Our Recreation System Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow

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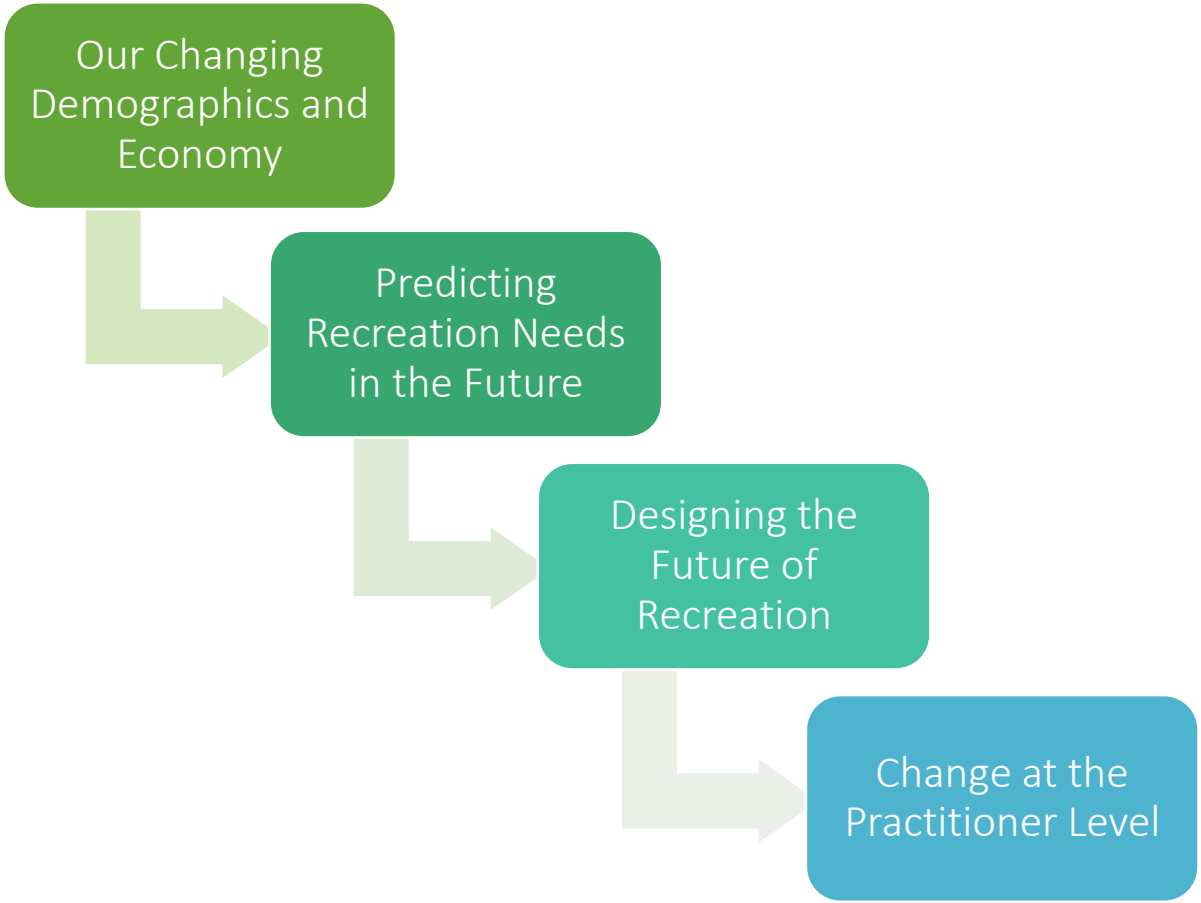
Discussion Flow



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Our Changing Demographics and Economy

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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

