

Population and vital statistics in Mazowieckie voivodship in 2017

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↑0.3%

Increase in the number of population

In 2017, Mazowieckie voivodship, another year in a row recorded an increase in the number of population. The population growth was caused by a positive natural increase – there were by 4.6 thous. more live births than deaths. The second factor affecting the population is migration. As a result of positive net migration for permanent residence, the number of inhabitants in the voivodship increased by 13.5 thous. persons.

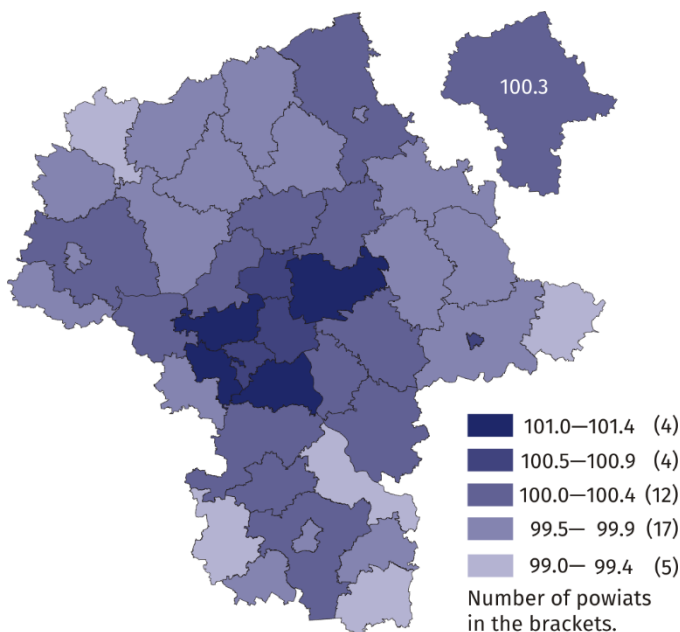
The population growth in 2017 was a result of a positive natural increase and positive net migration

Size and structure of population

As of 31 XII 2017, the population of Mazowieckie voivodship amounted to 5 384.6 thous. persons and accounted for 14.0% of the total population of Poland. Compared to 2016, the number of inhabitants increased by 18.7 thous. persons. The rate of population growth amounted to 0.35%, which means that per every 10 thous. population there were 35 persons (in 2016 – 31 persons). The population density amounted to 151 persons per 1 km² and did not changed compared to the previous year.

Increase in the number of population by 18.7 thous. persons

Map 1. Population change in 2017 (previous year=100)



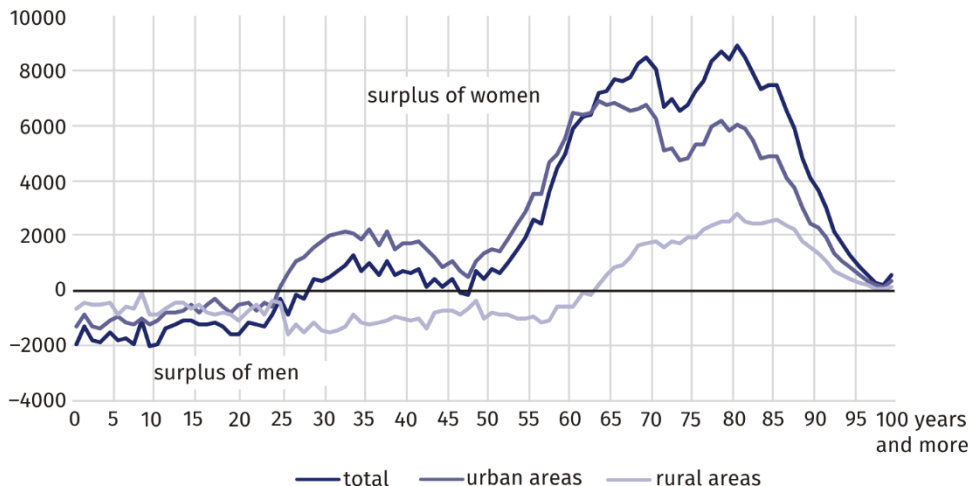
At the end of 2017, there were 3 463.5 thous. persons residing in urban areas, which accounted for 64.3%. In comparison with 2016, there was an increase in the number of urban residents by 0.4%, and rural residents by 0.2%. The Capital City of Warszawa had 1 764.6 thous. residents, i.e. 32.8% of the total voivodship population and 50.9% of the total urban population in the voivodship.

