

**Telephone Survey Comparison:
Changing Use of Recreation Facilities and Spaces in Strathcona County
and the Tri-Municipal Region (City of Spruce Grove, Parkland County,
and the Town of Stony Plain)**



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Regional Comparison of Recreation Visits

How Revitalization Worked for Residents

The “If We Build It, Will They Come? Exploring the Impact of Community Investment in Recreation Spaces on Health Equity and Physical Activity Opportunities” research project compared changing use of recreation facilities and spaces in Strathcona County and in the Tri-Municipal Region, which comprises the City of Spruce Grove, Parkland County, and the Town of Stony Plain. The research was designed to assess: (i) whether the investment into facility revitalization according to implementation of Strathcona County’s Open Space and Recreation Facilities Strategy (OSRFS) corresponded with increased visits to recreation facilities and spaces; and (ii) compare this to changes experienced in a comparable area that did not have a similar strategy at the time of the study was initiated). The Tri-Municipal Region was identified as a demographically and geographically relevant comparison area that did not, at the time of the study, have a revitalization strategy or planned investment equivalent to the OSRFS.

Implementation of the OSRFS recreation strategy addresses needs that emerged through extensive consultation with members of the public and stakeholder groups during development of the policy (Strathcona County, 2008; Strathcona County, 2014). As it is focused on removing barriers and increasing opportunities for recreation across all socio-economic segments in Strathcona County, fostering healthy equity in recreation is a key to the OSRFS. Tri-Municipal Region was an appropriate comparison region for evaluating implementation of the OSRFS because it was conducting feasibility studies for expanding existing and developing new indoor facilities as part of developing its own recreation strategy for revitalization – the Tri-Municipal Region Recreation and Culture Indoor Facility Strategy and Parkland County Recreation, Parks, and Open Space Master Plan (RC Strategies, 2009a; RC Strategies, 2009b).

Research analysis was completed in the Policy, Location, and Access in Community Environments (PLACE) Research Lab in the School of Public Health at the University of Alberta. In close partnership with Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region partners, the research team developed a Telephone Survey of residents that was conducted in both 2011 and 2013. This survey provided the data for comparison. PLACE researchers found a significant increase in the proportion of residents visiting many indoor and outdoor recreation facilities and spaces from 2011 to 2013. Notably, the overall pattern of significantly increased visits corresponded with revitalization efforts in both Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region communities (hereafter referred to as “communities”).

