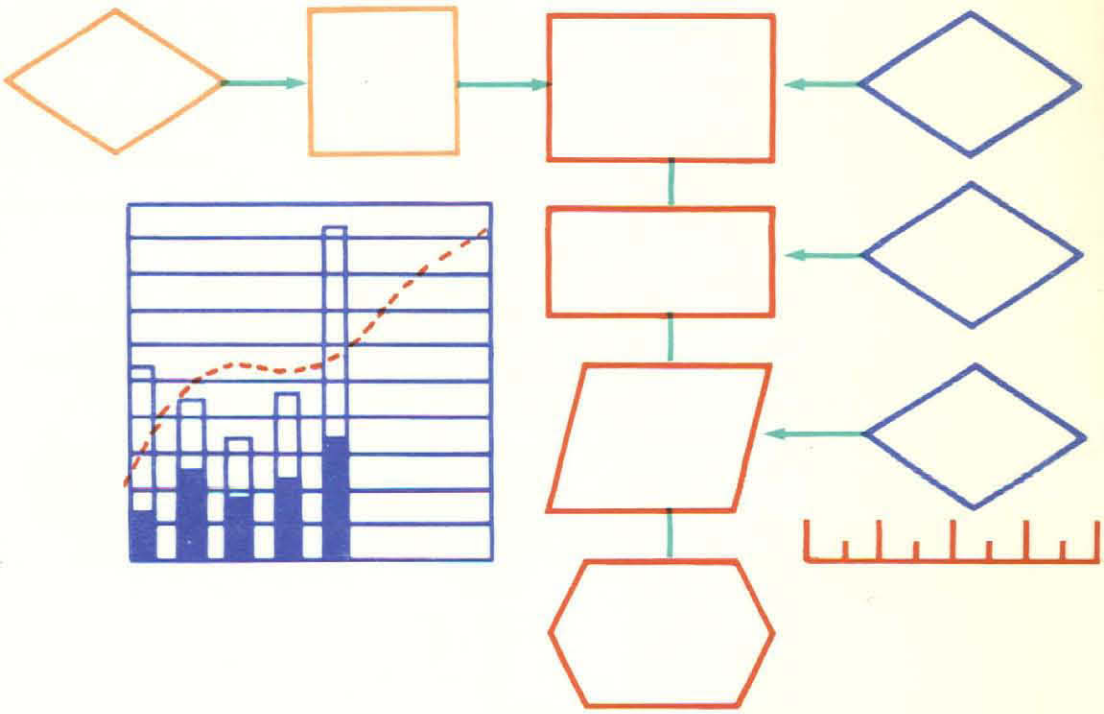
Regional Economic Expansion
Expansion Économique Régionale

Working Paper No.4

LABOUR SUPPLY IN CANDIDE-R

July 1975



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS DIVISION
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Working Paper No.4

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This working document represents a partial regionalization of the CANDIDE 1.1 model. The acronym CANDIDE refers to the Canadian Disaggregated Interdepartmental Econometric model.

The CANDIDE-R version of the model outlined in this document is designed to help build an appreciation of the regional diversity of Canada. The authors draw attention to the tentative nature of the econometric work reported upon. So as to avoid attributing official status to the views expressed, prior consultation respecting quotation would be appreciated.

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Labour Supply in CANDIDE-R

1. INTRODUCTION

One distinctive feature of CANDIDE-R is the method used to determine regional labour supply. It is, essentially, a three-stage process. The civilian source population, aged 14 and over, is estimated in the Demography block, taking into account both inter-regional and international migration flows. At the second stage the labour force is calculated by applying participation rates to the appropriate age/sex groups. The third stage determines the number of unemployed, in each region, as the difference between the labour force and total employed. (Block 12).

This paper focuses largely on the determination of the labour force, with particular emphasis on the estimation of participation rates.

2. Short and Long Run Factors Influencing Participation Rates

2.1 Short-Run Influences

It is noted that the participation rates were estimated using annual data, so some caution must be used in inferring any short run behaviour in the results. Where there is any evidence of either the additional-worker effect or the discouraged - worker effect[1], this is discussed in the Analysis of Results (3.2).

These two effects may be summarized as follows. The discouraged worker effect can be attributed to changes in the unemployment rate. As the unemployment rate increases it is more difficult for workers to find jobs, and consequently some individuals will cease looking for work, leaving the labour force entirely. The additional worker effect is generally attributed to cyclical income changes. Secondary workers will enter the labour force when family incomes fall below some desired level, for example, when the prime worker of the family is unemployed.

2.2 Long-Run Behaviour

Although there has been a marked increase in participation rates for women, those for men in secondary labour force groups have been declining since the 1950's. This can be attributed to

increased enrolment in schools, for young men, and to improved pension plans and earlier retirement for older men.

The participation rate for women in Canada has been one of the lowest in western industrial countries. Some of the factors which contribute to the increase in these participation rates are higher levels of education for women, as women with higher education tend to have higher participation rates; more rapid urbanization, as women in urban areas are more likely to join the labour force than those in the country; and lower fertility rates, as women with small families or no children are more inclined to work.

2.3 Regional Influences

2.3.1 Inter-regional differences in participation rates

As an overall average of regional total participation rates, the national rate does not allow for distinction of the very different regional rates. It is the regional disparity in participation rates which we feel has a very important impact on the respective labour markets, and which leads to differing employment and unemployment situations in the five regions. As is indicated below, one national measure for participation rates will not pick up these regional differences, and it was for this reason, among others, that the labour supply block in CANDIDE-R was regionalized. For example, the national participation rate in 1971 was 56.08%, while the regional rates were 48.11% for the Atlantic, 54.88% for Quebec, 58.33% for Ontario, 56.99% for the Prairies and 57.15% for British Columbia.

To illustrate the effects of these differing regional rates on regional labour force and unemployment, suppose that in 1971 the participation rate in the Atlantic region had been equal to the national average of 56.08%. This would imply an increase in the labour force from 676,000 to 778,000 and if no new jobs were created, an increase in the unemployment rate from 8.6% to 21.6%.

2.3.2 Inter-regional differences in participation rate changes

During the period 1953-1971 most males (except the 25-54, and 55 and over groups in British Columbia) experienced a decrease in their participation rate, while women, on the whole (with the exception of women 14-24 in Quebec) increased their participation in the labour force. The relative changes for each group across the five regions were quite different, as can be seen in Table 1. For instance, between 1953 and 1971 the participation rate for males 14-24 declined by 0.1739 per cent in Quebec, but by only 0.0262 per cent in British Columbia. Also notable is the increase in the regional participation rates for women 25 and over, some of which doubled over the period considered.

2.3.3 Inter-regional differences in economic conditions

There are large regional disparities not only in the participation rates, as noted above, but also in regional unemployment rates and in regional explanatory variables for the participation rates. For instance, looking at the ratio of the average regional unemployment rate to the average national rate for 1953-1971, the value for the Atlantic region is 1.51, for Quebec 1.31, for Ontario 0.73, and 0.63 and 1.16 in the Prairies and British Columbia respectively. Calculating the ratio of average regional to average national real per capita income over the same period similar discrepancies emerge. The ratio for the Atlantic region is 0.66, for Quebec 0.88, 1.19 for Ontario, 0.95 for the Prairies and 1.12 for British Columbia.

