

## 神戸市に引き取られる動物達の現状と課題

### Situation Report and Challenges relating to Animals in the Care of Kobe City

神戸市動物管理センター 主査／獣医師・湯木 麻里

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Hello everybody. I have a slight cold so forgive me if my voice is a bit raspy today. I know some of you have traveled a long way to be with us today and I would like to welcome you to Kobe.

We've been hearing about the temporary housing built in the wake of last year's earthquake in Tohoku. Actually, here on Kobe Port Island, there are also a lot of temporary housing units. Let me begin by saying a few words about what happened after the [1995 Kobe] earthquake. I am a government veterinarian, so capturing dogs is part of my job. When I was working at a [Kobe] public health center in Chuo Ward, I was involved in tackling the problem of feral dogs on Port island for four years during which time I captured more than one hundred dogs. What's the connection between the temporary housing and feral dogs? Well, some people left their dogs behind when they moved out of the temporary housing and into public housing. These abandoned dogs bred, their numbers expanded and they gradually formed a feral population such that they were running wild all over Port Island.

In Ishinomaki [Tohoku], I am sure people are still having a very hard time. But I also anticipate that another problem will arise when the time comes for them to move out of temporary housing and into public housing. That was a problem we didn't handle very well in Kobe, and I still feel bitter about it. So I hope the problem I'm talking about will be addressed in Tohoku. Even today, there are some feral dogs roaming around Port Island. You may even run into them if you go out jogging.

Today, I'd like to talk mainly about the current situation in Kobe, 17 years after the Great Hanshin-Awaji (Kobe)

Earthquake struck, and also about the system the city has developed since then. However, the reality of the current situation is that we face severe problems on a daily basis. Some of the stories I have to relate are rather sad, but most of all I would like all of us to think together about the issues of how we can best take care of animals.

Every local authority throughout the country responsible for animal welfare and control administration operates an animal shelter like our center. In simple terms, there are four reasons why dogs and cats are brought to these centers. Firstly, if for one reason or another, owners are unable to take care of their animals, these animals may be brought to the center. Secondly, dogs or cats that get lost may be picked up and brought to the center. Thirdly, and fourthly, the same is true for abandoned dogs or cats, and for stray or feral animals respectively. Dogs and cats in all these categories are brought to local government shelters across the country on a daily basis.

The numbers brought to our center in Kobe from all four categories in 2010 was 2,647. Next, to make a brutal point, the number we were able to return to their owners was 39, comprising 37 dogs and two cats. The number of dogs handed over to new owners was 69. In this respect, Kobe is less advanced than many other places in Japan. Up to now we have not been able to hand cats over to new owners because our facilities are outdated. But we have now finally obtained a budget to upgrade our facilities, so from next year we are going to begin re-homing cats and are planning to put a major effort into this. However, in the current situation, more

than 96% of the dogs and cats brought to the center are killed. That is the reality.

Our center is carrying out an animal transfer project together with the Japan Animal Welfare Society (JAWS), so volunteers from JAWS come to our center on a daily basis. We give each volunteer an initial orientation before they start work. In the course of this orientation, we show them the tough reality of what goes on at the center and ask them to accept this reality but to consider together with the center's staff what can be done to improve things. It is a very sad reality and we all wish to change it. But in order to change it, we have to think together. Unless each one of you thinks hard about what you can do about it, the underlying situation will not change. So I'd like to ask you here and now to accept this reality.

Now in order for us to do so, we can probably benefit from some tips as thinking aids. So I will explain the current situation using data, etc., and break our activities down into three categories. Firstly, we take in dogs and cats from owners no longer able to take care of their animals. Secondly, we hold lost dogs and cats and try to return them to their owners. And thirdly, we try to transfer animals in our keeping to new owners. Now I am going to talk about each of these three categories in turn.

What are the reasons why people bring pets to local government facilities? For 2010, the top three reasons were as follows. The biggest reason was due to owner sickness, hospitalization or death. This was the overwhelming reason in cases involving older owners. I have been working at the shelter for five years, and this has been the top reason each year.

