# An Evaluation of Pet Owners' Attachment Style and the Human-Animal Bond

by Dr Elena Pezzini



# Thank you

I hope this topic interests you



# Agenda

- Motivation
- Problem and Purpose
- Theoretical Framework
- **Definitions**
- Research Questions & Hypotheses
- Nature & Significance
- Literature
- Methodology
- Data Analysis
- Findings
- Instrumentation
  - Conclusions

**Practical Implications & Limitations** 

**Future Recommendations** 



#### **Motivation**

- HAB is mutually beneficial (American Veterinary Medical Association, 2014)
- Today's prevalence of companion animals
- Attachment theory extended to companion animals in wellbeing (Kurdek, 2008; 2009a; 2009b; McConnell et al., 2011)



Thank you Dr. Lavac, Dr. Schulke & Staff
Sammy and Angel



# Problem

How style moderates the relation between strength of HAB & pet owner perceived stress



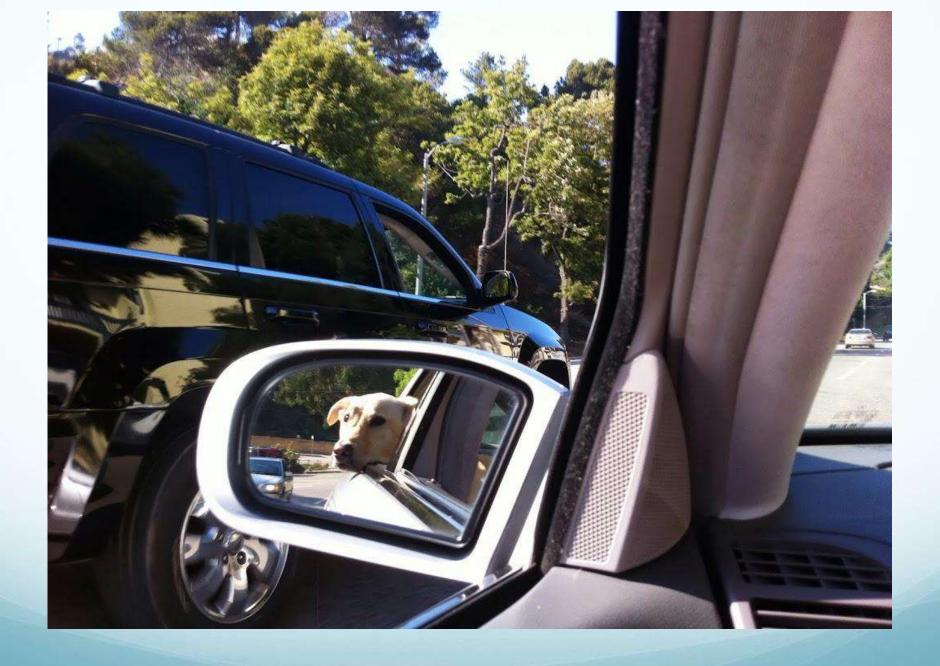
### **Purpose**

Test quantitatively if attachment style, as avoidance & anxiety, moderated the relation between strength of HAB & perceived stress



# **Theory**

- Bowlby (1958; 1973; 1982) & Ainsworth (1991) develop attachment framework
- 4 attachment <u>styles</u>: secure, anxious-insecure, avoidant-insecure & anxious-avoidant
- Attachment relation types: parent-child, romantic, workplace
- Researchers extend attachment <u>theory</u> to HAB (Kurdek, 2008, 2009a, 2009b; Zilcha-Mano et al., 2011a)
- Animal therapy reduce stress



#### **Definitions**

**Attachment Element** In a bond, proximity maintenance & separation distress need nearness and do stress with figure's absence. Safe haven & secure base focus on distress alleviation & security to the figure (Ainsworth et al., 1978). Safe haven & secure base establish a relation (Bell & Howard, 2000; Kurdek, 2008)

**Attachment Style** Ways bonds occur. Secure, insecure by either anxious & avoidant, and 1 with both, anxious & avoidant (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991; Fraley & Shaver, 2000, 2010)