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Our Population

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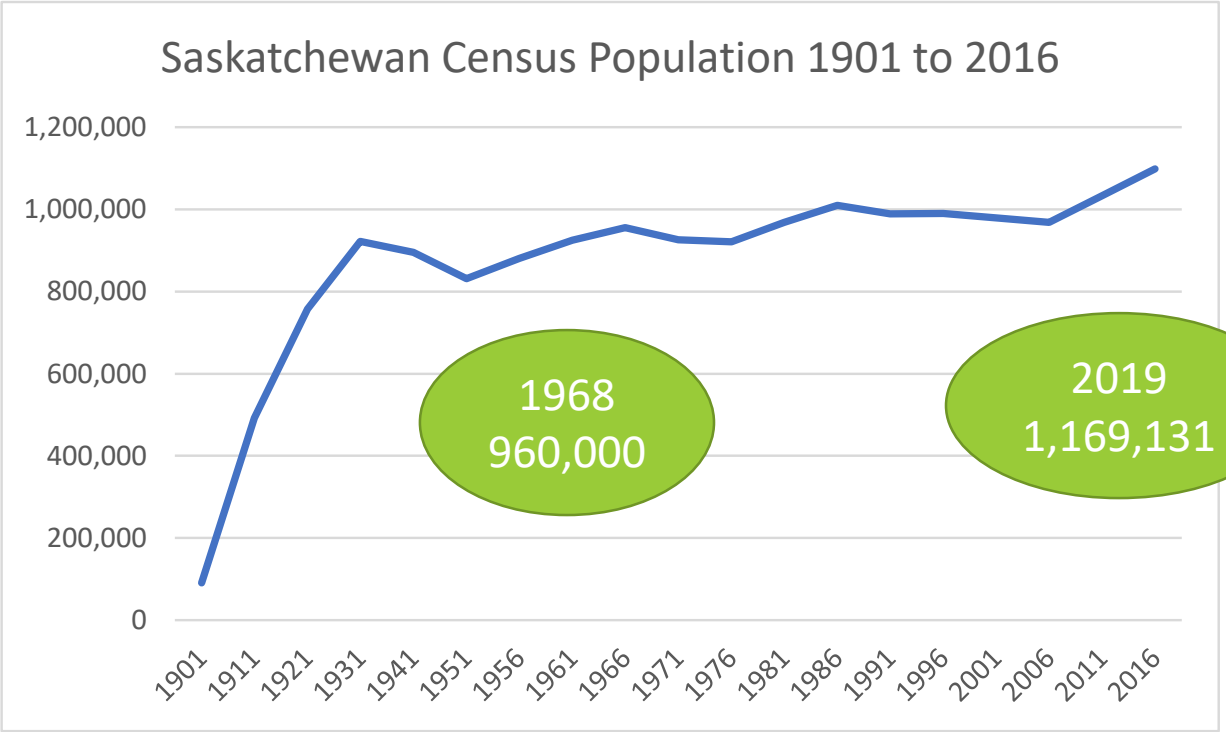

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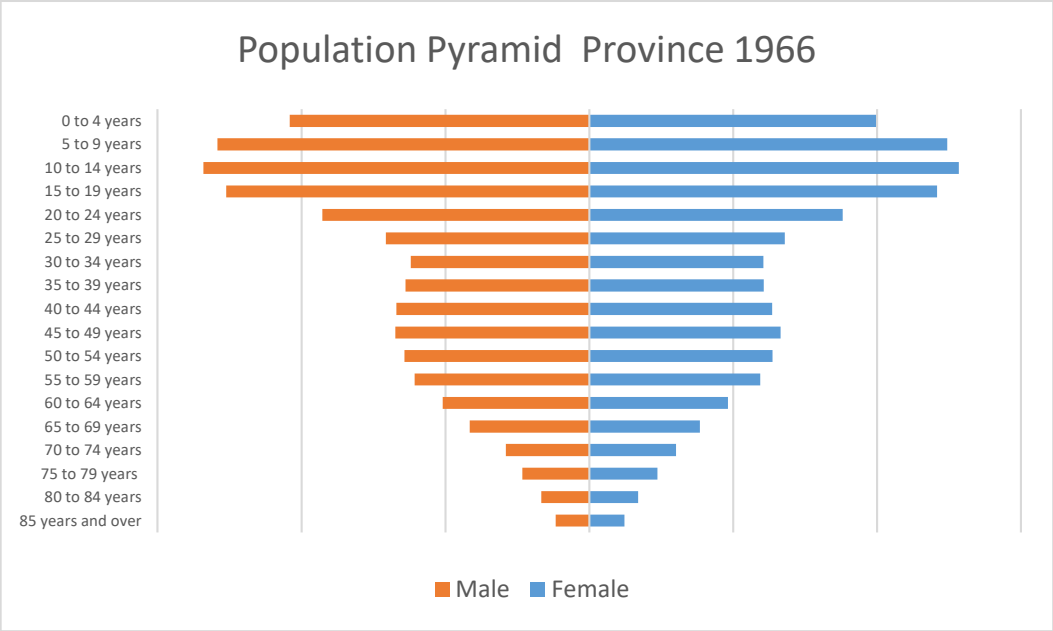
Age Distribution

