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| **Urban agriculture in Montréal: How can community and collective gardens influence social health inequalities** |
| **Background/Objectives**  Community and collective gardening opportunities in developed countries provide access to fresh produce among other benefits. Taking part in community/collective gardening has been linked to greater fruit and vegetable (FV) consumption. However, little is known regarding their impact on social health inequalities. This study aims to examine 1) the distribution of collective/community gardens in Montreal in relation to socio-demographic indicators, and 2) the association between residential proximity to such a garden and daily FV consumption among adults.  **Methods**  For the first objective, the number of gardens within a neighbourhood was analysed as a function of neighbourhood-level education, income, tenancy, population density and immigration. For the second objective, multivariable analyses were conducted to assess the association between FV consumption and garden proximity. FV consumption of individuals derived from secondary data (TOPO survey, 2012; n = 10 362) was classified as sufficient (≥ 5 times/day) or insufficient (< 5). Garden proximity was dichotomized as being present (≤ 500 m from residence) or absent (> 500 m from residence). Sex, age and other confounding variables were included. Sensitivity analyses were conducted to assess the impact of modifying the cut-point using 300 m and 1000 m as alternatives.  **Results\***  Comparative analyses revealed significantly more gardens in neighbourhoods that are more densely populated, have higher tenancy rates, higher proportions of people living under the low income threshold and higher proportions without a high-school diploma. There was no trend according to immigrant population density. In addition, neighbourhoods with higher density, higher tenancy rates, higher proportions of lesser educated persons, and higher proportions of persons aged 65 years and over living under the low income threshold, had significantly greater mean numbers of individual gardening plots within community gardens. Numbers of individual plots serve as a better indicator of total supply.  **Discussion**  Overall, the geographical distribution of community/collective gardens in Montreal favours increased access in more disadvantaged neighbourhoods and thus has the potential to reduce health inequities. Results from multivariable analyses will provide further insight. However, additional studies are needed to assess other important dimensions of accessibility.  **Keywords**  Community garden; collective garden; fruit and vegetable; health equity; healthy eating, urban agriculture |

\*Analyses from second objective are still underway, but results will be available shortly, in time for IUHPE 2019.