

Pet Animals: To Own and To Love

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It is a common knowledge that pets help; improve our emotional and mental well-being, reduce anxiety levels, fight depression, enhance family and childhood development, etc. The aim of this study is to determine the perceived impact of pet animals on the psychological, physiological, social, and emotional well-being of the owners. Using a descriptive research methodology, the researchers applied self-made closed-ended questionnaires to 100 pet owners in Barangay, Biñan, Laguna of Philippines who were purposively chosen for the study. The results revealed that 59% of the pet owners are males while 41% are females; most of the pets are dogs and the pet owners have high level of attachment to their pets in terms of time, money, love and care and finally, the pet owners agreed that their pets have positive impact on their psychological, physiological, social, and emotional well-being. It is recommended that animal organizations should create enlightenment programs to inform people about the importance of pet animals to man's well-being, thereby promoting pet ownership. Also, they should strengthen the advocacies concerning the welfare of pet animals.

Keywords: Pet ownership, psychological and physiological well-being, social and emotional well being, love and care, Bowlby's attachment theory, pet animals.

INTRODUCTION

Many are aware of the physical and medical benefits of owning and playing with pet animals, such as reduction in blood pressure and cholesterol, fewer visits to the doctor, even an increase in physical activity and exercise. Anyone who has ever cared for a pet animal understands their role in our overall health as they offer unconditional love and attention, they make us laugh, relax us and divert us from daily concerns and stressors (Schivinski, 2009). Researchers have documented many psychological benefits of pet ownership. The first advantage is the reduction in loneliness, not only because they provide companionship, but they also often persuade human contact, interaction and socialization. In addition, children with pets at home score significantly higher on empathy and pro-social skills such as speech, writing and poetry than non-pet owners (Smith, 2012). These studies only scratched the surface of the growing body of scientific research that has been conducted about the beneficial effects animals have on the physical,

emotional and mental well-being to both adults and children. Often, people are encouraged to get a pet after experiencing the death of a loved one. Man's "best friend" has sure proven his loyalty and devotion to the human race in unperceived ways never thought possible. With all these premises, this study determined the perceived impact of pet animals to their owners' psychological, physiological, social, and emotional well-being. Specifically, it answered questions on the profile of the respondents as to age; gender; civil status; type of pet animal owned and duration of pet ownership; their level of attachment to their pet animals along time, money and love and care; the perceived impact of pet animals to their well-being along psychological, physiological, social and emotion; the significant difference in their level of attachment to their pet animals when grouped according to profile variables; the significant difference in the perceived impact of pet animals on their well-being when grouped according to profile variables; and how their level of attachment to their pet animals is related to their perceived impact of well-being.

This study was anchored on Bowlby's Attachment Theory which theorizes that attachment is a "lasting

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psychological connectedness between human beings” and it holds that mothers who are available to their babies and responsive to their needs create feelings of security in their kids. Likewise, the baby knows he can count on his mother to take care of him, which gives him a solid foundation from which he can go out and explore the world (Becker, 2012).

Literature Review

Hernandez-Kahayon and Villacarlos-Berba (2004) reported that psychological health is a state of good adjustment with a subjective state of well-being, enjoyment in living and feeling that one is exercising his talents and abilities. As to Green and Hardman (2005), health benefits of being physiologically active are well known and the evidence suggests that being physically active can help in both the prevention and treatment of many common, but serious, health conditions. Health and happiness are influenced not only by social cognition but also by social relations and people who enjoy close, supportive relationships are at less risk for illness and premature death (Myers, 2005).

For many people, life without a pet would be unthinkable for pets provide companionship, affection and protection and they can become playmates and partners, with unique bonds being formed between humans and the animals, which become essential parts of their lives (FEDIAF, 2001). As mentioned by O’Haire (2009), pet owners spend large amount of money, time, and energy on their pets that seem to give no useful value in return. They allow them to live in their homes for free, pay for their food and medical bills, and sometimes purchase toys and accessories for them. On the other hand, Wells (2011) posited that the evidence in support of animals promoting human well-being is fairly convincing and some benefits may arise from the mere provision of companionship. It appears that the presence of another living being can help to reduce loneliness and feelings of isolation, thus pets may be particularly advantageous for people living alone. People keep pets for companionship, recreation and protection, rather than for the specific purpose of enhancing their health (Smith, 2012). Becker (2010) comprehensively disclosed that animals have a calming influence on people. This calming effect can be used as protection against loneliness, depression, and anxiety in people. Pets’ unconditional love and acceptance solve issues of people who are living alone or do not have close relationship with their families (VPI Pet Insurance, 2008).