There are three adjustment mechanisms in the labour supply-demand relationship which must be incorporated in a regional labour force model. The first is the unemployment rate which is an indicator (though often misused) of labour supply. The level of unemployment will likely affect the level of participation rates the second adjustment mechanism, particularly in the secondary labour force. The third mechanism, a decisive factor for the size and structure of a regional labour force, is migration. The relative importance of these mechanisms will be a function of the characteristics of the particular labour market, but the three will contribute simultaneously to the determination of labour supply. While they contribute simultaneously, there are, of course lags involved . It is expected that the unemployment rate will affect the labour supply situation relatively more quickly than participation rates, while migration will have the longest lag before impacting the labour supply situation. These lags will differ amongst regions, which will lead to different overall regional adjustments to particular labour demand - supply relationships.

Two comments must be made at this point:

1. The adjustment mechanism in the labour supply model must simultaneously take account of variations in the unemployment rate, participation rates and migration flows. In the framework of CANDIDE-R, the model structure provides for the simultaneous determination of these three variables.

2. There is no theoretical reason to expect an identical adjustment mechanism in each region. The model should be able to allow for specific regional characteristics of the adjustment mechanism.

One other factor to consider is the impact of the age-sex structure of the population of a particular region on that region's overall participation rate. For example, if there is a relatively high proportion of the population in an age-sex category which has a relatively high participation rate, then the effect will be to have a somewhat higher overall rate than if this same proportion of the population comprised a group with a relatively low participation rate. As a more concrete example, if say the bulk of the working age population were in the prime-age male category, which has the highest participation rate of any age-sex group, the overall participation rate would be higher than if the bulk of the working-age population were in the say, 14-19 age category.

3.1 Theoretical Background to the Equations for Participation Rates in CANDIDE-R

With the exception of the primary labour force, participation rates are endogenous in CANDIDE-R. The main age/sex breakdowns employed in CANDIDE-R are:

Primary Labour Force	Males	Age 25-54
Secondary Labour Force	Males	Age 14-24
	Males	55 and over
	Women	14-24
	Women	25 and over

Due to the regionalization of the labour supply block, attempts were made to estimate separately participation rates for each secondary labour force group in each region. However, in several regions estimation results for some groups were not satisfactory, and these groups were lumped together. For instance in Quebec there is a single participation rate for men and women 14-24, while in the Prairies there is a single rate for men 14-24 and 55 and over. For this reason, the participation rate coverage is not uniform over all regions.

The participation rate for men 25-54 has been very high and quite stable over the post-war period. Since CANDIDE-R is a medium term model, there seemed little point in examining particular short- and long-run factors for this participation rate and it was, therefore, left exogenous.

3.2 Empirical Results

The estimation results for the participation rates for the secondary labour force follow below. These equations essentially consider the effects of income and labour market conditions on various age-sex participation rates. In several equations the real income variable enters in a reciprocal form, which allows measurement of the nonlinear affects of increased income on participation rates. The short term employment conditions are measured by changes in the unemployment rate or by activity variables. A time trend variable has been included in some instances to take account of other factors such as increased urbanization, changing attitudes, etc.

3.2 Empirical Results

3.2.1 Atlantic Region

Participation Rate Young Male Atlantic

$$PRYME = \underset{[7.37]}{1.9474} + \sum_{i=0}^{3} \beta_i [CPI*POPE/(YPE - GTRE - INDIVE)]_{t-i} \underset{[5.95]}{-0.0165}\ TIME \quad (11.1)$$

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$		
β_0 =	-0.001464	[4.11]
β_1 =	-0.001098	[4.11]
β_2 =	-0.000732	[4.11]
β_3 =	-0.000366	[4.11]

$\bar{R}^2$ =0.90
S.E.E. =0.0103
D.W. =1.73
(*OLS*, 1953-1971)

Participation Rate Young Female Atlantic

$$PRYFE = \underset{[24.91]}{0.3871} + \sum_{i=0}^{3} \beta_i [CPI*POPE/(YPE-GTRE-INDIVE)]_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^{2} \gamma_i [1.0/URATEE]_{t-i} \quad (11.2)$$

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$		
β_0 =	-0.000448	[7.78]
β_1 =	-0.000336	[7.78]
β_2 =	-0.000224	[7.78]
β_3 =	-0.000112	[7.78]

PDL, Degree 1, $\gamma_3 = 0$		
γ_1 =	0.2459	[5.15]
γ_2 =	0.1229	[5.15]

$\bar{R}^2$ =0.80
S.E.E. =0.0102
D.W. =2.09
(*OLS*, 1953-1971)

Participation Rate Old Male Atlantic

$$PROME = \underset{33.47}{0.3574} + \sum_{i=0}^{3} \beta_i [CPI*POPE/(YPE- \quad (11.3)$$

$GTRE - INDIVE)]_{t-i}$

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$

$\beta_0 =$ 0.000593 [14.75]
$\beta_1 =$ 0.000445 [14.75]
$\beta_2 =$ 0.000296 [14.75]
$\beta_3 =$ 0.000148 [14.75]

$\bar{R}^2$ =0.92
S.E.E. =0.0074
D.W. =1.79
(*OLS*,1953-1971)

Participation Rate Old Female Atlantic

(11.4) $PROFE = 0.4868 + \sum_{i=0}^{3} \beta_i\ [CPI*POPE/(YPE-GTRE-INDIVE)]_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^{2} \gamma_i\ [1.0/URATEE]_{t-i}$

[33.89]

PDL, Degree 1, β_4=0

$\beta_0 =$ -0.001024 [19.34]
$\beta_1 =$ -0.000768 [19.34]
$\beta_2 =$ -0.000512 [19.34]
$\beta_3 =$ -0.000256 [19.34]

PDL, Degree 1, $\gamma_3 = 0$

$\gamma_1 =$ -0.0906 [2.15]
$\gamma_2 =$ -0.0453 [2.15]

$\bar{R}^2$ =0.96
S.E.E. =0.00946
D.W. =0.97
(*OLS*, 1953-1971)

3.2.2 Quebec

Participation Rate Young Male and Female Quebec

(11.5) $PRYMFQ = 0.2686 + 1.0585\ (TEETQ/LFPQ)_{-1} - 0.004511\ TIME$

[3.64] [7.64] [14.82]

$\bar{R}^2$ =0.94
S.E.E. =0.00723
D.W. =1.35
(*OLS*, 1953-1971)

Participation Rate Old Male Quebec

$$(11.6)\quad PROMQ = \underset{[25.97]}{0.4995} + \sum_{i=0}^{3} \beta_i [CPI*POPQ/(YPQ-GTRQ-INDIVQ)]_{t-i} - \underset{[1.90]}{0.0027}\ (URATEQ)_{-1}$$

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$

β_0	=	0.000601	[7.73]
β_1	=	0.000451	[7.73]
β_2	=	0.000300	[7.73]
β_3	=	0.000150	[7.73]

$\bar{R}^2$ =0.79
S.E.E. =0.009934
D.W. =0.91
(*OLS*,1953-1971)

