

Population and vital statistics in Mazowieckie Voivodship in 2019

29th May 2020

↑ 0.4%

Increase in the number of population

The year 2019 in 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 1.9 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 18.1 thousand persons.

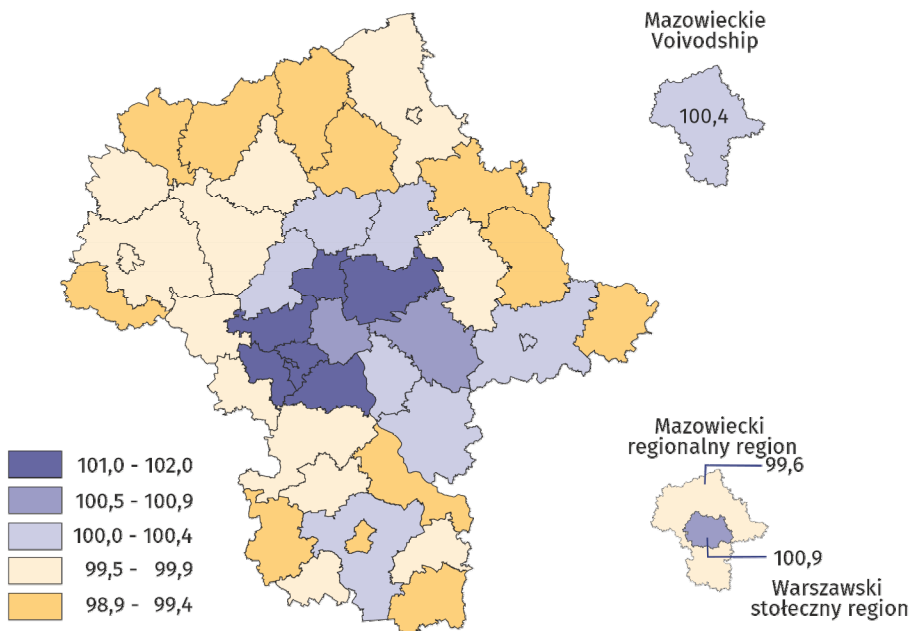
Population growth in 2019 was a result of a positive natural increase and positive net migration

Size and structure of population

As of 31st December 2018, the population of Mazowieckie Voivodship amounted to 5423.2 thousand persons and accounted for 14.1% of the total population of Poland. Compared to the previous year, the number of inhabitants increased by 19.8 thousand persons. The rate of population growth amounted to 0.37%, which means that there were 37 persons more per every 10 thousand population (in 2017 – 35 persons). The population density amounted to 153 persons per 1 km² (in 2018 – 153 persons).

Population increase by 19.8 thousand persons

Map 1. Population change in 2019 (previous year =100)



The population of warszawski stołeczny region amounted to 3085.6 thousand persons and accounted for 56.9% of the population of Mazowieckie Voivodship

At the end of 2019, there were 3495.7 thousand persons residing in urban areas, which accounted for 64.5%. In comparison with 2018, there was an increase in the number of urban residents by 0.5%, and rural residents by 0.2%. Warsaw capital city had 1790.7 thousand residents, i.e. 33.0% of the total voivodship population and 51.2% 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 (52.1%). In 2019, the sex ratio was 109 women per 100 men and remained at the same level as in 2018. In the territorial cross-section, we can observe an unequal level of the sex ratio. Urban population was