**HAB** A beneficial & interactive relation (Gillum & Obisesan, 2010; Walsh, 2009a, 2009b)

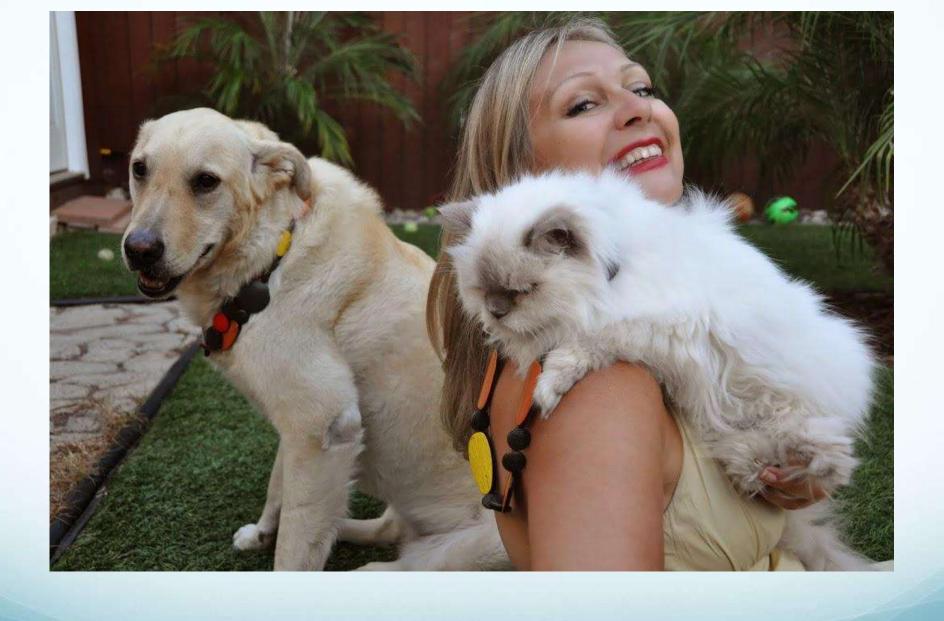
**Proximity maintenance** Longing to be with a figure (Ainsworth et al., 1978; Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991; Mikulincer & Shaver, 2012)

**Safe haven** In fear, returning to the figure for safety (Ainsworth et al., 1978; Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991; Mikulincer & Shaver, 2012)

**Secure base** The figure provides exploration outside the relation & comfort to alleviate stress (Ainsworth et al., 1978; Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991)

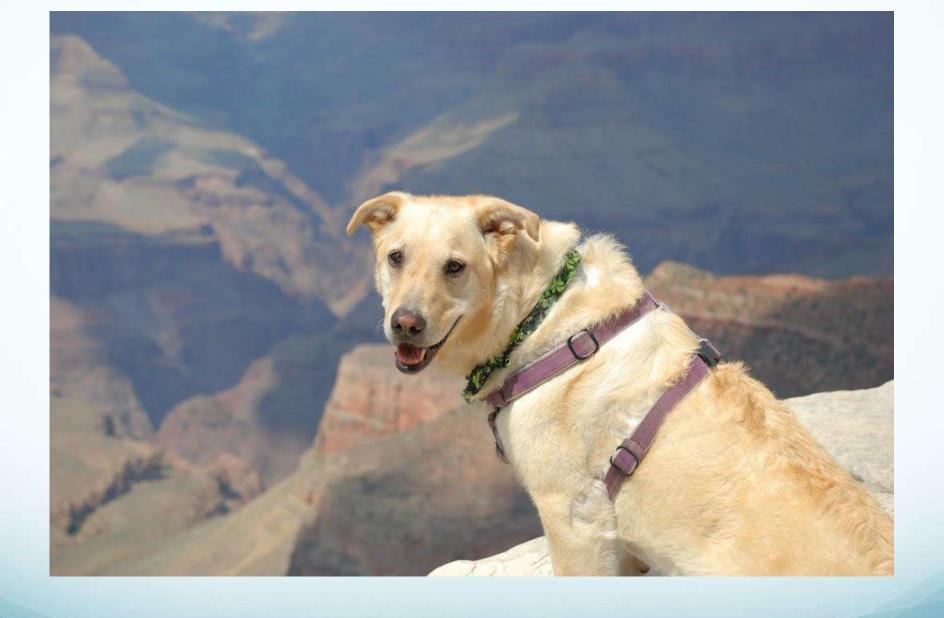
**Separation distress** When a figure disappears. Ends in anxiety (Ainsworth et al., 1978; Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991)

**Stress** Responses to stimuli that disrupt balance (Cohen & Janicki-Deverts, 2012). Here, perceived (Cohen et al., 1983)