The second biggest reason is when people move house. Perhaps in the old days this mainly happened in relation to job relocations. Most owners who talk to us seem to be unhappy that they have to move. For example, they have to leave their present home because they cannot afford it financially, or because (related to the first reason above) they are going to be institutionalized. In addition, there have been many

cases in recent years where the underlying reason is a divorce or family break-up. I have personally witnessed some dreadful situations where a separating husband and wife have tried to force responsibility for taking care of the family dog onto each other.

The third reason (and this has been increasing greatly over the past 2 or 3 years) is that owners are bringing along elderly dogs. In particular, we get large numbers of Japanese dogs between 13 and 18 years of age. I'm sure you can guess the reasons. When dogs grow old, they may become bedridden or demented. Their owners try hard to take care of them until they die but the work can be exhausting. For many people it becomes impossible to continue and in the end they simply give up. Of course, we try to persuade owners to keep their pet until the end, as it will only be a few more months. But often the owners cannot accept this sort of recommendation.

I expect that the opinions of today's audience will be split on this issue. But when I consider that an owner no longer has the same feelings for their dog even though they are living together, I imagine that there can be no happiness in the arrangement for either side. And in such a case, as a government veterinarian, I tell them, "I understand and I will end your dog's life. I will put him/her to sleep using drugs so that it won't suffer. But in return, I ask you not to keep any more animals. And if your feelings allow, please pay a visit to the memorial at our center." Even if we accuse such owners of being bad people, the situation won't change. I also think that if we accuse owners in this way, the accusation will not touch their hearts, so I believe that in the end it is better to talk to them in a calm manner.

Here you can see the age distribution of the dogs handed over to the shelter. Below that are some 2009 national survey results conducted by the Japan Pet Food Association into the ratios of dogs and cats reared in Japan. When we compare the survey results with the ages of the dogs handed over to the shelter there is a clear correlation. Dogs over 13 years of age account for 23.3% of the dogs handed over to the shelter but only 9.7% of dogs kept as pets in ordinary households.

This suggests that a lot of dogs are brought to the center because they are elderly. We can also see that the owners of both dogs and cats are becoming more elderly. Moreover, the illness, hospitalization and death of owners is also very much the result of old age.

The next slide shows the situation when we take in lost or abandoned dogs and cats. First, let me talk about the dogs. In 2010, we took in 230 lost or abandoned dogs. The animal control authorities captured 57% of them and members of the public brought in the remaining 43%. These were mostly dogs originally kept by people (but which eventually proved too much trouble for the owner to handle) or dogs picked up by police for which the owner didn't come forward to claim them (so we had to take them).

The animal control authorities don't capture cats so, of the cats coming to the shelter, 100% are brought in by members of the public. A total of 1,815 cats were brought to us in 2010, and I think this figure is quite high compared with corresponding figures from other local authorities. The next speaker Ms. Katori will be talking about this subject, so I won't go into any detail about it now.

So how many of the dogs we take in are returned to their owners? We can clearly identify the feral dogs because they are captured using capture boxes. So first of all we can omit these animals from the total. This leaves a total of 159 dogs, of which 37 were returned to their owners, giving a return ratio of 23%. I very much want to raise this ratio, and I think this should be a major theme of our operating strategy.

I'm sure you all know very well that the current situation for cats is even more miserable than that for dogs. About 90% of the cats we take in are kittens born to strays, so let's omit these animals from the total. Of the remaining 245 cats, only two were returned to their owners. That's a return ratio of less than 0.8%. I believe this is basically the same situation as most other local authorities are reporting. So we must think hard about what we can do to improve it.

The next subject I want to mention is dog transfer. In Kobe City, we have four dog categories apart from those returned to their owners. We regard dogs in all categories as potential candidates for transfer. We select which individual dogs should be put up for transfer based on Kobe's selection standard. Dogs that clear the standard become transfer candidates and we look for owners to take them. Each local authority's selection standard differs, and Kobe's dog transfer program is carried out according to a rather strict standard.

