

A18 Food safety knowledge, attitude and practice among working adults during Malaysia's national recovery plan

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Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has reported that workplaces have been identified as a potential source of COVID-19 infection due to the fact that many workplaces are occupied, and many tasks require a high level of public interaction. As a result, these conditions may facilitate the spread of the virus among workers. In Malaysia, eight new COVID-19 clusters were detected in October 2021, five of which are associated with workplaces. Hence, the purpose of conducting this research is to determine the level of food safety knowledge, attitude, and practice of working adults in Malaysia during the National Recovery Plan. The sociodemographic variables included are gender, age, ethnicity, education level, current residence, occupation, monthly income, and organisation sector. This cross-sectional study included 160 respondents. The 160 respondents were required to answer the online questionnaire through online platforms from the period of October to November, 2021. The gathered data were analysed by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26. The study results revealed that working adults have a fair level of food safety knowledge (81.3%) and demonstrate a good (81.9%) and positive level (73.1%) of food safety attitude and practice. Overall, there was significant association between knowledge and practice ($p=0.002$), and attitude and practice ($p=0.001$). Also, there was significant difference ($p<0.05$) between current residence, education level, occupation, and monthly income and food safety knowledge, attitude, and practice. The information gathered via SPSS may help the government or other organisations to take appropriate and effective actions to improve the food safety knowledge, attitude, and practice among working adults. In this study, the limitations of the research were explored, as well as recommendations for future studies.