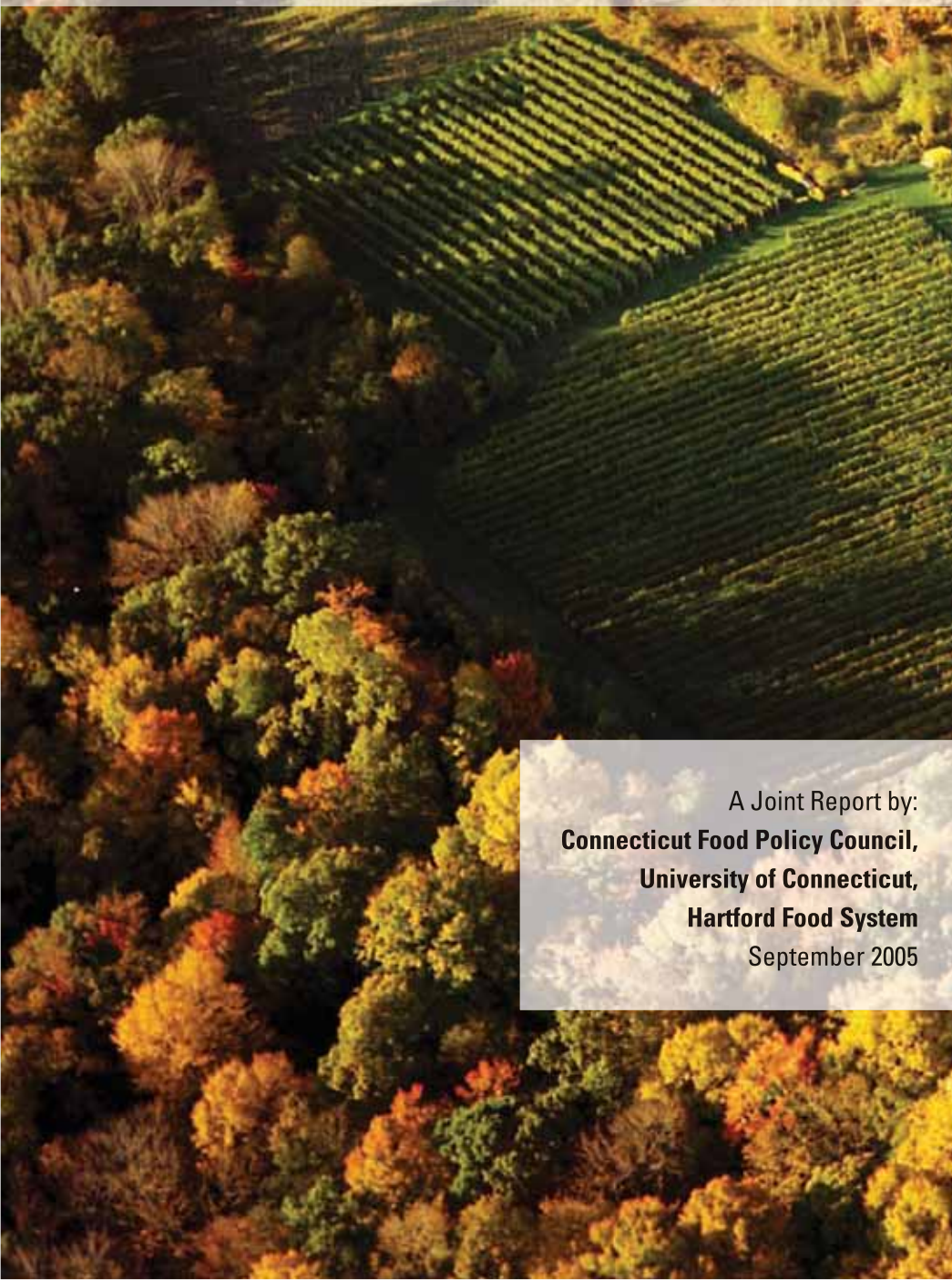




COMMUNITY FOOD SECURITY IN CONNECTICUT:

An Evaluation and Ranking of 169 Towns



A Joint Report by:
Connecticut Food Policy Council,
University of Connecticut,
Hartford Food System
September 2005

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Created in 1997 by the state legislature, the Connecticut Food Policy Council works to promote the development of a food policy for the State of Connecticut and the coordination of state agencies pertinent to food security. Food Policy refers to government actions that influence the availability, affordability, quality and safety of our food supply. Toward this end, The CT Food Policy Council monitors emergency food options, public food assistance programs, transportation access to food outlets, nutrition education, farmland preservation efforts and initiatives to expand markets for locally-grown food.

*For more information about the Connecticut Food Policy Council:
<http://www.foodpc.state.ct.us>*

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Download a full technical version of this report at:

CT Food Policy Council
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The Food Marketing Policy Center
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From the USDA Economic Research Service Briefing Room: Community Food Security <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/FoodSecurity/community/>



WHAT IS COMMUNITY FOOD SECURITY?

Community food security (CFS) is a relatively new concept with roots in such disciplines as community nutrition, nutrition education, public health, sustainable agriculture, hunger prevention and community development. There is no “official” definition of community food security. In the broadest terms, community food security supports the development and enhancement of sustainable, community-based strategies to improve access of low-income households to healthful nutritious food, to increase the self-reliance of communities in providing for their own food needs and to promote comprehensive responses to local food, farm and nutrition issues.

Policies and programs that fall under the umbrella of community food security address a diverse range of issues, including:

- Food availability and affordability
- Direct food marketing
- Diet-related health problems
- Participation in and access to federal nutrition assistance programs
- Economic opportunity and job security
- Ecologically sustainable agricultural production
- Farmland preservation
- Economic viability of rural communities
- Community development and social cohesion

What this study measures:

This study uses town-level data and ranks Connecticut's 169 towns for the following elements of community food security.

- General community characteristics (5 indicators)
- Community food resources (15 indicators)
- Food resource accessibility (15 indicators)
- Community food production resources (3 indicators)

Total: 38 indicators

Measuring CFS

There are six basic assessment components related to community food security.

1. **General community characteristics** - Who lives in this community?
2. **Community food resources** – Are there food banks, soup kitchens, food stamp offices or WIC offices in this community?
3. **Household food security** – Do people have enough food to eat from day to day?
4. **Food resource accessibility** – Can people find a way to get to grocery stores and food pantries?
5. **Food availability and affordability** – Is the food in grocery stores affordable and is a variety of options available?
6. **Community food production** – Are there community gardens, farms, processing kitchens or food distribution centers in this community?

