

## **Abstract**

Death represents the end of physical existence in which many people find it is dreadful. In previous studies, researchers find that the perception of death anxiety and death attitudes is affected by numerous factors. The present study attempted to investigate the association between age, death anxiety, and death attitude further by exploring the buffering power of religiosity, religious affiliation, and time perspective. One hundred and twenty Buddhists and one hundred and nine Christians are recruited in religious organizations. When controlling the covariates including religious affiliation, intrinsic religiosity, future time perspective (FTP) and gender, results of ANCOVA showed that age of participants did not correlate with any of the four facets of death anxiety or the five death attitudes. However, the results of subsequent multiple linear regression analysis showed that, intrinsic religiosity significantly predicted the fear of death in the middle and old age groups, but not the young age group. Besides, intrinsic religiosity also predicted the own death anxiety in Christians, whereas this relationship could not be found in Buddhists. Results also showed that the age difference had the moderating effect on the relationship between FTP and own death anxiety, and the relationship between FTP and fear of death existed in the high intrinsic religiosity Buddhists, but not found in the low intrinsic religiosity Buddhists and all the Christians. The implications of these findings, limitations and further studies were discussed.