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Master Dissertation in Management

Understanding Motivations for Pet Adoption and Return with guidance
from The Theory of Planned Behaviour

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Master's in Management

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Lisbon, November 2022

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BUSINESS
SCHOOL

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*“The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can
be judged by the way its animals are treated”*

- Mahatma Gandhi

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Sumário

Desde 2011, a população de animais de estimação em casas portuguesas tem vindo a aumentar. Em paralelo ao tema da adoção da maioria destes animais, encontra-se o problema do abandono dos mesmos. Existem milhares de animais a ser aceites todos os anos em associações animais – sejam eles vindos das ruas ou devido a devoluções de pessoas que os tinham como seus animais. Apenas alguns destes animais são, de facto, adotados.

Recorrendo à Teoria do Comportamento Planeado, foi possível dividir os comportamentos de adoção e devolução de animais de estimação em determinantes que auxiliam na explicação do porquê dos mesmos acontecerem na sociedade portuguesa.

Diferentes estudos e teorias dão suporte à parte teórica deste projeto, que levou ao desenvolvimento de um questionário que alcançou a maioria dos distritos em Portugal – 2365 respostas válidas foram registadas e todos os dados foram analisados através de médias, desvios padrão, testes de Kruskal-Wallis e Análise fatorial.

Esta dissertação espera impactar a forma como as associações animais são geridas, uma vez que são estas que mais contribuem para o bem final de influenciar o comportamento das pessoas para benefício da sociedade e dos animais.

Palavras-chave: Adoção, Devolução, Animal de estimação, Cão, Gato, Teoria do Comportamento Planeado

Abstract

Since 2011, the population of pets in Portuguese homes has been increasing. In parallel with the theme of adoption of companion animals, comes the issue of abandonment of such pets. There are thousands of animals being accepted in animal facilities each year - either from the streets or due to returns and relinquishments, with only a small number of them being adopted. Resorting to The Theory of Planned Behaviour, it was possible to divide the behaviours of adoption and return of pets in determinants that help explain why they happen in the Portuguese culture.

Several studies and theories supported the theoretical part of this project which led to the development of a questionnaire which reached the majority of districts in Portugal – 2365 valid responses were recorded and all data was analysed through means, standard deviations, Kruskal-Wallis tests and Factor analysis.

This dissertation hopes to impact the way animal associations and facilities are managed which contribute mainly to the final intent of influencing people's behaviour for the benefit of society's and animals' welfare.

Key words: Adoption, Return, Companion Animal, Dog, Cat, The Theory of Planned Behaviour

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1. Introduction

Since 2011, the population of pets in Portuguese homes has been increasing – In 2015, the study GfK Track.2Pets published by the company Growth From Knowledge has shown that about two million Portuguese homes (54%) had at least one companion animal. In 2020, according to Marktest Group (2020), the numbers still follow an increasing trend. The first study also details that dogs were the most desirable pet amongst Portuguese pet lovers (38%) and this preference is followed by cats (20%). This tendency is observable all across the world (Growth From Knowledge, 2016).

One way of acquiring a companion animal is through adoption. In Portugal, adoption is preferred over purchase with a study revealing that about 76% of Portuguese pet owners have adopted their pet (Alvo, 2020).

In parallel with the theme of adoption of companion animals, comes the issue of abandonment of such pets. It is important to notice that it is prohibited by Portuguese law, since 2018, to euthanize healthy companion animals. Although this measure intends to recognize the meaning of these being's lives, it has raised the problem of overpopulation in shelters and kennels (Tavares, 2019). In fact, this source explains that there are thousands of animals being accepted in these centres each year - either from the streets or due to returns and relinquishments, with only a small number of them being adopted.

Resorting to the principles and guidelines of The Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) by Icek Ajzen (2012), the present project finds its place as an innovative study which intends to investigate the differences between motivations of people who have adopted/returned a pet.

1.1. A brief enunciation of The Theory of Planned Behaviour

The Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) developed by Icek Ajken (see figure 1) from 1985 and onwards is an extension of The Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) by the same author which aims to explain and help predict with accuracy the behaviours of people in specific situations (Ajke, 1985). The most recent publication of this theory was in 2012.

In fact, this model states that there are multiple factors and cognitive processes that influence and precede one's behaviour (Ajken, 1985). According to this theory, specific situations are those which have an underlying reason as to why one is considering the behaviour performance (Ajzen, 1995). For this reason, both behaviours of adopting and returning companion animals can be predicted by this theory.

As stated before, the aim of the TPB is to determine the likelihood of a behaviour occurrence. For a behaviour to be performed, however, it is always preceded by the formation of the intention to perform that specific behaviour. One's intention construct has its foundation on three focal points: the attitude towards the behaviour, the subjective norm and the perceived behavioural control. All in all, these determinants aid in the formation of intention which is the trigger to behaviour performance (Ajzen, 1985).

The attitude towards the behaviour is the "degree to which a person has a favourable or unfavourable evaluation or appraisal of the behaviour in question" (Ajzen, 1985), meaning this determinant is the individual's personal belief about the behaviour. This determinant of intention is influenced by the strength of behavioural beliefs – whether one is certain of the behaviour appraisal.

The subjective norm is defined in the TPB (1985) as the "perceived social pressure to perform or not to perform the behaviour". An individual's intention can be influenced by what they believe is better accepted by society and those close to them. The subjective norm is also preceded by one's normative beliefs which is the perception one has over how much others want them to perform the behaviour.

The perceived behavioural control is the "individual's perception of the level of difficulty required to achieve a task". This concept is tightly linked to the meaning of self-efficacy which is, according to Bandura (1982), the individual's judgement of how well he/she will be able to perform the behaviour. This level of confidence will influence one's motivation regarding the behaviour itself as well as the actions taken to actually perform it (rather than giving up easily) (Bandura, 1982). Behind perceived behavioural control are the control beliefs which are mainly the factors which influence one's ability to perform the behaviour.

Beliefs – whether behavioural, normative or control, are personal and can be different throughout individuals (Ajzen, 2019).

Intention specifically translates into the "motivation shown by the individual towards the behaviour and the effort they are willing to exert to achieve it" (Ajken, 1991), i.e., the readiness one feels towards the behaviour performance. It is important to notice, however, that intention is only relevant if the individual has full control over their decision to perform or not to perform the behaviour (Ajken, 1985) and, moreover, if the opportunity and the access to resources arises (Ajken, 1991). The theory also explains that the stronger the intention, the more likely the behaviour performance is.

Lastly, behaviour is the action which was trying to be predicted by the intention formation process (Ajken, 1985).

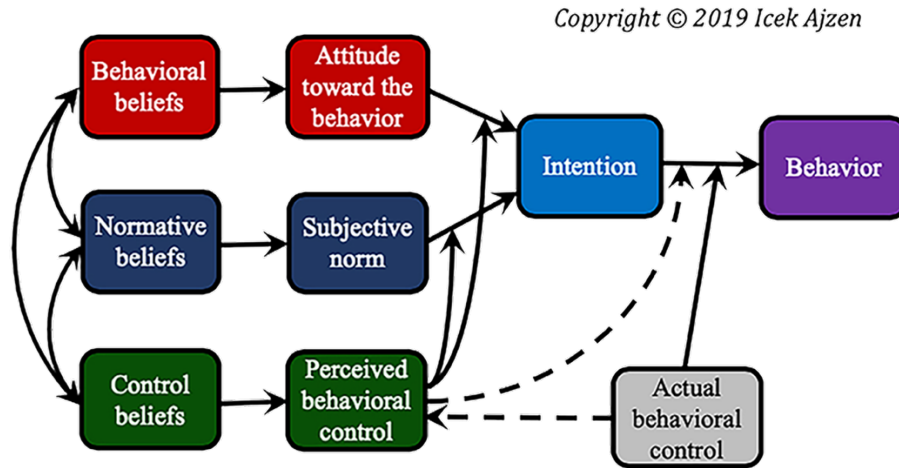


Figure 1 - The Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen, 2019)??-??

1.2. Research Objectives

The objectives which guide this research are to:

- (i) synthesise the grounds of The Theory of Planned Behaviour in order to
- (ii) measure how the Portuguese population perceive the behaviours of adoption and return of companion animals and
- (iii) collect information about why people who return and do not return their pet do so.

1.3. Research Questions

The addressed research questions in this study are:

- (1) What variables influence people to adopt or return a companion animal based on the TPB framework and other studies conducted?
- (2) How do the relevant variables work towards the formation of intention to adopt or return a pet?

1.4. Research Aim

All in all, the aim of this research project is to add to the information already gathered by other studies regarding adoption and return behaviours of companion animals – namely, cats and dogs, specially within the Portuguese culture with the final intent of influencing people's behaviour for the benefit of society's and animals' welfare.

1.5. Study's structure

In conclusion, this study was carried out in the form of a dissertation, and it is divided into sections. Firstly, there is an overview of the literature regarding this subject and complementary matters followed by a conceptual model which organizes the different topics in regard to The Theory of Planned Behaviour in the present context. After that, the methodology used for the study is explained and the results as well as their discussion are then presented. Conclusions and recommendations can be found at the end of this dissertation.

2. Literature Review

The following literature review intends to contextualize this study within the various studies already conducted about adoptions and returns of companion animals.

2.1. Adoption

The intention to adopt a pet can be studied through the principles of The Theory of Planned Behaviour, namely by understanding the individual's attitude towards the behaviour, subjective norm, and their perceived behavioural control.

According to Holland (2019), adoption is a form of acquisition of an animal. In a process of acquisition are comprehended all actions “from early decision-making through to the act of purchase or adoption”.

2.1.1. Attitude Towards Behaviour

As presented before, the Attitude Towards the Behaviour is the individual's personal assessment about the behaviour (Ajzen,1985).

The Cognitive Hierarchy Model, introduced by Homer and Kahle (1998), aids in the understanding of attitudes' formation – In this model, core values are placed at the beginning

of the behaviour performance process as the root of beliefs which, on their turn, are the support for attitudes and consequently behaviours. Furthermore, it explains that core values have an abstract, non-specific, and stable nature which is why they can be used to explain attitudes. According to this model, if the attitude towards adoption is consistent with one's values, then the behaviour of adopting is seen as positive and vice-versa.

Attitudes, in general, were also found to be influenced by one's age, gender, education, experience, marital status, culture, and their personality traits (Glanville et al., 2020). It is important to note that most of these aspects cannot be changed, meaning their impact on the intention of adopting a companion animal is almost unalterable.

Additionally, one study conducted by Green et al. (2018), shows that people who seek less intimacy with other humans are more likely to not want to own a pet while the contrary is observable in people who are comfortable with intimacy. Moreover, within the group of people that indeed adopt a pet, the same study concluded that cats are preferred over dogs by people who desire less intimacy and vice versa.

Ultimately, according to Holland (2019) in a study concerning dogs specifically, there are two prominent factors in the decision of acquiring an animal – the demographic and socioeconomic factors of the prospective owner (such as household structure, accommodation type and socioeconomic status) and their prior dog ownership. This author points out that households with five or more occupants are more likely to own a dog and families with children under 10 years old are almost half as likely to own a dog as households without children in the same age group. Also, the greater rates of ownership of dogs were found amongst homeowners compared to renters and within people who lived in houses rather than in apartments. Interestingly, it is also explained in the same study that the higher educational level significantly reduced the odds of dog ownership in European families. Lastly, it has also been found a positive association between dog ownership and prior pet ownership, meaning that people who have had dogs in the past are more inclined to adopt another pet in the future.

As reported by Previde et al. (2004) and Crowell-Davis (2008), the most referred reasons to adopt an animal were the love for animals and the need of company. The second author also exposes different reasons as of why people intend to adopt a pet – some people have pets as pieces of equipment which serve a function, others have pets as avocations with the intention to show them around, some have pets as status symbols or as ornaments with aesthetic value (common in birds) and lastly, owner's might want to have a pet to serve as objects in their environment and to function as an extension of themselves.

In The Theory of Planned Behaviour, it is defended that when the attitude towards behaviour increases in a positive way, the impact in the intention will also be positive.

2.1.2. Subjective Norm

Previously, Subjective Norm was introduced as the influence society has on individuals.

Glanville et al. (2020), exposes the concept of “Duty of care” which is the “legal obligation of a person to provide appropriate care for the physical and psychological needs of animals they are responsible for, thus facilitating a good state of welfare”.

In fact, in 2017, following other European countries, Portuguese legislation granted companion animals with a legal status and started to recognize them as beings with sensibility. Owners were then obliged to register their animals in SIAC (Sistema de Informação de Animais de Companhia translated to English: Companion Animal Information System) and to the animals registered in their name they were legally responsible for providing food, water, and veterinary care.

From another perspective, people around the prospective owner can also exert influence in the formation of intention to adopt a companion animal. Bouma et al. (2020) found that talking to others before performing the behaviour itself was related to less perceived costs after 6 months of adoption, ie, people were better informed about the requirements of having a pet compared to people who did not gather that information. Perceived costs before adopting is an important factor as it is related to the owner’s satisfaction after adoption, according to the same author.

In the end, The Theory of Planned Behaviour withstands that if the social feedback is favourable to adoption, then it will contribute positively to the formation of intention to adopt.

2.1.3. Perceived Behavioural Control

This determinant of intention is the individual’s perception of the level of difficulty required to achieve a task (Ajzen, 1995). In the case of intention to adopt a companion animal, the Perceived Behaviour Control translates into how successful one believes the adoption will be.

Furthermore, it is also defended in The Theory of Planned Behaviour (1995) that Perceived Behavioural Control is conceptually equivalent to Self-efficacy introduced by Bandura in 1982 which complements behaviour prediction. Self-efficacy is the individual’s judgement of how well he/she will be able to perform the behaviour. This level of confidence

will influence one's motivation regarding the behaviour itself as well as the actions taken to actually perform it (rather than giving up easily) (Bandura, 1982).

The Health Action Process Approach (HAPA) is a theoretical framework created to help understand behaviour change which reinforces the importance of self-efficacy. However, it also explains that self-efficacy might be lost and regained during different phases of the process as circumstances change.

Thus, HAPA also introduces the importance of action planning and coping planning – “intentions are more likely to be translated into behaviours when people anticipate detailed plans (...) and develop preparatory strategies of tackling a challenging task” and “after one's first-choice plan becomes unrealistic due to anticipated obstacles (...)”, respectively.

In the context of animal adoption, the level of self-efficacy relates to the expectations of the prospective owner regarding their own ability to overcome obstacles related to the adoption as well as their expectations towards animal behaviour and characteristics.

The findings of the HAPA framework can be extrapolated to this context – according to Bouma et al. (2020), self-efficacy was the most important predictor of successful adoptions. Moreover, the same source also supports the importance of action and coping planning as people who had researched and prepared in the period before adoption were connected to more successful adoptions and higher overall satisfaction. In fact, the more confident respondents were regarding their ability to raise and care for a dog, the fewer problems they reported after 6 and 18 months of adoption (Bouma et al., 2020).

Another finding of this study was about perceived costs, i.e., expectations regarding the amount of resources needed to care for the pet after adoption - expecting more disadvantages was significantly related to higher perceived costs and higher perceived costs were linked to lower satisfaction of the owner. Nonetheless, prospective owners who had their expectations set on research were more satisfied with the adoption (Bouma et al., 2020).

Lastly, it is important to note that the lower the Perceived Behavioural Control, the lower the intention to adopt will be (Ajzen, 1995). The Theory of Planned Behaviour (1995) also recognizes this determinant as the most significant determinant of intention.

2.1.4. Realization of Intention – Adoption of a pet

The Theory of Planned Behaviour describes that the three determinants previously presented support the construction of intention. However, intention itself does not implicate the behaviour will occur.

The non-profit organization Adopt a Pet lists in their website three main places to adopt an animal from –shelters, rescue centres and rehome private centres.

In a study conducted by Holland (2019), the decisions about the best type of dog for each situation, the individual dog to choose and the source from which to get the dog are what takes the person from the intention to the behaviour performance.

The choice about the type of dog involves dog related characteristics as appearance and age (colour, size and hair type were found to be important characteristics and younger dogs were preferred), trends in dog breeds' popularity at the time and pre-acquisition behaviour of the owner such as researching and planning.