Every third inhabitant of the voivodship lived in the Capital City of Warszawa

Women accounted for over a half of the voivodship's population (52.2%). In 2017, the sex ratio was 109 women per 100 men and remained at the same level as in 2016. In the territorial cross-section, we can observe an unequal level of the sex ratio. Urban population was

strongly feminized, with 114 women per 100 men. In rural areas, the sex ratio amounted to 101, which indicates an almost balanced numerical relation of both sexes. This is mainly the result of the migration of women from rural to urban areas. Growing with age, the share of women in the population is a consequence of excess mortality of men than of women. Among persons aged 60 years and more, there were 144 women per 100 men.

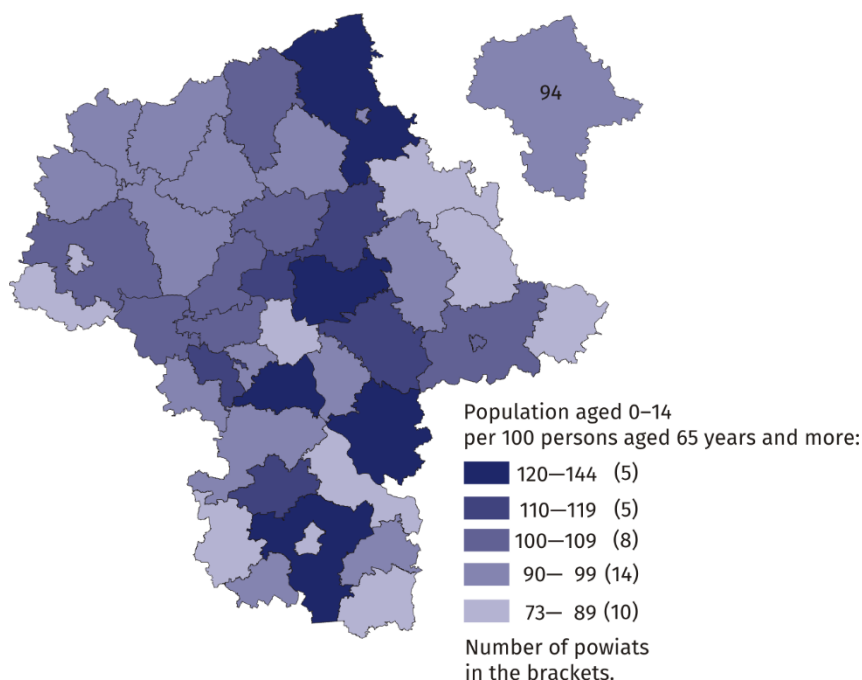
Figure 1. Difference between the number of women and the number of men in 2017



Median age of the voivodship’s population in 2017 amounted to 40.2 years. Higher median age was noted in the female population (41.8 years) than male (38.7 years), in 2016, respectively: 39.9; 41.5; 38.3 years. This is the result of the longer life of women than men. The differences in median age are also noticeable in urban (40.9 years) and in rural areas (38.8 years).

At the end of 2017, pre-working age population accounted for 18.9% of the total number of population, i.e. by 0.2 pp more than in 2016. The share of working age population decreased from 60.7% to 60.1%, while the share of post-working age population increased from 20.6% to 21.0%. Relations between working age population and non-working age population illustrate the dependency ratio. In 2017, there were 66 persons in non-working age per 100 persons in working age (in 2016 – 65 persons).