## **Qs & Hypotheses**

- Q1. Is pet owners' perceived stress associated with the strength of HAB?
- Q2. Is pet owners' perceived <u>stress</u> associated <u>with</u> attachment <u>anxiety</u>?
- Q3. Is pet owners' perceived <u>stress</u> associated <u>with</u> attachment <u>avoidance</u>?
- Q4. Does attachment style moderate the relationship between HAB & stress reduction?
- H1<sub>o</sub>. There is no effect of the strength of HAB on perceived stress when controlling for anxiety & avoidance
- **H1**. There is an effect of strength of HAB on perceived stress when controlling for anxiety & avoidance
- H2<sub>0</sub> There is no effect of anxiety on perceived stress when controlling for strength of HAB & avoidance
- **H2**. There is an effect of anxiety on perceived stress when controlling for strength of HAB & avoidance
- H3<sub>0</sub>. There is no effect of avoidance on perceived stress when controlling for strength of HAB & anxiety
- H3. There is an effect of avoidance on perceived stress when controlling for strength of HAB & anxiety
- **H4**<sub>0</sub>. There is not a moderating effect of anxiety & avoidance on the relationship between strength of HAB & pet owner stress
- **H4.** There is a moderating effect of anxiety & avoidance on the relationship between strength of HAB & pet owner stress



# Nature & Significance

- Confirm questions + provide future effects of human & pet attachment
- Importance of how pets may provide <u>secure</u> attachment & relieve <u>stress</u>
- How individual high <u>anxiety</u>/high <u>avoidance</u>, or low, can limit effectiveness of the pet-owner relation, for owner's stress reduction



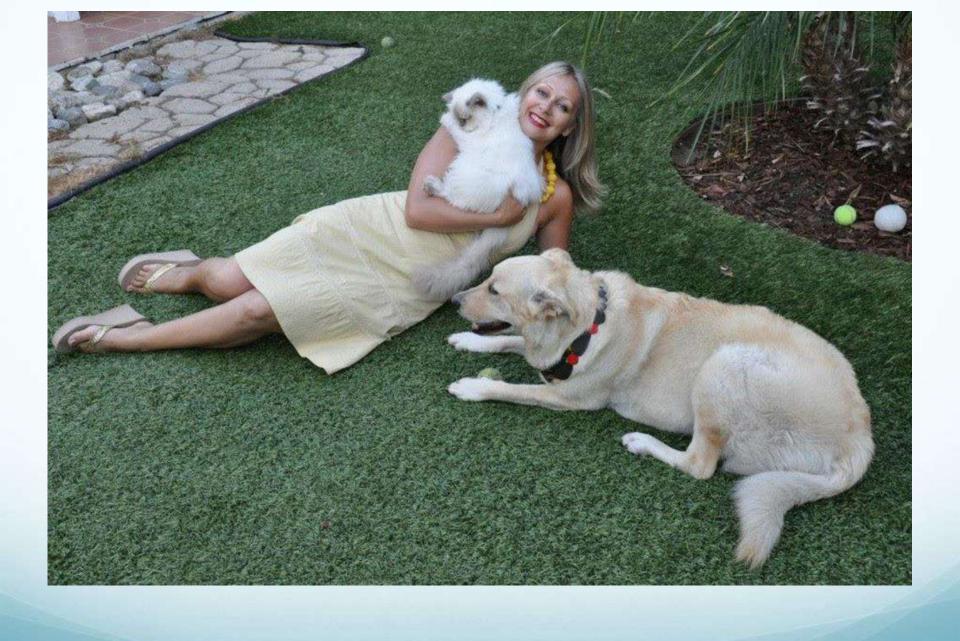
## **Literature: Attachment Theory**

- Bowlby (1958; 1969; 1973) and Ainsworth originate it
- Goal-directed behavior leads a person towards proximity & security with figure
- <u>Features</u>: secure base, safe haven, proximity maintenance, separation distress
- Adult attachment, on dimensional;
   anxiety & avoidance, on a 2 dimensional continuum
- Avoidance: distrust of partner's intentions
  - Anxiety: hyper vigilant behaviors, to secure attachment



#### **Attachment & Pets**

- Levinson speculate that proximity to an animal allowed youth therapy patients to trust
- Scales for human attachment applied to HAB
- Adapted measures for HAB: ECR (Brennan & Fraley, 1998), ECR-R (Fraley, Waller and Brennan 2000), RQ (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991)
- Researchers examine pets as figures (Kurdek, 2008, 2009; Zilcha-Mano, Mikulincer, & Shaver)
- Kurdek found proximity maintenance as important, although owners also turned to pets, over other figures, during stress: significance of secure base in HAB
- Zilcha-Mano develops measure of human-pet attachment style, measuring anxiety & avoidance, in owner stress



