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PORTRAIT OF A MIGRANT

Internal migration in subregional cities
in Mazowieckie voivodship in 2005-2015



Mazovian Centre for Regional Surveys
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Introduction

There are five subregional centres in Mazowieckie voivodship: Ciechanów, Ostrołęka, Płock, Radom and Siedlce. These cities, until the end of 1998, were the capitals of the voivodships, and after the administrative reform¹ from January 1, 1999 they gained the status of cities with powiat rights. The exception is Ciechanów, which gained the status of urban gmina. Since 1999, majority of these cities recorded a population decrease mainly due to migration. One of the reasons for population decline was the suburbanisation process and the outflow of population to the suburban area.

Considering the above aspects, an attempt was made to determine migration directions and determine who changed their place of residence most often. The analysis includes data on internal migration for permanent residence for the years 2005–2015 and the results of the Projection of gminas population for the years 2017–2030². The data from the Demography database and the Local Data Bank available on the Central Statistical Office website were used. In the analysis of some phenomena Ciechanów was not taken into account, due to the fact that it has the status of urban gmina and not all data is available at this level of aggregation.

Key words: *subregional cities, demographic potential, internal migration, suburbanisation.*

1. Demographic potential of subregional cities

The largest demographic potential among the subregional cities, both in terms of the area and the number of population, has Radom, which is the second city of the region after Warsaw. At the end of 2015, the number of population amounted to 216.2 thous. However, considering the change in the population it can be noticed that in the years 2005–2015 in Radom, there was a systematic loss of population, which was primarily the result of migration. Moreover, since 2011, the city's population began to decline also as a result of the natural decrease.

¹ According to the *Law of 5 June 1998 on Powiat Local Government*, Journal of Laws No. 1998 No. 91 item 578.

² <http://stat.gov.pl/z-prac-studialnych/opracowania-eksperymentalne/prognoza-ludnosci-gmin-na-lata-2017-2030,7,1.html> (available 14.09.2017 r.)

Table 1. Population in subregional cities in 2005 and 2015

Cities	2005	2015	Changes in the years 2005–2015	Change dynamics 2005=100
Ciechanów	45947	44 506	-1441	96.9
Ostrołęka	53831	52 571	-1260	97.7
Płock	127461	121 731	-5730	95.5
Radom	227018	216 159	-10859	95.2
Siedlce	77056	76 942	-114	99.9

The second subregional city in terms of population potential is Płock, which at the end of 2015 had 121.7 thous. residents. In the surveyed period, the number of inhabitants of this city decreased, which was the result of a negative net migration, and since 2013 also a natural decline. Similarly in the case of Ciechanów, in 2005 and in the years 2013–2015, there was a natural decline, and in the entire analysed period a migration loss. Slightly more favourable situation was in Siedlce and Ostrołęka, where the population decrease was solely the result of a migration loss. In accordance with the assumptions of the latest CSO projection, by 2030, a decrease in the number of population will occur in all subregional cities. The most, from among subregional cities (over 9% of inhabitants), are to lose Ciechanów and Ostrołęka. The smallest loss will occur in Siedlce, where the population will fall by 0.3%.

Figure 1. Net internal migration per 1 000 population in 2005–2015

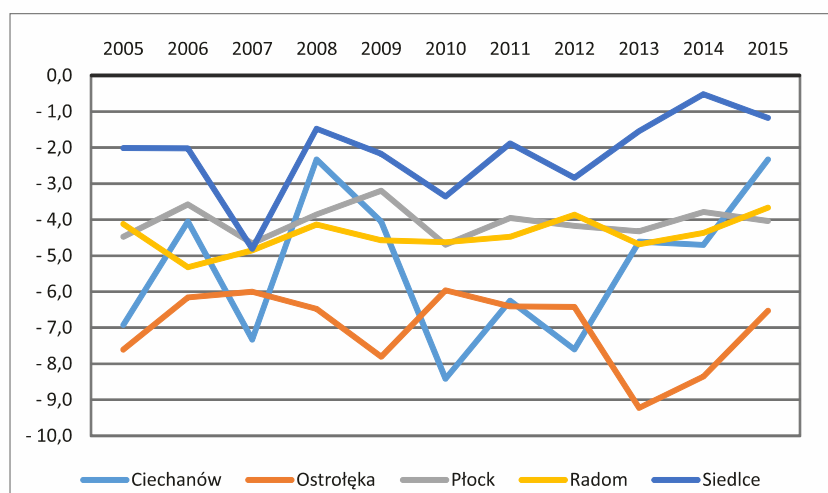
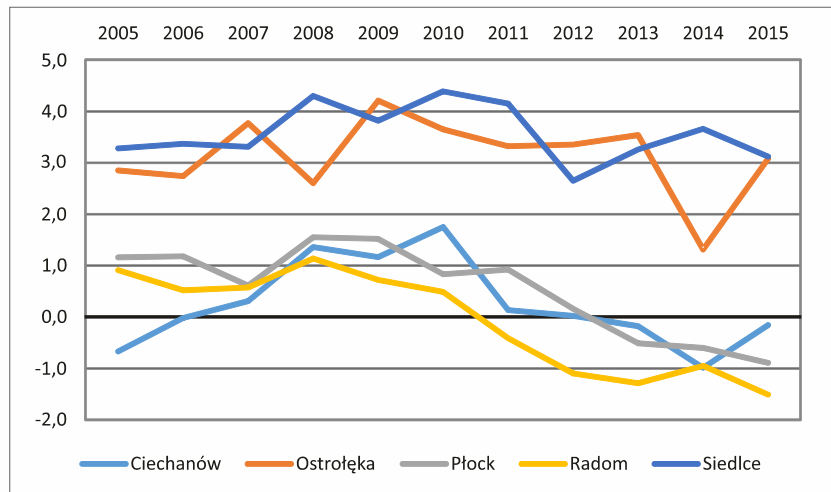


