

Population and vital statistics in Mazowieckie Voivodship in 2020

28 May 2021

↑ 0.03%

Population growth

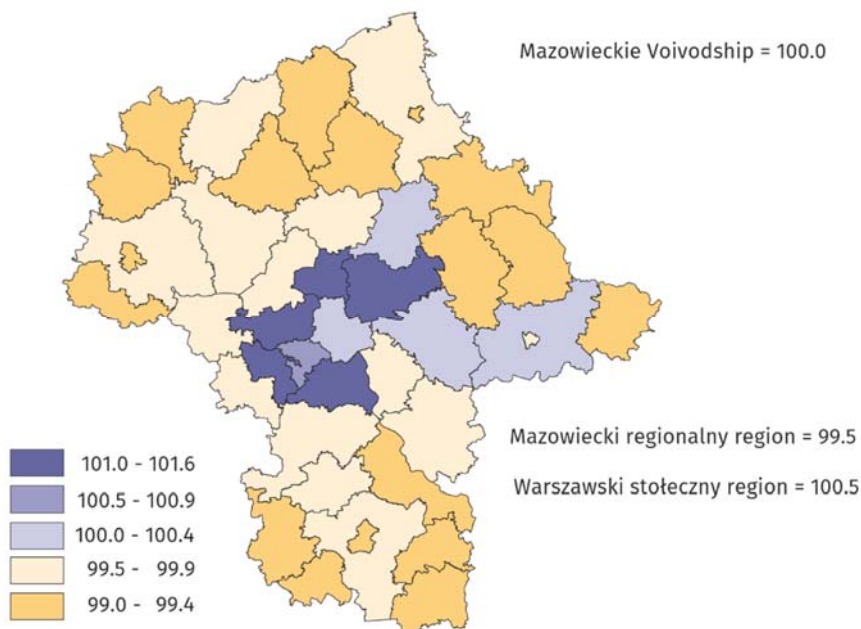
The year 2020 in Mazowieckie Voivodship was another year in a row in which an increase in the number of population was recorded. As a result of the positive net migration for permanent residence, the number of inhabitants of the voivodship increased by 12.2 thousand persons. The second factor affecting the population is natural increase, which in 2020 was negative – there were registered by 10.8 thousand more deaths than live births.

Size and structure of population

As of 31 December 2020, the population of Mazowieckie Voivodship amounted to 5425.0 thousand persons and accounted for 14.2% of the total population of Poland. Compared to the previous year, the number of inhabitants increased by 1.9 thousand persons. The rate of population growth amounted to 0.03%, which means that there were 3 persons more per every 10 thousand population (in 2019 – 37 persons). The population density amounted to 153 persons per 1 km² (same as in 2019).

Population increase by 1.9 thousand persons

Map 1. Population change in 2020 (previous year =100)



57.1% of the voivodship's population were inhabitants of warszawski stołeczny region

At the end of 2020, there were 3495.2 thousand persons residing in urban areas, which accounted for 64.4%. In comparison with 2019, there was a decrease in the number of urban residents by 0.01%, and an increase in rural residents by 0.1%. M.st. Warszawa had 1794.2 thousand residents, i.e. 33.1% of the total voivodship population and 51.3% of the total urban population in the voivodship.

