**Implications**

This study presents three major conclusions:

* Smoking rates are lower among ultra-Orthodox population compared to secular population
* The disparity between the rates of smoking by gender is greater within ultra-Orthodox population compared to secular population
* Different directional correlation between differing socioeconomic status relative to the place of residence, ultra-Orthodox or secular residence, and smoking.

These findings raise the points:

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, which intensifies the need to research these issues.

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