

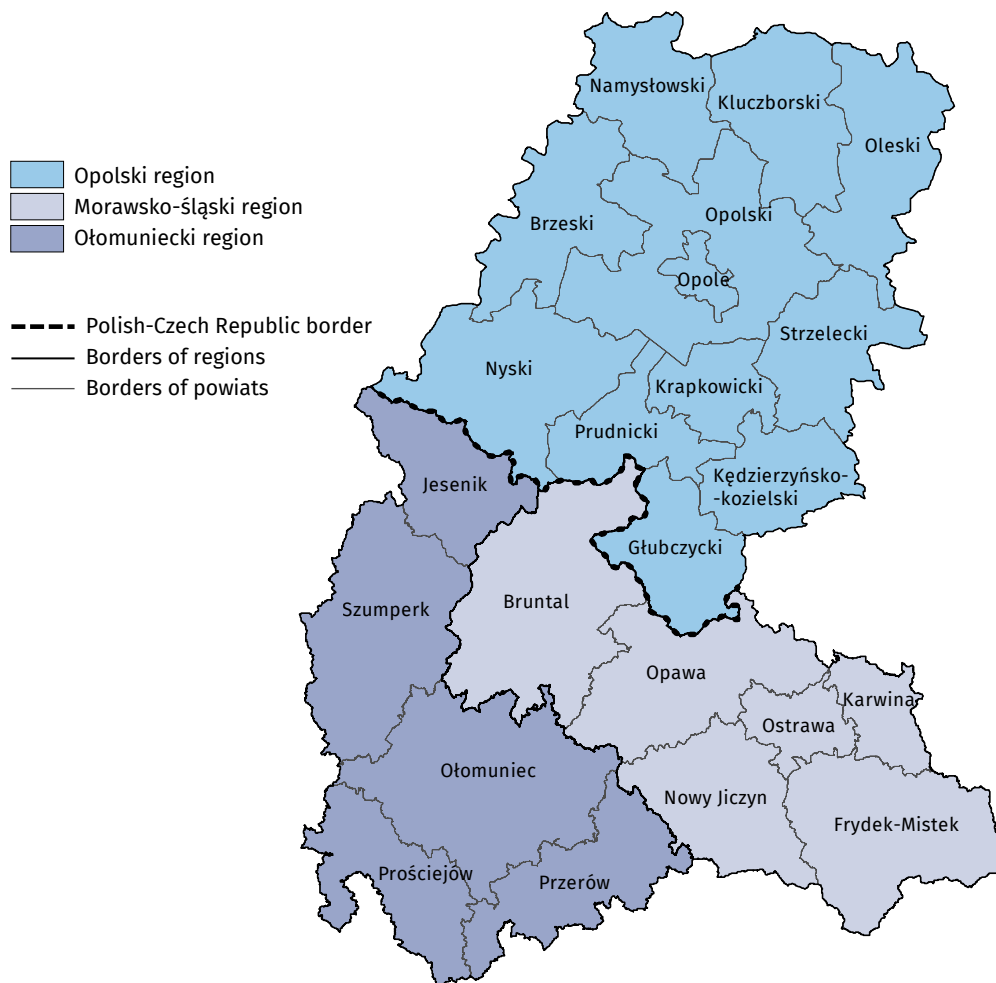
# Size and structure of the population as well as number of buildings and dwellings in regions: Opolski, Morawsko-Śląski and Ołomuniecki on the basis of the National Population and Housing Census 2011 and 2021

19 July 2023

This study contains the results of the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2011 and 2021 concerning three cross-border regions: Opolski, Ołomuniecki and Morawsko-Śląski. In order to perform a comparison it has been assumed that Czech countries correspond to Polish voivodships (regions) and okresy in Czech Republic correspond to Polish powiats – they are referred in such way in the presented study.

January 1, 2017 the area of the units of territorial division of the country has been changed, due to the incorporation of parts of the following gminas from Opolski Powiat to the city of Opole: Dąbrowa, Dobrzeń Wielki, Komprachcice and Prószków. This fact may be reflected in the changes in the number of population, buildings and dwellings in 2011-2021.

