



**STATISTICAL OFFICE IN WARSAW**  
1 Sierpnia 21, 02-134 Warszawa

Current information

Prepared on  
20.08.2014

Contact: e-mail: sekretariatUSWAW@stat.gov.pl  
tel. 22 464 23 15  
faks 22 846 76 67

<http://warszawa.stat.gov.pl/>

## HEALTH CARE IN MAZOWIECKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2013

*When publishing Statistical Office data please indicate the source.*

The primary source of information on health care facilities are the reports sent to the Central Statistical Office. The reports allow to survey i.a. the following entities:

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

Note: Data on the out-patient health care facilities and consultations provided in out-patient health care facilities are presented together with the data on facilities subordinate to the national defence and interior ministries.

\* \*  
\*

### Out-patient health care

Out-patient health care services are provided in out-patient health care departments and in medical practices.

In the end of December 2013 in Mazowieckie voivodship there were 2544 out-patient health care departments. In comparison with 2012 their number increased by 1.9% (in urban areas the increase was higher than in rural areas by 1 percentage point). The number of medical practices decreased by 4.5% (in towns – by 4.7%, in the countryside – by 4.3%).

Table 1. **Out-patient health care facilities**  
As of 31 December

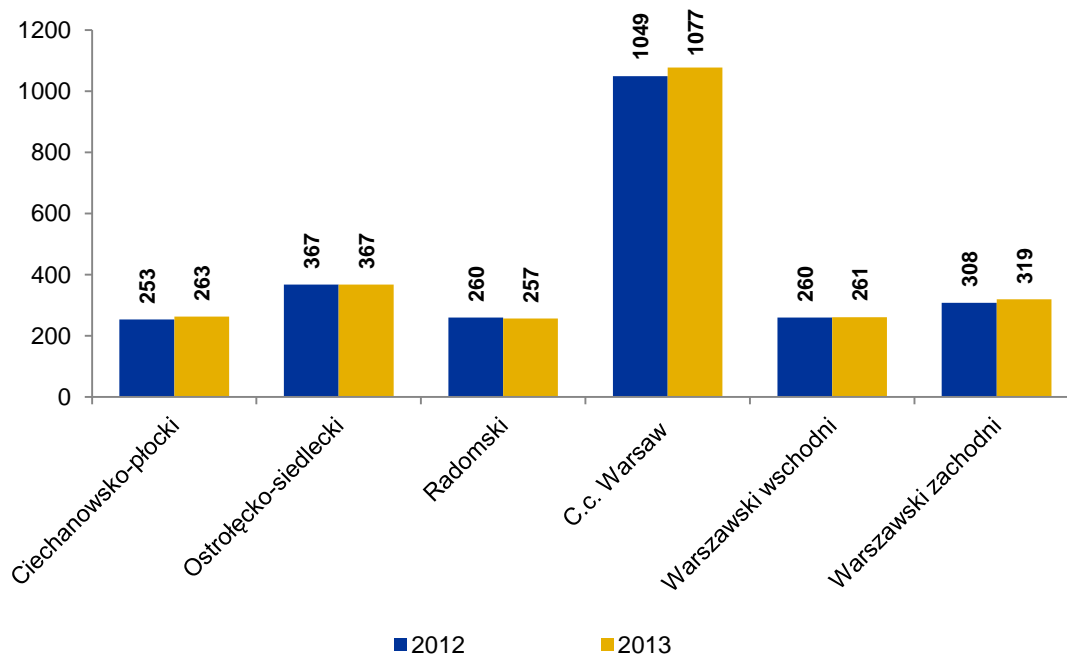
Specification	2012	2013	
	in absolute numbers		2012=100
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2894</b>	<b>2923</b>	<b>101.0</b>
Out-patient health care departments .....	2497	2544	101.9
urban areas .....	1953	1994	102.1
rural areas .....	544	550	101.1
Medical practices <sup>a</sup> .....	397	379	95.5
urban areas .....	235	224	95.3
rural areas .....	162	155	95.7

<sup>a</sup> Data cover medical practices which have signed a contract with the National Health Fund or out-patient departments.

The largest number of out-patient health care departments were located in the capital city of Warsaw – 1077 and in the ostrołęcko-siedlecki subregion – 367, which together formed 56.8% of the total number of out-patient health care departments in the voivodship.

In comparison with 2012 in radomski subregion the number of out-patient health care departments decreased (by 1.2%), in ostrołęcko-siedlecki remained unchanged and in the other subregions it increased – the most in ciechanowsko-płocki subregion (by 4.0%).

