

CHAPTER II - COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

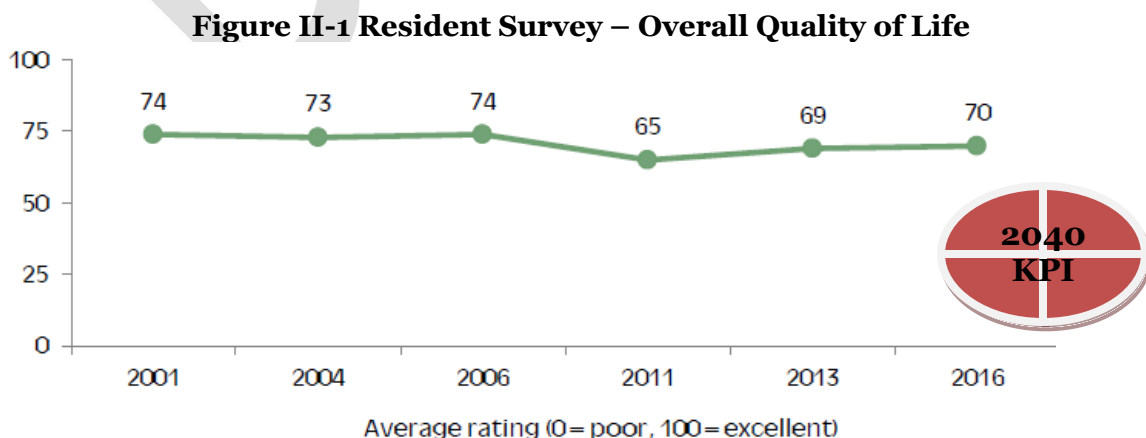
Scott County conducted a wide range of community engagement, education and outreach techniques throughout every stage of the planning process to stimulate thought and gain input into the 2040 Plan. Public participation using a variety of platforms, venues, forms and techniques were undertaken to ensure that the County's long-range plan accurately reflects the vision, goals and values of its residents and businesses. The County intentionally engaged groups typically under-represented in the planning process: lower income residents, the elderly, the youth, those with physical limitations, and diverse populations. This chapter summarizes the major public participation efforts held during the 2040 planning process.

Five broad engagement efforts were performed to gather input and comments from residents and stakeholders in preparation of the 2040 Plan: 2016 Resident Survey; student surveys, Conversations with the Community, 2040 Vision Workshop, and 2040 Open House.

A. Resident Survey (Spring 2016)

Since the previous comprehensive plan was adopted in 2009, the County has contracted with the National Research Center (NRC) to conduct three surveys of randomly selected residents – in 2011, 2013 and the most recent one in the spring of 2016. These three surveys ask a variety of questions that gauge resident attitudes on quality of life issues, critical problems facing the community, and evaluation of county government services and fiscal management. In 2016, Scott County was joined by Dakota, Washington, St. Louis and Olmsted counties working together with NRC to develop a survey instrument with a set of shared questions, as well as questions unique to each County. The survey was administered by mail to 1,500 randomly selected households in February 2016 and was distributed equally among the five County Commissioner Districts. Of the approximately 1,446 households that received a survey in the mail, 410 surveys were completed providing a response rate of 28%. Below are results from the 2016 survey that informs this 2040 Plan's overall approach to quality-of-life issues:

- Residents awarded the overall quality of life in Scott County a rating of 70 on the 100-point scale, which was higher than ratings given by residents in other counties across the U.S. The graph below shows this key performance indicator since 2001.



- Ratings for the county as a place to live and as a place to raise children (both at 76 on the 100- point scale) were at or above “good.” Scott County as a place to retire and as a place to work were rated less positively, falling between “good,” or 67, and “fair” (33) on the 100-point scale. Scott County as a place to live, a place to raise children, and as a place to work all received ratings that were higher than comparison communities.
- The location and small town feel were the two things residents liked most about living in Scott County, with about one-quarter citing these characteristics. Respondents also valued open space (15%) and the convenience/access to the metro region (10%).
- Similar to previous iterations of the survey, residents in Scott County indicated that taxes (59 on the 100-point scale) was the biggest problem for the community and availability of livable wage jobs is the second biggest problem (48). Traffic congestion was another area of concern with an average rating of 43.

