



Animal shelters can reduce shelter euthanasia by increasing the number and speed of pet adoptions. Improving adoption efficiency can control the number of pets in shelters at any given time, resulting in less crowding, stress, operating costs, staff fatigue, and risk of infectious disease transmission in the shelter.

Campaigns to increase shelter pet adoptions by reducing or eliminating adoption fees are controversial due to concern they may increase risk of poor care or abandonment. However, little data exist to correlate the payment of a fee with adoption success.

The purpose of this study was to assess the outcome of pets adopted during a waived-fee adoption event in the San Francisco Bay Area in June 2011.

A survey regarding the adoption experience was sent to all 1,928 pet adopters. Pet and owner characteristics and pet lifestyle were compared between adopters who still had their pets 6-12 months post-adoption and those who did not.

For each pet adoption, the following information was collected:

- Pet demographics
- Adopter demographics
- Adoption experience
- Pet medical/behavior conditions
- Pet lifestyle

Data Collection and Analysis

Survey responses were audited for completeness and internal consistency as they were submitted. Respondents were contacted for clarification if necessary. The results for dogs and cats were evaluated separately.

Pet lifestyle and healthcare were compared between adopters who retained and did not retain their pets using the Chi square test, and odds rations and 95% confidence intervals were calculated. P<0.05 was considered significant.

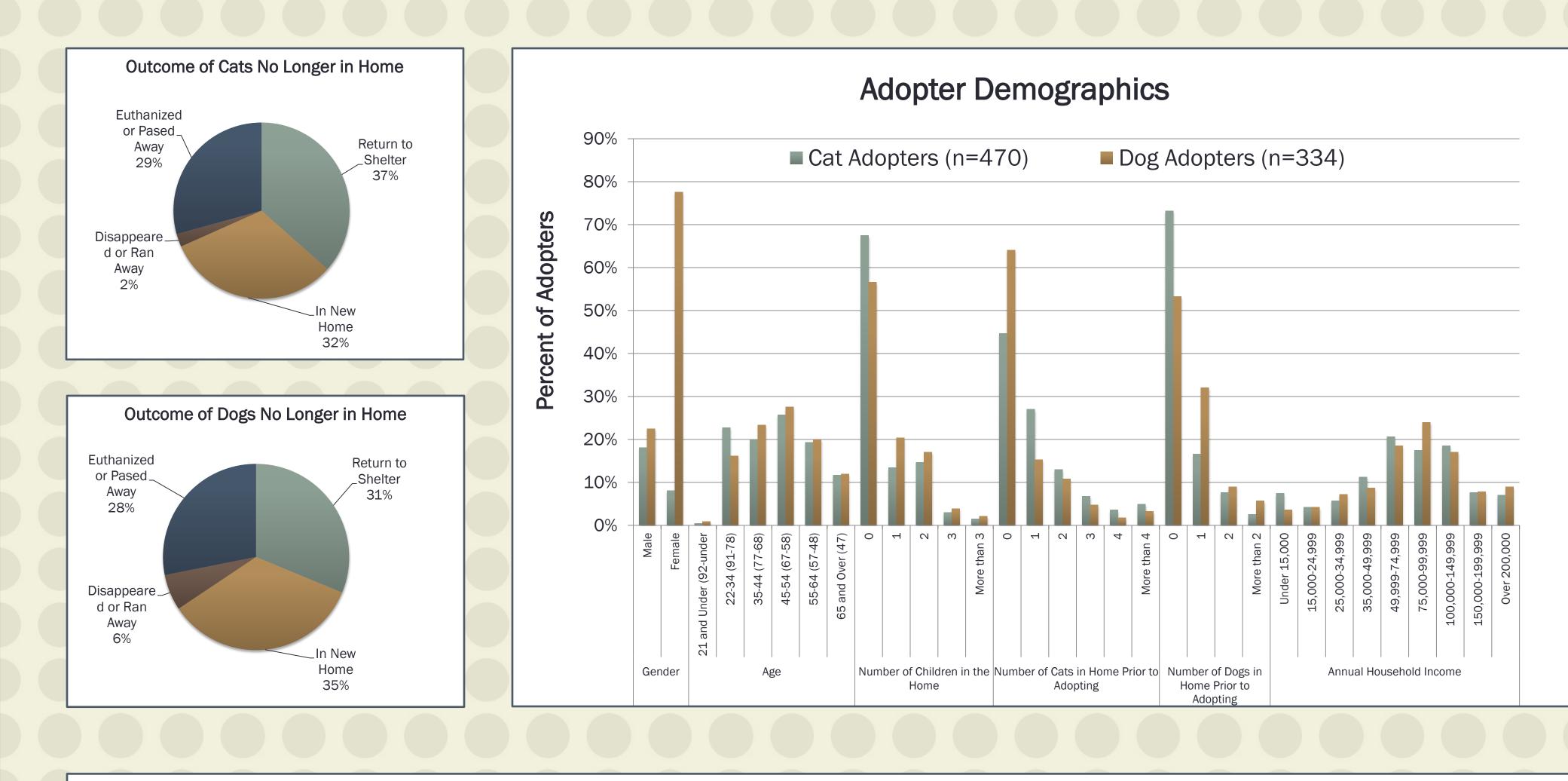
Outcome of Pets Adopted During a Waived-Fee Adoption Event: Maddie's Matchmaker Adoptathon