The decision about which individual dog to get relates to the canine behaviour and temperament (people were more inclined towards adopting quieter dogs or dogs that had a toy in their kennel and dogs who approached and greeted them) as well as the appearance and personality of the animal - the author indicates that similarities in appearance and personality between dog and prospective owner are an important factor in the choice of animal. Another source suggests that matching traits between human and animal is critical and shows that prospective owners who select pets similar to themselves have more successful adoptions (Abramson et al., 2013).

Regarding the source from which the acquisition will be made, Holland (2019) reports that human values and beliefs play an important role (what people believe is the right thing to do), the desire for a specific type of breed as well as socioeconomic factors of the prospective owners such as gender and age (women are more prone to choosing adoption and older generations find acquisition of purebred animals acceptable).

A different aspect to behaviour which is worth noticing is the attitude orientation of the owner after adopting a pet. According to Glanville et al. (2020), an owner can be humanistic, protectionist or dominionistic and these groups of attitude orientations might influence the human-pet relationship and wellbeing. On figure 2, retrieved from the same source, it is shown the different attitudes and how it is thought to impact the relationship and the adoption overall path.

Understanding Motivations for Pet Adoption and Return
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Attitude/Behaviour	Humanistic	Protectionistic	Dominionistic
Status of own dog(s)	Elevated status. Equal to humans. Cherished pet, child	Elevated status. Equal or superior to humans	Below humans
Owner's view of self	Parent, friend	Caretaker, guardian, companion	Owner, boss
Role of dog(s) in household	Cherished child, best friend	Best friend, companion	Useful in some capacity, such as for protection, entertainment
Attitudes towards other animals	Concern is with own dog, may be partial to dogs in general but indifferent to other animals	Universal concern for welfare of animals	Different types of animals have different purposes. Indifferent about animal welfare
Animal advocacy involvement	Limited. May give to dog- or cat-related causes.	Often volunteer for, and/or give money to organisations and causes	Rare. May give to dog- or cat-related causes
Dog's 'home'	Usually inside. Sleeps in owner's bed or has bed of own	Varies. Inside or outside. Whatever is 'best' for dog	Often kept outside. Varies based on dog's role
Veterinary Visits	Often. More than once a year but even more for older dogs	Often. More than once a year but even more for older dogs	Rarely. Once a year or less
Relinquishment attitudes and practices	Would never relinquish current dog, but may have done in past, with less cherished pets	Would never relinquish. Consider such behaviour mistreatment	Likely to relinquish dog if dog becomes inconvenient or problems arise
Reaction to pet's death or impending death	Very difficult. May dissuade from having another dog in the future. Likely to attempt to delay pet's death	Very difficult. Have dog's interest in mind when dealing with end of life situations	Difficult, but dog can be replaced

Figure 2 – Owners attitudes' orientation (Glanville et al., 2020) 277

2.2. Return

The opposite behaviour to adoption happens when people decide to get rid of their pet, namely by giving them away to the shelters or rescue centres where they adopted it from. In literature, this behaviour is in general referred to as returns, but one author makes a clear distinction. Hawes (2020) defines returns as the act of giving the pet away to the shelter or rescue centre after the owner has kept it for less than 30 days. On the contrary, relinquishing a pet implies that the pet was kept for over a month and it might have started to develop characteristics that were not “immediately present while the animal was in shelter care”.

Other terms used along the literature were “surrender” and “abandonment”. Surrendering, according to the Oxford English Dictionary means to “hand over or give up a possession, typically on compulsion or demand” and the same source identifies abandonment as “the action or fact of abandoning”. Neither surrender or abandonment imply that the pet is given to a shelter or rescue centre.

2.2.1. Attitude Towards Behaviour

The attitude towards the behaviour of returning or abandoning a pet begins to happen when this action is seen as acceptable to the owner as defended by The Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen, 1995).

Numerous studies have given insight about the reasons behind why pet return and relinquishment become acceptable in the owner’s view and have shown consistent overall results. Some studies, namely the one conducted by DiGiacomo et al. in 1998 and the one handled by Shore in 2005 have focused on the human perspective of the action of surrendering pets while other studies like the one reported by Previde et al. in 2004 and the one presented by Diesel et al. in 2005 targeted the animal itself and tried to understand which characteristics of the pets (physical or behavioural) may be related to less satisfaction of the owner and consequently to non-successful adoptions that result in abandonment. Even though these studies are not recent, they are being cited and being used by various recent studies – namely the study by Hawes et al. in 2020 and the one by Powell et al. published in 2021, which makes the priors relevant still.

In the end, these studies have shown that the main reason for surrendering dogs is the presence of behavioural problems while in cats it seems to differ between the humans moving and human’s health problems such as allergies.

Reference	Research Context	Most Significant Reason for Surrender	Research Design
DiGiacomo et al. (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USA • 54 returned pets (27 dogs, 26 cats and 1 rabbit) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioural problems (32%), Allergies (18%), Moving (18%) 	Interviews
Previde et al. (2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italy • 431 returned dogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioural problems (38,8%), Management problems (34,0%) 	Questionnaires
Shore, E.R. (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USA • 100 returned pets (82 dogs and 18 cats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did not get along with other pets (11%), Child related issues (11%) 	Interviews
Diesel et al. (2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK • 662 returned dogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioural problems (58,6%), Need for attention (15,5%) 	Questionnaires
Hawes et al. (2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USA • 174 returned pets (102 dogs and 72 cats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs: Behavioural problems(55,9%) • Cats: Medical needs of owner (56,9%) 	Shelter data (secondary data)
Powell et al. (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USA • 2202 returned pets (1628 dogs, 559 cats and 15 rabbits) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs: Behavioural problems (36,1%), Housing (12,3%) • Cats: Incompatible with pets (22,0%), Health of owner (18,4%) 	Shelter data (secondary data)

Table 1 - Studies regarding reasoning behind pet return

It is important to notice that some of the reasons for surrendering pets stated in these studies are broad and represent a group of different reasons that fall in the same category. To

explain this, these studies also clarify this matter – behavioural problems often aggregate one or more of these behaviours: aggression towards people or animals, vocalization, destructive behaviours, hyperactive behaviours, elimination problems, obedience issues. Additionally, management problems are related to financial problems, family dynamics, change in the owner's circumstances and overall, the perceived costs of the adoption to the owner. Medical and health reasons regard the issues of owner as well as their family and were mainly named as allergies. Lastly, housing reasons include landlord issues, moving and inadequate housing to maintain a pet (in the owner's view).

Regarding behavioural problems, there are many factors that are said to lower the owner's tolerance towards them once they arise. According to Crowell-Davis et al. (2008), the reason for wanting a pet is one of them (see chapter 1.1.1. Attitude Towards Behaviour). Interestingly, having had a pet in the past is also one motive that decreases the tolerance towards the subject (Previde et al., 2004). Lastly, Morgan et al. (2020) reports that the lower quality of life of the owner the higher odds of new behavioural problem recognition in pets. In addition to this high susceptibility of owners to behaviour problems, Shore (2005) states that when faced with them people often say they don't have time or money to deal with them which might explain why this is the most significant reason for pet abandonment.

Besides tolerance towards behavioural problems and the other factors that often lead to pet surrendering, one important concept in the matter which is considered in various studies is the bond between the animal and its owner. According to Shore (2005) and Diesel et al. (2008), relinquishments are different from returns because in the later, bonds might not be fully developed or ever created at all. Previde et al. (2004) also finds that bonds are affected by how ready people are for the pet adoption, how aware they are of their responsibilities and how realistic their expectations towards pet adoption are.

Previde et al. (2004) reinforces returns do not give the animal or the owner the chance to adapt to the new situation while DiGiacomo et al. (1998) reports that in the case of relinquishments, owners often try to find other homes for their pet before surrendering them.

Finally, when it comes to the formation of the intention to surrender a pet, The Theory of Planned Behaviour shows that it is positively related with the Attitude Towards that Behaviour, meaning that the more acceptable the surrender of the pet seems to its owner, the stronger the impact on intention performing that behaviour.

2.2.2. Subjective Norm

The subjective norm regarding the intention of surrendering a pet means the evaluation society makes about this behaviour according to The Theory of Planned Behaviour.

It is possible to understand that overall, this behaviour is not seen positively by society. On one hand, DiGiacomo et al. (1998) reports the need to conduct studies which are less judgemental towards surrenderers and refers the “social undesirability of surrendering”. On the other hand, Diesel et al. (2008) identifies one specific limitation of studies about pet returns/relinquishments – “people give reasons they think will be more socially accepted”.

When it comes to surrendering companion animals in shelters, surrenderers also look for some type of reassurance from the organization staff about the behaviour, for example surrendering the pet to a shelter over dumping it on the streets (DiGiacomo et al., 1998). This also supports the influence that society places on the individual who performs the behaviour.

Portuguese law also plays an important role in the subjective norm towards this behaviour. In fact, crimes against companion animals of theft or violence can be punished with fines and prison sentences (Lei n.º 8/2017, 2017). Actions which inflict pain, hunger, cruel suffering or death of a pet are considered violence (Lei n.º 92/95, 1995). Furthermore, abandonment is also expressly forbidden in Portuguese law, and it includes the lack of care towards the animal (Decreto-Lei n.º 276/01, 2001).

For the reasons stated, subjective norm goes against the formation of intention in the case of pet abandonment, surrender, return and relinquishment as it is not favourably seen.

2.2.3. Perceived Behavioural Control

The Perceived Behavioural Control regarding the intention to surrender a companion animal is linked to the owner’s point of view about his/her ability and willingness to solve the problems which arise (Ajzen, 1995).

Once again, the concept of self-efficacy in this case is applicable. On one hand, DiGiacomo (1998) showed that when behaviour problems rose after acquiring a dog, people would often say they didn’t have the time or the money to deal with them. On the other hand, a study conducted by Hawes (2020) shows that owners who received advice and support in times of trouble had higher rate of pet retention. Accordingly, Diesel et al. (2008) reports that for dogs that attended training classes the relinquishment rates were significantly lower. The same source concludes that when owners expected less perceived costs prior adoption about

the work and effort that would be necessary to put into taking care of their pet, then they were 9.9 times more likely to return their pet.

In a study regarding pet surrender, owners who experienced non-successful adoptions stated that they should have thought more carefully about the matter, evaluating their lifestyle and conditions in order to own a companion animal as well as doing more research about the subject (Shore, 2005). Previde et al. (1998), also defends that prospective owners are many times not aware of the difference between normal pet behaviour and behaviour problems.

In the end, the above stated shows that when owners believe in their self-efficacy regarding pet related problems then it is less likely for the behaviour of pet surrender to happen. On the contrary, the non-ability or willingness to deal with the problems emphasizes the intention of surrendering their pet.

2.2.4. Realisation of Intention – Return of a pet

In regard to the intention to surrender a companion animal, The Theory of Planned Behaviour shows it can be explained by the individual's attitude towards this behaviour, the subjective norm and their perceived behaviour control over the situation. However, likewise for the case of adoption, the construction of intention does not imply the actual behaviour.

In case of behaviour performance, DiGiacomo et al. (1998) defends that returns in general must be treated as a complex phenomenon as they translate into a negative experience for both the animal and the owner (Powel et al., 2021).

When it comes to the animal, admission to a shelter exposes it to a “multitude of stressors” (Powel et al., 2021). Corsetti et al. (2021) defines a stressful event as “any occurrence that changes a living environment, making it unpredictable and that can be accompanied by anxiety and fear”. Furthermore, this effect is supported by the results of a study in which dogs presented more aggressive behaviours when tested two weeks after staying in a shelter in comparison to only two days after being surrendered (Clay et al., 2021).

Regarding the owner, the process of return is most times very difficult, involving a strong sense of failure and extreme sadness (Shore, 2005). Specifically, in the case of relinquishments, DiGiacomo et al. (1998) found that all respondents struggled with the decision and felt “deep sadness”.

2.3. Conceptual Model, Variables and Hypothesis

The Conceptual Model helps to visualize the summary of the information gathered in the literature review chapter as well as to organize the different variables and hypotheses that take part in this study.

The Theory of Planned Behaviour has a central role in this conceptual model as it is the guide in this behavioural research.

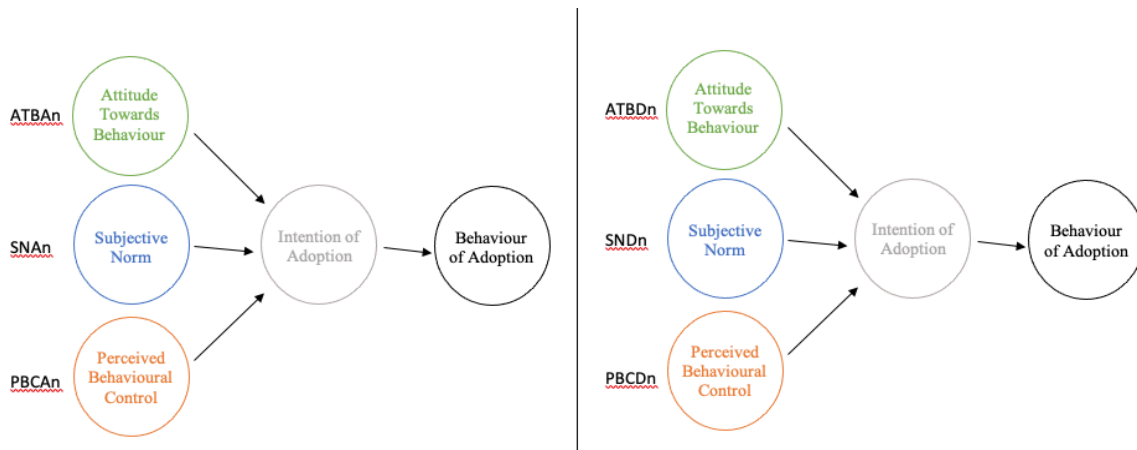


Figure 3 - Conceptual Model

Regarding the variables in this study, all of them are presented below with a brief explanation of what they represent. Some are directly related to the study, while others were retrieved from the Literature Review in order to develop the questionnaire.

NCD – Coming from the Literature Review, this variable translates into the nationality of the respondent on the questionnaire.

FET – Coming from the Literature Review, this variable translates into the age group of the respondent on the questionnaire.

HAB - Coming from the Literature Review, this variable translates into the housing type of the respondent on the questionnaire.

CRI – Coming from the Literature Review, this variable translates into whether the respondent on the questionnaire has children in the household.

IDD – Coming from the Literature Review, this variable translates into the age of the respondent's children.

ACP – Coming from the Literature Review, this variable translates into whether the respondent has had any ownership of pets in the past.

ACA – Coming from the Literature Review, this variable translates into whether the respondent has any ownership of pets in the present moment.

ADD – This variable translates into all the respondents who have adopted a companion animal.

DVV – This variable translates into all the respondents who have returned a companion animal.

IEA – Coming from the Literature Review, this variable translates into the importance the respondent gives to the species of animal they adopt in a process of adoption.

IRA – Coming from the Literature Review, this variable translates into the importance the respondent gives to the breed of pet they adopt in a process of adoption.

ILA – Coming from the Literature Review, this variable translates into the importance the respondent gives to the place they adopt the pet from in a process of adoption.

ICF – Coming from the Literature Review, this variable translates into the importance the respondent gives to the physical characteristics of the pet they adopt in a process of adoption.

ICC – Coming from the Literature Review, this variable translates into the importance the respondent gives to the behavioural characteristics the pet shows during a process of adoption.

ATBAn – Coming from The Theory of Planned Behaviour, this variable translates into n different aspects that form the Attitude Towards Behaviour of adoption.

SNAn – Coming from The Theory of Planned Behaviour, this variable translates into n different aspects that form the Subjective Norm of adoption.

PBCAn – Coming from The Theory of Planned Behaviour, this variable translates into n different aspects that form the Perceived Behavioural Control of adoption.

ATBDn – Coming from The Theory of Planned Behaviour, this variable translates into n different aspects that form the Attitude Towards Behaviour of returns.

SNDn – Coming from The Theory of Planned Behaviour, this variable translates into n different aspects that form the Subjective Norm of returns.

PBCDn – Coming from The Theory of Planned Behaviour, this variable translates into n different aspects that form the Perceived Behavioural Control of returns.

Group 1 – formed by respondents who have adopted a companion animal and later returned it.

Group 2 – formed by respondents who have adopted a companion animal and did not return it.

