

### Greater Sudbury, Ontario

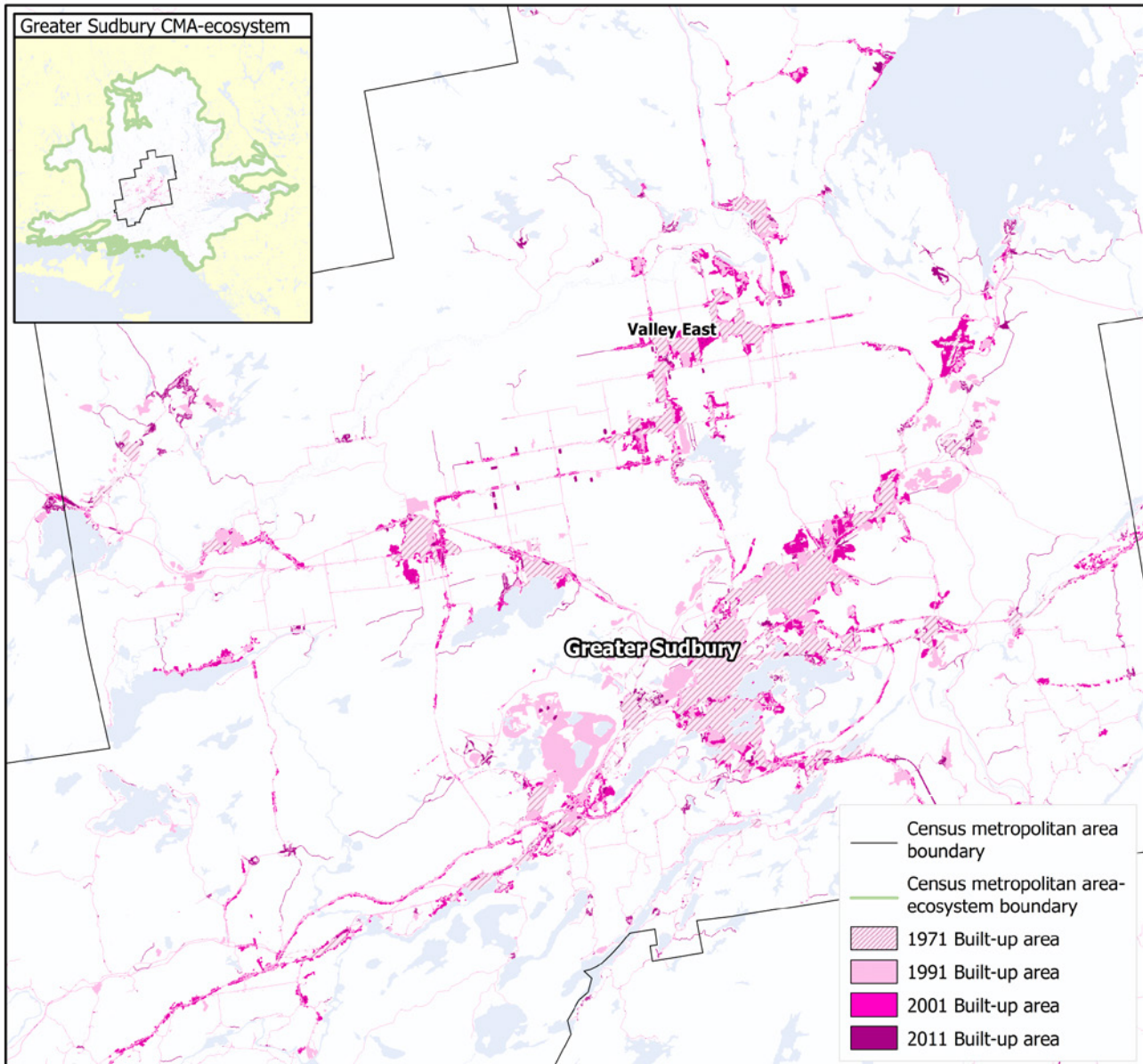
#### Highlights

- At the CMA level, built-up area increased from 85 km<sup>2</sup> in 1971 to 269 km<sup>2</sup> in 2011, an increase of 215%.
- At the CMA-E level, built-up area increased from 152 km<sup>2</sup> in 1971 to 624 km<sup>2</sup> in 2011, an increase of 311%.
- In 2011, the natural and semi-natural land class was divided into forest (69%), water (13%) and other (17%).
- From 1971 to 2011, 40 km<sup>2</sup> of arable land and 259 km<sup>2</sup> of natural and semi-natural land were lost to settled area.
- Of the natural and semi-natural land converted to settled area from 1971 to 2011, 70.4% was forest, 6.2% was natural land for pasture and 23.4% was classed as other.
- Population in the CMA decreased by 6% from 170,271 to 160,770 between 1971 and 2011.
- The number of dwellings in the CMA increased by 70% from 42,864 to 72,736 between 1971 and 2011.

