



## FNIGC | CGIPN

First Nations Information Governance Centre  
Le Centre de gouvernance de l'information des Premières Nations

### ERRATUM

**DOCUMENT:** *National Report of the First Nations Regional Health Survey Phase 3: Volume One*

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**PREPARED BY:** The First Nations Information Governance Centre

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Revisions have been made to the above stated document located at:

[https://fnigc.ca/sites/default/files/docs/fnigc\\_rhs\\_phase\\_3\\_national\\_report\\_vol\\_1\\_en\\_final\\_sm\\_1.pdf](https://fnigc.ca/sites/default/files/docs/fnigc_rhs_phase_3_national_report_vol_1_en_final_sm_1.pdf)

Note: The first page number denotes the page number in the March 2018 release

If a second page number is noted, it denotes the page number in the revised July 2018 release

Revisions to report layout and table and figure formatting were made in addition to the specific revisions noted below.

Please note the following revisions:

Chapter	Section	Page	Location	Revision
1	Introduction	5	About the First Nations Information Governance Centre	"11 provinces" changed to " <b>10 provinces</b> " and two territories
1	Introduction	5	About the First Nations Information Governance Centre	Updated Vision to " <b>The First Nations Information Governance Centre envisions that every First Nation will achieve data sovereignty in alignment with its distinct worldview.</b> "
1	Introduction	5	About the First Nations Information Governance Centre	Updated Mission to: " <b>We assert First Nations' data sovereignty and support the development of information governance and management systems at the community level through regional and national partnerships. We adhere to free, prior and informed consent, respect nation-to-nation relationships, and recognize the distinct customs of nations.</b> "

1	Methodology	13	Sampling Strategy	<p>Corrected statement:</p> <p>Original: "Data were gathered to represent ten categories of the community population (five age groups by gender)"</p> <p>Changed: "Data were gathered to represent <b>eight categories of the community population (four age groups by gender)</b>"</p>
2	Key Findings	16	Key Findings	Bullet #9: Added RHS2 estimate: <b>64.2%</b>
2	Results	19	Figure 2.1	<b>Replaced old figure with new figure created to compare with same age groups as Figure 2.2.</b>
2	Results	21 22	Table 2.1	Title: Removed " <b>with national comparison</b> ".
2	Results	21 22	Education	<p>Added to end of paragraph describing categories in Table 2.3:</p> <p><b>"High school graduates are those who graduated high school, and have some trades, but no certificate/diploma. The Post-secondary category are those who have a certificate/diploma or university degree. Graduates have a Master's degree, professional training, or doctorate. Other includes those that did not complete high school, but have some relevant training/upgrading."</b></p>
2	Results	25 26	Figure 2.8	<p>Added 1 decimal place to each estimate in the figure.</p> <p>For Urban (Left to right, original to <b>changed</b>): 4% to <b>4.2%</b>, 14% to <b>13.8%</b>, 18% to <b>18.4%</b>, 17% to <b>16.5%</b>, 12% to <b>11.8%</b>, 9% to <b>9.1%</b>, 7% to <b>6.5%</b>, 5% to <b>4.9%</b>, 3% to <b>3.5%</b>, 11% to <b>11.3%</b></p> <p>For Rural (Left to right, original to <b>changed</b>): 7% to <b>7.3%</b>, 16% to <b>16.3%</b>, 18% to <b>18.3%</b>, 19% to <b>18.9%</b>, 13% to <b>12.8%</b>, 8% to <b>8.5%</b>, 5% to <b>4.6%</b>, 3% to <b>3.3%</b>, 3% to <b>2.7%</b>, 7% to <b>7.2%</b></p> <p>For Remote/Special Access (Left to right, original to <b>changed</b>): 3%<sup>E</sup> to <b>3.2%<sup>E</sup></b>, 13%<sup>E</sup> to <b>12.8%<sup>E</sup></b>, 17% to <b>16.8%</b>, 21% to <b>21.2%</b>, 21% to <b>21.4%</b>, 6%<sup>E</sup> to <b>6.5%<sup>E</sup></b>, <b>Added F to notify suppression, deleted column and added F to notify suppression, 2%<sup>E</sup> to 1.9%<sup>E</sup>, 6%<sup>E</sup> to 6.4%<sup>E</sup>.</b></p>
2	Results	25 26	Income and employment	<p>All estimates in paragraph changed to report on those who are struggling rather than those who are not to limit confusion:</p> <p>Original: "In terms of basic living requirements, First Nations adults reported most commonly struggled with food-related expenses, with only <b>67.2% (95% CI [65.0, 69.3]) reporting that they never struggle to meet this basic living requirement</b> (see <i>Figure 2.9</i>) Transportation and utilities (heat and electricity) were the next two basic living requirements that First Nations adults were most likely to struggle to meet with <b>(71.5%, 95% CI [69.8, 73.2]), and</b></p>

