	106.5	101.7	106.8	103.3	104.6	4.5	4.5
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	100.5	110.4	97.4	94.9	100.5	106.3	94.7	96.4	119.8	104.2	1.0	1.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	108.0	109.0	106.3	103.9	106.8	110.3	105.0	110.2	112.9	109.5	6.5	6.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	104.4	107.9	107.1	105.2	106.3	110.7	105.2	105.0	113.3	108.3	3.9	3.9
Manufacture of basic metals	98.8	100.3	99.1	104.1	100.5	111.1	108.4	113.3	113.7	111.5	4.1	3.6
Manufacture of metal products	107.6	112.2	108.6	106.7	108.8	112.4	107.9	108.9	113.6	110.7	6.9	6.8
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	107.0	111.5	100.0	109.1	106.9	104.6	104.0	111.2	105.7	106.3	2.9	3.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	105.6	100.6	105.9	97.4	102.1	101.9	104.1	109.8	106.3	105.6	4.2	4.3
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.E.C.	96.8	104.6	109.0	104.0	103.6	113.8	112.9	103.9	119.1	112.5	3.3	3.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers	105.7	113.8	103.5	105.8	107.2	112.1	103.4	107.4	108.4	107.7	11.0	11.2
Manufacture of other transport equipment	106.5	112.4	103.2	70.8	94.7	114.7	101.3	97.6	106.8	104.8	1.4	1.5
Manufacture of furniture	111.4	115.6	115.3	107.0	112.1	109.2	104.1	106.7	109.5	107.5	3.1	3.2

^a In enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

Out of the 282 products and groups of industrial products observed in 2017, production of 203 of them was higher than in the previous year. In turn, the production of 77 products and product groups was lower in annual terms.

In 2017, industrial entities² obtained financial results better than a year before. An increase was observed in financial result from the sales of products, goods and materials – of 4.1% to PLN 87.7 mln, gross financial result – of 13.3% to PLN 97.5 mln and net financial result – of 13.4% to PLN 83.4 mln. Net financial result of majority of sections was better than in 2016; it only decreased in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. Among divisions of manufacturing net financial result higher than in 2016 was obtained, among others, in manufacture of other transport equipment, of coke and refined petroleum products, basic metals, paper and paper products, machinery and equipment n.e.c. and other non-metallic mineral products. Net financial result decreased, among others, in manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, chemicals and chemical products, beverages, furniture, electrical equipment and metal products.

Profitability rate in industry was lower than in the previous year and amounted to 6.2% (against 6.4% in 2016). An improvement was observed in gross turnover profitability rate (from 6.3% to 6.6%) and net turnover profitability rate (from 5.4% to 5.6%). Cost level indicator decreased from 93.7% to 93.4%. The financial liquidity indicator of the first degree (36.5% against 36.9%) and of the second degree (102.5% against 101.4%) were slightly lower than a year before. The share of enterprises with net profit in the industrial entities in total decreased, in annual terms, by 0.8 percentage point to 82.9% and the share of their revenues in the total revenues increased from 3.1 percentage points to 90.8%.

In 2016, investment outlays³ in industry were by 0.5% lower than in the previous year (following a drop of 13.2% in 2016). The outlays decreased in the sections of mining and quarrying and of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. An increase was observed in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities and in manufacturing. The number of newly started investments increased by 8.1% and their estimated value was also by 8.1% higher than a year before.

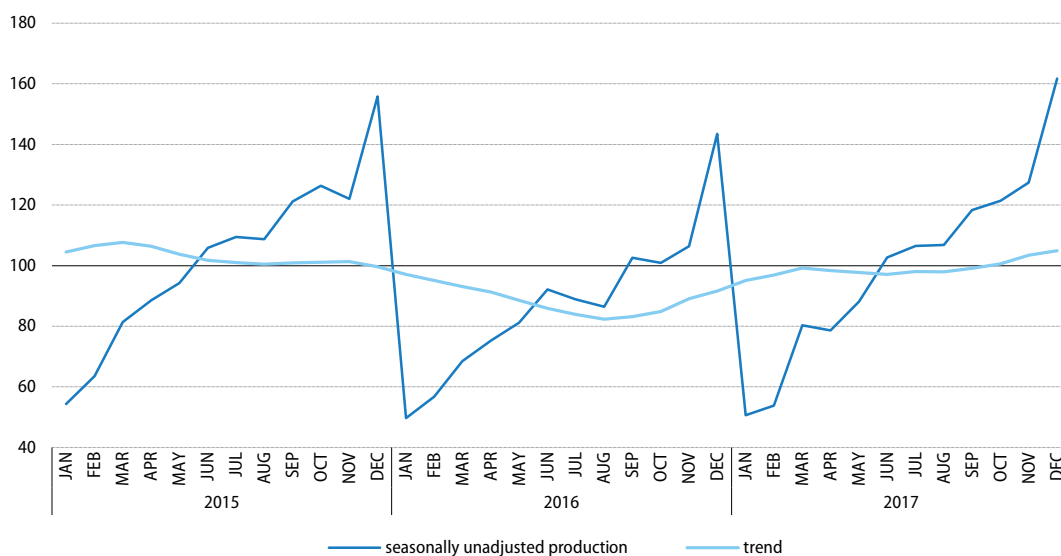
² Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons and more.

³ Data on investment outlays and estimated value are provided in current prices.

Construction

It is estimated that in 2017, construction and assembly production in total¹ performed domestically was by approx. 7% higher than in the previous year (against a decrease of 2.6% in 2016).

Chart 10. Construction and assembly production (constant prices) monthly average of 2015=100



Construction and assembly production performed domestically by construction enterprises employing more than 9 persons, in 2017, in constant prices, increased by 12.1% in annual terms (against a drop of 14.1% in 2016). Sales of investment works increased more than repairs. A growth in production was observed in all quarters of 2017, with the highest in the third quarter.

Table 16. Indices (at constant prices) and structure (at current prices) of construction and assembly production^a

Specification	2016				2017				2016	
	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC	JAN–MAR	JAN–JUN	JAN–SEP	JAN–DEC		
	corresponding period of previous year = 100								structure in %	
Total	86.7	88.1	85.1	85.9	103.9	107.6	112.9	112.1	100.0	100.0
construction work:										
investments	87.4	88.4	85.1	87.3	102.2	107.4	113.6	113.7	62.9	62.0
repairs	85.5	87.6	85.1	83.7	107.2	107.9	111.7	109.4	37.1	38.0
Construction of buildings	91.4	92.3	88.7	87.1	106.6	103.6	107.8	107.5	32.5	33.9
Civil engineering	79.3	83.0	81.1	85.5	102.0	114.8	122.2	116.7	41.0	39.5
Specialised construction activities	88.4	88.8	85.7	84.8	102.1	104.9	108.1	111.1	26.5	26.6

^a In enterprises with up to 9 persons employed.

¹ In constant prices; including units with up to 9 persons employed.

In 2017, construction and assembly production was higher than a year before in all construction divisions. The most significant increase was observed in sales of works in units specialising in civil engineering – of 16.7%. In enterprises dealing mainly with specialised construction activities, the growth amounted to 11.1% and in entities specialising in the construction of buildings – to 7.5%.

Among the units dealing mainly with the construction of buildings, an increase of 7.4% in production was noted, in annual terms, in enterprises specialising in the construction of residential and non-residential buildings, and in entities whose main type of activity involves development of building projects the rise amounted to 9.1%.

Among entities specialising mainly in the construction of civil engineering, production grew the most in entities specialising in the construction roads and railways – by 23.4%. The sales of works in units specializing in the construction of other civil engineering projects was also higher than in the previous year – by 6.8%, and in the construction of utility projects – by 1.9%.

In the division of specialised construction activities, production grew the most in entities specialising in demolition and site preparation – by 22.8% and those performing mainly building completion and finishing – by 22.7%. An increase was also observed in units performing electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities – by 9.3%, and those performing mainly other specialised construction activities – by 7.4%.

Table 17. Structure (at current prices) of construction and assembly production by types of constructions

Types of constructions	Structure in %	
	2016	2017
Grand total	100.0	100.0
Buildings in total	49.2	49.7
residential buildings	16.8	17.0
of which:		
one-dwelling buildings	1.7	1.7
two- and more dwelling buildings	14.2	14.1
non-residential buildings	32.4	32.7
of which:		
office buildings	3.7	3.9
wholesale and retail trade buildings	7.6	7.5
industrial buildings and warehouses	13.2	12.9
buildings for public entertainment, education, hospital or institutional care	5.2	6.0
Civil engineering works	50.8	50.3
of which:		
highways, streets and roads	20.3	21.1
railways, suspension and elevated railways	3.6	4.9
bridges, elevated highways, tunnels and subways	3.3	2.9
harbours, waterways, dams and other waterworks	1.2	1.3
long-distance pipelines, communication and electricity lines	6.4	5.3
local pipelines and cables	7.1	7.1
of which waste water treatment plants	0.7	0.9
complex constructions on industrial sites	6.9	5.9
sports and recreation structures	0.7	0.7
other civil engineering works n.e.c.	1.0	0.9

Within the structure of sales construction and assembly production by type of construction, the share of residential and non-residential buildings increased slightly in 2017 (by 0.2 percentage point up to 17.0% of total production and by 0.3 percentage point up to 32.7%, respectively) compared to 2016. At simultaneously, the share of civil engineering works decreased (by 0.5 p.p. to 50.3% of total production), including, among others, long-distance pipelines, long-distance communication and electricity power lines (by 1.1 p.p. to 5.3%) complex construction on industrial areas (by 1.0% p.p. to 5.9%) as well as bridges, elevated highways, tunnels and subways (by 0.4 p.p. to 2.9%).

Among civil engineering works, the share of the following in total production increased: railways, suspension and elevated railways (by 1.3 percentage points to 4.9%), highways, streets and roads (by 0.8 percentage point to 21.1%), and waste water treatment plants (by 0.2 percentage point to 0.9%).

In 2017, financial situation of construction enterprises² in total was worse than in the previous year. Construction entities obtained gross financial results (PLN 3.8 mln against PLN 4.5 mln in 2016), and net financial results (PLN 2.9 mln against PLN 3.9 mln) lower than a year before. Significant worsening of gross and net financial results was observed in the entities accomplishing mainly specialised construction activities. The entities mainly dealing with construction of buildings obtained gross result higher and net result lower than a year before. In the entities specialising in civil engineering, gross and net results improved. Sales profitability rate in construction in total was higher than in the previous year (3.6% against 3.1% in 2016), while gross and net turnover profitability rates were lower (3.4% and 2.8% against 4.8% and 4.1% respectively). Cost level indicator in total increased from 95.2% to 96.3%. A decrease was observed in financial liquidity indicator of the first degree (from 54.6% to 46.4%) and of the second degree (from 117.4% to 110.8%). The share of entities with net profit in the surveyed construction entities in total was higher than in the previous year (80.8% against 79.1%), as well as the share of their revenues in the revenues of all construction entities (84.0% against 82.7%).

In 2017, investment outlays³ in construction were by 4.1% higher than in the previous year (following a drop of 21.1% in 2016). In turn, a decrease was observed in the number of newly started investments – of 17.0% and their estimated value – of 22.2%.

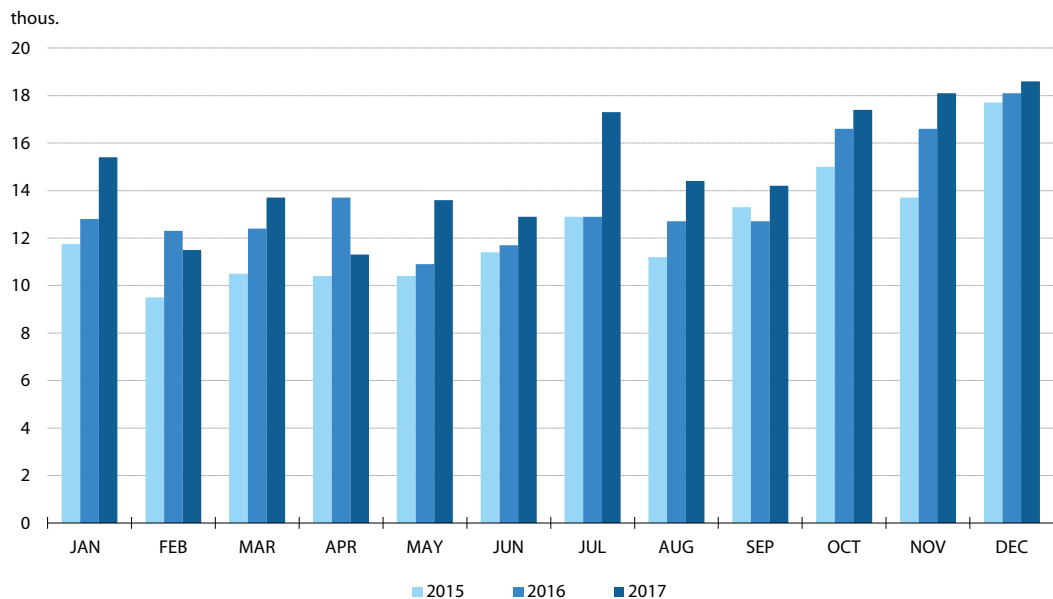
In 2017, there were more dwellings completed than in the year before. The number of dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project and the number of dwellings in which construction has begun also increased.