Participation Rate Old Female Quebec

$$(11.7)\quad PROFQ = \underset{[40.28]}{0.5052} + \sum_{i=0}^{3} \beta_i [CPI*POPQ/(YPQ-GTRQ-INDIVQ)]_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^{2} \gamma_i [100/URATEQ]_{t-i}$$

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$

β_0	=	-0.001488	[21.94]
β_1	=	-0.001116	[21.94]
β_2	=	-0.000744	[21.94]
β_3	=	-0.000372	[21.94]

PDL, Degree 1, $\gamma_3 = 0$

γ_1	=	0.03697	[1.33]
γ_2	=	0.01489	[1.33]

$\bar{R}^2$ = 0.97
S.E.E. = 0.008196
D.W. = 0.98
(*OLS*,1953-1971)

3.2.3. Ontario

Participation Rate Young Male and Female Ontario

$$(11.8)\quad PRYMFO = \underset{[10.75]}{2.2333} + \sum_{i=0}^{3} \beta_i \, [CPI*POPO/(YPO-GTRO-INDIVO)]_{t-i} - \underset{[8.96]}{0.01832}\ TIME$$

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$

β_0	=	-0.004067 [7.02]
β_1	=	-0.003051 [7.02]
β_2	=	-0.002034 [7.02]
β_3	=	-0.001017 [7.02]

$\bar{R}^2$ = 0.89
S.E.E. = 0.0103
D.W. = 0.94
(*OLS*, 1953-1971)

Participation Rate Old Male Ontario

$$(11.9)\quad PROMO = \underset{[34.29]}{0.4584} + \sum_{i=0}^{3} \beta_i \, [CPI*POPO/(YPO-GTRO-INDIVO)]_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^{2} \gamma_i \, [1.0/URATEO]_{t-i}$$

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$

β_0	=	0.0009826 [10.63]
β_1	=	0.0007369 [10.63]
β_2	=	0.0004913 [10.63]
β_3	=	0.0002456 [10.63]

PDL, Degree 1, $\gamma_3 = 0$

γ_1	=	0.040615 [2.99]
γ_2	=	0.020308 [2.99]

$\bar{R}^2$ = 0.89
S.E.E. = 0.007599
D.W. = 1.82
(*OLS*, 1953-1971)

Participation Rate Old Female Ontario

$$(11.10)\quad PROFO = \underset{[35.58]}{0.6479} + \sum_{i=0}^{3} \beta_i \, [CPI*POPO/(YPO-GTRO-INDIVO)]_{t-i}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{2} \gamma_i \, [1.0 \; /URATEO]_{t-i}$$

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$			*PDL*, Degree 1, $\gamma_3 = 0$		
β_0	=	-0.002271 [18.04]	γ_1	=	-0.05668 [3.07]
β_1	=	-0.001703 [18.04]	γ_2	=	-0.02834 [3.07]
β_2	=	-0.001136 [18.04]			
β_3	=	-0.000568 [18.04]			

$\bar{R}^2$ = 0.95
S.E.E. = 0.01035
D.W. = 0.84
(*OLS*, 1953-1971)

3.2.4 Prairies

Participation Rate Young and Old Male Prairies

(11.11) $$PRYOMW = \underset{[10.81]}{1.1259} + \sum_{i=0}^{3} \beta_i [CPI*POPW/(YPW-GTRW-INDIVW)]_{t-i}$$

$$\underset{[5.87]}{-0.005838} \; TIME$$

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$		
β_0	=	-0.0008952 [3.59]
β_1	=	-0.0006714 [3.59]
β_2	=	-0.0004476 [3.59]
β_3	=	-0.0002238 [3.59]

$\bar{R}$ = 0.78
S.E.E. = 0.008019
D.W. = 1.88
(*OLS*, 1953-1971)

Participation Rate Young Female Prairies

(11.12) $$PRYFW = \underset{[26.41]}{0.6569} + \sum_{i=0}^{3} \beta_i \, [CPI*POPW/(YPW-GTRW-INDIVW)]_{t-i}$$

$$\underset{[2.07]}{-0.05979} \; (1.0/URATEW)_{-1}$$

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$		
β_0	=	-0.001480 [11.08]
β_1	=	-0.001110 [11.08]
β_2	=	-0.000741 [11.08]
β_3	=	-0.000370 [11.08]

$\bar{R}^2$ = 0.88
S.E.E. = 0.01265
D.W. = 1.35
(*OLS*, 1953-1971)

Participation Rate Old Female Prairies

(11.3) $$PROFW = \underset{[8.94]}{-1.3036} + \sum_{i=0}^{3} \beta_i \, [CPI*POPW/(YPW-GTRW-INDIVW)]_{t-i}$$

$$\underset{[3.73]}{+0.8202} \; (TEETW/LFPW)_{-1} + \underset{[17.39]}{0.0142} \; TIME$$

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$

β_0 = 0.001417 [6.44]
β_1 = 0.001603 [6.44]
β_2 = 0.000708 [6.44]
β_3 = 0.000354 [6.44]

$\bar{R}^2$ = 0.99
S.E.E. = 0.006368
D.W. = 2.26
(*OLS*, 1953-1971)

3.2.5 British Columbia

Participation Rate Young and Old Male British Columbia

(11.14) $$PRYOMC = \underset{[1.99]}{0.08308} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} \beta_i \, [TEETC/LFPC]_{t-i}$$

$$+ \underset{[2.49]}{7.01} \; D[(YPC-GTRC-INDIVC)/CPI*POPC]$$

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$ *D*= first Difference

β_1 = 0.4543 [10.77]
β_2 = 0.3028 [10.77]
β_3 = 0.1514 [10.77]

$\bar{R}$ = 0.89
S.E.E. = 0.006624
D.W. = 1.78
(*OLS*, 1953-1971)

Participation Rate Young Female British Columbia

(11.15) $PRYFC = -0.5676 + 12.8426\ D[(YPC-GTRC-INDIVC)/CPI*POPC]$
[6.93] [2.33]

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{3} \beta_i \ [TEETC/LFPC]_{t-i}$$

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$ — *D* = first difference

β_1 = 0.9536 [11.53]
β_2 = 0.6357 [11.53]
β_3 = 0.3178 [11.53]

$\bar{R}^2$ = 0.90
S.E.E. = 0.0129
D.W. = 1.45
(*OLS*, 1953-1971)

Participation Rate Old Female British Columbia

(11.16) $PROFC = -0.7362$
[5.85]

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{3} \beta_i \ [CPI*POPC/(YPC-GTRC-INDIVC)]_{t-i}$$

$$+ 0.4387\ [TEETC/LFPC)_{-1}$$
[3.68]

$$+ 0.01043\ TIME$$
[16.99]

PDL, Degree 1, $\beta_4 = 0$

β_0 = 0.0009177 [3.19]
β_1 = 0.0006883 [3.19]
β_2 = 0.0004588 [3.19]
β_3 = 0.0002294 [3.19]