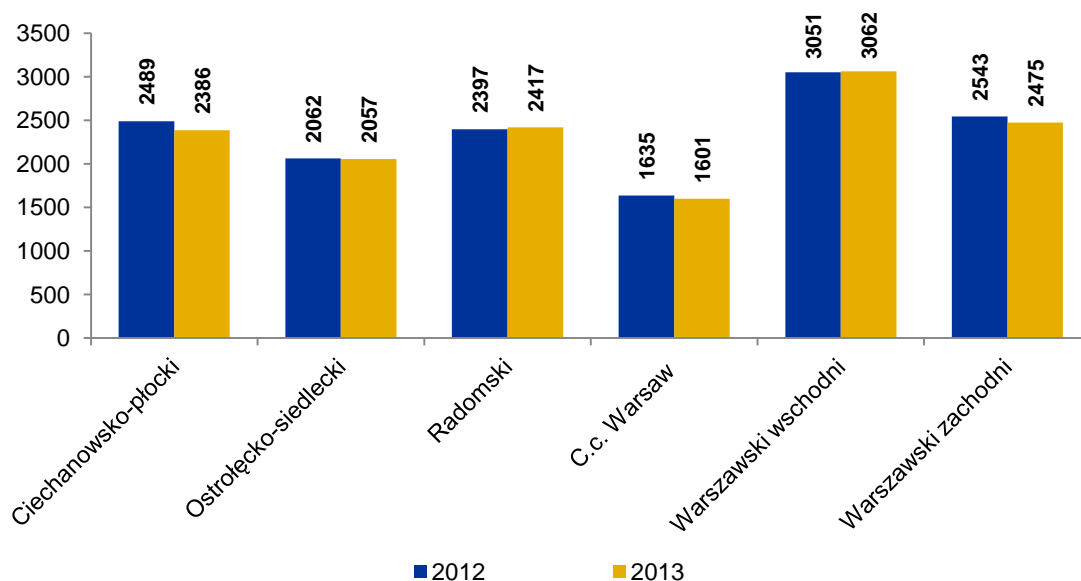
**Out-patient health care departments by subregions**  
As of 31 December



In 2013 in Mazowieckie voivodship there were 2090 people per 1 out-patient health care department. Between subregions this indicator varied from 1601 (in the capital city of Warsaw) to 3062 (in warszawski wschodni subregion).

In comparison to the preceding year the number of inhabitants of Mazovia per 1 out-patient health care department decreased – by 33 people. Although it increased in radomski subregion – by 20 people, and in warszawski wschodni – by 11 people, it decreased in all the other subregions (the most – in ciechanowsko-płocki – by 103 people).

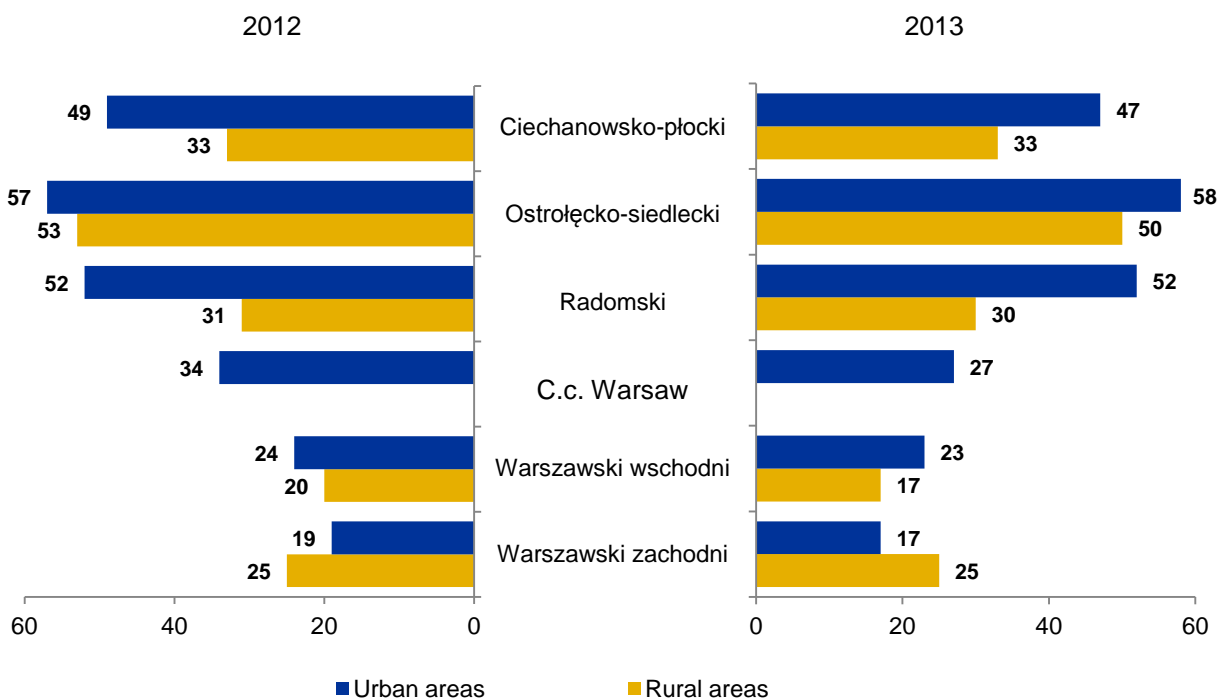
**Number of people per 1 out-patient health care department by subregions**  
As of 31 December



In 2013 the number of medical practices providing health care services funded by public sources (contracts with the National Health Fund) in Mazowieckie voivodship was 379 (in urban areas – 224, in rural areas – 155). The largest number of medical practices were located in ostrołęcko-siedlecki subregion – 108, and the lowest – in the capital city of Warsaw – 27.