#### **Stress Reduction & HAB**

- Benefits of pet companion: cardiovascular health (Friedmann, Katcher, Lynch & Thomas, 1980)
- Positive effects on subjects after stressful task (McConnell et al., 2011)
- German national surveys show positive correlation between pet ownership & health
- China provides data of pet ownership, legal in 1992. Since, surveys demonstrate benefits of pet to owner
  - HAB drawbacks: less social support correlated to highly-attached pet owners + more depression to greater time with pets



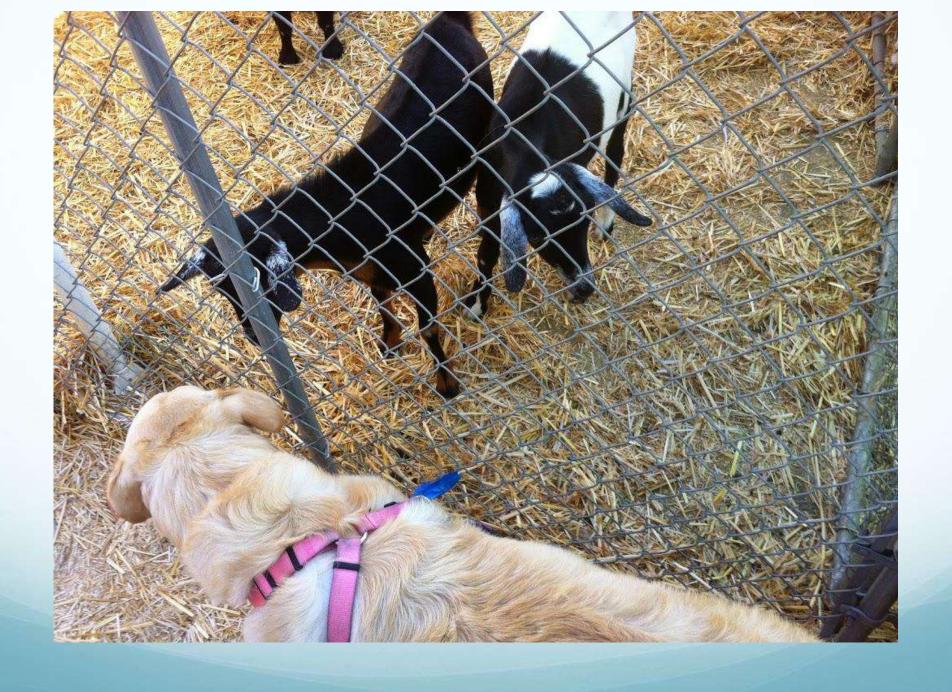
# Methodology

**Design** Quantitative correlative

**Procedure** Of 328 SurveyMonkey respondents, *N*=304 subjects completed, aged between 18 and 80 pet owners and balanced by age, gender & location

**Sample** A priori power analysis for multiple linear regression with 3 predictors, sample size of 76 found using effect size of .15 and an alpha ( $\alpha$ ) of .05

Ethics followed as recommended by the Belmont Report & required by IRB



#### **Data Analysis: statistical tests**

- --Hierarchical multiple regressions test null hypotheses
- --Statistical assumptions met: linear relationships, normal distribution, homoscedasticity and independence of residuals, low multicollinearity
- --Cronbach's alpha used with scales; above .70, acceptable internal consistency reliability



