Erratum

TYPES OF MARRIAGES, POPULATION STRUCTURE AND GENETIC DISEASE – Erratum


Some errors in the calculation of coefficient of inbreeding ($F$) and mean coefficient of inbreeding ($\bar{z}$) values were detected in this article and have been re-calculated.

Page 3, Methods, paragraph 3, should read:
A coefficient of inbreeding ($F$) was calculated for each couple and mean coefficients of inbreeding ($\bar{z}$) for the population then analysed for each period (Freire-Maia, 1974). Consanguineous marriages were classified according to the degree of relationship between spouses, i.e. double first cousins ($F = 1/8$), first cousins ($F = 1/16$), first cousin once removed ($F = 1/32$), second cousins ($F = 1/64$), second cousin once removed ($F = 1/128$) and third cousins ($F = 1/256$) (Lancaster, 2007). For all individuals and couples whose degree of inbreeding was not specified the value of $F$ was taken to be 1/16, because since 1983 the dispensation requirement for marriage has been a 4th grade civil relationship, i.e. first cousins. All of the recorded degrees of consanguinity were converted from canonical to civil nomenclature.

Page 4, Results, paragraph 3, should read:
The values of $F$ ranged from 0.000703 to 0.085508 per year, and the mean coefficient of inbreeding ($\bar{z}$) was 0.014530.

Page 5, Results, paragraph 2, should read:
The values of $F$ ranged from 0.000125 to 0.087281. The highest $F$ value was in 1951 when 99.4% of marriages were endogamic, and 24.2% of these marriages were consanguineous. The mean coefficient of inbreeding ($\bar{z}$) for the 2nd study period was 0.005670.

Page 6, Results, paragraph 2, should read:
In this period, the frequency of consanguineous marriage was 4.2%. The average $F$ value was 0.001674 and ranged from 0.000250 to 0.098562 per year.

Page 10, new reference:

References