

Supplementary Table 1. Search strategies

Databases	Keywords
SCOPUS	(religiosity OR spirituality) AND (smoking OR tobacco OR alcohol OR addiction OR drugs) AND (randomised OR randomized OR quasi OR observational OR cohort OR case control OR cross-sectional OR Prospective OR retrospective)
Taylor&Francis	(religiosity OR spirituality) AND (smoking OR tobacco OR alcohol OR addiction OR drugs) AND (randomised OR randomized OR quasi OR observational OR cohort OR case control OR cross-sectional OR Prospective OR retrospective) Filter: Last 10 years, Health and social care, article only
Science direct	(religiosity OR spirituality) AND (smoking OR tobacco OR alcohol OR addiction OR drugs) AND (randomised OR randomized OR quasi OR observational OR cohort OR case control OR cross-sectional OR Prospective OR retrospective)

Google scholar	(religiosity OR spirituality) AND (smoking OR tobacco OR alcohol OR addiction OR drugs) AND (randomised OR randomized OR quasi OR observational OR cohort OR case control OR cross-sectional OR Prospective OR retrospective)	
EbsCohost	(religiosity OR spirituality) AND (smoking OR tobacco OR alcohol OR addiction OR drugs) AND (randomised OR randomized OR quasi OR observational OR cohort OR case control OR cross-sectional OR Prospective OR retrospective)	
PubMed	#1	(religiosity OR spirituality)
	#2	spirituality[MeSH Terms]
	#3	#1 OR #2
	#4	(smoking OR tobacco OR alcohol OR addiction OR drugs)
	#5	(randomised OR randomized OR quasi OR observational OR cohort OR case control OR cross-sectional OR Prospective OR retrospective)
	#6	#3 AND #4 AND #5
COCHRANE	#1	(religiosity OR spirituality)

library	#2	spirituality[MeSH Terms]
	#3	#1 OR #2
	#4	(smoking OR tobacco OR alcohol OR addiction OR drugs)
	#5	(randomised OR randomized OR quasi OR observational OR cohort OR case control OR cross-sectional OR Prospective OR retrospective)
	#6	#3 AND #4 AND #5

Supplementary Table 2. Summary of Studies Investigating the Relationship Between Religiosity and Alcohol Use

Study, year	Origin (Latitude)	n	Age (certain characteristic)	Religion	Measurement	Study design	Result
Celestin o, 2024 [43]	Brazil (~ -14° S)	370	12-18 years, 15.2±1.8 (patients with orofacial clefts and related syndromes)	NOR, OR, IR	DUREL	Cross-sectional study	Risky/harmful alcohol use significantly ↓ level of OR, NO, and IR (p=0.005; p<0.001 and p=0.002, respectively)
Celik, 2023 [44]	Norway (~62° N)	41096	13-19 years	OR and SR	SR measures an individual's perception of the impact of religion on their daily life and decisions. OR measures the frequency of involvement in religious activities religious community	Cross-sectional study	SR significantly and negatively related to binge drink in 2017 & 2021 (OR=0.68, p<0.001; OR=0.66, p<0.001; respectively) OR significantly and negatively relationship with binge drink in 2017 & 2021 (OR=0.88, p<0.001; OR=0.94, p<0.001; respectively)
Everhart , 2023 [45]	USA (~37° N)	194	18-20 years, 18.82±0.76(college students with asthma)	Higher scores indicate greater religious commitment	RCI-10	Cross-sectional study	Religiosity is significantly and inversely correlated with alcohol misuse (β =-0.040, r=-0.286, p=0.000)
Jokela,	Finland	6592	18 years above	Active and	Questionnaire to track	Prospective	Religiously active (coeff. 0.17;

