

Comparison of Adolescent with and without Pets Personality and Intelligence Responses

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Abstract

Personality and intelligence test responses of 200 adolescents belonging to same vicinities those were having pets and were without pets were compared to assess effect of pet. Ten-Items Personality Inventory and Multiple Intelligence Assessment were administered. The responses of the participants compared with SPSS (22). Analysis revealed variance between the personality responses by pet owners as compared with participants without pet, with pet ($M = 2.34$, $SD = .755$) without pet ($M = 1.66$, $SD = .923$). $p = .000$. A similar variance was observed in intelligence, pet owners ($M = 2.24$, $SD = .740$) without pet ($M = 1.69$, $SD = .895$). $p = .000$. Results are sweeping more cross cultural studies recommended.

Introduction

The studies to improve the understanding about human animal interaction are increasing day by day (McCune, et al, 2020). Human animal interaction is ancient and is related with human health (Serpell, 2006). This relationship provided bases for the discovery of human animal bond (Hines, 2003). Biological impact of human animal interaction is a focus of modern researchers (Pendry & Vandagriff, 2020). Because animals even strayed maintain meaning for human beings around the globe (Davey, Zhao & Khor, 2020). The human animal relationship is so strong that the experts of robotics develop robots getting insights from human animal interaction (Grollman, 2014).

A human personality study is a multi-dimensional area. In this area the relationship of human personality dimensions with human orientation towards animal and its relationship with animal have been reported in a few studies (Herzog & Mathews, 1997). Some studies have studied animal contribution and utility relationship with human attitudes towards the animals (Serpell, 2004a). Another study examined a similarity in human attitudes towards animals (Batt, 2009). Human attitudes towards animals with reference to our empathy towards the animals have also been studied (Taylor & Signal, 2005). However a few studies found that having a pet is not related with our personality (Belk, 1996). However, some studies studied close relationship between personality and pet keeping (Kidd & Kidds, 1980; Perrine & Osbourne, 1998; Cameron & Mattson, 1972).

The study of the relationship between personality and intelligence in a known area and the relationship between these two important psychological constructs have been established in various studies (Goff & Ackerman, 1992), because, these are related with our day to day living, function and social relationship (Lopes, Salovey & Straus, 2003). Personality and intelligence also influence our attitudes towards life (Vakola, Tsaousis & Nikolaou, 2004) to the extent that these predict our success in life (Laidra, Pullmann & Allik, 2007) and about our skills (Bastian, Burns & Nettelbeck, 2005).

There could be a question that how keeping a pet could be related with abient intelligence (Augusto & McCullagh, 2007; Belk, 1996)) if it is so, than is intelligence and pet keeping related? “Mentalizing” is a

known human feature and we use mentalizing for ours pets (Epley, Schroeder & Waytz, 2013) in a few cases. A few relevant questions could be, why it does so in so an so situation and how it would behave when, or was it more enthusiastic now, reflect thinking about thinking and that is related with animals and it is intelligent and could be related with intelligence? Moreover, certain studies have reflected that pets facilitated the learning process of children, was that participation something that could be named as intelligence or it was something to promote intelligence as an external aid again is a question (Shafer, 2006). Moreover, social and emotional development are related with personality as well as intelligence and studies support that animals played a role in both kinds of developments (Triebenbacher, 1998: Robin & Bensen, 1985: McNicholas & Collis, 2001).

Method and Procedure

To test that how do adolescent pet owners and adolescents without pet belonging to similar vicinities, almost of same age groups behave on two measures of intelligence and personality because of pet ownership ? 200 subjects were studied. 129 (60%) were male and 77(40 %) were female. Among these 100 were having pets group A and 100 were not having any pet, mostly those were having pets were having dogs and cats. The criterion to induct in groups was self-report. All subjects were given Gosling, Rentfrow & Swann Jr, 2003) Ten-Items Personality Inventory (TIPI) and Gardner (1992) Multiple Intelligence Assessment in individual sittings after getting signed a consent form. Nobody was forced to participate and nobody was compelled during testing to complete the tests.

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Results

SPSS (22) was used to analyze data. Analysis revealed variance between personality responses by pet owners as compared with participants without pet, with pet ($M = 2.34$, $SD = .755$) without pet ($M = 1.66$, $SD = .923$). $p = .000$. Similar variance was observed in intelligence, pet owners ($M = 2.24$, $SD = .740$) without pet ($M = 1.69$, $SD = .895$). $p = .000$.

Conclusions and Recommendation

The results are astonishing or we may name these as sweeping, these could be due to certain testing or calculation factor or for other reasons those could be related with the participats and thier particular areas where the study was conducted, however, if these are approved in cross-cultural context than these reflect a few important directions regarding the important areas of psychology. More extensive studies in cross cultural context recommended.

Table 1.0

Personality Responses Pet owners/ Participants without pet (N=200)

Intrest 95% *CI*

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	<i>Cohen's.d</i>
With pet(100)	2.34	.755	5.70	.000	.4476	.91524	.806

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	<i>Cohen's.d</i>
Without pet(100)	1.69	.895					

Analysis revealed difference between personality responses by pet owners as compared with participants without pet, with pet ($M = 2.34, SD = .755$) without pet ($M = 1.66, SD = .923$). $p = .000$) that showed the presence of variance.

Table 1.1

Intelligence Responses Pet owners/ Participants without pet (N=200)

Intrest 95% *CI*

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>	<i>Cohen's.d</i>
With pet(100)	2.24	.740					
Without pet(100)	1.69	.895	4.734	.000	.32089	.77911	.66

Analysis revealed difference between intelligence responses by pet owners as compared with participants without pet, variance was observed in intelligence, pet owners ($M = 2.24, SD = .740$) without pet ($M = 1.69, SD = .895$). $p = .000$).

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