

Population and vital statistics in Mazowieckie Voivodship in 2018

30th May 2019

↑ 0.3%

Growth of population

The year 2018 in the Mazowieckie Voivodship was another year in a row in which an increase in the number of population was recorded. The population growth was caused by a positive natural increase — there were by 1.8 thousand 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 16.7 thousand persons.

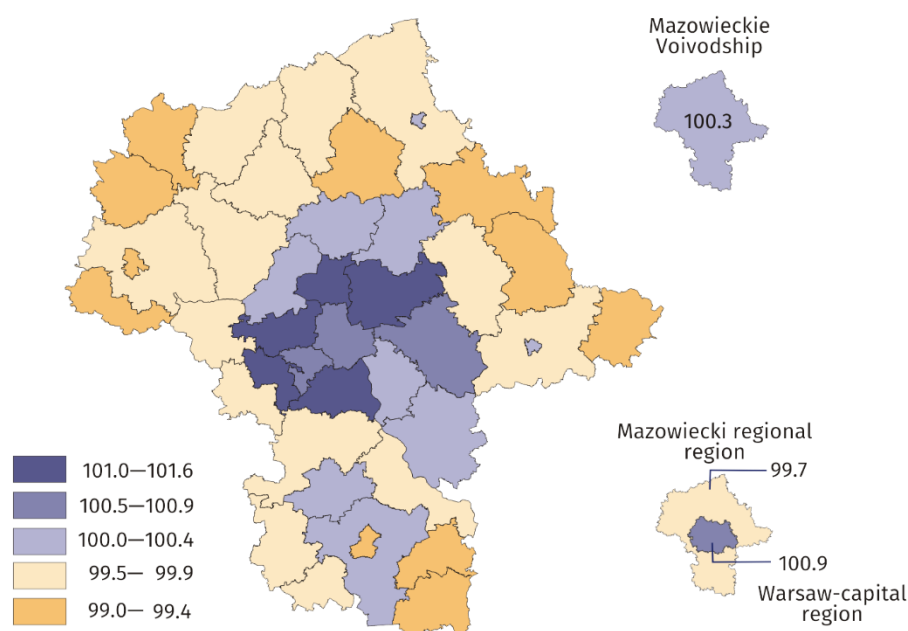
The population growth in 2018 was a result of a positive natural increase and a positive net migration

Size and structure of population

As of 31 XII 2018, the population of the Mazowieckie Voivodship amounted to 5403.4 thousand persons and accounted for 14.1% of the total population of Poland. Compared to the previous year, the number of inhabitants increased by 18.8 thousand persons. The rate of population growth amounted to 0.35%, which means that there were 35 persons per every 10 thousand population (the same as in 2017). The population density amounted to 152 persons per 1 km² (in 2017 – 151 persons).

Population growth by 18.8 thousand population

Map 1. Population change in 2018 (previous year =100)



The population of the Warsaw-capital region amounted to 3057.5 thousand persons and accounted for 56.6% of the population of the Mazowieckie Voivodship

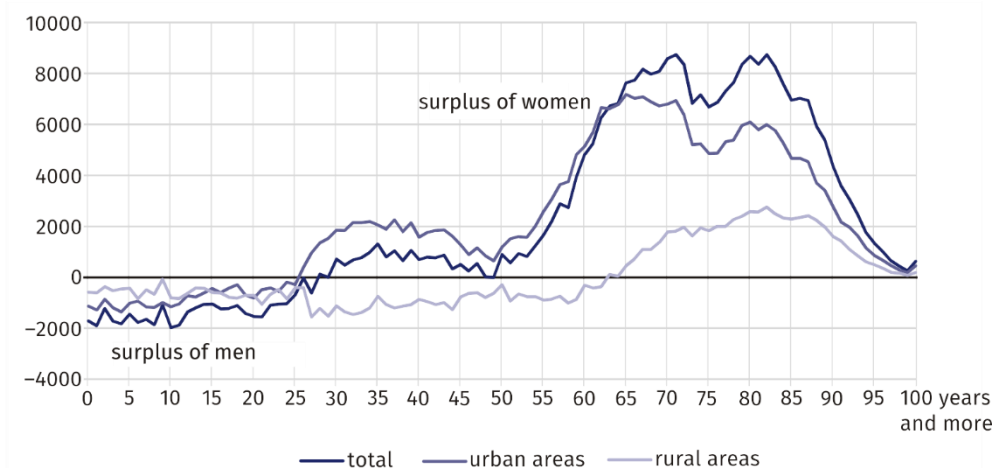
At the end of 2018, there were 3479.9 thousand persons residing in urban areas, which accounted for 64.4%. In comparison with 2017, there was an increase in the number of urban residents by 0.5%, and rural residents by 0.1%. Warsaw capital city had 1778.0 thousand residents, i.e. 32.9% of the total voivodship population and 51.1% of the total urban population in the voivodship.