## The changing landscape of Canadian metropolitan areas

Map 3.6

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



**Note:** Sources for 1971 built-up area do not contain the same level of detail as the more recent years.

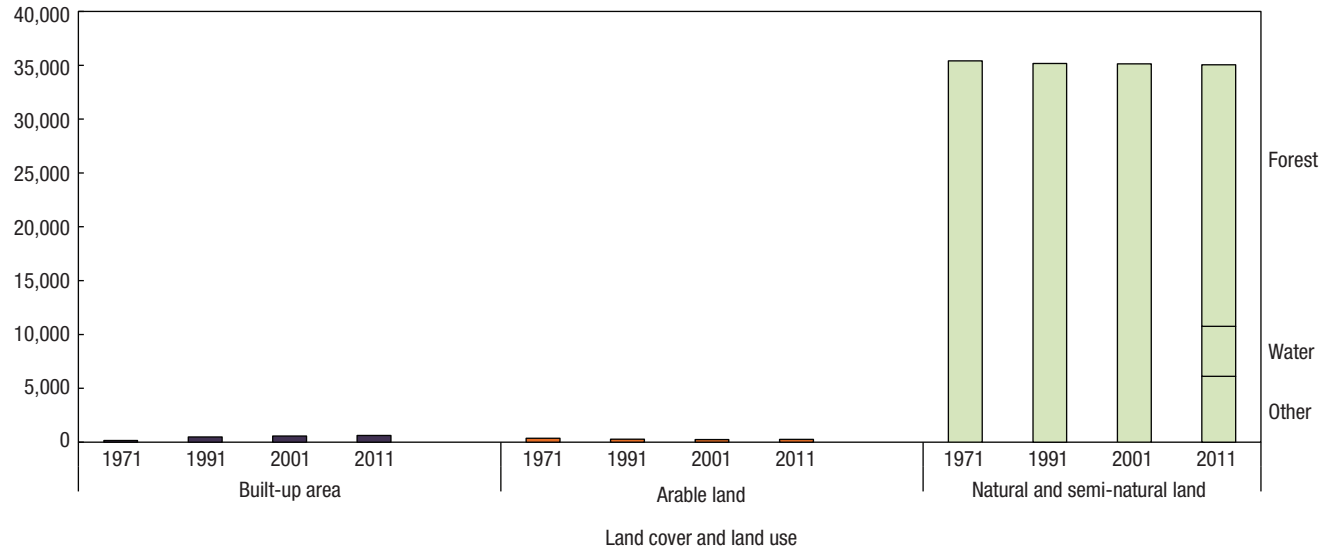
**Sources:** Statistics Canada, Environment, Energy and Transportation Statistics Division, 2016, special tabulation of data from Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), Canada Centre for Remote Sensing (CCRS), 1999, *Canada Land Inventory: CLI Land Use (circa 1966)*, [ftp://ftp2.cits.nrcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli\\_250k/landuse/](ftp://ftp2.cits.nrcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli_250k/landuse/) (accessed September 15, 2015); NRCan, CCRS, 1999, *Canada Land Use Monitoring Program (CLUMP): Land Use (1971)*, [ftp://ftp2.cits.nrcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/clump/clump\\_1971/](ftp://ftp2.cits.nrcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/clump/clump_1971/) (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).