Other key results from the Residents Survey will be included in the themes section later in this chapter and referenced in other chapters throughout this planning document.

B. Student Surveys (2016)

It is important to hear the youth’s perspective when thinking about future planning for Scott County. Results from two student surveys – one conducted as part of a statewide assessment and the other targeted specifically to students in Shakopee – were used to inform this 2040 Plan.

The 2016 Minnesota Student Survey (MSS) was administered in the first half of 2016 to students in grades 5, 8, 9, and 11 statewide. Of the 330 public school districts, 282 agreed to participate (85% of public districts). In Scott County, all the public school districts serving the county participated. Here is the total number of responses from each grade (1,631 survey responses from county 5th graders; 1,572 from county 8th graders; 1,661 from county 9th graders, and 1,305 from county 11th graders). Public school student participation was voluntary and surveys were anonymous. Across the state, approximately 66% of fifth graders, 73% of eighth s, 71% of ninth, and 61% of eleventh graders participated in the 2016 Minnesota Student Survey. Overall participation across the four grades was approximately 68% of total enrollment).

In addition to this statewide student survey, County staff also worked to engage students from both Shakopee and Prior Lake Center for Advanced Professional Studies (CAPS). Shakopee CAPS students conducted focus groups and online surveys with both staff and students at the Shakopee High School focused on desires for the county over the next two decades. Over 1,200 responded to the Shakopee High School survey. The results of the survey and focus groups mirrored many of the findings from the larger population, such as a desire for better trail connections, more local job opportunities, and expanded mobility options. Prior Lake CAPS students focused on why residents age 16-24 are leaving and not working in the county. Nearly 380 responded to the Prior Lake survey.

C. Conversations with the Community (Winter 2016/17)

The most extensive community engagement effort undertaken to inform this 2040 Plan was a series of events County staff called “Conversations with the Community”. The purpose of “Conversations” was to engage with more diverse demographic groups than who typically respond to resident surveys or attend planning meetings. County staff representing public

health, parks, land use and transportation teamed up to engage people directly, from on-line surveys promoted through social media, to pop-up booths at community events, to facilitating small focus groups with targeted populations. The goal of these efforts was to better understand the unique opportunities and barriers residents are experiencing living in Scott County as well as provide suggestions to advance safe, healthy, and livable communities through citizen-focused services. Residents had the opportunity to provide feedback through short surveys, dot prioritization, and focus group conversation on seven topic areas represented in the 2040 plan, some of which are promoted through the Statewide Health Improvement Partnership (SHIP): active living, transportation, parks & trails, early childhood, healthy eating, career development, and housing. Here is a brief methodology of each “Conversations” event:



- **On-Line Survey:** Over 640 people responded to an online survey posted on the County’s Facebook and Nextdoor platforms. Participants varied geographically, by age, and income. Ethnicity generally matched the County’s total population break down; however, it is worth noting that this survey was provided in an English-only format.
- **Pop-Up Booths:** Pop-up meetings consisted of one or two county staff attending a public event. With survey forms in hand, staff engaged with residents, offering an incentive for participation. Scott County partnered with Wagner Brothers Orchard and Thompsons’ Hillcrest Orchard to provide respondents with locally grown apples. The County held “Ideas for an Apple” pop up booths at the following locations: Project Community Connect and Senior Expo in Shakopee, Fall Community Fest in Savage, Farmers Market in Shakopee, Public Health’s Mobile Clinics in Savage and Shakopee, Autumn Fare at the county fairgrounds near Jordan, Fall Frenzy in Prior Lake, the Halloween Bash in Savage, Shakopee Diversity Alliance events, and events at the Government Center, Spring Lake Regional Park and Scott West Regional Trail. In all, more than 150 people completed surveys at these various events.



