



# The burden of domestication

- a representative study of the welfare of Danish privately owned cats



**Veterinary Master's Thesis**  
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Front page illustrations: Top row: Confined, garden and free-roaming cats.  
Middle row: Purebred, mixed breed and domestic shorthair cat.  
Bottom row: Cat walked in a leash, hunting cat, cats socializing with other cats.

All pictures belong to the author.

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## **Preface**

This study was undertaken as the final part of the Master's degree in veterinary medicine at University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences and was performed as a part of a bigger project. The intended audience for this study are individuals with an interest in the welfare of domestic cats.

Growing up on the countryside with free-roaming domestic shorthair cats as pets, I never thought much about behavioural problems with domestic cats. Years later, while being a voluntary veterinary student at a small animal clinic, I found myself bringing a relinquished kitten home to my apartment. And soon I experienced the consequences of confinement. The kitten displayed signs of boredom – and this is where my interest for behavioural problems with cats began.

When I read the description for this project, my interest was instantly triggered and I am thankful for being part of the project. There are a number of people involved in this project that I would like to thank for their help in putting together this thesis. All of your effort has been much appreciated and it has been a pleasure to work with such talented people.

Firstly, I must pay my thanks to Peter Sandøe, my academic advisor. I would like to thank him for his inspiration, help and enthusiasm. Peter's wealth of experience, along with his guidance and support, was indispensable throughout the process. Also a heartfelt thanks to my associate academic advisor, Björn Forkman, for his guidance and valuable inputs. A special thanks goes to Thomas Bøker Lund for his indispensable help with the statistical analyses and his never-ending patience. Also, I would like to thank Charlotte Reinhard Bjørnvad for her inputs and help throughout the process.

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# 1 Abstract

**Background and aim:** Domestication of the cat happened thousand years ago. But within the last two centuries, the living conditions of domestic cats have changed as a result of a shift in owner management practices. This may result in welfare consequences for the cats.

A few studies exist which link different lifestyle factors in cats to risks of welfare problems. However, there are no representative studies, which quantify the risks and document the prevalence of risk factors. This thesis, based on a representative study of the living conditions of privately owned cats in Denmark and of a number of parameters linked to the welfare of cats, will contribute to fill this knowledge gap. The focus of this study is to investigate how the living conditions affect the health and other aspects of the welfare of cats.

**Methods:** This was a questionnaire study. Data from a representative sample (with quota on gender, region and age) of Danes (age 18-90) were collected. Collection of data involved a mixed mode setup (combined online and telephone interview design). The response rate was 33%. All statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 23 for Mac.

**Results:** Confined cats and cats with access to a closed garden had significant more behavioural problems than free-roaming cats. More specifically, both confined and garden cats had significant more problems with inappropriate elimination (p-value 0.039,  $\chi^2$  6.475, d.f. 2). Significant more confined cats were destroying furniture (p-value 0.002,  $\chi^2$  12.044, d.f. 2) and displaying signs of boredom (p-value 0.043,  $\chi^2$  6.275). Significant more garden cats displayed aggressive behaviour towards the owner (p-value 0.037). Significant more free-roaming cats had none of the mentioned behavioural problems (p-value 0.017,  $\chi^2$  8.116, d.f. 2). Significant more domestic shorthair and mixed breed cats had problems with inappropriate elimination (p-value 0.022).

Significant more purebreds have one or more diseases compared to domestic shorthair cats and mixed breed cats (p-value 0.000, Pearson's  $\chi^2$  37.775, d.f. 1). Significant more domestic shorthair cats and mixed breed cats have none of the listed health issues (p-value 0.000, Pearson's  $\chi^2$  17.736, d.f. 1, N 403). Significant more owners of domestic shorthair cats and mixed breed cats describe their cat to be generally healthy (p-value 0.000, Pearson's  $\chi^2$  53.614, d.f. 8, N 402).

Some owner activities and provided resources were negatively associated with behavioural problems and health issues.

**Conclusion:** Being confined indoors or only having access to a closed garden was associated with an increased amount of behavioural problems. However, contrary to expectation, confined cats did not suffer from more health problems than cats allowed to roam. Purebred cats were more likely to have more health issues than domestic shorthair cats and mixed breed cats. Some activities and

resources provided by the owner were negatively correlated with both behavioural and health problems. This means that prevention and treatment may be possible if the cats are stimulated more.

## 2 Introduction

Despite the cat being an increasingly popular pet, very little is known about the welfare consequences of how we keep cats as companions.

The domestic cat, *F. catus*, has evolved a lot from its wild ancestors several thousands years ago. Thus. Thus cats have lived with people for thousands of years in the Middle East and Southern Europe (Vigne et al. 2004, Lipinski et al. 2008) and in Northern European countries such as Denmark at least since the Iron Age (Faure, Kitchener 2009). Unlike many other species, the cat is not fully domesticated in the classical sense. The cat remains self-sufficient, as it has maintained its profound hunting skills (Lipinski et al. 2008, Bradshaw et al. 1999) and many domestic cats still live as feral cats.

However, within the last 150 years there have been dramatic changes with the keeping of domestic cats. It has become a beloved pet in homes around the world. The keeping of domestic cats has during the last century become increasingly more popular in Danish households. The number of domestic cats has, as in other western countries, overrun the number of dogs (Statistics Denmark 2000). Following this, there have been three major shifts in the owners' management practices of cats. One of the changes is the breeding of cats for specific traits. Compared to the origin of feline domestication, the selective breeding of purebred pedigree cats is relatively new (O'Brien, Johnson 2007). Another shift in management practices is in the housing of cats. Increasingly more people choose to confine their cat to the indoor. Where cats previously have lived as free, independent animals living close to people, they are now to a greater extent being restricted to smaller areas such as apartments or houses. Another is that the majority of pet cats are now neutered (Sandøe, Corr & Palmer 2016). This may affect both behaviour and health. This last point will, however, not be further discussed in this thesis.

These shifts have resulted in the domestic cat having to adapt from being a free, wild predatory animal living outside to living fully under the control of people. Before cats were taken in as companion animals, they faced problems such as poor nutritional conditions, infections and diseases. As companion animals, most cats are fed and taken care of. However, the domestic cats have not had much time to adapt to the new life as companions as the aforementioned shifts are relatively new. These changes may have affected the cats in various negative ways.

There are various ways to keep cats. Some cats are confined indoors all of the time, some are allowed outside within a closed garden and are not able to roam freely, some have outdoor access part of the day, while others have constant access to roam outdoors. In this study we will distinguish between being able to roam freely or not.

Increasingly more cats are being confined indoors (Jongman 2007, Sandøe, Corr & Palmer 2016). This may give rise to problems, which correlate with the living conditions of the cat, the level of activation and care. One of the main reasons for keeping cats as indoor cats seems to be that confinement is safer than the roaming life. Added to that is that a lot of people live in apartments in larger cities. Road traffic accidents are an important cause of injury and death in cats in the UK (Rochlitz, De Wit & Broom 2001). Free-roaming cats also risk encountering dogs and wild animals such as foxes and large birds of prey. Other problems with roaming include stress from having to protect its own home range and core territory (Voith, Borchelt 1986) In order to protect its territory, the cat might fight with other cats in the area. This puts the cat at risk of injuries as well as contagious diseases such as Feline Leukaemia Virus (FeLV) and Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) (Palmer, Sandøe 2014, Rochlitz 2007a). Besides factors comprising the welfare of cats, there can also be other negative effects on wildlife and humans on letting cats roam, but this study focuses exclusively on the welfare of cats.

There are also potential positive effects for the welfare of cats allowed outdoor access. The cat may perform important natural behaviour such as climbing, running, hiding, hunting and territorial marking (Palmer, Sandøe 2014). Some of these behaviours cannot be done to the same extent if confined indoors.

Confinement is also associated with benefits. Living very closely with their cat, some owners might feel more attached to their cat and may be more likely to detect if the cats are sick. But according to literature, confinement is correlated with welfare issues for the cat, both behavioural problems and health issues (Buffington 2002, Rochlitz 2007a).

Confinement might put the cat in higher risk of developing certain diseases. The main reason to this is believed to be the inactive lifestyle these cats have compared roaming cats. An inactive way of life puts both people and animals at greater risks for developing life style diseases. Examples of lifestyle diseases are arthritis, metabolic disorder and obesity.

Confinement may also lead to frequent behavioural problems due to an inactive, uniform and unchangeable life and environment. If the cat is bored or stressed, it might perform some unwanted behaviour such as excessive vocalization, aggression or inappropriate elimination.

A cat is naturally a territorial animal, with both a home range and a core territory (Voith, Borchelt 1986). Both male and female cats mark their territory with urine spraying, rubbing and scratching (Feldman 1994). This behaviour is primarily performed by fertile cats. However, neutered cats may still perform marking behaviour, which expresses itself as “inappropriate elimination” and unwanted scratching behaviour, which can be a nuisance to owners or neighbours.



Since the home range of confined cats inevitably is small and the core territory non-existent, marking behaviour such as urine spraying and scratching will be performed within the home. This may give rise to behavioural problems, which often are reported with confined cats (Amat et al. 2009, Strickler, Shull 2014). Behaviour problems are a frequent reason for cat relinquishment and euthanasia (Salman et al. 2000a, Kass et al. 2001a).

An earlier study on behavioural problems of cats identified five risk factors for developing behavioural problems; no outdoor access being one of them (Amat et al. 2009).

In an American study (Strickler, Shull 2014), owners reported behavioural problems with more than 60% of the indoor cats, aggression towards people being the most frequent problem (36%).

Recommendations for different kinds of enrichments and activation in order for the cat to thrive in confinement are expected to have a good effect on behavioural problems (Bain, Stelow 2014, Rochlitz 2005).

Not only the way the cats are kept can affect their health and welfare. Selective breeding plays a major role in the wellbeing of today's cats. The majority of companion cats in the Western world are not pedigree purebred cats, but are so-called domestic shorthairs. These cats do not belong to a specific recognized breed, but share phenotypic characteristics.

The concept of a pedigreed purebred cat is relatively new, and systematic breeding began in the middle of the nineteenth century (Sandøe, Corr & Palmer 2016). Natural selection and genetic drift have influenced the cats' appearance and phenotypic adaptation over time. For instance, some cats have developed a thick fur to keep the cat warm in cooler environments, as the cat dispersed around the world. But selective breeding is the reason that we today have many different breeds of purebred cats. A breed is the direct result of humans interfering with natural selection (Case 2003).

To establish a cat breed, breeders used a limited number of individuals with desired traits for breeding – and only descendants of these individuals belong to the breed (Sandøe, Corr & Palmer 2016). Breeding of pedigree cats follows so-called “breed standards”, which are controlled by organisations such as Fédération Internationale Feline and The International Cat Organisation. There exist standards for around 40 cat breeds. At cat shows, a judge assesses cats, and highly ranked animals will typically be used for breeding. This means that the breed clubs and judges have a high impact on pedigreed purebred animals (Sandøe, Corr & Palmer 2016).

Breed standards and in some cases the interpretation of breed standards have changed over time, and it has resulted in changed phenotypes of the breeds. For some breeds, this has had a significant impact on their welfare in terms of extreme phenotypes linked to health problems.

Sandøe, Corr & Palmer, 2016 describe negative effects of breeding purebred animals and group them into the following three groups: breeding extreme phenotypes, increase of prevalence of diseases not directly linked to the phenotypes being selected, increased prevalence of behavioural problems.

Breeding extreme phenotypes can have a major impact on health and welfare. Examples of extreme phenotypes are hairless breeds, short-legged breeds and brachycephalic breeds.

The second group of problems is an increase of prevalence of diseases that are not directly linked to the phenotypes being selected, but caused by a lack of genetic diversity. This leads to inbreeding depression as well as a predisposition to various diseases (Sandøe, Corr & Palmer 2016). Some examples are polycystic kidney disease in Persian cats and Exotic cats (Sandøe, Corr & Palmer 2016, Pedersen 2012, Barthez, Rivier & Begon 2003), oral disease in Maine Coons and similar breeds (Pedersen 2012), hip dysplasia in Maine Coon (Egenvall et al. 2010) and neoplasia in Siamese cats (Sandøe et al. 2014b). There is no doubt that there are many diseases where breed disposition plays a major role. This study will not be able to look into breed-specific diseases due to limited number of purebred cat owners participating in the study, but will be able to clarify if purebred cats have a higher frequency of diseases compared to domestic shorthair cats and/or mixed breed cats.

The last group Sandøe, Corr & Palmer, 2016 write about is the increased prevalence of behavioural problems. With selective breeding, there has been a focus on appearance rather than temperament and performance as companions, which, in theory, can lead to behavioural problems (Sandøe et al. 2014b), but this topic is not fully clarified.

The domestic cat has in many ways adapted to living close with people as an interesting, independent companion animals. Previous studies show that how cats are bred, live and taken care of has had some serious welfare problems for the domestic cat. To the author's knowledge, there are no representative studies which link different lifestyle factors in cats to risks of welfare problems, which also quantify the risks and document prevalence of risk factors. This study aims to discover the extent to how cats are bred, live and taken care of impacts their welfare.

The focus is to map the living conditions of privately owned domestic cats in Denmark and to investigate how the living conditions affect the welfare of cats. The hypotheses to be tested are:

- Confined cats have more behavioural problems, such as inappropriate elimination, unwanted marking behaviour, aggressive behaviour, displaying signs of boredom or fear.
- Purebred cats have more behavioural problems, such as inappropriate elimination, unwanted marking behaviour, aggressive behaviour, displaying signs of boredom or fear.

- Confined cats have more health issues, such as being overweight, diabetes, arthritis, oral diseases, kidney diseases, metabolic disorders and urinary diseases.
- Purebred cats have more health issues, such as being overweight, diabetes, arthritis, oral diseases, kidney diseases, metabolic disorders and urinary diseases.
- Owner activation and provided resources have a good effect on behavioural problems, such as inappropriate elimination, unwanted marking behaviour, aggressive behaviour, displaying signs of boredom or fear.
- Owner activation and provided resources have a good effect on such as being overweight, diabetes, arthritis, oral diseases, kidney diseases, metabolic disorders and urinary diseases.

This study is based on domestic cats in Denmark, but correlations found in this study will most likely be of a general nature. Therefore this representative project can be of international interest for authorities, veterinarians and private organisations with an interest in cats. Hopefully this study will help to promote the welfare of domestic cats.

Study aim: Investigate the possibility of a correlation between health and other aspects of the welfare of Danish domestic cats and how they are bred, live and are taken care of.

Hopefully this study will clarify what can be done in order for the domestic cat to thrive as a companion animal.

## 3 Material and methods

### 3.1 Survey design

In 2015, a new project by Danish Centre for Animal Welfare (DCAW) was announced and this thesis is based on findings from this project. The title of the project is “mapping of living condition for privately owned Danish domestic cats” and the aim is to uncover how Danish domestic cats live and are taken care of. Focus is on following areas: The proportion of the population that keep or previously have kept cats; if the cats are confined indoors or have access to the outdoors; the proportion of purebred cats and domestic shorthair cats; how much owners invest in veterinary visits and other care; what owners do to activate their cats; and Danish people’s attitude towards cats – both their own, those belonging to others and stray cats. To uncover this, a representative survey has been conducted. The survey is included in appendix 1. As a veterinary student, I was recruited to this project and my role has been to work as a student assistant and create the survey. The result is a report annexed in draft form and this master thesis, which focuses how domestic cats’ living conditions affect the health and other aspects of the welfare of cats.

Data collection was performed by Norstat in October 2015. The respondents are comprised of Norstat’s pre-recruited panel. A gross sample from this panel (N=6120) was invited to participate in the survey. Sampling had quota on age, gender and geography (region) according to Danish census data. The final, net sample was N=2003, resulting in a response rate of 33%.

To secure a representative sample, we chose a sample size of 2003 respondents and a combined online and telephonic design. Respondents in the age of 18-64 responded online and respondents over the age of 65 were interviewed by phone. Cat owners were instructed to complete the survey for their oldest cat.

The survey contains 45 questions. The cases are weighted on the basis of a matrix with gender x age x region. Both cat owners and nonowners were asked to answer the questions. Not all respondents had to answer all questions, e.g. nonowners had much fewer questions to answer. Questions covered several topics, both demographic, attitudinal and specific questions about the keeping of cats in Denmark. Questions varied between being single and multiple responses. Of the 2003 people, who responded the survey, 415 were cat owners.

Overall response rate for the survey was 33%.

This thesis only deals with the responses of the 415 cat owners, except for when reporting the prevalence of cats in the population. However, since the cases are weighted, the number of counted responses might vary.

### **3.2 Statistical analysis**

All statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 23 for Mac. Univariate descriptive analyses and bivariate analyses were performed. The significance of the relationship between the two variables was analysed with a  $\chi^2$ -test. A value of  $p < 0.05$  was considered significant for all analyses.

## **4 Results**

### **4.1 Demographic characteristics of the cat owner population**

In this study, 2003 people were asked if they had cat in their household or if they previously have had cat in the household. The majority (66.2%) answered that they did not have cat, 261 (13.0%) people did previously have a cat in the household and 415 (20.7%) people did currently have at least one cat in the household. This means that 33.7% of the Danish population keep or previously have kept cat.

Significant more women than men keep cats as pets. 53.3% of the cat owners were women and 46.7% were men. Also, more women than men were previous cat owners; 57.6% were women and 42.4% were men. Women therefore seem to be fonder of keeping feline pets. This was also confirmed in the non-cat owner group, where 51.2% of the non-cat owners were men and 48.8% were women. 39.0% of cat owners live with a partner and no children, 34.5% live with a partner and child/children, 16.5% live alone, 7.2% live with child/children, 1.4% live with their parents, 1.0% live with others who not are relatives and 0.5% live in some other way.

