# Table 1: Distribution of Socio-demographic Characteristics and Smoking Status for the Total Sample by City of Residence

| **Variable** |  | **Ultra-Orthodox City**  **N(%)** | **Non-Ultra-Orthodox City**  **N(%)** | **p** | **X2** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total** |  | 11,479 (38.0%) | 18,691 (62.0%) |  |  |
| **Sex/Gender** | Men | 5,772  (50.30%) | 8,484  (45.40%) | <0.001 | **30269** |
|  | Women | 5,707 (49.70%) | 10,207 (54.60%) |  |  |
| **Age** | 50-54 | 1,927 (16.8%) | 3,018 (16.1%) | <0.01 | **190.449** |
|  | 55-59 | 2,140 (18.6%) | 3,420 (18.3%) |  |  |
|  | 60-64 | 2,118 (18.5%) | 3,135 (16.8%) |  |  |
|  | 65-69 | 2,244 (19.5%) | 2,925 (15.6%) |  |  |
|  | 70-74 | 1,163 (10.1%) | 2,112 (11.3%) |  |  |
|  | 75 or above | 1,887 (16.4%) | 4,081 (21.8%) |  |  |
| **Socioeconomic status** | 1-3 low | 4,456 (38.8%) | 0 (0.0%) | <0.01 | **24777.50** |
|  | 4-6 medium | 7,023 (61.2%) | 4,003 (21.4%) |  |  |
|  | 7-10 high | 0 (0.0%) | 14,688 (78.6%) |  |  |
| **Ultra-Orthodox homogeneity by place of residence** | Without | 0 (0.0%) | 18,691 (100.0%) | <0.01 | **60304** |
| Medium | 526 (4.6%) | 0 (0.0%) |  |  |
| High | 1,146 (10.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |  |  |
| Very high | 9,807 (85.4%) | 0 (0.0%) |  |  |
| **Smoking** |  | 1,241 (11.7%) | 4,485 (25.2%) | <0.01 | **752.07** |

# Table 2: Distribution of Smoking Status by Socio-demographic Characteristics among Total Population and Residents of the Ultra-Orthodox and Non-ultra-Orthodox Cities

|  | Total N=30,170  Smoking N(%) | Ultra-Orthodox City N=11,479  Smoking N(%) | Non-Ultra-Orthodox City N=18,691  Smoking  N(%) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total** | 5,726 (20.2%) | 1,241 (11.7%) | 4,485 (25.2%) |
| **Gender** | **P=<0.001** | **P=<0.001** | **P=<0.001** |
| Male | 3,118 (23.6%) | 910 (17.5%) | 2,208 (27.5%) |
| Female | 2,608 (17.2%) | 331 (6.1%) | 2,277 (23.3%) |
| **Age** | **P=<0.001** | **P=<0.001** | **P=<0.001** |
| 50-54 | 1,086 (24.1%) | 227 (13.4%) | 859 (30.6%) |
| 55-59 | 1,334 (25.8%) | 266 (13.6%) | 1,068 (33.3%) |
| 60-64 | 1.125 (22,9%) | 249 (12.8%) | 876 (29.5%) |
| 65-69 | 991 (20.1%) | 238 (11.3%) | 753 (26.6%) |
| 70-74 | 566 (17.8%) | 120 (10.8%) | 446 (21.7%) |
| 75 or above | 624 (11.0%) | 141 (7.9%) | 483 (12.4%) |
| **Socioeconomic status** | **P=<0.001** | **P=<0.001** | **P=<0.001** |
| **1-3 low** | 349 (8.3%) | 349 (8.3%) |  |
| **4-6 medium** | 1,983 (19.5%) | 892 (14.0%) | 1091 (28.7%) |
| **7-10 high** | 3,394 (24.3%) |  | 3,394 (24.3%) |

# Table 3: Multivariable Logistic Regressions for the correlation between Socio-demographic Characteristics and Smoking Status for each City:

Residents of the ultra-Orthodox city, model 1) N=11,479)

Residents of the non-ultra-Orthodox city, model 2) N =18,691)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Model 1 ultra-Orthodox City**  **OR\* (95%CI)** | **Model 2 non-ultra-Orthodox City**  **OR\* (95%CI)** |
| **Socioeconomic Status** |  |  |
| 1-3 (low) | 0.53 (o.45-0.60) |  |
| 4-6 (medium) | 1.00 | 1.26 (1.16-1.36) |
| 7-10 (high) |  | 1.00 |
| **Gender** |  |  |
| Male | 3.24 (2.84-3.70) | 1.24 (1.16-1.33) |
| Female | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| **OR**\* — age adjusted odds ration | | |

# Table 4- Multivariable Logistic Regressions for the Correlation between Residence in an Ultra-Orthodox or Non-ultra-Orthodox City and Smoking Status among the Total Population

N=30,170

|  | **Model 4 (OR\* (95%CI)** | **Model 5 (OR\* (95%CI)** | **Model 6 (OR\* (95%CI)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **City of Residence** |  |  |  |
| Ultra-Orthodox City | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Non-Ultra-Orthodox City | 2.67 (2.50-2.90) | 2.73 (2.55-2.93) | 2.63 (2.38-2.9) |
| **Gender** |  |  |  |
| Male |  | 1.54 (1.45-1.63) | 1.55 1.46-1.64) |
| Female |  | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| **Socioeconomic status** |  |  |  |
| 1-3 (low) |  |  | 0.67 (0.58-0.79) |
| 4-6 (medium) |  |  | 1.26 (1.16-1.47) |
| 7-10 (high) |  |  | 1.00 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Graph no. 1**  **Smoking Rate Distribution by Socioeconomic Status for both Cities** | |
|  |  |