

Size and demographic structure of the population and the number of buildings and dwellings in Mazowieckie Voivodship – final results of the National Population and Housing Census 2021

27 September 2022

 **4.7%**

Increase in the number of population compared to NSP 2011

 **17.0%**

Increase in the number of dwellings compared to NSP 2011

According to the final results of the 2021 National Population and Housing Census, the population of Mazowieckie Voivodship was 5,514.7 thousand persons. The population was higher by 246.0 thousand (by 4.7%) compared to the results of the 2011 census. There were 2,419.1 thousand dwellings, i.e. by 17.0% more than in the 2011 census.

Size and demographic structure of population

According to the final results of the 2021 National Population and Housing Census, 5514.7 thousand persons lived in Mazowieckie Voivodship on 31 March 2021, which constituted 14.5% of the total population of the country. Compared to the results of the 2011 National Census, the population increased by 246.0 thousand, i.e. 4.7% (it decreased by 1.2% in Poland). The population living in urban areas was 3,565.3 thousand and accounted for 64.7% of the total population of the Voivodship. Compared to 2011, the urban population increased by 183.6 thousand persons, i.e. by 5.4%. This increase results, among others, from assigning municipal rights to 7 rural towns in the inter-census period. There were 1,949.4 thousand inhabitants of rural areas, i.e. by 62.5 thousand (by 3.3%) more compared to the results of the 2011 National Census. In Poland, the urban population decreased by 2.8%, and the rural population increased by 1.2%.

The population of the Voivodship increased by 246 thousand within a decade

Table 1. Population by sex and place of residence (as of 31 March)

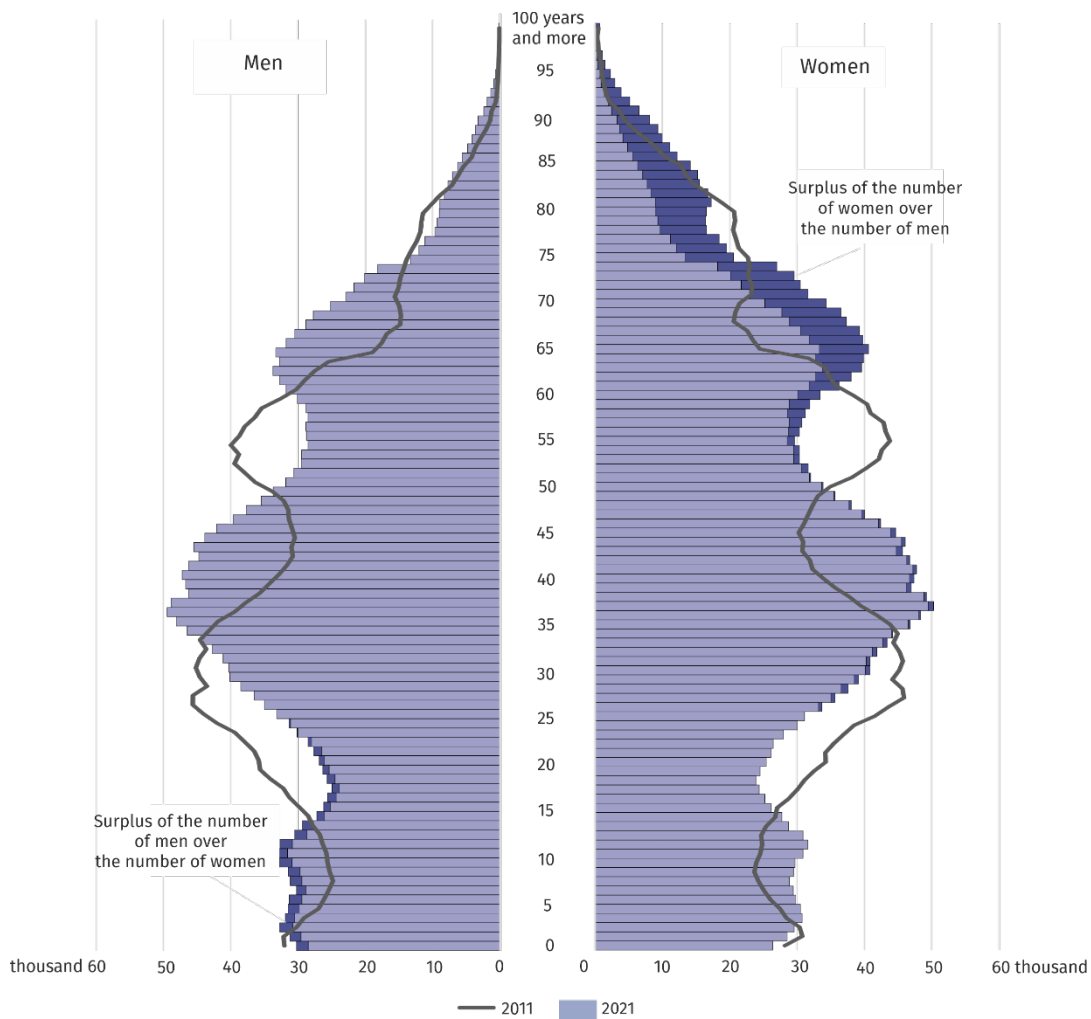
Specification	2011		2021		
	In absolute numbers	in %	In absolute numbers	in %	2011=100
Total	5268660	100,0	5514699	100,0	104,7
men	2522131	47,9	2640556	47,9	104,7
women	2746529	52,1	2874143	52,1	104,6
Urban areas	3381717	64,2	3565294	64,7	105,4
men	1581038	30,0	1668625	30,3	105,5
women	1800679	34,2	1896669	34,4	105,3
Rural areas	1886943	35,8	1949405	35,3	103,3
men	941093	17,9	971931	17,6	103,3
women	945850	18,0	977474	17,7	103,3