According to Casciotti (2011), people with pets have healthier hearts, make fewer visits to the doctor, get more exercise, and are less depressed and pet provides a social support that can make a person more relaxed and decrease stress. Nazario (2012) gave ways on how our pets can improve our health hence he expounded that animals can make people feel good. It only takes few

minutes watching a dog or cat or a fish swimming to feel less anxious and less stressed and your body goes through changes that alter your mood. A study published in the *Western Journal of Nursing Research* found that even pet fish can help by facilitating healthy weight gain among Alzheimer's patients, who often suffer from lack of adequate nutrition. In the presence of an aquarium, patients who paced tended to sit still longer, while patients who were typically lethargic became more attentive. Both effects led to better eating at mealtimes (Oz, 2012). In addition, animals can also give you the sense of healing that your friend cannot provide you. There is an intervention wherein an animal becomes part of health-care treatment called the animal-assisted therapy (AAT) and it helps individuals develop social skills (Uyemura, 2011). Ravn (2011), pets can affect your physiological and psychological well-being for based on the study conducted that a year after being released from a coronary care unit, pet owners were more likely to have survived than those who do not have pets. People are hardwired to pay attention, respond to, and be motivated by animals and have increased brain activity when confronted by animals due to early relationships between predator and prey. The scientists assessed the influence of the human-animal bond, attachment and commitment to evacuate homes prior to an oncoming hurricane. They hypothesized that stronger levels of both would result in a greater likelihood of evacuating, since owners should want to get both themselves and their animals to safety, and under the pets ACT, are legally guaranteed the opportunity to do so (Kight, 2012).

In the recent times, the diversity of workplaces that benefit from pets have expanded and while cats, and some birds have an important place next to the many professionals and business owners working from home, dogs seem to have found their way into the office (Phillips, 2011). Dodman (2004), food play a large role in feelings of affection between pet and owner, but animals do not live by food alone and the mere presence or touch of a person has been shown to reduce the heart rate of animals which is a sign of bonding, likewise, they need to be emotionally, socially, psychologically and physiologically attached to the pet owners. Like people, dogs do not simply like or love someone just because they are there.

A new report by Pets at Home on the beneficial effects of pet ownership suggests that owning a pet may in fact help children with their homework rather than hinder their progress. The survey of 1,000 pet-owning children, aged between 5 - 16 years old, revealed that the vast majority (79%) believe their pet friends have a positive effect on their home-work and school-work in general (London, 2012). Dogs and other animals can help children cope with a variety of ailments – depression, emotional disorders, and even poor immune function. Pets are also good preventive medicine for healthy children to help them avoid developing allergies, increasing weight, or

becoming social outcasts (Foti, 2009). A research by Chan (2012) shows that children who live in a home with a pet during their first year of life are more likely to be healthier, compared with kids who did not live in a pet-owning household. It's more support in a growing body of evidence that exposure to pets early in life can stimulate the immune system to do a better job of fighting off infection. Specifically, kids who had a dog during their first year of life had 31% fewer respiratory tract infections than kids who did not live with a dog. Kids from dog-owning homes also had fewer ear infections, 44 % fewer than kids from non-dog-owning homes. A study done by the State University of New York at Buffalo revealed that couples with pets have closer relationships and are more satisfied in their marriage than those who don't have pets (Quintana, 2009). However, it was reported that pets are sources of therapy for the mind and keeping pet means giving our life an involvement and attachment to someone else. Our mind keeps on worrying about the needs of the pet as a complete individual (Rafique, 2007). On the contrary, Moran (2012) unveiled that pet owners do the strangest things for their animal pets. This is because pets reduce stress and depression. When someone reaches middle age and menopause starts to set in, there is nothing like owning a pet that is devoted to you. The fact that pets make us happy and healthier increase the use of animals such as dogs, cats mostly, but also birds, fish, and horses, in settings like hospitals, nursing homes, schools, and mental institutions (Rovner, 2012).

To strengthen the claims of this study, the following were considered: Rusty is a certified comfort dog that visits hospitals, schools, and nursing homes and brings companionship and joy to those in need. Rusty was there, with his owner Carl Maier, during the tragic event after September 11, 2015 in the Philippines offering comfort to those who had lost children, parents, and friends. His quiet presence and loving heart encourage them to hug him and cry. Sigmund Freud is a medical doctor who loved dogs in the later part of his life. He often had Jofi, one of his dogs, on his office with him when he was seeing patients. By observing the dog's behavior, Freud could tell if the patient might be under stress or deeply depressed (Miele and Tiegreen, 2006) and people love their pets and consider them as members of their family. They celebrate their pets' birthdays, confide in their animals, and carry pictures of them in their wallets. So when their pet dies, it is not unusual to feel overwhelmed by the intensity of their sorrow and has a lot of psychological effects to the owners. The loss of a pet may be a child's first experience with death. The child may blame his/her-self, the parents, or the veterinarian for not saving the pet, and s/he may feel guilty, depressed, and frightened that others s/he loves may be taken away from him/her. Coping with the loss of a pet can be particularly hard for seniors. Those who live alone may feel a loss of purpose and emptiness. The pet's