**Map 1. Territorial units in regions: Opolski, Morawsko-Śląski and Ołomuniecki**

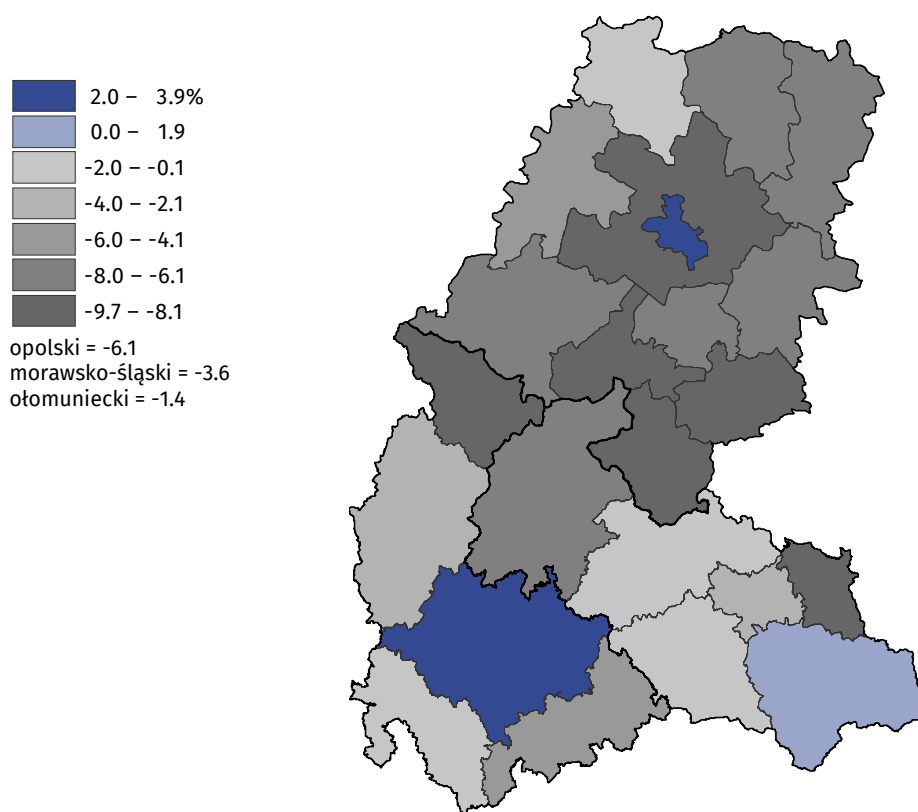


## Size and structure of the population

The results of the NPHC 2021 conducted in Poland, as well as in Czech Republic showed the adverse tendencies in the shaping of population in each of the analysed regions. It is proved by the decline in the number of population in years 2011-2021, respectively, by 6.1% in Opolski Region, by 3.6% in Morawsko-Śląski Region and by 1.4% in Ołomuniecki Region. It means that in the analyzed period every 16<sup>th</sup> resident of Opolskie Voivodship diminished, in Morawsko-Śląskie Voivodship every 28<sup>th</sup> resident and in Ołomunieckie Voivodship every 71<sup>st</sup> resident. The scale of this decline indicates crucial differentiation and at the same time it points out the adverse situation in the Polish part of the borderline.

A decrease in the number of population was noted in most of the powiats in the studied regions. The decline in the population amounted between 1.2% (Nowy Jiczyn) and 9.7% (Kędzierzyńsko-Kozielski). The highest decline occurred in the powiats in Opolski Region, among which, Kędzierzyńsko-Kozielski excluded, the significant decrease in the number of population was observed in powiats: Głubczycki (by 9,5%), Opolski (by 9.1%), Prudnicki (by 8.3%) and Krapkowicki (by 8.0%). In the case of powiats in Czech Republic the decline in the number of population was slightly less spread. In the Morawsko-Śląski Region the highest decrease was observed in powiats: Karwina (by 8.1%) and Bruntal (by 7.0%) and in Ołomuniecki Region – in Jeseník Powiat (by 8.5%). Spatial distribution of the decline in the number of population shows that it is mostly present in the borderline, both on the Polish and Czech side of the border. The increase of population was observed in the city of Opole (by 3.9%) as well as in powiats: Ołomuniec (by 3.0%) and Frydek-Mistek (by 0.8%).

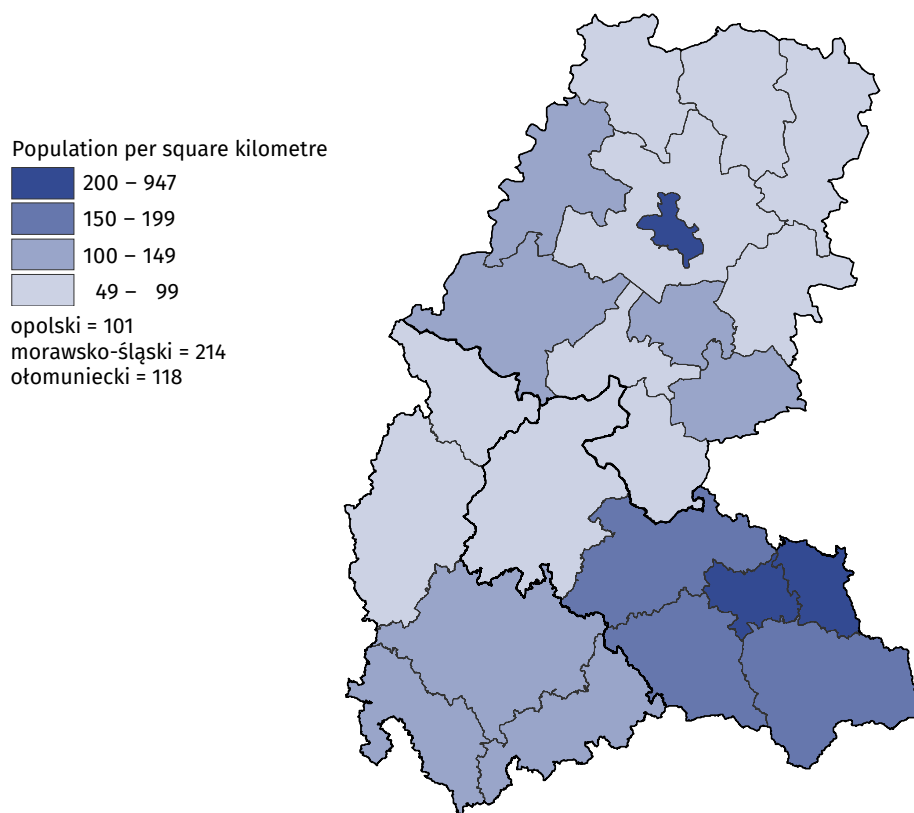
**Map 2. Change in the number of population in the years 2011–2021**