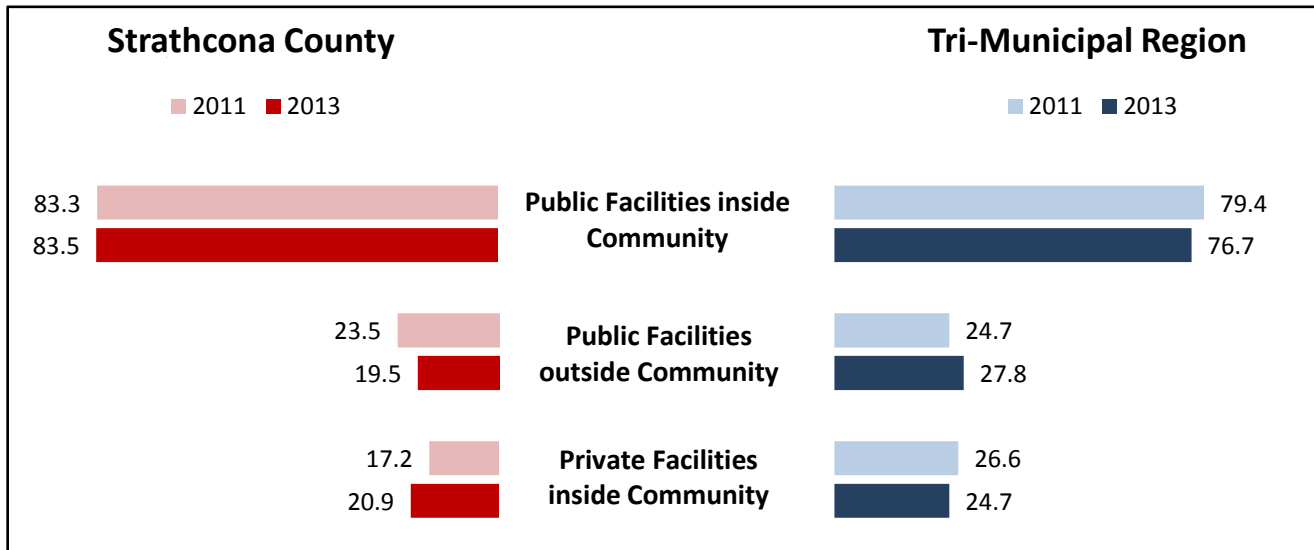
Participation in indoor and outdoor recreation was high in both communities. Between the two survey years, residents increased their visits to specific facilities within each region. For indoor public recreation facilities in Strathcona County, Ardrossan Recreation Complex visits significantly increased (16.4%) between 2011 and 2013. In Tri-Municipal Region, visits significantly increased to Spruce Grove Agrena (7.6%) and Spruce Grove Community Halls (10.3%) between 2011 and 2013. Visits to outdoor recreation spaces in Strathcona County did not increase among Telephone Survey respondents between 2011 and 2013. For outdoor spaces in Tri-Municipal Region, respondents significantly increased visits to outdoor skating surfaces (5.6%), soccer and football fields (5.8%), community baseball diamonds (6.0%), and Stony Plain Outdoor Pool (9.0%).

Contextual examination of these and other results from the Telephone survey indicate that revitalization efforts in both communities were likely a key contributor to increased visits between 2011 and 2013. The following sections will examine the details of overall levels of access and participation, and changes over the study period, at the recreation facilities and spaces in Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region.

Indoor Facilities

Findings from the three questions from the Telephone Survey that provided the basis for direct comparisons between indoor recreation facilities in Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region are shown in [Figure 1](#).

Figure 1: Proportion of resident visits to regionally comparable indoor recreation spaces



Note: The absence of p-values in figure indicate no significant changes ($p \leq 0.05$) within each community between 2011 and 2013

As indicated in [Figure 1](#), more respondents visited public recreation facilities in Strathcona County in 2013 (83.5% versus 76.7%; difference of 6.8%, p-value 0.02) than did respondents in Tri-Municipal Region. Conversely, more respondents visited private recreation facilities in Tri-Municipal Region than in Strathcona County in 2011 (26.6% versus 17.2%; difference of 9.4%, p-value <0.01). Respondents in Tri-Municipal Region also reported visiting more public recreation facilities outside their community in 2013 (27.8% versus 19.5%; difference of 8.3%, p-value <0.01). However, responses to this question in the Telephone Survey may reflect differences in the political composition of Strathcona County, a specialized municipality comprising urban and rural areas, and Tri-Municipal Region, which comprises two municipal settlements (the City of Spruce Grove and Town of Stony Plain) and rural administrative region (Parkland County).

In summary, significantly more Strathcona County than Tri-Municipal Region respondents visited indoor public recreation facilities in their region in 2013; significantly more Tri-Municipal Region than Strathcona County respondents visited indoor private recreation facilities in 2011 and public recreation facilities outside their community in 2013.

Other questions in the Telephone Survey addressed the use of specific indoor public recreation facilities in both regions. The names of facilities included in the Telephone Survey and the amenities they offer are presented in [Table 1](#).