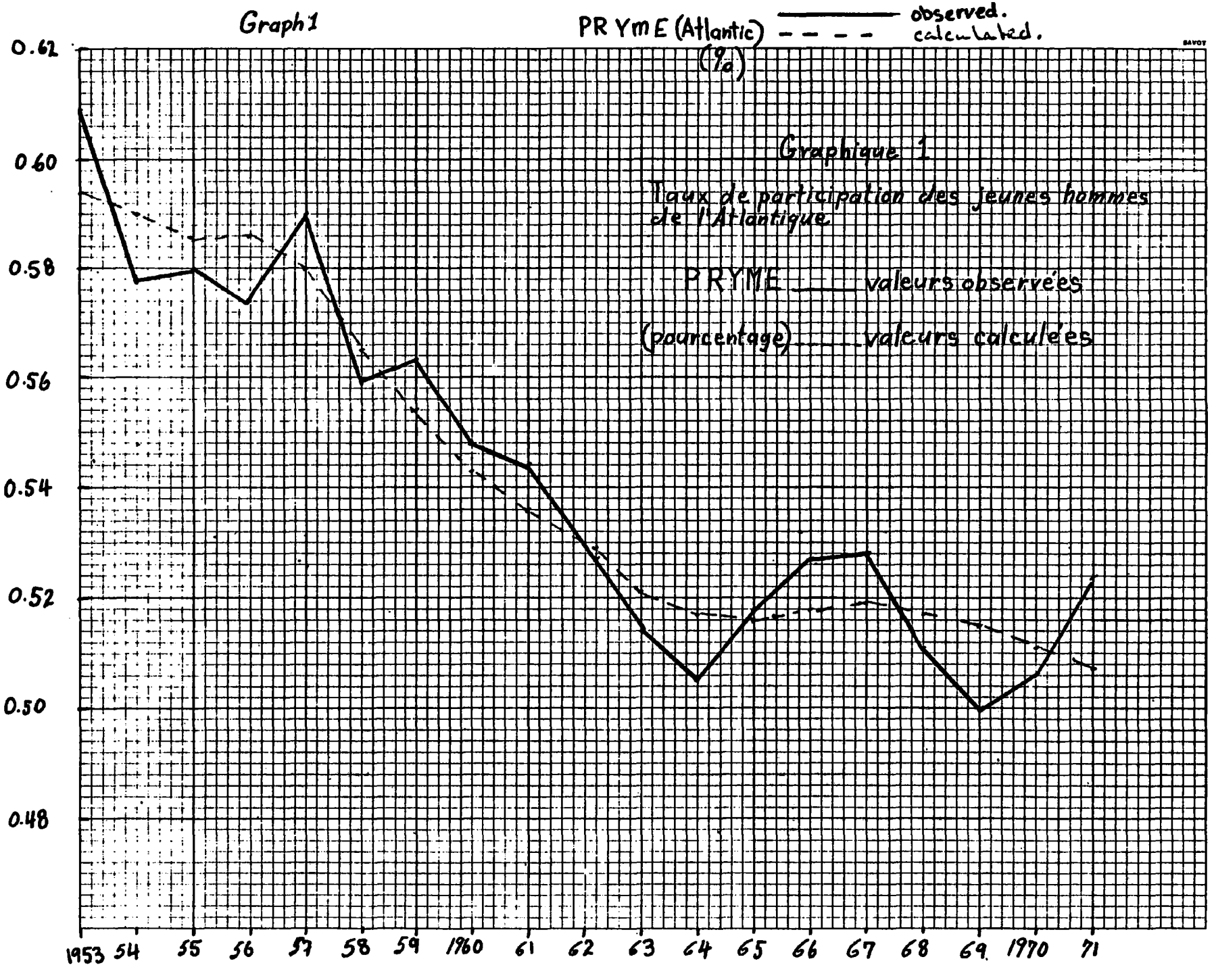
$\bar{R}^2$ =0.99
S.E.E. =0.004385
D.W. =2.36
(*OLS*, 1953-1971)

3.3 Analysis of Results

As the participation rates and corresponding labour force groupings are not uniform across the regions, it is not possible to examine specific age/sex groups for comparison. The results indicate that for men 14-24 there is a positive income effect on participation rates in the Atlantic region (11.1) while the discouraged worker effect[2] seems predominant for young workers in Quebec (11.5) (as seen in the positive coefficient on the activity variable). The income variable was not significant in equation (11.5) and was dropped from the specification. Neither the income variable nor the activity variable was significant in estimations of the participation of males 14-24, in the other three regions. For this reason, this age/sex group was combined with other groups, in order to obtain statistically significant results.

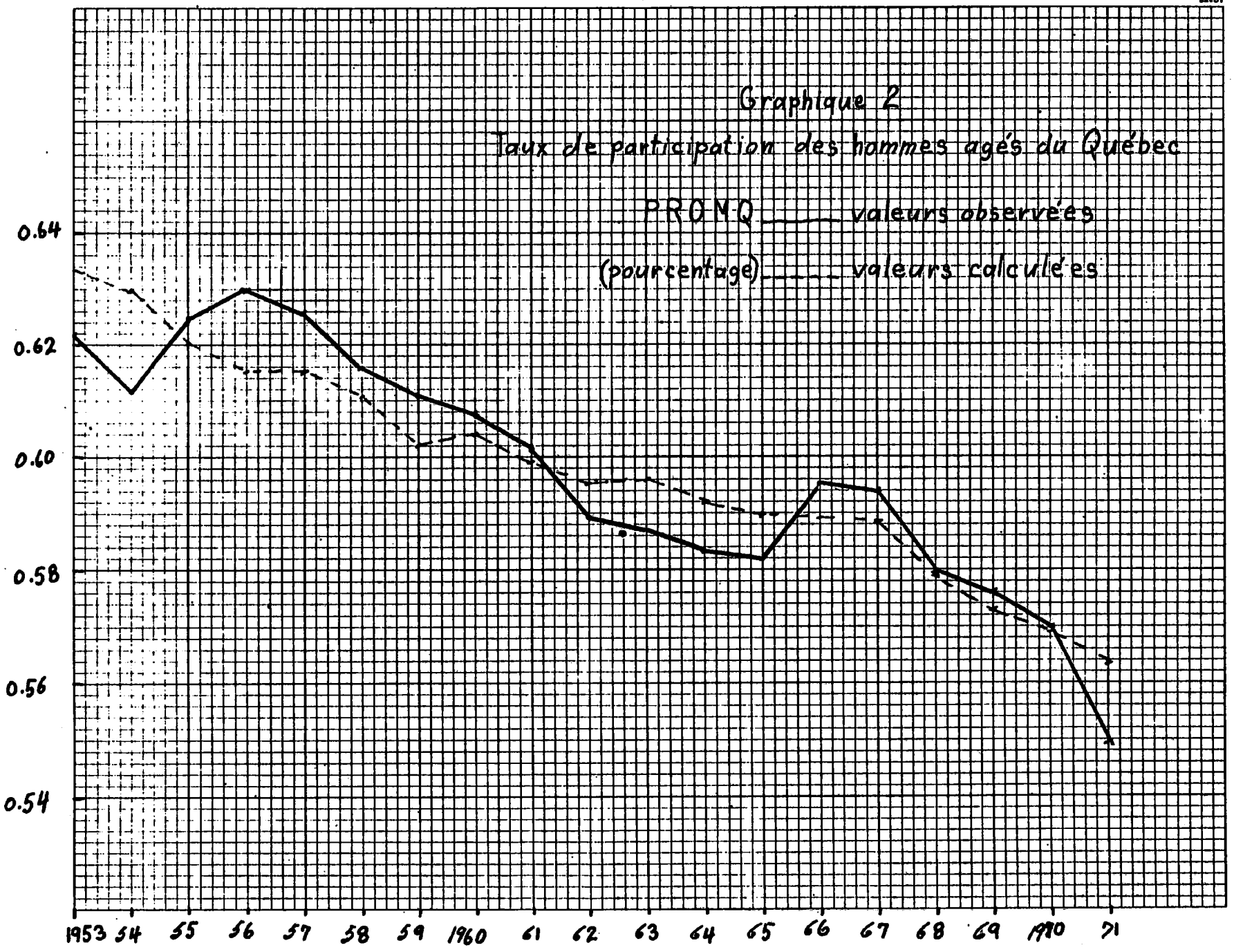
For the Atlantic region, Quebec and Ontario the income variable has a negative influence in the equations for men 55 and over. This is consistent with the hypothesis that higher income and a higher standard of living may encourage early retirement, particularly in light of the more favourable retirement schemes which now exist.

