

PAWS Volunteer Engagement Patterns

R-Ladies Philadelphia

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Executive Summary

PAWS locations often suffer from an insufficient number of volunteers available to cover the animal care needs. The core issue appears to be the engagement and retention of volunteers after orientation, rather than recruitment. The analyses in this report focused on PAWS volunteer data from 2017, and found that:

1. There is an opportunity to speed up the timeline from initial interest to first shift, which would increase the number of shifts served per volunteer
2. Volunteers at PAC and Grays Ferry appear to come from similar areas (zip codes), and could potentially be incentivized to split their time between these two locations,
3. Approximately 50% of orientation attendees at any location disengage after orientation and do not continue to serve even 1 shift
4. The risk of losing dog walking volunteers is highest within the first 60 days, while the risk of losing cat care and dog care volunteers is highest in the first 100 days of service

Specific suggestions for actions based on these findings are provided at the conclusion of the report.

Contributors



R-Ladies Philadelphia is the Philadelphia chapter of R-Ladies, a worldwide organization to promote gender diversity in the community of statisticians, data miners, and programmers using the R programming language. The following data scientists contributed to the analysis for this report:

Karla Fettich, PhD is a psychologist and neuroscientist, and currently the Head of Algorithm Development at Orchestrall, Inc, where she develops algorithms to improve care in long-term care facilities. Karla served as the coordinator of the present R-Ladies / PAWS collaboration.

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Problem definition and dataset

Observations by volunteers and staff suggest that PAWS locations often suffer from an insufficient number of volunteers available to cover the animal care needs, and that the core issue appears to be the engagement and retention of volunteers after orientation, rather than recruitment. Therefore, these initial analyses by R-Ladies Philly sought to find answers to the following main problem: **What can PAWS do to increase volunteer engagement and retention?**

In order to better understand this problem, we analyzed the data to gain a better understanding of the following volunteer behavior patterns and the factors that may influence them: 1. Engagement (e.g. when do new volunteers sign up, how long before they actually attend their first shift), and 2. Disengagement (e.g. why do volunteers stop coming in for shifts).

The data used for this round of analyses included 3 sets, obtained with PAWS permission: (1) the “master” dataset obtained from Volgistics, with names, addresses, and phone-numbers removed, and anonymized PAWS ID numbers, (2) the orientation signup sheet (from Google Docs), also de-identified, including orientation records between 1/1/2017 - 3/1/2018, (3) the “service” data obtained from Volgistics, de-identified.

We purposefully did not include data from previous years in these analyses in order to keep the dataset small enough that we could focus on a deep understanding of the data, and to establish a basis to discuss more in-depth analyses.

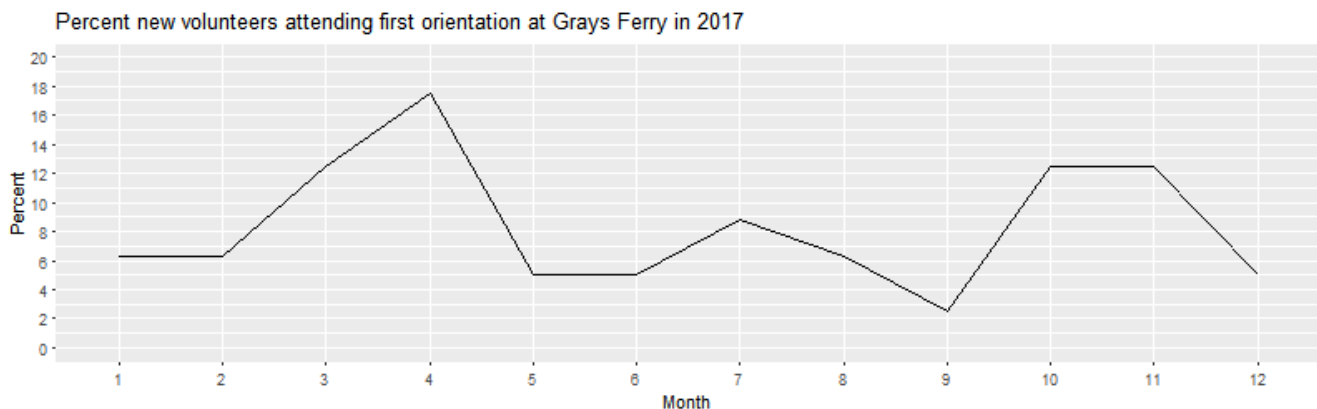
Results: Engagement

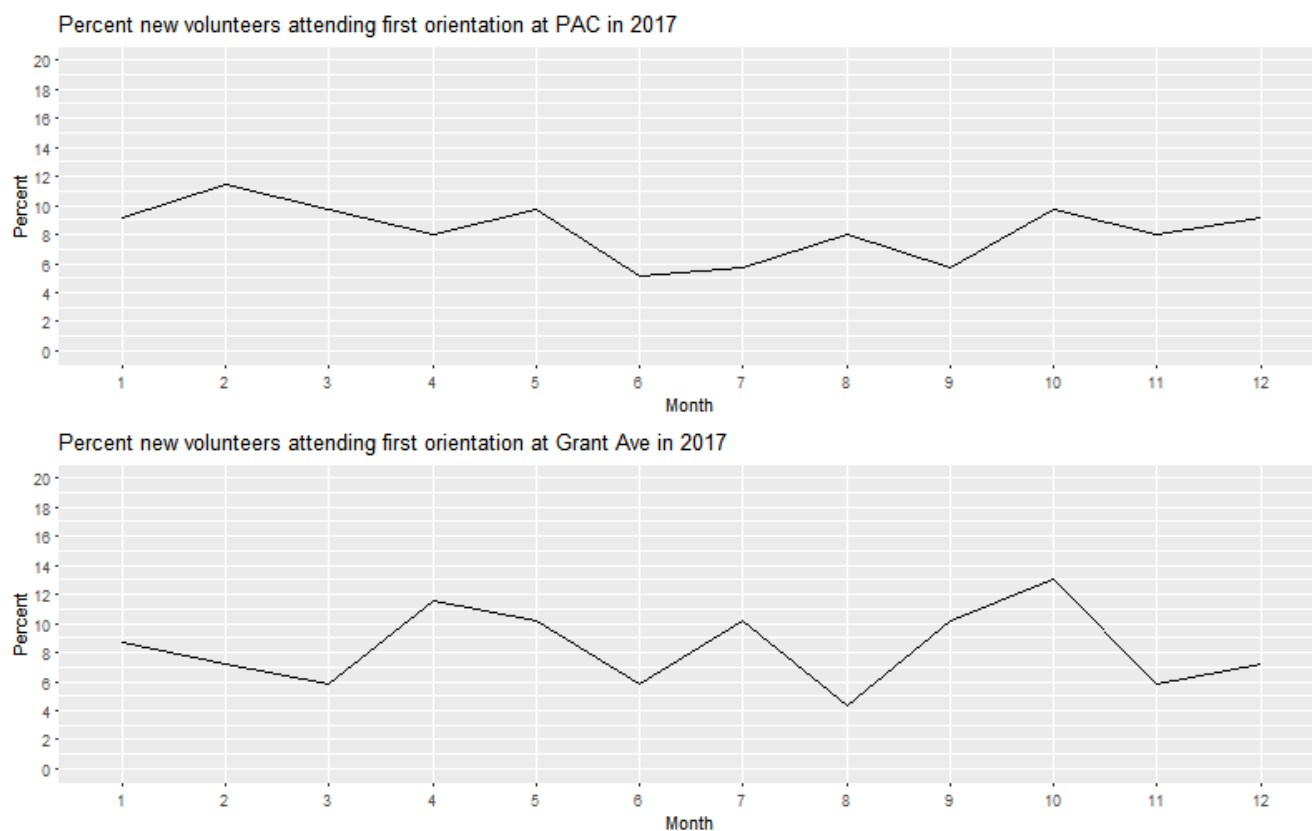
Attending Orientation

Currently, the first step of becoming a PAWS volunteer is to attend orientation. It is therefore assumed that attending orientation is the first indication that a potential volunteer is motivated to donate their time to PAWS and has availability to do so. The new volunteer orientation attendance data from 2017 suggest that there are ‘seasons’ when more people are motivated to become volunteers at PAWS, and that these seasons are not the same across the three PAWS locations.

New volunteers (volunteers who recorded at least 1 shift of service) who attended their first orientation at Grays Ferry tended to do so mostly in March/April and October/November. At PAC, there appears to be a stable new volunteer orientation attendance, with slower months being June, July and September. In contrast, Grant Ave had new volunteer orientation attendance peaks in April, May, July, September and October.

It is unclear what drives these patterns. It could be PAWS volunteer recruitment efforts, increased visibility of PAWS events (e.g. Mutt Strut in October), seasonal changes in availability (e.g. academic calendar), or demographic characteristics. What is clear, however, is that there are months when motivation to begin volunteering at PAWS is higher, and the opportunity to retain volunteers is therefore also greater.





Being entered into Volgistics

The next step of becoming a PAWS volunteer is to be entered into Volgistics by a staff member.

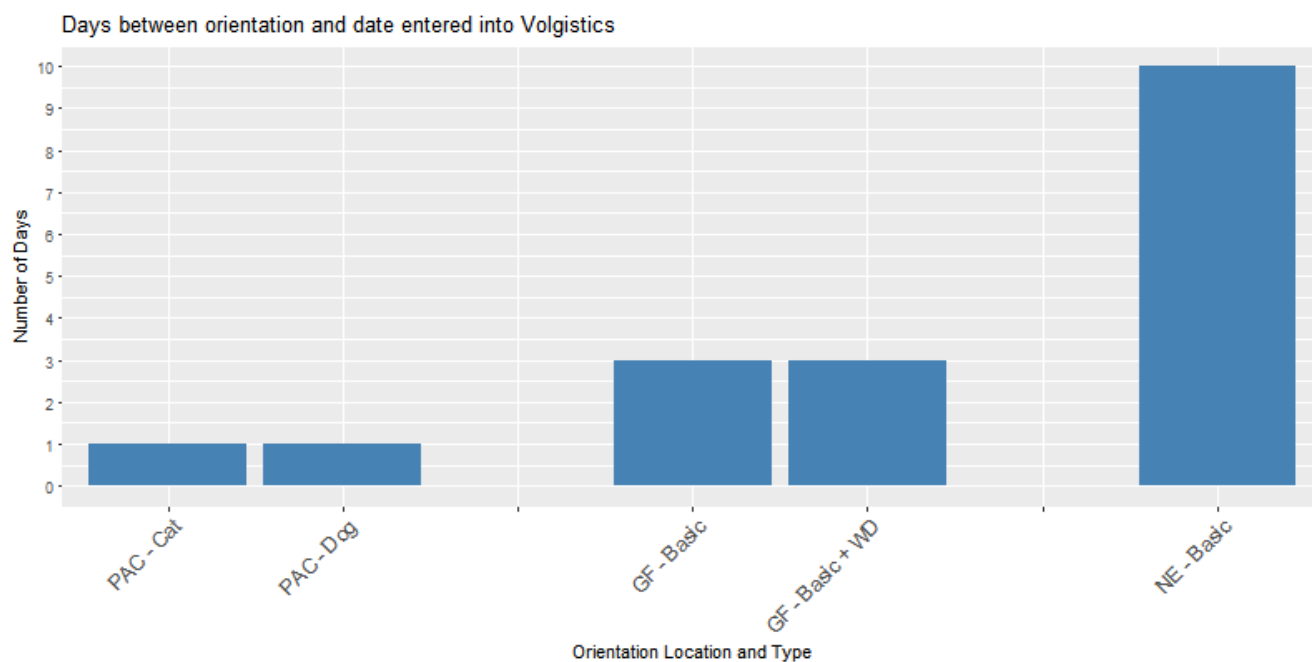


Figure 1: Median number of days between when a volunteer attends orientation and when a volunteer is entered into Volgistics

The data indicate that once they attended orientation, new volunteers were typically entered into Volgistics 1 day later at PAC, 3 days later at Grays Ferry, and 10 days later at Grant Ave. Since this process is not dependent on unknown volunteer factors and is entirely owned by PAWS staff, it may be beneficial to apply insights from PAC to the other two locations in order to speed up this process.

Volunteer first sign-in into Volgistics

The third step in the process of becoming a new volunteer at PAWS is to sign in to Volgistics for the first time and sign up for a shift. This sign-in can only happen after a volunteer was entered into Volgistics by a staff member, so any delay in entering volunteers into the system necessarily means delays in new volunteers' ability to sign up for shifts. The data show that once entered into the system, the majority of new volunteers across all locations signed into Volgistics on the same day.

Volunteer completion of first shift

The fourth step in the process of becoming a new volunteer at PAWS is to serve a first shift. The volunteer has full flexibility in choosing a day and shift for their first shift, as long as the chosen shift is aligned with their orientation, and is not already scheduled to capacity in Volgistics.

The data indicate that new volunteers who completed PAC orientation typically began their service 9 days later (dog) and 14 days later (cat). At Grays Ferry, volunteers from both basic and basic + WD orientations typically started their service 17 days later, while at Grant Ave, volunteers began their service 21 days after orientation.

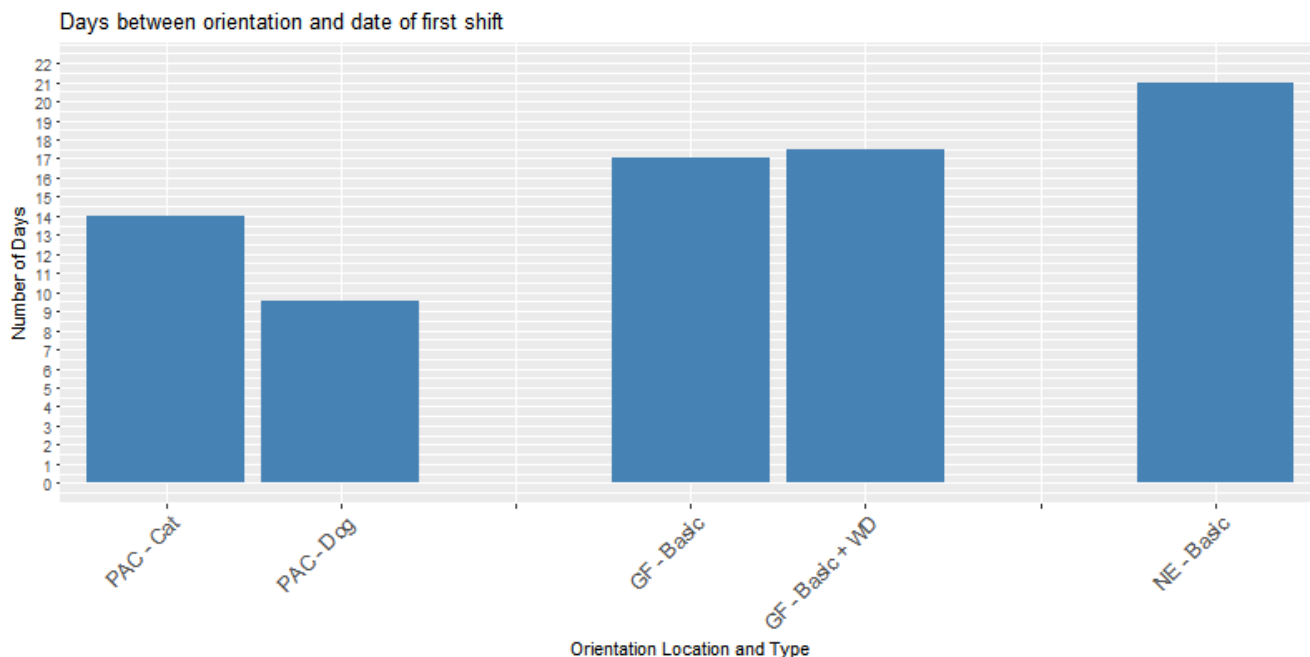


Figure 2: Median number of days between orientation and the date of their first shift, by type of orientation

