# Why farmers' markets may not improve dietary disparities in urban communities

### Sean C Lucan, MD, MPH, MS<sup>1</sup>, Omar Sanon<sup>2</sup>, Rafael Frias, BA<sup>3</sup>, Andrew Maroko, PhD<sup>4</sup>, Clyde B. Schechter, MD<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dept of Family & Social Medicine, Albert Einstein College of Medicine | Montefiore Medical Center, Bronx, NY, <sup>2</sup> College of Arts & Sciences: New York University, New York, NY, <sup>3</sup> Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, <sup>4</sup> Department of Health Sciences, Lehman College, City University of New York, Bronx, NY

# Background

- Obesity and diet-related diseases disproportionately affect urban, low-income, minority communities.
- Low consumption of fruits and vegetables, partly due to poor access, may contribute to the problem.
- Farmers' markets may offer a partial solution.
- Researchers and government agencies have proposed farmers' markets as mechanisms to bring fresh produce into poor urban communities.
- Unfortunately, there has been little research on farmers' markets; how farmers' markets might contribute to urban food environments is unknown.

# Objectives

- To assess all farmers' markets in the Bronx (i.e., market accessibility; and availability, quality, & price of products).
- To compare produce at farmers' markets & nearby stores (i.e., nearest stores selling produce within a <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-mile walk).

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# Methods

- Investigators compiled a comprehensive list of all Bronx farmers markets through community groups, government agencies, and private institutions.
- Two researchers visited all 26 farmers' markets, June - July 2011, recording all food and beverage items offered and details about quality and price.
- Researchers also assessed all produce items offered in the two nearest produce-selling stores within a ½-mile walk of each farmers' market.

### Table. Sample food prices: farm markets vs. stores



# **Results/Discussion**

- Most farmers' markets were open July-Nov, one weekday, for 4-9 hours (mostly during business hours), vs. stores open year-round, 7 days, >100 mean hrs/wk.
- All farmers' markets were within a ½ mile of a supermarket and/or other store that sold greater than twice as many varieties of produce on average.
- Produce at farmers' markets was more "local" than at stores (98% vs. 0.5%), but generally more expensive and not meaningfully more "organic" (9% vs. 2%).
- The Table shows examples of price differences; the Figure explores issues around availability.

# Conclusion

 Farmers' markets sell (and promote) items non-ideal for good nutrition and health, and carry more expensive, less-varied produce in low-income neighborhoods that already have stores with better hours.

### Next Steps

 To analyze customer data and do economic analyses, considering payment methods and assistance programs.