In 2017 a total of 178.5 thous. dwellings were completed, i.e. 9.3% more than in 2016 (when an annual increase of 10.6% was recorded). The most significant increase was observed in the number of dwellings completed for sale or rent (by 14.9% to 105.1 thous.). A growth was observed in the number of dwellings completed in the private construction (by 3.0% to 67.7 thous.), in the municipal construction (by 0.8% to 1.8 thous.) and in the public building society construction (by 10.7% to 1.5 thous.). Fewer dwellings than a year before were constructed in the cooperative construction (a drop by 14.6% to 2.3 thous.) and in the company construction (142 dwellings against 310 in 2016).

² Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons and more.

³ Data on investment outlays and estimated value are provided in current prices.

Chart 11. Dwellings completed



In the structure of the number of dwellings completed in 2017, the share of construction for sale or rent increased in comparison with 2016 (by 2.9 percentage points to 58.9%) while the share of private construction decreased (by 2.3 percentage points to 37.9%). The share of cooperative, municipal and company construction also slightly decreased.

The average useful floor area of 1 dwelling completed in 2017 amounted to 92.9 m² and was by 1.6 m² lower than in the previous year. A decrease in the average area of completed dwellings was observed in private and public building society construction, while an increase was observed in company and cooperative construction. The average useful floor area of dwellings completed for sale or rent and municipal construction was slightly bigger than in 2016.

In 2017, the growth (in annual terms), in the number of dwellings for which permits have been granted or which have been registered with a construction project has been observed since 2014, continued at the level of 18.3% to 250.2 thous. (against a growth of 12.1% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

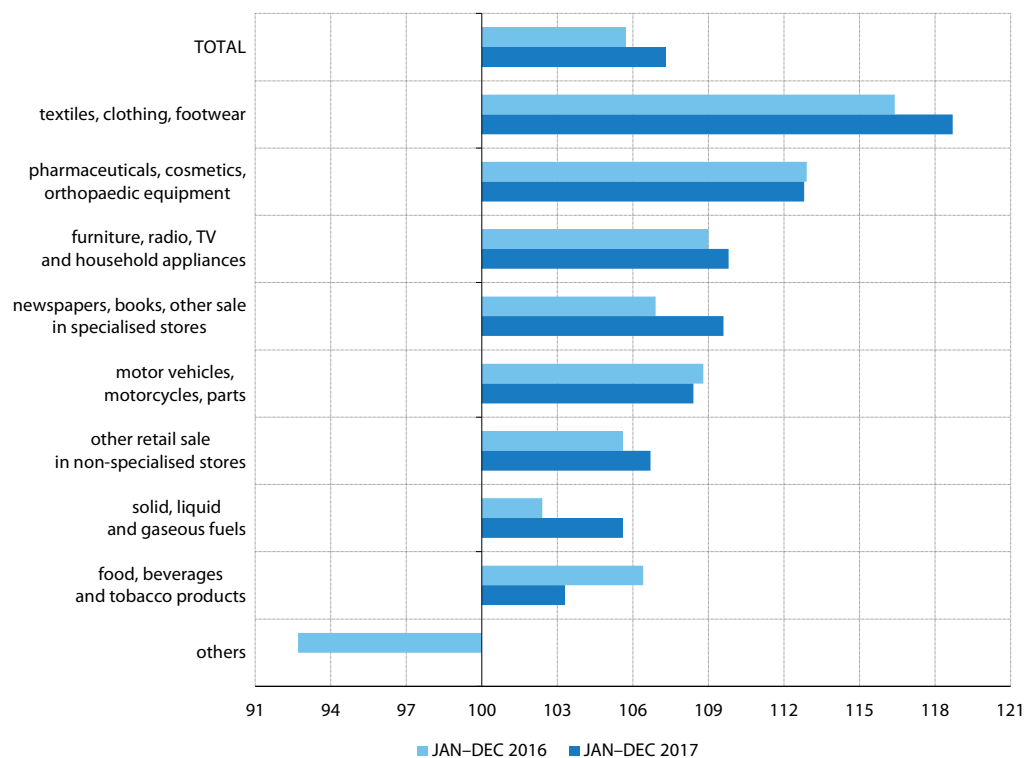
In 2017, being the fourth consecutive year, the number of dwellings in which construction has begun increased by 18.4% to 206.0 thous. in comparison to the previous year (against the growth of 3.3% in the corresponding period of the previous year).

At the end of December 2017, 758.7 thous. dwellings were under construction, i.e. 3.8% more than a year before.

Domestic market

According to the preliminary estimates, in 2017, the total retail sales¹ were by 4.9% higher than in the previous year (when an increase of 6.2% was observed).

Chart 12. Retail sales of goods (at constant prices) corresponding period of previous year=100



In enterprises with more than 9 employees, the increase in retail sales, in constant prices, in 2017, was higher than the year before (7.3% compared to 5.7%). In all quarters, it maintained steady, high dynamics of retail sales.

In 2017, sales increased in all groups, in annual terms. Among groups with a substantial share in the total retail sales, an increase higher than the average was observed in entities selling motor vehicles, motorcycles, parts (8.4%). Sales also grew in units which carried out other retail sales in non-specialised stores (by 6.7%), companies involved in trade of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels (by 5.6%), as well as in the groups of others (by 4.7%, compared to the decrease of 7.3% in the previous year), as well as of food, beverages and tobacco products (by 3.3%).

Wholesale² in trade enterprises, in 2017, was by 12.9% higher than in the previous year, of which in wholesale enterprises it grew by 11.9% (compared to the increase of 6.0% and of 3.4% a year ago). A substantial rise in the sales was observed in food (of 22.4%), as well as in intermediate products, non-agricultural

1 At constant prices, in trade and non-trade enterprises, including entities employing up to 9 persons.

2 At current prices, in trade enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

waste and scrap (of 17.4%). Lower than in the previous year were sales in the group of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (of 3.8%).

Table 18. Indices (at constant prices) of retail sales^a

Specification	2016					2017					2016	
	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEP	OCT–DEC	JAN–DEC	JAN–MAR	APR–JUN	JUL–SEP	OCT–DEC	JAN–DEC		
	corresponding period of the previous year=100										structure in %	
Total ^b	104.4	105.7	105.9	106.5	105.7	107.1	106.7	107.9	107.5	107.3	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Motor, vehicles, motorcycles, parts	112.2	112.8	106.3	104.6	108.8	109.3	103.8	110.4	110.2	108.4	9.9	10.2
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	97.5	100.7	104.4	105.8	102.4	111.1	105.3	105.7	102.3	105.6	14.8	14.3
Food, beverages and tobacco products	105.8	104.5	104.5	110.5	106.4	99.0	106.7	103.8	103.3	103.3	26.6	27.0
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	107.3	109.0	109.5	98.4	105.6	105.6	106.9	108.3	105.8	106.7	11.3	11.7
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopaedic equipment	109.7	112.8	114.1	115.2	112.9	113.6	113.5	111.5	112.6	112.8	6.4	6.1
Textiles, clothing, footwear	114.4	121.4	111.1	118.0	116.4	117.4	112.0	126.1	119.4	118.7	6.6	6.3
Furniture, radio, TV and household appliances	106.9	112.6	108.7	107.8	109.0	110.4	106.3	109.6	112.4	109.8	8.3	8.1
Newspapers, books, other sale in specialised stores	103.9	106.5	109.8	106.9	106.9	114.0	108.5	104.5	112.0	109.6	5.4	5.4
Others	89.4	89.0	96.6	96.0	92.7	106.7	102.6	105.6	103.9	104.7	9.6	9.9

^a In trad and non-trade enterprises employing more than 9 persons. ^b Groups of enterprises were created based on the Polish Classification of Activities – PKD 2007. A given enterprise is included to a specific category by predominating kind of activity and according to its present organisational status. The recorded changes of rise or fall of the volume of retail sales in particular groups of enterprises activity may result from a change in the predominating kind of activity and organisational changes (e.g. a merger of enterprises). This does not have impact on the dynamics of the total retail sales.

In 2017, entities³ dealing in trade; repair of motor vehicles recorded financial results higher than in the previous year. Financial result from the sales of products, goods and materials increased by 15.7% to PLN 25.4 mln, gross financial result – by 7.3% to PLN 23.5 mln and net financial result – by 4.4% to PLN 18.9 mln. A slight improvement was observed in profitability rate from sales of products, goods and materials (from 2.8% a year before to 2.9%); gross turnover profitability rate remained unchanged (2.7%), while net turnover profitability rate was slightly worse (from 2.3% to 2.2%). Cost level indicator formed at the same level as a year before and amounted to 97.3%. An increase was observed in financial liquidity indicator of the first degree – from 24.0% to 25.6% and of the second degree – from 77.8% to 81.2%. The share of entities with net profit in the enterprises in total increased in the section of trade; repair of motor vehicles (from 81.9% to 82.4%), however the share of their revenues in the revenues from total activities of the enterprises in total decreased in this section (from 86.3% to 85.2%).

Investment outlays⁴ implemented by the entities dealing with trade; repair of motor vehicles, in 2017, were by 13.1% higher than a year before (against a rise of 7.0% in 2016). The number of newly started investments increased by 6.7% and their estimated value was higher by 0.7% than a year before.

³ Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons and more.

⁴ Data on investment outlays and estimated value are provided in current prices.

Transport. Post and telecommunications

It is estimated that in 2017, the sales of services¹ in transport entities in total² was by 10.3% higher than a year before (compared to a growth of 5.3% in 2016).

In transport entities employing more than 9 persons the sales, at constant prices, in 2017, was by 12.3% higher than in the previous year (when the increase of 6.0% was recorded).

In 2017, among groups with the largest share in transport in total, the sales growth was faster in warehousing and storage support activities for transportation (13.5% compared to 6.1%) and in road transport (11.9% compared to 6.7%). The sales in railway transport increased (by 9.5% after a decrease by 0.4% a year before).

The transport of goods in total (in entities employing more than 9 persons), in 2017, amounted to 548.3 mln tonnes, i.e. by 8.3% more than a year before. An increase in transport was observed in maritime, road and railway transport, while a decrease was recorded in pipeline transport.

In 2017, 239.4 mln tonnes of goods were transported by rail transport, i.e. by 7.6% more than in the previous year. The transport of goods in total in international transport increased (a growth was observed in the transport of transit goods – by approx. 40% and imported goods – by approx. 18%, with a decrease in transport of exported cargos – by approximately 6%). Domestic transport was also higher than in 2016 by approx. 7%.

Hire or reward transport carried 245.3 mln tonnes of goods, i.e. by 11.9% more than in the previous year.

In 2017, 51.9 mln tonnes of crude petroleum and petroleum products were pumped by pipeline transport (by 4.0% less than in 2016).

Table 19. Transport of goods

Specification	JAN–DEC 2017		
	in mln tonnes	increase (+) / drop (-) in % in comparison to the period of:	
		JAN–DEC 2015	JAN–DEC 2016
T o t a l	548.4	+12.0	+8.3
of which:			
Railway transport	239.4	+6.7	+7.6
Hire or reward road transport ^a	245.4	+22.5	+11.9
Pipeline transport	51.9	-5.3	-4.0
Maritime transport	7.8	+25.7	+16.3

^a In transport entities employing more than 9 persons. The share of hire or reward road transport in total hire or reward transport amounts to over 25%.

¹ Including revenues from transporting loads, passengers, baggage and mail, trans-shipping, forwarding, storage and warehousing of freight and other services related to transport servicing.

² At constant prices; including transport enterprises employing up to 9 persons.

Maritime transport carried 7.8 mln of tonnes, i.e. by 16.3% more than a year before.