death may also trigger painful memories of other's loss and remind of their own mortality (Humane Society of the United States, 2012). In the same manner, owning a pet can be one of the greatest joy in life, but owning a pet is not all positive. First, you have to consider the costs of food, vet bills, medicines, and its supplies. Next is the time required you will spend with your pet. Pets require lots of attention. If you are already struggling to find time to take a spare moment every day, or if your family is constantly on the go and out of the house, then owning a pet is only going to make a bad situation even more difficult (Ellis, 2011). Robinson and Segal (2012) stated that owning a pet is emotionally beneficial and comforting only for those who love and appreciate animals.

Lue, (2007), in her study found out that those with the strongest pet bonds are more likely to follow veterinarian recommendations, regardless of its cost. Care decisions are not necessarily based on the owner's income, but rather on their attachment to their pet and their understanding of the importance and value of their veterinarians' recommendations. Kikusui's team video-taped the sessions and measured how long a dog spent gazing its owner. Based on the analysis, the researchers split the pairs that were allowed to play into two groups: "long gaze", who locked eyes for an average of 2.5 minutes during the play session, and "short gaze", who made eye contact for fewer than 45 seconds, on average. They found that these groupings showed changes in owner's oxytocin levels. In participants that spent long time making eye contact, oxytocin levels rose by more than 20% during the play session. In the control group, owners that avoided their dogs' gaze saw their oxytocin levels drop slightly (Callaway, 2009). Hutchings and Phillips' (2001) study was about the effect of pet ownership on overall health and the results showed that there was no significant difference in the overall physical and emotional health of pet-owners as opposed to non-owners. The results were not consistent with the research, thus, further research should be done in this area in an attempt to replicate the results. According to English (2011), there were three experiments that relied on surveys from pet owners as well as individuals without pets. At first, it was unclear whether people sought comfort in their pets because they lacked closeness to family and friends. One experiment with data from 217 respondents suggested this is not the case, and that closeness to pets increased with a person's relationship with friends and family. With the increasingly urban lifestyles of modern industrialized societies, many people find fewer opportunities to interact with animals and nature. Researchers have tested this phenomenon by using a modification of the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) (O'Haire, 2009). The present study is to determine the perceived impact of pet animals on the psychological, physiological, social, and emotional well-being of the owners.

METHODOLOGY

The population of the study was composed of one hundred (100) adults and children, who owned any type of pet, and were from Barangay San Vicente, City of Biñan, Laguna, Philippines. They were selected using convenience sampling technique and based on their knowledge of the subject being studied or information desired. The study used a closed-ended questionnaire for the purpose of collecting the needed data and was divided into three (3) parts namely: the respondents' demographic profile, level of attachment to their pets and the impact of pets to their well-being.

Consent to conduct the study and administer the questionnaire was secured from the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and the pet owners. The consent form contained: the right of the respondents to voluntarily withdraw from the study at any time; the central purpose of the study and the procedures to be used in the collection of data; comments about protecting the confidentiality of the respondents; a statement about known risks associated with participation in the study; and the signature of the respondents as well as those of the researchers. Actual visit to the research locale was also done for the personal administration of the questionnaire and to ensure 100% retrieval of the filled questionnaires. The answered questionnaires were tallied, tabulated, and subjected to statistical treatment, then analyzed and interpreted. To guarantee the consistency of the treatment and analysis of the data gathered, frequency and percentage were utilized for the profile of the respondents, weighted mean for the level of attachment to pet animals and for the perceived impact of pet animals to their well-being, t- test for the difference in the level of attachment to pet animals when grouped according to profile variables, and for the difference in the perceived impact of pet animals to their well-being when grouped according to profile variables, and multiple regression for the relationship between the level of attachment to pet animals and its impact to their well-being. The following ranges of measurement were used for the weighted mean: 3.51- 4.00 (strongly agree), 2.51-3.50 (agree), 1.51-2.50 (disagree) and 1.00 - 1.50 (strongly disagree).

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Profile of the Respondents

Table 1 show that majority of the 100 respondents were 40 years old and above, male, single, dog owner, and has owned a pet for 3 years and below.