In 1966, the vast majority of Saskatchewan's population was between 5 and 24 years old



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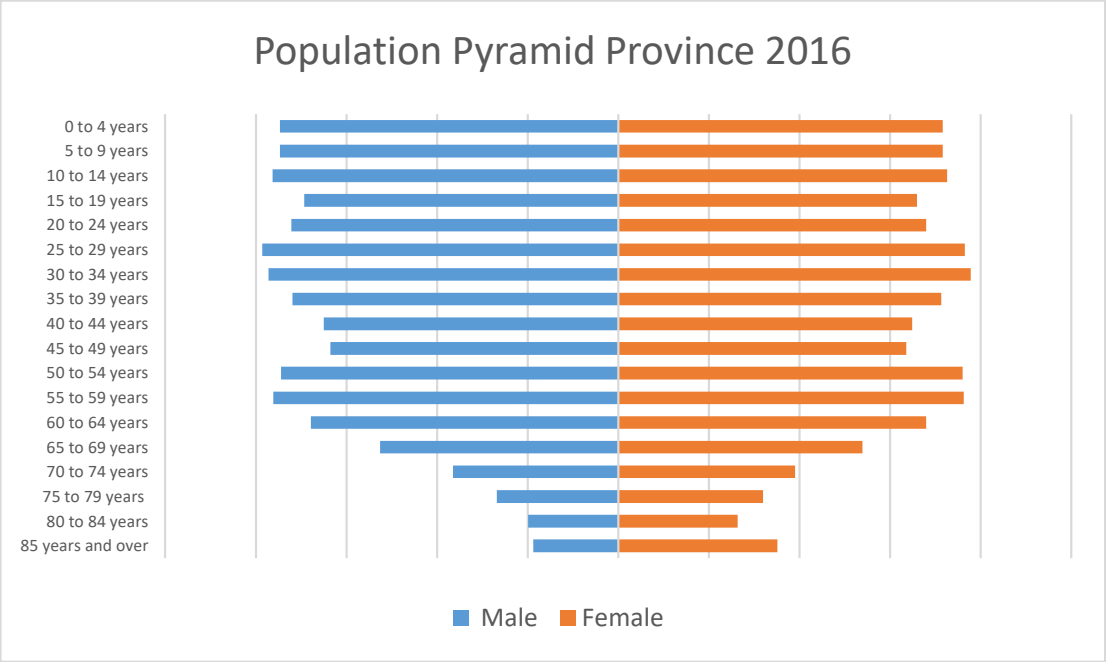
Age Distribution

In 2016, the age distribution has leveled out
Younger cohorts are now typically
international in-migrants and Indigenous