38 INDICATORS OF COMMUNITY FOOD SECURITY

(all indicators are measured at town-level)

% of population age 65+
% of population under age 18
% of adults age 25+ with less than a high school diploma
% of female-headed households with children under age 18
% of female-headed households
Participation rate in National School Breakfast Program
Participation rate in Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC)
Eligibility rates for free and reduced-price meals in National School Lunch Program
Participation rate in Food Stamp Program
Distance to nearest WIC program office
Time to nearest WIC program office
Distance to nearest Food Stamp Program office
Time to nearest Food Stamp Program office
Cost per participant in WIC program
Expenditure on public school food service per student
Number of food pantries per persons in poverty
Number of soup kitchens per persons in poverty
Square footage of supermarkets per capita
Number of convenience stores per capita
Number of farmers' markets per capita
% of households without a car
Availability of public transportation
Average fare of public transportation
Ridership of public transportation
Median household income
Per capita income
Net grand list per capita
Monthly gross rent
Monthly owner cost
Renters units of housing
Child poverty rate
Overall poverty rate
Unemployment rate
Mil rate
Acreage of preserved farmland per capita
% of land in farms and agriculture
Number of community-supported agriculture programs per capita



Community Food Security Top and Bottom Town Rankings

Top 20 Highest Ranking Towns = Most Food Secure

- 1 - Avon
- 2 - Durham
- 3 - Hebron
- 4 - Middlebury
- 5 - Darien
- 6 - Weston
- 7 - South Windsor
- 8 - Burlington
- 9 - Madison
- 10 - New Canaan
- 11 - East Granby
- 12 - New Hartford
- 13 - Middlefield
- 14 - Lebanon
- 15 - Columbia
- 16 - Killingworth
- 17 - Orange
- 18 - Glastonbury
- 19 - Tolland
- 20 - New Fairfield

Bottom 20 Lowest Ranking Towns = Least Food Secure

- 150 - Hamden
- 151 - Ansonia
- 152 - Waterbury
- 153 - Groton
- 154 - New London
- 155 - Union
- 156 - East Hartford
- 157 - Griswold
- 158 - West Haven
- 159 - Eastford
- 160 - Sterling
- 161 - Willington
- 162 - Bridgeport
- 163 - New Haven
- 164 - Meriden
- 165 - North Canaan
- 166 - Hartford
- 167 - Killingly
- 168 - New Britain
- 169 - Brooklyn

INTERPRETATION OF CFS RANKINGS

This study used statistical analysis* of 38 indicators to produce overall rankings of CFS for all 169 towns in Connecticut. A ranking of 1 means that the town has the highest level of community food security. The closer its ranking to 169, the less food secure a community may be relative to the others.

To help make the results of the study more manageable, the researchers developed 11 subsets of variables. These subsets include transportation access, food retail resources, public food assistance resources, poverty and wealth. The towns were also ranked from “best” (1) to “worst” (169) by the 11 subsets to help identify particular barriers to increased food security across towns.

By comparing overall CFS rankings to subset rankings, we can estimate a possible correlation between the subsets and CFS.** The value of a correlation coefficient ranges from +1.00 to -1.00. The closer the value is to 1 or -1, the stronger the relationship. Since the rankings are from best to worst, for the sake of clarity, the rankings of two of subsets that are intrinsically negative in terms of CFS (poverty and socio-demographic challenges) were reversed when performing the correlations (e.g., poverty rank 1=Hartford, the poorest town, instead of a rank of 169).

Positive correlation (+) means that the higher the ranking of a town (closer to 1) for a subset of variables, the higher the level of CFS. Negative correlation (-) means that the higher the ranking of a town for a subset of variables, the lower the level of CFS. A correlation coefficient of 0.7 to 0.9 (or -0.7 to -0.9) indicates a strong relationship while a correlation coefficient of 0.5 to 0.7 (or -0.5 to -0.7) indicates a moderate relationship. A correlation coefficient of 0 would mean that the rankings are not related.

For example, a correlation coefficient of 0.58 between overall CFS and transportation access (see table on next page) indicates two things: (1) the association between CFS and transportation access is positive, and (2) there is a 58% likelihood that a town that ranks high (closer to 1) in transportation access will also rank high (closer to 1) in overall CFS and, therefore, this positive relationship is moderate. On the other hand, a correlation of -0.76 between overall CFS and poverty indicates that a town that ranks high in poverty (closer to 1) is 76% likely to rank low (closer to 169) in CFS and, therefore, this inverse relationship is strong.

