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	<i>Brief information</i>	Prepared on: 16.08.2017	
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HEALTH CARE IN MAZOWIECKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2016

When publishing Statistical Office data please indicate the source.

The basic source of information on health care units is reporting by the Central Statistical Office. In the form of reporting, among others, the following entities are analysed:

- out-patient health care units (ZD-3),
- emergency medical services and first-aid units (ZD-4),
- pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets (ZD-5),
- nurseries (OD-1).

Note: Data regarding out-patient departments and consultations provided in out-patient departments are presented together with data on units subordinate to the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of the Interior.

Due to automatic rounding, in some cases the sums of figures (expressed in absolute and relative numbers) may slightly differ from the amount given in the 'total' item.

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Out-patient health care

Out-patient health care services are provided by out-patient departments and medical practices. At the end of 2016, there were 2 885 out-patient departments in Mazowieckie voivodship. In comparison with 2015, their number increased by 5.3% (in urban areas the increase was higher than in rural areas by 2.9 pp). The number of medical practices¹, which provided health care services financed under public funds (contracts with the National Health Fund), in Mazowieckie voivodship in 2016 amounted to 315 (in urban areas — 184, in rural areas — 131). Compared to the previous year, their number decreased by 1.6% (in urban areas — by 1.1%, in rural areas — by 2.2%).

Table 1. Out-patient health care units
As of 31 XII

Specification	2015	2016	
	in absolute numbers		2015=100
Total	3061	3200	104.5
Out-patient departments	2741	2885	105.3
urban areas	2169	2296	105.9
rural areas	572	589	103.0
Medical practice ^a	320	315	98.4
urban areas	186	184	98.9
rural areas	134	131	97.8

^a Data include practices that signed contracts with the National Health Fund or with out-patient departments.

¹ Medical and stomatological practices (individual, individual specialist and group); excluding practices operating only within non-public funds.

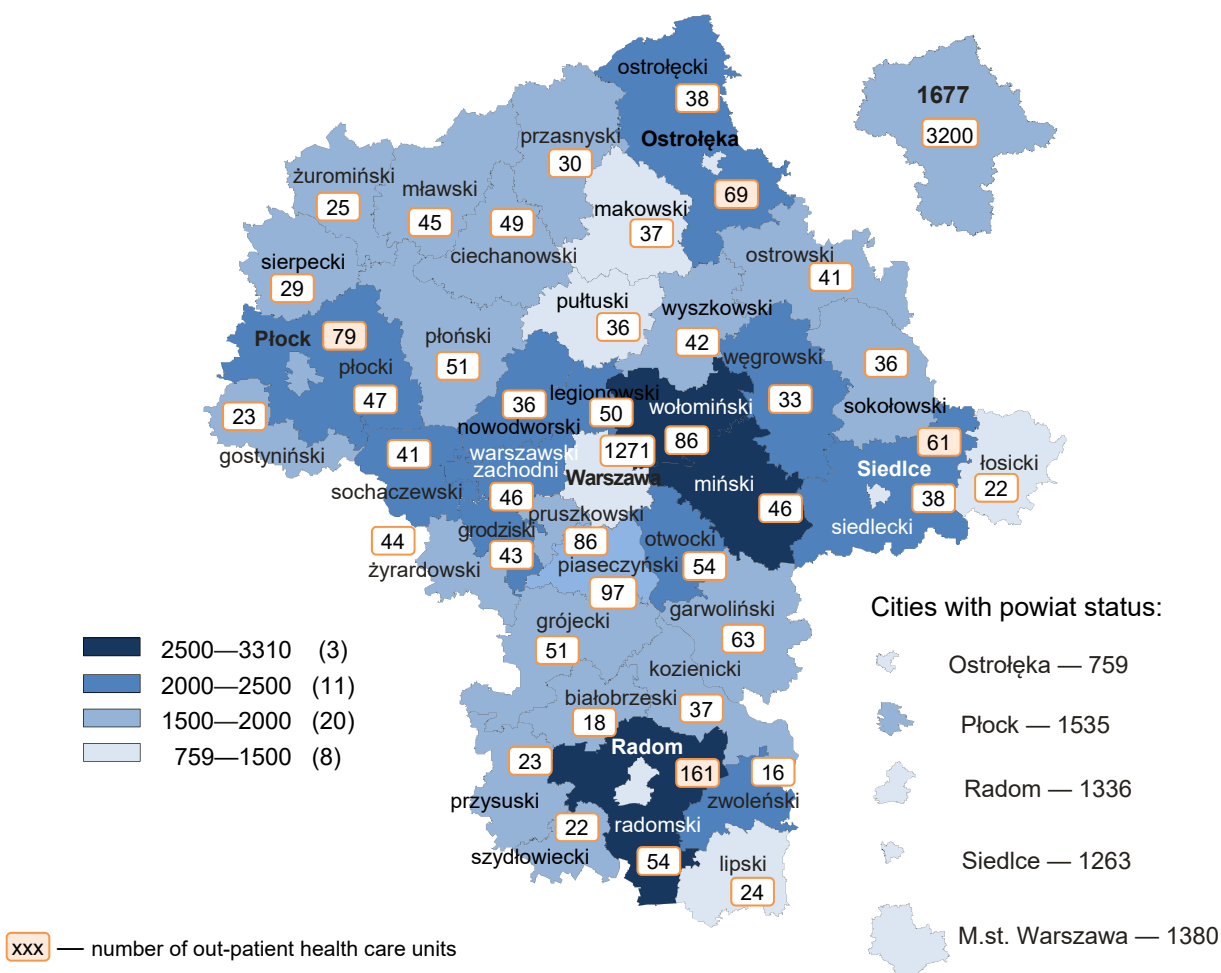
In Mazowieckie voivodship, the largest number of out-patient health care units were located in Piaseczyński powiat — 97, the smallest number in Zwoleński — 16. Among cities with powiat status, Warszawa was the leader — 1271, while Siedlce noted the smallest number of units — 61.