Every third inhabitant of the voivodship lived in Warsaw capital city

Women accounted for over a half of the voivodship's population (52.2%). In 2018, the sex ratio was 109 women per 100 men and remained at the same level as in 2017. 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 the excess mortality of men. Among persons aged 60 years and more, there were 144 women per 100 men.

Chart 1. Difference between the number of women and the number of men in 2018

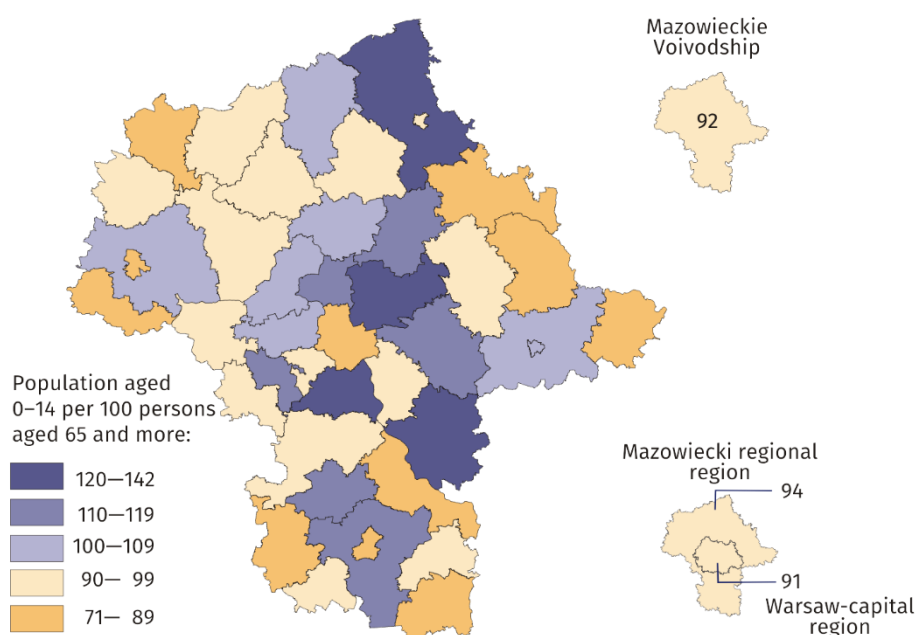


Median age of the voivodship's population in 2018 amounted to 40.5 years. Higher median age was noted in the female population (42.1 years) than male (39.0 years); in 2017: 40.2; 41.8; 38.7 years, respectively. The differences in median age are also noticeable in urban (41.2 years) and in rural areas (39.2 years).

Median age increase by 0.3 years

At the end of 2018, pre-working age population accounted for 19.0% of the total number of population, i.e. by 0.1 pp more than in 2017. The share of working age population decreased from 60.1% to 59.5%, while the share of post-working age population increased from 21.0% to 21.4%. Relations between working age population and non-working age population illustrate the dependency ratio. In 2018, there were 68 persons in non-working age per 100 working age population (in 2017 – 66 persons).

Map 2. Ratio children – elderly persons in 2018



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 2018 amounted to 17.7% at 17.2% 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 the symptoms of the increasing process of the population ageing.

Analyzing changes in the population structure by economic age groups in the years 2010–2018, 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 share of pre-working age population by 2013 decreased, after which an increase in the percentage of this population was observed.

The ageing of the population is increasing

Vital statistics and migration of population

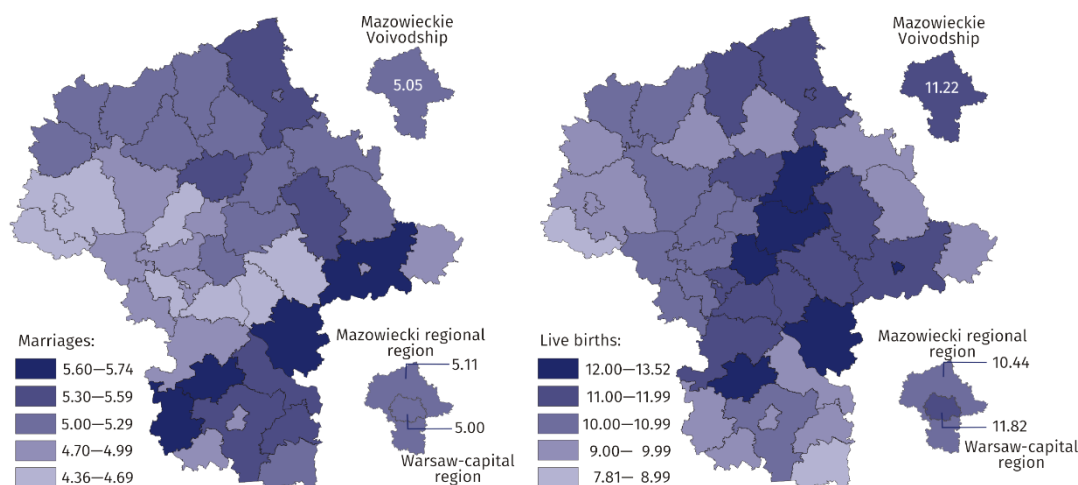
In 2018, 27220 new marriages were contracted, i.e. by 78 (by 0.3%) more than a year before. In the total number of marriages, 64.4% accounted for marriages contracted in urban areas. In comparison with 2017, there was an increase by 165 in urban areas, i.e. by 1.0% of the number of registered marriages, a decrease by 87, i.e. by 0.9% in rural areas. Both for the voivodship in total, as well as for urban and rural areas, the ratio of marriages per 1000 population had the same value - 5.05. In terms of powiats, the highest number of marriages per 1000 population was recorded in the siedlecki powiat (5.74), while the lowest in the otwocki powiat (4.36).

