# CATS <br> REPORT <br> 2022 

## Cats Protection services

Rehoming cats - For those looking to adopt a cat or to have theirs rehomed.
www.cats.org.uk/contact-us or 03000121212

Neutering support - Providing thousands of people each year with financial assistance for neutering.

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www.cats.org.uk/neutering
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## Education talks - Free talks to schools

(curriculum-based) and community groups, advising both adults and children about cat behaviour and responsible pet ownership.
www.cats.org.uk/education

Cat Guardians - A free service aimed at giving peace of mind to cat owners that are concerned about what might happen if they were to pass away before their cat.

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www.cats.org.uk/catguardians or 01825 741 }29
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Paws to Listen - A free grief support service run by trained volunteer listeners, for those dealing with the loss of their cat whether through death, going missing or separation.
www.cats.org.uk/paws-to-listen or 08000249494

General advice - A helpline for those with any questions regarding their own cats, or cats in general.

Welcome

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## Methodology

For the third year, we have commissioned an external and independent agency, Basis Research, to conduct the research contained in the CATS Report Wales 2022. An online survey was used to collect information among a nationally representative audience of adults over the age of 18 in Wales and across the UK, allowing us to estimate the proportion of cat owners. We also conducted a more detailed survey among cat owners. This was carried out between 3 March 2022 and 15 April 2022. 'In the last 12 months' within the report refers to the time period March 2021 to March 2022. Unless otherwise stated, comparative data in this survey uses data from the CATS Report Wales 2021.

The research consisted of a nationally representative sample of 3,466 individuals and a boost of 6,349 cat owners with regional boosts to ensure accurate representation in these areas.
Overall, 10,494 people participated in the study across the UK, including 780 cat owners in Wales.
B.asis

## Data presentation

We work with Basis Research to calculate estimates of the cat population annually. Three data sources are used in this calculation:

- nationally representative online survey panel to determine the percentage of UK households who own a cat ( $n=3,466$ )
- data from the survey of cat owners on the number of cats owned by each household
- data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on the number of households

Percentages throughout the report are rounded to the nearest whole number. Other figures, such as the estimated numbers of cats in the population, are rounded to two significant figures. When calculating cat estimates, we have taken the total estimated cat population figure and multiplied it by the whole percentage eg $11 \%$ of all cat owners have not registered their cat with a vet equating to 1.2 million cats ( $11 \% \times 11$ million cats $=1.2$ million).

Statistics and population calculations are estimates based on owner-reported responses to the online survey.

Significance testing is undertaken on the data at 99\% and 95\% confidence intervals. When a finding is referenced as significant within the report it has found to be significant at a $95 \%$ confidence interval.

Due to rounding, there will be instances in the report where percentage calculations do not total $100 \%$.

Cat acquisition: Throughout this report we look at recency of cat acquisition, typically looking at all those cats acquired in the last 12 months compared to another time period eg over a year ago. The data is sourced from the question 'when did you acquire your cat?' in the CATS 2022 Research Survey.

Nationally representative sample: The population of interest is the entire population of the UK. The nationally representative sample reflected its structure including gender, age, socio-economic groupings and regions.

## Welcome to the third annual Cats and Their Stats (CATS) Report Wales ${ }^{\odot}$

Welcome to the CATS Report Wales 2022 - the most comprehensive survey of cat owners undertaken in Wales and across the UK.

This year's survey saw many owners returning to their usual place of work and starting to feel the effects of the rising cost of living. This may have led to some challenges for cat owners in the last 12 months, with more cat owners reporting this year that they have found cat ownership to be a substantial commitment for them.

Potentially reflecting this, cat ownership has dropped in Wales in 2022. There are now approximately 560,000 owned cats in Wales. However, it's heartening to see that over a quarter of households in Wales have a cat and can experience the many benefits that owning a cat brings. That is certainly a sentiment that cat owners themselves share, with an overwhelming majority (88\%) reporting that their cat brings joy to their life.

This high population of cat owners inevitably results in a great demand for pet services and information, and we have seen that owners are increasingly thinking and worrying about their cat. This places considerable demand on pet service providers, and the CATS Report 2022 highlights some of the challenges that owners have encountered in accessing veterinary care and advice.

Some trends identified have the potential to impact on the welfare of cats. These include a significant shift towards the use of social media when sourcing a cat, along with a continued upward trend in the proportion of pedigrees and purebred cats within the overall pet cat population. Non-purebred cats (commonly known as domestic short/long-haired cats or moggies) live longer on average than purebred cats and usually have fewer genetically related health problems and as such should be valued and celebrated.

The CATS Reports provide unprecedented insight into cat owners and the perceptions they have on the wellbeing of their cats. Understanding the current challenges that cat owners face and recognising trends early is important to help charities, veterinary professionals and the wider pet industry to provide the most appropriate support to cat owners.

We want to keep making the world a better place for cats. The more we know about them and their lives, the more effective our ongoing efforts will be to maximise cat welfare.


## Dr Maggie Roberts MRCVS

Cats Protection Director of Veterinary Services

## State of the nation

## Cat population ${ }^{1}$

Overall, the number of households owning a cat in Wales has dropped this year, with $28 \%$ owning a cat (down from 32\% in 2021).


The average number of cats per household has decreased in Wales, from 1.6 in 2021 to 1.5 this year.

This is due to an increase in the proportion of single-cat households, with $67 \%$ of cat-owning households having one cat (58\% in 2021), and $33 \%$ owning two or more cats (42\% in 2021).