2023 [46]	(~64° N)			inactive religious attendance	the time pattern of one's religious participation	Cohort study	95% CI: 0.07, 0.27) vs. Religiously inactive (coeff. 0.05; 95% CI: -0.03, 0.13), no significant changes seen in alcohol use (p=0.07)
Kadar, 2023 [47]	Hungary (~47° N)	5275	18-64 years (NSAPH 2019) and 18-34 years (BLS)	Religious, non- religious, agnostic	Religiosity is measured by defined as the individual's subjective perception	Cross-sectional study	The prevalence highest among the non-religious group and lowest among the religious group were significant (p<0.001)
Kaur, 2023 [48]	Delhi (~28.6° N)	79	18 years and above (Male patients of a tertiary care drug dependence drug dependence treatment centers in North India)	ORA, NORA, and IR	DUREL	Cross-sectional study	ADS with religiosity (ORA, NORA, IR) insignificantly (p=0.139, p=0.949, p=0.796, respectively) ODS with ORA significantly (p=0.046) ODS with NORA and IR insignificantly (p=0.859, p=0.508, respectively)
Guimara es, 2022 [49]	Brazil (~ -14° S)	650	10-13 years (students)	Highest score of consistent worship, participating in	Measured by participation in religious activities, engagement in worship, and personal	Cross-sectional study	Participation in religious activities was not associated with binge drinking (p=0.700) Prayer practice was not

				religious activities, and how important religion is to their lives.	perception of religion		associated with binge drinking (p=0.534) Importance of religion was not associated with binge drinking (p=0.807 and p=0.371)
Ishaq, 2021 [50]	Norway (~62° N)	2661	16-74 years	Religious muslim and non-religious muslim	Religiosity scores generated from participants' answers to questionnaires	Cross-sectional study	Islam and alcohol (OR = 0.67, p < 0.01) significant in the unadjusted model (only analyzed the link between Islam and health outcomes, without looking at other sociodemographics)
Brito, 2021 [51]	French (~46° N)	38694	≥18 years	Religious believer, religious observant, not religious believer, not religious observant	Religiosity was assessed on the basis of religious beliefs and religious practice	Cross-sectional	Religious observance was negatively associated with alcohol use disorders (OR=0.60, p<0.001). Alcohol use disorder was less frequent among subjects with religious belief (OR=0.69, p<0.001)
Livne, 2021	USA (~37° N)	36309	45-64 years	Score in importance of	Subjective importance of religiosity was measured	Cross-sectional	Associations between high degrees of importance of

[52]				religiosity, and religious service attendance	by the spiritual beliefs influence daily life Religious service attendance was measured by participation in formal religious worship		religiosity and alcohol use disorder remained significant (aOR = 0.79) Frequent service attendees had lower odds of alcohol use disorder (aOR = 0.4)
Rubenstein, 2021 [24]	USA (~37° N)	3157 in 2011, 2157 in 2013, 1538 in 2015, 1310 in 2018	(U.S military veterans)	ORA, NORA, IR	DUREL	Prospective cohort study	There were significant differences between ORA and hazardous drinking (p = 0.009), IR and hazardous drinking (p = 0.02) NORA has a greater risk of developing hazardous drinking (RRR= 1.19, p = <0.05) IR a lower risk of developing hazardous drinking (RRR=0.89, p = < 0.01)
Doolittle, 2020 [53]	USA (~37° N)	3685	49±15 (patients HIV/AIDS in the Veterans Health	Attending religious service (<1/month and	VACS survey	Prospective cohort study	Attending religious service services at least monthly was associated with less unhealthy

			Administration)	≥1/month)			alcohol use (p=0.006)
Buchtova, 2020 [54]	Republic of Czech (~49.8° N)	13377	11-15 years, 13.5 ± 1.7	Religious attendance, importance of faith, church activities	Measured by frequency attendance at worship or formal religious activities, individual's perception of their faith in God, individual's involvement in religious activities outside formal worship services	Cross-sectional study	Combination of religious attendance with no participation in church activities were significantly increased for drinking (OR=1.72, p<0.05)
Francis, 2019 [55]	South Africa (~ -30° S)	20227	10-23 years (grade 8–10 learners)	Low and high religiosity	Measures an individual's level of involvement in religious practices and religious community life	Cross-sectional study	High religiosity were significantly less likely to report using alcohol in the last 30 days (AOR = 0.86, p<0.001)
Baena, 2018 [56]	Spain (~40 °N)	2890	12-18 years, 14.2±1.33	Religious affiliations with the religiosity	Categorized based on what they said (My religion is very important to me, I consider myself a very strong believer, My religious beliefs influence my actions, I	Cross-sectional study	Abstinence from alcohol is positively correlated with higher religiosity (p = 0.001). Alcohol consumption, especially recent consumption, tends to be associated with lower levels of religiosity (p <0.001)