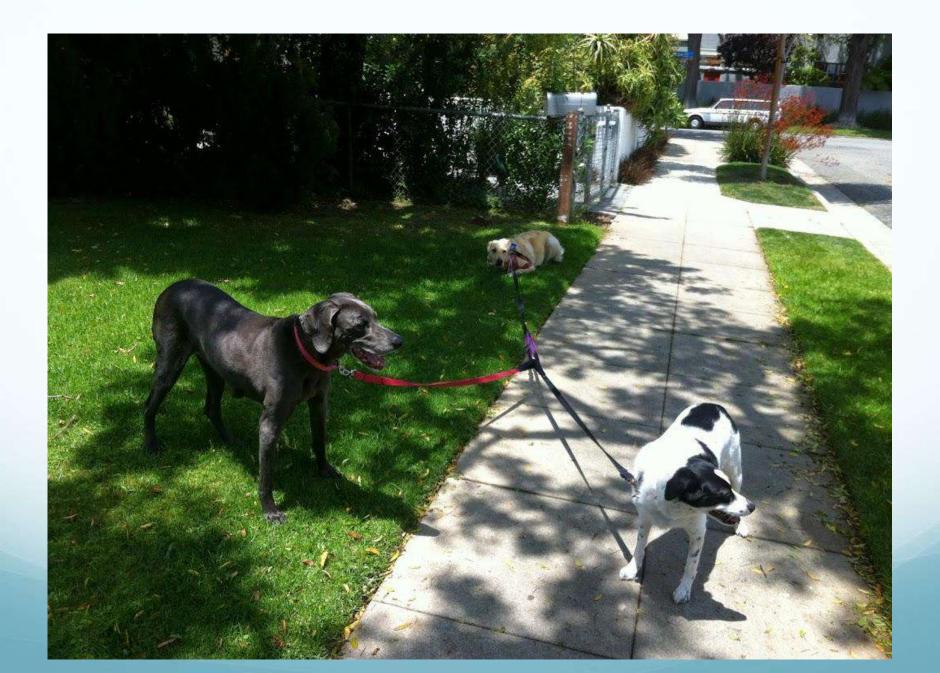
# **Findings**

- -- RQ1: Null hypothesis rejected
- -- RQ2: Null hypothesis <u>not</u> rejected
- -- RQ3: Null hypothesis rejected
- -- RQ4: Null Hypothesis rejected
- Significant effects for strength of HAB on stress
- Anxiety was <u>not</u> significant on stress
- Avoidance was significant on stress
  - Significant moderation of anxiety & avoidance on the relationship between strength of HAB & stress



#### Discussion

- Q1: Both models found significance of "strength" of HAB on perceived "stress"
- Q2: No significance of "anxiety" on stress
- Q3: Significance of "avoidance" in both models
- Q4: Significant moderation of anxiety & avoidance on the relationship between strength of HAB & stress



	Strength of the HAB: OPRQ	Anxiety & Avoidance: PAQ	Owner Stress: PSS
Items	15 Scaled 1-5	26 Scaled 1-5	14 Scaled 1-5
V&R	Factor analysis Internal consistency with Cronbach's alpha of .92	Anxiety test-retest coefficient = .75 and avoidance = .80	Internal consistency with Cronbach's alpha of .91

#### Instrumentation

#### **Moderating Variables**

Strength of HAB: OPRQ (Winefield, Black & Chur-Hansen, 2008)

<u>Items</u>: 15, desire to maintain proximity to the animal + HAB as mutual: emotional support & proximity seeking

Scaled 1–5 towards greater attachment

<u>Validity & Reliability</u>: measured pet attachment through factor analysis. In previous study, internal consistency with Cronbach alpha of .92

Attachment anxiety & avoidance: PAQ (Zilcha-Mano et al., 2011a)

<u>Items</u>: 26, from validated measures of attachment: ECR-R (Fraley, Waller & Brennan, 2000), AAS (Collins & Read, 1990), which measure HAB

Scaled 1-5 towards greater anxiety or avoidance

<u>Validity & Reliability</u>: Zilcha-Mano et al 2011 had anxiety test–retest reliability of .75; avoidance .80. Both had passable internal consistency



#### Instrumentation

Dependent Variable: Owner Stress. PSS (Cohen et al., 1983)

Items: 14

Scaled 1-5 towards greater degree of stress

<u>Validity & Reliability</u>: PSS in large-scale studies

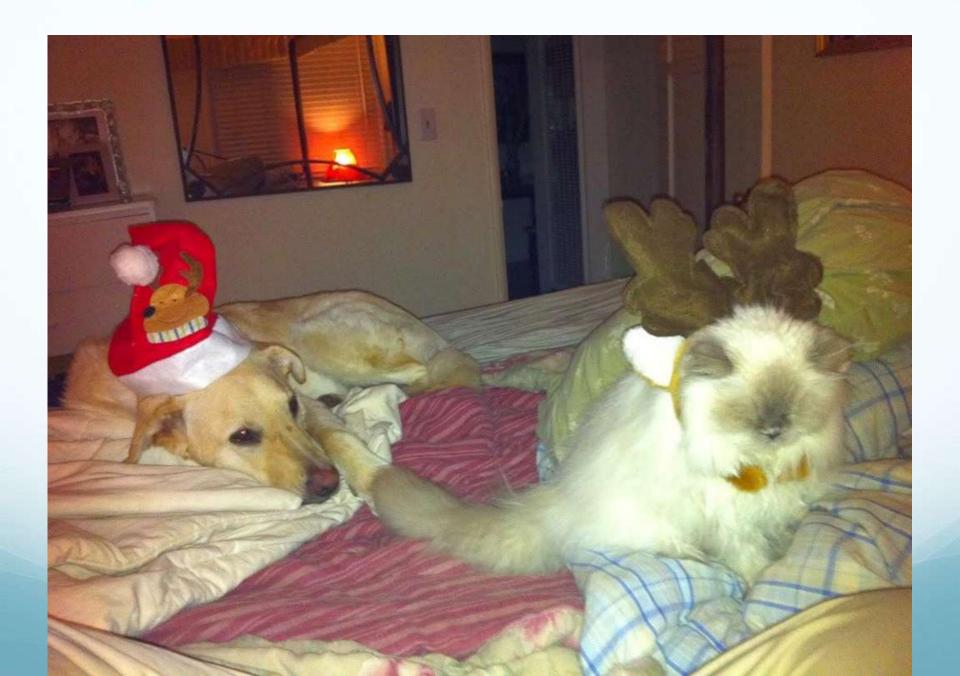
US Surveys found .91 internal reliability in samples from 2006 and 2009 (Cohen & Janicki-Deverts, 2012)