In 2016, in Mazowieckie voivodship there were 1677 persons per one out-patient health care department. Compared to the previous year, the number of voivodship inhabitants per one entity decreased by 71 persons.

Analysis of data on availability of out-patient health care units (departments, medical practices) in powiats showed that at the end of 2016 in the group of rural powiats the smallest number of inhabitants per one out-patient health care unit was in Makowski (1 239), and the largest in Miński powiat (3 310). Among cities with powiat status, the indicator ranged from 759 in Ostrołęka to 1535 in Płock.

Number of inhabitants per one out-patient health care unit by powiats in 2016

As of 31 XII



At the end of 2016, in Mazowieckie voivodship, 2 838 out-patient health care units (88.7%) were adapted to the needs of people with disabilities. Among out-patient departments — 67.7% of units were equipped with a ramp, driveway or platform, 29.9% with elevator, and 4.5% had facilities for blind persons; in medical practices the share was respectively: 69.2%, 12.1% and 2.9%.

Table 2. **Out-patient health care units adapted to the needs of the disabled in 2016**
As of 31 XII

Specification	Total	Facilities for the disabled					
		ramp/ driveway/ platform	automati- cally ope- ned doors	elevator	facilities for the blind	other	no facility
Total	3200	2171	244	901	138	1469	362
Out-patient departments.....	2885	1953	241	863	129	1342	304
Medical practice ^a	315	218	3	38	9	127	58

During 2016, there was a total of 46 834.0 thous. consultations provided (by 3.1% more than in 2015), of which consultations in urban areas constituted 86.0%, and in rural areas 14.0%. Among consultations provided by doctors, 49.5% was in primary health care, and 50.5% — in specialized care. The number of stomatological consultations amounted to 5 252.4 thous., i.e. by 1.5% more than in 2015. Their share in the total number of consultations provided in out-patient health care was 11.2% and decreased by 0.2 pp compared to the previous year. As part of medical practice, 644.7 thous. consultations were provided (doctors — 173.3 thous., stomatological — 471.4 thous.), of which 415.3 thous. in urban areas and 229.4 thous. in rural areas. In comparison with the previous year, the number of medical practices decreased by 1.8% — but the number of doctors' practices increased by 1.0% (in urban areas by 1.0%, in rural areas by 1.5%), and stomatological decreased by 2.8% (in urban areas by 1.1%, and rural areas by 4.6%).

