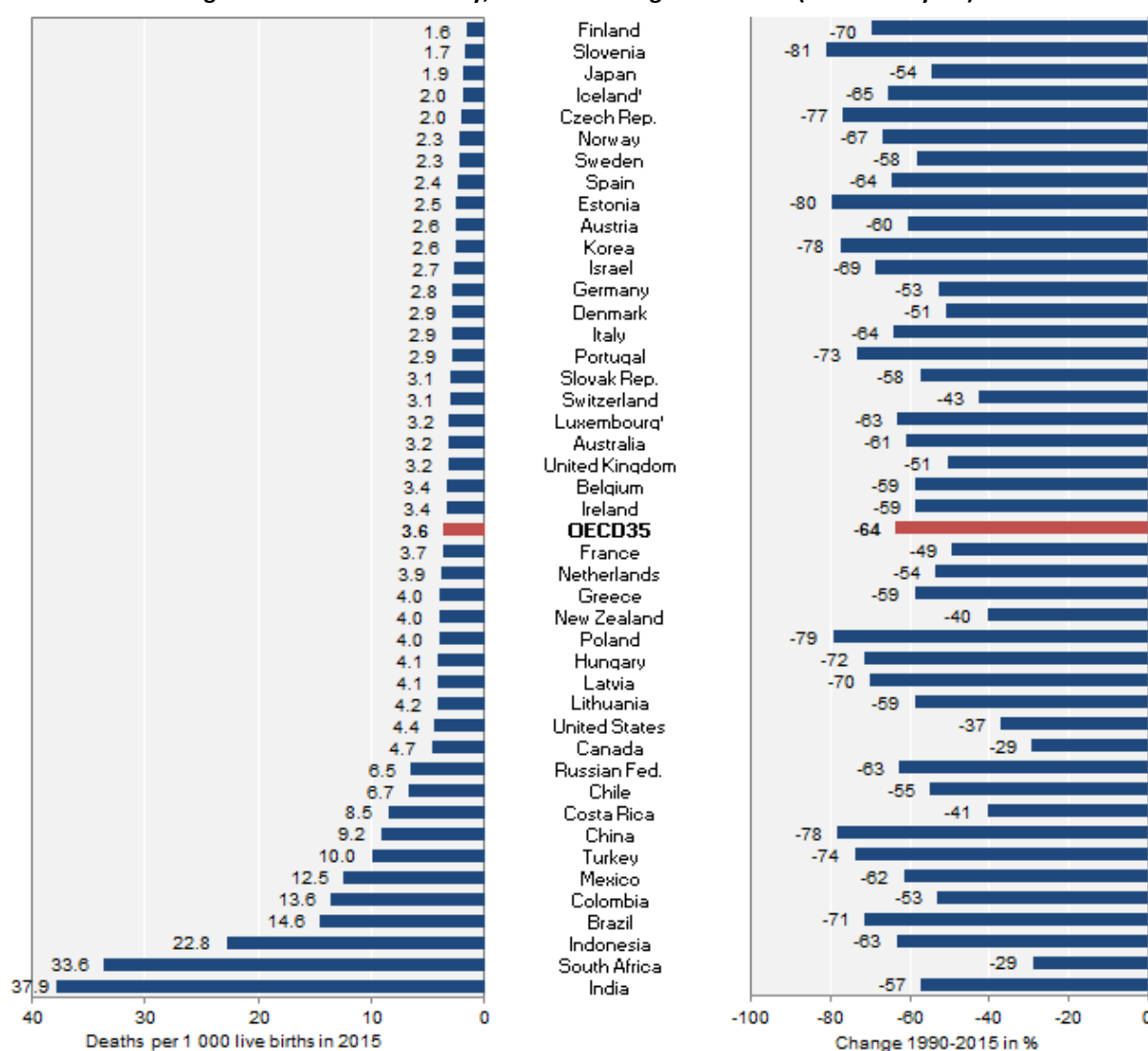


## Corrigendum

Page 59, Figure 3.13: the chart has been corrected and a footnote has been added to indicate the type of data used in the new chart.

Figure 3.13. Infant mortality, 2015 and change 1990-2015 (or nearest year)



1. Three-year average (1988-90 and 2013-15).

Note: The data for most countries are based on a minimum threshold of 22 weeks of gestation period (or 500 grams birthweight) to remove the impact of different registration practices of extremely premature babies across countries, except for Australia, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway and Portugal.

Source: *OECD Health Statistics 2017*.

**Page 83, reference corrected in the source for Figure 4.17. Measured overweight (including obesity) among children at various ages, 2010 (or nearest year):**

Source: *International Association for the Study of Obesity (2013); World Obesity Forum (2016, 2017); JUNAEB (2016) for Chile; THL National Institute for Health and Welfare for Finland.*

**Replaced by**

Source: *International Association for the Study of Obesity (2013); World Obesity Federation (2016, 2017); JUNAEB (2016) for Chile; THL National Institute for Health and Welfare for Finland.*

**Page 100, Patient experience with ambulatory care, third paragraph, line 7, Korea removed from the sentence:**

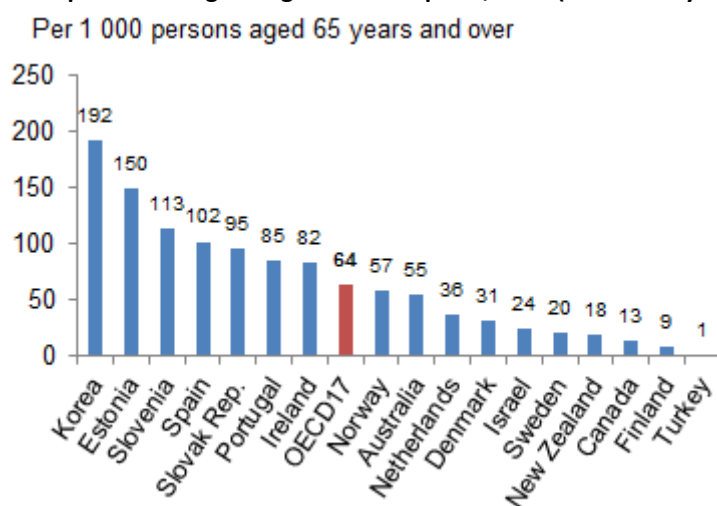
Korea and Norway use patient experience measures in payment mechanisms or for fund allocations to promote quality improvement and patient-centred care, and Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France and the United Kingdom use them to inform health care regulators for inspection, regulation and/or accreditation.

**Replaced by**

Norway uses patient experience measures in payment mechanisms or for fund allocations to promote quality improvement and patient-centred care, and Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France and the United Kingdom use them to inform health care regulators for inspection, regulation and/or accreditation.

**Page 103, Figure 6.7: the OECD average has been corrected. Note that there is no impact on the ranking of the OECD red bar in the chart, as only the value above the bar has been changed:**

**Figure 6.7. Long-Acting Benzodiazepine use: Number of patients per 1000, aged 65 years and over who have at least one prescription for long-acting benzodiazepines, 2015 (or nearest year)**



Source: *OECD Health Statistics 2017.*