					fulfill the mandates of my religion, I pray every day, I enjoy being with other people as religious as I am)		
Morawa , 2018 [25]	Germany (~51° N)	257	18 years and above, 42.8±14.0 (first-generation immigrants of Polish origin living in Germany)	IR, ER, not/marginally religious, no data	CRS	Cross-sectional study	IR was significantly associated with a lower risk of alcohol consumption (OR = 0.33, p = 0.005) in comparison with extrinsic/marginal/non- religiosity
Nordfjæ rn, 2018 [57]	Norway (~62° N)	2617	40-80 years	Salience religiosity and personal religiosity	At wave 1, religious salience was assessed whether religion plays a meaningful and influential role in the individual's daily life, worldview, and decision-making processes. The additional self- reported religiosity	Prospective and cross- sectional study	Higher religiosity (both salience and personal religiosity) strongly correlates with lower alcohol use and higher rates of abstention, statistically significant (p=0.001). The relationship is consistent in both analyses (p<0.001).

					measures an individual's self-perception of their own religiosity		
Isralowit, 2017 [58]	Israel (~31.5° N)	758	19-60 years (Jewish female student)	Religious and secular	SUSI	Cross-sectional study	Secular students are significantly more likely to consume alcohol and engage in binge drinking compared to religious students (p=0.000)
Queiroz, 2015 [26]	Brazil (~ -14° S)	363	18 years above	OR, NOR, IR	DUREL	Cross-sectional study	OR (OR=3.20, p<0.001) was significantly and positively associated with alcohol consumption IR (OR=0.77, p<0.001) was significantly and negatively associated with alcohol consumption
							NOR (OR=1.25, p=0.504) was insignificantly associated with alcohol consumption
Moham madpoo rasl,	Iran (~32° N)	1837	18-34 years, 22.1±2.27 (college students)	Higher scores indicate stronger	28-items-questionnaire (scores range from 28 to 140).	Cross-sectional study	Significant inverse correlation between higher scores of religious beliefs and alcohol

2015 [59]	religious beliefs.	use. Specifically, as religious beliefs strengthen, the odds of alcohol use decrease (OR<1, p<0.001).
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Supplementary Table 3. Summary of Studies Investigating the Relationship Between Religiosity and Drugs Use

Study, year	Origin	n	Age (certain characteristic)	Religion	Measurement	Study design	Result
Carra, 2023 [27,28]	Italy (~42.5° N)	68263	12-17 years (civilian, noninstitutionalized US population)	IR, ER (personal-service attendance and social-faith-based activities)	Measure the personal depth and commitment and personal-social religiosity.	Prospective Cohort study	IR shows a significant effect of cannabis use (p=0.001) Extrinsic-personal religiosity shows a significant effect of cannabis use (p=< 0.001) Extrinsic-social insignificantly affect cannabis use (p=0.643)
Celik, 2023 [27]	Norway (~62° N)	41096	13-19 years	OR and SR	SR measures an individual's perception of the impact of religion on their daily life and decisions. OR measures the frequency of involvement in religious activities religious community	Cross-sectional study	SR significantly negatively related to cannabis use (b = - 0.29, OR = 0.75, p < 0.001). OR significantly positive relationship with cannabis use (b = 0.18, OR = 1.20, p < 0.001)
Everhar	USA	194	18-20 years,	Higher scores	RCI-10	Cross-	Religiosity is significantly