Every third inhabitant of the voivodship lived in m.st. Warszawa

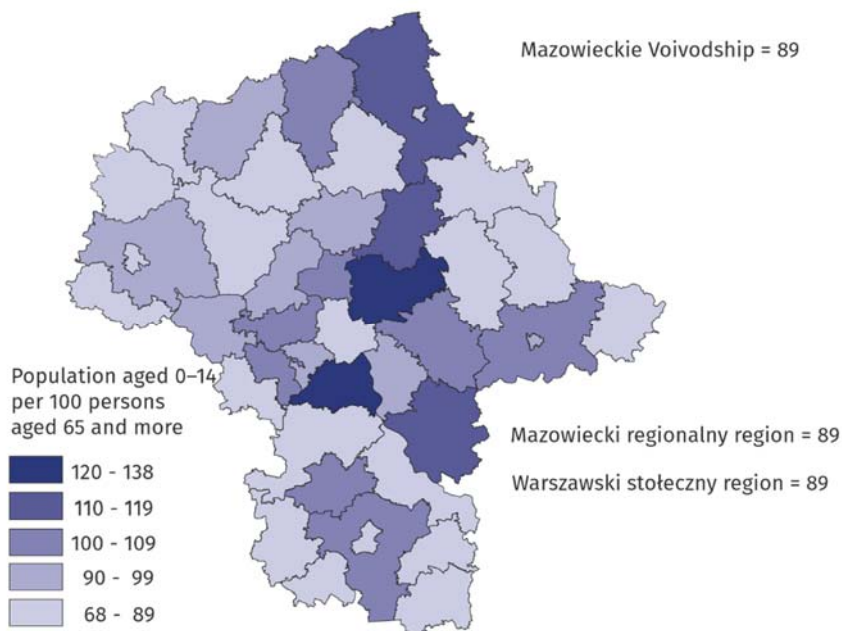
Women accounted for over a half of the voivodship's population (52.2%). In 2020, the sex ratio was 109 women per 100 men and remained at the same level as in 2019. In the territorial cross-section, we can observe an unequal level of the sex ratio. Urban population was strongly feminized, with 114 women 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. Among persons aged 65 and more, there were 154 women per 100 men.

Median age of the voivodship's population in 2020 amounted to 41.2 years. Higher median age was noted in the female population (42.7 years) than male (39.6 years); in 2019: 40.9; 42.4; 39.3 years, respectively. The differences in median age are also noticeable in urban (41.8 years) and in rural areas (39.8 years).

At the end of 2020, pre-working age population accounted for 19.4% of the total number of population, i.e. by 0.2 pp more than in 2019. The share of working age population decreased from 59.0% to 58.6%, while the share of post-working age population increased from 21.8% to 22.1%. Relations between working age population and non-working age population illustrate the dependency ratio. In 2020, there were 71 persons in non-working age per 100 working age population (in 2019 – 70 persons).

Median age increased by 0.3 years compared to the previous year

Map 2. Children – elderly persons ratio in 2020



There were 112 persons aged 65 years and more per 100 persons aged 0–14

The old age ratio, which determines the share of elderly persons (both men and women aged 65 and more) in the total population, in 2020 amounted to 18.5% at 18.1% a year earlier.

An increase in the percentage of persons 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 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 2010–2020, 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

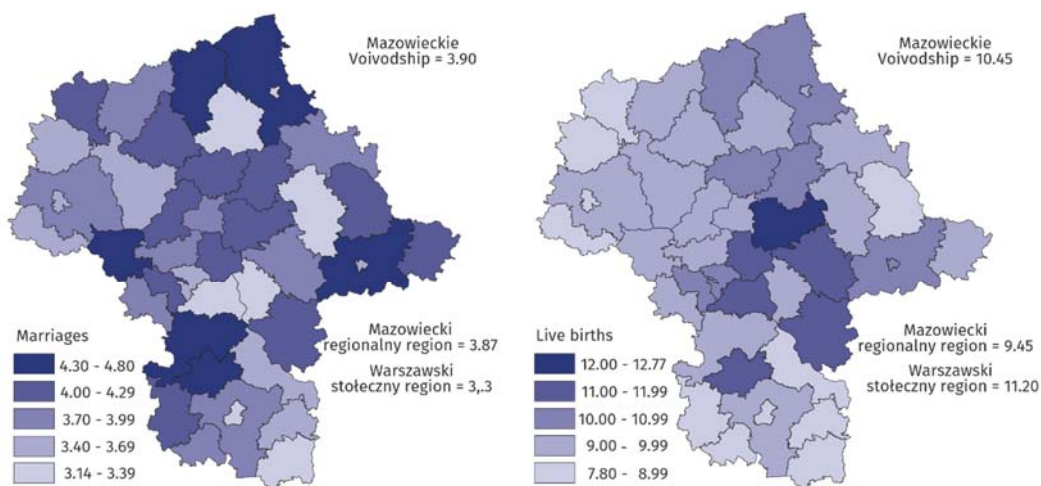
In 2020, 21179 new marriages were contracted, i.e. by 5091 (by 19.4%) fewer than a year before. In the total number of marriages, 64.0% accounted for marriages contracted in urban areas. In comparison with 2019, there was an decrease by 3525 in urban areas, i.e. by 20.6% of the number of registered marriages, and by 1566, i.e. by 17.1% in rural areas. For the voivodship in total the ratio of marriages per 1000 population amounted to 3.90. In terms of powiats, the highest number of marriages per 1000 population was recorded in białobrzegi powiat (4.80), while the lowest in the city with powiat status Ostrołęka (3.14).