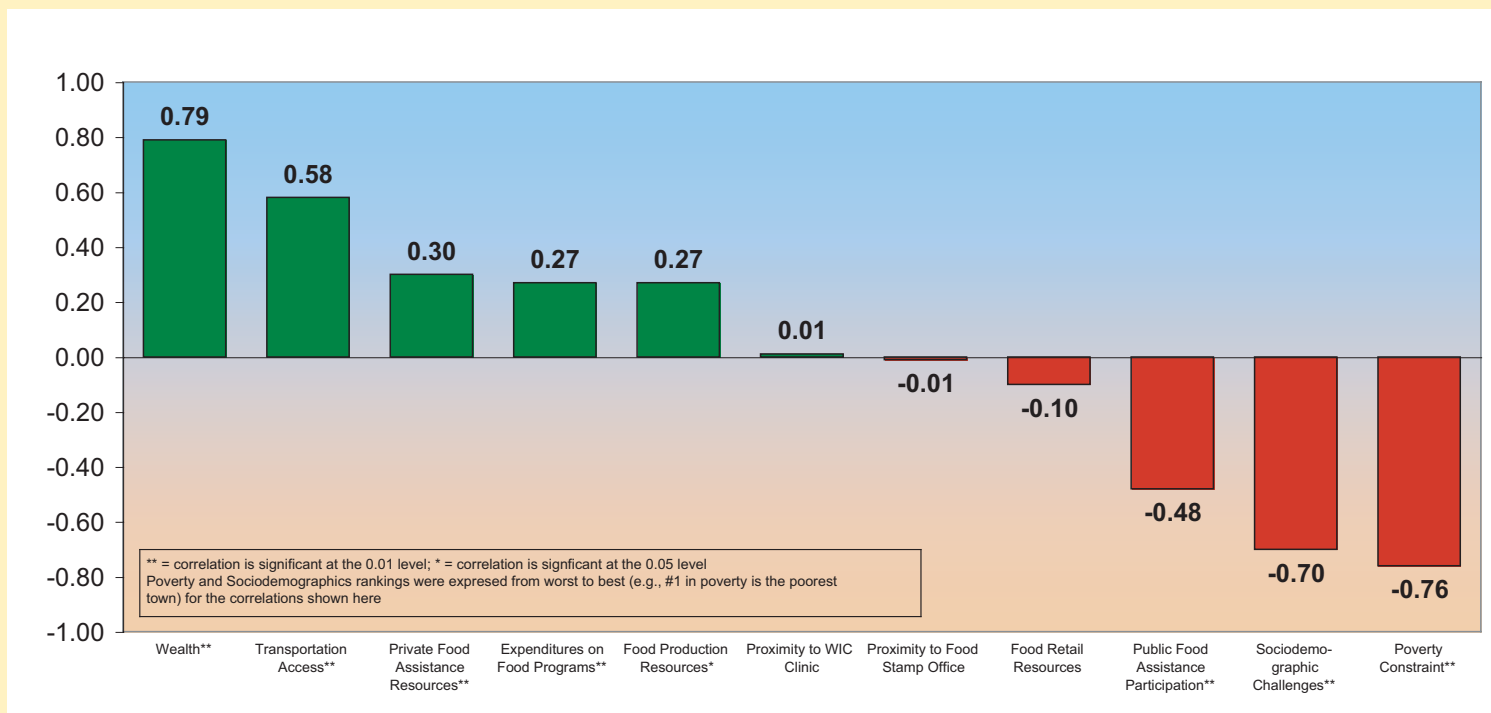
It is important to remember that positive correlation does not indicate causality, but only a possible association.

* Principal Component Factor Analysis

** Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficients



Degree of Association between Overall CFS Town Rankings & CFS Category Rankings
(Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficients)

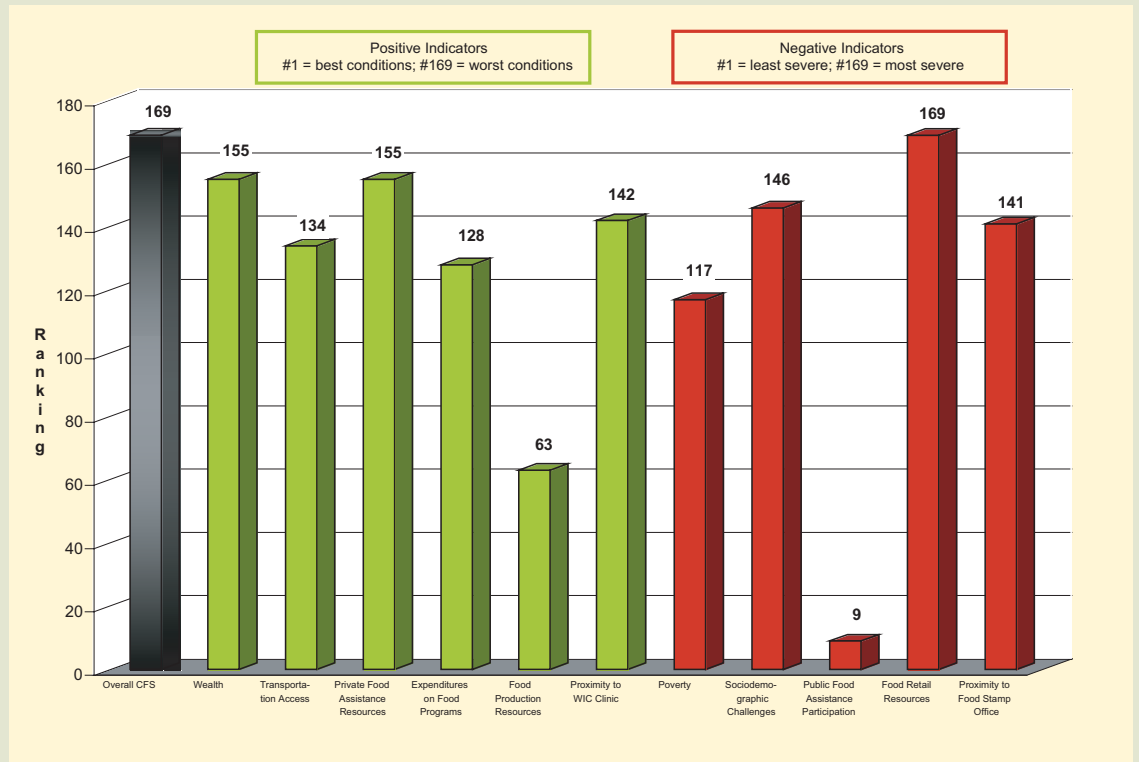


Adequate transportation and lower poverty rates are associated with greater community food security.