Type of shift was also informative with regard to the typical duration between orientation and shift 1. For new volunteers who started their service doing administrative tasks, the typical time between orientation and shift 1 was 114 days. Similarly, for first shifts that were vet tech shifts, this duration was 137 days. These numbers are disproportionately high compared to other volunteer assignments and are therefore not shown in the graph above.

At **PAC**, time to first shift was longest for volunteers who started their service in the Cat Pawsitive Program (49 days from orientation), while this duration was only 13 days for Cat Care volunteer and Cat Mentee shifts, and 11 days for Dog Walking Volunteer shifts.

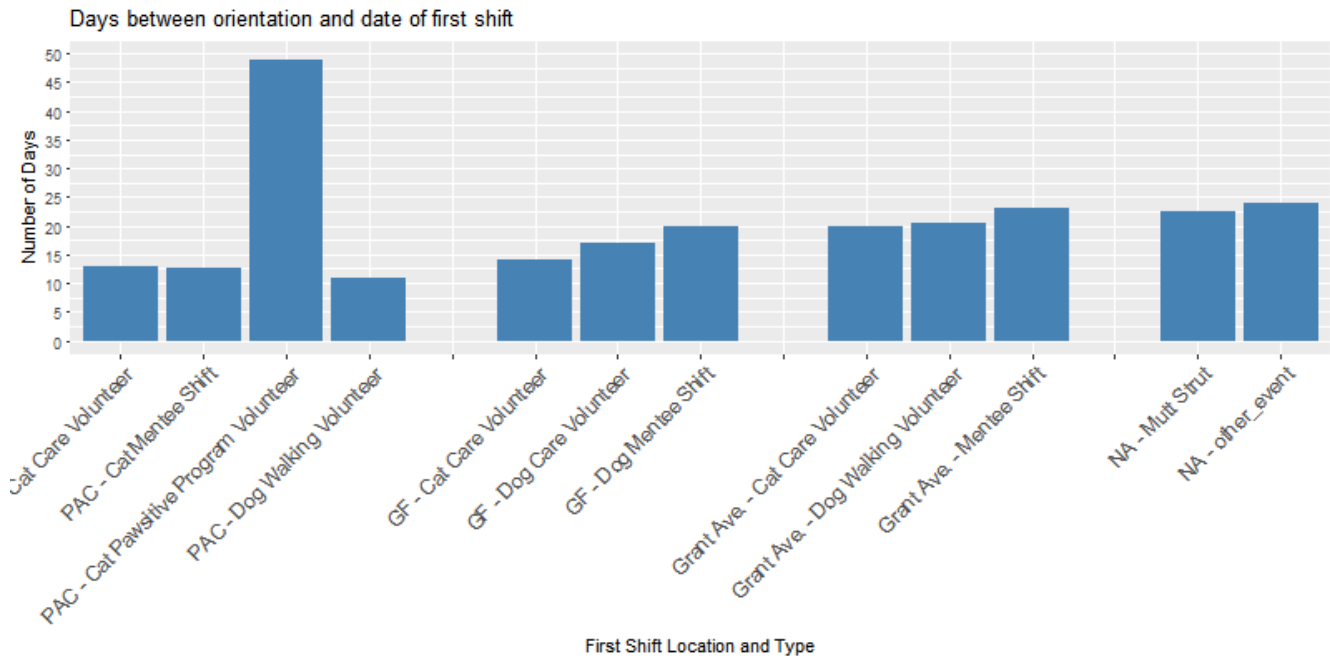


Figure 3: Median number of days between orientation and the date of their first shift, by shift and location

At **Grays Ferry**, new volunteers signed up for dog mentee shifts took longest to begin their service after orientation (20 days), followed by dog care volunteer shifts (17 days) and cat care volunteers (14 days). At **Grant Ave**, new volunteers signed up for mentee shifts also took longest to begin their service after orientation (23 days), followed by dog and cat care volunteers (20 days). Finally, for volunteers who began their service at an **event**, the time between orientation and beginning of service was typically 22 days (Mutt Strut) and 24 days (other event).