- **Focus Groups:** To dive deeper into select topics with targeted population groups – those who have been historically underrepresented in previous efforts. Staff facilitated six focus groups throughout the county: Esperanza (a Latina group based in Shakopee),

Scott County Historical Society, the Savage Buddhist Temple, CAPS (Center for Advanced Professional Studies) students, senior citizens in Belle Plaine, and 4H leaders. Focus groups provide a unique opportunity for a small group (typically six to ten people) to discuss topics that impact their lives most. Through these focus groups, staff was able to capture rich information not typically gleaned from traditional survey methods.

D. 2040 Visioning Process (Spring 2017)

Over a decade ago, the County undertook its first-ever visioning process to garner input and help “paint a picture” of what Scott County should look like in the future. The visioning process included a series of workshops with residents and community leaders to elicit their opinions about the way Scott County should look, feel, and function in the year 2030. At each workshop, participants exchanged opinions on a series of questions (through an interactive electronic voting system) on topics such as rural densities, hamlets, transportation, natural resource protection, and parks and open space. A 40-member Vision Advisory Committee reviewed the public input and, in 2007, developed the 2030 Vision and Strategic Challenges.



Ten years later, in April 2017, the County invited the same 40 Vision Advisory Committee members back - along with county commissioners, planning commission members, mayors and town chairs - to a workshop to revisit and reboot the original vision. The workshop was facilitated by Future IQ. The 2040 Visioning Process included:

- Pre-Vision Update Workshop Surveys – A survey was sent to invited participants of the vision update workshop, and this input, along with assistance from County staff helped to create framework for discussion at the 2040 Vision Update workshop.
- Scott County 2040 Vision Update Workshop – The vision update workshop held on April 24, 2017, provided an important opportunity to engage county stakeholders in a critical dialogue about the future and changing dynamics of Scott County. Future iQ presented global, national and regional mega-trends in the fields of population, demographics, finance, environmental, technology, energy and agriculture to consider for Scott County. Participants were asked to consider these mega-trends while evaluating the original vision and strategic challenges identified for the county a decade ago.

To learn more on the results of the 2040 visioning process and to read the 2040 Vision and Strategic Challenges that guide this plan, see Chapter IV - County Vision.

E. Open House (Winter 2018)

The County hosted two open houses to invite the public an opportunity to review the draft 2040 Comprehensive Plan and provide comment. An open house was held on March 13, 2018 at the New Prague High School and on March 19, 2018 at the Jordan High School. In total, approximately 70 people attended these open houses and provided valuable written feedback and insight. Overall, attendees were generally supportive of the draft land use, transportation, parks and trails, and natural resource plans. All written comments were shared with the townships, advisory commissions and County Board during the public hearing phase of the process.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT THEMES

These broad engagement activities resulted in a wide variety of opinions from a wide variety of interests and perspectives. The 2040 Plan Update does not attempt to list each issue and opportunity, as such an effort would be beyond the scope and purpose of this Chapter. Taken cumulatively, however, some common themes emerged from these engagement efforts that warranted further consideration. These are themes that the County has direct influence over as the land use and zoning authority in the eleven townships. The County also wields influence over these themes through its cooperative partnerships and funding arrangements with local governments on transportation, natural resource, and public health and safety issues.

- **Active Living**
- **Transportation & Mobility**
- **Housing**
- **Parks & Trails**
- **Early Childhood Development**
- **Workforce and Career Development**
- **Healthy Eating**

The remaining portion of this chapter identifies and elaborates on the identified themes. These themes guided the 2040 planning process, which builds and improves upon previous County planning efforts. As such, the staff and work teams assigned to this process focused their energies on studying, analyzing, and tackling the questions tied to these themes. The result of this work effort is reflected in the chapters, text, and goals and policies of the 2040 Plan.

