

Updates & Errata

After publication of the report, *Our Children, Our Future: The Health and Well-being of First Nations Children in Manitoba*, the following updates were required:

December 7, 2021 – Erratum

1. **Page xxxi**

- Table E.8 was replaced

2. **Page 166**

- Figure 11.3 was replaced
- The second paragraph of the first column should read: The child mortality rate among First Nations children (73 per 100,000 children) was higher than among all other children (17 per 100,000) living in Manitoba overall. Likewise, the rate was higher for First Nations children in all health regions with the exception of Southern RHA.

3. **Online Supplement (Executive Summary)**

- This table has been replaced

4. **Online Supplement (Chapter 11)**

- This table has been replaced

The web version of the report has been updated.

The updated pages from the report follow.

Justice System Involvement

First Nations children had higher rates of criminal accusations⁴, criminal victimization and witnessing a

crime compared to all other Manitoba children. The rate of witnessing a crime was higher among children living on-reserve compared to off-reserve.

Table E.7: Justice System Involvement Indicators Summary for Manitoba Children, 2016/17

Indicators	All First Nations vs. All Other Manitobans (Crude Rates)		On-Reserve vs. Off-Reserve First Nations (Crude Rates)	
	All First Nations	AOM*	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve
Accused of a Crime (per 100)	8.00	0.79	8.11	7.72
Victim of a Crime (per 100)	1.20	0.20	1.29	1.04
Witness to a Crime (per 100)	0.80	0.10	0.93	0.52

* All Other Manitoba Children – includes non-status First Nations, Metis and Inuit children and all other non-Indigenous children living in Manitoba

Bolded values indicate statistically significant differences ($p < 0.01$)

Mortality

Higher rates of stillbirths and child mortality were found among First Nations children compared to all other Manitoba children. Children living on-reserve had a higher mortality rate than those living off-reserve. Infant

mortality appeared to be higher among First Nations infants, particularly on-reserve, but this difference was not statistically significant. The lack of statistical significance is likely due to the small number of infant deaths in Manitoba.

Table E.8: Child Mortality Indicators Summary for Manitoba Children, 2012/13 – 2016/17

Indicators	All First Nations vs. All Other Manitobans (Crude Rates)		On-Reserve vs. Off-Reserve First Nations (Crude Rates)	
	All First Nations	AOM*	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve
Infant Mortality (per 1,000)	7.73	3.93	8.78	5.90
Child Mortality (per 100,000)	77.70	19.20	91.08	52.17
Stillbirths (per 1,000)	8.12	6.14	8.91	6.73

* All Other Manitoba Children – includes non-status First Nations, Metis and Inuit children and all other non-Indigenous children living in Manitoba

Bolded values indicate statistically significant differences ($p < 0.01$)

⁴ Accusations include adolescents accused of a crime in Manitoba at least once in the fiscal year 2016/17. The available data did not allow us to determine if the adolescents accused were eventually sentenced.

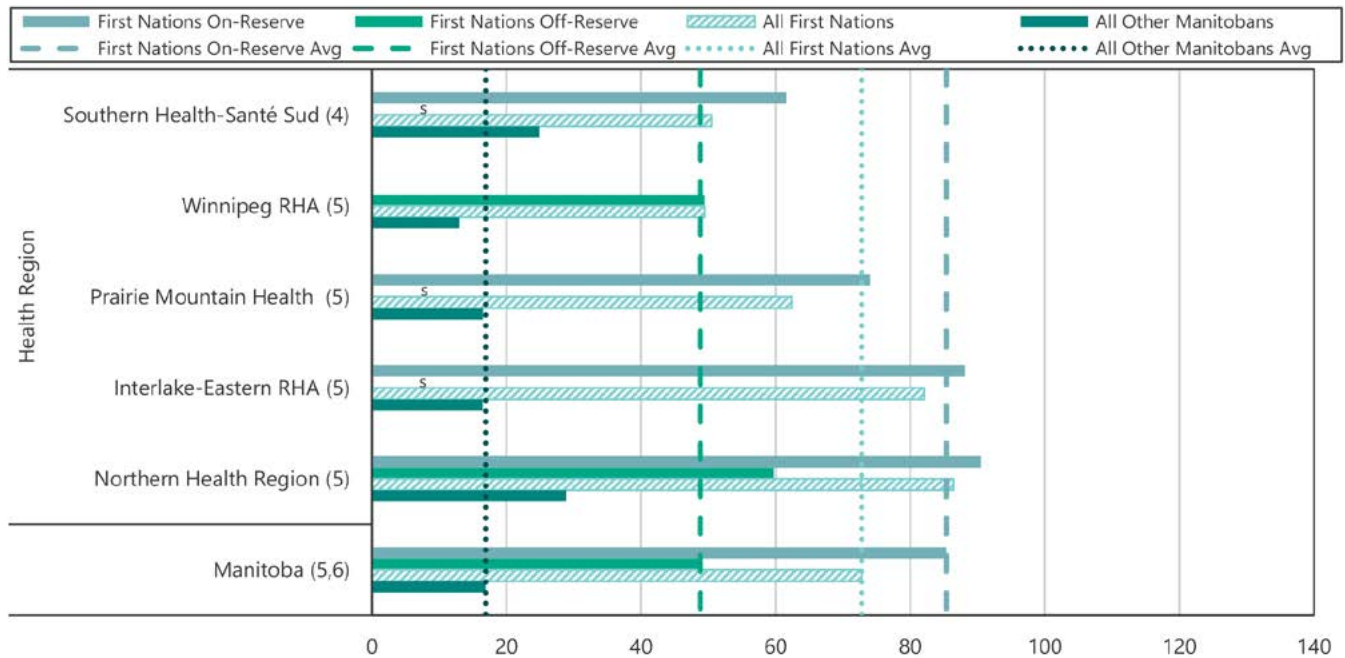
Child Mortality (age 1-19)

Child mortality is defined as the death of children age 1-19 years, as reported in the Vital Statistics database. We

report the child mortality rate as the number of deaths over a five-year period per 100,000 children (age 1-19). More details describing how we created this indicator are found in Appendix 2.

Figure 11.3: Child Mortality by Health Region

Age- and sex-adjusted rate, per 100,000 children age 1-19 years, 2012-2016



Statistically significant differences ($p < 0.01$):
 4 - All Other Manitobans: RHA compared to the Manitoba average
 5 - All First Nations compared to All Other Manitobans
 6 - First Nations on-reserve compared to First Nations off-reserve
 s - Data suppressed due to small numbers
 Avg - Manitoba average

- The child mortality rate among First Nations children (73 per 100,000 children) was higher than among all other children (17 per 100,000) living in Manitoba overall. Likewise, the rate was higher for First Nations children in all health regions with the exception of Southern RHA.
- The child mortality rate was higher among First Nations children living on-reserve (85 per 100,000) compared to off-reserve (49 per 100,000) in Manitoba overall.

Note: We have not included a graph by tribal council area because there were no statistically significant differences in child mortality rates across the TCAs and between children living on-reserve and off-reserve in each TCA. The child mortality rates for the TCAs are essentially the same as the overall First Nations Manitoba rate.