

**PERCEIVED ATTACHMENT TO GOD ACCROSS CHRISTIAN  
SECTORS AND ANXIETY OF SENIOR COLLEGE STUDENTS  
AT CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY-INDANG, CAVITE**

**THESIS**

**REYNA MARI M. YAMZON**

**College of Arts and Sciences  
CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY  
Indang, Cavite**

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*Perceived attachment to god across  
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**REYNA MARI M. YAMZON**  
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## ABSTRACT

**YAMZON, REYNA MARI M. Perceived Attachment to God across Christian Sectors and Anxiety of Senior College Students at Cavite State University – Indang, Cavite.** Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Science in Psychology, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. April 2013. Adviser: Ms. Joy N. Babaan.

During the times of anxiety, the idea of God's availability and responsiveness to humans open up the possible importance of studying God attachment. This study examined the relationship and differences between the level of perceived attachment to God across different Christian sects (Roman Catholic; Iglesia ni Cristo; and other Christians including Born Again and Protestants) and the anxiety level among the selected senior college students, of Cavite State University (CvSU) – Indang, Cavite. There were 306 participants who came from the nine colleges of the said university who were surveyed using the Attachment to God Inventory and Filipino Adolescent Anxiety Scale. Percentage, mean and standard deviation were used in determining the level of perceived attachment to God and anxiety level while Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient and Kruskal-Wallis, one-way ANOVA were used to determine the relationship and difference of the two variables. It was found out that there is a significant relationship among the variables across Iglesia ni Cristo and other Christian sects except for the Roman Catholics. This was due to the other factors affecting the anxiety level of the Roman Catholic student like academic status, projects, examinations, and even professors and peers. Therefore, whatever the level of attachment to God among the participants, do not have control on the anxiety experienced by the participants. This also suggests that for Iglesia ni Cristo and other Christians, once the attachment to God is low,

the anxiety will result to moderate level which implies that these participants do not tend to be reliant on their attachment to God as they go through anxieties in their lives. However, no significant difference was found in their level of perceived attachment to God which suggests that even though these groups differ in their worship styles, devotional practices, and discipleship activities, they still have that one similarity that dominates above all; they are all adherent of Christianity who believe that Jesus is the Son of God, fully divine and fully human and the savior of humanity. Lastly, no significant difference was also found in their level of anxiety which suggests that the type of Christian sector was not merely affecting the way its member think and feel towards an anticipated notion.

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**Reyna Mari M. Yamzon**

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**INTRODUCTION**

The twentieth century saw the gradual separation of psychology and religion, and an uneasy relationship developed. The emergence of scientific paradigm as the dominant epistemology in psychology brought with it scepticism toward faith-based belief systems (Hill et al., 2003). Additionally, a number of prominent theorists and therapists including Freud, Leuba, Skinner and Ellis expressed negative views of religion, labeling it pathological, exploitive, irrational, dangerous, and an impediment to achieving emotional health. Such views promoted the exclusion of spirituality from psychological research from the theory and practice of psychotherapy (Awara & Fasey, 2008). However, in contrast to the past conflict separation between the fields of religion and psychology, suspicion and concern now appear to be abating (Spilka et al., 2003). The 21<sup>st</sup> century has been predicted to hold great promise for increased understanding and cooperation between members of these fields (Koenig, 2000). The growing interest in the relationship