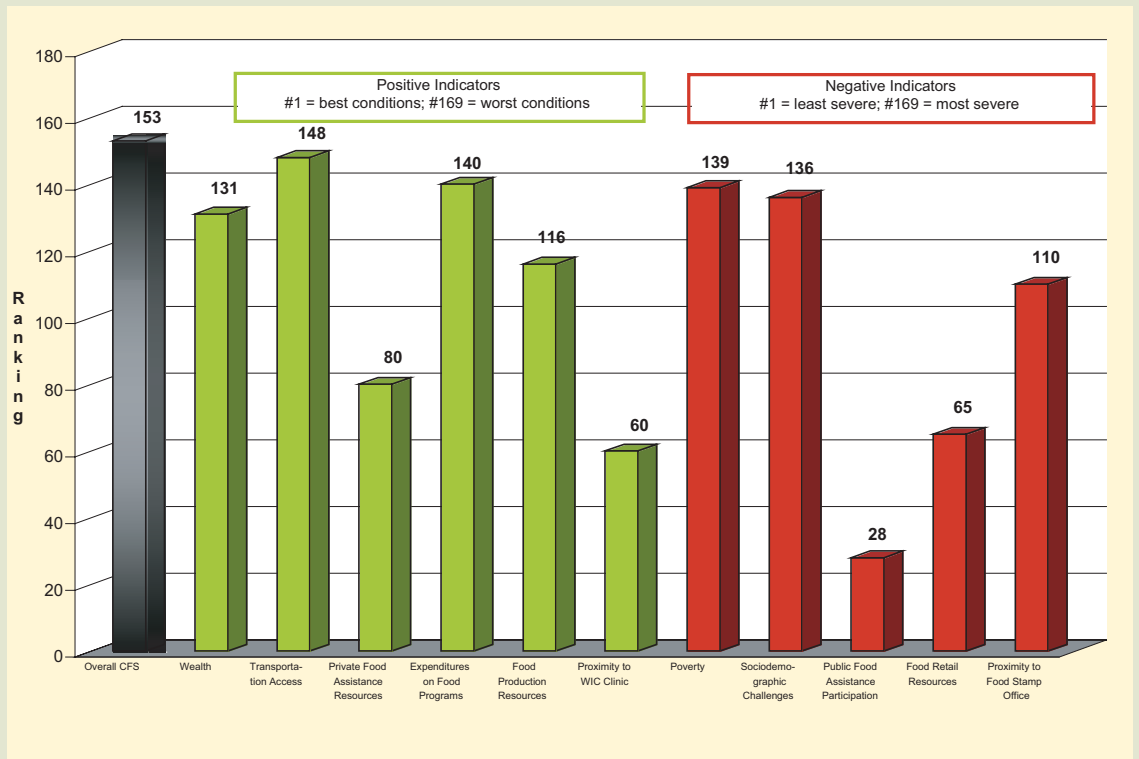


A CLOSER LOOK AT FIVE TOWNS

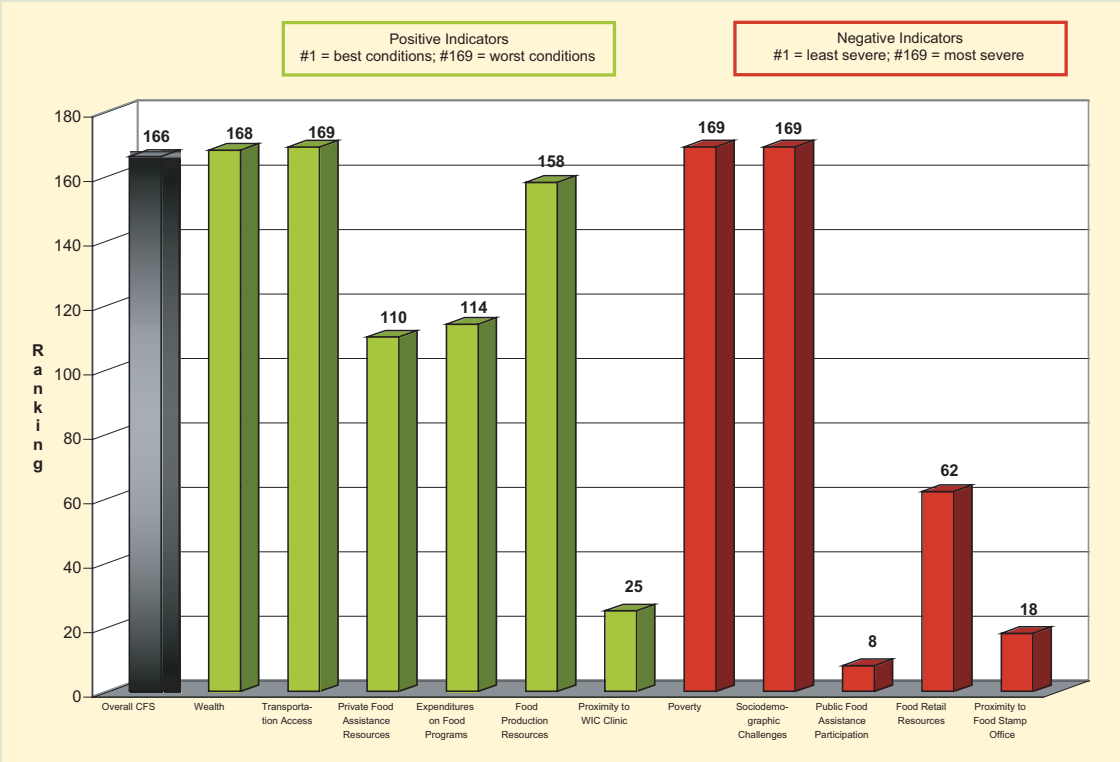
Brooklyn



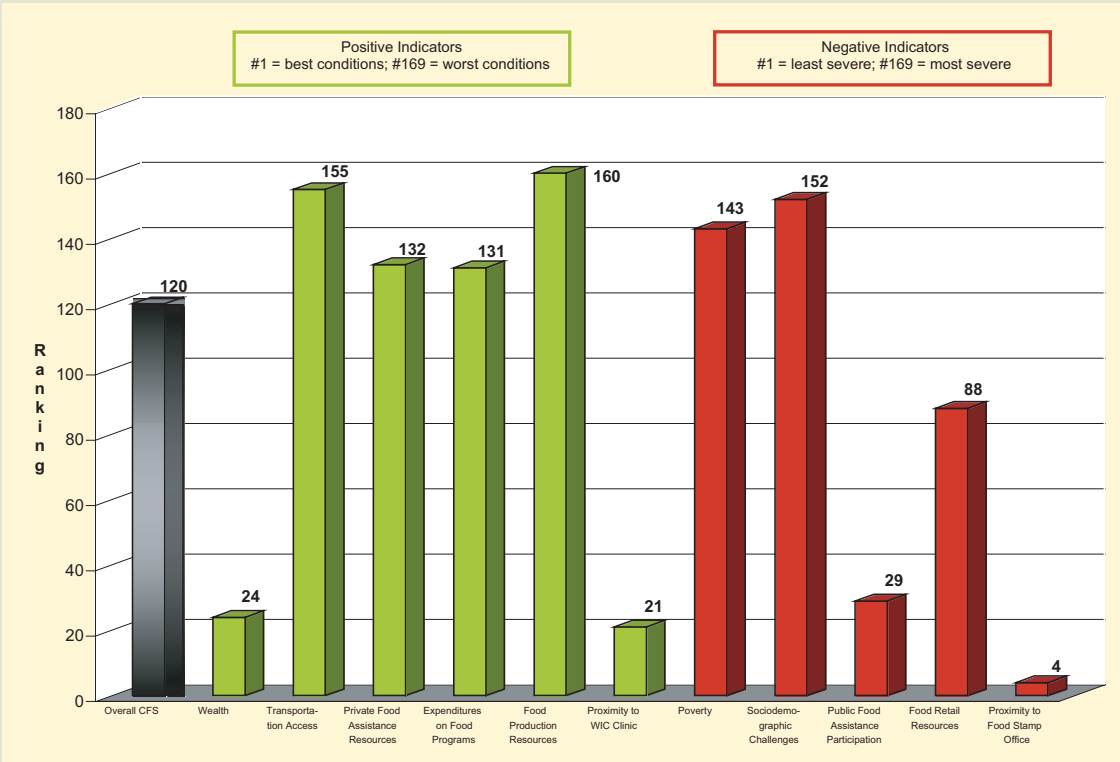
Groton



Hartford

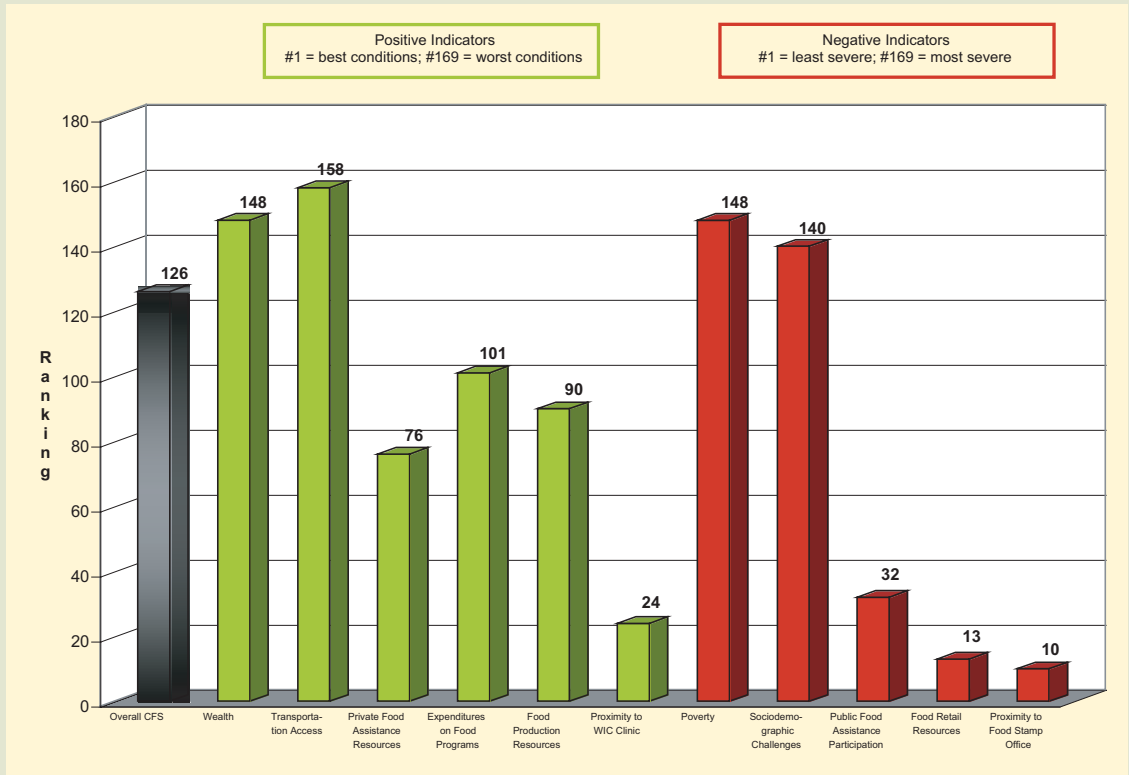


Stamford



A CLOSER LOOK AT FIVE TOWNS

Torrington



A CLOSER LOOK AT TRANSPORTATION ACCESS

The following indicators were used to measure transportation access:

- % of households without a car
- Availability of public transportation (number of public operators per capita)
- Average fare of public transportation
- Ridership of public transportation (average passenger trips per household without a car)

Study findings:

Towns that have greater transportation access tend to rank higher overall in terms of food security. Furthermore, towns that have greater transportation challenges are characterized by lower incomes, weaker household structures, higher public food assistance participation, nearer proximity to a food stamp office and WIC office, and more food retail options. This suggests that demand for public transportation, unsurprisingly, is greater in communities with a high number of households without a car.

Towns that score poorly for transportation access capture two conditions: they are towns where demand for public transportation is both high and yet unfulfilled by public transportation options.

Transportation Access Ranking (Bottom 20):

150 - Bristol	157 - Winchester	164 - New Britain
151 - Hamden	158 - Torrington	165 - Waterbury
152 - Killingly	159 - Meriden	166 - New London
153 - Middletown	160 - Norwich	167 - Bridgeport
154 - West Haven	161 - Putnam	168 - New Haven
155 - Stamford	162 - East Hartford	169 - Hartford
156 - North Canaan	163 - Windham	

STUDY FINDINGS

1. The study found a strong relationship between CFS and wealth/poverty and socio-demographics. In other words, communities that rank as highly food secure also tend to have a higher average household income and stronger household structures (i.e. more education, fewer dependents).
