products (up $19.2 billion), and industrial goods and materials (up $11.8 billion). In total, the volume of goods imports was up $57.8 billion in chained 2002 dollars over 2009 levels. Services imports advanced $9.2 billion in chained 2002 dollars, led by travel, up $6.0 billion, and transportation, up $3.0 billion.

With respect to GDP by industrial activity, the advances in the economy were driven by goods production. Industrial activity expanded by 3.3 percent in 2010, led by 5.0-percent growth for goods and 2.6-percent growth for services.

All goods-producing sectors advanced, with the exception of utilities (down 0.3 percent), which was held back by a decline in electricity production. Construction led the gains, up 6.6 percent, followed by manufacturing (up 5.6 percent) and mining and oil and gas extraction (up 5.1 percent). Output in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector expanded 1.4 percent in 2010.

Manufacturing, the largest of the goods-producing sectors, rebounded strongly. Increasing foreign demand, rising domestic consumer expenditures on goods, along with inventory re-stocking, created favourable conditions for the expansion of output. Gains were widespread, led by non-metallic minerals, primary metals, wood, and clothing—all with double-digit gains. Additionally, transportation equipment, machinery, and plastics and rubber all posted growth rates in the 8 to 9 percent range. Overall, 20 of the 21 major manufacturing industries experienced increased output in 2010, with the exception of printing (down 4.6 percent).

The above-mentioned increase in real investment in residential construction and the decline in plant investment were at the heart of the movements in construction output as residential building construction output advanced (up 13.1 percent) while non-residential building construction output retracted (down 0.3 percent). Overall, construction activity was 6.6 percent higher in 2010 than in 2009.

Forestry and fishing, and mining, oil and gas were also affected by strong foreign demand as well as by price effects. Output in forestry and logging was up 14.5 percent, aided by an increase in lumber exports after several years of decline. Mining output posted an 11.0-percent increase, with output up 22.7 percent for non-metallic minerals and output up 20.7 percent for coal. However, notwithstanding significant price increases in the sector, real output in oil and gas held steady, up only 0.7 percent in 2010.

Finally, agriculture output fell 1.7 percent as crop production was down by 3.4 percent last year.

Output in services is not as volatile as goods production and did not decline during the recession. Hence, with both exports and domestic consumption expenditures of services remaining weak, there was less opportunity for it to grow last year. Accordingly, services output increased by some 2.6 percent in 2010—roughly half the pace of goods output. Gains were small for the most part, but widespread. Wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, and retail trade led the advances, up 5.2 percent, 4.3 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively.

Gross Domestic Product by Province

The turnaround in real output at the national level was mirrored on a regional basis, as output was up in each province and territory. However, regional disparities were present: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, and the Yukon posted growth below the national average. In contrast, Newfoundland and Labrador, the