There is a definite positive income effect for young women, in the Atlantic region, the Prairies and British Columbia,

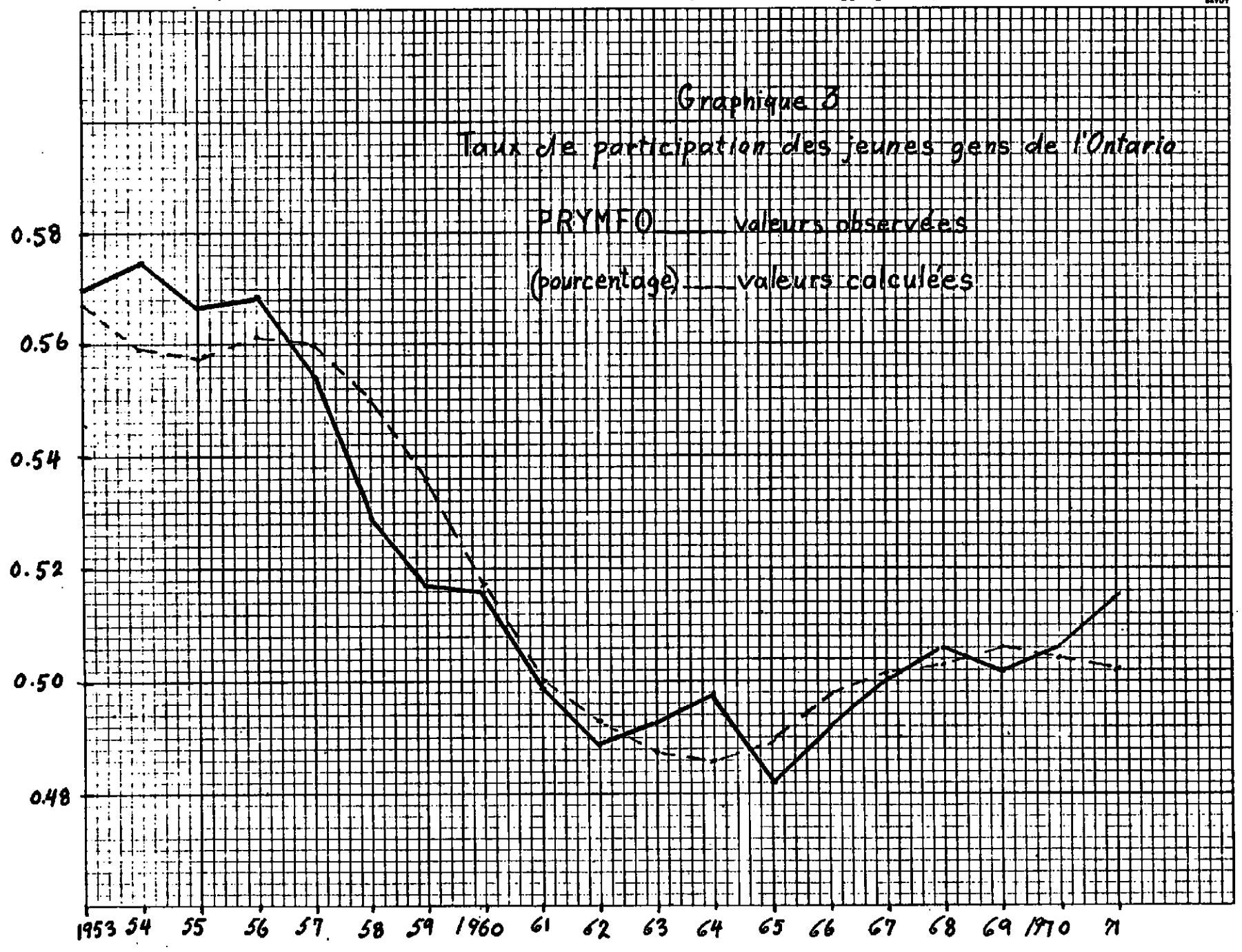

Graph 1
PRYME (Atlantic)
(%)
observed.
calculated.
0.62
0.60
0.58
0.56
0.54
0.52
0.50
0.48
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 1960 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 1970 71
Graphique 1
Taux de participation des jeunes hommes de l'Atlantique
PRYME
(pourcentage)
valeurs observées
valeurs calculées