Scale	Cronbach
OPRQ	.776
PAQ	.953
PSS	.796



#### Conclusions

- Significant for strength of HAB & association with stress. <u>Not</u> conclusive
- Significance <u>not</u> found for anxiety on pet owner's stress
   Significance for effect of avoidance
- Support findings of Zilcha-Mano et al. (2011, 2012) that avoidance affects pet owner stress reduction. Anxiety does <u>not</u>. Zilcha-Mano et al (2011) establish orthogonal variables with anxiety & avoidance
- Support use of pet as safe haven, which is most connected to alleviation of owner's stress



# **Implications & Limitations**

- --Outcome *applicable* to complex HAB and how it relates to wellbeing for pet owners
- --Knowledge of attachment style in HAB useful for pet therapy. How style & pets affect owners' stress, *applicable* in work with vulnerable populations
- --Knowledge of HAB may *assist* workers with pet owners in therapy (Jasperson, 2010; Plass, 2008)

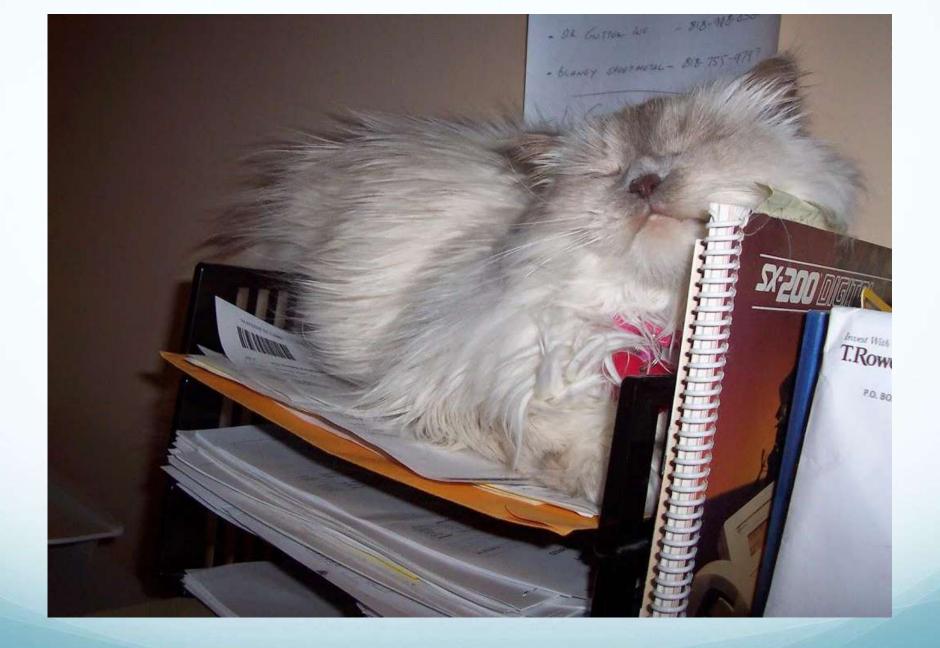
#### **Limitations**

- Convenience sample, so generalizability & external validity limited
- Cross-sectional methodology, so causality not determined



#### Recommendations

- Results may be applied to studies which examine <u>relation</u> of anxiety & avoidance in attachment
- A future study could use a <u>random</u> sample, to represent larger population
- The use of panel data would allow the determination of <u>causality</u> between measures



# Thank You

