

Barrie, Ontario

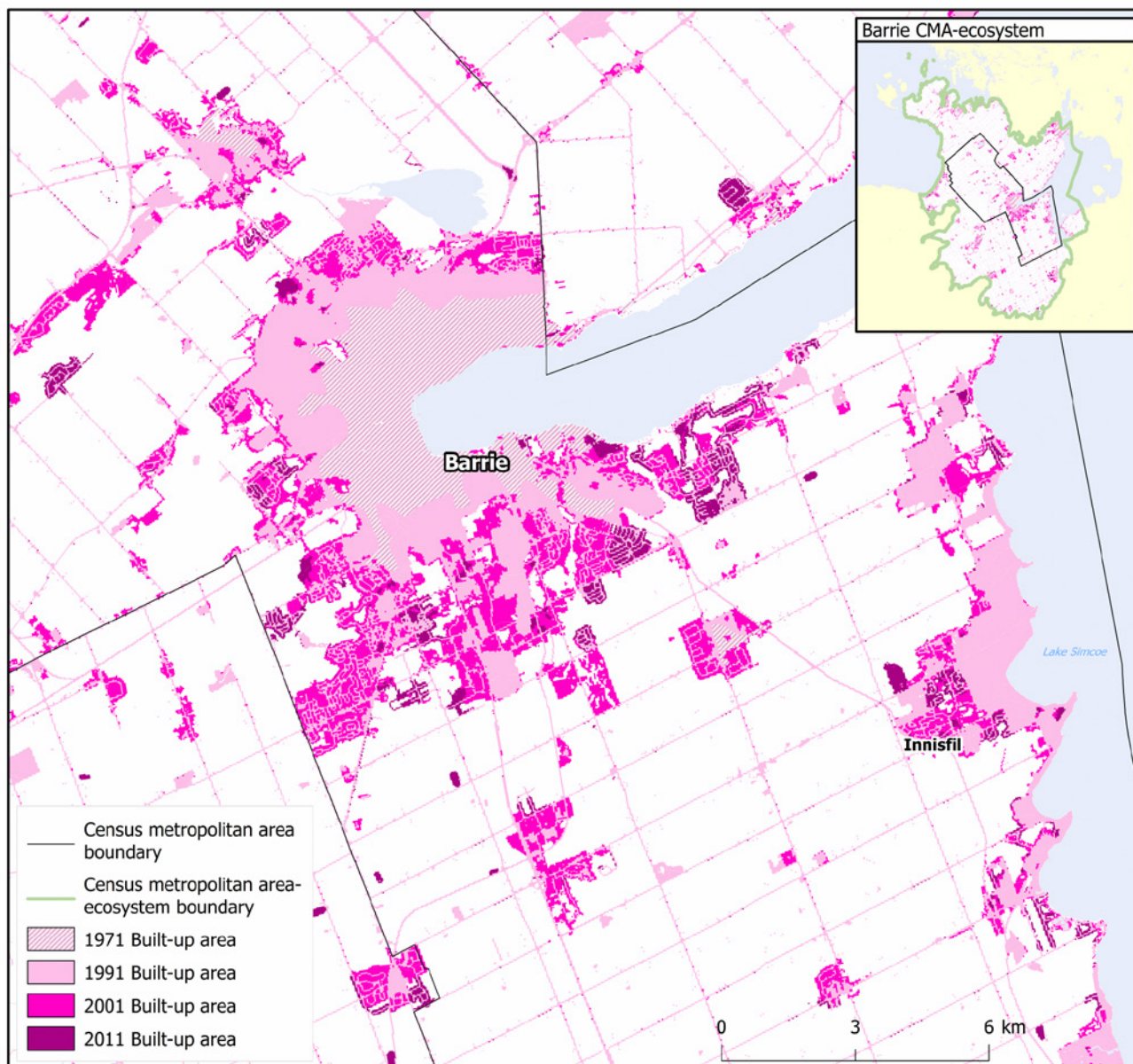
Highlights

- At the CMA level, built-up area increased from 24 km² in 1971 to 155 km² in 2011, an increase of 556%.
- At the CMA-E level, built-up area increased from 93 km² in 1971 to 487 km² in 2011, an increase of 422%.
- In 2011, the natural and semi-natural land class was divided into forest (41%), water (17%) and other (41%).
- From 1971 to 2011, 124 km² of arable land and 154 km² of natural and semi-natural were lost to settled area.
- Of the natural and semi-natural land converted to settled area from 1971 to 2011, 64.2% was forest, 15.0% was natural land for pasture and 20.8% was classed as other.
- Population in the CMA increased by 298% from 46,983 to 187,013 between 1971 and 2011.
- The number of dwellings in the CMA increased by 430% from 13,748 to 72,817 between 1971 and 2011.