## The changing landscape of Canadian metropolitan areas

Chart 3.11

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

square kilometres

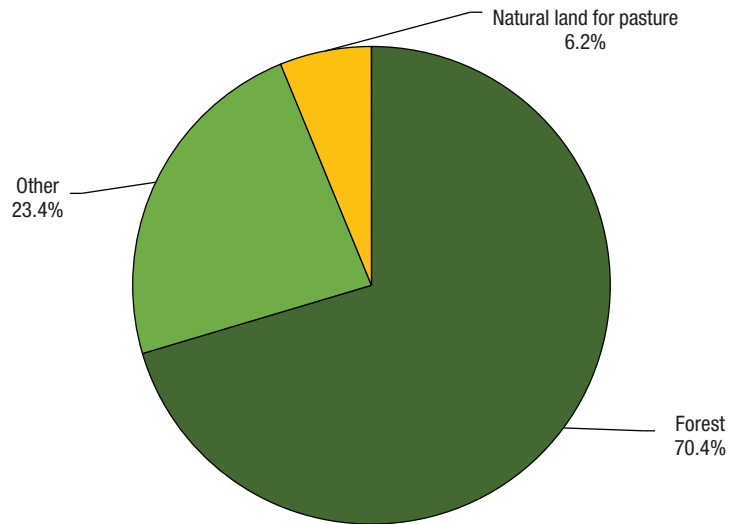


**Notes:** Built-up area for 1971 is based on *Canada Land Inventory: Land Use* (CLI: LU) and *Canada Land Use Monitoring Program* (CLUMP), with modeling of roads. CLI: LU and CLUMP built-up areas that were not built-up in the *AAFC Land Use, 1990* dataset were removed from the 1971 built-up data and 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.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli\\_250k/landuse/](ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli_250k/landuse/) (accessed September 15, 2015); NRCan, CCRS, 1999, *Canada Land Use Monitoring Program (CLUMP): CLUMP Land Use (1971)*, [ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/clump/clump\\_1971/](ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/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.mcan.gc.ca/pub/canvec+/shp/> (accessed August 10, 2015).

Chart 3.12

Natural and semi-natural land lost to settled area, by selected land class, Greater Sudbury 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 (NRCan), Canada Centre for Remote Sensing (CCRS), 1999, *Canada Land Inventory: CLI Land Use (circa 1966)*, [ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli\\_250k/landuse/](ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli_250k/landuse/) (accessed September 15, 2015); NRCan, CCRS, 1999, *Canada Land Use Monitoring Program (CLUMP): CLUMP Land Use (1971)*, [ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/clump/clump\\_1971/](ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/clump/clump_1971/) (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).

## The changing landscape of Canadian metropolitan areas

**Table 3.16**

**Population and dwellings, total and settled area, Greater Sudbury census metropolitan area (CMA) and census metropolitan area-ecosystem (CMA-E), 1971, 1991, 2001 and 2011**

	CMA <sup>1</sup>		CMA-ecosystem <sup>2</sup>	
	Total area	Settled area <sup>3</sup>	Total area	Settled area <sup>3</sup>
	number			
<b>1971</b>				
Population	170,271	148,167	271,483	219,479
Dwellings	42,864	37,778	68,700	56,390
<b>1991</b>				
Population	162,539	156,494	270,609	248,982
Dwellings	59,318	57,276	99,136	90,938
<b>2001</b>				
Population	155,601	142,381	260,934	224,262
Dwellings	68,823	62,903	123,382	101,793
<b>2011</b>				
Population	160,770	146,593	267,661	234,018
Dwellings	72,736	66,412	127,675	109,522
	percent			
<b>Population and dwelling change, 1971 to 2011</b>				
Population	-6	-1	-1	7
Dwellings	70	76	86	94

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. 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; 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/](ftp://ftp2.cits.nrcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/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/geott/clump/clump\\_1971/](ftp://ftp2.cits.nrcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/clump/clump_1971/) (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).

## The changing landscape of Canadian metropolitan areas

**Table 3.17**  
**Land cover and land use, Greater Sudbury census metropolitan area (CMA) and census metropolitan area-ecosystem (CMA-E), 1971, 1991, 2001 and 2011**