In comparison with the preceding year the number of medical practices decreased in all subregions. This decrease varied between 1.2% in radomski subregion and 20.6% in the capital city of Warsaw.

**Medical practices by subregions**  
As of 31 December



At the end of 2013 in Mazowieckie voivodship 366 out-patient health care facilities (12.5%) were not adjusted to the needs of the disabled persons. Among out-patient health care departments 67.4% had a ramp or a platform, 27.7% had a lift and 4.2% were adjusted to the needs of the blind. Among medical practices, the proportion of facilities with the above adjustments was: 61.2%, 10.8% and 1.1% respectively.

Table 2. **Out-patient health care facilities adjusted to the needs of the disabled persons in 2013**  
As of 31 December

Specification	Total	Adjustment of the facility to the needs of the disabled people					
		ramp/ platform	automatic power assisted door opener	lift	adjust- ments for the blind	other	none
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2923</b>	<b>1947</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1161</b>	<b>366</b>
Out-patient health care departments .....	2544	1715	190	704	107	1057	271
Medical practices <sup>a</sup> .....	379	232	8	41	4	104	95

a Data cover medical practices which have signed a contract with the National Health Fund or out-patient departments.

Overall, in 2013 in out-patient health care facilities 43314.7 thousand consultations were provided, of which 85.7% in urban areas and 14.3% in rural areas. As in the preceding year, 49.5% of doctor's consultations were provided in primary health care and 50.5% – in specialist care.

The number of stomatological consultations was 4810.6 thousand, i.e. by 2.4% more than in 2012. The proportion of stomatological consultations in the total number of consultations in out-patient health care was 11.1% and has not changed in comparison to the preceding year.

796.2 thousand consultations were provided in medical practices (doctor's – 215.3 thousand, stomatological – 580.9 thousand), of which 510.1 thousand in urban areas and 286.2 thousand in rural areas.

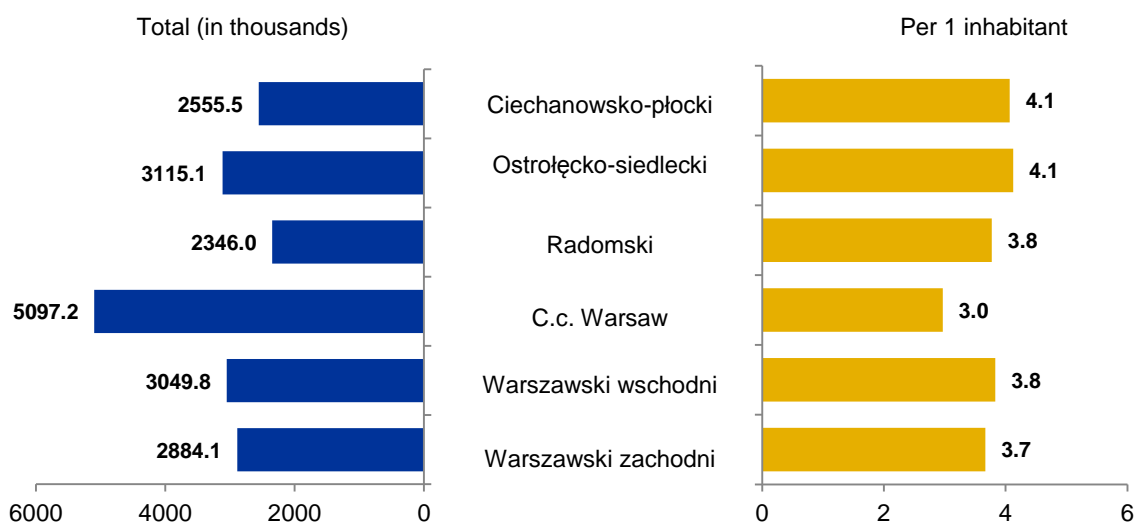
Table 3. **Consultations provided<sup>a</sup> in out-patient health care**

Specification	2012	2013	
	in thousands		2012=100
<b>Consultations provided .....</b>	<b>42147.8</b>	<b>43314.7</b>	<b>102.8</b>
urban areas .....	36172.1	37119.5	102.6
rural areas .....	5975.6	6195.2	103.7
In primary health care .....	18527.4	19047.7	102.8
In specialist health care .....	23620.3	24266.9	102.7
doctors .....	18922.1	19456.3	102.8
stomatological .....	4698.2	4810.6	102.4

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

In Mazowieckie voivodship within the scope of primary health care the most consultations were provided in the capital city of Warsaw subregion (26.8%), whereas the least – in radomski subregion (12.3%). The average number of consultations per 1 inhabitant of the voivodship was 3.6, whereas on the subregional level it varied between 3.0 in the capital city of Warsaw and 4.1 in ciechanowsko-płocki and ostrołęcko-siedlecki subregions.