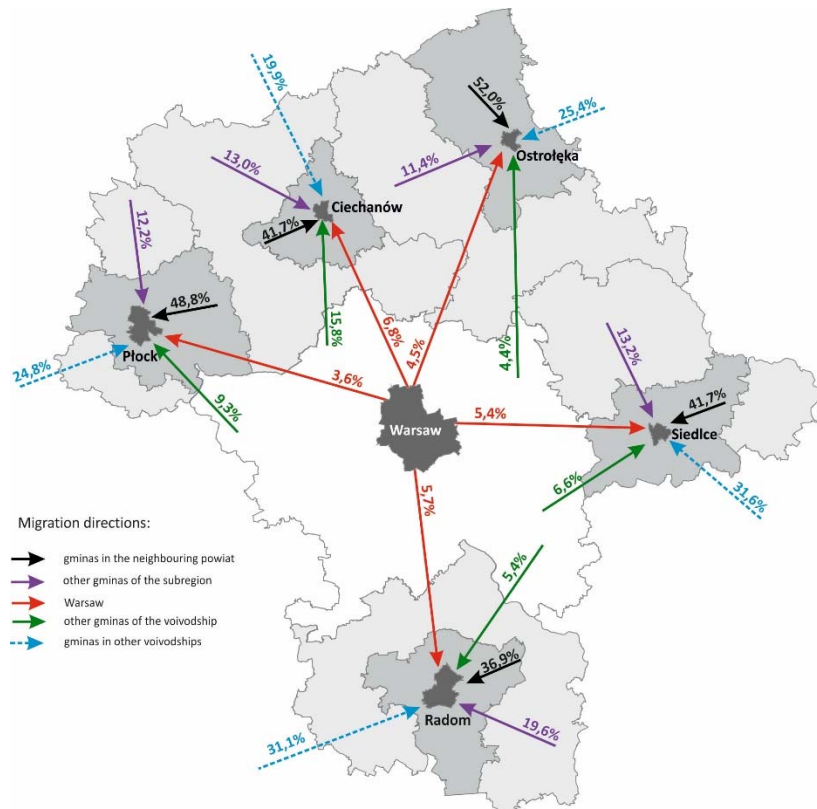
Figure 2. Natural increase per 1 000 population in 2005–2015



2. Directions of internal migration

Analysis of the directions of internal migration in subregional cities indicates that the migratory movement of residents usually takes place at short distances. Majority of population, both in the case of inflow and outflow, moves from/to the gminas of neighbouring powiat.

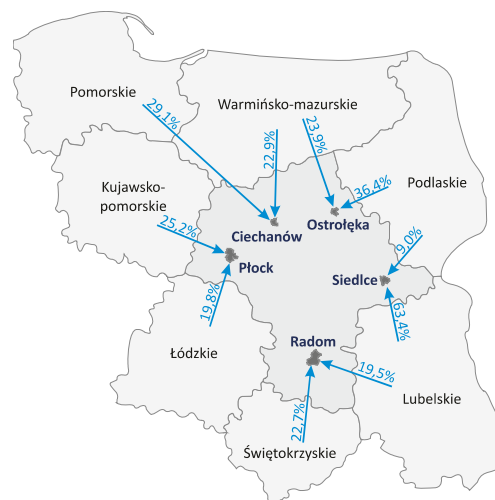
Map 1. Directions of inflow to subregional cities for permanent residence in 2005–2015



In the case of inflow to subregional cities, the majority of people moved from the suburban area (gminas of neighbouring powiat). The largest share – 52.0% of migrants from neighbouring gminas was recorded in Ostrołęka, slightly less – 48.8% in Płock. The smallest percentage of migrants coming from suburban area occurred in Radom, however, also in this city it was the most popular inflow direction. More than every third new resident of Radom, who registered in the surveyed period, came from Radomski powiat.

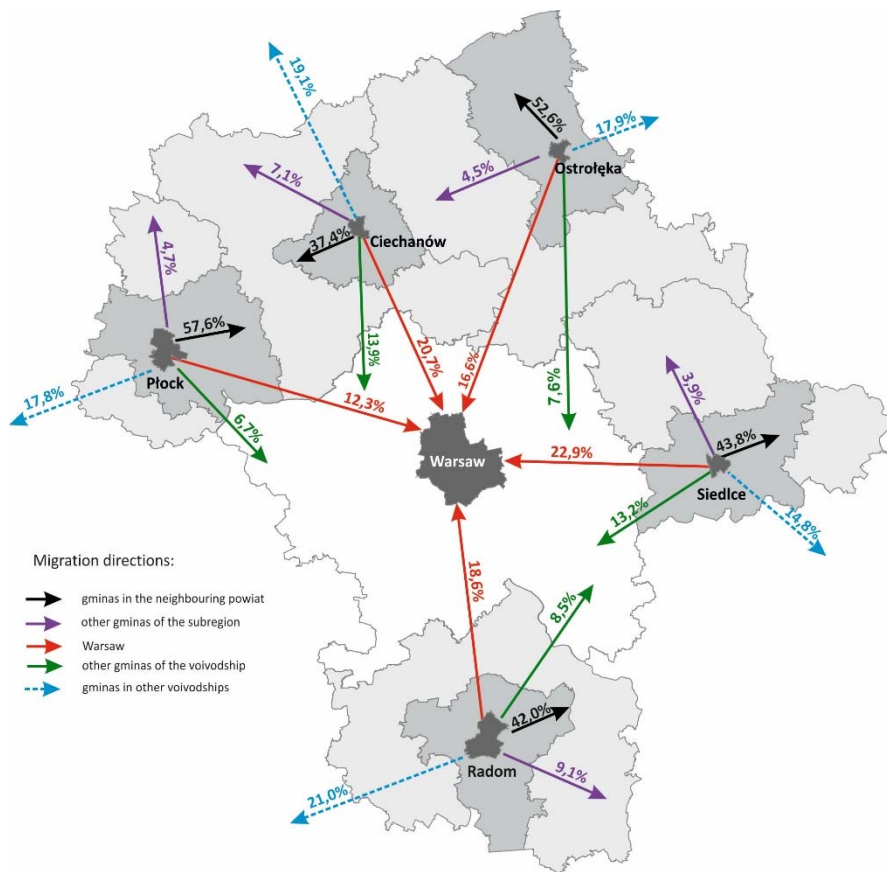
The second most popular direction of inflow were gminas located in other voivodships. In the surveyed period, almost every third new resident of Siedlce and Radom came from another voivodship. The smallest share of this group of migrants was recorded in Ciechanów, in which almost every fifth new resident came from another voivodship. It is worth noting that, when deciding to move, migrants most often chose the city closest to the border of the present voivodship. A special scale of this phenomenon was recorded in Siedlce, where as many as 63.4% of migrants came from Lubelskie voivodship.

