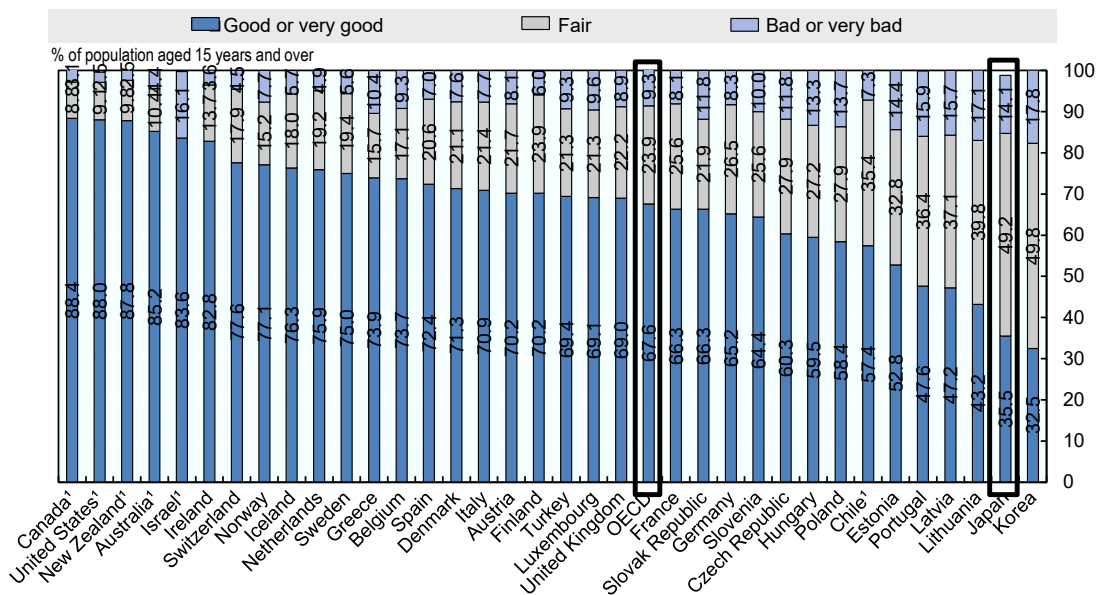


Corrigendum

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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)



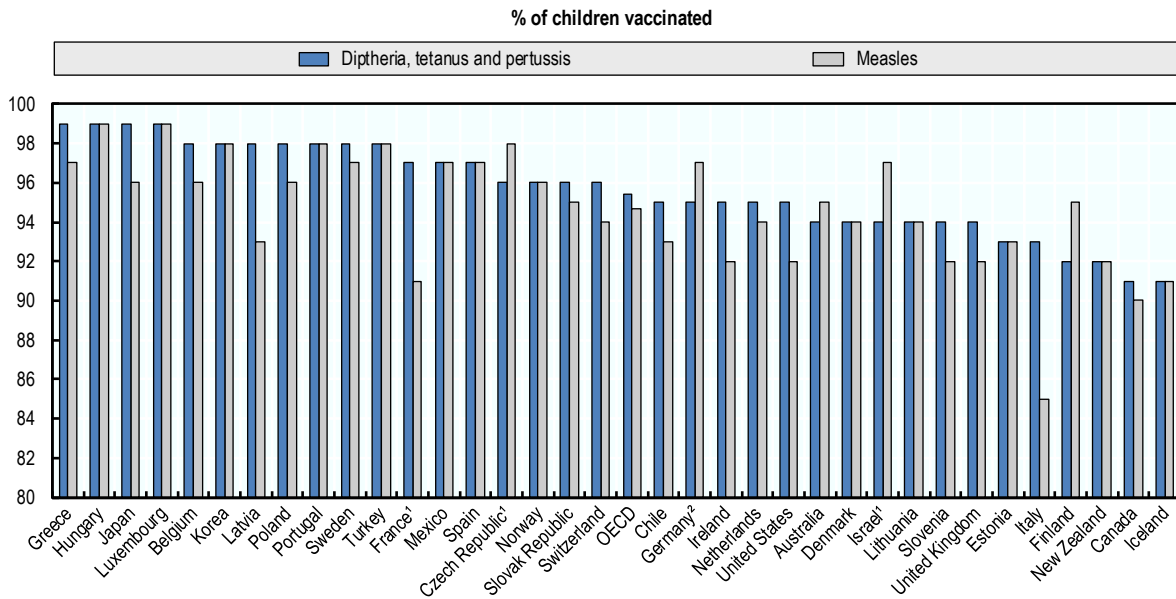
1. Results for these countries are not directly comparable with those for other countries, due to methodological differences in the survey questionnaire resulting in an upward bias. In Israel, there is no category related to fair health.