At the end of March 2021, the female population in Mazowieckie Voivodship amounted to 2,874.1 thousand and was by 233.6 thousand larger than the male population. Women constituted 52.1% of the total population of the Voivodship. Compared to the Census of 2011, the number of women increased by 4.6%, and the number of men by 4.7%.

The ratios of both sexes and the surplus of one over the other change along with the change of the age of the population. The analysis of the number of men and women shows that in 2021 a surplus of men over the number of women occurred in all age groups up to the age of 25. In older age groups, there was a surplus in the number of women over men.

Compared to 2011, the age structure of the population has changed significantly. This difference is primarily the effect of shifting demographic booms and lows over time by subsequent age groups of the population.

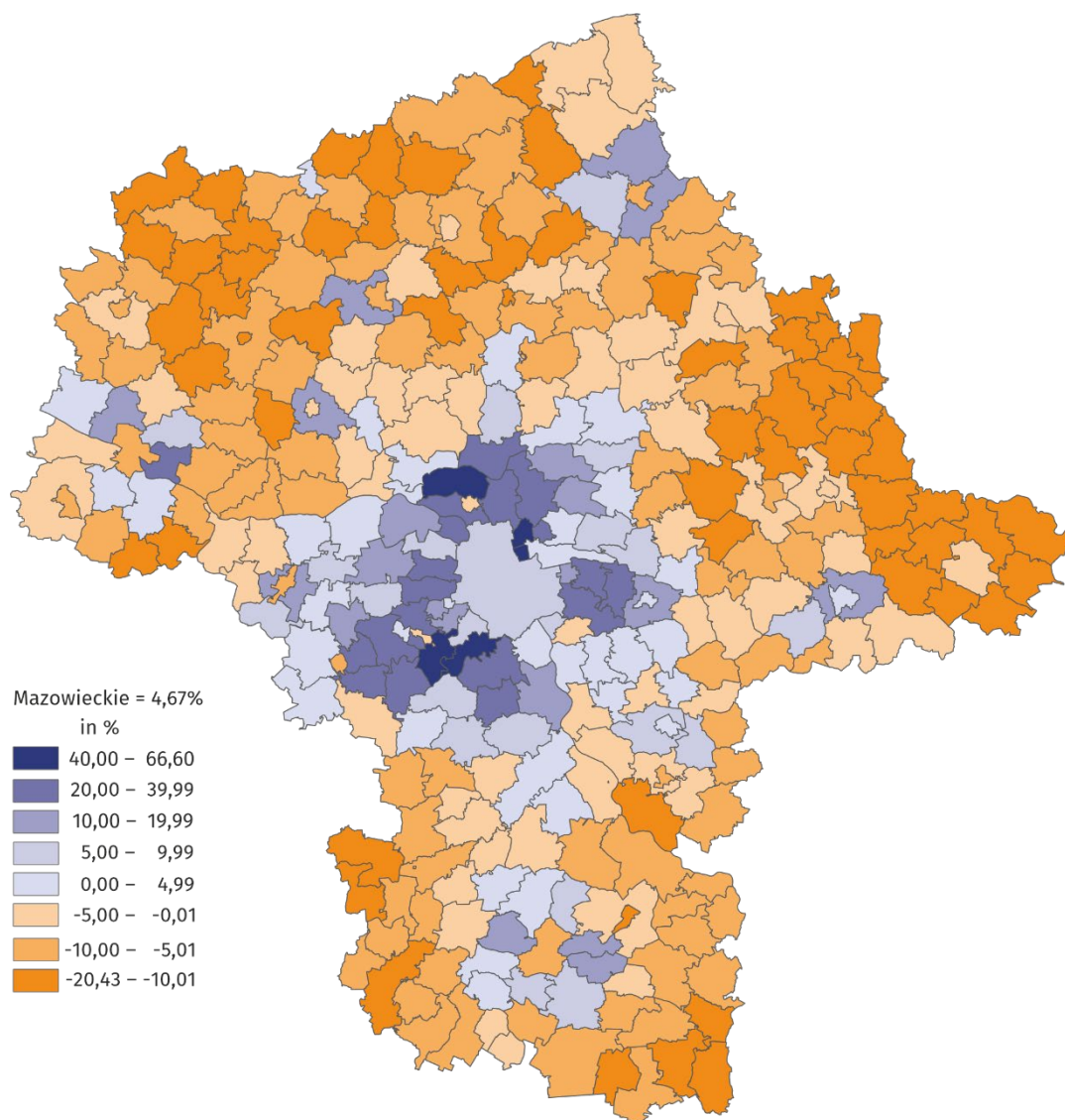
Chart 1. Population by sex and age (as of 31 March)