The results of the NPHC show that the studied units were significantly different in terms of the level of concentration of population. The highest population density, determined by the number of persons per 1 square kilometer, was recorded in Morawsko-Śląski Region (214), then in Ołomuniecki (118) and Opolski Region (101). The Morawsko-Śląski Region is distinguished by almost two times higher population density. On its area the highest level of concentration of population was observed in the city of Ostrawa (947 people/ km<sup>2</sup>) and in Karwina Powiat (661 persons/ km<sup>2</sup>). Similarly, high population density occurred

in the city of Opole (856). The other territorial units from the studied area were characterised by relatively low concentration of population, that amounted between 49 persons/km<sup>2</sup> (Jesenik Powiat) and 173 persons/km<sup>2</sup> (Frydek-Mistek Powiat).

**Map 3. Population density in 2021**



The changes in population in the analysed area reflect in the changes in the demographic structure, among others, due to its basic categories like sex and age.

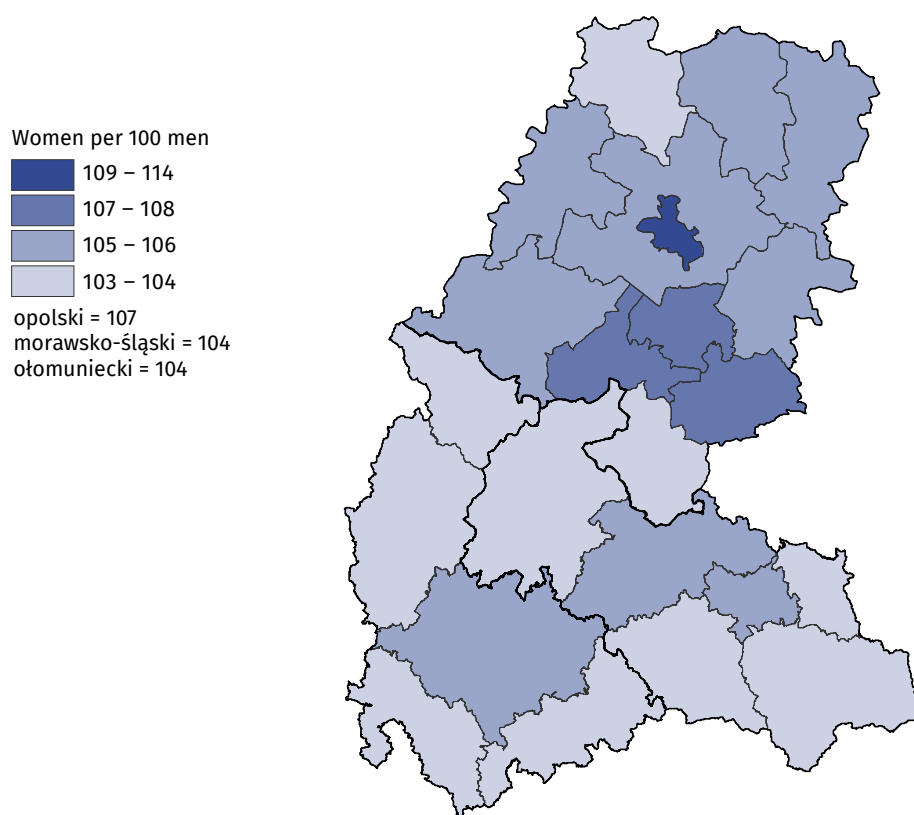
In years 2011-2021 in Opolskie Voivodship the number of women and men decreased at the same pace and their share in the structure of population was on a similar level. However, in Czech voivodships the greater changes in the share of each sex group was observed, which resulted from the bigger decrease in the number of women. In 2021, in both Czech regions, the share of women amounted to 51.0% in each region and was by 0.4 percentage point lower than the one recorded in 2011.

**Table 1. Population by sex**

Specification	2011		2021		
	In thousands	in %	In thousands	in %	2011=100
<b>Opolski Region</b>	<b>1016.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>954.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.9</b>
Men	491.3	48.3	461.5	48.4	93.9
Women	524.9	51.7	492.6	51.6	93.9
<b>Morawsko-Śląski Region</b>	<b>1205.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1162.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.4</b>
Men	586.5	48.6	570.1	49.0	97.2
Women	619.3	51.4	592.8	51.0	95.7
<b>Ołomuniecki Region</b>	<b>628.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>619.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.6</b>
Men	305.5	48.6	303.9	49.0	99.5
Women	322.9	51.4	315.9	51.0	97.8