### Consultations provided<sup>a</sup> in primary health care by subregions in 2013

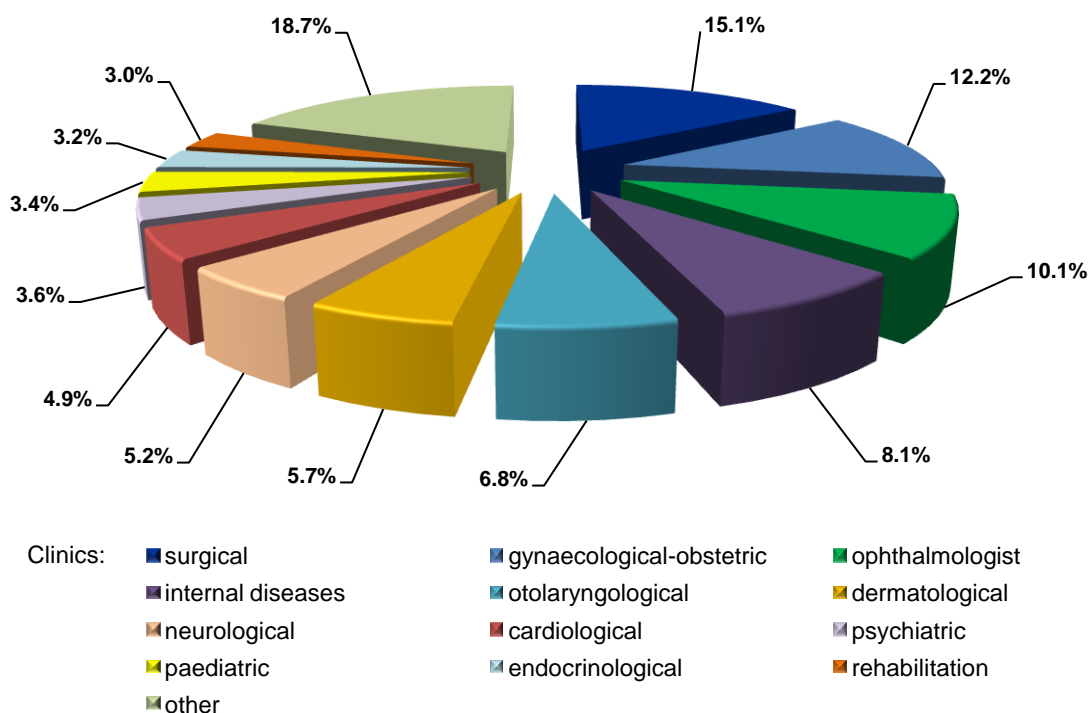


<sup>a</sup> Excluding consultations provided in hospital admission rooms.

In the scope of specialist health care, the most consultations have been provided in the following kinds of clinics: surgical (2934.4 thousand), gynaecological-obstetric (2365.0 thousand) and ophthalmological (1966.2 thousand).

In comparison with 2012 data, the largest increase in the number of consultations has been observed in the following kinds of specialist clinics: geriatric – by 69.4%, addiction treatment – by 21.0%, paediatric – by 15.7%, nephrological – by 9.2%, endocrinological – by 9.0% and oncological – by 8.4%. In contrast the number of consultations has decreased the most in sports medicine clinics – by 3.9%.

