

## Royal Adelaide Show 2011 Research: Cat Owners

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details key findings from research analysis undertaken by the Ehrenberg-Bass Institute (the Institute), University of South Australia, on behalf of the Dog and Cat Management Board (the Board).

The aim of the research was to better understand cat owners – in profile, behaviour and opinions related to cat acquisition, semi-ownership and cat management – and the characteristics of their cats.

The data was collected from people that attended the Dog & Cat Management Board stand within the dog exhibition pavilion at the Royal Adelaide Show in 2011. A total 831 cat owners completed the survey. When interpreting the findings of this report, it is important to note that this is **not** a randomly recruited sample of cat owners. The people that took the time to participate are likely to be more interested and knowledgeable about cats and cat ownership compared to a more general cat ownership population.

Almost half of respondents owned only one cat. For those that owned more than one cat, these respondents were asked to answer all questions about their most recently acquired cat. Key findings are outlined below.

## Cat characteristics

- Seven in 10 cats were called “cross breeds” without any breed specified. The most prevalent specified breeds were Burmese (4%) and Ragdoll (3%).
- Two in four cats were adults, one in four cats were kittens and one in four cats were seniors.
- Five in 10 cats were females and four in 10 were males. One in 10 respondents did not answer the question or selected both sexes.
- Nine in 10 cats were desexed and six in 10 cats were microchipped. More than half (55%) of cats were desexed and microchipped. Only 8% of cats were not desexed or microchipped.
- It was most common for cats to be desexed between eight weeks and six months of age (55%).
- Very few cats in the survey had had litters – one in 20 cats had one litter, only one cat had two litters. No cats had more than two litters.

## Cat acquisition

- The vast majority of cats were acquired when they were kittens – about nine in 10 acquisitions.
- The most common means of acquiring a cat was to receive it as a giveaway – about one in four acquisitions. Acquiring cats from animal shelters (18%), pet shops (16%) and registered breeders (14%) were also quite popular. Few cats were acquired through the newspaper (4%) or Internet (<1%).

## Semi-ownership

- One in 10 cat owners were feeding a cat they do not own at the time of survey. The same result was found two years ago when the Board conducted a telephone survey about cat semi-ownership.
- Two in four owners were feeding one cat they did not own, one in four were feeding two cats and one in four were feeding more than two cats.
- About two thirds of semi owners knew or presumed the cat they were feeding had an actual owner.
- Most respondents (62%) had fed a cat they did not own for less than six months, and a further third had been feeding a cat they did not own for more than a year.

## **Cat management perceptions**

Respondents were presented with three statements across different areas of cat management with which they could agree or disagree: 1) “all pet cats should be desexed”, 2) “all cats should be microchipped for identification purposes”, and 3) “all cats should be registered with local council”. Agreement was measured using an 11-point scale from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (10).

### Findings:

- Agreement with desexing and microchipping was quite high – on average 8.7 and 8.6 out of 10 respectively.
- Not surprisingly, owners of desexed or microchipped cats were more likely to agree with the statements than owners of non-desexed cats or non-microchipped cats respectively.
- Agreement with registration was lower (closer to neutral) one average 6.6 out of 10. Underlying the average, respondents were quite divided – 13% disagreed strongly, 35% agreed strongly, with remaining respondents spread evenly in small groups across the scale in between.

Respondents were given a fourth and final statement regarding confinement of cats and given four discrete options to choose from.

### Findings:

- Almost nine out of 10 respondents believed cats should be confined (in some way).
- The option that came out ahead of the other, but only by a small margin, was to confine cats to an owner’s home or enclosure (32%) with not specific time condition – i.e. day, night or all the time.
- Another 28% of respondents believed cats should be confined in owner’s homes all the time and another 28% believed cats should be confined in owner’s homes only at night.

## **Owner demographics**

- There was a fairly even spread between age categories across respondents. However, younger age groups were over-represented and older age groups under-represented compared to the general population.
- It was most common for respondents to live in a house (84%). The next most common residence was a unit or townhouse (8%). Apartments were the least prevalent (<1%).
- Respondents were very spread across the state in where they lived. The largest representations from any one council area were Marion (9%), Salisbury (9%), Onkaparinga (8%) and Playford (8%), which are some of the biggest councils.