Respondents' Level of Attachment

As shown on Table 2, for the time the respondents spend

with their pets, indicator 5 which is "I spent time with my pets by feeding them" was ranked 1st with a weighted mean of 3.82 whereas indicator 1 "I spend time reading books, magazines, and other reading material about my pet" ranked 5th with a weighted mean of 2.53. An average weighted mean score of 3.25 (verbally interpreted as agree) reveals that the respondents has high level of attachment to their pets as regards spending quality time with the pets. Likewise, for the monetary expenses to their pets, indicator 1 "I spend money to buy good quality food for my pet" ranked 1st with a weighted mean of 3.14 whereas indicator 5 "I spend money to buy books related to my pet" ranked 5th with a weighted mean of 2.35. The average weighted mean of 2.77 (verbally interpreted as agree) shows that the respondents have a high level of attachment in terms of spending money on their pets. Also, for showing love and care to their pets, indicator 2 "I show my love and care by seeking health care advice for my pet" as well as indicator 3 "I show my love and care by feeding my pet with good quality food" both ranked 1st with weighted mean of 3.33 each whereas indicator 4 "I show my love and care by bringing my pet along with me if possible" with a weighted mean of 2.79 was rank last. The average weighted mean of 3.17 (verbally interpreted as agree) reveals that there is high level of attachment amongst the respondents to their pets with regard to caring for and showing love to their pets. With an overall average weighted mean of 3.06 (verbally interpreted as agree), it signifies that the respondents' has high level of attachment to their pets with regards to spending their time and money on their pets, as well as showing love and care to their pets. This is supported by the study made by Lue (2007) which stated that pet owners who exhibit stronger bonds with their pets seek higher level of veterinary care and it affects the amount of time and activities they spend with their pets.

Perceived Impact of Pet Animals to the Respondents Psychological, Physiological, Social, and Emotional Well-Being

As shown on Table 3, for the impact of pet animals to the psychological well-being of the owners, indicator 2 which is "Owning a pet helps me to feel more competent and responsible" with a weighted mean of 3.43 ranked 1st whereas indicator 4 which is "Owning a pet helps me to think more creatively" with a weighted mean of 3.10 ranked last (5th). An average weighted mean of 3.27 (verbally interpreted as agree) reveals that the respondents agreed that their pets has impact to their psychological well-being. For the impact of pet animals to the physiological well-being of the owners, indicator 1 "Owning a pet helps me to become more active" with a weighted mean of 3.29 ranked 1st whereas indicator 3 "Owning a pet helps me to make fewer visits to my doctor" with a weighted mean of 2.76 was ranked 5th. The average weighted mean of 2.99 (verbally interpreted as

Table 1: Profile of the Respondents.

Profile	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
20 & below	30	30
21 - 39	32	32
40 & above	38	38
Gender		
Male	59	59
Female	41	41
Civil Status		
Single	51	51
Married	44	44
Widow	4	4
Separated	1	1
Type of Pet Owned		
Dog	68	68
Cat	4	4
Bird	4	4
Others	24	24
Duration of Pet Ownership (years)		
3 & below	37	37
4 – 8	29	29
9 & above	34	34
Total Number of Respondents = 100		

agree) reveals that the respondents agreed that their pets has positive impact to their physiological well-being. Then, for the impact of pet animals on the social well-being of the owners, indicator 1 "Owning a pet helps me to reduce my feelings of isolation and loneliness" with a weighted mean of 3.60 ranked 1st whereas indicator 5 "Owning a pet helps me to become more understanding to other people" with a weighted mean of 3.13 was ranked 5th. The average weighted mean of 3.25 (verbally interpreted as agree) reveals that the respondents agreed that their pets has positive impact to their social well-being. Finally, for the impact of the pet animals on the emotional well-being of the owners, indicator 4 "Owning a pet helps me to increase my fun and enjoyment" ranked 1st with a weighted mean of 3.66 whereas indicator 2 "Owning a pet helps me to temporarily relieved from my problems" ranked 5th with a weighted of 3.34. The average weighted mean of 3.49 (verbally interpreted as agree) shows that the respondents believes that their pet animals has positive impact on their emotional well-being. The overall average weighted mean of 3.25 (verbally interpreted as agree) shows that the respondents agreed that owning pet animals has positive impact to their psychological, physiological, social, and emotional well-being. This contradicts the findings by Hutchings and Phillips (2001) which explains

that pet animals have no impact to their owner's well-being because the overall physical and emotional health of pet owners is just the same compared to non-pet owners.