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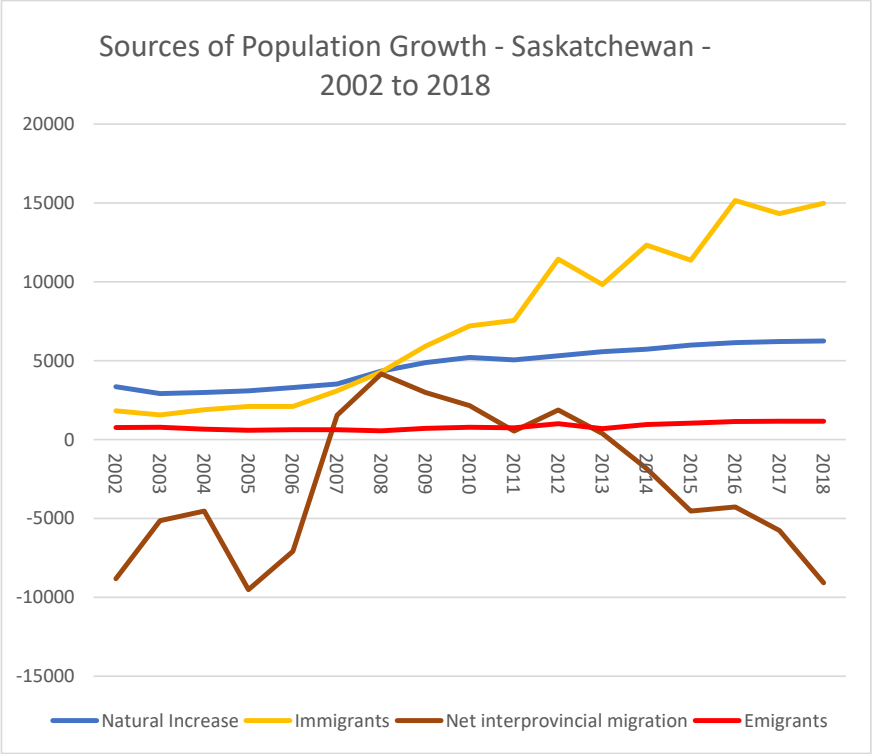
International In-migration

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

Since 2016, immigration has more than doubled natural growth



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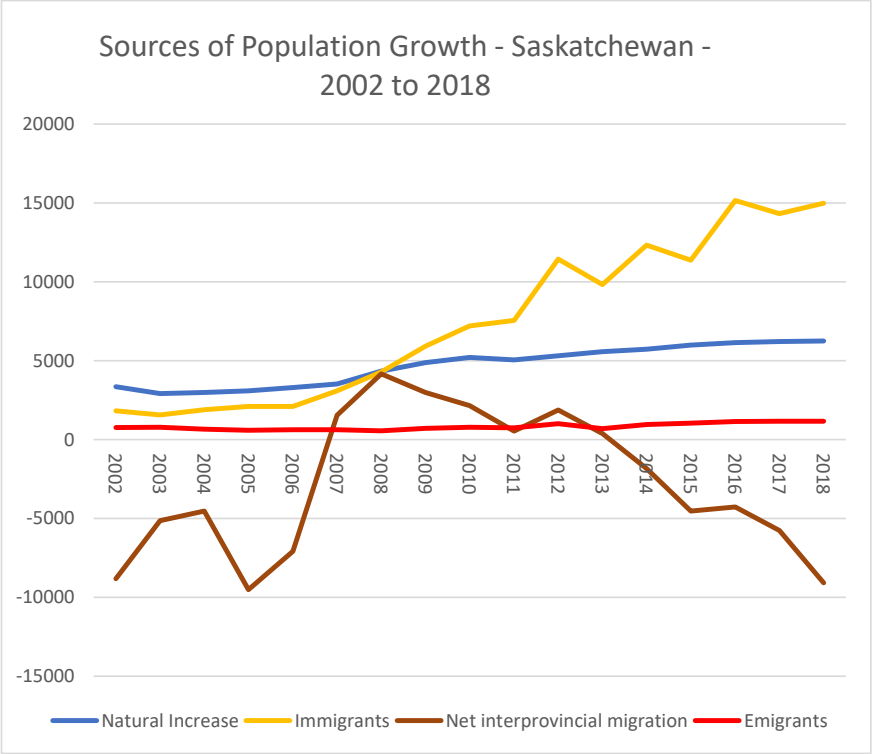