Analysing the data from the last two censuses, it can be concluded that the highest population growth occurred in gminas around Warszawa: in the rural gmina of Wieliszew (by 66.6%), in the rural gmina of Lesznowola (by 65.0%), in Marki (by 56.1%) and Ząbki (by 51.6%). Moreover, a significant increase in population took place in the suburban areas of larger towns (mainly with powiat status). On the other hand, the greatest loss was recorded at the outskirts of the Voivodship: in the rural gmina of Sterdyń (by 20.4%) and in the rural gmina of Ceranów (by 20.0%).

Out of 314 gminas operating in Mazowieckie Voivodship, the population growth was recorded in 104 gminas, and in 24 gminas the increase was over 20%. There was a loss in 210 gminas, including one over 20%. It is worth adding that in 17 gminas the number of inhabitants remained at a similar level (change below 1%).

Map 1. Change in the number of population in the years 2011–2021

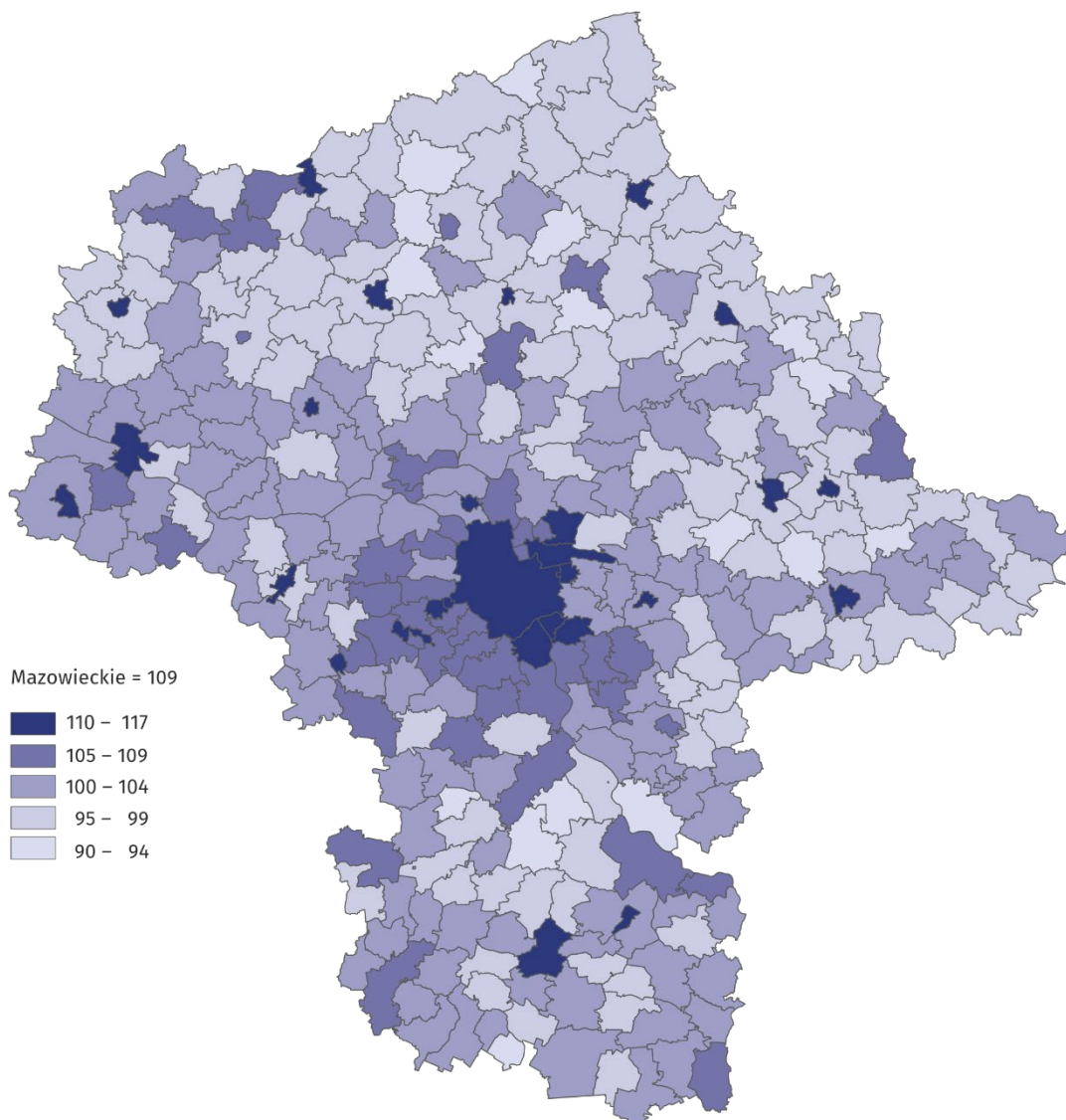


The largest gmina in terms of population in 2021 is still m.st. Warszawa with 1,860.3 thousand inhabitants, which constitutes 33.7% of the total population of the Voivodship. Since the previous census, the largest population growth was recorded in Warszawa, i.e. by 159.7 thousand persons. In 2021, the rural gmina of Szulbor Wielkie had the least inhabitants (1.6 thousand, i.e. 0.03% of the total), while in the 2011 Census – the rural gmina of Młynarze.