Table 3. **Consultations provided^a in out-patient health care**

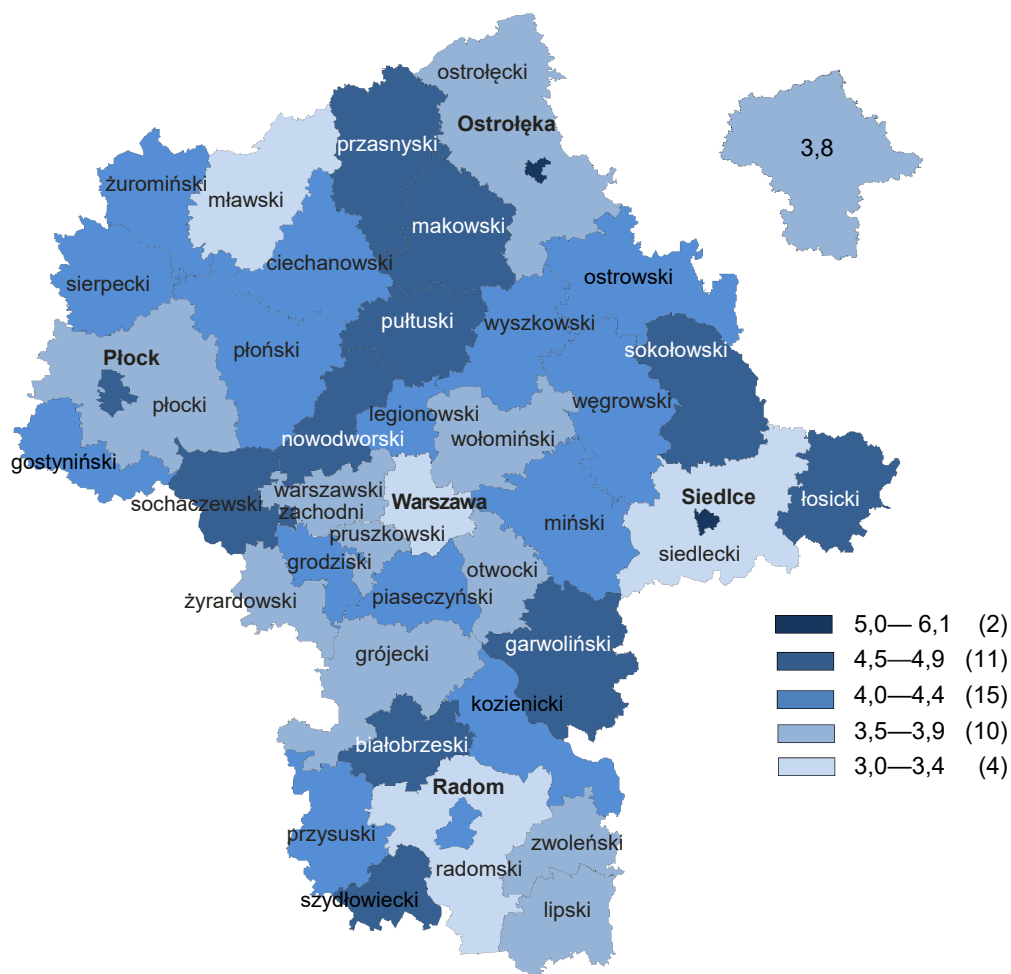
Specification	2015	2016	
	in thousand		2015=100
Consultations provided	45414.1	46834.0	103.1
urban areas	39031.2	40294.5	103.2
rural areas	6382.9	6539.4	102.5
In primary health care	20045.8	20601.7	102.8
In specialized health care	25368.4	26232.3	103.4
doctors	20192.5	20979.9	103.9
stomatological	5175.9	5252.4	101.5

^a Including consultations paid by patients (non-public funds); excluding consultations provided in admission rooms of general hospitals.