### Structure of specialist medical consultations by kind of clinic in 2013

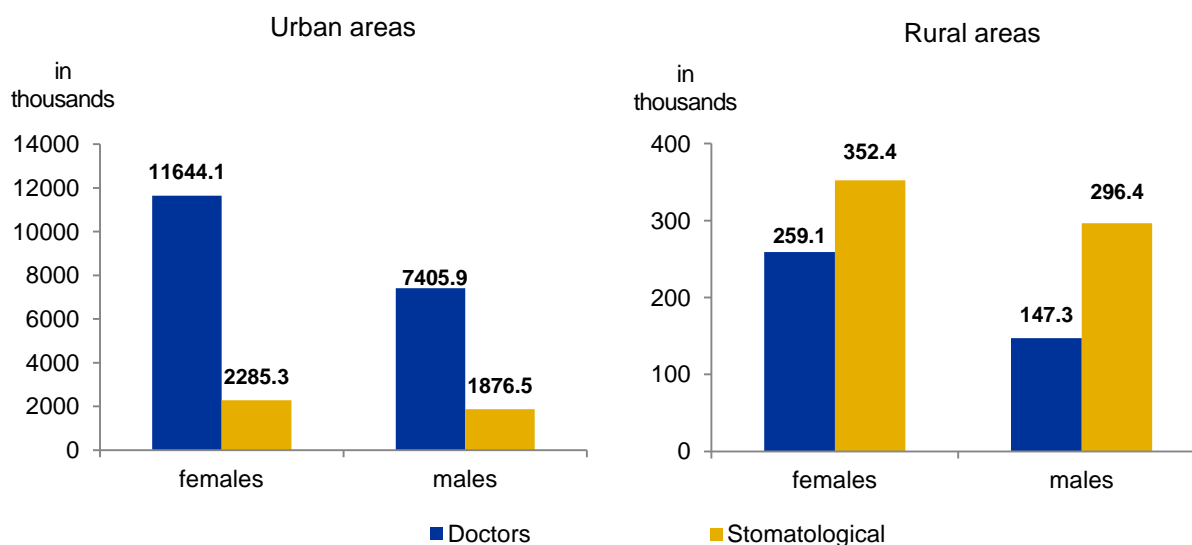


In 2013, within the framework of specialist health care, doctors consultations constituted 80.2% and stomatological – 19.8%. In comparison with 2012, the number of specialist consultations provided has increased by 2.7%; as regards doctors – by 2.8% (in towns – by 2.6%, in the countryside – by 11.9%), whereas stomatological ones – by 2.4% (in urban areas by 2.4%, in rural areas – by 2.3%).

The proportion of consultations provided to women was higher than to men; the disproportion was wider in the case of specialist care (61.2%) than in primary health care (56.3%).

Consultations provided to women prevailed also among the stomatological ones. In towns they were 54.9% of the total number of such consultations, in the countryside – 54.3%.

### Consultations provided in specialist clinics according to patient sex<sup>a</sup> in 2013



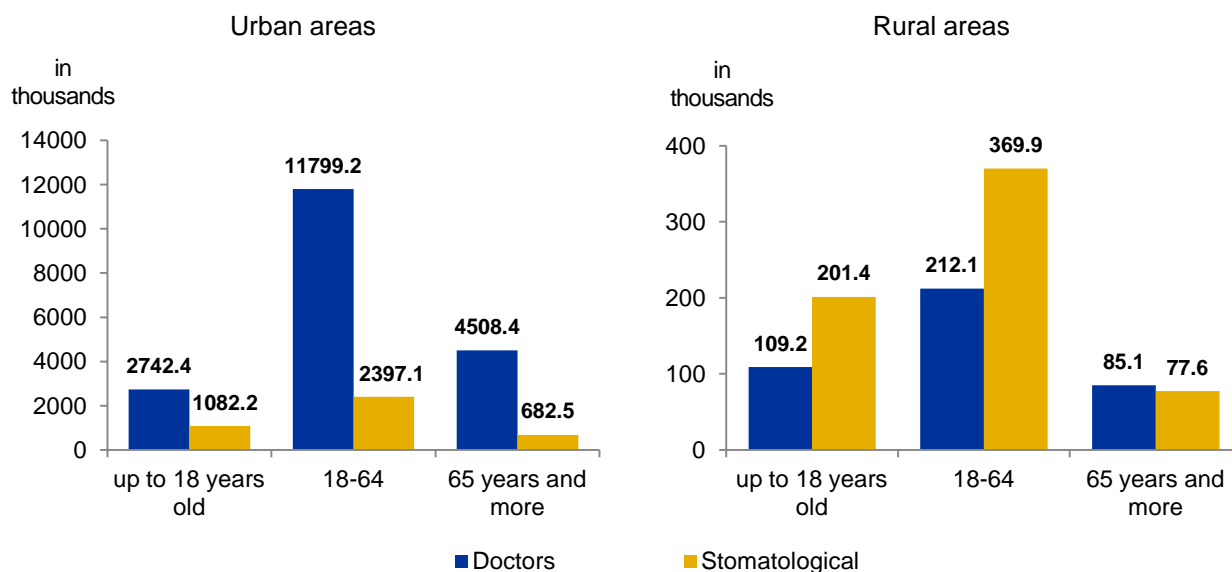
<sup>a</sup> Estimate.

In 2013, children and youth up to 18 years of age received specialist consultations less frequently in urban areas (14.4%) than in the rural ones (26.9%). In contrast, the percentage of such consultations for people aged 65 and more was 23.7% in urban and 20.9% in rural areas and was lower than in primary health care (where the proportion was 31.1% and 31.6%, respectively).

In the total number of stomatological consultations, the ones for children and youth constituted 26.7% (in towns – 26.0%, in rural areas – 31.0%). Consultations for people aged 65 and more accounted for 16.4% of stomatological consultations in urban areas (in the countryside – 4.4 percentage points less).

In comparison with 2012, the total number of specialist consultations increased by 2.8%, in urban areas – by 2.6%, in rural ones – by 11.9%. Both in towns and in the countryside an increase in the number of such consultations has been observed in all age groups. Also the number of stomatological consultations increased – in total by 2.4%; in urban areas there was an increase in each age group, whereas in rural areas children and youth up to 18 years old were an exception, with a 5.3% decrease.

