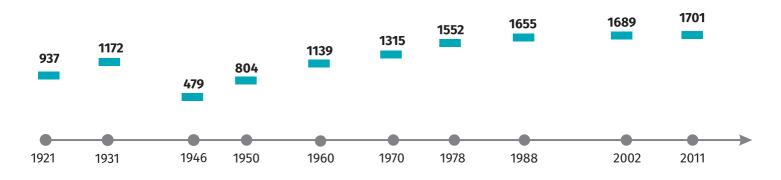


The census of the population is the most important survey conducted by Polish official statistics. Thanks to it we know, among others, the number of population, housing conditions and the occupational situation of the inhabitants of our country. Data collected during the censuses and other surveys are subject to statistical confidentiality, so it can be used only to create statistical studies.

The first National Population and Housing Census of Poland was carried out in 1921. In total, ten censuses took place (the last in 2011)

### Population of Warsaw according to censuses (in thousands)



## Age pyramid (per 1000 population of given sex)

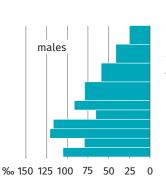
2011

60+ 50-59 40-49

30-39 25-29 20-24 15-19

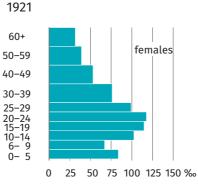
10-14 6- 9 0 - 5

0



males

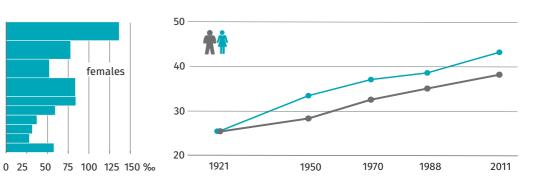
 $\% 150 \ 125 \ 100 \ 75 \ 50 \ 25$ 



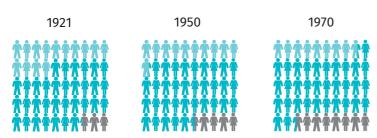
females

Although Warsaw, in terms of population, is almost twice as large as in 1921, then there were more (by 34 thousand) children and youth (age 0-19 years) compared to 2017

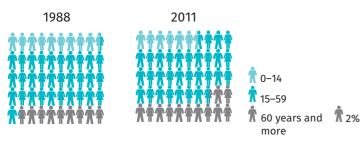
### Median age of population by age



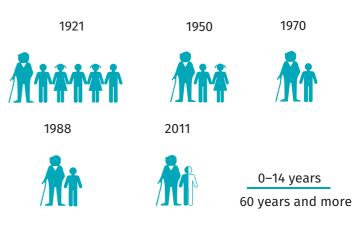
# Population by age groups (in %)



How old are you? The census takers could not always get the answer to this question. In 1950, there were over 2.6 thousand persons with unidentified year of birth.

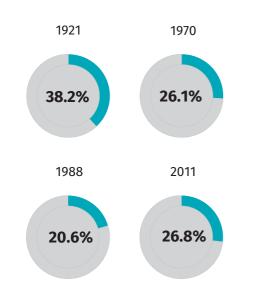


### Number of grandchildren per grandfather



In 1970, 23% of families in Warsaw did not have children. In 2011, every third family in Warsaw was childless.

#### Share of single males and single females in population aged 15 and more



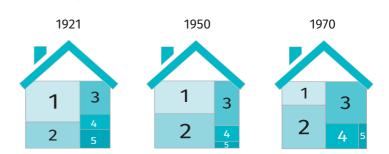
Marriage at the age of 15? Today it is hard to imagine, but according to the 1921 census, 49 persons that were already in the "marital state" were at this age.

# Share of persons with higher education (in %)<sup>a</sup>



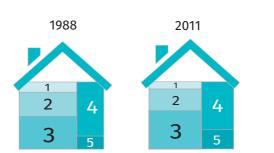
a Dotyczy ludności w wieku 10 lat i więcej w 1921 r., w wieku 15 lat i więcej w 1970 r. i 1988 r. oraz 13 lat i więcej w 2011 r.

Nowadays, women are better educated than men: according to the 2011 census, they accounted for 56% of total population in Warsaw with higher education. In 1921, the educational advantage of men was undisputable, they constituted three-quarters of the total population of the capital holding a uneversity diploma.

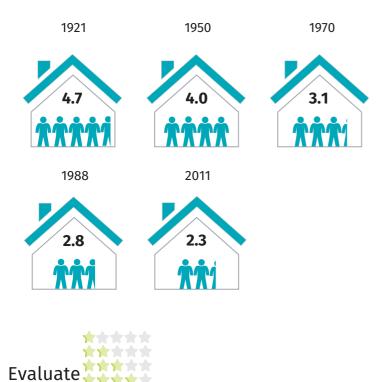


Dwellings by the number of rooms (in %)

In 1921, the census showed five one-room dwellings in Warsaw in which 16 persons or more lived. In turn, the best housing conditions had six Warsaw residents, who alone resided in dwellings with at least 10 rooms.



#### Average number of persons per dwelling



\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

the study

Kitchen is the heart of the home. However, the standard of dwellings does not always allow for comfortable cooking and eating meals. Even in 1988, every fifth dwelling in the capital did not have a separate kitchen, and 26 thousand of Warsaw households had to do without a stove.

When publishing Statisical Office data please indicate the source.