

Analysis of Disparities between household food waste metrics and their socioeconomic drivers in Chamwino District, Tanzania

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Background

- Household Food Waste(FW) is a major contributor to total FW; accurate measurement is crucial for policy.
- Self-reported methods (SR_{FW}) are inexpensive but biased; direct weighing (DW_{FW}) is more objective but resource intensive.
- Study compares SR_{FW} vs DW_{FW} and explores socioeconomic drivers of measurement bias in Chamwino.

Objectives

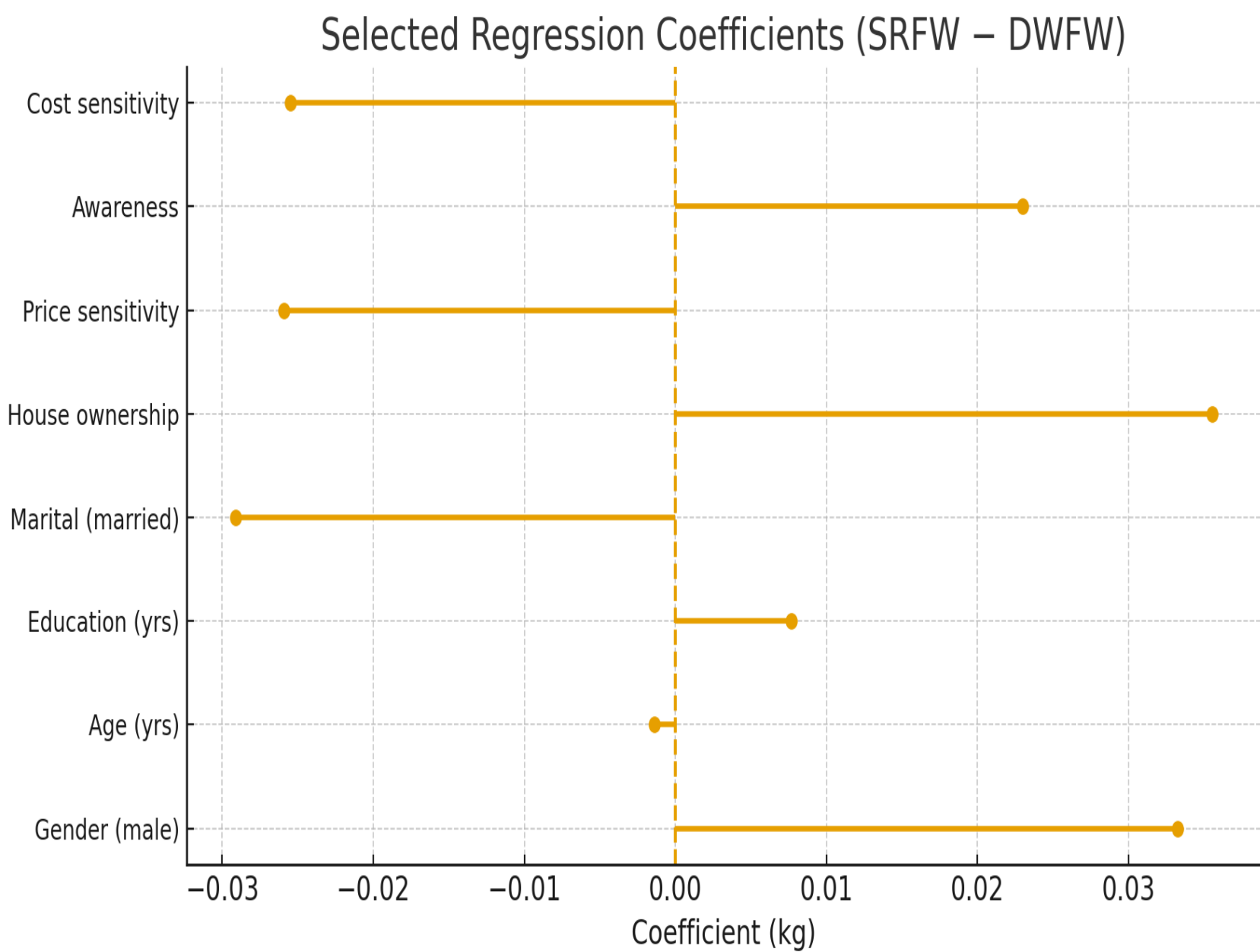
- Quantify agreement between SR_{FW} and DW_{FW} using Bland-Altman analysis.
- Identify socioeconomic determinants of discrepancies (regression analysis).
- Provide policy recommendations.

Methods & Data

- 402** randomly selected households.
- DW_{FW} households collected aggregate FW in provided bags for 5 consecutive days; weighed daily.
- SR_{FW} questionnaire-reported estimates of edible and inedible household FW.
- Analysis:** Non-parametric Bland-Altman for agreement; linear regression (robust SE & bootstrapping) to explain $SR_{FW} - DW_{FW}$ bias; sensitivity analysis with Cook's D.

Key Numerical Results

- Mean SR_{FW} (edible): 0.032703 kg • Mean DW_{FW} : 0.132769 kg
- Bias ($SR_{FW} - DW_{FW}$): 0.100067 kg (SR_{FW} underestimates DW_{FW})
- Limits of Agreement (2.5th–97.5th percentile): -0.421 to 0.055 kg
- 19 observations outside LoA; evidence of -ve proportional bias (slope = -1.645, $p<0.001$).



Policy Implications & Recommendations

- Prioritise objective measurements
- National protocols for household FW measurement adapted to local contexts.
- Targeted awareness campaigns (men, youth, unmarried households) and promote price & cost consciousness.
- Support community-level interventions (food sharing, composting), improved storage, and integration with food security plans.
- Use findings to inform SDG 12.3 monitoring and local FW reduction programs.

References