Graph 2

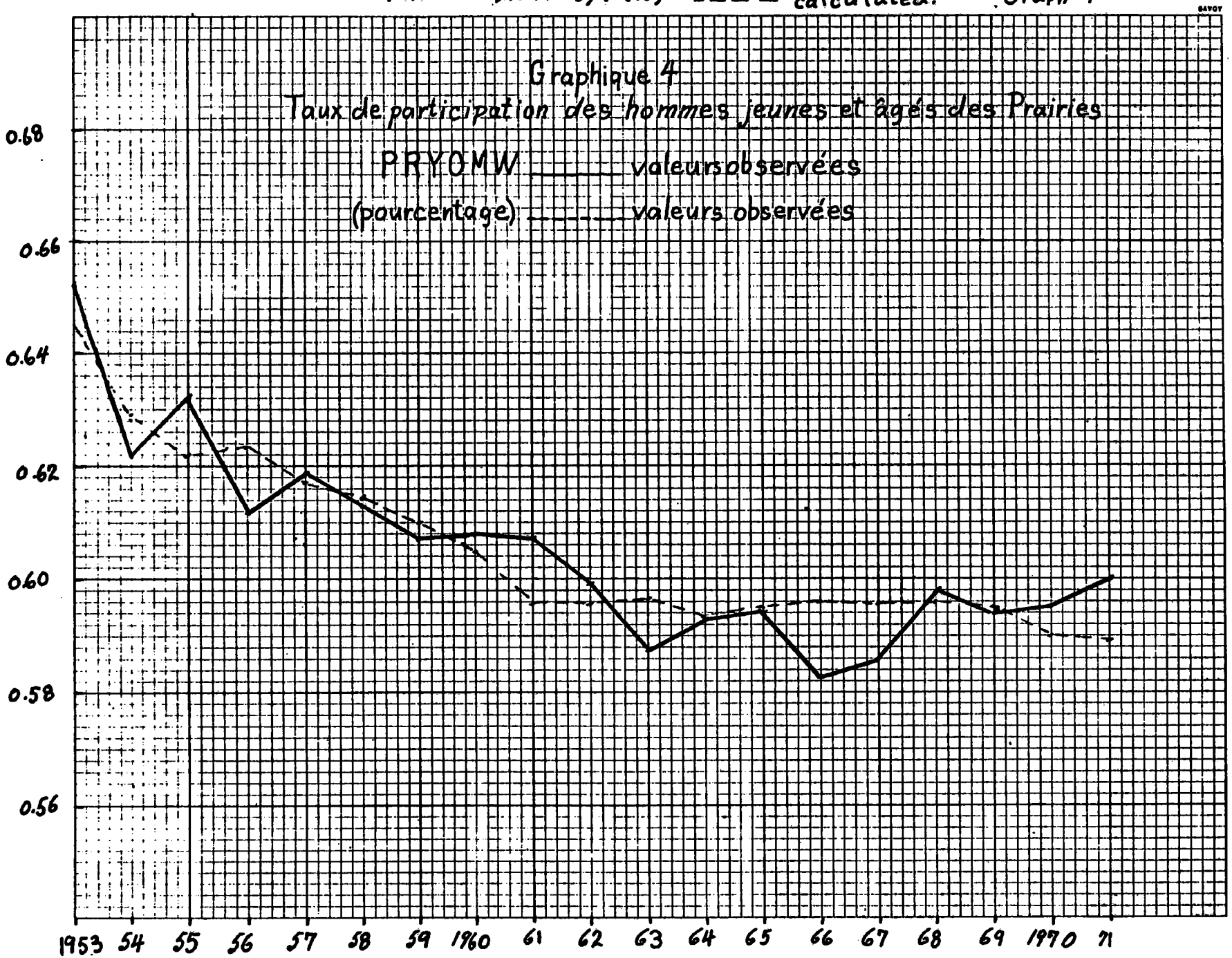
PROMQ (Quebec) (%) ——— observed .
– – – – calculated .

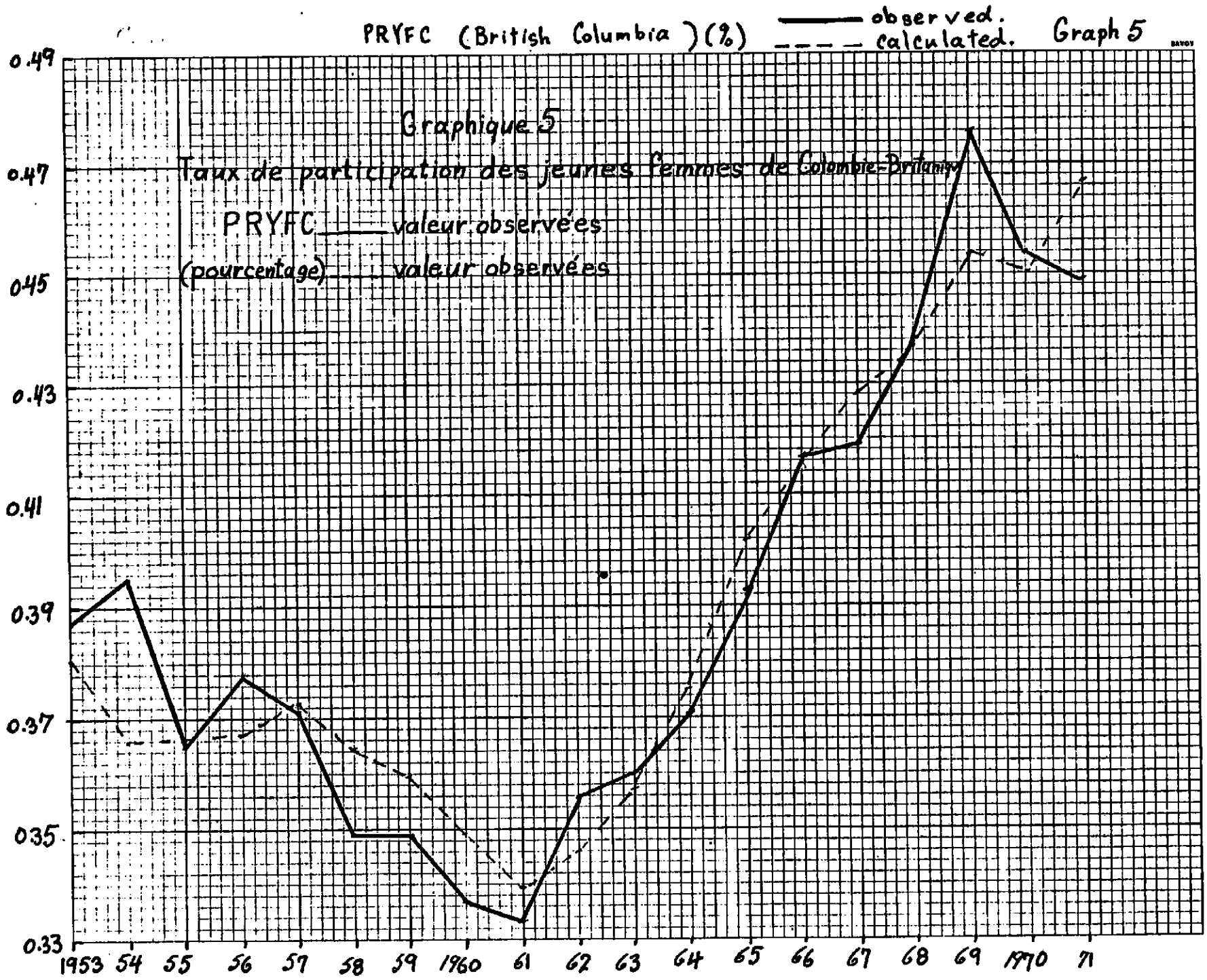


Graph 3 PRYMFO (Ontario) (%) ——— observed. - - - - calculated.



PRYOMW (Prairies). (%) ——— observed - - - - calculated. Graph 4




PRYFC (British Columbia) (%)
observed.
calculated.
Graph 5
Graphique 5
Taux de participation des jeunes femmes de Colombie-Britannique
PRYFC
(pourcentage)
valeur observées
valeur observées
0.49
0.47
045
0.43
0.41
0.39
0.37
035
0.33
1953 54 55 56 57 58 59 1960 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 1970 71

and for young workers in Ontario. The presence of the discouraged worker comes through in the positive coefficients on the activity and unemployment variables in equations (11.2), (11.5), and (11.15).

The participation of women 25 and over is largely explained by a positive income effect in the Atlantic region (11.4) in Quebec (11.7) and in Ontario (11.10), while the income effect is negative in the Prairies (11.13) and British Columbia (11.16) giving support to the additional worker hypothesis.

The following graphs show the observed and estimated values of selected participation rates over the sample period.

4. The Labour Supply Model

Besides the equations for participation rates, Block 11 determines the labour supply, from the estimated participation rates, and the source population. The estimates for the various age/sex groups of the source population are determined in the demography blocks, and take into account migration flows. Unemployment is calculated as the difference between labour supply (from Block 11) and labour demand, calculated in Block 12. The unemployment rate in each region is an important explanatory variable in many equations, including participation rates.

