

Corrigendum to the First Nations Food, Nutrition and Environment Study (FNFNES): Results from British Columbia (2008/2009). Prince George: University of Northern British Columbia, 2011

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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

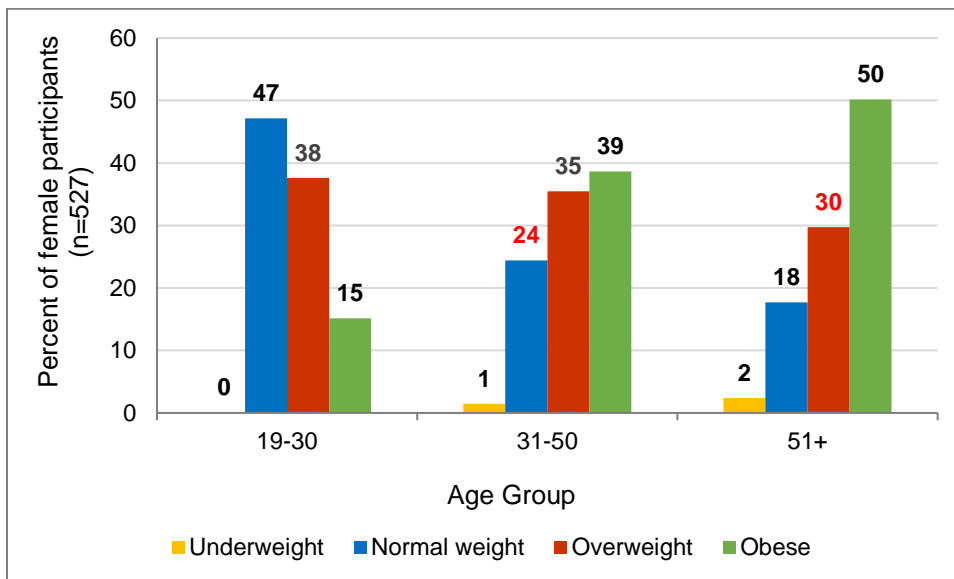
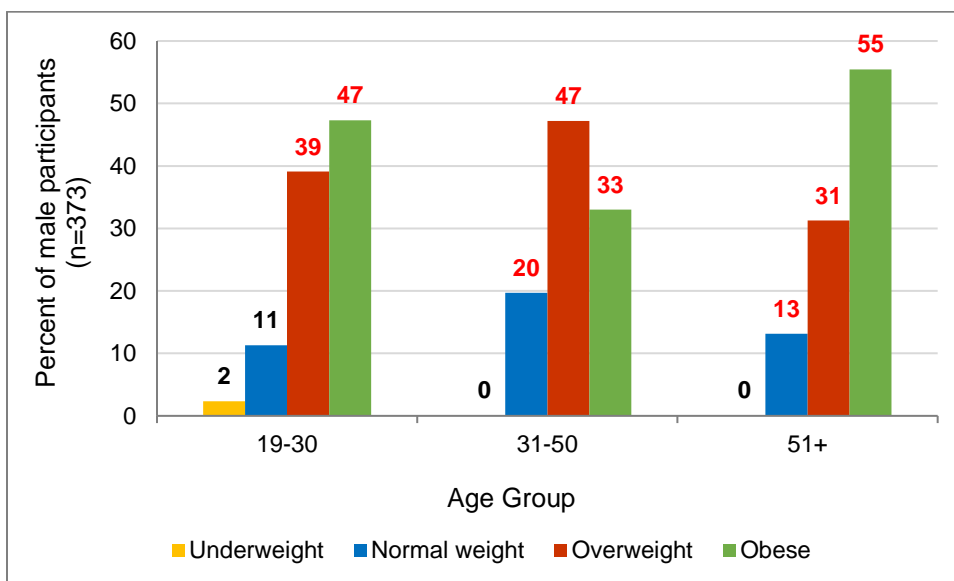