Resulting from the presented diagram and variables, the hypothesizes for this study are the following:

H1: When it comes to the adoption of pets, all variables in study are statistically relevant.

H2: When it comes to the return of pets, none of the variables in study are statistically relevant.

H3: The Attitude Towards Behaviour in Group 1 is higher than in Group 2.

H4: The Subjective Norm in Group 1 is higher than in Group 2.

H5: The Perceived Behavioural Control in Group 1 is lower than in Group 2.

H6: The Theory of Planned Behaviour variables for the behaviour of adopting of pets are correlated with The Theory of Planned Behaviour variables for the behaviour of returning a pet.

3. Contextualization

This project was developed in a timespan of one year during which our society was adapting and reinventing itself. It is not possible to individualize this study as it is affected by society and also has an impact on it.

All in all, this chapter contemplates the circumstances which this project was developed in and addresses the part taking in society it represents.

2.1. The Covid 19 world pandemic

The present study was developed during a time of world crisis, impacted by the pandemic of SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19). Certainly, this issue has had effects on the behaviours of adoption and relinquishment of pets, some of which can already be observable.

Some studies indicate an interesting difference between the events which took place in Portugal in comparison to other countries in the world. In fact, a study in Israel has found that “all dog adoption measures significantly improved when restrictions became stricter” while dog abandonment did not change (Morgan et al., 2020). The same source has learnt that the relinquishment of dogs due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, was significantly associated with a poorer quality of life of the owners, meaning that when restrictions were lifted and people found themselves in a worse situation than before, they resorted to the return of pets.

Furthermore, a study conducted in Australia has shown the same tendency of adoption and return rates not only for dogs but also for cats (Ho et al., 2021).

However, in Portugal, the same conclusions were not observable. More than half of the shelters in this country stated that more animals had been abandoned since the beginning of the pandemic when related to pre-pandemic homologous periods – possibly due to the

misinformation spread initially in the media regarding the cross contamination between pets and humans and the higher risks pets could represent. Moreover, adoptions had an inconsistent rate between shelters in different geographical areas – some shelters reported increased adoptions while others noticed a decrease (Gomes-Neves et al., 2021).

The use of this information might be useful in extending the conclusions of The Theory of Planned Behaviour, specifically by explaining if the intention of adopting a pet was influenced by the pandemic and if so which determinant(s) of intention were affected.

2.2. The Role of Shelters

The information behind the reasons why people adopt and surrender companion animals might turn out to be truly import in the management of shelters and other animal related facilities as it can make their work and mission more effective. Additionally, studies also found valuable information about shelter measures that allow adoptions to be more successful and returns to be less frequent.

Regarding adoptions, the example of a shelter in Australia which uses a Behaviour Assessment Protocol to predict the type of behaviour that dogs might present. Clay et al. (2020) shows the type of actions that shelters can adopt to increase the likelihood of successful adoptions since the top reason for returns and relinquishments is behavioural problems (see chapter 1.2.1. Attitude Towards Behaviour). Shelters could then use this information in effort to match dogs with their prospective owners (Diesel et al., 2008).

Previde et al. (1998) also stands by the fact that prospective owners should be interviewed carefully about their expectations and knowledge of animal behaviour and biology before being able to adopt a pet. Overall, Hawes et al. (2020) explains that preventive measures to help set expectations for pet owners at time of adoption are more efficient than post adoption services.

In the case of returns, DiGiacomo et al. (2015) explains that shelters are seen as a last resort when it comes to the relinquishment of pets when they could be used much earlier in the process as support for successful adoptions. In fact, shelters might have programs available directed at post-adoption service which owners do not resort to even though they know of their existence (Hawes et al., 2020).

However, it was found that only a few people blame shelters for unsuccessful adoptions (Shore, 2005) while the majority recognize the uncertainty that comes with the adoption of a pet and the preparation that it requires (Corsetti et al., 2021).

It was also found that, especially when it comes to relinquishments, people expect shelters to reassure them of the decision they are making - DiGiacomo et al. (2015) reports that owners relinquishing their pets have said “people in shelters are harsh”.

2.3. The importance of this study for society

As stated before, this study intends to have a real impact on society.

Firstly, it represents a way of alerting people about the issue of adoption and returns/relinquishment of companion animals which is still very present in Portuguese society.

On one hand, while adoption might be the preferred way of acquiring a pet within our culture (Alvo, 2020), there is still a significant business network around the breeding of this type of animals. People still look for specific purebred breeds or they want to know exactly the history of their pet and some might even have some degree of prejudice towards adoption.

On the other hand, literature has shown that successful adoptions take time, effort, money, patience, knowledge and other resources. Often, people do not meet these requirements and resort to the return or abandonment of the pet, creating extremely hard situations not only for the animal but also for them (see chapter 1.2.4. Realization of intention – Return of a pet).

All in all, this study becomes relevant in a perspective of understanding further these behaviours and ultimately influencing society in the sense of behavioural change. It also represents a chance of helping shelter management teams to better understand people’s behaviour and try to make their job more effective, whether it is regarding pre or post adoption processes.

Lastly, it is important to note that all of this can only be achieved through the dissemination of knowledge which everyone represents an agent of.

4. Methodology

In order to explain how the proposed objectives for the present study were met, this chapter exposes the targeted population, the sample procedure and how the data was obtained and treated.

3.1. Methodological Approach

As determined earlier in this report (see chapter 1.2. Research Objectives), one of the objectives of this study is to measure how the Portuguese population perceive the behaviours of adoption and returns of companion animals with the guidance of The Theory of Planned Behaviour.

A study developed by Kishore et al. (2021) states that the “significant advantage [of questionnaires] is that they capture information about unobservable characteristics such as attitude, belief, intention, or behaviour”.

Having this in mind, the easiest and best way to gather data from all different people from the different geographical areas in Portugal was through a questionnaire which would guarantee the anonymity of the respondents and developed in a way which would diminish preconceived ideas and prejudices. This questionnaire would be disseminated on the internet, namely through e-mail and Facebook messages.

All data recovered from the questionnaire was treated in the statistics software SPSS, 25th version.

3.2. Questionnaire Development

The questionnaire which supported this study was built having The Theory of Planned Behaviour and its determinants of intention as the centre for its development. Each determinant of intention – attitude towards behaviour, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control was questioned. Additionally, some variables retrieved from the literature were also included.

It was used a mix of different type of questions even though all of them were close-ended questions, except for one question regarding types of housing. On the majority of questions, however, it was used the Likert scale to evaluate the level of agreement with statements presented. In fact, “Likert scales based on classical testing theory are widely established and preferred by researchers to capture intrinsic characteristics.” (Kishore et al., 2021).

The scale used was that of 5 in order to make the questions easier to answer for the respondent. In fact, studies with a 5 point scale facilitate the answer to the respondent and guarantees a lower number of dropouts (Kishore et al., 2021).

After the survey was built there was a trial with eight people – all from different ages and academic backgrounds. From this, some corrections and adjustments were made to the questionnaire with the intention of making it clearer and more objective for future respondents.

After the final version of the questionnaire was done, it was shared through a link and an explanatory text on social media with friends and family who also shared with their acquaintances. On a second phase, a more detailed text was written to accompany the link and these were sent to animal shelters and associations all over Portugal with the intention of reaching more people from different backgrounds and micro cultures, traditions and habits.

The questionnaire is organized in different sections presented below:

- Section I – Targeted population – These first questions allowed to directly exclude from responding to the questionnaire everyone who was not part of the targeted population which was determined to be Portuguese people above 18 years old;
- Section II – Behavioural Context – Some questions were presented in order to provide some behavioural context about the behaviours of adoption and return. From here, some other variables retrieved from the literature review were included and evaluated;
- Section III – TPB adoptions – In this section the main goal was to test the variables provided in The Theory of Planned Behaviour regarding adoption;
- Section IV – TPB returns – In this section the main goal was to test the variables provided in The Theory of Planned Behaviour regarding returns;
- Section V – Demographics – This section provided demographics information about the respondents.

Lastly, it is important to note that this questionnaire was developed in Portuguese once the targeted population was Portuguese people over 18 years old.

The full questionnaire is available in Appendix A.

3.3. Sample

With respect to the outlined objectives for this study, it was determined that the target population was Portuguese people over 18 years old. It was important to define the nationality of the respondents because culture varies throughout countries and populations. The age was also a principal factor as people under eighteen are not allowed to adopt an animal and so would not be able to respond correctly to the questionnaire.

The responses to the questionnaire were collected one a first stage by contacting friends and family and on a second stage shelters and animal associations.

In the end, there was a sample with a total number of 2487 responses.

5. Obtained Results

In this chapter, the data retrieved from the questionnaire is objectively exposed and described in order to characterize the sample obtained.

4.1. Sample Profile

The data recovered from the distribution of the questionnaire allowed the sample to be organized into four main profiles – demographic, socioeconomic, behavioural and detailed behavioural, the later one following the principles of The Theory of Planned Behaviour.

4.1.1. Demographic Profile

The support questionnaire for this study got a total of 2487 responses of which 2365 (98,7%) were correspondent to the target, i.e., Portuguese nationality persons older than 18 years old as represented in the table below.

NCD	Portuguese	FET		Frequency	
				Absolute	Relative
			Younger than 18 y.o.	31	1.3%
			Older than 18 y.o.	2365	98.7%

Table 2 - Target population

Within these, the most representative age group of respondents was the one from 41 to 60 years old (52,7%), followed by the one from 26 to 40 years old (29,9%). Presenting almost the same percentage was the age group from 18 to 25 years old (9,6%) and the one from 61 to 80 years old (7,8%). Lastly, one respondent was older than 80 years old (0,0%).

Regarding marital status, respondents were mostly married or in common law marriage (56,1%). Single respondents (31,4%) were followed by divorced ones (11,1%) and lastly, the widowed ones (1,4%).

When it comes to academic qualifications, most respondents had a bachelor's degree (42,0%), followed by the ones who finished high school (35,8%). The numbers decrease slightly for those with a master's degree (18,1%) and significantly for those who finished elementary school (2,2%) and a PhD (2,0%).

The respondents with a net monthly income of 1000 to 2500 euros were the most representative (41,7%), slightly behind were the respondents earning between 650 and 1000 euros (36,6%). With a significant lower presence in this sample, were the group earning less than 650€ (8,7%), the group with no income (6,8%) and the group earning over 2500€ (6,2%).

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Lastly, the most respondents were living in Lisbon (30,4%), Setúbal (19,2%), Porto (9,3%), Braga (7,9%), Faro (7,1%) and Leiria (6,0%). This corresponds to a representativeness of around 80%.

Underneath, it is presented a table which summarizes this descriptive information of the sample used in this study.

		Frequency	
		Absoulte	Relative
Age Group	18 y.o. – 25 y.o.	225	9.6%
	26 y.o. – 40 y.o.	705	29.9%
	41 y.o. – 60 y.o.	1241	52.7%
	61 y.o. – 80 y.o.	183	7.8%
	Mais de 80 y.o.	1	0.0%
Marital Status	Single	740	31.4%
	Married/Common law marriage	1321	56.1%
	Divorced	262	11.1%
	Widowed	32	1.4%
Academic Qualifications	Elementary School	51	2.2%
	Highschool	843	35.8%
	Bachelor's Degree	988	42.0%
	Master's Degree	426	18.1%
	PhD	47	2.0%
Net Montly Income	No income	160	6.8%
	Less than 650€	204	8.7%
	Between 650€ and 1000€	863	36.6%
	Between 1000€ and 2500€	982	41.7%
	Over 2500€	146	6.2%
Place of Residency	Aveiro	105	4.5%
	Beja	23	1.0%
	Braga	187	7.9%
	Bragança	3	0.1%
	Castelo Branco	7	0.3%
	Coimbra	62	2.6%
	Évora	64	2.7%
	Faro	168	7.1%
	Guarda	35	1.5%
	Leiria	141	6.0%
	Lisboa	716	30.4%
	Portalegre	11	0.5%
	Porto	219	9.3%
	Região Autónoma dos Açores	65	2.8%
	Região Autónoma da Madeira	4	0.2%
	Santarém	67	2.8%
	Setúbal	451	19.2%
	Viana do Castelo	10	0.4%
	Vila Real	3	0.1%
	Viseu	14	0.6%

Table 3 - Demografic profile of the sample

4.1.2. Socioeconomic Profile

Regarding the socioeconomic profile of the sample, some relevant aspects for this study were also identified.

As recorded in the table below, the majority of respondents were living in an apartment (54,6%) while another significant part (43,8%) were living in a house. Only a few (1,6%) were living in a different type of housing.

		Frequency	
		Absolute	Relative
HAB	Apartment	1292	54.6%
	House	1036	43.8%
	Outro:	37	1.6%

Table 4 - Type of housing of the sample population

Within these households, approximately 37,0% had children and/or adolescents whereas the majority of the respondents (63,0%) reported not having people under 18 years old living in their house. Regarding the age of the children and adolescents of these households, most of them (30,3%) were 11 to 15 years old. The other age groups had very close numbers, however, namely children between 6 and 10 years old (23,6%), adolescents between 16 and 18 years old (23,1%) and children between 1 and 5 years old (17,3%). Babies (people under 1 year old) had the least representativeness in this sample (5,6%).

The results for these variables are summarized in the table below.

		Frequency	
		Absolute	Relative
CRI	Yes, there are children and/or adolescents in my household	875	37.0%
	No, there are no children and/or adolescents in my household	1490	63.0%
IDD	Under 1 y.o.	64	5,6%
	Between 1 and 5 y.o.	197	17,3%
	Between 6 and 10 y.o.	268	23,6%
	Between 11 and 15 y.o.	345	30,3%
	Between 16 and 18 y.o.	263	23,1%

Table 5 - Children and adolescents in households

It was also important for this study to understand the respondent's situation regarding having had pets in the past as well as in the present. To this question, 43,9% reported having

had at least one dog in the past, followed by 32,3% having had at least one cat. Interestingly, the same tendency is observable for having pets in the present – 44,3% of respondents had a dog while 37,2% had a cat. This could show that, in deed, dogs are the preferred pet as concluded by Growth From Knowledge (2016) (see chapter Introduction). Having no pets was the option with fewer answers on both cases (2,2% vs. 6,4%).

		Frequency	
		Absolute	Relative
ACP	I have had at least 1 dog	1837	43.9%
	I have had at least 1 cat	1351	32.3%
	I have had other pets	904	21.6%
	I have never had a pet	90	2.2%

Table 6 - Past pet ownership

		Frequency	
		Absolute	Relative
ACA	I have got at least 1 dog	1489	44.3%
	I have got at least 1 cat	1250	37.2%
	I have got other pets	406	12.1%
	I have got no pets	215	6.4%

Table 7 - Present pet ownership

4.1.3. Behavioural Profile

With the help from the answers to the questionnaire it was possible to observe the tendencies regarding the two behaviours this project intends to study – adoption and return of pets.

Regarding adoptions, it is clear that cats and dogs are the most desirable companion animal with 63,4% respondents saying they had adopted one. Additionally, 23,3% showed the intention of adopting an animal again and 1,7% were considering it for the first time.

When it comes to returns and relinquishments, the vast majority of respondents (94,6%) stated never having returned a pet whereas 4,3% admitted to having return a cat or dog.

		Frequency	
		Absolut	Relative
ADD	Yes, a dog and/or a cat	1500	63.4%
	Yes, a different type of animal	26	1.1%
	Yes and I intend to adopt more	552	23.3%
	I have never adopted na animal	246	10.4%
	I have never adopted an animal but I am considering it at the moment	41	1.7%

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DVV	Yes, a dog and/or a cat	101	4.3%
	Yes, a different type of animal	16	0.7%
	Yes and I intend to return an animal again	1	0.0%
	I have never returned an animal	2227	94.6%
	I have never returned an animal but I am considering it at the moment	5	0.2%
	I left my animal on the streets	5	0.2%

Table 8 - The behaviour of adoption and return of pets

When it comes to adoptions it was possible to understand that the aspects people find most important when adopting a pet through a scale of 0 - Not Important to 5 – Extremely Important. The variable with highest mean (3,77), meaning it was the most important aspect when adopting a pet was the IEA, ie, the species of the animal they identify most with. Right behind that result, comes the importance of the behavioural characteristics shown by the animal before adoption (3,23). These results were followed by the importance of the place where people adopt the animal from (2,89) and the physical characteristics of the animal (2,29). The least important aspect for respondents when it comes to adoptions is the breed of the animal (1,65).