## Proportion of cat owners by UK country ${ }^{1}$

Cat ownership levels vary across the UK, ranging from $24 \%$ of households in Scotland owning one or more cat, to $28 \%$ of households in Wales.

|  | Owned cat population |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In millions |  | \% of cat-owning <br> households |  |
|  | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Total UK | 10.8 | 11.0 | $26 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| Scotland | 0.7 | 0.9 | $20 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| Wales | 0.7 | 0.6 | $32 \%$ | $28 \%$ |
| Northern Ireland | 0.2 | 0.3 | $22 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| England | 9.4 | 9.2 | $27 \%$ | $26 \%$ |

[^0]
## Profile of cat owners ${ }^{2}$

There is no such thing as a 'typical' owner, with the profile of cat owners remaining varied.

## Welsh cat owners by age



Those acquiring a cat in Wales in the last 12 months tend to be younger than the overall profile of Welsh cat owners with almost half ( $46 \%$ ) aged $18-34$, compared to one-third $(33 \%)$ of all Welsh cat owners.

The age of Welsh cat owners compared to Welsh households

- All Welsh cat owners

Welsh cat owners who acquired a cat in the last 12 months


[^1]

## Gender

33\% \%
of females in Wales own a cat
(42\% in 2021)

of males in Wales own a cat
(21\% in 2021)

Residence ${ }^{3}$
$32 \%$ of residents in rural areas own a cat
(42\% in 2021)

27\% of residents in urban areas own a cat
(29\% in 2021)


3 Questions asked: Thinking about your main home (where you live most of the time), which of the following best describes its location?/Thinking about your main home, what is the ownership situation?

## The cat market

Overall, in Wales, 26\% of cats were adopted from a UK charity, rescue or rehoming centre, $23 \%$ were bought and $20 \%$ were taken on from a neighbour, friend or family ${ }^{4}$. These figures show an increase in the proportion of cats being bought compared to last year. This is further reflected by the fact that $41 \%$ of the cats acquired in the last 12 months were bought.

## Within the Welsh cat population, around:

## 150,000 were adopted from within the UK

(180,000 in 2021)
130,000 were bought*
(140,000 in 2021)

## 110,000 were taken on

(130,000 in 2021)

How cats were acquired (all cats in current Welsh cat population) ${ }^{4}$

$13 \%{ }^{4}$ of the current Welsh cat population were acquired in the last 12 months, equating to around 73,000 cats (90,000 in 2021).


4 Questions asked: Where did you get/ adopt your cat from? When did you acquire (eg buy/adopt) your cat? Excludes those who say they bought their cat but did not pay anything.

The remaining $17 \%$ of cats were acquired in one of the following ways: given as a gift, my cat adopted me (eg started coming in for food and stayed, from an individual I did not know offering them for free, other).
*Bought from a specialist breeder in the UK, Bought from someone I know but not a specialist breeder, Bought from a neighbour/friend/family, Bought from a pet shop, Bought from a specialist breeder overseas

## What types of cats do people have? ${ }^{5}$

## Moggies vs pedigrees

$63 \%$ of owners in Wales identify their cats as moggies (non-pedigree or non-purebred cats), $24 \%$ as pedigrees, and $6 \%$ as cross-breeds.
The remaining owners did not know the breed of their cat.

## Percentage of cat breeds obtained in Wales ${ }^{5}$

|  | Total pet cat population | Cats obtained in the last year |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Moggy/domestic <br> longhair or shorthair | $63 \%$ | $58 \%$ |
| Pedigree | $24 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| Cross-breed <br> (non-moggy) | $6 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| Don't know | $8 \%$ | $11 \%$ |

5 Questions asked: What breed is your cat?/When did you acquire (eg buy/adopt) your cat?

6 Chang, et al. 2007, Farnworth, et al. (2017), Gunn-Moore, et al. (2008), Takanosu, et al. (2008), ICC \& BVA \#HealthOverLooks Campaign
"Prospective cat owners appear motivated to seek out pedigree cats, often with rare and unusual physical characteristics. This has no doubt been fuelled by the positive social media attention these cats often enjoy.
"The effect of breed-related health problems has received widespread publicity in the dog world - and led to the BBC pulling out of the Crufts dog show in 2009 - but many cat lovers remain largely unaware of similar problems in feline breeds. One example is the Scottish Fold, a breed that has grown in popularity in recent years. These cats suffer from a genetic mutation that is known to cause significant painful disease due to severe abnormalities of the bone cartilage (osteochondrodysplasia) ${ }^{6}$.
"As cat breeds become more varied and exotic, there is a risk that welfare problems will continue to rise. Breeders have a duty to sell kittens which are healthy and well-suited to life in a domestic setting, but perhaps ultimately it is the kitten buyers themselves who have the most power to effect a change in encouraging positive cat breeding welfare."

## Dr Sarah Elliott MRCVS

Cats Protection Central Veterinary Officer


## Pedigree vs purebred

Purebred: a specific breed of cat produced through selective breeding, and both parents are of the same breed.

Cross-breed: A breed of cat produced through breeding with different breeds, for example two different purebreds or a purebred and a non-purebred/moggy cat.

Pedigree: A purebred or cross-breed cat that is registered with a governing body, and the ancestry is recorded.

In this report, pedigree and purebred cats are included in the description of 'pedigree', with purebred cats referred to as 'pedigree without paperwork', where relevant.

To further investigate the emerging trend for increased popularity of pedigree cats, a new question was added to the CATS Report Wales 2022 survey, asking owners that identify their cat as pedigree to indicate which breed association their cat was registered with.

The expectation was that a significant percentage of cats claimed to be 'pedigree with paperwork' would in fact be mis-sold moggies or simply 'cross-breeds', with owners not being aware of the breed association that had provided the paperwork. $40 \%$ of owners of non-moggy cats said that they had breed registration paperwork for their cat. However, the vast majority of those that claimed to have paperwork indicated that their cat was registered with one of the top three breed associations (77\%). This rises to 85\% for owners who acquired their cat in the last 12 months ${ }^{7}$.

