Corrigendum

Page 42
Note 1 is missing from Figure 1.3. Perceived health status among adults, 2016 (or nearest year)

Figure 1.3. Perceived health status among adults, 2016 (or nearest year)

1. Results for these countries are not directly comparable with those for other countries, due to methodological differences in the survey questionnaire resulting in an upward bias. In Israel, there is no category related to fair health.

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In Figure 1.6. Percent of children aged 1 vaccinated for diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) and measles, 2016 (or nearest year), note 1 applies to Czech Republic, France and Israel, and note 2 applies to Germany. These notes were missing from the country names in in axis labels.
Figure 1.6. Percent of children aged 1 vaccinated for diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) and measles, 2016 (or nearest year)

1. All data estimated. 2. Measles data estimated.

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Notes 1 and 2 are missing from Figure 1.8. Health expenditure as a share of GDP, 2017 (or nearest year)

Figure 1.8. Health expenditure as a share of GDP, 2017 (or nearest year)

1. Australian expenditure estimates exclude all expenditure for residential aged care facilities in welfare (social) services. 2. Includes investments.
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Notes 1, 2 and 3 are missing from Figure 1.9. Practising nurses per 1 000 population, 2000 and 2015 (or nearest year)

Figure 1.9. Practising nurses per 1 000 population, 2000 and 2015 (or nearest year)

1. Data include not only nurses providing direct care to patients, but also those working in the health sector as managers, educators, researchers, etc.
2. Austria and Greece report only nurses employed in hospital.
3. Data in Chile refer to all nurses who are licensed to practice.


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Paragraph five should read as follows:

To encourage participation, the Ministry rewards the most inventive or successful interventions. In 2016, 44 companies, 39 organisations and 25 local governments nominated themselves for an excellence award. The highest prize went to the Kenko Waku Waku Mileage Programme. This programme provides mileage points to employees who form healthy habits such as eating breakfast and having no-alcohol days. The mileage points are accumulated over one year and can result in incentive payments to the employee of up to JPY 130 000 (EUR 1 000) (see Box 2.2) (SCSK Corporation, 2016[17]).
Figure 3.3. Breast cancer five-year net survival, 2010-2014

The highlight should be on the OECD, not the United Kingdom.

Figure 3.3. Breast cancer five-year net survival, 2010-2014

Note: 1. Data with 100% coverage of the national population.

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Table 4.2. Japan’s largest disasters since 1980

The estimated damage cost is incorrect for Great East Japan Earthquake, Kobe Earthquake, and Chūetsu Earthquake. The table should read as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster event/location</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fatalities</th>
<th>People injured / affected / displaced</th>
<th>Estimated damage (current)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great East Japan Earthquake</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>19 846</td>
<td>368 820</td>
<td>USD 153 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobe Earthquake</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>5 297</td>
<td>541 636</td>
<td>USD 87.3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chūetsu Earthquake</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>62 183</td>
<td>USD 27.3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumamoto Earthquake</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>298 432</td>
<td>USD 20 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoon Mireille (n°19)/ Chūgoku and Kyushu</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>91 128</td>
<td>USD 10 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoon Saomai/ Chōbu and Kansai</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>360 110</td>
<td>USD 7 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blizzard/ Honshu</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2 800</td>
<td>USD 5.9 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash flood and landslide/ Niigata and Fukushima</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25 807</td>
<td>USD 2 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landslides/ Hiroshima</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1 100</td>
<td>USD 38 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>