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Map 3.2

Built-up area, Barrie census metropolitan area (CMA) and census metropolitan area-ecosystem (CMA-E), 1971, 1991, 2001 and 2011



Notes: Canada Land Use Monitoring Program (CLUMP) data were not available—the 1971 built-up area may be underestimated. Sources for 1971 built-up area do not contain the same level of detail as the more recent years.

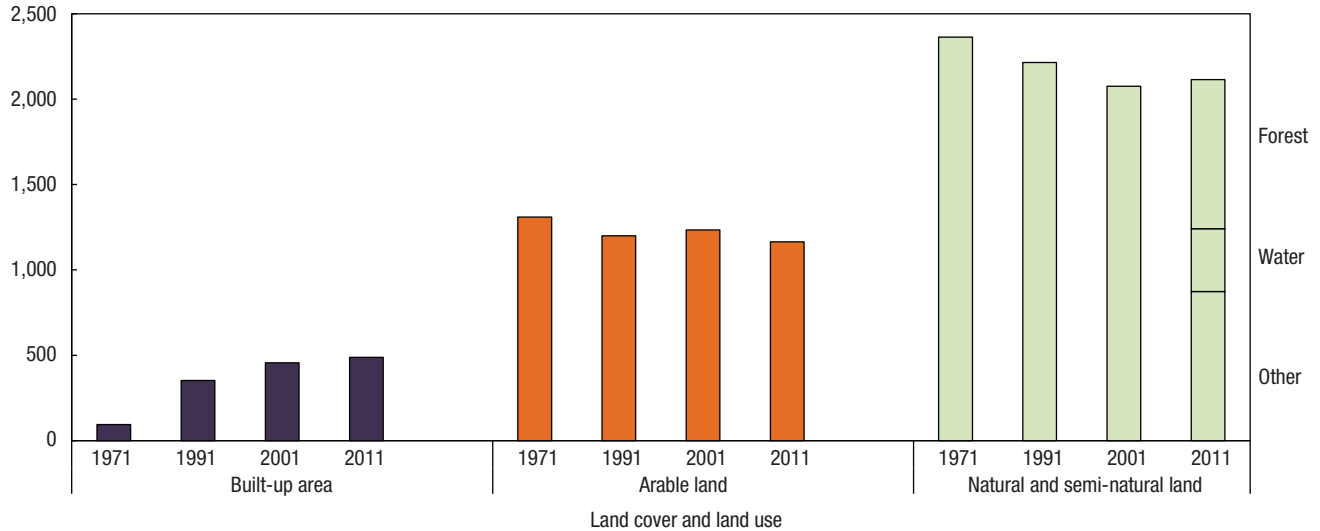
Sources: Statistics Canada, Environment, Energy and Transportation Statistics Division, 2016, special tabulation of data from Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN), Canada Centre for Remote Sensing (CCRS), 1999, *Canada Land Inventory: CLI Land Use (circa 1966)*, ftp://ftp2.cits.nrcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli_250k/landuse/ (accessed September 15, 2015); Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2015, *Land Use 1990, 2000 and 2010*, <http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/18e3ef1a-497c-40c6-8326-aac1a34a0dec> (accessed September 16, 2015); NRCAN, Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation 2014, *CanVec+*, <ftp://ftp2.cits.nrcan.gc.ca/pub/canvec+/shp/> (accessed August 10, 2015).

