

FIGURE 3Demographic Equations, Ontario

Households

22.7.83

$$FHOUSE = .00127 + .9789 * H_1 + (FHOUSE/AGE) <-1>$$

(4.97) (253.4)

$$R^2 = .998 \text{ S.E.E.} = .0042 \text{ F}(3,86) = 23438.$$

(Pooled Regression)

	H (a priori weights)
0	.2
1	.25
2	.15
3	.15
4	.1
5	.1
6	.05

Labour Force

8.8.83

$$FOLABR = FHOUSE * (1.414 + .0125 * ((FHOUSE + FHOUSE) /$$

(51.5) (3.276)

GRDP)/FOLABR) <-1>

$$R^2 = .395 \text{ S.E.E.} = 108 \text{ F}(1,14) 10.18$$

$$R^2(\text{normalized}) = .997 \text{ A.S.E.} = .325$$

Regional Issues

Provincial labour income is explained using national unit labour costs derived from TIM and applied to the provincially specific GPP detail. The provincial estimates are derived using a weighting scheme to reflect the related unit labour costs of the manufacturing subindustries. Unincorporated income is allocated in a similar fashion.