A. Active Living

Active Living is a term used to describe a comprehensive approach to incorporating physical activity into daily routines. An important focus of active living is environmental, systems, and policy change – which are all key components of this 2040 Plan.

In terms of active living, 2016 Resident Survey respondents felt generally safe in the County's parks and on the trails (76 on a 100-point scale where 0 was very unsafe and 100 was safe), felt bike and pedestrian safety is a minor problem, and rated trail and bikeway connectivity as good to fair. Respondents felt the lack of physical activity and exercise is a moderate to minor health concern in the County.

According to the 2016 Minnesota Student Survey of Scott County students, as kids age the number of days a week they get physical activity decreases, particularly among girls. About 23% of 5th grade girls reported having at least an hour of physical activity a day each week, while 19% of 8th graders, and 7% of 11th grade girls reported this amount of activity. For boys the rate starts at 34% for 5th graders dropping to 24% for 11th graders.

As part of “Conversations” staff sought to dive deeper into resident’s opinions around this topic and - in particular - identify the key barriers to active living. Staff asked the following questions:

- *When you think about transportation and its relationship to physical activity, what barriers exist to being physically active?*
- *Is there an adequate system of trails and paths that allow for alternative modes of transportation (walking, bicycling, etc.) to occur throughout the city? How accessible are these options?*
- *When you think about active living in Scott County, what are the strong points? What could be improved upon?*

Nearly 100 residents responded to these questions via online surveys and 30 people responded at Pop-Up events (n=130). Below is a summary of key takeaways:

- **Lack of parks and trails/poor trail connectivity** – 25% of respondents felt the biggest barrier to active living in Scott County is a lack of trails. Another 12% of respondents felt that the trails that exist are not well connected.
- **Safety** – 15% of respondents generally expressed two safety concerns around active living: personal safety in parks and on trails (particularly at night), and biking or walking along fast-moving vehicle traffic.
- **Lack of Transit** – 13% said the lack of a transit system in Scott County is a barrier to active living.
- **Lack of Time** – 12% of respondents indicated that a barrier was simply a lack of time to be active. Several respondents mentioned their long commute as a contributing factor.
- **Urban Design Challenges/Sprawl** – 12% of respondents touched on the idea that Scott County development is spread out making travel and mobility difficult, particularly without a vehicle.

More detailed results from community engagement around active living can be found in the Parks & Trails chapter.

B. Transportation and Mobility

According to the Resident Survey, respondents' rating of the regional public transit or bus system has gone up favorably over the past three survey periods, from "fair" to "good" (44, 50, to 54 in 2016). In the 2016 survey, traffic congestion was tied as the second most serious issue facing Scott County, behind taxes (tied with lack of livable wage jobs).

As part of "Conversations" staff sought to dive deeper into resident's opinions around this topic and - in particular - identify the key barriers to transportation and mobility. Staff asked the following questions:

- *If you could design your perfect city, how would you like to get around and travel from place to place?*
- *What aspects of the transportation system work well for you?*
- *Describe current challenges you face with the transportation system?*

Nearly 150 residents responded to these questions via online surveys and 30 people responded at Pop-Up events (n=180). Below is a summary of key takeaways:

- **Lack of Public Transit Options** – When asked to identify the biggest challenge facing the local transportation system, a vast majority (40%) of respondents said the lack of public transit options. 29% of respondents felt public transit would be the ideal option to get around and travel from place to place if they could design the perfect city, which was the top response. Drilling deeper, another 18% of respondents felt trains, light rail, and street cars would be the most ideal forms of public transportation.
- **Congestion** – The second biggest challenge facing the local transportation system, according to 24% of the respondents, was congestion. Most noted was the traffic back-ups at the major river crossings during rush hour.
- **Good Roads, Good Circulation**– When asked which aspects of the local transportation system are working well, 21% of respondents said the overall quality of the roads, which was the top response. 16% of respondents felt roadway mobility or

access to regional connections, improvements to circulation, and the network in general were all positive aspects.