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Chart 3.3

Land cover and land use, Barrie census metropolitan area-ecosystem (CMA-E), 1971, 1991, 2001 and 2011

square kilometres



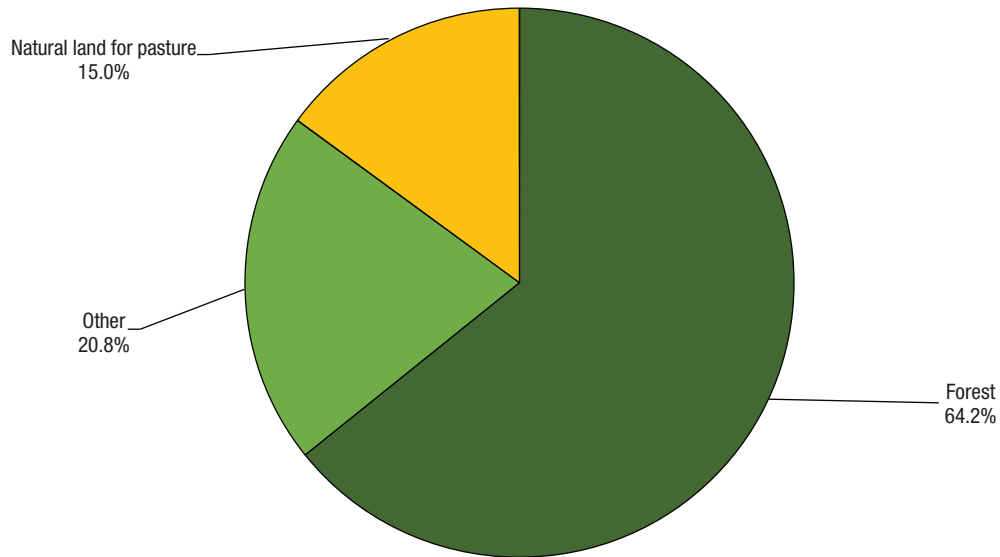
Notes: CMA-E are not spatially mutually exclusive—they overlap where a Soil Landscape of Canada (SLC) polygon crosses more than one CMA boundary, as is the case in Toronto and surrounding CMAs including Hamilton, Oshawa, Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Guelph, Brantford and Barrie. Caution should be used when comparing data. See CMA-E maps in Section 3: Ecosystem accounts and statistics by census metropolitan area for a visual representation of the CMA-E boundaries. Built-up area for 1971 is based on *Canada Land Inventory: Land Use (CLI: LU)*, with modeling of roads. *Canada Land Use Monitoring Program (CLUMP)* data exclude the CMAs of Moncton, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Peterborough, Kingston, Barrie, Brantford, Kelowna and Abbotsford–Mission. As a result, 1971 built-up areas may be underestimated for these CMAs. CLI: LU built-up areas that were not built-up in the AAFC *Land Use, 1990* dataset were removed from the 1971 built-up data and reclassified according to their 1990 cover. Built-up areas for other years are taken from *Land Use, 1990, 2000 and 2010*. Arable land is composed of the cropland, tame or seeded pasture and summerfallow land from the Interpolated Census of Agriculture. Natural and semi-natural land is the residual area remaining after subtracting built-up and arable land from the total area. Because it was calculated residually, the class also includes some homes and other buildings, particularly those located on large lots and in rural areas, since these may not be captured by satellite imagery as built-up, due in part to the resolution of the data, but also overlying tree canopy. For 2011, forest and water are broken out separately based on data from *AAFC Crop Inventory, 2011* and *CanVec+* respectively. Other natural and semi-natural land is a residual class calculated by subtracting all other classes from the total area.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Environment, Energy and Transportation Statistics Division, 2016, special tabulation of data from Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN), Canada Centre for Remote Sensing (CCRS), 1999, *Canada Land Inventory: CLI Land Use (circa 1966)*, ftp://ftp2.cits.nrcan.gc.ca/pub/geotit/cli_250k/landuse/ (accessed September 15, 2015); NRCAN, CCRS, 1999, *Canada Land Use Monitoring Program (CLUMP): CLUMP Land Use (1971)*, ftp://ftp2.cits.nrcan.gc.ca/pub/geotit/clump/clump_1971/ (accessed September 15, 2015); Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), 2015, *Land Use 1990, 2000 and 2010*, <http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/18e3ef1a-497c-40c6-8326-aac1a34a0dec> (accessed September 16, 2015); AAFC and Statistics Canada, special tabulation, *Census of Agriculture*, Census Geographic Component Base 2011 and Census of Agriculture Regular Base 1971; AAFC, 2013, *AAFC Crop Inventory, 2011*, <http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/58ca7629-4f6d-465a-88eb-ad7fd3a847e3> (accessed August 10, 2015); NRCAN, Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation, 2014, *CanVec+*, <ftp://ftp2.cits.nrcan.gc.ca/pub/canvec+/shp/> (accessed August 10, 2015).