Map 2. The most frequent directions of inflow from other voivodships to subregional cities in the years 2005–2015



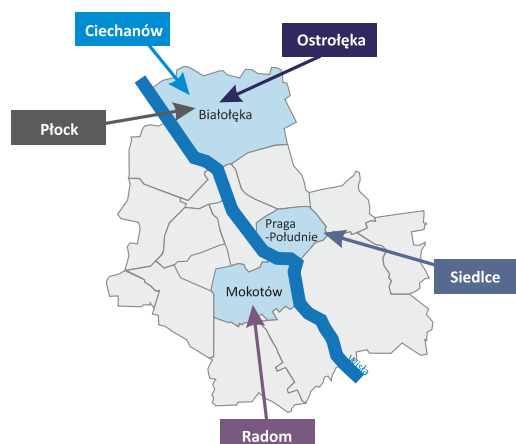
Taking into account the inflow of population to subregional cities, the next direction were remaining gminas of the subregion. In the years 2005–2015, the highest percentage of migrants coming from gminas located within the borders of the subregion was recorded among residents of Radom, and the lowest in Ostrołęka (19.6% and 11.4% respectively). As a new place of residence, the subregional cities were the least often chosen by the inhabitants of Warsaw. Migrants coming from the capital city represented from 6.8% of the inflow in Ciechanów to 3.6% in Płock. In turn, taking into account the directions of the outflow the situation was slightly different.

Map 3. Directions of outflow from subregional cities for permanent residence in 2005–2015



The most popular direction of migration of inhabitants of subregional cities were suburban areas – gminas located in the neighbouring powiat. The largest percentage – 57.6% of emigrants represented people moving from Płock to gminas of Płocki powiat. A slightly smaller share – 52.6% was recorded in the case of Ostrołęka. The smallest share of persons migrating to suburban area was noted in Ciechanów – 37.4%.

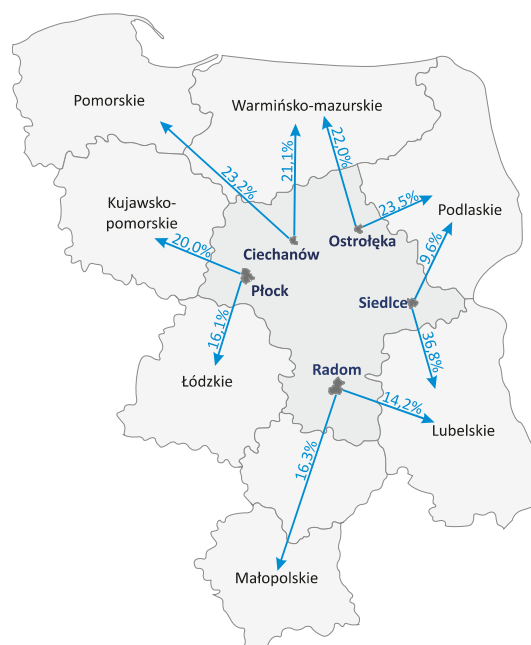
Map 4. Districts of Warsaw most often chosen by persons migrating from subregional cities in 2005–2015



The second direction of migration from subregional cities was Warsaw. In the analysed period, the largest percentage of persons emigrating to the capital city was noted in Siedlce and Ciechanów. It is worth noting, that these are cities located in the smallest distance from the capital. Inhabitants of Siedlce moving to Warsaw most often settled in Praga-Południe district, residents of Ciechanów chose Białołęka. This district was also most popular among residents of Płock and Ostrołęka. Inhabitants of Radom most often moved to Mokotów district. Such directions of migration may result from the fact that during the surveyed period these districts had the highest number of completed dwellings. In the case of Białołęka, the price of dwellings could also have a significant impact on the choice. Probably also, when choosing the district, inhabitants of subregional cities opted for the district located near the exit route towards the city of previous residence.

Gminas located in other voivodships were also a popular direction of outflow of inhabitants of subregional cities. Residents of Radom moved there most often, the least often inhabitants of Siedlce. Similarly as in the case of inflow, persons migrating from subregional cities chose voivodships located closest to their previous place of residence. Only people moving from Radom and Ciechanów usually chose further voivodships located further: Małopolskie and Pomorskie. Residents of Radom, when deciding on living in Małopolska, most often chose Kraków, and residents of Ciechanów – Gdańsk.

Map 5. Voivodships most often chosen by persons migrating from subregional cities in 2005–2015



In turn, persons migrating to other gminas of the subregion constituted 9.1% in the case of Radom to 3.9% in Siedlce. Whereas, to the remaining gminas of Mazowsze migrated from 13.9% of residents moving from Ciechanów to 6.7% of migrants from Płock.

3. Portrait of a migrant

The results of the analysis of data on internal migration for the years 2005–2015 indicate that women were predominant among persons changing their place of residence. Which was true both in the case of inflow and outflow. The highest percentage of migrating women was noted in Siedlce and Ostrołęka. In these cities, women represented respectively 56.7% and 56.6% of inflow and 54.1% and 53.9% of outflow.