Map 2. Ratio children – elderly persons in 2017



The old age ratio, which determines the share of elderly persons (both men and women aged 65 years and more) in the total population, in 2017 amounted to 17.2% at 16.7% a year earlier.

An increase in the percentage of people aged 65 and more in the total population, an increase in the median age, longer life expectancy combined with low fertility, as well as a decrease in population aged 0–14 years per 100 persons aged 65 and more are signs of the increasing process of the population ageing.

The ageing of the population is increasing

Presenting changes in the population structure by economic age groups in the years 2011–2017, a gradual decline in the percentage of working age population can be noticed, whereas the percentage of post-working age population increases. In the analyzed years, the percentage of pre-working age population began to slowly increase from 2014, with a downward trend in 2011-2013.

Vital statistics and migration of population

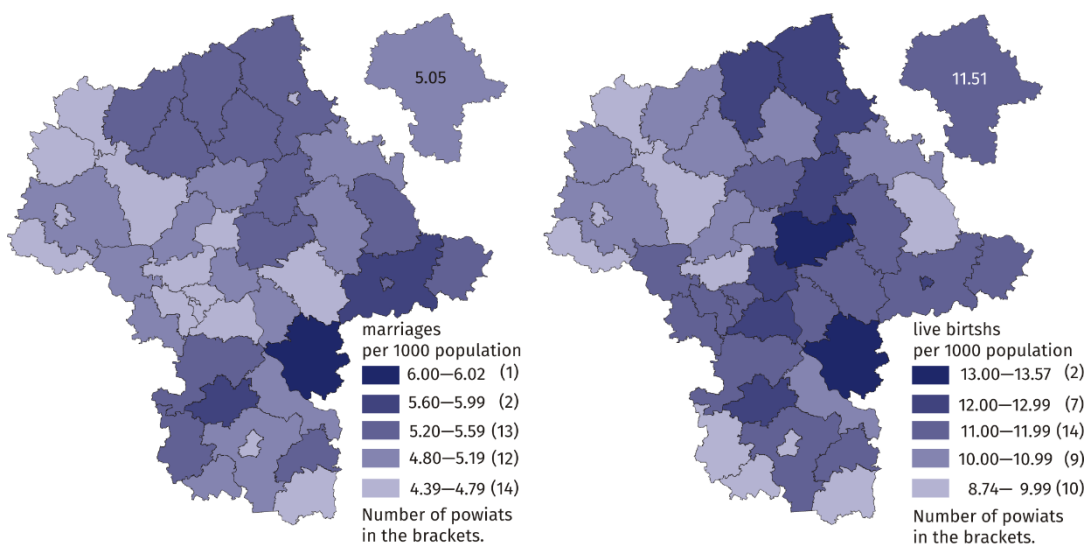
In 2017, 27 142 new marriages were contracted, i.e. by 446 (by 1.7%) more than a year earlier. In the total number of marriages 64.0% accounted for marriages contracted in urban areas. In comparison with 2016, there was an increase by 477 in urban areas, i.e. by 2.8% of the number of registered marriages, a decrease by 31. i.e. by 0.3% in rural areas. The marriage rate per 1000 population increased slightly (by 0.07 promile points) and amounted to 5.05. In urban areas this rate was lower than in rural areas (5.03 compared to 5.10). In terms of powiat, the largest number of contracted marriages per 1000 population was noted in garwoliński powiat (6.02), whereas the smallest number in miński powiat (4.39).

Increase in the number of newly contracted marriages in urban areas

In 2017, 61 850 live births were recorded, i.e. by 2 264 more than in the previous year, which gives a 3.8% increase on a yearly basis. In urban and in rural areas these increases amounted to 2.2% and 6.8% respectively. Among those born in 2017, boys dominated slightly, accounting for 51.6%. The birth rate amounted to 11.51 compared to 11.12 in 2016. In urban areas, the intensity rate was higher than in rural areas (11.65 compared to 11.26). The highest level of births was recorded in garwoliński powiat (13.57), while the lowest in lipski powiat (8.74).

