Analysis of the status

In this section the focus will be on the status of the greyhound that has final update that will be categorized as either Retirement, Euthanised and Death.

Greyhounds are often retired from racing for various reasons, one of which is breeding. When a greyhound is retired for breeding, it means that they are no longer actively participating in racing events, and instead, they are used for the purpose of producing offspring (pup) that can potentially become future racing.

A greyhound that may be retired for a couple of reasons that a greyhound can be retired.

1. Retired for Breeding

Breeding retired greyhounds involves selecting suitable mates to produce litters of pups with desirable traits such as speed, agility, and temperament. These puppies are then raised and trained for potential careers in racing or coursing activities.

It's worth noting that retirement for breeding is just one of the many reasons a greyhound might be retired from racing. Others include injury, aging, or simply a decrease in performance. Retirement allows these dogs to transition into a new phase of life where they can live as pets or contribute to the breed through breeding programs.

1. Other reasons.

Majority of retirement will be due to the reason outlined above, and when a greyhound is retired the will be handed over to Irish racing greyhound trust (IRGT). This Irish Retired Greyhound Trust (IRGT) is a charity organization in Ireland dedicated to the welfare and rehoming of retired greyhounds. Its primary mission is to ensure that retired greyhounds find loving and caring homes after their racing careers have come to an end. The IRGT plays a significant role in the retirement and rehoming process of greyhounds, and here are some key aspects of their work:

1. Retirement from Racing: The IRGT helps facilitate the retirement of greyhounds from racing by working with owners, trainers, and racing tracks. When a greyhound is no longer suitable for racing, the IRGT steps in to ensure their proper care and transition into retirement.

2. Rehoming: One of the primary functions of the IRGT is to find suitable homes for retired greyhounds. They work to match greyhounds with loving families who are willing to adopt and care for them as pets. This process involves assessing the temperament and needs of each individual dog to make appropriate placements.

3. Foster Programs: The IRGT may also operate foster programs where volunteers temporarily care for retired greyhounds until permanent homes can be found. This allows the greyhounds to adapt to home life and receive extra attention and training.

4. Promotion of Adoption: The IRGT actively promotes the adoption of retired greyhounds through various means, including online platforms, events, and partnerships with adoption agencies. They raise awareness about the suitability of greyhounds as pets and the joys of adopting one.

5. Education: The IRGT may also engage in educational initiatives to inform the public about greyhound welfare and responsible pet ownership. They provide information about the unique characteristics and needs of greyhounds as companion animals.

6. Support for Adopters: After adoption, the IRGT often offers support and resources to new greyhound owners to ensure a smooth transition for both the dog and the family.

The work of organizations like the Irish Retired Greyhound Trust is essential in providing retired greyhounds with a second chance at a happy and fulfilling life as pets. They contribute to the well-being and happiness of these dogs while also promoting responsible ownership and a positive image of greyhounds as pets.

The Results the status:

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Figure 1.

Figure 1 shows the split of greyhounds that from the beging of recording the update made as a result of implementing traceability. See is that the Racing (Rac) take the majoriy of the updates, this is done from the RECTS application, trails or racing. Second is recoded deaths (DIE) and thrid is Retired (REG).

A graph with blue bars

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure 2

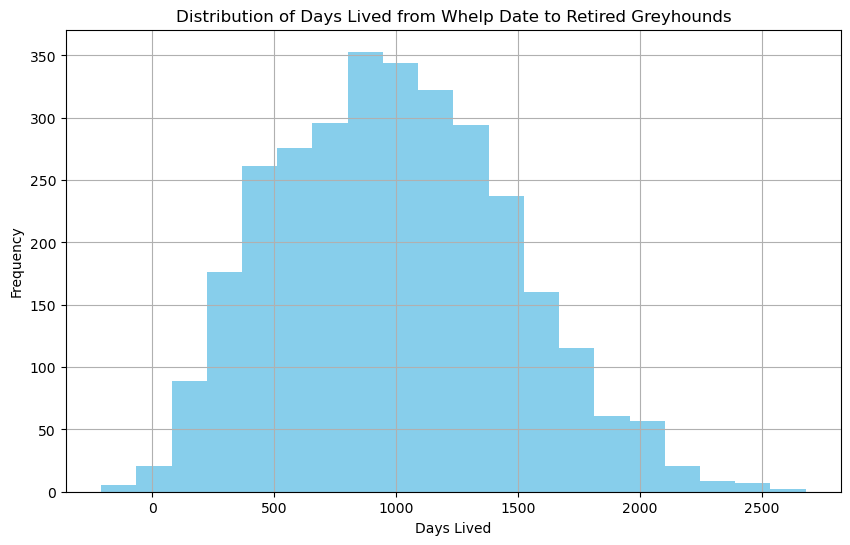


Figure 3

Looks like a normally distributed data, but the median and the mean do not match. The distribution of the time from "Whelp Date" to "Retired" is not typically expected to be normally distributed.  
The lifespan of living organisms, including greyhounds, can often follow more complex patterns due to various factors such as genetics, environment, health, and more. As a result, the distribution of lifespans can be skewed, have multiple peaks, or exhibit other non-normal characteristics.

median 1286.0

count 3129.000000

mean 1293.985618

std 466.391978

min 45.000000

25% 943.000000

50% 1286.000000

75% 1623.000000

max 2923.000000

Name: Days\_Lived, dtype: float64

A red graph with numbers

Description automatically generated

Again, the Frequency above shows that the last update make by the customers is Died. The count in this category is 10713. The average days between Whelped date and the last update made is 883 days.

The average number of updates to each greyhound in the dataset is 12.76

The average age of a greyhound with a last up of ‘Die’ = 883.3 days. In this category there are 10713 marked with the last update as ‘Die’.

count 10713.000000

mean 883.296462

std 341.741981

min -198.000000

25% 655.000000

50% 830.000000

75% 1047.000000

max 2913.000000

The Frequency Distribution above shows that data is not normally distributed and is skewed right.

A green graph with numbers

Description automatically generated

Again, the Frequency above shows that the last update make by the customers is Euthanized. The count in this category is 747. The average days between Whelped date and the last update made is 1067 days.

count 747.000000

mean 1066.820616

std 488.503265

min -16.000000

25% 700.500000

50% 1012.000000

75% 1408.000000

max 3200.000000

A chart with numbers and a green bar

Description automatically generated

Figure 5

The above figure 6 shows the break down of the allowed updates broken down into year. Its clear from the figure that RAC is the larges update for 2022 and 2023.

A graph of a distribution of status

Description automatically generated

Figure 6

In figure 6 the status update ate DIE, Euthanised (EUT) and Retired (REG), this figure removes the racing (RAC) update. Which gives a clearer picture of the of the updates that have been received from the customer facing application. Seen above is retirement was larges update seen in 2021 euthanised as second and die a third, similar for 2022 but a larger number of updates received. And the inverse for 2023. Interesting to note that die as a status update to be a very small.

It can be seen that from the figure 5 the largest update for 2022 is Racing (RAC) which is racing. The Ignoring the RAC update gives a clearer picture of the of the status updates.