The feminisation rate did not change during 10 years; the number of women per 100 men was 109, in urban areas – 114, and in rural areas – 101.

The highest value of the feminisation rate was recorded in m.st. Warszawa (117) and in the towns of Milanówek and Płońsk (114 each), and the lowest in the rural gmina of Wierzbno (90). 35 gminas were balanced in terms of gender proportions, with 100 women per 100 men. The predominance of the number of women over the number of men was recorded in 155 gminas, and in 124 gminas there was an advantage of the number of men over the number of women (the feminisation rate below 100).

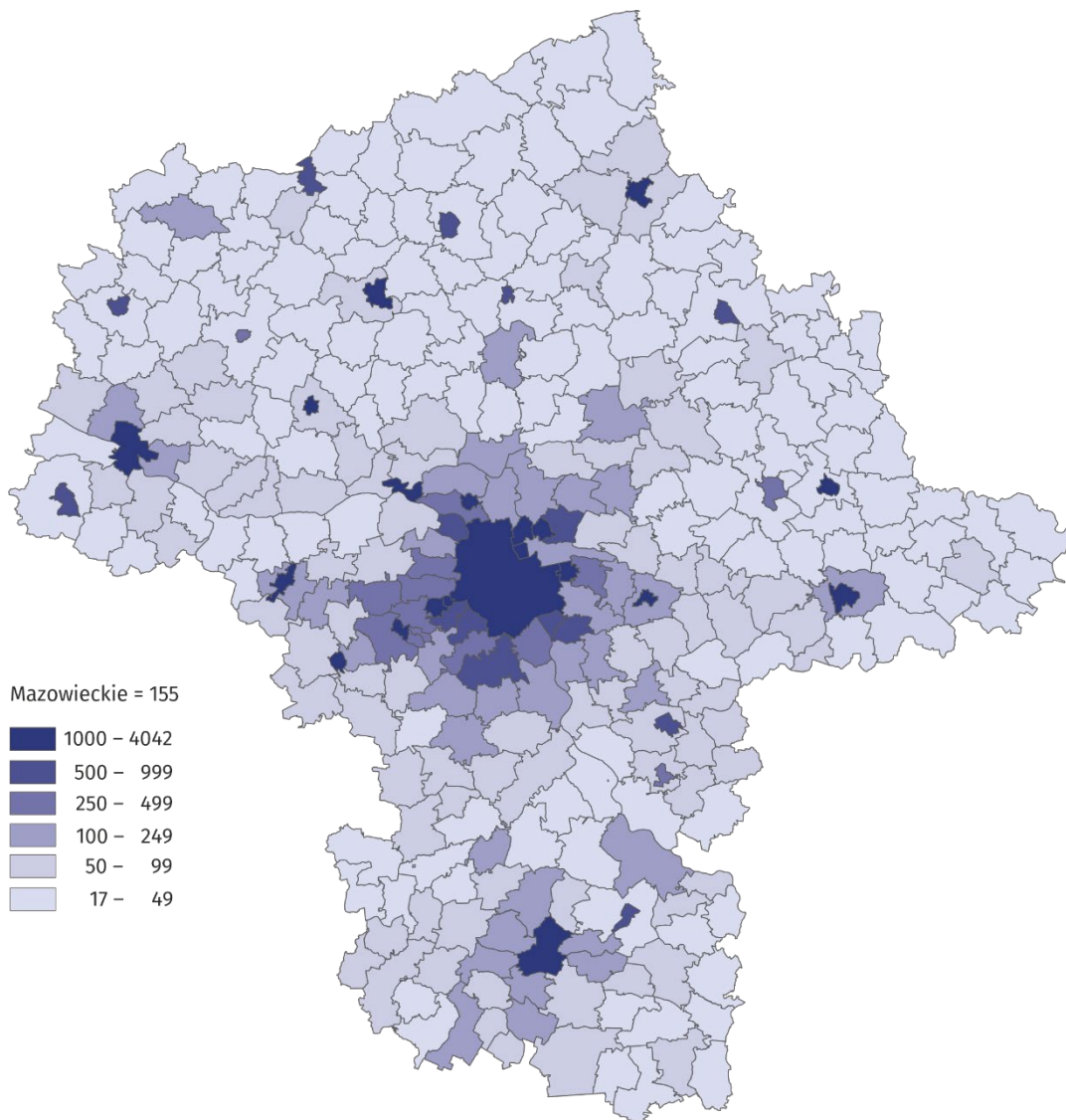
Map 2. Feminisation rate in 2021 (as of 31 March)



Population density amounted to 155 persons per 1 km² (in 2011 – 148); 1,596 persons in urban areas (28 more than in 2011), and 58 in rural areas (2 more persons).