				<p><b>73.4% (95% CI [71.9, 75.0]) reporting that they did not struggle to meet these basic living requirements). Note that if the answer to the question was not applicable, it was not needed (i.e., child care)."</b></p> <p>Changed: "In terms of basic living requirements, First Nations adults most commonly struggled with food-related expenses, with only <b>32.0% (95% CI [29.9, 34.3]) reporting that they struggle to meet this basic living requirement</b> (see <i>Figure 2.9</i>). Transportation and utilities (heat and electricity) were the next two basic living requirements that First Nations adults were most likely to struggle with <b>26.5% (95% CI [24.8, 28.3])</b>, and <b>25.3% (95% CI [23.8, 36.9]) reporting that they had ever struggled to meet these basic living requirements).</b>"</p>
2	Results	26 27	Figure 2.9	<p><b>Figure was replaced by new figure only showing results for those who struggled to meet basic living requirements.</b></p> <p>Revised figure title:</p> <p>Original: "Percentage of First Nations adults <b>struggling to meet basic living requirements</b>"</p> <p>Changed: "Percentage of First Nations adults <b>who reported ever struggling to meet basic living requirements</b>"</p>
2	Results	27	Housing	<p>Changed first confidence interval for second estimate listed in section from <b>5.6 to 5.7</b></p> <p>5.8 (95% CI [<b>5.6</b>, 6.0]) changed to 5.8 (95% CI [<b>5.7</b>, 6.0])</p>
2	Results	28	Figure 2.10	<p>Revised figure title:</p> <p>Original: "Number of First Nations adults living in households"</p> <p>Changed: "Number of First Nations adults living in households <b>reported by individual adults</b>"</p>
2	Results	29	Figure 2.12	<p><b>Added an <sup>E</sup> to estimates 1.4%, 1.2% and 0.6%</b></p> <p>Added note under figure: "<b>Note: <sup>E</sup> High sampling variability, interpret with caution.</b>"</p>
2	Results	30 31	Housing	<p>Wording changed to more accurately reflect type of analyses conducted, and added 95% CIs:</p> <p>Original: "<b>First Nations adults living in remote or special access communities were significantly more likely (37.9%) to live in a home that was in need of major repairs than those in rural (27.2%) and urban (21.8%) areas.</b>"</p> <p>Changed: "<b>More First Nations adults living in remote or special access communities (37.9%, 95% CI [31.7, 44.5]) reported living in a home that was in need of major repairs than those in rural (27.2%, 95% CI [25.5, 29.0]) and urban (21.8%, 95% CI [17.3, 27.1]) areas.</b>"</p>
2	Results	32	Figure 2.16	<p><b>Estimate deleted from table as it should have been</b></p>