In seaports in 2017, 78.4 mln tonnes of goods were loaded and unloaded, i.e. by 7.5% more than in the previous year. The weight of transshipment of the majority of types of goods increased, with the exception of dry bulk goods, in which a decrease by 0.7% was observed (with higher amounts of transport of coal and coke – by 3.4%). The growth in the weight of container transports amounted to 15.6%, in the other general cargo – 13.4%, and in liquid bulk goods – to 11.9% (including petroleum – 5.4%), and in the ro-ro goods – 6.2%.

Compared to 2016, loading and unloading increased in Świnoujście (by 17.0% to 14.7 mln tonnes), Gdańsk (by 7.7% to 34.0 mln tonnes), Police (by 6.5% to 1.9 mln tonnes) and Gdynia (by 5.1% to 18.7 mln tons) seaports. A decrease in loading and unloading was observed in Szczecin (by 1.8% to 8.7 mln tonnes).

In 2017, public transport carried 642.3 mln passengers, i.e. by 1.6% less than a year before, which was related to the decrease in road transport (by 7.7% to 321.5 mln persons). However, the carriage passengers increased in air transport (by 27.0% to 14.0 mln persons) and in railway transport (by 3.8% to 303.2 mln persons).

It is estimated that in 2017, the total sales³ of postal and telecommunications products and services (covering revenues from postal and courier activities and telecommunications services) increased by 4.1% compared to the previous year (compared to the growth of 1.3% in 2016).

In entities employing more than 9 persons, the sales of services, at constant prices, were by 4.0% higher than in 2016, with a higher sales increase in telecommunications services than in postal and courier services.

At the end of December 2017, the number of subscribers and users (pre-paid services) of mobile telephony amounted to 52.9 mln (number of subscribers was 34.3 mln and the number of users – 18.6 mln) and was by 3.5% lower than at the end of December 2016. The number of subscribers increased by 6.1%, and the number of users decreased by 17.2%. There were 137.6 subscribers and users per 100 inhabitants (as compared to 142.5 a year before).

The number of main telephone lines⁴ in the public line telecommunications network at the end of December 2017 amounted to approx. 4.5 mln and was by approx. 6% lower than a year before. There were 11.6 main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants (at the end of 2016 – 12.4). The number of ISDN⁵ connections at the end of December 2017 amounted to 679 thous. (of which approx. 93% were installed in urban areas) and was 3% lower than at the end of 2016.

In 2017, financial results recorded by enterprises⁶ dealing with transportation and storage were higher than in 2016, except of the financial result from sales of products, goods, and materials which decreased by 8.2% to PLN 3.4 mln. Gross financial result grew by 27.3% up to PLN 6.3 mln, as well as net financial result – by 21.1% up to PLN 5.1 mln. An improvement was observed in the gross and net turnover profitability rates (to 4.8% and 3.9% from 4.2% and 3.6%, respectively). Sales profitability rate was lower than a year before and amounted to 2.7% (against 3.3%). Cost level indicator decreased to 95.2% from 95.8% a year before. A decrease was observed also in financial liquidity indicator of the first degree – from 77.7% to 75.3% and of the second degree – from 144.3% to 141.1%. A drop was observed in the share of enti-

³ At constant prices; including postal and telecommunication units employing up to 9 persons.

⁴ Standard main connections (subscribers of wire telephony) increased by the number of ISDN connections.

⁵ ISDN – digital telephone network with the integration of services, permitting the use of the same network to transfer voice, image, fax and data.

⁶ Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons and more.

ties with net profit in the enterprises in total in the section of transportation and storage (from 78.7% to 73.7%), at an increase in the share of their revenues in the revenues from total activities of the surveyed entities in this section (from 73.2% to 79.1%).

Investment outlays⁷ in the section of transportation and storage, in 2017, were by 37.4% higher than a year before (when a drop of 48.3% was recorded). The number of investments newly started by those entities dropped, in annual terms, by 14.6%, but their estimated value was by 62.1% higher than in 2016 (when a high increase was recorded).

⁷ Data on investment outlays and estimated value are provided in current prices.

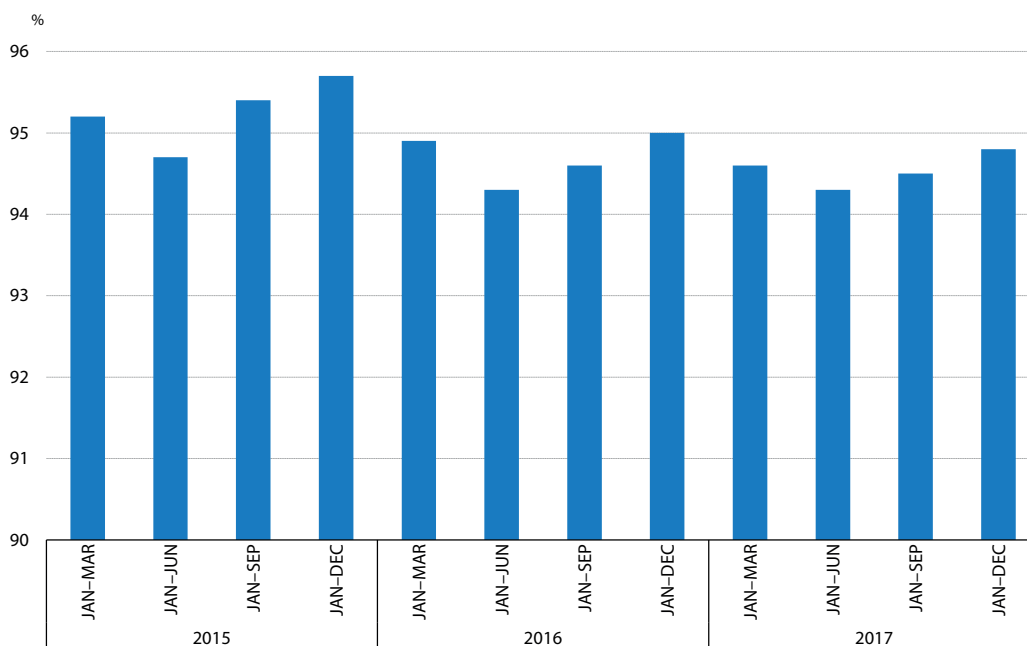
Financial results of non-financial enterprises

In 2017, financial results of the surveyed enterprises⁷ were higher than those obtained a year before. Basic economic and financial indicators have improved. There was an increase in revenues from export sales, their share in the net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials grew for the entities in total. The exporters recorded better financial results than entities not conducting exports.

Improvement in financial results and the basic economic and financial relations was observed among others in the sections of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, information and communication as well as real estate activities. Lower than in 2016 financial results and basic profitability rates were recorded by the entities from the sections of construction and of water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Revenues from total activity, in 2017, were by 9.3% higher than those obtained in the previous year, and costs of obtaining them increased by 9.1%. As a result, an improvement was observed in the value of cost level indicator, which amounted to 94.8% (against 95.0% a year before). Net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials grew by 9.2%. An increase in net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials was observed in manufacturing, trade; repair of motor vehicles, transportation and storage, construction, administrative and support service activities, information and communication, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, real estate activities, accommodation and catering as well as in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. The most significant drop of net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials was recorded in professional, scientific and technical activities.

Chart 13. Cost level indicator



⁷ Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons or more. Data do not include entities classified to the sections of NACE Rev. 2: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Financial and insurance activities, as well as higher education institutions.

Financial result from sales of products, goods and materials was by 6.0% higher than a year before and amounted to PLN 134745.5 mln. As a consequence of a faster growth rate of revenues than costs of obtaining them, better result was obtained for other operation activities (by PLN 1646.7 mln up to PLN 8275.2 mln). Significant improvement was recorded in financial operations (from minus PLN 2346.0 mln a year before to PLN 7053.3 mln), which resulted from a considerable increase in financial revenues at simultaneous decrease in costs.

The gross financial result was by 14.2% higher than a year before and amounted to PLN 150074.0 mln (gross profit – PLN 168721.4 mln, gross loss – 18647,3 mln). Encumbrances on gross financial result increased by 16.3% up to PLN 23678.2 mln in annual terms.

Net financial result was by PLN 15332.7 mln (i.e. by 13.8%) higher than in 2016 and amounted to PLN 126395.9 mln (net profit – PLN 145290.1 mln, net loss – PLN 18894.3 mln). The highest improvement in net financial result was observed in mining and quarrying (of PLN 4667.4 mln to PLN 6049.5 mln), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of PLN 4397.0 mln to PLN 17750.7 mln), information and communication (of PLN 2087.5 mln to PLN 6755.2 mln), real estate activities (of PLN 1325.8 mln to PLN 2020.1 mln), manufacturing (of PLN 906.0 mln to PLN 58040.4 mln), transportation and storage (of PLN 886.8 mln to PLN 5085.6 mln) and in trade; repair of motor vehicles (of PLN 795.7 mln to PLN 18924.0 mln). Deterioration in the net financial result was recorded in construction (by PLN 1003.1 mln to PLN 2883.2 mln) and in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (by PLN 115.9 mln to PLN 1530.6 mln).

Chart 14. Net financial result

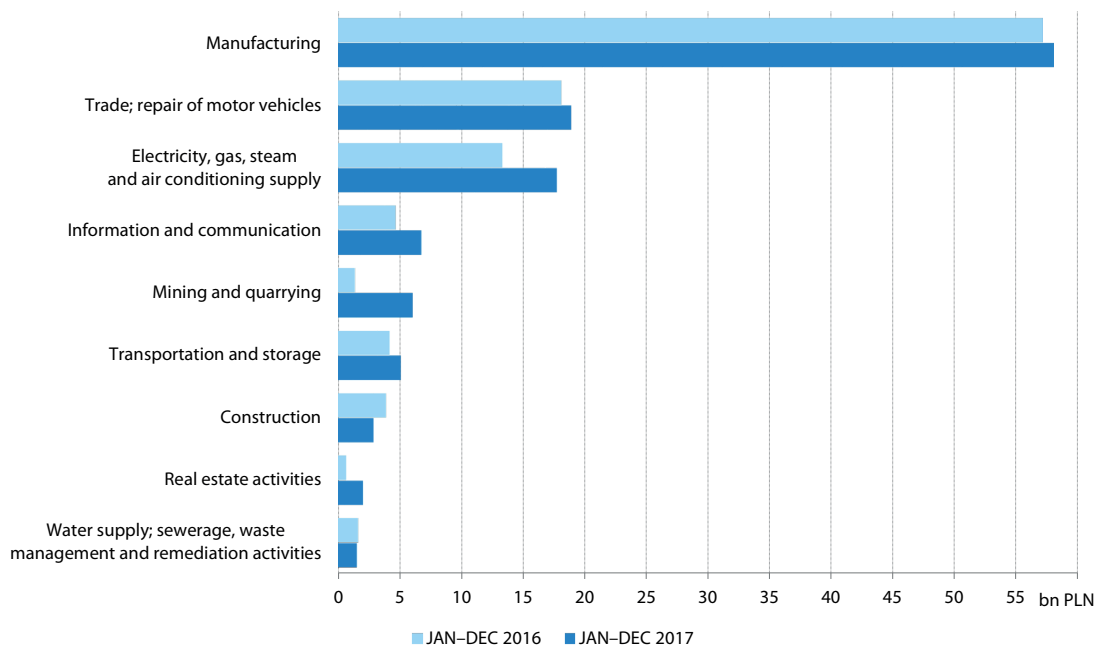


Table 20. Revenues, costs and financial results

Specification	2016				2017			
	JAN-MAR	JAN-JUN	JAN-SEP	JAN-DEC	JAN-MAR	JAN-JUN	JAN-SEP	JAN-DEC
	in mln PLN							
Revenues from total activity	604487.0	1254700.2	1904815.2	2620280.8	675317.0	1376772.8	2084519.2	2865057.6
of which net revenues from sales of products, goods and materials	588425.8	1211605.0	1846595.6	2537839.2	655590.3	1328446.8	2022069.6	2771747.6
Costs of obtaining revenues from total activity	573955.1	1183722.9	1801379.3	2488863.1	638686.9	1298019.9	1970688.5	2714983.6
of which costs of products, foods and materials sold	559388.6	1150578.3	1754043.3	2410704.0	622167.0	1264119.9	1921676.4	2637002.1
Gross financial result	25447.1	74783.1	88889.2	131417.7	36630.1	78752.9	113830.7	150074.0
Net financial result	34043.3	13260.8	105979.0	111063.1	29900.6	66952.1	95920.6	126395.9
Net profit	8596.2	1254700.2	17089.9	134397.2	38828.9	78231.0	111484.7	145290.1
Net loss	604487.0	1254700.2	1904815.2	23334.1	8928.3	11278.9	15564.1	18894.3

Net profit was reported by 80.9% of the surveyed enterprises (against 81.5% a year before), and the revenues obtained by them amounted to 87.4% of the revenues from total activities of surveyed enterprises (against 85.7% a year before). In manufacturing, net profit gained 82.8% of enterprises (against 83.6% a year before), and the share of revenues obtained by them in the revenues of the total entities of this section accounted for 90.0% (against 90.5% a year before, respectively).

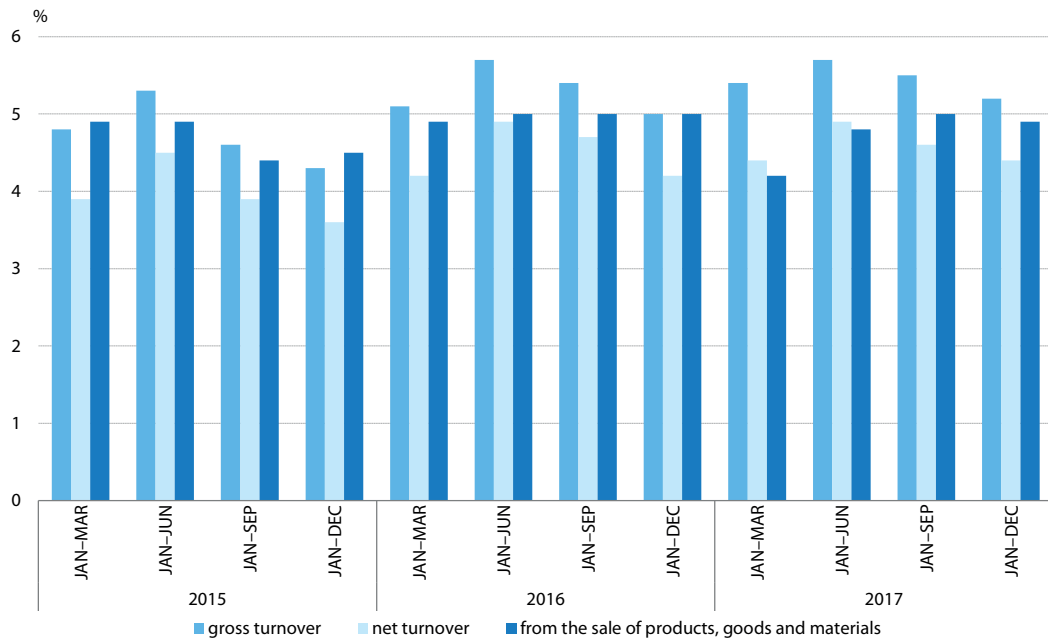
Table 21. The basic economic and financial indices

Specification	2016				2017			
	JAN-MAR	JAN-JUN	JAN-SEP	JAN-DEC	JAN-MAR	JAN-JUN	JAN-SEP	JAN-DEC
	in %							
Cost level indicator	94.9	94.3	94.6	95.0	94.6	94.3	94.5	94.8
Profitability rate from the sales of products, goods and materials	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9
Gross turnover profitability rate	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.2
Net turnover profitability rate	4.2	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.4
Financial liquidity indicator of the first degree	37.4	37.2	38.5	38.8	37.4	37.3	36.3	38.4

Profitability rate from sales of products, goods and materials decreased from 5.0% to 4.9%, while an increase was observed in gross turnover profitability rate – from 5.0% to 5.2% and net turnover profitability rate – from 4.2% to 4.4%. In the total number of surveyed entities a decrease was recorded in the share of profitable entities (with net turnover profitability rate equal or higher than 0.0) from 81.6% in 2016 to 81.0% and their share in the revenues from total activity of all surveyed entities increased from 85.7% to 87.4%. An improvement in the net turnover profitability rate was observed in mining and quarrying (from 2.8% to 10.1%), real estate activities (from 3.3% to 8.5%), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 7.1% to 9.2%), information and communication (from 4.9% to 6.7%), accommodation and catering (from 7.0% to 8.1%), other service activities (from 6.5% to 7.2%) and transportation and storage (from 3.6% to 3.9%). Weakening of net turnover profitability occurred in construction (from 4.1% to 2.8%), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (from 6.2% to 5.4%), manufactu-

ring (from 5.2% to 4.8%), administrative and support service activities (from 3.5% to 3.2%) and in trade; repair of motor vehicles (from 2.3% to 2.2%).

Chart 15. Profitability rate



A decrease was observed in financial liquidity indicator of the first degree - from 38.8% in the previous year to 38.4%, while indicator of the second degree increased - from 102.0% to 102.2%. The liquidity indicator of the first degree above 20% was obtained by 49.9% of the surveyed entities (against 51.1% a year before), and the liquidity indicator of the second degree within the range from 100% to 130% was noted by 12.2% of the surveyed enterprises (against 12.1% a year before).

Relation of liabilities to dues (resulting from deliveries and services) remained unchanged and determined at the level observed a year before (99.6%). The value of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services, exceeding the value of dues connecting with them, was recorded, among others in trade; repair of motor vehicles, mining and quarrying and accommodation and catering.

Costs of current activity incurred by the surveyed enterprises in total, in 2017, were by 9.7% higher than in 2016. In the structure of total costs by type, a growth was recorded in the share of costs of materials and of gross external wages and salaries. As opposed, there was a decrease in the share of the costs of: energy, depreciation, services, taxes and payments as well as of other costs. The share of social insurances and other employee benefits for workers remained unchanged.

In the group of the surveyed enterprises, 51.8% entities reported export sales in 2017 (against 51.6% a year before). The level of export sales was by 11.1% higher than in 2016. The share of export sales in the net revenues from sales of products goods and materials for the entities in total increased to 25.2 % against 24.8% a year before. In 2017, 72.8% of export sales fell on those units in which export sales account for more than 50% of the turnover from the sales of products, goods and materials – against 72.2% a year before. In the group of exporters, the share of profitable units reporting net turnover decreased to 83.0% from 84.5%. In the section of manufacturing, the share of entities reporting net turnover decreased to

83.0% from 84.5%. Basic economic and financial relations achieved by exporters improved, as compared to 2016 and were higher than those reported by the entities in total.

Among the surveyed enterprises, 89.6%, i.e. 16002 entities conducted economic activity both in 2016 and in 2017 (against respectively 91.5% a year before). Net revenues from the sales of products, goods and materials of these entities constituted 97.0% of net revenues from sales recorded in enterprises in total (against 98.2% a year before). The share of this group of enterprises in net profit and loss of total surveyed enterprises amounted to 97.3% and 92.4% respectively (against 98.1% and 91.2% a year before). Financial results recorded by that collectivity reached the higher level than in the previous year.

Value of current assets of the surveyed entities at the end of 2017 amounted to PLN 956153.1 mln and was by 9.6% higher than in 2016, of which an increase was observed in the value of short-term investments (of 8.1%), short-term dues and stocks (of 10.3% each), as well as short-term inter-period settlements (of 6.4%). In the material structure of current assets, a slight increase was noted for the share of stocks (from 27.6% to 27.7%) and short-term dues (from 43.1% to 43.3%), and a decrease for short-term investments (from 26.5% to 26.1%) and short-term inter-period settlements (from 2.9% to 2.8%). In the structure of stocks in total, an increase was noted for the share of semi-finished products and work in progress (from 14.1% to 14.7%), and a decrease for finished products (from 15.9% to 15.6%) and materials (from 30.1% to 30.0%). The share of goods in the structure of stocks remained unchanged and determined at the level of 38.1%.

Current assets were financed mainly from short-term liabilities, and their share in financial coverage of assets accounted for 67.9% (against 68.2% a year before).

In comparison with 2016, the scope of effectiveness of enterprises operations remained unchanged. Similar to a year before, the stock rotation cycle amounted to 34 days. Rotation cycles of repayment of liabilities resulting from deliveries and services and short-term dues also remained unchanged and lasted 44 days.

Long-term and short-term liabilities (without special funds) at the end of 2017 amounted to PLN 1004639.8 mln and were by 5.2% higher than a year before. Long-term liabilities accounted for 35.4% of liabilities in total (against 37.7% a year before).

Value of the short-term liabilities of the surveyed enterprises reached the level of PLN 649548.9 mln and was by 9.2% higher than at the end of 2016. An increase was observed in liabilities resulting from: received advance payments for deliveries – of 13.6%, deliveries and services – of 10.6%, taxes, customs insurances and other benefits – of 5.8%, wages and salaries – of 13.3%, bank credits and loans – of 4.8% and other short-term liabilities – of 13.2%. Liabilities resulting from issued debt securities decreased – of 0.5%. Inter-period settlements increased by 5.4%.

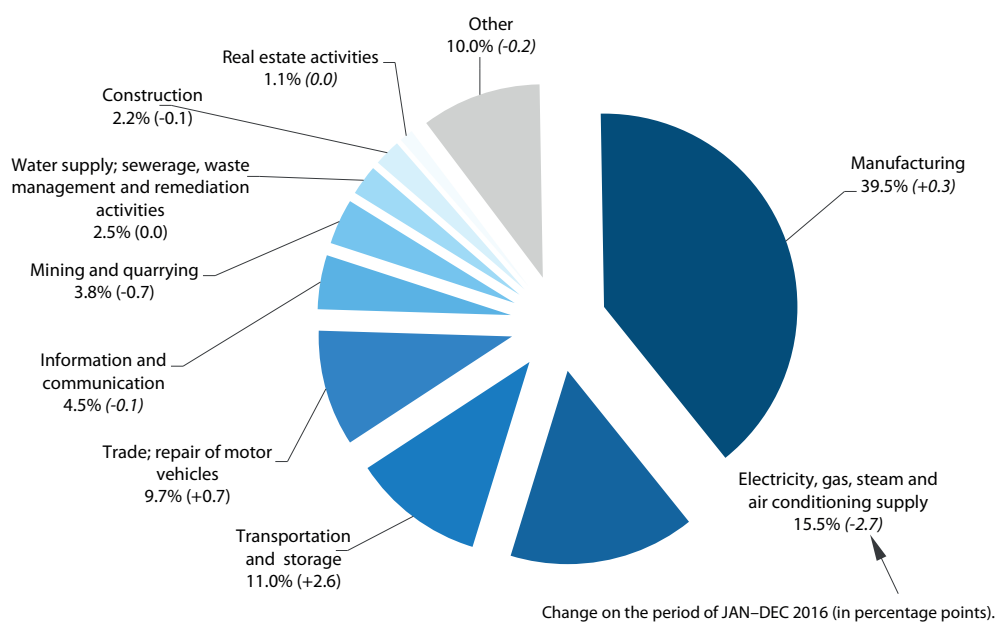
Long-term dues at the end of December 2017 amounted to PLN 355090.8 mln and were by 1.3% lower than in the previous year. A decrease was observed in liabilities resulting from issued debt securities – of 5.9% and liabilities resulting from bank credits and loans – of 4.1%. Other long-term liabilities increased by 19.8%.

Investment outlays

In 2017, investment outlays of the surveyed entities grew as compared to 2016, when a drop was observed. The increase was recorded both in the outlays on buildings and structures and on purchases. The number of newly started investments, and their estimated value were higher than in 2016.

Total outlays of the surveyed entities¹, in 2017, amounted to PLN 126.2 bn and were (at constant prices) by 3.4% higher than a year before (in 2016 a drop of 13.2% was observed). Outlays on buildings and structures increased by 2.0%, while those on purchases² by 4.3%. The share of purchases in outlays in total went up to 64.3% from 63.4% in the previous year.

Chart 16. Structure of the investment outlays in total in the period of JAN–DEC 2017 (at current prices)



The highest growth in outlays (at current prices) was observed in transportation and storage (of 37.4% against a drop of 48.3% a year before). An increase of outlays was also recorded in trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 13.1% against a rise of 7.0%), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (of 5.7% against a drop of 51.3%), manufacturing (of 5.2% against a growth of 4.4%), administrative and support service activities (of 4.3% against a growth of 14.6%), construction (of 4.1% against a drop of 21.1%) and in information and communication (of 2.6% against a drop of 2.3%). However, outlays decreased in mining and quarrying (of 11.2% against a drop of 6.8% a year before) and in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 11.0% against a drop of 18.6%).

In manufacturing, the most significant increase in outlays was recorded, among others, in manufacture of pharmaceutical products (of 32.1% against a drop of 18.3% in the previous year), computer, electronic

¹ Data concern economic entities keeping accounting ledgers and employing 50 persons or more. Data do not include entities the main activity of which is classified according to NACE Rev. 2 in the sections "Agriculture, forestry and fishing", "Financial and insurance activities", as well as higher education institutions.