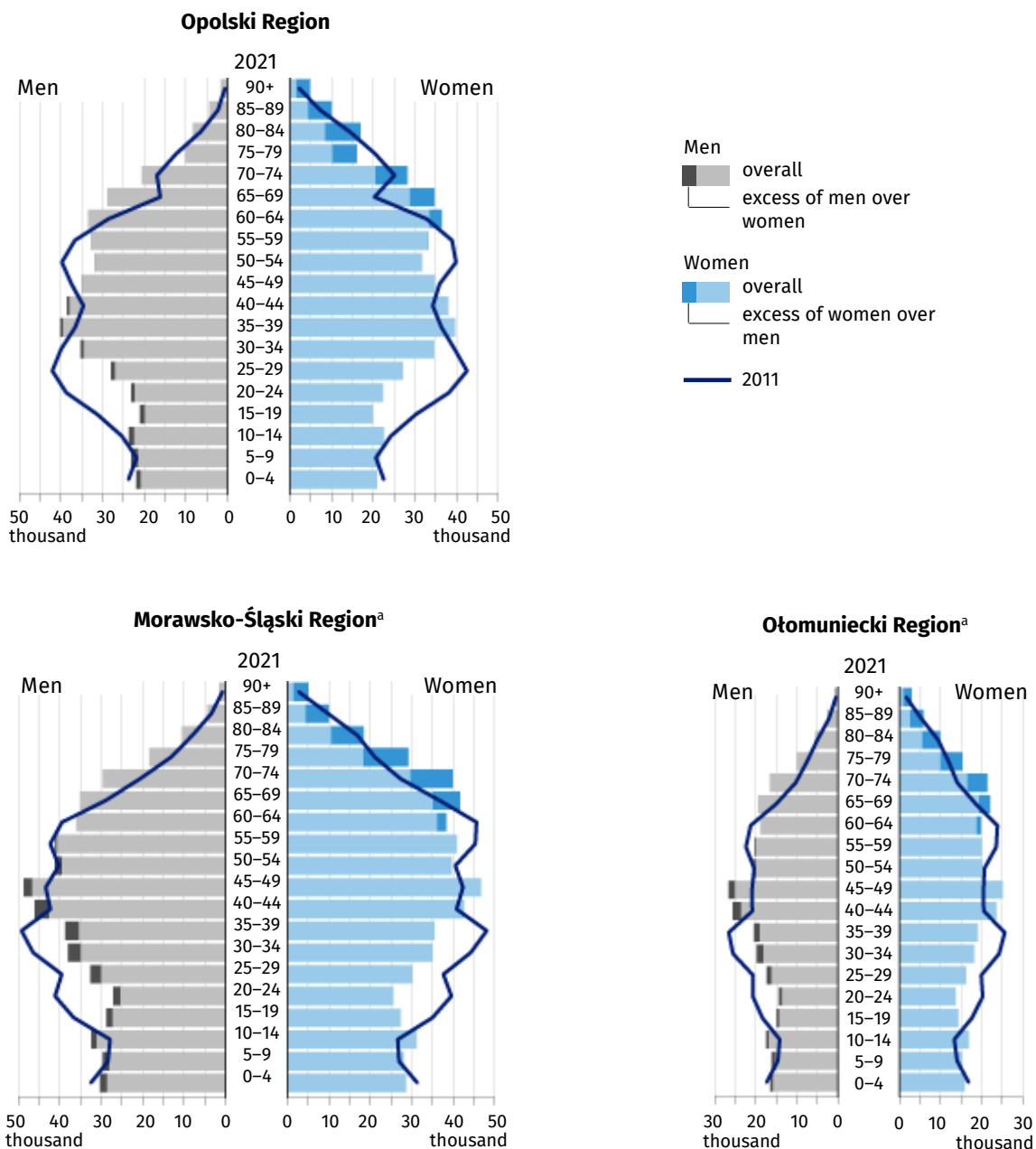
The changes in the structure of population according to sex have a reflection in the feminisation rate, which determines the number of women per 100 men. It was noticed that in 2021, in all researched regions and powiats, the number of women was higher than the number of men and the feminisation rate amounted between 103 (powiats: Bruntal, Frydek-Mistek, Nowy Jiczyn, Jesenik and Szumperk) and 114 (the city of Opole). Both, the value as well as diversity of the feminisation rate, were lower in the Czech regions and in each of them the rate amounted to 104. However, in Opolski Region the value, as well as disparity of the feminisation rate, were significantly higher. The value of this rate amounted to 107 in Opolski Region and it varied territorially to a higher degree; its value fell between 104 (powiats: Głubczycki and Namysłowski) and 114 (the city of Opole). The feminisation phenomenon is conditioned by two processes: the ageing of the population and higher number of work places in urban areas. In the case of the studied area, the ageing of population is observed, nonetheless, the highest feminisation rates in each region are noted in urban areas (the city of Opole, the city of Ostrawa, Ołomuniec Powiat) which may confirm the second reason of excess of women over men.

