THE ANIMAL WELFARE ECOSYSTEM

This report dives deeper into the 2019-2022 animal sheltering data by analyzing the results by organization types. Each organization type plays an important role in the animal sheltering system and, their individual challenges and successes have a ripple effect on both the sheltering system and the animal welfare ecosystem as a whole.

The three Organization Types include Government Funded Agencies (e.g. Government Animal Services and Organizations with Government Contracts), Shelters without a Government Contract and Rescues without a Government Contract. In the report, we will refer to these as simply Government, Shelters and Rescues.
GOVERNMENT

POPULATION BALANCE CALCULATION (PBC)

The PBC is the formula we use to determine if a shelter’s population is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. It simply takes the total outcomes divided by the total intakes for a time period.

Outcomes are not increasing at the same rate as intakes, leading to the lowest PBC in the last four years.

Dogs are driving the increase in intakes for government funded organizations

Outcomes are not increasing at the same rate as intakes, leading to the lowest PBC in the last four years.

ALL COMPARISONS INCLUDE JANUARY-DECEMBER IN THE STATED YEAR FOR DOGS AND CATS

TOTAL OUTCOMES
INCLUDES ALL LIVE OUTCOMES AND NON-LIVE OUTCOMES.

1.6% CHANGE COMPARED TO 2021

-24.2% CHANGE COMPARED TO 2019

LIVE OUTCOMES
ADOPTION, RETURN TO OWNER (RTO), RETURN TO FIELD, TRANSFER, AND OTHER LIVE OUTCOMES.

-0.2% CHANGE COMPARED TO 2021

-21.9% CHANGE COMPARED TO 2019

COMMUNITY LIVE OUTCOMES
TOTAL OUTCOMES EXCLUDING TRANSFERS OUT

2.0% CHANGE COMPARED TO 2021

-19.1% CHANGE COMPARED TO 2019

NON-LIVE OUTCOMES
DIED IN CARE, LOST IN CARE, AND SHELTER EUTHANASIA

15.7% CHANGE COMPARED TO 2021

-36.0% CHANGE COMPARED TO 2019
Stray intake is driving the increase in intakes overall. However, compared to 2019, stray intakes are the same portion of total intakes (63%). The owner surrender rate is 1 percentage point less than 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Stray</th>
<th>Relinquished by Owner</th>
<th>Other Intakes</th>
<th>Transfers In</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>62.8%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>62.8%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adoptions are up 5% from 2021 and as a rate of intakes, up from 46% in 2019 to 48% in 2022.

Stray intakes are up but return to owner is down 1% from 2021. While the stray intake rate is consistent, return to owner has decreased from 15% of intakes to 14% of intakes.
Shelters have experienced increases in intakes compared to 2021 but less increases in outcomes and are also seeing a lower PBC than previous years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PBC 2021</th>
<th>PBC 2020</th>
<th>PBC 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>101%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The PBC is the formula we use to determine if a shelter’s population is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. It simply takes the total outcomes divided by the total intakes for a time period.

All comparisons include January-December in the stated year for dogs and cats.

**Total Outcomes**
- Includes all live outcomes and non-live outcomes.
- 2.3% change compared to 2021.
- -11.8% change compared to 2019.

**Live Outcomes**
- Adoption, return to owner (RTO), return to field, transfer, and other live outcomes.
- 2.5% change compared to 2021.
- -11.1% change compared to 2019.

**Community Live Outcomes**
- Total outcomes excluding transfers out.
- 2.8% change compared to 2021.
- -10.5% change compared to 2019.

**Non-Live Outcomes**
- Died in care, lost in care, and shelter euthanasia.
- -0.4% change compared to 2021.
- -21.6% change compared to 2019.
Private shelters have seen a decrease in transfers in by 20% from 2019. As a rate of intake, transfers in decreased from 35% in 2019 to 31% in 2022.
OUTCOME TYPES as a % of total intake

ADOPTION
Adoptions have increased by 3% but the adoption rate has remained steady.

RETURN TO OWNER
Stray intake has increased, but return to owners have also increased by 5% compared to 2019 and 2021. As a rate of intakes, return to owner has increased from 4% in 2019 to 5% in 2022.

Adoptions have increased by 3% but the adoption rate has remained steady.

Stray intake has increased, but return to owners have also increased by 5% compared to 2019 and 2021. As a rate of intakes, return to owner has increased from 4% in 2019 to 5% in 2022.
RESERVES

POPULATION BALANCE CALCULATION (PBC)

The PBC is the formula we use to determine if a shelter’s population is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. It simply takes the total outcomes divided by the total intakes for a time period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Outcomes Change</th>
<th>Community Intakes Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>-1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>109%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rescues are experiencing higher community intakes than 2019.

Intakes remain higher than outcomes for Rescues.

ALL COMPARISONS INCLUDE JANUARY-DECEMBER IN THE STATED YEAR FOR DOGS AND CATS

TOTAL OUTCOMES
includes all live outcomes and non-live outcomes.

-5.1% change compared to 2021

3.8% change compared to 2019

LIVE OUTCOMES
adoption, return to owner (RTO), return to field, transfer, and other live outcomes.

-5.2% change compared to 2021

4.3% change compared to 2019

COMMUNITY LIVE OUTCOMES
Total outcomes excluding transfers out

-2.0% change compared to 2021

9.1% change compared to 2019

NON-LIVE OUTCOMES
died in care, lost in care, and shelter euthanasia

-3.2% change compared to 2021

-5.6% change compared to 2019
Rescues

Intake Types as a % of total intake

Owner surrenders are 20% higher than 2019 and 2% higher than 2021. As a rate of total intakes, Owner surrenders increased to 21% of total intakes compared to 18% in 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRAY</th>
<th>RELINQUISHED BY OWNER</th>
<th>OTHER INTAKES</th>
<th>TRANSFERS IN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>50.7%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>50.9%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adoptions are up 8% from 2019 and as a rate of intake, increased from 46% to 48% in 2022.

Transfers out for rescue organizations are also lower than in previous years at 17% less than 2019. As a rate of intake, transfers out were 14% in 2022 compared to 17% in 2019.
This report shows comparative data on sheltered animals from January-December 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. Only organizations that reported complete data for Jan-Dec 2019-2022 are included in the analysis. Most data in the report is comparing Jan-Dec 2019, 2021 and 2022 unless otherwise noted. We intentionally excluded 2020 comparisons for most of the report, unless noted otherwise.

Since there is no national requirement for reporting, all the data is self-reported and contains natural under and over sampling biases in both the geographic and organization type dimensions.