# 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 per 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

|  | TotalN=30,170SmokingN(%) | Ultra-Orthodox CityN=11,479SmokingN(%) | Non-Ultra-Orthodox CityN=18,691SmokingN(%) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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 1ultra-Orthodox City****OR\* (95%CI)** | **Model 2non-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) | 1.551.46-1.64) |
| 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 |
| **OR**\* — age adjusted odds ration |