Relationship between attitudes to aging with death anxiety and religious orientation in people aged 20 to 40 years

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A B S T R A C T

The aim of study is examine the Relationship between attitudes to aging with death anxiety and religious orientation in people aged 20 to 40 years of Bandar Abbas. This study was a descriptive-correlation. Statistical population is all persons 20 to 40 years of Bandar Abbas. Sampling method is simple random sampling. Cochran formula was used to determine the sample size. The sample size was 360 persons. The results showed that there is a correlation (0.18) between external religious orientation and elderly attitude. And external religious orientation explanations 3% of the variance in elderly attitudes in the total study group. And there is a correlation (0.19) between internal religious orientation and elderly attitude. And internal religious orientation explanations 3% of the variance in elderly attitudes in the total study group. There is a correlation (0.20) between death anxiety death and elderly attitude. And anxiety death explanations 4% of the variance in elderly attitudes in the total study group.

Keywords: Aging, Death Anxiety, Religious Orientation.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, older age, as a major year that professionals Focused in the world that 1999 to be known as the International Year of the elderly. Despite the fact that due to the problems of the elderly has long history in the medical field(Brown et al., 2015). But the elderly population growth in recent years, the field of multilateral approaches provided such as social and psychological attitudes(Bähler, Huber, Brüngger, & Reich, 2015; Huijbregts et al., 1997).

Aging is a process that associated of profound changes in physiological, psychological and sociological humans(Beard, Officer, & Cassels, 2016; Hoppmann & Gerstorf, 2016). In addition to the decreased biological processes and increase the quality and quantity of stress, old age, the face of inevitable death and the

anxiety associated with this period have an important role in mental disorders(Dadfar, Bahrami, Noghabi, & Askari, 2016).

Religious orientation has acted as a moderating stress and those with internal religious orientation experience less stress(Ghorbani, Watson, Omidbeiki, & Chen, 2016; Twenge, Exline, Grubbs, Sastry, & Campbell, 2015). People with intrinsic religiosity, their religion are rooted in nature, compared with people who are just external religious orientation, the religion as a means to achieve something else, a more positive mental health(Ghorbani et al., 2016). People with inner religion, have better mental health and those with external religious experience probably more negative consequences(Dix, 2015).

People with inner orientation are religion wider and more organized. These people, with the internalization of religious values, consider it as an end in and help them to meet their needs. People with extrinsic religious orientation of these beliefs to achieve the objectives of others and religion as a means to achieve other objectives are(Jong & Halberstadt, 2016). Sociological surveys in the field of religion and development studies in psychology religion field, Indicates the relationship between religion and various aspects of life. And some scientists consider the current world as return to religion courses and review(Ghorbani et al., 2016; Jong et al., 2017).

Among the variables that can be correlated with the attitude to old age, death anxiety. Anxiety is a reaction against unknown threats, internal, ambiguous and its origin is unconscious and uncontrollable and many factors make it(Hayward, Krause, Ironson, Hill, & Emmons, 2016). Among the specific types of anxiety based on unknown source, death anxiety is one of the most important. Death anxiety is thoughts, fears and emotions related to the final event live beyond normal life(Van Tongeren et al., 2016).

Death anxiety is conscious and unconscious fear of death or dying. Death Anxiety is a complex concept that is not easily explained and generally includes Concepts fear of death in his own and others. Including predicted his death and fear of death and dying process about important people in life (Engelmann et al., 2016; Fry, 2000; Krause, Rydall, Hales, Rodin, & Lo, 2015). According to what was said the aim of this study is to answer the question is there relationship between attitudes to aging with death anxiety and religious orientation in people aged 20 to 40 years of Bandar Abbas.

METHODOLOGY

This study was a descriptive-correlation. Statistical population is all persons 20 to 40 years of Bandar Abbas. Sampling method is simple random sampling. Cochran formula was used to determine the sample size. The sample size was 360 persons.