	CMA <sup>1</sup>	CMA-ecosystem <sup>2</sup>	CMA as a proportion of CMA-ecosystem
	square kilometres		percent
<b>Total land area</b>	3,411	35,921	9
<b>1971</b>			
Total built-up <sup>3</sup>	85	152	56
Settled	60	86	69
Roads	26	65	39
Arable <sup>4</sup>	..	353	..
Natural and semi-natural <sup>5</sup>	..	35,416	..
<b>1991</b>			
Total built-up <sup>6</sup>	206	482	43
Settled	144	275	53
Roads	62	208	30
Arable <sup>4</sup>	..	271	..
Natural and semi-natural <sup>5</sup>	..	35,168	..
<b>2001</b>			
Total built-up <sup>6</sup>	249	559	45
Settled	186	350	53
Roads	63	209	30
Arable <sup>4</sup>	..	234	..
Natural and semi-natural <sup>5</sup>	..	35,129	..
<b>2011</b>			
Total built-up <sup>6</sup>	269	624	43
Settled	197	386	51
Roads	72	238	30
Arable <sup>4</sup>	..	246	..
Natural and semi-natural <sup>7</sup>	..	35,052	..
Forest	..	24,301	..
Water	..	4,640	..
Other	..	6,110	..
		percent	
<b>Land cover and land use change, 1971 to 2011</b>			
Total built-up area <sup>3,6</sup>	215	311	...
Arable <sup>4</sup>	...	-30	...
Natural and semi-natural <sup>5</sup>	...	-1	...

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. Built-up area for 1971 is based on *Canada Land Inventory Land Use (CLI: LU)* and *Canada Land Use Monitoring Program (CLUMP)*, code B – Urban Built-up. CLI: LU and CLUMP 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.

4. Arable land area is composed of the cropland, tame or seeded pasture and summerfallow land from the Interpolated Census of Agriculture.

5. 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.

6. 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).

7. 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 (CCRS), 1999, *Canada Land Inventory: CLI Land Use (circa 1966)*, [http://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli\\_250k/landuse/](http://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli_250k/landuse/) (accessed September 15, 2015); NRCan, CCRS, 1999, *Canada Land Use Monitoring Program (CLUMP): CLUMP Land Use (1971)*, [http://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/clump/clump\\_1971/](http://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/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 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+*, <http://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/canvec+/shp/> (accessed August 10, 2015).

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**Table 3.18**

**Ecosystem asset account, Greater Sudbury census metropolitan area-ecosystem (CMA-E), 1971 to 2011**

	Total built-up area <sup>1</sup>			Natural and semi-natural <sup>3</sup>
	Settled	Roads	Arable <sup>2</sup>	
	square kilometres			
Opening stock 1971	86	65	353	35,416
Land lost to settled area	...	...	-40	-259
Balance of change <sup>4</sup>	299	173	-67	-105
Closing stock 2011	386	238	246	35,052

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) and *Canada Land Use Monitoring Program* (CLUMP). CLI: LU and CLUMP 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.
- 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.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli\\_250k/landuse/](ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/cli_250k/landuse/) (accessed September 15, 2015); NRCan, CCRS, 1999, *Canada Land Use Monitoring Program (CLUMP): CLUMP Land Use (1971)*, [ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/clump/clump\\_1971/](ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/geott/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 2001 and *Census of Agriculture*, Regular Base 1971 and 1991; NRCan, Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation, 2014, *CanVec+*, <ftp://ftp2.cits.mcan.gc.ca/pub/canvec+/shp/> (accessed August 10, 2015).

## The changing landscape of Canadian metropolitan areas

### Links to more information

Tables by metropolitan area, Greater Sudbury

[www.StatCan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/met01/met106-eng.htm](http://www.StatCan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/met01/met106-eng.htm)

Great Sudbury CMA, population change, 2006 to 2011, by 2011 census tract

[www12.StatCan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/geo/map-carte/pdf/thematic/2011-98310-001-580-013-01-00-eng.pdf](http://www12.StatCan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/geo/map-carte/pdf/thematic/2011-98310-001-580-013-01-00-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](http://www5.StatCan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=3815000&paSer=&pattern=&stByVal=1&p1=1&p2=31&tabMode=dataTable&csid)

Great Sudbury CMA, Census Profile, 2011

[www12.StatCan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMA&Code1=580&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=greater&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&BI=All&Custom=&TABID=1](http://www12.StatCan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMA&Code1=580&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=greater&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&BI=All&Custom=&TABID=1)

Great Sudbury 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=580&Data=Count&SearchText=greater&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&AI=All&BI=All&Custom=&TABID=1](http://www12.StatCan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CMA&Code1=580&Data=Count&SearchText=greater&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&AI=All&BI=All&Custom=&TABID=1)