**Map 4. Feminisation rate in 2021**



The analysis of the structure of population by age and sex indicates similar tendencies in the studied regions. The population pyramid for each region is regressive, it has a narrow basis, which results from the decreasing number of birth and at the same time, it shows the ageing of population. In the society of each region, there are two significant baby booms, from the mid-50's and the turn of the 70's and 80's of the previous century. Similar situation was in the case of relation between the number of women and men in specific age groups. In each region, the excess of man over women is observed in the youngest age group but from the age of 60 years the number of women is higher than the number of men. The comparison of the structure of population by age and sex from 2021 in certain regions shows, that it was mostly unfavourable in Opolskie Voivodship. The number of population aged 0-10 years in the period between the censuses decreased in Opolskie and Morawsko-Śląskie Voivodship (by 1.0% and 0.4% respectively) and increased in Ołomunieckie Voivodship (by 3.3%). At the same time the number of population aged 90 years and more increased - in Opolskie Voivodship by 127.5%, in Morawsko-Śląskie Voivodship by 89.5% and in Ołomunieckie Voivodship by 83.8%.

**Chart 1. Population by age and sex**

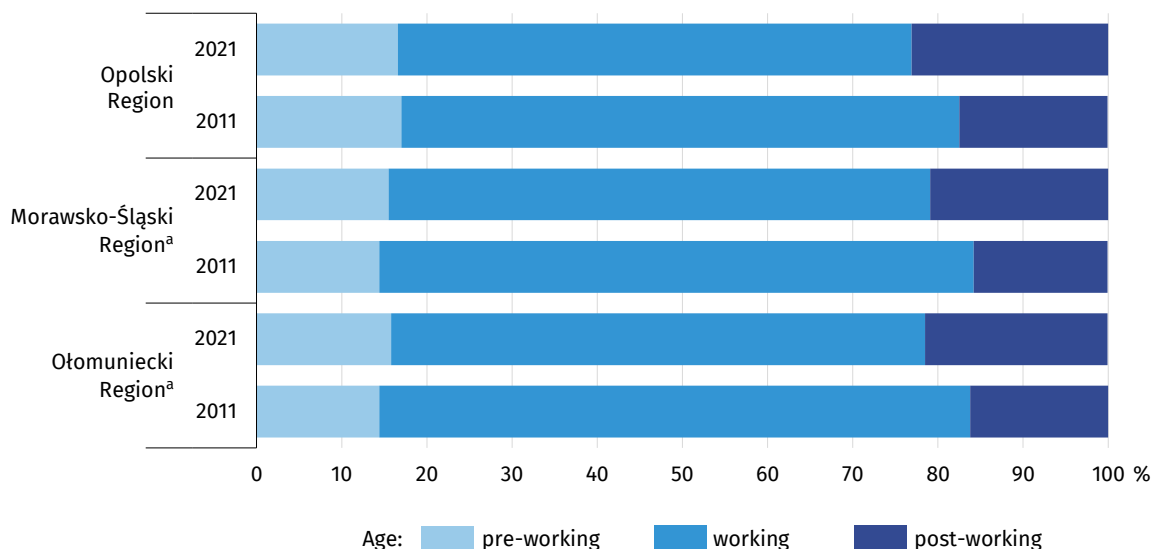


a In 2011 data does not include unspecified age.

Results of the NPHC indicate large changes in the structure of population by economic age groups. In relation to 2021, in Opolskie Voivodship the percentage of population of pre-working age decreased (from 17.0% to 16.6%) as well as of working age (from 65.5% to 60.3%). On the other hand, share of post-working age significantly increased (from 17.4% to 23.1%). In both Czech regions the share of population of working age decreased (in Morawsko-Śląski Region from 69.8% to 63.6% and in Ołomuniecki Region from 69.4% to 62.7%). The share of post-working population increased in Ołomuniecki Region from 16.2% to 21.4% and in Morawsko-Śląski Region from 15.7% to 20.9%. The lower scale of changes concerned the increased share of pre-working population (in Ołomuniecki Region from 14.4% to 15.8% and in Morawsko-Śląski Region from 14.4% to 15.5%).

The relations between certain economic age groups, expressed by age dependency ratio (number of non-working age persons per 100 persons of working age) are less and less advantageous. In 2011, in Opolskie Voivodship there were 53 persons of non-working age per 100 working age persons, in Morawsko-Śląskie Voivodship – 43 persons and in Ołomunieckie Voivodship – 44 persons. In 2021 the age dependency ratio increased in every region (in Opolski – by 13, in Morawsko-Śląski - by 14 and in Ołomuniecki – by 15). This resulted from the significantly larger dependency of post-working age population. In 2021 in Opolskie Voivodship there were 38 post-working age persons per 100 working age persons, in Morawsko-Śląskie Voivodship it was 33 persons while in Ołomunieckie Voivodship – 34 persons (in 2011 – 27, 23 and 23, respectively).

