Pet Population & Animal Shelter Statistics – An Overview

YouTube Video (formatted to go along with the handout) http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nPIzhXM_8Qw

- ☐ It is estimated that the US public will spend $47.7 billion dollars on pets and pet related supplies in 2010 (APPA)
- ☐ 63% of U.S. households own a pet - Equates to 71.4 million homes (APPA)
- ☐ Population estimates: Cats: 93.6 million in 38.2 million households. Dogs: 77.5 million in 45.6 million households (APPA)
- ☐ There are approximately 3,000 - 6,000 animal sheltering facilities in the United States (does not include home based foster and/or rescue groups) (ASPCA & HSUS)
- ☐ Shelters receive 6-8 million unwanted and stray animals each year (HSUS)
- ☐ Shelter intakes are evenly divided between those animals relinquished by owners and those picked up by animal control (HSUS)
- ☐ Number of cats and dogs euthanized by shelters each year: 3-4 million (HSUS)
- ☐ Number of cats and dogs reclaimed by owners from shelters each year: 30% of dogs and 2 - 5% of cats (HSUS)
- ☐ Number of cats and dogs adopted from shelters each year: 3-4 million (HSUS)
- ☐ It is estimated that less than 20% of the animals in homes come from animal shelters (APPA)
- ☐ The majority of pets are obtained from acquaintances and family members. About 15-20% of dogs are purchased from breeders (National Council)
- ☐ Top five reasons for relinquishing cats to shelters: (National Council)
  - -Too many
  - -Allergies
  - -Moving
  - -Cost of maintenance
  - -Landlord issues
- ☐ At least 20% of cats are acquired as strays. Many strays are lost pets who were not kept properly indoors (National Council)
- ☐ More than 20% of people who leave dogs in shelters, adopted them from a shelter (ASPCA)
- ☐ Estimate of purebred dogs ending up at a shelter = 25% (ASPCA)
- ☐ Top five reasons for relinquishing dogs to shelters: (National Council)
  - -Moving
  - -Landlord issues
  - -Cost
  - -No time for pet
  - -Inadequate facility
- ☐ The housing of unwanted animals costs taxpayers and humanitarian agencies billions of dollars each year (Estimate: Author)
- ☐ In a survey conducted in *Parade Magazine (*April 2008) 77% of the public polled indicated that people should not be mandated to have their pets spayed or neutered. Only 24% indicated that spaying and neutering of pets be mandated

References:

American Pet Products Association www.americanpetproducts.org
The HSUS www.humanesociety.org
The National Council on Pet Population and Study www.petpopulation.org
PetFinder www.petfinder.org
ASPCA www.aspca.org

New study (2010) on pet adoption, awareness and understanding: PetsMart Charities http://www.petsmartcharities.org

Compiled by and credit to: Jennifer Orme Consulting www.jenniferorme.vpweb.com jenny@jenniferorme.com
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Dilution Chart Chemicals

Dilution Ratio	Oz. Per Gal
1 to 4	32
1 to 5	26
1 to 10	**12**
1 to 12	10
1 to 15	8
1 to 20	6
1 to 32	**4**
1 to 40	3
1 to 50	2 1/2
1 to 60	2
1 to 64	2
1 to 100	1
1 to 128	1
1 to 256	1/2

To Determine	
Cost To Use: Divide dilution into cost per gallon **Examples:** 1: 256 dilution selling at $12.30 per gallon: $12.30 / 257 = .048 or 4.8¢ per gallon 1:10 dilution selling at $4.00 per gallon: $4.00 / 11 = .36 per dilute gal.	**Ounces Per Gallon:** Divide dilution ratio into 128 **Examples:** 1:85 dilution 128 / 85 = 1.5 Answer = 1.5 ounces per gal. OR : **www.sheltermedicine.com** **For bleach calculator**

Temperature Conversions
°F = 9/5 (°C) + 32 °C = 5/9 (°F-32)

U.S. Volume Equivalents	
One Gallon = 4 quarts 8 pints 16 cups 128 ounces **One Cup =** 8 ounces **One/half Cup =** **4 ounces** **One Tablespoon =** 3 teaspoons	**One Pint =** 2 cups 16 ounces **One Ounce =** 2 tablespoons 6 teaspoons **One Quart =** 2 pints 4 cups 32 ounces

Metric Volume Equivalents		
3 teaspoons =	1 tablespoon	= 15 ml
8 tablespoons =	1/2 cup	= 118 ml
16 tablespoons =	1 cup	= 237 ml
1 fluid ounce =	2 tablespoons	= 30 ml
8 fluid ounces =	1 cup	= 237 ml
16 fluid ounces =	2 cups or 1 pint	= 473 ml
32 fluid ounces =	4 cups or 1 quart	= 946 ml
128 fluid ounces =	1 gallon	= 3.8 liters

Courtesy: Jennifer Orme Consulting www.jenniferorme.vpweb.com jenny@jenniferorme.com

