

Table 2 Demographic, supply and economic factors affecting dentist per 100 000 population in 2010–2014

Factor	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	B (95% CI)	P	η^2	B (95% CI)	P	η^2	B (95% CI)	P	η^2
No. of dental graduates (1995–2014)	0.001 (-0.0003, 0.002)	0.11	0.10	0.001 (-0.0004, 0.003)	0.15	0.09	0.00003 (-0.001, 0.001)	0.97	< 0.0001
Average population size in 2010–2014	-0.0000003 (-0.000002, 0.000001)	0.61	0.01	-0.000001 (-0.000003, 0.000001)	0.19	0.08	-0.0000004 (-0.000002, 0.000001)	0.51	0.02
Dentists to 1000 population in 1995	101.30 (50.45, 152.15)	<0.0001*	0.41	80.03 (21.79, 138.26)	0.01*	0.27	150.44 (93.16, 207.72)	< 0.0001*	0.60
Increase in weekly wages corrected for inflation (1995–2014)	-0.001 (-0.02, 0.02)	0.89	0.001				-0.03 (-0.04, -0.02)	< 0.001*	0.48
Percentage of internal migrants seeking jobs in 2006	0.23 (-0.03, 0.49)	0.08	0.12				0.22 (-0.01, 0.45)	0.06	0.17
Adjusted R ²				0.40			0.66		

Model 1: univariate linear regression including individual variables 1 at a time.

Model 2: Multivariable model including number of graduates (1995–2014), average population size (2010–2014) and dentists to 1000 population in 1995.

Model 3: Multivariable model including variables in Model 2 in addition to the economic indicators; increase in weekly wages, percentage of population migrating to seek jobs out of all migration to governorate in 2006.

*Statistically significant at P< 0.05.

B = regression coefficient, CI = confidence interval, η^2 = partial η^2 as measure of effect size.