5. Concluding Comments

From the results set out in Section 3 it may be concluded that cyclical changes in participation rates can vary greatly among age-sex groups and regions. As well, the economic theory of participation rates will be a function of the level of disaggregation of age-sex groups. For example, a lower level of disaggregation than used in the secondary labour force in CANDIDE-R may lead to different conclusions regarding the impact of cyclical and longer run changes on participation rates and thus on the labour force. Further work on the disaggregation of participation rates by age-sex group is, of course, desirable in order to have uniform categories over all regions, to more accurately predict the impacts of changes in the economy on the labour force.

FOOTNOTES

1. There exists an extensive literature on the additional-worker and discouraged-worker hypotheses, and other theories of the cyclical sensitivity of participation rates. This includes: W. Lee Hanson, "The Cyclical Sensitivity of the Labor Supply" American Economic Review, June 1961; W. S. Woytinsky, "Additional Workers and the Volume of Unemployment", Social Science Research Council, Pamphlet Series 1, New York, 1960; C.D. Long, The Labor Force Under Changing Income and Employment (Princeton: Princeton University Press for the National Bureau of Economic Research, 1958); T. Dernburg and K. Strand "Cyclical Variation in Civilian Labour Force Participation" Review of Economics and Statistics November, 1964; P.P. Proulx, "The Cyclical Sensitivity of Participation Rates in the Canadian Labour Force" Canadian Journal of Economics May 1969; G.G. Cain, "Unemployment and the Labour Force Participation of Secondary Workers" Industrial and Labour Relations Review, January 1967.

   M.L. Wachter " A New Approach to the Equilibrium Labour Force" Economica February 1974.

2. For a brief explanation of these effects see Section 2.1 "Short Term Influences", and references cited in footnote 1.

APPENDIX: MNEMONIC TABLE

MNEMONIC LIST -- BLOCK 11 -- LISTE DES MNEMONIQUES

CPI	EB	24027	5	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX			
CSPMF	EI	22061	1	CIVILIAN SOURCE POPULATION, 14 AND OVER			
GTRC	EB	51027	3	GOVERNMENT TRANFERS TO PERSONS			B.C.
GTRE	EB	51023	3	GOVERNMENT TRANFERS TO PERSONS			ATLANTIC
GTRO	EB	51025	3	GOVERNMENT TRANFERS TO PERSONS			ONTARIO
GTRQ	EB	51024	4	GOVERNMENT TRANFERS TO PERSONS			QUEBEC
GTRW	EB	51026	3	GOVERNMENT TRANFERS TO PERSONS			PRAIRIES
INDIVC	EB	51016	3	INTEREST,DIV.& OTHER INVEST.INCOME			B.C.
INDIVE	EB	51012	3	INTEREST,DIV.& OTHER INVEST.INCOME			ATLANTIC
INDIVO	EB	51014	3	INTEREST,DIV.& OTHER INVEST.INCOME			ONTARIO
INDIVQ	EB	51013	4	INTEREST,DIV.& OTHER INVEST.INCOME			QUEBEC
INDIVW	EB	51015	3	INTEREST,DIV.& OTHER INVEST.INCOME			PRAIRIES
LFC	EI	11047	1	LABOR FORCE TOTAL			BRITISH COLUMBIA
LFE	EI	11043	1	LABOR FORCE TOTAL			ATLANTIC
LFO	EI	11045	1	LABOR FORCE TOTAL			ONTARIO
LFOFC	EI	11032	1	LABOR FORCE	OLD	FEMALE	BRITISH COLUMBIA
LFOFE	EI	11020	1	LABOR FORCE	OLD	FEMALE	ATLANTIC
LFOFO	EI	11026	1	LABOR FORCE	OLD	FEMALE	ONTARIO
LFOFQ	EI	11023	1	LABOR FORCE	OLD	FEMALE	QUEBEC
LFOFW	EI	11029	1	LABOR FORCE	OLD	FEMALE	PRAIRIES
LFOME	EI	11019	1	LABOR FORCE	OLD	MALE	ATLANTIC
LFOMO	EI	11025	1	LABOR FORCE	OLD	MALE	ONTARIO
LFOMQ	EI	11022	1	LABOR FORCE	OLD	MALE	QUEBEC
LFPC	EI	11067	6	LABOR FORCE POPULATION			BRITISH COLUMBIA
LFPE	EI	11063	5	LABOR FORCE POPULATION			ATLANTIC
LFPO	EI	11065	5	LABOR FORCE POPULATION			ONTARIO
LFPOFC	EI	48082		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION OLD FEMALE			
LFPOFE	EI	48070		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION OLD FEMALE		25 +	ATLANTIC
LFPOFO	EI	48076		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION OLD FEMALE			ONTARIO
LFPOFQ	EI	48073		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION OLD FEMALE			QUEBEC
LFPOFW	EI	48079		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION OLD FEMALE			PRAIRIES
LFPOME	EI	48068		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION OLD MALE			ATLANTIC
LFPOMO	EI	48075		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION OLD MALE			ONTARIO
LFPOMQ	EI	48072		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION OLD MALE			QUEBEC
LFPQ	EI	11064	5	LABOR FORCE POPULATION			QUEBEC
LFPW	EI	11066	5	LABOR FORCE POPULATION			PRAIRIES
LFPYFC	EI	48081		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION YOUNG FEMALE			
LFPYFE	EI	48069		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION YOUNG FEMALE		25 -	ATLANTIC
LFPYFW	EI	48078		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION YOUNG FEMALE			PRAIRIES
LFPYME	EI	48067		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION YOUNG MALE			ATLANTIC
LFP1C	EI	48066		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION PRIMARY			BRITISH COLUMBIA
LFP1E	EI	48062		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION PRIMARY			ATLANTIC
LFP1O	EI	48064		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION PRIMARY			ONTARIO
LFP1Q	EI	48063		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION PRIMARY			QUEBEC
LFP1W	EI	48065		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION PRIMARY			PRAIRIES
LFP2C	EI	48087		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION TOTAL SECONDARY			BRITISH COLUMBIA
LFP2E	EI	48083		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION TOTAL SECONDARY			ATLANTIC
LFP2O	EI	48085		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION TOTAL SECONDARY			ONTARIO
LFP2Q	EI	48084		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION TOTAL SECONDARY			QUEBEC
LFP2W	EI	48086		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION TOTAL SECONDARY			PRAIRIES
LFQ	EI	11044	1	LABOR FORCE TOTAL			QUEBEC
LFW	EI	11046	1	LABOR FORCE TOTAL			PRAIRIES
LFYFC	EI	11031	1	LABOR FORCE	YOUNG	FEMALE	BRITISH COLUMBIA
LFYFE	EI	11018	1	LABOR FORCE	YOUNG	FEMALE	ATLANTIC
LFYFW	EI	11028	1	LABOR FORCE	YOUNG	FEMALE	PRAIRIES