7 Questions asked: When you bought/adopted your cat were you given any paperwork or certification to confirm their breed?/And is your cat registered with one of the following pedigree registration bodies (filtered by all those who received paperwork confirming breed of cat)?/ When did you acquire (eg buy/adopt) your cat?

## Veterinary care

## Vet registration ${ }^{8}$

$87 \%$ of cat owners in Wales have their cat registered with a vet, which is slightly down from last year (91\%). This means that approximately 73,000 cats in Wales are not registered with a vet.

$54 \%$ of all Welsh cat owners say that they visit the vet routinely each year compared to $60 \%$ of cat owners across the UK. $41 \%$ of Welsh cat owners only go to the vet when they feel the need to and 5\% never go to the vet. This means that around 260,000 cats are potentially not getting access to routine health checks, risking health conditions going unnoticed until they are advanced enough to seriously impact welfare.

Male owners and those aged 25-34 are more likely to visit the vet routinely, as well as those in more affluent social grades (AB: 69\%). Those cats who do regularly visit the vet are also more likely to be neutered, microchipped and up to date with their vaccinations.

## Barriers to vet access

The reasons that Welsh cat owners do not attend the vet as much as they would like are varied, but often centre around the stress of getting a cat to the vet for cat or owner ( $24 \%$ ). For $20 \%$ of owners though, cost was the biggest barrier to making vet visits ${ }^{10}$. This is down from $27 \%$ last year but is understandably magnified for those with greater financial concerns.

[^2]
## Can't afford the vet?

Only 19\% of the cat owners who are concerned about bills and other living costs go to the vet as often as they would like, compared to $65 \%$ of cat owners that are not concerned about living costs. A concerning minority (7\%) worry that vets will 'upsell' treatments for their cat, particularly among those who are concerned about living costs (11\%) ${ }^{10}$.

With growing concern over the cost of living, there is the risk that more cat owners will hesitate or choose not to visit their vet, or not follow their recommendations, putting cat health and welfare at risk.

Many vets already offer much-appreciated support via subsidised veterinary healthcare, and this will likely grow in importance. It is also essential that vets make clear explanations as to why veterinary recommendations are being made, to encourage compliance through reassurance.

## Top reasons for not visiting the vet as much as owner would like ${ }^{10 \mathrm{a}}$

## The cost

## 20\%

$L$ Higher for:

> for those who are unemployed: 33\%
cat owners aged 35-44: 29\%
those who rent: 27\%

My cat finds it too stressful

## 16\%

I'm worried the vet will recommend additional treatments on top of what I took the cat in for

7\%

I find it too stressful getting my cat into the carrier/basket

## 7\%

I find getting there difficult as I don't have a car

## 7\%

Looking for advice on cat carrier training?
www.cats.org.uk/how-to-choose-and-use-a-cat-carrier


Welsh cat owners are more likely to find access to their vet is a problem, with $42 \%$ having experienced trouble accessing their vet in the last 12 months, compared to $37 \%$ across the UK. This rises to $55 \%$ of those who have acquired a cat in the last 12 months. The data suggests that this is partly down to lingering pandemic effects, such as reduced opening hours and services. $10 \%$ of owners say they couldn't get an appointment because their vet was too busy and $4 \%$ of all cat owners say that they had difficulty registering their cat because their vet was not taking on new customers. This rises to $10 \%$ of cat owners that acquired their cat in the last 12 months ${ }^{111}$.

Access to veterinary services seems to be a bigger problem for those in urban areas too, with over half ( $51 \%$ ) of owners living in central urban areas having difficulties here.

## Reasons Welsh cat owners have had difficulties accessing veterinary services ${ }^{11}$

I've had to wait longer than normal to book in surgeries
for my cat because my vets has had to reduce service

## 11\%

I've struggled to make appointments with my vets because
they're too busy

## 10\%

I've struggled to make appointments with my vets because their opening hours were reduced

## 10\%

I've had appointments cancelled by my vets

## 10\%

I had to wait longer than I wanted to neuter my cat because my vets has had a reduced service

## 7\%

I had to wait longer than I wanted to register my cat because my vets was not taking on new customers

## 6\%

I've not been able to register with my local vets because they're not taking on new customers

" Access to veterinary care is an essential part of cat ownership. Addressing barriers to accessible veterinary care must remain a top priority issue for the veterinary charitable sector and veterinary profession as a whole."

Dr Alison Richards MRCVS
Cats Protection Head of Clinical Services

## Insurance ${ }^{12}$

The number of insured cats in Wales has remained relatively stable at $38 \%$ ( $39 \%$ in 2021), but still remains lower than the percentage of cats insured across the UK (46\%). Compared to all Welsh cat owners, there is a higher proportion of insured cats among younger Welsh cat owners and those living in central urban areas.

Welsh owners who have taken out insurance for their cat



12 Question asked: Do you have pet insurance
for your cat?

## Vaccinations ${ }^{13}$

$69 \%$ of Welsh cats (390,000 cats) are up to date with their vaccinations, according to their owners, which is up from last year (63\%). It may be that more veterinary practices are once again offering preventative treatments such as vaccinations, compared to last year when many practices needed to run reduced services under COVID-19 restrictions. 14\% of Welsh owners say that their cat has had some vaccinations but are not up to date and $8 \%$ have had no vaccinations at all.

Up to 175,000 cats in Wales are not protected against diseases that are preventable with vaccination.

## How Welsh owners reported their cat's vaccination status

Up to date with vaccinations

## 69\%

. Higher for owners:
living in suburban areas: 74\%

```
aged 18-34: 73%
```

Lower for owners:

```
living in rural areas: 63%
```

in rented accommodation: 63\%

Has had some vaccinations, but not up to date

```
14%
```

Has not had any vaccinations
$\square$
Don't know what vaccinations my cat has had


Don't know what vaccinations my cat should have had


13 Question asked: Is your cat up to date with their vaccinations (ie has had their booster vaccinations as relevant to their age)?

## Preventative treatments ${ }^{14}$

Less than two thirds of Welsh owners are protecting their cats against parasites such as fleas (60\%) and worms ( $61 \%$ ) throughout the year, as per the advice from their vet or the parasite treatment label. This is lower than last year (64\% for both fleas and worms)

6\% treat their cat for fleas less than once a year or not at all; this figure is $10 \%$ for worms. $13 \%$ of owners only treat their cats during the summer months, yet fleas can remain in our homes year-round, thanks to central heating and soft furnishings.

There can be a variety of reasons that owners chose not to regularly use parasite prevention products. Veterinary surgeons are best placed to make recommendations on the frequency of parasite treatment for each individual cat under their care. They may recommend treating less often if the cat's risk of infection is very low due to their environment and lifestyle. With growing concerns over issues like cost of living and the environmental impact of parasite products, a careful balance must be reached to ensure cat health and welfare.

[^3]

## Neutering ${ }^{15}$

$80 \%$ of Welsh cats (450,000 cats) are neutered, which is less than last year ( $90 \%$ ). The proportion of cats that are neutered is lower among cats acquired in the last 12 months ( $62 \%$ are neutered, $35 \%$ aren't, $3 \%$ don't know). This decline in neutering figures could be linked to a shortage of active Cats Protection branches operating in Wales, combined with higher Cats Protection neutering campaign attrition rates for Welsh veterinary practices observed over the last year.


## The cats less likely to have been neutered

Younger cat owners aged 18-34 are less likely to have neutered their cat at the time of reporting ( $68 \%$ ), compared to $81 \%$ of $35-54$-year-olds and $92 \%$ of owners aged over 55.

To better understand why 79,000 Welsh cats remain unneutered, cat owners were asked the reason that they chose not to neuter their cat for the first time this year. Cost plays a big part in the decision about neutering, with $13 \%$ of Welsh owners saying they simply can't afford it.

The fact that almost one in five owners (19\%) that have chosen not to neuter their cat say it's because their cat doesn't go outdoors is potentially concerning. Indoor cats are still at risk of accidental pregnancies in the event of an escape and are also subject to all the risks of remaining unneutered, including pyometra (an infected uterus) and mammary cancers. With the proportion of indoor cats increasing in Wales (38\% v 28\% in 2021), raising owner awareness on this topic may be beneficial.

Top reasons Welsh cat owners choose not to neuter their cat ${ }^{16}$

My cat doesn't go outside
19\%

I can't afford it

## 13\%

I want my cat to have kittens

## 11\%

I've been meaning to but haven't got around to it yet

## 10\%

"Unwanted litters result in the suffering of many thousands of cats and puts a huge strain on charitable resources. The number of unneutered cats continues to be concerning for charities like Cats Protection, particularly during the cost-of-living crisis, when owner relinquishment rates are predicted to rise.
"The timing of neutering is crucial in preventing accidental and unwanted litters of kittens.

CatKIND (of which Cats Protection is a founding member) is calling for all vets to embrace pre-pubertal neutering as standard neutering practice."

## Jane Clements

Cats Protection Head of Neutering
www.cat-kind.org.uk

## Microchipping

$66 \%$ of Welsh cats are microchipped, $28 \%$ are not microchipped and $6 \%$ of owners do not know if their cat is microchipped ${ }^{17}$. This is slightly down on last year's figures ( $69 \%$ were microchipped, $27 \%$ were not and $4 \%$ did not know). It is also lower than the overall UK figure for microchipped cats (71\%).

Top reasons Welsh cat owners choose not to microchip their cat ${ }^{18}$
My cat doesn't go outside

## 22\%

I just hadn't thought about microchipping my cat


My cat doesn't stray/go far

```
13%
```

I can't afford it

```
11%
```

I don't know how I would get my cat microchipped

```
11%
```



With $11 \%$ of owners of cats that are not microchipped in Wales unaware of how they would get their cat microchipped, there is clearly a need for more widespread education around this simple procedure too. Improving awareness and education about microchipping, as well as improving accessibility to microchipping services, is an important part of the work that Cats Protection does.

[^4]
## Microchips and keeping details up to date ${ }^{19}$

Reassuringly, 88\% of Welsh owners that have microchipped their cat say that their cat's microchip details are up to date. This is really positive, as it means that in most cases of a cat being injured or lost, their owners will be contactable.


[^5][^6]
## Health and diet

## Health conditions ${ }^{20}$

The level of diagnosed disease in the nation's cats (as reported by their owners) has increased. 71\% of Welsh cat owners say that their cat has no health conditions at all, compared to 79\% in 2021.

Hypertension (high blood pressure) is the most commonly reported health condition (4\%), followed by dental disease (3\%) and lower urinary tract disease (3\%).

Top five health conditions


[^7]

## Diet and body weight ${ }^{21}$

More Welsh owners think that their cat is underweight ( $40 \%$ ) compared to last year ( $35 \%$ ), and are less likely to think that their cat is an ideal weight ( $25 \%$, down from $27 \%$ in 2021) or overweight ( $29 \%$, down from $32 \%$ ).

Male owners are more likely to report their cat as underweight (48\%) than female owners (34\%). The same is true for those that identify their cat as 'ideal' ( $22 \%$ of male owners, $28 \%$ of female owners). $32 \%$ of female owners reported their cat as overweight, compared to just $24 \%$ of male owners.

