

## Incidence of households with wildlife by availability of garden

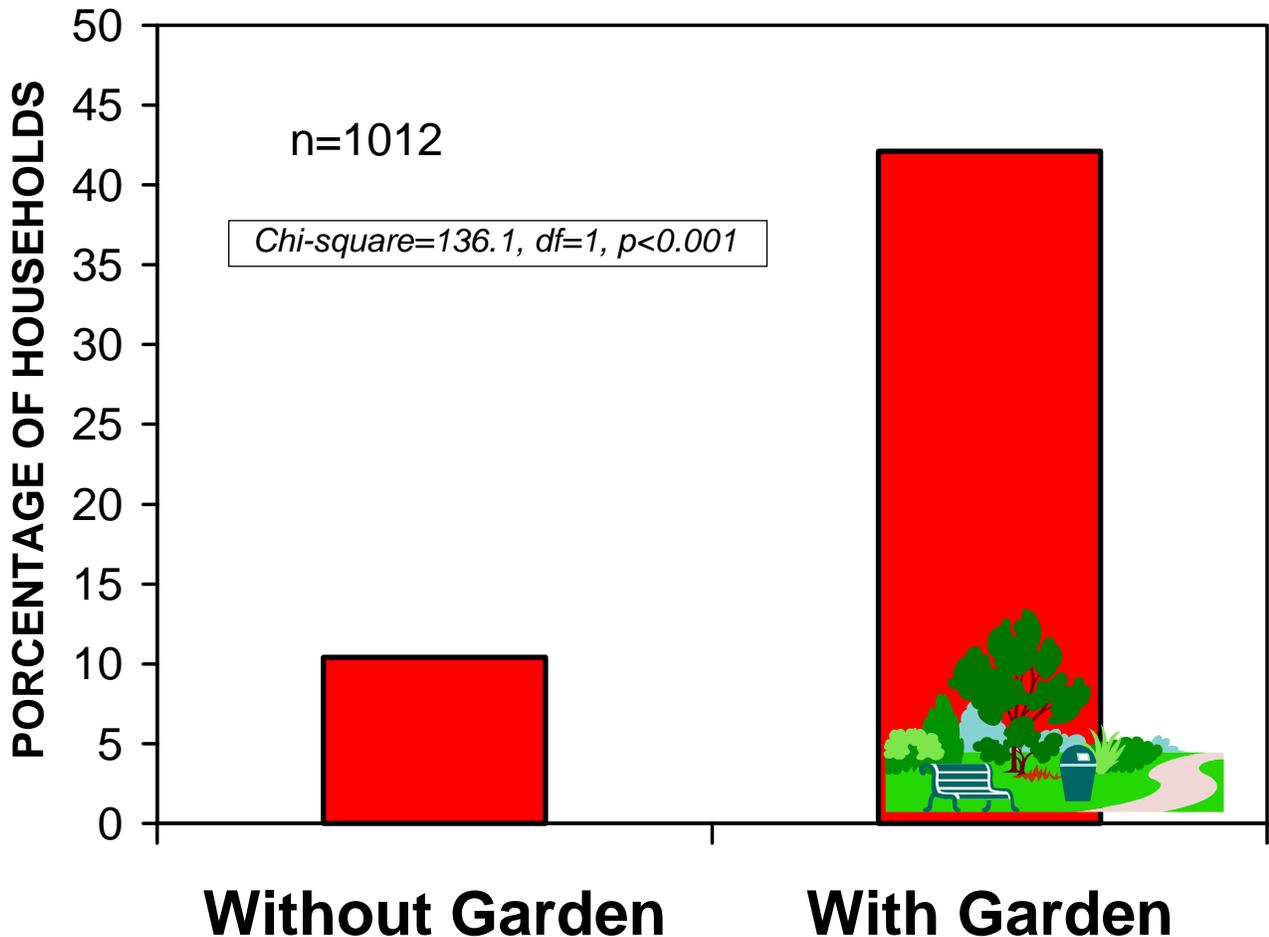


Fig. 21. Incidence of households with wildlife as a function of presence or absence of a garden. There is a fourfold probability that the owners keep wildlife if their house has a garden than if it does not. In the sample, 41% of the households had a garden.

## Current keeping of wildlife as a function of having had wildlife at home as a child

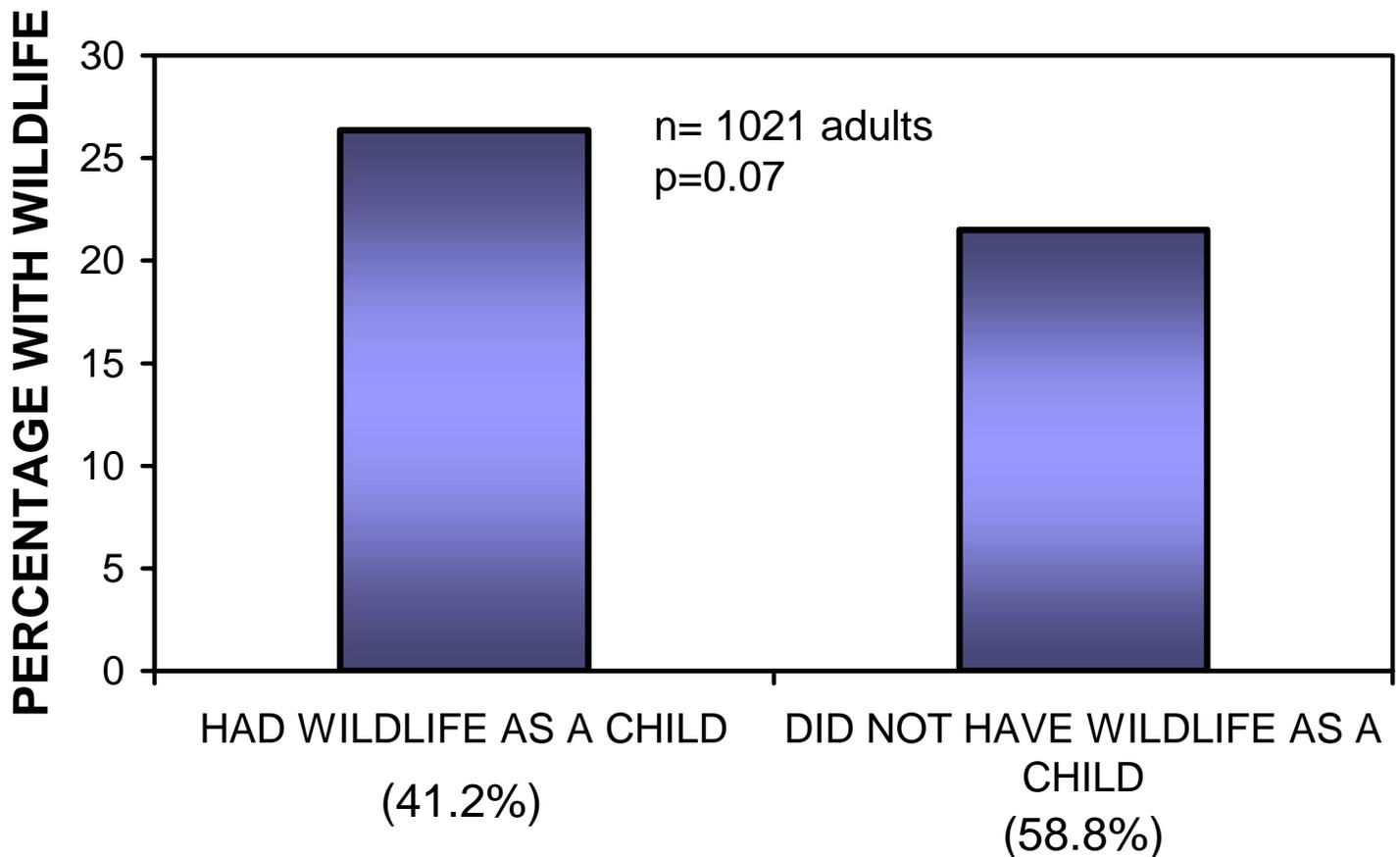


Fig. 22. Proportion of adults currently keeping wildlife as a function of whether or not they had wildlife at home as a child. The percentage of adults in each group is shown in brackets. The proportion of adults currently keeping wildlife is slightly higher if they had wildlife at home as children, but this difference is not statistically significant. However, having had wildlife during childhood, did increase significantly from 40% to 49.2% the probability of keeping wildlife at some point during adulthood (*Chi-square*=8.45, *df*=1, *p*<0.01).

## Profile of household with wildlife

- Variables for which a statistically significant effect on incidence of wildlife was found -

Low probability of having wildlife	HIGH probability of having wildlife
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural setting</li> <li>- Without garden</li> <li>- Domestic animals absent</li> <li>- No wildlife at home during childhood</li> <li>- <i>Cultural region:</i> Lower Talamanca, Northern Atlantic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban setting</li> <li>- Garden present</li> <li>- Domestic animals present</li> <li>- Wildlife at home during childhood</li> <li>- <i>Cultural region:</i> Central Pacific, Northern Guanacaste</li> </ul>

Variables with no significant effect on incidence of wildlife at home:

*socioeconomic level, conservation area, geographic region, presence of minors, family size, urban v.s rural upbringing of adults.*

Fig. 23. Profile of household with wildlife.

## 5. Attitude toward keeping wildlife as pets

Level of agreement with the statement  
*“In my opinion it is o.k. that people keep wildlife at home”*  
 among those who keep currently wildlife and those who do not

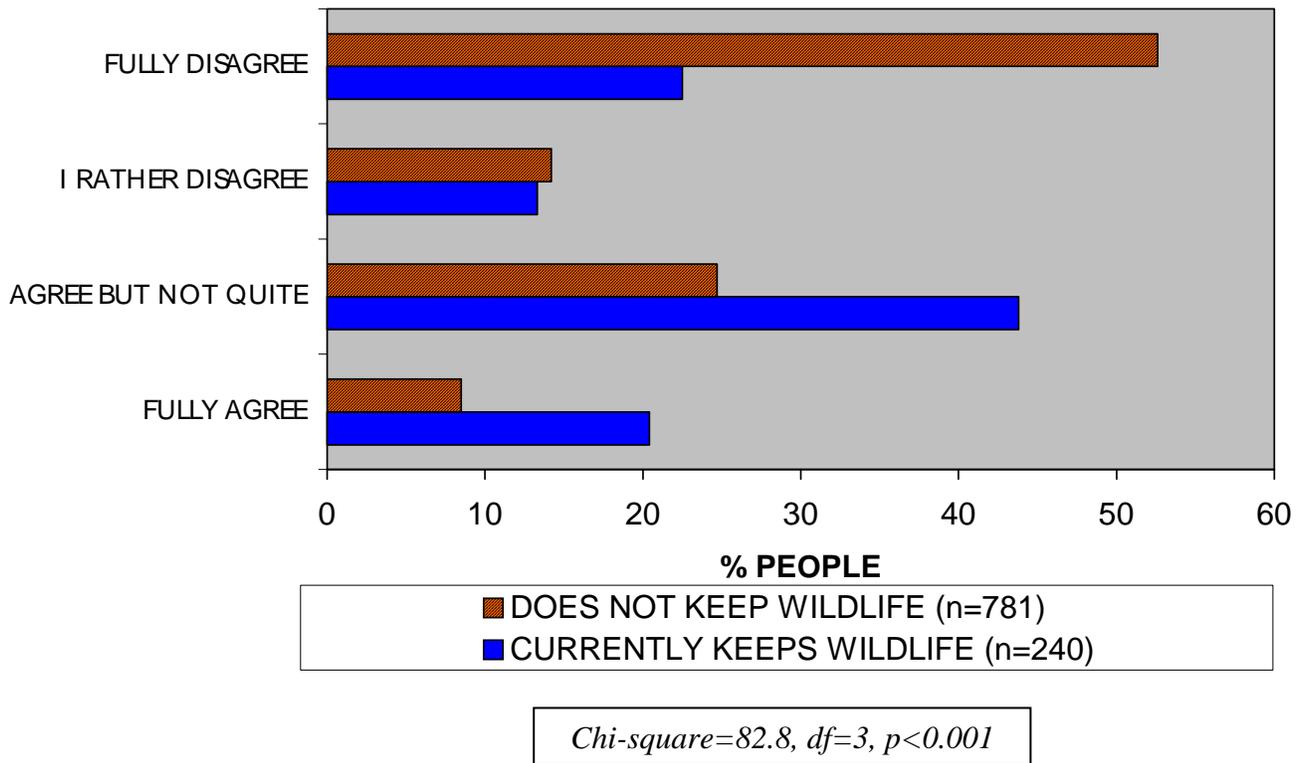


Fig. 24. Proportion of adults who agree or disagree with the statement *“In my opinion it is o.k. that people keep wildlife at home”* among those who keep currently wildlife and those who do not. The proportion that disagrees with the statement is significantly higher among adults who do not keep wildlife (66.8%) than among those who do (35.8%). The overall proportion of people from the total sample who disagree with the statement is 59.5%, without any significant difference between sexes.

Level of agreement with the statement  
*“In my opinion it is o.k. that people keep wildlife at home”*  
 among respondents of various ages

*Chi-square=67.0, df=15, p<0.001*

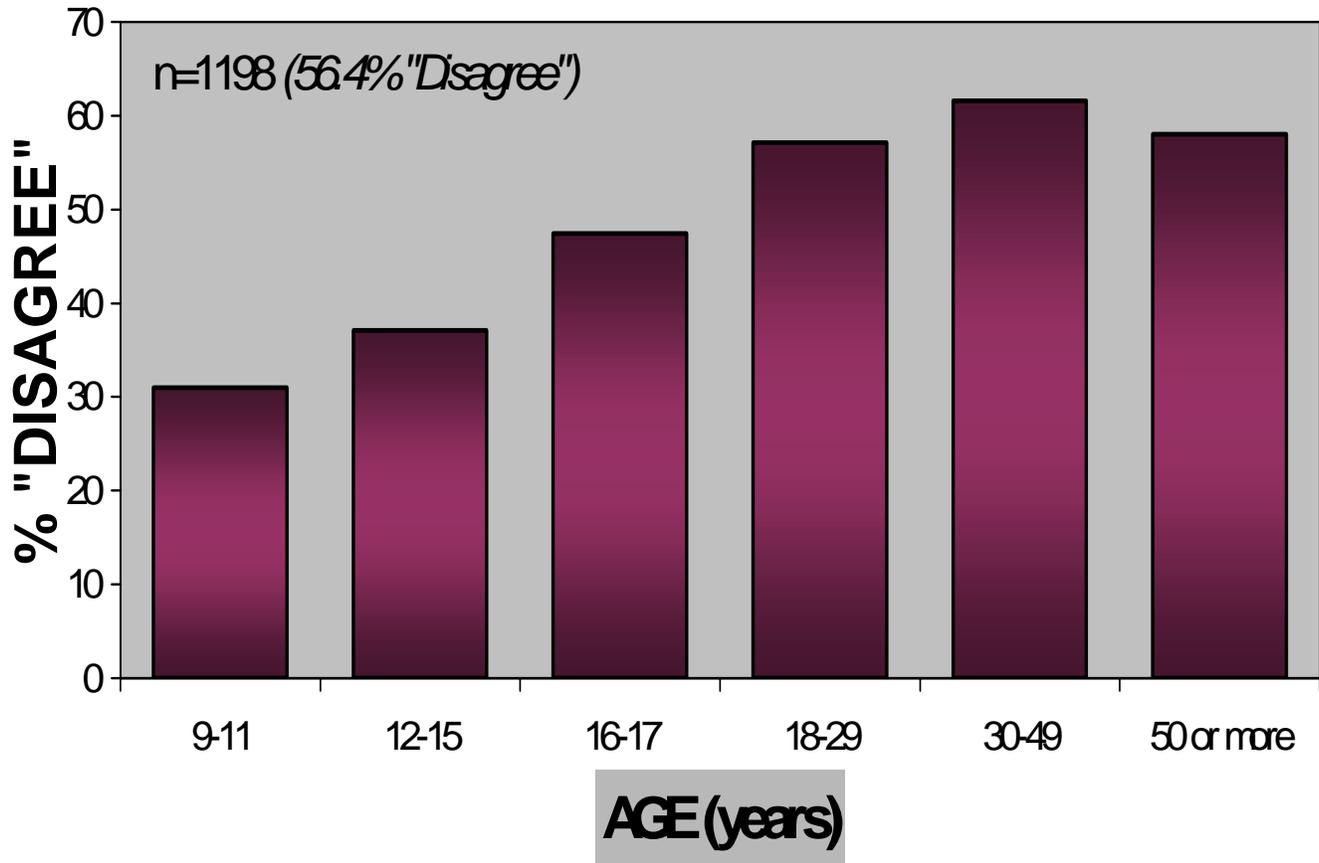


Fig. 25. Proportion of respondents who disagree with the statement *“In my opinion it is o.k. that people keep wildlife at home”* by age. The proportion of respondents who disagree with the statement among 9-11 year olds, the youngest of the sample, is nearly half that of the adults. This proportion increases steadily with age towards adulthood. The data may suggest a progressively increasing awareness about ethical arguments against the keeping of wildlife at home. Alternatively, however, the data could be associated with young people being more likely to give pleasing answers to the adult interviewer, and therefore to readily “agree” with the statement presented.

Level of agreement with the statement  
*"In my opinion it is o.k. that people keep wildlife at home"*  
 among three socioeconomic strata

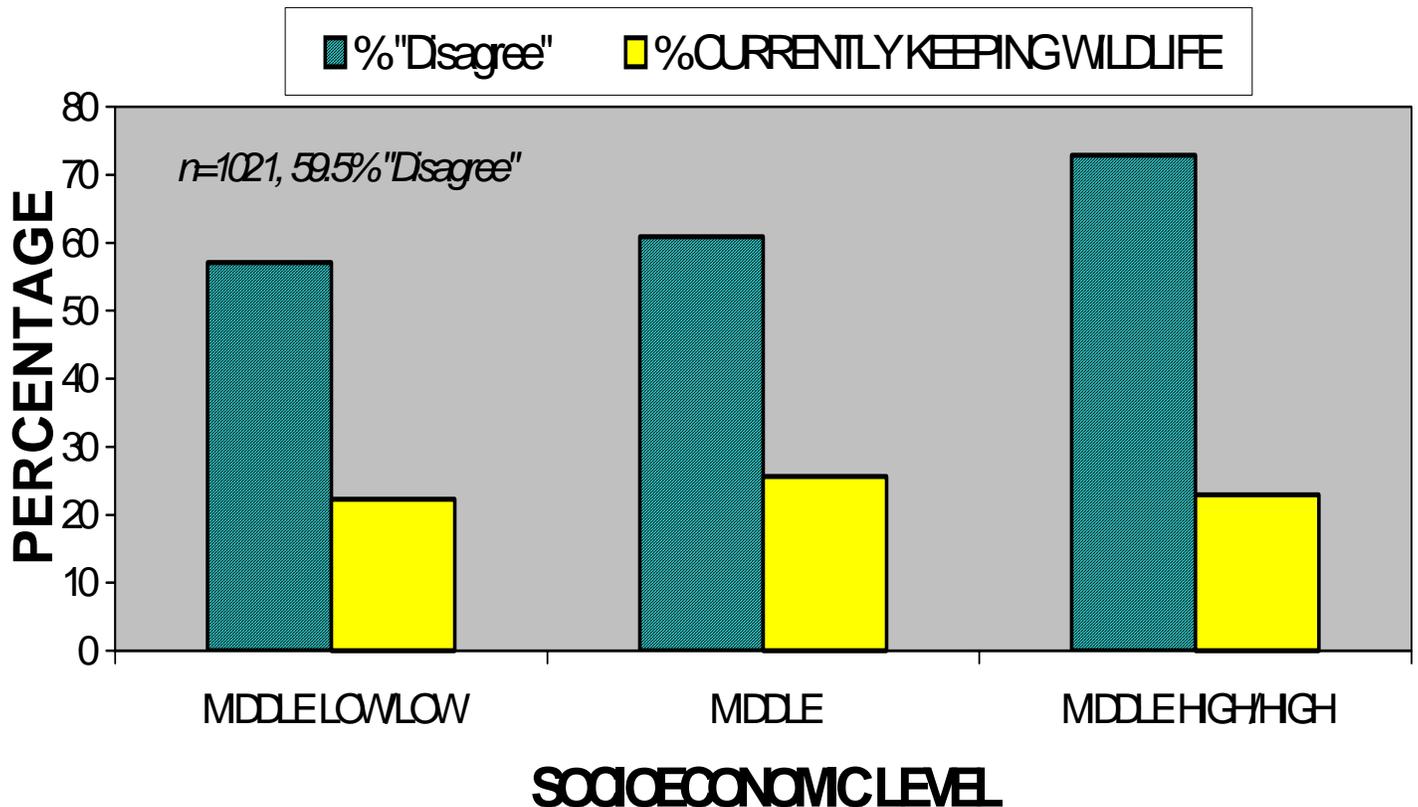


Fig. 26. Proportion of respondents who disagree with the statement *"In my opinion it is o.k. that people keep wildlife at home"* by socioeconomic level. The proportion of respondents who disagree with the statement increases from 57.1% for middle low/low to 72.9% for middle high/high\*. Nevertheless, the proportion of households with wildlife does not differ significantly between these groups, suggesting that a predominant attitude against keeping wild pets does not necessarily translate into lower incidences of this practice.

\* Chi-square=15.8, df=6, p<0.05

Main reasons why people disagree with the statement  
*“In my opinion it is o.k. that people keep wildlife at home”*

n=877 (adults and minors)

Answers to an open question

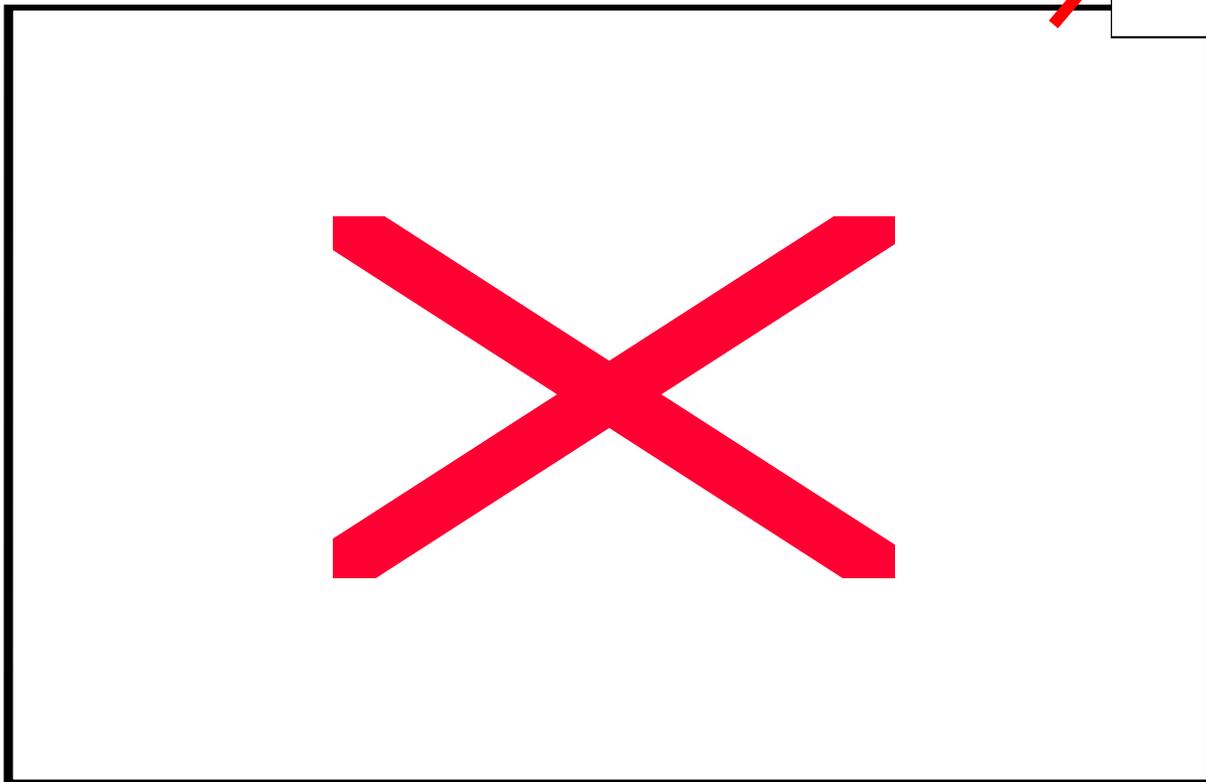


Fig. 27. Main reasons why people disagree with the statement *“In my opinion it is o.k. that people keep wildlife at home”*. Seven out of eight reasons are based on ethical or ecological considerations.

Main reasons why people “agree but not quite”  
with the statement  
*“In my opinion it is o.k. that people keep wildlife at home”*

n=362 (adults and minors)

Answers to an open question

	<b>Reason</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	<i>There are people who do not take good care of the animals</i>	18.5
2.	<i>As long as there is a place to take care of the animals and feed them</i>	15.2
3.	<i>Wild animals should not be held captive</i>	11.6
4.	<i>Wild animals are free</i>	11.3
5.	<i>Wild animals belong in the forest</i>	5.0
6.	<i>Some animals can live in captivity, some cannot</i>	4.7
7.	<i>They are nice</i>	3.6
8.	<i>Lack of adequate space</i>	3.0
9.	<i>It is not the animal's habitat</i>	3.0
10.	<i>They are endangered</i>	2.8
11.	<i>There are people who like wild animals</i>	2.8
12.	<i>Affection for pets</i>	2.2
13.	<i>Wild animals can be dangerous to children</i>	1.9
14.	<i>Wild animals are not taken good care of</i>	1.9
15.	<i>Wild animals should not be hurt</i>	1.7
16.	<i>It is not appropriate for the animals</i>	1.1
<b>Total %</b>		<b>90.3</b>

Fig. 28. Main reasons why respondents "agree but not quite" with people keeping wildlife at home. Most reservations with the statement reflect concern for the welfare of the animals or emphasize their right to be free.

Main reasons why people “fully agree” with the statement  
*“In my opinion it is o.k. that people keep wildlife at home”*

n= 160 (adults and minors)

Answers to an open question

	<b>Reason</b>	<b>%</b>
1.	<i>They are nice</i>	23.8
2.	<i>As long as there is a place to take care of the animals and feed them</i>	22.5
3.	<i>It is entertaining for the children</i>	11.3
4.	<i>Wild animals are company</i>	9.4
5.	<i>Wild animals bring something special to the house</i>	8.1
6.	<i>Affection for pets</i>	4.4
7.	<i>There are people who like wild animals</i>	3.8
8.	<i>Nature is valued</i>	3.1
9.	<i>Those people have another way of life</i>	3.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>89.4%</b>

Fig. 29. Main reasons why respondents "fully agree" with people keeping wildlife at home. The main reasons are that, as long as animals are taken adequate care of, it is o.k. to keep them because they are nice, have entertainment value for children and provide company.

## 6. Attribution of feelings to animals

Proportion of respondents who attribute various feelings to macaws in the wild

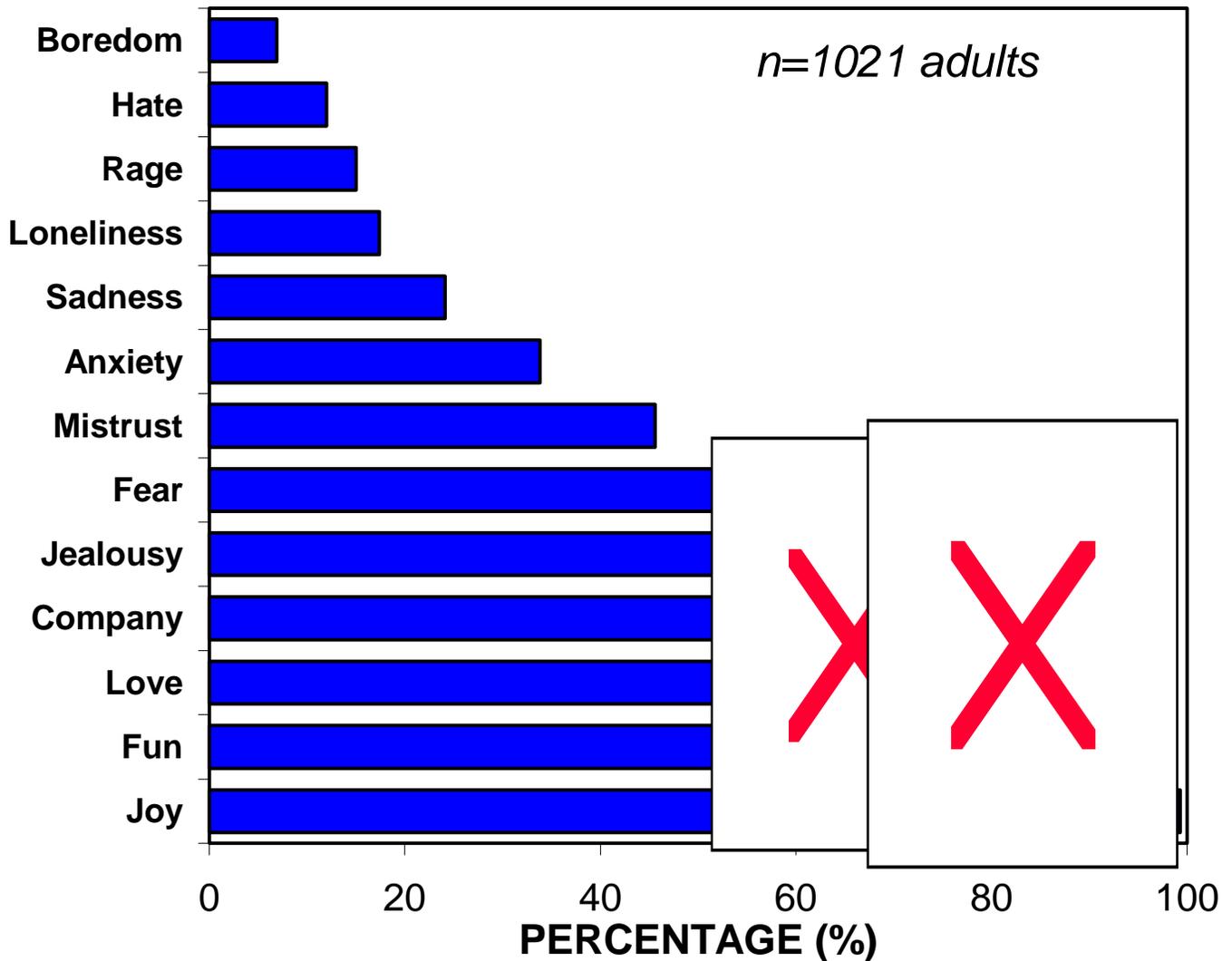


Fig. 30. Proportion of respondents who attribute various feelings to macaws in the wild. Feelings are ordered by frequency. Positive feelings (joy, fun, love and company) are attributed to wild macaws by over 95% of respondents. In contrast, much fewer respondents attribute negative feelings to macaws.

Proportion of male and female adults who attribute to macaws various feelings that these birds may have toward humans

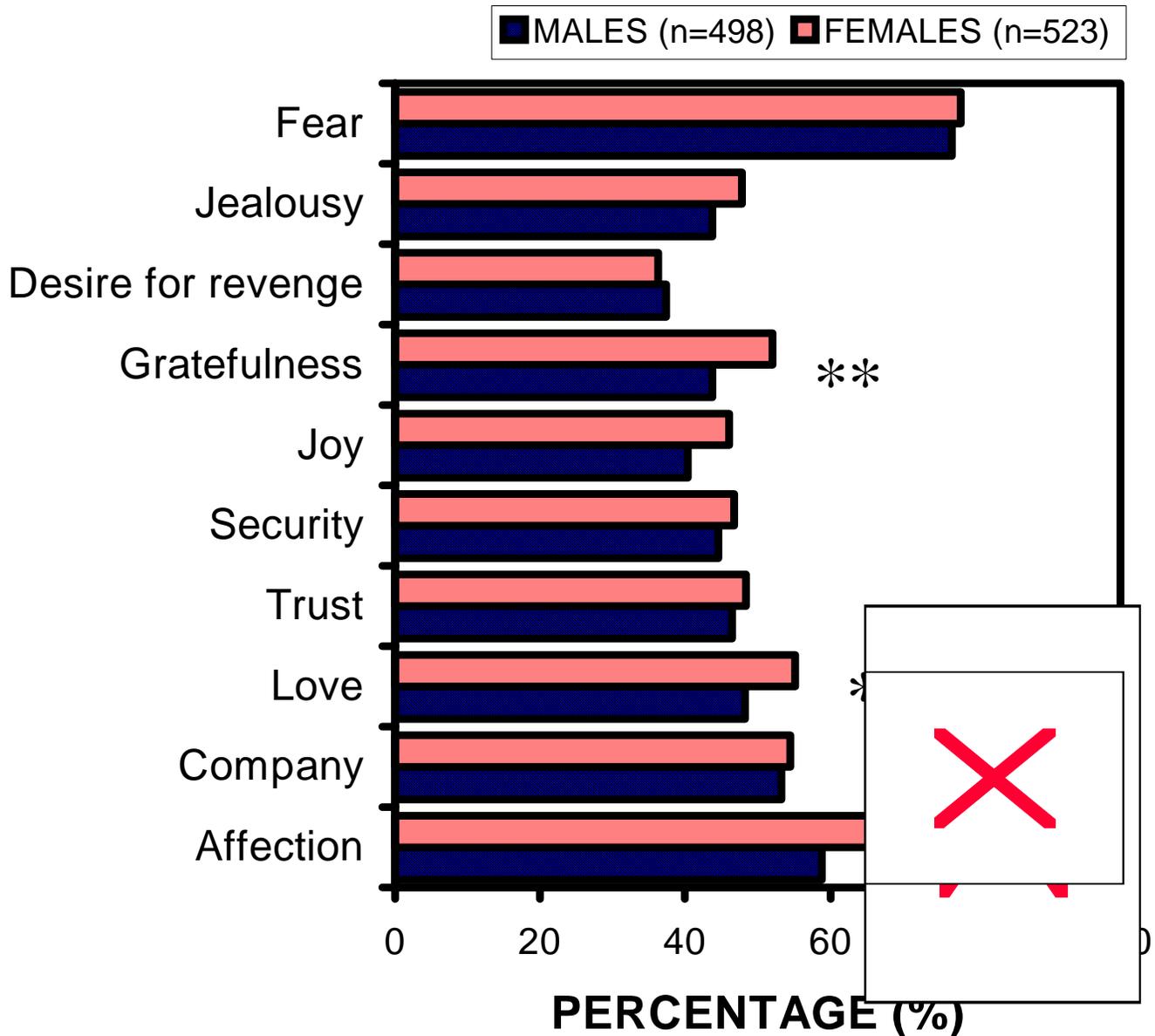


Fig. 31. Male and female perception of feelings that macaws may have toward humans. The figure shows frequencies of choice by adult respondents from a given list. Overall, female respondents attribute slightly more feelings to macaws than males. Significant differences between sexes are indicated by \*.

## Proportion of adults and minors who attribute to macaws various feelings that these birds may have toward humans

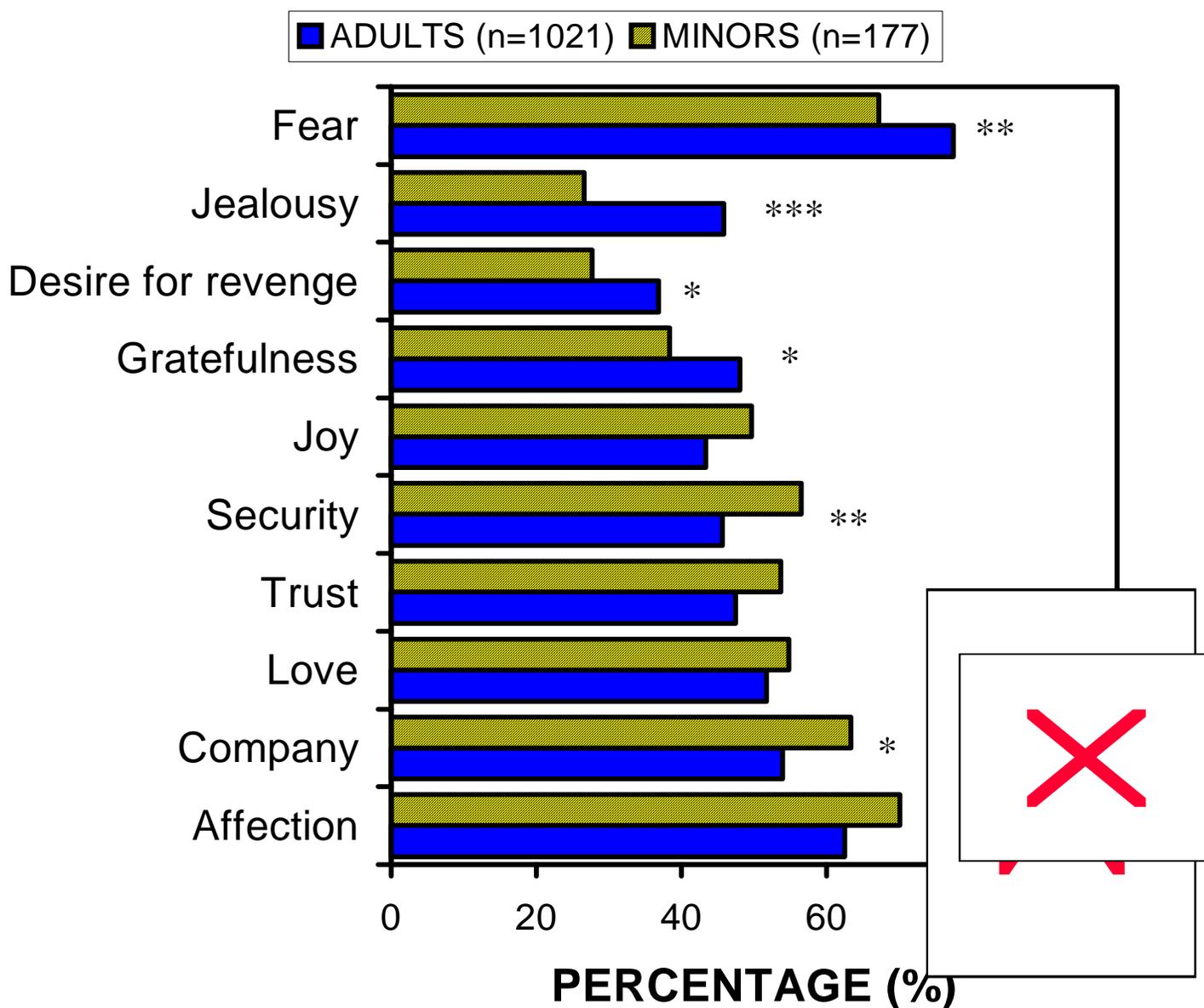


Fig. 32. Perception of adults and minors about feelings that macaws may have toward humans. The figure shows frequencies of choice by respondents from a given list. Minors attribute less negative feelings (fear, jealousy, desire for revenge) and more positive feelings (except gratefulness) to macaws than adults. Significant differences are indicated by \*. Fear was the most commonly attributed feeling toward humans (67.2% of minors, 77.4% of adults). Overall, about half of the respondents consider that macaws may have positive feelings toward humans. Such attribution of feelings may explain why people consider that a singly caged animal is not lonely and stressed - but rather in good company of humans.

## Attribution of feelings to macaws by whether or not respondent keeps or has kept psittacids

### **Feelings between macaws**

There were no significant differences in the attribution of feelings to macaws living in the wild between people who currently keep or previously kept psittacids (n=511) and those who have never kept parrots at home (n=150).

### **Feelings by macaws toward humans**

The proportion of people who attribute *love* to macaws as a feeling that these animals may have toward humans was significantly higher (\*) among respondents who currently keep or previously kept psittacids (80.0%) than among those who have never kept parrots at home (71.4%). There were no significant differences with respect to the other feelings analyzed.

(\*) *Statistics*: Chi-square=4.82, df=1, p<0.05

Fig. 33. Attribution of feelings to macaws by whether or not respondent keeps or has kept psittacids. With the exception of *love*, there were no significant differences between both groups.

Proportion of respondents who attribute to macaws various feelings that these birds may have toward other macaws and humans

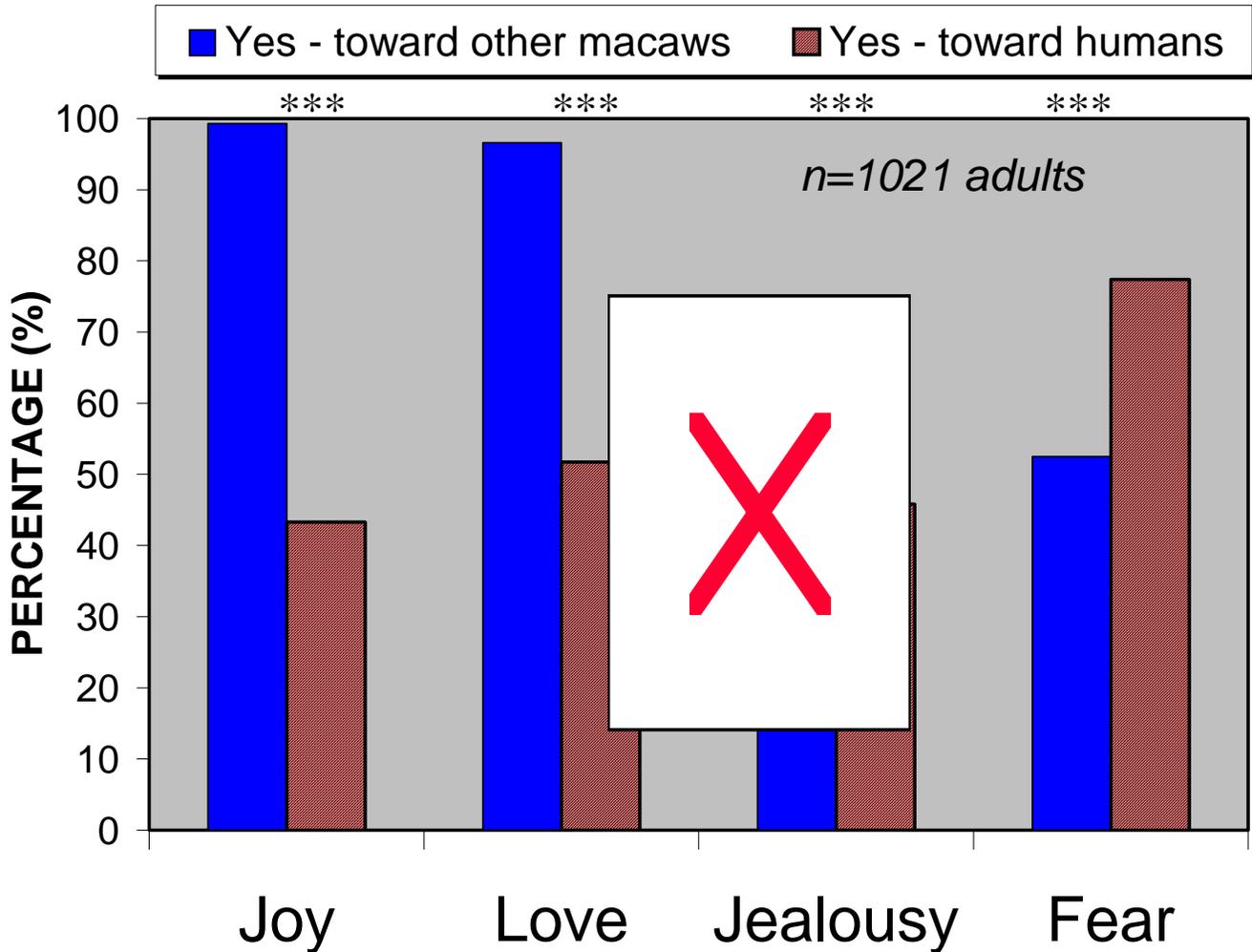


Fig. 34. Proportion of respondents who attribute to macaws various feelings toward other macaws and toward humans. Most respondents attribute positive feelings to the birds in macaw-macaw relationships but only about half so in macaw-human relationships. According to respondents, fear is more likely to be expressed by macaws in macaw-human interactions than in macaw-macaw interactions.

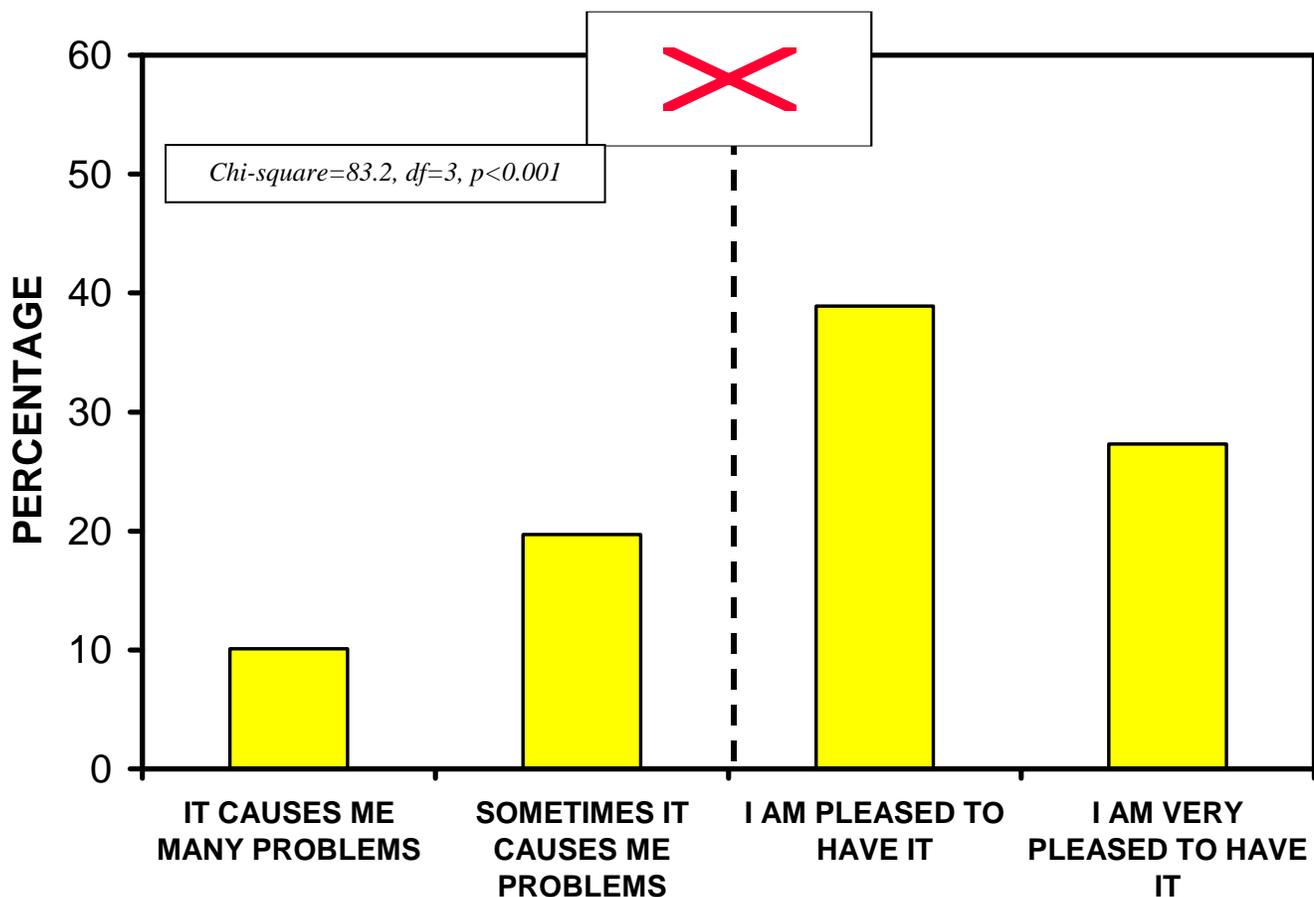
*Statistics: Differences in all four feelings are statistically significant at the  $p < 0.001$  level after Chi-square tests.*

# 7. Perception about the experience of keeping wildlife at home

Perception of people who currently keep or have kept wildlife at home about their experience with the animal/s

1. *Problematic vs. Pleasing*

*“In your experience of having wild animals at home, do you consider that ...”*



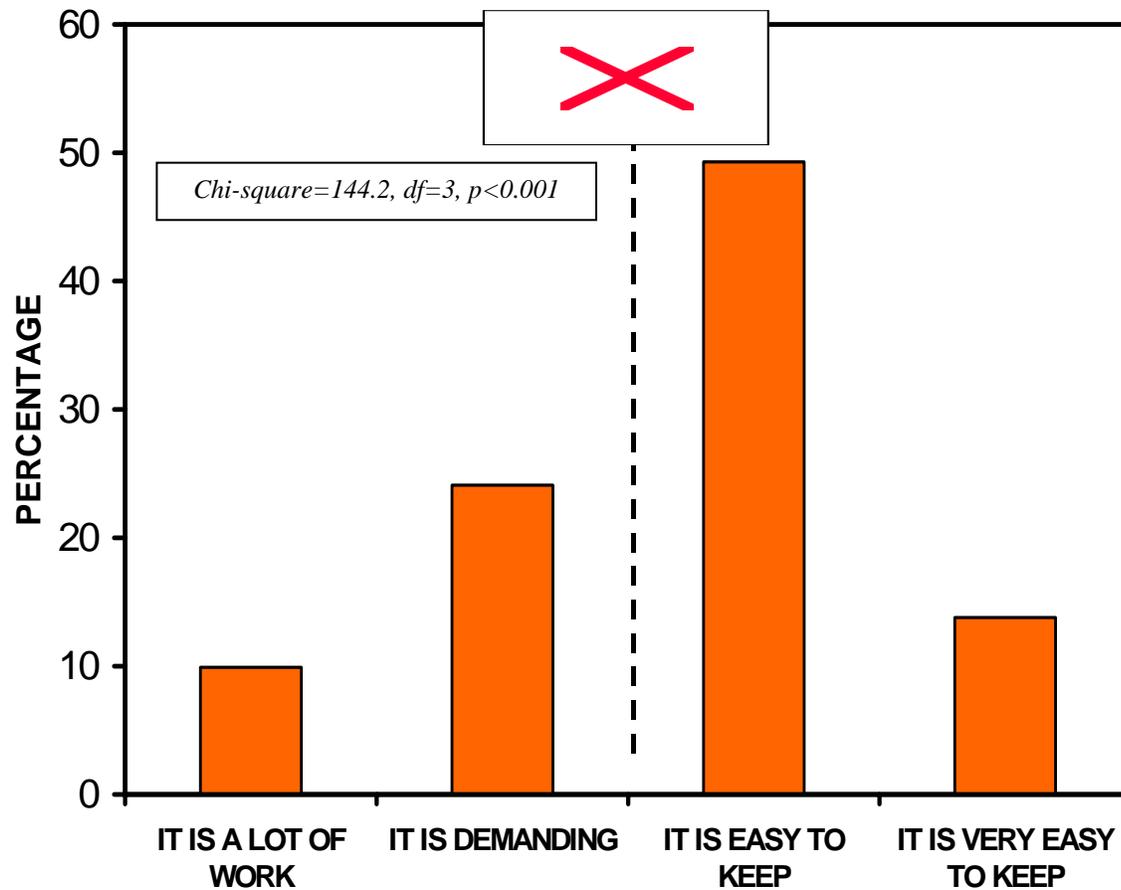
*n=447 adults who currently have or have had wildlife at home*

Fig. 35. Perception of people who currently keep or have kept wildlife: *Problematic vs. Pleasing*. The majority (66.8%) is pleased or very pleased with the experience of keeping a wild animal at home. There was no significant difference between sexes with respect to this item.

Perception of people who currently keep or have kept wildlife at home about their experience with the animal/s

2. *Demanding vs. Easy*

*“In your experience of having wild animals at home, do you consider that ...”*



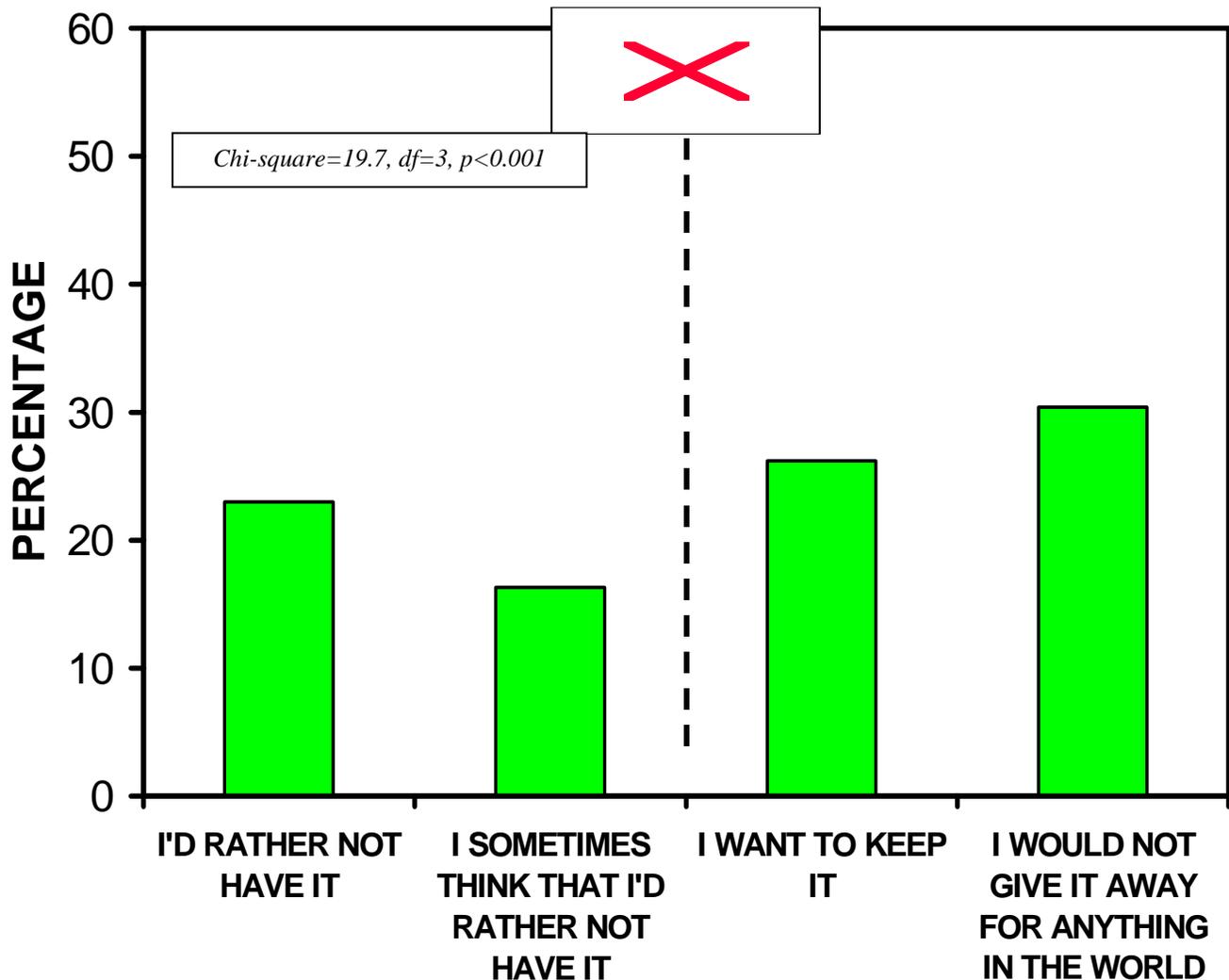
*n=447 adults who currently have or have had wildlife at home*

Fig. 36. Perception of people who currently keep or have kept wildlife: *Demanding vs. Easy*. The majority (57.9%) considers easy or very easy keeping a wild animal at home. There was no significant difference between sexes with respect to this item.

Perception of people who currently keep or have kept wildlife at home about their experience with the animal/s

### 3. Regret vs. Desire to keep it

*“In your experience of having wild animals at home, do you consider that ...”*



*n=447 adults who currently have or have had wildlife at home*

Fig. 37. Perception of people who currently keep or have kept wildlife: *Regret vs. Desire to keep it*. Although the majority would not want to give away the animal, 39.3% have reservations about their experience of keeping a wild animal at home. There was no significant difference between sexes with respect to this item.