Our Recreation System
Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow
Discussion Flow

Our Changing Demographics and Economy

Predicting Recreation Needs in the Future

Designing the Future of Recreation

Change at the Practitioner Level
Our Changing Demographics and Economy
Recreation in the 1960’s

- Development of the provincial training program for recreation directors leading toward the Kelsey Recreation Diploma Program in 1969
- First operator courses for arenas and swimming pools
- 68 municipal recreation authorities and 11 recreation directors (1964)
- By 1972 – 505 authorities with 56 recreation directors
- By 1979 – 744 authorities with 80 recreation directors
Our Population

Our Census Population 1901 to 2016:

- 1968: 960,000
- 2019: 1,169,131
- 2034: 1,273,127

Graph showing population growth from 1901 to 2016.
In 1966, the vast majority of Saskatchewan’s population was between 5 and 24 years old.
Age Distribution

In 2016, the age distribution has leveled out. Younger cohorts are now typically international in-migrants and Indigenous.
In 2009, immigration has outstripped natural increase as the leading contributor of growth.

Since 2016, immigration has more than doubled natural growth.
International In-migration

In 2009, immigration has outstripped natural increase as the leading contributor of growth.

Since 2016, immigration has more than doubled natural growth.
Ethnicity

In 1971, those of European descent accounted for 89% of the population. This dropped to 69% in 2016.

At the same time, the percent of the population of Asian and Indigenous heritage advanced from 0.8% and 4% to 9% and 16%, respectively.
Urban Rural Split

In 1966, those living in Saskatchewan’s 11 cities accounted for 39.5% of the province’s population while the rest (rural) accounted for 60.5%. In 2016, this proportion had completely reversed itself with 56.2% in urban areas and 43.8% in rural areas.
Urban Rural Split

When considering the immediate surrounding communities or Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA), the concentration of population in Saskatchewan’s 2 major cities is even more stark with almost half of the province living in its 2 major metropolitan areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>2016 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saskatoon CMA</td>
<td>295,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regina CMA</td>
<td>236,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>1,098,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regina/Saskatoon % of Total</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Urban Rural Split

In 1976, there were 96,600 employed in agriculture or 25% of the province’s workforce.

By 2018, this had dropped to 37,200 or 7% of the province’s employed labour force.
Employment by Industry

In short, Saskatchewan has a much more diversified economy now than it did 40 to 50 years ago with healthier resource and service sectors.

% Distribution of Employment 1976

- Agriculture 25.3%
- Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction 0.9%
- Utilities 3.9%
- Construction 4.9%
- Wholesale trade 6.7%
- Transportation and warehousing 2.6%
- Real estate and rental and leasing 3.3%
- Education and training 0.8%
- Accommodation and food services 2.1%
- Business, building and other support services 10.6%
- Professional, scientific and technical services 4.9%
- Finance and insurance 0.2%
- Health care and social assistance 8.2%
- Information, culture and recreation 3.8%
- Manufacturing 0.2%
- Other services (except public administration) 6.6%
- Public administration 5.7%

% Distribution of Employment 2018

- Agriculture 8.7%
- Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction 0.1%
- Utilities 4.2%
- Construction 0.8%
- Wholesale trade 6.4%
- Transportation and warehousing 2.3%
- Real estate and rental and leasing 12.6%
- Business, building and other support services 5.0%
- Professional, scientific and technical services 3.8%
- Finance and insurance 12.4%
- Health care and social assistance 3.9%
- Information, culture and recreation 6.2%
- Manufacturing 4.4%
- Other services (except public administration) 4.4%
- Public administration 5.5%
Looking Ahead

By 2045, Saskatchewan’s population will be visibly different than today

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2045</th>
<th>Percent of Total 2016</th>
<th>Percent of Total 2045</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>759,080</td>
<td>580,652</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant</td>
<td>125,800</td>
<td>570,681</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous</td>
<td>177,355</td>
<td>228,627</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown/Other</td>
<td>36,117</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,098,352</td>
<td>1,379,960</td>
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Looking Ahead

In 2045, Saskatoon and Regina will account for 62% of the province’s population with the rural population dropping to 26%.

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<th>2045</th>
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<th>Percent of Total 2045</th>
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<tr>
<td>Saskatoon CMA</td>
<td>295,095</td>
<td>490,880</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regina CMA</td>
<td>236,481</td>
<td>365,629</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Cities</td>
<td>155,758</td>
<td>169,983</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>411,018</td>
<td>353,469</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,098,352</td>
<td>1,379,960</td>
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Additional Socio-Economic Trends

What other trends are forcing change?
Predicting the Next 25 Years in Recreation
Predicting 25 Years Out

Table Discussion...

• What will be the leisure needs of individuals and communities?

• Will the recreation sector be positioned to deliver on these needs? Why or why not?
Designing the Future
Designing the Future

Table Discussion...

• What primary changes are needed to ensure the recreation sector can respond to changes in our communities? How do we ensure that we remain relevant to our customers?

• Summarize your thoughts into three clear recommendations.
Change at the Practitioner Level
Change at the Practitioner Level

Graffiti Wall Exercise...

• Has this conversation impacted you as a recreation professional and the way you will practice in the future?

• If so, what will you do differently as a recreation practitioner to meet the needs of the future?
Conclusion

Any final questions or points of discussion?

Sources: Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Canada, Conference Board of Canada, Praxis Consulting