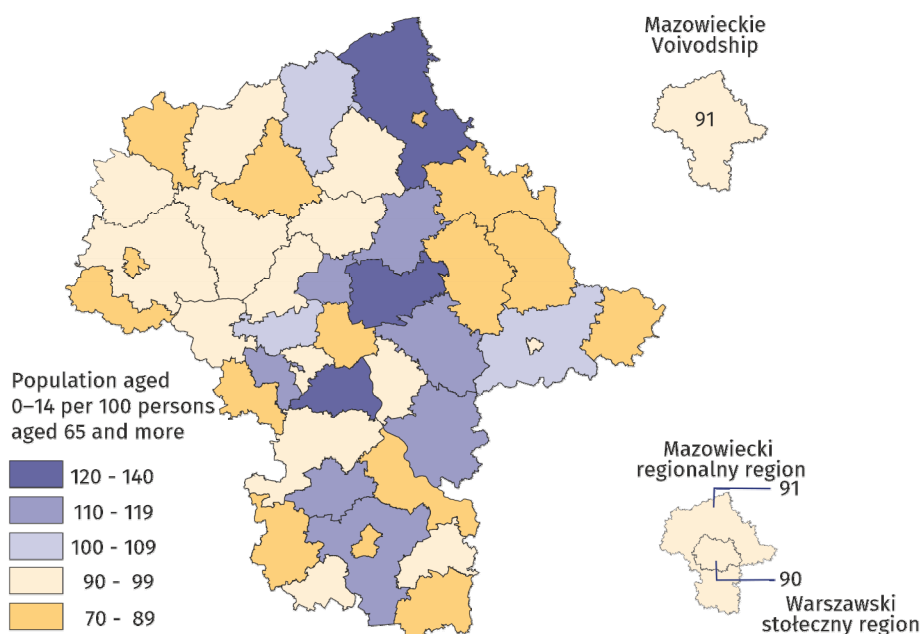
strongly feminized, with 114 women per 100 men. In rural areas, the sex ratio amounted to 101, which indicates an almost balanced numerical relation of both sexes. This is mainly the result of the migration of women from rural to urban areas. The share of women in the population increases along with the progressive change in the age of the population, which is a consequence of male mortality. Among persons aged 65 and more, there were 155 women per 100 men.

Median age of the voivodship's population in 2019 amounted to 40.9 years. Higher median age was noted in the female population (42.4 years) than male (39.3 years); in 2018: 40.5; 42.1; 39.0 years, respectively. The differences in median age are also noticeable in urban (41.4 years) and in rural areas (39.5 years).

At the end of 2019, pre-working age population accounted for 19.2% of the total number of population, i.e. by 0.2 pp more than in 2018. The share of working age population decreased from 59.1% to 59.0%, while the share of post-working age population increased from 21.4% to 21.8%. Relations between working age population and non-working age population illustrate the dependency ratio. In 2019, there were 70 persons in non-working age per 100 working age population (in 2018 – 68 persons).

Median age increased by 0.4 years compared to the previous year

Map 2. Ratio children – elderly persons in 2019



The ageing of the population is increasing

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 2019 amounted to 18.1% at 17.7% 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 the symptoms of the increasing process of the population ageing.

Analyzing changes in the population structure by economic age groups in the years 2010–2019, 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.

Vital statistics and migration of population

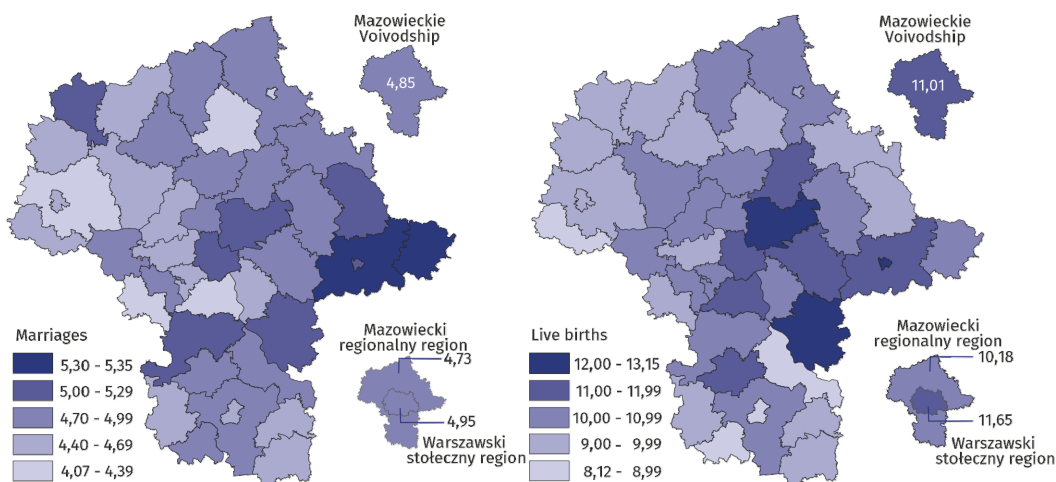
In 2019, 26270 new marriages were contracted, i.e. by 950 (by 3.5%) fewer than a year before. In the total number of marriages, 65.0% accounted for marriages contracted in urban areas. In comparison with 2018, there was an decrease by 439 in urban areas, i.e. by 2.5% of the number of registered marriages, and by 511, i.e. by 5.3% in rural areas. For the voivodship in total the ratio of marriages per 1000 population amounted to 4.85. In terms of powiats, the highest number of marriages per 1000 population was recorded in the siedlecki powiat (5.35), while the lowest in the city with powiat status Ostrołęka (4.07).