Table 2. **Migrations in subregional cities in 2005–2015**

Cities	Inflow 2005–2015	Share		Outflow 2005–2015	Share	
		men	women		men	women
Ciechanów	4457	45.3	54.7	7119	47.3	52.7
Ostrołęka	5127	43.4	56.6	9245	46.1	53.9
Płock	10387	44.6	55.4	15983	48.3	51.7
Radom	11931	46.6	53.4	22761	47.5	52.5
Siedlce	8338	43.3	56.7	10166	45.9	54.1

Young persons between 25–29 and 30–34 years old decided to change their place of permanent residence most frequently. At the same time, when comparing the years 2005 and 2015, it can be noticed that the age of persons who have decided to migrate went up. In the case of inflow, both in 2015 and in 2005, the largest age group made up persons aged 25–29 years, however the next largest group in 2015 were persons aged 30–34, while in 2005 persons aged 20–24 years. Only in Radom, in both surveyed years, the second largest group constituted persons aged 30–34 years.

Table 3. Structure of population inflow by age groups in subregional cities in 2005 and 2015

Age group	Ostrołęka		Płock		Radom		Siedlce	
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015
Total	466	407	935	857	1219	1012	845	776
	In %							
0–4 years	8.8	11.5	10.3	10.0	8.8	11.5	9.9	11.3
5–9	4.9	6.6	6.0	5.1	7.7	7.8	6.0	6.4
10–14	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.9	3.0
15–19	4.7	4.2	5.2	6.0	4.4	3.0	3.8	3.0
20–24	16.1	8.6	11.0	8.6	10.8	6.7	12.4	9.1
25–29	22.1	20.4	23.0	20.3	21.2	18.6	26.7	25.9
30–34	9.0	15.7	10.6	13.3	13.2	15.7	11.0	18.6
35–39	6.4	7.9	5.6	9.9	6.2	10.3	6.9	5.7
40–44	4.5	4.7	4.1	5.1	3.8	4.2	3.4	2.8
45–49	4.1	3.2	5.0	3.4	4.8	2.7	2.6	2.1
50–54	4.5	1.2	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.7	2.6	1.8
55–59	1.5	3.7	3.7	2.0	2.1	3.0	2.1	2.7
60–64	1.9	2.9	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.6	1.3	2.3
65–69	2.1	2.0	1.4	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.7
70–74	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.0
75–79	1.9	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.7	0.9
80–84	1.7	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
85 +	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.0

In the case of outflow of population, in Płock and Siedlce in both analysed years, the largest group constituted persons aged 25–29 years. In turn, in Ostrołęka and Radom, the profile of the migrant changed over the years. In 2015, in these cities, the highest mobility characterized persons aged 30–34 years, while in 2005, slightly younger persons – from the 25–29 age group.

It is also worth emphasizing that the place of residence is often changed by whole families, hence the group of migrating children aged 0–4 and 5–9 years is quite large. The results of the National Census 2011³ indicate that the main reason for internal migrations were family issues (starting a family and accompanying a family changing their place of residence for other reasons). Often the reason for migrations were housing conditions as well as work and education.

³ *National Census 2011 Foreign and internal migrations of population of Mazowieckie voivodship*, Statistical Office in Warsaw, Warsaw 2014.

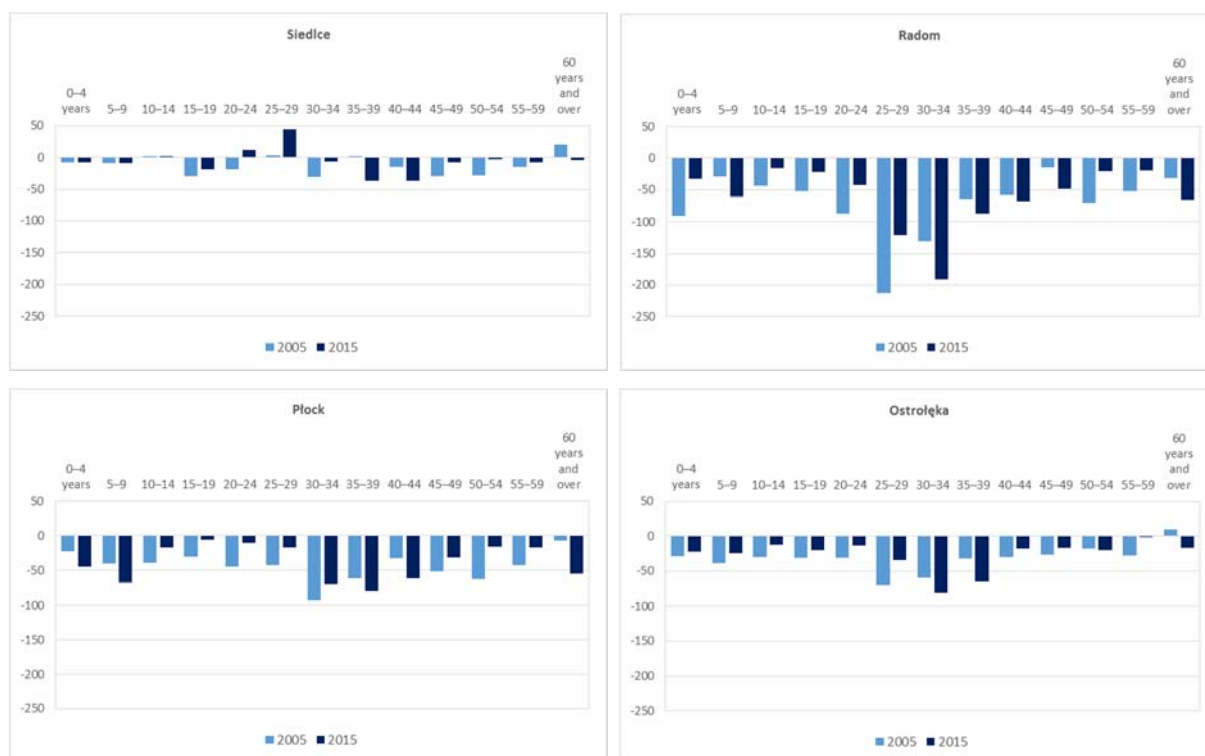
Table 4. Structure of population outflow by age groups in subregional cities in 2005 and 2015