**Chart 2. Population by economic age groups**

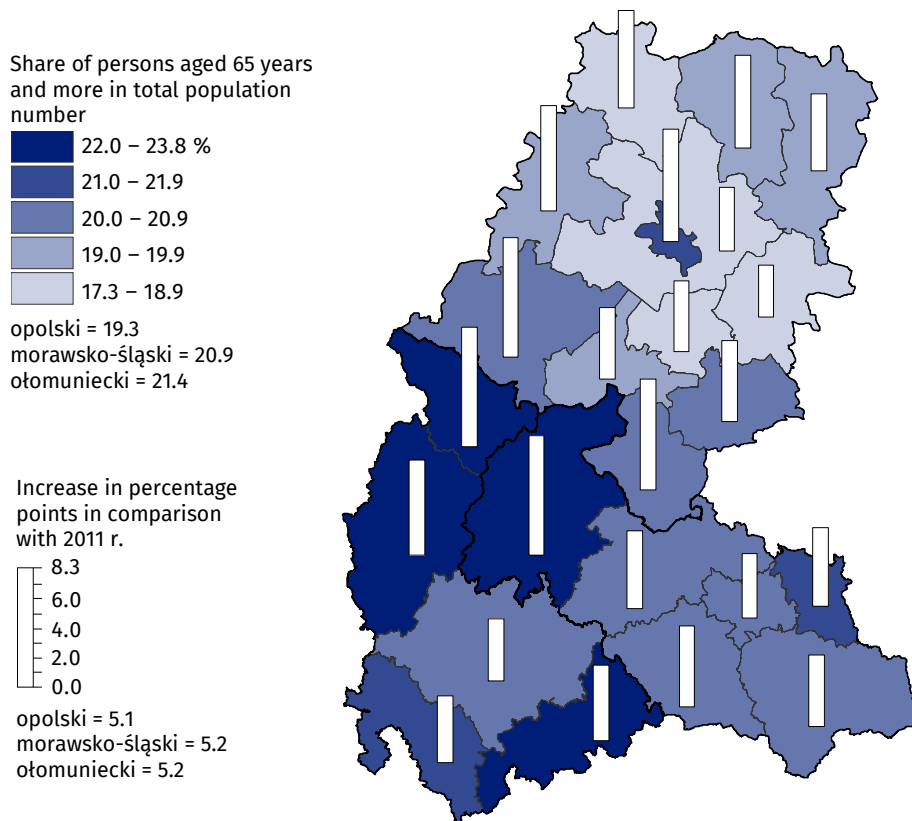


a In 2011 data does not include unspecified age.

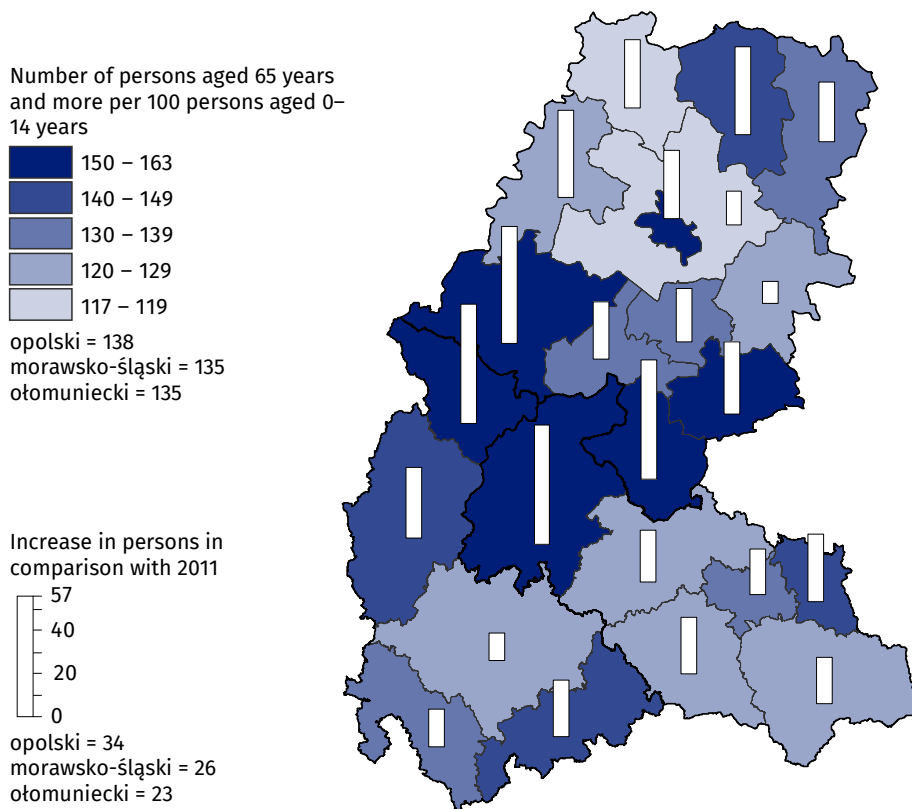
In the years 2011-2021, in the studied regions of Polish-Czech borderline the ongoing process of population ageing has been observed, which has its confirmation in the basic measurements: rate demographic of ageing (share of people aged 65 years and more in the total population number) as well as ageing ratio (number of persons aged 65 years and more per 100 persons aged 0-14 years).

In each of the studied regions, share of persons aged 65 years and more in the total population number in the period between censuses increased on a similar scale i.e by 5.1 percentage points in Opolskie Voivodship and by 5.2 percentage points both in Morawsko-Śląskie and Ołomunieckie Voivodship. In powiats this phenomenon is more varied. In 2021, the highest rate demographic of ageing was recorded in Jesenik Powiat (23.8%) then in powiats: Bruntal (22.9%), Szumperk (22.6%) and Przerów (22.2%). A total of 15 units with at least every fifth person aged 65 years or more were recorded (all Czech powiats and 4 powiats in Opolskie Voivodship: głubczycki, kędzierzyńsko-kozielski, nyski and the city of Opole). The largest increase of the rate demographic of ageing in years 2011-2021 occurred in powiats: Jesenik (by 8.3 percentage points), Bruntal (by 8.1 percentage points), Nyski (by 6.8 percentage points), on the other hand the smallest one in powiats: Strzelecki ) by 2.9 percentage points), Opolski (by 3.6 percentage points) and Krapkowicki (by 4.0 percentage points).