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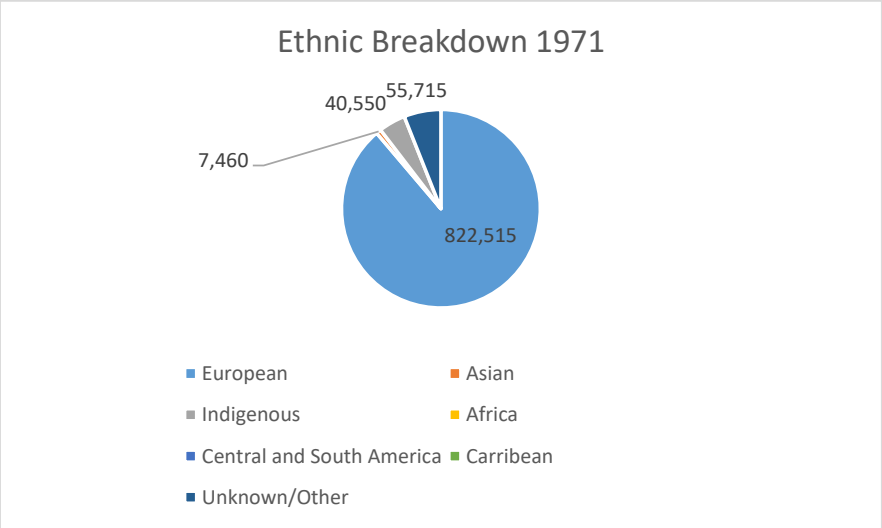
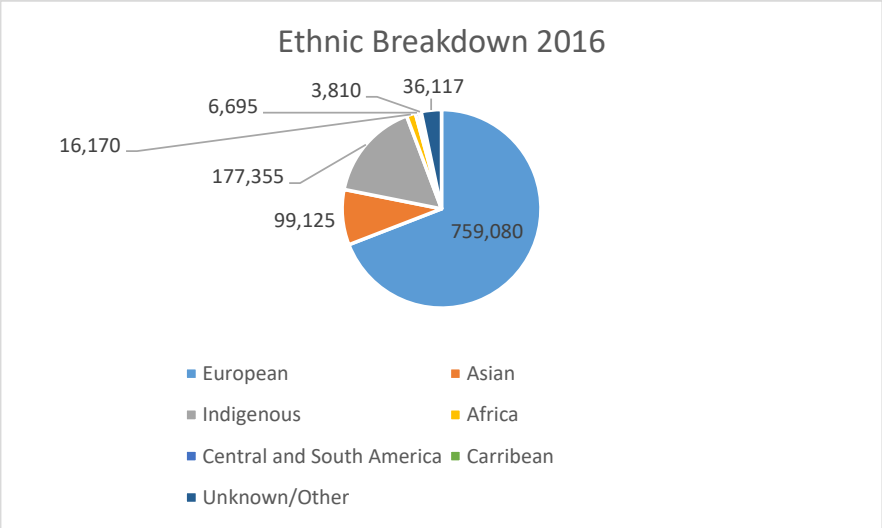
Ethnicity

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.