² Machinery, technical equipment and tools as well as transport equipment.

and optical products (of 31.6% against a drop of 10.7%), other transport equipment (of 20.2% against a drop of 11.7%), coke and refined petroleum products (of 19.0% against a growth of 28.5%), metal products (of 18.8% against a drop of 7.8%), paper and paper products (of 16.5% against a growth of 3.0%), furniture (of 15.0% against a drop of 15.9%), machinery and equipment (of 10.7% against an increase of 0.8%), rubber and plastic products (of 7.2% against an increase of 10.0%), electrical equipment (of 6.6% against an increase of 15.3%), other non-metallic mineral products (of 5.6% against an increase of 9.9%) and food products (of 3.6% against an increase of 4.3%). In turn, a decrease in outlays was observed, among other, in manufacture of tobacco products (of 17.8% against an increase of 65.8% a year before), beverages (of 8.4% against an increase of 10.8%), motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (of 7.9% against an increase of 4.2%), and basic metals (of 4.2% against an increase of 20.2%).

In the structure of outlays in total by sections, as compared to the previous year, an increase was recorded, among others, in the share of outlays carried by entities dealing with transportation and storage (from 8.4% to 11.0%), trade, repair of motor vehicles (from 9.0% to 9.7%), manufacturing (from 39.2% to 39.5%). However, a decrease was observed, among others, in the share of outlays carried by entities dealing with electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (from 18.2% to 15.5%) and mining and quarrying (from 4.5% to 3.8%).

As compared to 2016, an increase in outlays was observed in all size classes of the surveyed entities: in the entities with 50 to 249 employed persons – of 7.8%, with 250 to 1000 employed persons – of 2.3% and with 1000 employed persons and more – of 4.1%.

In 2017, 212.2 thous. investments were newly started, i.e. by 2.2% more than a year before (against an increase of 4.6% in 2016). Approximately, 62% newly started investments concerned electricity and gas connections with a low unit value. The total value of the newly started investments amounted to PLN 64.0 bn and was by 10.2% higher than in the previous year (in 2016 an increase of 17.8% was recorded). For modernisation of the existing fixed assets fell 44.6% of the estimated value of the newly started investments (against 38.4% a year before).

In the total value of outlays performed by the surveyed entities, in 2017, enterprises with foreign capital participation³ carried 42.0% of outlays (against 39.3% in 2016). Outlays of this group of entities (at constant prices) were by 0.7% higher than a year before (against a rise of 2.6% in 2016). The largest outlays were achieved by entities dealing with manufacturing – 52.5%, administrative and support service activities – 15.2%, trade; repair of motor vehicles – 12.8% and information and communication – 8.6%. In relation to 2016, a growth in outlays (at current prices) was observed, among others, in entities with foreign capital participation dealing with construction (of 13.8%) and with trade; repair of motor vehicles (of 12.7%). In turn, a decrease was observed in entities dealing with manufacturing and with electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (of 13.1%).

In the structure of outlays carried by the entities of manufacturing with foreign capital participation, the largest share comprised of the entities dealing with manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers – 21.2% (at a drop in value of the outlays of these entities of 11.1% in annual terms). A significant part of outlays was performed by the entities manufacturing food products – 10.2% (a drop in outlays of 8.5%), a slightly smaller – by the entities manufacturing other non-metallic mineral products – 8.7% (a rise in outlays of 6.4%) and rubber and plastic products – 8.3% (a rise in outlays of 3.2%).

³ Data concern economic entities with foreign capital exceeding USD 1 mln (excluding credit and insurance institutions) keeping accounting ledgers in which the number of employed persons amounts to 50 or more.

Foreign trade

In 2017, according to preliminary data, the foreign trade turnover increased, in annual terms, more in imports than in exports. The positive balance of the total turnover was significantly lower than a year before. An increase in the exchange of goods with all groups of countries was observed, to the greatest extent with the Central and Eastern-European countries. The turnover, at constant prices, in the period of January–December 2017 increased, in annual terms, and the terms of trade index developed positively.

Exports calculated in zlotys, at current prices, grew by 8.3% in comparison with 2016 and amounted to PLN 870.1 bn and imports increased by 10.4% to PLN 868.0 bn. The exchange closed with a positive balance at PLN 2.0 bn (PLN 17.0 bn a year before).

Exports, at constant prices, in the period of January–December 2017, increased by 6.4% in comparison with the previous year and imports grew by 8.6%. The volume of exports was higher than a year before in the turnover with EU countries (by 5.5%), with the Central and Eastern European countries (by 15.2%) and with developing countries (by 1.8%). In imports, an increase of the volume of imported goods was recorded: from the EU countries (by 8.1%), from the Central and Eastern European countries (by 4.7%) and from developing countries (by 8.8%).

The transaction prices of exported goods (calculated in PLN) increased by 1.8%, compared to the period of January–December 2016, and those of the imported goods – by 1.6%.

The terms of trade index in the total turnover reached the level of 100.2 (against 100.6 in the period of January–December 2016). In the exchange with the EU countries it amounted to 102.5 (against 98.3 a year before), in the turnover with the Central and Eastern European countries – to 85.9 (compared to 120.5), and in the turnover with the developing countries – to 98.5 (against 101.3).

Table 22. Foreign trade turnover

Specification	JAN–DEC 2017						JAN–DEC 2016	JAN–DEC 2017
	in mln PLN	in mln EUR	in mln USD	JAN–DEC 2016=100				
				PLN	EUR	USD	structure in %	
Exports	870055.3	203688.5	228181.9	108.3	110.2	111.3	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	751906.9	176012.2	197129.9	108.4	110.3	111.3	86.3	86.4
of which European Union	693721.1	162389.9	181891.3	108.2	110.0	111.1	79.8	79.7
of which euro area	495769.6	116050.7	129983.6	109.1	111.0	112.0	56.6	57.0
Developing countries	66963.5	15681.2	17585.6	101.4	103.3	104.6	8.2	7.7
Central and Eastern European countries	51184.9	11995.2	13466.4	116.6	118.9	120.4	5.5	5.9
Imports	868039.2	203250.9	227773.6	110.4	112.3	113.5	100.0	100.0
Developed countries	585613.7	137128.2	153650.1	109.1	111.1	112.2	68.2	67.4
of which European Union	521435.8	122096.3	136801.8	108.3	110.2	111.2	61.2	60.1
of which euro area	417040.1	97654.7	109421.4	108.2	110.1	111.1	49.0	48.0
Developing countries	212405.0	49728.4	55739.9	110.0	112.0	113.3	24.6	24.5
Central and Eastern European countries	70020.5	16394.3	18383.6	124.3	125.5	127.0	7.2	8.1

Table 22. Foreign trade turnover (cont.)

Specification	JAN-DEC 2017						JAN-DEC 2016	JAN-DEC 2017
	in mln PLN	in mln EUR	in mln USD	JAN-DEC 2016=100					structure in %
				PLN	EUR	USD		
B a l a n c e	2016.1	437.6	408.3	x	x	x	x	x
Developed countries	166293.2	38884.0	43479.8	x	x	x	x	x
of which European Union	172285.3	40293.6	45089.5	x	x	x	x	x
of which euro area	78729.5	18396.0	20562.2	x	x	x	x	x
Developing countries	-145441.5	-34047.2	-38154.3	x	x	x	x	x
Central and Eastern European countries	-6031.4	-4399.1	-4917.2	x	x	x	x	x

In comparison with 2016, the share of the developed countries (including the EU countries) and the developing countries in the geographical structure of the turnover decreased (in current prices), and the share of the Central and Eastern European countries increased.

The value of the turnover with Germany increased in exports by 8.4% to PLN 238.5 bn, and in imports – by 9.4% to PLN 200.4 bn. The exchange closed with a positive balance at PLN 38.1 bn (against PLN 36.8 bn a year before). The share of Germany in the total exports remained at the previous level and it amounted to 27.4%, while in the total imports it decreased from 23.3% to 23.1%.

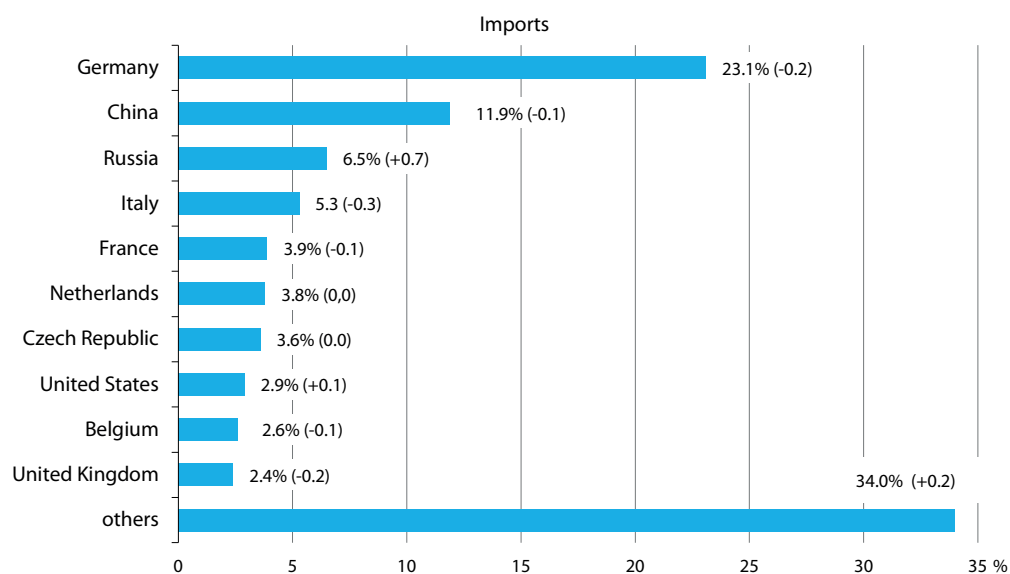
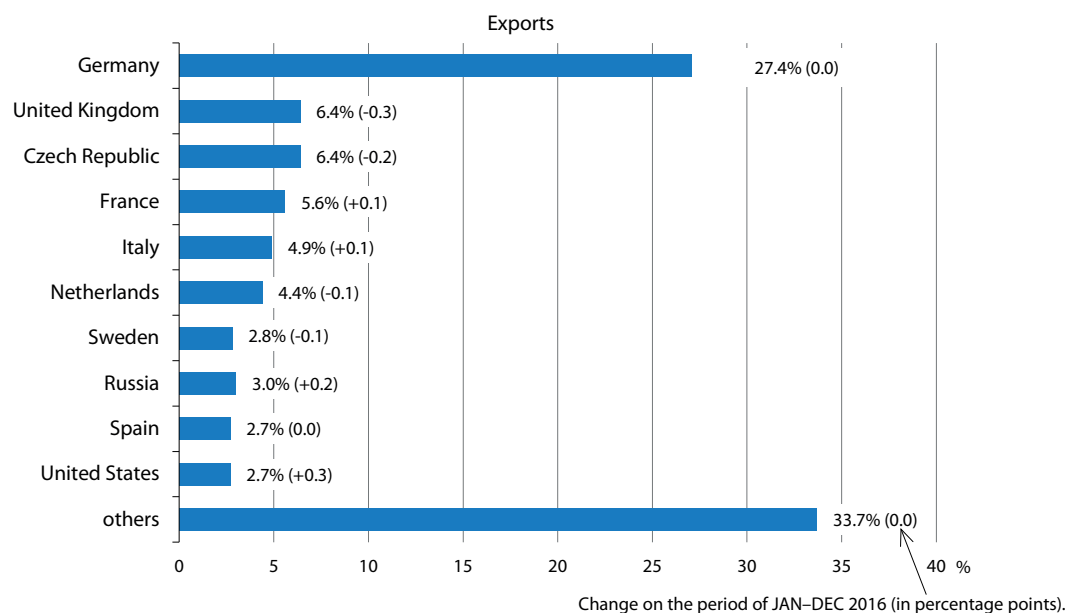
In the exchange with Germany according to SITC commodity groups, an increase in exports was recorded, among others, of manufactures of base metals, n.e.c., passenger motor cars, parts and accessories for motor vehicles, as well as furniture and parts thereof. In turn, the exports of, among others, articles of plastics decreased. Within imports, there was an increase in the value of the imported motor vehicles for transport of persons and internal combustion piston engines and parts thereof.

In 2017, in the ranking of Poland's trading partners, Russia moved in exports from the 8th position a year before to the 7th position and remained at 3rd position in imports. Exports to Russia increased, in annual terms, by 16.2% to PLN 26.4 bn, while imports grew by 24.2% and amounted to PLN 56,3 bn. The turnover balance deteriorated from PLN – 22,6 bn a year before to PLN – 29,9 bn. The share of Russia increased in the total exports from 2.8% in 2016 to 3.0%, and in the total imports – from 5.8% to 6.5%.