Those that are worried about living costs are more likely to perceive their cat as underweight ( $53 \%$, compared to $35 \%$ of those who are not worried about living costs). Younger owners also report their cat as underweight with more frequency than older owners (18-34: 46\%, 35-54: 42\%, 55+: 29\%).

Obesity does continue to be a health issue for cats however. Moggies are more likely to be reported as overweight than pedigree cats ( $33 \%$ vs $24 \%$ ). As well as diet, exercise is a key component of managing body weight and younger owners are more likely to actively play with their cat regularly (18-34\%: 71\%, 35-54: 66\%, 55+: 61\%) ${ }^{22}$.

It must be emphasised that the CATS Report 2022 data is owner reported. Vet-reported figures for feline obesity in the UK vary, with some studies finding that up to $44 \%$ of cats are overweight ${ }^{23,24}$. It is also noted that obesity is likely dramatically under-reported in primary care vet practices ${ }^{24}$.


## The rising cost of food

Food prices rose 6.3\% between April 2021 and March 202225, and based on economic predictions, this trend is set to continue. Although the full impact of the cost-of-living crisis likely won't be seen in this year's report, $4 \%$ of Welsh cat owners have had to reduce spend on cat necessities such as cat food and litter to save money and 4\% of owners have used a food bank or charity to help them feed their cat in the last 12 months ${ }^{26}$.

Having to make difficult decisions about how to feed their cat can come with complicated emotions for an owner. It is vital that cat owners feel able to make the best choices for their cat, and have access to practical and emotional support, regardless of their individual circumstances.

## Behaviour and welfare

## Sources of information

## Pre-acquisition research

The proportion of Welsh cat owners that are claiming to have done lots of research before getting a cat is increasing ( $38 \%$ this year, up from $26 \%$ in 2021) ${ }^{27}$.
"With the increased demands on veterinary practices, not every owner feels able to approach their local veterinary practice when they have questions or concerns about their cat. Veterinary practices may not be the primary source of advice for many owners, yet veterinary professionals are the very people owners should be able to turn to first when they have questions about the health, safety, comfort, nutrition and overall welfare of their cat. "

Dr Kit Sturgess PhD, FRCVS
Cats Protection Chair of Trustees

## Cat advice

Over half of Welsh cat owners (52\%) agree that quality, reliable information about cats is increasingly accessible ${ }^{28}$.


The source of this information is increasingly NOT a vet however ( $65 \%$ in 2020 and 2021, and $52 \%$ in 2022). This figure is even lower for Welsh owners who have acquired their cat in the last 12 months ( $40 \%$ ). Internet searches for cat information are also down, from $51 \%$ of owners choosing search engines such as Google to source cat information in 2021, to $47 \%$ in 2022. Instead, people seem to be returning to more traditional sources of information, including books.

[^8]

Social media continues to be an important source of cat information for many people, with $16 \%$ of owners choosing to source information about their cat here (17\% in 2021) ${ }^{30}$. Almost all social media platforms have seen increases in popularity for this purpose, but Facebook and YouTube continue to be the most popular social platforms as a source of information about cats (FB: 31\%, YT: 33\%) ${ }^{31}$. This high level of engagement with social media as a source of information about cats makes it important that a variety of social media platforms continue to be utilised by animal welfare organisations as a way to disseminate accurate and reliable information.

Social media is also a popular source of 'fun' cat content for many Welsh cat owners, with $42 \%$ heading to Facebook and $41 \%$ visiting YouTube to get their fill of cat videos, memes and cute photos ${ }^{32}$.


Refer to The Kitten Checklist*

- 2\%

5\%

[^9]
## A cat's environment

## Indoor vs outdoor cats

Fewer Welsh cats have an indoor/outdoor lifestyle (68\% last year, 59\% this year) and more cats live exclusively indoors ( $28 \%$ last year, $38 \%$ this year). This is particularly the case for younger cat owners and those who live in urban areas. These people are perhaps less likely to have gardens, so the fact that they have an indoor cat may not be a choice.

## Cat living arrangement ${ }^{33}$




## Cats at night

For those cats who do have outdoor access, $44 \%$ are able to come and go freely at night, down from $49 \%$ in $2021^{34}$. Cats are most active at dusk and dawn, choosing this time to hunt, explore and venture into other cats' territories.

Cats Protection recommends that cats are kept in overnight, to reduce the risk of injury from road accidents, fights with other cats/animals and predation of wildlife. However, and especially for 'high energy' cats or those that are most active at dusk and dawn, it's very important that the cat is provided with sufficient cognitive and physical enrichment (ie toys and feeding puzzles) to prevent boredom and frustration during these periods of confinement.

[^10]
## Resources for cats ${ }^{35}$

Adequate resource provision for cats is a hugely important part of meeting their physical and emotional needs. This is also a very important aspect of promoting harmony and reducing conflict within multi-cat households.

In single-cat households particularly, resource provision seems to have increased since last year. In multi-cat households, where inadequate resource provision can generate inter-cat aggression, increases are more slight, however.

## Average number of resources per household

|  | F-x才 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Food bowls | 2.3 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| Water bowls | 1.7 | 3.5 | 2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.3 |
| Litter trays | 1.2 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Scratching posts | 1.5 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Cat beds | 1.8 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Hiding places | 2.2 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.2 |

35 Question asked: How many of each of the following,
if any, do you have in your home and are currently
available for your cat/s to use at any one time?

## Resources matter Gimli's story

Gimli was on a waiting list to be relinquished into a rehoming centre because she had been urinating outside of her tray. Her owners were incredibly reluctant to rehome Gimli but felt they were running out of options.

