Pengaruh Kepribadian dan Nilai-Nilai Pribadi terhadap *Pet Attachment* pada Pemelihara Kucing

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Abstract. *Cats are amongst the most popular pet across the globe. Similar to human relationships, cat owners and their cats can share an attachment alike. This study aims to examine the role of personality and personal values towards cat owners' pet attachment. Three hundred people aged 18 and above were filling out an online questionnaire consisting of the adaptations of Lexington Attachment to Pets Scale, Big Five Personality, and Schwartz Value Survey (self-direction, stimulation, security, conformity, tradition, hedonism subtests). Multiple linear regression was carried out on SPSS version 25.0 for Windows. The results showed F value of 7,016 with p= 0,000 and the adjusted R-squared contribution of 15,3% ($\triangle R^2= 0,153$), thereby denoting that the regression model is adequate. Respectively, neuroticism, openness to experience, and openness-to-change were found to play a positive role in pet attachment in cat owners (p= 0,30; 0,027; 0,007). Meanwhile, extraversion, conscientiousness, agreeableness, and conservation were not. Additional t-test analysis revealed the significant differences in men's and women's pet attachment (p= 0,000).*

Keywords: Pet attachment, Personality, Personal values, Cat owners

Abstrak. Kucing merupakan salah satu hewan peliharaan yang paling populer di dunia. Serupa dengan hubungan antarmanusia, pemelihara kucing dan kucing peliharaannya dapat membentuk kelekatan (*attachment*). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kepribadian dan nilai-nilai pribadi terhadap *pet attachment* pada pemelihara kucing. Tiga ratus orang pemelihara kucing usia 18 tahun ke atas mengisi kuesioner daring yang mencakup adaptasi *Lexington Attachment to Pets Scale*, *Big Five Personality*, dan *Schwartz Value Survey* (subtes *self-direction, stimulation, security, conformity, tradition, hedonism*). Analisis regresi linier berganda menggunakan SPSS versi 25.0. Hasil analisis menunjukkan nilai F sebesar 7,016 dengan p= 0,000 dan sumbangan efektif sebesar 15,3% ($\triangle R^2= 0,153$) yang berarti model regresi diterima. Secara parsial, *neuroticism, openness to experience*, dan *openness to change* ditemukan memiliki pengaruh positif yang signifikan terhadap *pet attachment* pada pemelihara kucing (p= 0,30;

0,027; 0,007). Sementara itu, *extraversion*, *conscientiousness*, *agreeableness*, dan *conservation* ditemukan tidak memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan. Hasil uji t pada analisis tambahan menunjukkan adanya perbedaan yang signifikan pada *pet attachment* antara laki-laki dan perempuan (p= 0,000).

Kata kunci: *Pet attachment, Kepribadian, Nilai-nilai pribadi, Pemelihara kucing*