- **Walkable/Bikeable** – 16% of respondents felt walking or biking would be the ideal approach to mobility and travel if they could design the perfect city. Another 15% indicated a multi-modal approach would be ideal.
- **Focus on cars** – 13% of respondents felt that the car is the ideal mode of transportation.

More detailed results from community engagement around transportation can be found in the Transportation chapter.

C. Housing

According to the Resident Survey, respondents have rated the availability of affordable housing between “fair” and “good” over the past three survey periods (48, 51, and 51). The lack of affordable housing was ranked in the 2016 survey as the fourth most serious issue facing Scott County, behind taxes, traffic and lack of livable wage jobs. Homelessness is not viewed by survey respondents as a major problem, ranked last in the past three survey periods.

As part of “Conversations” staff sought to dive deeper into resident’s opinions around this topic and - in particular - identify the key barriers to housing. Staff asked the following questions:

- *What do you see as the greatest housing need in Scott County?*
- *What does affordable housing mean to you?*
- *What makes a good neighborhood?*

Approximately 95 residents responded to these questions via online surveys and 25 people responded at Pop-Up events (n=120). Below is a summary of key takeaways:

- **Affordable Housing is Greatest Need:** 37% of respondents said the greatest housing need in the county is affordable housing. When asked to define what “affordable housing” meant to them, most said it meant having money left over each month after paying rent or mortgage. Other respondents said it meant having a variety of price ranges and types to choose from in a community - mostly under \$225,000 for a house or under \$1,000 a month for rent.
- **Senior Housing:** 13% of respondents felt senior housing is the greatest housing need.
- **Single Family Housing:** A sizeable number of respondents (8%) said the greatest need is single family homes on larger lots.
- **Interaction Makes Good Neighborhoods:** 24% of respondents said how people interact with each other was a strong component of making a good neighborhood.
- **Safety Matters:** 18% of respondents said that a good neighborhood is a place where you could feel safe, especially at night.
- **Pride of Ownership:** 7% of respondents felt that good neighborhoods are places when people took care of their property.

More detailed results from community engagement around housing can be found in the Housing chapter.

D. Parks and Trails

As a regional park implementing agency for the Twin Cities metropolitan area, Scott County is creating a park, trail, and open space system that enhances the health and spirit of our residents and our guests by connecting people to the natural world.

When rating various characteristics of the County, respondents to the 2016 Resident Survey gave the highest ratings to outdoor recreational opportunities, which were considered “good” (69 on the 100-point scale). Respondents also gave favorable feedback on the regional parks and trails system in the survey (68). Trail and bikeway connectivity were rated as good to fair.

As part of “Conversations” staff sought to dive deeper into resident’s opinions around this topic and - in particular - identify the key barriers to utilizing County parks and trails. Staff asked the following questions:

- *What prevents you from visiting regional, more natural resources based parks?*
- *Do you have concerns about visiting regional county parks?*
- *What changes would you like to see made to make visiting regional county parks easier?*

Nearly 80 residents responded to these questions via online surveys and 35 people responded at Pop-Up events (n=115). Below is a summary of key takeaways:

- **Lack of Time** – 21% of respondents said a barrier to utilizing County parks and trails was simply a lack of time. Several respondents mentioned their long commute as a contributing factor.
- **Proximity** –15% of respondents said the distance from a park or trail from their place of work or home was a barrier.
- **Lack of Connectivity** – 10% of respondents expressed a desire for better trail connections with other trails, community centers, businesses, and transit opportunities. Several people called out the need for more consistent sidewalks within neighborhoods.
- **Lack of Awareness** – Another 10% felt that there wasn’t much information available to help them understand the trail systems that they could access. Some suggested marketing efforts, better signage, or maps to help connect people with amenities.
- **Safety** – 9% generally expressed two safety concerns related to barriers to visiting regional parks: fear of crime and concerns about crossing busy roads.
- **General Concerns** – 59% of respondents said they have no concerns visiting a County park or trail.

