Table 4 Univariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses of factors associated with self-reported addiction to waterpipe tobacco smoking

Variable	Univariate analysis		Multivariable logistic regression analysis			
	OR (95% CI)	P–value	β	SE	P-value	ORa (95% CI)
Age group (≥ 25 years)	2.3 (1.8–3.0)	< 0.001	0.000	0.218	0.999	1.0 (0.7–1.5)
Gender (male)	2.8 (1.6–4.9)	< 0.001	0.098	0.329	0.766	1.1 (0.6–2.1)
Education (vocational/university)	2.0 (1.5–2.5)	< 0.001	0.16	0.179	0.370	1.2 (0.8–1.7)
Occupation (professional/technical/ skilled)	1.9 (1.5–2.5)	< 0.001	0.166	0.167	0.321	1.2 (0.9–1.6)
Marital status (married)	3.2 (2.4–4.3)	< 0.001	0.600	0.23	0.009	1.8 (1.2–2.9)
Current cigarette smoking (no)	1.3 (1.3–2.1)	< 0.001	0.219	0.139	0.114	1.3 (0.9–1.6)
Age at starting waterpipe tobacco smoking (< 18 years)	2.5 (2.0–3.2)	< 0.001	0.796	0.141	< 0.001	2.2 (1.7–2.9)
Frequency of smoking the waterpipe tobacco (daily)	7.2 (4.3–12.1)	< 0.001	0.677	0.299	0.024	2.0 (1.1–3.5)
Place where waterpipe tobacco smoked (at home)	1.8 (1.4–2.3)	< 0.001	0.428	0.251	0.087	1.5 (0.9–2.5)
Company when smoking the waterpipe tobacco(none, smokes alone)	2.3 (1.7–3.1)	< 0.001	0.689	0.17	< 0.001	2.0 (1.4–2.8)
Type of waterpipe tobacco smoked (unflavoured)	1.7 (1.2–2.3)	< 0.001	0.476	0.244	0.051	1.6 (1.0–2.6)
Source of waterpipe tobacco (self-purchase)	1.6 (1.3–2.1)	< 0.001	0.139	0.255	0.585	1.2 (0.7–1.9)
Monthly amount spent on waterpipe tobacco smoking (≥ 150 Egyptian pounds, US$ 8.6)	3.4 (2.6–4.3)	< 0.001	1.397	0.162	< 0.001	4.1 (2.9–5.6)
Constant			–4.758	0.379	< 0.001	0.009

OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval; SE = standard error; ORa = adjusted odds ratio.