

for most of the gains. Residential construction was up 16.3 percent to lead the advance in construction. Manufacturing output rose by 1.8 percent last year: strong gains were registered for rubber products (up 36.1 percent), pharmaceuticals (up 17.5 percent), meat (up 16.9 percent), wood (up 9.4 percent), and primary and fabricated metal products (up 3.7 percent), while notable losses were posted for electronic products (down 16.0 percent) and aerospace products (down 11.7 percent). On the services side, retail trade, health care, wholesale trade, transportation services, and public administration were the leading sectors in 2010.

The Ontario economy expanded by 3.4 percent in 2010—just slightly above the national rate. This came on the heels of a severe 3.5-percent contraction in 2009. Similar to Quebec, all major sectors of the provincial economy expanded, with one exception. In the case of Ontario, output by utilities fell last year, as electricity production was down by 3.1 percent. A third of the gains came from manufacturing, which expanded by 8.0 percent. Within manufacturing, gains were widespread, with 18 of 21 major manufacturing industries registering increased output in 2010. The advance was led by motor vehicles and primary and fabricated metal products, which jointly accounted for nearly three quarters of the overall manufacturing gains. Plastics (up 12.0 percent) and machinery (up 8.2 percent) also registered notable gains in output, while losses were posted for aerospace products (down 7.6 percent) and printing (down 6.1 percent). Construction output also rose in 2010, supported by an 11.4-percent expansion in residential construction. Services activities also increased in tandem with goods production, led by wholesale and retail trade, truck and rail transportation, and financial services.

In Manitoba, GDP increased by 2.0 percent in 2010 after a marginal decline in 2009. Gains in construction, transportation services, and wholesale and retail trade were partially offset by losses in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and in manufacturing. Crop production was down sharply (13.8 percent) as a result of bad weather. Manufacturing output edged up 0.1 percent after two years of decline; an 11.6-percent gain in primary and fabricated metals combined with a 7.3 percent gain in wood products outweighed a 16.8-percent decline in miscellaneous manufacturing, a 12.9-percent decline in printing, and an 8.3-percent decline in machinery manufacturing. Construction output advanced as work continued on major engineering projects, in particular, electric power engineering construction, supported by 19.7-percent jump in residential construction. Education, health care, and public administration also registered gains.

Following a 4.2-percent decline in 2009, Saskatchewan's GDP increased by 4.4 percent last year. Crop production fell sharply (down 18.6 percent) as a result of bad weather and, in turn, manufacturers of agricultural equipment reduced production. Mining and oil and gas output jumped 18.7 percent as potash production picked up as a result of strong provincial exports; however, oil and gas extraction fell for the seventh consecutive year, down 0.9 percent. Manufacturing activity edged down 0.8 percent, as gains in miscellaneous food manufacturing, primary and fabricated metal products, and wood products were offset by declines in meat products and machinery (notably agricultural machinery). All major services categories posted increases, led by finance and insurance, and wholesale and retail trade. Within transportation and warehousing, truck and rail transportation services posted strong gains, while pipeline transportation and warehousing services posted notable declines.