Factors contributing to a higher number of shifts served

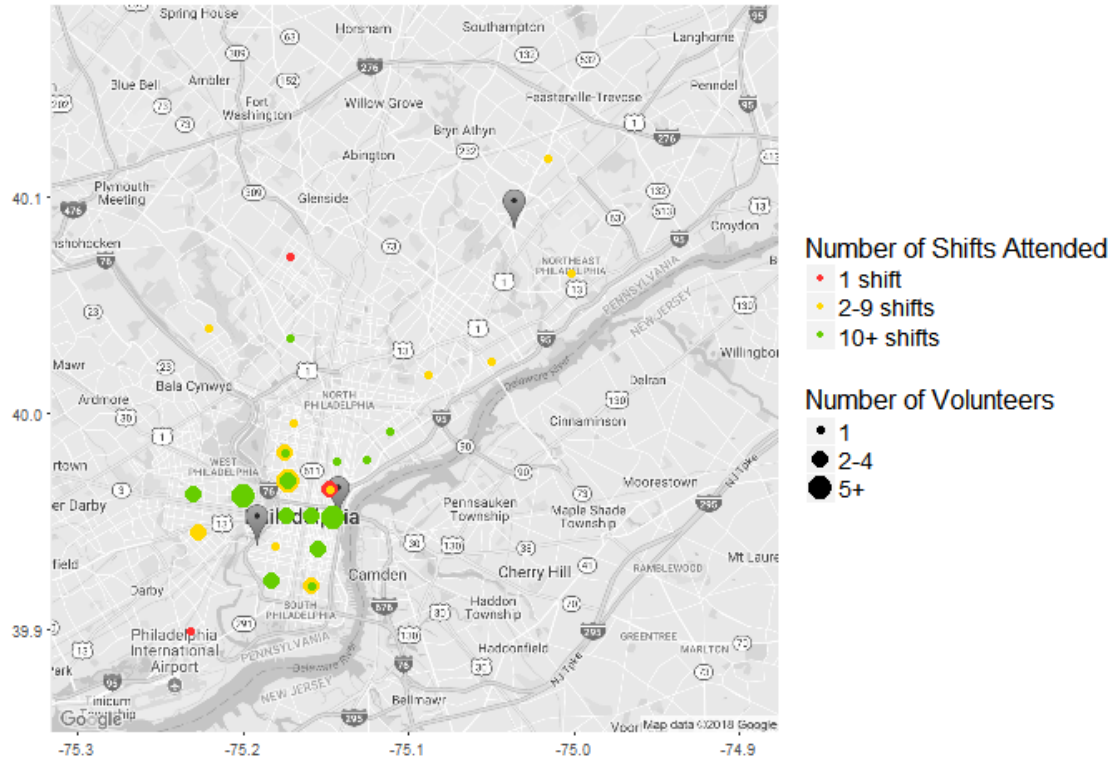
We also performed an initial analysis to assess what factors may contribute to a higher number of shifts served per volunteer. We found that the shorter the time between orientation and shift 1, the more likely it was that a volunteer would serve a greater number of shifts. Furthermore, volunteers who served as event staff, adoptions assistants, cat care volunteers, cat pawsitive program volunteers, dog walking volunteers and veterinary tech volunteer, had a higher likelihood of signing up for more shifts.

It is interesting to note that dog care volunteer shifts (which only exist at Grays Ferry and which struggle the most with lack of available volunteers) do not increase the likelihood that a volunteer will serve a higher number of shifts. This may indicate that there is something particularly challenging about these shifts. In order to solve the problem of volunteer availability at Grays Ferry, it may be worth examining what is different about the dog walking shifts at PAC and Grant Ave. It also may be worth considering introducing an incentives program for dog walking volunteers to serve a minimum number of shifts as dog care volunteers at Grays Ferry.