Difference in the Respondents' Level of Attachment when grouped according to profile variables

As reflected on Table 4, a significant difference was noted in the respondents' level of attachment in terms of time when grouped according to age ($F=3.7678$). Furthermore, the difference was noted between age bracket of 20 and below ($x=2.9333$) and 21-39 ($x=3.3125$). The result implied that the respondents have different level of attachment in terms of time when grouped according to age. Respondents aged 20 and below had lower level of attachment to their pets in terms of spending time with the pets than those who aged 21-39. It was also noted that there was no significant difference in the respondents' level of attachment in terms of time when grouped according to gender ($Z=0.7360$), type of pet ($X^2 = 6.84$), and duration of pet ownership ($F=2.1962$). This signified that the respondents' level of attachment in terms of time is the same regardless of gender, type of pet owned, and duration of ownership. The results support the study

Table 2: Respondents' Level of Attachment to their Pet Animals in terms of time, money, love and care.

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretations	Rank
I spend time...			
1. reading books, magazines, and other reading material about my pet.	2.53	Agree (High)	5
2. cleaning its shelter regularly.	3.50	Agree (High)	2
3. playing with my pet.	3.46	Agree (High)	3
4. shopping for my pet's needs.	2.92	Agree (High)	4
5. feeding my pet.	3.82	Strongly Agree (Very High)	1
Average	3.25	Agree (High)	
I spend money...			
1. to buy good quality food for my pet.	3.14	Agree (High)	1
2. to buy vitamins for my pet.	2.84	Agree (High)	2
3. to bring my pet to the clinic to be checked-up.	2.79	Agree (High)	3
4. to buy toys and accessories for my pet.	2.74	Agree (High)	4
5. to buy books related to my pet.	2.35	Disagree (Low)	5
Average	2.77	Agree (High)	
I show my love and care by...			
1. thinking of my pet while I am away from him/her during the day.	3.32	Agree (High)	3
2. seeking health care advice for my pet.	3.33	Agree (High)	1
3. feeding my pet with good quality food.	3.33	Agree (High)	1
4. bringing my pet along with me if possible.	2.79	Agree (High)	5
5. staying with my pet if it's sick.	3.08	Agree (High)	4
Average	3.17	Agree (High)	
Over-all Average	3.06	Agree (High)	

made by O'Haire (2009) which posits that pet owners spend large amount of money, time, and energy on their pets that seem to give no useful value in return.

As shown on Table 5, there was no significant difference in the respondents' level of attachment in terms of money when grouped according to age ($F=0.1141$), gender ($Z=0.2770$), type of pet ($X^2 = 4.02$), and duration of pet ownership ($F=0.1447$). The result indicates that the respondents' level of attachment in terms of money is the same regardless of age, gender, type of pet owned, and duration of ownership. The results support the study by O'Haire (2009) which claims that pet owners allow their pets to live in their homes for free, pay for their food supplies and medical bills, and sometimes purchase toys and accessories for their personal needs.

Table 6 shows that there is a significant difference in the respondents' level of attachment in terms of love and care when grouped according to type of pet owned ($X^2 =$

10.02). The respondents that own dogs as pet has the highest level of attachment to their pets due to love and care they showed them. However, there was no significant difference in the respondents' level of attachment in terms love and care when grouped according to age ($F=0.3849$), gender ($Z=1.1747$), and duration of pet ownership ($F=1.1677$). The respondents' level of attachment in terms of love and care is the same regardless of age, gender, and duration of ownership. These results supports the study by Ellis (2011) which states that owning a pet can be one of the greatest joy in life, but owning a pet is not all positive for one has to consider the costs of food, vet bills, medicines, and other supplies, and the time required to spend with the pet. Pets require lots of attention and if you are already finding it difficult to have spare moment every day, or if your family is constantly on the go and out of the house, then owning a pet is only going to make a bad situation

Table 3: Perceived Impact of Pet Animals to the Respondents' Psychological, Physiological and Emotional Well-Being.

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
Psychological:			
Owning a pet helps me to...			
1. enhance my self- esteem.	3.18	Agree	4
2. feel more competent and responsible.	3.43	Agree	1
3. feel less anxious and less stressed.	3.40	Agree	2
4. think more creatively.	3.10	Agree	5
5. have better outlook in life.	3.22	Agree	3
Average	3.27	Agree	
Physiological:			
Owning a pet helps me to...			
1. become more active.	3.29	Agree	1
2. lower my blood pressure.	2.86	Agree	4
3. make fewer visits to my doctor.	2.76	Agree	5
4. get well easily whenever I'm sick.	2.95	Agree	3
5. become healthier.	3.09	Agree	2
Average	2.99	Agree	
Social:			
Owning a pet helps me to...			
1. reduce my feelings of isolation and loneliness.	3.60	Strongly Agree	1
2. increase my social interaction, especially with strangers.	3.24	Agree	2
3. become better at talking to people.	3.14	Agree	3
4. go outside more.	3.14	Agree	3
5. become more understanding to other people.	3.13	Agree	5
Average	3.25	Agree	
Emotional:			
Owning a pet helps me to...			
1. lessen my loneliness and depression.	3.59	Strongly Agree	2
2. temporarily relieved from my problems.	3.34	Agree	5
3. reduce my stress when there is a conflict.	3.39	Agree	4
4. increase my fun and enjoyment.	3.66	Strongly Agree	1
5. feel secured.	3.46	Agree	3
Average	3.49	Agree	
Over-all Average	3.25	Agree	

even more difficult.