2. The study found a moderate relationship between CFS and transportation access. In other words, communities that are more food secure tend to have more households with cars and enough public transportation options for households without cars.
3. The study found a modest negative relationship between CFS and participation in public food assistance programs (including School Breakfast, School Lunch, WIC and Food Stamps). This reflects the fact that the eligible population in poorer (hence, more food insecure) towns is more likely to participate in these programs than the eligible population in more affluent towns.
4. The study found a weak but statistically significant relationship between CFS and the presence of private food assistance (food pantries, soup kitchens). This means that communities that are more food secure tend to have more emergency food options for those in need.
5. The study found a weak but statistically significant relationship between CFS and how much a town spends on food assistance programs (WIC and school meals -- expenditures per capita). This means that communities that are more food secure tend to spend more per capita on school food services and WIC.
6. The study found a weak but statistically significant relationship between CFS and access to food production resources (farmland, Community Supported Agriculture). This means that towns that are more food secure tend to have more agricultural activity.
7. The study found no significant relationship between CFS and the availability of food retail resources, proximity to food stamp offices and proximity to WIC clinics.
8. The concentration of community food insecurity in Connecticut is bimodal: It involves the poor urban centers like Hartford and Bridgeport as well as many isolated rural towns of the Northeastern region such as Killingly and Brooklyn.





POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The major findings of this study help identify towns facing overall and specific CFS constraints. Some of the core barriers to increased CFS in Connecticut towns stem from factors such as pockets of poverty in the state and socio-demographic profiles such as female-headed households and lack of formal education.

From a strategic perspective, there are policy changes that could make a remarkable improvement in CFS in the state.

- 1) Target efforts in critically affected towns. In this regard, it is recommended that highest priority be placed on larger towns where low CFS is most severe and populations are highest, including New Britain, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and New London.
- 2) Apply state-wide policy changes that will improve CFS generally. For example:
 - Focus on increasing state support for public transportation options.
 - Foster collaboration among regional and urban planners to make sure that public transportation options are planned for communities where the % of households without a car is higher than average (state avg = $5.1\% \pm 4.8\%$). Communities with greatest need include Hartford (36% of households do not own a car), New Haven (30%), New London (19%), Waterbury (19%) and New Britain (16%).
- 3) Given the availability of public food assistance programs, focus on increasing participation among the eligible, particularly in those towns with critically low CFS. High priority for this approach should be applied in North Canaan, Willington, Eastford, Union, Colebrook, Woodstock and Salisbury.
- 4) Continue to support community food production resources such as farmland preservation and farmers' markets.
- 5) Recognize that although private food provision resources – such as soup kitchens and food pantries – play a less prominent role than public food assistance programs, they nevertheless can play a vital role in improving CFS on an emergency basis.

Removing critical barriers to increased CFS in all towns in Connecticut may not be an easy task, but there is much room for improvement. Whether or not a more secure food environment develops will depend on how partnerships, projects and public policy respond to the challenges.

RANKINGS OF 169 CONNECTICUT TOWNS

(from best to worst for all categories)

Towns	Overall CFS	Wealth	Transportation Access	Private Food Assistance Resources	Expenditures on Food Programs	Food Production Resources	Proximity to WIC Clinic	Poverty	Sociodemographic Challenges	Public Food Assistance Participation	Food Retail Resources	Proximity to Food Stamp Office
Positive Indicators #1 = best conditions; #169 = worst conditions								Negative Indicators #1 = least severe; #169 = most severe				
Avon	1	12	18	29	50	99	55	10	10	128	91	93
Durham	2	57	19	20	36	28	94	11	41	95	143	29
Hebron	3	69	33	23	65	38	4	13	34	107	123	71
Middlebury	4	52	21	38	8	73	90	64	23	130	46	37
Darien	5	2	46	81	32	151	71	2	35	165	37	25
Weston	6	3	28	40	1	107	122	1	5	169	87	132
South Windsor	7	49	22	92	35	27	75	53	91	94	63	26
Burlington	8	30	32	15	109	117	125	3	30	50	148	100
Madison	9	17	54	49	18	147	140	7	25	103	51	145
New Canaan	10	1	43	99	6	118	136	18	22	158	60	80
East Granby	11	55	15	11	34	25	156	51	64	63	142	83
New Hartford	12	50	5	16	147	89	150	32	62	69	48	99
Middlefield	13	92	41	10	39	21	89	25	82	67	150	30
Lebanon	14	115	37	34	99	5	100	16	106	17	121	36
Columbia	15	73	16	145	45	67	65	65	40	54	106	27
Killingworth	16	18	34	149	96	143	113	5	2	52	114	130
Orange	17	21	56	68	11	111	135	23	33	147	53	69
Glastonbury	18	31	77	117	63	59	43	69	59	91	45	58
Tolland	19	70	52	58	86	120	79	14	26	123	32	90
New Fairfield	20	25	38	50	125	138	105	9	24	111	134	34
Goshen	21	53	106	143	31	4	97	37	19	75	126	68
Westport	22	5	95	36	59	113	66	28	50	148	42	97
Woodbridge	23	11	68	43	7	109	121	26	16	143	158	42
Harwinton	24	74	17	150	102	43	82	43	6	118	110	40
Old Lyme	25	26	51	8	44	112	144	49	42	138	18	142
Brookfield	26	23	23	71	106	83	112	38	75	140	69	43
Redding	27	8	27	32	167	85	134	15	4	162	132	87
Roxbury	28	10	31	144	43	14	120	33	1	164	147	148
Lyme	29	16	8	151	116	64	152	6	3	133	138	147
Bethlehem	30	37	74	13	4	18	153	21	38	142	160	123
Wilton	31	6	59	104	2	82	108	45	13	168	84	143
Sharon	32	36	1	17	149	7	39	119	57	159	9	164
Bridgewater	33	20	47	147	72	24	86	88	17	160	26	120
Simsbury	34	28	29	103	15	61	123	58	39	145	83	122
Cornwall	35	47	9	7	161	2	151	44	45	109	139	136
Newtown	36	27	62	78	91	65	139	42	28	141	70	76
Prospect	37	91	110	14	118	124	15	4	77	42	94	52
Windsor	38	71	112	56	70	33	7	110	139	19	24	16
Bolton	39	79	3	28	71	48	145	52	44	135	135	19
North Branford	40	68	80	47	27	52	76	34	84	62	125	109
North Haven	41	56	79	42	47	58	101	30	89	104	100	49
Colchester	42	96	13	79	83	70	20	77	110	45	38	131
Granby	43	45	24	64	108	34	164	72	21	150	41	117
Berlin	44	77	88	93	16	68	69	40	83	113	58	21
Canaan	45	94	2	156	129	100	30	92	49	34	1	155
Chester	46	46	49	1	60	148	51	46	73	59	152	112
Rocky Hill	47	63	53	101	95	36	8	89	100	97	28	88
Essex	48	29	127	2	134	137	162	31	8	106	11	140
Kent	49	42	14	162	159	79	167	55	20	108	3	165
Litchfield	50	75	73	67	25	29	92	61	52	122	113	72
Marlborough	51	62	4	25	158	144	88	20	54	121	86	125
Southbury	52	32	136	123	30	56	45	56	14	157	76	74
Coventry	53	113	60	89	100	54	91	81	56	80	19	47
Shelton	54	59	99	133	80	76	9	62	108	61	54	77
Waterford	55	41	104	41	69	114	58	67	94	105	6	113
Salem	56	89	89	4	150	23	146	24	48	53	162	101
New Milford	57	66	113	61	52	39	44	86	101	71	44	115
Cromwell	58	85	44	88	93	40	61	98	97	88	80	12
Easton	59	7	30	165	163	92	143	12	12	155	146	86
Trumbull	60	14	100	119	12	152	129	19	78	129	102	24
Windsor Locks	61	117	57	109	26	57	10	84	141	40	67	57
Bethel	62	48	108	48	81	59	63	115	96	96	85	17
Old Saybrook	63	39	93	35	73	156	80	85	53	98	8	151
Cheshire	64	38	86	77	46	72	54	48	71	149	118	95
Watertown	65	108	72	52	133	32	16	68	119	76	78	45
Bethany	66	44	102	27	37	42	137	47	27	154	165	92
Canton	67	58	11	53	157	122	63	80	79	57	130	107
Sherman	68	15	69	163	160	74	118	8	7	156	127	135
Ridgefield	69	9	84	111	130	86	131	36	18	161	124	79
Monroe	70	22	48	106	110	80	147	41	29	146	119	149
Bozrah	71	122	58	6	123	9	116	78	51	74	155	62
Washington	72	19	45	148	87	10	114	99	47	139	99	159