Table 1: Strathcona County (SC) and Tri-Municipal Region (TR) indoor recreation facility amenities included in PLACE Telephone Surveys

Recreation Facility	Region	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Millennium Place	SC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Glen Allan Recreation Complex	SC	●			●			●		
Ardrossan Recreation Complex	SC	●	●	●	●					
Kinsmen Leisure Centre	SC			●		●				
Moyer Recreation Centre	SC	●	●							
Sherwood Park Arena & Sports Centre	SC	●	●							
Strathcona Olympiette Centre	SC	●	●							
Broadmoor Arena	SC	●								
Tri-Leisure Centre	TR	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Spruce Grove Agrena	TR	●	●							
Glenn Hall Centennial Arena	TR	●								
Spruce Grove Community Halls	TR		●							
Parkland County Community Halls	TR		●							

A = Indoor Arena(s)

B = Meeting Rooms

C = Children’s Play Area

D = Fitness Facilities

E = Aquatics Centre

F = Indoor Running Track

G = Racquet Sports

H = Indoor Soccer Field

I = Sport Gymnasium

Large multi-use facilities exist in both Strathcona County (Millennium Place) and Tri-Municipal Region (Tri-Leisure Centre), offering indoor arena(s), meeting rooms, children’s play areas, fitness facilities, an aquatics centre, indoor running track, indoor soccer fields, a sports gymnasium, and at Millennium Place, racquet sports. In addition, Strathcona County operates three smaller multi-use facilities, Glen Allan Recreation Complex, Ardrossan Recreation Complex, and Kinsmen Leisure Centre. Additionally, sports arena facilities offering a combination of indoor arena(s) and meeting rooms are to be found in both Strathcona County (Moyer Recreation Centre, Sherwood Park Arena and Sports Centre, the Strathcona Olympiette Centre, and Broadmoor Arena) and Tri-Municipal Region (Spruce Grove Agrena and Glenn Hall Centennial Arena).

PLACE researchers analyzed how visits to these facilities changed between 2011 and 2013 by calculating whether the change was statistically significant¹. Statistically significant results present evidence that change between the two years was likely not due to chance alone. Results from that analysis are given in [Table 2](#), which presents both the significant and non-significant results in order from the greatest to the least proportion of visits in 2013.

Both in 2011 and 2013, the facilities with the greatest proportion of visits were large multi-use facilities, the Tri-Leisure Centre and Millennium Place, which greater than 90% of respondents had visited. The next greatest proportion of visits was associated with urban facilities, including smaller multi-use facilities (Kinsmen Leisure Centre and Glen Allan Recreation Complex), sports arenas (Spruce Grove Agrena) and centres (Spruce Grove Community Halls), which all presented greater than 40% proportion of resident visits in 2013.

¹ Calculated using an exact two-tailed McNemar’s test for correlated proportions

Table 2: Telephone survey respondents' visits to indoor recreation facilities in Strathcona County (SC) and Tri-Municipal Region (TR) in 2011 and 2013[†]

Recreation Facility	Region	2011 (%)	2013 (%)	Change (%)	Change ↑ or ↓	p-value (2 tailed)
<i>Significant Differences*</i>						
Kinmen Leisure Centre	SC	61.5	55.8	- 5.7	↓	0.02
Spruce Grove Agrena	TR	40.7	48.3	7.6	↑	0.05
Spruce Grove Community Halls	TR	30.0	40.3	10.3	↑	<0.01
Ardrossan Recreation Centre	SC	22.2	38.6	16.4	↑	<0.01
<i>Non-significant Differences</i>						
Overall Use of Indoor Facilities						
Public Facilities inside Community	SC	83.3	83.5	0.2	—	1.00
Public Facilities inside Community	TR	79.4	76.7	-2.7	—	0.32
Private Facilities inside Community	TR	24.7	27.8	3.1	—	0.61
Public Facilities outside Community	TR	26.6	24.7	1.9	—	0.34
Public Facilities outside Community	SC	17.2	20.9	3.7	—	0.09
Private Facilities inside Community	SC	23.5	19.5	-4.0	—	0.12
Use of Specific Indoor Facilities						
Tri-Leisure Centre	TR	96.7	94.3	- 2.4	—	0.30
Millennium Place	SC	91.7	90.0	- 1.7	—	0.86
Glen Allan Recreation Complex	SC	54.4	49.7	- 4.7	—	0.24
Sherwood Park Arena	SC	30.4	33.3	2.9	—	0.31
Broadmoor Arena	SC	24.0	25.4	1.4	—	0.42
Glenn Hall Centennial Arena	TR	22.5	20.6	- 1.9	—	0.46
Strathcona Olympiette Centre	SC	21.0	20.1	- 0.9	—	0.89
Moyer Recreation Complex	SC	13.9	13.9	0.0	—	0.71