Attitudes Questionnaire elderly was prepared to measure attitudes to old age(Mokhtari & Sheibani, 2016). The questionnaire consisted of 31 questions is the five-level Likert scale was scored as (much agree = 5, agree = 4, no comment = 3, disagree = 2, and much disagree = 1). The maximum score is obtained 155 and minimum score 31.

All port's religious orientation questionnaire includes 21 sentences which will be presented to participants. After ensuring him in honest the answers, asked with honesty, determined emotion and attitude to each statement by marking and choosing one of the options. Test questions with four options: A. Strongly Disagree, B. disagree almost, C. almost agree, D. strongly agree. The questionnaire based on a Likert scale from 1 to 4 scoring.

RESULTS

Hypothesis 1: There is relationship between attitudes to aging with death anxiety in people aged 20 to 40 years of Bandar Abbas.

Table 1. Regression analysis of elderly attitude on death anxiety

Model	Correlation coefficient	coefficient of determination	corrected coefficient of determination
1	0.20	0.04	0.04

Table 2. ANOVA of death anxiety elderly attitudes

Model	Sum square	Df	Mean square	F	P
Regression	3147.26	1	3147.26	16.02	0.001
Residual	70298.40	358	196.36		
Total	73445.66	359			

Table 3. Coefficient regression of elderly attitude on death anxiety

Model	B	standard error	β	t	p
constant number	89.23	2	-	44.55	0.001
death anxiety	1.05	52.60	0.20-	4	0.001

Hypothesis 2: There is relationship between attitudes to aging with religious orientation in people aged 20 to 40 years of Bandar Abbas.

Hypothesis 2-1: There is relationship between attitudes to aging with intrinsic religious orientation in people aged 20 to 40 years of Bandar Abbas.

Table 4. Coefficient regression of elderly attitude on intrinsic religious orientation

Model	Correlation coefficient	coefficient of determination	corrected coefficient of determination
1	0.19	0.03	0.03

Table 5. ANOVA of intrinsic religious orientation to elderly attitudes

Model	Sum square	Df	Mean square	F	P
Regression	2750.71	1	2750.71	13.93	0.001
Residual	70694.94	358	197.47		
Total	73445.66	359			

Table 6. Coefficient regression of elderly attitude on intrinsic religious orientation

Model	B	standard error	β	t	p
constant number	67.10	4	-	16.76	**0.001
intrinsic religious orientation	0.67	0.18	0.19	3.73	**0.001

Hypothesis 2-2: There is relationship between attitudes to aging with extrinsic religious orientation in people aged 20 to 40 years of Bandar Abbas.

Table 7. Coefficient regression of elderly attitude on extrinsic religious orientation

Model	Correlation coefficient	coefficient of determination	corrected coefficient of determination
1	0.18	0.03	0.03

Table 8. ANOVA of extrinsic religious orientation to elderly attitudes

Model	Sum square	Df	Mean square	F	P
Regression	2623.79	1	2623.79	13.26	0.001
Residual	70821.86	358	197.82		
Total	73445.66	359			

Table 9. Coefficient regression of elderly attitude on extrinsic religious orientation

Model	B	standard error	β	t	p
constant number	90.73	2.56	-	35.33	0.001
extrinsic religious orientation	0.51	0.14	0.18-	3.64	0.001

CONCLUSION

The results showed that there is a correlation (0.18) between external religious orientation and elderly attitude. And external religious orientation

explanations 3% of the variance in elderly attitudes in the total study group. And there is a correlation (0.19) between internal religious orientation and elderly attitude. And internal religious orientation explanations 3% of the variance in elderly attitudes in the total study group. There is a correlation (0.20) between death anxiety death and elderly attitude. And anxiety death explanations 4% of the variance in elderly attitudes in the total study group.

Also, according to regression analysis of predictors of spiritual intelligence only variable was predictive of death anxiety. Based on these findings, the development of spiritual intelligence reduces of fear intensity of elderly death, but the growth of social intelligence does not correlate with reduction in death anxiety. The results showed that negative attitudes toward other adults, by personal anxiety about aging and death, especially fear of the unknown, it was predicted. Women than their male counterparts, obtained the more points on the subscales fear of death and fear of death multidimensional.

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