More detailed results from community engagement around this topic can be found in the Parks & Trails chapter.

E. Early Childhood Development

The County recognizes that investment in children early can have a positive influence in our future population. Respondents to the 2016 Resident Survey hold generally favorable views of the local education system. Respondents identified “education” as their seventh most pressing problem facing the County; and placed high value in the County “as a place to raise children”. According to the 2016 Minnesota Student Survey, the majority (75 – 85%) of 5th graders agree or strongly agree that adults at their school treat students fairly, listen to students, care about

students, and are interested in them as a person. A majority (80 – 90%) of 5th graders feel safe going to, from and inside their school, as well as feel safe in their neighborhood and home.

As part of “Conversations” staff sought to dive deeper into resident’s opinions around this topic and - in particular - identify the key barriers to quality early childhood development. Staff asked the following questions:

- *What kinds of support do families of young children need?*
- *Thinking about supporting children and families, what are your community’s strengths?*
- *What are the barriers to educational success?*

Nearly 50 residents responded to these questions via online surveys and 35 people responded at Pop-Up events (n=85). Below is a summary of key takeaways:

- **School improvements** – 24% of respondents said the barrier to educational success is the local education system itself: lack of funding, transportation, student to teacher ratios, special education, early intervention, and lack of secondary education options within the County.
- **Cost** – 17% of respondents said the cost of education, both out of pocket and taxes, was a barrier to educational success. Some touched on the idea that for many, it is critical that both parents work to afford quality education.
- **No Barriers** – 13% of respondents felt they did not face any barriers to educational success.
- **Child Care** – 24% of respondents said child care - particularly affordable child care – was the most important support families with young children need. Many people specified that they would like child care for all ages, not just school age. Also mentioned was a care option for parents with sick kids or kids with special needs.
- **Early Education** – An equal proportion of respondents (23%) said early education support was a key need for families. Included in the responses were support for preschools, ECFE, parenting classes, early development, and libraries.
- **Activities/Community Ed/Active Living** – 18% of respondents touched on the idea that children need activities as well as classroom education. Some of the responses were more focused on getting out and participating in group activities.
- **Community Support** – 11% said providing community support through increased awareness initiatives, providing mentoring, parental support, and access to services was an important need for families.
- **Flexibility** – 4% of respondents said families need assistance outside of the “standard” 9-5 work day.
- **Nutrition/Food Support** – Another 4% indicated support dealing with food insecurity, healthy eating, and kids getting a balanced diet.

More detailed results from community engagement around early childhood education can be found in the Safe, Healthy and Livable Communities chapter.

F. Workforce and Career Development

Since the adoption of the *2030 Comprehensive Plan*, the County has worked with SCALE to achieve a goal where 50% of the county’s labor force can live and work within Scott County by the year 2030. Currently the proportion stands at 24%.

According to the 2016 Resident Survey, respondents said the County is a “fair” place to work (58 on a 100-point scale) and retire (56). Over the past three surveys, respondents were presented with a list of nine aspects of Scott County and asked to evaluate the quality of each. “Employment opportunities” as an aspect rises in quality each survey, from 35 in 2011 to 45 in 2016. For the first time in 2016, respondents were given a choice to rate “higher education opportunities” on the survey; and the result was a 43 – much lower than in other comparable counties. Finally, the survey included a list of eight potential problems in Scott County and asked respondents to indicate the extent to which each was, in fact, a problem (zero equals “not a problem” and 100 equals a “major problem”). Residents believed the most problematic were taxes (59) and the availability of livable wage jobs (48).