*Results are statistically significant at the alpha level 0.05

[†] ↑ Significantly increased; ↓ significantly decreased; — no significant change in visits

In Strathcona County, Ardrossan Recreation Complex was visited by 22.2% of respondents in 2011 and 38.6% of respondents in 2013. This 16.4% increase was statistically significant (p-value <0.01), and represents the greatest change experienced by any of the facilities or spaces in both regions. Under the OSRFS, Ardrossan Recreation Complex and Millennium Place were the two indoor facilities to receive funded revitalization from 2009 to 2013 (Strathcona County, 2014). Although visits to Millennium Place did not significantly increase between the 2011 and 2013 surveys, the proportion of residents visiting that facility in 2013 was already over 90%, suggesting near capacity visitation. In addition, visits to Kinsmen Leisure Centre significantly decreased 5.7% among respondents (i.e., from 61.5% in 2011 to 55.8% in 2013, p-value 0.02). Although the Kinsmen Leisure Centre was still the third most visited facility overall in 2013, the decrease in visits may evidence a need to be addressed by the OSRFS in upcoming revitalization efforts at the facility slated for 2014 to 2018 (Strathcona County, 2014).

In Tri-Municipal Region, Spruce Grove Agrena was visited by 40.7% of respondents in 2011 and 48.3% of respondents in 2013. This 7.6% increase was statistically significant (p-value 0.05). Visits to Spruce Grove Community Halls experienced an even greater increase of 10.3% over the same period, changing from 30.0% to 40.3% (p-value <0.01). Spruce Grove Agrena has been part of an ongoing revitalization strategy since 2004, resulting in several million dollars of upgrades completed in consultation with facility users and stakeholders (City of Spruce Grove, 2008). Although it predates the development of current Tri-Municipal Region Recreation and Culture Indoor Facility Strategy, revitalization of Spruce Grove Agrena is likely one factor, alongside with population growth in the City of