In Mazowieckie voivodship, within primary health care, the number of consultations per one inhabitant amounted to 3.8 on average. It was the highest in cities with powiat status: Siedlce (6.1) and Ostrołęka (5.6), and the lowest in the powiats: Siedlecki (3.0) and Radomski (3.1).

Number of primary health care consultations per capita by powiats in 2016

As of 31 XII

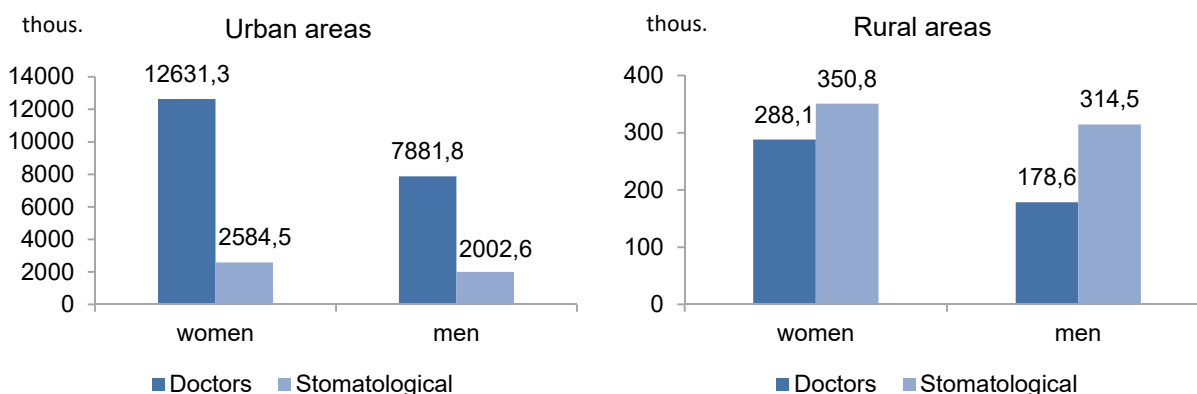


As part of the services provided in the field of specialized health care in 2016, the doctors' consultations accounted for 80.0%, and stomatological consultations — 20.0%. In comparison with 2015, the number of provided specialized consultations increased by 3.4% — medical by 3.9% (in urban areas — by 3.9%, in rural areas — by 2.7%), while dental by 1.5% (in urban areas — by 2.1%, and rural areas — by 2.6%).

There was a larger share of doctors' consultations provided to women than to men, but it was higher in specialized health care (61.6%) than the primary one (57.7%).

Consultations provided to women also prevailed in the case of stomatological consultations provided in urban areas, where they accounted for 56.3% of total consultations, while in rural areas more consultations were provided to men — 52.7% of total medical consultations.

Consultations provided to persons in specialized clinics by sex in 2016

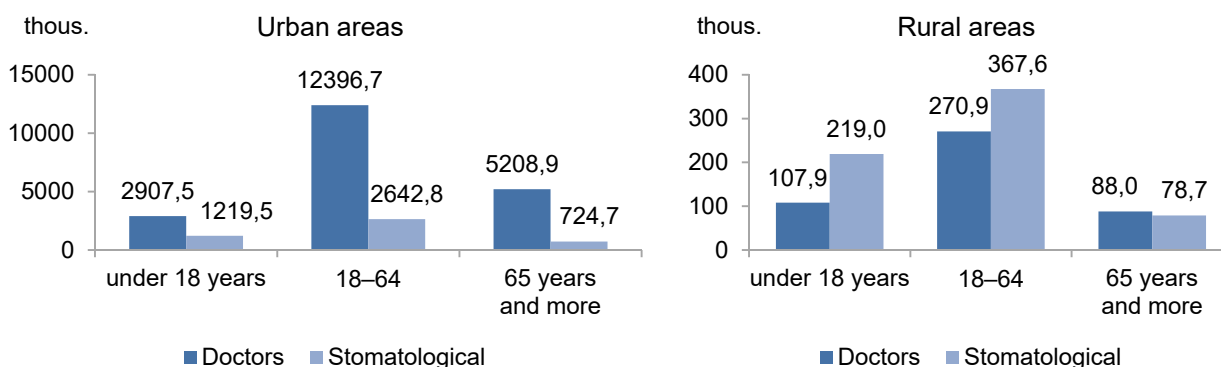


a Estimated data.