		33		<p><b>suppressed</b></p> <p><b>Added an <sup>E</sup> to estimates 0.4% and 0.4%</b></p> <p>Added note under figure: “<b>Note: <sup>E</sup> High sampling variability, interpret with caution.</b>”</p>
2	Results	32 33	Housing	<p>Corrected 95% CI to match estimate:</p> <p>Original: “This represents an increase in confidence of drinking water since the RHS Phase 2, when only 64.2% of adults <b>(95% CI [33.4, 38.2])</b>...”</p> <p>Changed: “This represents an increase in confidence of drinking water since the RHS Phase 2, when only 64.2% of adults <b>(95% CI [61.9, 66.5])</b>...”</p>
3	Results	48 50	Vision (Ways of Seeing)	<b>Added “(95% CI [59.6, 63.7])” after 61.6%</b>
3	Results	48 50	Figure 3.1	<b>Added an <sup>E</sup> to estimate 0.4%</b>
3	Results	50 52	Vision (Ways of Seeing); Chronic health conditions among First Nations adults; Diabetes	<p>Further specified population for estimate:</p> <p>Original: “Of those First Nations adults who were <b>not attending</b> a diabetes clinic...”</p> <p>Changed: “Of those First Nations adults who were <b>diagnosed with diabetes but not attending</b> a diabetes clinic...”</p>
3	Results	54 56	Vision (Ways of Seeing); Chronic health conditions among First Nations children	<p>Corrected 95% CI for estimate 35.6%:</p> <p>“95% CI [<b>33.57</b>,37.5]” changed to “95% CI [<b>33.7</b>,37.5]”</p>
3	Results	60 63	Relationships (Time/Ways of Relating); Emotional well-being	<p>Changed time period to reflect question wording:</p> <p>“<b>12 months</b>” changed to “<b>one month</b>”</p>
3	Results	61 64	Reason (Analysis); Health care use	<p>Specified time period to reflect question wording:</p> <p>Original: “...with two or more chronic conditions had consulted a traditional healer;”</p> <p>Changed: “...with two or more chronic conditions had consulted a Traditional healer <b>within a two year period leading up to the survey;</b>”</p>
3	Results	62 65	Reason (Analysis); Chronic health conditions and mould or mildew in the home and access to safe drinking water	<p>Corrected estimates:</p> <p>Original: “<b>there was no difference in the percentage</b> with one or more chronic health conditions <b>(40.5%,95% CI[38.2,42.8])</b> and those with one or more chronic health conditions”</p> <p>Changed: “<b>there was a significantly higher proportion</b> with one or more chronic health conditions <b>(59.5%, 95% CI [55.9, 63.0])</b> compared to those with no chronic health condition <b>(40.5%, 95% CI [37.0, 44.1])</b>”</p>

