

Nastajanje in ravnanje z odpadno hrano v slovenskih gospodinjstvih

Tanja Vidic¹, Mojca Jevšnik¹, Nevenka Ferfila¹

¹ Univerza v Ljubljani, Zdravstvena fakulteta, Zdravstvena pot 5, 1000 Ljubljana

Izveček

Nastajanje odpadne hrane povzročajo v največji meri gospodinjstva. Merjenje količin odpadne hrane v gospodinjstvih je zaradi različnih načinov ravnanja z njo kompleksno. Del odpadne hrane iz gospodinjstev se odda v javni sistem ravnanja z odpadki, določen del pa konča zunaj javnega sistema ravnanja z odpadki. S pilotno raziskavo smo pridobili podatke o nastajanju odpadne hrane in ravnanju z njo v gospodinjstvih ter na podlagi tega določili delež odpadne hrane (užitnega in neužitnega dela), ki konča zunaj javnega sistema ravnanja z odpadki. Analizirali smo sestavo odpadne hrane glede na vrsto živil ter testirali izbrano metodo anketiranja (vodenje kuhinjskega dnevnika). Anketirana gospodinjstva so na podlagi pripravljenega vprašalnika sedem zaporednih dni merila (tehtala) in beležila nastajanje odpadne hrane in svoje ravnanje z njo. Rezultati so pokazali da so anketirana gospodinjstva v opazovanem obdobju zavrгла ali obdelala zunaj javnega sistema ravnanja z odpadki 39,9 % proizvedene odpadne hrane. Užitni del odpadne hrane je predstavljal 32,4 %, neužitni del pa 67,6 % vse proizvedene odpadne hrane. Raziskava prispeva k izboljšanju kakovosti podatkov o nastajanju odpadne hrane in o ravnanju z njo v gospodinjstvih na nacionalni ravni. Količinsko ovrednotenje odpadne hrane je nujno za oblikovanje učinkovite politike preprečevanja nastajanja odpadne hrane in ravnanja z njo ter ovrednotenje uspešnosti pri doseganju ciljev preprečevanja oziroma zmanjševanja proizvedene količine odpadne hrane.

Ključne besede: gospodinjstva, odpadna hrana, užitni del, neužitni del, kuhinjski dnevnik

Food waste generation and treatment in slovene households

Tanja Vidic¹, Mojca Jevšnik¹, Nevenka Ferfila¹

¹ University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Health Sciences, Zdravstvena pot 5, 1000 Ljubljana

Abstract

The generation of food waste is mostly caused by households. Measuring the amount of food waste in households is complex due to the different ways of handling it. Part of household food waste is handed over to the public waste management system, and a certain part ends up outside the public waste management system. The pilot survey obtained data on the generation of food waste and its treatment in households and on this basis determined the share of food waste (edible and inedible work) that ends up outside the public waste management system. We analyzed the composition of food waste according to the type of food and tested the selected survey method (keeping a kitchen diary). On the basis of the prepared questionnaire, the surveyed households measured (weighed) and recorded the generation of food waste and their treatment for seven consecutive days. The results showed that the surveyed households discarded or treated 39.9% of the produced food waste outside the public waste management system in the observed period. The edible part of food waste accounted for 32.4% and the non-edible part for 67.6% of all food waste produced. The survey contributes to improving the quality of data on food waste generation and treatment in households at the national level. Quantitative evaluation of food waste is necessary for the formulation of an effective policy for the prevention and management of food waste and the evaluation of performance in achieving the goals of preventing or reducing the amount of food waste produced.

Key words: households, food waste, edible part, inedible part, kitchen diary

Hrana, prehrana, zdravje:

Gojimo, hranimo, ohranjamo. Skupaj

P. Raspor (ur.)

© PR 2020. Vse pravice pridržane.