t, 2023 [29]	(~37° N)		18.82±0.76(col lege students with asthma)	indicate greater religious commitment.		sectional study	and inversely correlated with marijuana use ($\beta=-0.051$, $p=0.001$, OR=0.950).
Jokela, 2023 [60]	Finland (~64° N)	6592	18 years above	Active and inactive religious attendance	Questionnaire to track the time pattern of one's religious participation.	Prospective Cohort study	Religiously active (coeff. 0.09, 95% CI: 0.01, 0.17) vs. Religiously inactive (coeff. 0.14; 95% CI: 0.10, 0.19), insignificant changes seen in cannabis use ($p=0.25$).
Kadar, 2023 [35]	Hungary (~47° N)	5275	18-64 years (NSAPH 2019) and 18- 34 years (BLS)	Religious, non- religious, agnostic	Religiosity is measured by defined as the individual's subjective perception of own religious status.	Cross- sectional study	No significant association with illicit drug use was observed ($p=0.136$).
Brito, 2021 [51]	French (~46° N)	38694	≥18 years	Religious believer, religious observant, not religious believer, not religious observant	Religiosity was assessed on the basis of religious beliefs and religious practice.	Cross- sectional	Religious observance was negatively associated with substance use disorders [OR=0.48, 95% CI (0.38– 0.60)]. Substance use disorder was

							less frequent among subject with religious belief [OR=0.60, 95% CI (0.52–0.69)].
Karimirad, 2021 [61]	Iran (~32° N)	524	18-47 years, 23.0±4.2	Score of religious belief	Kendler's general religiosity scale.	Cross-sectional	There is a significant effect of religious belief on substance use (p = 0,003)
Livne, 2021 [52]	USA (~37° N)	36309	45-64 years	Score in importance of religiosity, and religious service attendance	Subjective importance of religiosity was measured by the spiritual beliefs influence daily life Religious service attendance was measured by participation in formal religious worship	Cross-sectional	Importance of religiosity was inversely associated with 12-month substance use disorder Frequent service attendees had lower odds of cannabis use disorder (aOR = 0.4, 95 % CI 0.24,0.68), compare non-service attendees
Doolittle, 2020 [53]	USA (~37° N)	3685	49±15 (patients HIV/AIDS in	Attending religious service less than once per	VACS survey	Prospective cohort study	Attending religious service at least once per month was significantly associated with

			the Veterans Health Administration)	month and attending religious service at least once per month.			lower drug use in past year (p = 0.01)
Buchto va, 2020 [54]	Republic of Czech (~49.8° N)	13377	11-15 years, 13.5 ± 1.7	Religious attendance, importance of faith, church activities	Measured by frequency of one's attendance at worship or formal religious activities, individual's perception of the significance of their faith in God, individual's involvement in religious activities outside formal worship services.	Cross-sectional study	Combination of religious non attendance with participation in church activities, the odds ratios were significantly increased for recent cannabis use (OR=3.39, p <0.05)
Francis, 2019 [55]	South Africa (~ -30° S)	20227	10-23 years (grade 8–10 learners)	Low and high religiosity	Measures an individual's level of involvement in	Cross-sectional study	High religiosity had diminished odds of reporting cannabis use in the last 30

					religious practices and engagement with religious community life.		days (AOR=0.57, p<0.001).
Burdett e, 2018 [62]	USA (~37° N)	3176	-	Religiosity is categorized by answer scores regarding religious presence, religious significance, and religious transformation	Religious presence is measured by attendance frequency, religious significance by personal agreement with its guidance in daily life, and religious transformation by life-changing religious experiences in the past 2 years.	Cross-sectional study	Church attendance is significantly associated with reduced use of illicit drug and marijuana use (OR=0.82, p<0.01; OR=0.86, p<0.05, respectively). Insignificant result of prescription drug misuse and pain reliever misuse.
Rezende-Pinton, 2018 [30]	Brazil (~ -14° S)	531	18 years above	OR, NOR, IR	DUREL	Cross-sectional study	NOR is significantly associated with an earlier age of onset, indicating a negative correlation with delayed onset (p<0.05). IR is significantly correlated