As part of “Conversations” staff sought to dive deeper into resident’s opinions around this topic and - in particular - identify the key barriers to workforce and career development. Staff asked the following questions:

- *Within Scott County, what do you think about the balance between good career opportunities and being a good place to live?*
- *Do you feel there are professional growth opportunities where you work?*
- *Is there anything else you would like to tell us about finding or keeping work in Scott County? Is additional professional training in your future?*

Nearly 100 residents responded to these questions via online surveys. Below is a summary of key takeaways:

- ❑ **Lack of Good Career Opportunities** – Only 26% of the respondents felt that Scott County had the right balance between good career opportunities and a good place to live. The remaining 74% felt the County was not well balanced.
- ❑ **Lack of Job Opportunity** – Of the 74% who felt the county was not well balanced, many said there simply weren’t enough good jobs available here.
- ❑ **Lack of High End Jobs**– Of the 74% who felt the county was not well balanced, many said there simply weren’t enough high-paying jobs available here. Responses frequently touched on the idea that there are not enough high paying, office office-based, careers in the County. A few of these respondents felt that, despite this, this is still a good place to live.
- ❑ **Need Competitive Wages** – Of the 74% who felt the county was not well balanced, there seemed to be a sentiment that wages here in Scott County don’t compare to the wages offered outside the county. There seemed to be a strong correlation of people who talked about this who also talked about the lack of high end jobs.

One question posed during the Shakopee High School student focus groups was “*Can you see yourself staying or coming back and working Scott County after graduation?*” Of the 25-30 students who participated in the focus group, all said “no” due to the lack of career training or lack of job growth in their fields of interest. In the Prior Lake CAPs survey focused on why 16-24 year olds are leaving and not working in the county, the primary reasons cited were lack of transportation options, lack of time due to other activities, lack of local jobs with good flexibility. While only a snapshot of a small segment of the youth population, a result like this provides important insight on how the county and cities need to think about creating attractive places for the future generations to live, work and play.

More detailed results from community engagement around workforce and career development can be found in the Economic Competitiveness chapter.

G. Healthy Eating

Respondents were asked for the first time in the 2016 Resident Survey to rank the “availability of fresh fruits and vegetables” in the county. Respondents ranked this availability a 59 on a 100-point scale.

Similar to active living, results from the 2016 Minnesota Student Survey found that as kids age the amount of fresh fruit and vegetable consumption decreases. About 14-17% of 5th graders reported eating fruit 4 or more times per day in the previous week, while 6-9% of 9th graders, and 5% of 11th graders reported this frequency of fruit consumption. A similar result shows up on a question asking about daily vegetable consumption.

As part of “Conversations” staff sought to dive deeper into resident’s opinions around this topic and - in particular - identify the key barriers to healthy eating. Staff asked the following questions:

- *Do you feel like the food you eat is healthy?*
- *When you think about healthy eating in Scott County, what are the strong points?*
- *What could be improved upon?*

Nearly 120 residents responded to these questions via online surveys and 30 people responded at Pop-Up events (n=150). Below is a summary of key takeaways:

- **Healthy Eating is Prevalent:** Nearly 72% of the respondents felt they generally ate healthy foods. Some respondents provided further insight to what contributed to eating, or not eating, a healthy diet. Those responses included the following: controlling what you eat by cooking for yourself, eating what you grow, using motivation to stay healthy to encourage consumption of healthy foods, eating organic foods, and eating fruits and vegetables.
- **Barriers to Healthy Eating:** When asked to identify barriers to healthy eating in Scott County, responses included: food options, particularly restaurants, are limited in Scott County, fast food is too prevalent, higher cost to eat healthy foods, and needing more education regarding what constitutes healthy eating.
- **Farmers markets**– 31% of respondents felt local farmers markets are strong assets to healthy eating in Scott County.
- **Grocery options**– 28% felt having a good variety grocery markets to purchase healthy foods is a strong asset.
- **Organic or Locally grown produce**– 12% of respondents said the availability of organic or locally grown produce is a strong asset.
- **Restaurant options** – Expanding restaurants in Scott County was the number one thing respondents would like to see improved upon to advance healthy eating.

More detailed results from community engagement around healthy eating can be found in the Safe, Healthy and Livable Communities chapter.