There were over 1,000 persons per 1 km² in 20 gminas, the largest number in the following towns: Piastów (4,042), Ząbki (3,984) and Legionowo (3,930). There were less than 20 persons per 1 km² in 3 rural gminas: Cerańów (17), Krzynowłoga Mała (18) and Dzierzgowo (19).

Map 3. Population density in 2021 (as of 31 March)



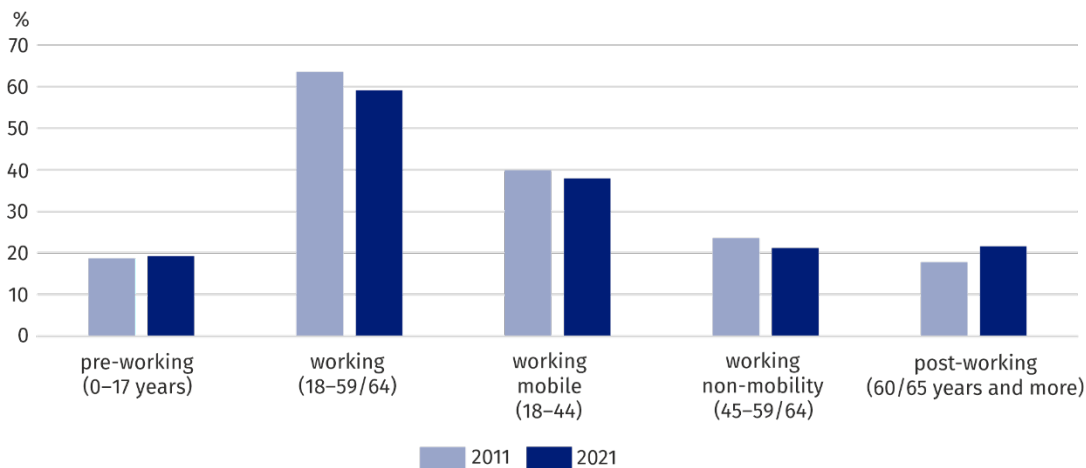
According to National Population and Housing Census 2021, there were 1,064.8 thousand persons of pre-working age in Mazowieckie Voivodship, i.e. 80.6 thousand more than in 2011. The percentage of these persons increased by 0.6 pp (up to 19.3%).

In 2021, the working age population amounted to 3,260.8 thousand persons, constituting 59.1% of the total population. Compared to the 2011 National Census, both the number and the percentage of persons of working age decreased by 83.3 thousand and 4.4 pp, respectively. There was a smaller decrease in the share of persons in mobile working age in the total population (by 2.0 pp to 37.9%) than in the share of persons of non-mobility age (by 2.4 pp to 21.2%).

In the inter-census period, the number of persons in post-working age clearly increased – by 248.8 thousand to 1,189.1 thousand, and the share of this population increased by 3.8 pp to 21.6%.