3	Results	62/63 65	Action (Behaviours); Body mass index	<p>Corrected estimates to match wording in text (percentage for obese and overweight combined):</p> <p>Original: “There was no significant difference between obese and overweight First Nations youth with one or more chronic health conditions (<b>19.7%, 95% CI[16.9, 22.8]</b>) and those with none (<b>16.0%, 95%CI[13.3,19.1]</b>)”</p> <p>Changed: “There was no significant difference between obese and overweight First Nations youth with one or more chronic health conditions (<b>49.1%, 95% CI [44.4,53.8]</b>) and those with none (<b>44.4%, 95% CI [41.3,47.6]</b>)”</p>
3	Results	63 66	Action (Behaviours); Chronic health condition and traditional foods	<p>Corrected text and estimates to match question wording:</p> <p>Original: “<b>often consumed</b> traditional foods in their household (<b>76.3%, 95% CI [73.2, 79.1]</b>) compared to those without a health condition (<b>69.7%, 95% CI [67.7, 71.7]</b>)”</p> <p>Changed: “<b>someone often or sometimes share</b> traditional food <b>with</b> their household (<b>31.2%, 95% CI [27.6, 35.1]</b>) compared to those without a health condition (<b>25.5%, 95% CI [22.7, 28.7]</b>)”</p>
3	Discussion	64 67	Adults	<p>Changed to reflect corrected estimates:</p> <p>Original: “<b>Although there was no significant difference between First Nations adults with and those without health conditions who had lack of access to clean water year-round, this does not mean to suggest that this is not a key area of concern in addressing chronic health conditions at all states of the life course.</b>”</p> <p>Changed: “<b>Results from the RHS Phase 3 indicate that among those who did not consider their water safe for drinking year-round there was a significantly higher proportion of adults with one or more chronic health conditions compared to those with no chronic health condition.</b>”</p>
4	Key Findings	69 72	Children	<p>Corrected estimate to match text description:</p> <p><b>0.8%</b> changed to <b>1.1%</b></p>
4	Results	74 77	Adults; Mental health	<p>Included the full range of estimates described to match text:</p> <p>Original: “More than two-thirds (<b>68.9%</b>) of adults reported strong physical, emotional, mental and spiritual balance <i>all or most of the time</i> (see <i>Table 4.2</i>).”</p> <p>Changed: “More than two-thirds (<b>68.1-69.8%</b>) of adults reported strong physical, emotional, mental and spiritual balance all or most of the time (see <i>Table 4.2</i>).”</p>
4	Results	75 79	Adults; Tobacco use	<p>Estimates for men and women were reversed:</p> <p>Original: “Among the same group, there was a significant difference between <b>women (12.8 cigarettes a day) and men (10.4 cigarettes a day)</b>, (95% CI [12.0, 13.6]; [9.9, 10.9]).”</p> <p>Changed: “Among the same group, there was a significant difference between <b>men (12.8 cigarettes a day) and women (10.4 cigarettes a day)</b>, (95% CI [12.0, 13.6]; [9.9,</p>

				10.9]).”
4	Results	77 80	Adults; Alcohol use	<p>Revised text to accurately describe estimates and Phases of the RHS:</p> <p>Original: “According to the RHS Phase 2, more than 1 in 10 (13.5%, 95% CI [12.2, 14.9]) First Nations adults <b>reported abstaining from alcohol</b> completely in the previous 12 months, compared to 12.0% (95% CI [10.7, 13.4]) in the RHS <b>Phase 2</b>.”</p> <p>Changed: “According to the RHS Phase 2, more than 1 in 10 (13.5%, 95% CI [12.2, 14.9]) First Nations adults <b>who consumed alcohol reported abstaining from binge drinking</b> completely in the previous 12 months, compared to 12.0% (95% CI [10.7, 13.4]) in the RHS <b>Phase 3</b>.”</p>
4	Results	78 81	Table 4.5	<p><b>Added an <sup>E</sup> to estimate 2.8%</b></p> <p>Added note under figure: “<b>Note: <sup>E</sup> High sampling variability, interpret with caution.</b>”</p>
4	Results	78 81	Adults; Drug use	<p>Revised text to be more specific:</p> <p>Original: “(the two most frequently reported <b>drugs</b> among First Nations adults)”</p> <p>Changed “(the two most frequently reported <b>non-prescription drugs</b> among First Nations adults)”</p>
4	Results	81 84	Table 4.9	<p><b>Added an <sup>E</sup> to estimates 0.4 and 0.5</b></p> <p>Added note under figure: “<b>Note: <sup>E</sup> High sampling variability, interpret with caution.</b>”</p>
4	Results	81 84	Youth; Mental health	<p>Corrected estimate:</p> <p>Original: “while nearly one-quarter (<b>24.4%</b>) were assessed as being likely to have moderate to severe mental distress (see Table 4.10).”</p> <p>Changed: “while nearly one-quarter (<b>23.4%</b>) were assessed as being likely to have moderate to severe mental distress (see Table 4.10).”</p>
4	Results	82 85	Youth; Mental health	<p>Corrected text to match estimate:</p> <p>Original: “More than <b>one-quarter</b> (77.7%, 95% CI [75.7, 79.7]) of First Nations youth reported never using mental health services”</p> <p>Changed: “More than <b>three-quarters</b> (77.7%, 95% CI [75.7, 79.7]) of First Nations youth reported never using mental health services”</p>
4	Results	82 85	Youth; Mental health	<p>Corrected direction of trend:</p> <p>Original: “Over the three phases of the RHS there has been little change in utilization of these services, aside from a small <b>decrease</b> in the percentage of First Nations youth who never accessed a service.”</p> <p>Changed: “Over the three phases of the RHS there has</p>