Decrease in the number of marriages in urban and rural areas

In 2020, 56719 live births were recorded, i.e. by 2858 fewer than in the previous year, which gives a 4.8% decrease on a yearly basis. In urban and in rural areas these decreases amounted to 4.2% and 6.0%, respectively. Among those born in 2020, boys dominated slightly, accounting for 51.3%. The birth rate amounted to 10.45 compared to 11.01 in 2019. In urban areas, the intensity rate was higher than in rural areas (10.73 compared to 9.94). The highest level of births was recorded in the wołomiński powiat (12.77), while the lowest in the gostyniński powiat (7.80).

Decrease in the number of live births by 4.8% on a yearly basis

Map 3. Marriages and live births per 1000 population in 2020



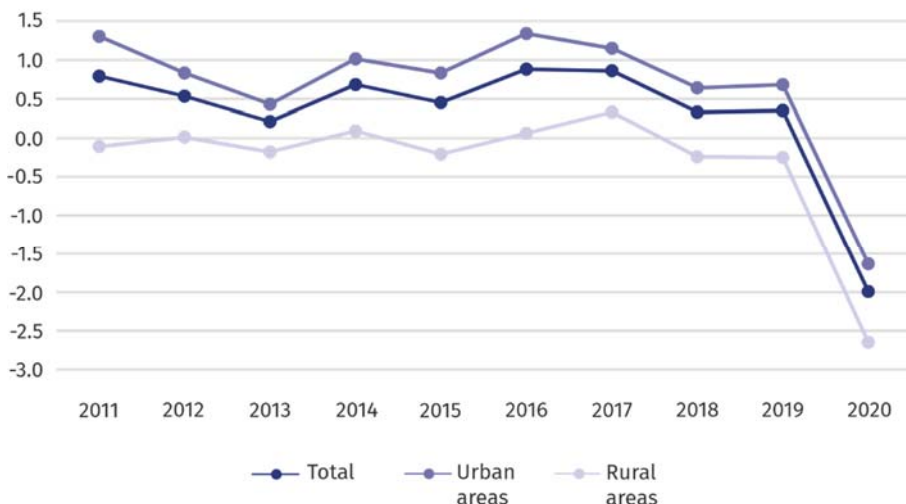
Greater intensity of marriages in warszawski stołeczny region than in mazowiecki regional one

During 2020, 67514 persons died, i.e. more by 9846 persons (by 17.1%) compared with 2019. Deaths recorded in urban areas accounted for 64.1% of the total, and their number increased by 17.5% on a yearly basis. In the total number of the deceased, 48.9% represented women. The death rate in 2020 amounted to 12.44 at 10.66 in the previous year. In urban areas this rate (12.36) was lower than in rural areas (12.54). The highest mortality rate was recorded in makowski (15.94), while the lowest in wołomiński powiat (10.00).

In 2020, 179 children under the age of 1 died (189 – in 2019). Boys' deaths accounted for 55.9% of the total. The ratio expressing the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births amounted to 3.16 compared to 3.17 a year earlier.

In Mazowieckie Voivodship in 2020, there was a negative natural increase, which was minus 10795 persons. Its intensity counted per 1000 population amounted to minus 1.99 compared to plus 0.35 a year before. In urban areas, the natural increase rate amounted to plus 1.63, and in rural areas minus 2.65 (in 2019, respectively, plus 0.68 and minus 0.25). In terms of powiats, a positive natural increase was recorded in 2 powiats, while negative in 40. The largest level of this rate was noted in wołomiński powiat (plus 2.77), and the lowest in gostyniński powiat (minus 7.46).