## **Recommendations for next year’s survey**

- It might be useful to collect data on whether owner’s cats were registered with the local council. This may be a variable influencing participants’ responses.
- If the question about cat confinement is to be repeated next year, we suggest the Board split the response option “Yes, in a combination of the owner’s home and a cat enclosure” into two, specifying either “all the time” or “at night only”.

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# INTRODUCTION

This report details key findings from research analysis undertaken by the Ehrenberg-Bass Institute (the Institute), University of South Australia, on behalf of the Dog and Cat Management Board (the Board).

## Research objectives

The aim of the research was to better understand cat owners – in profile, behaviour and opinions related to cat acquisition, semi-ownership, and cat management.

The specific research objectives for the analysis of cat owners were as follows:

- Identify common characteristics of pet cats.
- Describe how owners acquired their cats.
- Measure the prevalence and behaviours relating to cat semi-ownership.
- Measure knowledge and opinions on cat management policies.
- Report demographic characteristics of cat owners that responded to the survey.

## Data collection method

The data analysed in this report was collected through a self-completion survey with people that attended the Dog & Cat Management Board stand within the dog exhibition pavilion at the Royal Adelaide Show in 2011.

Volunteers from the Delta program and staff from the Board manned the stand and administered the survey to people in the immediate vicinity of the stand as well as to those that approached the stand.

Cat owners were recruited in two ways – 1) They agreed to fill out the dog owner survey when visiting the dog pavilion and were coincidental cat owners, or 2) They visited the cat exhibition pavilion (two buildings away) where volunteers were handing out flyers, directing them to the dog pavilion to take part in the cat owner survey. However, we do not know the proportion of responses that came from either method. Participants were given a “GoodCat” bag to compensate for their time and effort.

## Not a random sample

A total 831 cat owners completed the survey. The data and findings of this report must be interpreted within the context of the sampling approach. People visiting the dog exhibition (or the cat exhibition and then walking to the dog pavilion) are not a random sample of cat owners – they are likely to be more interested and therefore more knowledgeable about cats in general than your average cat owner. This is demonstrated by the fact that they paid to enter the show to access the animal exhibitions. Compounding this, those that took the time to complete the survey were likely to have an even more heightened level of interest. Therefore, we cannot say with certainty that the opinions of these people are entirely representative of the entire cat owner population.

## The survey

The survey was brief (two-pages) and consisted of mostly close-ended questions. The survey is attached as an appendix to this report for the reader’s reference.

## The analysis

Analysis was done using statistics package SPSS 18, with cross tabulations and analysis of variance (one way ANOVA) used to identify differences between groups. Differences were said to be significant if the probability of the results being due to sample variation, rather than true between group differences, was less than 5%.

# FINDINGS: CAT CHARACTERISTICS

## Number of cats sharing the residence

Respondents were first asked how many cats resided in their homes. Roughly five in 10 respondents had one cat (this was most common), three in 10 had two cats, one in 10 had three cats and one in 10 had four or more cats.

Table 1: How many cats reside at your home?

	n	%
One	388	47
Two	255	31
Three	74	9
Four	53	6
Five or more	56	7
Missing	5	<1
Total	831	100

The rest of this section describes the characteristics of cats owned by respondents. For those five in 10 who owned more than one cat, they were asked to answer all questions about their most recently acquired cat.

## Breed

The range of breeds captured by the survey is detailed in Table 2. The majority of cats were called “cross breeds” without any breed specified. These people possibly did not know the breed(s) of the cat they owned. The most commonly named breed was Burmese, owned by 7% of respondents. Remaining breeds were fragmented and in very small numbers. “Other” breeds included Chinchilla (2), Maine Coon (2), Somali (2), Tonkinese (2), Burmilla (1), Exotic (1), Sphinx (1) and Turkish Van (1).

Table 2: What breed is your most recently acquired cat?

	n	%
Cross Breed	590	71
Burmese	57	7
Ragdoll	34	4
British Shorthair	21	3
Bengal	20	2
Russian Blue	11	1
Persian	9	1
Scottish Fold	9	1
Birman	8	1
Devon Rex	8	1
Siamese	7	1
Oriental	5	1
Other	12	1
Missing	40	5
Total	831	100

## Age

Roughly half of the respondents claimed to own adult cats between 12 months and 8 years old. Of the remaining half, these cats were evenly split between kittens and seniors. The incidence of kittens seems high comparatively to other groups; suggesting that perhaps kitten owners have a keener interest in visiting pet pavilions than older cat owners.