Figure 5b. Overweight and obesity in BC FN men living on-reserve



## 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).

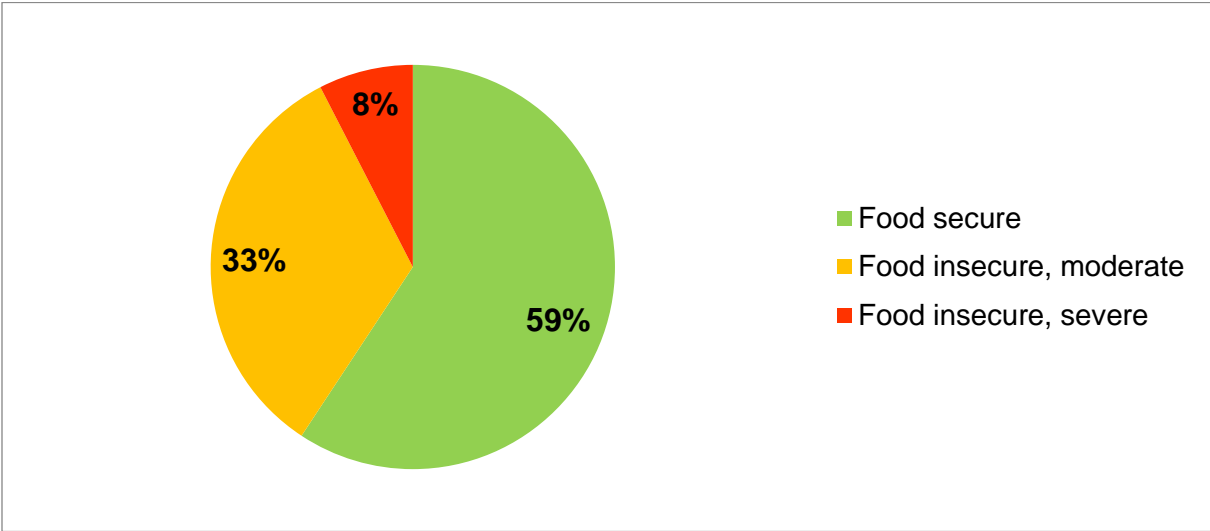
Table 11 shows that adults in households with children report more food insecurity (45%) than adults in households without children (32%) and that food insecurity affects fewer children than adults.

**Pages 69-73:** The changes to Food Security result tables and figures on pages 69-73 of the BC regional report are as follows:

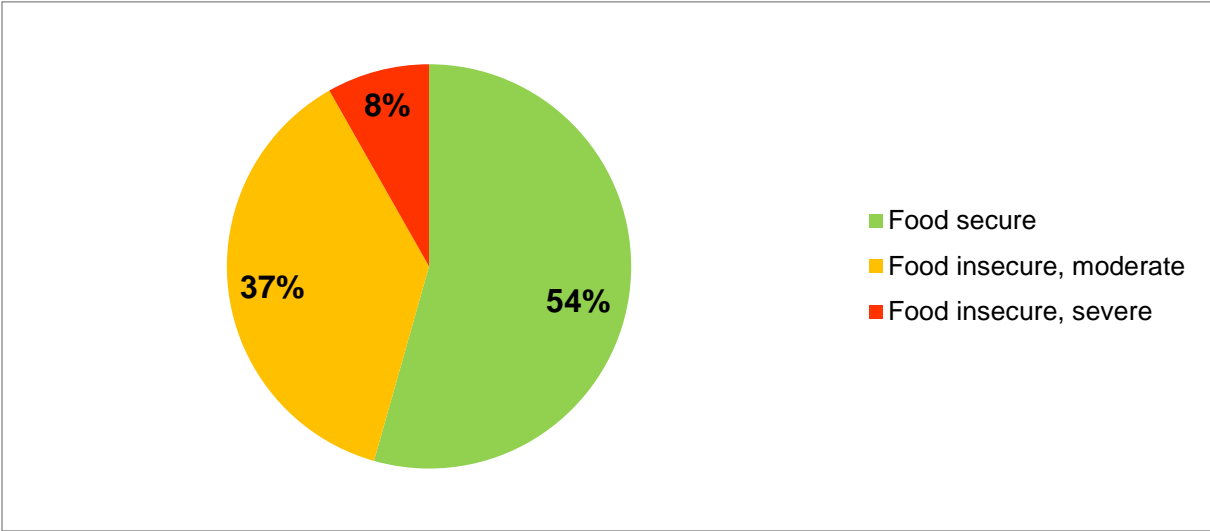
**Table 10. Percent of on-reserve BC FN who responded affirmatively to food security questions (in the last 12 months)**