Difference in the Perceived Impact of pet animals on the respondents' well-being when grouped according to profile variables

The result on Table 7 shows that there was no significant difference in the perceived impact of pet animals on the

respondents' psychological well-being when grouped according to age ($F=0.7178$), gender ($Z=0.2096$), type of pet ($X^2 = 2.34$), and duration of pet ownership ($F=1.1127$). It reveals that the perceived impact of pet animals on the respondents' psychological well-being is the same regardless of age, gender, type of pet owned, and duration of ownership.

As shown on Table 8, there was no significant

Table 4: Difference in the Respondents' Level of Attachment in Terms of Time When Grouped According to Profile Variables.

Profile	Mean	Test Statistics	Critical Value	Interpretation
Age				
20 & below	2.9333	F = 3.7678	F = 3.0902	Significant (between 20 & below and 21-39)
21 – 39	3.3125			
40 & above	3.2632			
Gender				
Male	3.2780	Z = 0.7360	Z = ± 1.960	Not Significant
Female	3.2000			
Type of Pet				
Dog	3.29	X ² = 6.84	X ² = 7.82	Not Significant
Cat	3.10			
Bird	2.70			
Others	3.24			
Duration of Ownership (years)				
3 & below	3.1622	F = 2.1962	F = 3.0902	Not Significant
4 – 8	3.1931			
9 & above	3.3824			

Note: Level of significance = 0.05.

Table 5: Difference in the Respondents' Level of Attachment in Terms of Money When Grouped According to Profile Variables.

Profile	Mean	Test Statistics	Critical Value	Interpretation
Age				
20 & below	2.7467	F = 0.1141	F = 3.0902	Not Significant
21 – 39	2.8188			
40 & above	2.7526			
Gender				
Male	2.7560	Z = 0.2770	Z = ± 1.960	Not Significant
Female	2.7951			
Type of Pet				
Dog	2.86	X ² = 4.02	X ² = 7.82	Not Significant
Cat	2.55			
Bird	2.90			
Others	2.54			
Duration of Ownership (years)				
3 & below	2.7514	F = 0.1447	F = 3.0902	Not Significant
4 – 8	2.8345			
9 & above	2.7588			

Note: Level of significance = 0.05.

difference in the perceived impact of pet animals on the respondents' physiological well-being when grouped according to age (F=2.1312), gender (Z=0.6187), type of

pet (X² = 2.52), and duration of pet ownership (F=0.6891). It revealed that the perceived impact of pet animals on the respondents' physiological well-being is

Table 6: Difference in the Respondents' Level of Attachment in Terms of Love and Care When Grouped According to Profile Variables.

Profile	Mean	Test Statistics	Critical Value	Interpretation
Age				
20 & below	3.1067	F = 0.3849	F = 3.0902	Not Significant
21 – 39	3.2375			
40 & above	3.1631			
Gender				
Male	3.0829	Z = 1.1747	Z = ± 1.960	Not Significant
Female	3.2305			
Type of Pet				
Dog	3.21	X ² = 10.02	X ² = 7.82	Significant
Cat	2.85			
Bird	2.80			
Others	3.16			
Duration of Ownership (years)				
3 & below	3.0973	F = 1.1677	F = 3.0902	Not Significant
4 – 8	3.1172			
9 & above	3.2941			

Note: Level of significance = 0.05.

Table 7: Difference in the Perceived Impact of Pet Animals on the Respondents' Psychological Well-Being When Grouped According to Profile Variables

Profile	Mean	Test Statistics	Critical Value	Interpretation
Age				
20 & below	3.3333	F = 0.7178	F = 3.0902	Not Significant
21 – 39	3.1875			
40 & above	3.2789			
Gender				
Male	3.2780	Z = 0.2096	Z = ± 1.960	Not Significant
Female	3.2576			
Type of Pet				
Dog	3.27	X ² = 2.34	X ² = 7.82	Not Significant
Cat	3.35			
Bird	3.25			
Others	3.25			
Duration of Ownership (years)				
3 & below	3.2595	F = 1.1127	F = 3.0902	Not Significant
4 – 8	3.1655			
9 & above	3.3470			

Note: Level of Significance = 0.05.

the same regardless of age, gender, type of pet owned, and duration of ownership. Freud could tell if the patient might be under stress or deeply depressed (Miele and

Tiegreen, 2006) and people love their pets and consider them as members of their family. They celebrate their pets' birthdays, confide in their animals, and carry

Table 8: Difference in the Perceived Impact of Pet Animals on the Respondents' Physiological Well-Being When Grouped According to Profile Variables.