In 2016, children and youth under 18 years of age benefited from consultations provided by doctor specialists less frequently in urban areas (14.2%) than in rural areas (23.1%). While the percentage of such consultations provided to persons aged 65 years and more amounted to 25.4% in urban areas and 18.9% in rural areas and was lower than in primary health care (where it was equal to 31.7% and 32.5%, respectively).

In the number of stomatological consultations, 27.4% accounted for consultations provided to children and youth under 18 (in urban areas — 26.6%, in rural areas — 32.9%). Stomatological consultations provided to persons aged 65 and more accounted for 15.3% (in urban areas — 15.8%, in rural areas — 11.8%).

Consultations provided to persons in specialized clinics by age in 2016

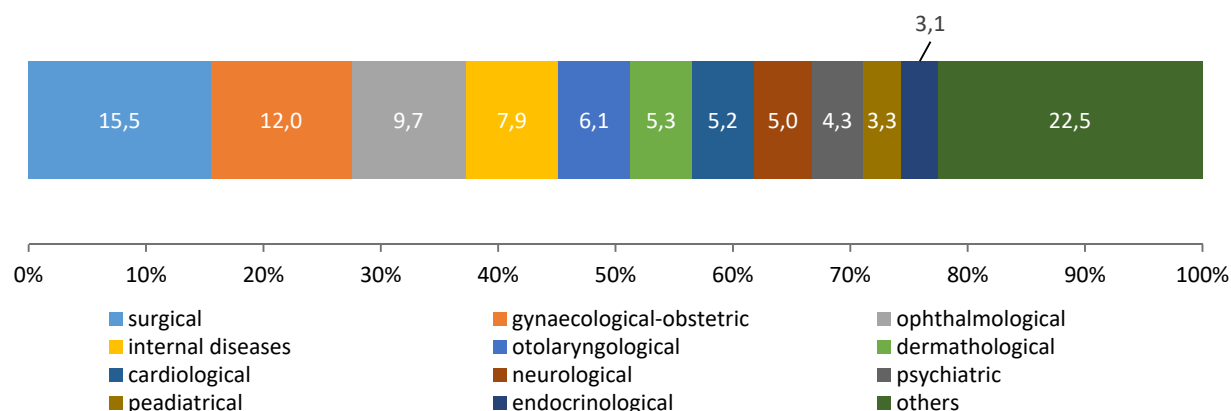


a Estimated data.

In the area of specialized medical care, the most consultations were provided in the clinics: surgical (3 253.8 thous.), gynaecological-obstetric (2 521.1 thous.) and ophthalmological (2 031.2 thous.).

In comparison with 2015, the largest decrease in the number of consultations provided was noted in the clinics: rheumatological (by 5.7%), allergology (by 5.6%) and oncological (by 5.2%), while the largest increase in the number of consultations was noted in the clinics: addiction treatment (by 32.6%), geriatric (by 31.4%) and psychiatric (by 17.6%).

Structure of specialized doctors' consultations by types of clinics in 2016



Emergency medical services

In 2016, emergency medical assistance was provided by 185 emergency rescue teams, of which 79 specialists and 106 basic. There were 471.9 thous. calls to the occurrence places, of which the vast majority (69.6%) to the patient's home. The assistance was provided to 473.6 thous. persons (by 1.2% more compared to the previous year), of which 6.2% represented children and youth under 18, and 42.2% — persons aged 65 years and more.

Before starting or during rescue operations, 11 113 persons were found to be dead, of which for 81.1% of persons the occurrence place was home, and for 3.6% — road traffic.

