

Sensible solutions for dangerous dogs.

9. Charts percentage fluctuations in dog bites.

Chart 1.

Shows that the number of dog attacks reported, and the percentage of all registered dogs attacked has risen over the data period, since the introduction of breed-specific legislation in 2005.

Breed-specific legislation has not been effective at reducing the number of dogs attacks and has not provided additional protection to the public.

Chart 1 – Number of registered and number of attacking dogs NSW 2004-2011.

Chart 2.

NSW - NSW 2004-2011.

Number of APBT Bulldogs registered and number of APBT Bulldogs attacking .

Shows that the number of APBT Bulldogs attacking has risen from 33 to 87 even though the number of APBT Bulldog registered has fallen over the data period since breed-specific legislation was introduced (then to know is the trend today is that not all APBT Bulldog owners register their dogs).

Despite breed-specific legislation, the % of the breed attacking has risen from 1.02 to 3.39%.

Breed-specific legislation targeted against APBT Bulldogs did not reduce the number of attacks by this breed or the percentage of the breed attacking.

Chart 3.

Shows that the percentage of all dogs' attacks by APBT Bulldogs and number of attacks if all APBT Bulldogs was removed.

NSW 2004-2011 has fallen (from 4.16% to 1.27%).

The number of attacks that would still have occurred had all APBT Bulldogs been removed has increased dramatically over the time period (from 760 to 67,600).

Even if fully successful (removal of all members of the breed), BSL directed against APBT Bulldogs cannot reduce the number of dog attacks or better protect the public.

Chart 4.

Groups all attacks by APBT Bulldogs and their crosses, and American Staffordshire Terriers (Amstaff - a very similar dog not currently the subject of BSL) and their crosses has risen (from 81 to 463 and from 0.726 % to 1.832%). *This data would be irrelevant and do not identify the real APBT Bulldogs but without crosses and lookalikes and Amstaff and mixes ... (this is point to the problem.*

MK}

Additionally, the rise in percentage of APBT Bulldogs attacking (1.02 to 3.39 – a 70% increase) is exceeded by the rise in percentage of *with APBT Bulldog mixes and lookalikes and Amstaff and mixes* Amstaffs attacking (from 0.25 to 1.53 – an 84% increase).

BSL worldwide **has failed** to reduce the number of attacks, or the percentage of these breeds attacked.

It has neither protected the public nor given them a feeling of security.

All APBT Bulldogs and American Staffordshire Terriers and their crosses, numbers registered and percentage attacking NSW 2004 to 2011.

Over the data period if all APBT Bulldogs, AmStaffs and their crosses were removed from the community, the number of dog attacks would have been reduced by 81 in 2004-5 rising to 463 in 2010-11.

The number of attacks that would still have occurred would have been 712 in 2004-5 rising to 6384.

The reduction in number of attacks (6-10%) shows that even completely effective breed-banning would only improve public safety by a very small percentage. Chart 5 illustrates this.

Chart 5.

Pit Bulls, American Stafford shire Terriers and their crosses, percentage of all attacks by the breeds and number of attacks if all members of these breeds removed NSW 2004-2011.

Victoria- following the death a four-year-old child in August 2011, the Victorian government strengthened its dangerous dog provisions.

They included expanding the restricted breed definition to include cross-bred dogs and bringing forward an amnesty deadline set in 2010. The new provisions took effect on 30 September 2011. Greater criminal sanctions for the owners of dogs that kill people have been established in Victoria.

That's it – Gawie Manjaro – MK.