## Consultations provided to patients of specialist clinics by age<sup>a</sup> in 2013



<sup>a</sup> Estimate.

## Emergency medical services

In 2013 emergency medical services were provided by 191 mobile emergency rescue teams, of which 84 specialist and 107 basic ones. 440.0 thousand calls to the place of emergency were registered, with a vast majority (69.9%) to patient's home. 442.1 thousand people received help (by 9.6% more in comparison to the previous year), of which 6.2% were children and youth up to 18 years old, and 39.9% – people aged 65 and more.

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

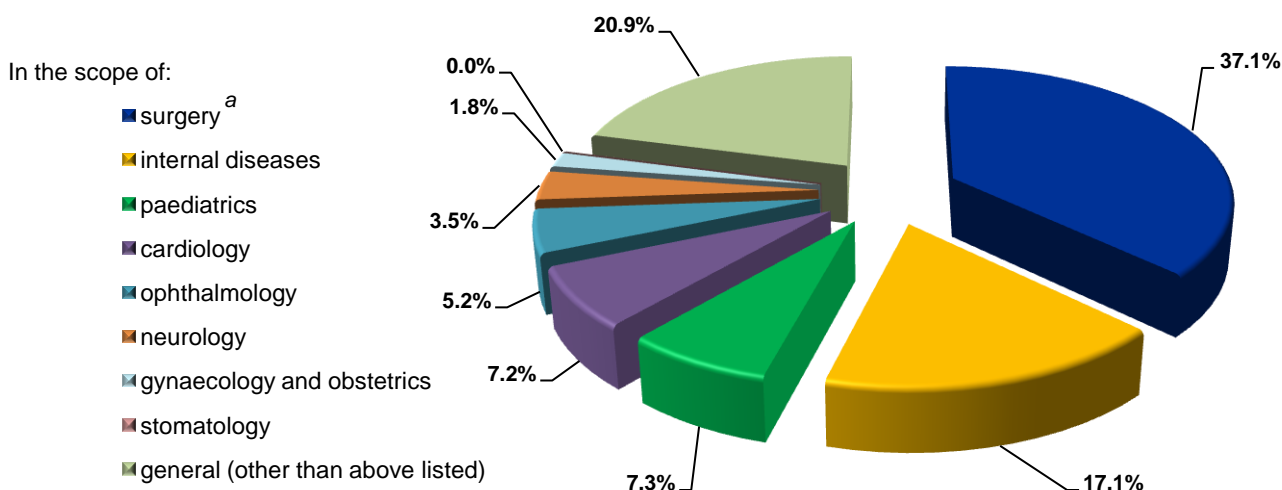
Specification	2012	2013	
		in absolute numbers	2012=100
Emergency rescue teams <sup>a</sup> .....	210	191	91,0
Medical air rescue <sup>a</sup> .....	2	2	100,0
Hospital emergency wards <sup>a</sup> .....	28	30	107,1
Calls to the scene of emergency <sup>b</sup> .....	400544	440031	109,9
of which:			
in road traffic .....	17161	17308	100,9
in workplaces .....	5286	6192	117,1
in schools .....	3253	4104	126,2
at home .....	287536	307684	107,0
Persons who received medical services			
on scene .....	403359	442128	109,6
per 1000 population .....	76,2	83,3	x
Persons who received ambulatory care (in admissions room or hospital emergency ward) .....	566312	569055	100,5

<sup>a</sup> As of 31 December. <sup>b</sup> Excluding calls to acute illness.

In 11430 cases people were pronounced dead before or during rescue procedures. For 81.5% of these people the emergency occurred at home and for 4.1% – in road traffic.

Ambulatory care was provided in admission rooms and hospital emergency wards to 569.1 thousand people. The most common type of care was surgical – 37.1% of the total.

### Structure of medical services provided in an admission room or hospital emergency ward on outpatient basis in 2013



<sup>a</sup> Including trauma and orthopaedic surgery and neurosurgery.

### Generally available pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets

The network of health care establishments is complemented by pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets supplying medications and medical products to the public.

As of the end of 2013 there were 1648 pharmacies and 154 pharmaceutical outlets. In comparison with the preceding year, an increase in the number of pharmacies by 63 and of the pharmaceutical outlets – by 8 has been observed. 99.2% of the total were private pharmacies.

Over 60% of pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets had a ramp or a platform for the disabled persons (pharmacies – 61.9%, pharmaceutical outlets – 67.5%).

In 2013, among generally available pharmacies 3.6% provided permanent 24-hour service, and 13.6% performed night duty periodically.

