

HOUSING DESIGN, LENGTH OF STAY AND ANIMAL SHELTER COSTS: IN THE SHORT AND LONG TERM

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Pre-Construction Cost = \$

- Immediate costs
 - Building cost – budget – X dollars - easy
 - How this money is spent - harder
 - Generally not able to get everything wanted
 - Generally a need to prioritize where dollars are spent
 - Many very important things
 - Hard to know priorities
 - Too many choices – decision fatigue – bad choices

Seek out resources and get expert help

- Highly recommend involving animal shelter specialists: consultant architects, engineers and folks that are animal shelter population health experts (not all veterinarians are) in the planning and design process of your animal shelter facility.

Post-Construction.... Known and Unknown Costs/Benefits

- Operational – money to run facility
 - Staffing
 - Expectations and what is actually needed
 - Energy cost
 - Maintenance
 - Efficiency of use- performance
- Staff satisfaction/turnover
- Volunteer support/participation
- Meeting mission
- Community good will
- Donor support
- Animal health and well being

Five Freedoms

1. Freedom from Hunger and Thirst

- by ready access to fresh water and diet to maintain health and vigor.

2. Freedom from Discomfort

- by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.

3. Freedom from Pain, Injury or Disease

- by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.

4. Freedom to Express Normal Behavior

- by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.

5. Freedom from Fear and Distress

- by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering.

Animal Health and Well Being



Lucky Day – Win Win Situation

An easy first choice for animal shelter dollars:



Animal health and well being

1. Length of stay - appropriate
2. Housing design – meet animal needs

1. Length of Stay

Initial cost, building costs = # housing units
Once built there are also daily care costs

- Shorter ave. LOS
 - Need fewer housing units
 - Short LOS means less daily care costs/animal
 - A housing unit is freed up more often for sheltering another animal
 - Ave LOS 40 days, housing unit can serve up to 9.1 animals/year
 - Ave LOS 14 days, housing unit can serve up to 26 animals/year
- Longer ave. LOS
 - Need to provide more housing units
 - \$\$, \$\$\$\$\$, \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
 - Animal health in general decreases with increasing LOS
 - Larger facility
 - Ability to serve numbers of animals is reduced
 - ...fewer lives saved

Length of Stay (LOS) in Holding

- Length of stay
 - Required hold + management
 - Holding capacity needs

Daily Intake	Required hold	Ave. Observed hold	Housing units needed
10	3 days	3 days	30
10	3 days	6 days	60

- Big impact on housing needs in holding
- Big impact on daily care needs of facility

Capacity

- Annual Intake 4500
 - Monthly daily average intake 12 animals a day
- 2 possible scenario shelters
 - Shelter “A” has 500 housing units and holds up to 500 animals, annual care days = 182,500
 - $(365/40 = 9, 9 \times 500 = 4500)$
 - Shelter “B” has 200 housing units and holds up to 200 animals, annual care days = 73,000
- Potential annual animals served
 - “A” = 4500
 - “B” = 5200

Ave. LOS "A" = 40

Ave. LOS "B" = 14

Ave. LOS = 10 days, need 123 housing units to serve 4500 animals

This is just math – function of the design. Shelter “A” could easily operate identical to shelter “B” by only using 200 housing units - their ave. LOS will reduce to 14 days. Unfortunately it is really hard for a 500 housing unit facility to operate with 300 empty housing units because there is this law: **Murphy’s Law for animal shelters...any open housing tends to fill.** Maintaining open housing even just for proper operations can be hard to pull off in some communities – even when it is the best thing for well being and welfare of the animals and resource allocation of the shelter.

Overbuilding is super risky-can lead to basically the operation of big costly “boarding” facility.

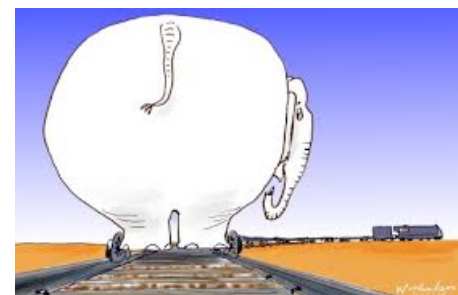
“Right sizing”- Capacity

- Not too big not too small
 - “Just right” – Goldilocks it
 - Function of design:
 - Ave. daily intake (shelter data)
 - Careful – need to look at max intakes
 - Cat capacities can see seasonal doubling(more) of housing needs
 - LOS
- “Just Right” Target Ave. LOS:
 - 10-14 days



“Right sizing”- Capacity

- WHAT ABOUT FUTURE GROWTH?
 - Expected human population growth does not automatically = expected increase in animal intake
 - Examine trends in shelter data and community
 - Existing and future shelter programs and outreach have big impact on intake, LOS and future housing needs
 - Examples:
 - Spay neuter services
 - Return to owner in field (dogs)
 - Food bank
 - Help desk- solving problem prior to an intake
 - Low cost clinic
 - Community cat programs