Table 3: How old is your most recently acquired cat (at time of survey)?

	n	%
Kitten – 8 weeks to 12 months	195	23
Adult – 12 months to 8 years	448	54
Senior – 8+ years	188	23
Total	831	100

## Gender

Five in 10 cats owned by respondents were female and four in 10 cats were male. One in 10 respondents did not answer the question or selected both genders.

Table 4: What sex is your cat?

	n	%
Female	421	51
Male	344	41
Missing	66	8
Total	831	100

## Desexing and microchipping

Desexing was more prevalent than microchipping – 91% versus 57% of cats respectively. Just over half of cats were desexed and microchipped. It was much more common for cats to be only desexed (36%) as opposed to only microchipped (1%). Fewer than one in 10 cats is neither desexed nor microchipped.

Table 5: Your most recently acquired cat is...?

	n	%
Desexed, not microchipped	296	36
Microchipped, not desexed	9	1
Desexed and microchipped	461	55
Not desexed, not microchipped	64	8
Missing	1	<1
Total	831	100

Male cats were more likely to be desexed than female cats – 94% (n=325) v 89% (n=376) respectively, although this result was not statistically significant (p<0.05).

## Age of cat when it was desexed

Respondents that had a desexed cat (n=757) were asked how old the cat was when it was desexed. The answer was open-ended so respondents could select their own frame of reference (weeks, months or years).

One in every 10 of the desexed cats was desexed as a kitten – i.e. eight weeks of age or less. It was most common for cats to be desexed between eight weeks and six months of age (55%). Six months was a particularly “sticky” number, claimed by 32% of respondents; by far the most prevalent group. A further 16% of cats were desexed between seven and 12 months of age. Very few cats were desexed after this time, only 6%. Please refer to Table 6 over-the-page for specific points in time when cats were desexed.

## Why people did not desex their cat

Respondents that had an un-desexed cat (n=73) were asked why their cat was not desexed. Nine in 10 respondents did not answer this question. For the one in 10 that did respond, all claimed their cat was too young to be desexed.

Table 6: At what age was your cat desexed?

	n	%
<b>Baby</b>		
4 weeks	5	<1
5 weeks	4	<1
6 weeks	10	1
7 weeks	8	1
8 weeks	47	6
Total :	74	10
<b>Kitten</b>		
9 weeks	5	<1
10 weeks	20	3
11 weeks	9	1
12 weeks	67	9
4 months	37	5
5 months	41	5
6 months	245	32
7 months	8	1
8 months	26	3
9 months	14	2
10 months	18	2
12 months (1 year)	61	8
Total :	551	73
<b>Adult</b>		
18 months	7	1
24 months (2 years)	30	4
36 months (3 years)	4	<1
48 months (4 years)	3	<1
60 months (5 years)	1	<1
Total :	45	6
Unsure	51	7
Missing	36	5
Total	757	100

## Litters

The vast majority of cats – nine in every 10 – had not had a litter. Results were split by the sex of the cat. Two male cats (<1%) had one litter and 27 female cats (6%) had one litter. Only one female cat (<1%) had two litters and none had more than two litters (not included in the table).

Table 7: Has your most recently acquired cat had kittens?

	All n=831	Males n=340	Female n=421
Never	89	89	91
Once	5	<1	6
Twice	<1	0	<1
Not applicable	4	8	<1
Don't know	2	2	2
Missing	<1	-	-
Total	100	100	100



## FINDINGS: CAT ACQUISITION

### Age of the cat when was acquired

The vast majority of cats were acquired when they were kittens.

Table 8: How old was your cat when you acquired it?

	n	%
Kitten – 8 weeks to 12 months	724	87
Adult – 12 months to 8 years	83	10
Senior – 8+ years	23	3
Missing	1	<1
Total	831	100

### How the cat was acquired

The most common means of acquiring a cat was to receive it as a giveaway – roughly one in four acquisitions. How they came by the giveaway – i.e. saw it advertised, friend or family member – is not known. This might be something to include in the survey in future years. Acquiring cats from animal shelters (18%), pet shops (16%) and registered breeders (14%) were also quite popular. Few cats were acquired through the newspaper (4%) or Internet (<1%).