Age group	Ostrołęka		Płock		Radom		Siedlce	
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015
Total	877	750	1506	1349	2156	1806	1000	866
	in %							
0–4 years	8.0	9.2	7.8	9.7	9.2	8.3	9.1	10.7
5–9	7.1	6.8	6.4	8.2	5.7	7.7	6.0	6.7
10–14	5.5	3.9	5.3	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	4.2
15–19	6.0	4.9	5.2	4.2	4.9	2.9	6.1	4.7
20–24	12.1	6.4	9.8	6.2	10.2	6.1	12.4	6.8
25–29	19.6	15.6	17.1	14.2	21.9	17.1	22.3	18.1
30–34	11.5	19.2	12.7	13.6	13.5	19.4	12.4	17.3
35–39	7.1	12.9	7.6	12.2	6.5	10.6	5.6	9.4
40–44	5.8	4.9	4.7	7.9	4.8	6.1	4.4	6.8
45–49	5.1	4.0	6.5	4.5	3.4	4.2	5.1	2.8
50–54	4.4	3.3	6.1	3.3	5.5	3.2	5.0	2.0
55–59	3.9	2.1	5.2	2.5	3.6	2.7	3.3	3.2
60–64	1.5	2.9	1.9	3.8	2.1	3.0	1.3	3.8
65–69	0.5	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.3	2.4	1.3	1.4
70–74	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5
75–79	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5
80–84	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5
85 +	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7

Calculating the net migration allows to make a balance of population flow. The analysis of this measure by age groups allows to conclude that its overall value was influenced mainly by young people. In 2005, in Ostrołęka and Radom, the largest loss was recorded among persons aged 25–29 and 30–34 years. However, in 2015 in Ostrołęka, slightly older persons aged 30–34 and 35–39 years moved more often. In Radom, however, the most mobile were persons aged 30–34 and 25–29 years. In Płock, the largest loss of residents occurred in the age group 30–34 and 50–54 years. However, in 2015, the smallest net migration was recorded among persons aged 35–39 and 30–34 years.

In Siedlce, the situation was more favourable. In both analysed years, the positive net migration occurred in the age groups 25–29 and 10–14 years. In 2005, the migration increase additionally occurred in the age group 35–39 and 60 years and over, and in 2015 in the group 20–24 years.

Figure 7. Net migration by age groups in subregional cities in 2005 and 2015



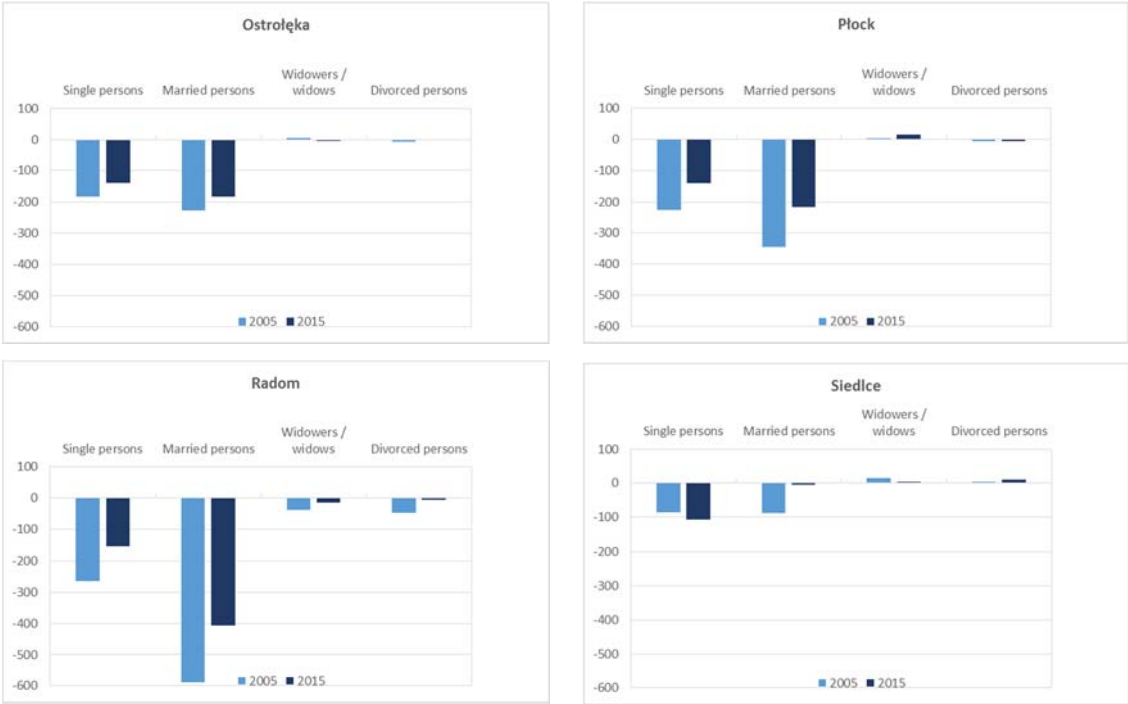
The analysis of marital status of migrants indicates that in Ostrołęka, Plock and Siedlce in both surveyed years the highest mobility was among married couples. Both in the case of inflow and outflow, the share of married persons was the highest.