	Mean
IEA – importance of animal species	3.77
IRA – importance of animal breed	1.65
ILA – importance of place of adoption	2.89
ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	2.29
ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	3.23

Table 9 - Importance of the variable towards adoption

4.1.4. Detailed Behavioural Profile

In addition to the results presented earlier regarding the behaviours of adopting and returning a companion animal, it was possible to have a more detailed insight into the formation of the intention which precede these behaviours, having as support the guidelines of The Theory of Planned Behaviour by Icek Ajzen (2012).

The determinants of intention in The Theory of Planned Behaviour (Icek Ajzen, 2012), are, as explained before, the attitude towards the behaviour, the subjective norm and the perceived behavioural control.

To each determinant of intention, different statements were presented which had associated a Linkert scale of agreement (0 – totally disagree to 5 – totally agree) so a mean could be retrieved for each statement.

4.1.4.1. Adoption

The first determinant of intention studied was the attitude towards the behaviour of adoption, i.e., whether the individual has a favourable evaluation of adopting a pet. The mean of each statement allows us to conclude that most people are in favour of adopting a pet. In fact, more details are observable – the difference between being favourable to the adoption of a dog (4,91 with a standard deviation of 0,331) vs. a cat (4,89 with a standard deviation of 0,381) is almost non-existent; with a slightly higher standard deviation (near 1), respondents believe that the adoption of dogs and cats always makes sense even though the mean to these variables is under 4,5. The adoption of both types of pet were considered to bring satisfaction to the human as the means were respectively for dogs and cats, 4,69 and 4,62 with low variance. Respondents also believe that the process of adoption is favourable to dogs (4,55) and cats (4,52), as well as to people (4,44). Moreover, the process of adoption was not found to be totally unpredictable as the means for these statements came close to 3. However, the correspondent standard deviations were over 1.

Following the attitude towards behaviour, the subjective norm, i.e., how do the people and society around the prospective owner influences the intention of adoption, was also evaluated in the same way. In general, the beliefs of the family and friends for what the prospective owner should do, do not influence the intention of adopting a pet as the mean for these statements came close to 3, although the standard deviation was over 1. However, it was possible to understand that family and friends around respondents were favourable to the behaviour of adoption as well as they had adopted pets themselves.

Lastly, the determinant of perceived behavioural control, i.e, the individual's perception of the level of difficulty required to achieve a successful adoption, was also measured and the results transmit the idea that prospective owners have a strong sense of confidence about themselves when it comes to the success of the adoption. In fact, the higher means were found related to the statement about the success of the adoption (4,43), the ability to deal with the pet (4,62), the level of awareness about the type of pet (4,42) and the level of awareness about the costs of having a pet (4,62). On the contrary, the lowest mean was related to the solvability of

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the problems prospective owners do not expect. Even so, the mean was around 4 points with a standard deviation under 1.

All results can be observed in the following table:

	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
ATBA1 – I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	4.91	5	.331
ATBA2 – I am in favour of the adoption of cats	4.89	5	.381
ATBA3 – The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me	4.48	5	.933
ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	4.47	5	.936
ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	4.69	5	.633
ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	4.62	5	.698
ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	2.98	3	1.119
ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	2.96	3	1.109
ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people	4.44	5	.711
ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	4.55	5	.652
ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	4.52	5	.670
SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	3.42	3	1.093
SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	3.32	3	1.043
SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	4.31	4	.839
SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets	4.11	4	.834
SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	4.15	4	1.048
SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	4.26	4	.806
PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	4.43	5	.651
PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	4.62	5	.570
PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	4.42	5	.737
PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected	4.38	4	.626

PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	4.19	4	.706
PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet	4.62	5	.572

Table 10 - TPB principals studied for adoption

4.1.4.2. Return

Just like it was done for the behaviour of adoption, all determinants of intention were tested for the behaviour of returns. The same approach was used this time - to each determinant of intention, different statements were presented which had associated a Linkert scale of agreement (0 – totally disagree to 5 – totally agree) so a mean could be retrieved for each statement.

Interestingly, even though the respondents of this part of the questionnaire had returned/relinquished a pet, it is observable that in general, it is not a well-received behaviour.

Regarding the attitude towards behaviour, i.e., whether the individual has a favourable evaluation of returning a pet, respondents are slightly dispersed in relation to their position of favour towards the behaviour of return of dogs as well as cats – both these variables present a mean of around 2,70 with a standard deviation above 1 and a median of 3. Additionally, the same respondents have stated that the return of dogs and cats does not always make sense. In fact, it was acknowledged that the return of both these types of pets brings suffering for people and so, it is unfavourable for all of those involved.

When it comes to the subjective norm, i.e., the way people and society around the prospective owner influences the intention of adoption, the results have found that the family and friends of the respondents do not incentivise the return of pets having the mean for these variables been the lowest on this study – values under 2, a median of 1 and a standard deviation above 1. Also, neither the family or the friends of respondents had returned a pet before in average (around 2) and found this behaviour unfavourable (mean of around 2), although the standard deviation for this last variable is slightly higher (over 1).

In reference to the perceived behavioural control, i.e., the individual's ability and willingness to solve the problems which arise, the results show on average, that respondents had not already predicted those problems (mean of 2,77 and a standard deviation of 1,345) but thought of ways to solve them which ended up not being effective (mean of 3,16 and standard deviation of 1,335). On average, most pet owners spoke to family and friends about those problems as well as with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc) whose opinion they trust. All

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in all, respondents believe the problems they faced likely could not be solved by professionals such as trainers neither by themselves.

The results can be observed in the following table:

	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	2.70	3	1.155
ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	2.73	3	1.157
ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me	2.43	2	1.085
ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	2.40	2	1.107
ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	4.39	5	.855
ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	4.30	5	.936
ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	3.56	4	.966
ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	3.85	4	1.045
ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	3.83	4	.993
SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	1.84	1	1.105
SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	1.78	1	1.066
SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets	2.12	2	1.200
SND4 – My friends are in favour of the return of pets	2.15	2	1.141
SND5 – Members of my family have also returned a pet	2.01	2	1.158
SND6 – Friends of mine have also returned a pet	2.08	2	1.093
PBCD1 – I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	2.77	3	1.345
PBCD2 – I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	3.16	4	1.335
PBCD3 – I talked about the problems with friends and family	3.74	4	1.125
PBCD4 – I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	3.67	4	1.275
PBCD5 – I trust the opinion of friends and family	3.46	4	.911
PBCD6 – I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	4.22	4	.792

PBCD7 – I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	2.70	3	1.222
PBCD8 – I believe I could solve my problems on my own	2.58	2	1.116

Table 11 - TPB principals studied for returns

4.2. Groups Profile

In order to develop this study and fulfil the proposed objectives, it was necessary to create groups within the sample presented before.

The data presented by the responses to the questionnaire have allowed to divide the sample into 2 significant groups for the study: those who have adopted a companion animal and later returned it (Group 1) and those who have adopted a companion animal and did not return it (Group 2).

It was also necessary to adjust the variables ADD and DVV (see chapter 4.1.3. Behavioural Profile) creating two new variables: ADD2 and DVV2. On one hand the variable ADD2 includes the answers from respondents who have adopted a dog or a cat in the past, the ones who already have adopted a dog or a cat but are considering adopting one again and the ones who never adopted a pet but were considering adopting a dog or a cat. On the other hand, the variable DVV2 includes the answers from respondents who had returned a dog or a cat, the ones who had done so in the past and are considering it again and the ones who never returned a pet but are considering it.

5. Discussion

Previously, on chapter 1.3. Conceptual Model, Variables and Hypotheses, some hypotheses were proposed in order to conduct the present study. In this chapter, these hypotheses are studied through statistical tests and accepted or rejected.

5.1. Hypotheses one and two

Regarding hypothesis one, which assumed that when it comes to adoptions, all variables are statistically relevant, the tables 12 found in Appendix B sums up the obtained results – the Kruskal-Wallis test has rejected hypothesis one, indicating that in a process of adoption not all variables are important. In conjunction with the table 13 found in Appendix C, the results are clear.

In fact, out of all 28 variables related to the adoption of pets, including the important factors in the adoption and the aspects from The Theory of Planned Behaviour, there are 7 variables which have shown to be not statistically relevant (corresponding to 25% of variables).

Firstly, the importance of the animal species (IEA) is not significant in the process of adoption (Asymp. Sig. = .116) which means that even though the mean of 3,76 and 3,72 made it seem like it was an important variable it truly is not.

Secondly, regarding The Theory of Planned Behaviour, the variables ATBA1, ATBA2, ATBA3, ATBA7, ATBA8 and PBCA5 are also not statistically relevant. Curiously, variables ATBA1 and ATBA2, which are related to how favourable the adoption of either dogs or cats are, tests have shown a mean of almost 5 in both groups which is not significant for the study (Asymp. Sig. = .066 and .006, respectively). When it comes to variable ATBA3, tests show that the mean is 4,49 for how much sense an adoption of a dog makes which, however, is not relevant (Asymp. Sig. = .011). A different scenario happens for cats, for which its variable is statistically relevant. The predictability of the adoption of either dogs or cats (ATBA7 and ATBA8, respectively) got a low mean, meaning that respondents did not believe these behaviours were unpredictable. However, these answers are not statistically significant as well (Asymp. Sig. = .070 and .535, respectively). Finally, the last variable was PBCA5 – people responded, in average, that they believed they could solve a problem which they did not expect pre-adoption – this result is not statistically relevant for the present study (Asymp. Sig. = .012).

When it comes to hypothesis two, the same thought process and variables were used, supported by table 14 on Appendix E and table 15 on appendix F, and it was possible to determine that this hypothesis was also rejected – In a process of return of a pet, not all variables are statistically irrelevant.

There were 2 variables which have shown to be relevant because they accused an Asymp. Sig. of under .005: ICF and ICC. These variables study the importance of the physical and behavioural characteristics of the pet, respectively, in case of return. Respondents, in average, showed these were not important characteristics in the animal (all means under 3,5). These results are statistically significant in this study.

5.2. Hypotheses three, four and five

To study hypothesis three, four and five, the results shown on table 13 found on Appendix C were used.

These hypotheses contemplate the scenario of adoption of pets and intend to measure the weight of each determinant of intention in The Theory of Planned Behaviour on this specific behaviour.

Looking at table 13, in general there is a clear distinction between groups 1 and 2. Actually, group two has many more concerns when it comes to adoption whereas group one's concerns are only related to the breed of the animal (IRA), their physical characteristics (ICC) and the unpredictability of the adoption process of dogs (ATBA7) which was shown on hypothesis one that this last variable is not statistically relevant for this study. It is possible to say, for these reasons, that people on Group 1 (adopters who return their pet) are less concerned with the process of adoption than people on Group 2 (adopters who do not return their pet).

However, looking further on the same table, grouping all the variables that (a) correspond to the same determinant of intention in The Theory of Planned Behaviour, and (b) are statistically relevant to the study (see chapter 5.2. Hypotheses one and two), it was possible to calculate the average for each determinant and for each group (see calculations on Appendix D).

Hypothesis three stated that Attitude Towards Behaviour of adoption (ATBA) in Group 1 was higher than the same variable in Group 2. According to the referred calculations, this hypothesis is rejected since the mean of the variables which construct Attitude Towards Behaviour on Group 1 is lower than on Group 2 ($4,52 < 4,62$).

Hypothesis four indicated that Subjective Norm in adoption (SNA) in Group 1 would be lower than in Group 2. The calculation of means showed that this hypothesis is valid ($3,88 > 4,07$).

Lastly, Hypothesis five suggested that Perceived Behavioural Control on an adoption (PBCA) in Group 1 was higher than the same variable in Group 2. Referring to the same the same calculations as before, it is necessary to reject hypothesis five ($4,46 < 4,59$).

5.3. Hypothesis six

The last hypothesis on this study, required a factorial analysis to be run. In fact, it intends to study if the determinants of intention to adopt a pet are related to the determinants of intention to return a pet. All this analysis can be found on Appendix G.

Firstly, it is worth noticing that the KMO and Bartlett's test indicated that this analysis could be made, since it returned values of 0.605 and <0.001 , respectively.

Secondly, the rotated component matrix showed that each variable was correlated to one of 16 components which better explained the total variance of the analysis. Looking at table 19 on appendix G which shows the level of these correlations, it is possible to observe that variables ATBD1, PBCD5, PBCD7 and PBCD8 had low correlation values with all components, meaning they could be removed from the analysis. Nonetheless, all variables from the determinant of intention of returning a pet Subjective Norm were highly correlated with the components in the analysis so were most of the variables on determinant Attitude Towards Behaviour, showing high correlation values. When it comes to the behaviour of adopting a pet, the same analysis showed that variables ATBA5, ATBA9 and SNA3 could be removed from analysis for having a low correlation value. Contrarily, all variables from the determinant Perceived Behavioural Control show high correlation factors.

Finally, having this analysis shown these results it is possible to validate hypothesis 6, as the two behaviours (adoption and return of a companion animal) are in some way correlated, as explained.

6. Conclusions, Limitations and Recommendations for future studies

6.1. Conclusions

The present study was conducted having in mind different objectives with the aim to give shelters and animal associations an insight into different aspects that might influence the way they are managed as well as influence people's behaviour for the benefit of society's and animals' welfare.

The objectives involved studying The Theory of Planned Behaviour as it was the support for all the development and analysis of the behaviours of adoption and return of companion animals, along with the investigation of what motivates people to return their pet or not and measure the strength of determinants of intention on the people's perception of these behaviours.

All in all, it was possible to make the following conclusions:

- People adopt and return their pets based on three determinants: the attitude towards the behaviour, the subjective norm and the perceived behavioural control;
 - The attitude towards behaviour for either behaviours includes variables such as the existence of children in the household and their age, the type of housing people live in, previous pet ownership, the physical characteristics of the pet

and the behaviour they show. The satisfaction people feel in adopting/returning a pet, whether it is favourable to them, and the pet were also variables of study.

- The subjective norm involved mainly two types of variables – the ones pressured by society, family and close ones and the ones enforced by law.
- The perceived behavioural control gathers broader variables such as the relationship between pet-owner or animal-prospective owner, planning and research and self-efficacy.
- These variables contributed to understand how each determinant worked specifically, because they were included in the questionnaire. From it, the following conclusions were taken:
 - The least significant determinant of intention towards both behaviours was the subjective norm since it got the lowest average of significance.
 - Attitude towards behaviour and perceived behavioural control showed to be almost equivalent. However, the results showed that for the people who return their pet, the attitude towards behaviour had higher means.

6.2. Limitations

The main limitations regarding the development of this study were mainly concerning two areas: the limitations of The Theory of Planned Behaviour itself and the questionnaire.

On one hand, The Theory of Planned Behaviour identifies some limitations such as the existence of moral norms as explained in the chapter Introduction which when it comes to the determinant of intention subjective norm, it might not only consist of social pressures and ideas, but instead self-moral obligation might also play a role in it.

Secondly, the normative beliefs might be confused with attitudes and emotions with the feelings deriving from the behaviours.

Thirdly, past behaviours also play a role on time. If all determinants which lead to a behaviour are known and these determinants never change, that means that the person's behaviours never change.

On the other hand, the questionnaire also presents some limitations to this study.

The most significant one is that aliority is not granted – even though it was a main concern to reach in same dimension all geographical areas of Portugal, it was not achieved and

it is impossible to say that Portuguese person had the same chance of receiving the questionnaire.

Lastly, it is important to remember that what respondents say they feel and/or would do in a certain situation might not correspond to what they would actually do when truly confronted with it. In this way, responses might not be as truthful as they could be.

6.3. Recommendations for future studies

At the end of this project, it is possible to give some recommendations for future studies that have the same core theme.

Since this study was developed in the midst of a pandemic, it would be interesting to use the Theory of Planned Behaviour to measure if the determinants of behaviour have changed towards adoption and return of pets, before and after it hit the world.

Also, intending to extend the conclusions of The Theory of Planned Behaviour, it would be of great knowledge construction, the study of how other variables, such as the ones found in the Literature Review chapter, would change the effects on behaviours of adoption and return of pets.

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Appendixes

Appendix A - Questionnaire

Texto introdutório ao questionário:

O presente questionário enquadra-se num estudo tendo em vista a realização do Mestrado em Gestão, pelo ISCTE – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa.