A drop in the number of newly contracted marriages in urban and in rural areas

In 2019, 59577 live births were recorded, i.e. by 908 fewer than in the previous year, which gives a 1.5% decrease on a yearly basis. In urban and in rural areas these decreases amounted to 1.5% and 1.4%, respectively. Among those born in 2019, boys dominated slightly, accounting for 51.6%. The birth rate amounted to 11.01 compared to 11.22 in 2018. In urban areas, the intensity rate was higher than in rural areas (11.24 compared to 10.59). The highest level of births was recorded in the wołomiński powiat (13.15), while the lowest in the gostyniński powiat (8.12).

A decrease in live births by 1.5% on a yearly basis

Map 3. Marriages and live births per 1000 population in 2019



Decrease in the ratio of marriages per 1000 population for mazowiecki regional region and for warszawski stołeczny region

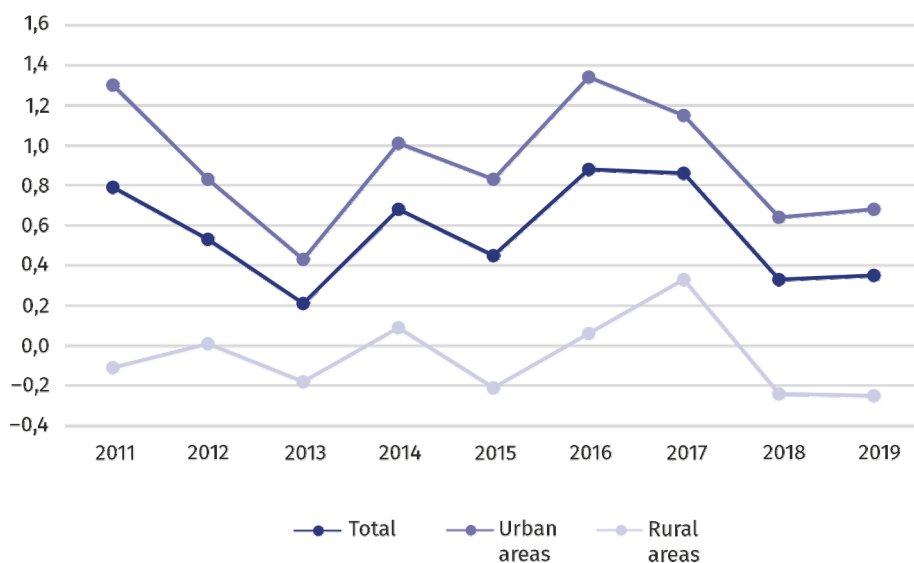
During 2019, 57668 persons died, i.e. fewer by 1057 persons (by 1.8%) compared with 2018. Deaths recorded in urban areas accounted for 63.8% of the total, and their number decreased by 2.1% on a yearly basis. In the total number of the deceased, 49.0% represented women. The death rate in 2019 amounted to 10.66 at 10.89 in the previous year. In urban areas this rate (10.56) was lower than in rural areas (10.84). The highest mortality rate was recorded in przysuski powiat (14.07), while the lowest in Siedlce (8.57).

In 2019, 189 children aged under 1 year died (205 — in 2018). Boys' deaths accounted for 48.1% of the total. The ratio expressing the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births amounted to 3.17 compared to 3.39 a year earlier.

In Mazowieckie Voivodship in 2019, there was a positive natural increase, which was by 8.5% lower than in 2018. Its intensity counted per 1000 population amounted to plus 0.35 compared to plus 0.33 a year before. In urban areas, the natural increase rate amounted to plus 0.68, and in rural areas plus 0.25 (in 2018, respectively, plus 0.64 and minus 0.24). In terms of powiats, a positive natural increase was recorded in 17 powiats, while negative in 25. The largest level of this rate was noted in Siedlce (plus 4.13), and the lowest in przysuski powiat (minus 4.60).