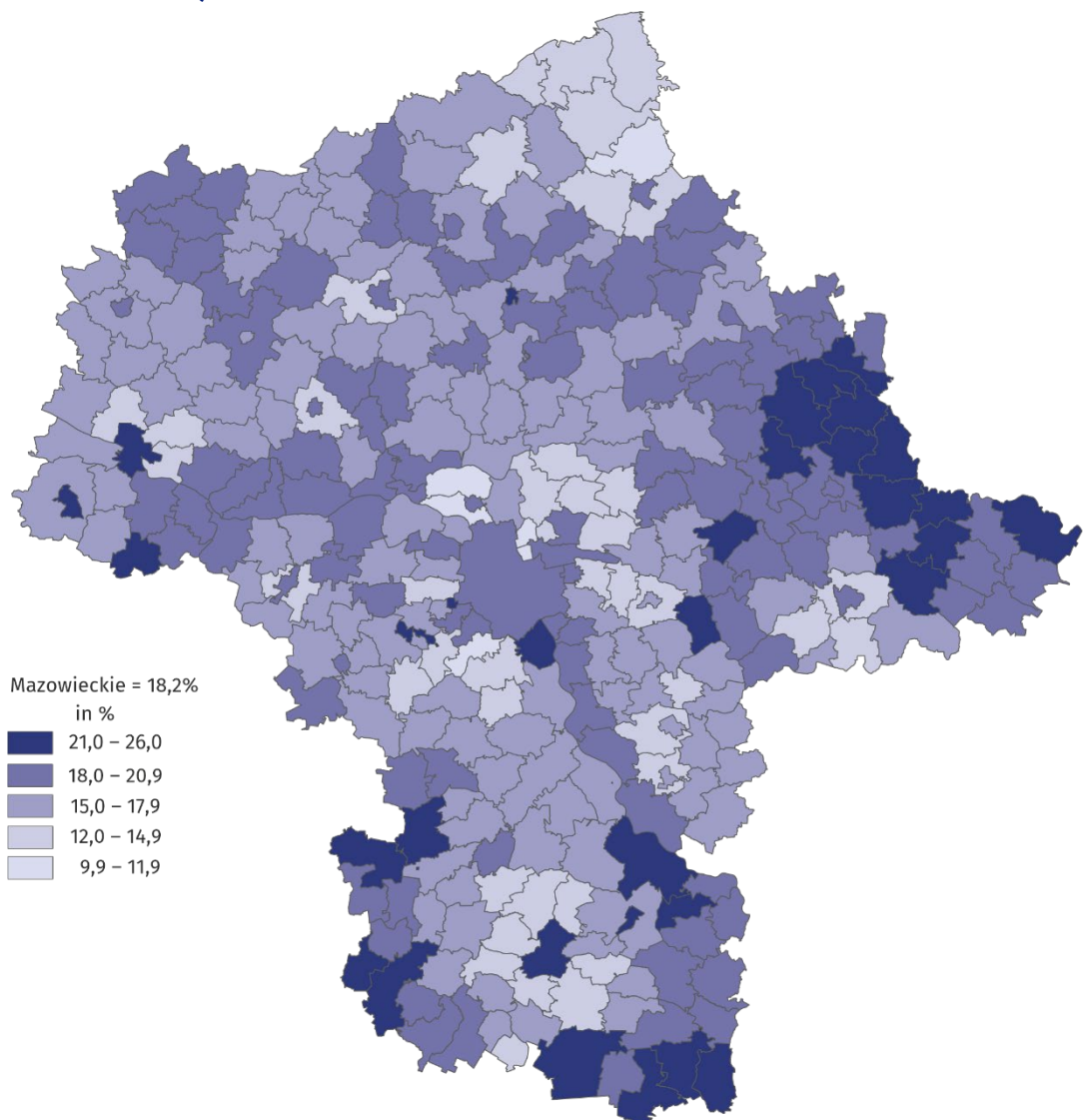
The consequence of these changes is an increase in the demographic dependency ratios. In 2021, for every 100 persons of working age, there were 69 persons of non-working age, 12 more than 10 years earlier. The ratio of the post-working age population to the working age population increased from 28 to 36, and the ratio of the pre-working age population to the working age population from 29 to 33.

Chart 2. Population by economic age groups (as of 31 March)



The gradual increase in the share of older age groups and the decreasing share of younger age groups are evidences of the aging of the population. While in 2011, persons aged 0-14 accounted for 15.4% of the population, and persons aged 65 and more – 14.5%, in 2021 the share of children was lower than the share of older persons (16.5 % compared to 18.2%). In urban areas, the demographic aging ratio amounted to 19.2% (compared to 15.0% in 2011), and in rural areas – 16.3% (compared to 13.6%).

Map 4. Share of persons aged 65 years and more in the total population in 2021 (as of 31 March)