As is always essential, Gimli was taken to her vet and any underlying medical causes of the toileting behaviour were ruled out. The Cats Protection Behaviour team then assessed Gimli and discovered she was an anxious cat who shared her home with another cat (Frodo). As well as putting in measures for stress reduction, one of the key pieces of advice for resolving Gimli's issues was to increase the number of litter trays from two to three. Placement of these trays was also essential, it was recommended that the cats be set up with their own different 'territories' within the house so they could avoid each other and use their resources in peace should they want to.

Although the owners were already doing well by providing one litter tray per cat, having that additional tray made all the difference. It gave Gimli more opportunity to choose to toilet where she felt most comfortable.

Three months after implementing the recommended changes, Gimli's owner got back in touch and said: "Gimli has become a completely different cat! It's unreal, (touch wood) she has been using her litter box every time with no little accidents since creating her safe place where her litter tray is."

Gimli's owners where able to keep their beloved pet but more importantly, Gimli was clearly more comfortable with her toileting options. So, with some simple stress reduction measures, increase in resources and owners who were really willing to listen to advice, it all ended positively.

## Preventing cats from harm ${ }^{36}$

$33 \%$ of Welsh cat owners said that their cat has been injured in the time that they have owned them. A fifth (20\%) of these injuries were sustained during fights with other cats or other animals $11 \%$ were with cats from another household. $6 \%$ of injuries were sustained due to a road traffic accident, rising to $9 \%$ in urban areas.

## Behaviour and stress ${ }^{37}$

Nearly three-quarters of Welsh cats ( $71 \%$ ) are reported to exhibit at least one behaviour that may indicate stress. This is a concerningly high proportion of cats, although it must be acknowledged that identifying stress in cats can be challenging, with context often required to properly understand and interpret behaviours.

Due to the use of a more comprehensive and representative list of behaviours this year, it is hard to draw direct comparisons with last year's data.

## 71\%

of cats exhibit at least one stress-associated behaviour

## 20\%

of cats exhibit 3+ stress-associated behaviours

36 Question asked: Since having your cat, has your cat ever been injured?

37 Questions asked: Thinking about the past 12 months, which of the following does your cat tend to do, at least some of the time?/Which of the following do you consider problem behaviours that you would like to change?


The behavioural stress indicators that owners tend to be most aware of and consider a problem are those that are more overt and which negatively impact them. More subtle stress-linked behaviours may go unrecognised by owners, so it is possible that more cats are exhibiting stress-linked behaviours than reported. This is why owner education and awareness about how cats exhibit stress, and even better, how to avoid stress for cats in the first place, is key to ensuring cat welfare.

## Cat behaviour and owner concern ${ }^{37}$

Cat tends to
Behaviours considered a problem by owners

Scratch furniture/carpets/walls


Wake me/other members of the household up at night/very early in the morning
$\square 9 \% \quad 26 \%$


2\%

Not get on/fight with my other cats


5\%

Urinates (wee) outside of the litter tray/spray urine inside the house


Defecates (poo) outside the litter tray


Not get on/fight with my other pets (not cats)
1\%

## Seeking help for 'problem' behaviours ${ }^{38}$

## 34\% of owners that identified their cat's stressed behaviour as a problem have sought professional help for these behaviours, and 42\% have self-sought information or advice themselves.

38 Question asked: And have you or someone in your household sought help for these behaviours? (Professional help/Self-sought info)?
"The CATS Report 2022 suggests that when asked about the prevalence of a range of behaviours that are potentially associated with stress, owners are most likely to report their cat displaying overt behaviours and those that owners might find 'problematic' or 'undesirable', such as obvious signs of fear or scratching of furniture. Many stressed cats may display their stress in much more subtle ways though, and it's important that we are aware of and pay attention to these subtle indicators, even if they don't necessarily cause a problem for us per se."

## Dr Lauren Finka

Cats Protection Feline Welfare Scientist

## Fireworks ${ }^{39}$

Fireworks can be hugely distressing for many animals and of those cat owners who have seen their cat experience fireworks, $68 \%$ say that their cat is affected by them. Considering many cats may be outside and therefore unobserved by their owners, the actual figure for cats affected may be higher. Reactions can be varied, from aversive behaviours, to appearing extremely fearful.

The impact of fireworks on cats, as reported by owners that have witnessed their cat experience fireworks


Cats Protection continues to call on government to restrict the unplanned use of fireworks and restrict maximum noise levels, to help owners anticipate displays and take appropriate action, and ease the stress of all animals, including cats.

All these behaviours can be indicative of stress in cats．For more advice about fireworks and stress in cats，visit：
www．cats．org．uk／fireworks
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## Companionship, challenges to ownership and cost of living

## What are the reasons people have cats? ${ }^{40}$

For the third consecutive year, companionship, reducing loneliness, and reducing stress were collectively the top reasons for owning a cat (48\%). This highlights the continued importance of pet cats for the wellbeing of their owners.

Cat ownership does seem to have become slightly less centred on companionship however, with the proportion of those owning a cat as company for them/their family dropping from 39\% in 2021, to 33\% in 2022. Females are more likely to primarily own a cat as company for them/their family (39\%).

Reasons for owning a cat ${ }^{40}$



He came to us as a stray... now he comes in to sleep and my husband loves his companionship." - Age 63, Wales

## What are the benefits of cat ownership?

19\% of cat owners say that the main reason that they have a cat in their life is to help them feel less stressed ${ }^{40}$. Research supports that owning a cat has a positive effect on the emotional state of their owners ${ }^{41,42} .89 \%$ of Welsh owners spend time stroking their cat or sitting together every day ${ }^{43}$. Studies have shown that simply stroking a pet can lower blood pressure and cholesterol levels ${ }^{41}$.
"To achieve this, we carefully match cats and new owners by considering everyone's needs. It's not just the cats and their new owners that we want to have a life-long relationship too - we stay in touch post-adoption, offering support when needed, and love receiving updates."

## Mike Elliott

Cats Protection Director of Operations
"It's no surprise that cats continue to be important companions for people, bringing associated benefits for everyone. As the UK's leading cat rehoming charity, we are proud to help create strong companion animal bonds that are more important than ever in times of uncertainty.

[^11]
## Cats are part of the family and important in our everyday lives

More Welsh cat owners than ever say that their cat brings them joy ( $90 \%$, up from $86 \%$ ) and gives them something to get up for in the morning ( $68 \%$, up from $60 \%$ in 2021). $66 \%$ say that they put their cat's needs above their own ( $60 \%$ in 2021). These increases over the last 12 months suggest a heavier reliance by owners on their cats for emotional wellbeing and further reiterates the strength of their reciprocal bond.

The emotional relationship that owners enjoy with cats ${ }^{44}$


44 Question asked: To what extent do you agree with each of the following statements about having a cat/s? Top two response boxes included
( $1=$ strongly agree, 7 = strongly disagree).


## The affordability of cats

Cats Protection provides a range of services that aim to support cat owners. These include subsidised neutering and microchipping, support with cat behavioural problems, curriculum-linked school and community talks, grief support and rehoming of cats after the death of their owner.

For further details, please see page 2 of this report.

Spiralling costs are affecting almost all aspects of people's lives and although the cost-of-living crisis was still in its infancy between March 2021 and April 2022, aspects of this year's data suggest that the effects are being felt by cats and their owners. This is particularly the case for younger cat owners.

More Welsh cat owners expressed concern over being able to afford bills and other living costs over the next 12 months due to price increases (38\%) than cat owners across the UK (30\%) ${ }^{45}$.

## Cost concerns for Welsh cat owners ${ }^{46}$

| $48 \%$ | I have had to reduce spend on cat necessities, such as <br> cat food, litter etc to save money. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $4 \%$ | I have received support from a food bank or a charity <br> to help me feed my cat. |
| $4 \%$ | I have received support for veterinary care <br> (not neutering voucher) from a charity. |
| $3 \%$ | I have received a subsidised neutering voucher <br> from a charity. |

## Where do we go from here?

This year, we've seen some changes in trends with Wales being the only nation to experience a drop in cat ownership. Despite this, a higher proportion of households still own at least one cat in Wales compared to across the UK. This demonstrates that Wales is still very much a society of cat lovers, with the majority of cat owners appearing to be motivated to provide the best life they can for their much-loved pet.

While it is fantastic that people are enjoying the many benefits of cat ownership, they do also report experiencing some challenges. Access to veterinary services seems to be a problem for more Welsh cat owners than elsewhere in the UK, potentially reflecting that practices have not yet recovered from pandemic staffing losses. Many of the owners surveyed have started to feel the pinch of the rising cost of living, with substantial numbers reporting concerns around the affordability of veterinary care.

As the cost-of-living crisis looks set to continue, the sector must do all it can to support the pet-owner relationship through this difficult and demanding time. Understanding the specific pinch points for cat owners helps better direct support interventions. For example, the CATS Report Wales 2022 has highlighted that the estimated proportion of younger Welsh cat owners has risen. While this group appears to be well engaged with many aspects of their cat's health and welfare, they also seem to worry more about their cat and face some challenging financial hurdles.

Cats Protection will continue to review ways in which the charity can help support cat ownership wherever this can be achieved, and to ensure as many owned cats as possible experience good welfare.

## Summary of statistics

## Cat population

- There are around 11 million owned cats in the UK
- Over 560,000 are in Wales
- Over one in four Welsh households (28\%) own a cat
- Each cat-owning Welsh household has an average of 1.5 cats
- $67 \%$ have one cat
- 33\% own two cats or more
- According to owners, $63 \%$ of Welsh cats are moggies, $24 \%$ are pedigrees and 6\% are cross-breeds. The remaining owners did not know the breed of their cat
- $40 \%$ of owners of non-moggy cats have breed certification for their cat, $51 \%$ do not and 9\% do not know


## Cat owners

- Almost half (46\%) of Welsh cat owners that acquired a cat in the last 12 months are aged 18-34, compared to $33 \%$ of all Welsh cat owners
- $25 \%$ of males own a cat and $33 \%$ of females own a cat
- $42 \%$ of cat owners are male and $57 \%$ of cat owners are female


## The cat market

- Welsh owned cats tend to be adopted from a UK rehoming charity ( $26 \%$ ), bought ( $23 \%$ ), or have been taken on from a neighbour, family member or friend ( $20 \%$ )
- For cats acquired in the last 12 months, $42 \%$ were bought and $21 \%$ were adopted from UK rehoming charities


## Neutering and microchipping

- $80 \%$ of Welsh cats $(450,000)$ are neutered, $14 \%$ are not neutered. The remaining 6\% of owners don't know if their cat is neutered
- An estimated 79,000 cats remain unneutered
- Cats Protection recommends that cats should be neutered from four months of age, which is when they reach puberty and are capable of reproducing
- An estimated 370,000 cats are microchipped (66\%), 160,000 ( $28 \%$ ) are not microchipped. The remaining $6 \%$ of owners do not know if their cat is microchipped
- $88 \%$ of Welsh cat owners that have microchipped their cat say that their contact details are up to date