							with lower total craving (p<0.05).
							No statistically significant effects are observed for organizational religiosity.
Isralowitz, 2017 [58]	Israel (~31.5° N)	758	19-60 years (Jewish female student)	Religious and Secular	SUSI	Cross-sectional study	Secular students are significantly more likely to use cannabis compared to religious students (p=0.000).
Debnam, 2017 [63]	USA (~37° N)	27874	15.9±1.4 (college student)	Religiosity is categorized by answer scores from two questions	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health.	Cross-sectional study	Spirituality and drug use in the past month (Model 1, individual stress level and school level characteristics) had a negative and significant relationship in male (b=−.358, p<0.001) Statistically significant negative relationship between turning to spiritual beliefs to cope with problems and substance use among

							females ($b=-0.684$; $p<0.011$).
Moham madpoo rasl, 2015 [59]	Iran (~32° N)	1837	18-34 years, 22.1±2.27 (college students)	Higher scores indicate stronger religious beliefs.	28-items-questionnaire (scores range from 28 to 140).	Cross- sectional study	Higher religious belief scores are associated with lower odds of ever drug abuse ($OR<1$, $p=0.003$)
Bahr, 2010 [64]	USA (~37° N)	4983	12-19 years, 15,67 (students)	Religious and less religious	Religiosity was the mean of two questions on frequency of religious service attendance and importance of religion	Cross- sectional study	Adolescents with higher religious involvement were less likely to use alcohol or engage in heavy drinking, with fully standardized log- odds of -0.264 and -0.244 ($p<0.01$).

Supplementary Table 4. Summary of Studies Investigating the Relationship Between Religiosity and Smoking/Tobacco Use

Study, year	Origin	n	Age (certain characteristic)	Religion	Measurement	Study design	Result
Everhardt, 2023 [29]	USA (~37° N)	194	18-20 years, 18.82±0.76(coll age students with asthma)	Higher scores indicate greater religious commitment	RCI-10	Cross-sectional study	Religiosity is significantly and inversely correlated with tobacco use ($\beta=-0.051$, $p=0.002$, OR=0.951)
Jokela, 2023 [60]	Finland (~64° N)	6592	18 years above	Active and inactive religious attendance	Questionnaire to track the time pattern of one's religious participation	Prospective Cohort study	Religiously active (coeff. 0.11; 95% CI: 0.04, 0.17) vs. Religiously inactive (coeff. 0.14; 95% CI: 0.10, 0.19), significant changes seen in smoking ($p=0.01$)
Kadar,	Hungary	5275	18-64 years	Religious, non-	Religiosity is	Cross-	There is a significant

2023 [35]	(~47° N)		(NSAPH 2019) and 18-34 years (BLS)	religious, agnostic	measured by defined as the individual's subjective perception of own religious status.	sectional study	association, with the highest prevalence in the Non- religious group and Religious group (p<0.001).
Hill, 2022 [65]	USA (~37° N)	1578- 1735	18-94 years, 46.90±17.35	Higher scores indicate greater religious commitment.	These questions were analyzed by Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and reliability test	Cross- sectional study	Religiosity is significantly associated with abstention from traditional cigarettes (OR=1.29, p<0.05), combined cigarette and e- cigarette use (OR=1.33, p<0.01), but not with abstention from e-cigarettes (OR=0.96) Religiosity is significantly associated with cigarette cessation during the pandemic, with fewer traditional cigarettes (OR=1.57, p<0.001), combined use of cigarettes