Table 9: How did you acquire your cat?

	n	%
Giveaway	190	23
Animal shelter	147	18
Pet shop	133	16
Registered breeder	115	14
Found	92	11
Newspaper	32	4
Other breeder	17	2
Internet	2	<1
Other	103	12
Total	831	100

Other included: Vet (n=35), Friend (n=18), Litter (n=15), "I am a registered breeder" (n=13), Inherited (n=11), Relative (n=5), Rescued (n=5) and Gift (n=1).

All cats acquired through a pet shop, newspaper or the Internet were kittens when they were acquired. Cats from animal shelters were more likely to be senior cats (12% v 3% of all cats) or adult cats (16% v 10% of all cats) and cats found were more likely to be adult cats (24% v 10% of all cats) when acquired compared to other groups.

## FINDINGS: SEMI OWNERSHIP

Respondents were asked a series of questions relating to their experiences with cats they feed but do not own. In 2009, the Board collected the same questions via a telephone survey with a random sample of South Australians. This data was re-analysed so that it only included cat owners (n=203) to compare to the Royal Show data. In the Royal Show data, we found 10% (n=82) of cat owners were currently feeding a cat they do not own. Of the remaining 90%, 88% claimed they were not and 2% did not answer. In the 2009 survey, 10% (n=21) of cat owners were also feeding a cat they did not own. This suggests these behaviours have remained stable since that time. Generally, the specific behaviours related to semi-owned cat feeding were similar across the surveys.

### Number of cats being fed

Almost half of semi-owners were feeding the one cat and the remaining half were split quite evenly between two and three or more cats. These results are skewed to feeding more cats than was found previously in 2009. In 2009, we found 57% of semi-owners fed only one cat, 19% fed two cats and 19% fed three or more cats. However, the differences are not statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Table 10: How many cats that you do not own are you currently feeding?

	2009 (%)	2011 (%)
One	57	46
Two	19	27
Three or more	19	26
Missing	-	1
Total	95*	100

\*A further 5% said the number of cats they fed "varies".

### Does the cat have an owner?

Roughly two thirds of semi owners knew or presumed the cat had an actual owner. We found a very similar result in the 2009 survey. Respondents at the Royal Show, however, were more likely to know or presume that the cat had no owner (19% v 27%) and less likely to err to an "Unsure" response (14% v 8%).

Table 11: To the best of your knowledge, the cat that you are currently feeding...?

	2009 (%)	2011 (%)
Is/was owned by someone else	67	65
Has/had no owner	19	27
Not sure if it has an owner or not	14	8
Total	100	100

### Length of time feeding the cat(s)

Results were divided across both surveys; most respondents (roughly six in every 10) had been feeding a cat for less than six months, and a further three in 10 has been feeding the cats for more than a year.

Table 12: How long have you been feeding the cat(s) that you do not own?

	2009 (%)	2011 (%)
1 week to 6 months	62	62
7 months to 1 year	10	1
More than 1 year	29	33
Not sure	-	2
Missing	-	1
Total	101	99

# FINDINGS: CAT MANAGEMENT PERCEPTIONS

## Findings for agreement statements

Respondents were presented with three statements across different areas of cat management with which they could agree or disagree. The statements are presented in Table 13 below.

Agreement was measured using an 11-point scale from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (10). Here we report mean values for each statement. As means increase (i.e. approach 10), this indicates a greater level of agreement with a statement, whereas lower means (i.e. approaching 1) indicate disagreement and values around five indicate neutrality.

In Table 13, the “all” column reports the mean responses for statements across the whole sample. The statements are ordered from highest agreement to lowest (i.e. higher levels of disagreement).

The statements *all cats should be desexed* and *all cats should be microchipped* had similar levels of agreement from respondents – in fact, quite strong agreement on average (8.7 and 8.6 out of 10 respectively). Whereas the statement *all cats should be registered with local council* has the lowest average agreement, closer to neutral.

Table 13: Mean values of agreement with cat management statements across different groups

	All owners	Desexed	Not	Micro-chipped	Not
All 'pet'* cats should be desexed	8.7	8.8	7.5	9.2	8.1
All cats should be microchipped for identification purposes	8.6	8.7	7.6	9.3	7.8
All cats should be registered with local council	6.6	6.8	4.6	7.0	6.1

\*Pet cats were premised as those not used for breeding.

Considering the nature of the statements, the sample was split and responses compared between respondents that owned a desexed cat (or not) and respondents that owned a microchipped cat (or not).