Source: OECD Health Statistics (EU-SILC for European countries), <https://doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

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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)



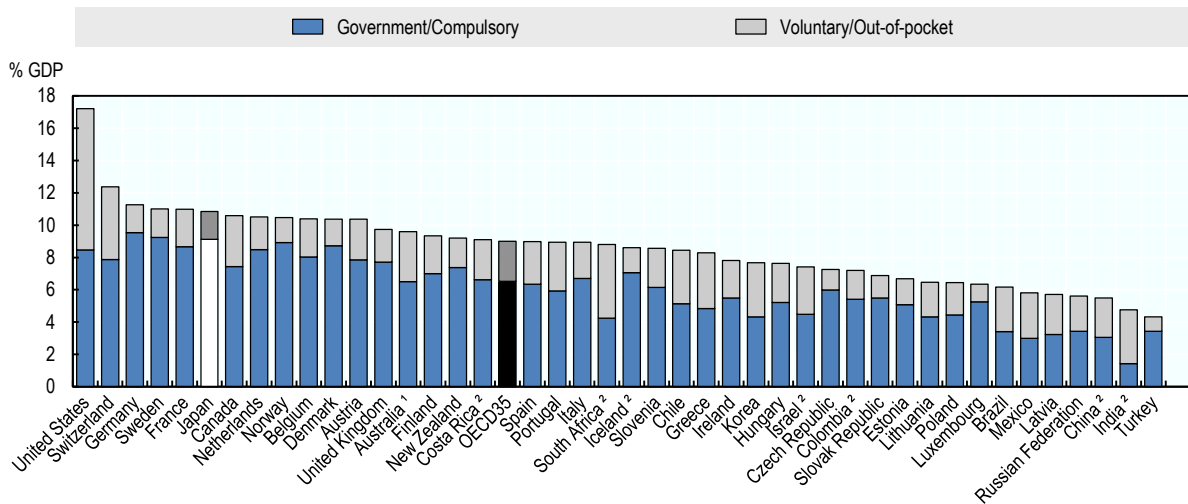
1. All data estimated. 2. Measles data estimated.

Source: OECD Health Statistics, <https://doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

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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)