LOS

- Best thing: you don't have to wait until you have a new facility to try it out – many of the LOS tools available can be put into practice in your current facility.

www.sheltermedicine.com

- [LOS information sheet](#)
- [Capacity 4 Care \(C4C\)](#)
 - Fast tracking
 - Open selection

2. Housing Design

Double Compartment Housing

Housing Design – Single vs. Double Compartment and Cost

- Initial cost/building cost – ~ square footage
 - \$ or \$\$
 - Get the same number of housing units
- Once built there is operational/functional and animal well being costs essentially for the life of the building
 - \$ = \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
 - \$\$ = \$
 - Hard and costly to make changes once housing is built
- Double compartment housing- easy to plan for hard to retrofit....for dogs
 - ...Cat housing – retrofitting is possible

Housing Design: Double Compartment Cages



Housing Design: Double Compartment Cages

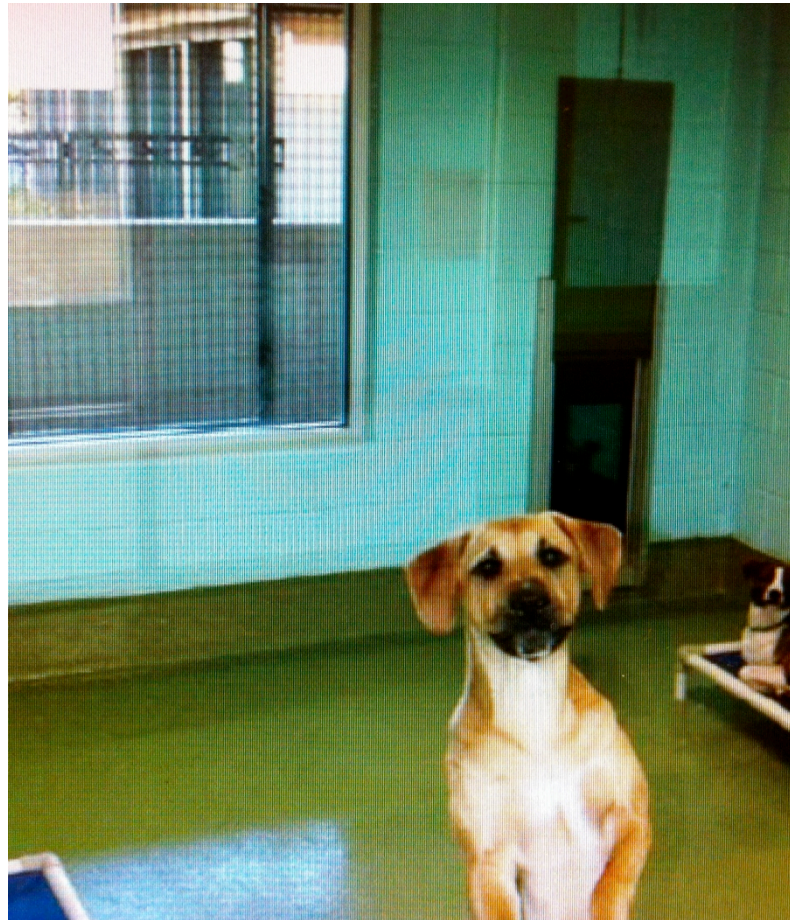




Housing Design: Double Compartment Kennels



Housing Design: Double Compartment Real Life Room



Why Double Compartment Housing in an Animal Shelter?

- Meets animals behavioral needs/desire to eliminate away from bed/food/water
 - Stress reduction
 - Research has shown need/desire for this separation in both cats and dogs
 - Support positive behavior - behavior used for house training dogs
- Less confining housing
 - Sufficient space to normally posture, lie down and stretch, move about a bit – stress reduction
- Supports animal health
 - Lower URI rates
- Efficient routine care
 - Routine daily care can be provided in efficient and safe manner
 - Allows ease of less stressful and more efficient care - spot cleaning
 - Less time spent cleaning- more time for other tasks
 - Less time spent cleaning – less time noisy – less stressful day for animals

Why Double Compartment Housing in an Animal Shelter?