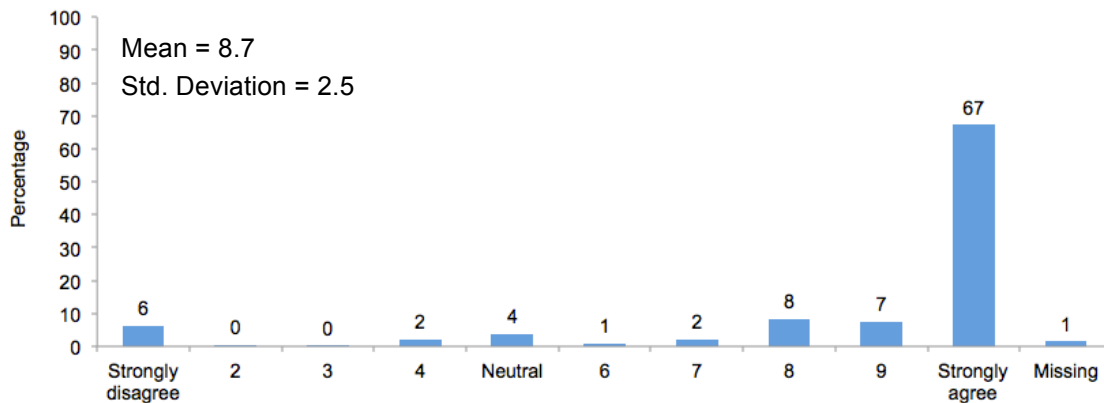
All differences between sub-groups (i.e. desexed v not desexed and microchipped v not microchipped) for the three statements were statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ ). Meaning, owners of desexed or microchipped cats were more likely to agree with the statements than owners of non-desexed cats or non-microchipped cats respectively, increasing the mean values.

Owners of microchipped cats (the vast majority of which were also desexed) were the most likely to agree of all groups. This makes sense, considering the statements (the first two, at least) reflect their own behaviour.

We suspect we would have found similar results between owners of registered and non-registered cats – this might be a variable worth collecting in future surveys.

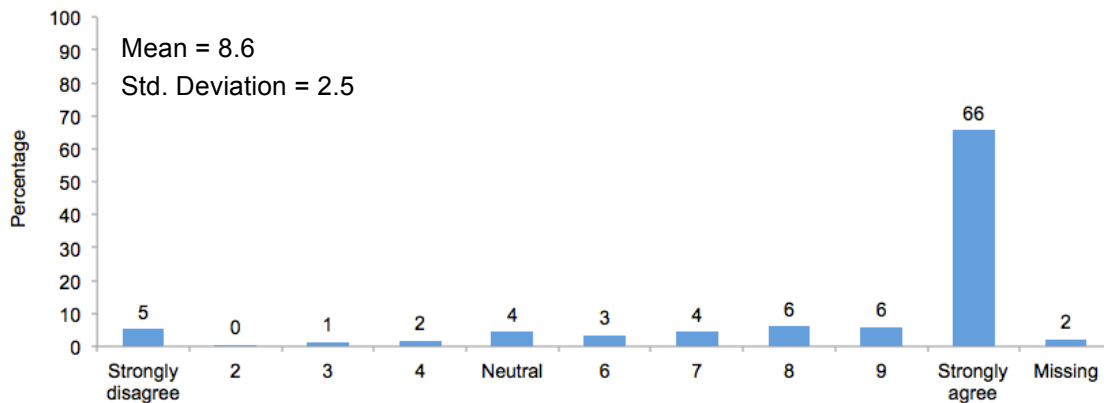
The distribution of responses for each statement is charted below. It is important to look beyond the means to see the spread of responses across the scale. This is important because means can be misleading, i.e. if a group of responses are polarised to the opposite ends of a scale, the mean itself would indicate neutrality which is not the case for most respondents.