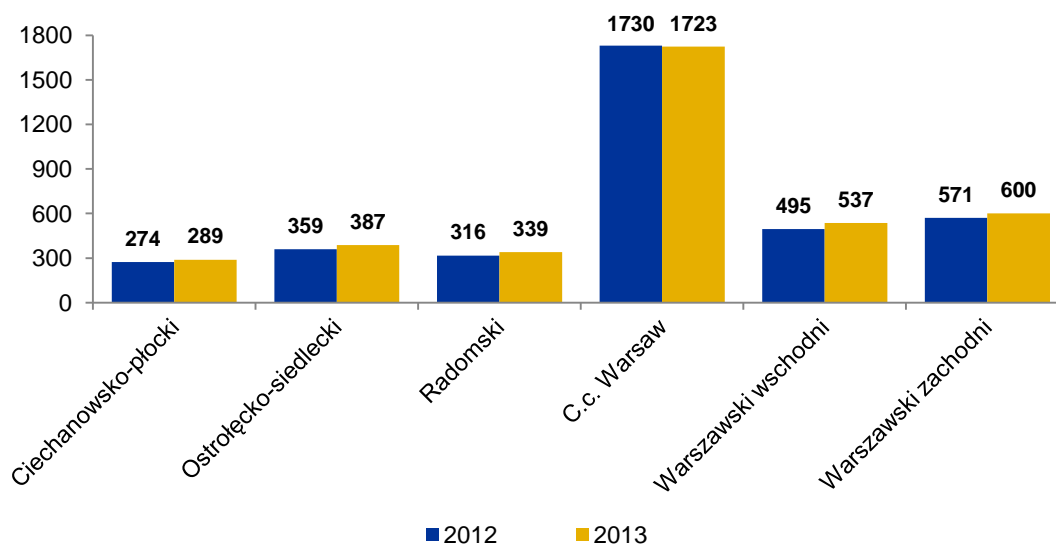


Table 5. **Generally available pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets**  
As of 31 December

Specification	2012	2013	
		in absolute numbers	2012=100
Pharmacies .....	1585	1648	104,0
of which on night duty:			
permanently .....	48	59	122,9
periodically .....	221	224	101,4
Pharmaceutical outlets .....	146	154	105,5
Persons employed in pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets .....	8309	8871	106,8
of which:			
pharmacists (Master's) .....	3745	3875	103,5
pharmaceutical technicians .....	3367	3639	108,1
Population per 1 pharmacy .....	3345	3226	96,4

Pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets employed 3875 pharmacists (with Master's degree) and 3639 pharmaceutical technicians. A vast majority of them were women, whose proportion equalled 86.1% and 93.3%, respectively.

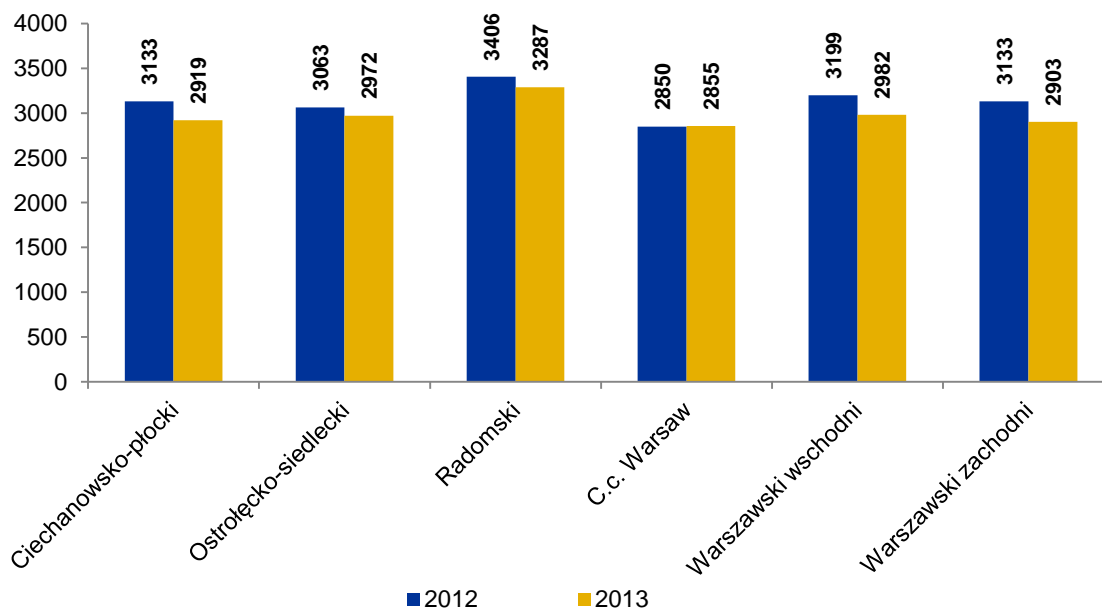
**Number of pharmacists (Master's) employed in pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets by subregion**  
As of 31 December



The number of pharmacists, in comparison to the preceding year, increased by 3.5%. While it decreased in the capital city of Warsaw (by 0.4%), it increased in all other subregions, the most – in warszawski wschodni subregion – by 8.5%.