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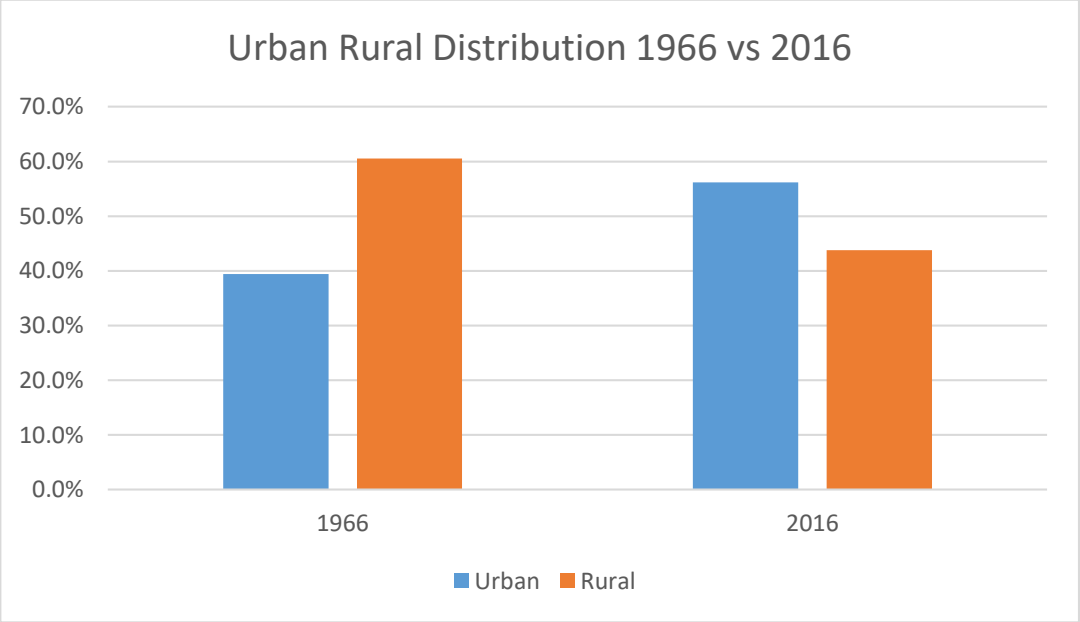
Urban Rural Split

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.



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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.

Population	2016 Census
Saskatoon CMA	295,095
Regina CMA	236,481
Saskatchewan	1,098,352
Regina/Saskatoon % of Total	48.4%

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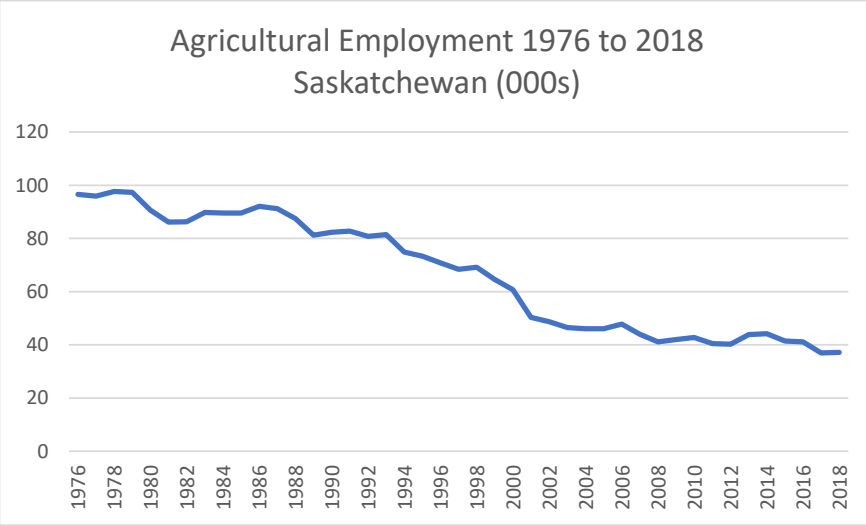
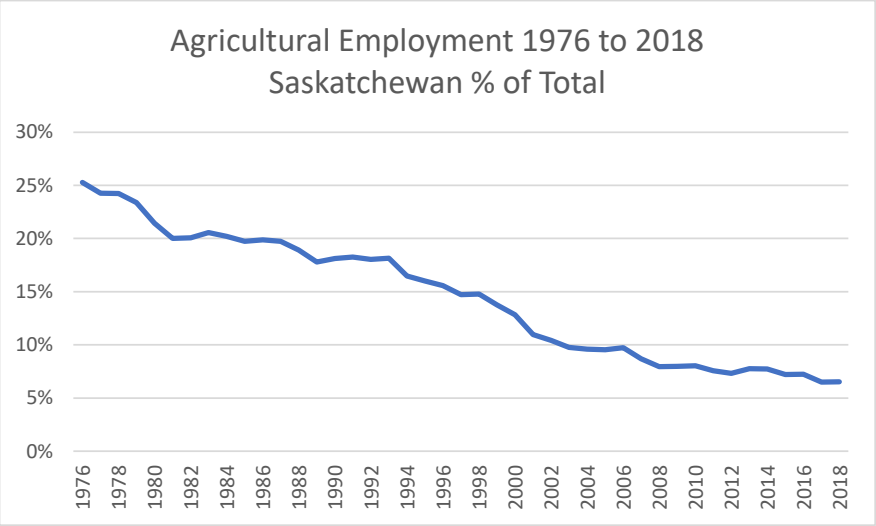
Urban Rural Split