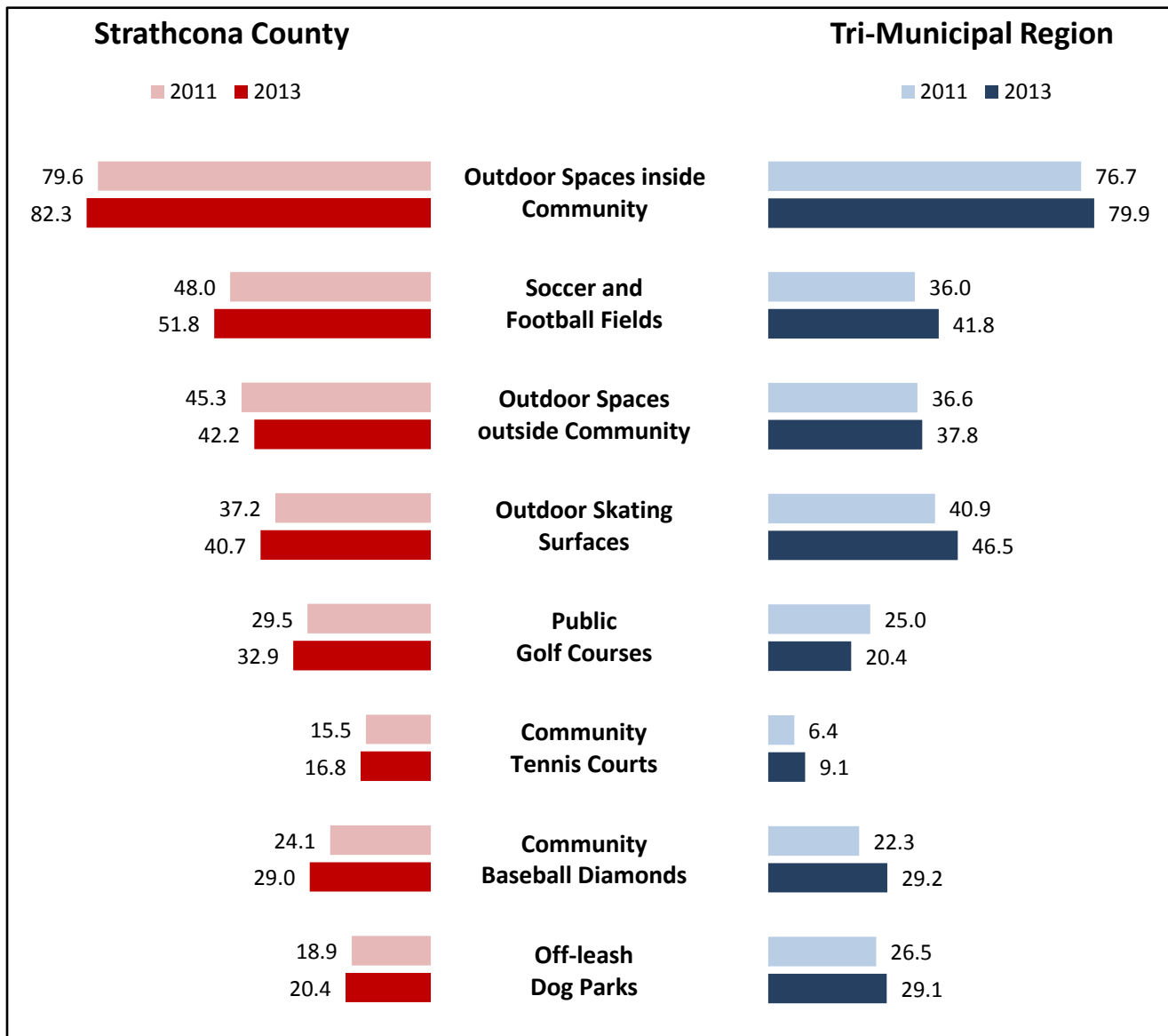
Spruce Grove and the Town of Stony Plain (discussed in a later section), that increased indoor facility visits in the region between 2011 and 2013.

No significant changes were detected over time for visits to indoor public or private facilities in Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region, or visits to indoor public facilities in surrounding communities.

Outdoor Spaces

Findings from the seven questions from the Telephone Survey that have provided the basis for direct comparisons between outdoor recreation spaces in Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region are shown in [Figure 2](#).

Figure 2: Proportion of resident visits to regionally comparable outdoor recreation spaces



In comparison to Tri-Municipal Region, Strathcona County respondents visited more soccer and football fields in 2011 (48.0% versus 36.0%; difference of 12.0%, p-value <0.01) and 2013 (51.8% versus 41.8%; difference of 10.0%, p-value 0.02), public golf courses in 2013 (32.9% versus 20.4%; difference of

12.5%, p-value<0.01), community tennis courts in 2011 (15.5% versus 6.4% difference of 7.7%, p-value <0.01) and 2013 (16.8% versus 9.1%; difference of 7.7%, p-value <0.01). In contrast, Tri-Municipal Region respondents visited more off-leash dog parks in 2011 (26.5% versus 18.9%; difference of 7.6%, p-value 0.03) and 2013 (29.1% versus 20.4%; difference of 8.7%, p-value 0.01). Respondents in Strathcona County also reported visiting more outdoor spaces outside their community in 2011 (45.3% versus 36.6%; difference of 8.7%, p-value 0.02). However, as noted in the indoor facilities section, responses to this question may reflect regional differences in political composition.