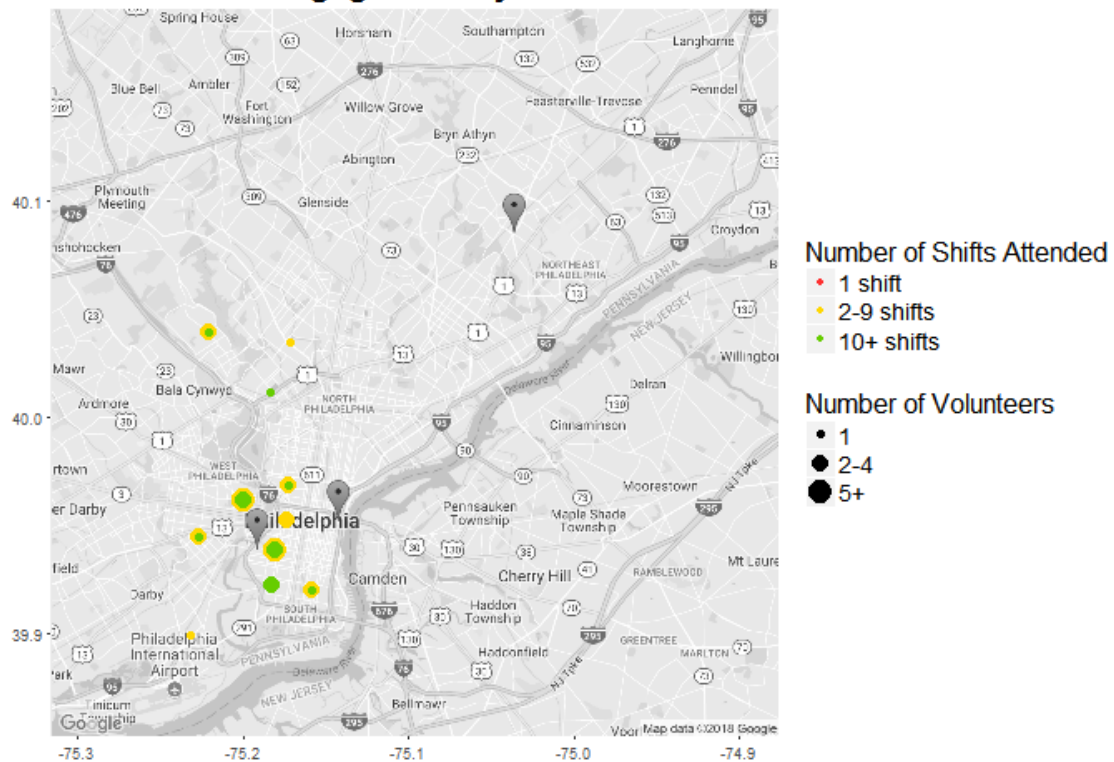
Mapping of volunteers

We explored where volunteers at each location come from. For the purpose of this analysis, we used zip codes to inform where volunteers live, and we limited the dataset to volunteers who completed orientations between January 1st, 2017 and September 1st, 2017, and who recorded at least 1 shift in Volgistics.

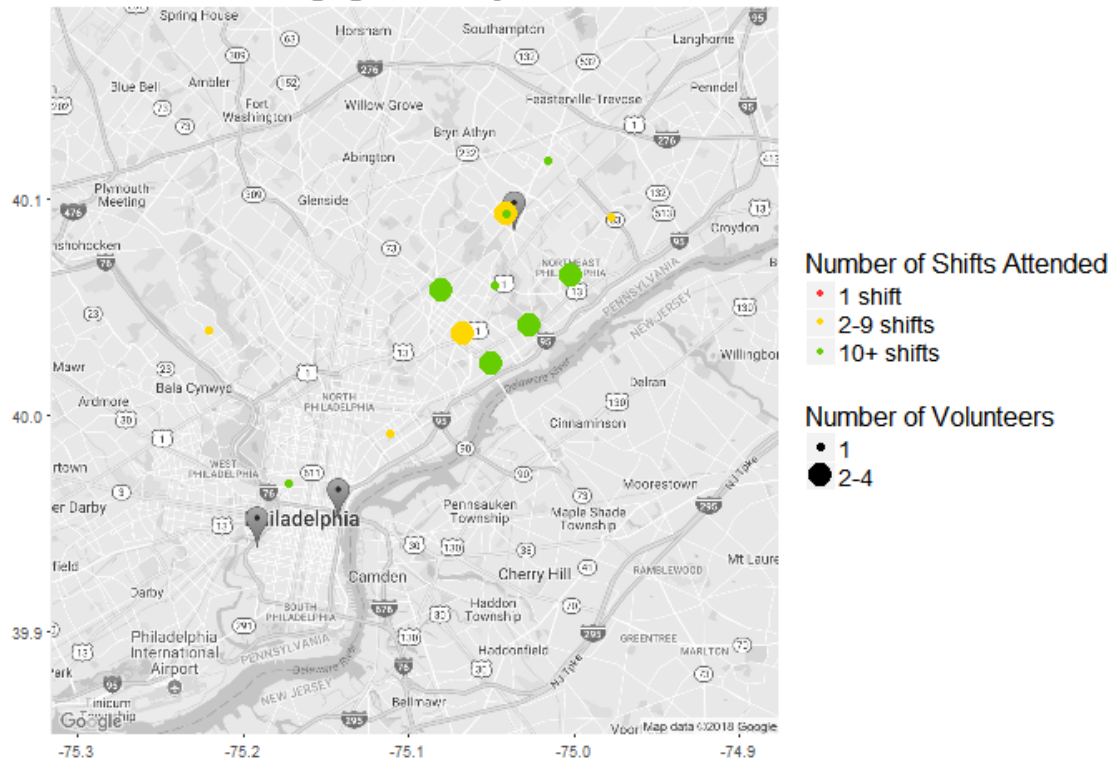
PAC Volunteer Engagement by ZIP code of volunteer