	Households affirming item					
	All Households N=1065		Households with Children N=618		Households without Children N=447	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Adult Food Security Scale</b>						
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
<b>Child Food Security Scale</b>						
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	-	-

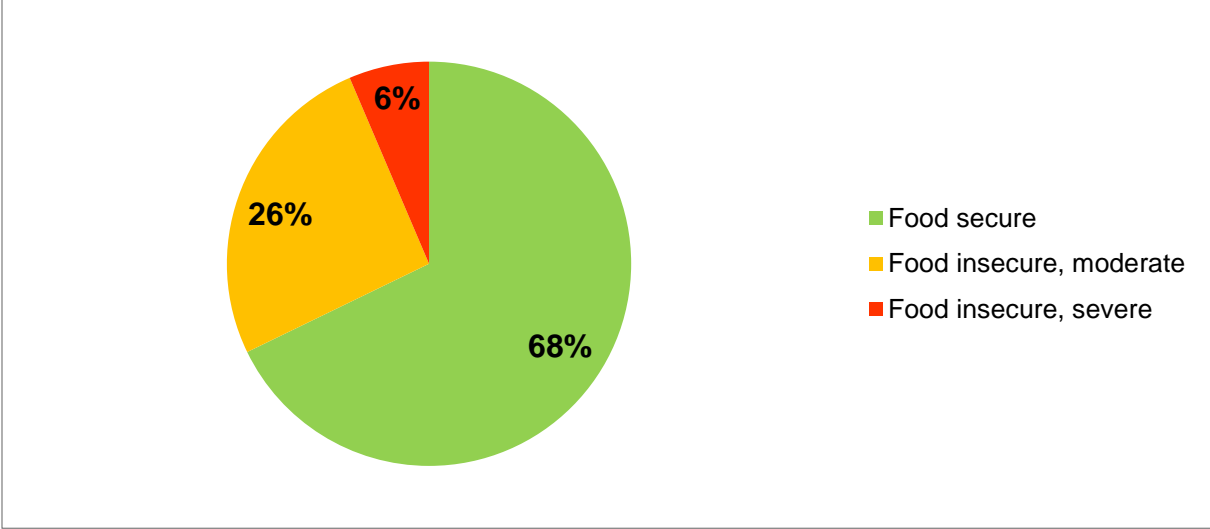
**Figure 17. Degree of food insecurity in BC FN living on-reserve (n=1065)**



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



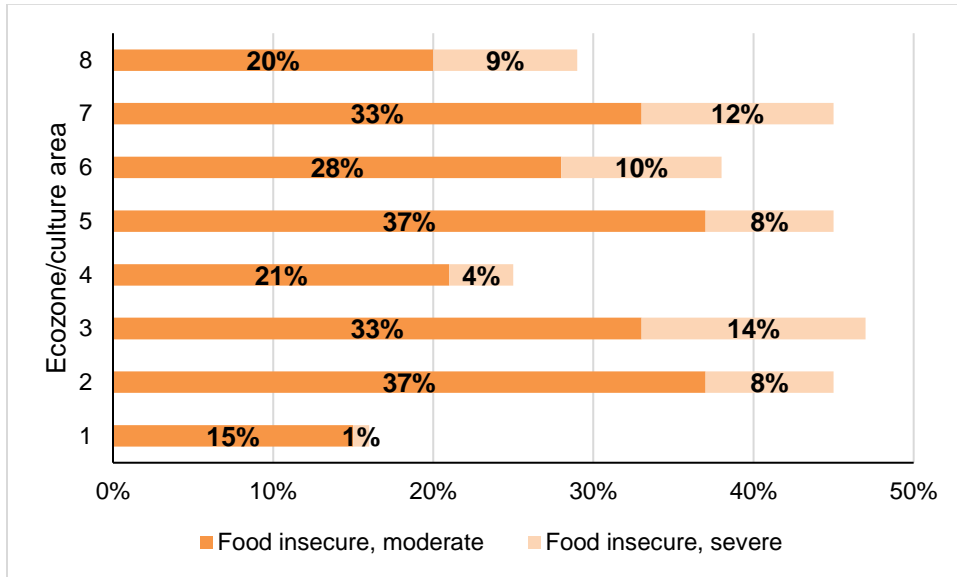
**Page 71, Figure 19. Degree of food insecurity in BC FN on-reserve households without children (n=447)**