				been little change in utilization of these services, aside from a small <b>increase</b> in the percentage of First Nations youth who never accessed a service.”
4	Results	83 86	Figure 4.4	Added note under figure: “ <b>Note:</b> <sup>E</sup> <b>High sampling variability, interpret with caution.</b> ”
4	Results	84 87	Youth; Tobacco use	RHS 2 estimate changed to ensure comparability to RHS 3 estimate. Original RHS 2 estimate was among all First Nations youth, whereas the RHS 3 estimate was among current non-smokers:  Original: “According to the RHS Phase 2, <b>less than 1 in 10 (8.5%, 95% CI [7.1, 10.1]) of First nations youth said they were ex-smokers; that proportion significantly increased to 11.5% (95% CI [9.3, 14.0]) in the RHS Phase 3.</b> ”  Changed: “According to the RHS Phase 2, <b>among non-smoking youth, 12.9% (95% CI [10.8, 15.4]) were former smokers. In the RHS Phase 3 the proportion was similar: 11.5% (95% CI [9.3, 14.0]) of current non-smoking youth were former smokers.</b> ”
4	Results	84 87	Table 4.12	Rephrased title to accurately represent estimates in table:  Original: “ <b>Percentage of First Nations youth who consumed an alcoholic drink in the past year and who also engaged in binge drinking in the past 12 months</b> ”  Changed: “ <b>Frequency of binge drinking among First Nations youth who consumed an alcoholic drink in the past year</b> ”  <b>Added an <sup>E</sup> to estimates 3.8 and 3.6</b>  Added note under figure: “ <b>Note:</b> <sup>E</sup> <b>High sampling variability, interpret with caution.</b> ”
4	Results	84 88	Youth; Alcohol use	Clarified sentence:  Original: “The RHS Phase 2 indicated that 5.8% (95% CI [4.7, 7.1]) of youth had sought <b>treatment</b> at some point in their lives.”  Changed: “The RHS Phase 2 indicated that 5.8% (95% CI [4.7, 7.1]) of youth had sought <b>treatment for alcohol abuse or addiction</b> at some point in their lives.”
4	Results	86 89	Youth; Drug use	Revised text to match question wording:  Original: “...and 1.8% <sup>E</sup> (95% CI [1.1, 2.7]) <b>sought treatment but were unable to access it.</b> ”  Changed: “...and 1.8% <sup>E</sup> (95% CI [1.1, 2.7]) <b>sought treatment but none was available.</b> ”
4	Results	86 89	Children; Mental health	Corrected estimate to match text description (combined percentage for anxiety and mood disorders):  Original: “According to the RHS Phase 3, a very small