Accordingly, among the 354 adult dogs kept at the shelter, only 37 passed the standard to become transfer candidates, while among 91 puppies, 38 became transfer candidates. In the current situation, these figures are not high at all. In 2009 we transferred 30 dogs to new owners and in 2010, 37 dogs. However, there are limits to what we can do considering our available resources, manpower and materials.

We absolutely don't want to hold more animals than we can handle. We prefer to remain strictly within the maximum capacity we are able to keep based on our own resources. So we need to find some other means to increase the numbers of animals we transfer. I will talk about this point a little later.

So what are the reasons why many dogs fail to pass the selection standard? I will try to explain this by separating the dogs into adults and puppies. In the case of adult dogs, the biggest reason for failing the selection is age. By age, I mean that we can only transfer dogs aged under 7 years old. You may find this surprising, but we automatically exclude all dogs older than 7 as elderly or senior dogs. You may be wondering why we do this, and I can give a straightforward reply. The fact is that nobody wants these dogs. When we line up three dachshunds respectively aged 1 year, 3 years and 7 years old, prospective owners invariably choose the 1 year-old dog first. This is clearly the case.

We would like to increase the transfer of senior dogs to new owners. Maybe in the case of dogs aged over 10 years old this is a little difficult, but there are many

good and healthy dogs aged between 7 and 9. In the current situation, although we wish to transfer such dogs, very few people are prepared to adopt them, so we have to give up. When animals become seniors, they need more treatment on the rearing management front.

Since we can't manage senior dogs in the same way as we do youngsters, when I am asked if we can care for senior dogs or not, I have to reply that it is impossible given our present facilities and resources. We have had to give up trying to do so. However, we do want to try to transfer more older dogs to new owners and are thinking about what we will need in order to realize this.

Another reason why some adult dogs fail the selection is due to their character or temperament. For adult dogs, we disqualify those with little or no tolerance, those not used to being around people, and those that are aggressive due to a feral existence, etc.

Regarding puppies, whether or not they pass the selection comes down to character or temperament. From our experience, puppies born to feral dogs can usually be transferred if we receive them while younger than 6 weeks of age. If they are older than 6 weeks they have usually learned to fear people. They tend to hug against the wall when people approach them. I don't think it is impossible to transfer them but, to succeed, we need to give them training and treatment that enables their social nature to develop. Again, we don't have enough resources under our current situation to do this.

Next, let me talk about the problem of over-capacity. It is very hard for me that we have to destroy puppies due to over-capacity. If, for example, a dog has no tolerance for people or its character prevents it from finding a home, we can give up and, to a certain extent, muster enough resolve to destroy it. But when we have to destroy puppies merely because our facilities are full and we can't provide them with appropriate rearing management, this continuing situation quite frankly tires me out emotionally. For me to keep working in my present position I need to get the over-capacity level

down to zero. In order to do this, "entry" measures of some kind are obviously needed.

So, from the data you have just seen, you should have a general idea of where we are.

From now, I'd like you to join us in thinking about what can be done in facing such a severe reality. As a premise for consideration, I want to emphasize that we shouldn't simply blame owners or tell them "you are a bad owner for not taking care of your pet until the end". Neither should we criticize local authorities for not taking over the responsibility to care for abandoned pets. The problems can't be solved in that way. As I wrote in my abstract, we have to consider how to establish a system whereby owners can carry out their responsibilities and one under which society takes on the responsibility for carrying out what individuals cannot do. The situation is at last reaching the point where people interested in the issue can have a serious discussion and talk about specifics for achieving these things.

On the subject of taking over pet care duties from the owners, the key word is "old age" for both animals and people. When people and their animals grow old, how can they continue to live together? And if things get to the point where they can no longer live together, what sort of system can society establish to handle the situation? It all comes down to this. When we take a senior dog, we talk about various things with the owner. As we talk, two things often emerge. One is that these old dogs are often kept outside. Owners often say things like: "I took the dog in when it was a stray," or "I was asked to take a puppy born at a friend's place which I agreed to but involuntarily," etc. Many owners use such stories as excuses for giving up their older dogs. What comes into view when such excuses are given, and what should the situation be? I'd like to offer this question for your consideration.