Increase in live births by 3.8% on a yearly basis

Map 3. Marriages and live births per 1 000 population by powiats in 2017



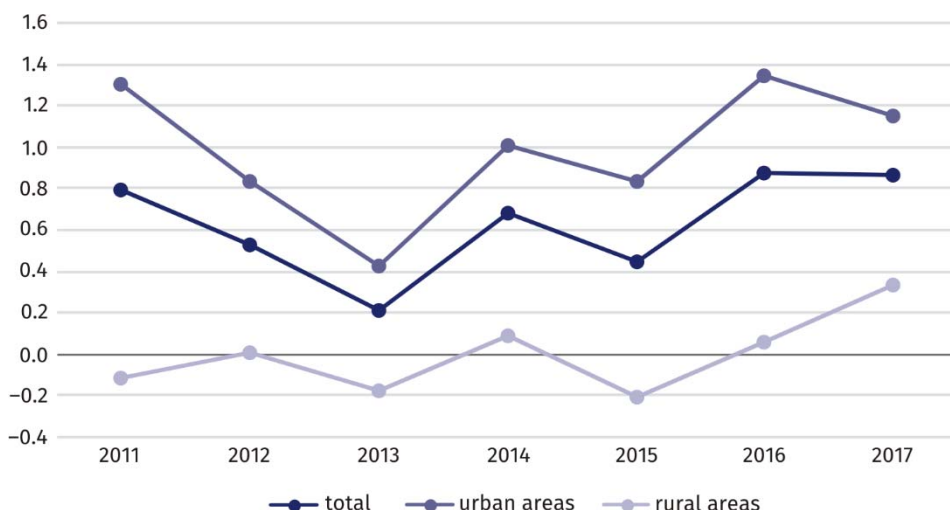
In the analyzed period, 57 237 persons died, i.e. more by 2 370 persons (by 4.3%) compared with 2016. Deaths recorded in urban areas accounted for 63.4% of the total, and their number increased by 4.4% on a yearly basis. In the total number of the deceased, 49.0% represented women. The death rate in 2017 amounted to 10.65 at 10.24 in the previous year. In urban areas this rate (10.50) was lower than in rural areas (10.93). The highest mortality rate was recorded in lipski powiat (13.61), while the lowest in Ostrołęka (8.55).

In 2017, 212 children aged under 1 year died (195 – in 2016). Boys' deaths accounted for 63.2% of the total. The ratio expressing the number of infant deaths per 1 000 live births amounted to 3.43 compared to 3.27 a year earlier.

In Mazowieckie voivodship in 2017, there was a positive natural increase, which was by 2.2% lower than in 2016. Its intensity counted per 1 000 population amounted to plus 0.86 compared to plus 0.88 in 2016. In urban areas, the natural increase rate amounted to plus 1.15, and in rural areas plus 0.33 (in 2016, respectively, plus 1.34 and plus 0.06). In terms of powiats, a positive natural increase was recorded in 22 powiats, while negative in 20. The largest level of this rate was noted in wołomiński powiat (plus 4.23), and the lowest in lipski powiat (minus 4.87).

