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The authors regret to inform that some results were incorrect in the printed versions of the report as well as online versions downloaded prior to December 12, 2019.

Some results concerning body mass index, food security, grams of traditional food and mercury sample size were not correct.

Changes to the text and the accompanying figures are as follows.

Executive Summary

Page 2:

Results indicated that 38% of women and 39% of men aged 19-30 were overweight. Obesity rates were much higher for young men (47%) than for young women (15%) and increased in both sexes for adults 51 and over.

The average amount of traditional food consumed was 79 g/person/day (revised from 98 g).

Overall, food insecurity affected 41% of First Nations households on reserve in BC: 33% (revised from 34%) “moderately” and 8% (revised from 7%) “severely.” Food insecurity varied from 16% (revised from 13%) to 47% across ecozone/culture areas and affected 25% of households with children.
Results: BMI and obesity

Page 19: The following changes, in red font, were made:

Overweight affected 38% of women and 39% of men aged 19-30 and remained quite stable except for men 31 to 50 years of age where it increased to 47%. Obesity rates were much higher for young men (47%) than for young women (15%), but became similar in the age-group 31-50 and increased in both sexes for older adults.

Page 39: The changes to Figure 5a and Figure 5b are as follows:

Figure 5a. Overweight and obesity in BC FN women living on-reserve

![Figure 5a](image_url)

Figure 5b. Overweight and obesity in BC FN men living on-reserve

![Figure 5b](image_url)
Results: Food Security

Page 21: The following sentences were inserted after the sentence “For FNFNES, food security as it related to market food was defined as per CCHS [9].

“Most participants completed the income related Household Food Security Survey Module (HFSSM). In order to prevent bias, respondents were dropped from the food security analyses if they answered “Don’t know” to at least one of the first three questions. Two percent of participants were excluded based on these criteria and their food security status was treated as missing and unknowable.”

Page 21: The following changes, in red font, were made:

Overall, food insecurity affects 41% of First Nations households living on reserve in BC: 33% moderately and 8% severely (Table 11 and Figure 17). Households with children reported significantly higher rates of food insecurity (45%) than households without children (32%) (Figures 18-19). Food insecurity varies from a low of 16% to a high of 47% across ecozone/culture areas (Figure 20).

When looked at in terms of main source of income, 34% of BC First Nations households earning wages/salaries report food insecurity compared to 7.3% in the general Canadian population (CCHS, 2007), 36% vs 4.9% for people receiving pension/seniors benefits, 63% vs 29% for people on workers compensation/employment insurance and 55% vs 59.7% for people on social assistance (Figure 21).

Table 11 shows that adults in households with children report more food insecurity (45%) than adults in households without children (32%) and that food insecurity affects fewer children than adults.

Pages 69-73: The changes to Food Security result tables and figures on pages 69-73 of the BC regional report are as follows:
Table 10. Percent of on-reserve BC FN who responded affirmatively to food security questions (in the last 12 months)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households affirming item</th>
<th>All Households N=1065</th>
<th>Households with Children N=618</th>
<th>Households without Children N=447</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adult Food Security Scale**
- You and other household members worried food would run out before you got money to buy more: 406 (40.2), 250 (45.2), 156 (31.4)
- Food you and other household members bought didn't last and there wasn't any money to get more: 359 (35.7), 215 (40.2), 144 (28.0)
- You and other household members couldn’t afford to eat balanced meals: 358 (37.4), 203 (40.0), 155 (32.9)
- You or other adults in your household ever cut size of meals or skipped meals: 119 (11.8), 73 (14.8), 46 (6.5)
- You or other adults in your household ever cut size of meals or skipped meals in 3 or more months: 86 (6.2), 44 (6.3), 42 (5.9)
- You (personally) ever ate less than you felt you should: 133 (12.9), 78 (15.0), 55 (9.1)
- You (personally) were ever hungry but did not eat: 88 (7.0), 47 (7.9), 41 (5.4)
- You (personally) lost weight: 59 (4.6), 28 (5.3), 31 (3.5)
- You or other adults in your household ever did not eat for a whole day: 44 (2.9), 22 (3.1), 22 (2.7)
- You or other adults in your household ever did not eat for a whole day in 3 or more months: 32 (2.3), 16 (2.5), 16 (2.0)

**Child Food Security Scale**
- You or other adults in your household relied on less expensive foods to feed children: 176 (19.0), 176 (29.9), - (-)
- You or other adults in your household couldn’t feed children a balanced meal: 135 (17.9), 135 (28.1), - (-)
- Children were not eating enough: 82 (9.9), 82 (15.6), - (-)
- You or other adults in your household ever cut size of any of the children's meals: 38 (5.4), 38 (8.6), - (-)
- Any of the children were ever hungry: 23 (2.8), 23 (4.4), - (-)
- Any of the children ever skipped meals: 13 (2.2), 13 (3.4), - (-)
- Any of the children ever skipped meals in 3 or more months: 10 (0.8), 10 (1.2), - (-)
- Any of the children ever did not eat for a whole day: 7 (0.7), 7 (1.1), - (-)
Figure 17. Degree of food insecurity in BC FN living on-reserve (n=1065)

![Pie chart showing the degree of food insecurity among BC FN living on-reserve.]

- 59% Food secure
- 33% Food insecure, moderate
- 8% Food insecure, severe

Figure 18. Degree of food insecurity in BC FN on-reserve households with children (n=618)

![Pie chart showing the degree of food insecurity among BC FN on-reserve households with children.]