**Map 5. Demographic rate of ageing in 2021**



**Map 6. Ageing ratio in 2021**



Similar tendencies and the spatial distribution is portrayed by the ageing ratio. In 2021, the highest number of persons aged 65 years and more per 100 persons aged 0-14 years was recorded in Opolskie Voivodship – 138, while in both Czech regions it amounted to 135. In the case of powiats, the highest ageing ratio was observed in powiats: Jesenik (163), Głubczycki (158) and Nyski, the city of Opole and Bruntal (154 each). On the other hand, the lowest number of persons aged 65 years or more per 100 persons in the age group 0-14 occurred in powiats: Namysłowski (117), Opolski (119) as well as Strzelecki and Ołomuniecki (122 each). When considering the dynamic of this phenomenon it may be stated, that in years 2011-2021, the ageing ratio increased mainly in Opolskie Voivodship (by 34) and then in Morawsko-Śląskie Voivodship (by 26) and Ołomunieckie Voivodship (by 23). In territorial profile of the researched regions, the highest increase in the number of persons aged 65 years or more per 100 persons in the age group 0-14 was observed in powiats: Jesenik (by 57), Głubczycki (by 56), Nyski and Bruntal (55 each). In the following powiats the ratio increased to the lowest degree: Strzelecki (by 10), Ołomuniec (by 13) and Opolski (by 16). The value of this rate, as well as the scale of its increase, portray a large spatial differentiation of the process of ageing of population in the studied regions.

### Dwellings and buildings

Results of the NPHC 2021 indicate a significant increase in the number of dwelling stocks on the area of the studied borderline. The number of buildings in Opolskie Voivodship in 2021 amounted 186.2 thousand, in Morawsko-Śląskie Voivodship – 211.9 thousand and in Ołomunieckie Voivodship – 145.7 thousand; in relation to 2011 it increased by: 6.2%, 8.3% and 6.0%, respectively. In the territorial division, the highest increase in the number of buildings occurred in the city of Opole (by 38.9%) and then in powiats: Frydek-Mistek (by 13.1%), Namysłowski (by 12.1%) and Brzeski (by 11.1%). The lowest increase was in powiats: Głubczycki (by 0.1%), Kędzierzyńsko-Kozielski (by 2.9%) and Bruntal (by 3.0%). A slight decrease in the number of buildings, in relation to 2011, was recorded in powiats Opolski and Prudnicki.

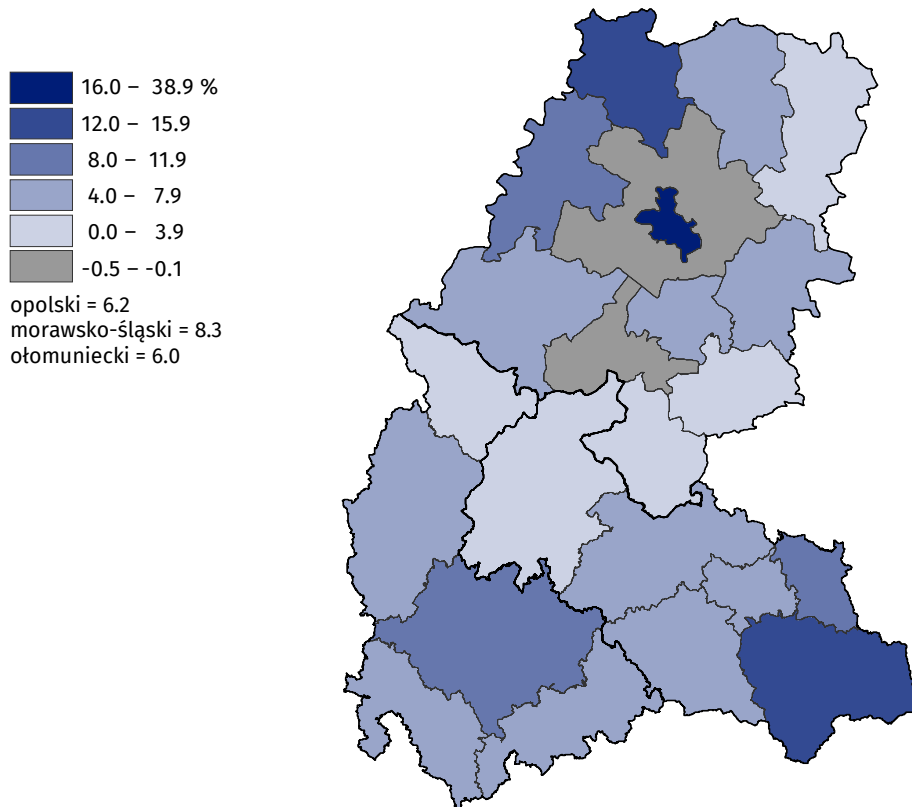
**Table 2. Dwellings and buildings**

Specification	2011	2021	
	In thousands		2011=100
<b>Opolski Region</b>			
Dwellings	344.2	361.0	104.9
Buildings	175.2	186.2	106.2
<b>Morawsko-Śląski Region</b>			
Dwellings	532.3	573.2	107.7
Buildings	195,7	211.9	108.3
<b>Ołomuniecki Region</b>			
Dwellings	279.3	309.9	110.9
Buildings	137.3	145.7	106.0