At the end of 2013 there were 3226 people per 1 pharmacy, i.e. 119 less in comparison with the preceding year. After including pharmaceutical outlets located in rural areas, the population per pharmacy or pharmaceutical outlet in 2013 was 2951 on average (by 112 less than in 2012). The most disadvantageous situation was observed in radomski subregion, where the highest number of people per 1 pharmacy or pharmaceutical outlet was observed.

**Number of population per 1 pharmacy<sup>a</sup> by subregions**  
As of 31 December



<sup>a</sup> Including pharmaceutical outlets.

### Facilities providing care for children up to 3 years of age

Act on childcare for children up to 3 years old creates conditions for organising and functioning of different forms of childcare. Care can be organised in the form of a nursery, children's club or provided by a day carer or a nanny.

At the end of 2013 r. in Mazowieckie voivodship, there were 286 facilities providing care for children up to 3 years of age, including 194 were nurseries (of which 76 were public ones, set up by the local self-government), 9 nursery wards in nursery schools (of which 4 public ones), 52 children's clubs and 31 other entities (day carers or nannies)

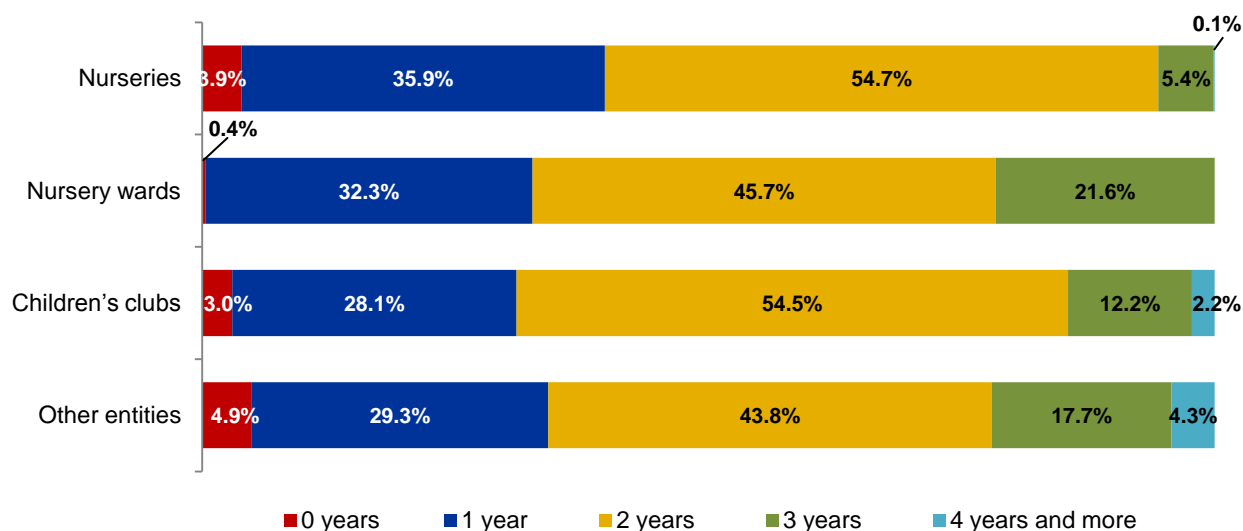
The proportion of facilities with adjustments for the needs of the disabled people was 30.4% (32.5% of nurseries and nursery wards, 30.8% of children's clubs, 16.1% of other entities); in most cases the adjustment was a ramp or a platform.

**Table 6. Facilities providing care for children up to 3 years of age in 2013**  
As of 31 December

Specification	Total number of facilities	Nurseries	Nursery wards	Children's clubs	Other entities
Facilities .....	286	194	9	52	31
Places .....	10490	8766	275	844	605
Children .....	9641	8221	282	670	468
Children attending (over the year)	14999	13004	357	921	717

In the end of December 2013 all facilities in the voivodship offered almost 10.5 thousand places. The number of places in nurseries and nursery wards was 9.0 thousand (an increase by 29.6% in relation to the preceding year). As of 31 December in all the facilities there were 9.6 thousand children, of which 4.7 thousand girls. The largest age group were the two-year-olds – 53.9% of all children.

**Structure of children in care facilities by sex in 2013**  
As of 31 December



Over the year 15.0 thousand children attended caring facilities. An average length of stay of a child in a childcare facility was 92 days (in a nursery or nursery wards – on average 91 days, by 2 days longer than in 2012, in children's clubs – 105 days and in other entities – 101 days). As of 31 December 2013 for each 1000 children aged up to 3 living in the voivodship, 47 children of the relevant age group attended a nursery or a nursery ward, i.e. by 11 children more than a year earlier.

The number of people working in all childcare facilities was 2.0 thousand, of which 145 nurses and 29 midwives. In nurseries and nursery wards, among the total of 1.7 thousand workers, there were 141 nurses and 27 midwives.