Table 5. Migrants by marital status in subregional cities in 2005 and 2015

Age groups	Ostrołęka		Plock		Radom		Siedlce	
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015
Inflow	466	407	935	857	1219	1012	845	776
	in %							
Single persons	40.1	34.9	42.1	40.3	61.9	37.1	39.9	36.3
Married persons	50.2	49.4	47.3	46.4	33.0	49.9	51.2	53.7
Widowers/widows	4.7	2.7	5.7	4.3	2.1	2.6	4.1	2.4
Divorced persons	4.9	8.6	4.9	6.0	3.1	6.8	4.7	5.3
Unknown marital status	0.0	4.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.2
Outflow	877	750	1506	1349	2156	1806	1000	866
	in %							
Single persons	42.2	37.2	41.1	35.8	47.2	29.2	42.2	44.8
Married persons	52.6	50.9	52.2	45.4	46.0	50.5	52.1	48.7
Widowers/widows	1.9	2.0	3.3	1.7	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.6
Divorced persons	3.3	4.9	3.5	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.6
Unknown marital status	0.0	4.9	0.0	12.8	0.0	13.9	0.0	1.3

People who have not yet founded a family, that is single persons, also often decided to change their place of residence. In Radom, this group was the most mobile in 2005, but in 2015, married persons were much more likely to migrate. It is also worth noting that in 2015, in Ostrołęka, Płock and Radom divorced persons decided to migrate more frequently than in 2005.

Figure 8. Net migration by marital status in subregional cities in 2005 and 2015



After calculating the net migration, it can be noticed, that in 2005, as a result of migration, the highest loss of population was among married persons. However in 2015, the loss was smaller. The highest decrease was recorded in Radom where the net migration decreased from minus 589 persons in 2005 to minus 407 in 2015. The net migration among single persons increased in the surveyed period only in Siedlce, while in the remaining subregional cities this group of residents was less mobile.

4. Demographic consequences of migration

The results of the analysis indicate that young people migrate more frequently. Long-term outflow of this group causes unfavourable changes in population structure of subregional cities, and favourable in the suburban area, which is the main destination.

In subregional cities the process of ageing of population is increasing. In the years 2005–2015, the percentage of post-working age population⁴ increased from 7.9 p. p. in Płock to 5.8 p. p. in Radom. The share of elderly persons in the population structure in the suburban area grew much slower – from 2.3 p. p. in Radomski powiat to 0.6 p. p. in Siedlecki powiat. While in Ostrołęcki powiat, the percentage of elderly persons decreased by 0.1 p. p. Significant changes are noticeable also in the working age population⁵. In the analysed period, the share of this group in the population structure of subregional cities decreased, while in suburban area increased.

Table 6. **Structure of population by economic age groups in 2005 and 2015**

Specification	Pre-working age population		Working age population		Post-working age population	
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015
	Subregional cities					
Ciechanów	21,0	16,7	66,4	63,9	12,5	19,4
Ostrołęka	21,9	18,3	67,2	63,4	10,9	18,3
Płock	18,9	17,1	67,4	61,4	13,7	21,6
Radom	20,0	17,2	64,9	61,9	15,1	20,9
Siedlce	20,6	19,4	67,0	61,3	12,4	19,3
	Powiats					
Ciechanowski	24,3	19,7	59,5	62,7	16,2	17,5
Ostrołęcki	26,5	20,9	57,9	63,6	15,6	15,5
Płocki	23,7	19,0	60,8	63,4	15,5	17,6
Radomski	25,0	20,6	61,1	63,2	13,9	16,2
Siedlecki	24,8	20,1	57,8	61,9	17,4	18,0

Changes in the population structure had an impact on the age dependency ratio⁶. The number of non-working age population⁷ calculated per 100 working age population increased in the surveyed cities, but decreased in suburban areas.

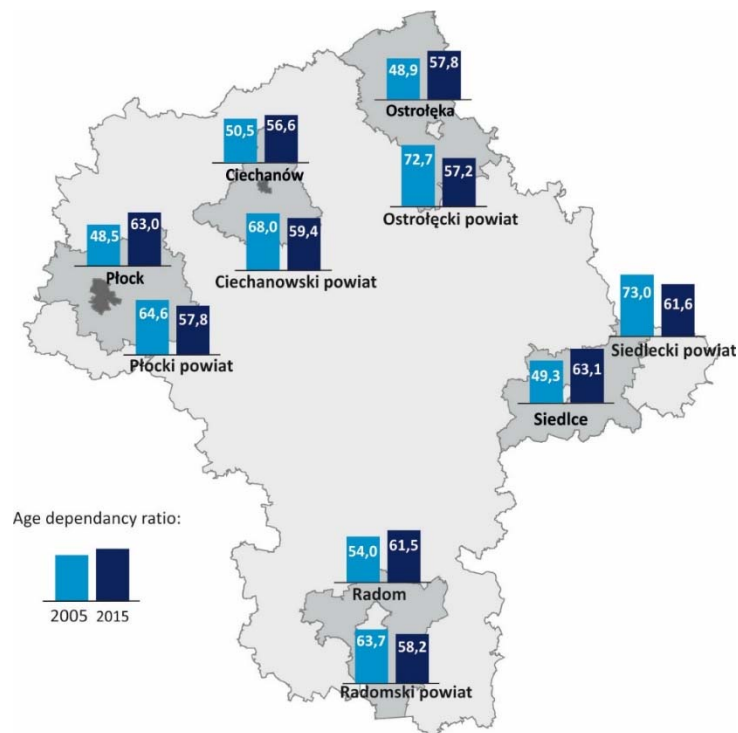
⁴ The age in which people usually end their professional work, i.e. for men – 65 years and more, for women – 60 years and more.

⁵ Age of working ability, i.e. for men group of the age 18 – 64 years, for women – 18-59 years.

⁶ Non-working age population per 100 working age population.

⁷ Pre-working and post-working age population.

Map 6. Age dependency ratio in 2005–2015



Moreover, the outflow of young people, who may start a family in the future, from subregional cities may lead to a lower natural increase or contribute to the increase of the recorded natural decrease.

