

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Wednesday, August 19, 2015**  
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## Releases

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Travel between Canada and other countries, June 2015	2
Health Reports, August 2015	5
Aircraft Movement Statistics: Small Airports – Annual report, 2014	7

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<b>New products and studies</b>	<b>8</b>
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## Releases

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### Travel between Canada and other countries, June 2015

United States residents made 1.9 million trips to Canada in June, up 3.3% from May. This was the highest level in over seven years.

The gain was due to an increase in car travel, as US residents took 7.7% more overnight car trips to Canada and 5.5% more same-day car trips.

Residents of overseas countries made 458,000 trips to Canada in June, down 1.0% from May.

While travel from Canada to overseas countries was stable, travel from Canada to the United States fell 1.3% from May to 3.8 million trips.

The decline was due, in large part, to a 2.7% decrease in overnight travel to the United States, which fell to 1.7 million trips. Canadian residents took 2.9% fewer overnight car trips and 2.0% fewer overnight plane trips in June compared with May.

#### **Note to readers**

Monthly data are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

**Table 1**  
**Travel between Canada and other countries – Seasonally adjusted**

	June 2014 <sup>r</sup>	May 2015 <sup>r</sup>	June 2015 <sup>p</sup>	May to June 2015
	thousands			% change <sup>1</sup>
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
To the United States	4,604	3,894	3,844	-1.3
To other countries	881	961	962	0.1
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,597	2,067	2,069	0.1
Total trips, one or more nights	2,846	2,755	2,706	-1.8
United States <sup>3</sup>	1,964	1,793	1,744	-2.7
Car	1,170	1,045	1,015	-2.9
Plane	693	658	645	-2.0
Other modes of transportation	102	90	84	-6.3
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	881	961	962	0.1
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>2.4</b>
From the United States	1,717	1,837	1,897	3.3
From other countries	437	463	458	-1.0
Same-day car trips from the United States	602	632	666	5.5
Total trips, one or more nights	1,380	1,484	1,513	2.0
United States <sup>3</sup>	962	1,037	1,071	3.2
Car	573	613	660	7.7
Plane	286	305	303	-0.7
Other modes of transportation	103	119	107	-10.1
Other countries <sup>4</sup>	418	446	442	-0.9
<b>Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets,<sup>5</sup> by country of origin<sup>6</sup></b>				
United Kingdom	59	60	61	0.2
France	41	42	43	2.4
China	40	41	40	-2.8
Germany	28	31	29	-6.0
Australia	26	26	25	-1.7
Japan	23	26	24	-5.2
South Korea	15	18	18	0.9
Mexico	15	17	17	4.1
India	15	17	17	0.4
Hong Kong	13	13	13	3.6
Switzerland	10	10	10	3.0
Brazil	8	10	10	-1.6

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.

2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

3. Data for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and data for planes, trains, boats and other methods of transportation.

4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only via the United States.

5. Overseas markets refer to countries other than the United States.

6. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [427-0004](#), [427-0005](#) and [427-0006](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [427-0001](#) to [427-0006](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5005](#).

The June 2015 issue of *International Travel: Advance Information*, Vol. 31, no. 6 ([66-001-P](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Health Reports, August 2015

### Avoidable mortality among First Nations adults in Canada: A cohort analysis

According to an analysis of linked census and mortality data, during the 1991-to-2006 period, First Nations adults had more than twice the risk of dying from avoidable causes compared with non-Aboriginal adults.

The study examined avoidable mortality among a cohort of 61,220 First Nations and 2,521,285 non-Aboriginal people aged 25 to 74 who responded to the 1991 Census and were followed up for mortality to 2006.

Avoidable mortality refers to deaths that potentially could have been averted through effective prevention, public health policies, and/or provision of timely and adequate health care. Avoidable mortality includes deaths from causes with well-established and modifiable risk factors, such as unintentional and intentional injuries, and deaths that potentially could have been averted by screening, early detection and successful treatment, such as those from tuberculosis, pneumonia and female breast cancer. In Canada, avoidable mortality represents 70% of all deaths before age 75.