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Chart 3.4

Natural and semi-natural land lost to settled area, by selected land class, Barrie census metropolitan area-ecosystem (CMA-E), 1971 to 2011



Notes: Natural and semi-natural land lost to settled area is calculated by overlaying the growth in settled area from 1971 to 2011 on natural and semi-natural land from the *Canada Land Inventory: Land Use (CLI: LU)* base layer and, for areas where the 1971 settled area was trimmed, on the area reclassified using *AAFC's Land Use, 1990*. Natural and semi-natural land lost to roads is not included. Other could include rock and unvegetated surfaces; wetland; mines, quarries, sand and gravel pits; outdoor recreation; other natural and semi-natural land and unmapped areas.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Environment, Energy and Transportation Statistics Division, 2016, special tabulation of data from Natural Resources Canada, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, 1999, *Canada Land Inventory: CLI Land Use (circa 1966)*, ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geotit/cli_250k/landuse/ (accessed September 15, 2015); Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2015, *Land Use 1990, 2000 and 2010*, <http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/18e3ef1a-497c-40c6-8326-aac1a34a0dec> (accessed September 16, 2015).

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Table 3.4
Population and dwellings, total and settled area, Barrie census metropolitan area (CMA) and census metropolitan area-ecosystem (CMA-E), 1971, 1991, 2001 and 2011

	CMA ¹		CMA-ecosystem ^{2,3}	
	Total area	Settled area ⁴	Total area	Settled area ⁴
	number			
1971				
Population	46,983	32,008	154,937	102,588
Dwellings	13,748	9,616	43,852	29,986
1991				
Population	97,397	96,163	260,449	250,609
Dwellings	34,563	34,187	91,610	88,307
2001				
Population	148,480	140,373	344,733	311,011
Dwellings	56,390	52,702	141,136	126,487
2011				
Population	187,013	179,854	413,061	381,276
Dwellings	72,817	70,183	175,245	162,442
	percent			
Population and dwelling change, 1971 to 2011				
Population	298	462	167	272
Dwellings	430	630	300	442

1. 2011 census metropolitan area (CMA) boundaries are used for all years.

2. The CMA-Ecosystem (CMA-E) combines any Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) polygon that is contained within or that intersects with the CMA boundary, as well as SLC polygons that are fully contained within this newly formed boundary of the CMA-E.

3. CMA-E are not spatially mutually exclusive—they overlap where a Soil Landscape of Canada (SLC) polygon crosses more than one CMA boundary, as is the case in Toronto and surrounding CMAs including Hamilton, Oshawa, Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Guelph, Brantford and Barrie. Caution should be used when comparing data. See CMA-E maps in Section 3: Ecosystem accounts and statistics by census metropolitan area for a visual representation of the CMA-E boundaries.

4. Settled area is defined as the built-up area excluding roads. Settled area population and dwelling counts include 1971 and 1991 enumeration area points and 2001 and 2011 dissemination block points located within 400 m of the settled area. Population and dwelling data for 2001 and 2011 is finer in scale than data for 1971 and 1991 and can therefore be better attributed to the settled areas, which may limit comparability of the data over time.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Environment, Energy and Transportation Statistics Division, 2016, special tabulation of data from the 1971, 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses of Population and Natural Resources Canada, Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, 1999, *Canada Land Inventory: CLI Land Use (circa 1966)*, ftp://ftp2.cits.rncan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli_250k/landuse/ (accessed September 15, 2015); Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2015, *Land Use 1990, 2000 and 2010*, <http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/18e3ef1a-497c-40c6-8326-aac1a34a0dec> (accessed September 16, 2015).

