A Comparison between Personality Traits and Dog or Cat Adoption Preference using the Big Five Personality Inventory

Kristen Ludwick, BS
Ethicon Endo Surgery

## Abstract

The majority of animal lovers can self-identify with either being a "cat person" or a "dog person" and know which pet they would choose
Common stereotypes suggest that dog people are more social and outgoing, and cat people have a tendency to be more introverted homebodies
Using a free, publicly accessible website, 224 people were surveyed using the Big Five Personality Inventory (BFPI) and asked to choose a pet preference for adoption (dog, cat, neither, or another pet). Results suggest that dog people trend towards extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism while cat people trend towards openness

## Introduction

3.9 million dogs ${ }^{1}$ and 3.4 million cats ${ }^{2}$ enter animal shelters annually From these numbers, 1.4 million ( $36 \%$ ) of dogs and 1.3 million ( $38 \%$ ) of cats are adopted annually ${ }^{2}$
This means that $63 \%$ of animals in shelters are not adopted each year ${ }^{3}$ In an effort to increase proper placement and encourage adoption of shelter animals, this research attempted to determine if pet preference could be identified by a human's personality traits using the Big Five Personality Inventory test

The BFPI divides personalities into five dimensions ${ }^{4}$ :
Openness: inventive and curious personalities who are imaginative, independent, unpredictable, and comfortable without rigid guidelines Conscientiousness: efficient, organized, dependable, and disciplined individuals who prefer scheduled, planned events
Extraversion: outgoing, energetic individuals who draw their energy from being around other people, assertive, and overall are positive

Agreeableness: friendly, compassionate, cooperative, trusting, helpful, and well-tempered individuals
Neuroticism: the tendency to associate with sensitive or nervous behaviors such as anxiety or vulnerability, worrying, or people who are easily irritated

| Hypothesis |
| :--- |
| Dog people will associate with |
| extraversion, agreeableness, and |
| conscientiousness |
| Cat people will associate with openness |
| and neuroticism |
| Similar study conducted at University of |
| Texas yielded same results |

## Methods and Materials

- Using a free, publicly accessible online survey, 44 statements from the BFPI test ${ }^{6}$ and additional questions around pet preference, demographic information and individual background information was conducted
- A link to the survey was distributed across social media outlets and other social sharing platforms with a goal to achieve $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ complete surveys by participants over the age of 18
The survey was available online from October $3^{\text {rd }}$ to November $7^{\text {th }}, 2016$ The survey was closed when the target of 200 surveys was exceeded Any incomplete survey, or survey conducted by an individual under the age of 18 was eliminated from the results
The BFPI results were tabulated and results compared using an un-paired $t$-test to distinguish any statistical significance between personality traits and pet preference


## Results

A total of $\mathbf{2 4 4}$ surveys were submitted, 20 were excluded (incomplete or conducted by an individual under the age of 18)

Of the 224 completed surveys, 150 individuals ( $\mathbf{6 6 . 9 6 \%}$ ) selected dog as their pet preference and 68 individuals (30.36\%) selected cat. See Chart 1.

## Dog people trended towards extraversion

 agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism
## Cat people trended towards openness

The hypothesis was not supported by the data - dog people associated higher with neuroticism than cat people ( $p=0.35$ ) (Chart 2)

While the data showed no statistical significance in any of the five dimensions, there was a trend that dog people associated more with agreeableness ( $p=$ 0.08 ) and extraversion ( $p=0.12$ ) when compared to cat people Survey participants were

- 90.63\% female (203 individuals) and 8.48\% male (19 individuals)
- 25 and 34 years of age ( 105 individuals, $46.88 \%$ )
- however ages ranged from $18-65$ years or older
- Married (130 individuals, 58.04\%)
- Of Caucasian decent (215 individuals, $95.98 \%$ )

Listed as Democratic for their registered voting party (109 individuals, 48.66\%)

Pet Preference in regards to Owner Personality


There are trends between human personality traits and their pet preference between cat or dog ownership

Finding the appropriate pet is important, because it increases the chances of a solid pet-owner bond

Strong pet attachment has been linked to positive effects on an owner's mental and physical health as well as assisting with how pet owners deal with their emotions, traumas, and other relationships?
The benefits for a pet in a proper placement home is the security of a strong animal-human bond with the promise of a secure and comfortable home

Providing a solid match between pet and owner will help reduce the number of animals in shelters who need adopting

Research Limitations:
Large majority of survey participants were white women. In separate studies, women report higher scores in extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism than men, regardless of pet preference ${ }^{8}$
Majority of participants were registered as Democratic, and additional studies have shown that Democrats associate with the personality dimensions of openness and extraversion ${ }^{9}$

## Action Component

Results will be presented at a meeting of the Cincinnati Veterinary Technician Association, potentially as soon as the first quarter of 2017

Additional communication with local shelters is in the works. The hope is to create an easily accessible survey for shelter staff to guide potential pet owners through and help distinguish the proper pet for the proper personality

## Contact

Kristen A Ludwick
Ethicon Endo Surgery
ludwicka@miamioh.edu
513.484.3581 (c)

## References



```
                                    178
```