Para as questões apresentadas não existem respostas corretas ou incorretas, pretendendo-se apenas investigar as motivações e razões que levam à adoção e/ou devolução de animais de companhia, em Portugal. Todas as respostas serão ANÓNIMAS e deverão ser dadas com a maior veracidade possível.

A duração da resposta a este questionário é de, no máximo, 12 minutos.

Agradeço, desde já, a sua indispensável colaboração para este estudo!

Questionário:

Secção – População alvo

- Questão 1 – Indique se possui nacionalidade portuguesa:
Sim, possuo nacionalidade portuguesa
Não possuo nacionalidade portuguesa (Fim de questionário)
- Questão 2 – Indique a sua faixa etária de entre as seguintes:
Inferior a 18 anos (Fim de questionário)
Superior a 18 anos

Secção – Enquadramento Comportamental

- Questão – No seu agregado familiar existem crianças e/ou adolescentes?
Sim, existem crianças e/ou adolescentes no meu agregado familiar
Não existem crianças e/ou adolescentes no meu agregado familiar (Passa para Habitação)
- Questão – Indique a idade das crianças/adolescentes do seu agregado familiar:
Inferior a 1 ano de idade
Entre 1 e 5 anos de idade
Entre 6 e 10 anos de idade
Entre 11 e 15 anos de idade
Entre 16 e 18 anos de idade
- Questão – Indique a tipologia da sua habitação:
Apartamento
Moradia

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Outra

- Questão – Relativamente à sua anterior posse de animais, selecione as afirmações verdadeiras para si (pode seleccionar mais do que uma opção):
Já tive, pelo menos, um cão
Já tive, pelo menos, um gato
Já tive outros animais que não eram cão e/ou gato
Nunca tive um animal
- Questão – Relativamente à sua atual posse de animais, selecione as afirmações verdadeiras para si (pode seleccionar mais do que uma opção):
Tenho, pelo menos, um cão
Tenho, pelo menos, um gato
Tenho outros animais que não são cão e/ou gato
Não tenho nenhum animal
- Questão – Classifique os seguintes aspetos quanto à sua importância (de nada importante a extremamente importante) na escolha de um animal de companhia:
Espécie do animal (por exemplo: cão, gato, etc)
Raça do animal
Local onde adoto/vou buscar o animal
Características físicas do animal
Características comportamentais demonstradas pelo animal
- Questão – Alguma vez adotou um animal?
Nota: Por adotar entende-se a toma do filho de outrem, neste caso, de um cão ou gato, por filho próprio, segundo os preceitos legais; considerar como filho; considerar como seu (Infopedia - Dicionários Porto Editora, 2020).
De acordo com Holland (2019) a adoção é um processo de aquisição de um animal que se estende desde as escolhas iniciais até à ação de adoção.
Sim, um cão e/ou um gato (Passa para secção do TCP para adoções)
Sim, outro animal que não cão e/ou gato
Sim e pretendo adotar mais (Passa para secção do TCP para adoções)
Não, nunca adotei um animal
Nunca adotei um animal mas encontro-me agora a ponderar essa opção (Passa para secção do TCP para adoções)
- Questão – Já se viu obrigado a entregar ou a devolver um seu animal de estimação numa instituição/ao cargo de outra pessoa?
Nota: O termo “devolução” surge na língua portuguesa com o significado de “enviar ou mandar de volta”, “rejeitar” e, ainda, “transferência de propriedade” (Infopedia - Dicionários Porto Editora, 2020). Por devolver entende-se a entrega do animal num centro de acolhimento para animais ou numa associação de resgate de animais de onde o mesmo tinha sido previamente adotado (Hawes, 2020).
Sim, um cão e/ou um gato (Passa para secção do TCP para devoluções)
Sim, outro animal que não cão e/ou gato (Passa para demografia)
Sim e encontro-me a ponderar esta opção presentemente (Passa para secção do TCP para adoções)
Não, nunca devolvi um animal (Passa para demografia)

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Não mas encontro-me agora a ponderar essa opção (Passa para secção do TCP para adoções)

Não, deixei o meu animal na rua (Passa para secção do TCP para adoções)

Secção – Princípios da TCP relativamente à adoção

- Questão (ATB) – Indique o seu grau de concordância (de discordo totalmente a concordo totalmente) relativamente às seguintes afirmações:
Sou a favor da adoção de cães
Sou a favor da adoção de gatos
A adoção de cães faz sempre sentido
A adoção de gatos faz sempre sentido
A adoção de cães traz-me satisfação
A adoção de gatos traz-me satisfação
Um processo de adoção é imprevisível no que toca a cães
Um processo de adoção é imprevisível no que toca a gatos
Um processo de adoção é favorável para as pessoas
Um processo de adoção é favorável para cães
Um processo de adoção é favorável para gatos
- Questão – Avalie o grau de importância (de nada importante a extremamente importante) dos seguintes fatores num processo de adoção de um cão/ gato:
O meu amor por animais no geral
O meu amor por cães/gatos
A minha necessidade de companhia
Experiência prévia com animais
- Questão (SN) – Considere, agora, a opinião da sua família e amigos. Indique o seu grau de concordância (de discordo totalmente a concordo totalmente) relativamente às seguintes afirmações:
A minha família considera que eu devo adotar um animal de companhia
Os meus amigos consideram que eu devo adotar um animal de companhia
A minha família é a favor da adoção de animais de companhia
Os meus amigos são a favor da adoção de animais de companhia
Membros da minha família também adotaram um animal de companhia
Amigos meus também adotaram um animal de companhia
- Questão – Considero que os aspetos legais (legislação portuguesa) sobre possuir um animal de companhia são:
Nota: A partir de 2017, os animais passaram a ter um estatuto jurídico de seres vivos dotados de sensibilidade e foram considerados objeto de proteção jurídica à luz da lei portuguesa (Diário da República Portuguesa, 2017). Em consequência, tornou-se obrigatório que os donos registem os seus animais de estimação no SIAC – Sistema de Informação de Animais de Companhia e que fiquem, assim, legalmente responsáveis por providenciar comida, água e cuidados veterinários aos seus animais.
Assustadoras : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : Tranquilizantes
Prescindíveis : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : Necessárias
Exageradas : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : Equilibradas

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- Questão (PBC) – Considere, agora, as suas crenças previamente a adotar um animal de estimação. Indique o seu grau de concordância (de discordo totalmente a concordo totalmente) relativamente às seguintes afirmações:
A adoção seria/vai ser bem-sucedida
Saberia/sei como cuidar do meu animal
Estava/estou **muito bem** informado sobre o tipo de animal que pretendo/pretendia adotar
Conseguiria/consigo resolver os problemas espectáveis/previstos
Conseguiria/consigo resolver problemas não espectáveis/previstos
Estava/estou ciente dos custos envolvidos para cuidar de um animal
- Questão – Relativamente à decisão de adotar um animal de estimação, indique se no seu caso aconteceram as seguintes situações:
Demorei/Estou a demorar mais de 6 meses
Fiz/Estou a fazer pesquisas relacionadas com o processo de adoção
Fiz/Estou a fazer pesquisas relacionadas com o tipo de animal
Fiz planos financeiros
Fiz planos logísticos (habitação)
Fiz planos de ação caso surgissem problemas

(Aqui é mostrada novamente a questão sobre se alguma vez devolveu um animal e o inquirido será enviado para a secção do TCP para devoluções ou para a secção de Demografia, tendo em conta a sua resposta)

Secção – Princípios da TCP relativamente à devolução

- Questão (ATB) – Indique o seu grau de concordância (de discordo totalmente a concordo totalmente) relativamente às seguintes afirmações:
O termo “devolução” surge na língua portuguesa com o significado de “enviar ou mandar de volta”, “rejeitar” e, ainda, “transferência de propriedade” (Infopedia - Dicionários Porto Editora, 2020). Mais especificamente para o caso em estudo, segundo Hawes (2020), por devolver entende-se a entrega do animal num centro de acolhimento para animais ou numa associação de resgate de animais de onde o mesmo tinha sido previamente adotado.
Sou a favor da devolução/entrega a cargo de outrem de cães
Sou a favor da devolução/entrega a cargo de outrem de gatos
A devolução/entrega a cargo de outrem de cães faz sempre sentido
A devolução/entrega a cargo de outrem de gatos faz sempre sentido
A devolução/entrega a cargo de outrem de cães traz-me sofrimento
A devolução/entrega a cargo de outrem de gatos traz-me sofrimento
A devolução/entrega a cargo de outrem de animais é desfavorável para as pessoas
A devolução/entrega a cargo de outrem de animais é desfavorável para cães
A devolução/entrega a cargo de outrem de animais é desfavorável para gatos
- Questão – Na sua opinião, não tendo hipótese de ficar com o animal, considera aceitável devolver/entregar o meu animal de estimação (sendo 0-nada aceitável e 5-totalmente aceitável):
Nas ruas
Numa instituição/associação
Dar o animal a outra família

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- Questão – Indique o seu grau de concordância (de discordo totalmente a concordo totalmente) relativamente às afirmações apresentadas. A minha vontade de devolver o meu animal deve-se/deveu-se a:
Problemas comportamentais do animal
Aparência física do animal
Problemas relacionados com a minha habitação
Problemas relacionados com a gestão familiar
Problemas financeiros acrescidos
Problemas de saúde do dono
Problemas de saúde do animal
Animal requer demasiado esforço/tempo/recursos
Ter-me sido dado como uma prenda
Não ter onde o deixar quando preciso
Não me adaptei ao animal
- Questão – Considero que a minha relação com o meu animal de estimação é (pode selecionar mais de uma opção):
Como a de amigos
Como a de família
Como a de cuidador
De proteção mútua
De trabalho/favor/propósito
- Questão (SN) – Considere, agora, a opinião da sua família e amigos. Indique o seu grau de concordância (de discordo totalmente a concordo totalmente) relativamente às seguintes afirmações:
A minha família considera que eu devo devolver/entregar o meu animal de companhia
Os meus amigos consideram que eu devo devolver/entregar o meu animal de companhia
A minha família é a favor da devolução/entrega de animais de companhia
Os meus amigos são a favor da devolução/entrega de animais de companhia
Membros da minha família também devolveram/entregaram um animal de companhia
Amigos meus também devolveram/entregaram um animal de companhia
- Questão – Considero que os aspetos legais (legislação portuguesa) sobre devolver/entregar um animal de companhia são:
Nota: Atualmente em Portugal, crimes cometidos contra animais (seja de roubo ou violência) são punidos com multas e sentenças de prisão (Diário da República Portuguesa, 2017). Por violência, consideram-se atos que ao animal inflijam dor, fome, sofrimento ou morte. Por impossibilidade de tratar dos seus animais, por vezes os donos recorrem à devolução/entrega dos seus animais.
Assustadoras : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : Tranquilizantes
Necessárias : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : Prescindíveis
Exageradas : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : Equilibradas
- Questão (PBC) – Relativamente aos problemas que surgiram depois de obter o meu animal, indique o seu grau de concordância (de discordo totalmente a concordo totalmente) relativamente às seguintes afirmações:
Eu já os tinha previsto

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Eu tinha pensado em formas de os resolver que acabaram por não resultar

Eu conversei sobre eles com familiares e/ou amigos

Eu conversei sobre eles com profissionais da área (médicos veterinários, treinadores, etc)

Confio na opinião de família e amigos

Confio na opinião de profissionais da área (médicos veterinários, treinadores, etc)

Eu conseguiria resolvê-los com recurso a profissionais mas não tenho meios

Eu conseguiria resolvê-los sozinho(a)

- Questão – Indique o seu grau de concordância (de discordo totalmente a concordo totalmente) relativamente às seguintes afirmações:

Ter um animal requer demasiado tempo (passeios, brincar, idas ao veterinário, etc)

Ter um animal exige demasiado dinheiro (veterinário, comida, hotéis, etc)

Reconheço que estava mal informado previamente a obter um animal de estimação

Apesar de estar bem informado a experiência não foi bem sucedida

O ato de dar/devolver o meu animal foi muito difícil

Demorei menos de 6 meses para decidir que ia devolver o meu animal

Demorei menos de 6 meses para devolver o meu animal

Secção 5 – Demografia

- Questão – Indique a sua faixa etária:

18 anos – 25 anos

26 anos – 40 anos

41 anos – 60 anos

61 anos – 80 anos

Mais de 80 anos

- Questão – Indique o seu estado civil:

Solteiro(a)

Casado(a) / União de Facto

Divorciado(a)

Viúvo(a)

- Questão – Indique as suas habilitações académicas:

Ensino Básico

Ensino Secundário

Licenciatura

Mestrado

Doutoramento

- Questão – Indique o seu rendimento mensal líquido:

Sem rendimentos

Até 650€

Entre 650€ e 1000€

Entre 1000€ e 2500€

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Mais de 2500€

- Questão – Indique o seu distrito de residência:

Aveiro

Beja

Braga

Bragança

Castelo Branco

Coimbra

Évora

Faro

Guarda

Leiria

Lisboa

Portalegre

Porto

Região Autónoma dos Açores

Região Autónoma da Madeira

Santarém

Setúbal

Viana do Castelo

Vila Real

Viseu

Texto de conclusão de questionário:

Terminou a resposta a este questionário!

Para qualquer questão que deseje ver discutida ou esclarecida, por favor contacte
rsscl@iscte-iul.pt.

Agradeço, uma vez mais, a sua participação!

Appendix B – Kruskal-Wallis Test for adoption (ADD2)

Kruskal-Wallis Test

Test Statistics^{a,b}

	IEA – importance of animal species	IRA – importance of animal breed	ILA – importance of place of adoption	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal
Kruskal-Wallis H	4.309	170.118	12.634	116.857	70.822
df	2	2	2	2	2
Asymp. Sig.	.116	<.001	.002	<.001	<.001

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ATBA1 – I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	ATBA2 – I am in favour of the adoption of cats	ATBA3 – The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me	ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction
5.429	10.325	9.067	12.611	22.306	17.718
2	2	2	2	2	2
.066	.006	.011	.002	<.001	<.001
ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people	ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	
5.314	1.252	23.582	16.993	12.421	
2	2	2	2	2	
.070	.535	<.001	<.001	.002	
SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets	SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets
21.513	26.144	29.212	16.989	21.228	15.926
2	2	2	2	2	2
<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected	PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet
21.369	28.575	26.933	14.070	8.769	28.620
2	2	2	2	2	2
<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.012	<.001

a. Kruskal Wallis Test

b. Grouping Variable: ADD2

Table 12 – Kruskal-Wallis test for variable ADD2

Appendix C – Comparison of Column Means for adoption

Comparisons of Column Means^a

ADD2	1.00	2.00
	Mean	Mean
IEA – importance of animal species	3.76	3.72
IRA – importance of animal breed	1.61 (B)	1.41
ILA – importance of place of adoption	2.83	2.99 (A)
ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	2.25 (B)	2.04
ICC – importance of behavioural	3.17	3.15

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ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	4.49	4.59 (A)
SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	3.36	3.61 (A)
SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	3.25	3.46 (A)

Table 13 – Comparison of Column Means for adoptions

Appendix D – Determinants of Intention on Groups 1 and 2

Average for the determinant of intention **Attitude Towards Behaviour** of Adoption in **Group 1**:

Variable	ATBA4	ATBA5	ATBA6	ATBA9	ATBA10	ATBA11
Mean	4,48	4,65	4,60	4,40	4,52	4,49
Average	4,52					

Average for the determinant of intention **Subjective Norm** of Adoption in **Group 1**:

Variable	SNA1	SNA2	SNA3	SNA4	SNA5	SNA6
Mean	3,36	3,25	4,25	4,06	4,11	4,23
Average	3,88					

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Average for the determinant of intention **Perceived Behavioural Control** of Adoption in **Group 1**:

Variable	PBCA1	PBCA2	PBCA3	PBCA4	PBCA6
Mean	4,40	4,59	4,38	4,35	4,58
Average	4,46				

Average for the determinant of intention **Attitude Towards Behaviour** of Adoption in **Group 2**:

Variable	ATBA4	ATBA5	ATBA6	ATBA9	ATBA10	ATBA11
Mean	4,48	4,78	4,70	4,56	4,63	4,59
Average	4,62					

Average for the determinant of intention **Subjective Norm** of Adoption in **Group 2**:

Variable	SNA1	SNA2	SNA3	SNA4	SNA5	SNA6
Mean	3,61	3,46	4,47	4,23	4,30	4,37
Average	4,07					

Average for the determinant of intention **Perceived Behavioural Control** of Adoption in **Group 1**:

Variable	PBCA1	PBCA2	PBCA3	PBCA4	PBCA6
Mean	4,53	4,71	4,53	4,46	4,73
Average	4,59				

Appendix E – Kruskal-Wallis Test for adoption (DVV2)

Kruskal-Wallis Test

Test Statistics^{a,b}

	IEA – importance of animal species	IRA – importance of animal breed	ILA – importance of place of adoption	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal
Kruskal-Wallis H	.058	3.213	.289	13.235	12.748
df	1	1	1	1	1
Asymp. Sig.	.810	.073	.591	<.001	<.001

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ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering
2.690	2.533	.006	.000	4.331	3.401
1	1	1	1	1	1
.101	.111	.937	.984	.037	.065
ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them			
1.182	3.990	3.839			
1	1	1			
.277	.046	.050			
SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets	SND4 – My friends are in favour of the return of pets	SND5 – Members of my family have also returned a pet	SND6 – Friends of mine have also returned a pet
.775	2.514	2.691	3.695	.071	.148
1	1	1	1	1	1
.379	.113	.101	.055	.790	.701
PBCD1 – I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	PBCD2 – I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	PBCD3 – I talked about the problems with friends and family	PBCD4 – I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	PBCD5 – I trust the opinion of friends and family	PBCD6 – I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)
.788	.305	1.940	4.531	.210	.001
1	1	1	1	1	1
.375	.581	.164	.033	.647	.975
PBCD7 – I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	PBCD8 – I believe I could solve my problems on my own				
1.037	2.126				
1	1				
.309	.145				

a. Kruskal Wallis Test

b. Grouping Variable: DVV2

Table 14 - Kruskal-Wallis Test for variable DVV2

Appendix F – Comparisons of Column Means for returns

Comparisons of Column Means^a

DVV2	1.00 Mean	2.00 Mean
IEA – importance of animal species	3.78	3.75
IRA – importance of animal breed	1.75	1.56
ILA – importance of place of adoption	2.81	2.88
ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	2.60	2.18
ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	3.50	3.16
ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	2.63	3.67
ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	2.66	3.67
ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me	2.42	2.67
ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	2.39	2.67
ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	4.42	3.00
ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	4.32	3.00
ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	3.63	3.00
ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	3.95	2.33
ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	3.91	2.33
SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	1.77	2.33
SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	1.73	3.00
SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets	2.05	3.33
SND4 – My friends are in favour of the return of pets	2.12	3.67

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SND5 – Members of my family have also returned a pet	2.02	1.67
SND6 – Friends of mine have also returned a pet	2.06	2.33
PBCD1 – I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	2.69	3.33
PBCD2 – I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	3.13	3.67
PBCD3 – I talked about the problems with friends and family	3.78	3.00
PBCD4 – I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	3.70	2.00
PBCD5 – I trust the opinion of friends and family	3.43	3.67
PBCD6 – I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	4.22	4.33
PBCD7 – I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	2.66	3.33
PBCD8 – I believe I could solve my problems on my own	2.59	1.67

Table 15 - Comparison of Column Means for variable DVV2

Appendix G – Factor Analysis

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Correlation Matrix^a

		IEA – importance of animal species	IRA – importance of animal breed	ILA – importance of place of adoption	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me
Correlation	IEA – importance of animal species	1.000	.260	.141	.339	.391	-.029	-.065	-.062
	IRA – importance of animal breed	.260	1.000	.299	.481	.314	.160	.150	.092
	ILA – importance of place of adoption	.141	.299	1.000	.446	.309	.115	.125	-.086
	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	.339	.481	.446	1.000	.574	.071	.073	.015
	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	.391	.314	.309	.574	1.000	.145	.165	.115
	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	-.029	.160	.115	.071	.145	1.000	.953	.664
	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	-.065	.150	.125	.073	.165	.953	1.000	.636
	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me	-.062	.092	-.086	.015	.115	.664	.636	1.000
	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	-.045	.083	-.076	.034	.099	.664	.660	.972
	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	-.063	-.165	.119	.074	-.044	-.240	-.202	-.295

		ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets
Correlation	IEA – importance of animal species	-.045	-.063	-.030	-.047	.072	.115	.050	.053	.031
	IRA – importance of animal breed	.083	-.165	-.354	-.094	-.151	-.202	.266	.158	.161
	ILA – importance of place of adoption	-.076	.119	.100	.076	.044	.081	.070	.059	.052
	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	.034	.074	-.015	.085	.148	.106	.156	.162	.000
	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	.099	-.044	-.094	.092	.049	.040	.170	.158	.133
	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	.664	-.240	-.250	-.291	-.256	-.279	.332	.322	.497
	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	.660	-.202	-.203	-.253	-.269	-.291	.304	.295	.479
	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me	.972	-.295	-.326	-.252	-.278	-.329	.274	.261	.441
	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	1.000	-.256	-.282	-.229	-.300	-.334	.279	.274	.448
	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	-.256	1.000	.802	.413	.462	.477	-.135	-.060	-.219

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		SND4 – My friends are in favour of the return of pets	SND5 – Members of my family have also returned a pet	SND6 – Friends of mine have also returned a pet	PBCD1 – I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	PBCD2 – I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	PBCD3 – I talked about the problems with friends and family	PBCD4 – I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	PBCD5 – I trust the opinion of friends and family
Correlation	IEA – importance of animal species	.020	.051	-.068	-.046	-.112	-.024	-.052	-.069
	IRA – importance of animal breed	.105	.190	.179	-.207	.001	.045	-.101	-.004
	ILA – importance of place of adoption	-.007	.140	.104	-.044	.087	.107	.013	.104
	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	-.018	.081	.154	-.190	.047	-.004	-.146	-.076
	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	.066	.185	.084	-.153	.103	.102	-.009	-.028
	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	.403	.161	.253	-.071	.244	.068	.003	.248
	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	.383	.146	.267	-.095	.253	.087	.022	.236
	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me	.408	.299	.277	.119	.291	.024	.046	.255
	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	.426	.270	.281	.136	.294	.033	.078	.233
	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	-.174	-.102	-.060	.056	-.107	.148	.181	.032

		PBCD6 – I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	PBCD7 – I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	PBCD8 – I believe I could solve my problems on my own	ATBA1 – I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	ATBA2 – I am in favour of the adoption of cats	ATBA3 – The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me
Correlation	IEA – importance of animal species	-.031	-.142	.035	-.041	-.015	-.023
	IRA – importance of animal breed	-.142	-.137	-.035	-.225	-.189	-.253
	ILA – importance of place of adoption	.012	.067	.021	-.059	.124	-.062
	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	-.182	-.007	.119	-.191	.003	-.089
	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	-.054	-.101	-.025	-.168	-.085	-.050
	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	.133	.106	-.027	-.036	-.122	.014
	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	.166	.071	-.054	-.077	-.101	-.009
	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me	.063	.099	.004	-.148	-.231	.055
	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	.101	.089	-.021	-.208	-.221	.007
	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	.109	-.011	-.026	.134	.356	.229

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		ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people
Correlation	IEA – importance of animal species	.010	.061	-.013	-.047	-.014	-.077
	IRA – importance of animal breed	-.267	-.015	-.249	.142	.005	-.088
	ILA – importance of place of adoption	.016	-.050	.038	.063	.086	-.068
	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	-.110	.103	-.082	.257	.242	-.158
	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	-.059	-.043	-.102	.133	.170	-.098
	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	-.013	.055	-.084	.254	.255	.048
	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	-.019	.059	-.058	.206	.249	.023
	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me	-.059	.075	-.117	.251	.263	-.131
	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	-.097	.048	-.121	.250	.285	-.173
	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	.269	.230	.312	-.022	-.072	.079

		ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets
Correlation	IEA – importance of animal species	-.030	-.045	.041	.073	-.219	-.033
	IRA – importance of animal breed	-.231	-.366	-.057	-.113	-.341	-.304
	ILA – importance of place of adoption	.034	.080	-.116	-.209	-.058	-.070
	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	-.126	-.103	-.022	.032	-.249	-.216
	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	-.092	-.053	-.072	.028	-.277	-.174
	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	.092	.031	-.030	-.056	-.051	-.003
	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	.088	.051	-.046	-.055	-.085	-.041
	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me	.038	-.120	.029	.008	.016	.001
	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	.017	-.115	.045	.052	.042	.005
	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	.193	.342	.040	.039	.271	.117

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		SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected
Correlation	IEA – importance of animal species	-.161	-.132	-.077	-.136	-.021	-.130
	IRA – importance of animal breed	-.291	-.195	-.393	-.298	-.209	-.258
	ILA – importance of place of adoption	-.147	-.059	-.124	-.215	-.149	-.143
	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	-.220	-.017	-.161	-.146	-.022	-.135
	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	-.170	-.160	-.206	-.183	-.245	-.289
	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	-.107	.027	-.153	-.085	-.044	-.132
	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	-.122	-.008	-.184	-.170	-.120	-.188
	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me	-.063	-.069	-.132	-.013	-.117	-.062
	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	-.045	-.091	-.108	-.007	-.095	-.085
	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	.134	.224	.298	.131	.110	.045

		PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet
Correlation	IEA – importance of animal species	-.103	-.019
	IRA – importance of animal breed	-.250	-.045
	ILA – importance of place of adoption	-.183	-.032
	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	-.138	-.042
	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	-.234	-.077
	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	-.099	-.135
	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	-.077	-.144
	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me	-.067	-.097
	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	-.088	-.069
	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	.093	.361

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	IEA – importance of animal species	IRA – importance of animal breed	ILA – importance of place of adoption	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me
ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	-.030	-.354	.100	-.015	-.094	-.250	-.203	-.326
ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	-.047	-.094	.076	.085	.092	-.291	-.253	-.252
ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	.072	-.151	.044	.148	.049	-.256	-.269	-.278
ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	.115	-.202	.081	.106	.040	-.279	-.291	-.329
SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	.050	.266	.070	.156	.170	.332	.304	.274
SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	.053	.158	.059	.162	.158	.322	.295	.261
SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets	.031	.161	.052	.000	.133	.497	.479	.441
SND4 – My friends are in favour of the return of pets	.020	.105	-.007	-.018	.066	.403	.383	.408
SND5 – Members of my family have also returned a pet	.051	.190	.140	.081	.185	.161	.146	.299

	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets
ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	-.282	.802	1.000	.390	.423	.454	-.175	-.019	-.273
ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	-.229	.413	.390	1.000	.497	.534	.040	.080	-.232
ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	-.300	.462	.423	.497	1.000	.954	-.110	-.128	-.276
ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	-.334	.477	.454	.534	.954	1.000	-.151	-.143	-.302
SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	.279	-.135	-.175	.040	-.110	-.151	1.000	.842	.622
SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	.274	-.060	-.019	.080	-.128	-.143	.842	1.000	.473
SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets	.448	-.219	-.273	-.232	-.276	-.302	.622	.473	1.000
SND4 – My friends are in favour of the return of pets	.426	-.174	-.181	-.272	-.259	-.239	.519	.579	.798
SND5 – Members of my family have also returned a pet	.270	-.102	-.164	-.076	-.089	-.118	.346	.231	.443

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	SND4 - My friends are in favour of the return of pets	SND5 - Members of my family have also returned a pet	SND6 - Friends of mine have also returned a pet	PBCD1 - I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	PBCD2 - I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	PBCD3 - I talked about the problems with friends and family	PBCD4 - I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	PBCD5 - I trust the opinion of friends and family
ATBD6 - The return of cats brings me suffering	-.181	-.164	-.126	.074	-.110	.095	.138	-.056
ATBD7 - The return of pets is unfavourable to people	-.272	-.076	-.069	-.052	-.009	-.108	-.057	-.144
ATBD8 - The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	-.259	-.089	-.144	.069	-.102	-.020	-.004	-.057
ATBD9 - The return of cats is unfavourable to them	-.239	-.118	-.166	.078	-.088	-.012	-.022	-.041
SND1 - My family believes I should return my pet	.519	.346	.343	-.066	.278	.003	-.092	.000
SND2 - My friend believe I should return my pet	.579	.231	.348	-.029	.242	-.001	-.061	-.021
SND3 - My family is in favour of the return of pets	.798	.443	.298	.010	.184	.082	.026	.063
SND4 - My friends are in favour of the return of pets	1.000	.365	.411	.155	.130	.046	.013	.042
SND5 - Members of my family have also returned a pet	.365	1.000	.631	.038	.179	.075	.053	-.004

	PBCD6 - I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	PBCD7 - I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	PBCD8 - I believe I could solve my problems on my own	ATBA1 - I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	ATBA2 - I am in favour of the adoption of cats	ATBA3 - The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me
ATBD6 - The return of cats brings me suffering	.166	-.012	.000	.115	.340	.215
ATBD7 - The return of pets is unfavourable to people	-.120	-.101	.091	.091	.244	.079
ATBD8 - The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	-.145	.052	.311	.164	.188	.198
ATBD9 - The return of cats is unfavourable to them	-.141	.052	.267	.186	.259	.184
SND1 - My family believes I should return my pet	-.065	.156	-.008	-.135	-.283	-.114
SND2 - My friend believe I should return my pet	-.026	.022	-.087	-.140	-.271	-.139
SND3 - My family is in favour of the return of pets	.080	.101	-.066	-.072	-.220	-.068
SND4 - My friends are in favour of the return of pets	.063	.010	-.116	-.049	-.190	-.076
SND5 - Members of my family have also returned a pet	.099	.002	-.041	-.022	-.062	-.099

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	ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people
ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	.316	.177	.423	-.073	.001	.043
ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	.110	.126	.206	.039	.101	.072
ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	.248	.190	.201	.017	-.074	.126
ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	.268	.164	.230	-.018	-.076	.113
SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	-.171	-.030	-.220	.229	.140	-.111
SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	-.211	.005	-.186	.158	.089	-.100
SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets	-.089	.002	-.173	.136	.136	-.029
SND4 – My friends are in favour of the return of pets	-.122	.051	-.114	.112	.089	.014
SND5 – Members of my family have also returned a pet	-.095	.025	-.110	-.066	-.058	-.128
	ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets
ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	.154	.391	-.042	.024	.295	.181
ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	-.040	.129	.061	.021	.139	.101
ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	.123	.179	.133	.038	.108	-.059
ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	.098	.232	.109	.042	.156	.024
SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	-.152	-.251	-.095	-.080	-.213	-.111
SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	-.151	-.203	-.108	-.016	-.014	-.009
SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets	-.011	-.122	-.132	-.109	-.171	-.035
SND4 – My friends are in favour of the return of pets	-.030	-.104	-.101	-.026	-.002	-.025
SND5 – Members of my family have also returned a pet	-.005	-.090	-.140	-.210	-.196	-.146

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	SNAS – Members of my family have also adopted pets	SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected
ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	.171	.230	.296	.162	.136	.056
ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	.052	.010	.218	.100	-.024	.011
ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	-.049	.023	.352	.103	.131	.160
ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	-.006	.023	.394	.066	.116	.130
SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	-.154	-.254	-.213	-.022	-.144	-.145
SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	-.004	-.194	-.166	-.035	-.114	-.138
SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets	-.157	-.188	-.150	-.119	-.151	-.059
SND4 – My friends are in favour of the return of pets	-.048	-.200	-.086	-.109	-.148	-.058
SND5 – Members of my family have also returned a pet	-.134	-.097	-.206	-.281	-.334	-.182

	PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet
ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	.159	.211
ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	.090	.216
ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	.181	.178
ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	.176	.208
SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	-.220	-.103
SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	-.195	-.116
SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets	-.099	-.089
SND4 – My friends are in favour of the return of pets	-.069	-.083
SND5 – Members of my family have also returned a pet	-.162	-.098