				<p>proportion <b>(0.8%, 95% CI [0.6, 1.1])</b> of First Nations children had been diagnosed with anxiety or mood disorders”</p> <p>Changed: “According to the RHS Phase 3, a very small proportion <b>(1.1%, 95% CI [0.9, 1.4])</b> of First Nations children had been diagnosed with anxiety or mood disorders”</p>
4	Results	86 89	Children; Mental health	<p>Added “and Phase 3” to clarify estimates are to be interpreted with caution:</p> <p>Original: “The prevalence of ASD saw little change from the RHS Phase 2 and Phase 3, though high sampling variability in <b>Phase 2</b> indicates that the estimates for that phase should be interpreted with caution.”</p> <p>Changed: “The prevalence of ASD saw little change from the RHS Phase 2 <b>to</b> Phase 3, though high sampling variability in <b>Phase 2 and Phase 3</b> indicates that the estimates for that phase should be interpreted with caution.”</p>
4	Results	86 90	Children; Mental health	<p>Changed RHS Phase 2 to RHS Phase 1:</p> <p>Original: “The prevalence of FASD in First Nations children decreased from 1.8% (95% CI not available) in the <b>RHS Phase 2</b>, to 0.5% (95% CI [0.5, 0.8]) in the RHS Phase 3”.</p> <p>Changed: “The prevalence of FASD in First Nations children decreased from 1.8% (95% CI not available) in the <b>RHS Phase 1</b>, to 0.5% (95% CI [0.5, 0.8]) in the RHS Phase 3”.</p>
4	Results	86 90	Table 4.15	<p>Corrected estimate to match text description (combined percentage for anxiety and mood disorders):</p> <p><b>0.8 [0.6, 1.1]</b> changed to <b>1.1 [0.9, 1.4]</b></p> <p><b>Added an <sup>E</sup> to RHS 3 estimates 0.7 and 0.5</b></p>
4	Results	87 91	Table 4.16	<p><b>Added an <sup>E</sup> to estimate 0.8</b></p>
4	Results	88 91	Table 4.17	<p><b>Added an <sup>E</sup> to estimates 39.5, 44.0, and 46.7</b></p> <p>Added note under figure: “<b>Note: <sup>E</sup> High sampling variability, interpret with caution.</b>”</p>
5	Key Findings	99 103	Youth	<p>Revised text to match question wording:</p> <p>Original: “...have increased for regular maintenance ( from 42.0% to 51.9%) and <b>surgery</b> ( from 6.1% to 8.2%).”</p> <p>Changed: “...have increased for regular maintenance (from 42.0% to 51.9%) and <b>extractions</b> (from 6.1% to 8.2%).”</p>
5	Key Findings	100 104	Adults	<p>Specified time period to reflect question wording, and modified sentence to clarify:</p> <p>Original: “Among edentulous (with no natural teeth) 60–79 year olds, access to care increased...”</p> <p>Changed: “Among edentulous 60–79 year old First Nations adults, access to care <b>in the year prior to the survey</b>”</p>

				increased...”
5	Methods	102 106	Methods	Wording changed to accurately reflect type of analyses conducted  Original: <b>“Pearson Chi-square tests and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to identify statistically significant differences among males and females...”</b>  Changed: <b>“Ninety-five percent confidence intervals (CIs) were used to identify statistically significant differences among males and females ...”</b>
5	Results	110 114	Access and Barriers to Dental Care; Adults	Corrected publication date and revised name to what it is more commonly known as:  Original: <b>“It should be noted that in the FNIRHS, published in 1997...”</b>  Changed: <b>“It should be noted that in the 1997 RHS Pilot, (published in 1999)...”</b>
5	Results	116 119	Table 5.6	Corrected notation in table:  Under row: Age (years) 3-5 row, and column: More than 5 years ago: <b>“F” replaced with “N/A”</b>
5	Results	121 124	Table 5.8	<b>Added an <sup>E</sup> to estimate 5.7</b>
5	Results	121 125	Dental Treatment Needs; Youth	Revised text to match question wording:  Original: <b>“...but have increased for regular maintenance and surgery”</b>  Changed: <b>“but have increased for regular maintenance and extractions”</b>
5	Results	122 125	Figure 5.13	<b>Missing legend was added for ‘RHS 2015/16’</b>
5	Results	124 127	Figure 5.14	<b>Missing legend was added for ‘RHS 2015/16’</b>
5	Results	124 127	Endentulism and Denture Use	Missing RHS Phase number added:  Original: <b>“According to the RHS Phase, a total of 11.0%”</b>  Changed <b>“According to the RHS Phase 3, a total of 11.0%”</b>
5	Results	126 129	Table 5.11	<b>Corrected table title:</b>  Original: <b>“RHS Phase 3 (2008-2010)”</b>  Changed: <b>“RHS Phase 2 (2008-2010)”</b>
5	Results	128 131	Figure 5.18	Added note under figure: <b>“Note: <sup>E</sup> High sampling variability, interpret with caution.”</b>
5	Results	128	Baby Bottle Tooth Decay and Early Childhood	Corrected 95% CI for estimate 6.7% <sup>E</sup> :