### **4.2 Demographic characteristics of the cat population**

86.1% of the cats were neutered, while the remaining were fertile. 54.1% acquired the cat from a private home, 14.8% got the cat from a shelter, 10.9% said the cat came to them, 8.1% bought it from a breeder. 6.4% had bred the cat themselves, 5.1% acquired the cat some other way and 0.5% didn't know from where they acquired the cat. The majority of the owners responded that they did not pay for the cat.

61.5% of the cats in the survey were domestic shorthair cats, 20.5% were of mixed breeds and 15.0% were purebred cats. For the remaining cats, the owners didn't know the breed of the cat and those cats are excluded from analyses regarding breed. When referred to purebred cat in this study, there was not drawn a distinction between having a pedigree or not. The table displays the distribution of the purebreds, revealing the Maine Coon to be the most popular purebred in Denmark.

<b>Table 1. Breed distribution of purebred cats in Denmark.</b>			
Breed	Frequency	Percent of all cats	Percent of purebred cats
Abyssinian	3	0.2	5.4
British Shorthair	2	0.1	4.0
Burmese	5	0.2	7.4
Europé	2	0.1	3.3
Birman	3	0.2	5.1
Maine Coon	16	0.8	26.4
Norwegian Forest Cat	12	0.6	18.9
Persian	5	0.2	7.9
Ragdoll	3	0.2	4.9
Russian Blue	2	0.1	2.9
Siamese / Oriental	2	0.1	3.0
Other breed	6	0.3	9.3
I don't know	1	0.0	1.6
Total	62	3.1	100.0

All cat owners were asked how their cat is kept.

<b>Table 2. Distribution of how cats in Denmark are kept.</b>		
How the cat is kept	Frequency	Percent
As an indoor cat with no access to the outdoors	70	16.8
As an indoor cat with access to a closed garden	32	7.8
As an indoor cat with access to the outdoors through a cat flap	104	25.0
As an indoor cat with the opportunity to be let outdoors	158	38.0
As an indoor cat with access to the outdoors part of the year (e.g. in a summer house)	15	3.6
As an outdoor cat that rarely or never is inside the home	37	8.8
Total	415	100.0

For the rest of the text, indoor cats with no access to the outdoors are referred to as ‘confined cats’, indoor cats with access to a closed garden are referred to as ‘garden cats’ and indoor cats with access to the outdoors through a cat flap or with the opportunity to be let outdoors are referred to as ‘free-roaming cats’. These three groups will be compared in order to see if there are welfare differences between the groups. Indoor cats with access to the outdoors a part of the year and outdoor cats that rarely or never are inside the house are removed from the analysis and will not be discussed further in the remainder of the report.

There is a difference how purebred cats and domestic shorthair cats are kept.

Table 3. Grouped distribution of how cats in Denmark are kept					
How the cat is kept	Frequency	Percent	Purebreds	Mixed breed	Domestic shorthair
Confined	65	18.4%	24.1%	15.7%	17.9%
Garden	31	8.8%	24.1%	4.3%	6.6%
Free-roaming	257	72.8%	51.8%	80.0%	75.5%
Total	363	100.0%	100.0%	100.00%	100.0%
Missing	52				

Owners were asked which of the following activities they engage with on a regular basis.

Table 4. Prevalence of activities.		
Activity	Frequency	Percent
Show the cat	7	1.8%
Teach the cat tricks	51	12.4%
Walk the cat on a leash	48	11.7%
Play with the cat	274	66.0%
Pet the cat	348	83.8%
Actively feed the cat	99	23.9%
None of these	21	5.1%
Don't know	0	0.0%

Owners were also asked which of the following resources they provide their cat with in the home.

Table 5. Prevalence of owner provided resources.		
	Frequency	Percent
Scratching posts	267	64.4%
Elevated perches	225	54.1%
There are other cats in the household	146	35.1%
The cat socializes with other animals in the household	112	27.0%
Boxes to play with	133	32
Toys	250	60.4%
None of these	28	6.7%
Don't know	2	0.4%

Following two tables are crosstables of how the cat is kept and activities and resources; and of breed and which activities and resources the owner provides. The tables contain percentages of cats followed by the frequency in parentheses, the p-value (level of significance  $P < 0.05$ ), Pearson's  $\chi^2$ , degrees of freedom (d.f.) and number of observations (N). \* indicates significance.



Table 6. Difference in activities and resources between confined, garden and free-roaming cats.								
	Confined	Garden	Free-roaming	Total	P-value	Pearson's $\chi^2$	d.f.	N
Show the cat	1.4% (1)	6.3% (2)	1.5% (4)	1.9% (7)	0.177	3.469	2	363
Teach the cat tricks	15.7% (11)	30.3% (10)	9.9% (26)	12.9% (47)	<b>0.003*</b>	11.472	2	365
Walk the cat on a leash	8.6% (6)	15.6% (5)	13.0% (34)	12.4% (45)	0.510	1.346	2	363
Play with the cat	80.0% (56)	78.1% (25)	66.3% (254)	70.0% (254)	<b>0.048*</b>	6.053	2	363
Pet the cat	88.6% (62)	62.5% (20)	87.0% (228)	85.2% (310)	<b>0.001*</b>	14.370	2	364
Actively feed the cat	45.7% (32)	37.5% (12)	18.0% (47)	25.1% (91)	<b>0.000*</b>	25.444	2	363
None of the mentioned activities	1.4% (1)	3.1% (1)	4.2% (11)	3.6% (13)	0.532	1.262	2	363
Scratching posts	90.0% (62)	59.4% (19)	61.1% (160)	66.5% (242)	<b>0.000*</b>	21.546	2	364
Elevated perches	68.8% (48)	59.4% (19)	51.1% (136)	55.9% (203)	<b>0.044*</b>	6.240	2	363
Other cats in the household	30.0% (21)	34.4% (11)	34.5% (90)	33.6% (122)	0.776	0.506	2	363
The cat socializes with other pets in the household	14.3% (10)	21.9% (7)	29.8% (78)	26.1% (95)	<b>0.027*</b>	7.192	2	364
Boxes	47.1% (33)	40.6% (13)	26.8% (70)	32.0% (116)	<b>0.003*</b>	11.697	2	363
Toys	87.1% (61)	59.4% (19)	58.6% (153)	64.2% (233)	<b>0.000*</b>	19.887	2	363
None of the mentioned resources	1.4% (1)	9.4% (3)	6.1% (16)	5.5% (20)	0.187	3.351	2	363

Significant more owners of confined cats provide their cat with scratching posts, elevated perches and toys. Significant more owners of garden cats teach their cat tricks. Significant fewer owners of free-roaming cats are providing the cat with boxes and are playing with, petting and actively feeding their cat. Significant more owners of free-roaming cats are providing their cat with other pets in the house, which the cat may socialize with.

Table 7. Difference in activities and resources between purebred, domestic shorthair and mixed breed cats.								
	Purebred	Domestic shorthair	Mixed Breed	Total	P-value	Pearson's $\chi^2$	d.f.	N
Show the cat	4.8% (3)	0.8% (2)	0.0% (0)	1.2% (5)	<b>0.018*</b>	8.032	2	402
Teach the cat tricks	21.0% (13)	11.4% (29)	8.2% (7)	12.2% (49)	0.053	5.864	2	402
Walk the cat on a leash	25.8% (16)	10.2% (26)	4.7% (4)	11.4% (46)	<b>0.000*</b>	16.884	2	403
Play with the cat	64.5% (40)	67.5% (172)	62.4% (53)	65.9% (265)	0.670	0.802	2	402
Pet the cat	73.0% (46)	85.2% (218)	87.1% (74)	83.7% (338)	<b>0.042*</b>	6.360	2	404
Actively feed the cat	32.2% (20)	21.6% (55)	22.4% (19)	23.4% (94)	0.197	3.245	2	402
None of the mentioned activities	3.2% (2)	4.7% (12)	9.4% (8)	5.5% (22)	0.177	3.468	2	403
Scratching posts	64.5% (40)	63.1% (161)	67.1% (57)	64.2% (258)	0.807	0.430	2	402
Elevated perches	56.5% (35)	55.3% (141)	52.3% (45)	52.3% (221)	0.858	0.306	2	403
Other cats in the household	40.3% (25)	35.3% (90)	32.9% (28)	32.9% (143)	0.645	0.876	2	402
The cat socializes with other pets in the household	33.9% (21)	28.1% (72)	23.3% (20)	28.0% (113)	0.364	2.023	2	404
Boxes	37.1% (23)	29.8% (76)	34.1% (29)	31.8% (128)	0.477	1.480	2	402
Toys	61.9% (39)	62.5% (160)	52.9% (45)	60.4% (244)	0.285	2.509	2	404
None of the mentioned resources	3.2% (2)	5.9% (15)	10.6% (9)	6.5% (26)	0.165	3.607	2	402

Significant more owners of purebred cats are showing the cat at cat shows and walking the cat on a leash, while significant fewer owners of purebreds are petting their cat.

### 4.3. Prevalence of behavioural problems and health issues

The following tables display the prevalence of behavioural problems and health issues.

Table 8. Prevalence of behavioural problems.		
	Frequency	Percent
Inappropriate elimination	49	11.8%
Destroy furniture or things, e.g. by scratching	84	20.3%
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	19	4.5%
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	15	3.6%
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	19	4.7%
Displays signs of boredom, e.g. excessive vocalization	44	10.6%
Fears other cats, dogs or people	66	15.8%
Other problems	20	4.9%
None of the mentioned	208	50.2

Table 9. Prevalence of health issues		
	Frequency	Percent
Overweight	41	9.8%
Diabetes	6	1.4%
Arthritis	20	4.8%
Oral disease	15	3.5%
Kidney disease	8	1.9%
Metabolic disease	2	0.5%
Urinary disease	8	1.9%
None of the mentioned	316	76.0%

Most of the mentioned health issues have a too few observations to have statistical power. Therefore, diabetes, arthritis, oral disease, kidney disease and metabolic disease are henceforth combined into one variable: disease. So from this point on, disease covers one of the mentioned health issues except being overweight.

Table 10. Prevalence of grouped health issues.		
	Frequency	Percent
Overweight	41	9.8%
Disease	52	12.5%
None of the mentioned	316	76.0%

#### 4.4 What explains behavioural problems?

The following sections are bivariate analyses on what impact how the cat is kept, cat breed and resources & activities have on behavioural problems. The tables contain percentages of cats followed by the frequency in parentheses, the p-value (level of significance  $P < 0.05$ ), Pearson's  $\chi^2$ , degrees of freedom (d.f.) and number of observations (N). \* indicates significance.

##### 4.4.1 Confined and free-roaming cats

In this study, there is was higher frequency of unwanted behaviour in confined and garden cats compared to free-roaming cats. Table 11 reports prevalence of the behavioural problem for confined, garden and free-roaming cats, and whether the difference is significantly different from each other.

**Table 11. Difference in behavioural problems between confined, garden and free-roaming cats.**

	Confined	Garden	Free-roaming	P-value	Pearson's $\chi^2$	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	20.3% (14)	18.8% (6)	9.3% (26)	<b>0.039*</b>	6.475	2	363
Destroy furniture or things	35.7% (25)	25.0% (8)	16.3% (44)	<b>0.002*</b>	12.044	2	363
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	7.1% (5)	12.1% (4)	3.2% (8)	<b>0.037*</b>	6.587	2	363
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	8.6% (6)	3.1% (1)	3.1% (8)	0.116	4.314	2	363
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	5.8% (4)	3.1% (1)	3.4% (9)	0.650	0.862	2	363
Displays signs of boredom	18.6% (13)	6.3% (2)	8.8% (23)	<b>0.043*</b>	6.275	2	363
Fears other cats, dogs or people	14.3% (10)	9.4% (3)	16.5% (43)	0.552	1.188	2	363
Other problems	8.7% (6)	3.1% (1)	4.2% (11)	0.276	2.573	2	363
None of the mentioned	36.2% (25)	43.8% (14)	53.7% (143)	<b>0.017*</b>	8.116	2	363

Confined and garden cats had an increased probability for performing inappropriate elimination and not having any of the mentioned behavioural problems.

Confinement put the cats at risk for destroying furniture or things and displaying signs of boredom.

Gardens cat had an increased probability for displaying aggressive behaviour towards the owner.

#### 4.4.2 Breed predisposition

Very little difference in behavioural problem was seen between purebreds, domestic shorthair and mixed breed cats.

Table 12. Difference in behavioural problems between purebred, domestic shorthair and mixed breed cats.							
	Purebred	Domestic shorthair	Mixed breed	P-value	Pearson's $\chi^2$	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	1.6% (1)	14.1% (36)	10.6% (9)	<b>0.021*</b>	7.774	2	402
Destroy furniture or things	17.7% (11)	19.1% (49)	22.4% (19)	0.749	0.579	2	403
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	9.5% (6)	3.5% (9)	3.5% (3)	0.105	4.504	2	404
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	3.2% (2)	2.7% (7)	4.7% (4)	0.676	0.783	402	
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	6.5% (4)	4.3% (11)	2.4% (2)	0.472	1.499	2	402
Displays signs of boredom	12.9% (8)	8.6% (22)	16.5% (14)	0.113	4.368	2	403
Fears other cats, dogs or people	9.7% (6)	15.3% (39)	23.5% (20)	0.065	5.469	2	402
Other problems	1.6% (1)	5.5% (14)	5.9% (5)	0.412	1.774	2	402
None of the mentioned	48.4% (30)	52.0% (133)	49.4% (42)	0.841	0.345	2	403

Significant more domestic shorthair cats and mixed breed cats than purebred cats eliminate other places than outside or in the litter box.

#### 4.4.3 Impact of activities and resources

Following tables display the impact of activities and resources provided by the owner.

Table 13. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not showed at cat shows, have a given behavioural problem.							
	Show the cat	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's $\chi^2$	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	28.6% (2)	11.5% (47)	11.8% (49)	0.166	1.922	1	415
Destroy furniture or things	28.6% (2)	20.1% (82)	20.3% (84)	0.583	0.302	1	414
Aggressive behaviour towards	14.3% (1)	4.4% (18)	4.6% (19)	0.215	1.536	1	415

owner								
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	0.0% (0)	3.7% (15)	3.6% (15)	0.605	0.267	1	415	
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	0.0% (0)	4.7% (19)	4.6% (19)	0.558	0.342	1	414	
Displays signs of boredom	0.0% (0)	10.8% (44)	10.6% (44)	0.358	0.844	1	415	
Fears other cats, dogs or people	0.0% (0)	16.2% (66)	15.9% (66)	0.246	1.346	1	415	
Other problems	0.0% (0)	4.9% (20)	4.8% (20)	0.548	0.361	1	414	
None of the mentioned	42.9% (3)	50.2% (205)	50.1% (208)	0.698	0.150	1	415	

Walking the cat on a leash did not decrease the probability of having behavioural problems, since no significant difference was found between walking the cat on a leash or not.

**Table 14. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not taught tricks, have a given behavioural problem.**

	Teach the cat tricks	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's $\chi^2$	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	15.4% (8)	11.3% (41)	16.3% (8)	0.393	0.731	1	415
Destroy furniture or things	39.2% (20)	17.6% (64)	20.2% (84)	<b>0.000*</b>	12.968	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	13.5% (7)	3.3% (12)	4.6% (19)	<b>0.001*</b>	10.786	1	416
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	7.8% (11)	3.0% (4)	3.6% (15)	0.084	2.984	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	2.0% (1)	5.0% (18)	4.6% (19)	0.338	0.918	1	416
Displays signs of boredom	7.7% (4)	11.0% (40)	10.6% (44)	0.466	0.531	1	415
Fears other cats, dogs or people	19.2% (10)	15.4% (56)	15.9% (66)	0.483	0.492	1	415
Other problems	1.9% (1)	5.5% (20)	5.0% (21)	0.271	1.211	1	416
None of the mentioned	39.2% (20)	51.6% (188)		0.096	2.766	1	415

Teaching the cat tricks increased the probability of the cat destroying furniture or things and being aggressive towards the owner.

Table 15. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not played with, have a given behavioural problem.							
Behavioural problems	Playing with the cat	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's $\chi^2$	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	12.0% (33)	11.3% (16)	11.8% (49)	0.835	0.043	1	415
Destroy furniture or things	21.2% (58)	19.0% (27)	20.4% (85)	0.605	0.267	1	416
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	2.9% (8)	7.8% (11)	4.6% (19)	<b>0.024*</b>	5.078	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	3.6% (10)	3.5% (5)	3.6% (15)	0.957	0.003	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	3.3% (9)	7.1% (10)	4.6% (19)	0.079	3.089	1	415
Displays signs of boredom	12.8% (35)	6.4% (9)	10.6% (44)	<b>0.045*</b>	4.011	1	415
Fears other cats, dogs or people	18.6% (51)	10.6% (15)	15.9% (66)	<b>0.035*</b>	4.427	1	415
Other problems	5.8% (16)	2.8% (4)	4.8% (20)	0.176	1.830	1	415
None of the mentioned	51.5% (141)	47.5% (67)	50.1% (208)	0.447	0.579	1	415

Playing with the cat decreased the probability for the cat displaying aggressive behaviour towards the owner, but was positively associated with displaying signs of boredom and fearing other cats, dogs and people.

Table 16. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not petted, have a given behavioural problem.							
	Petting the cat	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's $\chi^2$	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	11.8% (41)	11.8% (8)	11.8% (49)	0.991	0.000	1	415
Destroy furniture or things	22.5% (78)	9.0% (6)	20.3% (84)	<b>0.012*</b>	6.350	1	414
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	2.0% (7)	16.4% (11)	4.3% (18)	<b>0.000*</b>	28.003	1	414
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	2.9% (10)	7.4% (5)	3.6% (15)	0.071	3.263	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	4.0% (20)	9.0% (6)	4.8% (20)	0.084	2.980	1	415
Displays signs of boredom	11.5% (40)	6.0% (4)	10.6% (44)	0.179	1.809	1	415
Fears other cats, dogs or people	17.8% (62)	6.0% (4)	15.9% (66)	<b>0.015*</b>	5.895	1	415

			(66)				
Other problems	5.8% (20)	0.0% (0)	4.8% (20)	<b>0.044*</b>	4.058	1	414
None of the mentioned	59.6% (176)	48.5% (33)	50.2% (209)	0.758	0.095	1	416

Petting the cat increases the probability of the cat destroying furniture or things, fearing other cats, dogs or people and other problems. Petting the cat decreases the probability of the cat displaying aggressive behaviour towards the owner.

**Table 17. The table display how many of the cats, which are or are not actively fed, have a given behavioural problem.**

	Actively feeding the cat	Not the selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's $\chi^2$	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	9.1% (9)	12.7% (40)	11.8% (49)	0.337	0.921	1	415
Destroy furniture or things	22.2% (22)	19.6% (62)	20.2% (84)	0.574	0.316	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	1.0% (1)	5.7% (18)	4.6% (19)	0.052	3.789	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	1.0% (1)	4.4% (14)	3.6% (15)	0.108	2.585	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	2.0% (2)	5.4% (17)	4.6% (19)	0.161	1.061	1	414
Displays signs of boredom	12.1% (12)	10.1% (32)	10.6% (44)	0.574	0.316	1	415
Fears other cats, dogs or people	20.2% (20)	14.6% (46)	15.9% (66)	0.180	1.796	1	415
Other problems	6.1% (6)	4.4% (14)	4.8% (20)	0.513	0.428	1	414
None of the mentioned	48.0% (48)	50.9% (161)	50.2% (209)	0.607	0.264	1	416

Actively feeding the cat did not decrease the probability of having behavioural problems, since no significant difference was found between actively feeding the cat or not.

**Table 18. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not activated with any of the mentioned activities, have a given behavioural problem.**

	None of these activities	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's $\chi^2$	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	9.5% (2)	11.9% (47)	11.8% (49)	0.739	0.111	1	415



Destroy furniture or things	0.0% (0)	21.4% (84)	20.3% (84)	<b>0.018*</b>	5.631	1	414
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	5.3% (1)	4.6% (18)	4.6% (19)	0.947	0.002	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	0.0% (0)	3.8% (15)	3.6% (15)	0.362	0.829	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	9.5% (2)	4.6% (18)	4.8% (20)	0.302	1.067	1	415
Displays signs of boredom	4.8% (1)	10.9% (43)	10.6% (44)	0.372	0.796	1	415
Fears other cats, dogs or people	14.3% (3)	16.0% (63)	15.9% (66)	0.835	0.043	1	415
Other problems	0.0% (0)	5.1% (20)	4.8% (20)	0.289	1.123	1	414
None of the mentioned	72.7% (16)	49.0% (193)	50.2% (209)	<b>0.030*</b>	4.698	1	416

Not doing any of the mentioned activities decreased the probability of the cat destroying furniture and was positively associated with having none of the mentioned behavioural problems.

**Table 19. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not provided with scratching, have a given behavioural problem.**

	Scratching posts	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	10.9% (29)	13.5% (20)	11.8% (49)	0.423	0.643	1	415
Destroy furniture or things	20.9% (56)	19.6% (29)	20.4% (85)	0.753	0.099	1	416
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	2.6% (7)	7.5% (11)	4.3% (18)	<b>0.020*</b>	5.387	1	414
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	2.6% (7)	5.4% (8)	3.6% (15)	0.146	2.118	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	4.1% (11)	6.1% (9)	4.8% (20)	0.367	0.814	1	416
Displays signs of boredom	13.1% (35)	6.1% (9)	19.6% (44)	<b>0.026*</b>	4.961	1	415
Fears other cats, dogs or people	15.4% (41)	16.9% (25)	15.9% (66)	0.682	0.168	1	415
Other problems	6.3% (17)	2.7% (4)	5.0% (21)	0.104	2.636	1	416
None of the mentioned	51.7% (138)	47.6% (70)	50.2% (208)	0.428	0.627	1	414

Having a scratching post decreased the probability of the cat being aggressive towards the owner, but put the cat at risk of displaying signs of boredom.

**Table 20. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not provided with elevated perches, have a given behavioural problem.**

	Elevated perches	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	10.7% (24)	13.2% (25)	11.8% (49)	0.433	0.614	1	415
Destroy furniture or things	21.4% (48)	18.9% (36)	20.3% (84)	0.532	0.391	1	414
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	2.7% (6)	6.8% (13)	4.6% (19)	<b>0.043*</b>	4.111	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	1.8% (4)	5.8% (11)	3.6% (14)	<b>0.029*</b>	4.759	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	4.5% (10)	4.7% (9)	4.6% (19)	0.895	0.017	1	414
Displays signs of boredom	12.1% (27)	8.9% (17)	10.6% (44)	0.298	1.081	1	415
Fears other cats, dogs or people	17.0% (38)	14.7% (28)	15.9% (66)	0.522	0.409	1	415
Other problems	5.8% (13)	4.2% (8)	5.1% (21)	0.468	0.527	1	415
None of the mentioned	49.5% (114)	50.7% (94)	50.1% (208)	0.809	0.059	1	415

Having elevated perches decreased the probability of the cat being aggressive towards the owner and towards guests.

**Table 21. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not provided with other cats in the household, have a given behavioural problem.**

	Other cats in the household	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	13.7% (20)	10.8% (29)	11.8% (49)	0.379	0.774	1	415
Destroy furniture or things	18.5% (27)	21.5% (58)	20.4% (85)	0.471	0.520	1	416
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	5.5% (8)	4.1% (11)	4.6% (11)	0.512	0.429	1	416
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	2.8% (4)	4.1% (11)	3.6% (15)	0.494	0.469	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the	6.9% (10)	3.3% (9)	4-6% (19)	0.100	2.713	1	414

household							
Displays signs of boredom	9.6% (14)	11.2% (30)	10.6% (44)	0.621	0.244	1	415
Fears other cats, dogs or people	22.6% (33)	12.2% (33)	15.9% (33)	<b>0.006*</b>	7.650	1	416
Other problems	2.1% (3)	6.7% (18)	5.1% (21)	<b>0.040*</b>	4.235	1	415
None of the mentioned	47.3% (69)	51.7% (139)	50.1% (208)	0.391	0.737	1	415

Having other cats in the household puts the cat at risk of fearing other cats, dogs or people and was negatively associated with having other behavioural problems than the mentioned.

**Table 22. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not provided with other pets in the household, have a given behavioural problem.**

	The cat socializes with other pets in the household	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x <sup>2</sup>	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	8.0% (9)	13.2% (40)	11.8% (49)	0.148	2.095	1	415
Destroy furniture or things	17.9% (19)	21.8% (66)	20.5% (85)	0.280	1.165	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	6.3% (7)	4.0% (12)	4.6% (19)	0.322	0.981	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	3.6% (4)	3.6% (11)	3.6% (15)	0.977	0.001	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	9.8% (11)	2.6% (8)	4.6% (19)	<b>0.002*</b>	9.653	1	415
Displays signs of boredom	8.9% (10)	11.2% (34)	10.6% (44)	0.501	0.453	1	415
Fears other cats, dogs or people	15.2% (17)	15.8% (48)	15.7% (65)	0.869	0.027	1	415
Other problems	1.8% (2)	6.3% (19)	5.1% (21)	0.064	3.424	1	415
None of the mentioned	53.6% (60)	48.8% (148)	50.1% (208)	0.393	0.731	1	415

Having other pets in the household, which the cat socializes with, was positively associated with displaying aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household.

**Table 23. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not provided with boxes, have a given behavioural problem.**

	Boxes	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	10.5% (14)	12.4% (35)	11.8% (49)	0.579	0.308	1	415
Destroy furniture or things	21.8% (29)	19.5% (55)	20.2% (84)	0.586	0.296	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	2.3% (3)	5.3% (15)	4.3% (18)	0.153	2.044	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	7.5% (10)	1.8% (5)	3.6% (15)	<b>0.003*</b>	8.564	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	2.8% (5)	5.0% (14)	4.6% (19)	0.584	0.300	1	415
Displays signs of boredom	12.0% (16)	9.9% (28)	10.6% (44)	0.516	0.421	1	415
Fears other cats, dogs or people	15.8% (21)	16.0% (45)	15.9% (66)	0.965	0.002	1	415
Other problems	7.5% (10)	3.9% (11)	5.1% (21)	0.117	2.463	1	415
None of the mentioned	48.9% (65)	50.7% (143)	50.1% (208)	0.727	0.122	1	415

Providing the cat with boxes put the cat at risk of being aggressive towards guests.

**Table 24. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not provided with toys, have a given behavioural problem.**

	Toys	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	13.2% (33)	9.7% (16)	11.8% (49)	0.279	1.171	1	415
Destroy furniture or things	22.0% (55)	17.6% (29)	20.2% (84)	0.272	1.205	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	2.0% (5)	7.9% (13)	4.3% (18)	<b>0.004*</b>	8.365	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	2.4% (6)	5.5% (9)	3.6% (15)	0.103	2.662	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	2.8% (7)	7.3% (12)	4.6% (19)	<b>0.033*</b>	4.552	1	415
Displays signs of boredom	13.5% (34)	6.1% (10)	10.6% (44)	<b>0.016*</b>	5.806	1	415
Fears other cats, dogs or people	16.0% (40)	15.2% (25)	15.7% (65)	0.836	0.043	1	414
Other problems	6.4% (16)	2.4% (4)	4.8% (20)	0.066	3.380	1	414

None of the mentioned	50.0% (125)	50.3% (83)	50.1% (208)	0.952	0.004	1	415
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Providing the cat with toys decreased the probability of the cat being aggressive towards owner and other pets in the household. It is however increased the probability of displaying signs of boredom.

**Table 25. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not provided with boxes, have a given behavioural problem.**

	None of these resources	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x <sup>2</sup>	d.f.	N
Inappropriate elimination	0.0% (0)	12.7% (49)	11.8% (49)	<b>0.045*</b>	4.020	1	415
Destroy furniture or things	17.9% (5)	20.6% (80)	20.4% (85)	0.726	0.122	1	416
Aggressive behaviour towards owner	0.0% (0)	4.9% (19)	4.6% (19)	0.230	1.441	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards guests	0.0% (0)	3.9% (15)	3.6% (15)	0.289	1.126	1	415
Aggressive behaviour towards other pets in the household	0.0% (0)	4.9% (19)	4.6% (19)	0.230	1.441	1	415
Displays signs of boredom	7.1% (2)	10.9% (42)	10.6% (44)	0.538	0.379	1	415
Fears other cats, dogs or people	17.9% (5)	15.8% (61)	15.9% (66)	0.770	0.086	1	415
Other problems	7.1% (2)	4.7% (18)	4.8% (20)	0.552	0.353	1	415
None of the mentioned	64.3% (18)	49.1% (190)	50.1% (208)	0.121	2.410	1	415

Not providing the cat with any of the mentioned resources decreased the probability of inappropriate elimination.

#### 4.4.4 Sub-conclusion

Confined and garden cats had a higher frequency of behavioural problems compared to free-roaming cats.

Significant more domestic shorthair and mixed breed cats eliminated other places than outside or in the litter box compared to purebred cats.

Walking the cat on a leash and actively feeding the cat had no effect on behavioural problems. Some activities and resources decreased the probability of behavioural problems. These were playing with and petting the cat, providing it with scratching posts, elevated perches, toys and having other cats in the household. Also, not doing any of the mentioned activities and not

providing any of the mentioned resources seemed to decrease the probability of behavioural problems. At the same time, some activities such as teaching tricks, playing with and petting the cat and activities such as boxes, toys and other animals in the household seemed to increase the amount of behavioural problems.

#### 4.5 What explains health issues?

The following sections are bivariate analyses on what impact how the cat is kept, cat breed and resources & activities have on health issues. The tables contain percentages of cats followed by the frequency in parentheses, the p-value (level of significance  $P < 0.05$ ), Pearson's  $\chi^2$ , degrees of freedom (d.f.) and number of observations (N). \* indicates significance.

##### 4.5.1. Confined and free-roaming cats

Table 26 displays that there was no significant difference in being overweight, having disease, or none of the mentioned diseases between being confined, garden or free-roaming cats.

Table 26. Prevalence of health issues with confined, garden and free-roaming cats.							
	Confined	Garden	Free-roaming	P-value	Pearson's $\chi^2$	d.f.	N
Overweight	13.0% (9)	9.4% (3)	10.0% (26)	0.741	0.599	2	362
Diseases	11.4% (8)	25.0% (8)	11.5% (30)	0.090	4.820	2	363
None of the mentioned	72.5% (50)	65.6% (21)	78.2% (205)	0.214	3.088	2	363

##### 4.5.2. Breed predisposition

Purebreds had significant more health issues, as seen in table 27. Purebreds had a higher frequency of diseases, but not for overweight. Table 27 displays the frequency of different diseases for domestic shorthair cats, purebred and mixed breed cats.

Table 27. Prevalence of health issues with purebreds, domestic shorthair and mixed breed cats.							
	Purebred	Domestic shorthair	Mixed Breed	P-value	Pearson's $\chi^2$	d.f.	N
Overweight	3.2% (2)	9.4% (24)	12.9% (11)	0.129	4.090	2	403
Diseases	34.9% (22)	6.7% (17)	11.8% (10)	<b>0.000*</b>	37.775	2	403
None of the mentioned	58.1% (36)	82.4% (211)	71.8% (61)	<b>0.000*</b>	17.736	2	403

Significant more purebreds had one or more of the previously mentioned diseases compared to domestic shorthair cats and mixed breed cats. Significant more domestic shorthair cats and mixed breed cats had none of the mentioned health issues. No significant difference between breed and overweight.

Although not statistically significant, it is worth mentioning that all Europé cats in the study (n=2) had diabetes, half of the Burmese had arthritis (n=4) - and 50% of the British Shorthairs (n=2), 66.7% of the Birman (n=3), 25.0% of the Norwegian Forest cats (n=12) and 20.0% of the Persians had oral disease. 33.3% of the Birman cats (n=3) had kidney disease, but none of the Persians. 50.0% of Siamese/Oriental (n=2) cats have urinary disease.

Also, when asked about their cat's general health, there was a significant difference between purebreds, domestic shorthair and mixed breed. Table 28 clarifies that purebreds were significantly less healthy than the other two groups. P-value 0.000, Pearson's  $\chi^2$  53.614, d.f. 8, 402.

<b>Table 28. Significant differences between the general health of purebred, domestic shorthair and mixed breed cats.</b>			
	Purebred	Domestic Shorthair	Mixed breed
Generally healthy	62.0%	90.6%	88.2%
Sick once in a while	16.1%	7.1%	3.5%
Sick apx. once a year	11.3%	2.0%	3.5%
Sick several times a year	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Chronic disease	3.2%	0.4%	4.7%

#### 4.5.3 Impact of activities and resources

<b>Table 29. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not showed at cat shows, have a given health issue.</b>							
	Show the cat	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's $\chi^2$	d.f.	N
Overweight	0.0% (0)	10.00% (41)	9.9% (41)	0.377	0.781	1	415
Diseases	28.6% (2)	12.3% (50)	12.6% (52)	0.197	1.662	1	414
None of the mentioned	71.4% (5)	76.2% (310)	76.1% (315)	0.771	0.085	1	414

Showing the cat at cat shows did not decrease the probability of having health issues, since no significant difference was found.

**Table 30. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not taught tricks, have a given health issue.**

	Teach the cat tricks	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	13.7% (7)	9.3% (34)	9.9% (41)	0.326	0.966	1	415
Diseases	19.2% (10)	11.6% (42)	12.6% (52)	0.105	2.630	1	414
None of the mentioned	69.2% (36)	76.9% (280)	76.0% (316)	0.225	1.474	1	416

Teaching the cat tricks did not decrease the probability of having health issues, since no significant difference was found between teaching the cat tricks or not.

**Table 31. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not walked on a leash, have a given health issue.**

	Walking the cat on a leash	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	12.2% (6)	9.5% (35)	1.4% (6)	0.550	0.357	1	416
Diseases	22.9% (11)	11.2% (41)	2.7% (11)	<b>0.021*</b>	5.302	1	414
None of the mentioned	62.5% (30)	77.9% (285)	7.2% (30)	<b>0.019*</b>	5.509	1	414

Walking the cat on a leash increased the possibility of having one or more of the mentioned diseases and decreased the probability of not having any of the mentioned diseases.

**Table 32. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not played with, have a given health issue.**

	Play with the cat	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	10.9% (30)	7.8% (11)	9.9%	0.309	1.036	1	415
Diseases	11.7% (32)	14.2% (20)	12.5% (52)	0.465	0.533	1	415
None of the mentioned	77.4% (212)	73.8% (104)	76.1% (316)	0.413	0.669	1	415

Playing with the cat did not decrease the probability of having health issues, since no significant difference was found between playing with the cat or not.



**Table 33. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not petted, have a given health issue**

Health issues	Petting the cat	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	9.5% (33)	10.4% (7)	8.0% (33)	0.812	0.057	1	414
Diseases	8.6% (30)	32.8% (22)	7.2% (33)	<b>0.000*</b>	29.921	1	414
None of the mentioned	80.7% (280)	52.2% (35)	67.6% (280)	<b>0.000*</b>	24.987	1	414

Petting the cat decreased the probability of having health issues and increased the probability of not having any of the mentioned diseases

**Table 34. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not fed actively, have a given health issue.**

	Actively feed the cat	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	13.1% (13)	8.9% (23)	9.9% (41)	0.214	1.544	1	415
Diseases	7.1% (7)	14.2% (45)	12.5% (52)	0.060	3.536	1	414
None of the mentioned	76.8% (76)	75.9% (239)	76.1% (315)	0.856	0.033	1	414

Actively feeding the cat did not decrease the probability of having health issues, since no significant difference was found between actively feeding the cat or not.

**Table 35. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not activated with any of the mentioned activations, have a given health issue.**

	None of the mentioned	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	0.0% (0)	10.4% (41)	9.9% (41)	0.119	2.425	1	415
Diseases	13.2% (52)	4.5% (1)	12.7% (53)	0.236	1.403	1	416
None of the mentioned	8.18% (18)	75.6% (298)	76.0% (316)	0.509	0.436	1	416

Doing none of the mentioned activities with the cat did not decrease the probability of having health issues, since no significant difference was found.

**Table 36. The table displays how many of the cats have a given health issue, when they are fed either once a day, twice a day, three times a day or more or ad libitum.**

How often do you feed the cat?	Once a day	Twice a day	Three times a day or more often	Ad libitum	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	4.3% (3)	12.3% (19)	14.0% (8)	7.6% (10)	0.153	5.272	3	412
Diseases	5.8 % (4)	12.9% (20)	26.3% (15)	9.9% (13)	<b>0.004*</b>	13.482	3	412
None of the mentioned	87.0% (60)	74.2% (115)	56.1% (32)	82.4% (108)	<b>0.000*</b>	20.345	3	412

Significant more cats fed once a day or ad libitum had none of the mentioned diseases. Feeding the cat three times a day or more was associated with a higher prevalence of diseases.

**Table 37. The table displays how many of the cats have a given health issue, when played with either daily, several times a day, less frequently**

How often do you play with or activate the cat?	Daily	Several times a week	Less a frequently	Never	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	7.8% (16)	14.4% (17)	14.0% (7)	0% (0)	0.052	9.374	4	415
Diseases	8.3% (17)	15.3% (18)	20.0% (10)	20.0% (7)	0.075	8.498	4	415
None of the mentioned	82.6% (171)	70.3% (83)	64.0% (32)	71.4% (25)	<b>0.021*</b>	11.542	4	416

Playing with the cat daily decreased likelihood of overweight and diseases. Never playing with the cat was associated with a higher prevalence of disease.

The tables below show how many cats were provided with a given resource and also had a health issue.

**Table 38. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not provided with scratching posts, have a given health issue.**

	Scratching posts	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	9.7% (26)	9.5% (14)	9.7% (40)	0.944	0.005	1	414
Diseases	8.2% (22)	20.3% (30)	12.5% (52)	<b>0.000*</b>	12.574	1	415
None of the mentioned	79.8% (213)	69.6% (102)	76.1% (316)	<b>0.020*</b>	5.433	1	415

Having scratching posts decreased the probability of having at least one of the mentioned diseases and increases the probability of having none of the mentioned diseases.

**Table 39. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not provided with elevated perches, have a given health issue.**

	Elevated perches	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	8.9% (20)	11.0% (21)	9.9% (41)	0.473	0.516	1	416
Diseases	7.1% (16)	18.9% (36)	12.6% (52)	<b>0.000*</b>	13.043	1	414
None of the mentioned	80.8% (181)	70.5% (134)	76.1% (315)	<b>0.015*</b>	5.968	1	414

Having elevated perches decreased the probability of having at least one of the mentioned diseases and increased the probability of having none of the mentioned diseases.

**Table 40. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not provided with other cats in the household, have a given health issue.**

	Other cats in the household	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	8.2% (12)	10.8% (29)	9.9% (41)	0.404	0.697	1	415
Diseases	11.0% /16)	13.7% (37)	12.7% (53)	0.423	0.642	1	416
None of the mentioned	76.6% (111)	75.8% (204)	76.1% (315)	0.871	0.026	1	414

Providing the cat with other cats in the household did not decrease the probability of having health issues, as no significant difference was found.

**Table 41. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not socializing with other pets in the household, have a given health issue.**

	Other pets in the household	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	8.9% (10)	10.2% (31)	9.9% (41)	0.693	9.156	1	415
Diseases	11.0% /16)	13.7% (37)	12.7% (53)	0.423	0.642	1	416
None of the mentioned	75.9% (101)	75.9% (214)	75.9% (315)	0.991	0.000	1	415

Providing the cat with other pets to socialize with did not decrease the probability of having health issues, as no significant difference was found.

**Table 42. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not provided with boxes, have a given health issue.**

	Boxes	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	9.2% (26)	10.5% (14)	9.6% (40)	0.674	0.177	1	415
Diseases	8.0% (20)	20.0% (33)	12.7% (53)	0.000*	12.964	1	416
None of the mentioned	79.2% (198)	71.3% (117)	76.1% (315)	0.067	3.361	1	414

Providing the cat with boxes did not decrease the probability of having health issues, as no significant difference was found.

**Table 43. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not provided with toys, have a given health issue.**

	Toys	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	11.6% (29)	6.7% (11)	9.7% (40)	0.099	2.716	1	414
Diseases	8.0% (20)	20.0% (33)	12.7% (53)	<b>0.000*</b>	12.964	1	416
None of the mentioned	79.2% (198)	71.3% (117)	76.1% (315)	0.067	3.361	1	414

Having toys decreased the probability of having at least one of the mentioned diseases.

**Table 44. The table displays how many of the cats, which are or are not provided with any of the mentioned resources, have a given health issue.**

	None of the mentioned	Not selected	Total	P-value	Pearson's x2	d.f.	N
Overweight	7.1% (2)	10.1% (39)	9.9% (41)	0.618	0.249	1	416
Diseases	14.3% (4)	12.4% (48)	12.5% (52)	0.771	0.084	1	415
None of the mentioned	78.6% (22)	75.8% (294)	76.0% (316)	0.738	0.112	1	416

Not providing the cat with any of the mentioned resources did not decrease the probability of having health issues, as no significant difference was found.

#### **4.5.4 Sub-conclusion**

No significant difference in being overweight, having disease, or none of the mentioned diseases between being confined, garden or free-roaming cats. Doing none of the mentioned activities, showing the cat at cat shows, playing with, petting and actively feeding the cat had no effect on health issues. Neither did providing the cat with other animals in the household or boxes or not providing the cat with any of the mentioned resources.

Purebred cats had a higher frequency of diseases than mixed breed and domestic shorthair cats. When it came to general health, purebreds were significantly less healthy than mixed breed and domestic shorthair cats.

Having elevated perches and toys decreased the probability of health issues, and scratching posts and elevated perches both increased the probability of having none of the mentioned diseases.

Walking the cat on a leash increased the possibility of having one or more of the mentioned diseases and decreased the probability of not having any of the mentioned diseases.

## 5 Discussion

### 5.1 Behavioural problems

Throughout the world, the proportion of cats housed indoors varies a great deal. In the United Kingdom, the majority of the cats get to roam outdoor, unlike in the United States where 50-60% of the cats are confined to the indoors (Patronek, Beck & Glickman 1997, Bernstein 2007). The difference might be that in the United States both American animal welfare organizations and American veterinarians state that cats should be confined indoors or, if allowed outside, this should only be in a safe enclosure (Buffington 2002). The American Veterinary Medical Association encourages owners of domestic cats in urban and suburban areas to keep cats confined indoors, even though having adopted a more moderate position recently (Palmer, Sandøe 2014).

As in the UK, most Danish cat owners seem to give their cat outdoor access and allowing their cat to roam. Less than a fourth of the cats in this study are not allowed to roam. There are no previous studies to compare this number to. There is however, reason to believe that more and more people chose to confine their cats, as this seems to be the trend in other Western countries.

In recent years, some studies have focused on the benefits and consequences of keeping cats confined versus being allowed to roam; both ways of living seem to be associated with risks and benefits.

An earlier study on cats' behavioural problems identified five risk factors for developing behavioural problems, no outdoor access being one of them (Amat et al. 2009). This study supports the study of Amat et al. in the highest degree; confined cats in this study had a higher frequency of all mentioned behavioural problems than free-roaming in cats, except for fearing other cats, dogs or humans. Confined cats also have a higher frequency of behavioural problems than garden cats in all problems except for aggressiveness towards the owner.

In an American study (Strickler, Shull 2014), owners reported behavioural problems with more than 60% of the indoor cats, aggression towards people being the most frequent problem (36%). Cat aggressiveness towards people did not seem to be a major problem for Danish cat owners, since only 4.5% reported aggressiveness towards the owner and 3.6% reported aggressiveness towards guests. The difference in these numbers could be due to Danish owners being better at distinguishing between play-related behaviour such as biting or chasing while playing – and true aggressiveness. Owners of confined and garden cats deal with more aggressive behaviour than owners of free-roaming cats. This study did not distinguish between how and when aggression occurs. This makes it difficult to find the cause. According to Bain and Stelow, human-directed

aggression has many causes, such as inappropriate or misdirected play, fear-related, petting-induced and redirected aggression (Bain, Stelow 2014).

The major behavioural problem with Danish cats was the cat destroying furniture and other things in the home, as 20.3% of the cats, and 35.7% of confined cats, performed this behaviour. However, this behaviour is not a problem for the cat, but something the owners see as a problem. Cats can destroy furniture and things in several ways, but most likely it is scratching that accounts for the majority of the reported problems. But scratching is not a sign of the cat having a problem. It is a natural marking behaviour and it causes scent marks to be allocated from interdigital glands, leaving olfactory and visual signs. Scratching also keeps the claws in good shape. Surfaces for scratching, such as scratching posts, should therefore be provided in attractive places in order to avoid unwanted scratching on furniture (Rochlitz 2005). Indoor cats might be short of suitable places to perform their scratching behaviour such as scratching posts. Destroying furniture or other things could also be a sign of boredom or lack of stimulation. Destroying things will often draw the owners' attention and even though the consequence might be scolding, the cat will still learn the coherence between destroying things and attention. Thus, some cats will make a habit out of e.g. scratching as a means to catching the owner's attention.

There were significant more confined cats that eliminated other places than outside or in their litter box. 20.3% of the confined cats and 18.8% of garden cats, while only 9.3% of the free-roaming cats had this problem. Inappropriate elimination can be of both urine and faeces. Cats are in general very clean animals, but being territorial animals, cats mark their territory. Even confined cats may perform this behaviour. Urine and faeces plays a central part when it comes to communicating with other cats and it is natural cat behaviour related to surviving and reproduction. Marking behaviour is primarily performed by fertile cats, but also by the neutered cat, especially if fertile cats outside are threatening its territory. This can be very stressful for the confined cat – and stress is also a reason for inappropriate elimination.

Inappropriate elimination can also have very simple reasons; such as too few litter boxes, wrong placement of litter boxes, e.g. too close to the feeding bowl or litter that the cat refuses to use. No matter the reason, when inappropriate elimination occurs inside the home, it is reason for a lot of frustration – and if the reason cannot be found and solved it can have fatal consequences for the cat. Significant fewer owners to confined cats answered that they have none of the mentioned behavioural problems. This means than there were general more behavioural problems with confined cats. The reasons are numerous and vary between the different problems. In general the problems can be due to increased stress, insufficient mental stimulation and lack of physical activity (Bain, Stelow 2014). Confinement reduces the space, variety and forms of activity available to most

cats and locates them in places designed around human convenience and comfort (Palmer, Sandøe 2014).

This study confirms that there was an association between how the cat is kept and behavioural problems, and that being confined increased the likelihood of having behavioural problems. Even though confinement does provide some advantages, not all cats adapt to an indoor environment equally well (Jongman 2007).

Sandøe, Corr et al. write about increased prevalence of behavioural problems with purebred cats, since focus has been on appearance rather than temperament and performance as companions. This assertion is not supported by this study, since purebred did not have any significant higher frequency of any of the mentioned behavioural problems. The only behaviours where purebreds had a higher frequency than both domestic shorthair cats and mixed breed cats was displaying aggressive behaviour towards owners and other animals in the household, but the difference was not significant.

This study reveals that some activation and resources provided by the owner can decrease the probability of some behavioural problems. Recommendations for different kinds of enrichments and activation in order for the cat to thrive in confinement and are expected to have a good effect on behavioural problems (Bain, Stelow 2014, Rochlitz 2005, Jongman 2007).

The goals of environmental enrichments of confined cats are increasing behaviour diversity, reducing frequency of abnormal behaviour, increasing range or number of species-typical behaviour patterns, increasing positive utilisation of the environment and increasing the ability to cope with challenges in a more normal way (Ellis 2009). Activities can be playing with toys, taking the cat outside on a leash, petting, and actively feeding the cat. All are supposed to make the cat's life less uniform and promoting a more active, natural life (Ellis SL et al. 2013). Provided resources can be scratching posts, elevated perches, toys, interspecies companion etc. Scratching posts are used for several purposes: conditioning the claws and stretching. Scratching is a natural territorial behaviour for cats (Jongman 2007). However, this study found no significant association between destructive behaviour such as scratching and if the cat was provided with scratching posts or not; the effect is therefore doubtful.

Elevated perches are used to survey the environment for intruders and important for resting and sleeping (Jongman 2007). The results of this study reveals that elevated perches decreased the probability for both aggressive behaviour towards people. If provided with elevated perches, the cat can escape from uncomfortable situations with people and aggressiveness can be avoided. Also, playing with and petting the cat as well as providing the cat with scratching posts decreased the probability of displaying aggressive behaviour towards the owner.



This means that having a close relation with your cat by petting it, engaging in playing with it and providing scratching posts for the cat to perform natural marking behaviour has a positive effect on aggressiveness and are relatively simple initiatives for the owner to exert.

At the same time, some activities such as teaching tricks, playing with and petting the cat and activities such as boxes, toys and other animals in the household seemed to increase the amount of behavioural problems.

Providing the cat with other animals to socialize with increased the probability of the cat being aggressive towards animals. Cats which not are provided with other animals in the household, may never encounter other animals, if they are confined or garden cats, and if they are free-roaming the owner most likely won't be around to experience the encounter. Therefore, owners who don't provide the cat with other animals are less likely to report this behavioural problem.

Teaching the cat tricks was associated with higher frequency of destroying furniture or things and being aggressive towards the owner. Significant more garden cats were taught tricks, and significant more garden cats displayed the same behavioural problems. Therefore, it is likely to assume that the reason for a higher frequency of these behavioural problems may be a confounding effect of being a garden cat.

Playing with the cat was associated with a higher frequency of displaying signs of boredom. Significant more confined and garden cats were played with, and significant more confined displayed same behaviour. Therefore, the reason for the higher frequency of boredom may be a confounding effect of being a confined cat. Playing with the cat was also associated with fearing other cats, dogs or people and no confounding effect has been found.

Providing the cat with toys was associated with a higher frequency of displaying signs of boredom. Significant more confined cats are provided toys, and significant more confined display signs of boredom. Therefore the reason for the higher frequency of boredom may be a confounding effect of being a confined cat.

No confounding effect for boxes was found.

Several causes for behavioural problems were identified in this study. However, problem behaviours of cats are often not abnormal behaviours, but natural behaviours and may need to be redirected to appropriate substrates (Jongman 2007). As mentioned before, behavioural problems are a frequent reason for relinquishment and euthanasia of cats (Salman et al. 2000b, Kass et al. 2001b). Even though behavioural problems are only to a limited extent direct signs of compromised cat welfare, they may indirectly affect welfare and longevity through owner reactions.

## 5.2 Health issues

In recent years, some studies have focused on the benefits and consequences of keeping cats confined versus being allowed to roam; both ways of living seem to be associated with risks and benefits.

Studies have found that indoor cats are at greater risk for developing several diseases, such as feline urologic syndrome, hyperthyroidism, dental disease (Buffington et al. 2006, Buffington 2002, Rochlitz 2007b), being skinny fat (Bjornvad et al. 2011) and diabetes mellitus (Slingerland et al. 2009). But none of these can be confirmed during this study, since confined cats did not have more health issues than garden cats or free-roaming cats. Part of the explanation for this may be that owners of confined cats spend more time activating their cats and give them extra resources indoors to compensate for the missing behavioural opportunities.

Only 9.8% of the owners reported their cat to be overweight. Other studies have found considerable higher prevalence of obesity and overweight amongst cats. An American study found 31.5% of the cats to be obese or overweight (Lund et al. 2005) and a study from New Zealand found that 27% of the cats to be overweight or obese (Cave et al. 2012). This may mean that owners are unaware of what the ideal body condition is for cats and henceforth were underestimating their cat's weight.

Many studies have been performed to identify risk factors for obesity, and several studies find a relation between confinement and obesity in cats (Sandøe et al. 2014a, Sloth 1992, Scarlett et al. 1994, Sandøe, Corr & Palmer 2016, Palmer, Sandøe 2014). It is worth mentioning that not all studies find an association between confinement and obesity (Courcier et al. 2010, Colliard et al. 2009), and neither did this study. More confined cats (13.0%) than garden cats (9.4%) and free-roaming cats (10.0%) were obese, but the difference was not significant. These numbers are lower than other studies have found (Lund et al. 2005, Allan et al. 2000, Colliard et al. 2009), but the reason may be that the owners were not given any tool to estimate their cats body condition. Owners only made a subjective assessment. Furthermore, a recent Danish study of confined, adult neutered cats has discovered that body condition score (BCS) underestimates the level of body fat percent (BF%) in these cats. While a BCS of 5 is normally considered to be ideal, this study found cats with an ideal BCS to have slightly too high BF%. The study suggests confined cats to have higher BF% as a result of a low activity level, resulting in less muscle mass and thus a higher BF% compared to colony cats. This phenomenon is called being 'skinny fat' (Bjornvad et al. 2011). This survey did not cover skinny fat as a health issue, as this is not something that owners seek a veterinarian for and the condition is not very apparent to either owners or most professionals.

Because of breeding for extreme phenotype and not least a lack of genetic diversity, purebred cats are predisposed to various diseases (Sandøe, Corr & Palmer 2016). Since there weren't more than 62

of 415 (15.0%) purebred in the survey, it was not possible to uncover if some breeds had higher prevalence of certain diseases than others. Most of the breeds only had a few cats in the survey, so there would not be high enough power to perform any breed specific analysis. Therefore, the cats were grouped as being purebred, domestic shorthair or mixed breed cats, and result was evident: a significant higher prevalence of diseases was seen within purebred cats. The reasons can be numerous, but the main reason is most likely selective breeding. Selective breeding has led to purebred cat breeds, which are fancied by many cat owners, but has also compromised the health of these purebred cats due to a lack of genetic diversity (Sandøe et al. 2014b). More than 20 breeding conditional diseases are seen within purebred cats, but not all breeds are affected (Lipinski et al. 2008).

The two most popular breeds in Denmark are the Maine Coon and the Norwegian Forest cats. Both of these breeds suffer from chronic gingivo-stomatitis (Kortegaard et al. 2006, Anonymous 2013) and approximately 6.3% of Maine Coons suffer from hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (Godiksen et al. 2011). The findings of this study leave no doubt that purebred cats suffer more from health issues than mixed breeds and domestic shorthair.

Aforementioned activities and environmental enrichment can not only decrease behavioural problems, but may also have an effect on cats' health. Provided enrichments can help reduce obesity in cats, if the enrichment encourages the cat to be more active. All are supposed to make the cat's life less uniform and promoting a more active, natural life (Ellis SL et al. 2013).

This study showed that having elevated perches and toys decreased the probability of health issues, and scratching posts and elevated perches both increased the probability of having none of the mentioned diseases. This supports the existing literature about enrichments having a positive effect on the cats' health.

However, walking the cat on a leash increased the possibility of having one or more of the mentioned diseases and decreased the probability of not having any of the mentioned diseases. At the same time, significant more owners of purebred cats walk their cat on a leash and purebred cats also had an increased probability of having one or more of the mentioned diseases and a decreased probability of not having any of the mentioned diseases. Therefore the reason for the higher frequency of health issues may be a confounding effect of being a purebred cat.

## 6 Conclusion

The aim of this study was to investigate the possibility of a correlation between health and other aspects of the welfare of Danish domestic cats and how they are bred, live and are taken care of. This study has linked two conclusive factors to risks of welfare problems. These are confinement and being purebred. Hopefully, this study has clarified how cats should be kept order to thrive as a companion animal.

Confinement or only having access to a closed garden puts the cats at risk of an increased amount of behavioural problems. Contrary to expectation, confined cats do not suffer from more health problems than roaming cats. Owners of confined cats spend more time activating their cats and give them extra resources. This may have an effect on health issues.

There is a clear correlation between being a purebred cat and the cats' health. Purebred cats have a higher frequency of diseases and when it comes to general health, purebreds are significantly less healthy than domestic shorthair and mixed breed cats. However, purebred cats do not have more behavioural problems than domestic shorthair and mixed breed cats.

Some activities and resources decrease the probability of behavioural problems and health issues. These are playing with and petting the cat, providing it with scratching posts, elevated perches, toys and having other cats in the household. This means that prevention and treatment may be possible with environmental enrichments for the cat.

This study shows that confinement is correlated with having more behavioural problems. Therefore, owners of confined cats are encouraged to meet their cat's need for natural behaviours by providing an environment that fulfils this need. When acquiring a new cat, owners are hereby advised to thoroughly consider if the cat should be a purebred cat or not. Purebred cats may be bred with the purpose of being pets, but the lack of genetic diversity within many breeds predisposes them to many diseases.

## 7 Perspectives

The findings of this study will provide relevant input to authorities, veterinarians and private organisations with an interest in the welfare of cats. The findings are of a general nature and can be applied internationally.

As this study was a part of a much bigger project, the questions regarding behavioural problems and health issues did not have a detailed character. Future studies regarding the welfare of cats should focus more on factors that may compromise welfare, as well as elaborate the questions regarding behavioural problems and health issues. To clarify how much behavioural problems influence the welfare of cats, more detailed descriptions of these problems are needed. Knowledge of how often and under which circumstances these behaviours occur will help estimating the effect on welfare. Regarding health issues, a bigger sample size would be needed in order to draw conclusions.

Further research about behavioural problems and health issues is required to get a more complete picture of the extent of the consequences of confinement and selective breeding.

This study found purebred cats to be generally less healthy than domestic shorthair and mixed breed cats. A question of the need for breeding purebred cats should be raised, when the domestic cat – a much healthier alternative to the purebred cat – exists in numerous numbers around the world. Therefore, this study could be of interest for breed clubs and cat breeders.

This study may also help veterinarians and other professionals to advise cat owners about how to keep cats and to give an understanding of the welfare consequences of being a purebred cat.

Hopefully this study has clarified what initiatives can be done to promote the welfare of domestic cats.

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## 9 Appendix

### Appendix 1: The survey

Ved at udfylde dette spørgeskema bidrager du til en undersøgelse af kattes vilkår og af holdninger til katte i Danmark. Undersøgelsen gennemføres af Københavns Universitet baseret på en bevilling fra Videncenter for Dyrevelfærd.

Formålet med undersøgelsen er at afdække, hvordan danske katte lever og bliver passet.

På baggrund af undersøgelsens resultater vil det være muligt for myndigheder, dyrlæger og organisationer med interesse for katte at målrette initiativer på en måde, så der tages bedst muligt hensyn til både dyr og mennesker.

Din besvarelse er anonym, og vi får altså ikke andre oplysninger om dig, end dem du selv giver os ved dine besvarelser.

Mange tak for din deltagelse.

Annika Patursson Nørspang, dyrlægestuderende

Björn Forkman, professor

Peter Sandøe, professor

Spørgsmål	Svarkategorier	Filter
1. Hvilket køn er du?	Single Response a) Kvinde b) Mand	ALLE
2. Hvilket år er du født?	Single Response. Vælg årstal i pop up menu. Alle årstal fra 1915 og frem til 2000 skal være en mulighed.	ALLE
3. Hvordan er din husstand sammensat?	Single Response a) Jeg bor hos mine forældre b) Jeg bor alene uden børn c) Jeg bor alene med hjemmeboende barn/børn d) Jeg bor sammen med ægtefælle/kæreste uden børn eller uden hjemmeboende børn e) Jeg bor sammen med ægtefælle/kæreste og hjemmeboende barn/børn f) Jeg bor sammen med andre, der ikke er min kæreste eller familie g) Andet	ALLE
4. Hvor bor du?	Single Response a) I en storby (over 100.000 indbyggere)	ALLE

	b) I en forstad til en storby c) I en større by (10.000-100.000 indbyggere) d) I en mindre by (under 10.000 indbyggere) e) På landet (landsby eller åbent land)	
5. Hvilken boligtype passer bedst på, hvor du bor?	Single Response a) Hus/rækkehus med have b) Hus/rækkehus uden have c) Lejlighed uden have d) Lejlighed med have e) Gård/hus på landet f) Andet	ALLE
6. Er der kat i husstanden?	Single Response a) Ja b) Nej c) Nej, men har tidligere haft kat	ALLE b) Gå til Q38 c) Gå til Q38

**Obs Norstat: Kun omkring 16-20% vil svare ja i Q6 og skulle have Q7-37.**

7. Hvor mange katte har du/I?	Single Response a) 1 kat b) 2 katte c) 3 katte d) 4 katte e) 5 katte eller derover	Kun hvis Q6=a
8. Hvor gammel er katten?	Single Response a) 0-½ år b) ½-1 år c) 1-3 år d) 3-7 år e) Over 7 år f) Ved ikke	Kun hvis Q6=a
9. Hvad er din kat?	Single Response a) En steriliseret hunkat b) En kastreret hankat c) En ikke-steriliseret hunkat d) En ikke-kastreret hankat e) Ved ikke	Kun hvis Q6=a c) Gå til Q11 d) Gå til Q11
10. Hvor gammel var katten, da den blev steriliseret/kastreret?	Single Response a) Under 6 måneder b) 6-12 måneder c) Over 1 år d) Ved ikke	Kun hvis Q6=a og Q9= a eller b
11. Er det en racekat?	Single Response	Kun hvis Q6=a

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ja</li> <li>b) Nej, en huskat</li> <li>c) Nej, en blandingskat</li> <li>d) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Gå til Q13</li> <li>c) Gå til Q13</li> <li>d) Gå til Q13</li> </ul>
12. Hvilken race er katten?	<p>Single Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Abyssiner</li> <li>b) British Shorthair</li> <li>c) Burmeser</li> <li>d) Europé</li> <li>e) Hellig Birma</li> <li>f) Maine Coon</li> <li>g) Norsk Skovkat</li> <li>h) Perser</li> <li>i) Ragdoll</li> <li>j) Russian blue</li> <li>k) Siameser/ Orientaler</li> <li>l) Andet</li> <li>m) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a og Q11 = a
13. Hvor meget har du/I betalt for katten?	<p>Single Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Har ikke betalt for den</li> <li>b) 1-499 kr</li> <li>c) 500-999 kr</li> <li>d) 1.000-1.999 kr</li> <li>e) 2.000-2.999 kr</li> <li>f) 3.000-3.999 kr</li> <li>g) 4.000-4.999 kr</li> <li>h) 5.000-6.999 kr</li> <li>i) 7.000-9.999 kr</li> <li>j) Over 10.000 kr</li> <li>k) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a
14. Hvor har du/I købt eller fået katten fra?	<p>Single Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Jeg/vi har selv opdrættet katten</li> <li>b) Privat hjem</li> <li>c) En avler/ opdrætter</li> <li>d) Et internat</li> <li>e) Det er en kat, som selv er kommet til os</li> <li>f) Andet</li> <li>g) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a
15. Har du/I oplevet væsentlige problemer med følgende former for adfærd hos katten? (vælg gerne flere svar)	<p>Multiple Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Har afføring/tisser andre steder end udenfor eller i bakken</li> <li>b) Ødelægger møbler eller ting, fx kradser i møbler</li> <li>c) Udviser aggressiv adfærd mod dig/jer</li> <li>d) Udviser aggressiv adfærd mod gæster</li> <li>e) Udviser aggressiv adfærd mod andre dyr i</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a

	<p>hjemmet</p> <p>f) Udviser tegn på kedsomhed, fx ved at ”miave” meget eller vil ikke lade mig/os få fred</p> <p>g) Angst for andre katte, hunde eller mennesker</p> <p>h) Andre problemer, beskriv venligst: _____</p> <p>i) Ingen af disse</p> <p>j) Ved ikke</p>	
16. Hvilke af følgende aktiviteter laver du/I regelmæssigt med katten (vælg gerne flere svar)?	<p>Multiple Response</p> <p>a) Går på udstilling</p> <p>b) Lærer katten tricks</p> <p>c) Går ture med katten</p> <p>d) Leger med katten</p> <p>e) Kæler med katten</p> <p>f) Fodrer katten aktivt, fx i en foderbold, et aktivitetsbræt, gennem leg eller spreder foderet ud på gulvet eller græsset</p> <p>g) Ingen af disse</p> <p>h) Ved ikke</p>	Kun hvis Q6=a
17. Hvilke af disse ressourcer har katten adgang til i hjemmet? (vælg gerne flere svar)	<p>Multiple Response</p> <p>a) Indretninger til at kradse i</p> <p>b) Indretninger til at komme op i højden</p> <p>c) Der er andre katte i husstanden</p> <p>d) Katten omgås andre dyr i husstanden</p> <p>e) Papkasser til at lege med</p> <p>f) Legetøj</p> <p>g) Ingen af disse</p> <p>h) Ved ikke</p>	Kun hvis Q6=a
18. Hvor ofte leger du/I med eller aktiverer katten?	<p>Single Response</p> <p>a) Dagligt</p> <p>b) Flere gange ugentligt</p> <p>c) Sjældnere</p> <p>d) Aldrig</p> <p>e) Ved ikke</p>	Kun hvis Q6=a
19. Hvor ofte fodrer du/I katten?	<p>Single Response</p> <p>a) En gang dagligt</p> <p>b) To gange dagligt</p> <p>c) Tre gange dagligt eller oftere</p> <p>d) Foder står altid eller næsten altid fremme</p> <p>e) Aldrig. Katten fanger eller finder selv føden.</p> <p>f) Ved ikke</p>	Kun hvis Q6=a
20. Hvad bliver katten hovedsageligt fodret med?	<p>Single Response</p> <p>a) Vådfoder/dåsefoder</p>	Kun hvis Q6=a

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Tørfoder</li> <li>c) Madrester</li> <li>d) Råfodring, fx BARF</li> <li>e) Katten fanger selv føden</li> <li>f) Andet</li> <li>g) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	
21. Har du fået din kat vaccineret?	<p>Single Respons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ja</li> <li>b) Nej</li> <li>c) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a og Q8=a, b eller c
22. Bliver din kat regelmæssigt vaccineret?	<p>Single Respons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ja, hvert år</li> <li>b) Ja, hvert 3. År</li> <li>c) Nej, katten bliver ikke regelmæssigt vaccineret</li> <li>d) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a og Q8=d, e eller f
23. Hvad skal der til, for at du tager katten til dyrlægen udover til vaccination og lignende?	<p>Multiple Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Tager ikke katten til dyrlægen</li> <li>b) At der er alvorlige tegn på sygdom</li> <li>c) At der er mindre tegn på sygdom</li> <li>d) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a
24. Hvordan vil du beskrive din kats generelle helbred?	<p>Single Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Generelt rask</li> <li>b) Syg en sjælden gang</li> <li>c) Syg ca. en gang om året</li> <li>d) Syg flere gange om året</li> <li>e) Kronisk sygdom</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a
25. Har din kat nogle af følgende helbredsproblemer på nuværende tidspunkt? (vælg gerne flere svar)	<p>Multiple Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Overvægt</li> <li>b) Sukkersyge</li> <li>c) Gigt</li> <li>d) Tand/mundhule lidelse</li> <li>e) Nyrelidelse</li> <li>f) Stofskiftelidelse</li> <li>g) Urinvejslidelse</li> <li>h) Ingen af ovenstående</li> <li>i) Anden lidelse, beskriv venligst: _____</li> <li>j) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a
26. Får katten regelmæssigt nogen af følgende forebyggende behandlinger?	<p>Multiple Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Loppe- og flåtmidler</li> <li>b) Ormekure</li> <li>c) Ingen af disse</li> <li>d) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a

27. Er katten sygeforsikret?	Single Response a) Nej b) Ja c) Ved ikke	Kun hvis Q6=a  b) Gå til Q29 c) Gå til Q29
28. Hvis din kat ikke er sygeforsikret, angiv venligst årsagen hertil: (vælg gerne flere svar)	Multiple Response a) Vidste ikke, at man kunne sygeforsikre katte b) Det er for dyrt c) Mener ikke, at det er nødvendigt d) Sætter selv penge til side til dyrlægeregninger e) Ingen af disse f) Andet	Kun hvis Q6=a og Q27=a
29. Er din kat mærket? (vælg gerne flere svar)	Multiple Response a) Øremærket b) Chipmærket c) Mærket med halsbånd med kontaktinformationer d) Nej e) Ved ikke	Kun hvis Q6=a  c) Gå til Q31 d) Gå til Q31 e) Gå til Q31
30. Er mærkningen registreret? (vælg gerne flere svar)	Multiple Response a) Ja, i "Det Danske Katteregister" (engangsbeløb) b) Ja, i "Dansk Katteregister"/Inges Kattehjem (gratis) c) Nej d) Ved ikke	Kun hvis Q6=a og Q29=a eller b
31. Hvor mange penge har du brugt det seneste år på dyrlægeregninger til denne kat? (hvis din kat er forsikret, skal du angive det beløb, du brugte, før du fik regningerne dækket af forsikringen)	Single Response a) 0 kr b) 1-999 kr c) 1.000-4.999 kr d) 5.000-9.999 kr e) Over 10.000 kr f) Ved ikke	Kun hvis Q6=a
32. Hvor mange penge bruger du/I om måneden på foder, kattegrus, legetøj, godbidder, kradsemiljø eller lignende til denne kat?	Single Response a) 0-99 kr b) 100-199 kr c) 200-299 kr d) 300-500 kr e) Over 500 kr f) Ved ikke	Kun hvis Q6=a
33. Hvordan holdes katten?	Single Response	Kun hvis Q6=a

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Som indekat uden adgang til at komme udendørs</li> <li>b) Som indekat med adgang til lukket have</li> <li>c) Som indekat med adgang til at komme ud gennem kattelem</li> <li>d) Som indekat med mulighed for at blive lukket ud</li> <li>e) Som indekat med adgang til at komme ud en del af året (fx i sommerhus)</li> <li>f) Som udekat eller gårdkat, der sjældent eller aldrig er inde i hjemmet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Gå til Q36</li> <li>b) Gå til Q36</li> </ul>
34. Er der nogle af disse situationer, som du/I har oplevet eller bekymrer dig om, når din kat er ude? (vælg gerne flere)	<p>Multiple Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Katten kan få smitsomme sygdomme</li> <li>b) Katten kan komme til skade ved et trafikuheld</li> <li>c) Katten kan komme op at slås med andre katte</li> <li>d) Katten kan få andre skader (fx ved at den falder ned fra et træ)</li> <li>e) Katten kan blive angrebet af hunde eller andre dyr</li> <li>f) Katten kan spise noget giftigt</li> <li>g) Katten kan blive stjålet</li> <li>h) Katten kan løbe væk</li> <li>i) Omkringboende kan fodre og lokke den væk</li> <li>j) Ingen af disse</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a og Q33 = c, d, e eller f
35. Er der nogle af følgende forhold, som forekommer og giver anledning til problemer med omkringboende mennesker (vælg gerne flere svar)	<p>Multiple Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Katten slås med andre katte</li> <li>b) Katten sætter efterladenskaber i andres haver</li> <li>c) Den fanger fugle eller andre dyr</li> <li>d) Den lægger sig eller sætter poter på biler/barnevogne eller lignende</li> <li>e) Omkringboende fodrer katten og lokker den væk</li> <li>f) Omkringboende kan ikke lide katte</li> <li>g) Nej, ingen af disse problemer</li> <li>h) Andet</li> <li>i) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a og Q33 = c, d, e eller f
36. Ville du/I overveje at anskaffe en kat igen efter den nuværende?	<p>Single Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ja</li> <li>b) Nej</li> <li>c) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a a) Gå til Q40 c) Gå til Q40
37. Hvorfor vil du ikke anskaffe kat igen? (vælg gerne flere svar)	<p>Multiple respons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Jeg har mistet interessen</li> <li>b) Af hensyn til min familie</li> <li>c) På grund af andre dyr i husstanden</li> <li>d) Har ikke længere tid til at have kat</li> <li>e) På grund af allergi</li> </ul>	Kun hvis Q6=a og Q36 = b a) Gå til Q40 b) Gå til Q40 c) Gå til Q40 d) Gå til Q40 e) Gå til Q40

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f) Praktiske problemer (fx økonomi)</li> <li>g) Jeg/vi er flyttet eller skal flytte til et sted, hvor man ikke må have kat</li> <li>h) Jeg føler mig for bundet ved at have kat</li> <li>i) Andet</li> <li>j) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f) Gå til Q40</li> <li>g) Gå til Q40</li> <li>h) Gå til Q40</li> <li>i) Gå til Q40</li> <li>j) Gå til Q40</li> </ul>
38. Har du/I overvejet at anskaffe en kat?	<p>Single Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Nej, jeg/vi skal ikke have kat</li> <li>b) Ja, jeg/vi skal helt sikkert have kat</li> <li>c) Ja, jeg/vi overvejer at anskaffe en kat</li> <li>d) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kun hvis Q6=b eller c</li> <li>b) Gå til Q40</li> <li>c) Gå til Q40</li> <li>d) Gå til Q40</li> </ul>
39. Hvorfor vil du/I ikke anskaffe en kat? (vælg gerne flere)	<p>Multiple Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Jeg/vi har ingen interesse i katte</li> <li>b) Af hensyn til min familie</li> <li>c) Jeg/vi har andre dyr i husstanden</li> <li>d) Jeg/vi har ikke tid til at have kat</li> <li>e) På grund af allergi</li> <li>f) Praktiske problemer (fx økonomi)</li> <li>g) Jeg/vi må ikke have kat, hvor jeg bor</li> <li>h) Man er for bundet, hvis man har en kat</li> <li>i) Andet</li> <li>j) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kun hvis Q6=b eller c og Q38=a</li> </ul>
40. Vil du beskrive dig selv som en person, der kan lide katte?	<p>Single Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ja</li> <li>b) Nej</li> <li>c) Hverken eller</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ALLE</li> <li>b) Gå til Q42</li> <li>c) Gå til Q43</li> </ul>
41. Hvorfor kan du godt lide katte? (vælg gerne flere svar)	<p>Multiple Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Jeg kan godt lide deres adfærd</li> <li>b) De er selvstændige</li> <li>c) De er søde</li> <li>d) De er kloge</li> <li>e) De er underholdende</li> <li>f) De kræver ikke så meget</li> <li>g) De kan lide at lege</li> <li>h) De giver mig selskab</li> <li>i) De kan trænes</li> <li>j) Andet</li> <li>k) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kun hvis Q40=a</li> <li>a) Gå til Q43</li> <li>b) Gå til Q43</li> <li>c) Gå til Q43</li> <li>d) Gå til Q43</li> <li>e) Gå til Q43</li> <li>f) Gå til Q43</li> <li>g) Gå til Q43</li> <li>h) Gå til Q43</li> <li>i) Gå til Q43</li> <li>j) Gå til Q43</li> <li>k) Gå til Q43</li> </ul>
42. Hvorfor kan du ikke lide katte? (vælg gerne flere)	<p>Multiple Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Jeg kan ikke lide deres adfærd</li> <li>b) De spreder sygdom</li> <li>c) De er uvenlige</li> <li>d) De er for selvstændige og umulige at træne</li> <li>e) Jeg kan generelt ikke lide dyr</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kun hvis Q40=b</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f) De ødelægger ting og møbler</li> <li>g) De er beskidte/ kattebakken lugter dårligt</li> <li>h) De tager småfugle og andre dyr</li> <li>i) Jeg er bange for dem</li> <li>j) De fælder meget</li> <li>k) Andet</li> <li>l) Ved ikke</li> </ul>	
43. Synes du, at det er et problem, at folk lader deres kat gå frit udenfor?	<p>Single Respons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ja</li> <li>b) Nej</li> <li>c) Hverken eller</li> </ul>	<p>ALLE</p> <p>b) Gå til Q45</p> <p>c) Gå til Q45</p>
44. Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om <b>fritgående ejerkatte</b> . Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar.	<p>Multiple Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Jeg synes, at folk skulle holde deres katte inde</li> <li>b) Jeg er generet af dem</li> <li>c) Jeg bliver generet af deres efterladenskaber i min have</li> <li>d) Jeg ser dem som et stort problem</li> <li>e) De giver anledning til nabostrid</li> <li>f) Ikke enig i nogen af disse udsagn</li> </ul>	<p>Kun hvis Q43=a</p>
45. Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om <b>herreløse katte</b> . Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar	<p>Multiple Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Jeg har ondt af dem</li> <li>b) Jeg er generet af dem</li> <li>c) Jeg bliver generet af deres efterladenskaber i min have</li> <li>d) Jeg prøver at hjælpe dem, fx ved at fodre dem</li> <li>e) Jeg ser dem som smitterisiko for mine dyr</li> <li>f) Jeg ser dem som et stort problem</li> <li>g) Jeg ser dem som smukke vilde dyr</li> <li>h) De burde indfanges og steriliseres eller kastreres</li> <li>i) De burde indfanges og aflives</li> <li>j) Ingen holdning til disse udsagn</li> </ul>	<p>ALLE</p>

Mange tak for din besvarelse.

## Appendix 2: Univariate analyses

Frequency Tables of all questions from appendix 1.

### Hvad er din højeste fuldførte uddannelse?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Folkeskole / Grundskole	145	7,2	7,3	7,3
	Gymnasial uddannelse (Student, HF, HH, HTX og lign.)	224	11,2	11,3	18,5
	Erhvervsuddannelse	425	21,2	21,3	39,8
	Kort videregående uddannelse	236	11,8	11,9	51,7
	Mellemlang videregående uddannelse (Bachelor niveau)	647	32,3	32,5	84,2
	Lang videregående uddannelse (Kandidat niveau)	286	14,3	14,3	98,5
	Andet	30	1,5	1,5	100,0
	Total	1994	99,6	100,0	
Missing	System	9	,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

### DK household income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0-100.000 DKK	61	3,1	3,1	3,1
	100.001-200.000 DKK	159	7,9	8,0	11,1
	200.001-300.000 DKK	240	12,0	12,1	23,2
	300.001-400.000 DKK	238	11,9	12,0	35,2
	400.001-500.000 DKK	214	10,7	10,8	46,0
	500.001-600.000 DKK	211	10,5	10,6	56,6
	600.001-700.000 DKK	166	8,3	8,4	64,9
	700.001-800.000 DKK	153	7,6	7,7	72,6
	800.001-900.000 DKK	126	6,3	6,3	79,0
	900.001-1.000.000 DKK	60	3,0	3,0	82,0
	1.000.001 DKK eller mere	105	5,2	5,3	87,3
	Vil ikke oplyse	178	8,9	9,0	96,2
	Ved ikke	75	3,7	3,8	100,0
	Total	1985	99,1	100,0	
Missing	System	18	,9		
Total		2003	100,0		

### Hvad er din alder?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Under 30 år	368	18,4	18,4	18,4
30-39 år	269	13,4	13,4	31,8
40-49 år	435	21,7	21,7	53,5
50-99 år	932	46,5	46,5	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

### Er du mand eller kvinde?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Mand	984	49,1	49,1	49,1
Kvinde	1019	50,9	50,9	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

### Region:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Hovedstaden	621	31,0	31,0	31,0
Sjælland	293	14,6	14,6	45,6
Syddanmark	430	21,4	21,4	67,1
Midtjylland	450	22,5	22,5	89,5
Nordjylland	210	10,5	10,5	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

### Hvordan er din husstand sammensat?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Jeg bor hos mine forældre	40	2,0	2,0	2,0
Jeg bor alene uden børn	529	26,4	26,4	28,4
Jeg bor alene med hjemmeboende barn/børn	96	4,8	4,8	33,2
Jeg bor sammen med ægtefælle/kæreste uden børn eller uden hjemmeboende børn	801	40,0	40,0	73,2
Jeg bor sammen med ægtefælle/kæreste og hjemmeboende barn/børn	485	24,2	24,2	97,4
Jeg bor sammen med andre, der ikke er min kæreste eller familie	39	1,9	1,9	99,4
Andet	13	,6	,6	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

### Hvor bor du?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
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Valid	I en storby (over 100.000 indbyggere)	632	31,6	31,6	31,6
	I en forstad til en storby	189	9,5	9,5	41,0
	I en større by (10.000-100.000 indbyggere)	529	26,4	26,4	67,4
	I en mindre by (under 10.000 indbyggere)	370	18,5	18,5	85,9
	På landet (landsby eller åbent land)	283	14,1	14,1	100,0
	Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

### Hvilken boligtype passer bedst på, hvor du bor?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Hus/rækkehus med have	1065	53,2	53,2	53,2
	Hus/rækkehus uden have	21	1,1	1,1	54,2
	Lejlighed uden have	590	29,4	29,4	83,7
	Lejlighed med have	172	8,6	8,6	92,3
	Gård/hus på landet	128	6,4	6,4	98,6
	Andet	27	1,4	1,4	100,0
	Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

### Er der kat i husstanden?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Ja	415	20,7	20,7	20,7
	Nej	1327	66,2	66,2	87,0
	Nej, men har tidligere haft kat	261	13,0	13,0	100,0
	Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

### Hvor mange katte har du/I?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	1 kat	267	13,3	64,3	64,3
	2 katte	103	5,2	24,9	89,2
	3 katte	18	,9	4,3	93,5
	4 katte	10	,5	2,3	95,8
	5 katte eller derover	17	,9	4,2	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
	Total	2003	100,0		

### Hvor gammel er katten?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	0-½ år	23	1,1	5,5	5,5
	½-1 år	20	1,0	4,9	10,4

1-3 år	108	5,4	26,1	36,5
3-7 år	111	5,5	26,7	63,2
Over 7 år	152	7,6	36,6	99,8
Ved ikke	1	,0	,2	100,0
Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing System	1588	79,3		
Total	2003	100,0		

#### Hvad er din kat?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	En steriliseret hunkat	162	8,1	39,1	39,1
	En kastreret hunkat	195	9,7	47,0	86,1
	En ikke-steriliseret hunkat	38	1,9	9,2	95,2
	En ikke-kastreret hunkat	16	,8	3,9	99,1
	Ved ikke	4	,2	,9	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing System		1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

#### Hvor gammel var katten, da den blev steriliseret/ kastreret?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Under 6 måneder	116	5,8	32,5	32,5
	6-12 måneder	153	7,7	43,0	75,5
	Over 1 år	55	2,7	15,3	90,8
	Ved ikke	33	1,6	9,2	100,0
	Total	357	17,8	100,0	
Missing System		1646	82,2		
Total		2003	100,0		

#### Er det en racekat?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ja	62	3,1	15,0	15,0
	Nej, en huskat	255	12,8	61,5	76,5
	Nej, en blandingskat	85	4,2	20,5	97,0
	Ved ikke	12	,6	3,0	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing System		1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

### Hvilken race er katten?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Abyssiner	3	,2	5,4	5,4
	British Shorthair	2	,1	4,0	9,4
	Burmeser	5	,2	7,4	16,8
	Europé	2	,1	3,3	20,1
	Hellig Birma	3	,2	5,1	25,1
	Maine Coon	16	,8	26,4	51,5
	Norsk Skovkat	12	,6	18,9	70,4
	Perser	5	,2	7,9	78,3
	Ragdoll	3	,2	4,9	83,2
	Russian blue	2	,1	2,9	86,1
	Siameser/ Orientaler	2	,1	3,0	89,1
	Andet	6	,3	9,3	98,4
	Ved ikke	1	,0	1,6	100,0
	Total	62	3,1	100,0	
Missing	System	1941	96,9		
Total		2003	100,0		

### Hvor meget har du/I betalt for katten?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Har ikke betalt for den	229	11,4	55,2	55,2
	1-499 kr	72	3,6	17,5	72,6
	500-999 kr	39	1,9	9,3	82,0
	1.000-1.999 kr	22	1,1	5,4	87,3
	2.000-2.999 kr	9	,5	2,2	89,5
	3.000-3.999 kr	10	,5	2,4	91,9
	4.000-4.999 kr	11	,5	2,6	94,5
	5.000-6.999 kr	6	,3	1,4	95,8
	7.000-9.999 kr	3	,1	,7	96,5
	Over 10.000 kr	2	,1	,5	97,0
	Ved ikke	12	,6	3,0	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

### Hvor har du/I købt eller fået katten fra?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Jeg/vi har selv opdrættet katten	27	1,3	6,4	6,4
	Privat hjem	224	11,2	54,1	60,5
	En avler/ opdrætter	33	1,7	8,1	68,6
	Et internet	62	3,1	14,8	83,4

Det er en kat, som selv er kommet til os	45	2,3	10,9	94,3
Andet	21	1,1	5,1	99,5
Ved ikke	2	,1	,5	100,0
Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing System	1588	79,3		
Total	2003	100,0		

**Har afføring/tisser andre steder end udenfor eller i bakken - Har du/I oplevet væsentlige problemer med følgende former for adfærd hos katten?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	366	18,3	88,2	88,2
Har afføring/tisser andre steder end udenfor eller i bakken	49	2,4	11,8	100,0
Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing System	1588	79,3		
Total	2003	100,0		

**Ødelægger møbler eller ting, fx kradser i møbler - Har du/I oplevet væsentlige problemer med følgende former for adfærd hos katten?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	331	16,5	79,7	79,7
Ødelægger møbler eller ting, fx kradser i møbler	84	4,2	20,3	100,0
Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing System	1588	79,3		
Total	2003	100,0		

**Udviser aggressiv adfærd mod dig/er - Har du/I oplevet væsentlige problemer med følgende former for adfærd hos katten?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	396	19,8	95,5	95,5
Udviser aggressiv adfærd mod dig/er	19	,9	4,5	100,0
Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing System	1588	79,3		
Total	2003	100,0		

**Udviser aggressiv adfærd mod gæster - Har du/I oplevet væsentlige problemer med følgende former for adfærd hos katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	400	20,0	96,4	96,4
	Udviser aggressiv adfærd mod gæster	15	,7	3,6	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Udviser aggressiv adfærd mod andre dyr i hjemmet - Har du/I oplevet væsentlige problemer med følgende former for adfærd hos katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	395	19,7	95,3	95,3
	Udviser aggressiv adfærd mod andre dyr i hjemmet	19	1,0	4,7	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Udviser tegn på kedsomhed, fx ved at "miave" meget eller vil ikke lade mig/os få fred - Har du/I oplevet væsentlige problemer med følgende former for adfærd hos katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	371	18,5	89,4	89,4
	Udviser tegn på kedsomhed, fx ved at "miave" meget eller vil ikke lade mig/os få fred	44	2,2	10,6	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Angst for andre katte, hunde eller mennesker - Har du/I oplevet væsentlige problemer med følgende former for adfærd hos katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	349	17,4	84,2	84,2
	Angst for andre katte, hunde eller mennesker	66	3,3	15,8	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		



**Andre problemer, beskriv venligst: - Har du/I oplevet væsentlige problemer med følgende former for adfærd hos katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	395	19,7	95,1	95,1
	Andre problemer, beskriv venligst:	20	1,0	4,9	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ingen af disse - Har du/I oplevet væsentlige problemer med følgende former for adfærd hos katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	207	10,3	49,8	49,8
	Ingen af disse	208	10,4	50,2	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ved ikke - Har du/I oplevet væsentlige problemer med følgende former for adfærd hos katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	412	20,6	99,3	99,3
	Ved ikke	3	,1	,7	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Andre problemer, beskriv venligst: (Har du/I oplevet væsentlige problemer med følgende former for adfærd hos katten?)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1983	99,0	99,0	99,0
	bange for døre	1	,0	,0	99,0
	Bange for pludselig bevægelse og lyde	1	,0	,0	99,1
	Den bliver meget sky i perioder	1	,1	,1	99,1
	den er lidt flink til at kradse	1	,0	,0	99,2
	den hvæsser kløer på to stole - og det får den lov til - er ikke et problem	1	,0	,0	99,2
	den let overvægtig	1	,0	,0	99,2
	Er meget glad for mad og er overvægtig	1	,1	,1	99,3
	Han kan ikke lide andre katte eller hunde.	1	,0	,0	99,3

Hun er en "mad tyv", tror hun har fået for lidt og forkert mad hos opdrætter.	1	,1	,1	99,4
Hun tager på tur flere dage ad gangen	1	,0	,0	99,4
Kan ikke lide børn.	1	,1	,1	99,5
Kaster desværre ind imellem op	1	,1	,1	99,5
knap så gode naboer	1	,0	,0	99,6
Lidt sky, aggressiv overfor fremmede katte grunden.	1	,0	,0	99,6
Lært at åbne døre og skabe af sig selv, kaster væske op jævnligt	1	,1	,1	99,7
Meget uselvskablig over for andre end ejer.	1	,1	,1	99,7
Overspiser og kaster op	1	,0	,0	99,8
sky over for fremmede	1	,1	,1	99,8
Sky overfor gæster	1	,1	,1	99,9
Sviner med æg fra indvoldsorm og spreder jord fra potteplanter.	1	,1	,1	100,0
Voldsom i sin leg	1	,0	,0	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

#### Går på udstilling - Hvilke af følgende aktiviteter laver du/I regelmæssigt med katten?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	408	20,3	98,2	98,2
	Går på udstilling	7	,4	1,8	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

#### Lærer katten tricks - Hvilke af følgende aktiviteter laver du/I regelmæssigt med katten?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	364	18,2	87,6	87,6
	Lærer katten tricks	51	2,6	12,4	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Går ture med katten - Hvilke af følgende aktiviteter laver du/I regelmæssigt med katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	367	18,3	88,3	88,3
	Går ture med katten	48	2,4	11,7	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Leger med katten - Hvilke af følgende aktiviteter laver du/I regelmæssigt med katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	141	7,0	34,0	34,0
	Leger med katten	274	13,7	66,0	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Kæler med katten - Hvilke af følgende aktiviteter laver du/I regelmæssigt med katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	67	3,4	16,2	16,2
	Kæler med katten	348	17,4	83,8	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Fodrer katten aktivt, fx i en foderbold, et aktivitetsbræt, gennem leg eller spreder foderet ud på gulvet eller græsset - Hvilke af følgende aktiviteter laver du/I regelmæssigt med katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	316	15,8	76,1	76,1
	Fodrer katten aktivt, fx i en foderbold, et aktivitetsbræt, gennem leg eller spreder foderet ud på gulvet eller græsset	99	5,0	23,9	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ingen af disse - Hvilke af følgende aktiviteter laver du/I regelmæssigt med katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	394	19,7	94,9	94,9
	Ingen af disse	21	1,1	5,1	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ved ikke - Hvilke af følgende aktiviteter laver du/I regelmæssigt med katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	415	20,7	100,0	100,0
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Indretninger til at kradsse i - Hvilke af disse ressourcer har katten adgang til i hjemmet?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	148	7,4	35,6	35,6
	Indretninger til at kradsse i	267	13,3	64,4	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Indretninger til at komme op i højden - Hvilke af disse ressourcer har katten adgang til i hjemmet?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	190	9,5	45,9	45,9
	Indretninger til at komme op i højden	225	11,2	54,1	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Der er andre katte i husstanden - Hvilke af disse ressourcer har katten adgang til i hjemmet?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	269	13,4	64,9	64,9
	Der er andre katte i husstanden	146	7,3	35,1	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Katten omgås andre dyr i husstanden - Hvilke af disse ressourcer har katten adgang til i hjemmet?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	303	15,1	73,0	73,0
	Katten omgås andre dyr i husstanden	112	5,6	27,0	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Papkasser til at lege med - Hvilke af disse ressourcer har katten adgang til i hjemmet?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	282	14,1	68,0	68,0
	Papkasser til at lege med	133	6,6	32,0	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Legetøj - Hvilke af disse ressourcer har katten adgang til i hjemmet?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	165	8,2	39,6	39,6
	Legetøj	250	12,5	60,4	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ingen af disse - Hvilke af disse ressourcer har katten adgang til i hjemmet?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	387	19,3	93,3	93,3
	Ingen af disse	28	1,4	6,7	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ved ikke - Hvilke af disse ressourcer har katten adgang til i hjemmet?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	413	20,6	99,6	99,6
	Ved ikke	2	,1	,4	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Hvor ofte leger du/I med eller aktiverer katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Dagligt	206	10,3	49,7	49,7
	Flere gange ugentligt	118	5,9	28,4	78,2
	Sjældnere	50	2,5	12,0	90,2
	Aldrig	35	1,7	8,3	98,6
	Ved ikke	6	,3	1,4	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Hvor ofte fodrer du/I katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	En gang dagligt	68	3,4	16,5	16,5
	To gange dagligt	155	7,7	37,4	53,9
	Tre gange dagligt eller oftere	57	2,8	13,7	67,6
	Foder står altid eller næsten altid fremme	131	6,5	31,5	99,1
	Aldrig. Katten fanger eller finder selv føden.	3	,1	,6	99,7
	Ved ikke	1	,1	,3	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		

Total	2003	100,0	
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### Hvad bliver katten hovedsageligt fodret med?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Vådfoder/dåsefoder	69	3,5	16,7	16,7
	Tørfoder	307	15,3	74,1	90,7
	Madrester	13	,6	3,1	93,9
	Råfodring, fx BARF	6	,3	1,5	95,4
	Katten fanger selv føden	5	,3	1,2	96,6
	Andet	13	,6	3,1	99,7
	Ved ikke	1	,1	,3	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

### Har du fået din kat vaccineret?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ja	19	1,0	45,3	45,3
	Nej	21	1,1	49,5	94,8
	Ved ikke	2	,1	5,2	100,0
	Total	43	2,1	100,0	
Missing	System	1960	97,9		
Total		2003	100,0		

### Bliver din kat regelmæssigt vaccineret?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ja, hvert år	124	6,2	34,8	34,8
	Ja, hvert 3. år	53	2,6	14,8	49,6
	Nej, katten bliver ikke regelmæssigt vaccineret	180	9,0	50,4	100,0
	Total	357	17,8	100,0	
Missing	Ved ikke	15	,7		
	System	1631	81,4		
	Total	1646	82,2		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Tager ikke katten til dyrlægen - Hvad skal der til, for at du tager katten til dyrlægen udover til vaccination og lignende?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	319	15,9	92,2	92,2
	Tager ikke katten til dyrlægen	27	1,4	7,8	100,0
	Total	346	17,3	100,0	
Missing	System	1657	82,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

**At der er alvorlige tegn på sygdom - Hvad skal der til, for at du tager katten til dyrlægen udover til vaccination og lignende?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	158	7,9	41,3	41,3
	At der er alvorlige tegn på sygdom	225	11,2	58,7	100,0
	Total	383	19,1	100,0	
Missing	System	1620	80,9		
Total		2003	100,0		

**At der er mindre tegn på sygdom - Hvad skal der til, for at du tager katten til dyrlægen udover til vaccination og lignende?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	199	9,9	53,4	53,4
	At der er mindre tegn på sygdom	173	8,7	46,6	100,0
	Total	372	18,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1631	81,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ved ikke - Hvad skal der til, for at du tager katten til dyrlægen udover til vaccination og lignende?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	331	16,5	95,0	95,0
	Ved ikke	18	,9	5,0	100,0
	Total	348	17,4	100,0	
Missing	System	1655	82,6		
Total		2003	100,0		



**Hvordan vil du beskrive din katts generelle helbred?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Generelt rask	352	17,6	84,9	84,9
	Syg en sjælden gang	35	1,8	8,5	93,4
	Syg ca. en gang om året	16	,8	3,7	97,1
	Syg flere gange om året	4	,2	1,1	98,2
	Kronisk sygdom	8	,4	1,8	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Overvægt - Har din kat nogle af følgende helbredsproblemer på nuværende tidspunkt?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	374	18,7	90,2	90,2
	Overvægt	41	2,0	9,8	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Sukkersyge - Har din kat nogle af følgende helbredsproblemer på nuværende tidspunkt?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	409	20,4	98,6	98,6
	Sukkersyge	6	,3	1,4	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Gigt - Har din kat nogle af følgende helbredsproblemer på nuværende tidspunkt?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	395	19,7	95,2	95,2
	Gigt	20	1,0	4,8	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Tand/mundhule lidelse - Har din kat nogle af følgende helbredsproblemer på nuværende tidspunkt?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	400	20,0	96,5	96,5
	Tand/mundhule lidelse	15	,7	3,5	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Nyrelidelse - Har din kat nogle af følgende helbredsproblemer på nuværende tidspunkt?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	407	20,3	98,1	98,1
	Nyrelidelse	8	,4	1,9	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Stofskiftelidelse - Har din kat nogle af følgende helbredsproblemer på nuværende tidspunkt?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	413	20,6	99,5	99,5
	Stofskiftelidelse	2	,1	,5	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Urinvejslidelse - Har din kat nogle af følgende helbredsproblemer på nuværende tidspunkt?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	407	20,3	98,1	98,1
	Urinvejslidelse	8	,4	1,9	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ingen af ovenstående - Har din kat nogle af følgende helbredsproblemer på nuværende tidspunkt?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	99	5,0	24,0	24,0
	Ingen af ovenstående	316	15,8	76,0	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	

Missing	System	1588	79,3	
Total		2003	100,0	

**Ved ikke - Har din kat nogle af følgende helbredsproblemer på nuværende tidspunkt?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	401	20,0	96,5	96,5
	Ved ikke	14	,7	3,5	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Loppe- og flåtmidler - Får katten regelmæssigt nogen af følgende forebyggende behandlinger?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	169	8,5	40,8	40,8
	Loppe- og flåtmidler	246	12,3	59,2	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ormekure - Får katten regelmæssigt nogen af følgende forebyggende behandlinger?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	227	11,3	54,7	54,7
	Ormekure	188	9,4	45,3	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ingen af disse - Får katten regelmæssigt nogen af følgende forebyggende behandlinger?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	305	15,2	73,6	73,6
	Ingen af disse	110	5,5	26,4	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ved ikke - Får katten regelmæssigt nogen af følgende forebyggende behandlinger?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	Not selected	403	20,1	97,2	97,2
	Ved ikke	12	,6	2,8	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

### Er katten sygeforsikret?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Nej	345	17,2	83,2	83,2
	Ja	59	3,0	14,3	97,5
	Ved ikke	10	,5	2,5	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

### Vidste ikke, at man kunne sygeforsikre katte - Hvis din kat ikke er sygeforsikret, angiv venligst årsagen hertil:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1658	82,8	82,8	82,8
	Not selected	288	14,4	14,4	97,1
	Vidste ikke, at man kunne sygeforsikre katte	58	2,9	2,9	100,0
	Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

### Det er for dyrt - Hvis din kat ikke er sygeforsikret, angiv venligst årsagen hertil:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	263	13,1	76,2	76,2
	Det er for dyrt	82	4,1	23,8	100,0
	Total	345	17,2	100,0	
Missing	System	1658	82,8		
Total		2003	100,0		

### Mener ikke, at det er nødvendigt - Hvis din kat ikke er sygeforsikret, angiv venligst årsagen hertil:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	198	9,9	57,5	57,5
	Mener ikke, at det er nødvendigt	147	7,3	42,5	100,0
	Total	345	17,2	100,0	

Missing	System	1658	82,8	
Total		2003	100,0	

**Sætter selv penge til side til dyrlægeregninger - Hvis din kat ikke er sygeforsikret, angiv venligst årsagen hertil:**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	267	13,3	77,4	77,4
	Sætter selv penge til side til dyrlægeregninger	78	3,9	22,6	100,0
	Total	345	17,2	100,0	
Missing	System	1658	82,8		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ingen af disse - Hvis din kat ikke er sygeforsikret, angiv venligst årsagen hertil:**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	318	15,9	92,1	92,1
	Ingen af disse	27	1,4	7,9	100,0
	Total	345	17,2	100,0	
Missing	System	1658	82,8		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Andet - Hvis din kat ikke er sygeforsikret, angiv venligst årsagen hertil:**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	335	16,7	97,1	97,1
	Andet	10	,5	2,9	100,0
	Total	345	17,2	100,0	
Missing	System	1658	82,8		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Øremærket - Er din kat mærket?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	187	9,3	45,1	45,1
	Øremærket	228	11,4	54,9	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Chipmærket - Er din kat mærket?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	321	16,0	77,3	77,3
	Chipmærket	94	4,7	22,7	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Mærket med halsbånd med kontaktinformationer - Er din kat mærket?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	392	19,6	94,6	94,6
	Mærket med halsbånd med kontaktinformationer	23	1,1	5,4	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Nej - Er din kat mærket?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	312	15,6	75,1	75,1
	Nej	103	5,2	24,9	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ved ikke - Er din kat mærket?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	410	20,5	98,8	98,8
	Ved ikke	5	,3	1,2	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ja, i "Det Danske Katteregister" (engangsbeløb) - Er mærkningen registreret?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	113	5,6	38,8	38,8

	Ja, i "Det Danske Katteregister" (engangsbeløb)	178	8,9	61,2	100,0
	Total	292	14,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1711	85,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ja, i "Dansk Katteregister"/Inges Kattehjem (gratis) - Er mærkningen registreret?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	204	10,2	70,0	70,0
	Ja, i "Dansk Katteregister"/Inges Kattehjem (gratis)	88	4,4	30,0	100,0
	Total	292	14,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1711	85,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Nej - Er mærkningen registreret?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	280	14,0	95,9	95,9
	Nej	12	,6	4,1	100,0
	Total	292	14,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1711	85,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ved ikke - Er mærkningen registreret?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	259	12,9	88,8	88,8
	Ved ikke	33	1,6	11,2	100,0
	Total	292	14,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1711	85,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Hvor mange penge har du brugt det seneste år på dyrlægeregninger til denne kat? (hvis din kat er forsikret, skal du angive det beløb, du brugte, før du fik regningerne dækket af forsikringen)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 kr	151	7,5	36,3	36,3
	1-999 kr	150	7,5	36,1	72,5
	1.000-4.999 kr	80	4,0	19,3	91,7

	5.000-9.999 kr	18	,9	4,4	96,2
	Ved ikke	16	,8	3,8	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Hvor mange penge bruger du/I om måneden på foder, kattegrus, legetøj, godbidder, kradsemiljø eller lignende til denne kat?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0-99 kr	57	2,8	13,6	13,6
	100-199 kr	141	7,1	34,0	47,7
	200-299 kr	107	5,4	25,9	73,5
	300-500 kr	65	3,2	15,6	89,2
	Over 500 kr	12	,6	3,0	92,1
	Ved ikke	33	1,6	7,9	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Hvordan holdes katten?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Som indekat uden adgang til at komme udendørs	70	3,5	19,2	19,2
	Som indekat med adgang til lukket have	32	1,6	8,9	28,1
	Som indekat med adgang til at komme ud gennem kattelem	104	5,2	28,6	56,6
	Som indekat med mulighed for at blive lukket ud	158	7,9	43,4	100,0
	Total	363	18,1	100,0	
Missing	Som indekat med adgang til at komme ud en del af året (fx i sommerhus)	15	,8		
	Som udekat eller gårdkat, der sjældent eller aldrig er inde i hjemmet	37	1,8		
	System	1588	79,3		
	Total	1640	81,9		
Total		2003	100,0		



**Katten kan få smitsomme sygdomme - Er der nogle af disse situationer, som du/I har oplevet eller bekymrer dig om, når din kat er ude?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	270	13,5	86,4	86,4
	Katten kan få smitsomme sygdomme	43	2,1	13,6	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Katten kan komme til skade ved et trafikuheld - Er der nogle af disse situationer, som du/I har oplevet eller bekymrer dig om, når din kat er ude?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	160	8,0	51,0	51,0
	Katten kan komme til skade ved et trafikuheld	153	7,7	49,0	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Katten kan komme op at slås med andre katte - Er der nogle af disse situationer, som du/I har oplevet eller bekymrer dig om, når din kat er ude?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	200	10,0	63,9	63,9
	Katten kan komme op at slås med andre katte	113	5,6	36,1	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Katten kan få andre skader (fx ved at den falder ned fra et træ) - Er der nogle af disse situationer, som du/I har oplevet eller bekymrer dig om, når din kat er ude?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	270	13,5	86,4	86,4
	Katten kan få andre skader (fx ved at den falder ned fra et træ)	43	2,1	13,6	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	

Missing	System	1690	84,4	
Total		2003	100,0	

**Katten kan blive angrebet af hunde eller andre dyr - Er der nogle af disse situationer, som du/I har oplevet eller bekymrer dig om, når din kat er ude?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	233	11,6	74,3	74,3
	Katten kan blive angrebet af hunde eller andre dyr	81	4,0	25,7	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Katten kan spise noget giftigt - Er der nogle af disse situationer, som du/I har oplevet eller bekymrer dig om, når din kat er ude?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	231	11,5	73,9	73,9
	Katten kan spise noget giftigt	82	4,1	26,1	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Katten kan blive stjålet - Er der nogle af disse situationer, som du/I har oplevet eller bekymrer dig om, når din kat er ude?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	286	14,3	91,4	91,4
	Katten kan blive stjålet	27	1,3	8,6	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Katten kan løbe væk - Er der nogle af disse situationer, som du/I har oplevet eller bekymrer dig om, når din kat er ude?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	239	11,9	76,4	76,4
	Katten kan løbe væk	74	3,7	23,6	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		

Total	2003	100,0	
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**Omkringboende kan fodre og lokke den væk - Er der nogle af disse situationer, som du/I har oplevet eller bekymrer dig om, når din kat er ude?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	278	13,9	88,7	88,7
	Omkringboende kan fodre og lokke den væk	35	1,8	11,3	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ingen af disse - Er der nogle af disse situationer, som du/I har oplevet eller bekymrer dig om, når din kat er ude?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	227	11,4	72,6	72,6
	Ingen af disse	86	4,3	27,4	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Katten slås med andre katte - Er der nogle af følgende forhold, som forekommer og giver anledning til problemer med omkringboende mennesker ?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	278	13,9	88,9	88,9
	Katten slås med andre katte	35	1,7	11,1	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Katten sætter efterladenskaber i andres haver - Er der nogle af følgende forhold, som forekommer og giver anledning til problemer med omkringboende mennesker ?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	277	13,8	88,4	88,4
	Katten sætter efterladenskaber i andres haver	36	1,8	11,6	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	

Missing	System	1690	84,4	
Total		2003	100,0	

**Den fanger fugle eller andre dyr - Er der nogle af følgende forhold, som forekommer og giver anledning til problemer med omkringboende mennesker ?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	250	12,5	79,8	79,8
	Den fanger fugle eller andre dyr	63	3,2	20,2	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Den lægger sig eller sætter poter på biler/barnevogne eller lignende - Er der nogle af følgende forhold, som forekommer og giver anledning til problemer med omkringboende mennesker ?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	272	13,6	87,0	87,0
	Den lægger sig eller sætter poter på biler/barnevogne eller lignende	41	2,0	13,0	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Omkringboende fodrer katten og lokker den væk - Er der nogle af følgende forhold, som forekommer og giver anledning til problemer med omkringboende mennesker ?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	298	14,9	95,3	95,3
	Omkringboende fodrer katten og lokker den væk	15	,7	4,7	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Omkringboende kan ikke lide katte - Er der nogle af følgende forhold, som forekommer og giver anledning til problemer med omkringboende mennesker ?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	286	14,3	91,2	91,2

	Omkringboende kan ikke lide katte	27	1,4	8,8	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Nej, ingen af disse problemer - Er der nogle af følgende forhold, som forekommer og giver anledning til problemer med omkringboende mennesker ?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	149	7,4	47,5	47,5
	Nej, ingen af disse problemer	164	8,2	52,5	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ved ikke - Er der nogle af følgende forhold, som forekommer og giver anledning til problemer med omkringboende mennesker ?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	302	15,1	96,6	96,6
	Ved ikke	11	,5	3,4	100,0
	Total	313	15,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1690	84,4		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ville du/I overveje at anskaffe en kat igen efter den nuværende?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ja	278	13,9	67,0	67,0
	Nej	69	3,5	16,7	83,7
	Ved ikke	68	3,4	16,3	100,0
	Total	415	20,7	100,0	
Missing	System	1588	79,3		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Jeg har mistet interessen - Hvorfor vil du ikke anskaffe kat igen?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	65	3,2	93,5	93,5
	Jeg har mistet interessen	5	,2	6,5	100,0

Total	69	3,5	100,0
Missing System	1934	96,5	
Total	2003	100,0	

**Af hensyn til min familie - Hvorfor vil du ikke anskaffe kat igen?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	62	3,1	89,9	89,9
Af hensyn til min familie	7	,4	10,1	100,0
Total	69	3,5	100,0	
Missing System	1934	96,5		
Total	2003	100,0		

**På grund af andre dyr i husstanden - Hvorfor vil du ikke anskaffe kat igen?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	62	3,1	89,2	89,2
På grund af andre dyr i husstanden	7	,4	10,8	100,0
Total	69	3,5	100,0	
Missing System	1934	96,5		
Total	2003	100,0		

**Har ikke længere tid til at have kat - Hvorfor vil du ikke anskaffe kat igen?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	57	2,8	82,1	82,1
Har ikke længere tid til at have kat	12	,6	17,9	100,0
Total	69	3,5	100,0	
Missing System	1934	96,5		
Total	2003	100,0		

**På grund af allergi - Hvorfor vil du ikke anskaffe kat igen?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	68	3,4	97,4	97,4
På grund af allergi	2	,1	2,6	100,0
Total	69	3,5	100,0	
Missing System	1934	96,5		
Total	2003	100,0		

**Praktiske problemer (fx økonomi) - Hvorfor vil du ikke anskaffe kat igen?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	66	3,3	95,1	95,1
	Praktiske problemer (fx økonomi)	3	,2	4,9	100,0
	Total	69	3,5	100,0	
Missing	System	1934	96,5		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Jeg/vi er flyttet eller skal flytte til et sted, hvor man ikke må have kat - Hvorfor vil du ikke anskaffe kat igen?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	65	3,2	93,6	93,6
	Jeg/vi er flyttet eller skal flytte til et sted, hvor man ikke må have kat	4	,2	6,4	100,0
	Total	69	3,5	100,0	
Missing	System	1934	96,5		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Jeg føler mig for bundet ved at have kat - Hvorfor vil du ikke anskaffe kat igen?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	47	2,3	67,1	67,1
	Jeg føler mig for bundet ved at have kat	23	1,1	32,9	100,0
	Total	69	3,5	100,0	
Missing	System	1934	96,5		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Andet - Hvorfor vil du ikke anskaffe kat igen?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	47	2,3	67,4	67,4
	Andet	23	1,1	32,6	100,0
	Total	69	3,5	100,0	
Missing	System	1934	96,5		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ved ikke - Hvorfor vil du ikke anskaffe kat igen?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	67	3,4	97,4	97,4
	Ved ikke	2	,1	2,6	100,0
	Total	69	3,5	100,0	
Missing	System	1934	96,5		
Total		2003	100,0		

#### Har du/I overvejet at anskaffe en kat?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Nej, jeg/vi skal ikke have kat	1307	65,3	82,3	82,3
	Ja, jeg/vi skal helt sikkert have kat	39	1,9	2,4	84,7
	Ja, jeg/vi overvejer at anskaffe en kat	155	7,7	9,8	94,5
	Ved ikke	87	4,3	5,5	100,0
	Total	1588	79,3	100,0	
Missing	System	415	20,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

#### Jeg/vi har ingen interesse i katte - Hvorfor vil du/I ikke anskaffe en kat?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	635	31,7	48,6	48,6
	Jeg/vi har ingen interesse i katte	672	33,5	51,4	100,0
	Total	1307	65,3	100,0	
Missing	System	696	34,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

#### Af hensyn til min familie - Hvorfor vil du/I ikke anskaffe en kat?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	1192	59,5	91,2	91,2
	Af hensyn til min familie	115	5,8	8,8	100,0
	Total	1307	65,3	100,0	
Missing	System	696	34,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

#### Jeg/vi har andre dyr i husstanden - Hvorfor vil du/I ikke anskaffe en kat?



		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	1086	54,2	83,1	83,1
	Jeg/vi har andre dyr i husstanden	222	11,1	16,9	100,0
	Total	1307	65,3	100,0	
Missing	System	696	34,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Jeg/vi har ikke tid til at have kat - Hvorfor vil du/I ikke anskaffe en kat?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	1027	51,3	78,6	78,6
	Jeg/vi har ikke tid til at have kat	280	14,0	21,4	100,0
	Total	1307	65,3	100,0	
Missing	System	696	34,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

**På grund af allergi - Hvorfor vil du/I ikke anskaffe en kat?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	1052	52,5	80,5	80,5
	På grund af allergi	255	12,7	19,5	100,0
	Total	1307	65,3	100,0	
Missing	System	696	34,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Praktiske problemer (fx økonomi) - Hvorfor vil du/I ikke anskaffe en kat?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	1165	58,2	89,1	89,1
	Praktiske problemer (fx økonomi)	142	7,1	10,9	100,0
	Total	1307	65,3	100,0	
Missing	System	696	34,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Jeg/vi må ikke have kat, hvor jeg bor - Hvorfor vil du/I ikke anskaffe en kat?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	1141	57,0	87,3	87,3

	Jeg/vi må ikke have kat, hvor jeg bor	166	8,3	12,7	100,0
	Total	1307	65,3	100,0	
Missing	System	696	34,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Man er for bundet, hvis man har en kat - Hvorfor vil du/I ikke anskaffe en kat?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	928	46,3	71,0	71,0
	Man er for bundet, hvis man har en kat	379	18,9	29,0	100,0
	Total	1307	65,3	100,0	
Missing	System	696	34,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Andet - Hvorfor vil du/I ikke anskaffe en kat?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	1221	61,0	93,4	93,4
	Andet	86	4,3	6,6	100,0
	Total	1307	65,3	100,0	
Missing	System	696	34,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ved ikke - Hvorfor vil du/I ikke anskaffe en kat?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	1305	65,1	99,8	99,8
	Ved ikke	2	,1	,2	100,0
	Total	1307	65,3	100,0	
Missing	System	696	34,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Vil du beskrive dig selv som en person, der kan lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ja	1290	64,4	64,4	64,4
	Nej	428	21,4	21,4	85,8
	Hverken eller	285	14,2	14,2	100,0
	Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

**Jeg kan godt lide deres adfærd - Hvorfor kan du godt lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	509	25,4	39,5	39,5
	Jeg kan godt lide deres adfærd	781	39,0	60,5	100,0
	Total	1290	64,4	100,0	
Missing	System	713	35,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De er selvstændige - Hvorfor kan du godt lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	424	21,2	32,9	32,9
	De er selvstændige	866	43,2	67,1	100,0
	Total	1290	64,4	100,0	
Missing	System	713	35,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De er søde - Hvorfor kan du godt lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	339	16,9	26,2	26,2
	De er søde	951	47,5	73,8	100,0
	Total	1290	64,4	100,0	
Missing	System	713	35,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De er kloge - Hvorfor kan du godt lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	727	36,3	56,4	56,4
	De er kloge	563	28,1	43,6	100,0
	Total	1290	64,4	100,0	
Missing	System	713	35,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De er underholdende - Hvorfor kan du godt lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	567	28,3	43,9	43,9
	De er underholdende	723	36,1	56,1	100,0
	Total	1290	64,4	100,0	

Missing	System	713	35,6	
Total		2003	100,0	

**De kræver ikke så meget - Hvorfor kan du godt lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	593	29,6	45,9	45,9
	De kræver ikke så meget	698	34,8	54,1	100,0
	Total	1290	64,4	100,0	
Missing	System	713	35,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De kan lide at lege - Hvorfor kan du godt lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	671	33,5	52,0	52,0
	De kan lide at lege	619	30,9	48,0	100,0
	Total	1290	64,4	100,0	
Missing	System	713	35,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De giver mig selskab - Hvorfor kan du godt lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	516	25,8	40,0	40,0
	De giver mig selskab	774	38,6	60,0	100,0
	Total	1290	64,4	100,0	
Missing	System	713	35,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De kan trænes - Hvorfor kan du godt lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	1128	56,3	87,5	87,5
	De kan trænes	162	8,1	12,5	100,0
	Total	1290	64,4	100,0	
Missing	System	713	35,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Andet - Hvorfor kan du godt lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	1210	60,4	93,8	93,8
	Andet	81	4,0	6,2	100,0
	Total	1290	64,4	100,0	
Missing	System	713	35,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ved ikke - Hvorfor kan du godt lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	1272	63,5	98,6	98,6
	Ved ikke	18	,9	1,4	100,0
	Total	1290	64,4	100,0	
Missing	System	713	35,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Jeg kan ikke lide deres adfærd - Hvorfor kan du ikke lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	178	8,9	41,5	41,5
	Jeg kan ikke lide deres adfærd	250	12,5	58,5	100,0
	Total	428	21,4	100,0	
Missing	System	1575	78,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De spreder sygdom - Hvorfor kan du ikke lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	384	19,2	89,7	89,7
	De spreder sygdom	44	2,2	10,3	100,0
	Total	428	21,4	100,0	
Missing	System	1575	78,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De er uvenlige - Hvorfor kan du ikke lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	349	17,4	81,6	81,6
	De er uvenlige	79	3,9	18,4	100,0
	Total	428	21,4	100,0	
Missing	System	1575	78,6		

Total	2003	100,0	
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**De er for selvstændige og umulige at træne - Hvorfor kan du ikke lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	263	13,1	61,4	61,4
	De er for selvstændige og umulige at træne	165	8,2	38,6	100,0
	Total	428	21,4	100,0	
Missing	System	1575	78,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Jeg kan generelt ikke lide dyr - Hvorfor kan du ikke lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	380	19,0	88,9	88,9
	Jeg kan generelt ikke lide dyr	47	2,4	11,1	100,0
	Total	428	21,4	100,0	
Missing	System	1575	78,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De ødelægger ting og møbler - Hvorfor kan du ikke lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	286	14,3	66,8	66,8
	De ødelægger ting og møbler	142	7,1	33,2	100,0
	Total	428	21,4	100,0	
Missing	System	1575	78,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De er beskidte/ kattebakken lugter dårligt - Hvorfor kan du ikke lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	260	13,0	60,8	60,8
	De er beskidte/ kattebakken lugter dårligt	168	8,4	39,2	100,0
	Total	428	21,4	100,0	
Missing	System	1575	78,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De tager småfugle og andre dyr - Hvorfor kan du ikke lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	332	16,6	77,6	77,6
	De tager småfugle og andre dyr	96	4,8	22,4	100,0
	Total	428	21,4	100,0	
Missing	System	1575	78,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Jeg er bange for dem - Hvorfor kan du ikke lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	394	19,7	92,2	92,2
	Jeg er bange for dem	34	1,7	7,8	100,0
	Total	428	21,4	100,0	
Missing	System	1575	78,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De fælder meget - Hvorfor kan du ikke lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	343	17,1	80,1	80,1
	De fælder meget	85	4,3	19,9	100,0
	Total	428	21,4	100,0	
Missing	System	1575	78,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Andet - Hvorfor kan du ikke lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	359	17,9	84,0	84,0
	Andet	68	3,4	16,0	100,0
	Total	428	21,4	100,0	
Missing	System	1575	78,6		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ved ikke - Hvorfor kan du ikke lide katte?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	416	20,8	97,3	97,3
	Ved ikke	11	,6	2,7	100,0
	Total	428	21,4	100,0	

Missing	System	1575	78,6	
Total		2003	100,0	

**Synes du, at det er et problem, at folk lader deres kat gå frit udenfor?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Ja	546	27,3	27,3	27,3
Nej	1198	59,8	59,8	87,1
Hverken eller	259	12,9	12,9	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

**Jeg synes, at folk skulle holde deres katte inde - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om fritgående ejerkatte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	233	11,6	42,7	42,7
Jeg synes, at folk skulle holde deres katte inde	313	15,6	57,3	100,0
Total	546	27,3	100,0	
Missing System	1457	72,7		
Total	2003	100,0		

**Jeg er generet af dem - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om fritgående ejerkatte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	327	16,3	60,0	60,0
Jeg er generet af dem	219	10,9	40,0	100,0
Total	546	27,3	100,0	
Missing System	1457	72,7		
Total	2003	100,0		

**Jeg bliver generet af deres efterladenskaber i min have - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om fritgående ejerkatte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	202	10,1	37,1	37,1
Jeg bliver generet af deres efterladenskaber i min have	344	17,2	62,9	100,0
Total	546	27,3	100,0	
Missing System	1457	72,7		
Total	2003	100,0		



**Jeg ser dem som et stort problem - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om fritgående ejerkatte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	411	20,5	75,3	75,3
	Jeg ser dem som et stort problem	135	6,7	24,7	100,0
	Total	546	27,3	100,0	
Missing	System	1457	72,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

**De giver anledning til nabostrid - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om fritgående ejerkatte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	394	19,7	72,2	72,2
	De giver anledning til nabostrid	152	7,6	27,8	100,0
	Total	546	27,3	100,0	
Missing	System	1457	72,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Ikke enig i nogen af disse udsagn - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om fritgående ejerkatte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	504	25,1	92,2	92,2
	Ikke enig i nogen af disse udsagn	42	2,1	7,8	100,0
	Total	546	27,3	100,0	
Missing	System	1457	72,7		
Total		2003	100,0		

**Jeg har ondt af dem - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om herreløse katte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	977	48,8	48,8	48,8
	Jeg har ondt af dem	1026	51,2	51,2	100,0
	Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

**Jeg er generet af dem - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om herreløse katte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	1841	91,9	91,9	91,9
Jeg er generet af dem	162	8,1	8,1	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

**Jeg bliver generet af deres efterladenskaber i min have - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om herreløse katte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	1693	84,5	84,5	84,5
Jeg bliver generet af deres efterladenskaber i min have	310	15,5	15,5	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

**Jeg prøver at hjælpe dem, fx ved at fodre dem - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om herreløse katte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	1888	94,2	94,2	94,2
Jeg prøver at hjælpe dem, fx ved at fodre dem	115	5,8	5,8	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

**Jeg ser dem som smitterisiko for mine dyr - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om herreløse katte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	1788	89,3	89,3	89,3
Jeg ser dem som smitterisiko for mine dyr	215	10,7	10,7	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

**Jeg ser dem som et stort problem - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om herreløse katte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	1765	88,1	88,1	88,1

Jeg ser dem som et stort problem	238	11,9	11,9	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

**Jeg ser dem som smukke vilde dyr - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om herreløse katte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	1725	86,1	86,1	86,1
Jeg ser dem som smukke vilde dyr	278	13,9	13,9	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

**De burde indfanges og steriliseres eller kastreres - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om herreløse katte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	1144	57,1	57,1	57,1
De burde indfanges og steriliseres eller kastreres	859	42,9	42,9	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

**De burde indfanges og aflives - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om herreløse katte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	1680	83,9	83,9	83,9
De burde indfanges og aflives	323	16,1	16,1	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

**Ingen holdning til disse udsagn - Dette spørgsmål drejer sig om herreløse katte. Vælg de svar, hvor du er ENIG og vælg gerne flere svar**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	1634	81,6	81,6	81,6
Ingen holdning til disse udsagn	369	18,4	18,4	100,0
Total	2003	100,0	100,0	

### **Appendix 3: Bivariate analyses.**

Because of the size of these analyses, the files can be found on this link:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/p9m9p7pax5qp314/AAB6TdpDDJWt9C-aBCY4qQtYa?dl=0>