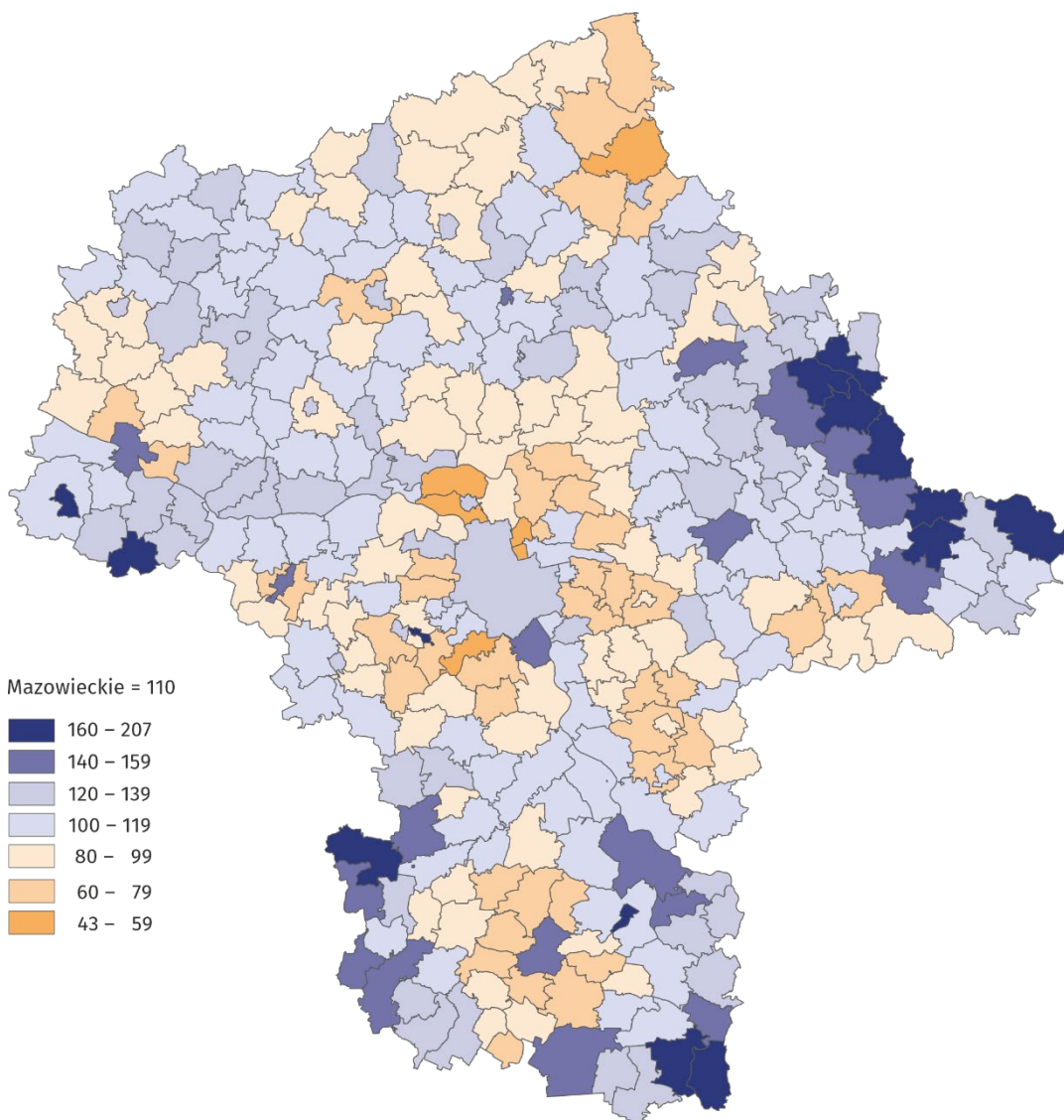


In 2021, the value of the demographic aging ratio¹ in gminas ranged from 9.9% in the town of Ząbki to 26.0% in Podkowa Leśna. The lowest percentage of the oldest population (not exceeding 11%) was recorded in 3 gminas, and the highest percentage (at least 20%) – in 58.

The increasing value of the old age index is also an evidence of the progressive demographic aging of the voivodship inhabitants. While in 2011 there were 95 persons aged over 64 per 100 children aged 0-14, in 2021 it was already 110 persons. In urban areas the discussed ratio increased from 106 to 122, and in rural areas from 79 to 91.

In 2021, in 187 gminas, the old age index was above 100, in 5 gminas – at the level of 100 (a similar number of elderly persons and children was recorded), and in 122 – below 100. The highest value of the old age index was recorded in the rural gmina of Nur – 207, which means that the number of persons aged 65 and over (grandparents and grandmothers) was more than two times higher than the number of persons aged 0–14 (grandchildren). In turn, at least twice as many children as elderly persons lived in three gminas – in the rural gmina of Lesznów, in the town of Ząbki and in the town of Marki (the old age index was 43, 46 and 47, respectively).

Map 5. Number of persons aged 65 and more per 100 persons aged 0–14 in 2021 (as of 31 March)



¹ Ratio of the number of persons aged 65 and more to the total number of population.

Dwellings and buildings

The final results of the National Census of Population and Housing indicate that on 31 March 2021, there were 2,419.1 thousand dwellings in Mazowieckie Voivodship, which were located in 956.4 thousand buildings, which accounted for 15.9% and 14.0% of the housing stock in the country, respectively. Compared to the results of the 2011 Census, the number of dwellings increased by 352.1 thousand (by 17.0%), and the number of buildings by 99.9 thousand (by 11.7%); in Poland, an increase was recorded by 12.8% and 12.6%, respectively.

Compared to the results of the 2011 Census, the number of dwellings increased by 17.0%

Table 2. Dwellings and buildings (as of 31 March)

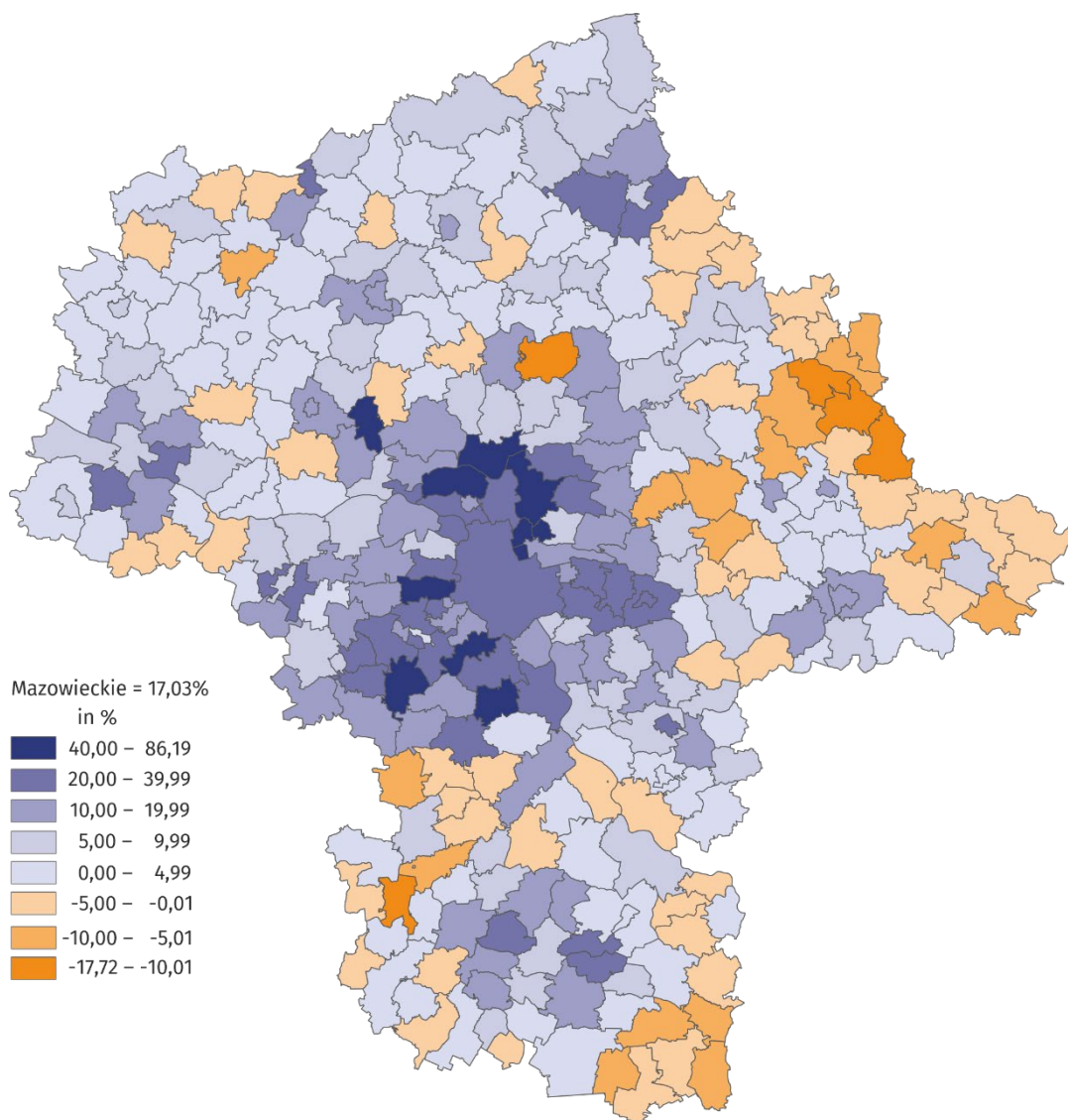
Specification	2011	2021	
		in absolute numbers	2011=100
Dwellings	2067029	2419081	117,0
urban areas	1476659	1763591	119,4
rural areas	590370	655490	111,0
Buildings	856427	956360	111,7
urban areas	316029	358882	113,6
rural areas	540398	597478	110,6

In urban areas, the dynamics of the increase in the number of dwellings and buildings was higher than in rural areas. The number of dwellings in urban areas increased by 19.4% (i.e. by 286.9 thousand) compared to the Census of 2011 and amounted to 1763.6 thousand, while in rural areas by 11.0% (i.e. by 65.1 thousand) and amounted to 655.5 thousand. The number of buildings in urban areas increased in the analysed period by 13.6% (i.e. by 42.9 thousand) and amounted to 358.9 thousand. In rural areas, the number of buildings increased by 10.6% (i.e. by 57.1 thousand) to 597.5 thousand.

Over the decade, the highest increase in the number of dwellings was recorded in the rural gmina of Wieliszew (by 86.2%), in the town of Marki (by 72.5%), in the urban-rural gmina of Radzymin (by 71.8%) and in the rural gmina Lesznowola (by 64.8%). It was related to the increase in the number of persons living in these gminas. In turn, the largest decrease in the number of dwellings took place in the following rural gminas: Jabłonna Lacka (by 17.7%), Sterdyń (by 17.5%), Obryte (by 15.9%) and Klwów (by 14.2%).

Among the total number of gminas in Mazowieckie Voivodship, the increase in the number of dwellings as compared to the 2011 National Census was recorded in 240 gminas, and in 43 gminas the increase was over 20%. In 2 gminas the number of dwellings did not change, while in 72 gminas there was a decrease.

Map 6. Change in the number of dwellings in the years 2011–2021



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Related information

[National Population and Housing Census 2021. Research methodology and organisation](#)

[National Housing and Population Census 2021. Report on preliminary results](#)

[The population of Mazowieckie Voivodship in the light of the preliminary results of the 2021 National Population and Housing Census](#)

[Preliminary results of the National Population and Housing Census 2021](#)

Data available in databases

[Local Data Bank](#)

Terms used in official statistics

[Population](#)

[Pre-working age](#)

[Working age](#)

[Post-working age](#)

[Population density](#)

[Feminisation rate](#)

[Dwelling](#)

[Building](#)

