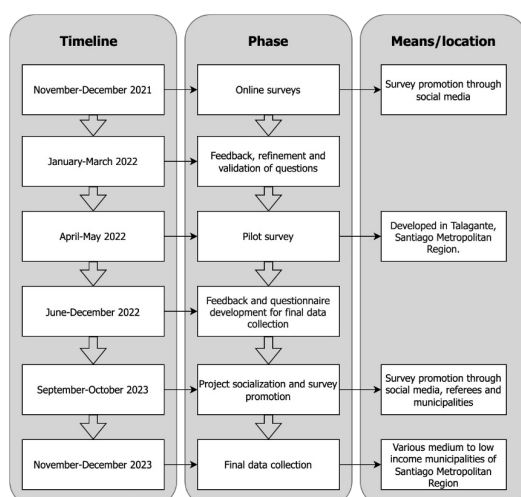


# Revisiting Food Waste in Low-Income Households: Evidence from Chile

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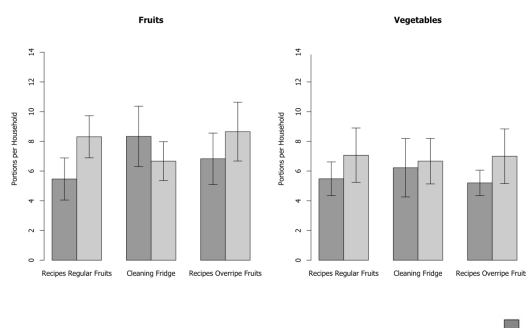
- Previous research has examined fruit and vegetable (FV) waste without accounting for changes in FV purchases. However, interventions may simultaneously influence both purchasing and waste behaviors, making it important to consider them together.
- We measured fruit and vegetable (FV) purchases and waste over two one-week periods in a sample of 68 low-income households in Santiago, Chile. Households were randomly assigned to one of three educational video interventions.
- We also compare direct food waste estimation with *Encuesta de Presupuestos Familiares* (FV purchase \* food waste conversion factor), which is a nationally representative survey.
- Videos: T1 – Recipes regular fruits  
T2 – Cleaning fridge instructions  
T3 – Recipes overripe fruits
- Using direct food waste measurement, low-income households have 1.6 portions of FV waste (12.4 FV portions of purchases) compared to 2.2 from indirect estimations (11.1 FV portions of purchases).
- The video content resulted in distinct effects on fruits compared to vegetables, and on the amount of FV purchased compared to the amount of FV wasted.
- A payment at the end of the protocol was key to keep the interest of the participants.



Effect on Fruit and Vegetable Waste Purchases and Waste

Variable	Purchases		Waste	
	Vegetables	Fruits	Vegetables	Fruits
T2	0.273 (1.008)	2.868 (2.616)	0.564 (0.449)	0.327 (0.121)
T3	-0.276 (0.472)	1.219 (2.467)	0.008 (0.219)	0.423 (0.357)
Week	1.590 (1.182)	2.843 (0.696)	0.276 (0.455)	-0.036 (0.101)
T2 # Week	-0.786 (2.446)	-4.512 (0.830)	-0.219 (0.795)	-0.046 (0.423)
T3 # Week	0.203 (3.081)	-0.874 (1.848)	0.972 (1.517)	0.020 (0.190)
Constant	5.479 (0.045)	5.465 (1.918)	0.383 (0.065)	0.545 (0.095)

Fruit and Vegetable Purchases



Fruit and Vegetable Waste