MNEMONIC LIST -- BLOCK 11 -- LISTE DES MNEMONIQUES

LFYME	EI	11017	1	LABOR FORCE YOUNG MALE	ATLANTIC
LFYMFO	EI	11024	1	LABOR FORCE YOUNG MALE&FEMALE	ONTARIO
LFYMFQ	EI	11021	1	LABOR FORCE YOUNG MALE&FEMALE	QUEBEC
LFYOMC	EI	11030	1	LABOR FORCE YOUNG&OLD MALE	BRITISH COLUMBIA
LFYOMW	EI	11027	1	LABOR FORCE YOUNG&OLD MALE	PRAIRIES
LF1C	EI	11037	1	LABOR FORCE PRIMARY	BRITISH COLUMBIA
LF1E	EI	11033	1	LABOR FORCE PRIMARY	ATLANTIC
LF1O	EI	11035	1	LABOR FORCE PRIMARY	ONTARIO
LF1Q	EI	11034	1	LABOR FORCE PRIMARY	QUEBEC
LF1W	EI	11036	1	LABOR FORCE PRIMARY	PRAIRIES
LF2C	EI	11042	1	LABOR FORCE SECONDARY	BRITISH COLUMBIA
LF2E	EI	11038	1	LABOR FORCE SECONDARY	ATLANTIC
LF2O	EI	11040	1	LABOR FORCE SECONDARY	ONTARIO
LF2Q	EI	11039	1	LABOR FORCE SECONDARY	QUEBEC
LF2W	EI	11041	1	LABOR FORCE SECONDARY	PRAIRIES
LP	EI	11058	6	TOTAL LABOR FORCE PRIMARY	
LPYMFO	EI	48074		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION YOUNG MALE & FEMALE	ONTARIO
LPYMFQ	EI	48071		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION YOUNG MALE & FEMALE	QUEBEC
LPYOMC	EI	48080		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION YOUNG & OLD MALE	BRITISH COLUMBI
LPYOMW	EI	48077		LABOUR FORCE POPULATION YOUNG & OLD MALE	PRAIRIES
LS	EI	11059	3	TOTAL LABOR FORCE SECONDARY	
LT	EI	11060	5	TOTAL LABOR FORCE	
POPC	EI	4806104		POPULATION TOTALE -BRITISH COLUMBIA	
POPE	EI	4805704		POPULATION TOTALE -ATLANTIC	
POPO	EI	4805904		POPULATION TOTALE -ONTARIO	
POPQ	EI	4805804		POPULATION TOTALE -QUEBEC	
POPW	EI	4806004		POPULATION TOTALE -PRAIRIES	
PRATE	EI	11073	3	TOTAL PARTICIPATION RATE,RATIO	
PRATEC	EI	11072	3	TOTAL PARTICIPATION RATE	BRITISH COLUMBIA
PRATEE	EI	11068	3	TOTAL PARTICIPATION RATE	ATLANTIC
PRATEO	EI	11070	3	TOTAL PARTICIPATION RATE	ONTARIO
PRATEQ	EI	11069	3	TOTAL PARTICIPATION RATE	QUEBEC
PRATEW	EI	11071	3	TOTAL PARTICIPATION RATE	PRAIRIES
PRAT1C	XP	310	1	PRIMARY PARTICIPATION RATE B.C.	
PRAT1E	XP	306	1	PRIMARY PARTICIPATION RATE ATLANTIC	
PRAT1O	XP	308	1	PRIMARY PARTICIPATION RATE ONTARIO	
PRAT1Q	XP	307	1	PRIMARY PARTICIPATION RATE QUEBEC	
PRAT1W	XP	309	1	PRIMARY PARTICIPATION RATE PRAIRIES	
PRUFC	EB	11016	1	PARTICIPATION RATE OLD FEMALE	BRITISH COLUMBIA
PRUFE	EB	11004	1	PARTICIPATION RATE OLD FEMALE	ATLANTIC
PRUFO	EB	11010	1	PARTICIPATION RATE OLD FEMALE	ONTARIO
PRUFQ	EB	11007	1	PARTICIPATION RATE OLD FEMALE	QUEBEC
PRUFW	EB	11013	1	PARTICIPATION RATE OLD FEMALE	PRAIRIES
PRUME	EB	11003	1	PARTICIPATION RATE OLD MALE	ATLANTIC
PRUMO	EB	11009	1	PARTICIPATION RATE OLD MALE	ONTARIO
PRUMQ	EB	11006	2	PARTICIPATION RATE OLD MALE	QUEBEC
PRYFC	EB	11015	1	PARTICIPATION RATE YOUNG FEMALE	BRITISH COLUMBIA
PRYFE	EB	11002	1	PARTICIPATION RATE YOUNG FEMALE	ATLANTIC
PRYFW	EB	11012	1	PARTICIPATION RATE YOUNG FEMALE	PRAIRIES
PRYME	EB	11001	1	PARTICIPATION RATE YOUNG MALE	ATLANTIC
PRYMFO	EB	11008	1	PARTICIPATION RATE YOUNG MALE&FEMALE	ONTARIO
PRYMFQ	EB	11005	2	PARTICIPATION RATE YOUNG MALE&FEMALE	QUEBEC
PRYOMC	EB	11014	1	PARTICIPATION RATE YOUNG&OLD MALE	BRITISH COLUMBIA
PRYOMW	EB	11011	1	PARTICIPATION RATE YOUNG&OLD MALE	PRAIRIES
TEETL	EI	12060	4	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT -- TOTAL --	BRIT. COLUMBIA

MNEMONIC LIST -- BLOCK 11 -- LISTE DES MNEMONIQUES

TEETE	EI	12012	2	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT -- TOTAL --	ATLANTIC
TEETO	EI	12036	2	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT -- TOTAL --	ONTARIO
TEETQ	EI	12024	4	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT -- TOTAL --	QUEBEC
TEETW	EI	12048	3	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT -- TOTAL --	PRAIRIES
TIME	XD	1	2	TIME(LAST TWO DIGITS OF YEAR,1970=70)	
URATE	EI	11062	6	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
URATEC	EI	11057	6	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN %	BRITISH COLUMBIA
URATEE	EI	11053	6	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN %	ATLANTIC
URATEO	EI	11055	6	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN %	ONTARIO
URATEQ	EI	11054	6	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN %	QUEBEC
URATEW	EI	11056	6	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN %	PRAIRIES
UT	EI	1106104		TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	
UTC	EI	11052	1	UNEMPLOYED (000 OF PERSONS)	BRITISH COLUMBIA
UTE	EI	11048	1	UNEMPLOYED (000 OF PERSONS)	ATLANTIC
UTO	EI	11050	1	UNEMPLOYED (000 OF PERSONS)	ONTARIO
UTQ	EI	11049	1	UNEMPLOYED (000 OF PERSONS)	QUEBEC
UTW	EI	11051	1	UNEMPLOYED (000 OF PERSONS)	PRAIRIES
YPC	EI	51042	4	PERSONAL INCOME B.C.	
YPE	EI	51038	4	PERSONAL INCOME ATLANTIC	
YPO	EI	51040	4	PERSONAL INCOME ONTARIO	
YPQ	EI	51039	4	PERSONAL INCOME QUEBEC	
YPW	EI	51041	4	PERSONAL INCOME PRAIRIES	