A third reason why owners give up keeping their animals is because they were providing "easy" rearing or "mismatched" rearing. To take an extreme case, suppose an 80-year-old owner brings us a two-year-old Labrador and asks us to take it because they are unable

to give the dog sufficient exercise, I hope you can see that this sort of excuse just won't do. The point is how to prevent such "easy" rearing or "mismatched" rearing. The owners don't necessarily have bad intentions, they just don't know what to do. That is why we, as veterinarians and professionals involved with animals, must keep thinking about how to deliver accurate and appropriate information to people.

Next, I'd like to say a few words about returning animals to their owners. One thing clearly needed is to be able to confirm an animal's identity. I always tell people that if their animal has an identification tag, then it can be easily returned to its owner. I have had to repeat this until I am blue in the face. In the first place, if an animal has an identification tag, it will not be brought to us at all. When it is picked up, it can be returned directly to its owner. So we have to tell pet owners to think about what their pet may go through if the worst happens. To start with we need some system and to link it to wearing an identification tag, and also to registration, licensing as well as anti-rabies serum injection tags for dogs.

Another thing we need to do is to take measures to discourage pet abandonment. It seems that Japanese people in general don't have very strong feelings of guilt at the idea of abandoning an animal. So what can we do to change this? Should we perhaps apply the provisions of the Animal Protection Law more strictly? From the standpoint of a responsible public official, I would like the government to establish a system to make it possible to apply the law strictly. Currently, the people in charge of administering the system, myself included, do not have the tools to combat animal abandonment. So we can't fight against it.

We also need to encourage the microchipping of pets. A considerable number of dogs don't wear collars after they go missing. Actually, only about 75% of the stray dogs picked up are wearing a collar. The other 25% are collarless. Some small dog owners who keep their animals inside think collars are cruel. So it is very important for dogs to be implanted with a microchip in case they go missing, even though, like any mechanical

device, microchips are not perfect.

It is often said that we should provide long-term keeping of stray animals at shelters. This may be the case, but to keep animals for periods up to 5 years does not resolve the problem of returning animals to their owners. One thing people should realize is that a shelter is not a home. Dogs and cats living in kennels are under a great deal of stress. However much volunteers devote themselves to caring for the animals, it is a sad fact that the animals face considerable stress as a result of living day after day in a shelter.

So in this sense, I have my doubts about the wisdom of long-term keeping in shelters. I also have to question owners who don't look for their missing pet immediately. If it is simply a matter that they don't know how to look for their missing pet, then the authorities need to get such information to pet owners. I am doubtful about the effectiveness of long-term keeping from the standpoint of returning lost animals to their owners.

Next, I would like to talk about transferring animals to new owners. I consider this to be at the heart of the matter. It is one of the keywords, one of the key undertakings or measures for changing the current situation as I have been describing it so far.

It is not too much to say that how we regard transferring animals determines whether the relationships formed between people and animals will go well or not. We must make an effort to shut down the current negative cycle. If we continue to practice a system of transfer in which we simply ask the next person to visit the Center to kindly take any cat or dog that has come in, just so that we don't have to destroy it, then the negative cycle will not be shut down. The negative cycle in this case means that some of the cats and dogs may come back to shelters again at a later date. Unless we shut down this negative cycle, the current situation cannot be changed.

The purpose of transferring animals is particularly important for the authorities carrying it out. In order

to close the negative cycle, we need to nurture “good” owners and increase a general awareness for how to keep animals through the presence of such “good” owners in society. If we can do this society will improve and the number of animals brought to shelters will decline. I don’t think we will see a real improvement in the situation until we establish such a cycle. What we need to prioritize most of all is the matching of animals to owners. On a daily basis, I see mismatches between dogs and owners that make for unhappiness on both sides. So, at our center, we try to persuade the people visiting us in order to obtain a dog, not to choose the dog they like instantly if it will not really suit them, but to take a different dog instead, etc. The most important thing is the matching of owners and dogs. Owners should only live with an animals that suits them. We try to emphasize this point.