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Table 3.5
Land cover and land use, Barrie census metropolitan area (CMA) and census metropolitan area-ecosystem (CMA-E), 1971, 1991, 2001 and 2011

	CMA ¹	CMA-ecosystem ^{2,3}	CMA as a proportion of CMA-ecosystem
		square kilometres	percent
Total land area	898	3,766	24
1971			
Total built-up ⁴	24	93	25
Settled	14	54	26
Roads	10	40	24
Arable ⁵	..	1,310	..
Natural and semi-natural ⁶	..	2,363	..
1991			
Total built-up ⁷	109	352	31
Settled	65	203	32
Roads	44	149	30
Arable ⁵	..	1,199	..
Natural and semi-natural ⁶	..	2,215	..
2001			
Total built-up ⁷	146	456	32
Settled	101	305	33
Roads	45	151	30
Arable ⁵	..	1,234	..
Natural and semi-natural ⁶	..	2,076	..
2011			
Total built-up ⁷	155	487	32
Settled	109	331	33
Roads	46	156	30
Arable ⁵	..	1,165	..
Natural and semi-natural ⁸	..	2,114	..
Forest	..	873	..
Water	..	368	..
Other	..	873	..
		percent	
Land cover and land use change, 1971 to 2011			
Total built-up area ^{4,7}	556	422	...
Arable ⁵	...	-11	...
Natural and semi-natural ⁶	...	-11	...

1. 2011 census metropolitan area (CMA) boundaries are used for all years. Total area excludes water.
 2. The CMA-Ecosystem (CMA-E) combines any Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) polygon that is contained within or that intersects with the CMA boundary, as well as SLC polygons that are fully contained within this newly formed boundary of the CMA-E. Includes all terrestrial and water surfaces.
 3. CMA-E are not spatially mutually exclusive—they overlap where a Soil Landscape of Canada (SLC) polygon crosses more than one CMA boundary, as is the case in Toronto and surrounding CMAs including Hamilton, Oshawa, Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Guelph, Brantford and Barrie. Caution should be used when comparing data. See CMA-E maps in Section 3: Ecosystem accounts and statistics by census metropolitan area for a visual representation of the CMA-E boundaries.
 4. Built-up area for 1971 is based on *Canada Land Inventory: Land Use* (CLI: LU), code B – Urban Built-up. *Canada Land Use Monitoring Program* (CLUMP) data exclude the CMAs of Moncton, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Peterborough, Kingston, Barrie, Brantford, Kelowna and Abbotsford–Mission. As a result, 1971 built-up areas may be underestimated for these CMAs. CLI: LU built-up areas that were not built-up in the *AAFC Land Use, 1990* dataset were removed from the 1971 built-up data and reclassified according to their 1990 cover. To improve comparability with the other years, roads included in the core built-up area were identified and removed to produce the 1971 settled area. The 1971 dataset did not include roads outside the core built-up area. Roads were modeled by applying the ratio of roads to settled area from 1990 to the 1971 settled area.
 5. Arable land area is composed of the cropland, tame or seeded pasture and summerfallow land from the Interpolated Census of Agriculture.
 6. Natural and semi-natural land is the residual area remaining after subtracting built-up and arable land from the total area. Because it was calculated residually, the class also includes some homes and other buildings, particularly those located on large lots and in rural areas, since these may not be captured by satellite imagery as built-up, due in part to the resolution of the data and overlying tree canopy.
 7. Built-up area estimates for 1991, 2001 and 2011 are based on *Land Use, 1990, 2000 and 2010*, codes 21 (Settlement–Built-up and urban) and 25 (Roads–primary, secondary and tertiary).
 8. For 2011, forest and water are broken out separately based on data from *AAFC Crop Inventory, 2011* and *CanVec+* respectively. Other natural and semi-natural land is a residual class calculated by subtracting all other classes from the total area. The change over time for these categories requires further validation.
- Sources:** Statistics Canada, Environment, Energy and Transportation Statistics Division, 2016, special tabulation of data from Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN), Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, 1999, *Canada Land Inventory: CLI Land Use (circa 1966)*, ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli_250k/landuse/ (accessed September 15, 2015); Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), 2015, *Land Use 1990, 2000 and 2010*, <http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/18e3ef1a-497c-40c6-8326-aac1a34a0dec> (accessed September 16, 2015); AAFC and Statistics Canada, special tabulation, *Census of Agriculture*, Census Geographic Component Base 2011 and 2001 and *Census of Agriculture*, Regular Base 1991 and 1971; AAFC, 2013, *AAFC Crop Inventory, 2011*, <http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/58ca7629-4f6d-465a-88eb-ad7fd3a847e3> (accessed August 10, 2015); NRCAN, Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation, 2014, *CanVec+*, <ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/canvec+/shp/> (accessed August 10, 2015).