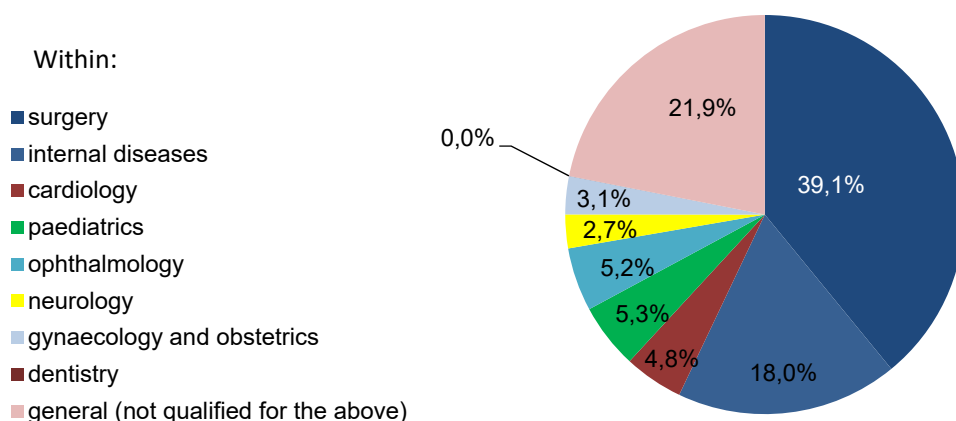
In admission rooms and hospital emergency wards, 635.9 thous. persons were provided with out-patient services, i.e. by 7.3% less than in 2015. The most common was surgical aid — 39.5% of total persons.

Table 4. **Emergency medical services and first aid**

Specification	2015	2016	
		in absolute numbers	2015=100
Emergency rescue teams ^a	185	185	100.0
Medical air rescue teams ^a	2	2	100.0
Hospital emergency wards ^a	29	29	100.0
Calls to the occurrence places ^b	465932	471944	101.3
of which:			
in road traffic	18756	20065	107.0
in workplace	8416	8449	100.4
at school	4918	5622	114.3
at home	325453	328626	101.0
Persons who received health care services in the place of occurrence	467995	473596	101.2
per 1000 population	87.6	88.4	x
Persons who received health care services as out-patients (in an admission room or in hospital emergency wards)	685811	635896	92.7

^a As of 31 XII. ^b Excluding calls to illnesses.

**Structure of health services provided in admission room
or in hospital emergency ward to out-patients in 2016**



a Including trauma and orthopedic surgery and neurosurgery.

Generally available pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets

The network of health care facilities is complemented by pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets supplying the population with medicines and medical supplies. As of the end of 2016, there were 1 778 generally available pharmacies and 140 pharmaceutical outlets. In comparison with the previous year, the number of pharmacies increased by 40 and pharmaceutical outlets decreased by 4.

Over 83% of pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets had facilities for the disabled — among them 54.2% were equipped with a ramp, driveway or platform (pharmacies — 53.6%, pharmaceutical outlets — 62.1%).

In 2016, 3.7% of generally available pharmacies and 12.1% of periodic pharmacies performed permanent night duty.