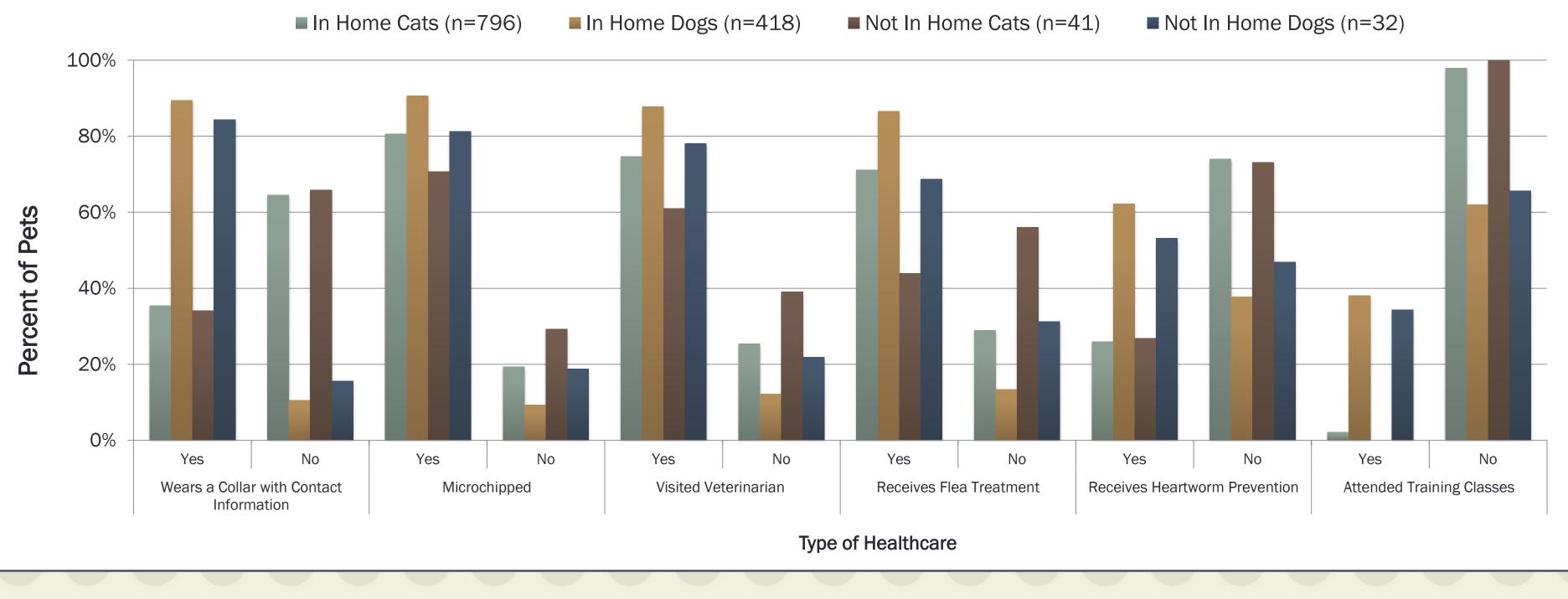
Sandra MacArthur, BS; Julie K. Levy, DVM, PhD, DACVIM; Patricia A. Dingman, MS, Sylvia J. Tucker, BS Maddie's Shelter Medicine Program, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida

INTRODUCTION

METHODS

Survey Instrument



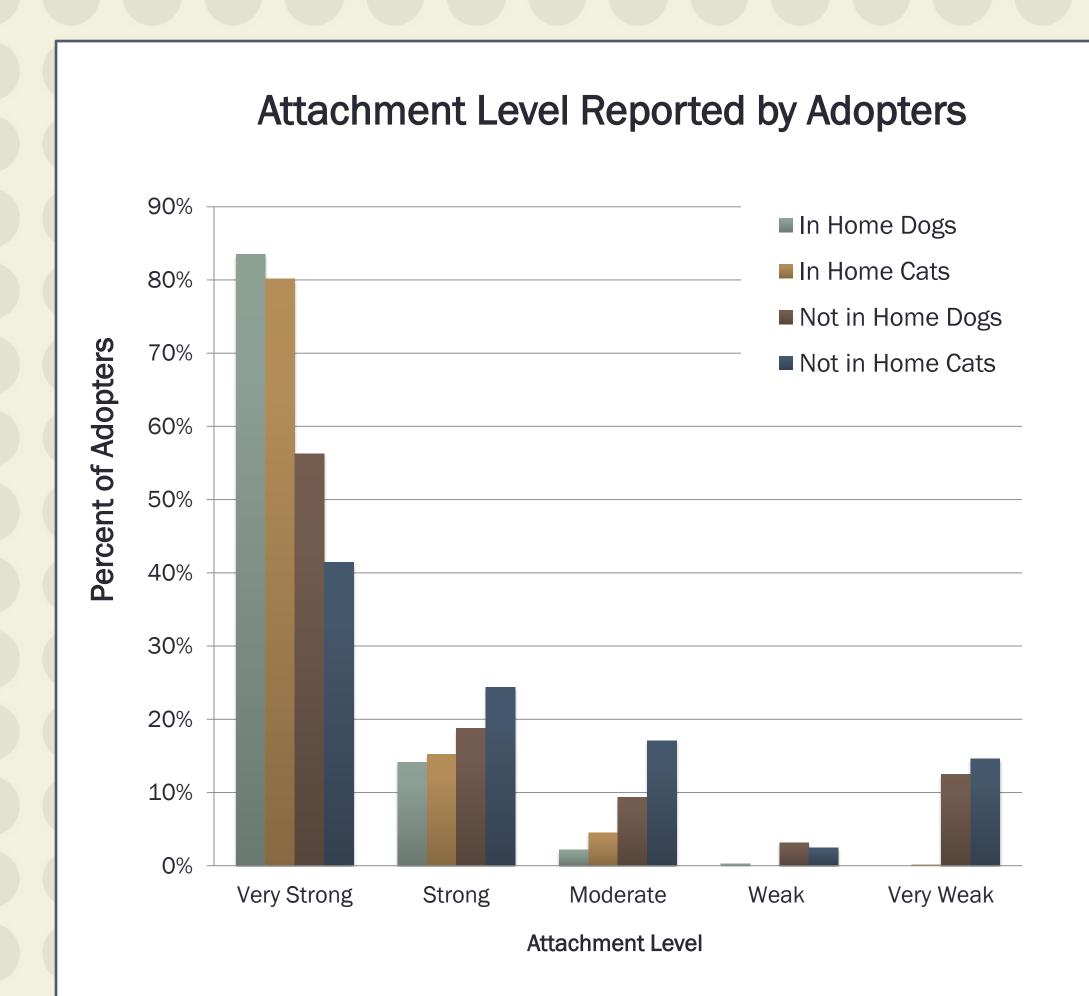


- A total of 57% of adopters survey, reporting that 95% of dogs were still in the home.
- Pets were no longer in the hon to the shelter (1.8% cats; 2.2%) (1.6%; 2.4%), death (1.4%; missing (0.1%; 0.4%).

Post-Adoption Healthcare of Adopted Pets

RESULTS	
s completed the cats and 93% of	 Strong or very strong attachment to the pet was reported by 94% of adopters.
me due to return 6 dogs), rehoming 2.0%), or going	 Most pets lived predominantly indoors (95%; 93%), slept on the family bed (62%; 44%), and had been to a veterinarian (74%; 87%).

• There were no significant differences between the two groups based on pet attachment level, postadoption lifestyle or healthcare, or perception of the adoption event.



CONCLUSIONS

- The vast majority of pets adopted without a fee remained in the home.
- Owners of both retained and non-retained pets reported high attachment and integrated pets into their homes, suggesting that successful adoptions do not require payment of a fee.
- Free adoption promotions may increase adoptions without compromising quality of life.

REFERENCES

Weiss, E., Gramann, S. (2009). A Comparison of Attachment Levels of Adopters of Cats: Fee-Based Adoptions Versus Free Adoptions. Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science, 12:360-

Wilson, J., Levy, J., Scott, H.M., Zeidman, S. (2011). Adoption Fee Amount and Other Factors Associated with Pet Adoption Success.

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