In 2017, both urban and rural areas recorded a positive natural increase

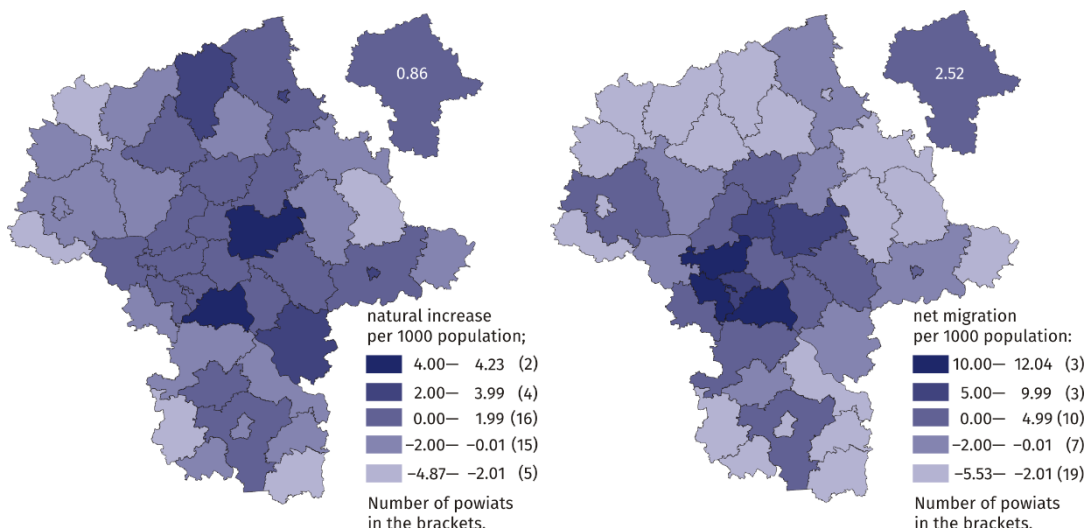
Figure 2. Natural increase per 1 000 population



A significant factor influencing the number of population is migration. In Mazowieckie voivodshi, the annual inflow of population was higher than the outflow which resulted in positive net migration. In 2017, in Mazowieckie voivodship, the inflow¹ of population amounted to 79 776 persons, i.e. by 6.1% more than a year earlier, and the outflow 66 263 persons, i.e. by 6.5% more than in 2016. The net migration for permanent residence per 1 000 population amounted to plus 2.52 (2.42 a year earlier); the intensity rate of migration was higher in urban areas (plus 2.56) than in rural areas (plus 2.43). In terms of powiats, the intensity of net migration for permanent residence amounted to minus 5.53 in żuromiński powiat to plus 12.04 in warszawski zachodni powiat.

Number of people who registered for permanent residence was higher than those who deregistered

Map 4. Natural increase and net migration per 1000 population by powiats in 2017



¹Including migrations between districts of the Capital City of Warszawa.

Table 1. Vital statistics and net migration of population in 2017

SPECIFICATION	Marriages	Live births	Deaths		Natural increase	Net permanent migration
			total	of which infants		
TOTAL	27142	61850	57237	212	4613	13513
men	x	31901	29181	134	2720	6130
women	x	29949	28056	78	1893	7383
Urban areas	17360	40250	36275	136	3975	8844
men	x	20792	17848	92	2944	3364
women	x	19458	18427	44	1031	5480
of which Capital City of Warszawa	8977	21315	19118	66	2197	7847
men	x	11001	8975	46	2026	3073
women	x	10314	10143	20	171	4774
Rural areas	9782	21600	20962	76	638	4669
men	x	11109	11333	42	-224	2766
women	x	10491	9629	34	862	1903

Table 2. Rates of vital statistics and net migration of population in 2017

SPECIFICATION	Marriages	Live births	Deaths		Natural increase	Net permanent migration
			total	of which infants		
per 1000 population						
TOTAL	5.05	11.51	10.65	3.43	0.86	2.52
Urban areas	5.03	11.65	10.50	3.38	1.15	2.56
of which Capital City of Warszawa	5.11	12.12	10.87	3.10	1.25	4.46
Rural areas	5.10	11.26	10.93	3.52	0.33	2.43

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Related information

[Population, vital statistics and migration in Mazowieckie voivodship](#)

Data available in databases

[Local Data Bank](#)

Terms used in official statistics

[Median age](#)

[Pre-working age](#)

[Working age](#)

[Post-working age](#)

Evaluate
the study