Profile	Mean	Test Statistics	Critical Value	Interpretation
Age				
20 & below	3.1333	F = 2.1312	F = 3.0902	Not Significant
21 – 39	2.7813			
40 & above	3.0000			
Gender				
Male	2.9593	Z = 0.6187	Z = ± 1.960	Not Significant
Female	3.0341			
Type of Pet				
Dog	3.01	X ² = 2.52	X ² = 7.82	Not Significant
Cat	3.10			
Bird	2.75			
Others	2.97			
Duration of Ownership (years)				
3 & below	3.0649	F = 0.6891	F = 3.0902	Not Significant
4 – 8	2.8897			
9 & above	3.01177			

Note: Level of Significance = 0.05.

Table 9: Difference in the Perceived Impact of Pet Animals on the Respondents' Social Well-Being When Grouped According to Profile Variables.

Profile	Mean	Test Statistics	Critical Value	Interpretation
Age				
20 & below	3.5000	F = 5.6570	F = 3.0902	Significant (between 20 & below and 21-39)
21 – 39	2.9688			
40 & above	3.2895			
Gender				
Male	3.2068	Z = 1.0033	Z = ± 1.960	Not Significant
Female	3.3122			
Type of Pet				
Dog	3.29	X ² = 7.62	X ² = 7.82	Not Significant
Cat	3.35			
Bird	3.05			
Others	3.16			
Duration of Ownership (years)				
3 & below	3.2324	F = 0.0910	F = 3.0902	Not Significant
4 – 8	3.2345			
9 & above	3.2824			

Note: Level of Significance = 0.05.

pictures of them in their wallets. So when their pet dies, it's not unusual to feel overwhelmed by the intensity of their sorrow and has a lot of psychological effects to the owners.

As shown on Table 9, significant difference was noted in the perceived impact of pet animals on the respondents' well-being in terms of social aspect when grouped according to age (F=3.7678). Furthermore, the difference

Table 10: Difference in the Perceived Impact of Pet Animals on the Respondents' Emotional Well-Being When Grouped According to Profile Variables.

Profile	Mean	Test Statistics	Critical Value	Interpretation
Age				
20 & below	3.5933	F = 0.9630	F = 3.0902	Not Significant
21 – 39	3.4478			
40 & above	3.4421			
Gender				
Male	3.4475	Z = 0.9893	Z = ± 1.960	Not Significant
Female	3.5463			
Type of Pet				
Dog	3.44	X ² = 7.62	X ² = 7.82	Not Significant
Cat	3.75			
Bird	3.45			
Others	3.58			
Duration of Ownership (years)				
3 & below	3.4324	F = 0.4669	F = 3.0902	Not Significant
4 – 8	3.4897			
9 & above	3.5470			

Note: Level of significance = 0.05.

was noted between age bracket of 20 and below ($x=3.5000$) and 21-39 ($x=2.9688$). The result implied that there is difference in the perceived impact of pet animals on the respondents' social well-being in terms of age. Respondents aged 21-39 had lower perceived impact on their social well-being than those who aged 20 and below. It was also noticed that there was no significant difference in the respondents' social well-being when grouped according to gender ($Z=1.0033$), type of pet ($X^2 = 7.62$), and duration of pet ownership ($F=0.0910$). This signified that the perceived impact of pet animals on the respondents' social well-being is the same regardless of gender, type of pet owned, and duration of ownership. For many people, life without a pet would be unthinkable for pets provide companionship, affection and protection and they can become playmates and partners, with unique bonds being formed between humans and the animals, which become essential parts of their lives (FEDIAF, 2001).

Table 10 shows that there was no significant difference in the perceived impact of pet animals on the respondents' emotional well-being when grouped according to age ($F=0.9630$), gender ($Z=1.960$), type of pet ($X^2 = 7.82$), and duration of pet ownership ($F=0.4669$). It reveals that the perceived impact of pet animals on the respondents' emotional well-being is the same regardless of age, gender, type of pet owned, and duration of ownership. Robinson and Segal (2012) stated that owning a pet is emotionally beneficial and

comforting only for those who love and appreciate animals.