							and e-cigarettes (OR=1.57, p<0.01), and e-cigarettes (OR=1.45, p<0.01)
Ishaq, 2021 [50]	Norway (~62° N)	2661	16-74 years	Religious muslim and non-religious muslim	Religiosity was measured by questionnaires, with higher scores categorized as religious Muslims and lower scores as non-religious Muslims	Cross-sectional study	Islam and smoking were significant (OR=0.88, p<0.01)
Rajab, 2021 [66]	Saudi Arabia (~24° N)	1752	10-19 years, 15.6 ± 1.7 (school students)	Low religiosity (below median) and high religiosity (above median)	Religiosity is measured by asking about the level of religiosity	Cross-sectional study	Religiosity was significantly associated with the lifestyle risk factor profile (e.g. smoking) (p <0,0001)
Martinez, 2021 [67]	Brazil (~14° S)	336	>18 years, (undergraduate health science students)	ORA, NORA, IR	DUREL	Cross-sectional study	ORA and IR significantly affect smoking status in female students (ORA 3.41 ± 1.47, IR 10.36 ± 3.53), but not in male students

Al-Shatna wi, 2021 [68]	Jordan (~31° N)	793	≥18 years, 29,2 ± 11 cigarette smokers, 22,2 ± 5,7 waterpipe smokers	Fasting	During the month of Ramadan (only fasting participants were recruited)	Cross-sectional study	This study provided evidence from the month of Ramadan that waterpipe smoking and cigarette smoking is associated with abstinence-induced smoking urge (p = 0,0001)
Livne, 2021 [52]	USA (~37° N)	36309	45-64 years	Score in importance of religiosity, and religious service attendance	Subjective importance of religiosity was measured by the spiritual beliefs influence daily life Religious service attendance was measured by participation in formal religious worship	Cross-sectional	Frequent service attendees had lower odds of tobacco use disorder (aOR = 0.3, 95 % CI 0.22,0.33)
Doolittle, 2020 [53]	USA (~37° N)	3685	49±15 (patients HIV/AIDS in the Veterans Health	Attending religious service less than once per month and	VACS survey	Small cohort studies	Attending religious service at least once per month was associated with lower smoking status (p=0,001,

			Administration)	attending religious service at least once per month.			never 24% vs. 22% and current 50% vs. 56%).
Buchto va, 2020 [54]	Republi c of Czech (~49.8° N)	13377	11-15 years, 13.5 ± 1.7	Religious attendance, importance of faith, church activities	Measured by frequency attendance at worship or formal religious activities, individual's perception of their faith in God, individual's involvement in religious activities outside formal worship services	Cross-sectional study	Non-attending respondents who participate in church activities were more likely to report smoking, with odds ratios (OR=3.14)
Francis, 2019 [55]	South Africa (~ -30° S)	20227	10-23 years (grade 8–10 learners)	Low and high religiosity	Measures an individual's level of involvement in religious practices and engagement with religious community	Cross-sectional study	High religiosity were significantly less likely to report using tobacco in the last 30 days than learners with low religiosity (AOR = 0.76, p<0.001)

					life		
Morawa, 2018 [25]	Germany (~51° N)	257	18 years and above, 42.8±14.0 (first-generation immigrants of Polish origin living in Germany)	IR, ER, not/marginally religious, no data	CRS	Cross-sectional study	Intrinsic religiosity was significantly associated with a lower risk of being a smoker (OR = 0.34, CI = 0.15–0.76, p = 0.009) in comparison with extrinsic/marginal/non-religiosity.
Nabipour, 2017 [31]	Iran (~32° N)	682	21,4 ± 2,52 (muslim students)	ORA, NORA, IR	DUREL	Cross-sectional study	Waterpipe smoking tended to decrease with increases in NORA (p = 0.027, OR = 0.82) ORA was negatively associated with dual smoking (p = 0.014, OR = 0.71)
Martinez, 2017 [69]	Brazil (~14° S)	1055	Men 39,5 ± 14,9 ; women 45,1 ± 15,3	ORA, NORA, IR	DUREL	Cross-sectional study	Smoking status is also significantly associated with self-reported religiosity, ORA and some aspects of IR

