Table 4 Multivariable logistic analysis for the 5 food safety questions (using the best practice answer for food safety questions as the dependent variable)

| Model/question | P-value | aOR | Confidence interval | |
|---|---------|-------|---------------------|--------|
| | | | Lower | Upper |
| Model 1: Q1 | | | | |
| Food security status (food insecure vs food secure ^R) | 0.113 | 1.478 | 0.912 | 2.394 |
| Gender (female vs male ^R) | 0.688 | 0.900 | 0.538 | 1.505 |
| Education level (university vs school ^R) | 0.010 | 5.217 | 1.479 | 18.407 |
| Marital status (married vs single ^R) | 0.298 | 1.316 | 0.785 | 2.208 |
| Region (Mont Lebanon vs Beirut ^R) | 0.726 | 0.904 | 0.513 | 1.593 |
| Region (North vs Beirut ^R) | 0.929 | 0.969 | 0.483 | 1.942 |
| Region (South vs Beirut ^R) | 0.063 | 0.381 | 0.138 | 1.053 |
| Region (Beqaa vs Beirut ^R) | 0.802 | 0.890 | 0.360 | 2.204 |
| Employment status (employed vs unemployed ^R) | 0.910 | 0.974 | 0.613 | 1.547 |
| Financial well-being scale | 0.208 | 1.077 | 0.959 | 1.210 |
| Age | 0.938 | 1.001 | 0.978 | 1.024 |
| Household crowding index | 0.915 | 0.974 | 0.606 | 1.566 |
| 1odel 2: Q2 | | | | |
| Food security status (food insecure vs food secure ^R) | 0.678 | 0.894 | 0.525 | 1.520 |
| Gender (female vs male ^R) | 0.929 | 0.974 | 0.544 | 1.743 |
| Education level (university vs school ^R) | 0.586 | 0.745 | 0.258 | 2.151 |
| Marital status (Married vs single ^R) | 0.592 | 0.849 | 0.467 | 1.543 |
| Region (Mont Lebanon vs Beirut ^R) | 0.897 | 0.959 | 0.507 | 1.811 |
| Region (North vs Beirut ^R) | 0.694 | 1.178 | 0.520 | 2.668 |
| Region (South vs Beirut ^R) | 0.320 | 1.758 | 0.579 | 5.338 |
| Region (Beqaa vs Beirut ^R) | 0.374 | 1.621 | 0.559 | 4.697 |
| Employment status (employed vs unemployed ^R) | 0.432 | 1.230 | 0.734 | 2.062 |
| Financial well-being scale | 0.275 | 1.076 | 0.943 | 1.227 |
| Age | 0.062 | 1.028 | 0.999 | 1.058 |
| Household crowding index | 0.674 | 0.897 | 0.541 | 1.487 |
| Iodel 3: Q3 | | | | |
| Food security status (food insecure vs food secure ^R) | 0.121 | 2.054 | 0.826 | 5.108 |
| Gender (female vs male ^R) | 0.711 | 0.844 | 0.344 | 2.072 |
| Education level (university vs school ^R) | 0.581 | 1.827 | 0.215 | 15.528 |
| Marital status (married vs single ^R) | 0.553 | 0.753 | 0.295 | 1.922 |
| Region (Mont Lebanon vs Beirut ^R) | 0.715 | 0.818 | 0.278 | 2.406 |
| Region (North vs Beirut ^R) | 0.143 | 2.337 | 0.751 | 7.268 |
| Region (South vs Beirut ^R) | 0.478 | 1.726 | 0.382 | 7.802 |
| Region (Beqaa vs Beirut ^R) | 0.514 | 0.480 | 0.053 | 4.351 |
| Employment status (employed vs unemployed ^R) | 0.389 | 1.464 | 0.615 | 3.483 |
| Financial well-being scale | 0.009 | 1.329 | 1.075 | 1.643 |
| Age | 0.852 | 1.004 | 0.963 | 1.046 |
| Household crowding index | 0.687 | 0.837 | 0.353 | 1.988 |
| Iodel 4: Q4 | | | | |
| Food security status (food insecure vs food secure ^R) | 0.750 | 1.084 | 0.661 | 1.776 |
| Gender (female vs male ^R) | 0.688 | 0.897 | 0.529 | 1.522 |
| Education level (university vs school ^R) | 0.550 | 1.310 | 0.541 | 3.168 |
| Marital status (married vs single ^R) | 0.233 | 1.394 | 0.807 | 2.407 |
| Region (Mont Lebanon vs Beirut ^R) | 0.514 | 1.216 | 0.675 | 2.191 |
| Region (North vs Beirut ^R) | 0.758 | 1.123 | 0.538 | 2.344 |
| Region (South vs Beirut) | 0.352 | 0.658 | 0.273 | 1.587 |

Table 4 Multivariable logistic analysis for the 5 food safety questions (using the best practice answer for food safety questions as the dependent variable) (concluded)

| Model/question | P-value | aOR | Confidence interval | |
|---|---------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | | | Lower | Upper |
| Region (Beqaa vs Beirut®) | 0.400 | 1.487 | 0.591 | 3.742 |
| Employment status (employed vs unemployed ^R) | 0.898 | 1.031 | 0.645 | 1.649 |
| Financial well-being scale | 0.725 | 1.022 | 0.906 | 1.152 |
| Age | 0.071 | 1.024 | 0.998 | 1.050 |
| Household crowding index | 0.002 | 0.485 | 0.306 | 0.769 |
| Model 5: Q5 | | | | |
| Food security status (food insecure vs food secure ^R) | 0.702 | 1.113 | 0.642 | 1.930 |
| Sex (female vs male ^R) | 0.244 | 0.713 | 0.404 | 1.259 |
| Education level (university vs school®) | 0.866 | 0.920 | 0.352 | 2.409 |
| Marital status (married vs single ^R) | 0.886 | 0.957 | 0.525 | 1.744 |
| Region (Mont Lebanon vs Beirut ^R) | 0.141 | 1.721 | 0.836 | 3.542 |
| Region (North vs Beirut ^R) | 0.035 | 2.463 | 1.066 | 5.690 |
| Region (South vs Beirut ^R) | 0.076 | 2.504 | 0.907 | 6.912 |
| Region (Beqaa vs Beirut®) | 0.572 | 1.364 | 0.464 | 4.008 |
| Employment status (employed vs unemployed ^R) | 0.001 | 0.427 | 0.257 | 0.710 |
| Financial well-being scale | 0.469 | 1.050 | 0.921 | 1.196 |
| Age | 0.797 | 0.997 | 0.971 | 1.023 |
| Household crowding index | 0.761 | 0.923 | 0.550 | 1.549 |

Reference group; aOR = adjusted odds ratio; Q1: Causes of food poisoning: knowledge of characteristics of spoiled food;
Q2: Managing food to be eaten (i.e. dealing with leftovers); Q3: Electricity shortages affecting refrigerator; Q4: Heating meat/chicken after refrigeration (knowledge of safe practices: meat/chicken heating (> 63 °C) before consumption; Q5: Melt/thaw frozen food (knowledge of safe practices: handling of thawed food).