Summary

The results of the analysis show that the most frequent directions of migration of subregional cities' inhabitants were gminas located in the immediate vicinity. Warsaw was also a popular outflow destination. In the years 2005–2015, the highest percentage of people emigrating to the capital city was recorded in Siedlce and Ciechanów.

Young people migrated most often, women more often than men as well as married persons. Elderly persons were the least mobile.

The observed suburbanization process, that is migration of people from subregional cities to the suburban area cause unfavourable changes in the population structure of the cities. It is reflected by the increasing age dependency ratio in the cities. At the same time the neighbouring powiats record favourable changes in the population structure by age.

Migrations have many consequences. Due to the fact that the migrants are usually young persons, there is a risk of outflow of well-educated people and those who may start a family in the future.

Moreover, the decrease in the number of inhabitants results in smaller income for the city budget due to the income tax. At the same time, the costs of maintenance and development of infrastructure grow. Residents of cities moving to the suburban area maintain contact with the city by commuting there every day to work and school. They also use its infrastructure that is much better developed than in the suburban area.

It is worth noting that the ageing of population and the increase in demographic burden result in an increase in expenditure on health care and social assistance.

The scale of migration processes indicates the need for monitoring and analysis within this scope. Undoubtedly, it is also a signal for local governments to take effective measures to eliminate the negative effects of suburbanisation processes.

Annex 1. Migration portraits of subregional cities

Ciechanów



Ciechanów is the smallest subregional city in the region. At the end of 2015, it had a population of 44.5 thous. people. In 2005–2015, it recorded a decrease in the number of population, which was mainly due to the migration loss and in 2005 and in the years 2013–2015 also the natural decrease. According to the latest CSO projection, by 2030 the number of population in Ciechanów will decline by 9.2%.

Migrant profile

Women dominated among persons changing their place of residence in the surveyed persons. They constituted 54.7% of inflow and 52.7% of outflow.

Migration directions

The new inhabitants of the city, who registered in Ciechanów in 2005–2015, most often came from gminas of Ciechanowski powiat. Majority of people moved from rural gmina Ciechanów, Opinogóra Górna and Regimin. Almost 1/5 of inflow represented persons who moved from other voivodships, most often from Pomorskie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodships. It is worth noting that among subregional cities Ciechanów was most often chosen by migrants moving from Warsaw.

In the analysed period, the residents of Ciechanów also most often moved to gminas of Ciechanowski powiat. Similarly as in the case of inflow, most people chose rural gmina Ciechanów, Opinogóra Górna and Regimin. At the same time, it should be noted that many more people moved to these gminas rather than moved from these gminas to Ciechanów.

Map 7. Districts of Warsaw most often chosen by persons migrating from Ciechanów in 2005–2015



In addition, more than every fifth person moving out from Ciechanów chose Warsaw. Persons migrating to the capital most often settled in the following districts: Białołęka, Bielany and Mokotów.

Demographic effects

The process of suburbanisation observed in 2005–2015, i.e. migrations of Ciechanów residents to the suburban area causes unfavourable changes in the population structure. The process of ageing of population in the city is increasing. In the years 2005–2015, the percentage of post-working age population in Ciechanów increased by 6.9 p. p. As the population projection results show, this process will become more intense. The share of elderly people in the total population of the city will increase from 19.4% in 2015 to 30.5% in 2030.

Ostrołęka



Ostrołęka at the end of 2015, had a population of 52.6 thous. people. In the years 2005–2015, it recorded a population decline, which was a result of the migration loss. According to the latest CSO projection by 2030, the number of Ostrołęka residents will decrease by 9.2%.

Migrant profile

Among the persons changing their place of residence in 2005–2015 women dominated. They constituted 56.6% of inflow and 53.9% of outflow. In addition, young people migrated most often. In 2015, the largest group were persons aged 25–29 and 30–34 years. In 2005, slightly younger – at the age of 25–29 and 20–24 years. The analysis of migrants by their marital status indicates that in Ostrołęka in both of the analyzed years, married persons were the ones who decided to migrate most often.

Migration directions

Over half of new residents in Ostrołęka, who arrived in 2005–2015 came from gminas of Ostrołęcki powiat. The majority moved out from the following gminas: Olszewo-Borki, Rzekuń, Lelis. Over 1/4 of inflow constituted persons who moved out from gminas located in other voivodships, mostly from the neighbouring ones: Podlaskie and Warmińsko-mazurskie.

In the surveyed period, the residents of Ostrołęka also most often moved to gminas of ostrołęcki powiat. Most people chose the following gminas: Rzekuń, Olszewo-Borki, Lelis. At the same time, it is worth noting that significantly more people moved to these gminas rather than moved from these gminas to Ostrołęka.

Map 8. Districts of Warsaw most often chosen by people migrating from Ostrołęka in 2005–2015



Almost 17% of people migrating in these years chose Warsaw. Persons migrating to the capital most often settled in the following districts: Białołęka, Bemowo and Praga-Południe.

Demographic effects

The process of suburbanisation observed in 2005–2015, i.e. migrations of Ostrołęka residents to the suburban area causes unfavourable changes in the population structure. The process of ageing of population is increasing in the city. In the years 2005–2015, the percentage of post-working age population in Ostrołęka increased by 7.4 p. p. As the projection results show, the process will intensify. The share of elderly people in the total population of the city will increase from 18.3% in 2015 to 29.3% in 2030.

Płock



The third largest city in the region is Płock, which at the end of 2015 had a population of 121.7 thous. people. In the analysed period, the number of residents declined as a result of the negative net migration, and since 2013 also the natural loss. According to the latest CSO projection by 2030, the population of Płock will decrease by 8.5%.

