

Supplementary Materials: Quantitative studies addressing associations between other religious measures and suicide risk					
<u>Religious measure</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Suicidal ideation</u>	<u>Suicide attempt</u>	<u>Suicide</u>
Author/Date					
<b><u>Spiritual Well-Being Scale</u></b>					
(Kaslow, Price et al. 2004)	United States	200 African-Americans (100 suicide attempters, 100 controls)		Higher scores are protective	
(Meadows, Kaslow et al. 2005)	United States	200 African-American women (100 suicide attempters, 100 controls)		Higher scores are protective*	
(Walker, Utsey et al. 2005)	United States	423 African-Americans	Higher scores are slight risk factor	Higher scores are slight risk factor	
(Nad, Marcinko et al. 2008)	Croatia	45 veterans with PTSD, 32 controls	Higher scores are protective†		
(Taliaferro, Rienzo et al. 2009)	United States	522 undergraduates	Higher scores are protective		
<b><u>Intrinsic Religiosity</u></b>					
(Walker and Bishop 2005)	United States	459 Undergraduates	Protective		
(Nad, Marcinko et al. 2008)	Croatia	45 veterans with PTSD, 32 controls	Protective†		
(Stroppa and Moreira-Almeida 2013)	Brazil	168 bipolar outpatients		NS	
(Caribe, Nunez et	Brazil	110 suicide		Protective	

al. 2012)		attempters, 114 controls			
<b><u>Importance of religion</u></b>					
(Huguelet, Mohr et al. 2007)	Switzerland	115 psychotic; 30 non- psychotic patients		NS	
(Rasic, Kisely et al. 2011)	Canada	1,615 high school students	low importance increased risk in females; NS for males	NS	
(Hoffman and Marsiglia 2012)	Mexico	702 high school students	NS for past-week ideation		
(Rushing, Corsentino et al. 2013)	United States	248 depressed older adults	NS	NS	
(Birkholz, Gibson et al. 2004)	United States	49 hospice patients	NS		
(Albert, Rabkin et al. 2005)	United States	80 patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	Low importance increased suicidal ideation		
<b><u>Subjective Religiosity Scale</u></b>					
(Taylor, Chatters et al. 2011)	United States	1,621 Black Caribbeans, 3,570 African-Americans	High scores are protective for Black Caribbeans, NS for African-Americans	NS	
<b><u>Non-organizational religiosity‡</u></b>					
(Taylor, Chatters et al. 2011)	United States	1,621 Black Caribbeans, 3,570 African-Americans	Reading religious material is risk factor for Af-Americans, NS for Caribbeans	NS	
<b><u>Religious coping§</u></b>					
(Taylor, Chatters et al. 2011)	United States	1,621 Black Caribbeans	High importance of prayer is risk factor, looking to God	High importance of prayer is risk factor,	

			for strength is protective	looking to God for strength is protective	
(Taylor, Chatters et al. 2011)	United States	3,570 African-Americans	Looking to God for strength is protective	Looking to God for strength is protective	
<b><u>Private Religious activities</u></b>					
(Nonemaker, McNeely et al. 2003)	United States	16,306 adolescents	Protective	Protective	
(Caribe, Nunez et al. 2012)	Brazil	110 suicide attempters, 114 controls		Protective	
(Rushing, Corsentino et al. 2013)	United States	248 depressed older adults	NS	NS	
(Stroppa and Moreira-Almeida 2013)	Brazil	168 bipolar outpatients		NS	
<b><u>Prayer frequency</u></b>					
(Nkansah-Amankra, Diedhiou et al. 2012)	United States	9,412 adolescents	Praying "weekly" increased risk versus "never"	NS	
<b><u>Brief Multidimensional Measure of Religiousness/Spirituality</u></b>					
(Spencer, Ray et al. 2012)	United States	700 adults with advanced cancer	Higher scores are protective		
(Stratta, Capanna et al. 2012)	Italy	426 earthquake victims; 522 controls	Negative spiritual coping increased risk †		
(Mihaljevic, Aukst-Margetic et	Croatia	111 veterans with PTSD, 39 controls	Negative religious coping‡ increased risk †		