In summary, significantly more Strathcona County than Tri-Municipal Region respondents visited soccer and football fields and community tennis courts in 2011 and 2013, outdoor spaces outside the community in 2011, and public golf courses in 2013. Significantly more Tri-Municipal Region respondents visited off-leash dog parks in 2011 and 2013.

Along with the indoor facilities, PLACE researchers analyzed how visits to specific outdoor spaces within each community changed between 2011 and 2013. The complete set of results for all outdoor facilities is given in **Table 3**, which presents both the significant and non-significant changes over time in order from the greatest to the least proportion of visits in 2013.

Table 3: Telephone survey respondents' visits to outdoor recreation facilities in Strathcona County (SC) and Tri-Municipal Region (TR) in 2011 and 2013

Outdoor Space	Region	2011 (%)	2013 (%)	Change (%)	Change [†] ↑ or ↓	p-value (2 tailed)
<i>Significant Differences*</i>						
Outdoor Skating Surfaces	TR	40.9	46.5	5.6	↑	0.03
Soccer and Football Fields	TR	36.0	41.8	5.8	↑	0.02
Community Baseball Diamonds	TR	22.2	29.2	6.0	↑	0.02
Stony Plain Outdoor Pool	TR	20.1	29.1	9.0	↑	<0.01
Sherwood Park Natural Area	SC	35.5	23.5	- 12.0	↓	<0.01
<i>Non-significant Differences</i>						
Parks and Green Spaces	SC	89.8	88.0	- 1.8	—	0.74
Spruce Grove Parks or Playgrounds	TR	60.6	58.5	- 2.1	—	>0.99
Stony Plain Parks or Playgrounds	TR	53.6	57.1	3.5	—	0.36
Parkland County Parks or Playgrounds	TR	53.8	56.4	2.6	—	0.33
Soccer and Football Fields	SC	48.0	51.8	3.8	—	0.23
Outdoor Skating Surfaces	SC	37.2	40.7	3.5	—	0.22
Central Park Water Park	TR	32.2	33.1	0.9	—	0.77
Broadmoor Public Golf Course	SC	28.5	32.9	4.4	—	0.20
Community Baseball Diamonds	SC	24.1	29.0	4.9	—	0.11
Natural Areas	TR	30.5	28.1	- 2.4	—	0.44
Fuhr Sports Park	TR	27.2	27.1	- 0.1	—	0.67
Off-leash Dog Parks	TR	26.5	29.1	2.6	—	0.29
Stony Plain Golf Course	TR	25.0	20.4	- 4.6	—	0.14
Rotary Playscape	TR	25.6	23.8	- 1.8	—	>0.99
Off-leash Dog Parks	SC	18.9	20.4	1.5	—	0.39
Community Tennis Courts	SC	15.5	16.8	1.3	—	0.88
Skateboard Parks or BMX Tracks	TR	15.2	15.3	0.1	—	0.65
Community Tennis Courts	TR	6.4	9.1	2.7	—	0.14
Skateboard Parks	SC	7.7	8.1	0.4	—	>0.99
Entwistle Outdoor Swimming Pool	TR	3.4	2.2	- 1.2	—	>0.99

*Results are statistically significant at the alpha level 0.05

[†]↑ Significantly increased; ↓significantly decreased; — no significant change in visits

Both in 2011 and 2013, the spaces with the greatest proportion of visits were parks and green spaces in Strathcona County as well as parks or playgrounds in Spruce Grove, Stony Plain and Parkland County. Differences in the range of proportions between Strathcona County (88.0% to 89.8%) and Tri-Municipal Region (53.6% to 60.6%) should be considered as comparable, since in the Telephone Survey, parks, playgrounds, and green spaces were aggregated in Strathcona County, but disaggregated in Tri-Municipal Region (according to partner preference and limitations associated with survey length). The next greatest proportion was associated with visits to soccer and football fields and outdoor skating surfaces in both Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region, which all presented greater than 40% visits in 2013.