RANKINGS OF 169 CONNECTICUT TOWNS

(from best to worst for all categories)

Towns	Overall CFS	Wealth	Transportation Access	Private Food Assistance Resources	Expenditures on Food Programs	Food Production Resources	Proximity to WIC Clinic	Poverty	Sociodemographic Challenges	Public Food Assistance Participation	Food Retail Resources	Proximity to Food Stamp Office
Positive Indicators #1 = best conditions; #169 = worst conditions								Negative Indicators #1 = least severe; #169 = most severe				
Warren	73	33	71	141	13	46	165	71	11	115	159	154
Woodbury	74	40	78	142	23	31	13	103	76	152	90	106
East Windsor	75	121	39	82	122	8	103	129	123	39	30	44
Guilford	76	34	94	65	124	91	106	70	37	134	71	119
Oxford	77	65	42	154	127	88	124	22	55	89	151	105
Clinton	78	84	67	30	139	130	6	93	87	85	7	162
Suffield	79	76	131	90	67	6	160	50	66	114	74	103
Barkhamsted	80	78	10	18	135	157	161	54	31	100	140	133
Chaplin	81	141	20	9	5	108	127	102	116	23	144	65
Morris	82	83	6	31	64	20	126	128	60	136	136	128
Preston	83	132	122	33	62	26	119	35	86	56	168	66
Southington	84	101	116	91	94	97	38	74	105	79	39	60
Ellington	85	99	66	97	88	17	68	115	58	110	101	98
Branford	86	60	118	84	21	150	14	112	111	65	68	70
Pomfret	87	120	25	153	121	22	57	87	67	47	145	158
Thomaston	88	123	133	63	17	87	3	126	112	77	10	51
Deep River	89	88	85	12	136	153	18	120	93	78	2	116
Enfield	90	128	105	69	89	30	49	113	133	31	49	84
Milford	91	67	91	66	66	155	28	106	122	66	59	81
Portland	92	104	128	46	42	103	48	123	103	87	36	7
Bloomfield	93	80	142	57	20	47	115	144	147	38	31	32
East Lyme	94	87	103	94	29	71	96	73	102	83	108	94
Farmington	95	35	107	128	77	104	104	104	63	119	75	56
Westbrook	96	81	121	19	10	132	22	91	68	92	117	156
Greenwich	97	4	126	139	120	140	5	97	85	125	97	39
Andover	98	106	92	167	166	60	99	39	81	126	33	55
Fairfield	99	13	109	107	104	81	78	114	107	131	103	31
Franklin	100	102	117	164	162	1	132	17	36	116	166	78
Hartland	101	103	36	5	74	166	159	27	74	120	149	129
East Haddam	102	95	114	54	113	44	155	83	65	93	93	118
Middletown	103	125	153	83	49	69	29	150	143	16	43	3
Wolcott	104	114	82	146	53	136	36	75	98	84	104	50
Haddam	105	43	101	55	156	141	138	90	43	117	111	82
Hampton	106	140	12	159	145	15	148	60	80	102	141	91
Wallingford	107	105	129	108	82	37	46	109	117	73	47	139
Somers	108	110	96	26	85	11	133	59	95	137	129	146
North Stonington	109	111	40	161	151	66	95	96	69	70	107	137
Wethersfield	110	86	130	130	48	119	73	105	127	68	56	41
Stonington	111	97	125	124	61	95	84	116	104	49	17	157
Montville	112	135	87	51	56	93	98	101	128	51	131	38
Newington	113	98	76	126	54	167	109	95	134	82	52	20
Lisbon	114	142	64	158	143	53	117	29	118	60	157	63
Stratford	115	90	132	102	22	139	40	127	148	48	73	28
Norfolk	116	72	83	3	105	134	102	100	32	132	161	138
Seymour	117	119	115	113	57	96	81	130	125	43	22	108
Danbury	118	82	147	131	97	135	32	146	145	26	40	1
Ledyard	119	107	65	59	78	98	110	111	96	101	133	73
Stamford	120	24	155	132	131	160	21	143	152	29	88	4
Norwalk	121	54	141	125	84	163	19	151	154	20	50	64
Salisbury	122	51	81	60	112	13	168	132	70	163	95	167
Derby	123	130	137	105	41	77	23	152	156	22	35	85
Scotland	124	126	7	166	165	3	128	94	88	144	137	61
Manchester	125	116	144	118	68	105	42	155	149	35	27	6
Torrington	126	148	158	76	101	90	24	148	140	32	13	10
Beacon Falls	127	100	90	62	126	62	70	134	113	112	109	54
Woodstock	128	129	61	160	148	16	83	76	46	124	156	163
Bristol	129	144	150	73	76	110	26	147	151	21	15	75
Ashford	130	127	26	21	152	106	158	124	99	90	92	126
Naugatuck	131	146	120	138	58	115	37	141	153	41	25	23
Vernon	132	134	139	87	117	131	93	137	138	25	20	14
Colebrook	133	64	50	169	169	146	154	66	9	167	153	111
West Hartford	134	61	149	134	90	159	12	156	126	58	64	53
Canterbury	135	149	124	45	153	55	67	82	109	72	122	124
Plymouth	136	139	123	98	98	101	27	118	129	46	115	59
Voluntown	137	137	63	24	155	121	157	79	92	86	116	134
East Haven	138	133	146	136	14	78	72	131	142	24	120	46
Plainfield	139	163	143	44	107	45	1	138	155	44	29	150
Thompson	140	162	75	22	154	102	87	107	124	27	98	168
Windham	141	169	163	95	111	41	74	164	162	4	12	13