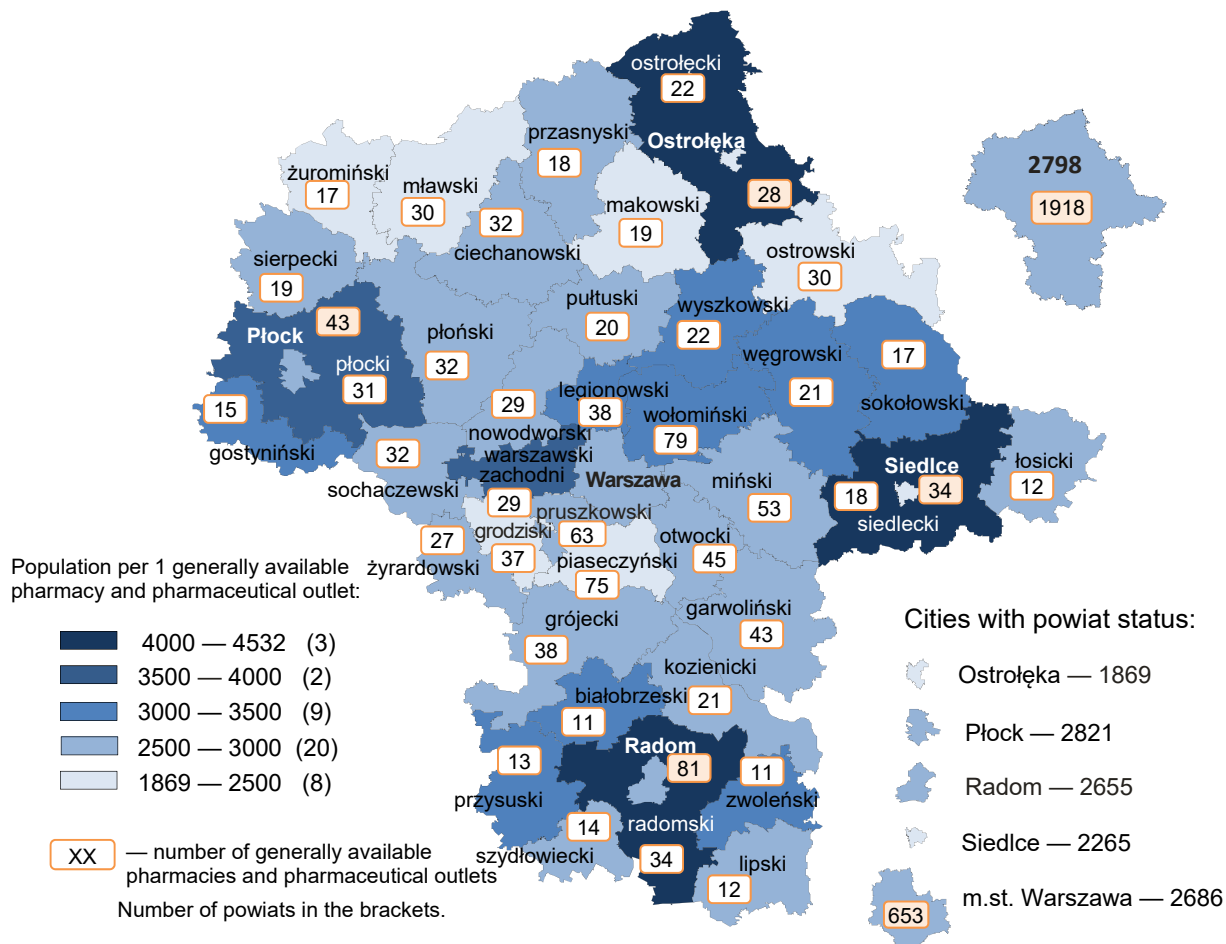
Table 5. **Generally available pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets**

As of 31 XII

Specification	2015	2016	
		in absolute numbers	2015=100
Pharmacies	1738	1778	102.3
of which performing night duty:			
permanent	66	66	100.0
periodic	205	216	105.4
Pharmaceutical outlets	144	140	97.2
Employed in pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets	9335	9646	103.3
of which:			
pharmacists with Master's degree	3943	4006	101.6
pharmaceutical technicians	4016	4304	107.2
Population per 1 pharmacy	3078	3018	98.1

There were 4 006 pharmacists and 4 304 pharmaceutical technicians employed in generally available pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets. As in the previous year, the vast majority of the employed were women — 86.0% and 94.0%, respectively.

Generally available pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets by powiats in 2016
As of 31 XII



At the end of 2016, there were 3 018 persons per one pharmacy, i.e. by 60 persons fewer compared with the previous year. After taking into account pharmaceutical outlets in rural areas, the number of population per generally available pharmacy or pharmaceutical outlet in 2016 amounted to 2 798 on average (by 44 persons fewer than in 2015).

Among powiats of Mazowieckie voivodship, most generally available pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets operated in Warszawa (653), Radom (81), powiats: Wołomiński (79) and Piaseczyński (75), which together accounted for 46.3% of all establishments in the voivodship, while the least — in Białobrzieski and Zwoleński (11 each), Lipski and Łosicki (12 each) powiats.

The smallest number of population per one pharmacy or pharmaceutical outlet was noted in Ostrołęka (1 869), Siedlce (2 265) and the powiats: Żuromiński (2 329), Piaseczyński (2 393) and Makowski (2 412), and the most — in Siedlecki (4 532), Radomski (4 460), Ostrołęcki (4 036).