The next issue is that of elderly animals and the capacity of the shelter. As I mentioned earlier, I really want to be able to transfer senior dogs to new owners, even though there are problems. For instance, how can we follow up the health management of senior dogs? And as their remaining lifetime is not likely to be very long, what kind of follow-up should we undertake with regard to their new owners? When I think about these things, it seems that we have some high hurdles to clear. But I would still like to tackle this task, and I also want to eliminate the shelter capacity problem.

Finally, I want to change our current social and civil mindset so that the general public will consider animal shelters as places for obtaining pets. I want it to become common for ordinary people to say, “We want a dog or cat so let’s visit the local center to pick one out.” We are going to tackle this issue with the determination to change the prevailing culture in Japan, and I’m sure that a very positive flow will be established when centers can fulfill this function.

After transferring dogs to their new owners we conduct surveys to check up on them. Considering that we do offer explanations and guidance to the new owners about keeping dogs, you might think that those taking their animal for rabies shots should be 100%, so I’m a

little ashamed of the actual figures. But still, you can see that the 93.5% figure among dogs we transfer to new owners is quite high in comparison with the figure for those obtained in other ways. There is no accurate data, but the overall ratio of dogs vaccinated against rabies is estimated to be less than 40%.

As for licensed and stray dogs, 88.5% of the dogs transferred from our center wear either a license tag or a stray dog tag. According to a 2010 survey by the pet insurance company Anicom, 37.3% of ordinary dogs in Japan wear one or other of these tags. So compared with the national average, a much higher ratio of the dogs we transfer are wearing tags. As for spaying and neutering, the 2008 rate among our dogs stood at 100%, which made us very happy. The rate has dropped a little subsequently but it remains much higher than in 2007. At present, we transfer puppies to new owners and provide guidance so the owners know they should arrange for such surgery to be carried out. I think we must continue to aim at this goal in our transfer activities.

Earlier I said we want to try to change the social mindset and culture. Now we have quite good data. I have compared the age-specific ratios of the people we transferred dogs to during the period between April 2007 and December 2008 with the data from 2010. In the first case, the overwhelming majority of new owners were in their 50s, while in 2010, the 20s to 40s age group accounted for approximately half of the total. Younger people are now positively thinking that if they wish to keep a dog they can find one at a center like ours. More of them are now thinking that it is better to obtain a dog from a facility like ours than from a pet shop. The mass media have made a huge contribution to establishing this trend. The media are conveying to the reality of this matter. All of you here today are also letting people know during the course of your own activities. This data is proof that the effects of these efforts are starting to materialize. I am optimistic that the civil culture can be changed because younger people are taking an interest in this subject.

Another issue concerns the question of whether we

should transfer animals to people aged over 70 or not. Previously, we had been doing this on a small scale. But at present we are only transferring animals to people aged up to 69 years old. We have set that age limit in consideration of current circumstances. I wonder what you think about this? Japan is becoming an aging society and the number of fit and dynamic elderly people is increasing. The issue concerns how should we consider transferring dogs from our center to people aged 70 and over. What can we do to realize this, and how can we make a system that will facilitate the process? I want to proceed with this but I am hesitant because I am not sure if we can provide adequate follow-up if we implement such transfers. So I would like to ask you all, what do you think about transferring dogs from centers like ours to new owners aged over 70?

The point is that owners should keep their pets properly until the end, and that society should only take over this responsibility when individuals are no longer able to do that. We need a system to ensure that this is what happens. Today, I am not going to talk about how to create that system in concrete terms, but I would like us all to think about it. I do have my own thoughts as someone involved in animal administration, and I am sure you have your own thoughts too. It is very important that we discuss together the kind of system we would all like to see, the way it should operate, etc., and then build it together after reaching a consensus. So I don't want to tell you today that we should do it in this way or that way.