- Better disease prevention and control
 - Marked decrease in need for animal handling during cleaning time.... Reduced risk of the human fomite....reduced risk for disease transmission.
 - Less handling during cleaning = less stress for the animals
- Staff safety
 - Less mandatory handling....less risk for staff injury
- Best practice
 - Meets ASV guideline recommendations for standards of care in animal shelters

Win Win Win Win Win Win

- Cost
 - Upfront cost is more – about double
 - Long term cost savings in animal health, treatment costs, staff time, staff injury...year after year after year

Win

Caution:



Hmm...that was not the intention



Double Compartment Housing

- Animal welfare that is built in

Double Compartment Cat Cages -Specifics

- Floor space 9 ft² or greater
 - Favorite for flexibility and space: two 30" wide cages with a portal
 - Basics: a cage that is 4' long and 28" deep that has two compartments
 - Two 2x2 cages with a pass through
 - A 48" wide cage with a 33" main compartment and a 15" litter compartment
- 2 compartments
 - Side to side and/or up to down
 - Flexibility in use
 - Normal posturing
- Shelving should be minimum 12" wide
- Bars are great – adopter/animal interaction...bond
- Height 30" max for stackable cages(5' when stacked)
 - Allows it to be raised off ground- less stress better for staff
 - max top of cages height ~6' – people issue
 - Minimum 28" if purchasing new



Double 30" Cages = Flexibility



Double Compartment Kennels - Specifics

- Old school design
 - Front to back kennel
 - Front to back transfer door
 - Notice transfer door span
 - Indoor/outdoor or indoor/indoor
 - Both are good
 - Preference for outdoor when possible
 - Side to side transfer is ok – doesn't have all the benefits of front to back
 - Solid sidewalls to at least 4'6"
 - Width - variable
 - Length - variable
 - Open bars are great
 - Visual barriers- careful
 - Use pathways when possible









Adoption Housing

- **Variety to meet needs**
 - Animal
 - Adopter
- Double compartment
 - Cages
 - Kennels
 - Rooms(dogs)
 - Cat group rooms fine
 - Porches are great though



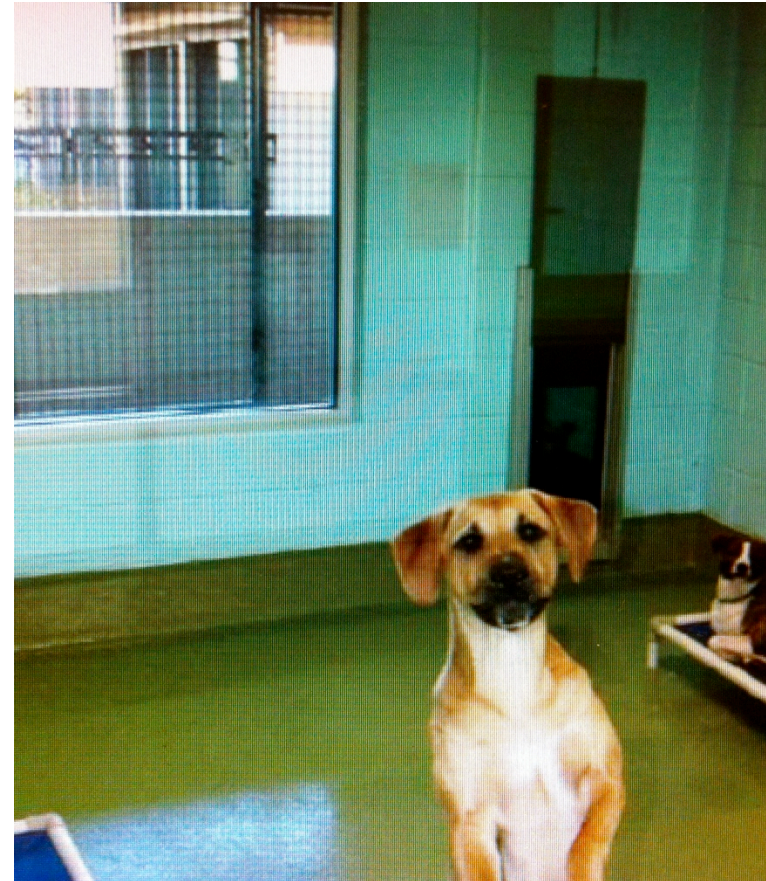
Cat Adoption

- Variety
 - Cages
 - Portaled up to down and side to side
 - Individual rooms
 - Group rooms



Dog Adoption

- Real life rooms
 - Double compartment
 - Supports house training behavior
 - Helps contain waste out of site
 - Quiet adoption area
- Kennels
 - Fast track dogs- dog you know will move quickly
 - Some people want to adopt dogs from kennel housing
 - Efficient housing



Combine Ave. 10-14 day LOS with Double
Compartment Housing:

Happy healthy shelter animals



Resources

- www.sheltermedicine.com
 - Fast tracking
 - Open selection
 - Capacity for Care C4C:
 - <http://www.sheltermedicine.com/documents/business-of-saving-lives-capacity-for-care-for-cats>
- MCC (Million Cat Challenge)
<http://www.millioncatchallenge.org/>
- Facility design:
 - <http://www.sheltermedicine.com/shelter-health-portal/information-sheets/facility-design-and-animal-housing>