In 2016, mail order sales of medicinal products using a website was carried out by 3.3% of generally available pharmacies (in urban areas — 3.7%, in rural areas — 0.7%). In comparison with the previous year, the percentage of such pharmacies decreased by 0.2 pp (in urban areas — by 0.2 pp, in rural areas — by 0.1 pp). In Mazowieckie voivodship, pharmaceutical outlets did not carried out this kind of trade.

Institutions providing care for children up to 3 years of age

The law on childcare up to the age of 3 creates conditions for the organization and functioning of various forms of childcare. Care can be organized in the form of a nursery, a children’s club, provided by a day carer or a nanny.

At the end of 2016, there were 512 institutions in Mazowieckie voivodship providing care of children under the age of 3 (97 of them were public institutions), of which 422 nurseries, 13 nursery wards and 77 children’s clubs.

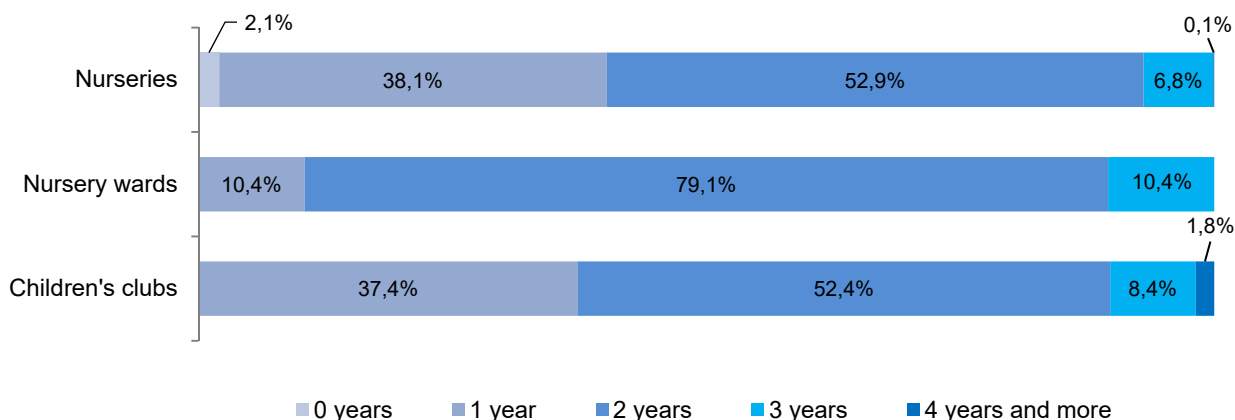
Facilities for the needs of the disabled had 37.3% of the institutions (37.5% — nurseries and nursery wards, 36.4% — children’s clubs), most of which were ramps, driveways and platforms.

Table 6. **Institutions providing care for children up to 3 years of age**
As of 31 XII

Specification	Total institutions	Nurseries	Nursery wards	Children's clubs
Institutions	512	422	13	77
Places	15905	14275	472	1158
Children	15003	13490	469	1044
Children staying (during the year)	22483	20178	842	1463

At the end of December 2016, all institutions had a total of 15.9 thous. places. In nurseries and nursery wards there were 14.7 thousand (an 11.0% increase compared to the previous year). There were 15.0 thousand children staying in the institutions. The majority represented 2-year-olds — 53.7% of all children.

Structure of children in institutions by age in 2016
As of 31 XII



During the year, there were 22.5 thousand children in the institutions. The average child's stay in a nursery and in a nursery ward amounted to 100 days and it was shorter than in 2015 by 1 day, and in children's club's —115 days and was longer by 13 days. As of the end of December 2016, per every 1 000 children under 3 years of age in the voivodship, there were 75 children in this age group, i.e. 6 children more than in the previous year.

In total, 3.0 thous. persons worked in all institutions providing care for children up to 3 years of age, of which 203 nurses and 38 midwives. In nurseries and nursery wards, there were 200 nurses and 36 midwives among 2.8 thous. employed persons.