al. 2012)					
<b><u>Brief Religious Coping Scale</u></b>					
(Stroppa and Moreira-Almeida 2013)	Brazil	168 bipolar outpatients		NS	
<b><u>Religious (yes/no)</u></b>					
(Zhang and Xu 2007)	China	74 suicide attempters	Religion increased risk*		
(Sisask, Varnik et al. 2010)	7 countries	2,819 suicide attempters, 5,484 controls		Religion is protective in Brazil, Estonia, Iran, Sri Lanka, but a risk factor in South Africa (NS for India & Vietnam)	
<b><u>Religious Belief (yes/no)</u></b>					
(Xie, Chen et al. 2012)	China	N=285 persons with lupus	Increased if person has "religious belief"		
<b><u>Satisfaction with religious beliefs</u></b>					
(Jarbin and Von Knorring 2004)	Switzerland	88 adolescents with first psychotic episode		Non-suicide attempters had higher satisfaction	
<b><u>OCD symptoms with religious/sexual content</u></b>					
(Torres, Ramos- Cerqueria et al. 2011)	Brazil	582 outpatients with OCD	Religious/sexual content increased risk	NS	
<b><u>Perceived religiosity</u></b>					
(Assari, Lankarani et al. 2012)	United States	5,181 African- Americans	Higher perceived religiosity is protective		
<b><u>Religious versus secular schooling</u></b>					
(Eskin 2004)	Turkey	420 adolescents	Religious schooling is protective		

<b><u>Belief in God</u></b>					
(Zhang, Conwell et al. 2004)	China	66 suicides, 66 matched controls (psychological autopsy)			NS
<b><u>Belief in afterlife</u></b>					
(Zhang, Conwell et al. 2004)	China	66 suicides, 66 matched controls (psychological autopsy)			NS
(McClain-Jacobson, Rosenfeld et al. 2004)	United States	276 adult terminal cancer patients admitted to palliative care hospital	NS after adjusting for spiritual well-being		
<b><u>Religious coping style</u></b>					
(Spann, Molock et al. 2006)	United States	176 African-American adolescents	NS	NS	
<b><u>Life Ownership Orientation Questionnaire</u></b>					
(Kaplan, Ficker et al. 2007-2008)	United States	233 undergraduates	NS		
<b><u>Perception of personal religiousness scale</u></b>					
(Simonson 2008)	United States	279 undergraduates	less personal religiousness is a risk factor		
<b><u>Spiritual involvement and beliefs scale</u></b>					
(Simonson 2008)	United States	279 undergraduates	Less spiritual involvement/beliefs is a risk factor		
<b><u>Practicing a religion</u></b>					
(Almasi, Belso et al. 2009)	Hungary	194 suicides, 194 controls			Protective
<b><u>Presence of any religious characteristic (affiliation, service attendance, belief in God, belief in afterlife)</u></b>					

(Zhang, Wieczorek et al. 2010)	China	392 suicides, 416 controls			NS
<b><u>Religious orientation scale</u></b>					
(Lester 2012)	United States	149 undergraduates	More intrinsic religiosity*, spiritual awareness*, and instability* increased risk	NS	
<b><u>Spirituality scale</u></b>					
(Cooperman and Simoni 2005)	United States	207 HIV positive women	Spirituality is protective	NS	
<b><u>Religiosity</u></b>					
(Wingate, Bobadilla et al. 2005)	United States	299 African-American males	NS		

\*Results were not significant after adjusting for covariates

†Analysis combined suicidal ideation and suicide attempt

‡Non-organizational religiosity includes: reading religious materials, watching religious television programs, listening to religious radio programs, prayer, asking someone to pray for you

§Religious coping includes: importance of prayer in stressful situations, looking to God for strength

¥ Negative religious coping includes: deferring all responsibility to God, feeling abandoned by God, blaming God for difficulties, experiencing spiritual tension or doubt, experiencing conflict and struggle with God