**Implications**

This study presents three major conclusions:

* Smoking rates for the ultra-Orthodox population are lower than those for the non-ultra-Orthodox population.
* The disparity between the rates of smoking by gender is greater within ultra-Orthodox population than it is within the non-ultra-Orthodox population
* A different directional correlation between differing socioeconomic status relative to the place of residence, was found for ultra-Orthodox vs. non-ultra-Orthodox residence, and smoking.

These findings raise the following points:

The religiosity factor may be associated with different aspects of smoking.

The correlations between socioeconomic status and smoking rates may differ for different populations in the same country, a finding which intensifies the need to research these issues.