Compared with non-Aboriginal cohort members, First Nations men were twice as likely to die from avoidable causes and First Nations women, 2.5 times as likely. The age-standardized avoidable mortality rate per 100,000 person-years at risk for First Nations men was 679.2, while it was 337.6 for non-Aboriginal men. The rate was 453.2 for First Nations women, compared with 183.5 for non-Aboriginal women. The disparity was more evident among younger age groups.

For certain avoidable causes, the risk of death for members of the First Nations cohort was more than five times as high as that of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. First Nations men were more likely than non-Aboriginal men to die from alcohol and drug use disorders and from unintentional injuries. First Nations women's risk of death was high compared with that of non-Aboriginal women for alcohol and drug use disorders, diabetes mellitus and infections.

When differences in educational attainment and income were taken into account, the elevated risks of avoidable mortality among First Nations adults were reduced by 47% for men and 32% for women, suggesting that these socioeconomic variables are important in explaining the disparity.

#### **Note to readers**

*Data are from the 1991-to-2006 Canadian Census Mortality and Cancer Follow-up Study. Data from a 15% sample of 1991 Census respondents aged 25 or older were linked to the Canadian Mortality Database (June 4, 1991 to December 31, 2006). This study examines avoidable mortality among 61,220 First Nations and 2,510,285 non-Aboriginal adults aged 25 to 74.*

*Cohort members were defined as First Nations if they reported any of the following: 1) single North American Indian ancestry; 2) registered Indian status under the Indian Act; 3) membership in an Indian band / First Nation.*

The article "[Avoidable mortality among First Nations adults in Canada: A cohort analysis](#)" is available in the August 2015 online issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 26, no. 8 (**82-003-X**) from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jungwee Park ([jungwee.park@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jungwee.park@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Analysis Division.

A second article, "[Bisphenol A and child and youth behaviour: Canadian Health Measures Survey 2007 to 2011](#)," is also available in this issue of *Health Reports*.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the second article, contact Leanne C. Findlay ([leanne.findlay@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:leanne.findlay@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Analysis Division.

For information about *Health Reports*, contact Janice Felman (613-799-7746; [janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:janice.felman@statcan.gc.ca)), Health Analysis Division.

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## Aircraft Movement Statistics: Small Airports – Annual report, 2014

In 2014, the number of take-offs and landings recorded at 142 Canadian airports without air traffic control towers totalled 637,901 movements.

Five airports recorded more than 20,000 take-offs and landings each. These airports—Peterborough, Ontario (67,769 movements), Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (31,962), Moosonee, Ontario (24,254), Red Lake, Ontario (23,311), and Trois-Rivières, Quebec (22,979)—accounted for 27% of the movements during the year.

### Note to readers

*Data for 2010 to 2013 have been revised.*

*The Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers: Annual Report (TP 577) (51-210-X) will be available soon. The 2014 edition will be the last issue of this publication.*

*Data and information previously included in the publication will be regularly released and made available in The Daily, in CANSIM or on the Aircraft Movement Statistics (survey 2715) page in the Definitions, data sources and methods module of our website. Hyperlinks to the information will be included in The Daily.*

**Available in CANSIM: tables [401-0037](#) and [401-0038](#).**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2715](#).**

The 2014 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers: Annual Report (TP 577) (51-210-X)* will be available soon. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**International Travel: Advance Information**, June 2015, Vol. 31, no. 6  
Catalogue number [66-001-P](#) (HTML | PDF)

**Health Reports**, Vol. 26, no. 8  
Catalogue number [82-003-X](#) (HTML | PDF)

### New studies

[Avoidable mortality among First Nations adults in Canada: A cohort analysis](#)  
Health Reports

[Bisphenol A and child and youth behaviour: Canadian Health Measures Survey 2007 to 2011](#)  
Health Reports



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