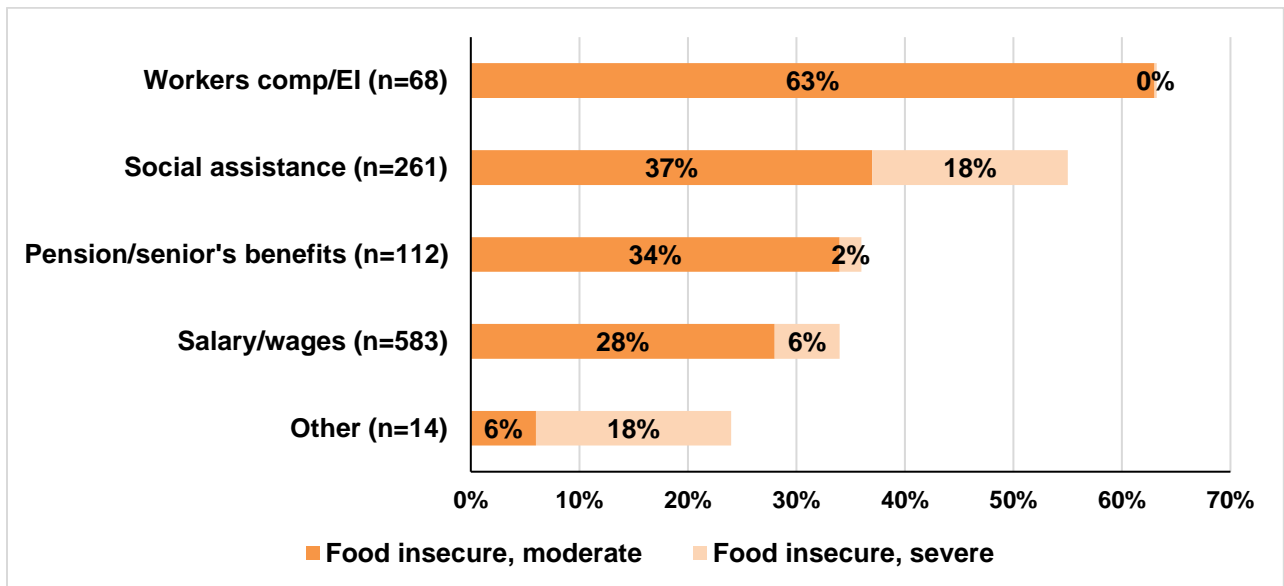
Page 72, Table 11. Income-related BC FN on-reserve household food security status, by households with and without children

		Income-related food security status											
		Food Secure			Food Insecure								
		All			All			Moderate			Severe		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
<b>All households</b>	<b>Household status</b>	669	59	54-65	396	41	35-46	303	33	28-38	93	8	5-10
	<b>Adult status</b>	674	60	54-65	391	41	35-46	301	34	28-39	90	7	4-9
	<b>Child status</b>	482	75	69-81	136	25	19-31	121	21	15-27	15	4	1-7
<b>Households with children</b>	<b>Household status</b>	375	54	48-61	243	46	39-52	192	37	31-44	51	8	5-12
	<b>Adult status</b>	380	55	48-62	238	45	38-52	190	38	31-45	48	7	4-10
	<b>Child status</b>	482	75	69-81	136	25	19-31	121	21	15-27	15	4	1-7
<b>Households without children</b>	<b>Household status</b>	294	68	60-76	153	32	25-41	111	26	18-33	42	6	4-9

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 95<sup>th</sup> 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”**

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

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

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

	Women			Men			Total population (n=1103)
	Age 19-50	Age 51-70	Age 71+	Age 19-50	Age 51-70	Age 71+	
TRADITIONAL FOOD	(n=500)	(n=171)	(n=25)	(n=239)	(n=141)	(n=14)	
<b>Total (unweighted)</b>	<b>169.17</b>	<b>201.36</b>	<b>204.70</b>	<b>385.86</b>	<b>263.07</b>	<b>118.68</b>	<b>229.13</b>

## 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.