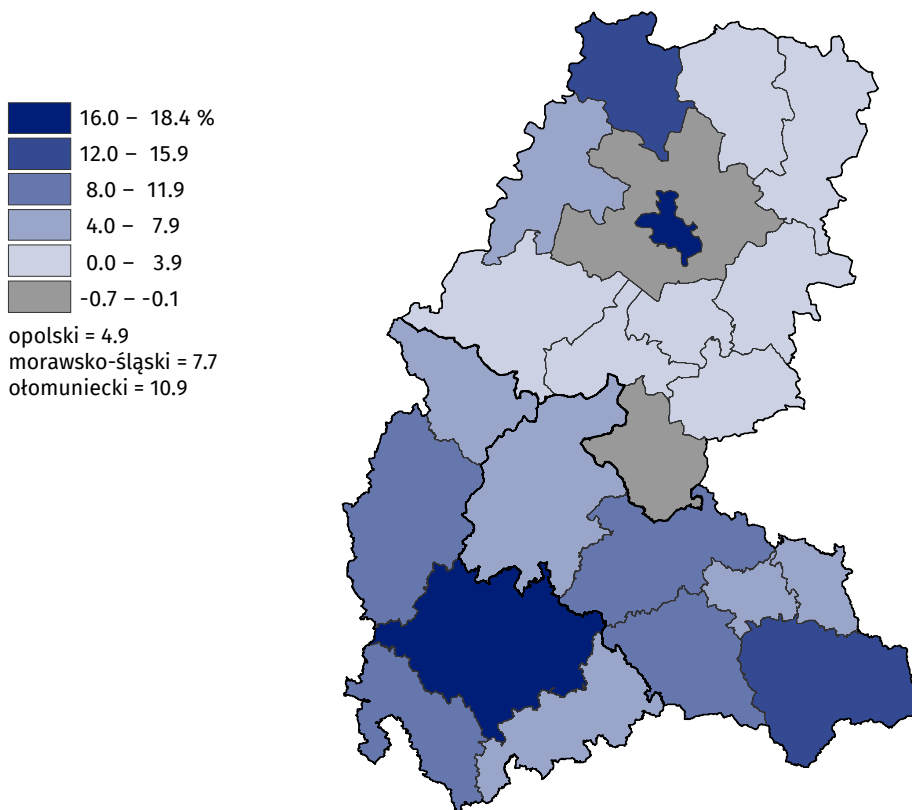
Along with the increase in the number of buildings, the number of dwellings also changed. The highest number of dwelling stocks in 2021 was in Morawsko-Śląski Region (573.2 thousand dwellings; by 7.7% more than in 2011) then in Opolski Region (361.0 thousand; by 4.9 more) and Ołomuniecki Region (309.9 thousand; by 10.9% more). The increase in the number of dwellings, in the period between censuses, was recorded in almost all powiats in the studied area. The highest increase was in the urbanised units, i.e. in the city of Opole (by 18.4%) as well as in powiats: Ołomuniec (by 16.7%), Namysłowski (by 13.5%), Frydek-Mistek (by 12.2%) and Opawa (by 10.7%). The lowest increase was in the powiats: Prudnicki (by 0.2%), Strzelecki (by 1.0%) and Kędzierzyńsko-Kozielski (by 1.1%), on the other hand, the decline in the number of dwellings was recorded in powiats Opolski and Głubczycki.



**Map 7. Change in the number of buildings in the years 2011–2021**



**Mapa 8. Change in the number of dwellings in the years 2011–2021**



The observed increase in the number of dwellings at the simultaneous decline in the population number results in the increased dwellings accessibility, expressed by the rate number of dwellings per 1000 persons. In 2021, in Opolskie Voivodship, there were 378 dwellings per 1000 persons, i.e. by 39 more than in 2011. In the Czech regions this rate was higher and in the case of Morawsko-Śląski Region it amounted to 493 (by 52 more than in 2011) and in Ołomuniecki Region – 500 (by 56). In the territorial division the most dwellings per 1000 persons were noted in powiats: Jeseník (529), Bruntal (525) and the city of Ostrawa (510), on the other hand, on the Polish side of border, in the city of Opole (464) and Kędzierzyńsko-Kozielski Powiat (405). The smallest number of dwellings per 1000 persons occurred in powiats in Opolskie Voivodship: Opolski (333), Strzelecki (334) and Oleski (338).

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#### **Related information**

[Size and structure of the population as well as number of buildings and dwellings in Opolskie Voivodship – final results of the National Population and Housing Census 2021](#)

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

#### **Data available in databases**

[Local Data Bank](#)

#### **Terms used in official statistics**

[Population](#)

[Non-working age](#)

[Post-working age](#)

[Working age](#)

[Pre-working age](#)

[Density of population](#)

[Feminisation rate](#)

[Dwelling](#)

[Building](#)