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	IEA – importance of animal species	IRA – importance of animal breed	ILA – importance of place of adoption	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me
SND6 – Friends of mine have also returned a pet	-.068	.179	.104	.154	.084	.253	.267	.277
PBCD1 – I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	-.046	-.207	-.044	-.190	-.153	-.071	-.095	.119
PBCD2 – I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	-.112	.001	.087	.047	.103	.244	.253	.291
PBCD3 – I talked about the problems with friends and family	-.024	.045	.107	-.004	.102	.068	.087	.024
PBCD4 – I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	-.052	-.101	.013	-.146	-.009	.003	.022	.046
PBCD5 – I trust the opinion of friends and family	-.069	-.004	.104	-.076	-.028	.248	.236	.255
PBCD6 – I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	-.031	-.142	.012	-.182	-.054	.133	.166	.063
PBCD7 – I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	-.142	-.137	.067	-.007	-.101	.106	.071	.099

	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets
SND6 – Friends of mine have also returned a pet	.281	-.060	-.126	-.069	-.144	-.166	.343	.348	.298
PBCD1 – I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	.136	.056	.074	-.052	.069	.078	-.066	-.029	.010
PBCD2 – I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	.294	-.107	-.110	-.009	-.102	-.088	.278	.242	.184
PBCD3 – I talked about the problems with friends and family	.033	.148	.095	-.108	-.020	-.012	.003	-.001	.082
PBCD4 – I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	.078	.181	.138	-.057	-.004	-.022	-.092	-.061	.026
PBCD5 – I trust the opinion of friends and family	.233	.032	-.056	-.144	-.057	-.041	.000	-.021	.063
PBCD6 – I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	.101	.109	.166	-.120	-.145	-.141	-.065	-.026	.080
PBCD7 – I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	.089	-.011	-.012	-.101	.052	.052	.156	.022	.101

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	SND4 - My friends are in favour of the return of pets	SND5 - Members of my family have also returned a pet	SND6 - Friends of mine have also returned a pet	PBCD1 - I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	PBCD2 - I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	PBCD3 - I talked about the problems with friends and family	PBCD4 - I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	PBCD5 - I trust the opinion of friends and family
SND6 - Friends of mine have also returned a pet	.411	.631	1.000	.139	.148	-.002	-.052	-.020
PBCD1 - I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	.155	.038	.139	1.000	-.297	.071	.162	.170
PBCD2 - I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	.130	.179	.148	-.297	1.000	.352	.067	.289
PBCD3 - I talked about the problems with friends and family	.046	.075	-.002	.071	.352	1.000	.602	.422
PBCD4 - I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	.013	.053	-.052	.162	.067	.602	1.000	.166
PBCD5 - I trust the opinion of friends and family	.042	-.004	-.020	.170	.289	.422	.166	1.000
PBCD6 - I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	.063	.099	.015	.205	.049	.411	.467	.446
PBCD7 - I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	.010	.002	.039	.121	.110	-.023	-.101	.108

	PBCD6 - I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	PBCD7 - I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	PBCD8 - I believe I could solve my problems on my own	ATBA1 - I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	ATBA2 - I am in favour of the adoption of cats	ATBA3 - The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me
SND6 - Friends of mine have also returned a pet	.015	.039	-.063	-.004	-.091	-.197
PBCD1 - I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	.205	.121	.338	.089	.050	.183
PBCD2 - I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	.049	.110	-.294	-.155	-.154	-.111
PBCD3 - I talked about the problems with friends and family	.411	-.023	-.226	-.056	-.005	.010
PBCD4 - I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	.467	-.101	-.059	-.078	.060	.080
PBCD5 - I trust the opinion of friends and family	.446	.108	-.128	.051	.025	.115
PBCD6 - I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	1.000	.007	-.243	.033	.072	-.058
PBCD7 - I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	.007	1.000	.286	-.004	.011	.114

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	ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people
SND6 – Friends of mine have also returned a pet	-.231	.080	-.095	.112	.076	-.070
PBCD1 – I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	.192	.067	.098	-.179	-.123	.230
PBCD2 – I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	-.180	-.018	-.131	.301	.252	-.251
PBCD3 – I talked about the problems with friends and family	.017	-.094	-.100	-.077	.027	-.134
PBCD4 – I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	.110	-.101	.015	-.071	.054	-.033
PBCD5 – I trust the opinion of friends and family	.106	.054	.085	.110	.094	.108
PBCD6 – I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	.002	-.027	.069	-.100	.065	.181
PBCD7 – I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	.132	-.085	-.078	.230	.151	.047

	ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets
SND6 – Friends of mine have also returned a pet	-.001	-.078	-.036	-.075	-.109	-.144
PBCD1 – I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	.320	.244	.162	.125	.303	.208
PBCD2 – I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	-.205	-.201	.015	-.040	-.015	-.096
PBCD3 – I talked about the problems with friends and family	.018	.099	-.098	-.145	.197	.096
PBCD4 – I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	.126	.192	-.086	-.101	.232	.127
PBCD5 – I trust the opinion of friends and family	.066	.056	.073	-.080	.149	.151
PBCD6 – I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	.006	.071	-.089	-.012	.102	.122
PBCD7 – I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	.023	-.009	.033	.082	-.134	-.153

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	SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected
SND6 – Friends of mine have also returned a pet	-.049	-.057	-.181	-.217	-.116	-.136
PBCD1 – I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	.180	.102	.193	.158	.207	.328
PBCD2 – I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	-.021	-.084	-.184	-.113	-.222	-.166
PBCD3 – I talked about the problems with friends and family	.155	.161	.033	-.061	-.063	-.034
PBCD4 – I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	.195	.226	.018	.012	-.053	.027
PBCD5 – I trust the opinion of friends and family	.020	.024	-.016	-.051	.007	.025
PBCD6 – I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	.089	.184	.074	-.029	-.069	.011
PBCD7 – I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	-.157	-.185	.085	.116	.248	.174

	PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet
SND6 – Friends of mine have also returned a pet	-.119	-.209
PBCD1 – I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	.347	.105
PBCD2 – I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	-.260	-.082
PBCD3 – I talked about the problems with friends and family	-.057	.221
PBCD4 – I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	-.006	.285
PBCD5 – I trust the opinion of friends and family	.024	.007
PBCD6 – I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	.035	.097
PBCD7 – I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	.090	-.029

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	IEA – importance of animal species	IRA – importance of animal breed	ILA – importance of place of adoption	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me
PBCD8 – I believe I could solve my problems on my own	.035	-.035	.021	.119	-.025	-.027	-.054	.004
ATBA1 – I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	-.041	-.225	-.059	-.191	-.168	-.036	-.077	-.148
ATBA2 – I am in favour of the adoption of cats	-.015	-.189	.124	.003	-.085	-.122	-.101	-.231
ATBA3 – The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me	-.023	-.253	-.062	-.089	-.050	.014	-.009	.055
ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	.010	-.267	.016	-.110	-.059	-.013	-.019	-.059
ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	.061	-.015	-.050	.103	-.043	.055	.059	.075
ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	-.013	-.249	.038	-.082	-.102	-.084	-.058	-.117
ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	-.047	.142	.063	.257	.133	.254	.206	.251
ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	-.014	.005	.086	.242	.170	.255	.249	.263

	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets
PBCD8 – I believe I could solve my problems on my own	-.021	-.026	.000	.091	.311	.267	-.008	-.087	-.066
ATBA1 – I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	-.208	.134	.115	.091	.164	.186	-.135	-.140	-.072
ATBA2 – I am in favour of the adoption of cats	-.221	.356	.340	.244	.188	.259	-.283	-.271	-.220
ATBA3 – The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me	.007	.229	.215	.079	.198	.184	-.114	-.139	-.068
ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	-.097	.269	.316	.110	.248	.268	-.171	-.211	-.089
ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	.048	.230	.177	.126	.190	.164	-.030	.005	.002
ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	-.121	.312	.423	.206	.201	.230	-.220	-.186	-.173
ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	.250	-.022	-.073	.039	.017	-.018	.229	.158	.136
ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	.285	-.072	.001	.101	-.074	-.076	.140	.089	.136

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	SND4 - My friends are in favour of the return of pets	SND5 - Members of my family have also returned a pet	SND6 - Friends of mine have also returned a pet	PBCD1 - I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	PBCD2 - I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	PBCD3 - I talked about the problems with friends and family	PBCD4 - I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	PBCD5 - I trust the opinion of friends and family
PBCD8 - I believe I could solve my problems on my own	-.116	-.041	-.063	.338	-.294	-.226	-.059	-.128
ATBA1 - I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	-.049	-.022	-.004	.089	-.155	-.056	-.078	.051
ATBA2 - I am in favour of the adoption of cats	-.190	-.062	-.091	.050	-.154	-.005	.060	.025
ATBA3 - The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me	-.076	-.099	-.197	.183	-.111	.010	.080	.115
ATBA4 - The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	-.122	-.095	-.231	.192	-.180	.017	.110	.106
ATBA5 - The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	.051	.025	.080	.067	-.018	-.094	-.101	.054
ATBA6 - The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	-.114	-.110	-.095	.098	-.131	-.100	.015	.085
ATBA7 - The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	.112	-.066	.112	-.179	.301	-.077	-.071	.110
ATBA8 - The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	.089	-.058	.076	-.123	.252	.027	.054	.094

	PBCD6 - I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	PBCD7 - I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	PBCD8 - I believe I could solve my problems on my own	ATBA1 - I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	ATBA2 - I am in favour of the adoption of cats	ATBA3 - The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me
PBCD8 - I believe I could solve my problems on my own	-.243	.286	1.000	.111	.111	.299
ATBA1 - I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	.033	-.004	.111	1.000	.553	.380
ATBA2 - I am in favour of the adoption of cats	.072	.011	.111	.553	1.000	.344
ATBA3 - The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me	-.058	.114	.299	.380	.344	1.000
ATBA4 - The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	.002	.132	.341	.390	.513	.915
ATBA5 - The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	-.027	-.085	.248	.250	.235	.271
ATBA6 - The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	.069	-.078	.164	.398	.685	.325
ATBA7 - The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	-.100	.230	.149	-.132	-.197	.008
ATBA8 - The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	.065	.151	.022	-.087	-.102	.057

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	ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people
PBCD8 – I believe I could solve my problems on my own	.341	.248	.164	.149	.022	.219
ATBA1 – I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	.390	.250	.398	-.132	-.087	.397
ATBA2 – I am in favour of the adoption of cats	.513	.235	.685	-.197	-.102	.115
ATBA3 – The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me	.915	.271	.325	.008	.057	.254
ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	1.000	.324	.489	-.037	.021	.301
ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	.324	1.000	.399	.063	-.020	.246
ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	.489	.399	1.000	-.123	-.062	.268
ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	-.037	.063	-.123	1.000	.767	.025
ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	.021	-.020	-.062	.767	1.000	-.001

	ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets
PBCD8 – I believe I could solve my problems on my own	.310	.237	.151	.110	.066	-.056
ATBA1 – I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	.393	.448	.013	.024	.253	.183
ATBA2 – I am in favour of the adoption of cats	.263	.563	-.018	.022	.229	.217
ATBA3 – The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me	.442	.477	.124	.115	.229	.195
ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	.488	.597	.078	.045	.254	.221
ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	.357	.273	.098	.128	.225	.103
ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	.303	.518	.153	.138	.245	.232
ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	-.111	-.175	-.024	-.072	-.127	-.131
ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	-.083	-.009	-.070	-.094	-.078	-.126

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	SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected
PBCD8 – I believe I could solve my problems on my own	-.077	-.039	.128	.170	.272	.336
ATBA1 – I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	.136	.193	.293	.216	.197	.168
ATBA2 – I am in favour of the adoption of cats	.218	.302	.158	.078	.217	.085
ATBA3 – The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me	.033	.174	.302	.230	.331	.286
ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	.055	.174	.314	.208	.369	.282
ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	.201	.144	.240	.246	.185	.266
ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	.169	.172	.230	.206	.207	.274
ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	-.151	-.158	-.076	.002	.063	-.047
ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	-.126	-.047	-.059	.025	.036	-.107

	PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet
PBCD8 – I believe I could solve my problems on my own	.394	.177
ATBA1 – I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	.239	.221
ATBA2 – I am in favour of the adoption of cats	.174	.274
ATBA3 – The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me	.416	.245
ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	.458	.242
ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	.363	.112
ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	.350	.125
ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	-.137	.026
ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	-.132	.064

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	IEA – importance of animal species	IRA – importance of animal breed	ILA – importance of place of adoption	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me
ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people	-.077	-.088	-.068	-.158	-.098	.048	.023	-.131
ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	-.030	-.231	.034	-.126	-.092	.092	.088	.038
ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	-.045	-.366	.080	-.103	-.053	.031	.051	-.120
SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	.041	-.057	-.116	-.022	-.072	-.030	-.046	.029
SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	.073	-.113	-.209	.032	.028	-.056	-.055	.008
SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	-.219	-.341	-.058	-.249	-.277	-.051	-.085	.016
SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets	-.033	-.304	-.070	-.216	-.174	-.003	-.041	.001
SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	-.161	-.291	-.147	-.220	-.170	-.107	-.122	-.063
SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	-.132	-.195	-.059	-.017	-.160	.027	-.008	-.069

	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets
ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people	-.173	.079	.043	.072	.126	.113	-.111	-.100	-.029
ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	.017	.193	.154	-.040	.123	.098	-.152	-.151	-.011
ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	-.115	.342	.391	.129	.179	.232	-.251	-.203	-.122
SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	.045	.040	-.042	.061	.133	.109	-.095	-.108	-.132
SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	.052	.039	.024	.021	.038	.042	-.080	-.016	-.109
SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	.042	.271	.295	.139	.108	.156	-.213	-.014	-.171
SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets	.005	.117	.181	.101	-.059	.024	-.111	-.009	-.035
SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	-.045	.134	.171	.052	-.049	-.006	-.154	-.004	-.157
SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	-.091	.224	.230	.010	.023	.023	-.254	-.194	-.188

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	SND4 – My friends are in favour of the return of pets	SND5 – Members of my family have also returned a pet	SND6 – Friends of mine have also returned a pet	PBCD1 – I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	PBCD2 – I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	PBCD3 – I talked about the problems with friends and family	PBCD4 – I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	PBCD5 – I trust the opinion of friends and family
ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people	.014	-.128	-.070	.230	-.251	-.134	-.033	.108
ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	-.030	-.005	-.001	.320	-.205	.018	.126	.066
ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	-.104	-.090	-.078	.244	-.201	.099	.192	.056
SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	-.101	-.140	-.036	.162	.015	-.098	-.086	.073
SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	-.026	-.210	-.075	.125	-.040	-.145	-.101	-.080
SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	-.002	-.196	-.109	.303	-.015	.197	.232	.149
SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets	-.025	-.146	-.144	.208	-.096	.096	.127	.151
SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	-.048	-.134	-.049	.180	-.021	.155	.195	.020
SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	-.200	-.097	-.057	.102	-.084	.161	.226	.024

	PBCD6 – I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	PBCD7 – I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	PBCD8 – I believe I could solve my problems on my own	ATBA1 – I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	ATBA2 – I am in favour of the adoption of cats	ATBA3 – The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me
ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people	.181	.047	.219	.397	.115	.254
ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	.006	.023	.310	.393	.263	.442
ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	.071	-.009	.237	.448	.563	.477
SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	-.089	.033	.151	.013	-.018	.124
SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	-.012	.082	.110	.024	.022	.115
SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	.102	-.134	.066	.253	.229	.229
SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets	.122	-.153	-.056	.183	.217	.195
SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	.089	-.157	-.077	.136	.218	.033
SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	.184	-.185	-.039	.193	.302	.174

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	ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people
ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people	.301	.246	.268	.025	-.001	1.000
ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	.488	.357	.303	-.111	-.083	.491
ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	.597	.273	.518	-.175	-.009	.361
SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	.078	.098	.153	-.024	-.070	.227
SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	.045	.128	.138	-.072	-.094	.185
SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	.254	.225	.245	-.127	-.078	.167
SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets	.221	.103	.232	-.131	-.126	.198
SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	.055	.201	.169	-.151	-.126	-.021
SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	.174	.144	.172	-.158	-.047	.161

	ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets
ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people	.491	.361	.227	.185	.167	.198
ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	1.000	.818	.160	.101	.344	.174
ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	.818	1.000	.105	.064	.436	.290
SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	.160	.105	1.000	.788	.276	.218
SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	.101	.064	.788	1.000	.189	.267
SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	.344	.436	.276	.189	1.000	.561
SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets	.174	.290	.218	.267	.561	1.000
SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	.073	.212	.254	.228	.559	.411
SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	.270	.339	.136	.140	.303	.322