However, there are a few points we have to consider in order to create such a system. Naturally, we need to develop a legislative framework. As for "entry" measures, unless proper legislation is developed to prevent incapable individuals from keeping animals, such as by better regulating pet shops, etc., it will remain very difficult to control the process by which more animals come to be abandoned. Naturally, it is necessary to develop the legislation, including specific revisions within the Act on Welfare and Management of Animals.

As a person in charge of a local authority animal center, I wish the government to follow a clear and solid course on this issue. At present, each local authority has its own ideas. Despite the fact that we are all working under the same legislative framework and dealing with the same kind of work, there are some gaps between how different local authorities operate. Accordingly, I would like the central government to take a lead in showing a clear direction so that as a nation we can all move in the same direction.

Now, what about resources? What is the situation with respect to human resources, money and facilities? Animal management presents a difficult issue and the situation is a fluid one but this doesn't necessarily mean that we are short on all of the abovementioned resources. Particularly with regard to human resources, I believe we have all the people we need. In the specific case of Kobe, many things were damaged or destroyed by the 1995 earthquake, and in the wake of that disaster people thought that they had to save animals and so animal shelters were constructed. People gathered together, considered the situation and took action, and in this way the situation we have today developed out of the post-earthquake situation. Knots also started its activities at the time of the earthquake, and now Knots is able to hold a large conference and provide a forum by which many people can gather and think about animal issues. I believe this to be one of Kobe's intangible assets, and so we have no need to worry about a lack of human resources.

What about money? This remains a major problem. And I don't have any good ideas about how to solve it. But there are so many of us gathered here today, so if anybody has any good ideas about money, please feel free to share them with us. We vets are very poor on financial matters, so we have to pick the brains of other people with more talent in that direction.

What, too, about facilities? We certainly need facilities and a framework that can serve as a base for our activities. So we have to establish these things. Another thing we need to do is to share ideas and to create a balance between animal welfare and society. We can'

t overlook this point. “Loving” animals isn’t good or bad in itself; it is a manifestation of our inner freedom. Everyone has their own way of loving animals, and even while we all keep saying we love animals, we often find it rather difficult to work together for them. I believe we should try to entrench the concept of “animal welfare”, which has a well-defined scientific basis, among the Japanese public. Also, those of us who are involved with animal welfare must try to find a balance between our activities and society. What I mean by this is that people must always come first. When a situation occurs in which we are faced with a choice of saving people or saving animals, we must save people first. That is a matter of course.

So, this balance with society is a point that those of us who are involved with animals cannot overlook. We have to adopt a correct attitude and share the resulting philosophy. I think that the current situation has reached a point where we can do this. So I would like to suggest that we take this opportunity to think together and act together.

What the panel members and lecturers from Western countries all mention is the importance of the administration’s role. I’m sure many people think that government offices are bureaucratic and confusing, but once a stable policy has been decided, the administrative institutions have enormous power to push things forward. I myself am sometimes amazed at this power. In Kobe City, although people like to say that the government is a hive of sectionalism, since it is a single city, it is possible for all the various sections to be linked horizontally, depending on how one goes about it. For example, I think we can link animal welfare with human welfare, and we must all do what we can together with other people.

As I mentioned earlier, I feel this can be realized in Kobe City. Our center is carrying out a transfer project together with the Japan Animal Welfare Society’s volunteer group CC Kuro. It is a public-private sector joint project and it was realized by taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the animal shelter establishment efforts made following the Kobe

Earthquake 17 years ago. The public and private sectors worked together during the earthquake recovery period, and then, realizing that it was a way of working that made good sense, both sides began doing things jointly on a permanent basis. This led to the current transfer project. When we began working together, we discovered that it was highly effective. I am sure that if we all keep holding hands with other people, we will certainly connect with something positive. Kobe has ample human resources. What we need next is money. How to raise it is another theme we should be looking at.