REV: October 2010 Reference & info credit to – Association of Shelter Medicine (www.sheltermedicine.com) or as marked

Fast Facts about Bleach – *Clean before you sanitize!*

- Bleach **can** be an integral part of your arsenal in the fight against disease at your animal sheltering facility! It is effective **when used correctly** against non-enveloped diseases (parvo, calici, panleukopenia)
- CANNOT be used in the presence of ORGANIC WASTE (yes, poop!) You must remove the waste FIRST and CLEAN the surface. **If used on a surface with urine present, a chemical reaction can take place (ammonia gas)**
- **Standard: 5.25 – 6.0% solution** diluted at 1:32 (1/2 cup per gallon) inactivates non-enveloped viruses. Want to check your dilution for parts per million? Get PPM strips – for a 1:32 ratio = 1562 ppm www.indigo.com
- Comes in varying degrees of strength-READ the label. 5.25% -6.0% is preferred – but if you get donated bleach (Family Value, Dollar Store, etc) download the bleach calculator – to determine correct dilution ratio www.sheltermedicine.com
- **Inactivates ringworm** at higher concentrations and with repeated application. (1:10) 12 oz (1 ½ cup) to one gallon water
- Alkaline with a pH of ~11. *In perspective, oven cleaner is about 12.* An easy way to test your bleach is to use a pH strip – should come close to 11. www.indigo.com
- Caustic and has a chemical reaction with metals (creating corrosion). You must rinse thoroughly off of metal surfaces
- Be cautious of the 'swollen' bottles and stockpiling bleach **(best to test before you take)**
- **Bleach should never be combined** with other chemicals/disinfectants. (READ the label)
  - Cannot be mixed with your quaternary disinfectant (Kennel-Sol™, Kennel Kare™)
  - Do NOT use with any products that indicates **CANNOT USE with BLEACH**
- Bleach has **no detergent action**, and can not be used as the sole cleaning agent in a shelter. Disinfection with bleach requires ***prior cleaning of the surface with a detergent. Clean FIRST before you SANITIZE***
- Fumes **can be irritating** at high concentrations
- Bleach has a shelf life and when diluted w/water is only effective for ~24 hours if not contaminated with organic matter
  - Exception is STORAGE in opaque bottles (dark containers). Will last ~72 hrs ++
- ***Biggest mistake? Glug, glug, glug….*** Not following dilution guidelines!
- **Mops and bleach?** ONLY when you can't use other cleaning methods. Remember – You have to clean before you sanitize. DOUBLE mop system (with fresh water CHANGED and bleach water changed often).
- **Application?** Use the spout type tops (not spray triggers) to cut down on irritation to animals (and humans).
  - If you are using hose end applicators, RINSE containers immediately after use. Do not allow bleach to STAY in bottle or in contact with metal parts)
- If mixing from a concentrate into another container, **YOU MUST** don your PPE (goggles, gloves, suit, mask) and your new container must have a ***COMPLETE bleach label and precautions.***
- Remember your MSDS!!! Download from their website, ask the distributor or manufacturer. Contact Clorox to obtain secondary bottle labels (NEW bottles-don't re-use containers)
- Go to Resources - Summary Resource Guide on www.jenniferorme.vpweb.com for more details!

Information from Clorox™ (www.clorox.com)

✓Bleach solutions need to be made fresh daily. ✓Once diluted, bleach breaks down quickly-mainly into salt and water. ✓Many spray bottles contain metal parts in the trigger spray. ✓Bleach will corrode these parts over time. ✓Bleach is an irritant and using bleach in a spray bottle can be very irritating to some **especially those individuals with chronic respiratory or heart conditions**

Regarding the "production" and expiration dates-how to interpret production codes:

CODE	PLANT	YEAR	DATE
MD21002	MD2	1= 2010	002nd day of year
A809507	A8	9 = 2009	95h day of year (April 4th)

✓Clorox recommends storing bleach at room temperature. ✓It can be stored for about **6 months at temperatures between 50 and 70**F. ✓After this time, bleach will be begin to degrade at a rate of 20% each year until totally degraded to salt and water. ✓Storing at temperatures much higher than 70 F could cause the bleach to lose its effectiveness and degrade more rapidly. ✓However, **if you require 6% sodium hypochlorite, you should change your supply every 3 months.**

Information compiled by Jennifer Orme Consulting www.jenniferorme.vpweb.com jenny@jenniferorme.com

Minimum shelter intake protocols

GOALS:

- Keep animals *healthy and companion ready* during stay at shelter

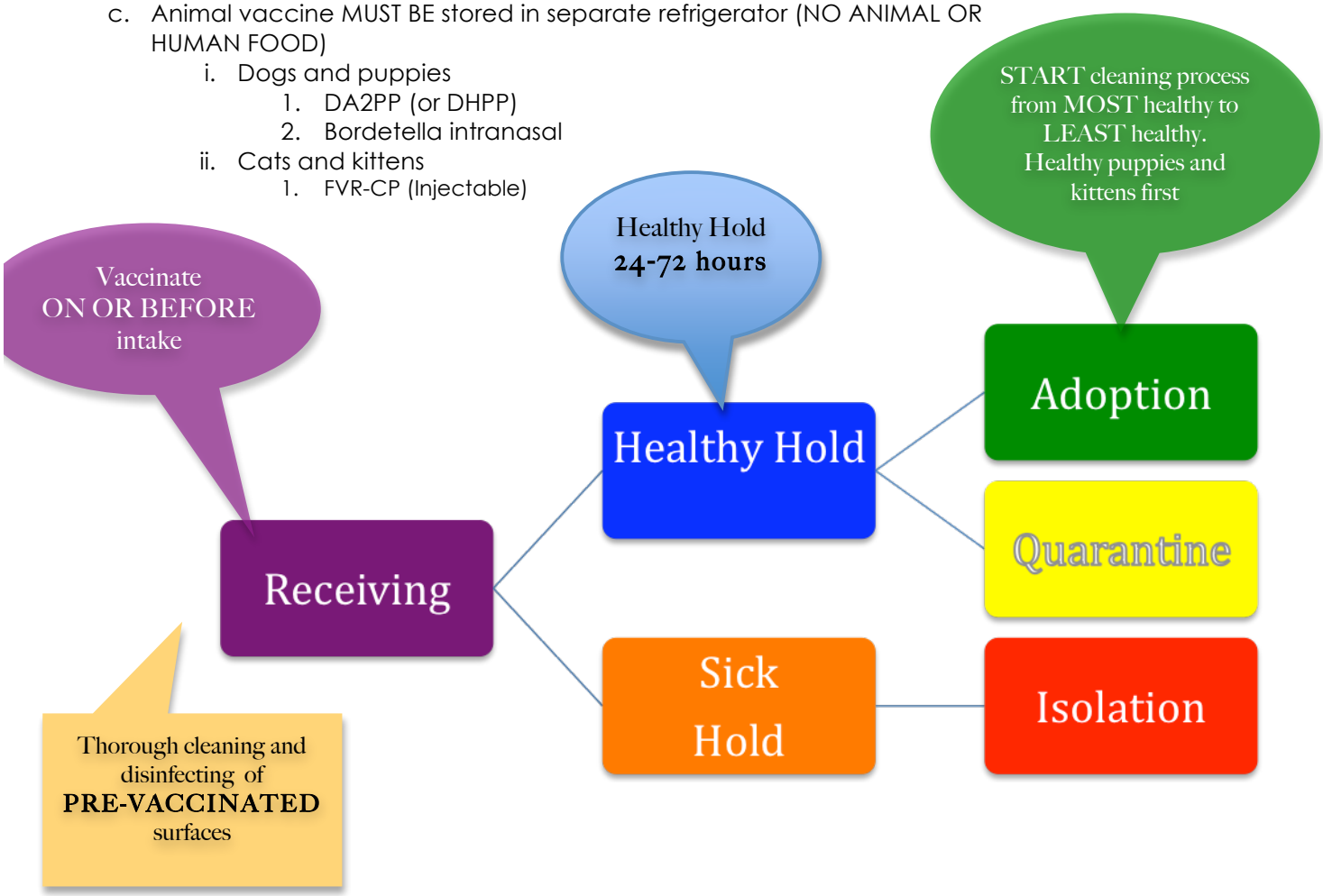
- Streamline intake & holding time periods to MINIMIZE length of stay and MAXIMIZE efforts to keep healthy at placement/return to owner

1. Isolate **healthy from unhealthy animals** and do tiered housing (enough cage space to house animal INDIVIDUALLY (not including litters or bonded pairs) for first 24-72 hours-including adoption holding)

    a. Strays from owner relinquished
    b. Stray – bite (includes owner relinquish) and court hold
    c. Puppies and kittens under 8 weeks- BEST = into foster care
    d. Puppies and kittens (under 4 mo) housed separately from adult animals
    e. BASELINE health exam for common animal diseases and zoonotic diseases
    f. Medical intervention/prevention (internal and external parasites)

2. Vaccinate all animals ***at intake* OR BEFORE**

    a. MLV vaccine; can be started as early as 4-weeks of age and re-vaccinate every 2-4 weeks up to ~16 weeks. Go to www.sheltermedicine.org for updates.
    b. Clean up ANY vaccine spillage (including on animals' fur)
    c. Animal vaccine MUST BE stored in separate refrigerator (NO ANIMAL OR HUMAN FOOD)
        i. Dogs and puppies
            1. DA2PP (or DHPP)
            2. Bordetella intranasal
        ii. Cats and kittens
            1. FVR-CP (Injectable)



Materials credit to: Jennifer Orme Consulting www.jenniferorme.vpweb.com
Reference materials: Infectious Disease Management in Animal Shelters (Hurley/Miller) http://www.aspcaonlinestore.com
UC Davis Koret Shelter Medicine Program – Fast Track/Slow Track Flow Through Planning http://www.sheltermedicine.com