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	SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected
ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people	-.021	.161	.244	.114	.193	.278
ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	.073	.270	.300	.257	.253	.301
ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	.212	.339	.388	.254	.289	.194
SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	.254	.136	.252	.279	.371	.287
SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	.228	.140	.228	.274	.327	.244
SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	.559	.303	.498	.437	.331	.279
SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets	.411	.322	.336	.127	.194	.247
SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	1.000	.535	.239	.297	.286	.151
SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	.535	1.000	.118	.117	.157	.066

	PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet
ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people	.455	.084
ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	.437	.164
ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	.358	.270
SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	.250	.079
SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	.190	.049
SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	.293	.361
SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets	.224	.144
SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	.168	.137
SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	.206	.122

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	IEA – importance of animal species	IRA – importance of animal breed	ILA – importance of place of adoption	ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me
PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	-.077	-.393	-.124	-.161	-.206	-.153	-.184	-.132
PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	-.136	-.298	-.215	-.146	-.183	-.085	-.170	-.013
PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	-.021	-.209	-.149	-.022	-.245	-.044	-.120	-.117
PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected	-.130	-.258	-.143	-.135	-.289	-.132	-.188	-.062
PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	-.103	-.250	-.183	-.138	-.234	-.099	-.077	-.067
PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet	-.019	-.045	-.032	-.042	-.077	-.135	-.144	-.097

	ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets
PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	-.108	.298	.296	.218	.352	.394	-.213	-.166	-.150
PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	-.007	.131	.162	.100	.103	.066	-.022	-.035	-.119
PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	-.095	.110	.136	-.024	.131	.116	-.144	-.114	-.151
PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected	-.085	.045	.056	.011	.160	.130	-.145	-.138	-.059
PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	-.088	.093	.159	.090	.181	.176	-.220	-.195	-.099
PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet	-.069	.361	.211	.216	.178	.208	-.103	-.116	-.089

	SND4 – My friends are in favour of the return of pets	SND5 – Members of my family have also returned a pet	SND6 – Friends of mine have also returned a pet	PBCD1 – I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	PBCD2 – I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	PBCD3 – I talked about the problems with friends and family	PBCD4 – I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	PBCD5 – I trust the opinion of friends and family
PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	-.086	-.206	-.181	.193	-.184	.033	.018	-.016
PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	-.109	-.281	-.217	.158	-.113	-.061	.012	-.051
PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	-.148	-.334	-.116	.207	-.222	-.063	-.053	.007
PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected	-.058	-.182	-.136	.328	-.166	-.034	.027	.025
PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	-.069	-.162	-.119	.347	-.260	-.057	-.006	.024
PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet	-.083	-.098	-.209	.105	-.082	.221	.285	.007

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	PBCD6 – I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	PBCD7 – I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	PBCD8 – I believe I could solve my problems on my own	ATBA1 – I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	ATBA2 – I am in favour of the adoption of cats	ATBA3 – The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me
PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	.074	.085	.128	.293	.158	.302
PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	-.029	.116	.170	.216	.078	.230
PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	-.069	.248	.272	.197	.217	.331
PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected	.011	.174	.336	.168	.085	.286
PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	.035	.090	.394	.239	.174	.416
PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet	.097	-.029	.177	.221	.274	.245

	ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people
PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	.314	.240	.230	-.076	-.059	.244
PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	.208	.246	.206	.002	.025	.114
PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	.369	.185	.207	.063	.036	.193
PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected	.282	.266	.274	-.047	-.107	.278
PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	.458	.363	.350	-.137	-.132	.455
PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet	.242	.112	.125	.026	.064	.084

	ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets
PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	.300	.388	.252	.228	.498	.336
PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	.257	.254	.279	.274	.437	.127
PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	.253	.289	.371	.327	.331	.194
PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected	.301	.194	.287	.244	.279	.247
PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	.437	.358	.250	.190	.293	.224
PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet	.164	.270	.079	.049	.361	.144

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	SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected
PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	.239	.118	1.000	.491	.394	.500
PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	.297	.117	.491	1.000	.572	.538
PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	.286	.157	.394	.572	1.000	.558
PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected	.151	.066	.500	.538	.558	1.000
PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	.168	.206	.501	.372	.406	.725
PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet	.137	.122	.361	.407	.319	.316

	PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet
PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	.501	.361
PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	.372	.407
PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	.406	.319
PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected	.725	.316
PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	1.000	.234
PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet	.234	1.000

Table 16 - Correlation Matrix

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.605	
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	3992.627
	df	1275
	Sig.	<.001

Table 17 - KMO and Bartlett's Test

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Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	9.043	17.732	17.732	9.043	17.732	17.732
2	4.993	9.791	27.523	4.993	9.791	27.523
3	3.454	6.773	34.296	3.454	6.773	34.296
4	3.213	6.300	40.596	3.213	6.300	40.596
5	2.513	4.928	45.525	2.513	4.928	45.525
6	2.287	4.485	50.010	2.287	4.485	50.010
7	2.046	4.012	54.021	2.046	4.012	54.021
8	1.857	3.641	57.662	1.857	3.641	57.662
9	1.505	2.951	60.613	1.505	2.951	60.613
10	1.342	2.632	63.245	1.342	2.632	63.245
11	1.317	2.582	65.827	1.317	2.582	65.827
12	1.240	2.431	68.258	1.240	2.431	68.258
13	1.187	2.327	70.585	1.187	2.327	70.585
14	1.082	2.121	72.706	1.082	2.121	72.706
15	1.064	2.086	74.793	1.064	2.086	74.793
16	1.007	1.974	76.766	1.007	1.974	76.766
17	.968	1.898	78.664			
18	.898	1.761	80.426			
19	.856	1.678	82.104			
20	.799	1.567	83.670			
21	.771	1.511	85.181			
22	.712	1.396	86.577			
23	.594	1.164	87.741			
24	.584	1.145	88.886			
25	.507	.994	89.880			
26	.501	.982	90.862			
27	.447	.876	91.738			
28	.433	.849	92.587			
29	.408	.800	93.387			
30	.376	.737	94.124			
31	.355	.696	94.820			
32	.334	.654	95.474			
33	.294	.577	96.051			
34	.272	.534	96.585			
35	.231	.453	97.038			
36	.211	.414	97.452			
37	.202	.395	97.847			
38	.171	.336	98.183			
39	.150	.294	98.478			
40	.135	.266	98.743			
41	.128	.250	98.994			
42	.116	.227	99.220			
43	.096	.188	99.409			
44	.087	.170	99.579			
45	.058	.114	99.693			
46	.042	.082	99.775			
47	.039	.077	99.852			
48	.031	.060	99.912			
49	.022	.043	99.955			
50	.015	.029	99.985			
51	.008	.015	100.000			

Table 18 - Total Variance Explained

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Rotated Component Matrix^a

	Component															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IEA – importance of animal species	.116	-.089	-.103	.109	-.012	-.255	.512	.049	-.101	.228	.009	-.110	-.181	.132	-.024	-.353
IRA – importance of animal breed	-.259	.025	-.038	.076	-.163	-.202	.655	-.047	-.009	-.100	-.198	.035	.143	-.120	.039	-.143
ILA – importance of place of adoption	.038	.003	-.167	.034	.081	.112	.663	.001	-.045	-.261	.099	.055	.021	.017	.182	.334
ICF – importance of physical characteristics of the animal	-.081	.035	-.010	-.002	.106	-.083	.827	-.083	.205	.053	.062	-.088	.098	-.030	-.082	.020
ICC – importance of behavioural characteristics of the animal	.043	.102	-.269	.126	.103	-.167	.624	.144	.112	.149	-.062	-.068	-.025	-.029	-.093	-.175
ATBD1 – I am in favour of the return of dogs	.021	.839	-.060	.248	-.180	.000	.120	-.015	.078	-.037	-.006	.182	-.017	-.131	.071	.113
ATBD2 – I am in favour of the return of cats	.014	.850	-.118	.211	-.166	-.027	.111	-.003	.056	-.047	.059	.181	-.002	-.142	.071	.090
ATBD3 – The return of dogs always makes sense to me	-.003	.826	-.006	.172	-.136	-.005	-.069	.026	.168	.055	-.180	-.207	.176	.122	.089	-.093
ATBD4 – The return of cats always makes sense to me	-.048	.836	.001	.189	-.141	.014	-.058	.053	.173	.081	-.100	-.238	.150	.132	.067	-.084
ATBD5 – The return of dogs brings me suffering	.156	-.133	.111	-.048	.497	.128	.045	.203	-.013	-.021	.625	.022	.018	-.062	-.066	.046
ATBD6 – The return of cats brings me suffering	.195	-.145	.044	-.034	.438	.166	-.064	.108	.012	-.046	.729	-.036	-.102	.038	-.068	.055

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ATBD7 – The return of pets is unfavourable to people	.058	-.244	-.002	.041	.666	.163	.024	-.128	.194	-.029	.146	-.030	.003	-.064	-.028	-.149
ATBD8 – The return of dogs is unfavourable to them	.105	-.122	.117	-.133	.880	-.117	.060	.001	-.041	.057	.065	.059	.003	.059	-.022	.043
ATBD9 – The return of cats is unfavourable to them	.144	-.162	.073	-.117	.883	-.053	.051	-.010	-.062	.044	.092	.035	-.047	.058	.022	.039
SND1 – My family believes I should return my pet	-.104	.100	-.040	.842	.014	-.081	.123	-.053	.119	-.018	-.095	-.060	.129	-.095	-.018	.118
SND2 – My friend believe I should return my pet	-.168	.118	-.059	.849	.039	.117	.109	-.081	.080	-.012	.043	-.063	.052	-.048	-.028	.035
SND3 – My family is in favour of the return of pets	.012	.341	-.019	.723	-.213	-.169	.005	.091	-.008	-.068	-.072	.054	.151	.004	.011	-.023
SND4 – My friends are in favour of the return of pets	-.039	.280	-.009	.749	-.186	-.049	-.051	.036	-.023	-.030	.014	.045	.200	.105	.021	-.101
SND5 – Members of my family have also returned a pet	.053	.106	-.213	.308	-.009	-.145	.061	.149	-.126	-.074	-.108	-.080	.732	.062	-.003	-.067
SND6 – Friends of mine have also returned a pet	-.128	.150	-.131	.290	-.070	.041	.076	-.062	.051	.005	.054	.055	.775	.076	-.027	.089
PBCD1 – I had already predicted the problems which arose after I got my pet	.072	.016	.155	.047	.018	.182	-.122	.142	-.107	.076	.015	.091	.145	.782	.123	.092
PBCD2 – I had thought of ways to resolve the problems which did not work	-.066	.213	-.140	.155	.102	.050	-.049	.182	.236	.085	-.209	-.249	.188	-.513	.355	.158
PBCD3 – I talked about the problems with friends and family	-.013	.026	.012	.022	.017	.146	.107	.791	-.072	-.085	-.036	-.054	.031	-.149	.311	.090

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PBCD4 – I talked about the problems with professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	.046	.030	-0.006	-0.054	-0.033	.138	-0.059	.813	.036	-0.081	.101	-0.021	.021	.125	.007	-.066
PBCD5 – I trust the opinion of friends and family	.075	.230	-0.016	-0.039	-0.026	.058	.009	.259	.057	-0.002	-0.031	.065	-0.041	.005	.785	.102
PBCD6 – I trust the opinion of professionals (vets, animal trainers, etc)	-.077	.069	-0.033	.002	-0.203	-0.038	-.144	.526	.010	.023	.433	.202	.026	.102	.443	-.091
PBCD7 – I believe professionals could solve my problems but I cannot afford it	.099	.043	.155	.084	-0.006	-.294	-.098	-.050	.163	.111	.029	-.072	.033	.126	.117	.743
PBCD8 – I believe I could solve my problems on my own	.259	.027	.303	-.102	.217	-.103	.148	-.179	.130	.004	-.215	.091	.070	.513	-.171	.190
ATBA1 – I am in favour of the adoption of dogs	.583	-.163	.155	.002	.037	.118	-.148	-.100	-.084	-.057	-.008	.356	.135	-.195	.075	-.055
ATBA2 – I am in favour of the adoption of cats	.683	-.149	.055	-.213	.036	.208	.079	-.085	-.110	-.082	.360	-.027	.130	-.113	.087	.012
ATBA3 – The adoption of dogs always makes sense to me	.801	.064	.181	-.017	.124	-.016	-.087	.094	.092	.085	-.095	.010	-.149	.139	-.023	.028
ATBA4 – The adoption of cats always makes sense to me	.865	.017	.179	-.063	.134	-.010	-.038	.067	.036	.008	.034	.052	-.145	.169	.025	.048
ATBA5 – The adoption of dogs brings me satisfaction	.282	.155	.414	-.029	.165	.098	.113	-.232	.041	.011	.142	.138	.282	-.028	.123	-.339
ATBA6 – The adoption of cats brings me satisfaction	.575	-.029	.176	-.148	.081	.122	-.017	-.233	-.059	.052	.439	.040	.087	.005	.229	-.164

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ATBA7 – The process of adoption of a dog is unpredictable	-0.076	.150	.051	.096	.057	-0.089	.110	-0.084	.877	-0.032	-0.069	.011	.002	-0.064	.062	.099
ATBA8 – The process of adoption of a cat is unpredictable	.025	.174	-0.036	.049	-0.033	-0.046	.074	.078	.899	-0.041	.047	.007	-0.039	-0.041	-0.003	.031
ATBA9 – The process of adoption is favourable to people	.202	-0.074	.139	.012	.044	-0.016	-0.096	-0.076	.090	.151	.009	.826	-0.046	.152	.151	-0.083
ATBA10 – The process of adoption is favourable to dogs	.496	.190	.198	-0.086	.077	.159	-0.013	.127	-0.120	.026	-0.043	.552	.081	.175	-0.189	.083
ATBA11 – The process of adoption is favourable to cats	.648	.094	.116	-0.122	.136	.296	-0.002	.164	-0.094	-0.018	.192	.380	-0.012	.079	-0.171	.102
SNA1 – My family considers that I should adopt a pet	-0.006	.035	.212	-0.100	.102	.190	.019	-0.075	-0.035	.836	-0.109	.101	.020	.023	.065	.063
SNA2 – My friends consider that I should adopt a pet	.012	.004	.166	-0.012	-0.007	.127	-0.001	-0.095	-0.041	.901	.063	.042	-0.061	.030	-0.041	.000
SNA3 – My family is in favour of the adoption of pets	.150	.061	.334	.003	.190	.719	-0.177	.162	-0.065	.037	.009	.049	-0.099	.084	.081	-0.031
SNA4 – My friends are in favour of the adoption of pets	.198	-0.024	.038	.115	.004	.644	-0.129	.005	-0.081	.155	.023	.056	-0.268	.181	.238	-0.164
SNA5 – Members of my family have also adopted pets	.027	-0.080	.181	-0.064	-0.075	.757	-0.141	.092	-0.050	.175	.098	-0.106	.078	-0.013	-0.028	-0.067
SNA6 – Some of my friends have also adopted pets	.141	.036	.006	-0.298	-0.081	.556	-0.015	.200	-0.008	.111	.196	.222	.113	-0.047	-0.153	-0.034
PBCA1 – The adoption will be successful	.141	-0.021	.544	-0.014	.368	.171	-0.210	.072	-0.087	.118	.084	.154	-0.166	.058	.015	-0.025
PBCA2 – I will be able to deal with my pet	.096	-0.014	.747	.021	.025	.175	-0.159	.022	.057	.158	.058	-0.038	-0.137	-0.070	-0.164	.058

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PBCA3 – I am very well informed about the type of pet I intend to adopt	.219	-.081	.649	-.070	-.092	.152	.008	-.065	.081	.272	.083	.009	-.146	.083	-.074	.279
PBCA4 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have expected	.103	-.083	.780	-.041	.025	.021	-.130	-.046	-.062	.110	-.051	.101	-.018	.251	.150	.060
PBCA5 – I believe I will be able to resolve problems I have not expected	.249	.007	.602	-.119	.097	.030	-.135	-.075	-.092	.074	-.007	.297	.009	.319	.101	-.076
PBCA6 – I am fully aware of the costs involved in taking care of a pet	.185	-.111	.561	-.014	.158	.097	.057	.414	.092	-.088	.045	-.037	-.061	-.084	-.124	-.108

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 15 iterations.

Table 19 - Rotated Component Matrix