Yet another thing we need are facilities that can serve as a base and as a framework for our activities. I believe that if people can see us as a resource for obtaining a wide variety of information when they visit, or as a good place for consultations, then people will visit whenever they need to ask something if they are having a problem with dogs or cats. So if the center can be changed in that direction, society can be changed too. I think it may initially be impossible to set up suitable facilities, but a framework can be established. I have perhaps another 20 years of working in a government office to look forward to, and I hope that such a framework can be established before my time ends.

Our job is a pretty tough one. We get complaints from citizens, we catch dogs and cats, and of course we have to perform euthanasia and destroy animals. As a person working amid such circumstances, I have been given a forum where I can engage with my dreams by talking with you here today. Thanks to Knots, we can get together with all our peers and talk about our dreams for the future and find other people who can share them. I often feel discouraged working on my own as a person in charge at a government office. But at the same time, I am appreciative that we have now reached a situation unimaginable just ten years ago. When I first saw a shelter in England, I was much impressed that such a thing could be possible, and now ten years later I can see that the same sort of thing has been realized in Japan too. So it is very important for us to talk about our dreams with each other, exchange ideas and share our thoughts. I really appreciate having the opportunity

to think about such matters and to share my dreams  
with all of you here today.



【Slide 1】

- ① 飼い主などからの**引取り**
- ② 飼い主への**返還**
- ③ 新しい飼い主への**譲渡**

【Slide 5】

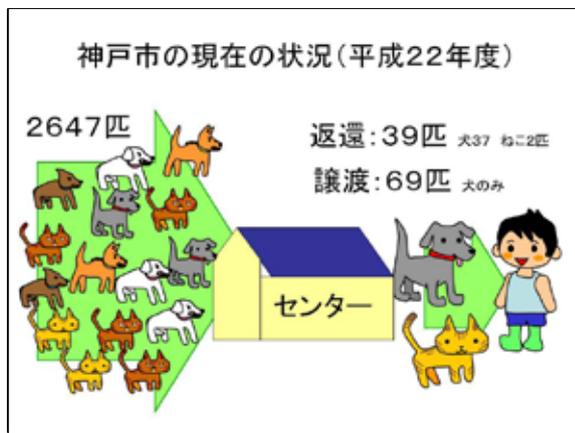
- なぜセンターに犬やねこが来るのか
- ① 飼えなくなった
  - ② 迷子になった
  - ③ 捨てられた
  - ④ 野良犬、野良ねこ

【Slide 2】

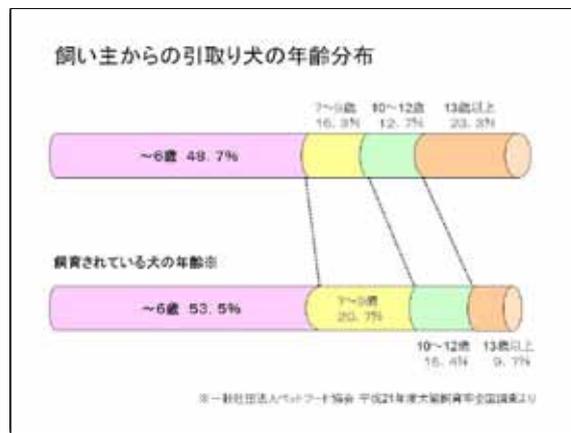
- 飼い主からの引取り理由
- ① 飼い主の病気・入院・死亡
  - ② 引越し
  - ③ 動物の病気・高齢



