Health benefits (socioeconomic value) of companion animals

A review of the literature with focus on essential aspects

FECAVA
(The Federation of European Companion Animal Veterinary Associations)
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Introduction

The dog joined humans 14000 years ago, the cat at a later stage, somewhat 9000 years ago. From the beginning the animals served specific purposes; the dog as a hunting companion and guard dog, the cat in keeping the grain chambers free of vermin. However, in more recent times dogs have been given other roles, i.e. as sledge dogs, guiding dogs for the blind, service dogs, dogs trained for custom control and to identify specific objects as bombs and rotten building material.

However, the primary purpose of most companion animals is to be just that – a companion. And companion animals are important to humans. One of the most important positive aspects is a direct positive effect on the owner’s health, both socially as well as directly related to health issues and economy. In addition, there is increased awareness of the value of companion animals in animal assisted therapy for different groups of people.

There is much anecdotal knowledge regarding the value of companion animals to humans. However, anecdotes are not enough; facts are needed in order to determine the benefits, and also the disadvantages on human-animal interaction (HIA). This report produced by FECAVA is based on review of recent literature. For many years, all we had to rely on was reports on what people believed to be true, however, recently, there have been an increasing number of scientific reports based on studies in this field.

Is there a socioeconomic value of companion animals?

The answer is yes.

The following will show that there is indeed an important socioeconomic value of companion animals. This can in part be calculated directly as reduced number of medical consultations and more rapid recovery after surgery for pet owners, and indirectly by improved quality of life and thus better function in society.

In order to make the report easier to the reader, we have divided the data according to age groups:

- Children preschool – end of high school (babies are not included)
- Adolescents
- Adults
- Elderly

Then each group is divided according to

- Social and health benefits
- Disadvantages and dangers

At the end of each part there is a list of relevant literature. In addition, we would like to direct the reader to the following websites:

www.americanhumane.org
www.deltasociety.org
http://www.vet.cornell.edu/services/companions/research.htm
Three proposed mechanisms for association between companion animal ownership and health benefits for humans

**Explanations**

1. There is no real association between the two, but cofactors such as personal traits, economy, desire to own a pet
2. Pets may enhance social interactions with other people, thus providing an indirect effect on wellbeing
3. Pet ownership may exert a direct effect on human health and wellbeing through the nature of the relationship

After:
1. Children

Normal children

- Being attached to a pet is related to positive emotional functioning
- Both social as well as cognitive development can be enhanced by owning a pet
- Positive self-esteem of children is enhanced by owning a pet
- Pets provide social support to children


- Presence of animals increase social contact between children
- Child-companion animal interaction generally facilitate children’s development


- Children with a strong pet bond have higher scores on empathy for children than young children without pets


- Children perceive their pets as special friends, important family members and providers of social interactions, affection and emotional support
- Children state that their pets know when they are upset and that pets help them feel better


Children with special needs

There is increased awareness on the benefits of Pet-assisted therapy. Pets as facilitators in hospital situations are a challenge to the staff, but of benefit to the children

- Animals are helping children overcome physical and emotional challenges


- The presence of animals in a stressful situation causes reduced heart rate and blood pressure in children


- Service dogs are valuable additions to parents raising a child with autism, especially in the areas of social acknowledgement, improved child safety and companionship.


In hospitals:

- Pet-assisted therapy relieves stress, normalize the hospital milieu and improve patient and parent morale


- Pet assisted therapy may be a useful adjunct to traditional pain management for children


Health implications in children

Recent studies have shown that the risk of adverse health effects on children exposed to pets is minimal

- Dog keeping in infancy may offer protection from allergy.


- Pet keeping during the first year of life is not associated with an increased risk of atopy at 4 years.


- Pet ownership is unrelated to an increased risk of childhood leukaemia


- Living with a pet does was not associated with an increased risk of gastroenteritis in young children

Precautions

- When using animals in pet-assisted therapy, the animal welfare aspect must be monitored at any time.


- Children display more intense and longer duration pet bereavement than adults and must be helped to overcome the loss of a pet.


- Dogs may bite children, and children are more often bitten by a dog familiar to them. A training programme for pre-school children has been developed.
  www.thebluedog.org

Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Health-Care Facilities can be found on:
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5210a1.htm
Adolescents (young people in transition)

There is a surprising lack of controlled studies on the effect of pet-assisted companionship in the adolescents. Anecdotal reports indicate a positive effect of human-animal interaction in this period, both with production animals, horses and companion animals.

Adolescence is a difficult period, and coping may be difficult even for teenagers in well-functioning families and a good social network, and even more with adolescents with special needs. When leaving the child welfare system the adolescents meet challenges that those in normal family situations do not have to handle alone. The lack of a family network may further complicate situations with feeling of loneliness and lack of support. In a majority of cases the adolescents in question originate from conditions where the parents are not able to handle the parenting situation, many being long-term clients.

Studies have shown that former child welfare clients achieve lower education levels as adults than their peers in the general population. They have lower income and are more often unemployed. More of the former clients receive social security benefits. The benefit of pet-assisted companionship in this group of people should be further investigated.


Even young students experience the positive effects of companion animals. It has been found that students who live with a pet are less likely to report feeling lonely or depressed. They often rely on the animal to help them through stressful times.

Adults

Health implications in adults

Health benefits of pets can, although these factors overlap to some extent, be divided into.

- Therapeutic
- Psychological
- Physiological
- Psychosocial

Physical health benefits associated with pets

Compared with people without a pet, people who keep a pet have been reported to

- require fewer visits to the doctor
- adapt more quickly to stress associated with bereavement and other adverse events,
- have stronger emotional stability and maintain a generally sounder state of health.
- A relationship between pet ownership and higher survival rates 1 year after hospital admission for coronary heart disease has been documented.
- Bonding with a companion animal was credited with leading to beneficial effects on the human cardiovascular system.
- In patients with hypertension who were under stress, petting and talking to a pet dog or cat may have prevented increased blood pressure.
- In a study investigating risk factors for cardiovascular disease, it was found that dog owners had lower systolic blood pressure and lower levels of serum triglycerides than non-dog owners.


The direct economic impact regarding visits to the doctor can be outlined as follows.
• Annual national health expenditure in Australia would increase by $3.86 billion (7.19 %) if pet owners visited a doctor as often as non-pet owners


• In China urban women aged 25–40 who are dog owners make less than half the number of doctor visits made by non-owners, and average 2.92 fewer visits per year


• Elderly people with dogs visit physicians 21% less often than do those without a dog


• When hospitalised, Canadian pet owners spend on average 38% less time in hospital (8 vs 13 days)

• Expenditure for the Canadian insurance companies in order to cover health related expenses per person:
  o Pet owners: € 36 000
  o Non-owners: € 47 500


• In a country like Norway, with a population of 4 mill inhabitants, this means a net saving of € 88 million annually for the ten largest hospitals (average cost/day estimated low: € 625)

• For Belgium with 10,5 mill inhabitants, this equals € 231 million annually

Potential adverse health effects or no effect at all: This has been claimed by some researchers, however, the literature on the positive health effects and therefore the positive economic effect outnumbers the reports of adverse health effects

Elderly

The direct health effects are similar to what is described for adults.

However, the social, thus secondarily the economical positive effect in healthcare for elderly has received increasing awareness. Elderly people constitute a segment of the population at heightened risk for a variety of physical and emotional problems. The use of specially trained companion animals in institutions are increasingly being used, and the positive effect of this intervention has been documented.