In 2019, there was a positive natural increase in urban areas and negative in rural areas

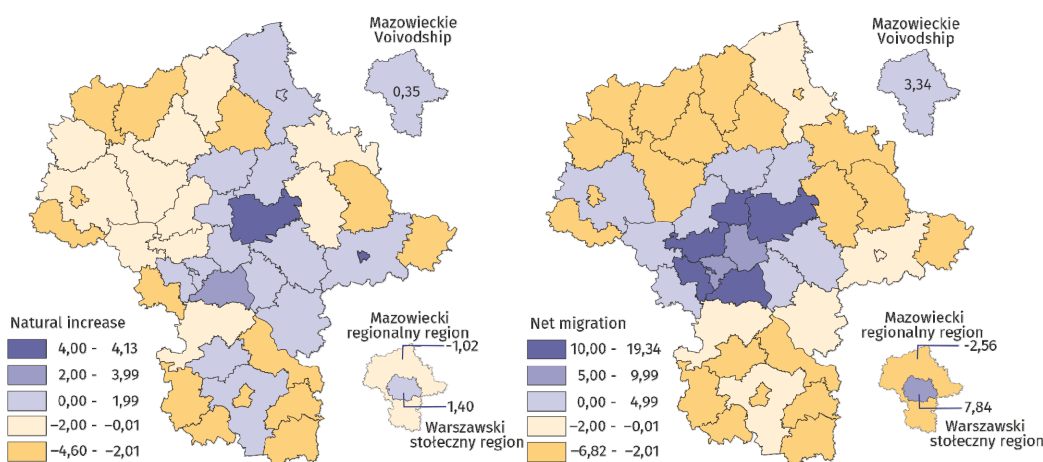
Chart 1. Natural increase per 1000 population



A significant factor influencing the number of population is migration. In Mazowieckie Voivodship, the annual inflow of population was higher than the outflow which resulted in a positive net migration. In 2019, in Mazowieckie Voivodship, the inflow¹ of population amounted to 81280 persons, i.e. by 6.3% more than a year earlier, and the outflow¹ 63196 persons, i.e. by 5.8% more. The net migration for permanent residence per 1000 population amounted to plus 3.34 (plus 3.10 a year earlier); the intensity rate of migration was lower in urban areas (plus 3.19) than in rural areas (plus 3.62). In terms of powiats, the intensity of net migration for permanent residence amounted to minus 6.82 in żuromiński powiat to plus 19.34 in 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 2019



As compared to 2018, a decrease in the natural increase rate per 1000 population for mazowiecki regional and an increase for warszawski stołeczny region

¹ The inflow means the registration for permanent residence, the outflow – the deregistration from permanent residence. Excluding migrations between districts of Warsaw capital city.

Table 1. Natural increase and net permanent migration in 2019

SPECIFICATION	Marriages	Live births	Deaths		Natural increase	Net permanent migration
			total	of which infants		
TOTAL	26270	59577	57668	189	1909	18084
men	x	30732	29388	91	1344	8255
women	x	28845	28280	98	565	9829
Urban areas	17086	39199	36813	118	2386	11118
men	x	20260	18095	58	2165	4340
women	x	18939	18718	60	221	6778
of which Warsaw capital city	9202	21364	19083	67	2281	10235
men	x	11088	8992	34	2096	4401
women	x	10276	10091	33	185	5834
Rural areas	9184	20378	20855	71	-477	6966
men	x	10472	11293	33	-821	3915
women	x	9906	9562	38	344	3051

Table 2. Rates of vital statistics and net permanent migration of population in 2019

SPECIFICATION	Marriages	Live births	Deaths		Natural increase	Net permanent migration
			total	of which infants		
per 1000 population						
TOTAL	4,85	11,01	10,66	3,17	0,35	3,34
Urban areas	4,90	11,24	10,56	3,01	0,68	3,19
of which Warsaw capital city	5,16	11,98	10,70	3,14	1,28	5,74
Rural areas	4,77	10,59	10,84	3,48	-0,25	3,62

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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](#)

