

Mental Health and Work: Netherlands

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Corrigenda

Page 70: the paragraph above Figure 3.4 should read as follows:

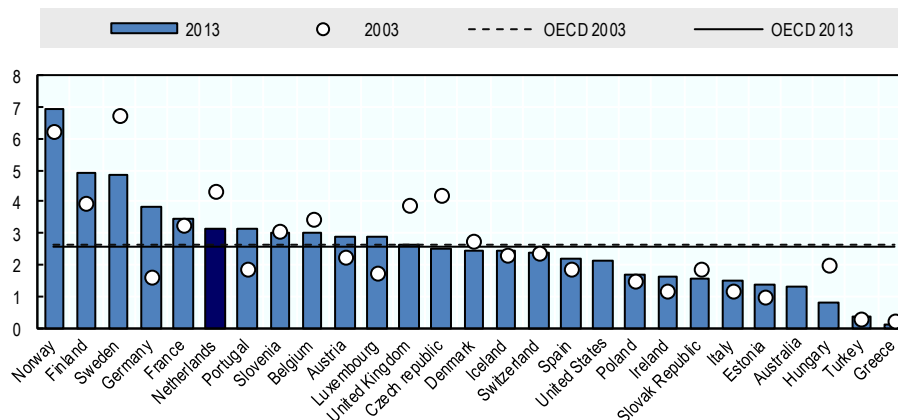
Since the 1990s, several policy changes have been introduced in the Netherlands to reduce sickness absence from its unsustainable levels in the 1990s (SCP, 2012). In particular, the Act on Reducing Absenteeism (1994), the Act on Extension of Wage Payment during Sickness (1996 and extension in 2004) and the Gatekeeper Improvement Act (2002) contributed to significant improvements in sickness management (van Sonsbeek, 2011).⁶ Between 2003 and 2013, the sickness absence rate in the Netherlands dropped from 4.3 to 3.2%, but it remains above the OECD average of 2.6% (Figure 3.4).

The data in Figure 3.4 have been revised as follows:

All data have been revised to show full and partial week absences as previously only full-week absences were shown. Data now refer to 2013 and not 2012 and footnote “a” has been modified as well.

Figure 3.4. Sickness absence in the Netherlands dropped considerably but remains above the OECD average

Incidence of sickness absence of employees in selected OECD countries, 2003-13^{a, b}



Note: The incidence of work absence due to sickness is defined as the share of employees absent from work due to sickness and temporary disability (either one or all days of the work week). Data are annual averages of quarterly estimates. Estimates for Australia are for full-week absences only.

a. Data for 2003 refer to 2006 for Norway and Turkey. Data for Australia refer to 2004.

b. OECD is the unweighted average of the countries shown in the chart.

Source: OECD absence database, based on the European Union Labour Force Survey (EULFS) for European countries and National Labour Force Surveys for Australia and the United States.