In comparison with 2016, in the turnover with Russia according to the SITC commodity groups, a significant increase in the exports of heating and cooling equipment and parts thereof, n.e.c., perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations and medicaments (including veterinary medicaments) was noted. In imports, there was an increase, among others, in the value of imported petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, n.e.c., coal, processed petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals processed, aluminium and crude petroleum oils.

In the structure of distribution of imports by broad economic categories, in comparison with 2016, the share of goods designated for intermediate consumption increased (from 58.7% to 59.6%). In turn, the share of capital goods decreased (from 16.0% to 15.2%) and consumer goods (from 25.3% to 25.2%). An increase in imports of goods designated for intermediate consumption – of 11.9%, consumer goods – of 10.1% and capital goods – of 5.3% was observed.

Chart 17. The geographical structure of foreign trade turnover by countries in the period of January–December 2017



Money supply

At the end of December 2017, the (M3) money supply¹ amounted to PLN 1324.4 bn and by was 4.6% higher than at the end of December 2016.

Table 23. The components of (M3) money supply and assets of the banking system^a

Specification	DEC 2016	2017			
		NOV	DEC		
	in mln zł			NOV 2017=100	DEC 2016=100
M3 Money supply	1265661.7	1295827.1	1324383.3	102.2	104.6
currency in circulation	174401.2	180870.4	184478.4	102.0	105.8
deposits and other liabilities	1081810.6	1104089.8	1128353.5	102.2	104.3
other components of M3	9449.8	10866.9	11551.4	106.3	122.2
Foreign assets, net	234208.5	229224.7	232521.9	101.4	99.3
Domestic assets, net	1031453.1	1066602.3	1091861.4	102.4	105.9
claims	1137243.4	1176049.8	1175814.3	100.0	103.4
credit to central government, net	253371.3	241677.6	268846.7	111.2	106.1
other items, net	-359161.6	-351125.0	-352799.6	x	x

a The end of the period.

At the end of December 2017, the supply of currency in circulation (excluding bank vault cash) amounted to PLN 184.5 bn and increased by 5.8% in comparison with the end of 2016.

Deposits and other liabilities, which are the main item in the structure of money supply (M3) amounted to PLN 1128.4 bn at the end of December 2017, i.e. 4.3% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Deposits and other liabilities towards households had the largest share in this item (64.9%) and increased by 3.9% compared to the end of 2016. Deposits towards non-financial corporations increased by 2.4% in this period.

Other M3 components, at the end of December 2017, amounted to PLN 11.6 bn. The value of this item increased by 22.2% as compared to December 2016.

Another factor determining the money stock were foreign assets, net which at the end of December 2017 amounted to PLN 232.5 bn. Their value decreased by 0.7% in compared to December 2016.

At the end of December 2017, domestic assets, net were at the level of PLN 1091.9 bn and increased by 5.9% in comparison with the end of 2016.

Claims, constituting the largest item in the structure of domestic assets, net amounted to PLN 1175.8 bn, at the end of December 2017, i.e. 3.4% more than in December 2016. The largest share in this item (57.5%) was accounted for by claims from households, which increased by 1.7% compared to the end of 2016. Claims from non-financial corporations grew by 5.4% in comparison with the end of 2016, and their share in total claims amounted to 30.7%.

¹ Prepared on the basis data of the National Bank of Poland – monetary and financial statistics.

Credit to central government, net in the banking system amounted to PLN 268.8 bn, at the end of December 2017. Its value increased by 6.1% in relation to the corresponding period of 2016.

At the end of December 2017, the factor decreasing the money stock were other items, net which amounted to PLN -352.8 bn. This factor improved in comparison with the balance at the end of the previous year by PLN 6.4 bn.

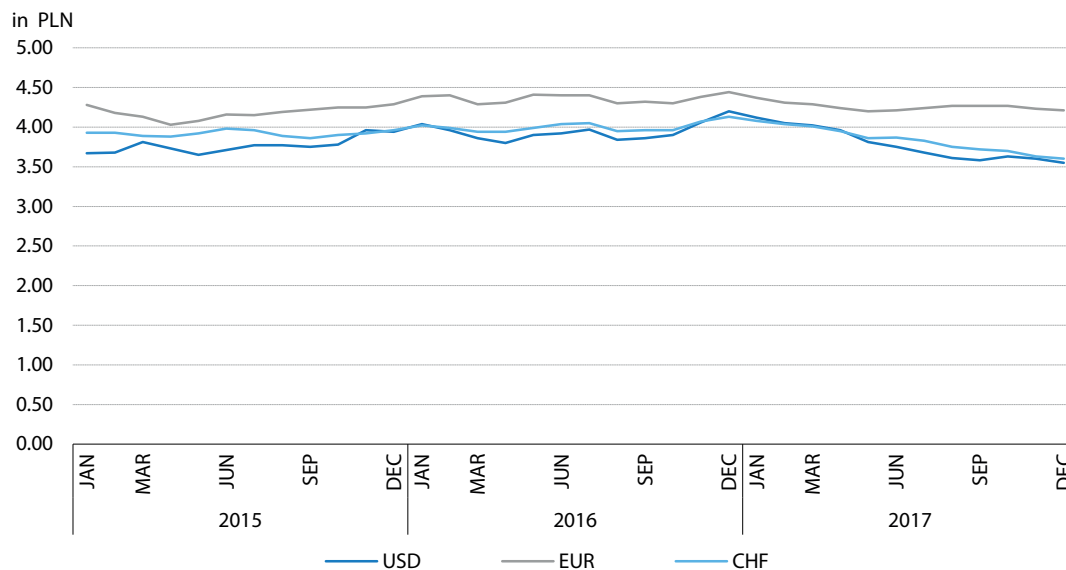
Basic interest rates of the National Bank of Poland have remained unchanged since 5 March 2015: the lombard rate – 2.50%, the rediscount rate – 1.75%, the reference rate – 1.50%, the deposit rate – 0.50%.

The average monthly foreign exchange rates at the National Bank of Poland in December 2017 were lower than in the previous year.

Table 24. The average monthly foreign exchange rates

Specification	DEC 2016	2017			
		NOV	DEC		
	in mln zł			NOV 2017=100	DEC 2016=100
100 EUR	443.71	422.93	420.16	-5.3	-0.7
100 USD	420.49	360.31	354.82	-15.6	-1.5
100 CHF	412.56	363.28	359.38	-12.9	-1.1

Chart 18. Exchange rates



State budget

In the period of January–December 2017, the state budget revenue¹ amounted to PLN 350.5 bn (i.e. 107.7% of the amount assumed in the budget act for 2017) and expenditure – to PLN 375.9 bn (97.7%, respectively). The deficit accomplished at the level of PLN 25.4 bn, which constituted 42.7% of the plan.

Table 25. Revenue and expenditure of the state budget

Specification	Budget act ^a 2017	JAN–DEC 2017			
		execution	low on public finances	structure	JAN-DEC 2016=100
		in PLN mln		in %	
Total revenue	325428.0	350499.1	107.7	100.0	111.4
tax revenue	301155.2	315309.3	104.7	90.0	115.4
of which:					
indirect taxes	214192.0	226702.7	105.8	64.7	117.0
of which:					
value added tax (VAT)	143483.0	.	.	.	.
excise tax	69000.0	68261.3	98.9	19.5	103.8
corporate income tax	29817.0	29811.3	100.0	8.5	113.0
personal income tax	51000.0	52668.0	103.3	15.0	109.2
tax on some financial institution	3937.0	4341.2	110.3	1.2	123.8
non-tax revenue	22476.3	33693.8	149.9	9.6	84.0
of which:					
dividends from the State Treasury holdings in companies and payment from profit state owned enterprises and sole shareholder companies of the State Treasury	2440.6	.	.	.	.
receipts from customs duties	3720.0	3555.7	95.6	1.0	111.9
revenue of state budgetary units and other non- -tax revenue	13564.8	.	.	.	.
non-returnable funds from the European Union and other sources	1796.5	1496.0	83.3	0.4	105.8
Total expenditure	384773.5	375868.1	97.7	100.0	104.2
of which:					
grants and subventions for:					
Pension Fund	17512.0	16685.7	98.1	4.4	101.9
Social Insurance Fund	46678.7	40978.7	95.3	10.9	91.4
general subvention for local government units	54289.4	54280.8	100.0	14.4	102.3
current expenditure of budgetary units	72108.3	.	.	.	.
State Treasury debt service	30400.0	29641.4	99.5	7.9	92.5
European Union own resources	18165.4	15741.9	86.7	4.2	82.1
Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	-59345.5	-25779.6	x	x	x
Deficit financing ^b					
domestic sources	58292.2	25147.1	x	x	x
foreign sources	10687.8	632.5	x	x	x

^a Journal of Laws dated 17.01.2017, item 108. ^b Including the financing of the state budget and European Union funds deficit.

1 Prepared on the basis of information from the Ministry of Finance: "Estimated data on the state budget execution for the period January–December 2017".

Revenue executed in the period of January–December 2017 were by 11.4% higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year and the execution of the budget act was by 7.4 percentage points higher. Receipts from indirect taxes amounted to PLN 226.7 bn including PLN 68.3 bn from the excise tax. Their share in total revenue amounted to: 64.7% and 19.5%, respectively.

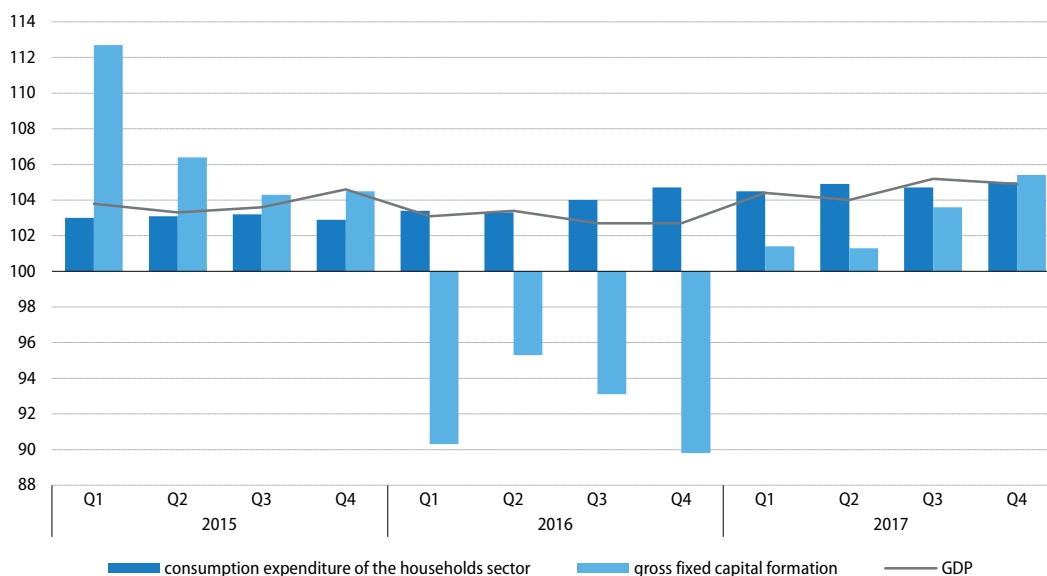
Receipts from the corporate income tax reached the level of PLN 29.8 bn and PLN 52.7 bn from personal income tax. Their share in total revenue amounted to 8.5% and 15.0%, respectively. The execution of the state budget revenue due to the inflow of non-returnable funds from the European Union and other sources constituted for 83.3% of the plan.

Expenditure incurred in the period of January–December 2017 were by 4.2% higher than in the previous year, and the execution of the budget act in this regard was by 0.2 percentage points lower. General subvention for local government units amounted to PLN 54.3 bn, i.e. increased by 2.3% and constituted 14.4% of total expenditure. Expenditure for servicing the State Treasury debt constituted 7.9% of total expenditure and decreased by 7.5% in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year. Grants for the Pension Fund paid in the period of January–December 2017 amounted to PLN 16.7 bn (i.e. 4.7% of total expenditure) and for the Social Insurance Fund – to PLN 50.0 bn (9.1%, respectively).

Gross domestic product

According to preliminary data, in the 4th quarter of 2017, the seasonally unadjusted gross domestic product (GDP) was by 4.9% higher, in real terms, than in the previous year (against a rise of 5.2%, in the 3rd quarter of 2017, respectively). After eliminating the influence of seasonal factors, real increase in GDP in annual terms amounted to 4.3%, and in comparison to the previous quarter – 0.9%.