### “I believe all pet cats should be desexed”



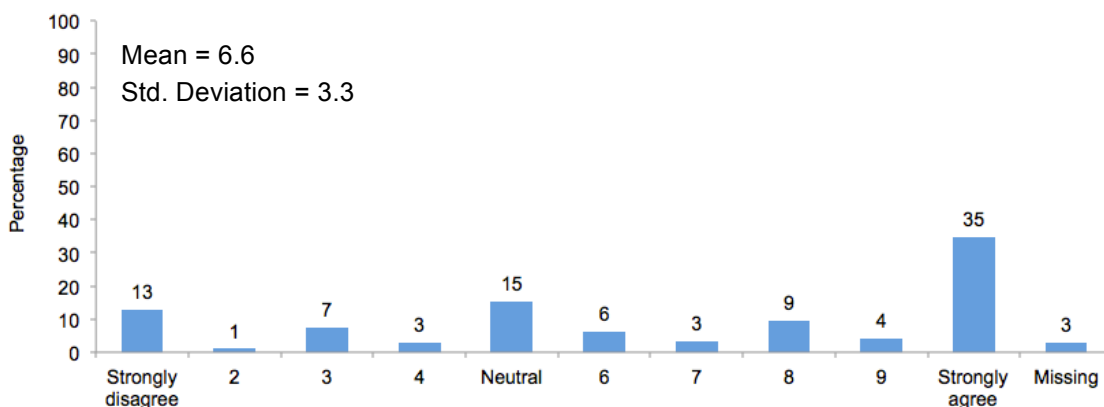
There was a very strong skew towards agreement – two thirds of respondents had the strongest possible agreement that all pet cats should be desexed.

### “I believe all cats should be microchipped for identification purposes”



Once again, there was a very strong skew towards agreement – two thirds of respondents had the strongest possible agreement that all cats should be microchipped.

### “I believe all cats should be registered with local council”



That all cats should be registered with local council divided respondents more than other statements. Most respondents stuck to the extremes and centre of the scale, with more in favour than not.

The Board should be aware that there is a small group strongly apposed to registering cats. It might be valuable in future to collect reasons for this, as research to date conducted by the Institute has not investigated this. However, given the low level of responses to other open-ended question in the Royal Show survey, this would probably need to be prompted or urged by volunteers or collected by some other means.

## Confinement

Respondents were given a fourth and final statement regarding confinement of cats. The response set was different to that of previous statements; respondents were given four options to choose from rather than an agreement scale. The options and results are presented in Table 14.

Table 14: I believe cats should be kept safely confined...?

	n	%
Yes, in their owner's home all the time	235	28
Yes, in their owner's home but at night only	233	28
Yes, in a combination of the owner's home and a cat enclosure	269	32
No, I do not believe that cats should be kept confined	81	10
Missing	13	2
Total	831	100

Almost nine out of 10 respondents believed cats should be confined (in some way). However, respondents were fairly evenly divided between the three proposed means of confinement.

The most popular, but only slightly so, was to confine cats to an owner's home or enclosure. Of these, 20 respondents also selected *in owner's homes at night only* and a further three respondents also selected *in owner's home all the time*. It appears these respondents were attempting to put time bounds on an "enclosure" as was done with home – it is probably worth splitting these out in next year's survey.

# FINDINGS: OWNER DEMOGRAPHICS

A limited amount of descriptive data was collected about the respondents themselves – how old they were, in what kind of residence they lived, and where they lived (i.e. postcode).

## Age of respondents

There was a fairly even spread between age categories less than 60 years of age. Younger groups, particularly 18 to 25 years, were overrepresented in the sample compared to ABS population statistics. This is likely an artefact of the sampling; younger, more mobile people are more likely to go to the show and be captured in the survey. The above results therefore may not accurately represent the opinions and behaviours of older (61+ year old) cat owners.

Table 15: Age of respondents

	n	%	ABS %
18 to 25 years of age	192	23	12
26 to 35 years of age	156	19	16
36 to 45 years of age	217	26	19
46 to 60 years of age	193	23	33
61 or more years of age	59	7	20
Missing	14	2	
Total	831	100	

## Living arrangement

It was most common for respondents to live in a house (84%). The next most common residence was a unit or townhouse (8%). Apartments were the least prevalent (<1%). No respondents who selected other specific the type of residence they lived in.

Table 16: Types of residence

	n	%
House	697	84
Unit or Townhouse	72	8
Hobby farm	26	3
Farm	16	2
Apartment	3	<1
Missing	12	1
Other	5	<1
Total	831	100

## Postcodes

The data captured 127 postcodes in total. Two postcodes were from Victoria (near Albury, Wodonga) and four were from Western Australia (near Perth); so were excluded from the analysis leaving 121 postcodes.

