

Abstract

Religious individuals adopt religious coping for stress management which is related to consequential mental and physical health outcomes. Past literature identified the role of religiosity and attribution style from a trait perspective, and situational factors from a state perspective, in religious coping. This study aimed to investigate the adoption of self-directing, collaborative and deferring religious coping styles from an integrated approach by addressing the interaction among dispositional and situational factors.

One hundred and three Christians in Hong Kong recruited by convenience sampling first completed Attributional Style Questionnaire, Religious Problem Solving Scale after manipulation the locus of control of the stressful situation, and lastly measures of religiosity. We could understand how situational locus of control moderates (a) the relationship between dispositional attribution styles and religious coping styles, and (b) the relationship between religiosity and religious coping styles. Upon stress under external control, in comparison to internal control, religious individuals used more collaborative and deferring, but less self-directing strategies. Attribution style and situational locus of control in conjunction affect self-directing style. Religiosity and situational locus of control together affect self-directing and collaborative styles. The findings imply how an individual view his or her relationship with God and to what extent an individual view the problem under his or her control jointly predict religious coping.

***Keywords:* religiosity, attributional style, locus of control, religious coping style**