Relationship between the Respondents' Level of Attachment and Perceived Impact to their Well-Being

Table 11 shows that there was moderate correlation ($R=0.41845$) between respondents' level of attachment and perceived impact of psychological well-being. This relationship was significant since p-value of 0.000335 was less than the level of significance of 0.05. Likewise, a significant relationship was noted between level of attachment in terms of time and perceived impact of psychological well-being ($\rho=0.03715$). This implies that the more time the respondents give to their pets, the higher the level of attachment as well as the perceived impact to their psychological well-being.

Table 12 reveals that there was moderate correlation ($R=0.4398$) between respondents' level of attachment and perceived impact of physiological well-being. This relationship was significant since P-value of 0.0001 was less than the level of significance of 0.05. Correspondingly, a significant relationship was noted between level of attachment in terms of love and care and perceived impact of physiological well-being ($\rho=0.0129$). This signifies that the more love and care the respondents give to their pets, the higher the level of attachment as well as the perceived impact to their physiological well-being.

Table 11: Relationship between Respondents' Level of Attachment to their Pet Animals and Perceived Impact to their Psychological Well-Being.

Multiple R	0.41845	Moderate correlation			
ANOVA	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	3	4.4352	1.4784		
Residual	96	20.8944	0.21765	6.7925	0.000335
Total	99	25.3296			
		P – value		Interpretation	
Time		0.03715		Significant	
Money		0.35815		Not Significant	
Love and Care		0.39373		Not Significant	

Note: Level of Significance = 0.05.

Table 12: Relationship between Respondents' Level of Attachment to their Pet Animals and Perceived Impact to their Physiological Well-Being.

Multiple R	0.4398	Moderate correlation			
ANOVA	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	3	6.9968	2.3323		
Residual	96	29.1651	0.3038	7.6769	0.0001
Total	99	36.1619			
		P – value		Interpretation	
Time		0.4545		Not Significant	
Money		0.1370		Not Significant	
Love and Care		0.0129		Significant	

Note: Level of Significance = 0.05.

Table 13: Relationship between Respondents' Level of Attachment to their Pet Animals and Perceived Impact to their Social Well-Being.

Multiple R	0.3438	Low correlation			
ANOVA	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	3	3.4080	1.1360		
Residual	96	25.4220	0.2684	4.2898	0.0069
Total	99	28.83			
		P – value		Interpretation	
Time		0.6937		Not Significant	
Money		0.4509		Not Significant	
Love and Care		0.0363		Significant	

Note: Level of Significance = 0.05.

Table 13 shows low correlation ($R=0.3438$) between respondents' level of attachment and perceived impact of social well-being. However, a significant relationship was noted between level of attachment in terms of love and care and perceived impact of social well-being ($p=0.0363$).

This shows that the more love and care the respondents give to their pets, the higher the level of attachment as well as the perceived impact to their social well-being.

Table 14 shows low correlation ($R=0.3433$) between respondents' level of attachment and perceived impact of

Table 14: Relationship between Respondents' Level of Attachment to their Pet Animals and Perceived Impact to their Emotional Well-Being

Multiple R	0.3433	Low correlation			
ANOVA	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	3	2.8786	0.9595		
Residual	96	21.5470	0.2244	4.2751	0.0070
Total	99	24.4256			

	P – value	Interpretation
Time	0.1551	Not Significant
Money	0.6132	Not Significant
Love and Care	0.0014	Significant

Note: Level of Significance = 0.05.

emotional well-being was observed. This relationship has low significance since p-value of 0.0070 was less than the level of significance of 0.05. On the other hand, significant relationship was noted between level of attachment in terms of love and care and perceived impact of emotional well-being ($p=0.0014$). This suggests that the more love and care the respondents give to their pets, the higher the level of attachment as well as the perceived impact to their emotional well-being. Considering the results on the respondents' level of attachment to their pet animals as to psychological, physiological, social and emotional, Dodman (2004) mentioned that food plays large role in the feelings of affection between pets and owners, but animals do not live by food alone and the more presence or touch of a person has been shown to reduce the heart rate of animals which is a sign of bonding, likewise, they need to be emotionally, socially, psychologically and physiologically attached to the pet owners. Like people, dogs as well as other pets does not simply like or love someone just because they are there.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The study established that most pet owners are 40 years old and above, male, single, dog owner, and owned a pet for 3 years and below. They have high level of attachment to their pets in terms of time, money, and love and care, and they agreed that their pets has positive impact to their psychological, physiological, social, and emotional well-being. It is recommended that animal organizations should create enlightenment programs to inform people about the importance of pet animals to man's well-being, thereby promoting pet ownership. Also, they should strengthen the advocacies concerning the welfare of pet animals.

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