Migrant profile

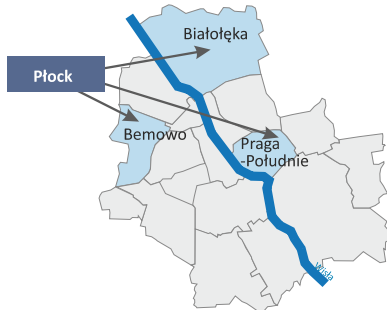
Among persons migrating in the years 2005–2015 dominated women. They constituted 55.4% of inflow and 51.7% of outflow. Moreover, young people migrated most often. In the case of inflow in 2015, the largest group constituted persons aged 25–29 and 30–34 years. In 2005, persons slightly younger – at the age of 25–29 and 20–24 years. In the case of outflow in both analysed years, dominated persons aged 25–29. The analysis of migrants by marital status indicates that in Płock married persons most often decided to migrate.

Migration directions

Almost every second new inhabitant in Płock who arrived in 2005–2015, came from gminas of Płocki powiat. Most people moved from the following gminas: Stara Biała, Radzanowo, Bielsk. Less than 1/4 of the inflow constituted persons who moved out from gminas located in other voivodships, most often from the neighbouring voivodships: Kujawsko-pomorskie and Łódzkie.

Residents of Płock in the surveyed period also most often moved to the gminas of Płocki powiat. Most people chose the following gminas: Słupno, Stara Biała, Radzanowo.

Map 9. Districts of Warsaw most often chosen by persons migrating from Płock in 2005–2015



Over 12% of persons migrating in these years chose Warsaw. People who moved to the capital most often settled in the following districts: Białołęka, Bemowo and Praga-Południe.

Demographic effects

The process of suburbanisation observed in 2005–2015, i.e. migrations of Płock residents to the suburban area causes unfavourable changes in the population structure. The process of ageing of population in the city is increasing. In the years 2005–2015, the percentage of post-working age population increased by 7.9 p. p. As the results of projection show the process will become more intense. The share of elderly people in the total population of the city will increase from 21.6% in 2015 to 28.5% in 2030.

Radom



Radom is the second city of the region after Warsaw in terms of demographic potential. At the end of 2015, the city had a population of 216.2 thous. people. In the years 2005–2015, a decrease in the number of population was recorded, which was mainly due to the migration loss, and since 2011 also the natural loss. According to the latest CSO projection by 2030, the number of Radom residents will decrease by 8.7%.

Migrant profile

Among migrants dominated women, who, in the entire analysed period constituted 53.4% of inflow and 52.5% of outflow. In addition, young people migrated most often. Both in the case of inflow and outflow, the largest group were persons aged 25–29 and 30–34 years. In 2005, single persons migrated most frequently, while in 2015 married persons.

Migration directions

The new inhabitants who registered in Radom in the years 2005–2015 came from the gminas of Radomski powiat. The majority moved from the following gminas: Jedlnia-Letnisko, Zakrzew and Kowala. Over 1/3 of the inflow constituted persons from other voivodships, most often from the neighbouring voivodships: Świętokrzyskie and Lubelskie.

Radom residents in the surveyed period also most frequently moved to the gminas of Radomski powiat. Similarly as in the case of inflow, most people chose the following gminas: Jedlnia-Letnisko, Zakrzew and Kowala. At the same time it is worth noting that the outflow from these gminas was larger than the inflow. More than every fifth person migrating from Radom (majority among subregional cities) moved to the gmina located in another voivodship, mostly in Małopolskie and Lubelskie.

Map 10. Districts of Warsaw most often chosen by persons migrating from Radom in 2005–2015



Almost 19% of persons migrating in the surveyed period chose Warsaw. Persons migrating to the capital most often settled in the following districts: Mokotów, Białołęka and Ursynów.

Demographic effects

The process of suburbanisation observed in 2005–2015, i.e. migrations of Radom residents to the suburban area causes unfavourable changes in the population structure. The process of ageing of population in the city is increasing. In the years 2005–2015, the percentage of post-working age population in Radom increased by 5.8 p. p. As the results of the projection show, the process will become more intense. The share of elderly persons in the total population of the city will increase from 20.9% in 2015 to 28.5% in 2030.

Siedlce



At the end of 2015 the city had a population of 76.9 thous. people. In the years 2005–2015, there was a population decline which was mainly a result of the migration loss. According to the latest CSO projection by 2030, the number of Siedlce population will decrease by 0.3%.

Migrant profile

Among migrating persons dominated women, who constituted 56.7% of inflow and 54.1% of outflow in the entire analysed period. Young people migrated most often. In the case of inflow in 2015, the largest group were persons aged 25–29 and 30–34 years. In 2005, slightly younger persons – at the age of 25–29 and 20–24 years. In the case of outflow in both analysed years, dominated persons aged 25-29. The analysis of migrants by marital status shows that in Siedlce married persons usually chose to migrate.

Migration directions

Almost 42% of new inhabitants in Siedlce, who arrived in the years 2005-2015, came from gminas of Siedlecki powiat. The majority of people moved from rural gmina Siedlce, Zbuczyn and Wiśniew. Almost 1/3 of inflow constituted persons who moved out from gminas located in other voivodships, mostly from the neighbouring voivodships: Lubelskie and Podlaskie.

Residents of Siedlce in the analysed period also most often moved to the gminas of Siedlecki powiat. Most people chose rural gmina Siedlce, Skórzec and Suchożebry.

Map 11. Districts of Warsaw most often chosen by persons migrating from Siedlce in 2005–2015



Almost 23% of persons migrating from Siedlce (majority among subregional cities) chose Warsaw. Persons who decided to move to the capital most often settled in the following districts: Praga-Południe, Białoleka and Mokotów.

Demographical effects

The process of suburbanisation observed in 2005–2015, i.e. migrations of Siedlce residents to the suburban area causes unfavourable changes in the population structure. The process of ageing of population in the city is increasing. In the years 2005–2015, the percentage of post-working age population in Siedlce increased by 6.9 p. p. As the results of the projection show, the process will become more intense. The share of elderly people in the total population of the city will increase from 19.3% in 2015 to 25.4% in 2030.