- 54% Food secure
- 37% Food insecure, moderate
- 8% Food insecure, severe
Page 71, Figure 19. Degree of food insecurity in BC FN on-reserve households without children (n=447)

- Food secure: 68%
- Food insecure, moderate: 26%
- Food insecure, severe: 6%
Page 72, Table 11. Income-related BC FN on-reserve household food security status, by households with and without children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income-related food security status</th>
<th>Food Secure</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Food Insecure</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>n</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>54-65</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>35-46</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult status</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>54-65</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>35-46</td>
<td>301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child status</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>69-81</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19-31</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with children</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household status</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>48-61</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>39-52</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult status</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>48-62</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>38-52</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child status</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>69-81</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19-31</td>
<td>121</td>
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<tr>
<td>Households without children</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household status</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>60-76</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25-41</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Page 72, Figure 20. Income-related BC FN on-reserve household food insecurity by ecozone/culture area (n=1038), unweighted

Page 73, Figure 21. Income-related BC FN on-reserve household food insecurity by income sources (n=1038)
Results: Food Contaminant Analyses

Page 28: The following changes, highlighted in red, were made

The average amount of consumption of all traditional food combined was 78.57 g/person/day (revised from 97.53 g) and the 95th percentile consumption rate was 229.13 g/person/day. (revised from 290.30g)

Page 122: The following changes (in red font) were made to Table 28a.

“Table 28a Estimated average intake of major traditional foods (g/person/day), using traditional food frequency results, unweighted”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADITIONAL FOOD</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age 19-50</td>
<td>Age 51-70</td>
<td>Age 71+</td>
<td>Age 19-50</td>
<td>Age 51-70</td>
<td>Age 71+</td>
<td>(n=1103)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n=500)</td>
<td>(n=171)</td>
<td>(n=25)</td>
<td>(n=239)</td>
<td>(n=141)</td>
<td>(n=14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (unweighted)</td>
<td>59.79</td>
<td>72.24</td>
<td>93.49</td>
<td>115.12</td>
<td>94.49</td>
<td>41.05</td>
<td>78.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 129: The following changes (in red font) were made to Table 28b:

“Table 28b Estimated high consumption (95th percentile rate) of major traditional foods (g/person/day), using traditional food frequency results, unweighted”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRADITIONAL FOOD</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age 19-50</td>
<td>Age 51-70</td>
<td>Age 71+</td>
<td>Age 19-50</td>
<td>Age 51-70</td>
<td>Age 71+</td>
<td>(n=1103)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n=500)</td>
<td>(n=171)</td>
<td>(n=25)</td>
<td>(n=239)</td>
<td>(n=141)</td>
<td>(n=14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (unweighted)</td>
<td>169.17</td>
<td>201.36</td>
<td>204.70</td>
<td>385.86</td>
<td>263.07</td>
<td>118.68</td>
<td>229.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results: Mercury in Hair Analyses

Page 114: Figure 27

The sample size in title should read n=487 instead of N=45547

Page 117: Figure 28

The sample size in title should read “Males (n=141), Females (n=346)” not “Males (N=23501), Females (N=22046)

Page 117: Figure 29 Mercury concentrations in hair for First Nations older than 19, living on reserves in British Columbia, by ecozone.

The sample size in the title should read “n=487” instead of (N=23501).

Graph 1: Boreal Cordillera Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population (n=37)” instead of (N=1192).
Graph 2: Boreal Plains Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population (n=51)” instead of (N=952).
Graph 3: Montane Cordillera/Plateau Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population (n=69)” instead of (N=10113).
Graph 4: Montane Cordillera/Subarctic Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population (n=28)” instead of (N=7118).
Graph 5: Montane Cordillera/Subarctic/Northwest Coast Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population (n=14)” instead of (N=2213).
Graph 6: Pacific Maritime/Northwest Coast Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population (n=121)” instead of (N=21220).
Graph 7: Pacific Maritime/Plateau Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population (n=88)” instead of (N=2126).
Graph 8: Taiga Plains Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population (n=79)” instead of (N=613).

Page 119: Figure 30 Mercury concentrations in hair for First Nations women (child bearing age 19 to 50) living on reserves in British Columbia, by ecozone.

The sample size in the title should read “n=246” instead of (N=22046).

Graph 1: Boreal Cordillera Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population (n=22)” instead of (N=617).
Graph 2: Boreal Plains Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population (n=26)” instead of (N=285).
Graph 3: Montane Cordillera/Plateau Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population \((n=29)\)” instead of \((N=2737)\).
Graph 4: Montane Cordillera/Subarctic Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population \((n=12)\)” instead of \((N=981)\).
Graph 5: Montane Cordillera/Subarctic/Northwest Coast Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population \((n=6)\)” instead of \((N=353)\).
Graph 6: Pacific Maritime/Northwest Coast Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population \((n=58)\)” instead of \((N=9394)\).
Graph 7: Pacific Maritime/Plateau Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population \((n=44)\)” instead of \((N=528)\).
Graph 8: Taiga Plains Ecozone: the sample size in the y-axis title should read “Population \((n=49)\)” instead of \((N=204)\).

Other corrections

Page 36:

Table 2: Number of BC FN on-reserve households surveyed and participation rate, by ecozone/culture area and total

- numbers under ecozone 6 column should read: no. of participating females \(230\) (not 229), number of participating males \(139\) (not 140)
- numbers under Total BC column should read: no. of participating females \(706\) (not 705), number of participating males \(397\) (not 398)

Page 195:

Appendix I, Summary of results

- Number of participating women should be \(706\) (not 705).
- Number of participating men should be \(397\) (not 398).

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.