An increase in the number of newly contracted marriages in urban areas and a decline in rural areas

In 2018, 60485 live births were recorded, i.e. by 1365 fewer than in the previous year, which gives a 2.2% decrease on a yearly basis. In urban and in rural areas these decreases amounted to 1.1% and 4.3%, respectively. Among those born in 2018, boys dominated slightly, accounting for 51.5%. The birth rate amounted to 11.22 compared to 11.51 in 2017. In urban areas, the intensity rate was higher than in rural areas (11.47 compared to 10.77). The highest level of births was recorded in the wołomiński powiat (13.52), while the lowest in the gostyniński powiat (7.81).

A decrease in live births by 2.2% on a yearly basis

Map 3. Marriages and live births per 1000 population in 2018



The decrease in the ratio of marriages per 1000 population for the Mazowiecki region, and the increase for the Warsaw-capital region

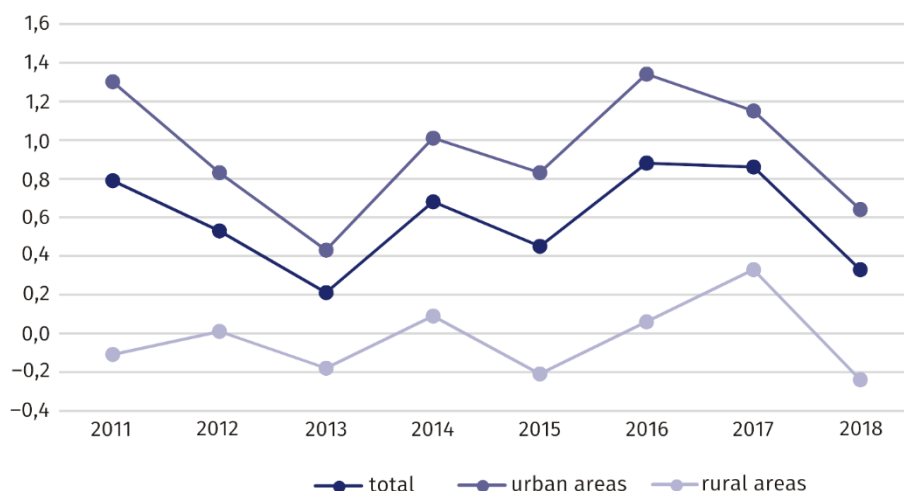
During 2018, 58725 persons died, i.e. more by 1488 persons (by 2.6%) compared with 2017. Deaths recorded in urban areas accounted for 64.0% of the total, and their number increased by 3.6% on a yearly basis. In the total number of the deceased, 49.0% represented women. The death rate in 2018 amounted to 10.89 at 10.65 in the previous year. In urban areas this rate (10.83) was lower than in rural areas (11.00). The highest mortality rate was recorded in the lipski powiat (13.90), while the lowest in Ostrołęka city (8.65).

In 2018, 205 children aged under 1 year died (212 — in 2017). Boys' deaths accounted for 56.6% of the total. The ratio expressing the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births amounted to 3.39 compared to 3.43 a year earlier.

In the Mazowieckie Voivodship in 2018, there was a positive natural increase, which was by 61.8% lower than in 2017. Its intensity counted per 1000 population amounted to plus 0.33 compared to plus 0.86 a year before. In urban areas, the natural increase rate amounted to plus 0.64, and in rural areas plus 0.24 (in 2017, respectively, plus 1.15 and plus 0.33). In terms of powiats, a positive natural increase was recorded in 18 powiats, while negative in 24. The largest level of this rate was noted in the wołomiński powiat (plus 4.51), and the lowest in the lipski powiat (minus 5.60).

