

Corrigendum to the First Nations Food, Nutrition and Environment Study (FNFNES): Results from Manitoba (2010). Prince George: University of Northern British Columbia, 2012

Laurie Chan¹, Olivier Receveur², Donald Sharp³, Harold Schwartz⁴, Amy Ing², Karen Fediuk¹, Andrew Black³ and Constantine Tikhonov⁴

¹ Department of Biology, University of Ottawa, 180 Gendron Hall, 30 Marie Curie, Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1N 6N5

² Department of Nutrition, Faculty of Medicine, Université de Montréal, Montreal, QC, Canada

³ Assembly of First Nations, Ottawa, ON, Canada

⁴ Environmental Public Health Division, First Nations and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB), Indigenous Services Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada

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

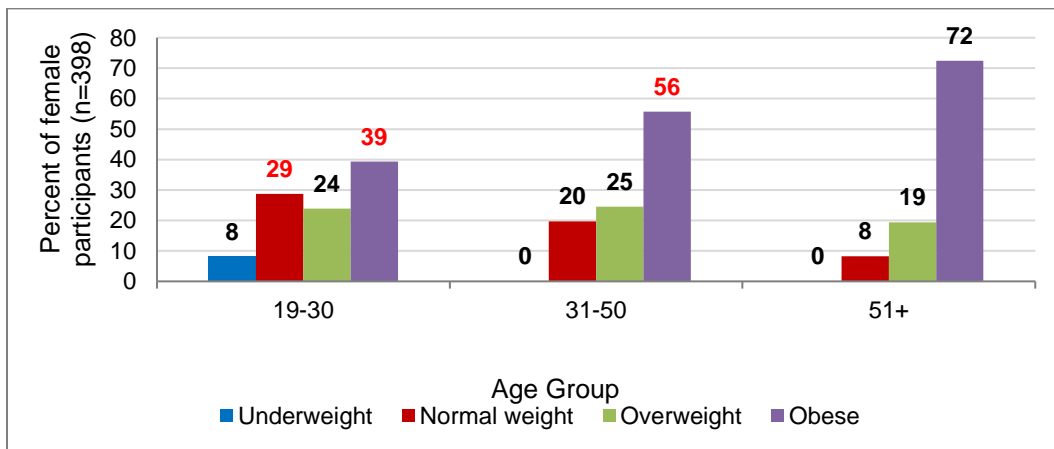


Figure 7c. Overweight and obesity in Manitoba First Nations men living on-reserve

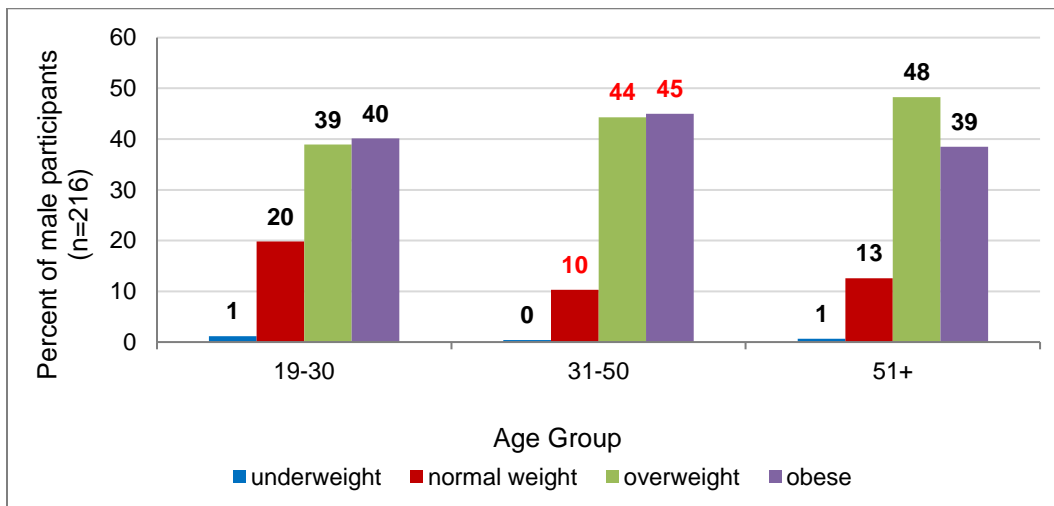


Figure 8. Prevalence of self-reported diabetes¹ in Manitoba First Nations, total and by gender (weighted and age-standardized rates)²:

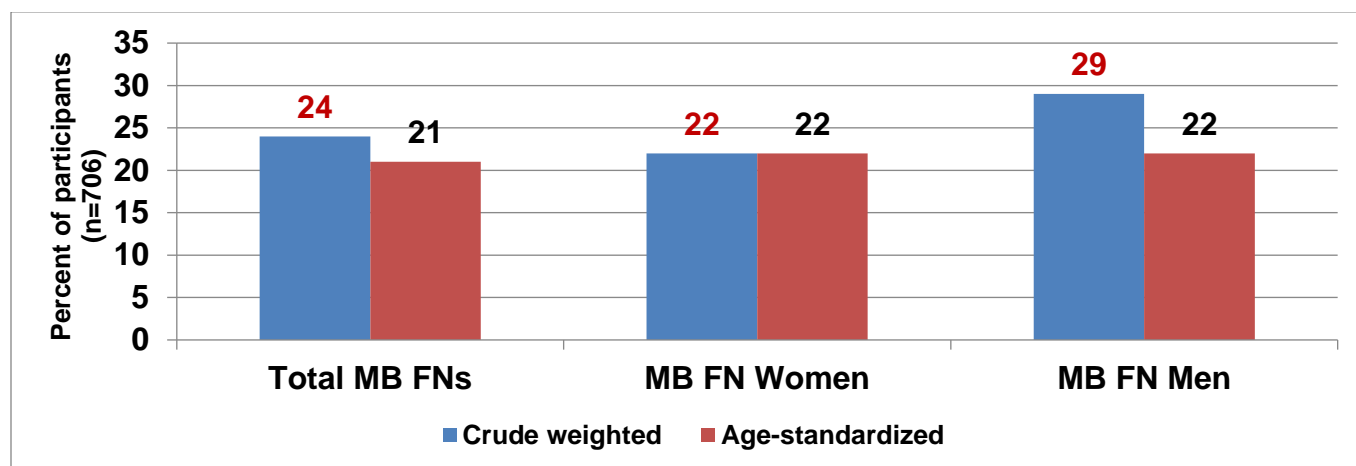


Table 6. Prevalence of self-reported diabetes among Manitoba First nations compared to other Canadian studies

Population	Age	Prevalence Rate %		Reference
		Crude	Age-Standardized [‡]	
Non-Aboriginal	12+	6.0	5.0	2009-2010 CCHS
First Nations (on-reserve)	18+	15.3	17.2	2008-2010 RHS
First Nations (off-reserve)	12+	8.7	10.3	2009-2010 CCHS
Inuit	15+	4.0	NA	2006 APS
Métis	12+	5.8	7.3	2009-2010 CCHS
Manitoba First Nations (on-reserve)	19+	24.4	20.8	Current study

[‡]Age-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

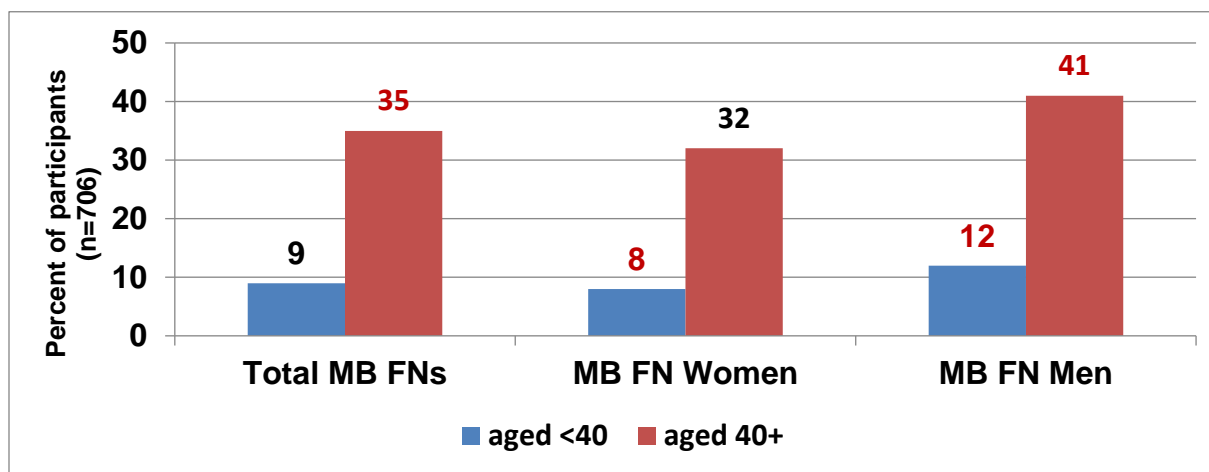
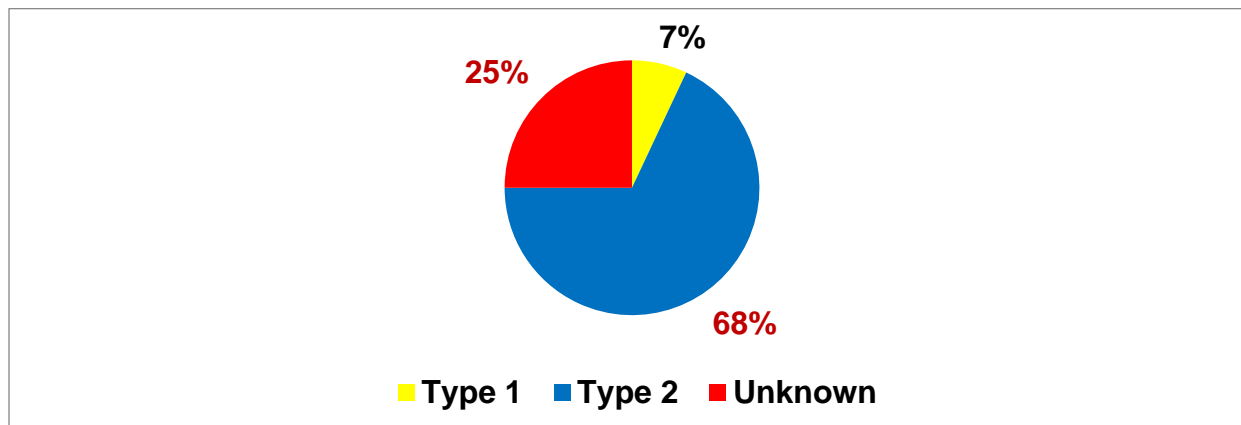


Figure 10. Type of diabetes reported by Manitoba First Nations diabetic participants



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.