Chart 19. Gross domestic product, consumption expenditure of the households sector and gross fixed capital formation corresponding period of the previous year=100



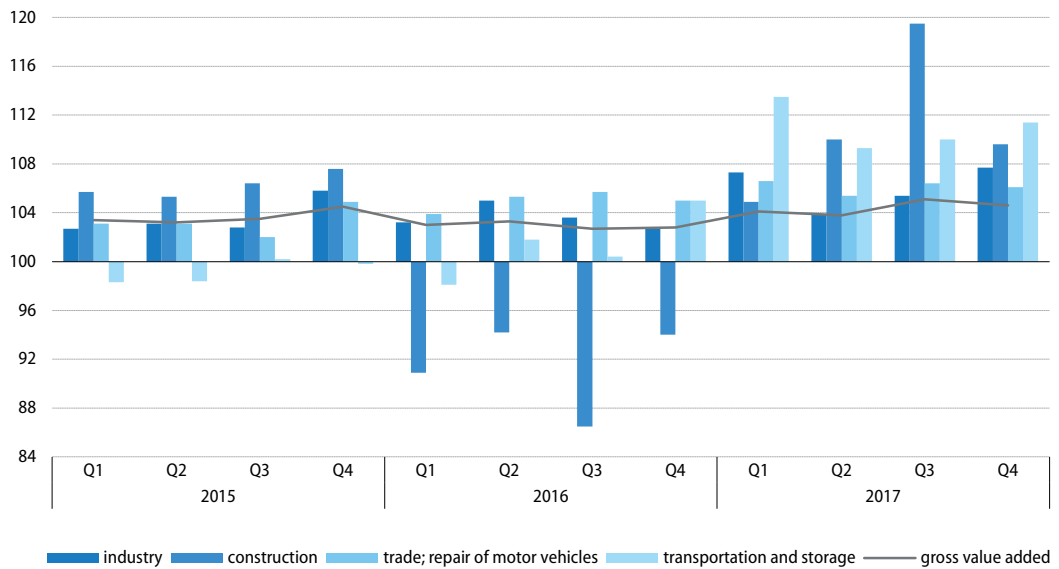
Domestic demand remained the main factor contributing to the GDP growth in the 4th quarter of 2017, and its impact increased by 4.9 percentage points (from 3.9 percentage points in the previous quarter). The influence of final consumption expenditure was positive and amounted to 3.4 percentage points (of which consumption expenditure of the households sector constituted 2.5 percentage points and public consumption expenditure in the general government sector – 0.9 percentage point). Due to positive influence of investment demand and changes in inventories, the positive impact of gross capital formation strengthened (to 3.5 percentage points from 0.5 percentage point in the 3rd quarter of 2017).

In the 4th quarter of 2017, domestic demand was by 5.1% higher than in the previous year (against a growth of 4.0% in the previous quarter). An increase in final consumption expenditure amounted to 4.9% (of which, consumption expenditure in the households sector increased by 5.0%, and in public consumption expenditure – by 4.8%). Gross capital formation surged by 5.5% in annual terms, mainly due to a rise in gross fixed capital formation. The investment rate amounted to 24.4% (against 24.3% a year before and 16.9% in the 3rd quarter of 2017).

In the 4th quarter of 2017, exports were by 8.2% higher in annual terms, while imports grew by 8.9% (in the 3rd quarter of 2017, exports were growing faster than imports – 9.2% against 7.0%, respectively).

Gross value added in the national economy, in the 4th quarter of 2017, was by 4.6% higher than in the previous year, i.e. it increased at the rate slightly lower than in the 3rd quarter of 2017. In industry, gross value added grew by 7.7%, in construction, the increase amounted to 9.6% after a drop a year before. The gross value added was higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year: in trade, repair of motor vehicles, by 6.1%, and in transportation and storage – by 11.4%. An increase was also observed in information and communication (of 5.1%), accommodation and catering (of 2.6%), professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities (of 1.8%), as well as in public administration; compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities in total (of 1.0%) and defence and in real estate activities (of 0.6%). In turn, a decrease was observed in financial and insurance activities (of 12.4%).

Chart 20. Gross value added corresponding period of the previous year=100



Selected socio-economic indicators for Poland

Tables available as separated Excel files.

Tabl. 1. Basic annual data

Specification	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Population (as of 31 XII)	38 416	38 136	38 167	38 330	38 538	38 533	38 486	38 473	38 437	38 433	38 454
of which: females	19 704	19 721	19 738	19 877	19 884	19 884	19 890	19 899	19 839	19 840	19 834
in working age ¹	24 495	24 095	24 024	24 031	24 739	24 900	24 422	24 200	24 002	23 799	23 810
in urban areas	61.2	61.1	61.0	60.8	60.7	60.4	60.4	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.2
Population at non-working age per 100 persons at working age	55.3	55.1	55.0	55.2	55.8	56.0	57.0	58.0	60.1	61.7	63.0
Per 1 000 population:											
natural increase	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	-0.2	0.0
live births	10.2	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.1	10.0	9.0	9.7	9.0	9.9	10.0
deaths	9.9	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.0
deaths of infant (per 1 000 live births)	6.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0
marriages	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
divorces	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Net international migration for permanent residence	-20.5	14.9	-1.2	-2.1	-4.3	-6.5	-19.9	-15.8	-15.0	-1.0	1.0
Per 1 000 population:											
dwelling stocks (as of 31 XII)	341	345	349	350	353	356	360	363	367	371	-
passenger cars (registered) (as of 31 XII)	383	422	432	487	487	486	506	520	536	568	-
mobile telephony subscribers (as of 31 XII)	1 688	1 156	1 179	1 232	1 315	1 469	1 468	1 497	1 464	1 425	1 376
Medical personnel working directly with a patient (as of 31 XII):											
doctors	83 516	82 397	82 813	83 201	84 221	85 022	85 245	85 077	85 437	85 700	-
dentists	19 302	19 338	19 100	19 249	19 333	19 481	19 322	19 388	19 300	19 300	-
nurses	197 402	197 529	200 200	200 709	200 950	211 620	200 587	199 130	197 361	195 822	-
Beds in general hospitals² per 100 thousand population (as of 31 XII)	48.5	56.6	56.6	48.4	49.0	49.0	48.8	48.9	48.6	48.6	-
Students of higher education institutions (as of 31 XII)	1 827	1 938	1 960	1 841	1 746	1 877	1 920	1 898	1 850	1 748	1 641
in % of population aged 19-24 ³	51.1	52.7	53.7	53.9	53.1	51.8	49.2	48.1	47.5	47.4	-
Employed persons (annual average)	13 334	13 881	13 789	13 834	13 946	13 899	13 725	13 874	14 056	14 438	-
of which: agriculture, forestry and fishing	712	703	720	720	743	742	727	744	733	800	-
industry:	3 029	3 120	2 951	2 914	2 933	2 893	2 843	2 892	2 927	3 006	-
mining and quarrying	182	184	185	170	174	170	170	161	160	140	-
manufacturing	2 814	2 935	2 766	2 740	2 759	2 723	2 673	2 731	2 767	2 866	-
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	148	153	162	161	167	169	159	153	127	124	-
water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	120	131	135	138	142	143	142	144	145	146	-
construction	827	910	959	924	961	930	955	935	947	885	-
trade, repair of motor vehicles ⁴	2 207	2 324	2 287	2 218	2 208	2 170	2 127	2 148	2 170	2 215	-
transportation and storage	712	703	720	720	743	742	727	744	733	800	-
information and communication	213	242	252	255	263	274	264	260	218	241	-
education	1 058	1 055	1 084	1 080	1 087	1 095	1 079	1 080	1 100	1 115	-
human health and social work activities	742	794	787	803	812	821	827	827	845	869	-
Retirees and pensioners (annual average)	9 189	9 207	9 332	9 364	9 504	9 627	9 592	9 670	9 679	9 669	9 635
in % of total population	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.4	23.3	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.1

Tabl. 2. Basic annual indicators

Specification	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
Population (as of 31 XII)	38 416	38 136	38 167	38 330	38 538	38 533	38 486	38 473	38 437	38 433	38 454	38 454	38 454	38 454	38 454	38 454	38 454	38 454	38 454	38 454	38 454	
Employment persons (annual average)	13 334	13 881	13 789	13 834	13 946	13 899	13 899	13 725	13 874	14 056	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	
Retirees and pensioners (annual average)	9 189	9 207	9 332	9 364	9 504	9 627	9 627	9 592	9 670	9 679	9 669	9 669	9 669	9 669	9 669	9 669	9 669	9 669	9 669	9 669	9 669	
Unemployed persons (annual average)	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	4 155	
Unemployment rate (%)	31.2	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	
Population at non-working age per 100 persons at working age	55.3	55.1	55.0	55.2	55.8	56.0	56.0	57.0	58.0	60.1	61.7	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	
Per 1 000 population:																						
natural increase	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
live births	10.2	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.1	10.0	9.0	9.7	9.0	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
deaths	9.9	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
deaths of infant (per 1 000 live births)	6.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
marriages	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
divorces	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Net international migration for permanent residence	-20.5	14.9	-1.2	-2.1	-4.3	-6.5	-19.9	-15.8	-15.0	-1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Per 1 000 population:																						
dwelling stocks (as of 31 XII)	341	345	349	350	353	356	360	363	367	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	
passenger cars (registered) (as of 31 XII)	383	422	432	487	487	486	506	520	536	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	
mobile telephony subscribers (as of 31 XII)	1 688	1 156	1 179	1 232	1 315	1 469	1 468	1 497	1 464	1 425	1 376	1 376	1 376	1 376	1 376	1 376	1 376	1 376	1 376	1 376	1 376	
Medical personnel working directly with a patient (as of 31 XII):																						
doctors	83 516	82 397	82 813	83 201	84 221	85 022	85 245	85 077	85 437	85 700	85 700	85 700	85 700	85 700	85 700	85 700	85 700	85 700	85 700	85 700	85 700	
dentists	19 302	19 338	19 100	19 249	19 333	19 481	19 322	19 388	19 300	19 300	19 300	19 300	19 300	19 300	19 300	19 300	19 300	19 300	19 300	19 300	19 300	
nurses	197 402	197 529	200 200	200 709	200 950	211 620	200 587	199 130	197 361	195 822	195 822	195 822	195 822	195 822	195 822	195 822	195 822	195 822	195 822	195 822	195 822	
Beds in general hospitals² per 100 thousand population (as of 31 XII)	48.5	56.6	56.6	48.4	49.0	49.0	49.0	48.8	48.9	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	
Students of higher education institutions (as of 31 XII)	1 827	1 938	1 960	1 841	1 746	1 877	1 920	1 898	1 850	1 748	1 641	1 641	1 641	1 641	1 641	1 641	1 641	1 641	1 641	1 641	1 641	
in % of population aged 19-24 ³	51.1	52.7	53.7	53.9	53.1	51.8	49.2	48.1	47.5	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	
Employed persons (annual average)	13 334	13 881	13 789	13 834	13 946	13 899	13 899	13 725	13 874	14 056	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	14 438	
of which: agriculture, forestry and fishing	712	703	720	720	743	742	727	744	733	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	
industry:	3 029	3 120	2 951	2 914	2 933	2 893	2 843	2 892	2 927	3 006	3 006	3 006	3 006	3 006	3 006	3 006	3 006	3 006	3 006	3 006	3 006	
mining and quarrying	182	184	185	170	174	170	170	161	160	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	
manufacturing	2 814	2 935	2 766	2 740	2 759	2 723	2 673	2 731	2 767	2 866	2 8											

General Notes

1. Data contained in the Poland Quarterly Statistics have been presented in accordance with the Polish Classification of Activities – PKD 2007, compiled on the basis of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community – NACE Rev. 2.
2. The category of “Industry” used in this quarterly refers to NACE Rev. 2 sections “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” and “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities”.
3. Data are compiled according to the respective organizational status of units of the national economy.
4. Data by NACE Rev. 2 sections, divisions and groups as well as voivodships are compiled on the basis of the enterprise (entity) method, assuming whole entities of the national economy as the basis for grouping all data characterising their activity according to individual classification levels and territorial divisions.
5. Data presented in the publication cover units of the national economy regardless of ownership, i.e. included in the public and private sectors.
6. The information concerning the enterprise sector is presented on the basis of the definition of “enterprise” – introduced by the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 696/93 of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community. In accordance with the above-mentioned Regulation, an enterprise is treated as an organisational unit producing goods or providing services, which obtains benefits from a certain degree of independence in decision making, especially in the area of allocation of its current assets. An enterprise conducts one or several types of activity in one or several places and is established by a legal entity or a group of legal entities. The enterprise sector includes entities conducting economic activity in the scope of forestry and logging; marine fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; construction; wholesale and retail sale; 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; administrative and support service activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of computers and personal and household goods; other personal service activities.
7. Data on employed persons, employment, as well as wages and salaries does not include private farms in agriculture and budgetary entities conducting activity within the scope of national defence and public safety; furthermore:
 - quarterly data refer to those entities of the national economy in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9; furthermore, the data on employment, as well as wages and salaries exclude persons employed abroad and engaged in social and political organisations, trade unions, etc.;
 - average monthly total wages and salaries in quarterly periods cover complete statistical population;
 - annual data cover all entities of the national economy regardless of the number of employed persons.

8. Data on sold production of industry, construction and assembly production, wholesale and retail trade of goods:
 - quarterly data (in the case of sale of construction and assembly production are provided on an accrued basis) cover those economic entities in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9;
 - annual data cover all economic entities regardless of the number of employees.Data on the sale of construction and assembly production concern works accomplished by construction entities on the basis of the contract system (i.e. for outside clients) and do not include work performed abroad.
9. Data on the production of selected industrial products in all kinds of activities refer to those entities in which the number of employed persons exceeds 49.
10. Data on the financial results of non-financial enterprises refer to economic entities keeping accounting ledgers (excluding entities whose basic type of 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.
11. Quarterly data referring to investment outlays and newly started investments refer to economic entities (excluding entities whose basic type of 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. Quarterly data are presented on an accrued basis. Annual data concerning investment outlays include all units of the national economy regardless of the number of employees.
12. Unless otherwise stated, data in value terms and structural indicators are provided at current prices, and dynamic indices – on the basis of value at constant prices. As constant prices in the period of 2006–2010 were adopted constant prices of 2005 (2005 average current prices), since 2011 – constant prices of 2010 (2010 average current prices), except for foreign trade turnover, where average current prices from the year preceding the surveyed year were assumed as constant prices, as well as for investment outlays and retail sales, for which current prices from the corresponding period of the previous year were assumed as constant prices.
13. Relative numbers (indices, percentages) are calculated, as a rule, on the basis of absolute data expressed with higher precision than that presented in tables.
14. Some data are preliminary and may be revised in subsequent editions of the Poland Quarterly Statistics.

Methodological Notes

1. Data on population for the period of 2007–2009 are compiled on the basis of the results of the Population and Housing Census 2002 and since 2010 – the Population and Housing Census 2011, as well as data from current reporting on vital statistics and population migration.
2. Data on the number and structure of population concern the jure population. This category does not include people who have come from abroad for temporary stay, while include permanent Polish residents staying temporarily abroad (regardless of the duration of their absence).
3. Data regarding employed persons concern persons performing work providing earnings or income and include:
 - employees hired on the basis of an employment contract;
 - owners, co-owners, and leaseholders of private farms in agriculture (including contributing family workers);
 - owners and co-owners of entities engaged in economic activities excluding private farms in agriculture (including contributing family workers);
 - other self-employed persons, e.g. persons practicing learned professions;
 - outworkers;
 - agents (including contributing family workers and persons employed by agents);
 - members of agricultural production co-operatives;
 - clergy fulfilling priestly obligations.
4. Data on the average number of employed persons are given after converting of part-time paid employees into full-time paid employees, excluding employers and own-account workers (excluding private farms in agriculture) as well as agents.
5. Data on average paid employment include persons employed on the basis of a full-time and part-time contract, converted into a full-time period.
6. Data on registered unemployment concerning persons registered in powiat labour offices are presented in accordance with the Law of 20 April 2004 on Promoting Employment and Labour Market Institutions (Journal of Laws 2016, Item 645).

The number of the unemployed does not include persons undergoing, among others, traineeship, internship and occupational preparation of adults, as well as social utility works.

The long-term unemployed are persons remaining in the register rolls of the powiat labour office for the overall period of over 12 months during the last 2 years, excluding the periods of traineeship or occupational preparation of adult at the workplace.

7. Registered unemployment rate was calculated as a ratio of the number of registered unemployed persons to the economically active civilian population, i.e. excluding persons in active military service, as well as employees of budgetary entities conducting activity within the scope of national defence and public safety.
8. Data on the economic activity of population aged 15 and more are compiled on the basis of the generalized results of the probability sample Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted quarterly using a continuous observation method (a sliding survey week). The survey includes persons who are members of

sampled households, excluding persons staying outside the households, i.e. abroad or living in institutional households, for 12 months or longer (until the second quarter of 2012 — exceeded 3 months). The LFS data are calculated on the basis of the exact date of birth. The survey results have been generalized based on population balances compiled on the basis on Population and Housing Census 2011.

Work, i.e. performing, having or seeking work, is the basic criterion of dividing population into employed persons, unemployed persons and economically inactive persons.

Economically active population (i.e. labour force) covers all persons who are considered employed or unemployed. Economically inactive population (i.e. outside the labour force) covers all persons who in the survey week were classified neither as employed nor as unemployed.

Unemployed persons are persons aged 15–74 who in the reference week were not employed, were actively looking for work and were ready to take up work within two weeks after the reference week.

The unemployed also included persons who had found a job and they were waiting to start it in the period not longer than 3 months, and they were able to take up work.

The activity rate is calculated as a share of economically active persons (in total or in a given group) in the number of population aged 15 or more (in total or in a given group).

The employment rate is calculated as a share of employed persons (in total or in a given group) in the number of population aged 15 or more (in total or in a given group).

The LFS unemployment rate is calculated as a share of the unemployed persons (in total or in a given group) in the number of the economically active persons aged 15 or more (in total or in a given group).

9. Average monthly nominal wage and salary per paid employee are calculated assuming:
 - personal wages and salaries, excluding wages and salaries of outworkers and apprentices as well as persons employed abroad;
 - payments from a share in profit or in the balance surplus of cooperatives;
 - additional annual wages and salaries for employees of budget sphere entities;
 - fees paid to selected groups of employees for performing work in accordance with labour contract.

Data on wages and salaries are presented in gross terms, i.e. including deductions for personal income taxes and also contributions to compulsory social security (retirement, pension and illness) paid by the insured employee.

Indices of average monthly real gross wage and salary are calculated as a quotient of the average monthly nominal gross wage and salary index and consumer price index of households of employees.

10. Price indices of:
 - sold production of industry (i.e. mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, and also water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities) are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey on prices of products and services actually received by specifically selected economic units, included in the above mentioned sections. The survey covers about 3.3 thousand units in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9. The price indices were calculated using, as a weight system, the structure of sold production from 2010. These values are updated monthly by the price changes and the changes in the sales structure taking place in consecutive months of the year to which the price indices refer;

- construction and assembly production are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey of prices of works realized by specifically selected economic units, classified in “Construction” section, i.e. by approx. 480 construction and assembly enterprises in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9. The price indices were calculated using, as a weight system, the sales value from 2010. These values include the price changes and the changes in the sales structure taking place in consecutive months of the year to which the price indices refer;
 - consumer goods and services are obtained on the basis of price observations of representatives of consumer goods and services (approx. 1500 in 2017). Price observations carried out in selected retail outlets, service and catering units located in the price survey regions (a town or part of a town) constitute the principal source of information. Price-lists, regulations and decisions applicable to the uniform prices binding throughout the country or its parts, and also price observations of goods and services purchased through the Internet constitute additional sources of information. Price indices of consumer goods and services are calculated using, as a weight system, the annual structure of expenditure (excluding own consumption) of particular groups of households on purchasing consumer goods and services from the year preceding the one under the survey, obtained from the Household Budget Survey. The grouping of consumer goods and services is presented on the basis of the European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (ECOICOP);
 - procurement of agricultural products are compiled on the basis of information on the prices paid in a given period of time by procurement entities for products directly from agricultural producers. The average prices are computed as a quotient of the value (excluding VAT) and quantity of every single agricultural product.
11. Data on sold production of industry concern industrial and non-industrial activity of economic entities included in sections “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” and “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities”, while data on sold production of construction cover construction and non-construction activity of economic entities included in “Construction” section. This data include:
- the value of sold finished products, semi- finished products and parts of own production (regardless of whether or not payments due for the production have been received);
 - the value of paid works and services rendered, i.e. both industrial and construction, as well as non-industrial and non-construction;
 - the flat agent’s fee in the case of concluding the agreement on commission terms and full agent’s fee in the case of concluding an agency agreement;
 - the value of products in the form of settlements in kind;
 - products designated for increasing the value of own fixed assets.
12. Data on the sales in construction and assembly production concerning work carried out with own resources (i.e. without subcontractors), domestically on the basis of a contract system (i.e. for outside clients) by construction entities according to NACE Rev. 2 were included in “Construction” section, consisting of constructing buildings and structures, including the preparation through a diversified scope of terrestrial works, ground work (zero state), making load bearing elements, partitions, roof laying and covering (raw state), and assembly, installation and completion works. All the categories include works associated with building, rebuilding, extension, restoration, renovation and temporary building structures.
13. Data on retail sales include the sales of consumer and non-consumer goods carried out by retail sales outlets i.e. in shops (including public pharmacies), warehouses, repositories, petrol stations and small retail outlets (stall and portable sales outlets, pharmaceutical outlets), in catering establishments as well as in wholesale networks and at producers in quantities indicating purchases to meet the needs of individual customers.

14. Data on wholesale of commodities include the sales from own or rented warehouses in which commodities are stored, belonging to "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" section.

Wholesale carried out by wholesale enterprises concerns the sales of commodities by enterprises included in "Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles" division.

15. The gross financial result (profit or loss) is a sum of the financial results: from sale of products, goods and materials, on other operating activity and on financial operations.
16. The net financial result (profit or loss) is obtained after deducting of the gross financial result by obligatory encumbrances, which include corporate and personal income tax as well as other payments resulting from separate regulations.
17. Data on investment outlays include outlays on new fixed assets and (or) the improvement (enlargement, rebuilding, reconstruction, modernization) of existing capital asset items.

Outlays on fixed assets include outlays on:

- buildings and structures (including buildings and places, as well as civil engineering constructions), including construction and assembly works, design and cost estimate documentation;
- machinery, technical equipment and tools (including instruments, movables and fittings);
- transport equipment;
- other, i.e. detailed meliorations, costs incurred for purchasing land and second-hand fixed assets and livestock (basic herd), long-term plantings, interests on investment credits and investment loans for the period of investment realization (included exclusively in data expressed at current prices), except for interests not included in outlays on fixed assets by units that use International Accounting Standards (IAS) implemented since 1 I 2005.

Other outlays are outlays on the so-called initial investments as well as other costs connected with investment realization. These outlays do not increase the value of fixed assets.

18. Since 1 May 2004, i.e. the day of Poland's accession to the European Union (EU), the data on Poland's foreign trade turnover have been based on:
- the EXTRASTAT system – based on customs declarations; the system includes trade turnover carried out between Poland and the so-called third countries, i.e. non-EU countries;
 - the INTRASTAT system – based on INTRASTAT arrival and dispatch declarations; the system includes trade turnover between Poland and other EU member states;
 - alternative data sources used to register trade in "specific goods", i.e. electricity, gas, sea products and military goods.

Data obtained from the combination of the above mentioned sources created a unified collection of statistical data on foreign trade turnover.

19. The value of imports is presented according to cif, i.e. including the transportation and insurance costs to the Polish border. The value of exports is presented according to fob.
20. Data on turnover by group of countries are presented in imports – according to the country of origin and in exports – according to the country of destination.

The country of origin is considered a country in which the goods were produced, processed or transformed, and in this form entered the Polish customs territory.

The country of destination is the country in which the goods are consumed, i.e. the country in which the goods are finally used, processed or transformed.

21. The M3 money supply comprises:

- currency in circulation (excluding bank vault cash);
- zloty and foreign currency deposits and other liabilities of monetary financial institutions to households, non-monetary financial institutions, non-financial corporations, non-profit institutions serving households, local government institutions and social security funds:

current liabilities (overnight deposits and deposits without an agreed term),
term and blocked (deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years),
deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months.

- other components of M3, i.e. debt securities including up to 2 years, issued by monetary financial institutions and held by residents and non-residents, and liabilities of monetary financial institutions related to repurchase agreements and also in money market funds units (until 2011).

22. Data concerning gross domestic product and gross value added, as well as components of its distribution are compiled according to the principles of ESA 2010 (the European System of National and Regional Accounts in the European Union).