GF Volunteer Engagement by ZIP code of volunteer



NE Volunteer Engagement by ZIP code of volunteer



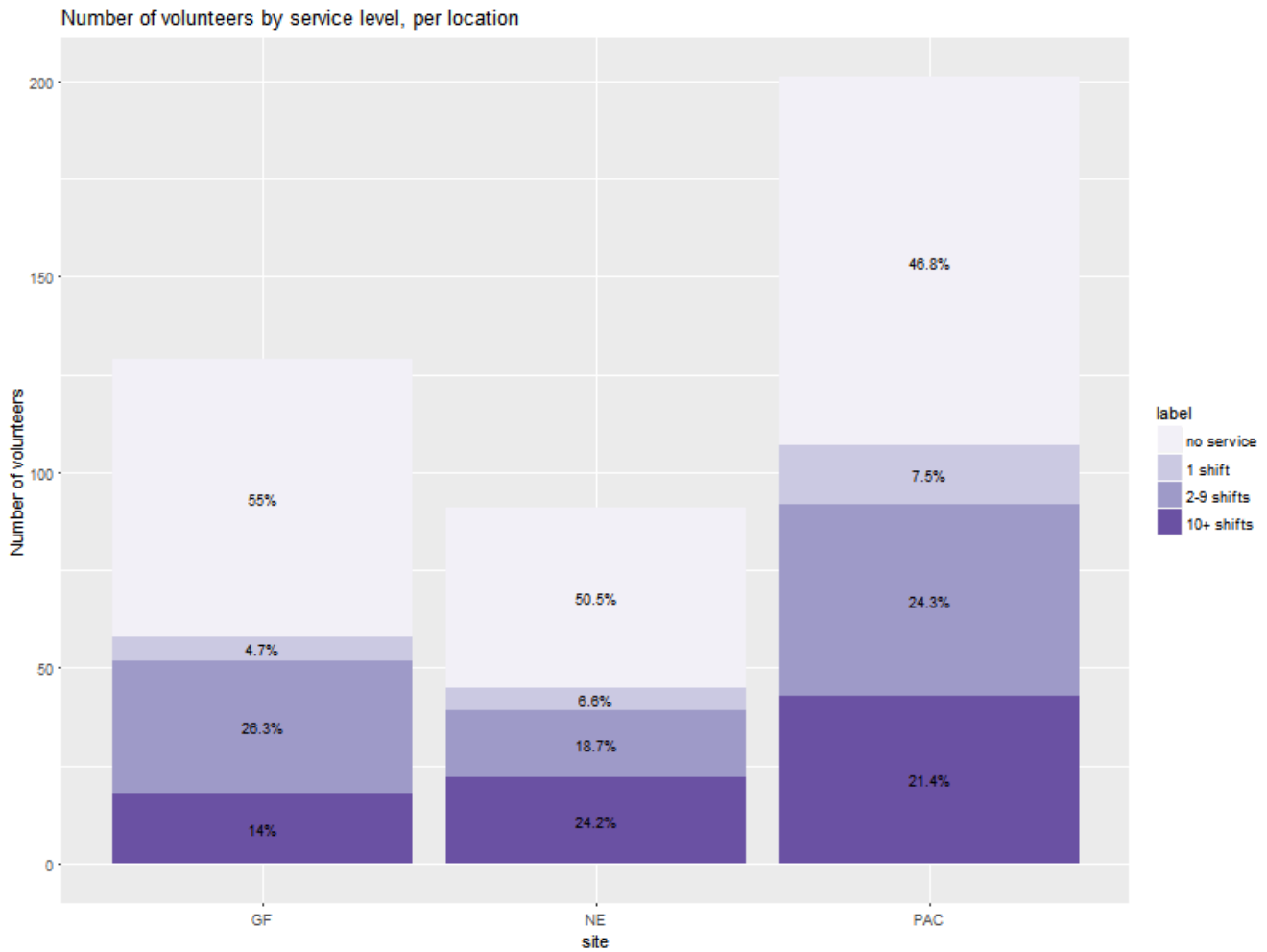
It appears to be the case that the Grant Ave location attracts volunteers from North Philadelphia and Northeast Philadelphia, while PAC and GF share a more localized pool of volunteers from the Center City, South Philadelphia and West Philadelphia area. Given this, one possibility to attract more volunteers to the Grays Ferry location may be to encourage PAC volunteers to also serve at Grays Ferry.

Results: Disengagement

In this section, we considered a volunteer to be disengaged if more than 90 days passed since the date of their last recorded shift. All analyses in this section were performed for volunteers that did orientation between Jan 01 2017 and Sept 01 2017 in order to have a full mapping of their service timeline.

From this volunteer pool, initial results suggest that approximately 50% of orientation attendees at any location disengage after orientation. Specifically, 55% of orientation attendees at Grays Ferry (71 attendees) have no record of service, while this number stands at 50.5% (46 attendees) at Grant Ave, and 46.8% (94 attendees) at PAC. If half of people attending orientations will not return, then they are blocking other, potentially more motivated new volunteers from beginning their service. The reasons for this attrition after orientation are not clear, but these numbers indicate that it is worth exploring avenues for optimizing the orientation system in a way that yields less attrition at this stage. One option would be to request more details from people when they sign up for orientation, with regard to their intentions and availabilities for volunteer service. This information could then be used to prioritize who gets to attend orientation at what time.

We also found that it is unlikely for a new volunteer to attend only one shift, and then disengage. Specifically, only a small percentage of orientation attendees had only 1 shift recorded (4.7% at Grays Ferry = 6 volunteers; 6.6% at Grant Ave = 6 volunteers; 7.5% at PAC = 15 volunteers). The majority of volunteers served 2 or more shifts, across all locations. This suggests that new volunteers have the motivation to serve at PAWS repeatedly, and the challenge may be how to best place and retain them for longer-term service.



Interestingly, taken across all locations, the delay between orientation and shift 1 is not sufficient to estimate when volunteers become disengaged, even though the engagement analysis suggests that the longer this delay, the fewer shifts volunteers attend. In this dataset, we did not observe a significant relationship between the delay between orientation and volunteering and how long, in time, the volunteer continues to volunteer at PAWS. Furthermore, we found that whether a volunteer serves multiple times a week, once every 2 weeks, or more sporadically than every 2 weeks, this pattern is not an indicator for disengagement. It could be that the patterns of engagement frequency observed by staff, and in the data, can guide the options given to new volunteers when they first sign up (e.g. “Would you like to serve: a) weekly, b) monthly, c) every once in a while/events only”).

We also examined disengagement patterns between volunteers whose primary assignment is ‘cat care’, ‘dog care’, and ‘dog walking’. The data suggest that dog walking volunteers (PAC or NE) are more likely to serve for an overall duration than cat care (all locations) and dog care (GF) volunteers. Furthermore, the risk of losing dog walking volunteers is highest within the first 60 days, while the risk of losing cat care and dog care volunteers is highest in the first 100 days of service.