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Table 3.6
Ecosystem asset account, Barrie census metropolitan area-ecosystem (CMA-E), 1971 to 2011

	Total built-up area ¹			Natural and semi-natural ³
	Settled	Roads	Arable ²	
	square kilometres			
Opening stock 1971	54	40	1,310	2,363
Land lost to settled area	-124	-154
Balance of change ⁴	278	116	-21	-95
Closing stock 2011	331	156	1,165	2,114

1. Built-up area data are taken from multiple sources. The 1971 built-up area is based on *Canada Land Inventory: Land Use* (CLI: LU). *Canada Land Use Monitoring Program* (CLUMP) data exclude the CMAs of Moncton, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Peterborough, Kingston, Barrie, Brantford, Kelowna and Abbotsford–Mission. As a result, 1971 built-up may be underestimated for these CMAs. CLI: LU built-up areas that were not built-up in the AAFC *Land Use, 1990* dataset were removed from the 1971 built-up data and reclassified according to their 1990 cover. To improve comparability with the other years, roads included in the 1971 core built-up area were identified and removed to produce the 1971 settled area. As the 1971 dataset did not include roads outside the core built-up area, roads were modeled by applying the ratio of roads to settled area from 1990 to the 1971 settled area. Built-up area estimates for 2011 are based on *Land Use, 1990, 2000 and 2010*, codes 21 (Settlement–Built-up and urban) and 25 (Roads—primary, secondary and tertiary).

2. Arable land lost to settled area is calculated by overlaying the growth in settled areas from 1971 to 2011 on the CLI: LU base layer and, for areas where the 1971 settled area was trimmed, on the area reclassified using AAFC *Land Use, 1990*. The following CLI: LU classes were included: cropland, improved pasture and forage crops, orchards and vineyards and horticulture.

3. Natural and semi-natural land lost to settled area is calculated by overlaying the growth in settled area from 1971 to 2011 on the CLI: LU base layer and, for areas where the 1971 settled area was trimmed, on the area reclassified using AAFC *Land Use, 1990*. The following CLI: LU classes were included: forest, natural pasture and rangeland, outdoor recreation areas, rock and unvegetated surfaces, open wetland and unmapped areas.

4. The balance of change row reports the change, other than arable and natural and semi-natural land lost to settled area, that occurred from 1971 to 2011. These values are determined using an accounting procedure and represent the remaining difference between the opening and closing stock. Some rounding may occur.

Note: CMA-E are not spatially mutually exclusive—they overlap where a Soil Landscape of Canada (SLC) polygon crosses more than one CMA boundary, as is the case in Toronto and surrounding CMAs including Hamilton, Oshawa, Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Guelph, Brantford and Barrie. Caution should be used when comparing data. See CMA-E maps in Section 3: Ecosystem accounts and statistics by census metropolitan area for a visual representation of the CMA-E boundaries.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Environment, Energy and Transportation Statistics Division, 2016, special tabulation of data from Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, 1999, *Canada Land Inventory: CLI Land Use (circa 1966)*, ftp://ftp2.cits.rncan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli_250k/landuse/ (accessed September 15, 2015); Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), 2015, *Land Use 1990, 2000 and 2010*, <http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/18e3ef1a-497c-40c6-8326-aac1a34a0dec> (accessed September 16, 2015); AAFC and Statistics Canada, special tabulation, *Census of Agriculture*, Census Geographic Component Base 2011 and 2001 and *Census of Agriculture*, Regular Base 1971 and 1991; NRCan, Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation, 2014, *CanVec+*, <ftp://ftp2.cits.rncan.gc.ca/pub/canvec+/shp/> (accessed August 10, 2015).

Links to more information

Tables by metropolitan area, Barrie

www.StatCan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/met01/met102-eng.htm

Barrie CMA, population change, 2006 to 2011, by 2011 census tract

www12.StatCan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/geo/map-carte/pdf/thematic/2011-98310-001-568-013-01-00-eng.pdf

Metropolitan gross domestic product, experimental estimates, CANSIM TABLE 381-5000

www5.StatCan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=3815000&paSer=&pattern=&stByVal=1&p1=1&p2=31&tabMode=dataTable&csid

Barrie CMA, Census Profile, 2011

www12.StatCan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMA&Code1=568&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=barrie&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&BI=All&Custom=&TABID=1

Barrie CMA, National Household Survey (NHS) Profile, 2011

www12.StatCan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMA&Code1=568&Data=Count&SearchText=barrie&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&BI=All&Custom=&TABID=1