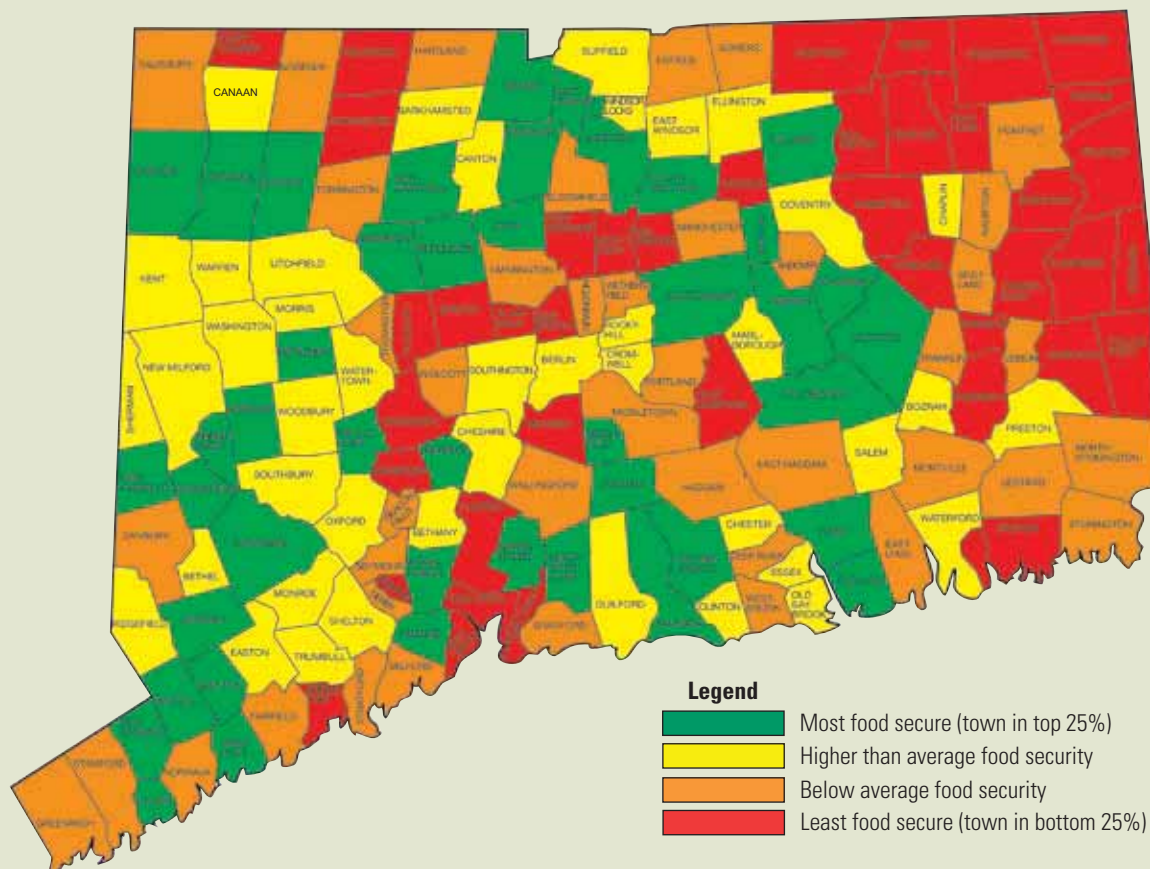
RANKINGS OF 169 CONNECTICUT TOWNS

(from best to worst for all categories)

Towns	Overall CFS	Wealth	Transportation Access	Private Food Assistance Resources	Expenditures on Food Programs	Food Production Resources	Proximity to WIC Clinic	Poverty	Sociodemographic Challenges	Public Food Assistance Participation	Food Retail Resources	Proximity to Food Stamp Office
Positive Indicators #1 = best conditions; #169 = worst conditions								Negative Indicators #1 = least severe; #169 = most severe				
Mansfield	142	152	111	137	132	50	85	157	90	81	55	22
Putnam	143	164	161	37	51	94	31	154	150	11	5	166
Plainville	144	136	138	122	28	145	41	133	131	64	79	15
Norwich	145	156	160	86	144	75	53	162	158	12	16	8
East Hampton	146	109	70	85	138	142	11	149	114	99	112	89
Winchester	147	147	157	74	38	126	107	145	135	14	82	67
Stafford	148	138	140	115	141	133	56	122	132	33	14	152
Sprague	149	150	135	152	119	51	149	135	144	37	4	102
Hamden	150	112	151	127	103	128	77	153	130	30	89	33
Ansonia	151	145	145	70	92	149	62	158	159	1	21	104
Waterbury	152	167	165	129	3	154	34	167	165	3	34	2
Groton	153	131	148	80	140	116	60	139	136	28	65	110
New London	154	160	166	75	33	162	2	163	164	6	23	96
Union	155	93	55	168	168	164	163	57	15	166	154	153
East Hartford	156	151	162	121	75	125	52	160	161	15	57	35
Griswold	157	157	97	112	24	49	169	125	137	36	163	169
West Haven	158	143	154	116	55	161	17	159	163	7	105	48
Eastford	159	124	119	140	9	35	141	136	61	153	167	144
Sterling	160	159	98	157	137	19	111	108	120	55	164	161
Willington	161	118	35	120	146	127	130	140	72	151	128	121
Bridgeport	162	158	167	96	40	165	47	166	168	10	81	11
New Haven	163	161	168	100	19	168	50	168	167	2	96	9
Meriden	164	153	159	114	79	129	35	161	160	13	61	114
North Canaan	165	154	156	39	164	12	166	121	121	127	77	127
Hartford	166	168	169	110	114	158	25	169	169	8	62	18
Killingly	167	165	152	72	142	123	64	142	157	18	66	160
New Britain	168	166	164	135	115	169	33	165	166	5	72	5
Brooklyn	169	155	134	155	128	63	142	117	146	9	169	141

COMMUNITY FOOD SECURITY IN CONNECTICUT TOWNS

(According to Rankings)





University of Connecticut
College of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Cooperative Extension System
Food Marketing Policy Center
Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics
Department of Nutritional Sciences

HARTFORD 
FOOD SYSTEM