The postcodes were sorted into local council areas (or regions in outermost suburbs) for reporting. The spread of respondents across local councils is shown in Table 17. Respondents were very spread across the state. The largest representations from any one council area were Marion (9%), Salisbury (9%), Onkaparinga (8%) and Playford (8%), which are some of the biggest councils in the state.

Table 17: Where owners lived (by local council or region)

	n	%
Marion	73	9
Salisbury	73	9
Onkaparinga	70	8
Playford	65	8
Tea Tree Gully	61	7
Adelaide Hills, Fleurieu Peninsula & Limestone Coast	58	7
Charles Sturt	50	6
Port Adelaide Enfield	46	6
Mitcham	45	5
West Torrens	35	4
Yorke Peninsula & Lower Mid North	31	4
Campbelltown	29	4
Town of Gawler	28	3
Burnside	24	3
Norwood, Payneham & St Peters	23	3
Barossa, Riverland & Mallee	20	2
Holdfast Bay	18	2
Adelaide City	8	1
Unley	8	1
Walkerville	8	1
Mid North & Lower Flinders	7	1
Prospect	6	1
Eyre Peninsula	2	<1
Unknown*	22	3
Missing	15	2
Other - Australia	6	1
Total	831	100

\*Postcode was provided but does not exist.

# APPENDIX 1: SURVEY

## Cat Owner Questionnaire



Government of South Australia  
Dog and Cat Management Board

Please circle appropriate answer

- 01 How many cats in total reside at your home  
1 2 3 4 5 or more

If you have more than one cat, please complete this survey ONLY about your most recently acquired cat

- 02 What breed is your most recently acquired cat? (If a cross-breed, please indicate with 'cross-breed')
- 

- 03 How old is your most recently acquired cat?  
a Kitten 8 weeks- 12 months  
b Adult 12 months- 8 years  
c Senior 8 years plus

- 04 How old was this cat when you acquired it?  
a Kitten 8 weeks- 12 months  
b Adult 12 months- 8 years  
c Senior 8 years plus

- 05 How did you acquire your cat?  
a Registered breeder  
b Other breeder  
c Pet shop  
d Newspaper  
e Animal shelter  
f Internet  
g Giveaway  
h Found  
i Other: \_\_\_\_\_

- 06 What sex is your cat?  
a Male  
b Female

- 07 Your most recently acquired cat is  
a Desexed  
b Microchipped  
c Neither

- 08 At what age was your cat desexed?
- 

- 09 Has your most recently acquired cat had kittens?  
a Never  
b Once  
c Twice  
d More than twice  
e Don't know  
f Not applicable

The following questions relate to your experience with cats that you do not own

- 10 Are you currently feeding a cat that you do not own (except in a pet sitting capacity)?  
a Yes  
b No (go to Q14)

- 11 How many cats that you do not own are you currently feeding?  
a 1  
b 2  
c 3 plus

- 12 To the best of your knowledge, the cat that you are currently feeding  
a Is/was owned by someone else  
b Has/had no owner  
c Not sure of ownership status

- 13 How long have you been feeding the cat that you do not own?  
a 1 week – 6 months  
b 7 months – 1 year  
c 1 year plus  
d Not sure



**The following questions ask for your opinions regarding cat management**

- 14** I believe that all 'pet' cats (ie cats not used for breeding) should be desexed  
(1 = Strongly Disagree 10 = Strongly Agree)  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- 15** I believe that all cats should be microchipped for identification purposes  
(1 = Strongly Disagree 10 = Strongly Agree)  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- 16** I believe that all cats should be registered with local council  
(1 = Strongly Disagree 10 = Strongly Agree)  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- 17** I believe that cats should be kept safely confined
- a** Yes, in their owner's home all the time
  - b** Yes, in their owner's home but at night only
  - c** Yes, in a combination of the owner's home and a cat enclosure
  - d** No, I do not believe that cats should be kept confined

**Questions about you, the cat owner**

- 18** Your age is
- a** 18-25
  - b** 26- 35
  - c** 36- 45
  - d** 46- 60
  - e** 61 plus
- 19** You currently live in a/an
- a** Apartment
  - b** Unit/ townhouse
  - c** House
  - d** Hobby farm
  - e** Farm
  - f** Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- 20** Your postcode is: \_\_\_\_\_

**Thank you for completing this questionnaire. Please hand it to one of the staff to receive a FREE GIFT Courtesy of the Dog and Cat Management Board and your local Council.**