## Health

- $71 \%$ of Welsh owners say that their cat has no diagnosed health conditions at all
- The most commonly reported health condition is hypertension (high blood pressure) (4\%)
- $87 \%$ of cat owners have registered their cat with a vet
- Approximately 73,000 cats remain unregistered with a vet
- $54 \%$ of cats go to the vet for a routine visit every year, but $41 \%$ only go when their owner feels they need to, or never go to the vet (5\%)
- Around 260,000 cats are potentially not getting access to routine health checks
- $42 \%$ of cat owners have experienced trouble accessing their vet in the last 12 months. This rises to $55 \%$ of those who have acquired a cat in the last 12 months
- $38 \%$ of all Welsh owners have insured their cat
- The UK average is $46 \%$
- $69 \%$ of owners say that their cat is up to date with their vaccinations, up from 63\% in 2021
- Up to around 175,000 cats are not fully protected against diseases that are preventable with vaccination
- Less than two thirds of owners are regularly protecting their cats against parasites such as fleas (60\%) and worms (61\%). This is lower than last year (64\% for both fleas and worms)
- $29 \%$ of owners identify their cat as overweight, $25 \%$ think their cat is an ideal weight and $40 \%$ worry that their cat is underweight. The remaining $6 \%$ say that they do not know


## The role that cats play in our lives

- For the third consecutive year, companionship, reducing Ioneliness and reducing stress were collectively the top reasons for owning a cat in Wales (48\%)
- $94 \%$ of owners consider their cat part of the family
- $89 \%$ of owners regularly talk to their cat
- $89 \%$ of owners spend time stroking their cat or sitting together every day
- $69 \%$ of owners talk about their cat a lot
- $68 \%$ of owners say their cat gives them something to get up for in the morning
- $66 \%$ of owners put their cat's needs above their own


## Threats to the safety of cats

- 33\% of Welsh cat owners said that their cat had been injured in the time that they had owned them
- A fifth ( $20 \%$ ) of injuries were sustained during fights with other cats or other animals - $11 \%$ were with cats from another household
- $6 \%$ of injuries were sustained due to a road traffic accident, rising to $9 \%$ in urban areas
- Of those owners who have seen their cat experience fireworks ( $77 \%$ ), $68 \%$ say that their cat is adversely affected by them, including hiding (23\%) or trying to escape/run away (11\%)


## Cost-of-living concerns

- $38 \%$ of all Welsh cat owners expressed significant concern over being able to afford bills and other living costs over the next 12 months due to price increases
- The UK average is $30 \%$
- $4 \%$ of owners say that they have had to reduce spend on cat necessities such as cat food and litter to save money in the last 12 months
- $4 \%$ of owners have used a food bank or charity to help them feed their cat in the last 12 months
- For $20 \%$ of cat owners, cost was the biggest barrier to making vet visits as often as they would like
- $18 \%$ worry that they wouldn't be able to afford a large vet bill right now

For further information contact stats@cats.org.uk or visit www.cats.org.uk/stats

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[^0]:    1 Questions asked: Do you currently have a cat/s (that live with you)?/How many cats do you have in your household?

    Example calculation: $26 \%$ own a cat in the UK $\times 28.1 \mathrm{~m}$ UK households* $\times 1.5$ cats owned on average $=11 \mathrm{~m}$ cats owned across the UK.
    *Source:www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/ families/datasets/familiesandhouseholdsfamiliesandhouseholds

[^1]:    2 Questions asked: Do you currently have a cat/s (that live with you)?/How many cats
    do you have in your household?/When did you acquire (eg buy/adopt) your cat?

[^2]:    8 Question asked: Is your cat registered with a vet?
    9 Question asked: Which of the following best describes how often you tend to go to the vet?

    10 Question asked: Which of the following, if any, prevents you from taking your cat to the vet as often as you might like to?

[^3]:    14 Questions asked: How often do you tend to protect
    your cat from fleas?/How often do you tend to give
    your cat a worming treatment?

[^4]:    17 Question asked: Is your cat microchipped?
    18 Question asked: Which of the below best describes the reasons why your cat is not microchipped? Only responses $10 \%$ and above shown.

[^5]:    "Microchips are safe, easy to implant, effective and a permanent method of identification. It is disappointing to see that the microchipping rates for cats has decreased slightly for the past two years in Wales. This means over a quarter of cats remain unchipped, giving them only a small chance of being identified and returned to their owners if they are lost or stolen.
    "The Westminster Government has committed to introducing compulsory microchipping for pet cats in England; Cats Protection urges the Welsh Government to follow the same course of action as soon as possible."

    ## Madison Rogers

    Cats Protection Acting Head of Advocacy \& Government Relations

[^6]:    19 Questions asked: Are your cat's registered microchip
    details up to date?/Which of the following microchip
    details are up to date?

[^7]:    20 Question asked: Does your cat have any of the
    following diagnosed health issues/conditions?

[^8]:    27 Question asked: To what extent do you agree with the following statement (I did lots of research before getting my cats)? Top two response boxes included
    ( $1=$ strongly agree, $7=$ strongly disagree)
    28 Question asked: To what extent do you agree with the following statement (I find it easy to find high quality and reliable information about cats)? Top two response boxes included ( $1=$ strongly agree, $7=$ strongly disagree)

[^9]:    30 Question asked: Which of the following would you do if you were seeking information or advice about your cat/s?

    31 Question asked: Which of the following, if any, do you use/visit on a regular basis when looking for the following content related to cats (information/advice)?

    32 Question asked: Which of the following, if any, do you use/visit on a regular basis when looking for the following content related to cats (fun content)?
    *www.thecatgroup.org.uk/pdfs/The-Kitten-Checklist.pdf

[^10]:    34 Question asked: Does your cat have access to the outside overnight?

[^11]:    40 Question asked: What are the main reasons you have a cat/s? Multiple answers allowed

    41 Hodgson (2015)
    42 Nagasawa (2020)
    43 Question asked: In an average week, how often do you do each of the following with your cat (Spend time stroking your cat/sitting together)? Top two box answers included (A few times a day, Once or twice a day)