This information could guide the timeline of retention efforts, so that retention efforts are highest in a volunteer’s first 60-100 days of service.

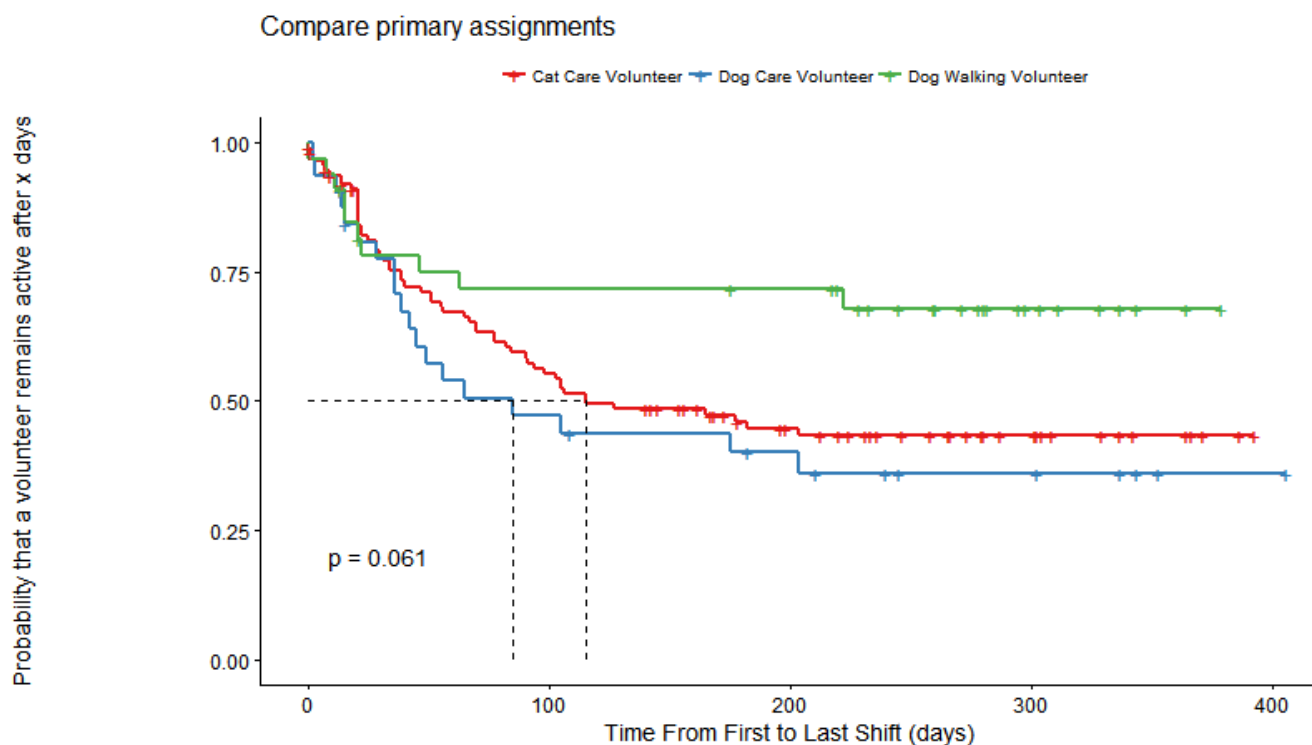


Figure 4: Probability that a volunteer remains active after a given number of days, based on their assignment

Recommendations

- 1. Collect additional information when new volunteers sign up for orientation in order to assess which factors drive recruitment of reliable volunteers.** This information could include items such as - Where did you hear about PAWS? - What led you to become a volunteer at this time? - What is your occupation? R-Ladies has the opportunity to access demographic data based on zip codes, and could therefore do a more thorough analysis of existing volunteers characteristics based on zip codes. If this is of interest to PAWS, this area could be explored further.
- 2. Reduce the time it takes for volunteers to be entered into Volgistics by staff.**
- 3. Reduce the steps necessary for a new volunteer to begin their service.** Currently, someone who is interested in volunteering at PAWS has to go through a 4-step process (orientation, volgistics registration by staff, sign-in to Volgistics and sign-up for 1st shift, completion of first shift). It may be worth considering a process whereby new volunteers can skip the orientation and instead, begin their service with a mentee shift. Such a solution would not only reduce the time between initial interest and first day of service, but would also help fill shifts where they are needed.
- 4. Consider introducing an incentives program for dog walking volunteers to serve a minimum number of shifts as dog care volunteers at Grays Ferry.**
- 5. Request more details from people when they sign up for orientation, with regard to their intentions and availabilities for volunteer service.** This information could then be used to prioritize who gets to attend orientation at what time. For example, new volunteers could be asked whether they would like to, or be able to serve a) weekly, b) monthly, c) every once in a while/events only.
- 6. Collect data on challenges faced by volunteers, and disengagement reasons.** It is likely that challenges faced by volunteers result, over time, to disengagement. Quantifying the impact of these challenges may be useful in prioritizing the challenges to address. Additionally, it may be worth reaching out to disengaged volunteers by email with very short, easy to answer questions regarding their reasons.