Isralow itz, 2017 [58]	Israel (~31.5° N)	758	19-60 years (Jewish female student)	Religious and Secular	SUSI	Cross- sectional study	Secular students (48.0%) are significantly more likely to smoke cigarettes compared to religious students (24.1%) (p=0.000)
Allahve rdipour, 2015 [70]	Iran (~32° N)	1837	18-34 years, 22,09 (students)	Higher religious beliefs	Kendler's general religiosity scale	Cross- sectional study	Religiosity (OR = 0.98) have statistically significant relationships with cigarette smoking
Queiroz , 2015 [26]	Brazil (~14° S)	363	18 years above	OR, NOR, IR	DUREL	Cross- sectional study	OR (OR=3.84, p<0.001) was significantly and strongly positively associated with tobacco consumption, but the association was weak for NOR (OR=1.78, p<0.05) IR (OR=0.86, p=0.004) was significantly and negatively association with tobacco consumption

Supplementaray Table 4. Summary of Studies Investigating the Relationship Between Religiosity and Internet/Games

Study, year	Origin	n	Age (certain characteristic)	Religion	Measurement	Study design	Result
Kadar, 2023 [35]	Hungary (~47° N)	5275	18-64 years (NSAPH 2019) and 18-34 years	Religious, non- religious, agnostic	Religiosity is measured by defined as the individual's	Cross- sectional study	Significant association between internet use with the religious group and non-

(BLS)				subjective perception of own religious status		religious group (p<0.001) A significant association between social media use with the religious group and non-religious (p<0.001) Data indicates no significant result for problematic video gaming.	
Pong, 2022 [32]	Hong Kong (~22.3° N)	401	18-21 years (students)	Religious and non-religious	SWBQ	Cross- sectional study	Highly significant for personal-communal and Transcendental: (p<0.001). Insignificant for Environmental: (p>0.05)
Arani, 2019 [34]	Iran (~32° N)	250	22.26 ± 4.8	Score in spiritual attitude and spiritual ability	Questionnaire which evaluates spirituality development consists of spiritual attitude and spiritual ability.	Cross- sectional study	The study showed a significant correlation between spiritual attitude and addiction potential (r=-0.25, p<0.001), spiritual ability and addiction (r=-0.16, p<0.009)
Nadee	Pakistan	800	(muslim college	Anti-religion	OK-religious attitude	Cross-	The study found that DE

m, 2019 [33]	(~30° N)		students)	scale, DE conversion in faith, absolute faith, intrinsic religiosity, francis attitude	scale for Muslims developed	sectional study	conversion in world faith towards internet use had a positive impact, while IR orientations reduced internet usage ($\beta = 0.121$), and students with higher anti- religion scores showed a greater increase in internet addiction ($\beta = 0.277$)
Shim, 2019 [71]	South Korea (~37.5° N)	285	12-19 years	Five images of God (answering, accepting, benevolent, presenting, and nurturing) Two kinds of spiritual well- being (religious and existential well-being)	SWB Scale	Cross- sectional study	There was a significant difference in God's image and spiritual well-being among the high-risk, potential-risk, and normal control groups for smartphone addiction ($p < 0.0005$). Post-hoc analysis showed that the normal control group had higher scores on four biblical positive images of God and

two aspects of spiritual well-
being compared to the
potential-risk group ($p<0.05$)

Notes: **BLS**: Budapest Longitudinal Study; **CRS**: Centrality of Religiosity Scale; **DUREL**: Duke University Religion Indeks; **ER**: Extrinsic/Extrically Religiosity; **IR**: Intrinsic Religiosity; **NORA**: Non-Organizational Religious Activity; **NOR**: Non-Organizational Religiosity; **NSAPH**: National Survey on Addiction Problems in Hungary; **ORA**: Organizational Religious Activity; **OR**: Organizational Religiosity; **RCI-10**: 10-item Religious Commitment Indeks; **RRR**: Relative Risk Rasio; **SR**: Subjective Religiosity; **SUSI**: Substance Use Survey Instrument; **SWBQ**: Spiritual Well-Being Questionnaire; **SWB**: Spiritual Well-Being; **VACS**: Veterans Aging Cohort Study.