

1

Actual resident (de facto) population

2

Population registered for permanent or temporary (at least 2 months) residence.

3

Population registered for permanent or temporary (at least 3 months) residence.

4

Post-censal population estimates based on the 1970 census.

5

Post-censal population estimates based on the 1978 census.

6

Post-censal population estimates based on the 1988 census.

7

Pre-censal population estimates based on the 2002 census.

8

Inter-censal population estimates based on the 2011 census.

9

Until the 1st of July, 1994, the definition of a live birth differed from the World Health Organization (WHO) definition. A live birth was defined based on the following criteria: evidence of life (i.e., respiration after separation from mother's body) and birth weight of 601 grams or greater. Infants who did not meet these criteria and died within their first week of life were not counted as live births or as infant deaths but were counted under the separate national category of "unable to live, born with signs of life". Only if these newborns survived for more than seven days were they registered as live births and infant deaths. Thus, due to this stricter definition, a portion of the live births and infant deaths was not recorded as such.

10

Since the 1st of July 1994 the WHO definitions of a live birth and an infant death have been used. A live birth refers to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life (e.g. beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles) whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered live born.

11

The data were adjusted to conform to the international (WHO) definition of infant death. The new series replaced previously published data based on the old definition of an infant death (see note 9 for more details).

12

An unexplained spike in male and female deaths at age 100 in 1994 may indicate potential errors in the data. Such fluctuations are absent in life table estimates due to smoothing procedures (see Methods protocol for more details).

13

The 1960 census counts show a notable dip in the number of males at ages 20, 21, and 22. This unexplained drop may indicate that at least some of the conscripts were excluded from official census population counts.

14

Post-censal population estimates based on the 2011 census

15

Usually resident population (based on the usual resident population concept used in the 2011 census).

16

Territorial adjustment factors for the change in population coverage from 'permanent or temporary resident' to 'usually resident'. Area1 (noted as "10") refers to 'permanent or temporary resident' population, while Area2 (noted as "20") refer to 'usually resident' population. For descriptions of these concepts, see the country Background and Documentation file.

17

The stated total number of deaths refer to the previously published total and does not include the infant deaths added by CSO Poland after adjustment of the numbers for years 1970-1994 to conform to international standards (as established by WHO).