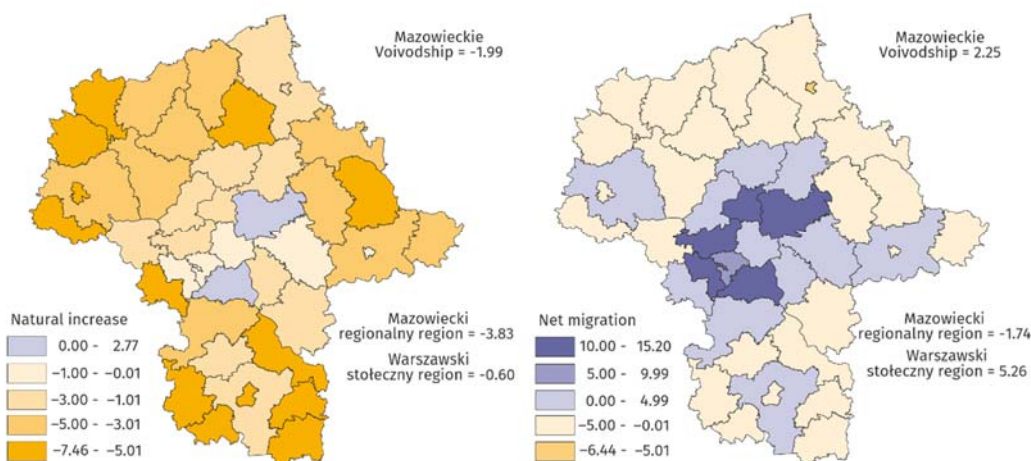
Chart 1. Natural increase per 1000 population



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 2020, in Mazowieckie Voivodship, the inflow¹ of population amounted to 64568 persons, i.e. by 20.6% less than a year earlier, and the outflow¹ 52371 persons, i.e. by 17.1% less. The net migration for permanent residence per 1000 population amounted to plus 2.25 (plus 3.34 a year earlier); the intensity rate of migration was lower in urban areas (plus 1.34) than in rural areas (plus 3.88). In terms of powiats, the intensity of net migration for permanent residence amounted to minus 6.44 in the city with powiats status Ostrołęka to plus 15.20 in grodziski powiat.

The predominance of migration inflow over outflow

Map 4. Natural increase and net permanent migration per 1000 population in 2020



An increase in the number of population in warszawski stołeczny region and a decrease in mazowiecki regionalny one

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 2020

SPECIFICATION	Marriages	Live births	Deaths		Natural increase	Net migration
			total	of which infants		
TOTAL	21179	56719	67514	179	-10795	12197
men	.	29071	34519	100	-5448	5828
women	.	27648	32995	79	-5347	6369
Urban areas	13561	37554	43247	113	-5693	4706
men	.	19194	21397	66	-2203	1700
women	.	18360	21850	47	-3490	3006
Of which m.st. Warszawa	7251	20669	22181	63	-1512	4466
men	.	10577	10514	35	63	1822
women	.	10092	11667	28	-1575	2644
Rural areas	7618	19165	24267	66	-5102	7491
men	.	9877	13122	34	-3245	4128
women	.	9288	11145	32	-1857	3363

Table 2. Rates of vital statistics and net permanent migration of population in 2020

SPECIFICATION	Marriages	Live births	Deaths		Natural increase	Net migration
			total	of which infants		
per 1000 population						
TOTAL	3,90	10,45	12,44	3,16	-1,99	2,25
Urban areas	3,88	10,73	12,36	3,01	-1,63	1,34
Of which m.st. Warszawa	4,04	11,52	12,37	3,05	-0,84	2,49
Rural areas	3,95	9,94	12,58	3,44	-2,65	3,88

In the case of quoting data from the Statistics Poland, please provide information "Statistics Poland data source", and in the case of publishing calculations made on data published by the Statistics Poland, provide information: "Own study on Statistics Poland data".

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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](#)

