

decline from 1929 to 1932, while secondary production was more resistant to influences of depression. It is evident that finance responds tardily to cyclical fluctuations. Transportation corresponds closely with the fluctuations of the general total. The operations of government follow a more independent course than any of the other main groups, the correlation between the income originating in government and the national income being obviously low during the period. The fluctuations of trade and service conformed closely to the general pattern. Service, however, showed a lag during the declining phase from 1929 to 1933.

**2.—National Income of Canada, by Industrial and Service Groups, 1919-42**

NOTE.—See footnote 2 to Table 1 regarding estimates for 1943 and 1944. See text p. 908 for brief explanation of the seven groups. The payments of dividends and interest to individuals in Canada holding stocks and bonds of external enterprises are deducted from the entire outward flow of such payments and the final column is obtained by deducting the balance from the total income originating.

Year	Primary Production	Secondary Production	Transportation	Trade	Finance	Government	Service	Totals, All Industries	
								Before—   After—	
								Deduction of International Balance re Dividends and Interest	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1919....	1,260,862	902,697	391,423	492,496	291,125	223,793	428,017	3,990,413	3,816,113
1920....	1,419,552	1,053,594	443,868	579,478	341,148	448,189	483,824	4,769,653	4,597,853
1921....	877,661	725,877	407,800	479,428	367,506	403,179	436,769	3,698,220	3,507,230
1922....	954,311	727,223	421,799	470,704	406,054	454,709	427,375	3,862,175	3,670,975
1923....	1,020,989	776,977	450,764	490,253	422,575	451,359	446,142	4,059,059	3,847,059
1924....	1,084,323	729,422	433,994	479,878	469,113	413,236	457,180	4,067,146	3,865,446
1925....	1,304,252	771,327	458,106	529,880	459,917	456,725	468,373	4,448,580	4,238,980
1926....	1,281,530	870,802	504,683	589,520	501,388	489,143	487,969	4,725,035	4,507,335
1927....	1,336,185	968,562	515,752	607,785	508,404	518,972	509,200	4,964,860	4,738,360
1928....	1,503,212	1,081,550	567,026	655,811	600,746	561,529	534,893	5,504,767	5,269,467
1929....	1,404,724	1,192,546	562,930	673,849	592,333	554,664	563,473	5,544,519	5,272,619
1930....	1,032,534	1,063,398	499,934	575,040	581,684	453,000	553,629	4,759,219	4,452,419
1931....	729,992	835,542	392,544	479,032	524,941	396,783	514,001	3,872,835	3,579,535
1932....	568,421	584,136	317,900	379,008	342,369	427,060	469,311	3,088,205	2,812,905
1933....	599,464	532,440	284,756	366,186	308,807	431,303	440,048	2,963,004	2,722,504
1934....	782,226	601,769	313,248	414,593	361,228	453,035	460,665	3,386,764	3,147,164
1935....	863,014	682,767	324,948	442,192	367,188	453,849	476,996	3,610,954	3,371,254
1936....	996,093	777,865	351,954	481,888	402,266	586,330	497,159	4,093,055	3,827,255
1937....	1,180,851	931,127	382,492	538,426	428,670	634,254	531,884	4,627,704	4,347,704
1938 <sup>1</sup> ....	1,151,825	922,636	368,247	540,767	431,190	616,981	543,703	4,575,349	4,288,349
1939 <sup>1</sup> ....	1,275,608	983,331	405,681	547,456	432,265	661,551	553,811	4,859,703	4,569,703
1940 <sup>1</sup> ....	1,440,378	1,181,067	466,374	584,087	443,061	981,459	591,556	5,687,962	5,390,982
1941....	1,609,313	1,646,199	562,263	752,258	391,647	1,090,543	656,190	6,708,413	6,425,620
1942....	2,107,281	2,096,569	671,882	768,812	436,708	1,585,415	651,472	8,318,139	8,043,713

<sup>1</sup> Revised since the publication of the 1943-44 Year Book.

**Classification of Payments to Individuals.**—The approach to national income from the viewpoint of payments to ultimate consumers involves many subsidiary studies relating to Canada's manpower. The volume of production, and consequently income, depends largely on the numbers at work.

The gainfully occupied may be segregated for analysis into three classes, the working proprietor, the employee and the unpaid labourer or "no-pay". The working proprietor or enterpriser is a person conducting an enterprise which he controls. Some enterprisers have other persons working for them. Others are independent workers, like many farmers, small retailers, and doctors. The essential fact distinguishing the enterpriser from the employee is that he takes the risk of the enterprise and does not receive for his services a fixed rate of compensation. The difference between the "employee" and the so-called "unpaid labourer" is that the latter receives no fixed remuneration in cash, the payment being limited to a living allowance mainly in kind.