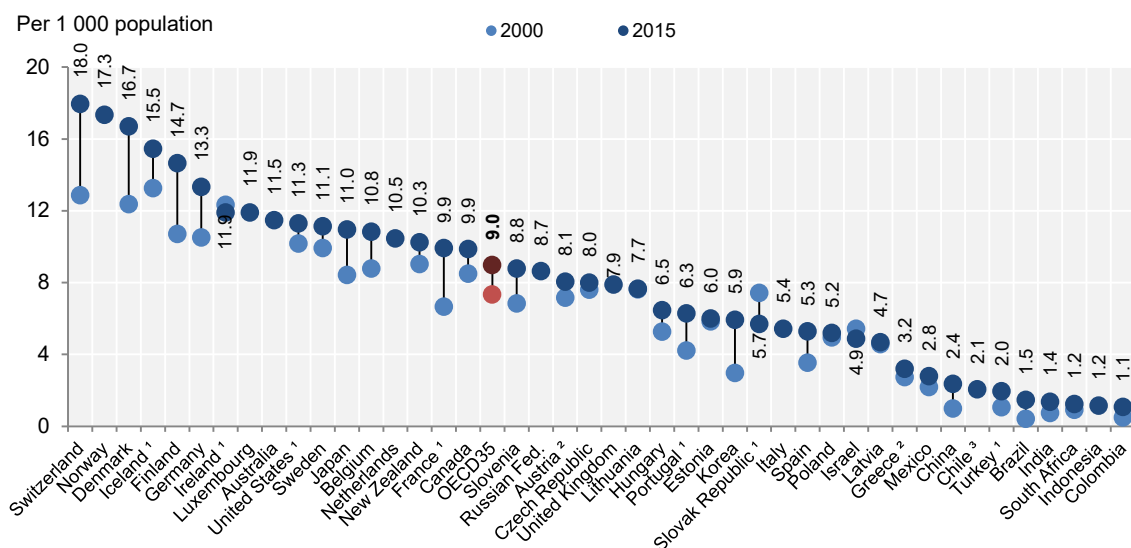


1. Australian expenditure estimates exclude all expenditure for residential aged care facilities in welfare (social) services. 2. Includes investments.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2018, <https://doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>; WHO Global Health Expenditure Database.

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 The notes should read:nurses who are licensed to practice.

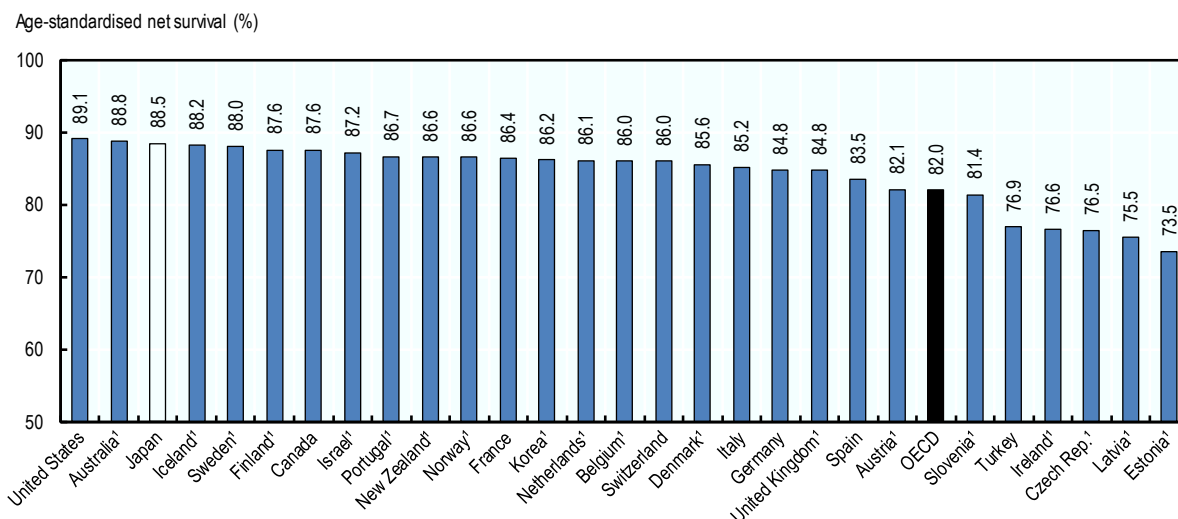
Source: OECD (2017^[1]), *Health at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/health_glance-2017-en.

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.

Source: OECD (2018a), *OECD Health Statistics*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

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 4.2. Japan's largest disasters since 1980

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

Source: Cabinet Office (2016^[1]), "White Paper Disaster Management in Japan 2016", http://www.bousai.go.jp/kyoiku/panf/pdf/WP2016_DM_Full_Version.pdf; EM-DAT (2017^[2]), *The Emergency Events Database*, <http://www.emdat.be/>.