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The authors regret to inform that some results concerning body mass index and diabetes were not correct. Additionally, minor corrections were made to one nutrient intake table column headers as well as to food costing information.

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

Table of Contents
Revised Table 21 Title
Table 21. Comparison of weekly food costs in Manitoba FN communities (by ecozone) to Winnipeg

Executive Summary
Page 1:
Fifty-eight percent of women were classified as obese compared to 42% for men.

A total of 24% of participants reported having been told by a health care provider that they had diabetes. (prevalence rate revised from 23%)

Results: BMI and obesity
Page 19: Sixty-three percent of women aged 19-30, 81% of women aged 31-50 and 91% of women aged 51 and over were overweight or obese (Figure 7b).
Results: Diabetes

Page 19: Twenty-four percent of Manitoba participants reported having been told by a health care provider that they had diabetes (Figure 8). (revised from twenty-three percent)

Summary of results, Appendix I

Page 173: 24% of MB First Nations adults have diabetes

Tables and Figures

Health and Lifestyle Practices:

Pages 42-43

Figure 7b. Overweight and obesity in Manitoba First Nations women living on-reserve

Figure 7c. Overweight and obesity in Manitoba First Nations men living on-reserve
Figure 8. Prevalence of self-reported diabetes¹ in Manitoba First Nations, total and by gender (weighted and age-standardized rates)":

Table 6. Prevalence of self-reported diabetes among Manitoba First nations compared to other Canadian studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Prevalence Rate %</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crude</td>
<td>Age-Standardized²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Aboriginal</td>
<td>12+</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Nations (on-reserve)</td>
<td>18+</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>17.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Nations (off-reserve)</td>
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<td>8.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
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<td>Inuit</td>
<td>15+</td>
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<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Métis</td>
<td>12+</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>24.4</strong></td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²Age-standardized to the 1991 Canadian population.

CCHS = Canadian Community Health Survey
RHS = First Nations Regional Longitudinal Health Survey (Phase 2)
APS = Aboriginal Peoples Survey
Reference: (Public Health Agency of Canada, 2011)
Figure 9. Prevalence of diabetes in Manitoba First Nations by gender and age group

Figure 10. Type of diabetes reported by Manitoba First Nations diabetic participants

Nutrient Intake
Page 75, Table 12.25 Potassium: the headers “EAR” and “% <EAR (95% CI)” should be corrected to “AI” and “%>AI (95% CI)”, respectively.

Food Security:
Pages 96-99: Table 21.

Title Change: Comparison of weekly food costs in Manitoba FN communities (by ecozone) to Winnipeg

Table row header Replace “Price per purchase unit in dollars” with “Weekly cost”.

Note added at bottom of table: Note: The weekly cost was calculated for a family of four using the 1988 National Nutritious Food Basket Tool from Health Canada. The purchase unit price can be obtained by multiplying the “purchase unit” by the “weekly cost” and dividing by the “average weekly quantity needed”

The authors would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused.