

I  my dog



# Reducing Surrenders

**Dayna Kennedy**

**Shelter Manager**

**Upper Peninsula Animal Welfare Shelter**

**[manager@upaws.org](mailto:manager@upaws.org)**



# Excuses, Excuses, Excuses....



# Top Ten Excuses (NCPSP)

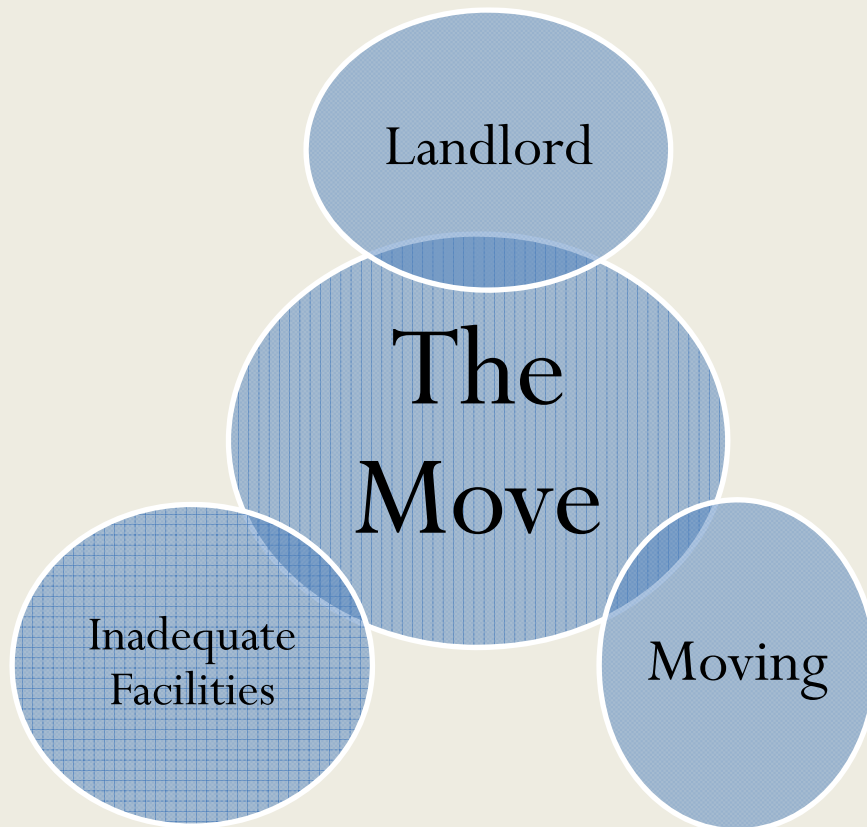
## Dogs

- Moving
- Landlord Issues
- Cost
- No Time
- Inadequate Facilities
- Too Many Pets
- Pet Illness
- Personal Problems
- Biting
- No Homes for Litter

## Cats

- Too Many Pets
- Allergies
- Moving
- Cost
- Landlord Issues
- No Homes for Litter
- House Soiling
- Personal Problems
- Pet Illness
- Inadequate Facilities

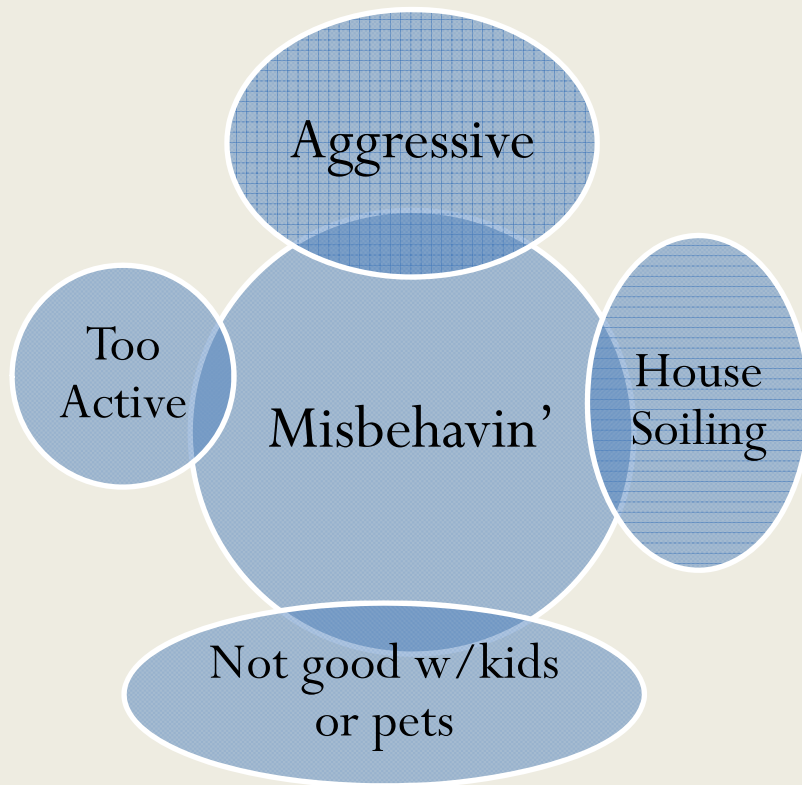
# Excuse: Moving



- More than 1/2 also reported behavior problems.
- Beware the "Young People".



# Excuse: Behavior Issues

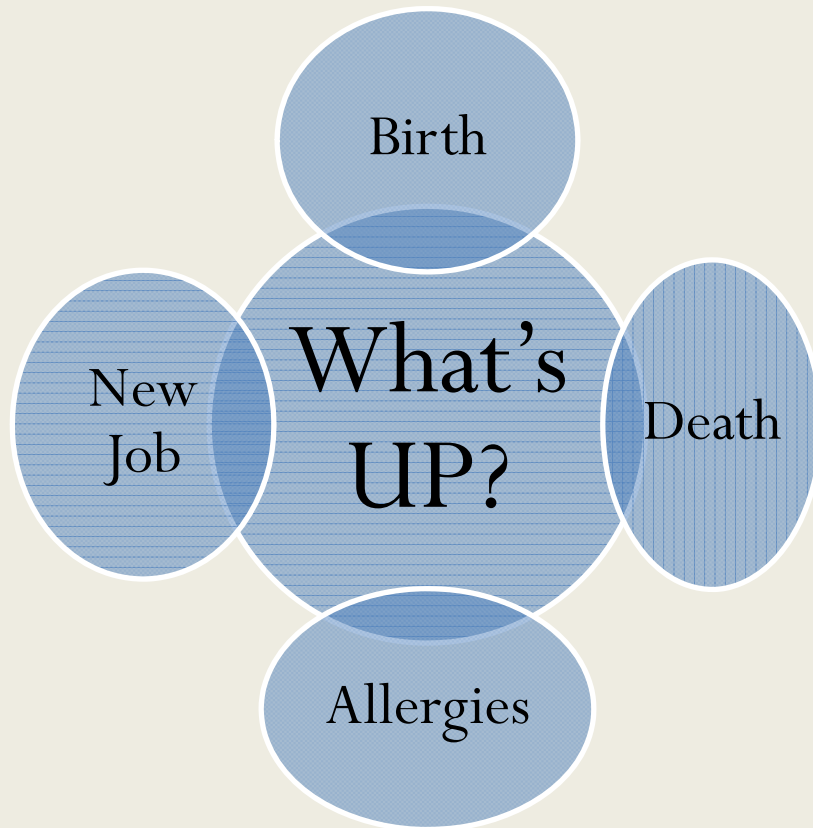


When grouped together they are the #1 reason for dogs & # 3 for cats

- Single pet households are less likely to give up for behavior.
- Length of Ownership
  - Dogs- owned less than 6mo
  - Owned between 1-2 yrs

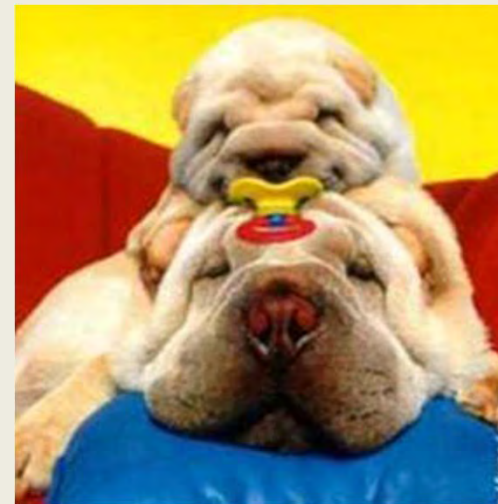


# Excuse: Personal Problems/Health



When grouped together they are the #1 reason for cats & # 3 for dogs

- 17% still had animals in the home
- 1 / 3 reported other problems.
  - Dogs- behavior problem
  - Cats- too many



# Who will need a new home?

## Dogs

- Intact
- Mixed breed
- Short period in the home
- Over 6 mo when obtained
- Obtained for little or no cost
- More work than expected

## Cats

- Intact
- No prior vet care
- More work than expected

Dogs given as gift are less likely to be given up.

Price had no effect on cat relinquishment.

# What Are the People Like?

196

TABLE 5  
Selected Characteristics of People Relinquishing Dogs and Cats to Shelters and Owners in Households (1995–1998)

Characteristic	Dog				Odds Ratio* (95% CL)	Cat				
	Relinquishers		Owners			Relinquishers		Owners		
	n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%	
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	993	50.5	848	24.9	3.1* (2.7–3.5)	490	38.9	705	20.4	2.5* (2.2–2.9)
Female	972	49.5	2,558	74.1	1.0 (N/A)	769	61.1	2,746	79.6	1.0 (N/A)
<b>Age</b>										
< 20	75	4.0	39	1.2	7.7* (4.6–13.0)	45	3.7	32	0.9	5.8* (3.2–10.5)
20–24	193	10.2	75	2.2	10.3* (6.9–15.8)	124	10.3	70	2.0	7.3* (4.7–11.5)
25–29	286	15.2	291	8.6	4.0* (2.8–5.6)	179	14.8	288	8.4	2.6* (1.8–3.8)
30–34	313	16.6	416	12.3	3.0* (2.1–4.3)	196	16.2	460	13.4	1.8* (1.2–2.6)
35–39	305	16.2	527	15.5	2.3* (1.7–3.3)	165	13.7	531	15.4	1.3 (0.9–1.9)
40–44	198	10.5	462	13.6	1.7* (1.2–2.5)	132	10.9	475	13.8	1.2 (0.8–1.7)
45–49	189	10.0	435	12.8	1.8* (1.2–2.5)	120	9.9	452	13.1	1.1 (0.8–1.6)
50–54	110	5.8	346	10.2	1.3 (0.9–1.9)	79	6.6	340	9.9	1.0 (0.6–1.5)
55–59	75	4.0	249	7.3	1.2 (0.8–1.8)	39	3.2	232	6.7	0.7 (0.4–1.1)
60–64	48	2.6	176	5.2	1.1 (0.7–1.7)	38	3.2	169	4.9	0.9 (0.6–1.5)
65–69	39	2.1	158	4.7	1.0 (0.6–1.6)	41	3.4	193	5.6	0.9 (0.5–1.4)
70 +	54	2.9	217	6.4	1.0 (N/A)	49	4.1	203	5.9	1.0 (N/A)
<b>Education:</b>										
<b>Males</b>										
High school or less	469	49.5	1,007	36.7	1.7* (1.5–2.0)	204	43.3	808	31.4	1.7* (1.4–2.1)
More than high school	478	50.5	1,738	63.3	1.0 (N/A)	267	56.7	1,767	68.6	1.0 (N/A)
<b>Females</b>										
High school or less	410	44.7	1,153	37.1	1.4* (1.2–1.6)	324	44.5	938	30.2	1.9* (1.6–2.2)
More than high school	507	55.3	1,955	62.9	1.0 (N/A)	404	55.5	2,172	69.8	1.0 (N/A)

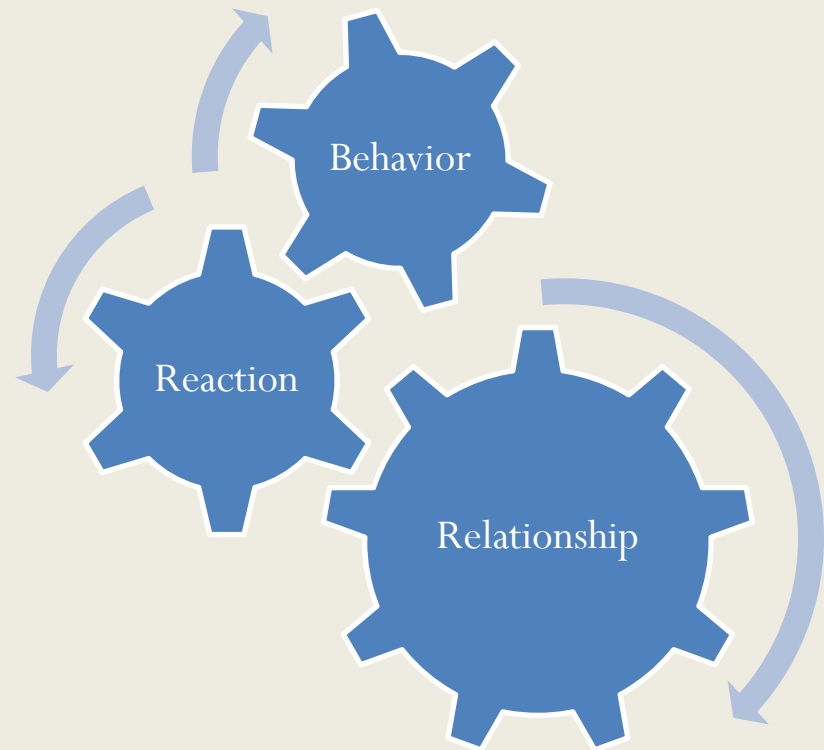
Note. CL = confidence limit.

\*Odds ratio of a person with this characteristic (Cornfield 95% CL).

\*Statistically significant,  $p < .05$ .

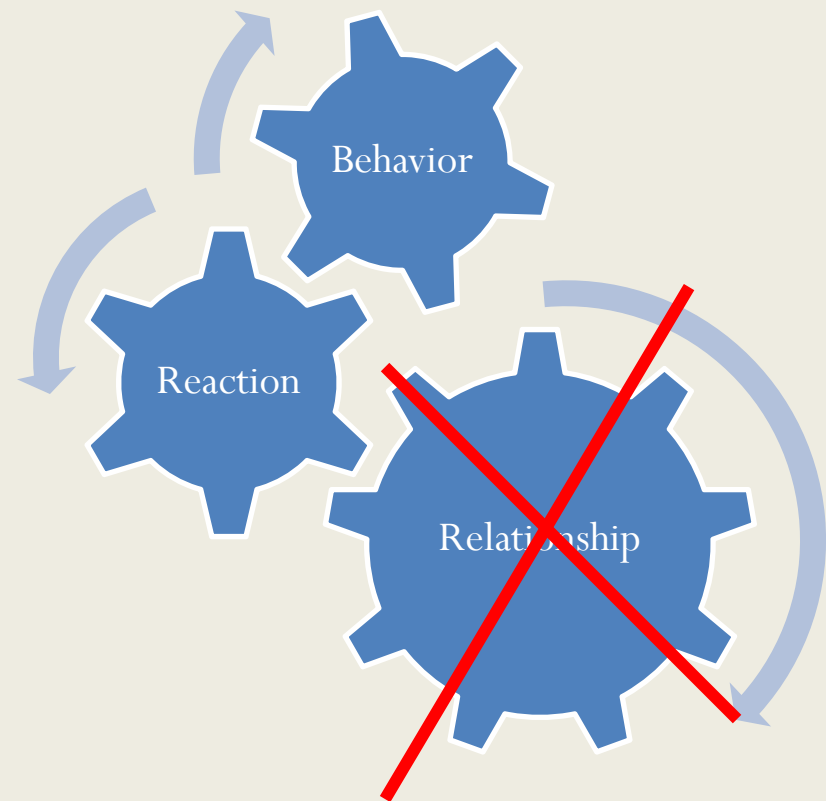
# Human/Animal Bond

- The human-animal bond is mutually beneficial. Influenced by behaviors that are essential to the well-being of BOTH.
- Not just a single problem to blame.
  - reaction and the outcome

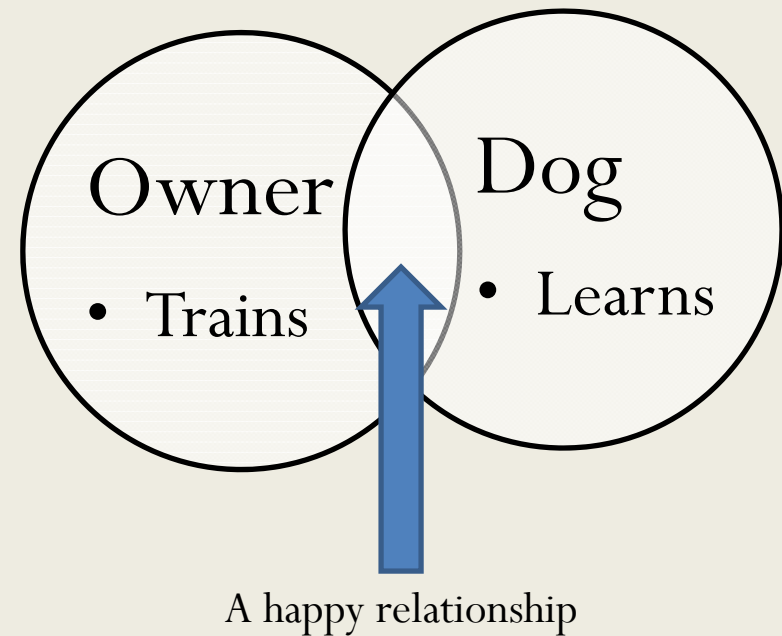
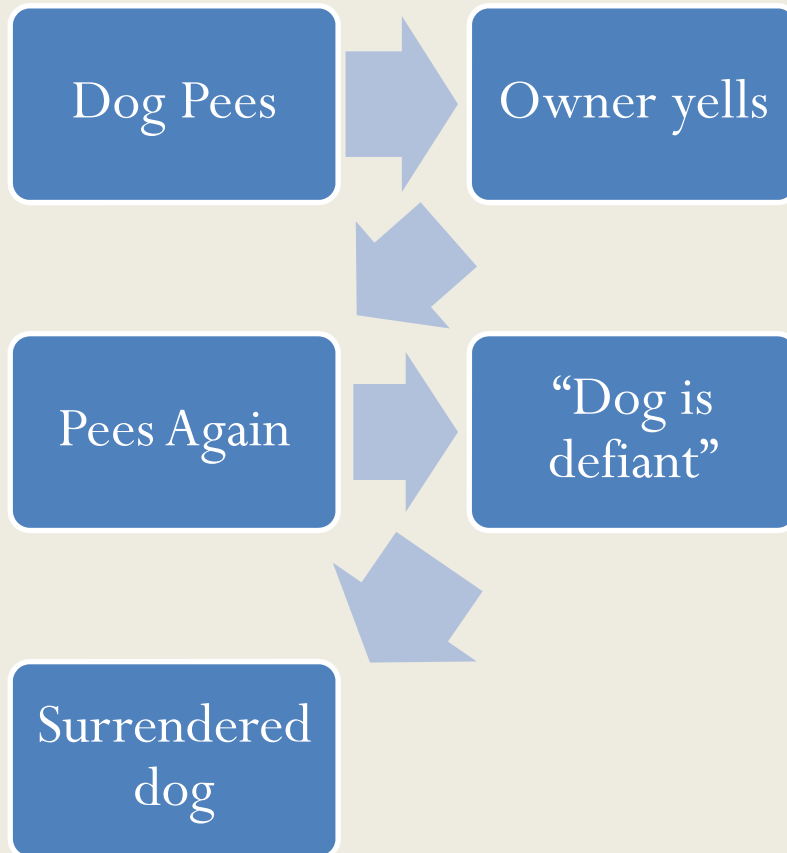


# Human/Animal Bond

- Prior to relinquishment, the bond is strained or weak.
- Weak bond= admit
- The remaining pet
  - Has been around longer
  - Older
  - Well-behaved
  - Easy to care for
- Most people do struggle with the decision.



# The Mutual Relationship



# Reaching People and Helping Pets

- Find ways to prevent the problems.
- Find ways to salvage the relationship.
- Intervention is the key to reducing surrenders!!!!

*Brainstorm ideas to reach people early*

- Their mind is usually made up when they call.
- Or they're calling because they found a stray.
- What can you do once you have their attention?

*Brainstorm ideas to help people needing to surrender*

# “Outside the Box” Programs

## Proposal describes:

- Need/Background
- Goal
- Plan of Action
- Budget
- Possible Problems
- Conclusion

## Why do one?

- Ensure program is in line with general policy.
- Ensure potential problems are identified with plans on how to deal.
- Clarify your thoughts and save time in the long run.

# Make it Work!

## Plan

- An atmosphere that encourages people to reach out to you.
- A “can do” attitude (staff, board, volunteers, etc).
- A good plan to implement new programs and services.

## Outcome

- Reach people early.
- You “teach” them for next time.
- They come to you for help.



## If All Else Fails

- Evaluate the animal and get started on behavior modification.
- Find the animal a new home...the right home.
- Be realistically upbeat about the needs of the animal.
- You are the expert, give them the tools to be successful.
- Offer to be there for support.

You have just reached someone early!

# References

[www.petpopulation.org](http://www.petpopulation.org)

[www.aspcapro.org](http://www.aspcapro.org)

New, J.C., Jr., Salman, M.D. & King, M., Scarlett, J.M., Kass, P.H., Hutchinson, J.M. (2000) Characteristics of Shelter-Relinquished Animals and Their Owners Compared With Animals and Their Owners in U.S. Pet-Owning Households. *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science*, 3, 180-200

Salman, M.D., Scarlett, J.M., Kass, P.H., Ruch-Gallie, R., & Hetts, S. (1998) Human and Animal Factors Related to the Relinquishment of Dogs and Cats in the 12 Selected Animal Shelters in the U.S. *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science*, 1, 207-226

Kass, P.H., New, J.C., Jr., Scarlett, J.M., Salman, M.D. (2001) Understanding Animal Companion Surplus in the United States: Relinquishment of Nonadoptables to Animal Shelters for Euthanasia. *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science*, 4, 237-248