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.





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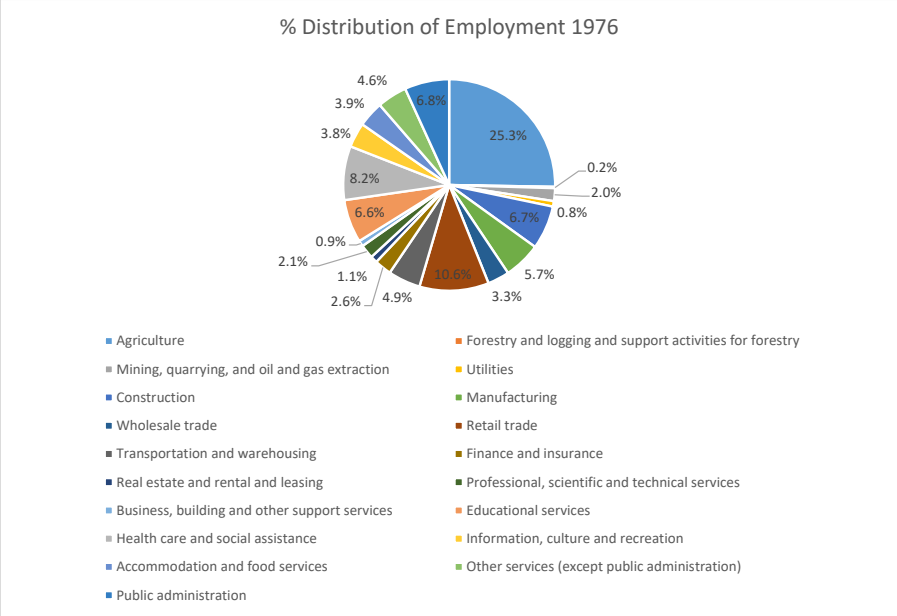
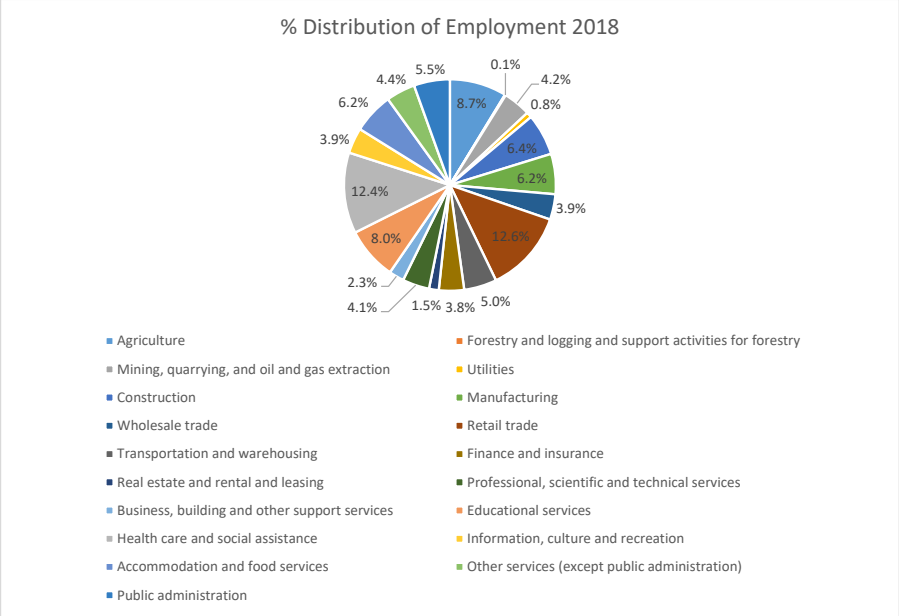
Employment by Industry