In Strathcona County, no outdoor spaces experienced significantly increased visits from 2011 to 2013. However, as illustrated in [Figure 2](#), Strathcona County respondents were significantly more likely (12.5%) than Tri-Municipal Region respondents to have visited a public golf course (Broadmoor Public Golf Course) in 2013. Under the OSRFS, Broadmoor Public Golf Course (along with Ardrossan Recreation Complex and Millennium Place) received dedicated funding to complete revitalization from 2009 to 2013 (Strathcona County, 2014). In addition, there was a reduction in visits to Sherwood Park Natural Area between 2011 and 2013 (35.5% versus 23.5%; difference of 12.0%, p-value <0.01). Although revitalization of Sherwood Park Natural Area is not considered in the OSRFS documents, decreasing visits may indicate a potential benefit in exploring residents' needs for the space to determine if revitalization efforts at this site might further promote recreation opportunities for Strathcona County residents (Strathcona County, 2014).

In Tri-Municipal Region, respondents significantly increased visits to outdoor skating surfaces (40.9% to 46.5%; increase of 5.6%, p-value 0.03), soccer and football fields (36.0% to 41.8%; increase of 5.8%, p-value 0.02), community baseball diamonds (23.2% to 29.1%; increase of 6.0%, p-value 0.02) and Stony Plain Outdoor Pool (20.1 to 29.1%; increase of 9.0%, p-value <0.01) between 2011 and 2013. Although these changes from 2011 to 2013 were significant within Tri-Municipal Region, the proportion of visits to comparable outdoor recreation spaces (outdoor skating surfaces, soccer and football fields, and community baseball diamonds) was not greater than in Strathcona County. Indeed, there was no significant difference in visits to outdoor skating surfaces and community baseball diamonds between Tri-Municipal Region and Strathcona County in 2011 or 2013. Moreover, a significantly greater proportion of Strathcona County respondents visited soccer and football fields in both 2011 and 2013.

In addition, visits to Stony Plain Outdoor Pool in Tri-Municipal Region increased 9.0% (p-value <0.01) between 2011 and 2013. Although the increased visits might not be directly tied to revitalization of the space and its structures, Stony Plain Outdoor Pool expressly advocates a policy of promoting equity and equality in providing recreation opportunities for Stony Plain residents (Stony Plain Outdoor Pool, 2014). Increased visits to Stony Plain Outdoor Pool, as a recreation space that is actively promoting the inclusion of all community members, provides additional insight into the importance of policies that demonstrate community engagement in order to remove barriers and increase recreation opportunities for residents.

Regional Characteristics

When considering any differences in the proportion of visits to recreation facilities and spaces in Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region, it is important to consider how demographic factors might have influenced the results of the analysis. **Table 4** shows how categorical demographics differed between the two areas. Categorical demographic variables are those that separate respondents into categories, such as the respondent having an “urban” versus “rural” residence, or having “children” or “no children” in a respondent’s residence².

Table 4: Summary of categorical differences in demographics between Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region in the 2011 and 2013 telephone surveys

A vs B	2011					2013				
	Strathcona County (%)		Tri-Municipal Region (%)		p-value (2 tailed)	Strathcona County (%)		Tri-Municipal Region (%)		p-value (2 tailed)
	A	B	A	B		A	B	A	B	
Urban vs Rural Residence	72.4	27.6	57.3	42.7	<0.01*	69.2	30.8	59.3	40.7	<0.01*
Post-secondary Graduate vs Non-post-secondary Graduate	64.9	35.1	57.8	42.2	0.05*	62.4	37.6	55.9	44.1	0.09
Full-time vs Part-time or Other Employment	39.3	60.7	40.4	59.6	0.82	39.7	50.3	42.1	57.9	0.54
Above vs Below Median Household Income	50.0	50.0	45.1	54.9	0.19	52.2	47.8	46.2	53.8	0.11
Male vs Female Gender	40.9	59.1	42.2	57.8	0.77	40.9	59.1	42.2	57.8	0.77
Children vs No Children in Household	41.6	58.4	40.7	59.3	0.82	38.2	61.8	38.4	61.6	1.00