In 2018, there was a positive natural increase in urban areas and negative in rural areas

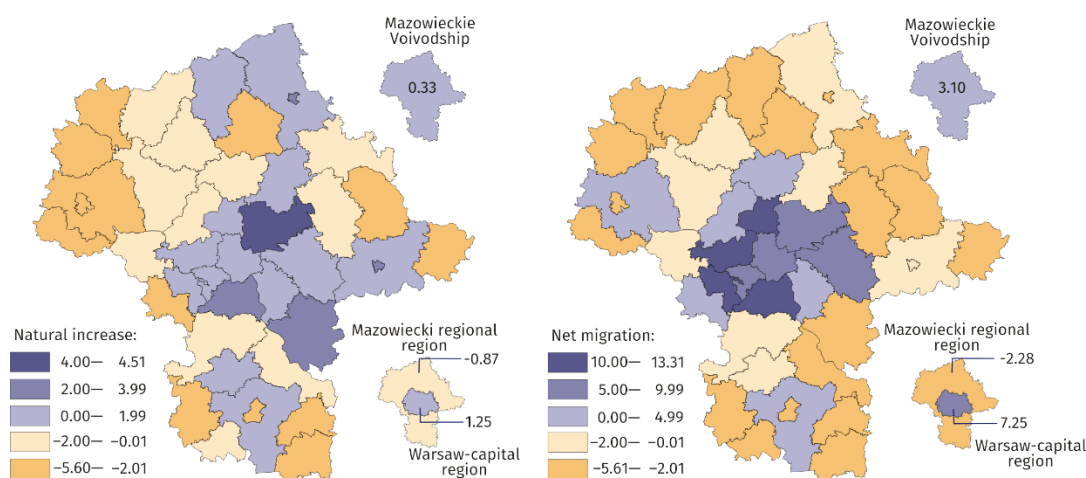
Chart 2. Natural increase per 1000 population



A significant factor influencing the number of population is migration. In the Mazowieckie Voivodship, the annual inflow of population was higher than the outflow which resulted in a positive net migration. In 2018, in the Mazowieckie Voivodship, the inflow¹ of population amounted to 76449 persons, i.e. by 16.1% more than a year earlier, and the outflow¹ 59747 persons, i.e. by 14.1% more. The net migration for permanent residence per 1000 population amounted to plus 3.10 (plus 2.52 a year earlier); the intensity rate of migration was higher in urban areas (plus 3.33) than in rural areas (plus 2.68). In terms of powiats, the intensity of net migration for permanent residence amounted to minus 5.61 in the łosicki powiat to plus 13.31 in the grodziski powiat.

Number of persons who registered for permanent residence exceeded than the number of persons who de-registered

Map 4. Natural increase and net permanent migration per 1000 population in 2018



As compared to 2017, the decrease in the natural increase rate per 1000 population for both the Mazowiecki regional region and the Warsaw-capital region

¹Excluding migrations between districts of Warsaw capital city.

Table 1. Natural increase and net permanent migration in 2018

SPECIFICATION	Marriages	Live births	Deaths		Natural increase	Net permanent migration
			total	of which infants		
TOTAL	27220	60485	58725	205	1760	16702
men	x	31120	29930	116	1190	7816
women	x	29365	28795	89	570	8886
Urban areas	17525	39811	37593	124	2218	11563
men	x	20481	18679	70	1802	4674
women	x	19330	18914	54	416	6889
of which Warsaw capital city	9164	21276	19673	65	1603	10903
men	x	11023	9421	44	1602	4690
women	x	10253	10252	21	1	6213
Rural areas	9695	20674	21132	81	-458	5139
men	x	10639	11251	46	-612	3142
women	x	10035	9881	35	154	1997

Table 2. Rates of vital statistics and net permanent migration of population in 2018

SPECIFICATION	Marriages	Live births	Deaths		Natural increase	Net perma- nent mi- gration
			total	of which infants		
	per 1000 population					
TOTAL	5.05	11.22	10.89	3.39	0.33	3.10
Urban areas	5.05	11.47	10.83	3.11	0.64	3.33
of which Warsaw capital city	5.18	12.02	11.12	3.06	0.91	6.16
Rural areas	5.05	10.77	11.00	3.92	-0.24	2.68

Prepared by:
Mazovian Centre for Regional Surveys
Statistical Office in Warszawa
Justyna Kotowoda
Tel: 22 464 20 69
e-mail: j.kotowoda@stat.gov.pl

Issued by:
Statistical Information Centre
Marcin Kałuski
Tel: 22 464 20 91
e-mail: m.kaluski@stat.gov.pl

Translated by:
Agnieszka Gromek-Żukowska
Tel: 22 464 22 42
e-mail: a.gromek-zukowska@stat.gov.pl

Press office

tel.: 22 464 20 91

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



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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](#)