		131	Caries among First Nations Children	“ <b>[1.4, 4.5]</b> ” changed to “ <b>[4.5, 10.0]</b> ”
6	Results	147 150	IRS Attendance	Added: “ <b>95% CI [18.1, 21.3]</b> ” after “19.7%”
6	Results	148 151	Table 6.1	<b>Added an <sup>E</sup> to estimates 22.7 and 19.2</b>
6	Results	149 153	Figure 6.4	First bar title: “ <b>Total adult sample</b> ” changed to “ <b>Total adult population</b> ”
6	Results	150 153	IRS Attendance	Changed 95% CI for 75.5% estimate: “ <b>[71.0, 79.5]</b> ” changed to “ <b>[70.8, 79.7]</b> ”
6	Results	150 154	IRS Attendance	Changed 95% CIs for estimates 87.7% and 91.1%:  Original: “...87.7% (95% CI <b>[38.0, 91.3]</b> ) for youth and 91.1% (95% CI <b>[88.4, 93.2]</b> ) for children.”  Changed: “...87.7% (95% CI <b>[82.6, 91.5]</b> ) for youth and 91.1% (95% CI <b>[88.0, 93.4]</b> ) for children.”
6	Results	150 154	Figure 6.5	Figure title changed to reflect population in figure:  Original: “ <b>Proportion of First Nations adults...</b> ”  Changed: “ <b>Proportion of First Nations adults, youth and children...</b> ”
6	Results	153 157	IRS Impacts; Mental health	Changed estimate to reflect very good or excellent ratings. Previous estimate was for fair or poor ratings of mental health:  Original: “those with a parent who attended ( <b>16.1%, 95%CI [14.3,18.0]</b> )”  Changed: “those with a parent who attended ( <b>83.9%, 95% CI [82.0, 85.7]</b> )”
6	Results	153 157	IRS Impacts; Mental health	Specified text to match estimate for youth:  Original: “...they had good, very good or <b>excellent health ...</b> ”  Changed: “...they had good, very good or excellent <b>mental health ...</b> ”
6	Results	154 158	IRS Impacts; Mental health	Wording changed to more accurately reflect type of analyses conducted:  Original: “...(18.7%, 95% CI [16.1, 21.6]) <b>were at greater risk for having</b> seriously considered suicide...”  Changed: “...(18.7%, 95% CI [16.1, 21.6]) <b>had significantly higher proportions who reported they</b> seriously considered suicide...”
6	Results	154	IRS Impacts; Mental	All estimates in paragraph were corrected:

		159	health	<p>Original: “Fewer adults who had attended IRS (<b>25.0%, 95% CI [22.3, 27.9]</b>) reported binge drinking in the past year compared with those who had a parent who attended (<b>39.0%, 95% CI [36.7, 41.3]</b>) and those with a grandparent who attended (<b>44.4%, 95% CI [40.1, 48.8]</b>) (See <i>Figure 6.10</i>). Those with a parent and grandparent who attended also reported higher rates of binge drinking in the past year compared to those not affected (<b>29.9%, 95% CI [27.4, 32.5]</b>).”</p> <p>Changed: “<b>Significantly</b> fewer adults who had attended IRS (<b>32.3%, 95% CI [29.3, 35.5]</b>) reported binge drinking in the past year compared with those who had a parent who attended (<b>53.6%, 95% CI [51.5, 55.7]</b>) and those with a grandparent who attended (<b>62.2%, 95% CI [57.2, 66.9]</b>) (See <i>Figure 6.10</i>). Those with a parent and grandparent who attended also reported higher rates of binge drinking in the past year compared to those not affected (<b>42.0%, 95% CI [39.1, 44.9]</b>).”</p>
6	Results	155 160	Figure 6.10	<p>Estimates for “Binge drinking” category bar changed:</p> <p><b>29.9% to 42.0%</b>  <b>44.4% to 62.2%</b>  <b>39.0% to 53.6%</b>  <b>25.0% to 32.3%</b></p>
6	Results	155 160	IRS Impacts; Mental health	<p>All estimates in sentence were changed:</p> <p>Original: “Among the youth population not affected by Residential Schools (<b>6.5%, 95% CI [5.1, 8.2]</b>), a significantly lower proportion reported that they met the criteria for binge drinking at least once-per-month in the past year compared with those with a grandparent (<b>13.6%, 95% CI [11.0, 16.7]</b>) and those with a parent (<b>14.8%, 95% CI [10.7, 20.1]</b>) who attended.”</p> <p>Changed: “Among the youth population not affected by Residential Schools (<b>10.8%, 95% CI [9.1, 12.9]</b>), a significantly lower proportion reported that they met the criteria for binge drinking at least once-per-month in the past year compared with those with a grandparent (<b>18.8%, 95% CI [15.8, 22.3]</b>) and those with a parent (<b>23.6%, 95% CI [19.2, 28.6]</b>) who attended.”</p>
6	Results	155 161	Figure 6.11	<p>Estimates for “Binge drinking” category bar changed (Left to right original to changed):</p> <p><b>6.5% to 10.8%</b>  <b>13.6% to 18.8%</b>  <b>14.8% to 23.6%</b></p> <p>Added note under figure: “<b>Note: <sup>E</sup> High sampling variability, interpret with caution.</b>”</p>
6	Results	156 162	Figure 6.12	<p><b>Missing legends were added for the categories: “At least one parent” and “Survivor”</b></p>
6	Results	157	IRS Impacts; Living	<p>All estimates in paragraph were changed and removed last</p>

		164	arrangements	<p>part of sentence:</p> <p>Original: “Among First Nations children, there were no significant differences between those with a parent <b>(8.6%E, 95% CI [6.2, 11.9])</b> or grandparent <b>(7.8%E, 95% CI [5.3, 11.2])</b> who attended Residential School with those not affected <b>(7.8%, 95% CI [6.4, 9.5])</b> (See <i>Figure 6.15</i>), <b>although two of these estimates have a high sampling variability and should be interpreted with caution.</b>”</p> <p>Changed: “Among First Nations children, there were no significant differences between those with a parent <b>(91.4%, 95% CI [88.1, 93.8])</b> or grandparent <b>(92.2%, 95% CI [88.8, 94.7])</b> who attended Residential School with those not affected <b>(92.2%, 95% CI [90.5, 93.6])</b> (See <i>Figure 6.15</i>).”</p>
6	Results	158 164	Figure 6.15	<b>Missing legend was added for category: “At least one parent”</b>
6	Results	158 164	IRS Impacts; First Nations language ability	<p>Specified groups affected:</p> <p>Original: “...understand a First Nations language at an intermediate or fluent level compared to 43.5% (95% CI [40.3 46.8]) who were not <b>intergenerationally affected.</b>”</p> <p>Changed: “...understand a First Nations language at an intermediate or fluent level compared to 43.5% (95% CI [40.3 46.8]) who were not <b>intergenerationally or personally affected.</b>”</p>
6	Results	160 167	IRS Impacts; Education	<p>Specified categories:</p> <p>Original: “completion of <b>high school</b> from those with a parent who attended”</p> <p>Changed: “completion of <b>high school and over</b> from those with a parent who attended”</p>