*Results are statistically significant at the alpha level 0.05

In this regional comparison analysis, the majority of categorical demographics were comparable between Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region. Urban versus rural residence was an exception in both 2011 and 2013, with a greater proportion of Tri-Municipal Region respondents living in rural areas. This demographic variable can be considered influential, since rural residence has been demonstrated to decrease the overall likelihood of visiting indoor recreation facilities or outdoor recreation spaces in both Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region (Nykiforuk et al, 2014a; Nykiforuk et al, 2014b). Education levels also significantly differed between the regions in 2011, with a greater proportion of Strathcona County residents having graduated from post-secondary education (college, university, or trade school). Education may be a less influential variable, since post-secondary graduation was shown only to increase the likelihood of visiting parks and green spaces, and to decrease the likelihood of visiting skateboard parks, in Strathcona County (Nykiforuk et al, 2014b). In either case, as these differences in the Telephone Survey samples reflect actual demographic differences between the two communities, these categorical differences were not considered sufficiently substantial to bias the pre-post analysis.

² For full description of the categorical and continuous variables, please see the Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region longitudinal survey analysis reports, which are listed in the reference section.

Table 5 shows how continuous demographics differed between the two regions. Continuous demographic variables are those that are measured on an increasing scale, such as the respondent's age, or agreement from 1 to 10 with a statement such as "I would use outdoor facilities more if it better met my needs"².

Table 5: Summary of continuous differences in demographics between Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region in the 2011 and 2013 telephone surveys

	2011			2013		
	Strathcona County (Mean)	Tri-Municipal Region (Mean)	p-value (2 tailed ^y)	Strathcona County (Mean)	Tri-Municipal Region (Mean)	p-value (2 tailed ^y)
Age	48.4	49.6	0.35	50.4	51.6	0.36
METS per Week	51.0	51.1	0.97	50.5	52.9	0.32
"I would use indoor facilities more if not for personal reasons"	5.8	6.4	0.01*	6.1	6.4	0.18
"I would use indoor facilities more if it better met my needs"	5.0	6.1	<0.01*	4.5	5.7	<0.01*
"I would use outdoor spaces more if not for personal reasons"	5.5	6.3	<0.01*	5.8	6.3	0.02*
"I would use outdoor spaces more if it better met my needs"	4.2	4.7	<0.01*	3.7	4.6	<0.01*

^yEqual variances not assumed

*Results are statistically significant at the alpha level 0.05

The continuous variables that differed between Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region included agreement with the statements regarding whether use of indoor recreation facilities and outdoor recreation spaces was determined by respondent's personal reasons, or assessment of whether facilities or spaces met their needs. Agreement was consistently higher in Tri-Municipal Region than in Strathcona County, and statistically significant in seven out of eight cases. Because agreement with these statements is thought to be correlated with respondents' decisions to visit or not visit recreation facilities and spaces, differences between regions likely reflect the proportion of visits in 2011 and 2013. Therefore, significant differences on these continuous variables between regions were not considered to bias the results of this pre-post analysis.

As a final note for regional characteristics, very high levels of population growth are to be found in both Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region over the last decade. According to the national census in Canada, Strathcona County grew by 12.1% and Tri-Municipal Region grew by 17.4% between 2006 and 2011 (Statistics Canada, 2011a; Statistics Canada, 2011b). On the urban scale, Spruce Grove grew by 33.9%, Stony Plain grew by 21.7%, and Sherwood Park grew by 13.9%, compared to the national average of 5.9% (Statistics Canada, 2011). These high levels of overall and urban growth in Strathcona County and Tri-Municipal Region will likely produce even greater demand for recreation programs and services for these regions in the future. Revitalization efforts, as part of the OSRFS in Strathcona County and initiatives in Tri-Municipal Region, are beginning to lead the way in managing this demand to promote greater health equity in providing indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities to members of their community.

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