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





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Looking Ahead

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

Population	2016	2045	Percent of Total 2016	Percent of Total 2045
European	759,080	580,652	69%	42%
Immigrant	125,800	570,681	11%	41%
Indigenous	177,355	228,627	16%	17%
Unknown/Other	36,117	0		
Total	**1,098,352**	**1,379,960**		

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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%.

	2016	2045	Percent of Total 2016	Percent of Total 2045
Saskatoon CMA	295,095	490,880	27%	36%
Regina CMA	236,481	365,629	22%	26%
Other Cities	155,758	169,983	14%	12%
Rural	411,018	353,469	37%	26%
Total	**1,098,352**	**1,379,960**		

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Additional Socio-Economic Trends

What other trends are forcing change?

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Predicting the Next 25 Years in Recreation

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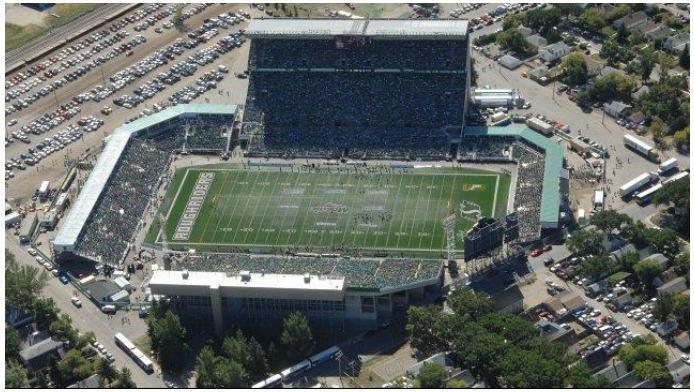
Predicting 25 Years Out



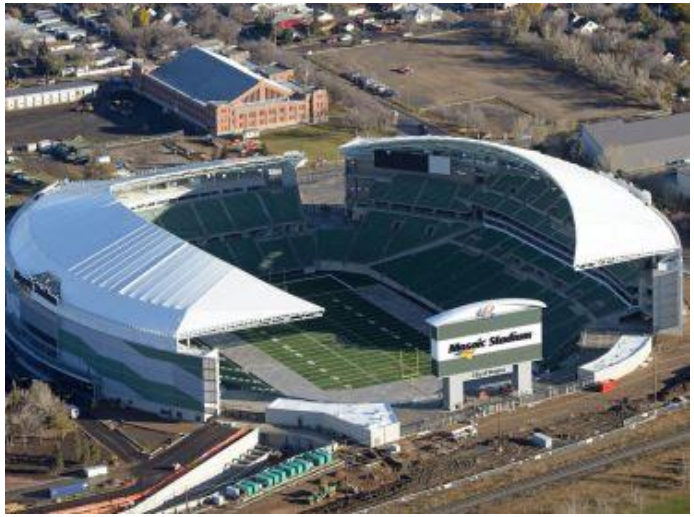


Table Discussion…

- 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?

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Designing the Future

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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.

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Change at the Practitioner Level

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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?

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Conclusion

Any final questions or points of discussion?

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

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