【Slide 6】



【Slide 3】

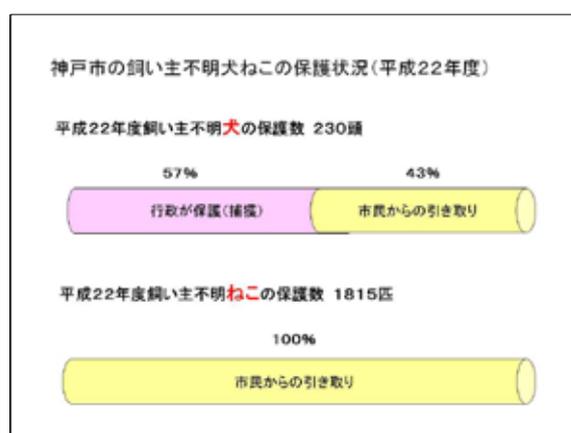


【Slide 7】

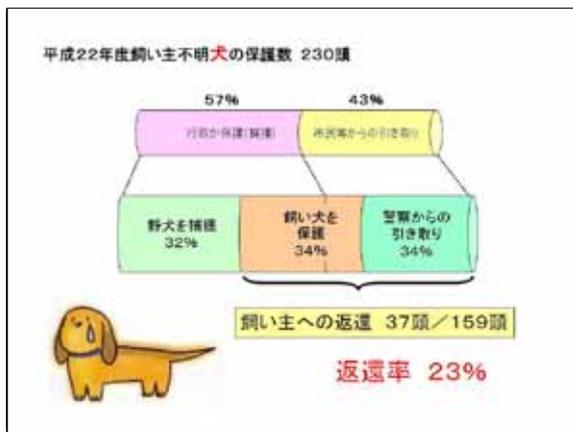
ほとんどの犬・ねこ(96%)がセンターで命を終わらせる

**現実**

【Slide 4】



【Slide 8】



【Slide 9】



【Slide 12】



【Slide 10】



【Slide 13】



【Slide 11】

- ### 飼い主からの引き取り
- キーワードは人、動物ともに「**高齢**」
  - 高齢犬の引き取りの際の聞き取りから...  
飼育場所は**屋外**、入手方法は**ひろってきた**
  - 安易な飼育・ミスマッチな飼育**が一番の原因

【Slide 14】



- ### 飼い主への返還
- キーワードは「**身元の表示**」
  - 遺棄への対策**  
日本人の動物観(生きていることと自然であること)
  - 保護施設への長期保管は対策か?
- 
- 身元表示 迷子札 マイクロチップ 狂犬病予防注射済票

【Slide 15】

## 新しい飼い主への譲渡

- ・ 何のための譲渡か？ 特に行政がやる意義
- ・ 最も重きを置いているのは、**マッチング**
- ・ 課題は**高齢とキャパシティー**
- ・ 動物の入手先としての保護施設  
**市民文化**を変えていく！

かわいそうだからもらって...では、負のサイクルは終わらない

【Slide 16】



【Slide 20】

## 何のための譲渡か？

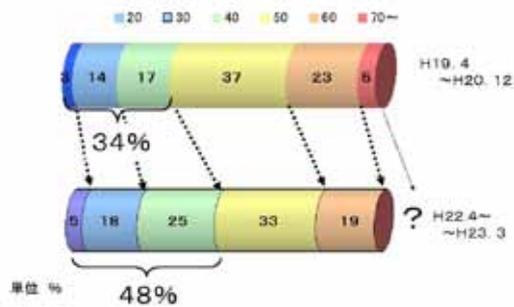
	H22年度 譲渡犬	一般
H23年度 狂犬病予防注射接種率	93.6%	≒40%
鑑札・迷子札装着率	59.6% <small>※どちらかのみを含めると88.6%</small>	37.3% <small>2010年8月 アニコム 損害保険株式会社調査</small>
不妊去勢手術実施率 子犬で譲渡し、譲渡後に 飼い主が実施した率	96.9% H21 82.1% H20 100.0% H19 69.7%	

【Slide 17】



【Slide 21】

## 譲渡者の年齢別割合



【Slide 18】

	責任	しくみ
飼い主	・終生飼養 ・適正飼養	?
社会	・社会で支える	

しくみを作るために必要なもの

- ・ **法律**の整備 明確な方向性と規制
- ・ **資源**の確保 人材・金・場所
- ・ **理念**の共有 動物福祉と社会とのバランス

【Slide 19】